

Introduction to the Cooperative Stewardship Framework

WHAT IS THE COOPERATIVE STEWARDSHIP FRAMEWORK?

This framework is part of the Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study. The Heritage Study was an effort to create a vision for the Greenway and to reinvigorate a widened coalition for the next twenty years. The Heritage Study was a stakeholder driven process based on over 140 meetings with more than 1,000 individuals. The Heritage Study sought to accomplish the following three goals:

- 1) *Broaden the Greenway Coalition:* Begin to involve representatives from additional constituent groups, and involve the next generation of leaders from currently involved organizations.
- 2) *Develop a Plan for Future Stewardship:* Create a Cooperative Stewardship Framework, a stakeholder generated plan for maintaining and enhancing the Greenway for the next 20 years.
- 3) *Make the Greenway Official:* Define the best way to get the 1.5 million acre Greenway officially recognized, such as a National Heritage Area, thereby formalizing the Greenway for future generations

This document, the Cooperative Stewardship Framework, seeks to accomplish the second listed goal as a final product, while accomplishing the first goal through the collaborative process. This Cooperative Stewardship Framework is composed of fifteen chapters that cover a wide range of topics. Each chapter attempts to discuss current states, threats, needs, and opportunities of everything from “Tourism & Marketing” to “Ecology.” The 15 chapters are:

1. Public Land Agencies
2. Tribes
3. Kittitas
4. Cities
5. Agriculture
6. Forestry
7. Ecology
8. Outdoor Recreation
9. Wildland Trails
10. Regional Trails
11. History
12. Education & Interpretation
13. Tourism & Marketing
14. Community Involvement
15. Culture

LOOKING BACK: What the Greenway Coalition Has Accomplished

Since 1991, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust has led a broad-based alliance of conservation and recreation groups, businesses, community leaders and government agencies committed to careful planning for growth. A few key accomplishments over the first 20 years fall into the categories of land conservation, ecological enhancement, recreational access, education, and bringing together stakeholders to the same table.

Land Conservation

From the shores of Puget Sound, over the Cascades to the grasslands of Central Washington, natural lands are being protected, piece by piece from small urban parks to major working forests. Since 1990 the Greenway coalition has preserved over 140,000 acres by purchase or exchange and an additional 90,000 by conservation easement. Now, of the 1.5 million acres of land in the Greenway, over 900,000 acres are held by local, state and federal land managers, and another 100,000 acres of private lands are in a conservation status limiting development. A few of the significant acquisitions and conservation tools have included:

Cascade Checkerboard Project

Spearheaded by the Sierra Club, the Checkerboard Project has focused on returning key blocks of habitat to public ownership along the central Cascade Crest and to insure protection and restoration of the ecosystem in the management of both public and private lands for over 15 years. This project included Conservation Northwest's Cascade Conservation Project, which resulted in the acquisition of nearly 45,000 acres of "checkerboard" lands in the Cascades.

Land Exchanges

Several land exchanges between private timber companies (Weyerhaeuser, Plum Creek and Champion) and the US Forest Service have been critical in removing land ownership holes in forest lands in the Cascades.

Snoqualmie Forest

Efforts by King County and the Cascade Land Conservancy resulted in the purchased of a conservation easement from Hancock Timber on more than 90,000 acres of the Snoqualmie Forest in the Greenway. This agreement resulted in maintaining this area in forestry, the buffer with the Alpine Lake Wilderness and the wildlife corridor benefits from this extensive foothill forest.

Ecological Enhancement

From Jose Rizal Park in Seattle to Reecer Creek in Ellensburg, the Greenway Trust and its partners have restored native habitat for ecological reasons and for people to enjoy.

Salmon Recovery

Over twenty non-profit organizations and most public land owners, backed by public dollars for endangered species listing, have been working tirelessly to restore this iconic ecological indicator to our water bodies and river systems.

Ecological Restoration

Just a few of the key successes are the King County Noxious Weed Program, Middle Fork Snoqualmie Cooperative Weed Management Area efforts, the decommissioning of unneeded forest roads, and the creation of wildlife bridges and protected corridors.

The Greenway Stewardship Program

With the help of over 4,000 volunteers per year the program has removed over 40 acres of logging roads, planted over 675,000 trees, and removed hundreds of acres of invasive plants.

Recreational Access

The Greenway community has a long history of protecting and creating areas for recreation and the trails and access points themselves.

Regional Trails

Over the past several decades, much work has gone into the construction and maintenance of the regional trail system and its connectivity. Today this system has over 300 miles of interconnected walking and biking trails that connects communities and natural areas across King County. The Coal Mines Trail right of way between Cle Elum, Roslyn, and Ronald was also acquired.

Wildland Trails

There are over 1,000 miles of wildland trails in the Greenway and the Greenway community has built dozens of miles of new hiking trails, upgraded several hundred more to deal with heavy use, improved and built new trailheads, created river access points along the Middle Fork Snoqualmie, and increased the land base available for recreation.

Education

Maintaining a sustainable Greenway that can balance the needs of sustainable vibrant communities, ecological health, and working forests and farms is dependent on educated residents who are committed to the long-term environmental health of the region. To this end a few of the key accomplishments include:

Education Infrastructure

The building of the Cedar River Watershed Interpretive Center and the Mercer Slough Education Center created key facilities to assist with environmental education (in addition to the 1977 Seattle Aquarium).

Greenway Trust Education Program

The Greenway Trust runs its own K-12 Environmental Education Program that takes over 3,000 students annually through a 3-prong curriculum starting in their classroom, to Tiger Mountain for a field educational component and capped by a stewardship project to get their hands dirty and further build understanding of the values of natural areas.

Catalyst and Convener

Perhaps most importantly, a diverse coalition of stakeholders has coalesced around a compelling vision for sustainable development and an unsurpassed quality of life. The Greenway Trust has served as a convener and catalyst for the efforts of many of these stakeholders. With a board of more than 60 members, we serve to connect the efforts of many; building support, finding funding, developing and promoting conservation efforts in communities across the Greenway.

THE PROCESS OF CREATING THE COOPERATIVE STEWARDSHIP FRAMEWORK

The 15 chapters of the Cooperative Stewardship Framework are based on the work of 14 corresponding stakeholder groups and many one-on-one stakeholder meetings. In total, over 140 meetings with more than 1,000 individuals helped to provide input into this document.

Working Groups

The process of meeting, discussing, and creating the chapters of this document was divided into fourteen working groups, committees, and teams. This ensured a focus of each meeting and brought stakeholders together who had expertise or a particular stake in an issue that has been addressed in this document. The fourteen groups that met to help shape this document are as follows:

- Agriculture Working Group
- Cities & Sustainability Working Group
- Community Involvement Working Group
- Culture Working Group
- Ecology Working Group
- Education & Interpretation Working Group
- Forestry Working Group
- Heritage Study Committee
- History Working Group
- Kittitas Working Group
- Outdoor Recreation Working Group
- Public Land Manager Team
- Tourism & Marketing Working Group
- Wildland Trails Working Group

These groups met for discussions and work sessions a total of 67 times. Each working group – and the Public Land Manager Team - met between two and eight times. The meetings were a productive and worthwhile exercise that brought stakeholders to the same table to talk about pertinent issues. A key part of the Heritage Study process was to build alignment between at least some activities of these groups and the broad Greenway vision, which builds a sense of ownership in the vision. In addition to building these connections and relationships, the meetings produced information and insights

that have been greatly used in the construction of the Cooperative Stewardship Framework.

Writing the Cooperative Stewardship Framework

When it came to creating the individual chapters themselves the 14 working groups were indispensable. The chapters were written by Greenway Staff and Margaret Macleod of the City of Issaquah, who is on the Mountains to Sound Greenway Advisory Council. Every effort was used to faithfully incorporate the findings of the working groups, but some working groups produced more usable material than others. To round out knowledge, one-on-one meetings with additional stakeholders were held. In addition, where possible, the working groups themselves were asked to review the chapters. In addition to the chapters some additional information is contained in the a list of opportunities titled “Opportunities” following each section, an annotated bibliography of key resources titled “An Annotated Bibliography,” and a list of assets labeled “Asset Inventory” (the Tribes and Cities chapters also have sources and further reading sections in the section’s text).

Looking Forward: Next Steps

The outcome of the creation of the Cooperative Stewardship Framework is two fold: the broadening and energizing the Greenway Coalition for the next 20 years, and the creation of a document that will serve as a tool for future action.

To this end, considerable information was gathered related to these 15 topics helping to create a much more thorough understanding of issues in the Greenway. This information includes an inventory of assets, threats, needs and opportunities for future collaboration and action. This Framework will serve as a guide to empower and direct the coalitions efforts as it seeks to create a more sustainable and livable Greenway over the next twenty years.

This work on the Cooperative Stewardship Framework has brought additional stakeholders to the table. Having contributed to the creation of a plan for the next twenty years, many of these individuals and groups now want to be part of the coalition moving forward. To address this, many are being invited to formally join the coalition via the 100-member appointed Technical Advisory Committee, and the Kittitas Caucus. In addition, some of the 14 groups, such as the Public Agency Team and the Wildland Trails Working Group will continue to meet. The Greenway Trust may convene some of the other groups as needs arise.

One opportunity that is currently being pursued is the designation of the Greenway as a National Heritage Area (NHA). Designation will provide formal recognition and help facilitate the shared strategies and on-the-ground collaboration necessary to protect the Greenway’s natural areas and livable communities. If the Greenway is designated as an NHA, the materials collected here in the Cooperative Stewardship Framework will be invaluable in creating an NHA Management Plan.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
Building a Framework for the Future

United States Forest Service

AGENCY SUMMARY

Established in 1905, the United States Forest Service (USFS) is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Gifford Pinchot, the first Chief of the Forest Service, stated that the goal of the Forest Service was to “provide the greatest amount of good for the greatest amount of people in the long run.”

The Forest Service has long been one of the Greenway’s most active agency partners. Greenway collaborations include many projects, from land exchanges that brought large swaths of forestland into public ownership, to land purchases that created new recreational opportunities. The Forest Service, with its two National Forests and one scenic Wilderness Area, along with the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail is the largest land owner in the Mountains to Sound Greenway.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the USDA Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. The Agency manages 193 million acres of public land, provides assistance to State and private landowners, and maintains the largest forestry research organization in the world.

To achieve its mission, the Forest Service pursues five main activities:

- Protection and management of natural resources on National Forest System lands;
- Research on all aspects of forestry, rangeland management, and forest resource utilization;
- Community assistance and cooperation with State and local governments, forest industries, and private landowners to help protect and manage non-Federal forest and associated range and watershed lands to improve conditions in rural areas;
- Achieving and supporting an effective workforce that reflects the full range of diversity of the American people;
- International assistance in formulating policy and coordinating U.S. support for the protection and sound management of the world’s forest resources.

The agency’s mission has roots in the conservation philosophy developed by Gifford Pinchot, the first Chief of the Forest Service, but also resonates with modern philosophies such as the idea of intergenerational equity and the importance of multiple uses. The forest service was originally responsible for timber production and watershed protection, but over time the agency’s role has grown to incorporate management of its land for a variety of other uses and purposes, including recreation, wilderness, minerals,

water, grazing, fish and wildlife. One of the two purposes of the agency, listed by the current Forest Service Chief, is to help the public enjoy, use and care for the lands and waters of the USFS “that sustain us all.”

ENABLING LEGISLATION

As an agency, the Forest Service can trace its roots to the USDA’s Division of Forestry, which was originally established in 1881, and was later followed by the creation of national timber reserves, authorized by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 and managed by the General Land Office within the Department of the Interior. The Transfer Act, passed by Congress on February 1, 1905 transferred the nation’s system of forest reserves away from the Department of the Interior and into the USDA’s Bureau of Forestry (formerly the Division of Forestry), which became the Forest Service shortly thereafter.

The Transfer Act includes this stipulation for the Secretary of Agriculture:

“The Secretary...shall make provisions for the protection against destruction by fire and depredations upon the public forests and national forests which may have been set aside or which may be hereafter set aside...and he may make such rules and regulations and establish such service as will insure the objects of such reservations, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction”.

ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCY

The U.S. Forest Service is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Oversight of the agency is the responsibility of the Chief of the Forest Service, who operates out of Washington, DC, and reports directly to the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment within the USDA. From the national level, Forest Service lands are distributed into nine different Regions, each managed by a Regional Forester. Each Region contains a selection of national forests and grasslands, lead by a Forest Supervisor. National forests and grasslands are then broken into a series of Ranger Districts, management of which is the responsibility of the District Rangers.

AGENCY HOLDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

The Forest Service, with a workforce of approximately 30,000 individuals, is responsible for 155 national forests, 20 grasslands, and a collection of other lands and resources, including experimental and research forests and laboratories. On the whole, Forest Service lands encompass around 193 million acres, approximately 8.5% of the total land area of the United States.

Along with the National Forest System, the Forest Service is also responsible for many other activities. One prominent activity is the Forest Service Research system, which provides “the scientific and technical knowledge necessary to protect and sustain the Nation’s natural resources”. This system – “the largest forestry research organization in

the world” – operates across a series of experimental and research stations, and also through the Forest Products Laboratory.

Additionally, the Forest Service works with state and local governments, industry, and private landowners and forest users to manage, protect and develop non-Federal forest land. The Forest Service is also active internationally, supporting the management and protection of forests all over the world.

Services and Resources Provided by the Agency Statewide

The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests exemplify the emphasis placed upon multiple-use working lands within the Greenway. While providing excellent wildlife habitat, a diverse array of recreational opportunities, and valuable ecosystem and quality-of-life services – such as clean air and water – these forests also produce millions of board-feet of lumber every year, supporting the local and national economies, and serving as an example of sustainable forestry management practices.

The Greenway’s two National Forests provide an excellent and wide array of outdoor opportunities. These forests have hundreds of miles of front- and backcountry trails, allowing hikers, equestrians, bicyclists and off-highway vehicle riders access to beautiful and scenic wilderness and natural areas. These forests also provide a substantial amount of winter recreation opportunities, from groomed cross-country skiing, dog sledding and snowmobiling trails to the immensely popular Snoqualmie Pass skiing facilities. A number of different campgrounds across USFS lands facilitate public access to these beautiful natural areas.

Additional services provided by the USFS include; Christmas tree and firewood permits; noxious weed management; watershed protection and restoration; fisheries and habitat restoration and enhancement; and fishing and hunting opportunities. The USFS is also responsible for significant fire suppression and prevention services throughout the National Forests.

Lands in the Greenway

National Forests in Washington are managed within Region 6 of the USFS, which covers the states of Oregon and Washington. Portions of two National Forests lie within the Greenway; the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. These two National Forests make up 36.9% of the total Greenway landscape, encompassing over 576,000 acres. The Forest Service, with the responsibility for lands comprising over 60% of the total amount of publicly-owned land, is the largest landowner in the Greenway.

Key Points

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, which extends from the U.S.-Canada border, along the western edge of North Cascades National Park, all the way south to Mt. Rainier National Park, occupies over 10.6% of the total Greenway landscape. The

Greenway contains the Snoqualmie Ranger District of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest,

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

The Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, like Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, stretches from the Canadian border, along the eastern edge of the Cascade Mountains, and around the east edge of Mt. Rainer National Park. The Cle Elum Ranger District, the portion of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest that falls within the Greenway, constitutes over 25% of the land area. This Forest occupies nearly 50% of the publicly-owned land within the Greenway.

Alpine Lakes Wilderness

Shared by both national forests, the pristine Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area is a truly spectacular landscape that provides refuge away from the hustle and bustle of urban life. It is the closest wilderness area to any major metropolitan area in the country. The area derives its name from the hundreds of small glacial lakes, nearly 700 in all, strewn throughout the valleys and peaks of the wilderness area.

Responsibility for the portion of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness that lies within the Greenway is nearly evenly split between the two USFS entities. Each of the two national forests are responsible for approximately 75,000 acres. Officially designated by President Ford in 1976, the Wilderness has been expanded periodically – as recently as 2010 when 22,000 acres were added ([source](#)). As part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, uses of this area are quite limited in order to protect its “primeval character” ([source](#)).

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) is a treasured pathway through some of the most outstanding scenic terrain in the United States. Beginning in southern California at the Mexican border, the PCT travels a total distance of 2,650 miles through California, Oregon, and Washington until reaching the Canadian border. The PCT crosses through the center of the Greenway, running north to south, and nearly following the boundary between King and Kittitas Counties.

The PCT is one of the original National Scenic Trails established by Congress in the 1968 National Trails System Act. It is administered by the US Forest Service. The Forest Service partners with the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, California State Parks, and the Pacific Crest Trail Association to provide effective management and protection of the trail.

Greenway Collaborations

Along with the management of the two prominent National Forests listed above, the U.S. Forest Service has a long history of Greenway partnership, and has been involved in a wide variety of projects. Both Forest Supervisors of the national forests in the Greenway are on the Greenway Trust Board of Directors

Snoqualmie Point Park

One notable project is Snoqualmie Point Park, which offers a panoramic view of many of the peaks of the Greenway, along with the cities of Snoqualmie and North Bend. The USFS, along with the City of Snoqualmie, the Trust for Public Land and the Washington Department of Natural Resources, was a key player in the collaborative process that prevented this beautiful viewpoint from being converted into an office park. Utilizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund, with assistance from Senator Slade Gorton, the USFS acquired the development rights and 130 acres of land surrounding the 8.5-acre park, allowing the City of Snoqualmie to retain ownership and management. The Washington State Department of Transportation has acknowledged the work done at Snoqualmie Point Park with an Award of Excellence.

Rattlesnake Mountain trailhead

The USFS has cooperated with the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the City of Snoqualmie to increase accessibility to the site – the Rattlesnake Mountain trailhead was built by the DNR on USFS land adjacent to the Snoqualmie Point Park.

Huckleberry Land Exchange

The USFS partnered with the Weyerhaeuser Corporation on the Huckleberry Land Exchange, which added over 30,000 acres of land into public ownership within the Greenway, and helped to consolidate the ‘checkerboard’ ownership pattern of land

I-90 Land Exchange

This exchange, between the USFS and Plum Creek Timber Company, transferred 31,900 acres of private land into public ownership within the Greenway, as the Forest Service continued efforts to consolidate ‘checkerboard’ lands.

Kittitas County acquisitions

Partnerships with the Trust for Public Land, the Cascade Land Conservancy and the USFS lead to the protection of over 1,000 acres of land in Kittitas County in three separate actions; the Tower Peak, Cabin Creek and Big Creek acquisitions. Over 15 of the exchanges and acquisitions involving the USFS have included lands in Kittitas County.

Various other acquisitions and exchanges

Overall, the USFS has participated in over 20 different land exchanges and acquisitions in the Greenway. These actions have brought thousands of acres of land into public ownership and management.

Hansen Creek/South Fork Logging Road Removal

The USFS, in partnership with the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust and the Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, is working to turn old logging roads in the Hansen Creek basin into a new system of mountain biking trails

Bessemer Mountain Road Removal

This project is collaboration between the USFS and the DNR to remove 15 miles of roads on the west side of the Middle Fork Valley, including a road-to-trail project that will connect the Mt Si road into the Middle Fork for recreation.

Informative Kiosk

In 2011, the USFS supported the placement of an informative kiosk near the Rattlesnake Mountain trailhead. This kiosk, one of eight constructed across the Greenway landscape, allows visitors to enjoy information about trails, safety, conservation efforts, and the natural history of the Greenway landscape.

Other Greenway efforts involving the USFS include the 2006 opening of the Middle Fork Campground, the first new campground built in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest in the last 30 years.

OVERLAPS, SIMILARITIES, AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGENCIES

The USFS, in many circumstances, operates in a fashion similar to that of the Washington Department of Natural Resources. Both are tasked with the management of lands for a wide variety of purposes; including forest and resource products, wildlife and species protection, outdoor recreation, and research.

However, unlike other Greenway agencies, the USFS is an entity of the federal government, subjecting it to different bureaucratic and management rules and policies. As a federal agency, the USFS may often be held to closer scrutiny by groups and organizations that may not be otherwise active in the region; Forest Service actions can be challenged in court by parties across the country. The Forest USFS also cannot treat the Greenway as more special than any other element of the National Forest system.

Though the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie and Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests are united under the USFS, thus sharing many commonalities, the two Forests also face many different challenges.

Okanogan-Wenatchee

A considerable portion of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest lies in the eastern half of the Greenway with a corresponding difference in climate from the western side, and a wide range of ecosystems, from shrub-steppe to alpine. This forest also has a high number of mineral claims and leases.

The O-W employs a Dry Forest Restoration Strategy, as a significant portion of the forested land fall into this category – large, widely spaced trees with little underbrush, with common wildfires. The wildfire risk – particularly megafires – is a predominant feature of the O-W forest, though there is a wide range in years for the fire regime. Tied to the risk of wildfire is the Cle Elum District's water shortage for both instream flows and groundwater.

Motorized recreation – whether using snowmobiles in the winter or Off-Highway Vehicles during the rest of the year – is also much more popular in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, which has over 300 miles of motorized-use trails.

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest finds itself in a relatively unique position – the forest lies quite close to one of the more-populated metropolitan areas of the United States, but a majority of the forest – approximately 52% - is designated as Wilderness, strictly limiting the uses and number of visitors allowed.

THREATS/NEEDS OF THE AGENCY

The USDA Forest Service faces a variety of challenges in the near future. Increasing demand for a variety of outdoor recreation activities, regulatory burdens, loss of open space and landscape fragmentation, prevention and suppression of wildfires and water shortages, and development pressure all are issues that confront the agency.

The increase in popularity of a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities – mountain biking, geocaching, horseback riding, rock climbing, snowmobiling, off-highway vehicle use, hiking, camping, orienteering, and others – can lead to overuse and conflicting interests in use of Forest Service lands. Additionally, the increase in popularity of these varying recreation activities can overwhelm the USFS' capacity to adequately manage them, which can lead to degradation and unsafe consequences.

The USFS also faces challenges in the regulatory arena. Increasing bureaucratic requirements and management plans and other legal stipulations can hinder the USFS' ability to achieve its mission and goals, and can lead to unnecessary legal challenges, causing resources to be allocated away from useful and needed projects.

With management of such large tracts of open space and forest land, the Forest Service also faces significant challenges in the realm of invasive species, wildfire prevention and management and, a related issue, water resources. Invasive species are challenging to control exceptionally difficult to monitor and eradicate. Wildfires require huge amount of resources to control, including large quantities of water, often a scarce commodity in regions such as the eastern portion of the Greenway.

Like many other agencies, the Forest Service also faces the pressure of development and the challenges of fragmentation of large tracts of land surrounding USFS' holdings.

Staff turnover is also an issue - the Forest Service has long been a supporter of the Greenway vision, but many USFS staffers who participated in the original Greenway planning process, or who have worked with the Greenway coalition on a number of projects over the years, are no longer with the agency or will soon be departing. It is possible that many of these positions once occupied by Greenway supporters may either be filled by individuals new to the Greenway, or may not be filled at all.

Okanogan-Wenatchee Specific Threats

More information needed

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Specific Threats

Along Interstate 90, the USFS has acquired a significant amount of forest land that was previously held by timber resource companies. The history of these lands lends itself to forest health concerns. A large portion of the forests were held by owners who were planning for future harvests. As such, the land was often clear-cut and then re-planted.

As the USFS took ownership of these lands, so too did they acquire the burden of increasing the overall forest health. Many acres of this former-commercial forest are 'overstocked' – densely covered by too many small trees. To make the forest healthy again requires a certain level of active management. Thinning, or removing some of the smaller trees to reduce competition and encourage growth is necessary and needed, but the USFS budget has not contained financial provisions to meet the management needs of these forests. As such, these too-dense forests have underdeveloped understory, providing less forage and habitat for the native fauna.

Access is a major threat facing the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie forest. With a high proportion of designated wilderness, and a major interstate freeway running through the forest, managing to protect the 'solitude' and 'primeval character' of these wilderness areas, as stipulated in the Wilderness legislation, is increasingly challenging, especially with nearly 3 million people living in close proximity and with easy access to the forests near I-90.

Trends/Trajectory of the Agency

Across the United States, the Forest Service is responsible for the management and oversight of large swaths of forest and grassland. The management approach taken by the agency has changed over the course of its history. Focus has shifted toward taking a landscape and ecological approach; restoration of whole landscapes and analysis of entire ecosystems has replaced single-species methodologies.

Global climate change will likely have a dramatic effect on USFS operations. Rapidly changing ecosystem-wide conditions will require large-scale action across the nation. The USFS, as a party responsible for a significant portion of the nation's undeveloped and natural lands, has a strong role to play in climate change discussions and actions.

OPPORTUNITIES (HIGH LEVEL)

The Forest Service has the chance to be among the leaders in sustainable forestry practices. As public awareness of the challenges of global climate change grows, and increasing emphasis is placed upon 'green' activities, the demand for resources managed with a long-term view will increase. The USFS, which is responsible for huge tracts of forested land, and thus very large deposits of sequestered carbon, is poised to add a new perspective to the national conversation.

With the pursuit of National Heritage Area designation for the Mountains to Sound Greenway, the Forest Service is also poised for growth in many existing partnerships. With Congressionally-sanctioned official recognition of the landscape, the Forest Service may be given the resources to explore new strategies for management, including such proposals as a shared maintenance team across the Greenway and other programs that would allow for increased efficiencies across the landscape.

The USFS is also pushing for alternative transportation options to allow recreational users access to Forest Service lands. As the popularity of the national forest lands along the I-90 corridor continues to grow, the agency will need to accommodate parking and access points for these additional users. This provides an opportunity to leverage demand into a larger alternative transportation program to recreational facilities across the Greenway, an item called for by several groups during the Heritage Study process.

CONCLUSION

The USDA Forest Service has long been a key Greenway partner, and has been involved numerous projects in the Mountains to Sound Greenway. The USFS has helped to bring thousands of acres into public ownership. The two national forests in the Greenway share management of the beautiful Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, the closest wilderness area to a major metropolitan area in the United States.

Collectively, the USFS is the largest single landowner in the Greenway. Its role in the Greenway coalition has been critical to many of the successes of the past 20 years. Maintaining and strengthening this relationship is important to achieving the Greenway vision in the next 20 years, and beyond.

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- On agency summary: <http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/chief/>
- On enabling legislation: http://www.foresthistory.org/ASPNET/Policy/Agency_Organization/index.aspx <http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/laws/selected-laws.pdf> http://www.fs.fed.us/global/wsnew/fs_history/issue15.pdf
- On agency holdings: <http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/meetfs.shtml>
- <http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/mission.shtml>
- http://www.foresthistory.org/ASPNET/Policy/Agency_Organization/index.aspx
- http://www.fs.fed.us/global/wsnew/fs_history/issue15.pdf
- <http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/laws/selected-laws.pdf>
- <http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/chief/>
- <http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/>
- <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/>
- <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>

Washington State Department of Natural Resources

AGENCY SUMMARY

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources manages 5.6 million acres of forest, range, agricultural, aquatic, and commercial lands for the people of Washington. These lands generate more than \$200 million a year, much of it to support public schools, state institutions, and county services, and provide fish and wildlife habitat, clean and abundant water, and public.

Over the past 20 years, the DNR has been one of the largest supporters of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, and has been instrumental in achieving success in a long list of projects, from land acquisitions and exchanges to the designation of Natural Resources Conservation Areas (NRCAs) and construction of trails and trailheads. This agency, which holds a relatively unique position in state government, faces challenges in the current economic climate, but is also poised to continue to play an important role in the future of the Greenway landscape.

MISSION STATEMENT

In partnership with citizens and governments, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) provides innovative leadership and expertise to ensure environmental protection, public safety, perpetual funding for schools and communities, and a rich quality of life.”

The DNR follows three guiding principles in order to carry out its mission:

- Manage the State’s resources sustainably;
- Make decisions based on sound science;
- Make decisions in the public interest and with the public’s knowledge.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

In 1957, the state Legislature created the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to bring together agencies responsible for protecting public natural resources and managing the state trust lands.

When Washington was granted statehood in 1889, the United States Congress utilized the Enabling Act to give the new state over 3 million acres of land to use for financial support. Unlike many states, Washington retained ownership of these original trust lands, and has continued to manage and add to the state’s holdings for the benefit of public institutions, such as schools, hospitals, and universities. The DNR’s trust mandate

stipulates that the DNR “must act with undivided loyalty to the trust beneficiaries, to the exclusion of all other interests.”

As time passed, the legal requirements for management of the state’s trust lands under federal and state law became more descriptive. The DNR, as a trustee, must manage its lands to positively impact its beneficiaries.

The passage of the Endangered Species Act, and the requirement to prevent harm of endangered species lead to the creation of the DNR’s Trust Lands Habitat Conservation Plan, an agreement between the DNR, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service. This plan took a multi-species approach to protection across 1.6 million acres of DNR’s trust lands.

The DNR also derives mandates from the state’s Public Lands Act, including multiple uses and sustainable harvests; the Forest Practices Act, relating to the protection of the state’s forest resource and maintaining a viable timber industry; and a wide variety of other statutes.

ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCY

Peter Goldmark, the Commissioner of Public Lands, oversees the activities of the Department of Natural Resources. Unlike the directors of other state, local and federal agencies, the Commissioner of Public Lands is independently elected by the citizens of Washington State.

The Commissioner is one member of the Board of Natural Resources, which is charged with the guidance of the DNR and its management of the lands for which the agency is responsible. The other members are: the Governor, or a representative; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Dean of the College of Agricultural, Human and Natural Resource Sciences at Washington State University; the Dean of the College of the Environment at the University of Washington; and an elected representative from a county that contains State Forest Lands.

To manage its broad responsibilities, the DNR has a system of 12 different Divisions, focusing on various aspects of the agency, and approximately 1,200 employees. The DNR also divides the state into six different Regions and 3 Aquatic Districts, and utilizes multiple Boards and Councils, created by law, to provide input on specific topics. Board of Natural Resources, is charged with supervising and guiding the DNR’s lands for which the agency is responsible.

STATEWIDE HOLDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

The Department of Natural Resources manages approximately 5.6 million acres of land across Washington State. This wide variety of lands includes agricultural, aquatic, range, commercial and forest land. To protect and preserve Washington’s ecological diversity, the DNR also manages and creates Natural Resource Conservation Areas—special

areas such as Mt. Si, and the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley of which there are 31 statewide, totaling 88,000 acres—and Natural Area Preserves, of which there are 51 across the state, encompassing 31,000 acres.

Services and Resources Provided by the Agency Statewide

The DNR is charged with a wide array of responsibilities, from management of the State's trust lands and forest, to aquatic and geologic resources, providing public access for recreation, conserving the natural heritage of the State, and protecting public resources.

Trust Lands

One of the primary responsibilities of the DNR is the management of approximately 3 million acres of trust land to provide funding for roads, schools, hospitals, libraries and fire districts across the state. Since 1970, state trust forest, range, commercial, agricultural, and aquatic lands have generated more than \$7 billion for public schools, state institutions, county services, and stewardship restoration of aquatic lands. The DNR's management of trust lands for revenue includes the harvest of timber and forest products, and leases of agricultural and commercial lands and mineral and communications sites. Trust lands also provide income for the state general fund. In 2005, product sales and leases from the lands DNR manages brought in about \$271 million.

Aquatic Trust Lands

The DNR's trust management responsibilities are not limited to the terrestrial environment. The DNR is also charged with the stewardship of 2.6 million acres of aquatic lands, including beaches, the land under Puget Sound, lakes, rivers and other navigable waterways. These trust lands are managed in the public interest with the intent of protecting fish and wildlife while simultaneously providing commercial activities, public access and navigation. The revenue derived from leases for marinas and the sale of renewable aquatic resources, such as shellfish, is used to help protect and enhance the productivity and health of aquatic resources.

Puget Sound Partnership

Created in 2007 by the state legislature, the Puget Sound Partnership was given the task of a recovery of Puget Sound by 2020. The Partnership, a collaborative effort of federal, tribal, state and regional partners spanning public, private and non-profit sectors, is working to implement the 2020 Action Agenda to save the Sound. The DNR is focusing on sustainable and scientific management of state-owned aquatic and forest lands, recognizing the importance of healthy aquatic lands and addressing upland activities that influence the aquatic environment.

Wildfire Prevention

The largest on-call Fire Department in Washington State, responding to over 1,000 fires in 2009 alone, is managed by the DNR. DNR fire crews are active across nearly 13 million acres of private and state-owned forest. The DNR cooperates with other state, federal and local agencies to respond to wildfires, supports local fire districts, and

monitors forest health across the state and provides information to landowners about how to improve the health of their forests and how to reduce the risks of catastrophic wildfires.

Forest Oversight

In addition to these responsibilities, the DNR is also tasked with the oversight of all non-federal forests in the state of Washington. The Forest Practices Rules, administered by the DNR, ensure that timber harvests, thinning, construction and maintenance of roads, the application of chemicals in forests, and other practices within forests are performed in a manner consistent with sustainable forest management, balancing the need for a viable timber industry in the state with the importance of protecting public resources, such as water, fish and wildlife.

Providing public access for recreation

DNR-managed state lands provide public access for many recreation opportunities—in rustic campgrounds and picnic areas, interpretive sites and more than a thousand miles of trails. These are destinations for bicycling, hiking, motorized off-road vehicle riding, horseback riding, fishing, bird watching and more.

Most of the DNR's 143 recreation sites – picnic sites, campgrounds, saltwater access and trailheads – are located within the 2.1 million acres of forested state trust lands, which are working forests and habitat that visitors help protect through responsible use of these lands.

Greenway Lands

Within the Greenway, the DNR manages over 130,000 acres—80,000 acres in King County and 50,000 within Kittitas County—which makes up 11% of the public land and 6.6% of the total acreage of the landscape. Portions of the Mountains to Sound Greenway fall within the South Puget Sound and Southeast Regions of the DNR, and within the Shoreline and Rivers Aquatic Districts.

Key Points

The DNR manages a broad collection of lands within the Mountains to Sound Greenway. These lands include the Mt. Si NRCA, the Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area, and the Tiger Mountain State Forest. In addition to these lands, the DNR has been very active within the Greenway recently, creating the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Resources Conservation Area, and partnering in the acquisition of thousands of acres in, and the creation of, the Raging River State Forest.

Mt. Si Natural Resources Conservation Area

Established in 1987, the 9,500-acre Mt. Si NRCA provides a home to a wide variety of wildlife and protects a collection of distinct geological features, including Mt. Si, which is considered by many to be one of the visual icons of the Greenway. The trail climbing its steep slope rewards hikers with spectacular views of the Greenway and beyond—including Mt. Rainier and the Cascade Mountains, on a clear day—is one of the most popular hiking trails in the area, receiving over 300,000 hikers annually.

Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area

The Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area, offering hikers great views of Snoqualmie Pass and the Cascades, was the first major public acquisition for the Mountains to Sound Greenway in 1993, and represents the cooperative nature of the agencies in the Greenway as it is jointly owned and managed by King County and the DNR.

Tiger Mountain State Forest and West Tiger Mountain NRCA

Tiger Mountain is one of the most popular hiking destinations in the state of Washington, and provides multiple benefits, as it is managed as a working forest. The 4,500-acre West Tiger Mountain NRCA, which consists of land owned by the City of Issaquah and the DNR, provides important habitat for wildlife large and small, and is linked to surrounding open space and working forests by a network of trails.

Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCA

The newest addition to the NRCAs in the Greenway, the designation of the Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCA was announced at the Greenway's annual celebration in December of 2009. This special landscape, encompassing 10,273 acres, was identified as being ecologically distinguished, featuring patches of natural-origin forests, important fish and wildlife habitat, and scenic views. Located between the Mt. Si NRCA and the U.S. Forest Service' Alpine Lakes Wilderness, the Middle Fork NRCA represents a successful culmination of effort among various organizations and individuals working to further the goals of the Mountains to Sound Greenway.

Greenway Collaborations

The DNR is one of the most active supporters of the Mountains to Sound Greenway vision. Over the past 20 years, the DNR has played a prominent role in a wide variety of projects, from restoration to land acquisition to recreation.

- The DNR, until 2010, was responsible for the two Greenway Trust-managed Washington Conservation Corps crews working across the Greenway. In another example of Greenway partnerships, the crews in turn utilize Lake Sammamish State Park as a base of operations.
- The 2009 creation of the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Resources Conservation Area
- The 2009 acquisition of 7,000 acres of land from a private forest landowner, Fruit Growers, in the Raging River Valley, in a collaborative effort involving King County. This project marks a huge step in the Greenway's incremental approach to conserving working forests.
- The 1993 creation of the Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area
- The creation of the Mt. Si Natural Resources Conservation Area
- The creation of the new Little Si Trail and Trailhead
- Creation of the Tiger Mountain State Forest with subsequent land exchanges and acquisitions to complete the 13,500 acre working forest in an urban environment.
- The creation of the West Tiger NRCA

- Continued collaboration with the Greenway partners, including the U.S. Forest Service and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, on consolidating public ownership of the 'checkerboard' lands across the Greenway, such as those in the LT Murray Wildlife Area outside of Ellensburg.
- DNR collaborated with Puget Sound Energy on the High Point Trailhead at Tiger Mountain, one of the most popular trailheads in the Greenway, and in the state of Washington
- The DNR manages 4,300 acres of King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks Wastewater Treatment Division land, as part of the Greenway's Biosolids recycling program.
- DNR, in partnership with the Greenway Trust, will soon undertake a project to replacing the current boot-built Mailbox Peak trail with a trail that can withstand heavy recreational use from a potential 100,000 hikers each year.
- In 2011, the DNR supported the placement of three informative kiosks at three separate DNR locations across the Greenway: the Mt. Si Trailhead, the Tiger Mountain Trailhead at High Point, and the Rattlesnake Mountain Trailhead. These kiosks, three of eight constructed across the Greenway landscape, allow visitors to enjoy information about trails, safety, conservation efforts, and the natural history of the Greenway landscape.

OVERLAPS, SIMILARITIES, AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGENCIES

With its wide array of responsibilities, the DNR is similar to many different agencies. Like the U.S. Forest Service, the DNR manages its lands for commercial purposes, supporting the timber, agriculture, mining and aquatic industries of the state, and is responsible for fire prevention and suppression.

However, the DNR also is responsible for the state's natural heritage, protecting and preserving wildlife, historic, cultural and scenic resources. Additionally, the DNR performs scientific research and analysis of its resources statewide, manages land to provide trust funds for schools, hospitals and other public institutions, and is responsible for millions of acres of aquatic lands.

The DNR also occupies a unique role in state government. Unlike many states, Washington retained ownership of lands provided to it upon attaining statehood, and the DNR is the body responsible for the continued management of Washington's Trust lands. Sustainable harvest of timber, the leasing of mineral and grazing rights and other activities allow the DNR to provide funding for important public institutions such as schools, universities, and hospitals.

Unlike the heads of other state agencies, the State Commissioner of Public Lands is not appointed by the Governor. The Commissioner is an elected public official in the state.

THREATS/NEEDS OF THE AGENCY

The DNR, like many agencies, faces a host of challenges in the future. Public perception of timber and active forestry practices is variable, and the DNR must continue programs to educate the public about trust lands and sustainable timber and agriculture practices. This challenge is becoming increasingly noticeable, as other uses of publicly-owned land are becoming more prominent—outdoor recreation activities, such as biking, kayaking, paragliding, and snowmobiling. These uses often appear to be in direct conflict with the DNR's legal obligations.

Additionally, like many agencies of federal, state and local government, the DNR faces significant budgetary challenges in the future. While the level and number of responsibilities of the agency continues to grow, the DNR's financial capacity to complete its core mission and other goals is limited. The recent economic downturn has hit the DNR particularly hard; the State cut the DNR's funding by 22 percent for fiscal year 2010, and budget cuts forced the agency to decrease staff by over 11% - in 2009, the DNR's workforce decreased by 157 permanent year-round positions.

Decreasing staff levels are not only a problem for the DNR in terms of meeting its goals and responsibilities, but are also a challenge for the Greenway. The DNR has long been a supporter of the Greenway vision, but many DNR staffers who participated in the original Greenway planning process, or who have worked with the Greenway coalition on a number of projects over the years, are no longer with the agency or will soon be departing. It is possible that many of these positions once occupied by Greenway supporters may either be filled by individuals new to the Greenway, or may not be filled at all.

Another funding challenge for the DNR has been its reliance on grants for funding projects. DNR recreation is underfunded, and increasingly dependent on competitive grants compared to a stable funding source that allows for effective management. In the 2000s, the DNR received nearly 400 grants from the State and Federal government.

Working forestry requires more than trees and tree-covered landscapes. The Greenway, once an area heavily reliant on its natural resource industry, has few remaining resources, such as mills and processing facilities, to deal with harvested trees.

TRENDS/TRAJECTORY OF THE AGENCY

Washington State continues to rely upon the expertise and resources of the DNR. Management of trust land to produce funding for public purposes, management of DNR lands for recreational access and wildlife protection, land acquisitions and fire suppression are key services provided by the agency, and all will become increasingly important as the population of the Greenway grows.

The DNR is taking advantage of an increasing demand for renewable energy and local production of resources. 2009 saw the beginning of an innovative project to generate renewable energy using forest biomass in four public-private partnership projects.

Discover Pass

Washington State's budget crisis makes it difficult to keep up with public demand for outdoor recreation opportunities on state lands. To ensure that the public may continue to enjoy recreation lands, the State shifted from relying on tax revenue from the state General Fund to a user-pay approach. This approach came in the form of the Discover Pass, which gives its holder access to DNR, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission lands. Shrinking revenues makes it impossible for current taxes to maintain existing facilities, let alone develop new ones. Washington's 2011-2013

While the Legislature's primary goal in creating the Discover Pass was to establish an alternative funding source for State Parks, WDFW and DNR are expected to each receive 8 percent of the revenue generated by sales of the pass for land maintenance in the 2011-13 Biennium.

Though the Discover Pass was created to provide funding for recreation sites across the state, only 8% of revenue generated from the pass is targeted toward the DNR.

Community Forest Trust

The DNR proposed to establish the Community Forest Trust as a category of state-owned working forestland managed to emphasize multiple community values by reinvesting ongoing revenues from forestry and other forest uses into the management and protection of these same lands. The new category was approved in 2011.

Primary community forestry issues include local government impacts from the Endangered Species Act, urban-rural interface challenges, the need to develop comprehensive community forestry programs, growth management, and constraints caused by decreased funding sources for municipal services.

The community forest project could address the rapidly urbanizing areas of the Greenway, in communities such as North Bend and Snoqualmie.

OPPORTUNITIES

In April 2010, the DNR released The Goldmark Agenda, a strategic plan for the 5-year period stretching from 2010 to 2014. This plan contains six high-level Goals for the agency, with a collection of Major Initiatives, Action Strategies, and Implementation Steps to meet the listed goals. The six goals are:

- Deliver on Our Promise to Manage State Lands Sustainably
- Improve Forest Practices Rules and Strengthen Implementation and Compliance
- Preserve Forest Cover and Protect Working Forests and Agricultural Lands from Conversion
- Clean Up and Restore Puget Sound
- Develop Renewable Energy Resources on State Lands, Address the Challenges of Climate Change, and Create Renewable Energy Jobs
- Ensure that DNR is Well-Managed and Supportive of its Employees

The DNR has also recently commenced a new recreation planning process for 53,000 acres of DNR-managed lands in the Snoqualmie Corridor in eastern King County. The goal of this effort is to develop a comprehensive plan for sustainably managing recreation in the Snoqualmie Corridor for the next 15 years while preserving working forests and special areas set aside for their conservation value.

Though the DNR faces funding challenges in the current and foreseeable budget, the opportunity exists for the Greenway coalition to explore modified and creative new funding mechanisms to support this and other agencies.

CONCLUSION

The DNR is one of the longest supporters of the Mountains to Sound Greenway. The DNR has been an integral part of the Greenway coalition, partnering in numerous significant projects over the years, including land acquisitions, trail construction, restoration projects and the creation of multiple Natural Resources Conservation Areas within the Greenway.

Though the DNR faces new challenges in the future, it is also in a good position to provide continued support of the Greenway vision through its efforts to conserve working forests, and maintain accessible outdoor recreation facilities for residents and visitors.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- Mission statement: <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/AboutDNR/Mission/Pages/Home.aspx>
- Enabling legislation:
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/lm_psf_policy_sustainable_forests.pdf
- <http://www.mrsc.org/subjects/environment/forest/TrustLandHistory.pdf>
- Strategic Plan 2014
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em_strategic_plan_2010_goldmark_agenda.pdf
- DNR At-A-Glance http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em_dnr_at_glance.pdf
 - 2011 http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em_dnr_at_glance.pdf
- South Puget Planning Unit Final Environmental Impact Statement, Background
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/amp_sepa_nonpro_sp_feis_chap1.pdf
- 2006 Policy for Sustainable Forests, Background:
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/lm_psf_policy_sustainable_forests.pdf
- DNR annual reports:
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/OtherInteragencyInformation/Pages/dnr_annual_report.aspx
- Community forest trust: <http://washingtondnr.wordpress.com/2011/08/09/year-1-milestones-preventing-conversion-of-forest-land-to-development/>
- http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em_dnr_at_glance.pdf
- Key points: <http://mtsgreenway.org/recreation/hiking/mt-si>.
<http://mtsgreenway.org/recreation/hiking/rattlesnake-mountain-trail>. C:\Documents

and Settings\MackenzieD\Local Settings\MackenzieD\Application
Data\Microsoft\Examples of Joint Management in the Greenway.doc

- Goldmark agenda:
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em_strategic_plan_2010_goldmark_agenda.pdf

City of Seattle – Seattle Public Utilities - Watersheds

AGENCY SUMMARY

The City of Seattle, through Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), is one of the largest single landowners in the Mountains to Sound Greenway. Seattle's municipal ownership of the Cedar River Municipal Watershed, at over 90,000 acres, and the South Fork Tolt Municipal Watershed, at over 8,000 acres, gives the City the two key sources of drinking water for the greater Seattle region.

SPU has partnered with the Greenway on a number of projects over the past 20 years, and is poised to make important strides in environmental restoration projects and regional and recreation trails moving forward.

MISSION STATEMENT

Seattle Public Utilities “provides reliable, efficient, and environmentally conscious utility services to enhance the quality of life and livability in all communities we serve.” The vision of the agency, as stated in its 2010-2014 Strategic Plan, is to “set the standard for utility services in the United States.”

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Seattle's pursuit of a city-owned and operated water system began with the rapid population growth of the region in the late 1800s. A tenfold increase in the population of the city over the course of the 1880s inspired city leaders to propose a vote on whether the city should purchase and operate a water system to improve the health and wellness of the citizens. Shortly thereafter, the Great Seattle Fire of 1889 destroyed much of the city, including the business district of the city. The existing system of individual waters systems run by different entities was a key factor in the inability to prevent the spread and destruction of the fire. The ensuing vote on whether the city should purchase its own water system passed with overwhelming support, with the final voting margin a 1,875 to 51 victory.

The first iteration of Seattle's water agency was formed when, in 1890, the city purchased two private companies, both of which drew their water supplies from Lake Union and Lake Washington. Five years after this purchase, the city expanded its water base by building a system to bring water from the Cedar River, along a pipeline to reservoirs on Capitol Hill. The system became operational in 1901, and a second pipeline was added in 1909.

In 1962, the City of Seattle negotiated the Cedar River Watershed Cooperative Agreement, which facilitated the series of land transfers that gave the City majority ownership of the Watershed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCY

Seattle Public Utilities, overseen by Director Ray Hoffman, lies within the City of Seattle Department of Utilities and Transportation. SPU is formed of three major entities: the Water Utility, the Drainage and Wastewater Utility, and the Solid Waste Utility.

BROADER HOLDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

The Seattle Public Utilities Water System, which provides water to more than 1.3 million people in the greater Seattle area, is one of the six water utilities in the country that does not have to provide secondary treatment of source waters because of the filtration powers of the natural environment in which the water collects. To achieve its mission, SPU has pursued the acquisition of many of the critical riparian areas and watersheds that are responsible for the region's water supply.

The largest of these holdings is the Cedar River Municipal Watershed, which encompasses 90,545 acres, and the majority of ownership is held by the City of Seattle. The Cedar River Watershed provides water for approximately 70% of the 1.4 million people living within the greater Seattle area. Public access to protected areas in the watershed, with the exception of SPU-managed tours and a few other areas, is prohibited, which is partly responsible for the continued high water quality of the region, and also allows for exceptional wildlife and ecological protection and preservation. From atop Rattlesnake Ledge, this protected watershed offers hikers an exceptional view of undeveloped lands, from old growth forests to Chester Morse Lake. Only 22% of the annual water flow from the Watershed is used for drinking water; the other 78% continues past Landsburg down the Cedar River into Maple Valley through Lake Washington, Lake Union and out through the Chittenden Locks in Ballard to the Puget Sound.

To aid in the management of its resources, the City of Seattle, pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, produced a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the Cedar River Watershed. This plan utilizes an ecosystem-wide, multi-species approach to "address the declining populations of salmon, steelhead and other species of fish and wildlife in the Cedar River basin." [source](#). The HCP is meant to provide certainty for Seattle's drinking water supply, and also to provide for the protection and restoration of habitat for over 80 different species living in the watershed that may be affected by operations in the Cedar River and its watershed. The HCP encompasses three major components: managing the watershed; fish passage above the Landsburg dam, the location of the drinking water intake; and management of river flows

The South Fork Tolt River Municipal Watershed, though smaller than the Cedar, is another significant holding. The City of Seattle owns around 70% of this watershed as

well, thanks in large part to a cooperative effort between SPU and the Weyerhaeuser Corporation. A 1997 agreement between these two parties gave the city control of approximately 8,400 of the 12,500-acre watershed. The remaining 30% of this watershed falls within the boundary of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Services and Resources Provided by the Agency

SPU is formed of three entities: the Water Utility, which provides water to over 1 million people; the Drainage and Wastewater Utility, which collects and disposes of sewage and storm water; and the Solid Waste Utility, responsible for the collection and disposal of recycling, yard waste and garbage. In addition to these services, SPU also operates a Wildland Fire Crew to protect City-owned forests in the Cedar and Tolt River watersheds and, by extension, the water supply of the City.

Greenway Lands

Watersheds

The Cedar River Municipal Watershed and the over 90,000 protected acres it comprises makes up 5.8% of the total landscape of the Mountains to Sound Greenway. The Tolt River Watershed, smaller in size at approximately 13,000 acres, occupies 0.5% of the Greenway.

Seattle's ownership of its municipal watershed is unique. Nationwide, only two other cities own the watersheds that provide their drinking water, Portland and San Francisco.

The two watersheds owned and operated by SPU are outstanding examples of land management for ecological benefits, practices encouraged within the Greenway. These lands not only provide very high quality drinking water to Seattle-area residents, but they also provide and maintain intact and undisturbed wildlife habitat for large carnivores and other wildlife. The watersheds support a diverse population of flora and fauna, and both are managed to protect the species that live within the preserves.

Trails

Along with the ecological and drinking water services they provide, both of these watersheds offer additional public benefits. The 14-mile Tolt Pipeline Trail follows the right-of-way and access road for the water pipeline between the communities of Bothell and Duvall. This trail, an important link in the Greenway's Regional Trail system connecting communities across the landscape, provides connections to the Sammamish River Trail.

The Cedar River Watershed includes lands in several popular areas of the Greenway. The Rattlesnake Ledge Trail, offering some of the best views of the watershed and the entire western half of the Greenway, is located at the southeast border of the Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area. The protected Watershed also extends onto Taylor Mountain.

Cedar River Watershed Education Center

SPU also operates the Cedar River Watershed Education Center, located just outside the city of North Bend. This Center was “created as a gathering place to connect people with the source of their water” [source](#) and gives citizens the opportunity to learn about the source of their drinking water, and issues related to the region’s forests, wildlife and drinking water.

The Education Center provides a wide variety of means to connect with and learn about drinking water, forests, wildlife and other topics, including education events and activities. The Center also offers public tours of the Cedar River Watershed with a variety of topics discussed, school educational programs, and programs tailored to meet the needs of families, children and adults. School programs are offered, for free, to 4th and 5th grade classes, and are led by naturalists. Over 10,000 school children and adults tour the watershed each year and participate in the national award-winning environmental education programs.

The facility has several interesting components, including an excellent exhibit hall, a learning laboratory for visiting school groups, the Heritage Research Library - home to 9,400 years of artifacts, documents, maps, and photographs of the Watershed providing original materials from the Watershed's past and current research projects and activities – all in a LEED certified complex.

Greenway Collaborations

Seattle Public Utilities has been involved in a number of key Greenway projects over the past 20 years.

- In 1996, the U.S. Forest Service ceded control of its land within the Cedar River Watershed to SPU, giving the City of Seattle ownership over the entire watershed.
- Rattlesnake Ledge Trail – This trail, one of the most popular in the Greenway, lies within the boundary of the Cedar River Watershed. The trail, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR), was built through a partnership managed by the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust and the DNR, with help from the Washington Conservation Corps, Washington Trails Association and EarthCorps.
- Rattlesnake Mountain Trail – The City of Seattle partnered with the USDA Forest Service, the DNR, King County and the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust in the completion of this popular trail across the ridge of Rattlesnake Mountain.
- Informative Kiosk – In 2011, SPU supported the placement of an informative kiosk near the Rattlesnake Ledge trailhead. This kiosk, one of eight constructed across the Greenway landscape, allows visitors to enjoy information about trails, safety, conservation efforts, and the natural history of the Greenway landscape.

OVERLAPS, SIMILARITIES, AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGENCIES

Seattle Public Utilities is somewhat unique among the agencies of the Greenway. The primary goal of SPU is to provide clean, fresh, consistent drinking water for its

customers. The City of Seattle, now through SPU, pursued the acquisition of the Cedar River Municipal Watershed, and the South Fork Tolt Municipal Watershed, to ensure a safe and consistent source of drinking water for the region.

The ownership of these lands gives SPU similar management authority to other agencies, such as the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and USDA Forest Service, but unlike these agencies, SPU does not allow public access to the majority of its holdings. Whereas the DNR and Forest Service provide trails and recreational opportunities, and also provide for working forestry and other natural resource use, SPU has committed to ending commercial timber harvests and remove nearly 40% of the forest roads within the Cedar River Watershed. Like the DNR and Forest Service, SPU also maintains a Wildland Fire Crew to protect the two Municipal Watersheds from fires.

THREATS/NEEDS OF THE AGENCY

- Managing the water demands of an increasing population.
- Maintaining a reliable water supply in times of climate change.

TRENDS/TRAJECTORY OF THE AGENCY

The provision of clean and healthy drinking water for the residents of the City of Seattle and others served by Seattle Public Utilities will continue into the future. SPU will need to accommodate growing population, but conservation efforts in the region should help mitigate increased demand for resources. Restoration of the Cedar and Tolt River Watersheds for maximum ecological and drinking water benefits is a long-term project.

In June of 2011, Seattle Public Utilities released the final version of the South Fork Tolt Watershed Management Plan to provide a framework for managing City-owned lands in the municipal watershed to provide high-quality drinking water and restore forest ecosystem function.

As mentioned previously, the City of Seattle has also created a Habitat Conservation Plan for the Cedar River Municipal Watershed. This plan was created to respond to incidental “take” – in this case, species of concern that are inadvertently affected by water supply and land management operations – of Endangered Species living within the Watershed. The HCP encapsulates three primary areas of conservation and mitigation: aquatic, riparian and upland management in the watershed; mitigating for the blockage to anadromous fish at the City’s Landsburg drinking water intake; and regulation of stream flows for fish in the Cedar River and people whose drinking water is supplied by the Cedar River.

The Cedar River Watershed is off-limits to public access to protect the water supply. Though this requirement is necessary to prevent the need for additional screening and treatment facilities, some recreation groups would like access to the Watershed for trail use.

OPPORTUNITIES (HIGH LEVEL)

Both the South Fork Tolt Municipal Watershed management plan and the Cedar River Watershed's Habitat Conservation Plan outline a wide number of steps and recommendations to restore and enhance these natural areas, for the benefit of the drinking water supply and the local ecosystems. The Cedar River Watershed provides much of the drinking water for the greater Seattle area, and in its preserved form, also provides excellent habitat for a number of threatened and endangered species.

CONCLUSION

Seattle Public Utilities is one of the largest single landowners in the Greenway, with nearly 100,000 acres in the two municipally-controlled watersheds. SPU has partnered with the Greenway in the past on a number of projects, including the construction of the new Rattlesnake Ledge trail. SPU will continue to play an important role in the Greenway moving forward.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING:

- Agency Summary <http://www.seattle.gov/html/citizen/departments.htm#util>
- Enabling Legislation
http://www.cityofseattle.net/util/About_SPU/Water_System/History_&_Overview/WATERSYST_200312020908156.asp
- Mission, Vision
http://www.cityofseattle.net/util/stellent/groups/public/@spu/@diroff/documents/webcontent/cos_001810.pdf
- History
- http://www.cityofseattle.net/util/About_SPU/Water_System/History_&_Overview/WATERSYST_200312020908156.asp
- Tolt
http://www.cityofseattle.net/util/About_SPU/Water_System/Water_Sources_&_Treatment/Tolt_River_Watershed/index.asp
- Cedar Watershed
http://www.cityofseattle.net/util/About_SPU/Water_System/Water_Sources_&_Treatment/Cedar_River_Watershed/index.asp
- Ed Center
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- Quick Facts:
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- Overview: <http://www.seattle.gov/html/citizen/departments.htm#util>
- HCP:
http://www.cityofseattle.net/util/About_SPU/Water_System/Habitat_Conservation_Plan/AbouttheHCP/index.htm

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

AGENCY SUMMARY

Located on Puget Sound in Washington State, and covering 2,134 square miles, King County is nearly twice as large as the average county in the United States. With more than 1.9 million people, it also ranks as the 14th most populous county in the nation. King County is home to much of the human population of the Greenway.

Several divisions of King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks play a significant role in the Greenway, and will continue to do so moving forward. King County has long supported the Greenway vision, and has been an active member of the Greenway coalition, with projects including land acquisitions, trail construction and maintenance, environmental restoration, environmental education, conservation easements, regional trail construction and other programs.

MISSION STATEMENT

Department of Natural Resources and Parks

"Be the steward of the environment and strengthen sustainable communities by protecting our water, land and natural habitats, safely disposing of, and reusing wastewater and solid waste, and providing natural areas, parks and recreation programs."

Parks and Recreation Division

"To enhance the quality of life for communities by providing environmentally sound stewardship of regional and rural parks, trails, natural areas, forest lands and recreational facilities, supported by partnerships and entrepreneurial initiatives".

Water and Land Resources Division

"Protect water and land resources so that citizens can enjoy them safely today, and for generations to come, by providing services that are legally required, that protect public health and safety, and that provide significant environmental benefits, supported by scientific data and monitoring."

ENABLING LEGISLATION

In 1937 the Washington State legislature enacted a law authorizing counties to acquire parks for public use and enjoyment; following its enactment, King County created the first county-wide park system in the state. In 1938, the Board of King County

Commissioners passed Resolution 6725 establishing a King County Department of Public Works, Parks and Playgrounds.

King County Code (2.16.045) outlines the current duties of Department of Natural Resources and Parks. The Parks and Recreation Division is charged with:

“Carrying out the county’s park and recreation division which is to provide regional trails, regional passive parks, regional resource and ecological lands and regional active recreational facilities, rural parks and local unincorporated area parks within the urban growth boundary until annexed by employing entrepreneurial strategies that raise revenues to support park operations and facilitating agreements with other jurisdictions and entities to provide for recreational services and other activities.”

The duties of the Water and Land Resources Division include the following:

- Proposing, and implementing adopted policies, plans and programs relating to water and land resources, that protect fisheries, natural resources and water quality;
- Acquiring park, trails, agriculture, forestry, and other natural resources lands
- Monitoring and protecting the county’s Farmland Preservation Program lands
- Consulting in the preparation of management plans for protection and use of the natural resource values of county owned lands
- Responding to major river floods and maintaining major river channels to minimize flood hazards and protect fisheries resources,
- Planning, constructing and maintaining surface and storm drainage systems
- Providing technical assistance and education to encourage environmental stewardship benefits, supported by scientific data and monitoring”.

Management of King County lands acquired for open space purposes is guided by the policy and planning documents listed at the end of this summary.

ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCY

The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) is one of eight county departments within the County, reporting to the King County Executive (currently Dow Constantine) and the King County Council. Four divisions fall under DNRP – Parks and Recreation (Parks), Water and Land Resources (WLR), Solid Waste, and Wastewater Treatment. In addition, the King County GIS Center and Local Hazardous Waste Program are housed within the department. DNRP is managed by a Director (currently Christie True), and in turn, each division is headed by a Director, all of whom report to the department director. Responsibility for acquiring, planning and managing lands within the King County Park system is shared between the Parks and WLR Divisions (currently headed by Kevin Brown and Mark Isaacson).

BROADER HOLDINGS/ACTIVITIES

As of 2010, the King County Parks system includes over 200 parks, 175 miles of regional trails, and more than 200 backcountry trails on approximately 26,000 acres of land throughout the county. In addition, King County Parks holds conservation easements on an additional 150,000 acres.

The County' park land inventory is categorized into four classifications as follows:

- **Recreation:** (9,500 fee acres) these sites are dominated by facilities that support high impact forms of recreation. These sites receive a high level of public use and are intended to accommodate developed areas for informal, organized or intense recreation. Uses include scheduled sports activities and large scale special events and tournaments.
- **Multi-use:** (7,000 fee acres) these sites include lands that have areas of environmental value, but also may accommodate extensive public access and active and/or passive recreation opportunities.
- **Ecological:** (6,500 fee acres) also known as natural areas, these sites are valued for their important natural resource functions and character, including but not limited to benefiting and protecting ecosystems, fish and wildlife habitat, native biodiversity, forest cover, air and water quality, native biodiversity, and other natural or scenic resource purposes. These sites may accommodate low impact public access which emphasizes the enjoyment, and appreciation and education of the sites' natural resources.
- **Working Resource:** (3,000 acres) these working forest lands are managed to balance sustainable timber production with conservation and restoration of resources and passive recreational use. They allow opportunities for demonstrating progressive forest management and generating revenue to facilitate management as well as provide a buffer between commercial forestland and adjacent residential development.

Greenway Lands

About 16,500 acres of King Count Parks land as well as an additional 3,500 acres of land owned by other county agencies lie within the Mountains to Sound Greenway. Almost 90,000 acres of county owned conservation easements are also located within the Greenway boundaries.

Key Points

Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park

Located between the cities of Issaquah, Bellevue and Newcastle, within the "Issaquah Alps", Cougar Mountain Park is the gem of King County's 26,000 acre park system and preserves important wildlife habitat while serving as a very popular trail destination. The 3,100 acre park features many diverse habitats, such as mature second growth forests, streams and wetlands, and cliffs, talus, and caves. Visitors experience sweeping views of the region, including vistas of Lake Sammamish, the Cascades, and Bellevue, Seattle and beyond, while remnants of historical mining and logging activities on site provide a

glimpse into the past. Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park is one of the largest parks of its kind located so near to a major metropolitan area.

Taylor Mountain Forest

This 1,822-acre site is located on the southwest side of Taylor Mountain, near the community of Hobart in eastern King County, and contains a 30-mile backcountry trail network for hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding. The forest also serves as a critical habitat link between large tracts of public land that include the City of Seattle's Cedar River Watershed and the state's Tiger Mountain State Forest. The forest's 75 wetlands and mosaic of forest stands provide high quality habitat for fish and wildlife and important flood storage capacity. Holder Creek and Carey Creek provide more than five miles of spawning and rearing habitat for salmon.

Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area

The Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural area is located about nine miles east of the city of North Bend. At nearly 660 acres, it contains primarily forested lands and wetlands along the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River and its tributary streams, providing important habitat for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. River access for hand-boat launching and fishing is also possible from the Natural Area. Adjacent state and federal lands provide thousands of acres of additional passive recreational opportunities.

Three Forks Park

Located in the upper Snoqualmie River Valley between the Cities of Carnation and North Bend where three forks of the Snoqualmie River converge, this 267 acre park contains striking views of Mount Si and several miles of riverfront and is managed for the conservation and protection of the natural systems including high quality fish and wildlife habitat. The site contains parking and restroom facilities and access to the river via public trail.

Preston Ridge Forest

The Preston Ridge Forest is located north of Interstate 90 in the Preston Area, east of Mitchell Hill Forest. This 190-acre site was acquired largely through the Federal Forest Legacy Program and managed to balance enhancement of water quality, wildlife and biological habitat values, forest management activities, education and passive recreational activities. Future plans include developing a low impact natural trail that will link regionally significant trails from northwest Tiger Mountain through Grand Ridge, Mitchell Hill, Preston, the Raging River basin and back to east Tiger Mountain.

Mitchell Hill Forest

Located near Preston and to the east of Grand Ridge Park, this 425-acre site was acquired in the early 2000s with use of Federal Forest Legacy funds and the County's Transfer of Development Rights Program. This forested site is important for salmon habitat as it drains into the east fork of Issaquah Creek and Patterson Creek in the Snoqualmie River Basin. A backcountry trail system linking public lands to the east and west is being planned for the site.

Grand Ridge Park

Located north of Interstate 90 and east of the City of Issaquah, the 1,200-acre Park was established to provide natural resource protection and passive recreation along the edge of urban growth boundary. The Park contains a steep slope above the North Fork of Issaquah Creek; forests and wetlands in the north surround the headwaters for salmon-bearing Canyon Creek. Groves of trees in the central part of the Park's ridge contain red cedars over five feet in diameter. Grand Ridge has a seven-mile backcountry trail network that supports hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding.

Duthie Hill Park

Located on the Sammamish Plateau northwest of the City of Issaquah and adjacent to (north of) Grand Ridge Park. This 512-acre park contains dense evergreen forest, trails for hiking and biking and a popular new mountain bike park developed in partnership with the Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance.

Soaring Eagle Park

Located above Patterson Creek on the edge of the Sammamish Plateau along the western flank of the Snoqualmie River Valley, Soaring Eagle Park is 630 acres of mature forests, wetlands, and wildlife habitat, providing sanctuary for black bear, bobcat, black tail deer and more than 40 species of birds. There are 12 miles of backcountry trails that are regularly used by hikers, mountain bikers, and equestrians.

Tolt-MacDonald Park

Located in Carnation, this 574-acre park sits at the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Tolt Rivers in the beautiful Snoqualmie Valley and is a recreation destination. A 500-foot suspension foot bridge crosses the Snoqualmie River and offers terrific views of the river and Cascade foothills. The Park offers RV, tent, and yurt camping for year-round outdoor adventures. The Park's picnic shelters and beautifully restored barn can be rented for company picnics, weddings, or other special events and the grass ballfields are available for softball, baseball and soccer. The Park also provides trails for exploring by foot or mountain bike.

Snoqualmie Tree Farm Forest Conservation Easement

In 2004, King County executed one of the nation's largest forest conservation agreements to protect almost 90,000 acres in east King County from development and ensure the area will remain in forest cover. This historic agreement more than tripled the amount of open space preserved by the County over the past 35 years.

Upper Raging River Forest Conservation Easement

Located at the headwaters of the Raging River in Eastern King County, this 5,750-acre working forest property includes more than four miles of high quality spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead – including nearly one-fifth of the vast Snoqualmie River Basin's wild chinook population. Acquisition of this easement ensured permanent protection for the single-largest unprotected block of land remaining in King County's portion of the Mountains to Sound Greenway

Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail

This 30-mile trail meanders through past one of the most beautiful agricultural valleys in the region offering views of working farms as well as preserved open space areas. The trail connects to the cross-state John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park. Points of interest include Tolt-MacDonald Park, Meadowbrook Farm, Three Forks Natural Area and the Tokul Trestle.

East Lake Sammamish Regional Trail

This 11-mile trail is located along the eastern shore of Lake Sammamish within the cities of Redmond, Sammamish and Issaquah. The existing “interim” soft-surface trail provides excellent views of the lake and Cascade foothills, and is popular with off-road bicyclists, joggers, walkers and other users. The trail will be upgraded in phases to become a fully paved facility with soft-surface shoulders. It intersects with the Issaquah-Preston Trail in Issaquah near I-90, which provides a paved connection east within the Mountains to Sound Greenway Corridor.

GREENWAY COLLABORATIONS

In addition to projects in the areas listed above, King County Parks collaborates with the Greenway coalition and the Greenway Trust in various arenas including establishing acquisition priorities, public outreach and education, site management planning, and resource management. A primary focus has been on noxious weed control.

The King County Noxious Weed Control Program and the Greenway Trust currently collaborate on several weed control projects including knotweed control projects on the South Fork Snoqualmie, Middle Fork Snoqualmie, and Raging River. Projects involve the removal of invasive knotweed along the riparian areas followed by native vegetation replanting in priority areas. The Greenway Trust provides crew time for these activities as well as expertise in restoration site design, while the County coordinates project timelines, landowner outreach, data consolidation and performs treatment and survey activities as part of the projects in the Upper Basin.

The County also collaborates with the Greenway Trust on a cooperative weed management project in the Upper Snoqualmie Watersheds (the Middle Fork and the South Fork Snoqualmie), focusing on locating and removing invasive plants from recreational and wilderness lands managed by the Forest Service, State DNR, King County, State Parks and State DOT. This project includes a volunteer trail weed watcher program where hikers are trained to survey for priority invasive plants; this information is provided to the Greenway to facilitate invasive plants removal and restoration. The Greenway and County Noxious Weed Program staffs also survey the project area for invasive plants and map and track weed control efforts. Data collected is shared with the various partners to facilitate a strategic approach for focusing invasive weed removal efforts. The collaboration also includes cooperative efforts to obtain and pool funding from external grants and the various project partners.

King County is also one of the largest supporters of the Greenway's Regional Trail network. A substantial portion of the nearly 300 miles of regional trails in the Greenway are within the jurisdiction of King County. King County recently purchased a trail easement on the Eastside Rail Corridor, the former BNSF right-of-way that extends from Renton to the City of Snohomish, with a spur linking Woodinville with Redmond. Working with other regional stakeholders, such as Cascade Water Alliance, the Port of Seattle, Sound Transit, the City of Redmond and Puget Sound Energy, King County is considering the corridor for development as a "dual-use" corridor—with the potential to meet future public transportation needs while still providing connections to South, East and North King County through a series of biking, walking and hiking trails.

Through its Farmland Preservation Program, King County is also a key supporter of agriculture and working farms in the Greenway. The Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) began in 1979 when the voters of King County approved an initiative authorizing the County to preserve rapidly diminishing farmland by purchasing the right to develop it. This program, the first such program of its kind to be enacted by a public vote, has preserved over 13,000 acres of farmland since its creation.

Biosolids Forestry Program

King County also played a role in the creation of the Biosolids Forestry Program, an innovative initiative to recycle treated sewage waste on King County forests. Using this treated sewage waste, called biosolids, on Greenway forests saves ratepayers the cost of trucking biosolids out of the county, helps conserve local working forests, and encourages tree growth. Biosolids are an excellent fertilizer, and can cause trees to grow 30% to 50% faster than they would without treatment.

The Biosolids Forestry Program led to the Greenway Re-greening program. This program began in 1995 when the Greenway Trust joined an agreement with the state, King County and the Weyerhaeuser Company to recycle some of King County's highly treated sewage treatment bi-products, called biosolids, onto public forest lands to improve soil fertility and forest growth. As part of the Biosolids Forestry Program, the Trust received funding from the King County Water Treatment Division to use biosolids compost in projects such as the logging roads.

One of the first projects in this program was to remove seven miles of logging roads on the face of Zorro Mountain. This creative effort, called the Re-Greening of Zorro Mountain, won a Best Practices for Byways award from the Federal Highways Administration, The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials and America's Byways Resource Center, in 2003.

Education

King County's Water Treatment Division also provides funding for the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust Education Program that brings hands-on, outdoor science education to 3,000 students each year to teach about the challenge of sustaining a healthy, natural environment in balance with the needs of a growing population. King County and Metro Transit, another division of the agency, also provide a service called

Wheels to Water, a free bus program which connects students with water quality field study trips.

OVERLAPS, SIMILARITIES, AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGENCIES

King County Parks' mission and operational challenges are similar to other public land management agencies charged with providing recreation opportunities, conserving forest land and protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat in the Mountains to Sound Greenway. Although King County conducts forest management activities (including sustainable forest harvests) on its working forest sites, the division is just beginning to embark on a new forest conservation program which would expand forest restoration and possibly, revenue generation, to other park lands.

Threats/Needs of the Agency

King County Parks faces four major challenges in its efforts to development, management and maintenance of the system and its facilities.

Lack of guaranteed long term funding

- *Dependency on Parks Levies:* Since 2004, King County Parks has benefitted from countywide Park levies. In 2007, King County voters approved two six-year property tax levies that helped secure the short term future of King County's Parks. Proposition 1, a five-cent levy, replaced the previous four year operating and maintenance levy. This allows for keeping parks open, as well as restoring maintenance to pre-2002 budget crisis levels. Proposition 2, a companion five-cent levy, enabled King County Parks to acquire and develop regional trails and conserve additional new open space. New voter approved levies will need to be passed by voters to continue this funding after December 2013.
- *Need to generate revenue:* Parks budget assumes that enterprise activities (use and concession fees, legacy donations, and other business ventures) will help fill the funding gap created by loss of County General Funds. This will help fund maintenance of parks not covered by the levies and enhance the remaining system. In 2009, business revenues represented approximately 21% of the division's operating expenditures, and the division's financial plan considers that amount should increase five percent each year. This "new way of doing business" was directed by the 2007 Parks Future Task Force Report and the 2002 Business Transition Plan.
- *Dependency on Real Estate Excise Tax (REET):* Parks depends largely on REET proceeds to improve major Parks assets but this funding is varied and unpredictable due to changing the real estate market.
- *Backlog of large maintenance needs:* Due to funding shortages in the past, aging facilities and increased use by park visitors, there are many unfunded high cost capital project needs throughout the system.

Increased Use of Park lands and facilities

- As the regional population continues to escalate, so does the use of park facilities and lands resulting in the need for increased maintenance.
- In order to address increased park visitation, the County is expanding and improving park amenities (such as regional and backcountry trails) to accommodate increased use, also triggering increased maintenance.
- King County Parks is dependent on the KC Sheriff for park rule enforcement, thus controlling increased illegal use/activities use is often difficult.

Growing inventory of lands

- Despite the transfer during the last decade of more than 60 parks and pools (nearly 1,600 acres), acquisition of open space land and easements are continuing at a significant rate. A main driver for land acquisition is the 1999 listing of Puget Sound Chinook salmon and bull trout as threatened under ESA. Lands are now often acquired to conserve habitat as well as to conduct habitat restoration per WRIA Salmon Recovery Plan recommendations. In addition, efforts continue to conserve (through easements) the last remaining large commercial forest lands with the Forest Production District.
- A larger percentage of the new lands being purchased are in need of restoration having previously been impacted by residential uses and forestry and agricultural practices. In prior decades the “low hanging fruit” was acquired resulting in acquisition of lands of less disturbed lands in better ecological condition.

Role as Regional and Local Rural Provider

- The Washington State Growth Management Act and the County Comprehensive Plan direct cities to annex urban unincorporated areas and for County Parks to be transferred to cities as annexations occur. Developing interlocal agreements between jurisdictions to facilitate transfers can be politically challenging.
- Due to the location of the local rural and regional parks, park sites are more widely dispersed and often are located in more remote areas increasing management costs.

TRENDS/TRAJECTORY OF THE AGENCY

King County Parks envisions a diverse and accessible system consisting of regional and rural parks which provide an interconnected network equitably distributed regional trails, healthy and scenic natural areas and forests, and recreation facilities. Park sites will support the health and enjoyment of the regional population and rural communities by providing safe, social, educational and recreational opportunities. The division will utilize sustainable operations, strategic investments, partnerships and citizen participation to preserve, protect, maintain and enhance its lands and recreation facilities. County Parks will continue to contribute to the economic and ecological health of the region. Major initiatives/partnerships focusing parks management are: Salmon Recovery Planning, Puget Sound Partnership, Mountains to Sound Greenway, Cascade Agenda and the King County Strategic Comprehensive Plan (Environmental Sustainability, Economic and Social Justice, Healthy Communities, Public Engagement).

The future of the King County Park system is heavily dependent on citizen approval of future levies and the economic vitality of the real estate market. Secure funding will not only allow for maintenance of the system and operation of existing facilities, but also ensure the continued development of the regional and backcountry trail systems and restoration of existing sites.

OPPORTUNITIES

King County is one of the Greenway's most well-established supporters. King County has partnered with the Greenway coalition on numerous regional trail projects, public land acquisitions, conservation projects, native plant restoration programs, education programs, wildland trail projects and other initiatives. Many opportunities for future partnership projects with King County are mentioned in the previous section of this chapter. Maintaining and enhancing the relationship between the Greenway and King County will be instrumental in carrying the Greenway vision forward. Opportunities include:

- Identifying and moving forward on strategic land acquisitions.
- Continuing to conserve land and resources through programs such as the Farmlands Preservation Program and the Transfer of Development Rights program.
- Moving forward on regional trail projects such as the construction of a new trail on the Eastside Rail Corridor, and filling in the other missing gaps in the Greenway's regional trail network
- Continuing and enhancing native plant restoration and invasive species removal projects, especially those involving private landowners.
- Maintaining and enhancing King County's support of environmental education programs in the Greenway

CONCLUSION

King County has been one of the most significant members of the Greenway coalition over the past 20 years. Numerous departments within the agency have played key roles in a variety of important projects, from critical land acquisitions and conservation easements to supporting environmental education and restoration programs. Though King County faces a number of challenges in the

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- 2010 King County Strategic Plan: Working Together for One King County
- 2008 King County Comprehensive Plan (with annual revisions)
- 2009 King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks KingStat: Annual Performance Report
- 2010 King County Park Open Space Plan

- 2003 King County DNRP Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-Owned Ecological Properties
- 2004 King County DNRP Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-Owned Working Forest Properties
- 2004 King County Parks Regional Trail Inventory and Implementation Guidelines
- 2008 King County Parks Regional Trails Needs Report
- 2002 King County Parks Business Transition Plan: Phase II Report
- 2007 Report of the King County Parks Future Task Force
- 2005 Salmon Conservation Plan, Snohomish River Basin, WRIA 7
- 2005 Salmon Habitat Plan: Making our Watershed fit for a King, Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound, WRIA 9
- 2005 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan, Lake Washington/ Cedar/Sammamish Watershed, WRIA 8
- 2006 King County DNRP, Water and Land Resources Division, Final King County Flood Hazard Management Plan
- King County Code, Title 2, Administration

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

AGENCY SUMMARY

Established by the Washington State legislature in 1913 – making it “the fourth-oldest state parks agency in the nation” – the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission operates 121 designated state parks on just over 130,000 acres of land across the state. Washington’s state parks host over 40 million visitors each year.

Washington State Parks has seven different units in the Mountains to Sound Greenway, including the “backbone” of the Greenway’s regional trail system, and a long history of partnerships with members of the Greenway coalition. Though the agency faces increasingly difficult budgetary restraints, it is a strong and important supporter of the Greenway vision.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquires, operates, enhances and protects a diverse system of recreational, cultural, historical and natural sites. The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all and a valued legacy to future generations.

Centennial 2013

In 2003, to commemorate 100 years of existence, the State Parks Commission adopted Centennial 2013, a vision for the future of State Parks, and a plan to enact the vision.

Centennial 2013 reads:

“In 2013, Washington’s state parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people.”

Centennial 2013 focuses on three major priorities and one call to action. The priorities are:

- 1) Fix what we have, which calls for caring for and improving state parks in six core areas – stewardship, enjoyment, health and learning, public service facilities, partnerships and a financial strategy leveraging tax support with revenue earned during operations and donations collected;
- 2) Upgrade existing parks, trails and services, which calls for building capacity and upgrades to existing parks, services, and trails; and,
- 3) Add new trails and services and work toward opening new parks to ensure a lasting parks and recreation legacy for future generations.

These priorities are followed by 100 Connections – A call to action, which invites communities and organizations to participate in Centennial 2013 by donating time, labor and funding to assist with the completion of 100 different projects across the State Parks system.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

In 1913, the original State Parks Board was established by the Washington State Legislature, though the initial organization was not given any official instructions, guidelines or funding. A new House Bill, passed in 1921, gave the organization a set of specific powers, and a new name – the State Parks Committee. The new Committee was authorized to: adopt and enforce regulations for parks, plant trees on state highways, improve parks and parkways, permit citizens to camp in parks, grant concessions for park services, and acquire land for park purposes.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, as the agency is now known, was created in 1947. The enabling legislation of the Commission can be found in the Revised Code of Washington, in Title 79A, Chapter 05. Section 015, concerning the establishment of the Commission: “There is hereby created a ‘state parks and recreation commission’ consisting of seven citizens of the state” and lists further instructions for the members of the Commission.

Mandatory powers and duties of the Commission are set forth in Section 030, and include the responsibility to have the “care, charge, control and supervision” of parks and parkways; the authority to adopt and create rules for these lands; permit public use; improve and beautify parks and parkways; grant concessions; acquire land; cooperate with other entities; and “maintain policies that increase the number of people who have access to free or low-cost recreational opportunities for physical activity”. Additional duties are laid forth in other Sections, including specific directives for timber and forest management, publications, management of park lands and other important tasks.

ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCY

The Washington State Parks system is governed by the seven-member State Parks and Recreation Commission. Members are appointed to six-year terms by the governor, and cannot hold any full-time or elected position in any state, county or municipality. The Commission is, among other duties, responsible for the hiring of a director of the agency, a position currently held by Don Hock. The State Parks system is separated into three regions: the Eastern Region, headquartered in Wenatchee; the Northwest Region, headquartered in Burlington, and the Southwest Region, which is headquartered in the agency’s Olympia Headquarters.

STATEWIDE HOLDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

The Washington State Parks system includes 121 different units, from developed parks, trails, and winter recreation locations, to recreation and boating safety programs. The State Parks and Recreation Commission has adopted a series of seven land classifications, and has classified approximately 69,800 acres of the approximately 130,000 acres in agency ownership. The Commission has classified an additional 28,000 acres of land in private or other public ownership within long-term park boundaries.

Although the Commission has classified approximately 53% of the land within officially designated parks, some general trends are apparent. The ‘Resource Recreation’ category occupies the largest share of land classifications, containing nearly as much land as the next

three categories combined. Following Recreation Resource are the 'Natural Forest', 'Recreation', and 'Natural', designations, respectively. 'Heritage', 'Natural Area Preserve' and 'Unclassified Surplus/Exchange' make up the other portions of classified lands.

Services and Resources Provided by the Agency Statewide

The State Parks system provides a wide variety of services statewide, including: 74 places to launch a boat; more than 50 places to play in the snow in the winter months; 21 marine parks accessible only by water; cabins, yurts and historic houses available for overnight rental; old-growth forests, waterfalls, tidal marshes, sagebrush desert; winter recreation opportunities including cross-country skiing and snowmobiling and dog sledding; clamming, crabbing, fishing, swimming and boating at dozens of beaches, lakes and rivers, and more than 30 lakeside or riverfront parks; recreational opportunities such as rock-climbing on soaring sandstone spires, windsurfing, hiking, biking and horseback riding stargazing at Goldendale Observatory; and pioneer homesteads, Victorian houses and fascinating old forts.

Greenway Lands

Washington State Parks is responsible for approximately 5,000 acres within the Greenway. These lands are primarily held in seven state parks, including St. Edward, Bridle Trails, Squak Mountain, Lake Sammamish, and Olallie State Parks in King County and Lake Easton State Park in Kittitas County. In addition to the six previous parts, the John Wayne Pioneer Trail/Iron Horse State Park crosses parts of both Kittitas and King Counties, and spans most of the Greenway.

In addition to the State Parks in the Greenway, there are also a number of winter recreation sites located across the landscape, such as Crystal Springs, Easton Reload, Gold Creek, Cabin Creek and Hyak Sno-Parks. These parks provide users with winter recreation opportunities, such as snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.

Key Points

St. Edward State Park

Once a Catholic seminary, this 316-acre park, located in Kenmore provides day-use access to 3,000 feet of freshwater shoreline along Lake Washington, containing the last portions of undeveloped waterfront on the lake. In 1977, the land – including St. Edwards Seminary, built in 1931 – was sold to the State of Washington for use as a State Park. St. Edwards offers many amenities, and is a popular location for picnics, weddings and special events, boating and water recreation.

Bridle Trails State Park

Located on the outskirts of the City of Bellevue, this 482-acre day-use park, referred to as “the wilderness in the city” is known for its equestrian shows and horse trails. The State has owned the land upon which this park is formed since the 1880s, and the area has been a popular horseback riding venue since the early 1900s. The park offers 28 miles of trails, accessible to hikers and horses, picnic tables, and equestrian events.

Lake Sammamish State Park

This 512-acre park, located northwest of the City of Issaquah, provides a wide variety of activities. Offering over 6,800 feet of beach on the shores of Lake Sammamish - “one of the largest freshwater beaches in the greater Seattle area” - this park has nearly 500 picnic tables, several group facilities, a group camping area, softball and baseball fields, volleyball courts, and water recreation access and facilities. In addition to these resources, this park also includes a portion of the salmon-bearing Issaquah Creek, a large Great Blue Heron rookery, and important wetlands.

Squak Mountain State Park

Featuring 13 miles of hiker trails, and 6 miles of equestrian trails, this day-use forested park south of Issaquah offers a natural area enjoyable to all. Created in 1972 when the Bullitt family donated nearly 600 acres of land around the top of the mountain to the state, with the stipulation that the land must remain in its natural state, Squak Mountain now encompasses 1,545 acres, and is a part of the Issaquah Alps.

Olallie State Park

This day-use park lives up to its name, Olallie – derived from the Chinook Jargon word for “berry” – as the park is “rich in huckleberries.” Nestled in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains outside the City of North Bend, Olallie provides 6 miles of hiking trails, including a 1-mile trail to the 100-foot Twin falls, and also contains examples of the old growth forest that once dominated Washington’s landscape, with trees 12 to 14 feet in diameter. Olallie borders the Iron Horse State Park/John Wayne Pioneer Trail.

Lake Easton State Park

This 516-acre park, encompassing much of the shoreline around the beautiful Lake Easton in Kittitas County, is open all year, and provides a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. With camping accommodations for tents and Recreation Vehicles, water access fishing and a boat launch on Lake Easton, and trails available for hiking and biking in the summer and cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, dog sledding in the winter, Lake Easton State Park offers year-round entertainment and recreation opportunities. The park also provides access to Iron Horse State Park/John Wayne Pioneer Trail, and winter snowmobile trails connect to Easton and the Stampede Pass and Kachess groomed trail systems.

John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park

Of the Washington State Parks features in the Greenway, one of the most recognizable is the 1,612-acre John Wayne Pioneer Trail/Iron Horse State Park that extends over 100 miles from Rattlesnake Lake across Washington State to the Idaho border. The trail – following portions of what was once the rail line for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad – forms the ‘backbone’ of the Greenway’s regional trail system. This distinctive park is different from many State Parks in that the park follows the trail, and contains approximately 20-feet on either side of the trail. The JWPT is a resource for hikers, bikers, equestrians and cross-country skiers, and provides users access to unique tunnel passages and aerial views from railway trestles high above the landscape.

Greenway Collaborations

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust and Washington State Parks have an extensive history of working together on many projects.

Lake Sammamish State Park

Lake Sammamish State Park is the site of a major, multi-year ecological restoration effort. Since the 2005 completion of State Parks' Lake Sammamish State Park Wetland and Riverine Restoration Plan, the Greenway Trust and the agency have partnered on projects to restore the park. This project has thus far resulted in the restoration of more than 40 acres of the park's streamside habitat along 1.6 miles of Issaquah Creek and the Lake Sammamish shoreline. Restoration activities include mowing acres of blackberries and planting thousands of native trees and shrubs in an effort to establish a more natural balance that benefits fish and wildlife. Much of the work has been done via the Greenway Trust's volunteer program. Since the program began, thousands of volunteers have donated their time to assisting in the restoration efforts.

In 2011 alone, 2,099 volunteers with the Greenway Trust's volunteer program contributed over 8,700 hours of volunteer time to the park, working to remove invasive species and plant over 13,000 native trees and shrubs.

Lake Sammamish State Park hosts, among other projects, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Summer Camp programs, where youth are educated and involved in native plant restoration, and the removal of invasive species such as Himalayan blackberry.

Lake Sammamish State Park is also home to a native plant nursery for the growing of native plants and trees to use in restoration projects within the park and across the Greenway. The nursery came about as the result of a collaborative effort between State Parks and the Greenway Trust.

John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park

The John Wayne Pioneer Trail represents another example of interagency cooperation and collaboration. After the railroad company responsible for the land went into bankruptcy, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources acquired much of the land, and later turned the land over to State Parks to convert into a cross-state trail.

State Parks is also involved in supporting recreation opportunities and the Greenway regional trail system. Recently, State Parks completed repairs on the historic Snoqualmie Tunnel in Iron Horse State Park. This 2.3-mile tunnel is an important piece of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail and Greenway history, and its reopening was celebrated during the Mountains to Sound Greenway 20th Anniversary Trek in the summer of 2011.

State Parks is also actively involved in the restoration of the South Cle Elum Depot and connections from the Coal Mines Trail – which runs along what was once a branch of the Northern Pacific Railway between Cle Elum and the town of Ronald, in Kittitas County – and the Depot to the John Wayne Pioneer Trail/Iron Horse State Park.

In 2011, State Parks supported the placement of an informative kiosk near the Hyak trailhead on the John Wayne Pioneer Trail. This kiosk, one of eight constructed across the Greenway landscape, allows visitors to enjoy information about trails, safety, conservation efforts, and the natural history of the Greenway landscape.

Squak Mountain State Park

Crews of Greenway Trust volunteers and conservation crews have spent over 2,300 hours of volunteer time improving the trails in Squak Mountain State Park. Greenway volunteer crews and Washington Conservation Corps crews sponsored by the Greenway Trust have made significant improvements to the 12-mil Squak Mountain trail system for hikers and equestrians. These improvements include: over 65 trail signs installed; 800 feet of turnpike constructed to raise trail above wet areas; equestrian trails received significant stabilization work; gravel installed to stabilize trails; nearly 6,500 feet of parallel ditching to keep water off of trails; installation of 150 drain dips to keep water off trails.

State Parks has also been supportive of efforts to bring land in and around Squak Mountain into public ownership, including acquisitions in 1993 and 1995 that added over 600 acres to the Park.

Olallie State Park

Collaborations between the Greenway Trust and State Parks in Olallie include the rebuilding of retaining wall structures near the stream, and tread improvements along other sections of Twin Falls trail. In 2011, 48 volunteers with the Greenway Trust's volunteer program contributed a total of 318.5 hours of time to the park.

State Parks collaborated with the USDA Forest Service on the Olallie Area Mountain Bike Study, looking at adding mountain bike recreational facilities to the Olallie area, on land managed by both agencies.

Other Collaborations

The Greenway Trust was honored with a Centennial 2013 Award from State Parks, "Our sincere appreciation and gratitude goes to you for your leadership, integrity and stewardship and in our high quality partnership which is essential to your Washington State Parks".

State Parks has also been involved in a number of public land acquisitions, including acquisitions near the Crystal Springs Sno-Park and along the Yakima River.

OVERLAPS, SIMILARITIES, AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGENCIES

Like many agencies in the Greenway, the State Parks and Recreation Commission is dedicated to protecting and preserving natural, cultural and historic resources for the benefit of residents and visitors to the state of Washington. However, unlike other large land managing agencies, such as the Washington Department of Natural Resources or the United States Forest Service, State Parks is primarily focused on encouraging and facilitating recreational and educational interaction with the state's unique natural and cultural sites to further public understanding and appreciation of their value.

THREATS/NEEDS OF THE AGENCY

Over the course of its history, like many agencies, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission has struggled with the financial aspects of its responsibilities. In recent years, the State Parks system, which sees over 40 million visitors each year, and ranks fourth in the country in daytime park attendance, comes in 47th nationwide in state budget expenditure per visitor. As use increases, the agency's recent budgets have not been able to follow similar growth patterns, which has resulted in maintenance and project backlogs, and challenged the staff and employees of the agency to complete their responsibilities.

The number of visitors on State Parks land is a significant threat to park units close to urban areas. Overuse of park resources can degrade the landscape, and hinder ecological protections.

Many State Parks units also have specific threats. Though the Snoqualmie Tunnel is now open, several tunnels remain closed along the John Wayne Pioneer Trail. Tunnels: 46 and 47, between Thorp and Cle Elum; 49, between Easton and USFS Road 54;

Trends/Trajectory of the Agency

As part of Centennial 2013, the State Parks Commission created 11 goals for the agency to achieve success in the implementation of the vision. The Commission has made progress on many of these goals, including a sizeable reduction in the backlog of maintenance and equipment replacement lists – by the end of 2008, State Parks had completed 2,122 of the 2,987 total backlogged projects listed. Other goals upon which the agency is making progress include the completion of land use and business plans for state parks units, community and interpretive events in all state parks, increased volunteer participation and partnerships between the agency and other groups, and expanding and updating the system of parks and facilities statewide.

Recreation Passes Discover Pass

In July of 2011, in response to the challenging financial arena, the Washington State Legislature created the Discover Pass, a vehicle-access pass that allows its purchaser to enjoy nearly 7 million acres of Washington state-managed recreation lands – including campgrounds, parks, wildlife areas, trails, natural areas, wilderness areas and water-access points. The Discover Pass was created as a solution to keep state recreation lands open. Revenue from the Discover Pass is intended to replace general fund tax money no longer available to cover the costs to operate state-managed recreation lands.

Revenue from the Discover Pass, which costs \$10 for a single day and an annual pass for \$35, is used to support three state agencies – Washington State Parks, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. However, 84% of the revenues generated from sales of the Pass are directed toward State Parks, with the other two agencies receiving 8% each.

In addition to the Discover Pass, State Parks also requires winter recreational users to purchase Sno-Park Permits to park or use motorized and non-motorized Sno-Parks. Other activities, such as the Natural Investment Permit which is required to launch watercraft, are also required for special purposes.

OPPORTUNITIES

The Centennial 2013 program highlights three key opportunities for the agency: fix, repair and maintain current facilities and resources, and indicates a willingness to pursue innovative new funding strategies; upgrade existing services, parks and trails utilizing both public and private funding, and; add new trails, services and parks to the State Parks system. These three goals are accompanied by a call for increased public participation in the program. These goals and their associated documentation highlight a series of opportunities for the State Parks system.

Within the Mountains to Sound Greenway, numerous opportunities exist, including:

- Continuation and enhancement of partnerships between the Greenway Trust in the ecological restoration of Lake Sammamish State Park
- Regional trail connections from the John Wayne Pioneer Trail to the Coal Mines Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail
- Repair of the other tunnels along the John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Kittitas County
- Continued trail maintenance and construction efforts in multiple parks

CONCLUSION

With seven different units, including the “backbone” of the Greenway’s Regional Trail system, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is an important partner in the Greenway coalition.

The agency, the fourth oldest state parks agency in the country, faces challenges moving forward, especially in the financial arena. The agency’s position affords it with the opportunity to look to innovative strategies in the coming future.

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Washington State Department of Transportation

AGENCY SUMMARY

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) “is the steward of a large and robust transportation system, and is responsible for ensuring that people and goods move safely and efficiently. In addition to building, maintaining, and operating the state highway system, WSDOT is responsible for the state ferry system, and works in partnership with others to maintain and improve local roads, railroads, airports, and multimodal alternatives to driving.”

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Washington State Department of Transportation is to keep people and business moving by operating and improving the state’s transportation systems that are vital to residents, visitors and economic vitality of our communities.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The earliest precursor to WSDOT was the State Highway Board which was created in 1905 and was responsible for less than 1,000 miles of state roads, most of which were unpaved. In this era, local governments were responsible for road construction, and paved roads were rare, even in large cities.

As automobiles gained traction in notoriety and popularity in the early 20th century, the responsibilities of the Highway Board grew accordingly. The Highway Board went through a series of reorganizations and name changes, moving through various divisions, departments and leaders throughout much of the next several decades.

1977 brought the establishment of the current Department of Transportation. The duties and functions of this new department within the State’s government are laid forth in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 47, Chapter 01, Section 031. which transfers to the WSDOT all “powers, duties, and functions vested by law in the department of highways, the state highway commission, the director of highways, the Washington toll bridge authority, the aeronautics commission, the director of aeronautics, and the canal commission, and the transportation related powers, duties, and functions of the” department of commerce.

RCW 47.04.280 contains the legislative policy goals of the Department—“It is the intent of the legislature to establish policy goals for the planning, operation, performance of, and investment in, the state's transportation system.” The six goals are:

- “(a) Economic vitality: To promote and develop transportation systems that stimulate, support, and enhance the movement of people and goods to ensure a prosperous economy;
- (b) Preservation: To maintain, preserve, and extend the life and utility of prior investments in transportation systems and services;
- (c) Safety: To provide for and improve the safety and security of transportation customers and the transportation system;
- (d) Mobility: To improve the predictable movement of goods and people throughout Washington state;
- (e) Environment: To enhance Washington's quality of life through transportation investments that promote energy conservation, enhance healthy communities, and protect the environment; and
- (f) Stewardship: To continuously improve the quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of the transportation system.”

ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCY

Oversight of WSDOT, which has a workforce of 7,200 full-time employees, is the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer of the agency, the Secretary of Transportation; this position is currently occupied by Paula Hammond. WSDOT has divided the state into six different working regions. The Mountains to Sound Greenway falls within two of these – the King County portion lies in the Northwest region, and the Kittitas County portion is encompassed by the South Central region. Paula Hammond serves on the Greenway Trust Board of Directors.

The Secretary of Transportation is also an ex-officio member of the Washington State Transportation Commission, a seven-member panel of citizens appointed by the Governor that “reviews and evaluates how the entire transportation system works across the state and issues the state’s 20-year Transportation Plan.” The Commission is also the State Tolling Authority, and sets the tolls for state highways and bridges and also is responsible for the fares for the Washington State Ferries system. The Commission can trace its creation to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil embargo in the early 1970s, which convinced State leaders to pursue an “integrated and comprehensive approach to all modes of public movement.”

AGENCY HOLDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

WSDOT is responsible for a large variety of resources across the state. These resources include 18,389 state highway lane-miles, over 3,600 bridges (a total that includes the four longest floating bridges in the United States), and 47 rest areas.

The Washington State Ferries (WSF) system, acquired by the state in 1951 from a private company, is now the largest vehicle-ferry system in the world. WSF has 23 active vessels and 20 ferry terminals providing service for 24 million passengers annually.

Services and Resources Provided by the Agency Statewide

In addition to delivering transportation services and related duties, WSDOT has other responsibilities, such as concentrating on environmental quality, which includes programs focusing on stormwater treatment, construction site erosion control, removing barriers to fish passage, protection of wetlands, control of air pollution, and adapting to climate change.

WSDOT is also a key player in the Washington's efforts to promote alternative transportation. In 2010, the United States Department of Transportation awarded WSDOT with a \$590 million High Speed Intercity Passenger Rail grant funding to facilitate improved passenger rail service in the Pacific Northwest Rail Corridor from Eugene, Oregon, to Vancouver, British Columbia.

Lands in the Greenway

WSDOT is responsible for a large number of roadways in the Greenway. Major arterials include Interstates 5, 90 and 405, and State Routes 520 and 900. The Washington State Department of Transportation manages the four longest floating bridges in the United States. Three of these bridges are in the Greenway, crossing Lake Washington. They are the SR 520 Evergreen Point Bridge, the I-90 Lacey V. Murrow Bridge, and the I-90 Homer M. Hadley Bridge. The floating section of the SR 520 bridge – officially named the “Governor Albert D. Rosellini Bridge - Evergreen Point” – is the longest floating bridge in the world (at 1.44 miles – 7,578 feet – in length).

Interstate 90

The “backbone” of the Mountains to Sound Greenway is Interstate 90, which flows east from Seattle, across Snoqualmie Pass, into central Washington and beyond. I-90 is the major east-west passage across Washington State and a continual link between Seattle and Boston, MA, one of only five transcontinental interstate highways. The length of I-90 that spans Washington State was designated as the American Veterans Memorial Highway in 1991. During an average weekday, the I-90 roadway carries approximately 133,000 vehicles.

According to WSDOT,

“On an average day, 27,000 vehicles travel over Snoqualmie Pass; on weekends and holidays, traffic volumes can exceed 50,000 vehicles a day. Traffic volumes are expected to increase 2.1% every year, reaching an average of over 41,000 vehicles per day by 2030...I-90 across Snoqualmie Pass is a strategic freight corridor due to the international, domestic and intrastate trade that it carries. Thirty-five million tons of freight cargo, or \$500 billion worth of goods, crosses I-90 Snoqualmie Pass every year.”

75 miles of Interstate 90, stretching from Issaquah, in King County, across Snoqualmie Pass to Elk Heights, just west of Ellensburg in Kittitas County, are also designated as a State Scenic and Recreation Highway.

I-90 has also been designated as one of Washington's "Green Highways," identifying the route as one of the State's main corridors to provide future locations for alternative fuel facilities, such as biodiesel, hydrogen or natural gas.

History

In its earliest iteration, the route now known as Interstate 90 was an Indian Trail, providing an east-to-west crossing over the Cascade Mountains. The trail provided access for trade, hunting and other purposes, primarily for the Snoqualmie and Yakima Indians. The first automobile crossed the Cascades at Snoqualmie Pass in 1905, marking the beginning of a new era in movement across the mountains. The 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, and a transcontinental car race from New York to Seattle to commemorate the event, led to increased construction and upgrades of the wagon road. Interstate 90, as we now know it, was completed in the early 1990s, when the floating bridges across Lake Washington were upgraded.

National Scenic Byway

In 1998, in recognition of the unique nature of Interstate 90 and the Mountains to Sound Greenway, 100 miles of the interstate, from Seattle stretching across Snoqualmie Pass into central Washington, were designated by Congress as a National Scenic Byway – the first interstate to receive this recognition. The NSB program is meant to recognize specific roads in acknowledgment of their archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic qualities.

Though the National Scenic Byway program is a program of the Federal Highway Administration, the Washington State Department of Transportation was instrumental in achieving recognition – I-90 is also recognized by the WSDOT as a Washington State Scenic Byway. The *Mountains to Sound Greenway Implementation Plan*, a series of documents to guide WSDOT's activity in the I-90 corridor, was a critical component of National Scenic Byway recognition.

Greenway Collaborations

The Washington State Department of Transportation and the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust have a long history of successful partnerships and collaborations, ranging from collaboration on land acquisitions, to management plans and construction projects. The relationship between the Mountains to Sound Greenway and WSDOT is uncommon – WSDOT's support of the Greenway vision is a valuable resource moving forward.

Regional Trails

A key component of the Mountains to Sound Greenway is the completion of a landscape-wide, multiple-use regional trail system, linking the many communities from Seattle across the Cascades, to eastern Washington and beyond.

WSDOT continually supports this mission, and has recently made significant progress to fill one of the remaining 'gaps' in the regional trail system. WSDOT is in the process of completing a new section of trail, linking the east end of the Issaquah-High Point Trail to

the western end of the Preston-Snoqualmie Trail. This 1.2 mile section of trail will improve safety and connectivity, and has been made possible by a \$3.5 million grant from the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

The Washington State Department of Transportation included commuter trails through Seattle and along Interstate 90 with the construction of new floating bridge over Lake Washington that was built in 1993, underneath the award-winning, landscaped Lid Park on Mercer Island and into Bellevue and Issaquah.

WSDOT was also a key player in the addition of a regional trail connection along State Route 519, which links I-5 and I-90 to the Seattle waterfront, helping to add pedestrian access to the highway, and filling another portion of one of the gaps in the Greenway's regional trail system.

Additionally, as the state authority for the National Scenic Byways program, WSDOT has partnered with the Greenway Trust on several projects, including the recent construction of eight interpretive kiosks about the Mountains to Sound Greenway. These kiosks are strategically located, allowing visitors to some of the Greenway's major recreation and visitor sites on public lands are now able to enjoy information about trails, safety, conservation efforts, and the natural history of the Greenway landscape.

Snoqualmie Point Park

In its role as local coordinator for the National Scenic Byways program, WSDOT was a key player in the creation of Snoqualmie Point Park. The park, whose existence arose through the partnering of many different agencies including the USDA Forest Service, and the City of Snoqualmie, was honored in 2008 with an Award of Excellence, Best Special Project for Mountains to Sound Greenway Snoqualmie Point View Park, from the Washington State Department of Transportation Highways and Local Programs Division and the Federal Highway Administration.

From Snoqualmie Point Park, which opened to the public in 2007, a person can see 100 miles north to the Canadian border and Mt. Baker, then follow the front range of the rugged Cascades Mountains to Mt. Si just across I-90. Turning right, the eye can follow I-90 as it snakes between rugged peaks to the Snoqualmie Pass summit. This is one of the most dramatic landscape views in western Washington.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Implementation Plan

Part of the process in acquiring designation of the Mountains to Sound Greenway as a National Scenic Byway was the creation of a series of planning documents. To assist in the protection and management of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, staff of the Northwest Region of WSDOT dedicated time over the course of more than three years to create the *Mountains to Sound Greenway Implementation Plan*. This four-volume plan, funded by a grant from the Puget Sound Regional Council Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, Surface Transportation Program and matching funds from

WSDOT, identifies and formally recognizes the connection between WSDOT and the Mountains to Sound Greenway along the I-90 corridor.

The goal of the project was to identify future Greenway projects from key six areas and to advance them through a planning or design stage. The six areas are:

- 1) Continuous parallel trail system
- 2) Planting areas
- 3) Wildlife crossings
- 4) Scenic view points
- 5) Trailheads
- 6) Signing.

Volume I contains an Executive Summary of the four sections, along with a Financing Plan identifying costs and sources of funding for key projects. Volume II, the Route Development Plan, contains an analysis of existing facilities, operating conditions and other detailed information.

Volume III, the Roadside Master Plan “addresses the portion of the WSDOT right-of-way outside the roadway,” and “provides guidance for all planning, design, construction and maintenance activities within the” right-of-way. Divided into two sections, the first of which “contains the key WSDOT recommendations for future planning and actions to protect and enhance the scenic, recreational and historic character” of the Greenway. The second “section inventories existing conditions along the Greenway corridor, with detailed analysis of problems and potential solutions.”

The final volume (IV) Greenway Projects and Land Use, documents the analysis of six key elements of the Greenway – scenic vistas, signing, trailheads, trails, vegetation planting, and wildlife corridors. This portion of the Plan includes major initiatives within the Greenway, such as a signing plan for the Greenway and an analysis of wildlife crossings, and other specific projects to accommodate and further these initiatives.

Snoqualmie Pass East

In July 2009, WSDOT began construction on 5 miles of the I-90 Snoqualmie Pass East project, the first phase of a major 15-mile upgrade to the interstate. Construction will expand this stretch of highway from 4 to 6 lanes, and will incorporate some of the most innovative highway-crossing facilities for wildlife in North America.

A series of underpasses will allow water and wildlife to move under the highway, and two vegetated overpasses will assist wildlife in moving safely over the highway. Construction of this first phase is expected to continue until 2015.

Conservationists have worked for decades to preserve connecting sections of land in the Central Cascades, in the heart of the Greenway. I-90 has traditionally been a barrier for wildlife migration, but these improved highway crossings will create safer north-south wildlife crossings and at the same time improve safety for vehicles crossing the pass.

This project is an excellent example of the ‘Greenway Vision’ in action, as WSDOT created numerous partnerships and collaborative processes during the planning phase to accommodate the different needs and expertise of the wide array of stakeholders, including work with numerous federal, state, and local governments and local organizations, such as the I-90 Wildlife Bridges Coalition.

OVERLAPS, SIMILARITIES, AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGENCIES

The Washington State Department of Transportation partners with many other public agencies and organizations across the landscape, on projects ranging from regional trail connections to wildlife connectivity. However, the specific tasks and responsibilities of the WSDOT remain different than those of other agencies. WSDOT is responsible for a fairly large amount of land, but rather than being held in large tracts, the agency’s lands follow the right-of-way – typically 100 feet on either side of the roadway – of the many different public roads linking and providing access to various points across the Greenway.

THREATS/NEEDS OF THE AGENCY

WSDOT, like many agencies across all levels of government, faces many different challenges, including increasing uncertainty in the financial aspect of operations. Within Washington, projected growth of population will lead to increasing demand of services provided by the agency, a problem compounded by the State’s aging transportation infrastructure. In addition to these challenges, the agency has also changed and upgraded its security requirements and activities, allocating more resources toward security, as a result of September 11, 2001.

In its 2011-2017 strategic plan, WSDOT has identified several key needs and challenges the agency will face in coming years. These challenges include aging infrastructure, budgetary uncertainty, installation of fish passages and the replacement of culverts, and multiple other projects and programs.

Highway Pavement

Washington’s highways are composed of three kinds of pavement: asphalt (69%), chip seal (22%), and concrete (13%). Deteriorating concrete pavement – much of it installed more than 50 years ago – is expensive to replace, and asphalt backlogs are expected to grow in the next several years, as well. 1,400 miles of pavement will be due for preservation action in the 2011-2013 biennium, along with 1,100 lane miles already past due.

Maintaining the Ferries System

WSDOT owns 23 ferry vessels that carry about 23 million passengers each year. WSF’s long-term maintenance and operations needs are estimated to be under-funded by \$3.3 billion over the next 20 years. Additionally, replacement of WSF’s aging vessels – some

of which were built in the 1950s – is not currently funded, which increases maintenance and preservation costs.

Stormwater Requirements Statewide

According to WSDOT's 2011-2017 Strategic Plan, "As of 2009, only 10% of the state-managed highway system was outfitted with treatment and containment facilities." WSDOT faces a budget gap of at least \$25 million to meet testing requirements, and an even greater fiscal challenge in securing funding to design, construct, and maintain stormwater facilities. New stormwater permitting requirements have expanded coverage to 110 urbanized areas, nearly 7,045 miles of state highways, 20 ferry terminals, 73 park-and-ride lots, six safety rest areas, and 42 of WSDOT's maintenance facilities.

TRENDS/TRAJECTORY OF THE AGENCY

Despite numerous strategic challenges, the future of WSDOT holds much promise. WSDOT, in conjunction with many partners, including private contractors, is currently in year eight of implementing the largest capital construction program in agency history, which includes more than \$15 billion in capital projects, and 421 highway projects.

WSDOT is committed to a proactive plan to reduce the state's greenhouse gas emissions by pursuing and promoting, in partnership with other agencies, governments, businesses and organizations, alternative transportation choices. Almost 50% of Washington State's greenhouse gas emissions are related to transportation.

As part of this goal, the agency is promoting the creation of a sustainable transportation system to address many issues including: congestion, travel reliability, air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, energy independence, and alternative fuel sources.

WSDOT will continue to act as the local purveyor of National Scenic Byway designation projects within the Mountains to Sound Greenway. Additionally, the agency continues to move forward with alternative transportation methods, including the construction of bike- and pedestrian regional trails, and the support of efforts such as Sound Transit's light rail crossing I-90.

OPPORTUNITIES

The Washington State Transportation Commission, in updating its 20-year plans, has identified a series of potential projects to move WSDOT and the Commission into the future. This plan includes a multi-faceted approach, which accommodates a wide variety of actions. The Commission's key focal points are:

- Meeting the transportation needs of the 2 million additional citizens expected to live in Washington by 2030, particularly in already congested urban areas.
- Funding repair and upgrades of aging State highways, bridges, ferry docks, and other facilities, most of which were built before 1980, and replacing dangerous structures such as Seattle's Alaskan Way Viaduct.

- Developing new services and programs to help an expanding population of elderly and disabled citizens achieve and retain their independent mobility.
- Making the protection of the environment and public health an integral element of transportation design, so new facilities not only do no harm, but materially benefit nature and individual well-being.
- Accelerating the movement of freight to better serve Washington's ports, industries, and agricultural exporters so our state can compete in the international marketplace and create new jobs and opportunities.
- Exploring new technologies and techniques such as commuter information systems to make existing and new highways as efficient as possible.
- Seeking new public-private partnerships to generate capital investment and new financial arrangements such as "congestion pricing" to generate funds in a fair and equitable manner from highway users.
- Supporting public transit, car- and vanpooling, and other programs that expand the capacity of highways and ferries to move people, especially in more crowded communities and corridors.
- Helping counties and cities keep up with their transportation needs — because every trip on the state transportation system begins and ends locally.

In addition to these statewide initiatives, WSDOT has numerous opportunities to continue supporting the Greenway vision through its support of enhanced alternative transportation platforms. Potential new partnerships include:

- Regional trail design, construction and maintenance projects
- Environmental restoration and invasive species removal projects
- Education programs, such as the recent construction of eight informative kiosks strategically located across the Greenway
- Enhanced multi-use trail facilities on major new WSDOT construction projects, including the replacement of the SR 520 bridge across Lake Washington

WSDOT has played a role in numerous regional trail projects, restoration programs and other projects along the I-90 corridor.

As the Greenway boundaries have expanded to include new areas in both King and Kittitas Counties, new opportunities to partner with WSDOT will emerge.

CONCLUSION

The Washington State Department of Transportation has been involved in numerous programs dedicated to carrying out the Greenway vision. WSDOT has assisted in numerous projects in the Greenway; regional trail construction and connections, roadside restoration, National Scenic Byway implementation and recognition, and many others. The spine of the original Greenway, the 100-mile stretch of Interstate 90 from Seattle to Central Washington, is managed by WSDOT.

With the pursuit of additional recognition for the Mountains to Sound Greenway landscape, WSDOT will remain a key member of the Greenway coalition. Potential for enhancement of the strong relationship with this agency will benefit the Greenway for years to come.

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- WSDOT Centennial Timeline <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Centennial/1961-1977.htm>
- Snoqualmie Pass, From Indian Trail to Interstate, Yvonne Prater
- History of WSDOT 2005 and beyond -
http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Centennial/2005_Beyond.htm

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

AGENCY SUMMARY

The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is the state agency charged with protecting native fish and wildlife, and providing sustainable fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities for millions of residents and visitors.

Working throughout the state, WDFW employees – field biologists, enforcement officers, land stewards, lab technicians and customer service representatives – manage hundreds of fish and wildlife species, maintain nearly a million acres of public wildlife lands, provide opportunities for recreational and commercial fishing, wildlife viewing and hunting, protect and restore habitat and enforce laws that protect fish and wildlife resources.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) serves Washington's citizens by protecting, restoring and enhancing fish and wildlife and their habitats, while providing sustainable and wildlife-related recreational and commercial opportunities.

To achieve its mission, the WDFW pursues three main actions:

- Ensuring the survival of Washington's native fish and wildlife species
- Providing sustainable fishing, wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities
- Supporting local communities and small businesses through fish- and wildlife-related recreation and tourism.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The earliest roots of the WDFW can be traced to a time when Washington was not yet a state. The Washington Territorial Legislature adopted the region's first game law in 1868, making it illegal to kill deer for sale between the first day of February and July, respectively. In 1887 (two years before statehood), the Legislature created the Fish Commission and a Fisheries Inspector, the oldest law enforcement position in the state.

The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, as it is now known, was created in 1993 when the two existing fish and game department were merged into one unit. The WDFW operates under two key mandates from the Washington Legislature: to protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats; and, to provide sustainable, fish- and wildlife-related recreational and commercial opportunities.

As stated in the Fish and Wildlife Code of the State of Washington (Revised Code of Washington Chapter 77.04.012 which concerns the mandates of the Department of Fish and Wildlife), “Wildlife, fish, and shellfish are the property of the state. The commission, director, and the department shall preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage the wildlife and food fish, game fish, and shellfish in state waters and offshore waters...enhance and improve recreational and commercial fishing... maximize public recreational game fishing and hunting opportunities of all citizens.”

Under this mandate, the WDFW is given the directive to “conserve the wildlife and food fish, game fish, and shellfish resources in a manner that does not impair the resource. In a manner consistent with this goal, the department shall seek to maintain the economic well-being and stability of the fishing industry in the state.” Following this directive, the WDFS is given the ability to “authorize the taking of wildlife, food fish, game fish, and shellfish only at times or places, or in manners or quantities, as in the judgment of the commission does not impair the supply of these resources.”

ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCY

To accomplish its tasks, WDFW divides Washington into six regions and a statewide marine division. Management of the agency is overseen by the Director of WDFW, a position currently held by Phil Anderson. The Director provides strategic direction and operational oversight for WDFW employees throughout the state, working to turn policies adopted by the state Legislature and the Fish and Wildlife Commission into action.

The Washington State Fish and Wildlife Commission, a nine-member panel of representatives appointed by the governor, guides the actions of the WDFW. The Commission is primarily responsible for the creation of WDFW policy and oversight of the fish and wildlife species, and their habitat. The Commission also “classifies wildlife and establishes the basic rules and regulations governing the time, place, manner, and methods used to harvest or enjoy fish and wildlife.”

AGENCY HOLDINGS AND ACTIVITIES

Over 900,000 acres of land across the state are managed by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. Another 13,000 acres of land, habitat for fish and wildlife species, is protected annually through conservation easements and land acquisitions. These lands include 686 water and land access sites,

In addition to the sustainable management of the State’s fish and wildlife resources, “The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational game fishing and hunting opportunities of all citizens, including juvenile, disabled, and senior citizens.”

SERVICES AND RESOURCES PROVIDED BY THE AGENCY STATEWIDE

The WDFW is responsible for the sustainable management of more than 640 animal species across Washington State, ranging from butterflies to elk. These 640 total species include approximately 150 species of fish and shellfish, from clams to salmon. The WDFW oversees nearly one million acres statewide that provide habitat and migration routes to wild species as well as a variety of recreational opportunities to the Washington's citizens. The management of these species includes the process of allocating fishing, shellfish collection and hunting licenses for these activities in the State.

WDFW is also responsible for more than 150 fish and wildlife state species of concern, including those listed as threatened and endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. WDFW outlines and implements actions needed for recovery and restores fragile species to historic habitats.

In addition to, and to assist in, the management of the Washington's aquatic resources, previous iterations of the agency now known as the WDFW began operating fish hatcheries in 1895. These hatcheries, of which there are now 88 statewide, producing salmon, steelhead trout and other game fish to: support the State's recreational and commercial fishing industries; ensure that a healthy supply of salmon is available for harvest by tribes in accordance with legal requirements in treaties; and to enhance and conserve the State's natural salmon populations.

Lands in the Greenway

Two different WDFW regions include portions of the Greenway landscape. King County is a part of Region 4, the North Puget Sound Region, and Kittitas County is Part of Region 3, the South Central Region.

Key Points

L.T. Murray Wildlife Area

One of the major areas managed by the WDFW within the Greenway is the 54,070-acre L.T. Murray Unit, a portion of the four-unit L.T. Murray Wildlife Area.

Approximately 40,000 acres of the L.T. Murray Unit fall within the Greenway encompassing 4.5% of the publicly-owned lands and 2.6% of the total area of the landscape. This regional preserve offers wide-open spaces and a network of remote dirt roads just west of the city of Ellensburg in Kittitas County. It spans several varieties of habitat from semi-arid shrub-steppe and grassland at the forest edge to mixed forestland. Best known for its large herd of Rocky Mountain elk, the L.T. Murray also provides living space for bear, mule deer, coyote, and a great variety of migratory and local birds, in addition to outstanding wildflower displays.

Visitors to the L.T. Murray Unit are afforded excellent opportunities to hike and camp, and to view the wide array of plant and animal species that call the area home. Additionally, the L.T. Murray Unit is also open to other forms of outdoor recreation, including mountain biking and some hunting.

Hatcheries

WDFW operates three fish hatcheries in the Greenway; on the Cedar River, in the Rainer Complex, and Issaquah and Tokul Creek in the Cascade Complex.

Greenway Collaborations

The L.T. Murray Unit of the WDFW demonstrates another instance of cooperative stewardship actions in the Greenway—portions of the Unit are owned by the U.S. Forest Service (341 acres) and 14,424 acres of Washington State Department of Natural Resources land are either leased or managed by WDFW. Within the Unit, WDFW and DNR lands are intermingled in the ‘checkerboard’ pattern of land distribution commonly found in Washington, with ownership changing hands on alternating sections, and the two agencies are involved in land exchanges to solidify ownership patterns.

Notable WDFW projects in the Greenway include the acquisition of 320 acres of land on Keechelus Ridge and 446 acres of land in the Cabin Creek area in partnership with the Cascade Land Conservancy. WDFW has also been active in land consolidation efforts in and around the L.T. Murray Wildlife Area, including assistance in the transfer of nearly 1,800 acres of land into public ownership near the community of Easton.

OVERLAPS, SIMILARITIES, AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGENCIES

WDFW operates in a fashion similar to that of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the United States Forest Service. Its lands are managed for multiple uses with an emphasis placed upon conservation.

However, whereas the DNR and USFS are responsible for, among many others, the timber products and sustainable forestry, the WDFW manages the conservation of fish and wildlife species, both for the benefit and enhancement of the species and the enjoyment of the outdoor recreationists and the general public, including the State’s hunting, fishing and wildlife watching sectors.

Similar to the DNR, WDFW also has an enforcement division with statewide jurisdiction, which employs nearly 150 Fish and Wildlife Officers.

THREATS/NEEDS OF THE AGENCY

Similar to state and federal agencies across the country, the WDFW faces increasing difficulties in performing required duties and responsibilities. In an era where costs are rising, and demand is increasing, budgetary and funding restrictions remain a constant challenge, undermining the Department’s ability to successfully perform its duties and responsibilities.

Washington state’s recent budgetary woes have adversely affected WDFW. The agency’s operating capacity was significantly reduced as the result of a 35 percent cut in

state General Fund support during the 2009-2011 Biennium, coupled with reductions in staff and funding from other sources.

Increasing growth of the human population, and increasing participation and introduction of outdoor recreation activities – hunting, wildlife watching, motorized vehicle, equestrian and mountain bike use, to name a few – increase the likelihood of conflicts between wildlife and users or private property owners.

In addition, many resources are in need of upgrade—as the State’s hatchery system has been operating since 1895, there are many elements that need replacing and modernizing to facilitate and enhance fish passage and protection.

TRENDS/TRAJECTORY OF THE AGENCY

Like many agencies, WDFW faces challenges posed by increasing population growth, and corresponding upward trends in demand for services. To quote the WDFW 2008 Annual Report, “There are more people who want to use public lands and waters for a growing number of recreational purposes besides viewing or harvesting fish and wildlife. Off-road vehicles and personal watercraft users, birders, and equestrian enthusiasts all want to be included.”

Additionally, the WDFW, in conjunction with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, is in the process of developing a Habitat Conservation Plan encompassing all 32 of the Department’s Wildlife Areas. This HCP “includes a federal incidental “take” permit to allow standard land management and operations activities, agriculture, and recreation on its wildlife areas” and would apply for all 32 endangered species living within these areas, and provide for an additional 20 species, should they also receive federal listing under the Endangered Species Act.

OPPORTUNITIES (HIGH LEVEL)

WDFW, tasked with many different responsibilities and facing budgetary challenges, is in a unique position to explore more active partnerships to achieve its goals.

In their 2011-2017 Strategic Plan, WDFW states that the department is working to forge new relationships with other natural resource agencies to achieve mutual goals more efficiently. WDFW, DNR and State Parks are working together to implement the new Discover Pass on their lands, and have also begun to look for ways to collaborate on land management, a major responsibility for all three agencies.

The Greenway has not traditionally worked in the landscape in and around Ellensburg. However, with the new boundaries established during the Heritage Study process, the Greenway now includes land managed by WDFW. The inclusion of the L.T. Murray Wildlife Area into the Greenway, along with a renewed emphasis on the eastern

portion of the landscape, the potential for new partnerships with WDFW exists in numerous arenas, from salmon conservation to recreation projects.

CONCLUSION

The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife does not have the same history with the Greenway as several of the other agencies in the Greenway. However, as the Greenway now includes a large portion of lands managed by WDFW in Kittitas County, the potential for enhanced collaboration with the Greenway coalition exists.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- Mission statement: http://wdfw.wa.gov/about/mission_goals.html
<http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00966/wdfw00966.pdf>
- Organization of the agency: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/commission/index.html>
- Agency Holdings: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=77.04&full=true>
- 2008 annual report <http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00515/wdfw00515.pdf>
- <http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00966/wdfw00966.pdf>
- <http://wdfw.wa.gov>
- <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=77.04&full=true>

National Park Service

AGENCY SUMMARY

The National Park Service (NPS) is responsible for the management of some of the most famous and scenic natural landscapes in the country. The NPS maintains nearly 400 units of the National Park System, including national parks, monuments, historic sites, battlefields and preserves.

The NPS, through the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA), was involved in the original concept planning for the Mountains to Sound Greenway. It is fitting that this relationship is strengthening once again with the pursuit of National Heritage Area designation for the Greenway through another program of the NPS.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the National Park Service is, “The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.”

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The National Park Service can trace its creation to the desire to keep natural and wild areas protected from the rampant resource extraction occurring in the western United States in the late 19th century.

One precursor to the creation of the NPS was the Antiquities Act, signed into law on the 8th of June, 1906, which authorized the President to unilaterally establish national monuments.

The National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. Section 1), passed in 1916, states, “That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service... The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations”.

The legislative purpose, and mandate, of National Park Service “is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCY

The National Park Service is a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Interior and is led by a Director nominated by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. The current Director is Jon Jarvis, who previously was the Regional Director of the Pacific West Region, and was also the Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park.

The Director is supported by senior executives who manage national programs, policy, and budget in the Washington, DC, headquarters and seven regional directors responsible for national park management and program implementation. Collectively, these executives make up our National Leadership Council.

At the national level, the NPS system is distributed among seven different regions, each with a Regional Directory. The Mountains to Sound Greenway lies in the Pacific West Region, headquartered in San Francisco, CA, which includes Washington, Idaho, Oregon, California, Nevada, Guam, Saipan, American Samoa and Hawaii.

BROADER HOLDINGS/ACTIVITIES

The National Park Service is responsible for nearly 400 different units – from National Parks and Seashores, to National Monuments, Preserves, Battlefields, and Historic Sites – encompassing approximately 80 million acres across the United States.

In Washington, units of the NPS include the famous Olympic, Mt. Rainier and North Cascades National Parks, Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve on Whidbey Island, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Whitman Mission National Historic Site, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Park, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, and the Ross Lake, Lake Chelan and Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Areas.

Beyond the 394 existing units of the National Park system, there are also numerous national heritage areas, affiliated areas, wild and scenic rivers, and national trails as well.

Services and Resources Provided by the Agency

National Heritage Areas

Along with the traditional unit classifications within its system – parks, monuments, historic sites – the National Park Service also oversees the National Heritage Area (NHA) program. There are currently 49 National Heritage Areas located across the US.

NHAs are large, lived-in, iconic landscapes, “places where natural, cultural, historic and scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally important landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography.” The NHA program demonstrates a new approach to protecting the resources of America in that it is not based upon a top-down, federal agency owning and stipulating what must happen on and around a landscape or site. Rather, an NHA encourages local communities to band together to celebrate what makes their land, culture, community, natural and scenic areas, and history special, and to collaborate on means of protecting what they have and maintaining it for future generations.

Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program

The Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program is the community assistance arm of the National Park Service. RTCA supports community-led natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation projects. RTCA staff provide technical assistance to communities so they can conserve rivers, preserve open space, and develop trails and greenways.

The RTCA program provides technical assistance to its project partners by: building partner relationships; helping partners define goals through consensus; developing conceptual, strategic, and workable project plans; helping the public participate in defining community goals; identifying potential sources of funding for project implementation; and teaching "hands-on" conservation and other technical skills necessary to successfully realize conservation and outdoor recreation projects. Assistance is provided for one year and may be renewed for a second year, if warranted.

Greenway Lands

One National Park unit lies within the Mountains to Sound Greenway—the Seattle Unit of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. The international and historical significance of the Gold Rush was recognized by both Canada and the United States, and resulted in the creation of multiple units within the Klondike system. These units include: Klondike Gold Rush Historical Park in Skagway, Alaska; three National Historic Sites of Canada (Dawson, S.S. Keno and Dredge No. 4); and Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site, a 33-mile trail that crosses the international boundary between Canada and the United States.

Klondike, located in the former Cadillac Hotel building in the historic Pioneer Square district of the city “preserves the story of the 1897-98 stampede to the Yukon gold fields and Seattle’s role in this event. The park offers a glimpse at the stories of adventure and hardship of the gold rush.”

Klondike provides visitors with a variety of educational programs and activities, in multiple formats, detailing the Gold Rush and the role played by Seattle. These programs range from gold panning demonstrations to educational videos, and . Walking, and cell phone-based tours also provide information on Seattle’s Pioneer Square.

Greenway Collaborations

The partnership between the NPS and the Greenway extends back to the original concept of the Mountains to Sound Greenway. Through the RTCA, the NPS provided support for the original Technical Advisory Committee that assembled the first version of the Greenway vision. This vision came in the form of a map, with numerous opportunities for actions – large and small – by many different partners across the landscape.

The NPS RTCA program assisted in the inventorying hundreds of recreational and environmental amenities along I-90. RTCA helped coalesce information from public

agencies, private companies and a variety of community interest groups. The two-year planning process was an invaluable first step in taking the Greenway concept to the general public. By the time planning was done, almost every interest group had helped shape it. RTCA helped design the innovative Greenway Concept Plan which came out in the form of a map and became a significant tool for public outreach.

Other NPS collaborations include:

- *Taking Charge: Successful Models for Scenic Towns and Highways*: The NPS assisted the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust in the creation of the Scenic Towns slide show and notebook, looking at examples of communities around the United States that have developed successful strategies to retain their historic and scenic character as they grow.
- *Speelyi Beach*: Assisting the Greenway Trust in obtaining a \$17,000 grant for a project at Speelyi Beach, improving recreational access to Lake Kachess
- *Mountains to Sound Greenway Corridor Management Plan*: Obtained funds to assist the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust to compile a Corridor Management Plan required to apply for National Scenic Byway status
- Contributed technical assistance to the Coal Mines Trail commission in Cle Elum
- *Roslyn Urban Forest Comprehensive Recreation*: The city of Roslyn wants to develop a plan for non-motorized recreation and trails that connects the city to regional recreation and wildlife networks and enhances both individual health and community livability. The RTCA is assisting the City with the development of this plan.
- *The Lakes-To-Locks Water Trail*: This water trail in Puget Sound includes over 100 miles of shoreline and 100 launch and landing sites. The RTCA worked with the Washington Water Trails Association to build a broad-based constituency, to provide assistance in trail development, marketing, and map publication, and to help empower our partners to see their project goals come to life.

OVERLAPS, SIMILARITIES, AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGENCIES

The National Park Service is unique among the major agencies in the Greenway. Though the agency is responsible for hundreds of units of the National Park system nationwide, only one unit exists in the Greenway.

Instead of influencing actions as a major landowner, the NPS plays a role in community support. Programs such as the RTCA allow the NPS to support a wide variety of conservation initiatives. These projects can include trail construction, planning processes, communications efforts and other topics.

Additionally, the NPS is the agency responsible for the National Heritage Area program. This program does not acquire land or stipulate federal regulations, but instead acts to empower local communities to support the elements of their community that make the area a unique piece of the national story.

THREATS/NEEDS OF THE AGENCY

In an era of financial concerns nationwide, the NPS is not immune to budgetary constrictions. The agency faces a large maintenance backlog that continues to grow annually.

Additionally, while the NHA program grows in popularity, the NPS does not have an official framework in place for the creation of these areas. Though the NPS has oversight, NHAs are designated by Congress, and there are no existing standards for creation.

TRENDS/TRAJECTORY OF THE AGENCY

The National Park Service will turn 100 in 2016. To prepare for its second century of work, the NPS has released “A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement.” This action plan calls on NPS staff and partners to support the goals of the NPS.

The NPS has a number of programs aimed at supporting local conservation efforts, from historic preservation projects to the construction of recreational facilities. The agency continues to explore new ways of preserving important national resources through means other than the creation of National Parks.

OPPORTUNITIES

The National Heritage Area program is one method of community support, lending the NPS brand to local initiatives. The Greenway is already an excellent example of the power of collaboration and partnerships, and national recognition of this area is a logical next step. Through the Heritage Study, the Greenway coalition identified seeking National Heritage Area designation as a goal for the landscape.

CONCLUSION

The National Park Service is one of the original members of the Greenway coalition. Through the RTCA, the NPS helped produce the original Greenway vision. The agency has a history of innovative programs aimed at facilitating local conservation action, and after 20 years of successes in the Greenway, it is fitting that pursuit of recognition through another NPS program is at hand. With National Heritage Area designation, the Greenway vision will move forward into the next 20 years of success, and beyond.

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/>
www.nps.gov

The Duwamish Tribe

OVERVIEW

The traditional lands of the Duwamish people include modern day Seattle, Burien, Tukwila, Mercer Island, Renton, and a great deal of what is now King County. The Duwamish, were called the “inside people” by others of the Puget Sound Salish group, due to their use of the connected lakes and rivers. Today the Duwamish do not have a reservation and are fighting for federal recognition. The tribe has a government, a nonprofit agency to promote cultural services and welfare, and a traditional longhouse and cultural center. This longhouse and cultural center is located along the Duwamish River in Seattle and is the gathering place for the nearly 600 enrolled members. Besides being an important cultural story to tell, more needs to be known about the priorities of the Duwamish Tribe and potential linkages with the Greenway.

LEGEND

We have been unable to find a Duwamish Creation Legend. The Tribe has a deep seated connection to the environment in which they live. As told by their tribal logo, they have a profound respect for the Killer Whale as the Tribe feels they are sea oriented people. Along with the Orca, the Tribe highly respects the Eagle and the Raven- both birds being a talisman for being rulers and teachers of the sky.

HISTORY

The traditional lands of the Duwamish people include modern day Seattle, Burien, Tukwila, Mercer Island, Renton, and a great deal of what is now King County. The Duwamish, were called the “inside people” by others of the Puget Sound Salish group, due to their use of the connected lakes and rivers. The Duwamish controlled access to and from different drainages by their strategic location along the Black River, where Renton is now located. This location provided access from Puget Sound to Lake Washington and to drainages farther inland. The Duwamish lived communally in longhouses. Each member often had a specific role in society such as a hunter, harpooner, metalworker, woodworker, or stone chipper. Traditionally the Duwamish “hunted deer, elk, bear, and other game animals, ducks, geese, and other waterfowl, fished for salmon, cod, halibut, and other fish, harvested clams and other seafood's, and gathered berries, camas, and other plants for food and medicinal purposes.” For more information on the traditional Duwamish way of life see: <http://www.duwamishtribe.org/culturetoday.html>

The Treaty of Point Elliott and Loss of Traditional Lands

According to the Duwamish website “in 1851, when the first European-Americans arrived at Alki Point, the *Dkh^wDuw’Absh* occupied at least 17 villages, living in over 90 longhouses, along Elliott Bay, the Duwamish River, the Cedar River, the Black River (which no longer exists), Lake Washington, Lake Union, and Lake Sammamish.”

Like many of the area’s tribes, the Duwamish signed the Treaty of Point Elliott in 1855 with the hopes of nurturing a relationship with the government that would bring them peace, prosperity and lands upon which to live a meaningful life. However, also like many of the areas tribes, promises and commitments were broken. Unlike other tribes however the Duwamish, lead by chief *Si’ahl*, or Seattle, refused to join the Indian war that resulted due to these broken promises. Despite their peaceful nature, the Duwamish did not receive reservation land and, indeed, efforts to build a reservation were specifically blocked by a local petition in 1866. Frustrated by the actions, many of the Duwamish moved away from the area and joined other tribes on their reservations. However, some refused to move as they were passionately unwilling to leave their “usual and accustomed places.”

Exile

Living arrangements for the Tribe post-Treaty were poor. They were exiled from their lands, at times forced out of their homes by arson. Life for the Tribe was not easy as they were relegated to parcels of land devoid of fresh water and other vital resources. Over the course of history, the Duwamish have been practically forced out of every land space they have tried to occupy. They have also watched as traditional settlement areas have been irreparably altered such as the Black River in modern day Renton and the Duwamish estuary in Seattle.

The Cedar River used to run west through Renton and join with a river called the Black River, which flowed from Lake Washington. This water then flowed into what was called the White River (now called the Green River) and emptied into the Duwamish estuary and then Elliot Bay. This was the case from time immemorial until 1912 when the Cedar River was rerouted to flow into Lake Washington for flooding reasons. Then in 1916 the Lake Washington Ship Canal was completed causing the lake to drop 9 feet, which caused the Black River to dry up entirely

The Duwamish River, which is the lower 12 miles of what is today called the Green River, has been critically altered. In 1906 it was straightened, dredged and the productive estuaries were filled in and destroyed (although this filling had been going on since Yesler’s Mill had been in operation years earlier). According to the Seattle Times, only two percent of the original river bank remains. Today the Duwamish River is polluted industrial area which has necessitated the Environmental Protection Agency declaring the bottom five miles a Super Fund Site.

Federal Recognition

All attempts to federally recognize the tribe have been unsuccessful. They were recognized officially at the 11th hour of the Clinton Administration, only to have

their proposal dismissed upon the Bush Administration's arrival into the White House. The reasoning for this was based on the period from 1916 to 1925 that documentation for the Tribe is scarce- however, the current Tribe worked hard to gather all of the evidence needed to prove their continuous presence in the area. Since the Bush years, the Tribe has been in pursuit of reversing this abrupt decision however they are lacking in sufficient funds currently to fight the appeal. As of a 2008 Seattle PI article, the Muckleshoot Tribe opposed the Duwamish's efforts to be federally recognized.

This recognition would allow for the Tribe to legally continue fishing as they had throughout history. The lack of federal recognition has also prevented the Tribe from gaining access to much needed government funding for social, educational, health and cultural programs and services that the Tribe needs. In order for some of the Duwamish to receive health and other human services, many have enrolled with federally recognized tribes thus depleting the Duwamish numbers.

LANDS

The traditional lands of the Duwamish people include modern day Seattle, Burien, Tukwila, Mercer Island, Renton, and a great deal of what is now King County. However they never received a reservation of land as promised in the 1855 Treaty due to an 1866 petition and the subsequent denial of recognition by the federal government.

GOVERNANCE

According to the Duwamish website, the "tribe is governed by a 1925 constitution and its bylaws." The six-members tribal council, headed by Cecile Hansen since 1975, meets monthly, and tribal gatherings are held at least annually. Tribal leadership has been very stable with fewer than six changes in leadership in the last 85 years." The Chairwoman of the Tribe, currently Cecile Hansen, was elected to her seat nearly 30 years ago.

Since they are not a federally recognized tribe, they do not have official government programs and agencies. However the Duwamish Tribal Services is a nonprofit started by the Tribal Council in 1983 to "promote the social, cultural, and economic survival of the Duwamish Tribe." For more information see:
<http://www.duwamishtribe.org/about.html>

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

According to the Duwamish website, "in 2004, Duwamish Tribal Services created Duwamish Management Corporation as a for profit business owned by the Dk̓h̓w̓'Duw'Absh. Its purpose is to create businesses whose profits will fund activities and programs that strengthen the economic well-being of the Dk̓h̓w̓'Duw'Absh community and our cultural way of life."

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC

Although Chief Si'ahl, or Seattle, is commonly thought to have given a stirring speech espousing an interconnected environmental ethic, the text is widely believed by historians to be a creation of Henry A. Smith. The Duwamish likely had a strong traditional ethic of living sustainably on the land, but more information is needed. What is known is that they have been a strong proponent of the effort to clean up the Duwamish River.

CONTINUING CULTURE

Cultural Heritage Group

The Tribe created a cultural heritage group called “T’ilibshudub” or “Singing Feet”. The group teaches traditional oratory, dancing, singing and ceremonial practices to the community, other First Peoples, and the public. This group has proven to help Duwamish children to do better in school, preserve the Lushootseed language, dances and songs, and help support the artists and elders of the community who are considered the Tribe’s Tradition Keepers.

Duwamish Longhouse and Culture Center

In 2007, the Tribe began the construction of a longhouse they could call their own along the banks of the Duwamish River in West Seattle. It is the first longhouse in the city since 1894. Working on this effort for close to thirty years, the Tribe, as of the completion of construction, finally has a place they can celebrate and honor the traditions of their ancestry. This longhouse gives the Tribe a much-needed presence in the city. Built on Duwamish owned land, the longhouse site is just west of two ancestral village sites and boasts two stories carved of cedar. It includes a ceremonial and greeting space, a cultural resource center and a commercial kitchen which specializes in preparing traditional Duwamish foods.

Celebrating Creativity- The Arts

With a space in which to celebrate many traditions, the Duwamish also celebrate their connection and investment in tribal art by hosting an annual gala dinner and art auction at their longhouse. Valuable art from distinguished Northwest artists is auctioned off to attendees with proceeds from the benefit supporting Duwamish Tribal Services. The Longhouse also exhibits work from local artists for public enjoyment and sale along with offering classes in traditional basket making or carving. Visitors to the Longhouse can purchase Northwest Native art in the gift shop- which includes books, educational materials, jewelry and other authentic items.

ROLE IN THE GREENWAY

The Duwamish’s presence in the Seattle community is an asset to future efforts to interpret, connect, and protect this landscape. As the ancestral occupants of the

lands, their culture and history play into the future of the Greenway. Their physical presence exists in the form of a traditional Longhouse and Cultural Center, which is a cultural asset for the Greenway.

The Duwamish's feedback and support of the partnerships in the Greenway is critical in many ways. In order to ensure that the integrity of the landscape they care about is respected, input opportunities and open lines of communication must be coordinated between the Tribe and other pertinent Greenway partners. If lands were to be developed or changed without thought or insight, much of the lands and water that help underpin the unique identity and traditions of the tribe could be in jeopardy. The Duwamish Tribe's place in the Greenway remains undetermined but possible as the pursuit of appropriate partnerships continues. With their help and knowledge, the rewards could be great for the Tribe, the community, and the landscape.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- <http://www.duwamishtribe.org/index.html>
- http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File_Id=2951
- <http://www.accessgenealogy.com/native/tribes/salish/duwamishhist.htm>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duwamish_tribe
- <http://www.seattlemet.com/q13-fox/articles/0309-fea-duwamish/>
- <http://nappaw.tribe.net/thread/b2f6f25e-1f6c-4120-aa92-ef9beaf1c485>
- ***Little Histories of Renton, Washington***; by Jack R. Evans; SCW Publications, Seattle, WA 1987
- <http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/pacificnw/2004/1003/cover.html>

The Muckleshoot Tribe

OVERVIEW

The Muckleshoot Tribe is considered one of the Coast Salish tribes. They are known as the “People of the Salmon.” Although they were skilled hunters, the Muckleshoot revered the salmon because salmon fishing was the mainstay of their traditional life. They traditionally lived in the southern area of King County. Upon arrival of the white settlers, the tribes, which would later become the Muckleshoot, had their populations decimated by severe illness. When the various tribes and members moved to the reservation on the Muckleshoot Prairie they became known as the Muckleshoot. With a population of over 3,000 members on or near the reservation, the Tribe is one of the larger tribes in Washington State. Today they have a recognized government, a reservation, and a number of tribal ventures including a casino. While their role in the Greenway is not yet determined, they own the Salish Lodge by Snoqualmie Falls, co-manage salmon with King County, and they reserve the right to take in their usual and accustomed places which includes areas of the Greenway such as Elliot Bay and the Cedar River Watershed.

LEGEND

The creation story of the Muckleshoot Nation is unknown.

HISTORY

The Muckleshoot Nation is an assimilation of a number of tribes and bands, and hence their history is varied until they joined together. One common theme between these groups was salmon. The seasonal return of salmon and the smoking of it formed an underpinning in their societies and beliefs. These groups traded salmon to other tribes, hunted, gathered, and created necessities for daily life and goods to sell. They had a hereditary upper class, a middle class, and a slave class (captured from other tribes). They lived throughout the central-eastern Puget Sound region.

The tribes were originally friendly and even helpful to the white settlers in their traditional area. However, according to the Muckleshoot website, diseases brought by these newcomers wiped out 90% of the native population.

The Treaty of Point Elliott

Like many other tribes in the region, the tribes were a part of the signing of the Treaty of Point Elliott. The tribes gave the government lands in exchange for a promise of money, specified reservation lands and other benefits. The tribes of

Muckleshoot experienced many broken promises. When Governor Stevens signed the Medicine Creek Treaty (in which the Muckleshoot were not mentioned), there was talk of all tribes in the White and Green Rivers areas moving to the Nisqually reservation unless a more suitable location could be found. What followed is known as the Puget Sound Indian War: a last-ditch attempt at resistance by the tribes. The tribes were well represented at the Battle of Seattle. They were defeated in battle, but eventually the Governor allocated land for a reservation. The various tribes that relocated to this reservation on the Muckleshoot Prairie included the Stkamish, Yilalkoamish, Skopamish, Smulkamish, and the Tkwakwamish. Northwest peoples were often traditionally named after the location of their villages so this group began to refer to themselves as the Muckleshoot.

Federal Recognition

The tribe is a federally recognized tribe as they have their own space for a permanent reservation. The reservation is located in Auburn, WA and is 6 square miles in size.

Fish Wars

An explicit guarantee in the treaties signed by the Tribe included the rights to fish salmon at all of their “usual and accustomed” fishing sites. This battle continued from treaty times until the tensions reached a high in the 1960’s and 1970’s. After a court challenge, the Boldt decision reaffirmed the Tribe’s fishing rights and allowed them to co-manage the regional salmon resources. Sadly, the salmon population has had a sizable decline in numbers in recent years.

LANDS

The traditional lands of the Muckleshoot in the Greenway stretch roughly throughout the southern half of King County into Elliot Bay of Seattle. The tribe says that the “the Muckleshoot Usual & Accustomed Area (or U & A), consists of a vast area stretching along the eastern and southern reaches of Puget Sound and the western slope of the Cascade Range.” Today the tribe has just over six square miles of reservation land in between the White and Green rivers southeast of the City of Auburn and very close to Lake Tapps.

GOVERNANCE

Tribal Council

The Muckleshoot constitution, adopted in 1936 and ratified in 1941, determined that the tribe would be governed by a Muckleshoot Tribal Council of 9 elected members, to which 3 new members are elected annually. The Council is subject, in turn, to a General Council, consisting of all members of the tribe. The Tribe is under the jurisdiction of the Western Washington Indian Agency, which provides assistance with economic development. As a sovereign nation, the tribe conducts government-to-government relationships with other tribes, the United States, and state and local governments. The current chair of the council is Virginia Cross.

Programs and Departments

- Planning Division of the Community Development Division
- Culture and Wildlife, with the Preservation Department and the Wildlife Program
- The Fisheries Division
- For more information see:
<http://www.muckleshoot.nsn.us/services/community-development.aspx>

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

With a proximity to Seattle and other urban centers, the Tribe has found many different ways in which to earn income. They opened the Muckleshoot Indian Casino and Bingo Parlor. The earnings from this venture have helped to re-acquire lands near the reservation and begin planning for the benefit of future generations. Tribal gaming has been a significant factor in opening up new possibilities for Native Americans, and the Muckleshoot Tribe is no exception. The money earned from these enterprises has made it possible for the Tribe to have the ability to purchase the Snoqualmie Falls' Salish Lodge. Additionally the tribe also owns the White River Amphitheatre, Muckleshoot Market & Deli, Smoke Shop, and Emerald Downs race track.

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC

The Tribe's Natural Resources Department has worked hard on many fronts to stem the environmental degradation that has led to the population of salmon being at all time lows; however, the causes are many, resources are limited, and the area that comprises the tribal homeland is becoming urbanized so rapidly that the struggle to preserve the salmon runs is a difficult one indeed. The age-old relationship between the Muckleshoot people and the salmon is one that will endure, and the Tribe is committed to preserving the runs.

CONTINUING CULTURE

The Muckleshoot have a preservation department that seeks to identify, document, and protect archaeological resources, both on and off of the Muckleshoot reservation. More information needs to be known about the overall continuing culture.

They are known as the "People of the Salmon"- although they were skilled hunters, the Muckleshoot revered the salmon as salmon fishing was the mainstay of their traditional life. They continue to hold the "First Salmon Ceremony", where the entire community shares the flesh of a Spring Chinook salmon then returns the remains to the river where it was caught so that it can inform the other fish of how well it was received.

ROLE IN THE GREENWAY

- They currently have fishing rights to salmon in the Greenway and co-manage the resource with King County. The Muckleshoot have helped developed the Chinook Recovery Plan for Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 8.
- They own the Salish Lodge & Spa situated over Snoqualmie Falls.
- They work with the Issaquah Salmon Hatchery.
- The Muckleshoot's, as part of their treaty rights to hunt, fish, and gather in their usual and accustomed places, have the right to hunt in the Cedar River Watershed, which is otherwise off-limits to non-city staff.

Their feedback and support of the partnerships in the Greenway is critical in many ways. In order to ensure that the integrity of the landscape they care about is respected, input opportunities and open lines of communication must be coordinated between the Tribe and other pertinent Greenway partners. If lands were to be developed or changed without thought or insight, much of the lands and water that help underpin the unique identity and traditions of the tribe could be in jeopardy. The Muckleshoot Nation's place in the Greenway remains undetermined but possible as the pursuit of appropriate partnerships continues. With their help and knowledge, the rewards could be great for the Tribe, the community, and the landscape.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- The official tribal home page: <http://www.muckleshoot.nsn.us/>
- "Muckleshoot Indian Tribe" History Link article: http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File_Id=3636
- Muckleshoot's fish treaty rights: http://faculty.washington.edu/zerbe/PA_596/watershed/muckleshoot.htm
- Hunting in the Cedar River Watershed: <http://snovalleystar.com/2009/10/28/muckleshoot-tribe-hunts-black-bears-in-valley>
- www.historylink.org
- www.historycooperative.org
- <http://www.accessgenealogy.com/native/tribes/salish/duwamishhist.htm>
- <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1558.html>

The Snoqualmie Tribe

OVERVIEW

The Snoqualmie Nation has lived in the Puget Sound region for thousands of years since long before the arrival of explorers to the west. Currently, the Tribe has approximately 650 members living in the Snoqualmie valley area. In the mid 1800's their numbers were over 4000, and that is after the devastating introduction of western diseases.

Traditionally, the Snoqualmie were great hunters and fishermen. They hunted deer, elk, and other game as well as fished for salmon. In 1853, the Tribe signed the Treaty of Point Elliott and ceded all of its land between Snoqualmie Pass and Marysville. In 1953, the Tribe lost federal recognition. After a long arduous petitioning process of forty plus years, the Tribe was re-recognized federally in 1999 and given lands upon which to build their reservation. Today they have a casino and other operations in the Greenway's borders next to the City of Snoqualmie. In addition Matt Mattson is on the Greenway's board. There are many possibilities for further collaboration including environmental restoration and telling the Snoqualmie Tribe's stories about places in the Greenway.

LEGEND

Snoqualmie Falls

The towering waterfall that plummets 268 feet just after the intersection of the three forks of the Snoqualmie has long been of cultural significance to the numerous Native American Tribes inhabiting the area for thousands of years. The Tribe reveres the falls as a spiritual place; according to their cosmology, Snoqualmie Falls is where heaven and earth meet. As the cascading water plunges from the towering river above, the impact below creates a spiral of ascending mist. For the Snoqualmie Tribe, the mist that rises up from the bottom of the falls serves to connect heaven and earth; it carries their prayers, hopes, and dreams to the Creator. Their beliefs about the power and significance of the falls are deeply rooted in a mythological framework that explains the creation of the world and the Snoqualmie's place in the cosmos. It is only from this cosmological perspective that one can begin to grasp the meaning of the land for the Snoqualmie Tribe, leading to a deeply seated sense of place. Mythology and the physical landscape are inextricably linked; from rivers, to mountains, to waterfalls, everything in the surrounding landscape holds a special spiritual meaning derived from stories about the beginnings of time. The waterfall on the Snoqualmie River is also recounted specifically in myths, and from these it is apparent why the Snoqualmie people hold it in such high regard. Their creation story is directly linked to the formation of the falls and, amongst other important elements, the union of chaos and order.

Geographically, the Snoqualmie Falls separates the drainage system into two ecological zones – river and prairie, differing from one another in terms of game and plant species.

As a religious site, Snoqualmie Falls divided spirits into prairie and valley spirits. Additionally, a powerful spirit was believed to inhabit the deep pool below the falls. The falls can perhaps be regarded as a pilgrimage site as members of the Snoqualmie would customarily camp at the base of the falls each summer. They would seek power and spiritual equilibrium by bathing in the sacred waters. Even today, the Snoqualmie Tribe regularly visits the site for healing purposes.

Consequently, the veneration of Snoqualmie Falls by the Snoqualmie people runs much deeper than one might expect. Fundamental beliefs about important features of the Snoqualmie's traditional landscape derive from a long-standing reverence that is tied to their mythology and linked with the beginnings of time. For the Snoqualmie people, land and myth intertwine to weave the basis of their worldview. Snoqualmie Falls, conceivably considered the 'birthplace of the Snoqualmie' as recounted in their creation story, then holds special spiritual significance stemming from this cosmological point of view.

Mt. Si

The mountains are also an important mythological theme. For the Snoqualmie Tribe, Mt. Si, whose solitary jutting structure and human-like rock face give it a commanding presence over the valley, was the dominant topic. According to the story, the mountain is the dead body of Snoqualm- the moon. Snoqualm had given orders that a rope of cedar bark be stretched between the earth and the sky. When Fox and Blue Jay went up the rope and stole the sun, they were chased down the rope by Snoqualm. The rope broke, hurtling Snoqualm to his death where he lay on his back facing the sky for eternity. Fox let the sun be free in the sky and gave its fire to the people. Today, Mt. Si looms over the Snoqualmie Valley and draws thousands of recreationists per year to conquer its trails and enjoy its views.

HISTORY

The Snoqualmie people lived in the Puget Sound region since time immemorial. Specifically they lived around the areas of East King and Snohomish County including the areas around Monroe, Carnation, Fall City, Snoqualmie, North Bend, Mercer Island, and Issaquah. "They hunted deer, elk, and other game animals, fished for salmon and gathered berries and wild plants for food and medicinal purposes." They were known by a Lushootseed language name that translates to "People of the Moon."

The Treaty of Point Elliott

In the mid 1800's, with settlers moving into the West and creating unrest with the tribes, the US Government realized that an agreement needed to be created between tribes and the new settlers. In 1853, the Treaty of Point Elliott was drawn up to create a peaceful government-to-government relationship between the United States and the Native American tribes of the greater Puget Sound, including the Snoqualmie Tribe. In exchange for monies and promising specified lands for reservations, the Snoqualmie Tribe signed the Treaty and ceded to the US government all of its land between

Snoqualmie Pass and Marysville. By 1855, with broken promises and no land obtained, and in accordance with the Treaty's parameters, the Tribe settled onto the Tulalip Reservation with the hopes of securing a reservation on their ancestral lands in the future.

Federal Recognition and Fishing Rights

After the signing of the Point Elliott Treaty and with the Tribe not having a permanent reservation, the possibility of the Tribe taking advantage of the benefits that came with federal recognition became doubtful. Further, the Tribe lost federal recognition in 1953 when federal policies limited recognition to tribes having reservations. A forty year plus petitioning process began and, in 1999, after many years of struggle, the Bureau of Indian Affairs re-recognized the Tribe and granted the Snoqualmie Nation official tribal status. This recognition was based on evidence that the Tribe had maintained a continuous community presence throughout time and promoted interconnectedness between tradition, landscape and the people in the area. This recognition also provided the Tribe the right to acquire its initial land reservation and, in turn, amongst other community projects in the works, to develop a casino on it's newly acquired lands to help fund costs of tribal governance, administration and services to its members.

Life after the signing of the Treaty was challenging for the Tribe. Living on the Tulalip reservation and being denied their own lands took a toll on the fishing practices of the Tribe. Historically, fishing has been a foundational tradition of the Snoqualmie Tribe. However, after the signing of the Treaty of Point Elliott and enduring the consequences resulting therein, another blow to the Tribe came when fishing rights became increasingly restricted after 1890. Previously instated treaty rights dictated the right for tribes to fish in areas guaranteed by the US Government. Tensions rose and culminated in protests taking place in the 1960's which gathered great media attention and focus on the tribes. By 1974, after many years of effort, the Boldt decision restored to the federally recognized tribes the legal right to fish as they always had. The tribes are permitted under this regulation to harvest half the state's salmon catch at their "usual and accustomed" areas. Unfortunately, due to the loss of their federal recognition in the 1950's, this right was denied to the Snoqualmie Tribe until their re-recognition in 1999. It was a blow felt by the tribal community for years.

LANDS

The Snoqualmie lived around the areas of East King and Snohomish County including the areas around Monroe, Carnation, Fall City, Snoqualmie, North Bend, Mercer Island, and Issaquah. Today the Snoqualmie Tribe owns land just to the north of I-90 and surrounded by the City of Snoqualmie.

GOVERNANCE

Elected Council

A tribal constitution and elected Council govern the Tribe. The governing structure includes building and health codes and other standard governmental functions. Since

federal re-recognition in 1999, the Council and the Tribe have been developing a structure that speaks to their history and their future. With priorities shifting in a new era of federal recognition, the Tribe faces new challenges in creating effective and accepted governance by members of their community.

Departments and Programs

- Environmental and Natural Resources
- Archeology & Historic Preservation
- For more information see:
<http://www.snoqualmienation.com/Departments/departments.htm>

Staff

The Tribe has a full time administrator named Matt Mattson. The chief is Jerry Enick and the Tribal Chairwoman is Shirley Burch.

Key Families (tell a bit more about this)

Mullens

Enicks

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Tribe operates a Casino and entertainment center, a hospital, [more needs to be added here.](#)

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC

Community Outreach- Fall City Community Park Project

Care of the lands which the Tribe shares with other residents is an equally important to the Snoqualmie Nation. In 2007, an offer was made by the Snoqualmie Tribe to assume the caretaking of Fall City's Community Park. With budgets being slashed in King County, the Tribe stepped in to offer support to the Fall City Park District. Over a period of time, many issues came to light regarding the park; to include the discovery of tribal artifacts in the park's meadow that indicated a settlement once existed there and should be considered a sacred place. Situated at the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Raging Rivers, the Fall City Park was once the site of training grounds for tribal warriors. However, the park is just as important to the residents of Fall City. Considered the heart of Fall City, citizens were concerned that the tribe may have intentions to limit public use or involve the property in a land swap that would leave the unincorporated town without its park. With apprehension over the partnership high, the offer from the Tribe was soon withdrawn and the partnership stalled. However, in 2009, there was resurgence in forming a partnership between Fall City, the Snoqualmie Tribe, and other agencies. The Tribe received a grant from the EPA that would provide support for river restoration. All parties involved in these negotiations recognize the value of improving the salmon and wildlife habitat along the Snoqualmie River and the project is once again in progress.

Dedication to the Environment- The Snoqualmie Watershed Forum

Further to the conservation and restoration of lands pertaining to the Tribe, a partnership between King County, the Snoqualmie Tribe, and the cities of Duvall, Carnation, Snoqualmie, and North Bend has been created to address watershed issues in the area. The Snoqualmie Watershed Forum has been a successful collaboration between all entities involved. The focus is on salmon recovery, water quality and flooding in the Snoqualmie and South Fork Skykomish Watersheds. The Snoqualmie Watershed is the largest and most forested watershed in King County at nearly 700 square miles and supports a multitude of salmon populations. Many water resource and habitat projects have been coordinated to speak to the mission of the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum. For everyone involved, the stewardship of this valuable resource is essential to the area and the people. In this vein, the Tribe has long been active in ensuring the sustainability of their environment and in honoring their long tradition of collaboration and connectedness to the landscape.

CONTINUING CULTURE

Devotion to Health and Welfare

The Snoqualmie Tribe has always been an active part of their surrounding communities. They are heavily involved in creating a comprehensive health care network for their members as well as for the extended community in the Snoqualmie Valley. Health clinics are currently set up in the towns of both North Bend and Carnation. The clinics provide culturally sensitive holistic health care to their patients. Their commitment to quality health care extends into the fields of behavioral and substance abuse recovery programs and care. To further their commitment to health care for the community, The Tribe began purchase negotiations with the Snoqualmie Valley Hospital in 2008 with finalization occurring in May 2010. The plan is to build a wide-ranging multi-discipline tribal health care center. They also purchased other buildings on the hospital's campus in order to build tribal-elder housing for their members. Construction for both the hospital and the elder care center is slated for completion in 2011.

Commitment to Culture and History- Outreach and Partnership

The Snoqualmie's obvious commitment to preserving their cultural and history has always been a top priority for the tribe. Throughout the decades, as archeological finds have been discovered in the area, the Snoqualmie has worked with various local and national historical societies to create space and educational programs that teach younger generations about the Tribe and their heritage. For example, a relationship with the Burke Museum at the University of Washington was established to create a cultural and educational collaboration on findings in the area. The Ethnology Collection at the Burke is rich with many tribal artifacts that educate and inspire visitors of all ages who visit the museum. This partnership with the Burke is only one of many outreach opportunities the Tribe has participated in to highlight their presence in the Seattle community.

Celebrating Creativity- The Arts

The Tribe boasts a diverse community dedicated to the arts. From wood carvers working out the lines in a canoe to painters and other multi-media artists telling stories of myth and legend on canvas and beyond, the creativity within the membership is strong. Many of these talented artists enjoy a success that goes beyond the local area with many artworks in demand in a national arena. While many show their work in the heart and soul of the tribal territory, the City of Snoqualmie, some of the artists can be found in galleries world wide, bringing the Tribe many accolades and attention.

ROLE IN THE GREENWAY

The Snoqualmie Tribe plays a very critical role in the development, nurturing and stewardship of the Greenway. Their ancestral lands, rich history, and devotion to the connectivity of the landscape are the very essence of what makes the Greenway an extraordinary place in the Pacific Northwest. The majestic splendor of Snoqualmie Falls and of Mt. Si draws thousands of visitors per year to experience the awe-inspiring natural and mystical waters and mountains of the Greenway. Essentially tied together in history and myth, these two examples of the Greenway's beauty are quintessential to telling the Snoqualmie Tribe's abundant and lengthy story. The Tribe's recognition of the interconnectedness of the people and the world around them, stemming from mythology but transcending time and physical space, sheds light on Snoqualmie's view of their place in their natural environment. The Snoqualmie Tribe has a large investment in the stewardship of the Greenway. Without the intent to preserve this history-rich landscape, many of the Tribe's cherished tales, myths and stories would go untold and be forgotten in the mass of possible building developments and strip malls. The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is particularly honored to include members of the Snoqualmie Tribe on its Board and Advisory Committee as it is especially beneficial to learn directly from the Tribe their needs and desires as the future stewardship of the Greenway is considered. The roots of Snoqualmie culture are bound to a spiritual connectedness to the land, and traditional beliefs are tied to a distinct sense of place. Many important features of the Greenway's natural landscape are recounted in myth, giving them important spiritual meaning within the traditional worldview of the Snoqualmie people. Protecting that, in essence, is critical. It is only from this spiritual perspective—one that recognizes the interconnectedness of land, myth, and people—that we can attempt to understand the implications that future development of land will have for the Snoqualmie Tribe.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- www.snoqualmienation.com
- www.goia.wa.gov/tribal-information/tribes/snoqualmie
- www.historylink.org
- www.historycooperative.org
- www.washington.edu/burkemuseum
- <http://www.govlink.org/watersheds/7/about-the-forum/default.aspx>

- http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/cgi-bin/PrintStory.pl?document_id=2008340705&zsection_id=2003925728&slug=snoq02m&date=20081102
- <http://clinic.snoqualmianation.com/Home.html>
<http://fallcityparks.org/>
- http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/eastsidenews/2004119393_snoqvalley11e.html
- http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/east_king/svr/news/30152569.html
- <http://snovalleystar.com/2008/12/10/paddle-store-to-have-art-show-at-snoqualmie-casino>
- http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/localnews/2004059995_tribestore08e.html
- (Tollefson, 1993)

The Tulalip Tribes

OVERVIEW

Until they formed the unified Tulalip Tribes in 1934, a number of tribes and bands lived on the Tulalip Reservation including the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, Skagit, Suiattle, Samish, and Stillaguamish. The Tulalip Reservation includes a land base of approximately 22,000 acres. The Tribe is known as “The People of the Salmon.” Although they have no land within the Greenway, and with the separation of the Snoqualmie into its own entity, no historical lands (unconfirmed), they still have a stake in the salmon of the region. From the Bolt Decision they have regained their right to fish in usual and accustomed places and the manage fish and wildlife as co-managers. Note: since they are composed of a number of historically different tribes they call themselves the Tulalip Tribes, but use singular pronouns such as “is”.

LEGEND

The Tulalip Tribes, like many of the tribes of the Pacific Northwest, shares a strong belief in the existence of a “myth age,” when beings that displayed both human and animal qualities roamed the earth. According to legend, the Changer or Creator, changed many of these beings into animals, some dangerous creatures into stone, and gave the native people the essential elements of their culture. The people then carved totems to give longer life to the tales. Totems carved from cedar, the “tree of life”, were prominently displayed in the large potlatch houses. Images depicted on story poles represented ancestral spirits that the people felt influenced many aspects of their existence. By calling upon their spirit guardians, they gained a sense of control over the unpredictable forces of life.

HISTORY

From Time Immemorial

The history of the Tulalip is, until 1934, a story of the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, Skagit, Suiattle, Samish, and Stillaguamish and other allied tribes and bands, which would later be relocated to the Tulalip Reservation. These tribes, with the exception of the Snoqualmie lived north of the Greenway in what is now Snohomish and Island counties. According to the Tribes’ website “During warm weather the Coastal Salish Tribes of Puget Sound followed the game and fish runs, erecting temporary encampments that could be moved quickly. Winter homes on the other hand were large permanent structures, constructed of massive cedar beams and planks, and usually shared by several families of the same bloodline.” The

Tribes also traded, traveled, intermarried, and in general “lived in relative harmony with the land and each other”

The Treaty of Point Elliott

Following years of devastating disease and white settlers encroaching on tribal lands a treaty was drawn in the hopes of reducing the building tension. In 1855 tribes from around the Puget Sound region, including the tribes and bands of the modern Tulalip Tribes, agreed to the Treaty of Point Elliot which promised land and payment amongst other things for the traditional lands that the tribes used. The Tulalip reservation, named for a prominent bay in the area, was established during the treaty and later enlarged in 1873. Numerous tribes moved onto the reservation under the loose organization of the Tulalip Agency.

Attempts at Americanization

One of the outcomes of the Treaty of Point Elliott was the establishment of the government Tulalip Mission School. Before the school was built, Revered E.C. Chirouse taught academics and the Catholic religion alongside a creek. In what was considered typical of missionaries of the time, students were forced to deny their cultural heritage and traditional practices, instead adopting the ways of the missionaries. Once the school was built it was eventually expected to assimilate and “Americanize” Native Americans, and became a boarding school. Boarding schools not only separated families and children but, for the Tulalips, alienated the children from their customs, beliefs, traditions and native language. The Tulalip Mission School soon became a military type institution- complete with uniforms, marching, and strict discipline. No one was permitted to speak native languages or they would face the leather strap as punishment

Another blow can in 1887 with the Dawes Severalty Act. This act was an attempt to force Indians across the nation to farm. It divided up tribal land and gave the ownership to individuals. However there were no restrictions about keeping the land in tribal ownership and over time much of the original land was sold to nontribal members, which is a legacy that exists to this day.

The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934

In an effort to encourage members of reservation based tribes to take a more straightforward role in managing their members, Congress enacted this act to provide the basis for tribes to strengthen and invigorate their own internal governments. Given that the Tulalip was made up of multiple bands (Snoqualmie, Skykomish and Snohomish) at this time, the Tribes saw it as an excellent opportunity to unite under one single governmental structure. After drawing up bylaws and a constitution, the leaders of the bands agreed to adopt one name to be common among them. This was the name of their home, Tulalip. Even though the Tulalip mutually agreed to become one tribe, the federal government continued to view them as separate entities.

Fishing Rights

In 1974, the now-famous lawsuit and consequent Boldt decision saw the Tribes' treaty fishing rights vindicated. Judge George H. Boldt issued his decision reconfirming that the off reservation fishing areas of the Tulalip Tribes included those of the aboriginal Snohomish and Snoqualmie tribes holding that, as successors of these tribes, the Tulalip Tribes hold their treaty fishing rights and are entitled to fish in their usual and accustomed fishing areas. This right included the entitlement to 50% of the total catch of salmon and other fish. When this decision was reached, the responsibilities of the Tribe in terms of fisheries management dramatically increased. Members of the Tulalip Tribe helped form what became known as the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission to aid individual tribes with the management of their fisheries.

LANDS

The Tulalip Reservation includes a land base of approximately 22,000 acres; more than 50% is in federal trust status. The Tulalip is located west of I-5 and east of Puget Sound just west of Marysville in Snohomish County.

GOVERNANCE

The Tulalip Tribes is governed by a seven person Board of Directors. As a sovereign nation, they maintain their right to self-govern and to raise revenue for their community. Their Board of Directors is chosen by members of the Tribe for a three year term of service. The Tribe operates under a Tribal Constitution approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The priorities of the Board, past and present, have been to promote and enhance tribal history and lifestyle, always mindful of protecting the rights and social conditions of the members of the Tribe.

Departments and Programs

- Fisheries
- Forestry
- Hatchery
- Bibulb Cultural Center
- Natural Resources
 - “The federal court has interpreted the nature and extent of those retained rights, and ruled that the tribes, along with the State of Washington, have comanagement responsibility and authority over fish and wildlife resources. The mission of the Tulalip Natural Resources program is to carry out the tribes' comanagement responsibilities in a manner consistent with treaty rights as well as protection and perpetuation of the resources upon which the people have depended for over ten thousand years.”
- For more information see: <http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/Home/Government/Departments.aspx>

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC

“Tulalip takes the lead in preserving and restoring its land and waters. Tulalip accomplishes this goal by not only establishing environmentally friendly building practices but by dedicating various departments to environmental rehabilitation. These departments include a salmon hatchery, a state-of-the-art waste water treatment facility, a forestry program and a shellfish and wildlife recovery program.

Environmental preservation is important for the culture of the Tulalip Tribes. Tulalip Tribal members have always used the resources of the land and water to live. Keeping the land and water healthy allows Tribal members to practice their culture through fishing, hunting, gathering of berries and herbs and using cedar to make baskets, hats and clothing.” For more information see: <http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/Home/Operations/Environment.aspx>

Protecting Assets- The Tulalip Tribes Natural Resources Department

Under specifications of the Treaty of Point Elliott, the federal court ruled that the tribes, along with the State of Washington, share the responsibility and authority over fish and wildlife resources. This is a duty that the Tribe takes very seriously- the Tulalip Natural Resources Department is to carry out the priorities surrounding the co-management of the resources in a manner consistent with treaty rights.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Building a Future through Enterprises and Entrepreneurship- Quil Ceda Village, a Tribal City

With the development of the multi-faceted Quil Ceda Village, the Tulalip Premium Outlets, the Tulalip Resort Casino, Quil Ceda Resort Casino, and other businesses, the Tribe has realized a vision of long ago to use the land to sustain the Tribe’s sovereignty by economic growth.

CONTINUING CULTURE

Commitment to Culture and History- Preservation of Archeological Finds

Critical to the families of Tulalip is the preservation and identification of historic sites in the area. Over the years, some mismanagement occurred of what are considered sacred tribal settlements, artifacts, and remains found in growing urban areas around Tulalip. Tribes are often called in to collaborate in the archeological discovery process with a focus on respect of the land and the ancestry involved. Sometimes projects are completely re-vamped to include the removal and transport of artifacts to new places. Issues arose around the site now known as Cama Beach State Park on Camano Island. There is an abundance of evidence that the State Park used to be a central and intact village used over thousands of years by Tulalip ancestors. The Tribe has been disappointed by the State of Washington’s lack of respect to carefully examine the site for study. There are hopes that, in the future, a respect for the site and the artifacts therein, will become a priority for the State.

Ever willing to collaborate, the Tulalip, in particular the Snohomish Tribe worked with the City of Snohomish on locating Tribal remains at the Snohomish Cemetery when the City was considering building a senior center in the area. When remains were discovered, the two groups worked together on a proper archeological survey. The construction for the senior center was put on hold and the Tribe will assist in building a memorial at the site to reflect the Tribal culture and settlement.

Celebrating Tulalip Traditions- Tulalip Parade, Veterans Pow Wow & the Salmon Ceremony

Fiercely dedicated to keeping traditions and customs alive and thriving in today's ever-changing world, the Tulalip remain vested in telling the story of the Tribe, delving into the world of ceremony and honor with the annual Veterans Pow Wow, the Tulalip Parade and the revered Salmon Ceremony. Each is woven with culture and celebration honoring the Tribe's past while moving into the future. All generations of the Tribe and its surrounding community enjoy the events and look forward to them each year. From tribal story telling to totem carving, the history of the Tulalip Tribe remains a vibrant part of today's culture.

Landmarks of History...For the Future

The Tribe has also kept tradition and culture alive with the construction of a Tulalip Tribal Center, a Longhouse and the Hibulb Cultural Center and Natural History Preserve. These places allow not only tribe members as visitors but curious outsiders looking to explore the vast history and customs of the Tribe.

Celebrating Creativity- The Arts

An important priority of the Tribe is to accentuate their role as artists in the community at large. It is a tradition that dates back to the inception of the tribe- traditional song and dance continue today as do classes in basket making and totem carving. The Tribe continually demonstrates their desire to share their heritage and culture through the arts. In the Quil Ceda Village, the Tribal City, an art studio has been opened to showcase the works of the local artists. Many of these works are also sold at the Tulalip Resort Hotel next door. A team of Tulalip artists carved one of the massive cedar house poles for the hotel as well. Known for intricate and beautiful Coast Salish style art, the artists of the Tribe work to create pieces that inspire and resonate in all art lovers as well as carry on the style of art introduced by their ancestors.

ROLE IN THE GREENWAY

Although the Tulalip are not currently neither residing nor have historical holdings within the Greenway, their presence is felt greatly in the actions of the Snoqualmie-who, for many years, lived alongside the Tulalip on their reservation. There is interconnectedness that is apparent between the tribes in their mutual dedication to environmental issues in this area. To call the Tulalip or the Snoqualmie merely

caretakers of this landscape minimizes their long standing history and legacy in this area.

Additionally the Tulalip Tribes have as part of the Bolt decision rights to fish in their usual and accustomed places. This management of the salmon and other fish stocks is important for the ecology of the Greenway.

The Tribe's feedback and support of the partnerships in the Greenway is critical in many ways. In order to ensure that the integrity of the landscape they care about is respected, input opportunities and open lines of communication must be coordinated between the Tribe and other pertinent Greenway partners. If lands were to be developed or changed without thought or insight, much of the lands and water that help underpin the unique identity and traditions of the tribe could be in jeopardy. The Tulalip Nation's place in the Greenway remains undetermined but possible as the pursuit of appropriate partnerships continues. With their help and knowledge, the rewards could be great for the Tribe, the community, and the landscape.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- <http://www.goia.wa.gov/Tribal-Information/Tribes/snoqualmie.htm>
- http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File_Id=2458
- <http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/Home/Government/Departments/HibulbCulturalCenter/PeopleoftheSalmon.aspx#JudgeBoldtDecisionReaffirmsTribesTreatyFishingRights>
- <http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/Home/WhoWeAre/History.aspx>
- <http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/Portals/0/pdf/departments/hibulb/TulalipBrochure.pdf>

The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

OVERVIEW

The Yakama Nation has lived in the Columbia River area for thousands and thousands of years. The Yakama people moved seasonally from warmer villages in the valley during the winter to upland seasonal encampments. Their traditional lands stretched from the Columbia River, to the Cascades, to Lake Wenatchee, and far east into the Yakima Basin. Today, the Yakama Reservation is comprised of approximately 1.3 million acres and covers 1,573 square miles in the south-central Washington counties of Klickitat and Yakima. In the 1855 Treaty of Yakima, the Nation reserved their right to hunt, fish, access, and use traditional cultural sites, gather traditional foods and medicines, pasture stock, and have water in sufficient quantity and quality in all of their “usual and accustomed places” within the ceded area. The Nation has developed a number of economic and cultural resources that they rely on to this day. The Nation also has a strong traditional conservation ethic reinforced by modern scientific management practices. The Yakama’s interest in the Greenway, which lies in their traditional territory, includes the Yakima River Basin Fisheries Project which seeks to restore the historic runs of salmon. It also includes their interest in the Teanaway Basin, conserving land, and creating a contiguous landscape for the extremely important Elk hunting right of passage. The current spelling of “Yakama” rather than Yakima was reintroduced in 1994 by the Tribe to aid in the traditional pronunciation of their name.

LEGEND

The Yakama’s primary legend is based on the belief that a central Creator existed and created the world in which they live for them specifically. They are an extension of this very special environment and consider themselves a physical embodiment of everything that encompasses the Earth; to include the plants, rocks, birds, sky, water and animals. Deeming everything in their world alive with the spirit of the Creator, they considered their environment sacred and treated it with the utmost respect. By speaking only one word with which to create the world, the Creator’s intentions were clear. The Yakama were to nurture their sacred relationship to the landscape and its living beings by keeping everything in its proper place. If something were to be even thought of out of its proper place, the universe would be out of balance and could ultimately be destroyed. Yakama spirituality dictates that one must occupy the proper place in the correct proportion and balance to the rest of the creation. The belief that placing oneself above another life is something the Yakama consider presumptuous and a violation of the ideals of the Tribe. To maintain a balance in the universe, all life must be respected, even down to the tiniest organism. They consider the Earth to be the mother of everything- she supports and provides always. Therefore, the relationship

between people and the earth must always be valued for their interdependence. Balance must be maintained, nourished and renewed continuously.

HISTORY

The Yakama Tribe is made up of different tribal entities that came together on the shores of the Columbia River- each with their own language, council of leaders and cultural distinction. The 14 Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Indian Nation who were signatories to the Yakama Nation Treaty of 1855 are the Kah-miltpah, Oche-Chotes, Palouse, Wenatchapam, Klickitat, Pesquose, See-ap-Cat, Yakama, Klinquit, Shyiks, Sk'in-pah, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-ay-was, and the Wish-ham.

The Yakama people moved seasonally from warmer villages in the valley during the winter to upland seasonal encampments. The following quotation from the Yakama Nation Website describes this pattern:

Yakama people spent the coldest months in winter villages generally located on the valley floor, a place with a relatively moderate climate. A reliable source of wood and water, and protection from cold winds could be found there. Villages were located on or near waterways, in places where a variety of resources could be obtained including deer, elk, fish, riparian and desert plants, and animal resources.

In the springtime, as soon as the first edible greens appeared above the ground, tribal people began moving across the countryside for fresh food resources. The melting snows would be followed upland, and edible roots collected as they matured. Some tribal people would go to the rivers to fish. Others would remain in the mountains, following the maturing plants upslope, ending with the huckleberry harvest in the fall. At that time, foods would be either stored or transported back to the winter village from both the mountains and the rivers, and people would settle in, once more living on stored foods and occasional fresh meat until the next spring.

The Yakama people hunted, gathered, fished, and trading from time immemorial. The land of the tribes and bands of the Yakama Nation stretched from Lake Chelan in the north to the Columbia River in the south to the Cascade Mountains in the west and deep into what is now the central eastern Washington. A more detailed map of this traditional territory is available from: <http://www.yakamanation-nsn.gov/docs/CededMap0001.pdf>. The first contact with Americans was with the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1806.

The Treaty of Yakima

As settlers moved into the west in the mid 1800's via the Oregon Trail, conflicts arose between the Tribe and the white people. A clash of two cultures escalated into armed conflict as the number of settlers increased. As the conflict intensified, the Federal

government realized the need for official administration of the territory. It took several years and many versions of treaties to address the needs of all parties involved. However, the general feeling amongst the tribe was that any treaty they were to sign would force disconnection with their treasured landscape and culture.

In 1855, the Tribe signed the Treaty of Yakima, which officially confederated fourteen tribes and bands into one nation. As had other tribal groups, the Yakama were pressured to cede millions of acres of lands to the U.S. Government in exchange for guarantees, privileges and rights allocated to the tribes. Among treaty provisions was the right to fish, hunt and gather at all the usual and accustomed places on the reservation and within the ceded area. They kept 1.3 million acres for their own reservation lands upon which they established their community. The treaty was looked upon by the Yakama Nation as a means of ensuring their survival while retaining at least a portion of their historical lands. They reserved the right to hunt, fish, and gather the tribe's traditional foods on the ceded land as well as on the reservation.

The Yakima Indian War

The exact cause of the Yakima Indian war is not clear –Historylink and the Yakama Nation's webpage on the matter seem to disagree. What we can be certain of is that the Yakima Indian War erupted in late October 1855 as the Yakama Tribe's dissatisfaction with the miners and settlers. In the end the Yakamas were unsuccessful and by 1858, the Tribe had lost almost 90 percent of their lands. Confined to their reservation and with the ability to gather their traditional food all but destroyed, the Yakama sought refuge in the ways and beliefs of the past, hoping in time that their lives would be restored with the renewed focus on their traditions.

Changes and Continued Tradition

The people of the Yakama Nation found themselves confined to a much smaller land area than they had traditionally used. This smaller resource base necessitated a change from the traditional seasonal migration.

With the passage of the Allotment Act in 1887, the federal government divided communal lands into individual holdings. The Yakama were given title to 80 acre allotments in the valley while settlers bought the surplus lands. In many Indian nations this law had the effect of destroying the communal way of life, and allowed tribal members to sell off bits and pieces of the reservation. This privatization did have the effect of chipping away at traditionally tribal lands. By the 1940s over 140,000 acres had been sold into non-Indian hands. The Yakama Nation Land Enterprise has as one of their goals to purchase this lost land.

The streams and rivers, fed by nearby snowmelt, provided excellent irrigation opportunities for growing crops and raising animals. Eventually a large scale irrigation system was established and irrigation agriculture began, in earnest, to expand. Sheep ranching became a big business, but was soon eclipsed by the raising of cattle which continues to this day.

Fishing and forestry have also become a way of life for some of the Yakama Nation's members. In conjunction with their strong belief in protecting and preserving their lands, and a need to work with the federal government, a major forest management act was instated in the 1940's that created a series of long-range management objectives. Today the tribe manages an extensive amount of forests.

Overfishing and the development of hydroelectricity began to take its toll on the Columbia's runs of anadromous fish. Eventual inaccessibility to the river and the loss of productivity of their fisheries devastated the Tribe. Today the Nation continues to be whole-heartedly committed to using an interdisciplinary and sustainable approach to the care of the land and its natural resources. In this vein they are seeking to restore to the extent possible the traditional fish runs. The Yakama co-manage multiple rivers: the Columbia, Wind, White Salmon, Klickitat, Yakima, Wenatchee, Methow, Entiat and Okanogan.

The Yakama nation has pursued other forms of economic development and community programs discussed later in this chapter. These include a casino, cultural center, and a number of government programs and services.

LANDS

Comprised of 1.3 million acres, the Reservation covers 1,573 square miles in south-central Washington. With a population on the Reservation of approximately 8,900, the Tribe remains a large presence in the area. The Yakama Reservation is one of the largest in the United States.

The Tribe manages 1,118,149 acres, which include 600,000 acres of timber. There are also 15,000 acres of cultivated land. In addition, the Nation irrigates 90,000 acres from the Wapato Project and leases farming and grazing acreage to non-Indians.

GOVERNANCE

Tribal Council

The Tribal Council of 14 leaders (symbolizing the original tribes, bands and villages that compose the Yakama Nation) is elected by the General Membership Council. The Tribal Council is authorized to transact business for the Yakama Nation. All enrolled Yakamas become voting members of the General Council on their eighteenth birthday. In 1947 a rule change provided for election by the General Council of half of the Tribal Council members every two years for four-year terms. The current Chairman of the Tribal Council is Harry Smiskin.

The Yakama Nation also has a number of Standing Tribal Committees made up of these council members. For more information see: <http://www.yakamanation-nsn.gov/council.php>

The Yakama Nation's Programs

The Yakama Nation has 52 programs ranging from the Department of Public Safety to Tourism to Wildlife Resource Management. Programs that may be related to the Mountains to Sound Greenway's work include:

- Tourism
- Cultural Heritage Center
- Yakama Nation Museum
- Geographic Information Systems
- Department of Natural Resources
- Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project/ Fisheries Resource Management Program
- Environmental Management Program
- Wildlife Resource Management
- Cultural Resources Program

For more information see: <http://www.yakamanation-nsn.gov/programs.php>

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Natural Resources and Land

Land-based enterprises are a major source of income for the Nation. The Yakama Nation website says "Tribal Enterprises provide employment for Yakamas as well as providing resources to spur further economic development." These include the Yakama Nation Land Enterprise, Yakama Nation Forest Products, Yakama Nation Wildlife, and Yakama Nation Fisheries Resource Management. In addition an industrial park was established to expand job opportunities and house both tribal and private industries.

The Yakama Nation Land Enterprise has a mission of "Administration, Purchasing, Selling, Leasing and Development of Yakama Nation Tribal Land." They are guided by the belief that "if we take care of Mother Earth then, She, in turn, will take care of our people." Projects by the Yakama Nation on land held by the Yakama Land Enterprise Program include "Tree Fruit Orchard and farm operations, Forest Mill, Casino and event Center, RV Park Resort, Sports Complex, Industrial Park Regular and Controlled Atmosphere (CA) cold storage facilities and a Fruit and Produce Stand." For more information see: <http://www.ynle.com/index.html>.

Yakama Forest Products produces logs and wood chips as well as finished lumber. It is a Sustainable Forestry Initiative.

The Yakama Nation Wildlife, Range & Vegetation Resources Management Program manages hunting, fishing, and range projects in addition to habitat and other environmental projects.

Yakama Nation Fisheries Resource Management's mission is to "preserve, protect, enhance, and restore culturally important fish populations and their habitat throughout the Zone of Influence of the Yakama Nation and to protect the rights of Yakama Nation members to utilize these resources as reserved for them in the Treaty of 1855."

Culture as an Economic Asset

The highest grossing industry for the Tribe is through their tourist activities via the Yakama Nation Heritage Center which educates visitors on the culture and history of the Tribe. The Center draws thousands of visitors to the area thus boosting the local economy greatly.

Gaming

In 1988, Congress passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act establishing a legal basis for the right to conduct gaming on reservation land. Following a course taken by other tribes in North America, the Yakama Tribe pursued the opportunity to open a casino on their lands. In 1998, Yakama Legends Casino opened for business and began to employ hundreds of people, of which a majority is made up of enrolled members of the Yakama Tribe. The Casino gives a percentage of revenue to a Community Impact Fund. A portion of the revenue also funds non-Tribal non-profit organizations that are doing good work in the local community.

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC

For the Yakama nation, protecting its lands, soil productivity and water quality is of primary importance. The Yakama are actively working on environmental restoration and land acquisition and conservation - including in the Greenway. To them the preservation of deer, elk, and fish population is very culturally important.

Respect and sustainable use of the land has been imbedded in Yakama culture for generations. According to the Yakama Nation Fisheries Resource Management page:

Each area has a name and a story of how it came to be. These stories have been handed down from generation to generation through oral tradition in *Ichi Skiin Sinwit* (the words we speak), coined by linguists as Sahaptin. It is within *Ichi Skiin Sinwit* where the unwritten laws are passed down to the younger generations to show them how, when, and what resources to hunt, fish, gather, and protect. It according to those laws that Yakama people have been appointed as stewards of the land to protect, preserve, and perpetuate the land, air, water, cultural, natural and human resources for those not yet born.

CONTINUING CULTURE

A legacy of rock art helps to create a rich palette of cultural heritage in the Yakima Valley. *Painted Rocks* is a county park that was set aside in 1924 in northwest Yakima and is a site that has lured people who have come to gaze at the symbols, pictographs and petro glyphs that are painted on the basalt columns and walls of the caves and canyon. Unfortunately, vandals in recent years have defaced much of this wonderful representation of life of the past and the park was closed in 2007 due to this unfortunate vandalism. There are many other, less well known sites that boast art of this nature but they, too, are kept mostly inaccessible until a method for protecting and preserving the art can be decided upon. Until then, the public will have to be patient.

The Tribe is also well known for wonderful basket crafts and wood carvings. Many artists from the Yakama Nation sell their work locally in the Yakima River Valley.

Three programs of the Yakama Nation seek to preserve and enhance its culture: the Yakama Nation Cultural Heritage Center, the Language Program, and the Cultural Resources Program.

- The Cultural Heritage Center was opened in 1980 to protect and preserve the culture, traditions, native resources, art, history, and future of the Yakama Nation. Considered one of the oldest Native American museums in the country, the Yakama Museum has a 12,000 square foot exhibition hall that is the result of the dedicated efforts of the Yakama people. Visitors can also enjoy cultural performances by the Tribe that include music, dance, and theater
- The Language Program seeks to “honor our past and take responsibility for our future...we will preserve and protect the tribal culture, traditions, and foremost the language to assure the spiritual, emotional and physical well-being of our people and provide cultural education for all generations.
- The Cultural Resources Program was set up to “to preserve, protect, and perpetuate the principals of the unwritten Creator's law of water, land, air, the cultural, natural and human resources to include legendary sites, places that our ancestors utilized and enjoyed for thousands of years prior to Treaty time.”

ROLE IN THE GREENWAY

Although the Yakama Nation's Reservation lands are not located within the current boundaries of the Greenway, they play a significant role in the stewardship and conservation of these lands in Kittitas County. The ancestral range of the Yakama Nation encompassed the entire eastern half of the Greenway.

The Yakama currently operated a fisheries project within the Greenway. The Yakama/Klickitat Basin Fisheries Project is “a joint project of the Yakama Nation (lead entity) and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and is sponsored in large part by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) with oversight and guidance from the Northwest Power and Conservation Council (NPCC).” It is tasked with the long term sustainability of the fish population in the Yakima and Klickitat river basins by enhancing stocks of fish in the Yakima and Klickitat River basins while maintaining genetic resources. Another goal of the project is to reintroduce stocks formerly present in the basin as well as to provide further harvest opportunities. The Yakama run a hatchery in Cle Elum that takes the extra step to acclimatize fish to be released in the stream system for weeks before releasing them. For more information see: <http://www.ykfp.org/>

The Yakama are actively working on environmental restoration and land acquisition and conservation - including in the Greenway. To them the preservation of deer, elk, and fish population is extremely culturally important. It is not possible to understate the importance of the Elk hunt as a right of passage in their community. In order to have

sufficient elk they have undertaken efforts to create a contiguous conservation landscape by using Bonneville Power Association mitigation money to conserve it. They are also very interested in the protection of the Teanaway Basin. It may be possible to work with the Nation around these issues in the future.

Their feedback and support of the partnerships in the Greenway is critical in many ways. In order to ensure that the integrity of the landscape they care about is respected, input opportunities and open lines of communication must be coordinated between the Tribe and other pertinent Greenway partners. If lands were to be developed or changed without thought or insight, much of the lands and water that help underpin the unique identity and traditions of the tribe could be in jeopardy. The Yakama Nation's place in the Greenway remains undetermined but possible as the pursuit of appropriate partnerships continues. With their help and knowledge, the rewards could be great for the Tribe, the community, and the landscape.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- For more information on the Yakama Nation and their programs and projects see their website: <http://www.yakamanation-nsn.gov/>
- <http://stories.washingtonhistory.org/treatytrail/teaching/pdfs/YakamaNation.pdf>
- <http://www.yakamamuseum.com/showpage.php?pageid=94a8db57>
- www.historylink.org
- www.historycooperative.org
- http://www.npaihb.org/member_tribes/tribe/yakama__nation/
- <http://ykfp.org/yakindex.htm>
- http://countrynews.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=5159
- <http://www.ohwy.com/wa/y/yakamana.htm>
- <http://www.yakamalegends.com/tribe-history.html>
- On the Creation Legend:
 - <http://stories.washingtonhistory.org/TreatyTrail/teaching/pdfs/YakamaCreationLegend.pdf>
 - <http://home.online.no/~arnfin/native/lore/leg251.htm>
- <http://visityakima.com/newSite/yakima-valley-events.asp>
- <http://liveyakimavalley.com/2010/02/22/celebrating-our-culture-the-yakama-nation/>

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
Building a Framework for the Future

Kittitas County

INTRODUCTION

The Kittitas County portion of the Mountains to Sound Greenway stretches from the Cascade Crest at Snoqualmie Pass to the ranches around Ellensburg, and from the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and Blewett Pass to Manastash Ridge. Residents and visitors are drawn to the eastern half of the Greenway for its rural character, small and vibrant communities, and expansive public lands. People value the freedom to explore forests and sagelands on foot or by vehicle. Long distance hikers travel the Pacific Crest Trail while Cle Elum celebrates Pioneer Days, and the Ellensburg rodeo attracts world-class ropers and tourists alike. The area attracts recreationists year-round, with hundreds of miles of hiking, motorcycle, ORV, skiing, and equestrian trails, and outstanding fishing and hunting, and wildlife watching opportunities. Resource lands supply timothy hay to world markets, produce and seeds sold locally and regionally, and provide opportunities for a revitalized timber industry.

Of the 709,000 acres of Kittitas County that fall into the Mountains to Sound Greenway landscape, 65.5%, or 464,300 acres, is in public ownership. Managed by the United States Forest Service, the state Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and State Parks; these public lands, along with private forestlands, provide habitat and connections for wildlife and people to live, work, and play.

Settled in the mid 1800s, the upper Yakima River basin has long been valued for its natural resources, productive forest and farmlands, and proximity to a major urban center and international shipping hub. Communities across the County grew around railroad depots, coal mines, and timber mills. Today, the County is still transitioning from a resource extraction based economy to one that blends a wide range of livelihoods, from farming to tourism, alternative energy production, recreation, and education. The Kittitas County Economic Development Group offers a caution and a recommendation: “Economic vitality is not something to be taken for granted. A county rich in assets does not by itself translate into a vibrant business climate. Sustainability and diversification require close cooperation between private companies, public entities, and entrepreneurs.”

The Upper Kittitas County area is facing significant change over the next 20 years. The challenge that is articulated by many residents is: “how will we incorporate sustainable growth while not losing the best of what makes the area so special.”

Kittitas Study Process

In 2010, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust gathered members of many different communities for discussions on the future of the Greenway landscape. Community

members in Kittitas County met over the year and discussed what it is that makes the area so special, identified threats to those valued assets, then documented specific opportunities to preserve and enhance them. This chapter presents highlights of their thoughts on the future of Kittitas County. Other asset chapters – agriculture, forestry, trails, outdoor recreation, tourism, education, and community involvement – address those assets more comprehensively for the entire Greenway from Seattle to Ellensburg and should be consulted for more specific detail. This chapter pulls from those chapters to form a more cohesive picture for the future of upper Kittitas County. A list of the community members who contributed thoughts is included at the end of this chapter.

Contributors

The following community members contributed to this gathering of information and ideas; many thanks to each of you.

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David Bowen, American Forest Land Company
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Jim Briggs, Kittitas County Audubon
Howard Carlin, Kittitas County Parks & Recreation District
Kerry Clark, Swiftwater Tractors
Ron Cridelbaugh, Economic Development Group of Kittitas County
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Anna Lael, Kittitas County Conservation District
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Ryan Munsey, Sterling Savings
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Wayne Nelsen, Encompass Engineering
Obie O'Brien, City of Ellensburg

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Bill Peare, Trendwest, retired
Mary Pittis, Iron Horse Inn Bed and Breakfast
Jack and Linda Price, Happy Trails
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Terry Wallgren, Greenway Trust Board Member
Becca Wassell, Mid-Columbia Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group
Anne Watanabe, Inland Networks
Nathan Weis, Inland Networks
Cynthia Wilkerson, Roslyn resident

GREENWAY ASSETS IN KITTITAS COUNTY

From the Pacific Crest Trail along the spine of the Cascades to Ellensburg's downtown core, Kittitas County is defined by extraordinary recreation opportunities, working lands, growing and changing communities, and valuable natural areas.

Generations of visitors come from across the region to explore the Teanaway, the Taneum, Cabin Creek, and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. Hundreds of miles of trails are used by equestrians, hikers, ORVs, snowmobilers and other recreationists. Some of the most popular hiking trails, routes, and areas in the County are Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, the Pacific Crest Trail, Rachel Lake, Lillian Lake, and Ingalls Lake. Horsemen use trails across the upper county, particularly those that lead through Alpine Lakes. Motorcyclists favor the Taneum area, while Jeeps and four wheelers travel across the Manastash, where trails link to the Naches Ranger District to the South, and the Liberty area. Many of these trails are effectively connected to trail systems in three different directions, in into three different ranger districts of the Wenatchee Okanagan National Forest. Twenty seven official water recreation areas, twenty three maintained snow parks, and over six hundred miles of seasonally-groomed trails serve motorized and non-motorized users. Local businesses and community organizations support an array of events and programs, including the Ellensburg Rodeo, the Rails to Ales Brewfest and the Yakima Basin Environmental Education Program.

Along with outstanding recreation and tourism, the county is home to Central Washington University, whose students and staff make up more than half of the population of Ellensburg, the county seat. The historic downtowns in Ellensburg, Cle Elum and Roslyn maintain unique small-town character. Along with the unincorporated communities at Snoqualmie Pass, Easton, Ronald, South Cle Elum, Liberty, and Thorp, these towns offer gathering places for residents and visitors.

Communities in the upper Yakima basin were built with timber from the land around them; in many ways they remain defined by natural lands. From the forested eastern slopes of the Cascades to the shrub-steppe around Ellensburg, seventeen priority wildlife habitats and twenty-four distinct, high-quality plant habitats are home to deer, elk, fishers, lynx, and other mammals. Fields and rivers shelter red-winged blackbirds, American dippers, Chinook salmon and steelhead. Public forests threaded with creeks and rivers provide people with “a spot to put their feet in the water;” these places are treasured by residents and visitors alike, and need to be looked out for.

Historic settlement of the upper Yakima River basin was led by farmers, coal miners, loggers, and the railroads of the 1800's. Land in the lower county was homesteaded for ranches, dairy farms, and, after irrigation projects were constructed in the early 1900's, hay and other crops. By the early 1880's, coal mining was in full swing, and the town of Roslyn boomed, home to miners from around the world. Today, Roslyn is famous for its cemeteries, many of them representing one of the twenty four distinct ethnic groups and nationalities that once lived in town. Railroad lines stretched across the country and over Snoqualmie Pass, with feeder lines to Roslyn's mines and some logging operations. The federal government's railroad land grants of the late 1800's established a legacy of checkerboarded public lands that remains today. Logging by the Northern Pacific and Santa Fe and the Milwaukee railroads, homesteaders and, later by timber companies, harvested eastside forests of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, Douglas fir and cedar. Timber was floated down creeks and rivers and later trucked to mills in Cle Elum, Ellensburg, Yakima, and beyond. Discoveries of gold in Swauk and Taneum Creeks led to brief gold rushes, bringing the first settlers to those basins. Nineteen sites listed in the National Register for Historic Places are located in the eastern part of the Greenway, along with ten listed in the Washington Historic Register.

Across the West, mining, logging, and farming have risen and fallen due to a range of factors, leaving communities struggling to adjust. In the upper Yakima basin, working landscapes remain a cornerstone of communities' heritage. Farmers grow timothy hay that is exported around the world and brings an estimated \$30 million each year into the county. Organic and local agriculture, from livestock to seeds and produce, is on the rise, thanks to strong regional markets. A need for restorative thinning on the upper county's approximately 500,000 acres of public and private forests has inspired talk of a renewed forest products industry. Movement is slow, though, as infrastructure and skilled loggers moved out of the county in the 1980's.

Recognizing that resource extraction can no longer sustain a strong local economy, residents are looking at a host of new industries, including a strong focus on outdoor recreation and tourism as an opportunity for sustainable growth and economic well-being. Kittitas County is the top winter recreation destination in the state, with a full quarter of the state's snowmobile activity. Over half of Washington State's population lives within a one-hour drive of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, and the communities of Cle Elum, Roslyn, and Ronald serve as gateways to hikers, packers and others on their way up the Cle Elum River to explore the Alpine Lakes. With nearly fifty public

and private campgrounds, pristine rivers for fishing, and trails reaching from the Yakima River into the Alpine Lakes, many in the upper county are working to capitalize on the diversity of local assets.

THREATS TO QUALITY OF LIFE IN KITITAS COUNTY

Vibrant communities, abundant outdoor recreational opportunities, rich wildlife habitat, and many other things make Kittitas County special. Many threats to these assets were identified by the community and many of these threats are detailed in the different asset chapters of this study. A few threats have been identified by the Kittitas community as particularly important to highlight. These include **loss of recreational access, catastrophic wildfire, barriers to economic development, poorly planned growth**, and a **lack of collaborative vision** and action for the landscape.

Loss of Recreational Access

One of the key points repeatedly brought up by Kittitas community members was increasing loss of access to outdoor recreation. Specific threats mentioned include; loss of traditional routes across the Cle Elum ridge where timber lands have been broken up into home sites, potential loss of the Teanaway for recreation, closure and removal of forest roads either by forest companies no longer actively harvesting or by the public agencies as they acquire forest lands, and smaller issues such as loss of access to waterways as homes are developed. There is also some concern of the “gentrification” of recreational pursuits; the idea that increasing recreational use by “urban dwellers” will lead to loss of access for hunters, snowmobilers and other motorized users. Lastly, there was much discussion of loss of access due to lack of public funding to maintain recreational resources by the USFS and lack of funding for the Kittitas Park and Recreation District.

Catastrophic Wildfire

Another major topic of discussion in Upper Kittitas County is the threat of significant forest fires. Given the right season and weather conditions, a fire could easily burn from the Alpine Lakes Wilderness through Easton, Ronald, Roslyn, and Cle Elum to the edge of the LT Murray Wildlife Area. The pine-dominated forests of the Eastern Cascades have been subject to more than a hundred years of fire exclusion, resulting in unsustainable fuels buildup. These forests have also been heavily logged, resulting in crowded, single-species second and third growth stands, and today are mostly not being actively managed as the timber industry has almost completely collapsed in the Upper County. Overcrowded forests and warmer winters have allowed disease and insects to spread, causing unprecedented mortality that means even more fuel ready to burn. These forests require extensive restoration thinning to decrease wildfire risk and stimulate timber growth. However, a layered federal regulatory environment and loss of timber infrastructure makes it tough for the Forest Service to even begin reducing fuel loads on thousands of acres of public land; private forest landowners are similarly daunted by the scope of work on their lands.

Barriers to Economic Development

It was often stated by community members that timber, coal and railroads were the industries the upper county was built upon, but that those are now a generation or two past and the Upper County has still not transitioned from this historic natural resource based economy to something sustainable. Folks want to preserve those things that make the area special, and they see developing a sustainable economic foundation and a stable tax base as key to the sustainability of the area. This lack of a strong local tax base is coupled with today's environment of shrinking state and federal funding for Central Washington University, the Forest Service, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and other state and federal agencies. The area is blessed with a strong geographic location, a beautiful natural setting and abundant outdoor recreation, and other strengths and opportunities for economic development. However, a lack of economic development resources and incentives, a relative small professional services employment base, planning and zoning barriers to new investment, lack of a skills training provider in the county and a lack of a unified county vision are all cited as barriers to economic development.

Poorly Planned Growth

It was repeatedly stated that the community wants economic growth, that they recognize development is going to continue to come, but that they don't want it to occur in a way that ruins what makes the Upper County area so special. The development of the Suncadia resort, homesites on the Cle Elum ridge and elsewhere in the area over the past decade have highlighted that significant change is coming. Plum Creek has about 50,000 acres on the market and the future of the Teanaway valley is uncertain; some folks mentioned easily imagining a strip city from Easton to Ellensburg as being a significant threat. At the same time, there is strong support for private property rights, and the current water rights battle between the county and the state has tensions high. Residents just want to see a balance struck between economic growth and preservation of quality of life. There was also much discussion on the need to concentrate the majority of growth within the urban growth boundaries of the existing cities where urban amenities could be offered most effectively. Participants had a hard time seeing the county government being able to provide such amenities if growth is too spread across the rural areas. In the unincorporated communities of Snoqualmie Pass, Easton, and Thorp, it was emphasized that strong sub-area plans need to be developed to ensure that development is done successfully there. It was also noted repeatedly that the county lacks the resources and that its zoning for rural and resource lands may not be up to the challenge of directing good development while preserving the best of the county. This was often related back to issues of recreational access and forest land management.

Lack of Collaborative Vision and Action

Community members from Snoqualmie Pass to Ellensburg individually articulate many of the same understandings, concerns, and visions for the area. However, it is also stated repeatedly that there is a lack of local vision, leadership and action. Some recent collaborative efforts – Vision Cle Elum, a Cooperative Weed Management Area, a two

Chambers' joint marketing campaign – are showing promise but there are many, many more opportunities for leaders to work together. It was stated repeatedly that there is also a strong divide between the upper and lower county that needs to be overcome, as well as historic distrust between different communities within the upper county, and a distrust of “outsiders.” However, there are strong statements that it is time to cultivate an understanding that the things that make the upper Yakima basin so special are threatened if cooperative action is not embraced immediately and across the board. Some of the specifics mentioned included the need for; recreational access advocates need to sit down with developers and county staff to map trail corridors and figure out who can hold an easement, local business owners and Chambers to coordinate marketing efforts, private forest landowners need to work with adjacent landowners and public agencies to reduce the risk of wildfire on their property.

RESOURCES: PARTNERS AND PLANS

People and ideas facilitate collaborative, landscape-level stewardship. Across the county, people organize to promote community development and support. Often, plans establish goals for the landscape, from new trailheads and trails maintenance to new business development. The partners and plans listed below are a few that are consistently identified by the community as leaders and drivers; many others are listed in the appendices of the different chapters.

Partners

Knowing who works where, and on what, is the foundation for building effective partnerships. Collaboration is most effective when the right people are at the table, developing and working toward shared priorities. To this end, folks discussed here are supplemented with a longer list of individuals and organizations across the Greenway in asset chapters' appendices. Those highlighted here are representative of the depth and breadth of resources on the landscape.

- **Cle Elum Ranger District of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest:** Forest Service staff care for about 375,000 acres of public land, maintaining a knowledge base and writing and enforcing rules and regulations.
- **Economic Development Group of Kittitas County:** The Economic Development Group encourages economic opportunities and supports business.
- **Cle Elum-Roslyn and Ellensburg Chambers of Commerce:** Act as advocates for commerce in local, state, and national government. They also provide public information about communities and surrounding areas.
- **Rotary Clubs:** Gather business and nonprofit leaders to establish relationships and shared community service.
- **Kiwanis Clubs:** Provide service to youth and community throughout the county.
- **Cascade Association of Museums and History:** An organization of historic sites and stewards, including Roslyn Museum, cemeteries, Carpenter House, the Telephone Museum, South Cle Elum Depot, and Thorp Mill.

- **South Central Washington Resource & Development Council:** Provides technical assistance for planning, coordination and implementation of natural resource conservation and community economic development initiatives that promote a sustainable and rural lifestyle.
- **Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission:** Stewards the Iron Horse Trail and Lake Easton State Park, and provides public education and recreation opportunities to residents and visitors.
- **Kittitas County Conservation District:** Provides technical and financial support to private landowners, with an aim toward conserving natural resources. Projects and programs include fish passage barrier removal, irrigation efficiency improvements, Firewise, ecological monitoring on the Wild Horse Facility, and mapping and workshops for landowners.
- **Kittitas County Park & Recreation District:** Created by upper county voters to assist in managing access to recreation.

Plans

Plans range in size and scope from ideas for a single trail to the County Economic Development Group's Strategic Plan and the Okanogan-Wenatchee's Forest Plan. A more extensive listing can be found in the resources appendix for this chapter; those listed below offer a representative sample of ideas for stewardship in the county.

- **Economic Development Group of Kittitas County's Strategic Plan:** Completed in 2009, the plan identifies priority economic sectors and offers recommendations for sustainable growth.
- **Recreational Advisory Committee's Kittitas County Outdoor Recreation Inventory (RAC Notebook):** Adopted in November 2003 by County Commissioners as a reference document in the County Comprehensive Plan. The RAC Notebook inventories outdoor recreation assets and identifies opportunities for infrastructure improvements.
- **City to Canyon Trails Plan:** A 2009 draft presents a strategy for the acquisition and construction of a ten mile trail corridor along the Yakima River to connect regional trails and parks.
- **South Central Washington Resource Conservation & Development Council Area Plan:** Completed in 2010, the plan identifies and discusses strategic resource conservation priorities, and funding, staffing, and potential partnerships.

SUCSESSES

Public and private landowners, community groups, and others have come together across the county and over time to complete projects and build programs collaboratively. Landowners in the Swauk Basin have written a community-wide fire protection plan, while Suncadia established the Suncadia Conservancy, a partnership to hold land along the Cle Elum for conservation in perpetuity. It is helpful to share stories about successful ventures, whether they create economic development opportunities or

maintain elk habitat. Folks have come together to conserve what is special; below are some projects to that lay the groundwork for the future.

I-90 Wildlife Bridges

Interstate 90 is the main cross-state travel and commerce corridor. The section between Hyak and Easton also bisects a major wildlife corridor down the spine of the Cascades, traveled by iconic Pacific Northwest species like elk and bear, as well as deer, lynx, wolverine and coyotes. This section of the highway is receiving significant upgrades to increase highway safety and ease bottlenecks for trucking traffic. At the same time, significant wildlife crossings are being constructed. Planning these award-winning improvements was a cooperative effort, with the Washington Department of Transportation receiving support from federal and state agencies, local communities, and nonprofit partners.

Coal Mines Trail

In 1995, the County and the communities of Cle Elum and Roslyn celebrated the acquisition of a six-mile trail, linking the communities along the old Burlington Northern railbed. With the help of donor Priscilla Bullitt Collins, the three jurisdictions were able to purchase the property; the Kiwanis Club and high school athletes did initial work on the corridor. Today, trail maintenance is managed by the Coal Mines Trail Commission. Greenway founder Jim Ellis explained his commitment to the careful public-private and multi-jurisdiction collaboration, “I thought if there was one project that would make the Greenway idea come alive, this beautiful community trail would be it.”

Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility

The Cle Elum hatchery was opened by the Yakama Tribe in 1997. Stock for the hatchery is gathered from spring Chinook native to the upper Yakima basin, and fish are reared and released to return years later. Despite many fish passage barriers and big variations in instream flows over the past fifteen years, hatchery fish are supplementing dwindling wild stocks. The hatchery continues to develop the spawning and rearing conditions provided to returning fish.

Washington State Horse Park

The groundbreaking for this facility in Cle Elum occurred in 2010 and will be fully built out over the next 10-15 years. Land was donated by Suncadia, start-up funds provided by the State of Washington and the effort is lead by a non-profit group. This facility will draw considerable equestrian tourism to the area.

OPPORTUNITIES

A robust discussion about opportunities for stewardship and how to *get work done* has produced some great ideas for conserving all of the things that make Kittitas County such a special place. Accessible outdoor recreation, stories about the past, vibrant towns and communities and resilient industries are all goals to work toward as a community and region. The opportunities listed here are representative highlights of the ideas gathered from community members and found in other planning documents from

across the county. They include both long and short term projects of different scales with the understanding that small projects like cleanup on city land on the east side of Cle Elum can open doors and build trust between partners, building momentum for bigger, longer term projects and programs to sustain communities into the future.

Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure

A strong recreation infrastructure can and does deliver higher property values, better quality of life, economic benefit via tourism dollars, opportunities for local business development, and added values for organizations and businesses already in the County. Opportunities to improve the outdoor recreation infrastructure in the upper Yakima basin include:

- Map key access routes to big tracts of public land (the upper Cle Elum, upper Teanaway, and Alpine Lakes) from population centers. These access routes travel public and private lands and need to be protected as the property around them is developed.
- Maintain tunnels and trestles and develop facilities along the Iron Horse, including campgrounds and other places to stay, rest stops, bike rental and shuttle services, and other infrastructure.
- Connect regional trails; the Coal Mines Trail to Iron Horse State Park in Cle Elum, and Iron Horse State Park near Ellensburg to a new Reecer Creek Trail and the City to Canyon Trail project.
- Support funding for the Park & Recreation District to secure recreational easements on private lands, build trailheads, and provide recreational access across the upper county.

Tourism Marketing and Infrastructure

Kittitas County can market itself to visitors looking for any number of travel arrangements. From “Sunday drivers” from Seattle to families looking for a week-long packing trip into the Alpine Lakes followed by a day at the Rodeo, the county has the assets it needs to attract tourism year-round. Tourism is vitally important to the county’s economic development; the few ideas listed here are a starting point for communities and entrepreneurs. They are:

- Conduct an inventory specifically geared toward tourism assets. With an understanding of what does and can draw visitors to the area, create a coordinated marketing strategy that draws upon all the county has to offer.
- Continue to market the region cohesively by coordinating funding between the Cle Elum-Roslyn and Ellensburg Chambers of Commerce and other interested parties. Explore Greenway-wide marketing. Coordinated marketing strategies can both draw more funding and be a stronger pull for visitors.
- Organize and promote tours designed to teach visitors about the county’s vibrant history. For example, identify sites for a coal mines tour that includes mines, cemeteries, the Roslyn Museum, and the Coal Mines Trail.
- Develop a strong online presence, including use of mobile device applications.

Land Stewardship

Caring for both working and natural lands is a big task. From forest thinning and new grazing rotations to aggressive stream bank restoration and fish passage barrier removal, the ecological integrity and services of the lands need to be maintained and restored. It is very important to:

- Conserve natural and recreational values on AFLC and Plum Creek lands, through potential conservation easements or purchase of lands for public benefit.
- Prioritize working farmland for preservation, and identify and expand the “toolbox” for working lands preservation in Kittitas County.
- Encourage forest stewardship on public lands; streamline timber sales, and rebuild local and regional timber infrastructure around restorative thinning and new forest products industries.
- Continue to provide and better promote specific non-regulatory tools – from collaborative forest restoration grants on the Cle Elum District, to the Firewise program, and grazing management workshops on public lands – for public and private lands stewardship.
- Support and expand the work that the WSU Extension and KCCCD do to teach new residents how to care for their farms and forests. To date, over one hundred participants have implemented practices to control weeds and irrigate effectively, planned grazing rotations to maximize plant, soil, and animal health, and taken targeted steps to maintain good water quality. Include Firewise information and upper-county weed control information in “new resident” packets countywide.

Education and Interpretation

Stories about people and place can be shared in many different ways. Interpretive signs and tours about ecology, history, culture, and economy teach “Sunday drivers” and other casual visitors about the area, while the Salmon in Schools program strengthens students’ sense of place. Public and private partnerships can expand the depth and breadth of both what is taught and who learns it; creative programs can wrap in historic sites, cultural events, and natural and working lands to root participants more firmly in the landscape. Representative opportunities conceived by the community are:

- Integrate conservation education in schools by providing training and resources to teachers, creating a list of potential projects for high school seniors and building a mentorship program for high school students to work with middle and elementary schools to address local issues, such as the creation of schoolyard habitats.
- Support and expand WSU Kittitas County Extension’s agriculture education in county schools and landowner trainings.
- Build an interagency, public/private Interpretive Corps to design and implement education programs across the landscape.
- Develop more online and mobile application interpretive materials.

Land Use Planning

To respond to the threat of poorly planned growth, community members, agencies, and community organizations have brought forward ideas for landscape-level planning over time. A few opportunities include:

- Move forward the work already done to develop Sub-area Plans for Easton, Thorp, and the Teanaway; each of these processes is stalled for a different reason.
- Encourage local land use regulations that cluster development, focusing infrastructure investments from roads to schools and emergency services. Strengthen formal recognition for the value of open space and working lands around communities.
- Identify and protect working lands via focused zoning and incentives, similar to work done in King County's Agricultural Production Districts.

CONCLUSION

The Greenway vision encompasses healthy working landscapes, resilient natural lands, and vibrant, safe, and resourceful communities. The opportunities identified in this chapter lay a foundation for a future of active, cooperative stewardship of land and community in upper Kittitas County.

The Kittitas County Economic Development Group's Strategic Plan articulates the key challenge faced by communities across the county today: "Given the relationship to Puget Sound, and to neighboring central Washington counties, it is clear that issues of growth management (in the broadest sense) dominated discussion. Is growth good for the region? Does it bring stresses we will not be able to manage? Is economic vitality dependent on population increases? ... Many residents of the county want to see the values of Kittitas County preserved, while at the same time not wanting wages and job opportunities to stagnate. This is not an easy balance to preserve, but it is certainly the overarching goal."

This is not an easy balance to preserve. Sustaining a healthy economy and long-held community values takes a lot of work, cooperation, and the long-term commitment of the community. With these pieces in place, the community can better manage public lands, protect and enhance working farms and forests, teach young people about their local and regional heritage, and build local economies. If coordinated and decisive action toward these goals is not taken, much will be lost across the landscape; on the other hand, careful stewardship of this special place offers great rewards.

Town of Beaux Arts and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Beaux Arts is the smallest municipality in the Greenway with roughly 300 residents in 2010. Initially formed as an attempted artist community, Beaux Arts has become a wooded residential community with a strong community organization called the Western Academy of Beaux Arts.

SETTING

Beaux Arts is located just north of I-90 and just to the west of the Mercer Slough. Its western edge borders Lake Washington, while all other edges of the community abut Bellevue. The town is entirely residential single family homes and maintains a wooded feel.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Like much of Lake Washington, the shoreline of Beaux Arts was likely used by the "Hah-Tshu-Abish," or Lake People. These lake people were principally members of the Duwamish nation and fished, hunted, and gathered wild sustenance around Lake Washington.

The early story of Beaux Arts is a unique one in the Greenway. It was founded not as a farming and logging outpost, but rather as an artistic endeavor. Seattle members of the Society of Beaux Arts proposed to develop an appreciation of the arts in the Northwest. Three members incorporated the Western Academy of Beaux Arts (WABA) in 1908 and sought to create a haven for the arts on the eastern side of Lake Washington. They purchased the 50 acres of forest land and set aside a communal area.

The art colony never took off however, and plans for a grand central square and communal art center had to be abandoned due to money problems during the Great Depression. WABA did manage to salvage some of its plans for the community by ensuring that the beach front remained accessible to all members of the community. After a successful campaign to increase the population of Beaux Arts to 300, the area incorporated in 1954. The population grew briefly in the 1970s, but now has settled back to around 300 residents and remains entirely residential.

ECONOMY

According to the Town's comprehensive plan, Beaux Arts contains "no business district and there is no land on which a business district might develop." Since employment in Beaux Arts is limited to home offices and home businesses, most workers must

commute out of the Town for work. The employment target for the town in the 2011 Countywide Planning Policies is 3 new jobs by the year 2031.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Beaux Arts as of the 2010 census was 299, a 2.6% decrease from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Beaux Arts is 3 net new housing units by 2031.

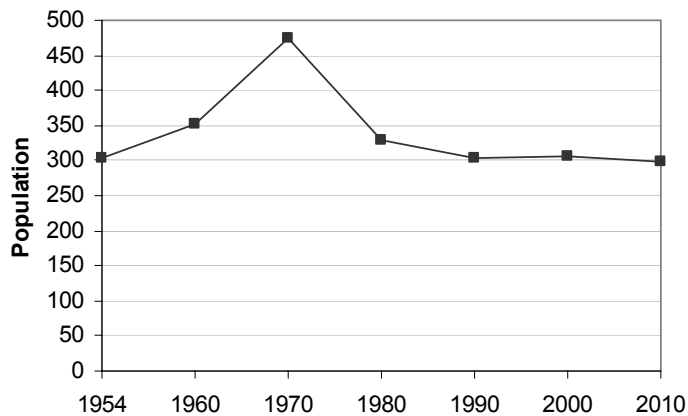


Figure 1. Population in Beaux Arts from 1954 to 2010.

Beaux Arts has not grown in land area since its incorporation and remains to this day characterized by single-family homes.

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

According to the Character of the Community section of Beaux Arts comprehensive plan, residents desire a continuation of their community “in the form of single-family homes. Emphasis will continue to be placed upon privacy, concern for neighbors, adequate open space, avoidance of crowding, and coordinated development to encourage community cooperation and maintain community character.” The town goes on to say that a “notable amenity of the Town is the mature stand of evergreen and deciduous trees on all property with its boundaries.”

CITY GOVERNMENT

Beaux Arts operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. Under state law, as a town the mayor has no veto power. The town has five council members elected at large. Council members serve four year terms. The mayor serves a four year term and is elected at large. Both the mayor and council members are volunteers without term limits. More information on its government can be found here: http://www.beauxarts-wa.gov/town_council.htm

Although Beaux Arts has no government staff, it does have a volunteer planning commission.

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- The [Western Academy of Beaux Arts](#) (WABA) consists of the property owners of Beaux Arts who elect five volunteers each year from among the membership to serve as the Board of Trustees. All homeowners in Beaux Arts are WABA members. WABA has to approve any sale of property. They also regulate the private shoreline that is the community's central gathering place.

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- The WABA beachfront is technically private, but open to all WABA members.

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

- The WABA beachfront is technically private property and thus cannot be counted as a municipal park.

Trails

- None

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- Beaux Arts is very close to the Mercer Slough.

History and Ongoing Culture

- Part of their heritage and ongoing culture is the mature trees that encompass the community.
- WABA continues to operate its own history committee.

Farming and Forestry

- None

Tourism and Festivals

- None

Environmental Sustainability Efforts

- They are planning on restoring their community's private shoreline to a more natural condition. More information can be found here:
<http://www.waba1908.com/Default.aspx?pagelD=599241>

Other Assets

- Unknown

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- Unknown

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

FURTHER READING

- Beaux Arts comprehensive plan can be found here: http://www.beauxarts-wa.gov/pdf_files/Ords/2004_comp_pln.pdf
- The WABA website can be found here: <http://www.wabal908.com/>

City of Bellevue and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Bellevue is second only to Seattle in terms of size. It wasn't always that way however. Before the floating bridges crosses Lake Washington, Bellevue was a sleepy logging and farming community. Bellevue grew quickly with a current population of over 122,000. Although sometimes viewed as a commuter city, Bellevue has become a major employment area offering over 140,000 jobs. Bellevue is seeking to grow gracefully as it accommodates around 17,000 new housing units by 2031. Bellevue is endowed with cultural, economic, natural, historic, and other assets that have helped to create a strong quality of life for residents.

SETTING

Bellevue is located in the heart of “the eastside,” meaning anything east of Lake Washington but west of the Cascades. Bellevue is bordered to the north by Redmond, Kirkland, and Yarrow Point. To the west it borders Clyde Hill, Lake Washington, and Beaux Arts. To the south it borders Newcastle and Cougar Mountain. To the east it borders Issaquah and Lake Sammamish. Bellevue is linked east-west by State Route 520 and Interstate 90. It is linked north-south by Interstate 405.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Until midway through the 1860s, the Bellevue area was primarily inhabited by Native Americans according the introduction of the Bellevue Comprehensive Plan. Early settlers logged and cleared the land for farming, and by 1890 the fledgling community boasted a sawmill, shingle mills, and dozens of farms. By 1904 Bellevue had grown into a successful berry farming industry, with a notably large Japanese farmer population, in addition to being a retreat for many wealthy Seattle families.

Although ferries had connected Bellevue to Seattle for years, it remained difficult to transport goods further than Seattle. That changed with the opening of the Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1917 connected Lake Washington and Bellevue to Puget Sound. In addition to allowing easier access to markets for Bellevue's industry, industry also came to Bellevue in the form of a whaling fleet that became based out of Meydenbauer Bay.

Like the rest of the eastside, Bellevue would forever change with the bridge connections to Seattle. The construction I-90 floating bridge across Lake Washington in 1939 changed Bellevue from a farming community, with a handful of stores along Main Street and fields of berries and vegetables, into a bustling suburb of Seattle. In 1946, developer

Kemper Freeman Sr. opened the first shopping mall on the Eastside, Bellevue Square, which spurred rapid growth in the community. This rapid growth encourage voters to incorporate in 1953 to allow residents to have a say in how Bellevue developed.

In the 1960s an aggressive annexation program nearly quadruples the city's land area and population. During this time Forward Thrust and local bonds allowed the city to acquire major parkland areas. The city continued to grow internally and annex outlying areas. Bellevue developed a mix of land uses, a large downtown, a strong economy, and is currently considered a major metropolitan city second only to Seattle in the Greenway.

ECONOMY

An estimated 140,000 people work in Bellevue in a diversified mix of business, from small shops to global retailers and corporate headquarters. The City's Comprehensive Plan says that "once a bedroom community, Bellevue is now the major employment center of the Eastside." The largest employers in Bellevue are Bellevue Community College, Boeing Shared Services Group, Expedia, Nordstrom, Overlake Hospital Medical Center, Puget Sound Energy, Symetra Financial, T-Mobile, Verizon Wireless, the City, and the School District.

Bellevue is home to numerous companies with more than 1,000 employees, including about 150 company headquarters. Services and retail are the largest employment sectors, but the high-tech sector continues to expand and drive growth. Microsoft, T-Mobile, Northwest Labs and Expedia all have large offices in Bellevue. PACCAR, Symmetra Financial and Puget Sound Energy are based in Bellevue. In 2007, 7 of the nation's 100 fastest growing public companies, and 19 of the nation's 100 fastest growing private companies, had their headquarters in Bellevue. In 2008, Bellevue was named number 1 in CNNMoney's list of the best places to live and launch a business.

Bellevue has been effected by the economic recession. Bellevue's website says that "For more than 30 years, the city has promoted business success by encouraging concentrated development where services and infrastructure can match business and public needs. Planned growth helps Bellevue maintain a reputation as a good location for entrepreneurs and businesses." For more information on Bellevue's economy see: <http://www.bellevuewa.gov/economic-profile.htm>.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Bellevue as of the 2010 census was 122,363, an 11.7% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Bellevue is 17,000 net new housing units by 2031.

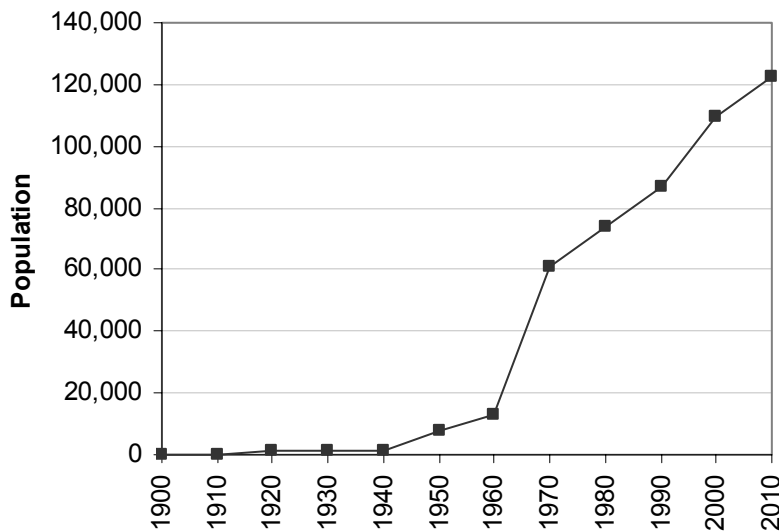


Figure 1. Population growth in Bellevue from 1900 to 2010.

From its original settlement of about 5 square miles, Bellevue now occupies 31 square miles, following 140 annexations since 1954. 45% of Bellevue’s housing was multifamily according to Bellevue’s Comprehensive Plan. The housing element of Bellevue’s Comprehensive Plan contains a number of measurements, goals, and policies that provide additional information: http://www.bellevuewa.gov/comprehensive_plan.htm

CITY’S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Bellevue is not afraid of visioning and change having grown rapidly from a sleepy suburban bedroom community to a thriving urban center. According to its Comprehensive Plan, Bellevue is proud of its “City in a park” feel, great neighborhoods, strong economy, vibrant downtown, cleanliness and safety, regional anchor role, educated and involved people, and its dynamic and maturing community. Bellevue has an equally long list of challenges for the future, namely maintaining and improving neighborhood livability, achieving downtown’s potential as an urban center, managing growth outside downtown, maintaining economic vitality, working with regional governance, maintaining quality of city services and facilities while meeting new needs, responding to changing demographics, maintaining a quality sustainable urban environment, developing a more dynamic arts and culture sector, promoting affordable housing, and achieving mobility through reduced dependence of single-occupant vehicles. In addition to a comprehensive citywide vision, Bellevue has a number of smaller area plans.

Notable among them are the Bel-Red corridor transformation plans and the Eastgate Corridor development. Both visions center around the idea of transit oriented development. More information on the Bel-Red corridor can be found here:

http://www.bellevuewa.gov/bel-red_intro.htm, while more information on Eastgate can be found here: <http://www.bellevuewa.gov/eastgate-corridor.htm>

CITY GOVERNMENT

Bellevue operates under a weak mayor – city manager form of government. The city has seven council members elected at large. Council members serve staggered four-year terms. The mayor is selected by the council members from amongst their ranks. The city manager serves at the pleasure of the city council. More information on its government can be found here: <http://www.bellevuewa.gov/government-organization.htm>

- City Manager: Steve Sarkozy – since Dec. 2000
- Mayor: Don Davidson – councilor on and off since 1984
- Deputy Mayor: Conrad Lee – councilor since 1994

The City of Bellevue has about 2,100 employees across 15 departments. Key departments and contacts include:

- Economic Development - www.bellevuewa.gov/economic_development. Director Robert Derrick - rderrick@bellevuewa.gov
- Parks and Community Services - www.bellevuewa.gov/parks-community-services. Director Patrick Foran - pforan@bellevuewa.gov
- Nature Trails Contacts Geoff Bradley - gbradley@bellevuewa.gov and Laura Hughes - lhughes@bellevuewa.gov
- Natural Resource Division Contact Dan DeWald - ddewald@bellevuewa.gov
- Civic Services - www.bellevuewa.gov/civic-services. Director Nora Johnson – njohnson@bellevuewa.gov
- Special events coordinator Cherie Clayton – cclayton@bellevuewa.gov
- Special events committee - www.ci.bellevue.wa.us/special_events_committee

KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS & GROUPS

- Bellevue Chamber of Commerce - www.bellevuechamber.org. President and CEO Betty Nokes.
- Downtown Bellevue Association <http://www.bellevuedowntown.org/>
- The Eastside Heritage Center maintains the largest collection of artifacts, photos and archival material related to East King County. Focuses on sharing this collection with the community through exhibits, books, presentations and a wide variety of education programs. Established in 2001 through a merger of the Bellevue Historical Society and the Marymoor Museum of Eastside History. eastsideheritagecenter.org. Contacts: Director Heather Trescases - director@eastsideheritagecenter.org. Board President Mike Luis - mluis@seanet.com.
- Sustainable Bellevue - www.sustainablebellevue.org. Contact Preston Glidden

GATHERING PLACES AND COMMUNITY INFO VENUES

- The Bellevue Parks & Community Services Department operates four community centers and an arts center. More information can be found here: http://www.ci.bellevue.wa.us/community_centers.htm
 - Crossroads Community Center:
 - Highland Community Center:
 - North Bellevue Community Center
 - Northwest Arts Center
 - South Bellevue Community Center
- The Lewis Creek Park and Visitor Center serve as community gathering places for environmental education and recreation. More information can be found here: http://www.ci.bellevue.wa.us/lewis_creek_park.htm
- The Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center also serves as an environmental education center. More information can be found here: <http://www.ci.bellevue.wa.us/mseec.htm>
- Crossroads Bellevue includes a farmers market, live music, entertainment, events, exhibitions. Crossroads Community Park includes water park, pitch 'n' putt golf course etc. More information can be found here: crossroadsbellevue.com.
- Bellevue Branch King County Library Service is a community gather place. More information can be found here: www.kcls.org/bellevue.
- Bellevue Square shopping mall although lacking a true public realm is undoubtedly a place many Bellevue residents frequent.
- "It's Your City" city newsletter provides information to residents. Contact: Claude Iosso ciosso@bellevuewa.gov. More information can be found here: http://www.ci.bellevue.wa.us/its_your_city_newsletter.htm
- Bellevue Reporter is a weekly community newspaper. More information can be found here: www.bellevuereporter.com
- Bellevue Business Journal is a user generated business news site. More information can be found here: bellevuebusinessjournal.com
- KBCS 91.3 is licensed to Bellevue College. More information can be found here: kbcs.fm

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Space

Bellevue has at least 758 acres (the exact number is unknown to the Greenway) acres of parks spread amongst nearly 100 developed and undeveloped parks. Many of these are sports fields or other active use areas, at schools or community centers.

Some parks of particular significant include:

- Mercer Slough Nature Park is a biologically diverse 320-acre wetland nature park in the heart of urban Bellevue. It is managed by the Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center. The Mercer Slough is Lake Washington's largest remaining wetland, containing hundreds of plant species and an abundance of water

resources. The park provides a diverse habitat for over 170 species of wildlife. The Mercer Slough and Larsen Lake Blueberry Farms are owned and managed by the Bellevue Parks & Community Services Department to help preserve Bellevue's agricultural heritage.

- Wilburton Hill Park is the largest upland park in the city containing both developed and undeveloped parkland. The 120-acre community park includes the Bellevue Botanical Garden of native Northwest plants and provides demonstration and educational opportunities.
- The Lake Hills Greenbelt is a wetland corridor encompassing more than 150 acres of diverse wildlife habitat including forests, wetlands, streams and lakes. Amenities include trails, community gardens and pea-patches, picnic areas, blueberry farms and seasonal produce stands.
- Downtown Park. A 20-acre green space in the heart of Bellevue. A one-half mile promenade for walking, and a ten-acre lawn area for passive use and community events.
- In 2007, after several years of acquiring land for a new waterfront park at Meydenbauer Bay, Bellevue began a land use plan to reconnect the waterfront with nearby upland areas. The master planning phase is now nearing completion. The Meydenbauer Bay Steering Committee Co-Chairs are Iris Tocher and Doug Leigh.

Trails

Community Trails

The Parks & Community Services Department maintains more than 50 miles of trails throughout Bellevue. The city's Resource Management & Natural Resources division maintains 11 trails, including the South Bellevue Open Space trail system, which connects Bellevue to the Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park and, eventually to the Cascade Mountains. All these trails are relatively short, the longest being the Mercer Slough Nature Park Trail. More information can be found here:

<http://www.bellevuewa.gov/pedbike/TrailPlanMap.aspx>

Some of the more well known trails currently in use include the Lake to Lake Greenway Trail, Kelsey Creek Farm Park trails, Lake Hills Greenbelt Trails, Mercer Slough nature Park Trails, Tam O-Shanter Park Trail, Woodridge Open Space Trail, and the Wilburton Hill Park Trails.

Regional and Wildland Trails

The City of Bellevue is currently working on a plan to extend the Interstate 90 Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail through the Eastgate area.

Environmental & Sustainability Education

- The Mercer Slough Education Center has a well-designed visitor center on the 320-acre Mercer Slough Nature Park.
- Sustainable Bellevue provides public education and offers ways for citizens to get involved.

History and Ongoing Culture

- The Eastside Heritage Center provides management assistance at the historic Winters House and offers demonstrations of pioneer life in Bellevue at Kelsey Creek Farm Park. The Winters house is the only building Bellevue on the National Register of Historic Places.
- The Bellevue Arts Museum has a new downtown space.
- The city houses a number of community art, music and theatre groups, and hosts a biennial sculpture exhibition.
- Bellevue is also home to a number of performing groups including the Cascadian Chorale and the Bellevue Opera. The Bellevue Philharmonic Orchestra is now out of business.
- The Bellevue Youth Theatre offers show for both youth and seniors.
- For more information on the effort to create an arts and cultural scene in Bellevue see: <http://crosscut.com/2012/01/24/arts-orgs/21832/Bellevue-s-rendezvous-with-an-urban-destiny/print/>

Farming and Forestry

- The Bellevue Farmers Market runs from early May until late November.
- Kelsey Creek Farm, Mercer Slough Blueberry Farm, and Larsen Lake Blueberry Farm offer a variety of agriculture education and hands on experiences. The Mercer Slough Blueberry Farm also contains a small market stocked with local produce.
- Bellevue has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 20 years.
- Bellevue offers community gardening plots at two city parks. For more information see: http://www.bellevuewa.gov/lake_hills_greenbelt.htm

Tourism and Festivals

- Garden d'Lights is a light display during the holidays in Bellevue's Botanical Garden.
- Bellevue Sculpture Exhibition has been held every two years since 1992.
- The Bellevue Festival of the Arts is held during the summer.
- The Bellevue Jazz Festival features top national performers.
- The Strawberry Festival in Bellevue at Crossroads Park celebrates the eastside's heritage of strawberry farming.
- More information on Bellevue festivals can be found here: http://metrobellevue.com/bellevue_localevents.htm

Environmental Sustainability Efforts

- Both the Bel-Red and the Eastgate transformations are currently slated to be dense, walkable, transit oriented developments with a number of sustainability features.
- Bellevue is committed to reducing citywide greenhouse gas emissions to seven percent below 1990 levels by 2012. More information can be found here: <http://www.bellevuewa.gov/climate-energy.htm>

- Habitat restoration - \$1 million project on the west tributary of Kelsey Creek at Kelsey Creek Community Park to provide better fish passage conditions, and spawning habitat.
- In June 2007, the City Council launched an environmental stewardship initiative, with an initial focus on the city's tree canopy, the expansion of recycling efforts at parks and ball fields, natural drainage practices and "green" buildings. More information can be found here:
<http://www.ci.bellevue.wa.us/environmental.htm>
- The Eastside Sustainable Business Alliance works to support the adoption of sustainable business practices. More information can be found here:
<http://esba.sustainableeastside.org/about>

Other Assets

- The [Bellevue Entrepreneur Center](#), a division of the Bellevue Chamber of Commerce, provides the counseling and resources for small and start up businesses in Bellevue and on the Eastside. Focus on women and minority-owned businesses.

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- The Mountains to Sound Greenway Education Program has conducted sessions at Bellevue public schools such as Sherwood Forest and the International School.
- Several Greenway Board members make their home in Bellevue, including Greenway Trust Founding President Jim Ellis.
- Steve Sarkozy, Bellevue City Manager, is on the Greenway Board of Directors.
- [Further connections exist and should be added here](#)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- See page 259 of Bellevue's comprehensive plan (parks and recreation element) to view a map of desired future "open space, Greenways & trails" that the Greenway might be able to help implement.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- Bellevue Comprehensive Plan and Selected Excerpts Related to Sustainability
- City of Bellevue Urban Ecosystem Analysis
- Meydenbauer Bay Land Use Plan
- Economic Profile: <http://www.bellevuewa.gov/economic-profile.htm>
- History Link thumbnail history
http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=313

City of Bothell and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

A city with a long history of native inhabitation and pioneering primary industry, Bothell straddles King and Snohomish counties just beyond the northern reaches of Lake Washington. Its past and its present are defined by the landmarks which surround it, Lake Washington, the Sammamish River, and I-405. Once an important transportation hub in the days of river cargo, Bothell has become a bedroom community for Seattle professionals. The city reinvented itself somewhat in the 1990s, with a push toward business development attracting a number of high-tech companies. The population of Bothell as of the 2010 census was 33,505. It could grow by annexation and additional residents to perhaps around 72,000 by 2025. Today, the city is known for its High-Tech corridor which includes a number of world-renown bio-tech companies. In 2006, the City of Bothell began a community planning process for a Downtown Revitalization Plan, of which some associated projects broke ground in 2010. The plan will capitalize on the historic setting of downtown and the main street area, and develop a number of mixed-use neighborhoods. This plan has won the city nationwide attention.

SETTING

Bothell is located in the north western part of the Greenway just east of the northern tip of Lake Washington. The southern section of the city is in King County and the northern section is in Snohomish County. Bothell borders Woodinville to the east, Kenmore and Brier to the west, and unincorporated areas of King and Snohomish counties to the south and north. I-405 and State Route 527 run north-south through the city and state route 522 runs east-west. The Sammamish River passes through Bothell's downtown core. North Creek and Horse Creek are the other significant waterways. Aside from the Sammamish River, there are no bodies of water in Bothell. The northern section of Lake Washington is 3 miles to the west. Bothell is situated around six moderately steep hills. Bothell is the point at which the Burke Gilman Trail ends and becomes the Sammamish River Trail, two very popular and well-used recreational and commuter trails.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The earliest known residents of the Sammamish River and what would become Bothell were a Native American tribe that called themselves s-tsah-PAHBSH or "willow people," known to Europeans as the Sammamish. These were members of the larger Duwamish Tribe. The Sammamish built a permanent settlement of cedar longhouses they called tlah-WAH-dees along the Sammamish River. The Sammamish were relocated after the Puget Sound War in 1856.

Loggers founded the King County community that became Bothell in the 1880s, building homesteads along the marshy Squak Slough, or Sammamish River. After the trees were cut, Bothell became a farming community on the highway between Seattle and Everett. Sammamish incorporated in 1909. After World War II, the community grew into a suburb as homes took over the farms and dairy pastures.

Between 1950 and 1992, a combination of expanding borders and increasing building expanded and the population by 25 times. The city reinvented itself somewhat in the 1990s, with a push toward business development attracting a number of high-tech companies. Today, the city is known for its High-Tech corridor which includes a number of world-renown bio-tech companies. By the end of the twentieth century, Bothell reached out of King County and had become the third largest employment center in Snohomish County.

The home town of US Senator Patty Murray, Bothell houses a campus of the University of Washington and the Cascadia Community College, which share a campus and programmatic links. In 2006, the City of Bothell began a community planning process for a Downtown Revitalization Plan, of which some associated projects broke ground in 2010. The plan will capitalize on the historic setting of downtown and the main street area, and develop a number of mixed-use neighborhoods.

ECONOMY

After a stint as nearly a purely bedroom community that replaced the traditional farming community, Bothell has begun to develop its own economic base. In the 1990s, several businesses opened offices in Bothell, creating a regional employment center providing about 20,000 jobs. Many of these businesses are located in the Canyon Park and North Creek business districts. In 2007 Governor Chris Gregoire formally recognized the significance of the medical device manufacturing and ultra sound research activities in the Bothell Technology Corridor by designating the City of Bothell as the Biomedical Device Innovation Zone for Washington State. The Bothell corridor contains dozens of successful bio-tech, engineering and computer-tech companies, as well as a number of companies working on new or improved energy technologies. UW Bothell and Cascadia Community College are other major employers in Bothell. According to the King County Growth Targets as of June 2011, Bothell plans to add 4,800 net new jobs by 2031.

POPULATION GROWTH

The population of Bothell as of the 2010 census is 33,505, an 11.1% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Bothell is 3,000 net new housing units by 2031.

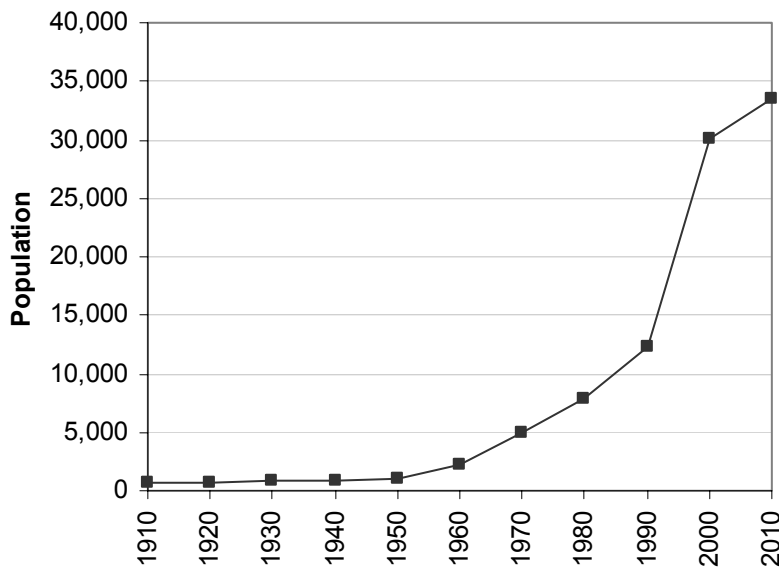


Figure I. Population in Bothell (city limits): 1910 to 2010.

The projected prediction for the 2025 population with current city limits is 42,836, and if Municipal Urban Growth Areas (Snohomish) and Potential Annexation Areas (King) are included the number is closer to 72,000.

CITY'S VISION FOR ITS FUTURE

Bothell is a small city with a big vision. The vision for Bothell, as laid in the comprehensive plan is guided by the following central values “which we as a community hold in common:

- We believe that the essence of a prosperous and vibrant city is found not in its structures but in the collective spirit of those who live and who work within the community. We hold that the built aspects of a community—its transportation network, utilities system, buildings and other facilities—should not be considered as ends in themselves, but as means for enhancing the quality of life and enriching the human spirit.
- We believe that certain controls on the choices of individual action are appropriate to ensure that the community's best interests are realized.
- We believe that human activities should be considered as one component of a complex system of relationships among living things and their environment and that we have a responsibility to ourselves and to future generations to seek a mutually supportive balance within this system.”

Using these beliefs as a guide, the Comprehensive Plan lays out an eighteen point vision statement. The list is too long to quote here, but can be found on the City's website. In addition to this overall vision, Bothell has a compelling vision for the heart of its community. According to the American Institute of Architects Seattle branch the City of Bothell has become a national model for retrofitting “sprawl into livable and walkable

places.” Furthermore they say that Bothell has “implemented an ambition downtown strategy to turn away from decades of auto-centric development practices and return the city to its cultural roots. The Plan sets the stage by anticipating market trends and encouraging private investment. It embraces sustainability and Smart Growth principles, while allowing the community to maintain its character through a form-based land use code, focused growth areas, and avoidance of sprawl. Coupled with Bothell’s sound fiscal management, these measures have made major public infrastructure improvements possible and positioned this community for a future of prosperity.”

The City of Bothell, Bothell Landing webpage envisions what this retrofit will be like in 2025:

It is the year 2025 and the Bothell Downtown Revitalization Plan has been fully implemented. As in 1913, city leaders once again understood and valued the importance of transit and connectivity. Major roadway improvements have been implemented for SR 522 and 527, creating new development parcels and tree-lined pedestrian friendly streets that also support vehicular access. The Wayne Curve has been widened and improved and a more welcoming entrance to Bothell has been created.

Main Street, the historic heart of the city has been enhanced and extended. The downtown is reconnected to the Sammamish River, where the city began its story in the late 1800’s. Where rowboats, and then steamboats once came to shore is now a lush, vibrant park that marks the center of downtown. The Park at Bothell Landing, the city’s vibrant green space along the Sammamish River is home to outdoor dining, a canoe and kayak launching beach, play areas, natural gardens and paths for exploring.

And, to celebrate the city’s bright future and river heritage, downtown has been given a new name, Bothell Landing. Within Bothell Landing, five new neighborhoods have emerged with shopping, dining and living opportunities. In addition, the City of Bothell has developed a new civic campus, anchored by an architecturally significant and LEED-certified City Hall”

CITY GOVERNMENT

Bothell was incorporated in 1909. It operates under a council-manager form of government. The city has seven council members who work part time and serve four year terms. A mayor and deputy mayor are elected from the council’s ranks every two years. The city manager is hired by the council. More information on its government can be found here: <http://ci.bothell.wa.us/CityServices.ashx?p=1255>

Key Contacts, Departments, and Commissions

- City Manager: Bob Stowe
- Mayor: Mark Lamb — term expires 12/15
- Deputy Mayor: Joshua Freed — term expires 12/13

- Planning and Development:
<http://ci.bothell.wa.us/CityServices/PlanningAndDevelopment.ashx>
- Parks and Recreation:
<http://ci.bothell.wa.us/CityServices/ParksAndRecreation.ashx>
- Economic Development:
<http://ci.bothell.wa.us/CityServices/EconomicDevelopment/ContactEconomicDevelopment.ashx?p=1354>

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Greater Bothell Chamber of Commerce. Executive Director: Lori Cadwell. For more information see: <http://www.bothellchamber.com/>
- Sustainable Bothell launched 2009. Drove the establishment of a Bothell Farmers Market. For more information see: <http://www.sustainablebothell.com/>
- University of Washington Bothell

GATHERING PLACES AND INFORMATION VENUES

- As the revitalization of Bothell Landing continues different spaces will become community hubs. One current space that is sometimes used is Lytle House at Bothell Landing which is a renovated historic home on the banks of the Sammamish River near Downtown Bothell.
- The Bothell Library. For more information the King County library see: <http://www.kcls.org/bothell/history.cfm>
- Community meetings often held in the Bothell Police Community Room.
- Bothell/Kenmore Reporter Weekly community newspaper. Contact: Editor Andy Nystrom - editor@bothell-reporter.com. For more information see: http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/north_king/bkn/
- Bothell Bridge is the city newsletter mailed to citizens quarterly. For more information see:
<http://ci.bothell.wa.us/CityServices/Administration/CityManagersOffice/CityNews/BothellBridge.ashx?p=1712>

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Space

Bothell has a total of 200 acres of parks, open space and trails that includes 19 parks, two sports field complexes and a skate park. Sammamish River Park and Blythe Park are prominent, due to their large size and position on the river, close to the downtown area. Centennial Park is a large city owned parcel on the northern city limits. Aside from these three, the remainder of city open spaces is small passive spaces, sports fields, or children's play areas.

- The Sammamish River Park is a 30 acre regional park of mostly open green space and wetlands along the southern bank of the Sammamish River. Picnic area.

- Blythe Park is a very popular for picnics and group gatherings with 41 acres.
- Centennial Park. 54 acres of primarily open spaces, wetlands and walking paths. The park site was purchased in 1997 with conservation futures funds from Snohomish County. Centennial Park is also the new home for the North Creek Schoolhouse. Previously located a few miles south of the park, the schoolhouse was moved to this site in Nov. 2008. The long range plan for the building is to improve it for use as an interpretive center/meeting room. Community fund raising is underway to complete the project.
- In the future the Park at Bothell Landing will be a community gem in the heart of the newly revitalized downtown. For more information see
- For more information see the Parks and Recreation Open Space Action Plan which was adopted in 2008.

Trails

Community Trails

- Bothell has eight trails and loops of varying access and development. Including regional trails running through the city, Bothell has over 14 miles of trails. Some of these loops appear to be on paved sidewalks rather than on an actual trail, so it is not clear if this number accurately reflects what most would consider a trail.

Regional Trails

- Bothell is the point at which the Burke Gilman Trail becomes the Sammamish River Trail, continuing east to Woodinville and then south to Lake Sammamish. The Sammamish River Trail features connections to Blyth Park, Park at Bothell Landing and Brackett's Landing.
- The North Creek Trail heads north from the Sammamish River Trail. Work is currently underway to extend the trail, after it was identified as a regional multi-purpose shared use path linking the communities of Bothell, Mill Creek, and Everett. The proposed trail connects to the Sammamish River Trail with the Snohomish County Regional Interurban Trail at McCollum Park in Everett.
- The Tolt Pipeline Trail emerges from the southern reaches of the city, and heads east toward Duvall.

Environmental Education

- Sustainable Bothell does some education and outreach.
- There are some interpretive signs in parks.

History and Ongoing Culture

- There are [16 properties in Bothell](#) on the various national, state and local historic registers.
- A 1988 survey produced 504 separate Historic Property inventory forms for structures and sites 50 years or older within the city's planning area. These represented approximately seven percent of the single family dwelling units in the city. The 2001 update produced 91 additional Historic Property inventory

forms. A number of these buildings are situated, or have since been moved to, the Park at Bothell Landing.

Some of the more notable sites include:

- William Hannan house (1893), which houses the Bothell Historical Society.
- The Beckstrom Cabin. Built by Andrew Beckstrom on what was then the family dairy farm in 1883. Since moved to Bothell Landing.
- Dr Rueben Chase House – on campus of UW Bothell/Cascadia.
- North Creek School House.
- Bothell Pioneer Cemetery.
- Anderson school building – purchased by McMenamins for conversion into pub/hotel. Not currently on historic register.
- In 1998 the City of Bothell Landmark Preservation Board produced a pictorial history book of Bothell titled "Then & Now." It features historical stories and photographs that have been collected since the 1990s.
- City of Bothell Landmark Preservation Board is responsible for identifying and actively encouraging the conservation of the City's historic landmarks. Part of city's Community Development Department. For more information see: <http://www.ci.bothell.wa.us/Residents/HistoricPreservationAndLandmarks.ashx?p=1340>
- Bothell's Town Gown walking tour connecting downtown Bothell and the University of Washington/Cascadia Community College linking the college campus of University of Washington Bothell and Cascadia Community College with Main Street and the beautiful Sammamish River waterfront. The 2.7-mile route is defined by boulders each with a plaque illustrating an historic event of the area.
- The Hindu Temple & Cultural Center, serves the Hindu community of the Greater Seattle area.
- The Bothell Historical Society and Museum, in downtown Bothell, was formed in 1967. All volunteer, nonprofit group. Contact: President Sue Kienast - 425-486-1889. For more information see: <http://bothellmuseum.homestead.com/home.html>
- The Bothell Arts Council was formed in 2001 by residents interested in implementing a diverse artworks program centered on the downtown core.
 - Bothell Arts Council holds a walking tour that takes in some of the historical, cultural and entrepreneurial highlights of the city. For more information see: <http://bothellartscouncil.org/>
- Northshore Performing Arts Center “brings 20 performances a year including musical, dance, national and regional musical acts to Bothell.” For more information see: www.npacf.org

Farming and Forestry

- Willows Edge Farm in Bothell is a diversified, micro farm that raises Norwegian Fjord horses, pastured poultry, pork and a variety of produce. Very organized PR, and hosts farm camps, riding lessons and visits.

- Bothell Farmers Market at Country Village – Friday's June through September. Since 1996.
- Bothell has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 11 years.

Tourism and Festivals

- The City of Bothell, chamber and local business owners have developed a very proactive and effective visitor/tourism program. Much more professional than many cities its size in the region. These attractions are promoted in: www.explorebothell.com
- The Greater Bothell Chamber of Commerce Chamber has developed "Sip, Shop and Stay," which package where visitors receive shopping discounts and special attractions if they stay in a local hotel.
- Freedom Festival (4th of July Parade, community dance, Re-enactment of the Battle of Concord)
- RiverFest has been going since 2000 and provides a plethora of family activities. Part of Bothell's RiverFest celebration, the Summits of Bothell is a bike ride which climbs seven hills within the city boundaries.
- Winterfest at Bothell Landing park includes a Lighting of the Christmas tree etc.
- Every year on the last weekend of June the Bothell Arts Council hosts Live Arts Bothell.
- Vintage Bothell is a Wine Walk highlighting local retailers.
- Bothell Country Village is two miles north of downtown Bothell.

Sustainability Efforts

- In 2008 the City of Bothell created a "Green Team" to brainstorm ways for the city to be more sustainable.
- In 2008 the Bothell City Council adopted a resolution demonstrating the city's commitment to be a leader in sustainable and responsible climate protection practices and directing city staff to "Develop a Carbon Reduction and Energy Independence Plan." [Bothell CO2OL](http://www.bothellco2ol.com) is Bothell's citywide effort to implement a phased approach to reducing carbon emissions and fostering energy independence throughout the civic and private sectors.
- Buy Local program is run by the bothell chamber of commerce. For more information see: www.buybothell.org.
- Spring Garden Fair is an annual event held in April each year to provide information on water wise gardening and sustainability by local experts.

Other Assets

- Live Bothell is a website that promotes living in Bothell: <http://www.livebothell.com/>

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- More information needed

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- The public works department runs some restoration events. They may need assistance or know of areas that could use additional help. For more information see:
<http://www.ci.bothell.wa.us/CityServices/PublicWorks/OtherServices/Volunteer.aspx?p=1497>
- With the city and developers focusing on leveraging the city's historic resources as part of a downtown revitalization, seems like a good opportunity for Greenway involvement, or contribution from heritage groups.
- City's needs a bit of help updating trails maps. Additionally they are planning significant mileage of new trails, which the Greenway could help with. Perhaps of particular interest to the Greenway's closing the gaps program would be the missing links in the Tolt Pipeline Trail (see trails map in city resource folder on server). This connection is not only important to help lengthen the Tolt Pipeline Trail, but to connect the trail to the Sammamish River/Burke Gilman trail. It's current state is an unpaved trail that doesn't connect to the paved trail around 104th Ave NE.

FURTHER READING

- City of Bothell Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, (Update, 2008)
- The Comprehensive Plan

City of Carnation and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Carnation is a small city in the Greenway that continues to thrive based on its relationship with the land. Carnation grew originally due to the spread of its nearby dairy farms and connections to the railroads. In the 20th century it continued to be primarily agrarian in nature, but began to see more bedroom community residents in the later part of the century. From the 1920s to 1970 Carnation had approximately 500 residents, but then grew to 1,893 residents by the year 2000, and the population appears to have leveled off. The area has undergone much change and is no longer a remote farming outpost, but it still and celebrates its classic northwest farming and forestry heritage.

SETTING

Carnation is located on State Route 202 at the confluence of the Tolt and Snoqualmie rivers. It is approximately 30 minutes from Redmond, 25 minutes to Sammamish, and 15 minutes to Snoqualmie by car. The rivers and their floodplains provide rich soil in the area and habitat for a traditionally large salmon run. In the foothills of the cascades, Carnation is bordered to its east by the large Snoqualmie Forest and to the west by an agricultural production district or APD. The land immediately surrounding Carnation is primarily used for agriculture and there are a number of significant stretches of uninterrupted fertile farmland still in production.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The confluence of the Tolt and Snoqualmie rivers created a fertile flood plane with fish so thick that “when you waded across you were almost knocked down” (Jones 8). This confluence was home to the Snoqualmie Tribe for thousands of years (10,000 by one estimate in Jones 5). The land was deeded to the federal government by Chief Patkanim in the 1855 Point Elliott Treaty. Tolt, the shorter Europeanized name for Tolthue meaning “river of swift waters,” was settled by James Entwistle in 1858. In the early days Carnation was a small logging and farming community. Like Snoqualmie and North Bend, Carnation had logging operations as well as hop farming. Hay and dairy were also major sources of income for early farmers (Jones 8). Tolt Logging Co. was established in 1889, Tolt Cooperative Creamery Co. was established in 1900, and Tolt River Mining Co. was established in 1905 (Jones 1). The town was platted in 1902 ([historylink](#)).

The Great Northern Railroad reached Tolt in 1910; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad built a branch line in 1911, and eventually a rail yard and depot. The introduction of the railroad led to the city’s incorporation and helped set the stage for

further growth and the development of a dairy industry. Originally incorporated as Tolt in 1912, the town changed its name to Carnation in honor of Carnation Farms, a large breeding dairy that was built by the Stuart family in 1910. The name change was controversial, and divided the community between those who wanted to keep the historic name with Indian roots, and those who wanted to honor the dairy industry. The name of the town was changed back to Tolt and then eventually back to Carnation, which caused some confusion for map makers and others. Carnation Farms started with 86 cows as a supplier to the new evaporated-milk company that had a processing plant in Monroe (Hidden Past 90). Carnation Farms grew to 1,000 head of dairy cattle with 129 employees and 1,500 acres at one point. It served as a research facility and public relations showcase for Carnation (now part of Nestle) for decades. It gained international acclaim for its breeding and dairy production in large part thanks to an advertising campaign that declared it the “home of contented cows.” Carnation Farms recently became home to Camp Korey, a recreational facility for children with life threatening illnesses originally financed by the late Paul Newman.

Carnation maintains its rural feel, and is home to an annual 4th of July celebration that features an old fashioned parade during the day, and evening fireworks at Tolt-McDonald Park. The days of dairy farming are long gone however, and like many small towns around the metro area has become somewhat of a bedroom community (Hidden Past 92). However, according to the 2010 census, Carnation’s population growth has leveled off and many not be experiencing the explosive growth that other such communities have been dealing with. Although now home to many residents who commute to the Eastside or Seattle, Carnation maintains its rural feel, and is home to an annual 4th of July celebration that features an old fashioned parade during the day, and evening fireworks at Tolt-McDonald Park. Nearby Remlinger Farms has capitalized on the rise in agri-tainment, providing u-pick berries, a store and café, and seasonal outdoor entertainment. Carnation’s 2000 census population was 1,893. The land around Carnation is still incredibly fertile farmland, and has been home to an increasing

ECONOMY

Carnation’s economy was founded on farming and forestry. Tolt Logging Co. was established in 1889, Tolt Cooperative Creamery Co. was established in 1900, and Tolt River Mining Co. was established in 1905. Hops and hay were early crops that were abandoned around the turn of the century. The average commute time in 2000 was 33.5 minutes, which is roughly the time it would take to get to Redmond and the high tech jobs that exist there. Even though Carnation has become partially a bedroom community it still maintains a strong agricultural base. Farm tours, U-Pick, and Community Supported Agriculture farms are all present around Carnation. These types of farming are different than traditional farming practices, but tap into an increasing desire for a closer connection with food production currently in vogue in the northwest. The 90,000 acre Snoqualmie Forest easement to Carnation’s east means that logging can happen in perpetuity, although it is unclear how many logging jobs remain in the community. The Snoqualmie and Tolt rivers provide headaches for farmers attempting to navigate the Endangered Species Act and avoid being inundated by

periodic floods. These same rivers however may be able to attract regional outdoor enthusiasts to come raft, paddle, and fish. Carnation's economy still maintains a close connection to the land and will continue do so for the foreseeable future.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Carnation as of the 2010 census was 1,786, a -5.7% change from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Carnation is 330 net new housing units by 2031.

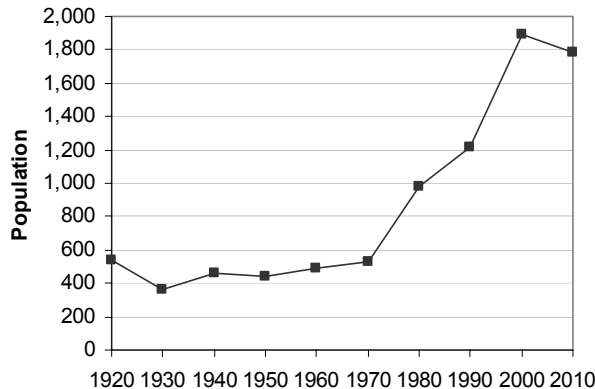


Figure 1. Population in Carnation from 1920 to 2010

CITY'S VISION FOR ITS FUTURE

The city desires to remain true to its small town roots and does not desire to grow extensively. One of the major findings of the 2004 Comprehensive Plan is that "Carnation residents want the city to retain its small town character, as evidenced by its pastoral setting surrounded by agricultural lands. Residential development should remain predominately single-family, with enough multi-family development to meet local demand. Business development should provide the necessary tax base for the city."

The "City of Carnation has identified five community goals essential in maintaining a strong quality of life for Carnation." These goals are (in abridged form):

1. Promote livability, pedestrian orientation, protection of cultural resources, high quality design, and limit stress factors such as noise and air pollution and traffic congestion.
2. "The Carnation community serves as a steward of the environment to protect critical areas, maintain water quality, and conserve land, air, and energy resources by assuring that proposed development conforms to environmental standards and requirements."
3. Promote local community involvement/sense of community, city beautification, volunteerism, activism, etc.

4. Encourage development of local economy...pursue a public sewer system that can adequately serve the needs of the city.
5. "The Carnation community maintains and enhances opportunities for cultural enrichment and leisure activity, and provides a range of facilities and activities for all ages."

For more information more city documents can be found here:

http://www.carnationwa.gov/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={CBB9FD65-2A80-4F47-B070-F8D51F07AB46}

CITY GOVERNMENT

"The City of Carnation is governed under the Council-Manager plan by an elected five member City Council and a City Manager. Every two years in January, the City Council elects from among themselves a chairperson to serve as Mayor."

Current Mayor for 2010-2011 is Lee Grumman ([link](#)) and the City Manager is Ken Carter ([link](#)). They have 12 city staff and then a 5 member City Council.

Contacts:

City Manager: Ken Carter - kenc@ci.carnation.wa.us

City Planner: Linda Scott - linda@ci.carnation.wa.us

Public Works Field Supervisor: Pat Osborne - pato@ci.carnation.wa.us

Mayor 2010-11: Lee Grumman - lee@ci.carnation.wa.us

Community Development Committee: Chairperson – Mayor Grumman

Parks Advisory Board: City staff liaison City Manager Ken Carter

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- [Carnation Chamber of Commerce](#). Contact: President: Collienne Becker (Casa Vermillion Bed & Breakfast) - casavermillion@gmail.com
- Tolt Historical Society at Carnation - www.tolt-carnationhistoricalsociety.org - meets the second Wednesday of each month September thru May at the Sno Valley Senior Center in Carnation. Contact: President Isabel Jones - 425-333-6989, IsabelJ2@Juno.com. The museum at the senior center is the Historical Society's major accomplishment with a current inventory of over 1000 items.
- More information needed

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- The Sno-Valley Senior Center.
- [The Valley View](#) – community newspaper produced by the Woodinville Weekly. Contact: Valley View Editor Lisa Allen - editor@woodinville.com

- [Snoqualmie Valley Record](#) – community newspaper covering North Bend, Snoqualmie, Preston, Fall City, Carnation, Novelty, Vincent, and Duvall. Contact: Editor Seth Truscott - editor@valleyrecord.com
- The city provides information to email subscribers. For more information see: <http://www.carnationwa.gov/index.asp?Type=DYNAFORM&SEC={509488EB-FA3C-422A-BF90-D08881422F7E}>
- Transition Snoqualmie Valley - transitionsnoqualmievalley.ning.com. Very much like a Sustainable Snoqualmie. Citizens group interested in learning about and implementing the Transition Model.

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

According to the 2009 Parks & Recreation Master Plan Carnation has 38.13 acres of gross parkland across 11 parks including 5.85 acres of developed parkland.

Some Important Parks are:

- Tolt-McDonald Park and Campground (King County), 574 acre park at confluence of rivers
- Valley Memorial Park, 7.15 acres, skate park
- Fred Hockert Park, 0.2 acres, play equipment
- Nick Loutsis Park, 6.1 acres, forested area, field, access to Snoqualmie Valley Trail
- Chinook Bend natural area (King County), 59 acres, salmon spawning area (chamber of commerce [source](#), or city [website](#))
- Walking routes [map](#)
- Tolt River Trail

Trails

Community Trails

- [New city/county trail](#) The 1,100-foot trail runs from the west end of Entwistle Street down behind the wastewater treatment plant to connect with the trail in Tolt-MacDonald Park, and from there, to the trail along the Tolt River and beyond that to the Snoqualmie Valley Trail which intersects Entwistle.

It also offers pedestrians and bicyclists a much safer route from downtown Carnation into the Tolt-MacDonald Park, something the Carnation City Council had long ago recognized as a need.

Regional Trails

- Snoqualmie Valley Trail (links to Preston-Snoqualmie trail and John Wayne Pioneer trail)
- Snoqlamie/Lower Tolt River Boat Launch (WDFW)
- They want to build a trail up to Evac Hill

Environmental Education

- School of the Lost Arts ([website](#))
- Camps:
 - Don Bosco Camp
 - Camp Korey (for children and their families living with serious and life-threatening illnesses.)
 - Camp River Ranch (Girl scouts of America)
- Snoqualmie Valley Preservation Alliance - [svpa.us](#). The Snoqualmie Valley Preservation Alliance is a nonprofit organization committed to the safety of residents and businesses impacted by flooding and to the preservation of the rural nature of the Snoqualmie River Valley.

History and Ongoing Culture

- Millers Community and Art Center (more information [website](#))
- Cascade Community Theatre (more information [website](#))
- Tolt Historical Society (more information [link](#))
- Historic buildings: Vincent School House, Quaaale Log House, and Oddfellows/Eagles Hall ([site](#), [site](#), [site](#)).
- Home to Snoqualmie Chief
- The book "Tolt/Carnation A Town Remembered" is available for a \$10 donation to the historical society.
- Tolt Historical Society at Carnation - www.tolt-carnationhistoricalsociety.org - meets the second Wednesday of each month September thru May at the Sno Valley Senior Center in Carnation. Contact: President Isabel Jones - 425-333-6989, IsabelJ2@Juno.com.
 - The museum at the senior center is the Historical Society's major accomplishment with a current inventory of over 1000 items.

Farming and Forestry

- Carnation helps to support working farms and forests by providing goods and services to these industries and by not sprawling and consuming these resource lands.
- Carnation Farmer's Market
- Tour de Farm
- Full Circle Farms CSA, and at least three other CSAs
- Other farms can be found here:
http://www.ci.carnation.wa.us/index.asp?Type=B_LOC&SEC={8BC68456-34E0-429B-A3F4-E6F906F7BE84}
- U-pick farms and "agri-tainment"
 - Blue Dog Farm, Organic Blueberry U-Pick farm
 - Remlinger farm
 - Acacia Farm day camps
 - U-pick pumpkin farms
 - Harvold Berry Farm

Tourism and Festivals

- [Destination Carnation](#) – city built web site listing tourist attractions and working farms.
- 4th of July Celebration - parade, Hot Rods & Harleys, 5K run, live music, food/arts & crafts, fireworks display. New this year - 3 on 3 basketball tournament. Contact: Committee Chair Kim Lisk - 425-333-4855, kim@carnation4th.org
- Evergreen Classic Horse Show - www.evergreenclassic.com
- Camlann Medieval Village - www.camlann.org - a living-history-museum project portraying rural England in the year 1376. Kelly Road NE, Carnation.

Sustainability Efforts

- More information needed
- Transition Snoqualmie Valley - transitionsnoqualmievalley.ning.com. Very much like a Sustainable Snoqualmie. Citizens group interested in learning about and implementing the Transition Model. “The Transition movement” - engaging people and communities to take the far-reaching actions that are required to mitigate the effects of peak oil, climate change and the economic crisis.
- Sustainable Carnation: committee to provide recommendations and evaluate the city on sustainability issues. Website: http://www.ci.carnation.wa.us/index.asp?Type=B_LIST&SEC={6E42900F-A687-484D-822B-103FBI54CD1C}

Other Assets

- Carnation Farms recently became home to Camp Korey, a recreational facility for children with life threatening illnesses originally financed by the late Paul Newman.

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- More information needed

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

Possibilities include:

- Helping reclaim parks from invasive plants.
- Helping to create the Tolt River trail.
- Promoting Carnation events in Greenway Days.

FURTHER READING

- History section: <http://www.snoqualmienation.com/about/about.htm>
 - <http://www.carnation4th.org/>
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnation,_Washington

- http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=391
 - <http://www.verybestbaking.com/products/carnation/history.aspx>
- “City-county partnership creates Carnation trail loop” – [Valley View](#), July 2010
- Snoqualmie Valley Transition Group discusses transit, sustainability – [SVR – Nov. 2010](#)
- King County Agriculture Commission report - [Future of Agriculture, Realizing Meaningful Solutions](#) (FARMS)

City of Cle Elum and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Cle Elum is a city built on the importance of the east west connection over the cascades. It is still a crossroads for east to west, but the importance of coal has given way to other economic drivers such as tourism and renewable energy. Cle Elum developed a logging, mining, farming, and railroad economy that would leave a lasting legacy for the current residents. Cle Elum feels the importance of capitalizing on its position close to some of the most compelling outdoor recreation areas in the country. Cle Elum, as of the 2010 census, had a population of 1,872. Cle Elum has a solid relationship with the Greenway Trust, with a number of residents and officials on the Board and Advisory Council, and the promotion of key Cle Elum tourism events as part of Greenway Summer.

SETTING

Cle Elum is in the geographic heart of the Kittitas side of the Greenway. Located along Interstate 90; 80 minutes from Seattle and 30 minutes from Ellensburg. Roslyn is 10 minutes north along State Route 903. South Cle Elum is located on the southern border of Cle Elum. The Cle Elum River and Cle Elum Lake provide nearby water recreation opportunities. Wenatchee National Forest and the L.T Murray Wildlife Area provide nearby dry recreation. The John Wayne Pioneer Trail and the Coal Mines Trail are additional assets to hikers, bikers, and horseback riders. Cle Elum has a distinct climate with hot sunny summers and cool snowy winters that are a sharp contrast to the temperate side of the Greenway. Cle Elum is one piece of a regional infrastructure/population picture that incorporates Roslyn, South Cle Elum, Ellensburg, Thorp and Easton.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The Cle Elum area was sparsely populated with Indians before the arrival of white Europeans, and was even less sparsely populated after the introduction of their diseases. A group of the Yakima Indians lived for centuries off the land in the area around Cle Elum. During the 1800s the Indian populations were decimated by disease, and in this weakened state they were unable to resist white settlement. Although they did attempt to negotiate treaties to secure their ways of life, the Indians lost more than they gained by negotiating with Governor Stevens (Shideler 19). After a failed last ditch effort to reclaim their land during the Indian Wars in the late 1850s, the area around Cle Elum was ripe for development (Shideler 27).

Cle Elum was sparsely populated until the discovery of coal. A few cowboys ran cattle in the 1860s and 1870s. In those days most supplies came from Dallas, Texas because there was not yet a wagon road across the Cascades (Shideler 28). A harsh winter in 1880 wiped out the herds. A few prospectors moved to the area when gold and silver were discovered in the Cle Elum River in 1880, but the area remained sparsely populated. The site of current day Cle Elum was first developed when one quarter section was bought by Thomas L. Gamble, and an adjacent one by Walter J. Reed (wiki). Reed platted a townsite in 1883 (Shideler 44). Cle Elum was originally named "Clealum" after the Kittitas name for "swift water" referring to the Cle Elum River. "Clealum" became the temporary headquarters for the Northern Pacific Railway's Stampede Pass tunnel project (Shideler 30). In addition to some supporting businesses, a large sawmill opened to support the tunnel project. By 1890 Cle Elum had grown to 337 permanent residents thanks in large part to the Northern Pacific Railway jobs.

Cle Elum began to mine coal with the establishment of the Cle Elum Coal Company in 1894. Although Cle Elum's northern neighbor Roslyn experienced more of the coal prosperity, Cle Elum still enjoyed increasing economic activity. Cle Elum had a diversified economy (compared to Roslyn) based on the mill, farming, a cigar factory, and the railroad junction (Shideler 67). Cle Elum's workers were from all ethnic backgrounds, with 26% of residents being foreign born in 1900 (compare to Roslyn's 40%) (Shideler 61). The town flourished, and voted to incorporate in 1902.

A large portion of this original Cle Elum was damaged in a fire in 1891 but the town persevered and rebuilt, again primarily with timber. Regrettably, the fire of 1891 was not Cle Elum's greatest disaster. In 1918, another fire wiped out over 70 acres of the city. Thankfully, no lives were lost in the incident and the city rebuilt - this time in brick and mortar. Many buildings constructed at that time still stand today.

In 1921, Cle Elum became the first town to have "organized" skiing west of Denver, Colorado. Hundreds of people would be on the ski hill every weekend through the winter. Eventually ski jumping became a great attraction, drawing an estimated crowd of 8,000 spectators at one point in 1931. The Great Depression brought an official end to the events in 1934.

Cle Elum and Roslyn both suffered economically when King Coal came crashing down after WWII. Logging and farming also suffered during this time. Cle Elum struggled to find its feet economically in the later half of the 20th century. Cle Elum has many assets that bode well for its economic future. It has been able to capitalize on its position along I-90 as a key rest area for truckers and travelers. The town is also popular for a variety of outdoor activities such as hiking, snowmobiling, snow-shoeing, fishing and cross-country skiing. For biking enthusiasts, the Coal Mine Trail provides a great historic ride. In total, the City of Cle Elum manages twenty seven miles of trails, many of which link to nearby public land and trails systems. Cle Elum will soon offer a new recreational opportunity for equestrians with the development of the brand new Washington State Horse Park, slated for completion in 2010. Cle Elum bills itself as the "Heart of the Cascades" and seeks to offer year round recreational opportunities while celebrating its rich history. Shopping locations and the Suncadia development have also provided

economic growth in recent years. Cle Elum's main street has a Historic Old Town Cle Elum Subarea Plan, which should help focus economic development in the walkable downtown area.

ECONOMY

Originally Cle Elum developed an economy based on farming, logging, mining, and the railroad. Cle Elum is still dependent on the land and transportation connections, but now is now more reliant on the importance of I-90 to the regional economy, and the access to superb recreational areas for tourists. According to a 2006 report there is no one main employer in Cle Elum, rather there are a number of smaller employers. Some of the prominent sectors include: arts, entertainment, and recreation, educational, health and social services, retail trade, construction, and manufacturing (http://www.washington-apa.org/documents/CleElum_CPAT_Report_10_06.pdf). As of the 2000 census only 24 residents are employed by the Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining industries (http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US5312945&-qr_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U_DP3&-ds_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U&-lang=en&-sse=on). Cle Elum has also been attempting to tap into its abundant solar resources and proximity to transmission lines to Seattle by creating a huge solar farm (<http://teanawaysolarreserve.com/updates/>). The current location for the solar farm is controversial as it is located at high elevation in the Teanaway in an area currently zoned for forestry. These projects provide temporary construction jobs and fewer long term maintenance jobs.

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- Cle Elum has been able to capitalize on its position along I-90 as a key rest area for truckers and travelers. The town is popular for a variety of outdoor activities such as hiking, snowmobiling, snow-shoeing, fishing and cross-country skiing.

- Shopping areas and the Suncadia development have provided economic growth in recent years.
- Cle Elum's main street has a Historic Old Town Cle Elum Subarea Plan, which it is hoped will focus economic development in the downtown area.
- Some local business people have been critical of the Cle Elum/Roslyn Chamber of Commerce, and were [critical of missed opportunities](#) to partner with other organizations such as the Economic Development Group of Kittitas County and the Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce.
- In 2006 the city engaged the American Planning Association Community Planning Assistance Team to produce an [Old Town Revitalization plan](#).

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Cle Elum as of the 2010 census was 1,872, a 6.7% increase from 2000. Cle Elum expects to create unknown net new housing units by the year unknown.

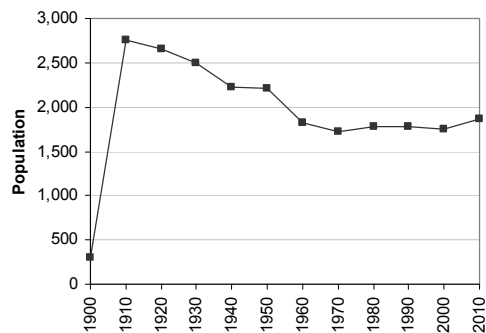


Figure 1. Cle Elum population: 1900 to 2010

- Cle Elum does not provide information about its comprehensive planning online although according to this 2006 map provided by the county Cle Elum has not annexed all of its UGA ([map](#))
- Cle Elum has a Old Town Revitalization plan ([link](#))
- It is currently in the process of approving a large housing development called City Heights ([link](#)).

CITY'S VISION OF ITS FUTURE

The vision for the city, according to *Vision Cle Elum*, is as “a dynamic city where our citizens move in harmony from a deep pride in the past. We desire to see Cle Elum realize a bright future that is firmly rooted with the ideals of preserving our community, our forests, and natural resources; an unwavering commitment to a bright future with an expanded economy, a dynamic living experience enriched by world class cultural, recreational and educational opportunities that are available to all who choose to call Cle Elum home. Cle Elum is a City where individuals flourish, families grow, the

economy thrives and guests long to return.” For more information see:
<http://www.cityofcleelum.com/vision/default.asp>

“To become a community with year-round recreation and cultural attractions and events, the ‘Gateway to the Cascades.’” - Historic Old Town Cle Elum Subarea Plan, 2000.

- “The organized, sustainable system of trails, riverfront access and other recreational opportunities will preserve and enhance public access to outdoor recreation and will have the capacity to meet the needs of the maximum projected population and usage.” Kittitas County Park & Recreation District No. 1 mission statement.
- Cle Elum bills itself as the “Heart of the Cascades” and seeks to offer year round recreational opportunities while celebrating its rich history.
- Goals of the Cle Elum Dept of Community Development include “protection of the natural environment and the City of Cle Elum's critical and unique natural resources.”

CITY GOVERNMENT

“The City of Cle Elum operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. In this form, the elected Mayor serves as the City's chief administrative officer, and an elected seven member council serves as the City's legislative body” For more information see: <http://www.cityofcleelum.com/council/default.asp>.

“The Mayor is the chief executive and administrative officer of the City, in charge of all departments and employees, with authority to designate department heads subject to Council concurrence. The Mayor presides over all meetings of the City Council, but only has a vote in case of a tie. The Mayor reports to the Council concerning affairs of the City and its financial and other needs and can make recommendations for Council consideration and action. The Mayor directs the preparation of and submits to the Council a proposed budget. The Mayor also has the power to veto ordinances passed by the Council, but a veto may be overridden by five members of the council.” For more information see: <http://www.cityofcleelum.com/mayor/default.asp>

Key Departments and Contacts

- Mayor: Charles Glondo - 509-674-2262, cglondo@cityofcleelum.com (Charles Glondo is the owner of Glondo's Sausage, in Cle Elum.)
- City Administrator and Director of Community Development: Matthew Morton - mmorton@cityofcleelum.com. (Matthew Morton seems to be in everything – key city contact).
- Public Works Director (oversees Parks): Jim Leonhard - jleonhard@cityofcleelum.com

Boards and Commissions

- Planning Commission. Chairman: Jay McGowan. Contact: City staff liaison Matthew Morton.
- Airport Advisory Committee. Mayor, 2 councilors and 4 citizens. Contact: Matthew Morton.
- Lodging Tax Advisory Committee. Chairman Councilor Ron Spears. Other members from Cle Elum/Roslyn Chamber of Commerce, Sunset Café, Aster Inn and Stewart Lodge.
- Kittitas County Board of Commissioners - www.co.kittitas.wa.us/boc. Contact: Clerk of the Board Julie Kjorsvik - julie.kjorsvik@co.kittitas.wa.us

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Cle Elum/Roslyn Chamber of Commerce - www.cleelumroslyn.org. President Ryan Munsey. Executive Director (only paid staff person) Judy Tokarsyck - cle_elum@cleelum.com.
- [Mount Peoh Productions](#) – local event promoter that stages Pork in the Pines Music Festival and BBQ Cook Off. Contact - Chente Benavides.
- Kittitas Park and Recreation District – www.kittitasprd.org - mission to work with government, landowners, and the public to maintain and increase recreational opportunities for Upper Kittitas County. Voters in the Cle Elum, Roslyn, and Ronald areas established the Park & Recreation District during the 2005 election. Contact: Louis Musso - musso.louis@gmail.com.
- Cle Elum Roslyn Education Foundation - www.cleelumedfoundation.org. Nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting and enhancing quality education for students in the Cle Elum-Roslyn School District. Contact: President Eric Terrill - info@cleelumedfoundation.org
- Vision Cle Elum
- Community Builders Cle Elum - www.communitybuilders501c3.org - “Working together to Revitalize a Sense of Community in Upper Kittitas County” - through programs that involve children, animal welfare, senior citizens, and the arts. Contact: President Rosemary Putnam - mstar@inlandwireless.com
- Cle Elum Fire Department (Kittitas County Fire Protection District 7) – maintain city owned Fireman’s Park.
- North Kittitas County Historical Society. nkcmmuseums.org. Contact: Director Lyn Derrick info@highcountryartists.com, 509-649-2880

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- Cle Elum Library: <http://www.cityofcleelum.com/library/default.asp>
- Cle Elum on the net - www.cleelum.net
- North Kittitas County Tribune - nkctribune.com.
- Daily Record - dailyrecordnews.com. Contact: Managing Editor Joanna Markell - jmarkell@kvnews.com

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Space

The City of Cle Elum has five parks with a total of **x** acres.

- Flag Pole Park. Small downtown park.
- Centennial Park. Football/soccer Field. Future plans to add a baseball diamond and basketball courts.
- Memorial Park. Ball fields with a concessions area and a restroom.
- City Park. Picnic shelter, playground, small play field and skateboard park.
- Fireman's Park. This city park is run by the volunteers at the Cle Elum Fire Department (Kittitas County Fire Protection District 7). Picnic shelter, enclosed cooking facilities, bathrooms, horse shoe pits and fire rings.

Regional Parks

- Iron Horse State Park. A 1,612-acre park that was once part of the path of the Chicago-Milwaukee-St. Paul-Pacific Railroad. More than 100 miles of trail extends from Cedar Falls to the Columbia River. For more information see: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/parks/?selectedpark=Iron%20Horse>
- Washington State Horse Park was opened Aug. 2010. Classes, events.
- Cle Elum is at the confluence of the Snoqualmie National Forest, to the south-west, and Wenatchee National Forest, to the north. For more information see: <http://www.washingtonstatehorsepark.org/>

Other

- Kittitas Park and Recreation District: mission to work with government, landowners, and the public to maintain and increase recreational opportunities for Upper Kittitas County. (In Nov. 2010 voters rejected both a \$10 million bond for the construction of a recreation complex: activity center, pools and outdoor ball fields, as well as a \$750,000 levy for maintenance and operation of district programs.) For more information see: <http://www.kittitasprd.org/>
- The Kittitas Park and Recreation District is helping establish the Evergreen Park Snow Park on a 5 acre parcel donated by BackCountry, LLC, a Sapphire Skies community. The target opening is October 2011. Considerable resources are required to make the Evergreen Park Snow Park a reality, including: Logging, grading and surfacing; Fence construction and signage; Funds for labor, materials and operation; Expertise in compliance and operation; Volunteers that facilitate any and all of these activities. Project coordinator - District Commissioner Van Peterson, vanrpeterson@yahoo.com 509-674-4001. List of Large Land Projects currently before the Dept of Community Development. For more information see: <http://www.cityofcleelum.com/communitydevelopment/planning/large-land-projects.asp>

Trails

The City of Cle Elum manages 27 miles of trails, many of which link to nearby public land and trails systems. (Need a map or list of these)

Regional and Wildland trails

- John Wayne Pioneer Trail/Iron Horse State Park follows an old railroad bed and celebrates the railroad history of the area.
- Coal Mines Trail runs from Cle Elum through Roslyn and to Ronald celebrating the coal mining history of the area. The Parks and Rec District is currently working with the Greenway, PSE, BNSF, Coal Miner's Trail Association and the City of Cle Elum to connect these two trails with easements and a bridge.
- Parks and Rec District currently working on:
 - Cle Elum Loop. Working with landowners to connect new and legacy trail systems in and around Cle Elum.
 - [Cle Elum, Roslyn, Ronald Ridge Trail](#).

Environmental Education

- Interpretive sign talking about the Greenway
- Kittitas Environmental Education Network - www.kittitasee.net/keenhome - Flagship events: "Get Intimate with the Shrub-Steppe" and the "e3 Winter Fair: Greening in the New Year."
- Yakima Basin Environmental Education Program - www.ybeep.org - Science enrichment nonprofit. Mission to provide environmental education for Central Washington students and the public; and to facilitate fish and wildlife habitat preservation and restoration.
- Kittitas Audubon (Bird counts and nature walks). For more information see: <http://www.kittitasaudubon.org/>

History and Ongoing Culture

- Northern Kittitas County Historical Society - nkcmmuseums.org - Contact: Director Lyn Derrick info@highcountryartists.com, 509-649-2880. Founded in 1966. Dedicated to increasing awareness of local history and its future impact on our community. Properties include the Carpenter House Museum and the Telephone Museum.
- [Cle Elum Telephone Museum](#). Established in 1966 when Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company deeded its former office building to the Cle Elum Historical Society. At that time Cle Elum became the last in the telephone company's service area to be changed over from manual phone service to automatic dialing.
- [Carpenter House Museum](#). 1914 mansion, home of Cle Elum's first successful banker and his family. High Country Artists shares this historic house.
- Historic Old Town Cle Elum Subarea Plan from 2000.
- High Country Artists - highcountryartists.com - nonprofit cooperative organization of artists in Kittitas County who create and foster art in the community. Classes, exhibitions, hiking, field trips. Members display their art at Carpenter House Museum on a rotating basis. Contact: Director Lyn Derrick info@highcountryartists.com, 509-649-2880.

Farming and Forestry

- County 4-H. For more information see:
<http://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/extension/4hProgram.asp>
- Most of the farm/ranch operations around Cle Elum are boarding stables or boutique/visitor operations, including:
 - [Flying Horseshoe Ranch](#) – horse riding, lodging, camps.
 - Teanaway Ranch – [currently for sale](#).
 - [Peoh Point Alpaca Farms](#).
- “[Sustainable Landscape](#)” – Cle Elum based company/consultant specializing in urban gardens.
- No farmers market in Cle Elum. Served by market in Roslyn.

Tourism and Festivals

- Pork in the Pines - www.pork-in-the-pines.com. Live music, BBQ cook off.
- Pioneer Days Celebration – 4th of July weekend.
- Rails-to-Ales Brewfest – beers, bands etc. July.
- Cruise Cle Elum Car Show.
- Parade of Lights – December.

Sustainability Efforts

- City of Cle Elum’s sustainability efforts focus on capitalizing on historic and natural resources by way of tourism. These efforts include the above mentioned historic downtown subarea plan.

Other Assets

- Cle Elum Municipal Airport.

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- Stewardship: needs updating
- Trying to do some invasive species removal there.
- Greenway Summer events.
- Working with Kittitas County Parks and Rec District on John Wayne Trail & Coal Miners Trail Connection.
- On Greenway Board/Advisory Council
 - Rich Grillo, Cle Elum/Roslyn Chamber of Commerce
 - Terry L. Wallgren, Parks & Recreation District Commissioner
 - Gary Kurtz, Parks & Recreation District Commissioner
 - Alan Crankovich, County Commissioner
 - Charles Glondo, Mayor

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- Production of map of city trails and connections with regional trails/parks would enhance visitor opportunities.

- Recent efforts for collaboration between regional chambers of commerce – and involvement of Cle Elum chamber in county economic development group.
- Assistance with establishment/programs at Evergreen Park Snow Park.
- Involvement in Cle Elum Dam fish passage facility studies.
- Parks and Rec District currently working on:
 - Cle Elum Loop. Working with landowners to connect new and legacy trail systems in and around Cle Elum.
 - [Cle Elum, Roslyn, Ronald Ridge Trail](#).

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- [Cle Elum - Old Town Revitalization](#). A Report by the Washington Chapter American Planning Association Community Planning Assistance Team – 2006.
- Shideler, John C. *Coal Towns in the Cascades: a Centennial History of Roslyn and Cle Elum, Washington*. Spokane, Wash.: Melior Publications, 1986. Print.
- “[Chamber ineffective](#)” – 2010 article in Daily Record.
- [Teanaway Solar Reserve Gets Green Light](#) – Cle Elum.
- EIS released of Cle Elum mixed use development that could double population – [Daily Record, Nov. 18, 2010](#).
- [Article on local history](#) in The Olympian.

City of Clyde Hill and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Clyde Hill is a predominately large lot residential city. It is surrounded on all sides by other cities and towns. Historically the main activity was strawberry and apple farming, but now it is nearly entirely residential.

SETTING

Clyde Hill is located on a hill that faces west, surrounded by other cities and towns. To the north lies State Route 520, Hunts Point, Kirkland, and Yarrow Point. To the east, the town shares a border with Bellevue. To the South the town borders Bellevue and Medina. To the west it borders Medina. Clyde hill is predominately a low density residential city with the exception of a gas station and a coffee shop.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

It is unknown to the Greenway whether Indians used the land of Clyde Hill to any great extent. The first white settler, Patrick Downey, first moved to Clyde Hill in 1882. Clyde Hill grew slowly. By 1905 there were only 17 landowners. Early activities included logging to clear the land, and subsequent strawberry and apple farming. Although farming continued to operate on Clyde Hill until the 1940s, it quickly gave way to residential development due to increased access to Seattle via the I-90 floating bridge opening in 1940. Clyde Hill, wishing to control its own destiny, voted 145 to 117 in 1953 to incorporate as a town. In 1998 the Town Council voted to reorganize Clyde Hill as a non-charter code city.

ECONOMY

The city's website details the current economic situation: "The major employers in Clyde Hill are the two public and two private schools. Together they account for approximately 250 jobs. City government, including City Hall staff, the Police and Fire Departments, account for approximately 25 jobs. There are also approximately 20 people employed by the gas station and the Tully's Coffee establishment. Total employment in Clyde Hill is about 300 jobs. Employment in Clyde Hill is expected to remain relatively stable." Furthermore no increase in net new jobs is expected by 2031 according to the countywide planning policies as of June 2011. This is because "To implement the goal of maintaining the existing land use and character of Clyde Hill there will be no additional commercial or retail uses and no high density residential development" according to the City's comprehensive plan.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Clyde Hill as of the 2010 census was 2,984, a 3.3% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Clyde Hill is 10 net new housing units by 2031.

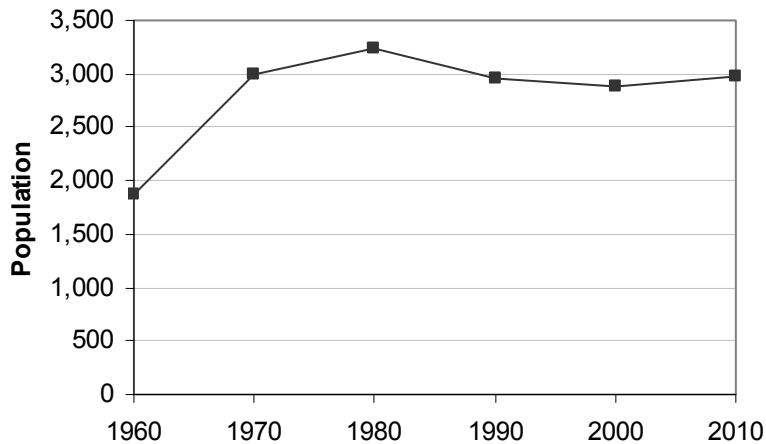


Figure 1. Clyde Hill population from 1960 to 2010.

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

"The philosophy of the City is to retain and maintain the original spacious and wooded character of the community and to remain relatively small, simple and intimate. The amenities, the quality residential areas, the parks, the views and natural landscape are all items the community intends to maintain."

"Clyde Hill is fortunate to be located within a region that is characterized by remarkable natural beauty. Our proximity to a wide range of outdoor recreation and scenic opportunities is an important part of the quality of life enjoyed by City residents. Sustaining the region's natural systems is a high priority and necessary in maintaining a productive and supportive environment. The viability of our community is in large part dependent on the health of our environmental systems.

We recognize our place in a larger regional community where collective decisions must be made to protect the quality of the natural and built environments we all share. Though decisions made in Clyde Hill are likely to have little impact outside of City boundaries, we will continue to promote cooperation and coordination with our neighboring communities. "

CITY GOVERNMENT

As the City's website explains, Clyde Hill is a Non-Charter Code City located in the Seattle Metro area of Washington State. The City is governed by a Mayor-Council form of government, with 5 elected Councilmembers and 1 elected Mayor. The Clyde Hill

City Council members are elected at large to staggered four-year terms. The Mayor of Clyde Hill is elected at large to a four-year term and presides over all meetings of the City Council.

The Mayor serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the City but has the authority to appoint a City Administrator and a City Clerk to implement the executive duties of the City on a day to day basis. The City staff is selected by and serves at the pleasure of the Mayor. The current mayor is George Martin.

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Planning Commission: Members of the Clyde Hill Planning Commission are appointed for 6-year terms. The Commission consists of five members, serving in an advisory capacity to the City Council on matters involving zoning, land use and long-range planning
- More needs to be known

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- Clyde Hill City Park
- Tully's Coffee

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

- The City has .92 acres of parks spread across two parks, Clyde Hill City park and View Park.

Trails

- Point Loop Trail: connects Hunts Point, Yarrow Point, Medina, and Clyde Hill with both on street and off street facilities. A map of the trail can be found here: <http://clydehill.org/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=353>
 - It is being relocated to due to the 520 construction, and more information on this can be found here: <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Projects/SR520Bridge/EastsideEA.htm>

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- Unknown

History and Ongoing Culture

- “The Morings” is listed on Washington State’s Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data tool, but no details are given.

Farming and Forestry

- Clyde Hill has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 18 years.

Tourism and Festivals

- Unknown

Environmental Sustainability Efforts

- Unknown

Other Assets**GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS**

- More information needed

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- There are a number of schools located in Clyde Hill

FURTHER READING

City of Duvall and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Duvall is a small but growing city, surrounded by the rural farmland in the Snoqualmie River Valley north of Carnation. The 2010 census the population was 6,695, a 45% increase from 2000. Duvall expects to add 1,140 net new housing units and 840 net new jobs by 2031. Duvall has a forward thinking and well developed vision for the future for both its downtown and the city as a whole. These plans seek to capitalize on Duvall's charm, agrarian location, arts scene, and parks to create a livable community for all.

SETTING

The city of Duvall is laid out on the eastern bank of the Snoqualmie River, overlooking the agricultural plain of the Snoqualmie Valley. It is surrounded by rural lands on all sides. It is located along State Route 203 which runs north-south. Woodinville and Redmond are located to the west of the city, and Carnation is located to the south.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The area that became known as Duvall was the home of the Snoqualmie and other ancestral Tulalip Native American tribes. Following their relocation under the Treaty of Point Elliott, the area was opened up for farming and white settlement.

The original townsite, called Cherry Valley, was located a half mile downstream along the banks of the Snoqualmie River. Many of the first settlers were Civil War veterans who had received homesteading rights. The valley and wooded hillsides, with a river connection to Snohomish and Everett, was an ideal place for logging. Until 1890, the river was the main lifeline to Puget Sound. In 1909, the Great Northern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads began building a line along the river, but the town of Cherry Valley was in the way. The railroad agreed to move the town to its present location and for the next year homes and businesses were moved south and up the hill. Duvall was incorporated in 1913.

Farming and dairy operations grew, with many moving to higher ground away from the river due to regular flooding. In 1936, the railroad closed the depot at Duvall, but by then roads had become the main route for transportation.

Development came slow to the area. Duvall grew slowly until 1980 when the population began to take off. The city has developed a small but thriving arts scene, capitalized on its charming old downtown with a forward thinking Downtown Subarea Plan, envisioned a vibrant future through the City-Wide Visioning Plan, and continued economic and community growth in a responsible manner.

ECONOMY

The majority of Duvall residents – 75% – work outside Duvall according to the Duvall Economic Development Profile of 2005. Duvall is a relatively affluent city with an estimated median household income in 2008 of \$94,151. Largest employment sectors in Duvall are services, followed by retail, and then education. A focus of the city's economic development plans is to attract visitors to the area with cultural, historical and environmental attractions, and capture visitor spending. These plans include creating a map showing the location of Duvall businesses, parks, meeting places and distributing it regionally. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for net new jobs in Duvall by 2031 is 840. For more information on the economy of Duvall see the 2004 Economic Development Profile, the Economic Development Strategic Action Plan: 2006-2011, and the "Economic Development Element" in the 2006 Comprehensive Plan.

POPULATION & GROWTH

The population of Duvall as of the 2010 census was 6,695, a 45% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Duvall is 1,140 net new housing units by 2031.

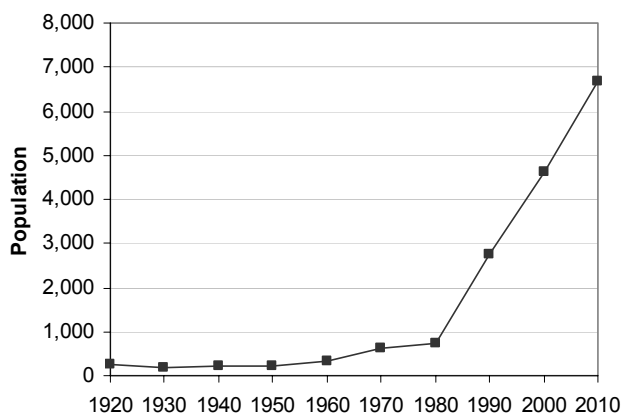


Figure 1. Population in Duvall: 1920 to 2010.

There was a development moratorium in place in Duvall from 1999 to 2005. According to the city's 2005 Economic Development Profile (#1) Duvall was not expecting significant population increase in the next 15 years, with far lower density increases than cities to the west. However, the city's Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) plan of 2008 claims the opposite – "Recently, substantial new residential development has occurred in Duvall, and the city continues to grow at a rapid pace. Duvall's population is projected to more than double between 2008 and 2022."

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

The city's tagline is "Small Town. Real Life." The concise overall vision statement for Duvall found in the 2006 comprehensive plan is:

Duvall is a charming small town with a diverse, attractive, and engaging Old Town/Downtown that is walkable, commerce-oriented and economically thriving. Duvall is a place where trails, sidewalks, and streets enable families to explore parks and neighborhoods on foot or by bike. Art, culture, and our heritage are valued in our town and we respect and preserve the natural environment. Small businesses and the entrepreneurial spirit are encouraged – as a result, innovative local businesses offer services and products to Duvall residents. Duvall is a unique place where people walk, shop, eat, conduct business, raise families, and enjoy arts and music, all while enjoying the beautiful Snoqualmie Valley.

However this only scratches the surface. To its credit Duvall has had one of the most comprehensive visioning processes in the Greenway – especially for a city its size. The effort was two fold: a City-Wide Visioning Plan used consultants who conducted community meetings to create a vision for the entire city and the Duvall Downtown Sub-Area Plan was created through a similar effort of involving the community while consultants helped to research and draft alternatives. Both documents and visions are worth visiting in their own right, and could serve as models for other small communities around the Greenway and even around the nation.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Duvall was incorporated in 1913. It operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. The city has seven council members elected at large for staggered four-year terms. The mayor serves a unknown year term and is elected by the city at large. More information on its government can be found here:
<http://www.duvallwa.gov/council/council.html>

Key Departments and Contacts

- Mayor: Will Ivershof - serving second 4 year term, first elected Nov. 2005 after serving 4 years on the City Council - 206-255-2855, will.ivershof@duvallwa.gov

Key City Staff

- Lara Thomas - Planning Manager - lara.thomas@duvallwa.gov
- Jodee Schwin - City Clerk - jodee.schwinn@duvallwa.gov

Relevant City Boards / Commissions

- Planning Commission. Contact city staff liaison Amy Bright – 425-788-2779, amy.bright@duvallwa.gov
- Cultural Commission. Contact city staff liaison Kass Holdeman – kass.holdeman@duvallwa.gov, or dcc@duvallculture.org

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Duvall Chamber of Commerce. Contact: President Marcelina McGinnis, Coldwell Banker Bain, 206-817-4710, info@duvallchamberofcommerce.com. Chamber office above the Twin Dragon Restaurant. For more information see: <http://www.duvallchamberofcommerce.com/>
- Rotary Club of Duvall. The president is Carlos Aragon.
- The Duvall Civic Club/Friends of the Library was founded in 1929 in response to the community's needs during the depression. The present day organization's purpose is to support endeavors to enhance the quality of life for Snoqualmie Valley Citizens and the Duvall community in general. Priorities include the Duvall Library, education, and social services. Contact President Sue Juhre at 425-788-7695.
- Lake Washington Technical College's Duvall Campus Located on the main street of downtown Duvall.
- Duvall Foundation for the Arts. For more information see: <http://www.duvallarts.org/>
- Future Duvall. FutureDuvall is a project created by a Duvall-based branding and design firm, "to help engage our residents, business owners and friends in positive action toward building a vibrant future for our community." Contact: Principal Lisa and Steve Ater - talktous@futureduvall.com. For more information see: www.futureduvall.com.
- Wild Fish Conservancy is "A nonprofit conservation organization headquartered in Duvall Washington, Wild Fish Conservancy is dedicated to the recovery and conservation of the region's wild-fish ecosystems. Through science, education, and advocacy, WFC promotes technically and socially responsible habitat, hatchery and harvest management to better sustain the region's wild-fish heritage." For more information see: <http://wildfishconservancy.org/about>

KEY COMMUNITY GATHERING PLACES & PUBLIC INFO VENUES

- River Current News is a subscriber only print and online news service covering Duvall, Carnation and outlying areas. Appears to be independently owned. www.rivercurrentnews.com
- Duvall receives limited coverage from The Woodinville Weekly, operating "The Valley View." www.nwnews.com
- The City of Duvall publishes a regular city newsletter, "Duvall News." For more information see: <http://www.duvallwa.gov/duvallnews/duvallnews.html>
- Duvall Library
- Duvall Community Center, 26512 NE Stella St, Duvall.
- YMCA Duvall

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

The City of Duvall says in its Parks Trails and Open Space plan that it has designated more than 184 acres of parks and open space. Additionally there are a number of large parks owned and operated by King County close by or adjacent to the city. A few key parks include:

- McCormick Park. Located on the bank of the Snoqualmie River and adjacent to the Snoqualmie Valley Trail this 56 acre park features a picnic area, swimming, fishing, etc.
- Complementing McCormick Park as well as the parks operated by King County along the river, Taylor's Landing Park is a 2.3 acre park that includes a boat launch, picnic area, playground, fishing, etc.

For more information on parks and open space see the City of Duvall Parks, Trails, and Open Space Plan created in 2008.

Trails

Community Trails

The city manages less than 10 miles of local trails, a number of which offer walking loops around the old downtown area. All the trails are of easy to moderate grade.

The city's 2008 PRO Plan update recognizes local trails are an important asset for the city, and commits the city to looking for additional trails opportunities.

- Old Town Loop - 1.31 miles
- Old Town Loop alternative - 0.9 mile
- NE 152nd Street Connector - 2.31 miles from Railroad Ave NE, loop.
- East Loop - 3.29 miles (and alternatives).
- Valley View Loop - 1.98 miles from NE Stephens St, loop.
- Cherry Valley Loop - 1.33 miles from NE Stephens St, loop.

Regional Trails

Duvall is a starting point of two significant regional trails, which connect just south of the city, and form a natural gathering point at McCormick Park on the banks of the Snoqualmie River.

- The Snoqualmie Valley Trail (King County Parks, regional trail) passes along the western edge of the city, close to the Snoqualmie River. Approximately 2 miles of this regional trail fall within Duvall, stretching from McCormick Park downtown, south to Duvall Park. Duvall Park includes a parking lot for trail users.
- The Tolt Pipeline Trail (King County, regional trail) has a trailhead at Duvall Park and heads east through unincorporated King County, just south of the city limits. (The Tolt trail seems to disconnect west of Duvall, before reforming at Duvall Park).

Sustainability Efforts

In 2008/09 the City of Duvall undertook a revamp of the main street, with the aim "to revitalize this historic city center through infrastructure improvements and a variety of

feature enhancements that will showcase Historic Duvall and make it more appealing to businesses and pedestrians.” This has created a pedestrian friendly streetscape. It’s comprehensive plan also envisions a number of mixed use and multi-family residences close to this old downtown to help create a viable local economy.

History and Ongoing Culture

- Duvall Historical Society has been active in the community since it was founded in 1976. The DHS is a co-organizer of the Duvall Heritage Festival, and manages tours and maintenance of the Dougherty Farmstead. For more information see: <http://duvallhistoricalsociety.org/>
- Duvall Foundation for the Arts promotes creativity, diversity and cultural awareness by supporting the arts and art education in the lower Snoqualmie Valley of Washington State. For more information see: <http://www.duvallarts.org/>
- Northwest Art Center offers art classes and events for all ages. For more information see: www.northwestartcenter.com
- The Duvall Cultural Commission is an eight member, volunteer community commission. Offers programs and events of art and heritage and make recommendations to the city on public art policy. Key role in monthly art walk, heritage festival, music events etc.
- Cascade Community Theatre (partnership with Duvall Cultural Commission), is a program of the Cascade Arts & Culture Council that inspires creativity through educational programs in theatre arts for individuals of all ages, promotes personal growth by enabling active participation in planning, production, and performance, and delights our community with compelling entertainment in the Snoqualmie Valley. For more information see: <http://cctplays.org/default.aspx>

Heritage Sites

- The Dougherty Farmstead on Cherry Valley Road was built in 1908. Tours are available through the Duvall Historical Society. The farmstead is on the Washington and National Heritage Register, and is a King County Landmark. One acre of the Dougherty farmstead, including the house, was named a king county landmark, and now is listed as a National Landmark. In 1997, King County purchased the 26 remaining acres with Open Space Funds and gave it to the City of Duvall.
- The city’s PRO plan supports the development of a heritage park on the Buhren property south of Big Rock Road. The vision for this park includes a museum, open space, trails, and preservation of the historic farmstead site. (In 1955, Ray Burhen bought the train depot, which he moved onto the other side of the railbed. .
- The Platt Farm Barn – WA Heritage Barn Register. Begun around 1906, the Platt Dairy Farm expresses the evolution of the dairy industry and settlement in western Washington. An increasingly rare example of timber-frame barn design updated through the early 20th century to meet the changing requirements of dairying.

- The Allen Farm – WA and National Register of Historic Places. NE of Duvall on NE Cherry Valley Road. In 2003 two historic barns at the farm burned to the ground.
- Pickering Barn - WA Heritage Barn Register. Built in 1932. Carnation-Duvall Road NE

Tourism and Festivals

- Duvall Heritage Festival: September. At the historical Dougherty Farmstead. The Duvall Heritage Festival celebrates the history and heritage of Duvall and the people who live here. Activities include tours of the historic farmstead, hands-on logging demonstrations, live performances of song and story, and demonstrations of traditional crafts and skills. Supported by the Duvall Cultural Commission and the Duvall Historical Society.
- Monthly Art Walk in the summer.
- Duvall Days, now called the Country Livin' Festival, held annually in the summer. Fun Run, Parade, Fireworks, Bands, Street Art, Firefighter's Breakfast. Director, Kris Wentworth - 206-550-5176
- Sand Blast – July. Fine Arts & Crafts, Sand Sculpturing and Live Music. The Sandblast Festival is held annually at McCormick Park. Started 1995.
- Art in Bloom – June. Tours of sculpture garden at Kokopelli Gardens. Opening night gala featuring live music.
- Regular free concerts at McCormick Park in the summer (Summer Stage), including bands for teens.
- In 2006 the Pomegranate Center assisted the City of Duvall with its Main Street design by envisioning how art enhancements could retain and strengthen the community's identity. Beginning with the place-making question "What makes it Duvall", the visioning process yielded themes from the adjacent river and nature which embodied the City's past, present, and relationship to the natural world.

Farming and Forestry

- Duvall Farmers Market – May to Sept. Attracts an estimated 20,000 visitors a year. Launched in 2006. In downtown Duvall.
- The Duvall area has a rich agricultural heritage, in addition to many hundreds of acres of rural lands. There are a number of working farms, and cottage/tourist farms, in the area, including:
 - Cottage Gardens Blueberry Farm six miles east of Duvall on Kelly Road.
 - Farmers Daughter Farm – produce and pumpkin patch, school tours.
 - Oxbow Farm – produce, tours, school programs, sustainability education.
 - Cherry Valley Farms - pumpkin patch, self-guided tours of dairy farm with calf barn, milking parlor, market with ice cream and other dairy products, produce, flowers, ciders, jams and jellies. Old-fashioned barn dances.
 - West Valley Beef
 - A list of farms/producers in the Duvall area here at www.snovalleytilth.org/directory

- Duvall area farms sell at a dozens of farmers markets around the Puget Sound area. Most of these farms host Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) programs. Oxbow Farm, one of the most popular, also hosts an annual Harvest party in October.
- There is some energy behind finding ways to sustain/increase the area's farming output. The River Current News has embarked on a series of articles, "State of Snoqualmie Valley Farming," to help draw attention to the issues facing farmers as well as communities in the Valley – from the King-Snohomish County line to Fall City. For more information see:
http://www.rivercurrentnews.com/news/2010-07-01/Front_Page/State_of_Snoqualmie_Valley_Farming.html
- On October 14, 2010, a group of people concerned about the future of farming in the Snoqualmie Valley packed the Vincent Schoolhouse off of West Snoqualmie Valley Road in Carnation. For more information see:
http://www.rivercurrentnews.com/news/2010-10-21/Front_Page/The_Future_of_SnoValley.html

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- Oxbow Farm/[Oxbow Center for Sustainable Agriculture and the Environment](#) In 2003 the Oxbow Farm started a partnership with Wild Fish Conservancy to offer environmental classes to school kids. In 2010, Oxbow established the Oxbow Center for Sustainable Agriculture and the Environment, a nonprofit arm, to expand education programs to include seasonal classes on organic agriculture and environmental conservation.
- Wilderness Awareness School is a nature education organization offering year-round programming for youth and adults. Nature awareness, animal tracking, bird language and identification, edible and medicinal uses of plants, survival skills etc. For more information see: www.wildernessawareness.org.
- Duvall's Cedarcrest High School has a Horticulture/Floriculture Club. Instructor - Sarah Thomas, 425-844-4877, thomassa@riverview.wednet.edu. Cedarcrest also has a Future Farmers of America Club.
- Wild Fish Conservancy - a nonprofit conservation organization headquartered in Duvall. Dedicated to the recovery and conservation of the region's wild-fish ecosystems through science, education and advocacy. The conservancy has hosted a number of habitat restoration events in (and with) the city, in much the same way as the Greenway hosts restoration/tree planting events. For more information see: wildfishconservancy.org

Other Assets

In 2009, a local branding and design firm, operating under the project name of Future Duvall, conducted a community survey, about the hopes and priorities of residents, city staff/officials, and development professionals.

CONNECTIONS WITH THE GREENWAY TRUST

- More information needed

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- Future Greenway Days events.
- Collaborating on signage for trails, etc.
- Restoration along the riverfront.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- Duvall City-Wide Visioning Plan was completed in 2003 and details the vision for Duvall overall. It can be found:
http://www.duvallwa.gov/appsformspubs/Final_Document.pdf
- Duvall Downtown Sub Area Plan was completed in 2004 and
<http://www.duvallwa.gov/appsformspubs/Final%20Downtown%20Sub-Area%20Plan.pdf>
- Duvall Economic Development Profile 2005.
<http://www.duvallwa.gov/appsformspubs/appsformspubs.html>
- Parks Recreation and Open Space Plan 2008:
<http://www.duvallwa.gov/appsformspubs/appsformspubs.html>
- State of farming in Duvall/Carnation area. Series by River Current News.
www.rivercurrentnews.com - 2010-07-01
- FutureDuvall survey results. In resources folder.

City of Ellensburg and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Ellensburg is at the eastern most edge of the Greenway, and provides a link between the Cascade country to the west and the rolling hills of eastern Washington to the east. It has the typical Greenway story of people depending on the land for sustenance and prosperity, and on each other for support and community. Human use of the area started when Native American used it as a biannual gathering place, and it has been a hub of activity ever since. Transportation has always been crucial to Ellensburg's success whether it was preferred route for cowboys driving cattle, the founding of the town due to the railroads, the interstate highway bringing in commerce, or recreationalists on the John Wayne Pioneer Trail. Ellensburg is the largest Greenway city in Kittitas, with over 18,000 residents in 2010. Ellensburg contains Central Washington University, largest employer in Kittitas County. Ellensburg is the economic, cultural, and political hub in Kittitas County.

SETTING

Ellensburg is the eastern terminus to the Greenway and connects the mountainous landscape of the Cascades, with the rolling agricultural landscape of eastern Washington. Ellensburg is flanked to the north and south by what might be called mountains elsewhere in the county, but are mainly referred to as hills locally. Located 110 miles east of Seattle and 170 miles west of Spokane; Ellensburg lies at the heart of central Washington. Ellensburg is connected to beyond by interstates 90 and 82, US Highway 97, and highways 10 and 821. The city limits are approximately bounded by Bowers Road to the north, Look Road to the east, Wilson Creek and Berry Road to the south, and the Yakima River to the west. Ellensburg is located on a fertile plateau that experiences hot summers and cold winters. John Wayne Pioneer Trail runs through the city, and L. T. Murray Wildlife Area and the Okanagan-Wenatchee National Forest are nearby.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Yakama Tribe

The native inhabitants around Ellensburg were known as the *Psch-wan-wap-pams* or as the Kittitas band of the Yakama tribe. The Kittitas Valley provided an important central rendezvous in Che-lo-han for Native Americans from the region. Every spring and fall they would gather to trade, collect camas root, hunt, gamble, congregate, play, feast, settle disputes, forge family ties, graze, and race horses. Although trappers had moved through the area for many years, the first settler in the valley was Father Charles Pandosy, who attempted with little success to convert the Indians. The primary white presence in the valley was from cattle drivers who used the area as a rest stop to graze

and water their herds. Trade between the natives and the fur traders (and later cattle drivers) created mutual respect. This was not enough however to prevent the Yakama War of 1855-1858 that would eventually force the Yakama nation onto a reservation.

Early Years

Ellensburg first developed as a small store to serve cowboys, native peoples, and residents of the valley. The Northern Pacific Railroad built a depot in Ellensburg helping spur the cattle, dairy, timber, and hay markets. Ellensburg was the site of the state Admissions Convention in 1889 that petitioned the U.S. Congress for admission into the union.

The disastrous fire of July 4, 1889 changed the course of Ellensburg's history. The fire burned 200 houses and 20 brick blocks, but luckily no lives were lost. Only six days later the community quickly began to rebuild. Many of the historic buildings in Ellensburg were constructed in 1889 or shortly thereafter. The State Legislature gave Ellensburg a Washington State Normal School, which opened in 1891 and would later become Central Washington University. The completion of irrigation works and later the addition of the Milwaukee railroad put Ellensburg on a prosperous path.

The Kittitas County Fair was held intermittently in areas around Ellensburg starting in 1885. After a couple of successful fairs, the business people and residents of Ellensburg (and the vicinity) gathered in 1923 to construct an official rodeo and fair grounds. With only volunteer labor they constructed the grounds, which became the location for the County Fair and the popular Rodeo which is known nationally.

Ellensburg has continued to be a hub of economic and cultural life in Kittitas County. It has accounted for almost half of the Kittitas population for the last 20 years. "Residents consider Ellensburg a quiet, clean, comfortable, safe, and family oriented city (2004 Resident Survey). Historic Ellensburg is home to year-round recreational activities, numerous events, excellent shopping and dining, and a variety of performing and visual arts" (comp [plan](#) 14, 22). With other popular cultural events such as Jazz in the Valley and Spirit of the West Cowboy Gathering, Ellensburg not only draws in tourists, but also is creating a unique identity in the Greenway. Ellensburg is struggling to increase commercial space for a regional market while not draining commerce from its walkable and downtown which still retains much of its historic character. Additionally Ellensburg has faced the prospect of declining railroad traffic. On the other hand, Ellensburg has become a stop for the busy I-90 trade route, and enjoys the recreational opportunities that the defunct Milwaukee line, now the John Wayne Pioneer Trail/Iron Horse State Park, provides. Ellensburg also enjoys the economic and other benefits that Central Washington University Provides. Ellensburg is seeking to retain its rich character while accommodating increasing residential and economic growth.

ECONOMY

Ellensburg's economy was historically based on the production and transport of cattle, dairy products, timber, wool and hay. It still produces and transports agricultural and

forest products, but has diversified its economy and has become a service hub for Kittitas County. Currently the largest employment sectors according to the 2006 comprehensive plan are retail, services, public administration, manufacturing, finance, insurance, and real estate. Ellensburg also produces beef cattle and is one of the largest producers of Timothy Hay in the world. Some of the largest employers include Central Washington University, Kittitas Valley Community Hospital, Elmview, Fred Meyer, Ellensburg School District, Anderson Hay and Grain, and Twin City Foods.

POPULATION GROWTH

The population of Ellensburg as of the 2010 census was 18,174, an 18% increase from 2000. Ellensburg's 2006 Comprehensive Plan anticipates a population of 23,000 in 2025.

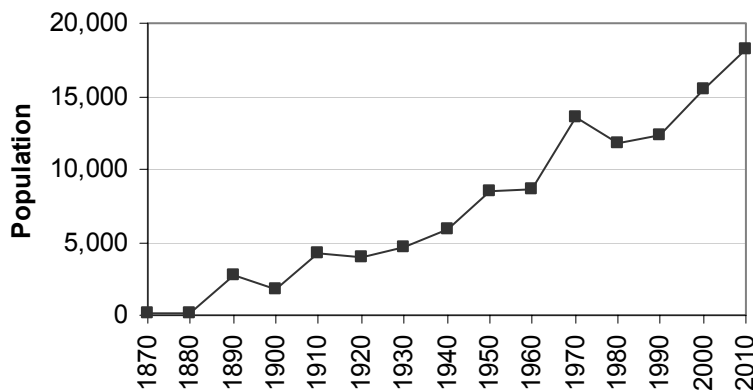


Figure 1. Population in Ellensburg: 1870 to 2010.

- Ellensburg has not annexed all of its allotted urban growth area (2008 comp [plan](#) update page 39)
- Ellensburg is anticipating significant growth in the coming 15 years. They have chosen the Office of Financial Management's high end projection as the most likely scenario which would mean Ellensburg could grow to as many as 23,765 people by 2025 ([plan](#) page 23)
- There was (and perhaps still is) significant debate within the community about developments around the south and west interchanges with I-90. The comp plan amendments of page 55 allow the southern interchange to develop "big-box retail," and the city has allowed the western interchange to develop as well.

CITY'S VISION FOR ITS FUTURE

The vision statement of the Ellensburg 2006 Comprehensive Plan "vision expresses a desire to manage projected growth in a way that maintains Ellensburg as a small, compact, stable, traditional community with an attractive central business district and similarly- a desire for new development to be compatible with the existing urban framework; it envisions a continued role for the city as center of commercial, financial,

governmental and cultural activities within Kittitas Valley, and it stresses downtown's place as the hub at the center of it all. In short, and as the 1995 plan put it: "...while projected growth is recognized by most residents as both welcome and inevitable, the community desires that future growth not change things too much." The actual vision statement can be found starting on page 28 of the Comprehensive Plan.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Ellensburg operates under a council – city manager form of government. The city has seven council members elected at large. Council members serve four-year terms. The city manager is hired by the City Council. The City Council elects a Mayor and Mayor Pro Tem from its ranks for two-year terms. More information on its government can be found here: <http://www.ci.ellensburg.wa.us/index.aspx?nid=100>

Key city departments and contacts:

- Mayor: Bruce Tabb - tabbb@ci.ellensburg.wa.us
- City Manager: Ted Barkley - barkley@ci.ellensburg.wa.us
- Community Development: Contact: Shannon Johnson-
comdev@ci.ellensburg.wa.us
- Planning Division: Contact Planning Supervisor Lance Bailey -
baileyl@ci.ellensburg.wa.us
- Volunteer coordination: Human Resources Director Cindy Smith -
smithc@ci.ellensburg.wa.us
- Parks and Recreation: Contact: Director Brad Case - caseb@cityofellensburg.org
- Youth Center: Programs Coordinator David Hurn - hurnd@cityofellensburg.org

Key Boards and Commissions

- Ellensburg Arts Commission. For more information see:
<http://www.ci.ellensburg.wa.us/index.aspx?NID=400>
- Ellensburg Business Development Authority. For more information see:
http://www.phoenixgroupedc.org/ebda/ebda_index.html
- Ellensburg Environmental Commission. For more information see:
<http://www.ci.ellensburg.wa.us/index.aspx?NID=90>
- Ellensburg Landmarks and Design Commission. For more information see:
<http://www.ci.ellensburg.wa.us/index.aspx?NID=91>
- Ellensburg Parks and Recreation Commission. For more information see:
<http://www.ci.ellensburg.wa.us/index.aspx?NID=94>
- Ellensburg Planning Commission. For more information see
<http://www.ci.ellensburg.wa.us/index.aspx?NID=95>

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Ellensburg Downtown Association. For more information see:
www.ellensburgdowntown.org

- Kittitas County Chamber of Commerce. For more information see: <http://www.kittitascountychamber.com/>
- Central Washington University
- There are likely others that are missing from this list

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- The Ellensburg Public Library is a community gather place.
- The city manages a number of community meeting and recreation centers, including the Hal Holmes Community Center, Ellensburg Adult Activity Center, Memorial Pool & Fitness Center, and the Youth Center.
- The Daily Record is a newspaper based in Ellensburg.
- The Central Washington University Observer newspaper.
- Town Talk “Town Talk is an official publication of the City of Ellensburg and is distributed to Ellensburg households four times a year as a communication link between City government and Ellensburg residents.”

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

Ellensburg maintains 1,860 acres of parklands, 12 parks and 2 public recreation facilities. These parks include the Irene Rinehart Riverfront Park, Kiwanis Park, Kleinberg Park, Lions/Mountain View Park, McElroy Park, Memorial Pool & Fitness Center, Paul Rogers Wildlife Park, Reed Park, Rotary Park, Skate Park, Veteran’s Memorial Park, West Ellensburg Park, Wippel Park, and the Youth Center.

Trails

- John Wayne Pioneer Trail - Iron Horse State Park connects the Ellensburg area east to west.
- City to Canyon Trails proposed project seeks to create a ten mile trail corridor along the Yakima River connecting local and regional trails.

Environmental Education

- Central Washington University programs.

History and Ongoing Culture

- Washington Rural Heritage Ellensburg is a project of the Ellensburg Public Library. More information can be found here: www.washingtonruralheritage.org/ellensburg.
- Historic Ellensburg is group of individuals dedicated to protecting the heritage of Ellensburg and the Kittitas Valley www.historicellensburg.org.
- Kittitas County Historical Museum in Ellensburg. More information can be found here: www.kchm.org
- The Clymer Museum is dedicated to the local artist John Clymer.

- Central Washington University's Museum of Culture and the Environment. More information can be found here: www.cwu.edu/~museum
- In the Listed Historic Places in Washington (by the department of Archeology and Historic Preservation) Ellensburg has 11 sites within the city and 14 in the vicinity.
 - "On July 1, 1977, the 200 acres encompassing downtown Ellensburg were added to the National Register of Historic Places. The First Railroad Historic District and the Kittitas County Fair and Rodeo Grounds joined the National Register of Historic Places respectively on May 8, 1987 and January 8, 1999" ([Historylink](#)).
 - The National Trust for Historic Preservation listed the community as one of its Dozen Distinctive Destinations in 2007.
- Spirit of the West Cowboy Gathering: celebrating the art, culture, and heritage of cowboys ([website](#))
- Jazz in the Valley is a yearly summer concert series in the historic downtown area.
- Dick and Jane's Spot is a house and yard that have been turned into a major and ever changing work of art.
- See Ellensburg Rodeo in tourism and festivals

Farming and Forestry

- Kittitas Farmers Market in Ellensburg. For more information see: <http://www.kittitascountyfarmersmarket.com/>
- Ellensburg has a number of farming support industries such as packaging companies, tractor companies, feed companies, etc.
- Ellensburg food co-op strives to sell local items.
- Ellensburg has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 28 years.

Tourism and Festivals

- Visit Ellen tourism website. For more information see: www.visitellen.com
- Spirit of the West cowboy gathering. For more information see: <http://ellensburgcowboygathering.com/>
- Ellensburg Rodeo: one of America's top 10 professional Rodeos started in 1923
- Historic Downtown and Downtown Association
 - "The Ellensburg Downtown Association is an accredited National Main Street Program using the comprehensive preservation- based Main Street downtown revitalization program to help revitalize Ellensburg's historic downtown so that it is once again a lively place where people can meet, eat, shop, work, and live." <http://www.ellensburgdowntown.org/>
 - In 1977 Ellensburg downtown was declared a National Historic District that "provides an important example of Western pioneer architecture"
- Kittitas County Fair. For more information see: <http://kittitascountyfair.com/>
- Jazz in the Valley (see ongoing culture section above)
- Wild Horse Wind and Solar Facility: offers tours during Greenway Days

- Ellensburg National Art Show and Auction: Draws 4,000-5,000 visitors each year. For more information see: <http://www.westernartassociation.org/>
- Ellensburg Film Festival: over 2,000 people attend this three day festival. For more information see: <http://www.ellensburgfilmfestival.com/>

Sustainability Efforts

- The City of Ellensburg's "Energy Efficiency & Conservation Strategy (EE&CS) is essentially a plan that will provide the City direction as it goes forward to reduce overall energy consumption, fostering cost savings, economic development, and long term sustainability." For more information see: <http://www.ci.ellensburg.wa.us/index.aspx?NID=394&ART=1958&ADMIN=1>
- City's conservation and renewables program. For more information see: <http://www.ci.ellensburg.wa.us/index.aspx?nid=121>
- Ellensburg Solar Project claims to be the first community solar project in the nation. For more information see: <http://nwcommunityenergy.org/solar/solar-case-studies/chelan-pud>
- Ellensburg was listed as a Smarter City by the National Resources Defense Council. For more information see: <http://smartercities.nrdc.org/articles/ellensburg-washington#tk-city-profile>

Other Assets

- Cascades Mountain ECHO Magazine
- Explore! Guide to Central Washington's Kittitas County Magazine
- Historic Ellensburg's Walkabout Guide
- Kittitas Valley's Greatest Hits

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- Stewardship: Reecer Creek Restoration

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- Add a city representative to the Greenway Advisory Council or Technical Advisory Committee, and include in Kittitas Caucus meetings
- Additional restoration along Reecer Creek might be possible.
- Perhaps helping with the City to Canyon trails project.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- Caveness, Andrew, and Ellensburg Public Library. *Ellensburg*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Pub., 2009. Print.
- 2006 Comprehensive plan <http://wa-ellensburg.civicplus.com/DocumentView.aspx?DID=83>

- History link thumbnail history:
http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=7554
- 2006 Comprehensive plan <http://wa-ellensburg.civicplus.com/DocumentView.aspx?DID=83>
- History link thumbnail history:
http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=7554

Newspaper Articles

- [Kittitas County sets sights on GMA compliance](#)
- [West I-90 interchange remains the center of retail debate](#)
- [State board slams county land-use plan](#)
- Rural Kittitas County lands in for a change
- [‘Save downtown’ petition submitted Group wants retail addition close](#)
Caveness, Andrew, and Ellensburg Public Library. *Ellensburg*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Pub., 2009. Print.

Town of Hunts Point and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Hunts Point is a small residential community located on a peninsula in Lake Washington. Hunts Point currently has 394 residents and enjoys 7.8 acres of parkland.

SETTING

Hunts Point is a small peninsula on the east side of Lake Washington. It borders Medina to the south west and Yarrow Point to the east. State Route 520 passes through the southern section of the Hunts Point community.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Like many greenway communities, Hunts Point was originally inhabited by Indians. According to the town of Hunts Point history page, these Sammamish Indians used the peninsula as a favorite seasonal fishing and hunting ground.

Hunts Point is named for Leigh S. J. Hunt who bought the land from a homesteader in order to clear the tip of the peninsula to give better views to his Yarrow Point home. Hunts Point slowly developed into a private summer retreat for some Seattle residents. These summer folks would later move permanently to Seattle once the Gazelle, a small ferry, began to provide access across the lake and other conveniences such as a post office and telephone system were developed. The community was socially tightly knit and enjoyed many community events.

The opening of the I-90 Bridge in 1940 and Evergreen Point Bridge in 1963 would forever change the eastside as a whole. The pressure for increased suburban growth due to this new connection and the rumor of the possibility of the Navy using one of the town's cove convinced the residents to incorporate. Hunts Point became a Fourth Class town in 1955. Since then the Hunts Point Park and the Wetherill Nature Preserve were bought for the community's enjoyment.

ECONOMY

Hunts Point does not contain any commercial or industrial land and is not expecting to create any jobs by the year 2031 according to the Countywide Planning Policies.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Hunts Point as of the 2010 census was 394, an 11.1% decrease from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Hunts Point is 1 net new housing unit by 2031.

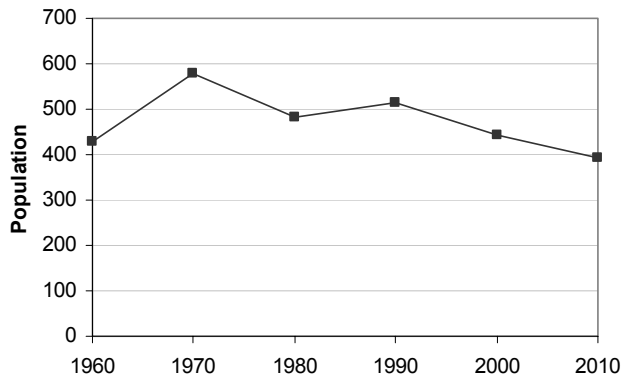


Figure 1. Hunts Point population from 1960 to 2010.

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

More information is needed. Their comprehensive plan is not available online.

CITY GOVERNMENT

“The Town of Hunts Point uses a mayor-council form of government to enact ordinances that set forth the rules and regulations governing conduct within the Town. The Mayor and the five members of the Council are resident volunteers elected by citizens of the Town. Council meetings are held on the first Monday of each month. Members of the Council serve four-year terms and are eligible to run for re-election without term limits.

The Town also has a Planning Commission, a Park Commission and a Hearing Examiner. The Planning Commission serves as the advisory board to the Council on land-use issues. The nine Commissioners are resident volunteers appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. Commissioners serve six-year terms and are eligible for re-appointment without term limits. The Park Commission serves as an advisory board to the Council on park and open-space issues. The five Park Commissioners are resident volunteers appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council to ongoing terms. The Hearing Examiner is hired by the Town Council to hear and decide upon all applications for quasi-judicial land-use matters. The examiner is an unbiased non-resident with experience in reviewing and acting upon these important issues.” <http://huntspoint-wa.gov/page.cfm/government>

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Unknown

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- D.K. McDonald Park
- City Hall (under construction?)

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

- Hunts Point enjoys 7.8 acres of parks between the Wetherill Nature Preserve and D.K. McDonald Park.

Trails

- Part of the Points Loop Trail (disrupted due to 520 reconstruction)

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- Unknown

History and Ongoing Culture

- Annual Hunts Point Clean-Up Day

Farming and Forestry

- Hunts Point has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 20 years.

Tourism and Festivals

- Fourth of July Celebration (held jointly with Yarrow Point)

Environmental Sustainability Efforts

- Unknown

Other Assets

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- Unknown

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- SR 520 bike/pedestrian trail extension

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- For more information on history see: <http://huntspoint-wa.gov/page.cfm/history-hunts-point>

City of Issaquah and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Issaquah has its roots as a farming, logging, and mining town but has been undergoing economic and demographic changes. It still maintains a connection the land although this connection has been increasingly recreational rather than economic. Issaquah is physically, and perhaps culturally, defined by the “Issaquah Alps” that surround it, and provide its residents with an amazing variety of recreational opportunities. This has been recognized nationally as it was recently ranked on Outside magazine’s best town list in 2011. Issaquah has a strong list of assets including a large retail and employment base, superb access to recreational opportunities, and its connection to I-90. Issaquah has also grown dramatically in recent years, and as of 2010 census had 30,434 residents, a 171.4% increase from 2000 (annexations have played an important part in Issaquah’s growth).

SETTING

Issaquah is located 9 miles south east of Bellevue, 16 miles east of Seattle along I-90, and 12 miles west of Snoqualmie along I-90. Issaquah is nestled in the foothills of the Cascades, more commonly known now as the Issaquah Alps. Cougar Mountain, Squak Mountain, and Tiger Mountain border Issaquah’s bottom half and Lake Sammamish and the City of Sammamish border its upper half. Its residents are known for their use and advocacy of these nearby (now) protected lands. Issaquah, and the foothills that bear its name, are a vital link in the Mountains to Sound Greenway.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Before European settlers arrived, the Sammamish Indians, a band of the Duwamish tribe, had inhabited the area around Lake Washington and what is now Issaquah ([Historylink](#)) (Issaquah Historical Society 10). With the exception of the turbulent period during the mid 1860s relations between whites and the Indians was relatively genial ([Historylink](#)). The local Indians were hired to work on the large hop farms in the area that sprung up in the late 1860s (Society 9). Even though coal had been discovered in 1862 it wasn’t until the railroad reached Squak (the original name of Issaquah) in 1887 that it became profitable to exploit the seams (Society 9, 17).

With the completion of the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad depot in 1889 Issaquah was transformed from a sleepy farming town to a bustling hub of logging and mining (Society 9). Coal and lumber (the hop farms had suffered from a statewide aphid disaster in 1890) began to flow west to Seattle and immigrants began to flow east along of the newly completed rail line. Issaquah’s population swelled as hundreds of

immigrants flocked to burgeoning town to fill the increasing demand for coal miners and loggers ([Historylink](#)). The town was platted in 1888 and incorporated as Gilman in 1892 to honor one of the owners of the railroad, but was then renamed to Issaquah in 1899 ([Historylink](#)). Issaquah's booming mining and forestry industry produced many smaller support industries in the town, and Issaquah even got electricity sooner than Seattle did (Society 47).

Mining continued to dominate the economy, but logging, and later dairy and farming would continue to grow and provide jobs for the residents. By the 1920s oil became a more important source of energy and coupled with labor disputes the coal boom in Issaquah began to decline (Society 57). Issaquah remained a largely quiet farming, logging, and dairy community until the late 1940s when new connections to the west were built. In 1940 the Lake Washington Floating Bridge was built, decreasing the time to transport goods and people to Seattle significantly (Society 93). Combined with the increasing popularity of automobiles and the post WWII boom Issaquah became a center for suburban growth.

Between 1950 and 1970 Issaquah's population swelled from 955 to 4,313 as people migrated from the less popular cities (Society 101). The creation of I-90 facilitated this huge demographic shift and the previously vital railroad became less and less important (Society 101). Issaquah residents struggled to preserve their heritage in the midst of the huge growth, and were successful in protecting a number of iconic sites including the railroad depot, the Pickering Barn, Gilman Town Hall, and other historic buildings and places. Additionally Issaquah residents have continued to use their surroundings, but the focus has turned towards recreating in the many nearby hills and mountains.

ECONOMY

The economic base of Issaquah has changed numerous times during its history. The succession of the economy in Issaquah has transitioned from hops, to timber and coal, to farming and dairy, to a suburban home building boom area, and finally a renewed focus on national retailers and high-tech industries. For much of its history the economy of Issaquah was intimately connected with its working land and hills in the Greenway, but over the last thirty years the urban economy has been the main growth area. Such lands are now largely seen as quality of life asset (and tourism draw) rather than a way of life. Large companies such as Costco, Microsoft, Boeing, Siemens and Home Depot have located in Issaquah

(<http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/Files/Community%20Profile%2005-30-08.pdf>). However judging by census data from the American Community Survey 2006-2008, Issaquah is still largely a commuter city. The mean travel time to work was 27.4 minutes, which would indicate that a significant number are not being employed in the city itself (http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US5333805&-qr_name=ACS_2008_3YR_G00_DP3YR3&-ds_name=ACS_2008_3YR_G00_&-lang=en&-_sse=on).

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Issaquah as of the 2010 census was 30,434, a 171.4% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Issaquah is 5,750 net new housing units by 2031.

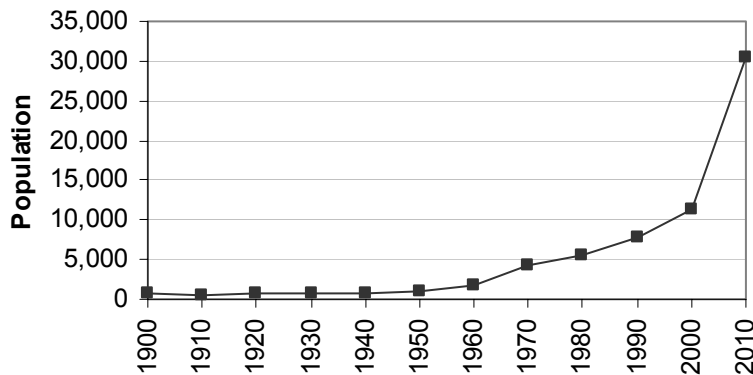


Figure 1. Population in Issaquah: 1900 to 2010.

- Planning department map page:
<http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/Page.asp?NavID=1654> and annexation history
<http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/Files/Fig%2004%20Annexation%20History2535.pdf>
 - Annexations have occurred fairly regularly since the 1950s, with the last one occurring in 2008
- A great Demographic and Community Profile from the city in PDF
<http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/Files/Community%20Profile%2005-30-08.pdf>
 - In particular see page 6 for the percent of growth due to annexations over the years
- Issaquah GMA targets
 - <http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/Page.asp?NavID=2298>
- Issaquah has been one of the top 10 fastest growing cities in the state
(<http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/News.asp?NewsID=642>)

CITY GOVERNMENT

“The City of Issaquah operates under the Mayor-Council form of government. In this form, the elected Mayor serves as the City’s chief administrative officer, and an elected seven member council serves as the City’s legislative body.....After reviewing the Administration’s revenue estimates and expenditure requests, it is the responsibility of the Council to adopt an annual budget.

Unless otherwise posted, the City Council meets the first and third Monday of each month, beginning at 7:30 PM (city council

<http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/sectionindex.asp?sectionid=22>).”

City Council adopted an ordinance in “1972, changing the classification of the City to a Non-charter, Optional Municipal Code City (which was also approved by the State of Washington).” (Issaquah Historical society <http://www.issaquahhistory.org/archives/munihistory.htm>)

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Issaquah Chamber of Commerce: <http://www.issaquahchamber.com/>

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- More information needed

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Space

- According to the City of Issaquah parks guide the city has 19 parks with over 185 acres.

Trails

Community Trails

Regional and Wildland Trails

- Issaquah has links to the King County Regional Trail System. “These trails provide non-motorized trail routes to the north, east and west of the City, respectively: East Lake Sammamish Regional Trail; Issaquah-Preston Regional Trail; and the I-90 Trail into the Seattle area.” (<http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/Page.asp?NavID=432>)
- Issaquah- High Point Trail
- Issaquah creek listed in *Paddling Washington: Routes in Washington State & the Inland Northwest*
- Issaquah Alps Trails Club
- City website about trails <http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/Page.asp?NavID=432>
 - Trails.com list of trails around Issaquah ([link](#))

Environmental Education

- Cougar Mountain Zoo
- Issaquah Depot Museum, Gilman Town Hall Museum

History and Ongoing Culture

- Issaquah Village Theatre, Issaquah Dance Theatre
- Salmon Days
- XXX Root Beer
- Issaquah Sportman’s Club, Pickering Barn, Pickering Farm, Taumala Barn (http://www.dahp.wa.gov/pages/HistoricSites/documents/HistoricPlacesinWashingtonReport_009.pdf)

Farming and Forestry

- Issaquah Farmers Market (city website <http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/page.asp?navid=541>)
- Urban tree education <http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/Page.asp?NavID=1907>
- Pickering Farm
- Issaquah has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 18 years.

Tourism and Festivals

- Salmon Days (a modern taken on Issaquah's long celebrated day Labor Day parade and festival) ([history link](#))(official website at salmondays.org/)
 - "Approximately 400,000 People attended Salmon Days 2005" ([source](#))
- The Issaquah alps are promoted on their Visitors page ([link](#))
- Issaquah Reindeer Festival at the Cougar Mountain Zoo

Sustainability Efforts

- More information needed

Other Assets

- Large retail tax base.

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- **Stewardship**
 - Weekend Volunteer Events
 - Sammamish Stewardship Saturday Lake Sammamish Basin
 - Invasive Plant Removal/Native Plant Restoration
 - Tibbett's Valley Park, Pickering Ranch, Pickering HUB, Timberlake park
 - Trail work
 - Tiger Mountain including Women in the Woods (REI)
 - Mountains to Sound Native Plant Nursery w/ Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Lake Sammamish State Park
 - Greenway Summer Camps
 - Tiger Mountain, Lake Sammamish State Park, Squak Mountain State Park
- **Education**
 - Mountains to Sound Greenway Education Program
 - Field Study trips at the WestTiger Mountain NRCA
 - Issaquah History hikes during Greenway Days ([link](#)).
- **Greenway Days**
 - Fenders on Front Street Car Show and Cruise—June 20
 - Issaquah Farmer's Market—June 19
 - FISH Open House and Hatchery Tours—June 19
 - Grand Ridge Mine Hike—June 19
 - King County Executive Horse Council Trail Ride—June 19
 - Downtown History Hike—June 19
 - Tradition Plateau Loop Hike—June 20

- Issaquah and Superior Mine Trail Hike—June 20
- **Greenway Summer**
 - Summer Evening Hours at the Issaquah Train Depot—Thursdays, June 1-August 31
 - Down Home Heritage and 4th of July Festival—July 4
 - Concerts on the Green, Issaquah Community Center lawn—Tuesdays, July 6-Aug 31
 - Summer History Program (Train Depot)—July 10
 - Cycle the WAVE—September 19
 - Issaquah Salmon Days Festival—October 2 & 3
- **Other**
 - Greenway Trust is listed in the city's Park & Recreation Web Links section

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- Issaquah Historical Society. *Issaquah, Washington*. Chicago, IL: Arcadia Pub., 2002. Print.

City of Kenmore and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Kenmore is a city located on the north end of Lake Washington. It was originally built around a sawmill and continues to have a lumberyard and other industrial businesses. Its current population is over 20,000, and the city plans to add 3,500 net new housing units by 2031. The city created a bold 20 year vision in 2000 and is making good on its vision by fostering a redevelopment of the downtown area. Kenmore has already made significant progress, and in 2009 was ranked #1 as the best Seattle-area community to live in.

SETTING

Kenmore is located on the northern end of Lake Washington. Kenmore borders Bothell to the east, Lake Forest Park to the west, Snohomish County to the north, and unincorporated King County (including St Edwards State Park) to the south. State Route 522 runs east west through Kenmore, both connecting it to surrounding communities and creating a barrier between the north and southern parts of the city. The Sammamish River also runs east-west through the middle of the community. On the Kenmore is a key destination on the Burke Gilman trail, as well as the starting point of the Sammamish River Trail which extends east.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

White settlement of Kenmore started in 1901 when a sawmill was built to create shingles. After an improved road was created to Seattle in 1913 Kenmore began to attract urban residents looking to have a country garden spot on recently clearcut land. As described in Ken Burn's documentary "Prohibition," Kenmore became a hotbed for illicit drinking during prohibition because it was just far enough outside of Seattle for officials to turn a blind eye. Post WWII, many people built houses and moved to the city during the baby boomer years. Kenmore continued to grow as mainly a residential unincorporated area. However there were some industries such as the working port, a number of industrial companies, and Kenmore Air.

Kenmore now has one of the last functioning industrial ports on Lake Washington, at the mouth of the Sammamish River. Despite substantial commercial and retail activity in the area in the early 1900s, Kenmore was not incorporated as a city until 1998. The city was incorporated in order to better manage growth and the future of the area. Seventy percent of the voters supported incorporation. Today residents enjoy its parks, trails, and schools (including Bastyr University). The city is planning on revitalizing its downtown instead of relying on strip retail along State Route 522.

ECONOMY

Kenmore businesses are represented by the Greater Bothell Chamber of Commerce. The City Council created an Economic Development Strategy in June 2009. Their website says that it aims to:

“Among the Strategy's key goals and actions are:

1. Establish Kenmore's Image by Promoting Assets and High Quality of Life
2. Support Existing Businesses and Pursue Opportunities to Expand Employment
3. Continue efforts to create a Vibrant, Walkable Downtown
4. Advance the Community's Connection to the Waterfront

Implementation is underway through producing marketing materials that highlight Kenmore's assets, revamping the City's development review process, continued progress on street, sidewalk and signage improvements in the Downtown and SR 522 and a strong partnership with Bastyr University, Kenmore's largest employer.”

For more information on the plan see: <http://www.kenmorewa.gov/Page.aspx?nid=205>

Major employers in Kenmore are Kenmore Air, Bastyr University, Alaska General Seafoods, a cement company, and a lumber company. Kenmore plans to add 3,000 jobs by 2031 according to the King County Growth Targets as of June 2011.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Kenmore as of the 2010 census was 20,460, a 9.5% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Kenmore is 3,500 net new housing units by 2031.

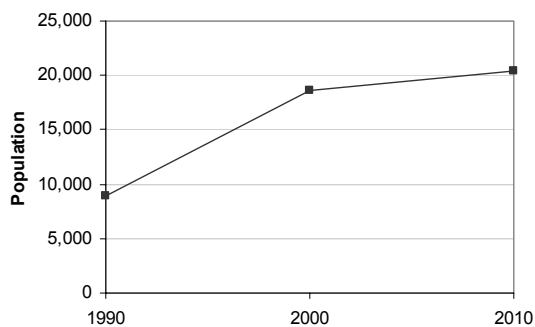


Figure 1. Population in Kenmore: 1990 to 2010.

The population of Kenmore has been difficult to find. Although the name has remained the same since its founding in 1901, the U.S. Census appears not to have tracked the population of Kenmore as a unique area. This likely comes from the fact that it did not incorporate until 1998. Curiously there is a recording in the 1940 Census of 1,089 residents, but the Census does not record the population again until the 1990 Census.

CITY'S VISION OF THE FUTURE

The vision statement of the comprehensive plan of Kenmore includes a list of 14 points they wish to see come to pass by 2020. A few of the goals are to have:

- A community that is family friendly with a small town feeling, that recognizes its history, and is open to and values diversity.
- A community that fosters a sense of belonging and pride, makes use of the vast skills of its citizens and promotes volunteerism.
- A community with an attractive, vital, pedestrian-friendly city center offering commercial, civic, cultural and park spaces, integrated with higher density housing.
- A community with a network of parks, trails, open spaces, and recreational facilities providing for passive and active recreation, and waterfront access.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Kenmore was incorporated in 1988. It operates under a council-manager form of government. The city has seven council members who serve staggered four year terms. The Council chooses a Mayor and Deputy Mayor from amongst its ranks to serve for two years, and hires a city manager to carry out the business of the city.

- More information on its government can be found here:
<http://www.kenmorewa.gov/Page.aspx?cid=175>
- For contact information for the City Council members see:
<http://www.kenmorewa.gov/Page.aspx?nid=133>
- The current City Manager is Frederick Stouder who has served since January 2009.

Key Departments and Commissions

- Planning and Community Development. For more information see:
<http://www.kenmorewa.gov/page.aspx?cid=233>
- Parks and Recreation. For more information see:
<http://www.kenmorewa.gov/page.aspx?cid=68>

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS AND LEADERS

- Greater Bothell Chamber of Commerce. For more information see:
<http://www.bothellchamber.com/>
- More information needed

GATHERING PLACES AND COMMUNITY INFO VENUES

- Kenmore Library
- More information needed

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

Kenmore maintains more than 97 acres of parkland spread across 9 parks. Some major parks include:

- Rhododendron Park: a 13 acre park in the heart of Kenmore.
- Squire's Landing: a 42 acre undeveloped park.
- An important park for the community that is not included in this count is Saint Edwards State Park, which is run by the state. It is a 316 acre park with an abundance of trails and other amenities.

Kenmore's Parks and Recreation Master Plan can be found here:

<http://www.kenmorewa.gov/Page.aspx?cid=648>

Trails

- The Burke Gilman Trail runs through Kenmore east-west.
- Much of the community lacks sidewalks.

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- More information needed

History and Ongoing Culture

- The Kenmore Historical Society was founded in September 1998, at the time of the city's incorporation. Each year the historical society hands out the McMaster Heritage Award to an individual in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the Kenmore community. The 2010 winner was former Mayor of Kenmore and founding council member Dick Taylor. In 2008, the society installed the Kenmore History Path Log Boom Park, with panels depicting significant events in Kenmore's history.
- The Saint Edward Seminary, the grounds of which constitute St Edward State Park, is on the Washington Heritage Register and National Register, and is the only building with such status in the city. It was built in the early 1930s and ceased operating as a training facility for priests in 1976.
- Founded in 1998, local nonprofit group Arts of Kenmore has produced the annual Kenmore Art Show, and sponsors arts events of all kinds. According to their web site, Arts of Kenmore provides an "umbrella" under which other arts groups may operate as a nonprofit.
 - In 2010 Arts of Kenmore will promote Oktoberfest, Oct. 10 at the Kenmore Community Club, featuring Bavarian food a Bavarian Village Band.

Farming and Forestry

- Kenmore seems to lack a farmers market and urban tree canopy programs.

Tourism and Festivals

- Midsommarfest, a traditional Swedish celebration of the summer solstice, is presented by Skandia Folkdance Society in June of each year at St. Edward State

Park. For more information see: <http://www.skandia-folkdance.org/midsommarfest.html>

- Since its foundation in 2007, the Washington Brewers Festival has been held in Kenmore on Fathers Day at St Edwards State Park.

Environmental Sustainability Efforts

- More information needed

Other Assets

- The Kenmore Village by the Lake Downtown Development Project is a forward thinking plan to recreate a community and economic hub for the city. For more information see: <http://www.kenmorewa.gov/Page.aspx?cid=710>

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- More information needed

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- More information needed

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- Kenmore History from the city:
<http://www.cityofkenmore.com/Page.aspx?cid=432>
- Kenmore Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.kenmorewa.gov/Page.aspx?cid=1146>

City of Kirkland and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Kirkland is located on Lake Washington north of Bellevue and South of Bothell. It grew from a small farming and logging community to a small industrious city, to a suburban city, and now to a city that contains more jobs than residents. The current population of Kirkland is 48,787, a 14% increase from 2000. Kirkland is expecting to grow further while maintaining its vision to being an attractive, vibrant, inviting place to live and work. Kirkland is teeming with cultural and historic assets as well as events and public spaces that help define the city.

SETTING

Kirkland is located north of Bellevue on Lake Washington. To the north of Kirkland are unincorporated areas (scheduled to be incorporated in 2011), Woodinville, Bothell and St. Edwards State Park. Kirkland is bordered to the east by Redmond, Sammamish River Regional Park, and Sammamish Valley farmland. Highway 405 and Market St are the two main roads.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Original Inhabitants

Native Americans lived in the area around Kirkland long before the first white settlers arrived. The Tahb-tah-byook, part of the Duwamish Tribe, lived on the lake living off of fish, mammals, waterfowl and plants. They had as many as seven longhouses in the area at one point, but their population was devastated with the introduction of small pox. The Tahb-tah-byook continued to live by Lake Washington, until it was lowered in 1916 by the construction of the ship canal, which caused many of the fertile spawning marshes to dry up completely.

Early Settlers

The first white homesteaders settled in the area in the late 1860s. Other homesteaders began to slowly move in relying mostly on farming and small-scale logging for survival, but they also built ships, hunted, and fished.

English steel man Peter Kirk, and local investor Leigh Hunt (for whom Hunt's point is named after) decided that the area could support a steel mill. The necessary inputs of iron, coal, and limestone were all available in Washington, and the booming railroads were ravenous for sources of steel. Despite aspirations to create a "Pittsburg of the West" the plans fell through. However, Peter Kirk stayed in his platted town, Kirkland, and slowly sold off parcels to homesteaders. In 1905 Kirkland incorporated with 392 residents. Thanks to a ferry route direct from Seattle, the population began to increase

as city workers started use Kirkland as a bedroom community. Logging and farming continued to be the dominant industries around Kirkland for many years in addition to a woolen mill and the shipbuilding industry.

Ferries, Shipbuilding, and Growth

The Lake Washington Shipyards built on Kirkland's long history of ship construction and by WWII it employed more than 6,000 workers. The ferries, the increasingly good roads and use of automobiles, and later the 520 floating bridge, caused Kirkland to grow rapidly in the post-WWII years. The shipyards closed in 1946, in part out of concern for the amount of pollution they produced.

Today

The city continued to grow and annex land throughout the later half of the 20th century. Kirkland preserved its waterfront parks while also allowing the development of retail, office, and mixed use residential developments in or near its downtown. Kirkland today is a thriving community of over 48,000 residents. Kirkland is continuing to annex land to the north, and by doing so expects to add 33,000 residents when this happens. Kirkland has a can do attitude and a forward thinking Downtown Strategic Plan.

ECONOMY

People originally made a living in Kirkland by farming and logging and later through the shipbuilding industry. Although Kirkland developed into more of a bedroom community during the mid 20th century, it has since flourished to offering an abundance of local employment opportunities.

The Largest employers in Kirkland include Evergreen Healthcare Center, Kenworth Truck Co., City of Kirkland, Larry's Market, Costco Wholesale, and Fred Meyer. The two most common occupations for males and females are computer specialists and manager. As of 2000 Kirkland boasted 32,384 jobs for a population (at that time) of 18,678. Kirkland's has a target of 20,850 net new jobs by 2031 as indicated in the King County Countywide Planning Policies. For more information on Kirkland's business plans and services see <http://www.kirklandwa.gov/Business.htm> and the economic development section of its Comprehensive Plan.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Kirkland as of the 2010 census was 48,787, a 14.1% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Kirkland is 8,570 net new housing units by 2031.

Since the incorporation of Kirkland in 1905, the city has grown to approximately 12 times its original geographic boundaries.

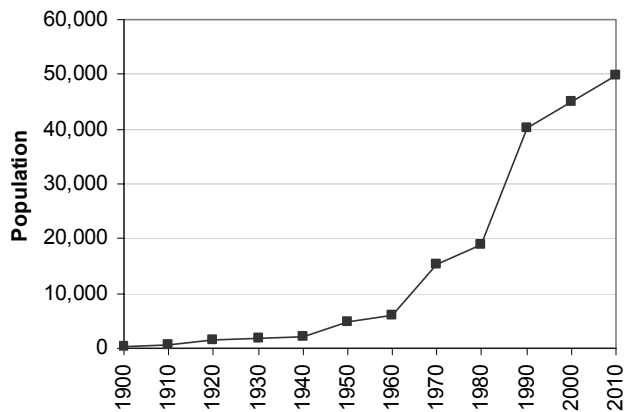


Figure 1. Population in Kirkland: 1900 to 2010.

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Kirkland's Comprehensive Plan calls for the community in 2022 to be an “attractive, vibrant, inviting place to live and work” and to have an increased diversity and affordability of homes, a strong and diverse economy, vibrant human scaled downtown, a thriving Totem Lake Urban Center area, a variety of ways to get around, a high quality of services, and an extensive park and trail system. To achieve this vision Kirkland has created six overarching framework goals. These goals are

1. Maintain and enhance Kirkland's unique character.
2. Support a strong sense of community.
3. Maintain vibrant and stable residential neighborhoods and mixed-use development, with housing for diverse income groups, age groups, and lifestyles.
4. Promote a strong and diverse economy.
5. Protect and preserve environmental resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions to ensure a healthy environment.
6. Identify, protect and preserve the City's historic resources, and enhance the identity of those areas and neighborhoods in which they exist.

For more information see the Comprehensive Plan Vision/Framework Goals section.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Kirkland operates under a Council-manger form of government. The City Council is comprised of seven non-partisan members who are elected “at large” to staggered four year terms, in elections held every two years. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are elected among the council members to serve two-year terms. The current mayor is Joan McBride. The current deputy mayor is Penny Sweet, and the City Manager is Kurt Triplett, the former King County Executive who served as chief-of-staff to Executive Ron Sims for many years.

Relevant departments and contacts

- Parks and Community Development: Deputy Director Paul Stewart
- Environ. Ed. & Outreach Spec: Sharon Rodman - SRodman@ci.kirkland.wa.us

- Special Projects Coordinator: Sudie Elkayssi - SElkayssi@ci.kirkland.wa.us
- Planning & Comm. Development Director: Eric Shields - EShields@ci.kirkland.wa.us
- Volunteer coordinator: Julie Huffman - jhuffman@ci.kirkland.wa.us

Boards and Commissions

- Parks Board. For more information see:
http://www.kirklandwa.gov/depart/parks/Boards___Councils/Park_Board.htm
- Cultural Council. For more information see:
http://www.kirklandwa.gov/depart/Boards_and_Commissions/Cultural_Council.htm
- Houghton Community Council. For more information see:
<http://www.kirklandwa.gov/depart/Planning/HCC.htm>

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Kirkland Alliance of Neighborhoods is a coalition of the city's eleven neighborhood associations. For more information see:
www.ci.kirkland.wa.us/depart/CMO/Neighborhood_Services -
- Kirkland Chamber of Commerce. For more information see:
<http://www.kirklandchamber.org/>
- Kirkland Heritage Society works to preserve and interpret the remaining historic sites in Kirkland. For more information see: www.kirklandheritage.org.
- Kirkland Downtown Association is a non-profit organization representing the common interests of Kirkland's Business Community. For more information see: kirklanddowntown.org.
- Sustainable Kirkland. For more information see: www.sustainablekirkland.org.
- Kirkland Business Roundtable. For more information see:
<http://www.kirklandwa.gov/Business/BizRoundtable.htm>

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- North Kirkland Community Center for more information see:
www.ci.kirkland.wa.us/depart/parks/Facility_Rentals.
- Peter Kirk Community Center for more information see:
www.ci.kirkland.wa.us/depart/parks/Facility_Rentals.
- Kirkland Teen Union Building
- Kirkland Library. For more information see: www.kcls.org/kirkland
- Kingsgate Library. For more information see: www.kcls.org/kingsgate

Newspapers, web sites, newsletters etc

- Currently Kirkland is the city news web TV. For more information see:
http://kirkland.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=13&clip_id=1943
- Kirkland Views is an online community news. For more information see:
<http://www.kirklandviews.com/> Editor Rob Butcher - Editor@KirklandViews.com

- KOMO Kirkland blog. For more information see: kirkland.komonews.com
- Kirkland Reporter is a weekly community newspaper. For more information see: http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/east_king/kir/. Editor Carrie Wood - editor@kirklandreporter.com.

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

The City of Kirkland has more than 500 acres of park lands in 40 different parks. 372 acres are natural areas such as forests, streams, wetlands and native vegetation. Some of the more significant include:

- Yarrow Bay Wetlands is a 73 acre wildlife conservancy area which can only be explored by non-motorized craft or nearby trails.
- Watershed Park is a 73 acre wooded park with hiking trails.
- Heritage Park is a 10 acres developed park near the heart of downtown Kirkland and Peter Kirk Park.
- Juanita Bay Park is the largest open space in the city at 110 acres of preserved wetlands and marshes.

Trails

Kirkland contains a unknown miles of trails.

Community Trails

- Kirkland has bought the old BNSF corridor to develop into a trail.
- The Central Houghton Red, Yellow and Blue Connector trails
- A system of four trails through North Rose Hill Woodlands Park connect Forbes Lake Park and Mark Twain Park.
- The Juanita Purple Route from Crestwoods Park begins an extensive trail system to Juanita Bay Park, Juanita Beach Park and further north.
- For more information see the county's online trail mapping website: <http://www.myparksandrecreation.com/ParksTrails/Search.aspx>

Regional and Wildland Trails

A number of city managed trails enable connections to the Bridle Trails State Park and the Bridle Crest Trail.

Environmental Education

- The Environmental and Adventure School is operated by Lake Washington School District and located in Kirkland.
- The City's Kirkland Green program involves outreach, community education, and community involvement. For more information see: http://www.kirklandwa.gov/Community/Kirkland_Green.htm

History and Ongoing Culture

- The Kirkland Heritage Society, see key community groups above.

- The Kirkland Land and Improvement Company, Dr. Trueblood House, Peter Kirk Building, Joshua Sears Building, Loomis House and the Masonic Lodge are the five buildings which comprise the heritage listed of properties related to the Kirkland Land and Improvement Company.
- Other sites include the William A. Jones House, John George Kellet House , Kirkland Women's Club, Louis S. Marsh House, Tourist II (car ferry), the First Church of Christ, and the Peter Kirk Building.

The Arts

- Kirkland Performance Center. For more information see: www.kpcenter.org
- Kirkland Arts Center. For more information see: - www.kirklandartscenter.org
- City of Kirkland Cultural Council is a citizen advisory group that promotes and hosts events.
- Creative Kirkland is a visitor's guide to arts and cultural attractions. For more information see: www.creativekirkland.com.
- Kirkland Second Thursday Art Walk.
- Annual Kirkland Artists Studio Tour. For more information see: www.kirklandstudiotour.com

Farming and Forestry

- Kirkland Farmers Market - www.kirklandwednesdaymarket.org.
- Kirkland has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 9 years. The city also received a 2009 Growth Award for significant improvements to its tree program. Kirkland has also recently improved its tree ordinance, become a state-certified Community Wildlife Habitat City, and assisted in providing continuing education for its forestry managers.

Tourism and Festivals

For a city of its size, Kirkland has a very active tourism and event promotions program, with regular exhibitions, events, theatre productions and celebrations to bring visitors to the city.

- To link it all together Explore Kirkland provides an overview of events and information for tourists and residents alike. For more information see: www.kirklandconcours.com
- Kirkland Uncorked. For more information see: www.kirklanduncorked.com
- Seattle International Film Festival screenings.
- Kirkland Summer Concert Series.
- Celebrate Kirkland! Is an Annual celebration of family friendly activities.
- Kirkland Classic Car Show. For more information see: www.legendscarclub.net
- Go Dog, Go! Is Kirkland's canine festival. For more information see: woofd2.com

Sustainability Efforts

- According to the city's Kirkland Green website "Kirkland is known for its green spaces, parks and waterfront. The City is committed – through many "green" initiatives – to preserve, protect and sustain our natural resources. Through a

variety of efforts, the City is also addressing sustainable development, green buildings and climate change.”

- In 2003 the city adopted its [Natural Resource Management \(NRM\) Plan](#), which recognizes the interaction of its water, land and air systems and identifies action items intended protect Kirkland’s environmentally sensitive areas.
- City of Kirkland and the Chamber of Commerce have a Green Business Program. For more information see:
http://www.ci.kirkland.wa.us/Community/Kirkland_Green/Green_Business_Program.htm
- Kirkland is looking to promote sustainable development policies through its Green Codes Project:
http://www.kirklandwa.gov/depart/Planning/Code_Updates/Greencodes.htm?

Other Assets

- In 2009 the city/chamber launched the Kirkland Buy Local Program.

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- Mark Twain Elementary: Forests and Fins- April 26, 2010 (in class), May 10 * 11 (field). Stewardship: May 25 & 27 @ Pickering Reach area

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- Add a City representative to the Greenway Trust Advisory Council or Technical Advisory Committee
- Partnership with Heritage Society for better promotion of heritage listed sites possibly.
- Possible assistance in developing the BNSF corridor trail connections to other communities.

FURTHER READING

- A Hidden Past - An Exploration of Eastside History: A publication of the Seattle Times. By Arlene Bryant. 2002.
- Kirkland Thumbnail History; by Alan J. Stein, 1998
http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=208
- Kirkland Comprehensive Plan 2002
http://kirklandcode.ecitygov.net/CK_comp_Search.html

City of Lake Forest Park and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Lake Forest Park is located in the north western reaches of the Greenway, just north of Seattle. It was developed as an attractive place to live in the early 20th century. It is primarily a commuting economy, but with some retail along major roadways. Lake Forest Park has a bold vision for the future with includes redeveloping its auto oriented mall into a walkable town center amongst other aims.

SETTING

On the northern tip of Lake Washington, the City of Lake Forest Park begins where the City of Seattle ends, some 13 miles north of downtown Seattle. To the north, Lake Forest Park ends at the Snohomish county line, bordered by the towns of Mountlake Terrace and Brier. Shoreline, to the west, and Kenmore and Bothell to the east, are the nearest substantial commercial centers. Lake Forest Park, itself, has very few commercial areas, and was designed to serve as a bedroom community for professionals working in Seattle. Its setting and character is very much defined by its position on Lake Washington, and the high-value real estate along the lake shore. It is this natural attribute, and its proximity to Seattle, that shaped the city as a true bedroom community.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Ole Hanson developed the area in 1909 with an eye on nature. He opened the community for anyone to build a home, but prohibited people from building saloons, shacks, stores, roadhouses or apartments. Hanson wanted to preserve the natural trees and flow of streams. He advertised and created brochures to attract people to the area. One brochure solicited potential buyers who "desire to live where the surroundings are beautiful and cannot be marred by disagreeable things." Roads from Seattle eventually reached Lake Forest Park, and families saw the community as a way of escaping the bustle of the city. In the 1920s, 100 new homes were built. #1
(www.seattlepi.com/webtowns/article.asp?WTID=31&ID=105881)
http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=419

Lake Forest Park is situated on land that was once a winter village site for the Snohomish tribe. In the late 1800s, early white pioneers encountered a small group of houses still used by tribe members. Indians inhabited this small village as late as 1903, by which time the influx of loggers and settlers disrupted the Indians and caused them to move elsewhere.

ECONOMY

More than half of the business licenses held in the city are home-based – only 4 percent of the city's total area is zoned commercial. Lake Forest Park Towne Centre is the only major shopping center in the area, and serves as the city's "downtown." It is anchored by Albertson's, Third Place Books, Gold's Gym, Rite Aid and other local convenience retailers.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Lake Forest Park as of the 2010 census was 12,598, a 4.1% decrease from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Lake Forest Park is 475 net new housing units by 2031.

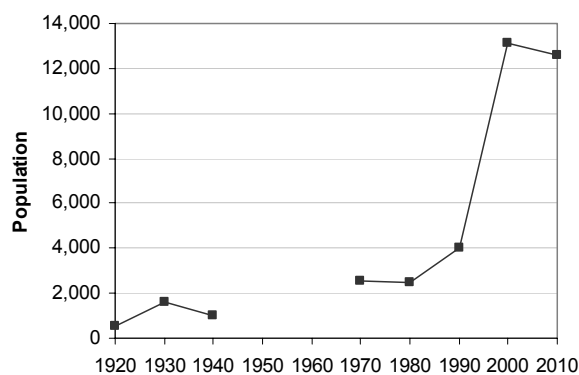


Figure 1. Population in Lake Forest Park: 1920 to 2010.

1950 and 1960s censuses didn't record Lake Forest Park for some reason. From the 30+ years following its incorporation in 1961 the population remained under 5,000. In the 1990s a series of annexations expanded city borders significantly and more than doubled the official population.

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Lake Forest Park's vision from its comprehensive plan calls for the following goals:

1. Lake Forest Park inspires a strong sense of community based on pride and participation. The City will maintain a connection among citizens and with their government by managing growth and encouraging opportunities for citizen interaction.
2. Lake Forest Park's natural resources provide an attractive place to live and work and contribute to the ecological balance of the region. The City will be a model for preservation of the environment and our natural resources within the surrounding urbanized region.
3. Lake Forest Park values diversity among its residents and its businesses. The City will encourage a variety of local housing and business opportunities, compatible with community values, that meet the needs of its diverse citizenry

with respect to socioeconomic, age, ethnicity, household composition and business activities.

4. The citizens of Lake Forest Park place a high value on education. The City will support the public schools, the community college, the local libraries, community events, the arts and life-long learning.

5. The City of Lake Forest Park values a high level of service to its citizens. The City will provide excellent public safety, efficient municipal services and access to a variety of parks and recreational opportunities to meet its citizens' needs.

6. Lake Forest Park values high standards for public and private development. The City will encourage development that minimizes impact to the environment and urban design that is in harmony with natural and neighborhood surroundings.

7. Lake Forest Park values a variety of transportation alternatives to assure mobility of its citizens. The City will provide and encourage transportation facilities for motorized vehicles, pedestrian trails and bike ways.

8. Lake Forest Park values regional solutions to regional issues. The City will work together with surrounding jurisdictions to further our shared local and regional interests while maintaining the autonomy to advance local interests on behalf of its citizenry."

- More information needed. Updating using the town center design, southern gateway idea, Lake Forest Park's Legacy 100 year vision, etc

CITY GOVERNMENT

Lake Forest Park has a strong mayor/city administrator form of govt.
Need more info.

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

More information needed

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

More information needed

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

The City of Lake Forest Park web site lists 6 city managed parks with x acres. These include:

- *Grace Cole Nature Park*: this 15 acres of preserved wetlands is a unique habitat for many native birds, plants and animals including the mountain beaver and spotted towhees.
- *Horizon View Park*: active-use park, which includes a children's playground and sports courts.
- *Blue Heron Park*: a half acre section of native vegetation along McAleer Creek. Though the park is primarily passive-use, the city recently added planting beds

with native drought–tolerant plants and a compost fence, serving as a demonstration garden.

- *Lyon Creek Waterfront Park*: the only public access to Lake Washington in the city. Is a .89 acre passive park located across from Lake Forest Park Towne Centre. It includes 100 feet of Lake Washington shoreline and 250 feet of Lyon Creek. Lyon Creek originates in wetlands in south Snohomish County. The creek flows around and under Lake Forest Park Towne Centre – to meet Lake Washington in this park.
- *Pfingst Animal Acres*: nearly 4 acres of maintained meadow and tall, arching shade trees – a popular area for picnics or walking. At the south edge of the park, MacAleer Creek winds through a forested corridor with a good salmon viewing platform. This platform is used by local schools for annual salmon release events.
- *Eagle Scout Park* is a small pedestrian park is great for walkers and runners - exercise bars, flowering crabapple trees. The property is owned by the Lake Forest Park Civic Club

In addition to the city managed parks, Lake Forest Park also includes a number of community gathering places.

- *Third Place Commons* is a common area with tables, chairs, a stage and performance area, restaurants and an adjoining community college. First established in a partnership with Third Place Books, which shares the building, Third Place Commons now hosts more than 1200 free events every year. In 1999, Friends of Third Place Commons, a nonprofit organization, was established to manage the multitude of community events in the common area. Third Place Commons was inspired by a book called “The Great Good Place,” by Ray Oldenburg, an urban sociologist from Florida, who studied the importance of informal public gathering places.
- The *Lake Forest Park Civic Club* is a members only club that hosts film nights, pumpkin carvings, comedy night and an annual chili cook-off, for example.

Trails

Community Trails

Regional and Wildland Trails

Lake Forest Park, particularly the Towne Center, is a convenient stop on the Burke Gilman Trail.

- In 2006, the Urban Forest Task Force published a guide **Tree Walks in Lake Forest Park**. The guide “centers on four neighborhood walks that locate and identify a small cross section of the interesting trees found in our community. Each walk begins at a public place, either City Hall or one of our city parks.”
- The guide includes a thorough history of the area, “from the tree’s perspective,” as well as an identification and classification guide.
- The guide acknowledges that sections of the routes lack sidewalks or adequate trails.

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- The Lake Forest Campus of Shoreline Community College offers classes in Sustainable Business leadership. [Class outline here](#). (also in opportunities for collaboration)

Program contacts: David Starr dstarr@shoreline.edu.

Laura Portolese Dias lportole@shoreline.edu

Stephen McCloskey smccloskey@shoreline.edu

SCC also recently published a Renewable Energy Report, and is putting together a High Performance & Zero Energy Building Practices Certificate. According to the SCC web site, "Shoreline Community College has been actively developing its leadership role as an educator in this emerging societal issue, joining other government leaders advocating for change and creating systems and mechanisms for change."

History and Ongoing Culture

Lake Forest Park doesn't appear to have its own historical society, but the city's history is covered by the [Shoreline Historical Museum](#).

I have read about a Historic Resources Survey & Inventory Lake Forest Park, (Seattle, 1996), prepared for the City of Lake Forest Park – but am yet to be able to find a correct link. A google search gives you a similar study for the City of Seattle, without specific reference to LFP.

The City of Lake Forest Park provides **Environmental/Legacy Grants** to individual property owners, groups of property owners or community organizations to encourage small-scale environmental improvements.

This program has been expanded to include projects that further the City's 100-Year Legacy Vision. The program will reimburse property owners and community organizations 50 percent of expenses for Legacy and environmental improvement projects, up to \$500 for individual property owners, and \$1,500 for group projects. The program is jointly sponsored by the Environmental Quality Commission and the Community Service Commission.

The **Lake Forest Park 100- year Legacy Vision** aims to link the city through green spaces and places, creating a framework to build and expand upon the city's natural qualities in the near term and the long-term future.

The **Shoreline Lake Forest Park Arts Council** is a community-based arts organization whose mission is to nurture and support the arts in Shoreline and Lake Forest Park.

Farming and Forestry

- Third Place Commons farmers market ([website](#))

- In Jan. 2007, the city's Urban Forest Task Force published **A Guide to Appreciating and Protecting Our Urban Forest**, which looked at the existing tree preservation ordinance and make recommendations for changes. The [task force's recommendations](#) included tighter restrictions on tree removal during development, as well as greater protections for landmark trees.
- Lake Forest Park has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 8 years.

Tourism and Festivals

- June – annual Lake Forest Park Garden Tour
- June – annual Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Arts Festival

Sustainability Efforts

- Interlocal agreement with neighboring municipalities to deal with stream and lake water quality due to runoff and flooding issues. (strategic action [plan](#))
- Significant work on a tree ordinance ([link](#))
- Support for low impact development ([link](#))
- Cottage Housing Demonstration Project ([link](#))
- Sustaining a Livable Lake Forest Park program, including town center redevelopment ([link](#)). Very forward thinking Town Center Framework Design Guidelines ([pdf](#), large file)
- Friends of the Cedar River Watershed holds regular habitat restoration events in Grace Cole Park.

Other Assets

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- [More information needed](#)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- [More information needed](#)

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

City of Maple Valley and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Maple Valley, originally called Vine Maplevalley, has its roots as a small logging and farming homesteading community. With the coming of the railroad, the logging and coal mining industries around Maple Valley grew, but did not cause the town to experience explosive growth. Maple Valley remained an important railroad depot and trading post for residents of the valley, but most lived outside of the platted town. Maple Valley grew with regional road and Cedar River reservoir construction. By the mid 20th century mining had ceased in the vicinity and it became known more for its resort as Wilderness Lake. Like many cities in the Greenway Maple Valley has struggled with how to deal with increasing growth pressures over the past 20 years.

SETTING

Maple Valley is located roughly 20 miles from Seattle's southern edge, and about 16 miles from Renton by car. State routes 18, 516, and 169 all provide reliable regional road connections. The Cedar River Trail provides nonmotorized access to Maple Valley from Renton and recreational opportunities for residents. The Cedar River runs sinuously on the eastern side of Maple Valley from Seattle's Cedar River Watershed to Lake Washington. Within a few miles of Maple Valley, there are at least 12 lakes. Maple Valley is located just south of the Issaquah Alps and Cougar Mountain, Squak Mountain, West Tiger Mountain, and Rattlesnake Mountain are all close by. Other cascade foothills can be found to the east of Maple Valley. The largest remaining area of farming left in King County is located south of Maple valley towards Enumclaw. At one time Maple Valley was surrounded by logging operations, coal mines, and farms, but now the dominate landscape is subdivisions.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Native Americans

The Duwamish Tribe lived in the area around Maple Valley long before the first white settler arrived (Lorenz 1). The Duwamish "planted potato beds, harvested and dried wild berries, hunted and fished" in the Maple Valley area (Lorenz 1). They also used nearby Naches Pass as a trading route to Eastern Washington. Naches Pass, and the rough wagon road that was developed there, also gave passage to many white settlers from 1853 until railroads became the predominant means of transportation in 1897 (Lorenz 2).

First White Settlers and the First Railroad

Maple Valley was first homesteaded in 1879 and soon a sawmill was created. In 1882 Black Diamond Coal Company surveyed the Green River Gorge area for coal. Mining soon began in the area, and in March of 1885 coal was “first hauled from the Pacific Coast Coal mines” through Maple Valley.

Forestry, Mining, and Farming

In 1887 Russell designed the town and it was platted in 1890. However Maple Valley retained its rural pioneer character because most of the industry was located outside of town. Mining took place in Cedar River to the north and Maple Valley to the south. Logging took place in almost every direction around Maple Valley, but besides the first original pioneer sawmill the infrastructure was located elsewhere. Additionally the railroads, highway, and river all ran through the community’s center meaning there was little room for growth between the high ridges (Lorenz 19). The area produced dairy, poultry, fruit, and fish (notably salmon from the very productive river) for the growing number of hungry loggers and miners (Lorenz 19). The Niemela family sold milk and had over 2,000 egg laying hens (Lorenz 18). In addition to farming there were a number of nearby logging operations including the Stetson and Post company, Weyerhaeuser, the Hanson Mill, Sandstrom’s Mill, Larson’s Mill, and Later (Krall 12)(Lorenz 18, 31).

Watersheds, Highways, Getaways and Growth

In 1907 the Milwaukee railroad built tracks in the valley just east of the town ([Historylink](#)). Congress had put in place a land grant rule to incentivize railroad building. Since much of the land around Maple Valley had already been purchased by local landowners the railroad was able to acquire further out sections through the railroad land grant program (Lorenz 11). Unlike the closer in lands these more distant parcels were still heavily forested, and Weyerhaeuser bought much of these lands from the railroad which ensured the company’s continued operation in the area (Lorenz 12). While the proximity of the railroad to Maple Valley did not cause the town to boom, it did prevent it from withering like other small towns in the area.

The history of the Maple Valley area as a vacation destination dates back to the beginning of the 20th century. In 1910 the Parker family created a summer resort for fisherman on Spring Lake, which was left in wilderness by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company (Lorenz 16). Tourism picked up in the 1920s as better roads were constructed and automobiles became more prevalent ([Historylink](#)). Tourism continued to grow through the 20th century aided in part by the nationally known Lake Wilderness Lodge, which was built in 1950. The town began to lose some of its pioneer feel as livestock were restricted from roaming at will (Lorenz 26).

Now and Beyond

Maple Valley was included as an urban area under the Growth Management Act and was incorporated in 1997 (wiki). According to Alein Stein writing in 2004 “Maple Valley, like many towns in Seattle’s ever-expanding “suburban ring,” has its share of shopping centers, gas stations, and housing developments. But, since Maple Valley residents were spread throughout the hillsides for so long, a burgeoning core took longer to develop. Lakes, streams, woods, and parks, along with abundant wildlife, still provide a very rural

feel to the community.” ([Historylink](#)). The population of Maple Valley has grown rapidly over the past few decades and the small community is struggling to retain its rural character while allowing growth. The city’s motto is “Where Community and Nature Unite –Away from it all...In the middle of everything” (city [website](#)).

ECONOMY

Maple Valley, like many cities in the Greenway, relied originally on its natural wealth in its early years. Logging, coal mining and farming were major early industries up until the early to mid 20th century. Logging and mining declined in the vicinity and by 1940 mining had ceased entirely. There are still working farmlands to the south and commercial forests to the east, but they play a smaller part in Maple Valley’s economy.

Tourism and recreation began to play a bigger part in the economy as the century progressed. In the late 20th century it became more of a bedroom community serving the growing Puget Sound urban areas. According to the 2000 census, the average commute time was 36.8 minutes ([census](#)).

The two most common occupations for men are sales (and related workers including supervisors) and engineers. The two most common for women is preschool, kindergarten, elementary and middle school teachers, and secretaries and administrative assistants ([citydata](#)).

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Maple Valley as of the 2010 census was 22,684, a 59.6% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Maple Valley is 1,800 net new housing units by 2031.

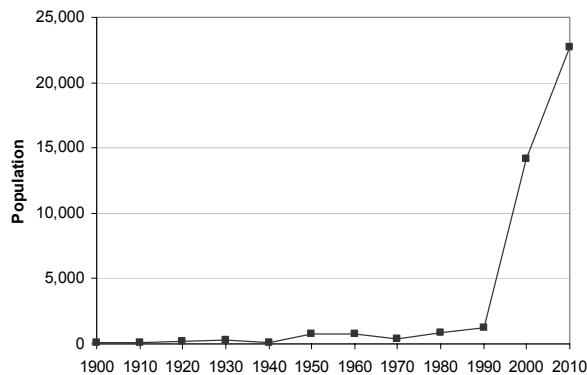


Figure 1. Population in Maple Valley: 1900 to 2010.

CITY’S VISION FOR ITS FUTURE

“Maple Valley will be a well-planned City with a safe, healthy and aesthetically pleasing environment. A strong sense of community will develop through effective partnerships with community organizations, maintaining historic connections with the area’s rural

past, and embracing the positive aspects of modern technology. The community will become economically vital with quality education and recreation opportunities.”(comp plan [intro](#))

- The City of Maple valley has been working with King County to develop the so called “donut hole,” which is a rectangular section of land within the heart of the city. It has been renamed “Summit Place” and the City has developed a draft Sub-Area [Plan](#) for the area. The area would accommodate anywhere between 1060 and 1690 new residential units as well as a park and ride, open space, and maintenance space for nearby cities. They are also examining the possibility of being a receiving site for TDR’s if they are sent from a local source (page 21).
- Maple Valley is planning to grow in the future without compromising the quality of life that residents currently enjoy.
- The city’s motto is “Where Community and Nature Unite – Away from it all...In the middle of everything.”
- “A strong sense of community will develop through effective partnerships with community organizations, maintaining historic connections with the area’s rural past, and embracing the positive aspects of modern technology. The community will become economically vital with quality education and recreation opportunities.” Comp plan intro.
- “...the largest listing of festivals and events in the area, benefit from local access to regional parks and trails, and relish the small town feel that makes Maple Valley so special.” City web site.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Maple Valley utilizes a council-manager form of government. The seven city council members are elected for 4 year staggered terms. They appoint a ceremonial mayor and a city manager. The city manager appoints department heads and personnel.

Key Contacts and Departments

- Mayor: Noel Gerken - noel.gerken@maplevalleywa.gov
- City Manager: David Johnston - david.johnston@maplevalleywa.gov
- Parks and Recreation Director: Greg Brown - greg.brown@maplevalleywa.gov
- Park Facilities & Lodge Manager: Tannley DeVincent - tannley.devincent@maplevalleywa.gov
- Community Development Director: Ty Peterson - ty.peterson@maplevalleywa.gov
- Recreation Specialist: Joseph "Bobby" Quick - joseph.quick@maplevalleywa.gov
- Recreation Manager: Mark Ratcliffe - mark.ratcliffe@maplevalleywa.gov

Relevant boards, commissions, committees

- [Economic Development Committee](#) – seven community volunteers. Staff contact: Marsha St. Louis - marsha.st.louis@maplevalleywa.gov
- [Planning Commission](#) – seven community volunteers. (list contact)

- [Lake Wilderness Citizen Advisory Committee](#) - established to evaluate the activities of the Lake Management District, a special assessment district, established to eradicate the noxious aquatic weed Eurasian watermilfoil from Lake Wilderness. Staff contact: Diana Pistoll - diana.pistoll@maplevalleywa.gov

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Greater Maple Valley Area Council - www.greatermaplevalleyareacouncil.org - all-volunteer, locally elected advisory body to the King County. [Members/officers here](#). Chairman: Steve Hiester - Hies_skel@hotmail.com KC staff contact Marissa Alegria - marissa.alegria@kingcounty.gov
- Maple Valley Creative Arts Council - www.maplevalleyarts.com. Mission to cultivate stronger partnerships with our schools, businesses and greater community, specific to our youth and citizens in the areas of visual and performing arts.
- [Rotary Club of Maple Valley](#) – President Fritz Gottfried - doemus@aol.com
- The [Greater Maple Valley Network Association](#) - group of small business owners. President John Wohlfarth - jwohlfarth@farmersagent.com
- [Maple Valley Community Development Cooperative](#) - local residents, businesses, associations, and institutions will act as the community advocate to direct and foster local development using the community portal, www.maplevalleyonline.net, as the focal point and catalyst.
- [Greater Maple Valley Community Center Youth Council](#) – encourage young people to become active leaders in their community. Contact: Youth Program Coordinator Kristiane Byers - kristiane@maplevalleycc.org.
- Greater Maple Valley Chamber of Commerce - www.maplevalley.com
- Greater Maple Valley Unincorporated Council – regularly monthly meeting. www.greatermaplevalleyareacouncil.org. “Working to keep the rural area rural.”

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- Greater Maple Valley Community Center - www.maplevalleycc.org/about - Service area includes Maple Valley, Hobart, Ravensdale and unincorporated King County within the Tahoma school district (90 square miles). Dances, teen and senior programs, fitness classes, family movie night, art workshops. Seems to be THE place.
- [Maple Valley Library](#).
- A number of regular meetings, including the city council, are held at the [Tahoma School District Central Services Center](#), 25720 Maple Valley-Black Diamond Road SE.
- [Lake Wilderness Lodge](#) (Parks and Rec offices here). Owned and operated by the City of Maple Valley. Weddings, receptions, conferences, or special events. View of the lake. Newly renovated Conference Wing.

Info sources

- Maple Valley Online - www.maplevalleyonline.net
- Covington/Maple Valley Reporter – www.maplevalleyreporter.com. Weekly newspaper. Editor Dennis Box - dbbox@maplevalleyreporter.com. Ryan Ryals is a contributor to the Covington Reporter. He lives in Maple Valley and writes a weekly column and blog about the politics and life. blogs.covingtonreporter.com/plaintalk
- Voice of the Valley - www.voiceofthevalley.com. Community newspaper. Owner Donna Hayes - donna@voiceofthevalley.com

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Space

The City of Maple Valley manages x acres of parks and open space lands, including:

- [Lake Wilderness Park](#) - 117 acres - a large city park with lots of shoreline, preserved forestland, and meandering pathways. This is the city's "go-to" place, and it hosts many community events. The park includes a children's play area, walking paths, tennis courts, baseball field, boat launch (combustible engines prohibited), fishing, picnic tables and barbecues. Running through the middle of Lake Wilderness Park is Jenkins Creek, a tributary for Big Soos Creek, which empties into the Green River. The park also includes three wetlands. Deer, beaver, raccoon, hawks, wrens, and ruffed grouse.
- Take-A-Break Park - children's play area with play structures, walking path, and a picnic table.
- Skate Park near the Maple Valley Community Center.
- [Lake Wilderness Arboretum](#) - showcases of Northwest native plants, and is crossed by part of the King County trail system. Managed by the Lake Wilderness Arboretum Foundation under a Joint User Agreement with the City of Maple Valley.
- 228th Ave SE Park Land
- Summit Pit Park
- Henry Switch Park Land
- Eastwood Forest and Forest Creek – small sections in the SW corner of the city.

King County also manages significant open space areas outside the city limits but heavily used by Maple Valley residents. These include:

- Maple Ridge Highlands Open Space - 3.3 miles of trails. (Some call it Maplewood's. The neighbors call it "Henry's Ridge".) A 4 to 1 set aside area. Trail system being developed in cooperation with King County Parks.
- Big Bend Natural Area. [Big Bend and Landsburg Reach Natural Areas](#) comprise 160 acres of land on the Cedar River, approximately one mile east of Maple Valley near Seattle's Landsburg Dam. Many pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians pass through these sites as they travel King County's Cedar River Regional Trail (north side of Cedar River) or City of Seattle's Cedar River Pipeline Trail (south side of Cedar River). Approximately one mile of informal trails lead off of the regional trails into the natural areas.

- [Rock Creek Natural Area](#). 143 acres just east of Maple Valley. The majority of the site lies between the Cedar River Trail to the north and Summit-Landsburg Road to the south, and incorporated Maple Valley to the west and Danville-Georgetown (also called Maple Ridge Highlands) Open Space to the east. The site also includes three acres at the confluence of Rock Creek with the Cedar River. Mature forest, wildlife habitats. Contiguous with hundreds of acres of forest land to the east.
- Black Diamond Natural Area. Black Diamond Natural Area to the south of Maple Valley. Approximately 645 acres – managed in three geographic areas - Ravensdale Creek, Crisp Creek, Icy Creek. Current priorities for Black Diamond Natural Area have been to preserve and protect the site until a site management plan can be developed.

Trails

Community Trails

- There doesn't appear to be a good local trails resource. The opportunity exists to document and present for the public a map of local trails and their connections with regional trails, which are numerous.

Regional and Wildland Trails

- [Green to Cedar Rivers Trail/Cedar River Trail](#). Owned and maintained King County, follows an old railroad right-of-way from downtown Renton to King County's Landsburg Park, alongside the scenic Cedar River. A branch of the trail, Green to Cedar Rivers Trail, connects with Maple Valley's Lake Wilderness Park. 17.3 miles - off-road trail for the first 12.3 miles. Grant funding currently is being considered for [access/parking improvements](#) to a stretch of trail along the Maple Valley Highway between Maple Valley and Black Diamond.

Environmental Education

- Friends of Rock Creek Valley - www.frcv.org. Volunteers work to improve the creek and watershed.
- The Lake Wilderness Preservation Association - www.lwpa94.org. Mission to improve the safety, health and environment of Lake Wilderness and its watershed, and to increase the community's awareness of the lake's ecology.

History and Ongoing Culture

- Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Lodge ([historylink](#)), and Landsburg Headworks Historic District are Listed Historic Places in Washington by the Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation ([pdf](#))
- Pacific Coast Coal Company Offices([historylink](#)), Lagesson Homestead ([historylink](#)), Maple Valley School ([historylink](#)), Tahoma High School, Elliot Farm ([historylink](#)). (King County Landmark [Registry](#))
- The Fire Engine Museum is a King County historic landmark ([website](#))
- Maple Valley Historical Society: website: <http://www.maplevalleyhistorical.com/>
- Maple Valley Creative Arts Council: <http://www.maplevalleyarts.com/>

Farming and Forestry

- [Maple Valley Farmer's Market](#) – Saturdays June to Oct. Pie bake-off, chili cook-off, local guest chefs. Contact: President & Market Manager Victoria Laise Jonas - info@maplevalleyfarmersmarket.org.
- A number of Christmas tree farms and horse riding farms/equestrian centers.
- Washington State Tourism web site features Alpaca Farms in Maple Valley: Alpaca This! and Sugar & Spice Alpacas – Breeders, fibre sales and farm tours.
- Happy Mountain Farm (Covington) – prominent grass-fed beef supplier.
- Woodard's Beef Farm
- Lavender Valley Farm – lavender farm.

Tourism and Festivals

- Maple Valley Days - www.maplevalleydays.com. Three days in June. Parade, live music, Belt Sander Drag Races, classic car show, community group displays, arts festival.
- Annual events held in Lake Wilderness Park include: Fishing Derby & Fishermen's Breakfast, Music in the Park, 4th of July Celebration with Fireworks, Seafair Kid's Festival and Family Concert, Outdoor Movie Under the Stars, Wilderness Games, and Holiday Lights Celebration.

Sustainability Efforts

- The Lake Wilderness Preservation Association - www.lwpa94.org. Mission to improve the safety, health and environment of Lake Wilderness and its watershed, and to increase the community's awareness of the lake's ecology.
- Greater Maple Valley Chamber of Commerce Buy Local Campaign.

Other Assets

- Lake Wilderness Golf Course is a City of Maple Valley owned public golf course, managed by Premier Golf Center, LLC.
- [Elk Run Golf Course](#)

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

None known to date

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- The Donut Hole. [The Donut Hole](#) is a 156 acre unincorporated island in the heart of Maple Valley. It is owned by King County. In February 2009, King County negotiated a purchase and sale agreement for the sale of this property to Summit Place 156, LLC. The Donut Hole has been renamed "Summit Place" and the City has developed a [subarea plan for the site](#). The City of Maple Valley, King County, and the private owner of the land, have entered into a MOU regarding joint planning for this site. Considerations include possible TDR, transit oriented development, green building

- Council Priorities for 2010 include the possible introduction of a Park Impact Fee, and the establishment of a Parks Commission. Seems like existing groups could help them with this.
- From the 2007 [Parks, Recreational, Cultural and Human Services Plan](#). “In 2000, The City did not own an active use park. The only park available to the general public was Lake Wilderness Park, which was owned by King County until it was transferred to the City of Maple Valley on January 1, 2003. The current park dedication requirements are more than adequate for neighborhood parks but are substantially inadequate for a park system. The primary concern voiced in the Plan is how to develop a park system that meets a variety of recreation interests and needs at a cost the community can afford. The second challenge is the need to provide large multi-use parks in a community where very large blocks of land (approximately 20-30 acres) no longer exist.”
- There doesn't appear to be a good local trails resource. The opportunity exists to document and present for the public a map of local trails and their connections with regional trails, which are numerous.
- No Maple Valley officials or community members on Greenway Board or Advisory Council.
- I know Black Diamond is hugely popular with mountains bikers. How about local stores make an effort to connect with mountain biking events/groups? Come for a beer/meal after ride? Stay the night? Better promotion of connections with significant regional natural attractions.
- Community interest for [access/parking improvements](#) to a stretch of trail along the Maple Valley Highway between Maple Valley and Black Diamond.

FURTHER READING

- City parks plans etc in Resources folder.
- Historical Sketch of the Greater Maple Valley Area; compiled by the Greater Maple valley Historical Society, Written by Laura Lorenz; Maple Valley, Washington, 1986
- Maple Valley Family Recollections; compiled by the Maple Valley Historical Society Inc. Maple Valley, WA.
- The Story of Our Community - Maple Valley Washington; Lorene Krall; Maple Valley ,WA; 1985
- One Hundred Years on the Cedar; Morda Slauson; 1967
- Images can be found: <http://content.lib.washington.edu/imls/kcsnapshots/maple-valley.html>

City of Medina and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Medina is a relatively small city, characterized by its wooded residential feel and desirable lake front property. Medina followed a similar greenway story of Indian habitation, followed by logging and farming, followed by development. Today the Medina economy is largely defined by commuting. Residents enjoy their local parks and schools and seek to maintain the current feel of the community.

SETTING

Medina is bordered by Hunts Point, Clyde Hill, and Bellevue to the east. Medina's western half borders Lake Washington. The vast majority of land in Medina is used for single family homes. Another key part of the community is the access that Highway 520 and the Evergreen Point Bridge provide to Seattle and the rest of the region.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Like most cities in the Greenway, the Medina area was originally home to Indians. The Medina area was home to the "Hah-Tshu-Abish," or Lake People. These lake people were principally members of the Duwamish nation and fished, hunted, and gathered wild sustenance periodically in Medina.

Soon after a few initial homesteaders looking to leave the hustle and bustle of 1870s Seattle had settled in Medina people came to harvest timber. Once the forests were cleared, others moved in to plant orchards and create berry farms. This agrarian period was to be short lived however as the location became a popular weekend spot for wealthy Seattleites. Soon residents began to permanently live in Medina, which was made easier by ferry and later by the 1939 construction of the floating bridge. Medina retains its original upscale residential character to the present. Rejecting annexation to Clyde Hill or Bellevue, Medina incorporated in 1959. Lacking a traditional neighborhood center of retail, Medina's community gathering spots are its 160 acre Overlake Golf Club and its Medina Park.

ECONOMY

Medina does not currently have and is not planning on having significant sources of jobs within the city. Employers within the community include the three local schools, the City of Medina, the Overlake Golf Club, and a few service businesses. Total employment was listed as 348 jobs in the 2003 King County Annual Growth Report. While 80% of workers commute alone to work a large number, 9%, work from home.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of X as of the 2010 census was 2,969, a 1.4% decrease from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Medina is 19 net new housing units by 2031.

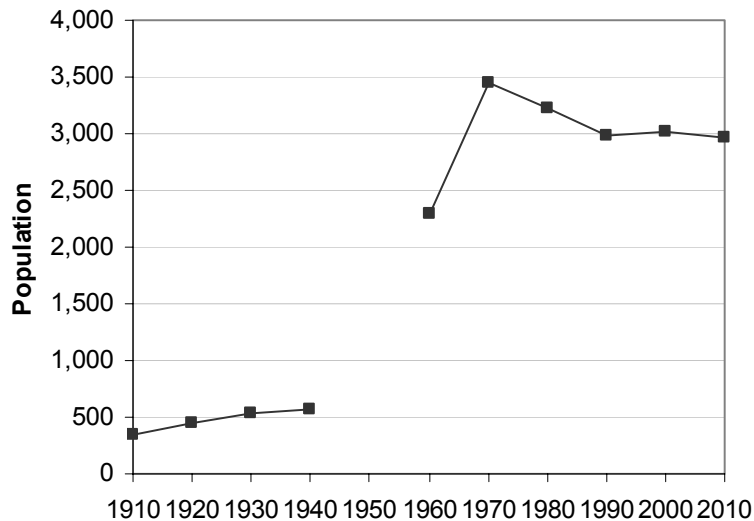


Figure 1. Population in Medina: 1910 to 2010.

Medina's 2002 Buildable Land Analysis indicates that it has the capacity to build an additional 40 households under current zoning, but the King County Comprehensive Plan only indicates that they expect to accommodate an additional 19 units by 2031.

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Medina's vision for the future is one of retaining its present characteristics. According to the 2005 comprehensive plan "it is the position of the community that development should continue in the form of single-family residences. Maintaining overall densities and instituting controls to limit the over-development of individual lots are seen as important to protecting the City's character. It is felt that the City should take steps to preserve the natural amenities and other characteristics, which contribute to the quality of life for the benefit of its citizens of all ages and a wide range of income levels."

CITY GOVERNMENT

Medina is a Code City operating under the Council-Manager form of government. The registered voters of Medina elect seven residents at large to staggered four-year terms. The Council elects one of its members to serve as Mayor for a two-year term. The City Council holds their regular meeting on the second Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. The Mayor serves as the Chief Elected Officer of the City and has the authority to appoint members to serve on various boards and commissions, as well as special advisory committees. (city of medina [website](#))

Key city departments and contacts include

- City Manager: Donna Hanson
- Parks. Director: Joe Willis
- Public Works. Supervisor: Pat Crickmore
- Development Services. Coordinator: Donna Goodman

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Overlake Golf and Country Club
- Medina Park Board
- More information needed

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- Medina Park
- Overlake Golf Club
- Medina Elementary School, St Thomas School

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

There are 26.7 acres of parkland in Medina spread across 3 parks, two city docks, and Fairweather Nature Reserve. Medina Park is the most significant developed parkland while the Fairweather Nature Reserve is the most significant natural parkland.

Trails

- Point Loop Trail: connects Hunts Point, Yarrow Point, Medina, and Clyde Hill with both on street and off street facilities. It is being relocated to due to the 520 construction
<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Projects/SR520Bridge/EastsideEA.htm>
- The 2005 comprehensive plan says that “future efforts to enhance connectivity between the Points Loop Trail and other regional trails should be encouraged.

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- More information needed

History and Ongoing Culture

Medina has two locations listed as Washington Historic Register Places:

- Old Ferry Dock Building
- James G. Eddy House and Grounds

Farming and Forestry

- Medina has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 5 years.

Tourism and Festivals

- None

Environmental Sustainability Efforts

- More information needed

Other Assets

- More information needed

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- More information needed

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- Trail connection resulting from 520 bridge
- Possible restoration events at Fairweather nature preserve
- Greenway Education program in local schools

FURTHER READING

- History - Local Info http://www.medina-wa.gov/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={0EF1CA38-E35B-489B-8446-8B309737C420}
- Medina, Thumbnail history http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File_Id=1059
- 2005 Medina Comprehensive Plan: available from city website

City of Mercer Island and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

An island, but urban and well-connected to metropolises on either side, Mercer Island is a good example of the importance of open spaces, trails, parks and trees to building high value residential communities. The city, as of the 2010 census, had 22,699 residents. Its economy is characterized by commuting to surrounding communities. The city government itself, though small in staff numbers, has dedicated a remarkable amount of energy and attention to the island's natural resources and sustainability. The city even has a number of specialty recreation staff, including a dedicated Trails Specialist, and a Forest Steward. The failure of a recent bond is an example, however, of the resident's fiscal conservatism. The Greenway is just one of a number of groups that has stepped in to reduce the city's expenditure of parks and trails restoration efforts. The City of Mercer Island has formulated proactive sustainability programs, and made reducing carbon emissions, for example, a stated goal over the coming decades.

SETTING

Just over five miles long and two miles wide, Mercer Island lies in Lake Washington east of the City of Seattle and west of the City of Bellevue.

Mercer Island is the only city in King County situated on an island.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The Duwamish Tribe was the first people of much of King County, including Mercer Island. Legend has it that the Duwamish believed Mercer Island was inhabited by an evil spirit. Thus they largely stayed away from the Island except to gather wild berries in the daytime. An 1855 Treaty between the United States Government and the Duwamish made Mercer Island available for non-native settlement. Settlement of the island by non-Native Americans began in the late 1870s. But because of the inconveniences of island living, notably boat travel for supplies and socializing, settlement lagged until C.C. Calkins platted the town of East Seattle, having purchased 22,000 acres on western side of the island. Soon ferry travel improved. Ferry travel continued until July 2, 1940 when the floating bridge from Mercer Island to Seattle was opened, greatly increasing residential development.

POPULATION & GROWTH

The population of Mercer Island as of the 2010 census was 22,699, a 3% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Mercer Island is 2,000 net new housing units by 2031.

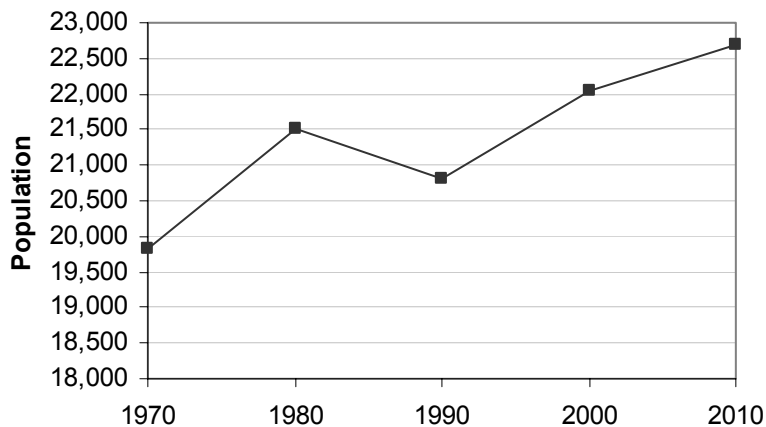


Figure 1. Population in Mercer Island from 1970 to 2010.

ECONOMY

Regarded as a bedroom community housing high-end professionals that work in Seattle and Bellevue, Mercer Island has a small commercial base of its own. Property tax is by far the largest single city revenue, though the small sales tax/business tax component has grown following major downtown projects in 2008/2009. Almost three-quarters of the all Mercer Island workers drive to work, most of them leaving the city. In 2007 the mean travel time to work: 23.1 minutes. Median Household Income: \$91,904 (2000 US Census) As of 2009, the 98040 zip code was the wealthiest in Washington.

CITY VISION FOR THE FUTURE

In 2006, thanks to a grassroots effort of citizens, the City of Mercer Island added the following to the City's Vision Statement in the Comprehensive Plan:

"Mercer Island strives to be a sustainable community: Meeting the needs of the present while preserving the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. We consider the relationship between the decisions we make as a community and their long-term impacts before committing to them. We understand that our strength is dependent on an open decision-making process that takes into account the economic, environmental and social well-being of our community."

"The City of Mercer Island works to promote development that reduces environmental impacts by following green building principles, uses natural resources efficiently, and preserves the natural beauty of Mercer Island." – Sustainability policy guiding 2009/10 budget. #1

Section needs to be updated to be more holistic (not just picking things about sustainability).

CITY GOVERNMENT

Mercer Island has a weak mayor/city manager form of government. The city has small staff relative to its Eastside neighbors. Notably, for a city of its size Mercer Island has a number of specialty recreation staff, including a dedicated Trails Specialist, and a Forest Steward. In 2010 the Mayor was Jim Pearman, who has lived in Mercer Island since 1969. [Add in more information about city government.](#)

Key Departments and Contacts:

- City Manager: Rich Conrad - rich.conrad@mercergov.org
- Parks and Recreation Director Bruce Fletcher - bruce.fletcher@mercergov.org
- Parks Dept Forester Paul West
- Arts & Special Events Coordinator Amber Britton - amber.britton@mercergov.org
- Trails Specialist Justin Howell - justin.howell@mercergov.org
- Forest Steward Alaine Sommargren - alaine.sommargren@mercergov.org

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Mercer Island Chamber of Commerce - www.mercerislandchamber.org. Executive Director Terry Moreman - mi_chamber@msn.com
- IslandVision.org – www.islandvision.org - works to encourage and support sustainable practices on Mercer Island, including consideration of environmental, economic and social equity issues, within our community, city and schools. Led by Peter Donaldson peter@peterdonaldson.net
- Mercer Island Community Fund, a community-based public charity founded in 1985 for the purpose of issuing grants to other public charities that sponsor programs and projects that benefit the citizens of Mercer Island. President Benson Wong - bensonwong@micommunityfund.net
- Mercer Island Historical Society - www.mihistory.org Phil Flash at info@mihistory.org
- The Ivy Brigade. Volunteers meet once a month at selected Mercer Island parks to strip ivy from trees and clear it away from the trunks.
- Mercer Island Kiwanis Club. (No online contact information)
- Rotary Club of Mercer Island. www.mirotary.org President - John Naye. Service Projects Director - Lee Vorhees.

KEY COMMUNITY GATHERING PLACES & PUBLIC INFO VENUES

- Community Center at Mercer View - www.mercergov.org/ccmv. 8236 SE 24th St.
- Mercer Island Library - www.kcls.org/MI/home. 4400 88th Ave. S.E.
- The Mercer Island Historical Society is located in the lower west side level of the Mercer Island City Hall, in a room provided by the City of Mercer Island. 9611 SE 36th St.

Information

- Weekly city online newsletter
- Mercer Island View – channel 21
- City's Parks and Recreation guide delivered to homes quarterly.
- Mercer Island Reporter - www.mi-reporter.com. Weekly community newspaper.
- The Mercer Island Environmental Website. www.miparks.org

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

Mercer Island contains about 30 parks and open spaces of all sizes, serving the disparate needs of the community, from active use ball fields and playgrounds to passive open spaces, beach parks and boat landings and dedicated public art spaces. These parks take up about 475 of the island's 4,000 acres. Some of the more prominent include:

- Luther Burbank Park is the largest active use park in the city. On the edge of Lake Washington on the north-eastern tip of the Island. Three miles of trails, playground, tennis courts, public art, fishing, off-leash dog area, picnic area, outdoor amphitheater, swimming, restrooms. Luther Burbank Park also includes the Community Center at Mercer View, built in 2005, and managed by the city.
- The Park on the Lid in the north of the city is essentially built on top of the I-90 tunnel. It connects with the I-90 trail, an important connection for pedestrians and cycle-commuters. The park also includes a picnic area, restrooms, public art, trails, tennis courts and a playground. Almost adjoining the Park on the Lid to the north is the tiny Roanoke Park, which has a picnic area, tennis courts, and a playground
- Mercerdale Park. Open picnic areas, skateboard park, playground, trails, open space.
- Island Crest Park. Picnic area, trails, playground.
- Luther Burbank Park, Clarke Beach and Groveland Beach Park all have beach/water access.

Open Spaces

The City of Mercer Island Parks and Recreation owns 301 acres of open space, most of which is forested. This includes portions of properties identified as "parks", such as the forested areas of Island Crest Park and Mercerdale Park. The City has adopted an Open Space Vegetation Plan to manage these areas. (*1)

- Pioneer Park is by far the largest open space or park area in the city. Though listed in the city's Parks and Recreation guide as a park, it is essentially an open space as its only active development is a picnic area. Pioneer Park is a 113 acre forest purchased by the City of Mercer Island in 1964. The Park has been kept in a natural state so that Island residents can easily "get out" in the woods through the course of their daily lives. The largest forest on Mercer Island. Roads divide the park into three distinct quadrants. A feature of the park is the 6.6 mile network of trails, from paved and handicap accessible to tracks for horses, and

easy mountain bike trails. Managed by Open Space Conservancy Trust for perpetuity.

- The SE 80th Open Space, position along a narrow ridge in the south-eastern corner of the island, features views of Newcastle, Renton and Mt. Rainier on a clear day. 3.92 acres, natural green space.
- SE 53rd Open Space is a greenbelt of maples and cedars surrounding a 1/3 mile length of 53rd Place, connecting Island Crest Way and East Mercer Way. The trails running along the ravine are a quiet respite on the east side of the Island. The unimproved parkland is managed by the Department of Parks and Recreation under the Open Space Vegetation Plan. 25.2 acres, 2 trails.
- Mercerdale Hillside Park is a passive use section of about 18 acres adjoining the active use Mercerdale Park. The Greenway has conducted a number of restoration events here, recognizing the park is “a classic example of an urban forest that is being overrun with invasive plants. This area is mostly filled with deciduous trees with many native conifers growing up in the understory.”
- Upper Luther Burbank Park, 18 acres south of the active use Luther Burbank Park, separated by I-90. In 2005 the city conducted a Master Plan design process, to improve connectivity between the two. Several trails with full bodied Northwest trees and overgrowth. Great for walking the dog. BMX tracks? In 2010 the Greenway hosted a volunteer event to build a trail along SE 84th Street, along the western boundary of Upper Luther Burbank Park.

Trails

Community Trails

- Mercer Island has about 50 miles of community trails, all of which are contained within existing parks. This includes a comprehensive system of trails loops within the passive open space of Pioneer Park (6.6 miles), and inside the Park of the Lid in the north. In this section of this city, the trails system links the Park on the Lid with the I-90 trail, the outdoor sculpture gallery, a park and ride, and Luther Burbank Park, which contains the Community Center at Mercer View.
- The city’s own maps do not show the trails that do exist in a number of significant open spaces, including Mercerdale Hillside Park, Upper Luther Burbank Park, Gallagher Hill Open Space, and SE 53rd Open Space.

Regional Trails

The Interstate 90 trail passes through the northern section of the city, including the well-used Park on the Lid and Luther Burbank Park. The I-90 trail connects Mercer Island with Seattle to its immediate west, and the Mercer Slough and Bellevue to its immediate east.

Sustainability Efforts

- An Open Space Conservancy Trust was established by city ordinance in 1992 for the express purpose of receiving and holding real property, as transferred for open space purposes; for protecting, maintaining and preserving the Open Space Properties; and insuring that the development and use of the Open Space Properties are both consistent and compatible with the intent and purpose of

the Trust and the guidelines and policies enacted. Staffed by the Parks and Recreation Department the seven members meet as needed.

- The city's Pioneer Park Management Plan makes specific mention of sustainable management – including encouraging natural regeneration to avoid expensive replanting and labor efforts, and minimizing the use of chemicals and toxic fertilizer/controllers.
- The City continues to develop a comprehensive system of pedestrian and bicycle facilities as part of the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Projects are directed at improving conformity to standards, connectivity, and signage for non-motorized facilities throughout the Island.
- In the early 1990s, Mercer Island was the first community in King County to begin diverting 60% or more of its residential waste stream through recycling.
- In 2007, Mercer Island joined ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, an international association of local governments as well as national and regional local government organizations who have made a commitment to sustainable development.
- The city's 2008 City Green Report identifies [100 sustainable practices](#) currently in place at the City of Mercer Island. The report was part of Resolution No. 1389, passed by the council which, among other things, commits the City to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below current levels by 2050.
- The city's Sustainable Practices for a Healthy Environment - www.mercergov.org/Page.asp?NavID=2290
- Green Ribbon Commission. The Mercer Island Green Ribbon Commission is developing innovative ways to educate the community to encourage sustainable behaviors that will result in reducing our individual and the community's carbon footprint. Initially the Green Ribbon Commission is focusing on **transportation** and **home energy usage**. www.mercergov.org/Page.asp?NavID=2676
- [IslandVision](#), whose mission is to encourage and support sustainable practices on Mercer Island, including consideration of environmental, economic and social equity issues, within our community, city and schools.

History and Ongoing Culture

- The Mercer Island Historical Society has placed historical markers at Slater Park, the Roanoke Inn, the V.F.W. Hall, and Luther Burbank Park.
- The sign at Slater Park marks the area where Mercer Island began, as the community known as East Seattle.
- The Roanoke Inn, built in 1914, was one of the first restaurants/gathering places for visitors and locals, and was built adjacent to the Roanoke Dock where cars were offloaded from the ferry.
- The VFW Hall, at 1836 72nd Avenue SE, started its life as the Keewaydin Club. It was built by north Mercer Island residents in 1922 as a community building strictly for social purposes - parties, dances, meetings, etc. The Keewaydin Clubhouse is one of only two Mercer Island buildings on the Washington and National Historic Register.

- The other is the Lakeview School, at Island Crest Way and SE 68th Street. Sunnybeam School operates in the historic Lakeview School building, which was built in 1918 to house eight grades of Mercer Island students. Lakeview School was purchased by the South Mercer Community Club in 1945. School co-founders, the late-Eleanor Wolf and Marianne “Nuky” (Vinal) Fellows, began the nonprofit Mercer Island Nursery School Association in 1957. The school was renamed Sunnybeam in 1972.
- The Mercer Island Arts Council, a citizen group of the city, oversees the [I-90 Outdoor Sculpture Gallery](#). Also oversees the gallery at the Community Center.
- The Mercerversary Committee is a citizen committee formed to celebrate Mercer
- Stroum Jewish Community Center. - www.sjcc.org
- Mercer Island Arts Council (city commission). City liaison Dan Grausz - dan.grausz@mercergov.org

Tourism and Festivals

- Summer Celebration, Mercer Island's summer festival, a Seafair event, is held on the second weekend in July. Fireworks, a two-day street fair, a parade, garden tour, entertainment, food etc.
- Mostly Music in the Park, a series of free summer concerts, attracts thousands of visitors every year.
- Oktoberfest and Root Beer Garden, October – new in 2010.
- 3rd Thursday Art Walks - May-Oct. Town Center. Family event to promote local artists and walkability in the town center.
- The city hosts a National Trails Day event in June at Pioneer Park. Family themed trail event.

Farming and Forestry

- The Mercer Island Farmers Market is held Sundays from June to October at Mercerdale Park. Due to the lack of agricultural land on Mercer Island, little or none of the produce is from the island itself, but the market offers a lucrative selling point for regional producers.

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- EarthCorps partners with the city on replanting/restoration efforts – notably in Pioneer Park.
- The Ivy Brigade. Volunteers meet once a month at selected Mercer Island parks to strip ivy from trees and clear it away from the trunks.
- EarthCorps, Mountains to Sound Greenway, VOICE, Mercer Island middle school and high school students, Eagle Scouts, Student Volunteer Program (SVP), Student Conservation Association (SCA) and other Mercer Island residents have been working to remove invasive plants and replant native trees and shrubs in local parks and open spaces.
- The Mercer Island Environmental Website. www.miparks.org

Other Assets

- Luther Burbank Park includes the Community Center at Mercer View, built in 2005, and managed by the city. Recreation spaces, sports courts, art gallery, classes.
- The King County Boys and Girls Club built a new youth center in 2010 at 4120 86th Ave SE.

CONNECTIONS WITH THE GREENWAY TRUST

- xx, Mayor of Mercer Island – need new mayor’s name.
- Mercer Island hosts an annual Greenway Days event at the end of June at Luther Burbank Park.
- Hosting of volunteer restoration/planting events at several city open spaces/parks.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- An opportunity exists to better map existing trails.
- Seems to be a mismatch between need/desire to maintain green space assets and the citizen’s willingness to fund such work.(*1) Opportunity for further volunteer planting/restoration works – collaboration with existing groups (GreenCorps) and area schools.
- Doesn’t appear to be a Mercer Island Environmental Club, or any group advocacy groups for trails etc. All environmental/sustainability efforts are being driven from within the city.
- The city’s vegetation policy and park management plans offer a ready-made template of opportunities for restoration/maintenance efforts. Perhaps these could be connected to parks management/horticultural course at any number of regional schools/colleges?

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- [Sustainability Policy guiding the 2009-2010 Budget](#)
- [Open Space Vegetation Plan - 2004](#)

City of Newcastle and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

From coal mining company town to wealthy suburban bedroom community Newcastle has seen a lot of change since 1863. Between 1863 and 1963 mining put Newcastle, and the neighboring town of Coal Creek, on the map. It was the terminus for the first railroad on the east side of Lake Washington and played an important part in the economic development of the Seattle area. Diverse ethnic communities of miners lived together relatively harmoniously. Mining was hard, dangerous, and dirty work, but at one time 2500-3000 were supported by the coal mining. With the decreasing price of oil, the development of cheap hydroelectric power, and the development of cheaper coal operations in the Rocky Mountain states, mining slowly ground to a halt by the early 1960s. The company town literally packed up and left as its assets were sold or moved. Slowly residents began to trickle back into the area, spurred in large part by the development of good roads. In 1993 Newcastle was incorporated, but roughly half of the original community had been annexed by Bellevue. Newcastle remains thriving suburban community nestled between Lake Washington, Cougar Mountain, Renton, and Bellevue.

SETTING

Newcastle is a small suburban community nestled in the hills below Cougar Mountain. Newcastle is bordered by Highway 405 and Lake Washington on the west, Renton on the south, Bellevue on the north, and Cougar Mountain on the east. Coal Creek Parkway SE is the main arterial of the community running north-south. Coal Creek Park and May Creek Park also provide a border between Newcastle and neighboring communities. This hilly community also contains Lake Boren.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Native Americans

Native Americans traveled the nearby cougar mountain for thousands of years to forage and hunt (King County [website](#)). Native Americans were the first to discover coal in the area and told early settler A.F. Bryant (McDonald 6).

Coal

Claiming that coal was king in Newcastle would be an understatement. Newcastle and nearby Coal Creek (which would confusing take the name New Castle in 1918 when the post office moved there) were coal company towns lock, stock, and barrel.

In 1864, with the help of Seattle businessmen, five men staked a 160 acre claim (McDonald 6). The first mining was slow and coal was delivered to Seattle by wagon, canoes, and other slow and expensive means (McDonald 7). Transporting coal became more efficient as barges and ships replaced canoes. The barges would travel from Lake Washington up the now nonexistent Black River to the Duwamish River and then into Elliot Bay to sell the anthracite coal to steam ships.

Coal production really took off in the 1870s, and by 1878 neared 150,000 tons of coal annually (McDonald 11). Aided by a new tram and steamboat system coal could be transported more easily and additional capital from San Francisco arrived (McDonald 14). In 1878 the Pacific Coast Coal Co. constructed a railroad line from Seattle to Newcastle by going south of the lake (Bryant 40). The new railroad to the east side and the economic activity fueled by the mine were important in developing Seattle as a city and its importance as a regional center of extractive industries. It could be argued that the forgotten mines of Newcastle made Seattle.

The mining operations and the company towns around them continued to grow. Around 1901 the populations of the two towns peaked between 2500 and 3000 residents combined (McDonald 62). Local life revolved around the mines and fraternal lodges. There was a company sawmill to supply the mining operation with wood and there were even small scale farming operations to supply the towns with food. The ethnically diverse miners, including a large Finnish population, cooperated and lived together harmoniously (McDonald 81). The one exception to this harmony occurred in 1876 when miners drove 40 Chinese miners from Newcastle (Historylink [Chinese](#)). Neither town had a jail or policeman because crime simply was not an issue (McDonald 81).

The end of Coal

Between 1863 and 1963 coal miners excavated 11 million tons of coal and 4 million tons of waste rock from under Cougar Mountain (previously called New Castle Hills)(McDonald 1). But the mining operations became less and less profitable in the 20th century with the increase of cheap oil, hydroelectricity, and strikes for better working conditions (Historylink [coal](#)). Where coal was demanded there were cheaper sources from Rocky Mountain states such as Montana (McDonald 108). Rail service between Renton and Newcastle ceased entirely in 1930 and the rails were removed in 1937 (McDonald 108).

Unlike Renton or Issaquah, which were involved in the coal economy but not entirely dependent on it, Coal Creek and Newcastle were company towns. As such they were dismantled and removed when the coal companies left. Only one house remains in near original condition (The Baima House) in Newcastle (McDonald IV). It is still possible to find concrete foundations, railroad grades, and tailing piles.

From then to now

Smaller independent companies continued to attempt to turn a profit from the coal until 1963. Federal money in 1986 and 1987 sealed off the remaining dangerous openings.

Spurred by road building, a small population began move into the area. By 1980 there were 12,245 residents living in suburban King County in the Newcastle area (wiki). The Newport Hills area, which is northwest of Newcastle, annexed to Bellevue. After a rejected petition to incorporate in 1980, King County accepted the areas bid to incorporate in 1993. By this time however almost half of the city had been annexed to Bellevue (Historylink [incorporation](#)).

Newcastle remains a small bedroom community although its population continues to grow (note: scant information is available about the past 30 year history of Newcastle). It currently has 9,955 residents, a small commercial area, and is looking to reduce congestion along Coal Creek Parkway and add bike lanes around the city (MRSC [pop](#)).

ECONOMY

Since the end of coal mining the population has become a wealthy suburban bedroom community. The mean travel time to work was 25.6 minutes (US 2000 [census](#)). The two most common male occupations are engineers and computer specialists. The two most common female occupations are registered nurses and managers (city-data [website](#)). Employment within the community remains limited as the community is largely residential. (Need to add a bit on their current commercial core and other business)

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Newcastle as of the 2010 census was 10,380, a 34.2%% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Newcastle is 1,200 net new housing units by 2031.

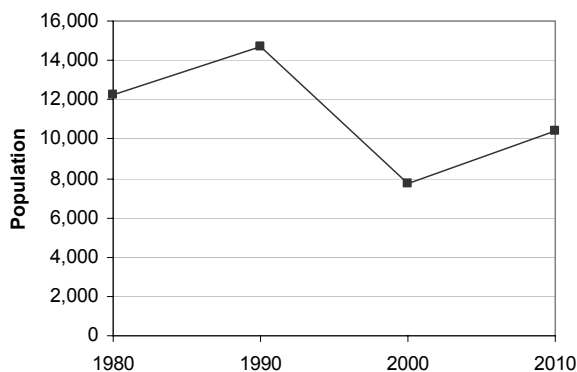


Figure 1. Population in Newcastle from 1980 to 2010.

- The original town of Newcastle peaked population wise in 1901. From there, population steadily declined with the declining importance of coal. When Newcastle incorporated in 1993 it contained approximately 7,700 residents (it would have been 16,000 if Bellevue had not annexed the northern parts of the

- city) (Historylink [incorporation](#)). In 2000 it had a population of 7,737, which grew to roughly 9,955 residents in 2010 (wiki) (MRSC [pop](#)).
- For more detailed population data since 1994 see http://www.ci.newcastle.wa.us/v_an_city_profile_and_history.asp
 - A map of the Newcastle borders can be found [here](#).
 - Newcastle is primarily residential with R-1 and R-4 comprising the biggest land classes (1 and 4 dwelling units per acre respectively). There is a small mixed-use, commercial, and business area just north of Lake Boren along Coal Creek Parkway (zoning [map](#)).
 - Projected growth: “Based on many factors, including the type of residential development that may occur, the City has the physical capacity to accommodate around 15,000 residents. The land use plan anticipates a net increase of approximately 863 dwelling units, or 2,200 new residents within the twenty-year horizon of 2022.” (2003 comp plan [Intro](#))
 - The Newcastle vision can be found on pages 3-5 in the 2003 comp plan [Intro](#).
 - Land use, housing transportation, and parks and trails goals and policies can be found in these 2003 comp plan documents: [Land Use](#), [Housing](#), [Parks](#), [Trails](#), [transportation](#), [housing](#) (all from http://www.ci.newcastle.wa.us/ch_rdp_comprehensive_plan.asp)

CITY’S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

[More information needed](#)

CITY GOVERNMENT

Newcastle utilizes a Council-Manager form of government. The city council is composed of seven members who are elected at large every four years. The city council appoints a city manager every two years and elects a mayor from the city council. The current mayor is John Dulcich. Rob Wyman is the interim city manager (as of August 2010). The city employs 30 individuals not including the council. [More information needed](#)

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

[More information needed](#)

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

[More information needed](#)

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Space

Newcastle has almost 40 acres of developed parks including Hazelwood Park, Lake Boren Park, May Creek Park, China Creek Park, and a number of smaller pocket parks (parks [map](#)).

Trails

Community Trails

The City of Newcastle prides itself on its local community trail network, which provides excellent connections to the regional trails and wildland trails on Cougar Mountain and in Coal Creek Park. Local community trails include: CrossTown Trail, Waterline Trail, May Creek Trail, Horse Trail, 84th Street Trail, Olympus Trail, Highlands Trail, Clubhouse Trail, Meadowview Trail, Gulf Course Trail, Milepost Trail, Terrace Trail. Descriptions can be found here: <http://newcastletrails.org/downloads/trailsguide.doc>. Current and proposed trails and trail connections can be found [here](#). The parks, trails and recreation section of the comprehensive plan can be found [here](#).

Regional and Wildland Trails

- Coal Creek Park and Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park provide wildland trails and trail connections.
- Lake Washington Trail runs along lake Washington and provides regional trail connections

Environmental Education

Need info

History and Ongoing Culture

- Old Fashioned Family Fourth of July
- There is a museum at the community center
- The Newcastle Cemetery, the Pacific Coast Coal CO. House #75, Thomas Rouse Road are listed in the King County and Local Landmark Registry ([Registry](#)). The Cemetery is also a Listed Historic Place in Washington as deemed by the Department of Archeology and historic preservation ([source](#)).

Farming and Forestry

- New Castle Farmers Market ([website](#))
- Newcastle has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 4 years.

Tourism and Festivals

- Concerts in the Park ([website](#))
- The Golf at Newcastle ([website](#))
- Newcastle days is celebrated by the community each September

Sustainability Efforts

Other Assets

- Have a Non-Motorized Transportation Plan ([website](#))

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- City Councilmember Lisa Jensen is on the Greenway Trust Advisory Council
- Discussions have occurred over the years between the Newcastle Trails Club and the Greenway Trust

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

Need a listing

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- *The Coals of Newcastle – A hundred Years of Hidden History*; by Richard K McDonald and Lucile McDonald. 1987.
- *A Hidden Past - An Exploration of Eastside History: A publication of the Seattle Times*. By Arlene Bryant. 2002.

City of North Bend and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

North Bend is a thriving rural community in the heart of the Greenway. Located on Interstate 90, 30 miles east of Seattle, North Bend is surrounded by the western Cascade foothills, rivers, trails, and wildlife habitat. North Bend has always been intimately connected with the land. Historically it has been a mining, logging, and farming town, but has been undergoing economic and demographic changes.

SETTING

Located thirty miles east of Seattle and only three miles east of Snoqualmie, North Bend is last city before Snoqualmie pass traveling east. State Route 202, Snoqualmie River, and the Snoqualmie Valley Trail (which connects in both the east and west to other trails) also provide North Bend with regional connectivity. Nearby are two great Greenway success stories that provide popular recreational trails: Rattle Snake Mountain to the south and Mount Si to the north. The area's stunning beauty and recreational opportunities has led North Bend to begin an advertising campaign promoting the idea that it is an outdoor enthusiast's paradise.

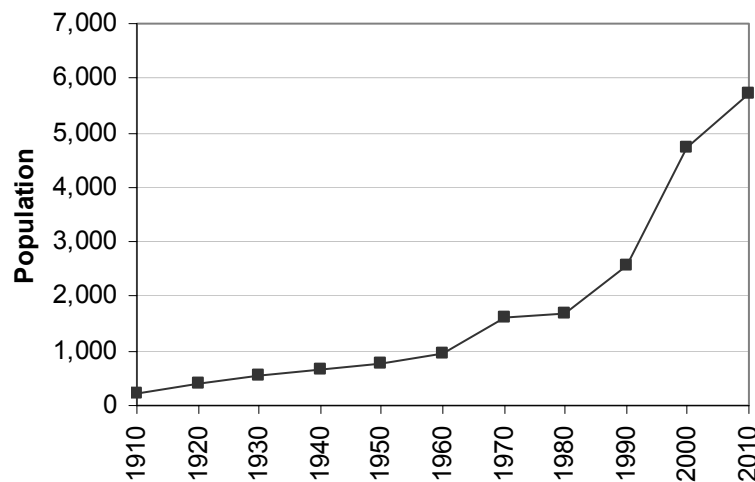
HISTORICAL SKETCH

Native Americans, most notably the Snoqualmie Tribe, have lived in the area around North Bend for thousands of years ([source](#)) ([source](#)). In the wake of the 1856 Indian Wars Jeremiah Borst settled in an abandoned U.S. fort and is generally considered the "father of Snoqualmie valley" ([info](#)). The first mill in the area was developed with waterpower from the Snoqualmie river in 1872, and by 1877 there were 12 logging operations in the region, and by 1886 logging camps employed 140 people ([source](#)). Additionally the Upper Snoqualmie Valley became a huge producer of hops, until aphids and an economic downturn decimated that industry in the late 1890s ([source](#)). Farming activity continued in the valley, and the farming legacy of the region can still be seen at Meadowbrook and Tollgate farms which are protected as open space land in perpetuity. Things really took off when the railroad arrived in 1889, bringing more settlers and tourists (who came to see nearby Snoqualmie Falls) as well as additional trade and commerce. Shortly thereafter, in 1889, North Bend was platted as Snoqualmie, and then renamed by the US post office to North Bend ([source](#))([source](#)). In 1905, the old wagon road over Snoqualmie Pass was improved and became Washington's first east-west route for automobile traffic, bringing visitors and commerce to many Snoqualmie Valley towns along the road. Increasing economic activity, including the new North Bend Timer Company mill, drove the city to incorporate in 1909 ([source](#))([wiki](#)). Later Weyerhaeuser and other large logging operations would come to dominate the valley.

North Bend struggled with the transition from rural town to Seattle exurb, as agriculture and timber gave way to residential and other suburban land use in the late 20th century. In this transition North Bend has retained its historic character in its historic down town and in surrounding working farm and forest lands. In the late 1980s, North Bend and environs achieved cult status as locations because of the Twin Peaks TV series and film. It has become an increasingly popular bedroom community with home values doubling between 1997 and 2006 despite a water moratorium from 1999-2008 ([seattletimes](#)) ([wiki](#)).

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of North Bend as of the 2010 census was 5,731, a 20.8% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in North Bend is 665 net new housing units by 2031.



- In 1910 it had a population of 219, in 1950 it was 787, in 2000 it was 4,746, and in 2008 it was estimated at 4,635 ([wiki](#))([source](#))
- Even though the population has continued to grow, according to Washington's estimate of North Bend's 2009 population, it only grew by 3.04% between 2000 and 2009 which means it ranks 57th for growth across the 74 cities in King County ([source](#)). It should be noted that this is for the North Bend 2000 Census Urban Area, which does not perfectly follow the boundary of North Bend the city (see [map](#)).
 - Furthermore it is estimated to have shrank in size between 2000 and 2008
 - This is likely due to the water moratorium in place from 1999-2008 that restricted the amount of water North Bend could offer it's residents due to water right restrictions. A deal with the City of Seattle in 2007 allows North Bend to draw additional water as long as it purchases replacement water for the Snoqualmie River from Seattle's reservoir.

- In 2000 there were 1,841 households and 1,286 families. Median age of 34.5 years.
- As of 2000, the population density was 2.5 people per acre and there were 1,889 housing units at an average density of 1 unit per acre ([wiki](#)).
- The city has recently annexed Stilton and Tanner ([source](#), [source](#), [source](#), [source](#)).
- It has not annexed its full GMA allocated area (see [this](#) map)
- Its zoning map and other maps (Critical Areas, flood, habitat, etc) are available [here](#)
- Its last comprehensive plan was completed in [2007](#). They are currently in the process of updating their shoreline master [plan](#).

ECONOMY

North Bend was a rural mining and logging town for much of its history . In addition it served as a vital trading post to aid travelers heading over Snoqualmie pass. Mining and logging began to decline in the late 20th century and the Weyerhaeuser mill closed in 2003 for good. However even before the mill's closure, the 2000 census reported that only 35 people remained working in the farming, fishing, or forestry sectors. Now "North Bend is for the [most] part a bedroom community to Bellevue and Seattle. In addition, it does have a growing tourism economy centered around the Factory Outlet Shops and the Northwest Train Museum's train activities. North Bend also has about 400 employees working for Nintendo North Bend." ([wiki](#)).

It is currently undergoing a rebranding of the city to promote tourism and additional residents. By promoting itself as a "gateway to the cascade mountains" it is attempting to attract outdoor enthusiasts on the way to the many nearby natural amenities.

CITY GOVERNMENT

"The Mayor and [7 member] City Council are elected at large and serve four-year terms. They devote many volunteer hours ... The City Council meets in regular session on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m., at the Senior Center located at 411 Main Avenue South. The Council also holds a Workstudy on the 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the City Hall conference room at 211 Main Avenue North." (from the city website) Day to day work is run by a city manager.

Key Contacts and Departments

- Mayor – Ken Hearing
- City Manager – Duncan Wilson
- Community & Economic Development Director – Gina Estep
- Public Works Director – Ron Garrow

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS AND LEADERS

- Cindy Walker, owner of North Bend theatre, active downtown promoter
- Need more

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

More information needed

GREENWAY ASSETS IN NORTH BEND

Parks & Open Spaces

As of 2010 North Bend has “over 628 acres or about 21% of the land inside the City limits and Urban Growth Boundary are in public ownership as parks or public facilities.”

- City-owned Parks: EJ Roberts Park, New Si View Park, Torguson Park, North Bend Athletic Facility, North Bend Railroad Depot, Gardiner Weeks Park, Tollgate Farm ([source](#)).
- The Mount Si Parks and Rec District was formed in x to provide a funding source and management of increased recreation for the citizens of the North Bend area. The District manages Si View Park and is looking at managing programming at Tollgate Farm, Meadowbrook farm and elsewhere

Trails

Community Trails

Regional and Wildland Trails

- Snoqualmie Valley Trail runs through town with linkages to the John Wayne Pioneer Trail to the east and future linkage to the Preston-Snoqualmie trail and Seattle in the west.
- Close proximity to both Rattlesnake Mountain and the extremely popular Mount Si.

Outdoor Education

- It is only 7 miles north of Cedar River Watershed Education Center

History and Ongoing Culture

- Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum <http://www.snoqualmievalleymuseum.org/> and Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society
- Tollgate and Meadowbrook farm preserves ([Tollgate](#), [Meadowbrook](#))
- The Festival at Mount Si ([link](#))
- Historic movie theatre and production theatre
- Other festivals: http://www.snovalley.org/vg_events.html
- North Bend Railroad Depot
- North Bend Historic Commercial District, historic Downtown buildings such as the Railroad Depot and historic places such as Camp North Bend, McGrath Café and Hotel, North Bend WHR/NR Ranger Station, Seattle Municipal Light and Power Plant, and some nearby bridges ([source](#))

- During the great depression it housed one of Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps, and is one of the few places in the country that still has the original CCC buildings and is now used as by Highline School District's outdoor education program ([source](#)).

Forestry and Agriculture

- The innovative urban separator district between itself and Snoqualmie provides green buffer between neighboring Snoqualmie and habitat linkages.
 - This is composed of "840 acres at the historic Tollgate Farm and neighboring Meadowbrook Farm by the City of North Bend, City of Snoqualmie and King County." ([source](#))
- North Bend farmer's market ([source](#)),

Ecological

- South Fork and Middle Fork Rivers
- Elk Herd

Tourism

- Visitor Center and Snoqualmie Valley Museum
- Historic Main Street / Downtown
- Railroad Depot
- Recreation: Regional trails, nearby wildland trails, river use
- Festivals: Festival at Mt Si

Sustainability Efforts CFL recycling program,

- Currently creating a park and ride ([source](#))
- Yard waste program ([source](#))

Other Assets

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- Mayor Ken Hearing is on the Greenway Trust Advisory Council
- The City and the Greenway Trust have jointly conducted environmental restoration and volunteer involvement projects numerous locations including Tollgate Farm and along the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION

Needs more!

FURTHER READING

- This section should be cleaned up
- More information about its history can be found in this PDF created by the City of North Bend <http://ci.north-bend.wa.us/vertical/Sites/%7b55597B5E-85E1->

[47C5-878F-C852028CFBC5%7d/uploads/%7b495B5A13-3E53-4CD8-97A1-A17C4AA4166C%7d.PDF.](#)

- Economy:
 - (<http://www.middleforkgiants.com/NBTC.html>, <http://www.middleforkgiants.com/MFHistory.html>).
 - (sourcehttp://www.pnwlocalnews.com/east_king/svr/news/30179999.html, http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/east_king/svr/news/30179999.html).
 - (http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US5349485&-qr_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U_DP3&-ds_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U&-lang=en&-redoLog=false&-sse=on)
 - (<http://northbend.govoffice.com/vertical/Sites/%7B55597B5E-85E1-47C5-878F-C852028CFBC5%7D/uploads/%7BFEB0A0D2F-E0A6-436D-8532-950FA2F046E5%7D.PDF>, source).
- http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/east_king/svr/opinion/30246034.html
- <http://www.snoqualmiation.com/about/about.htm>
- <http://ci.north-bend.wa.us/>
- <http://ci.north-bend.wa.us/vertical/Sites/{55597B5E-85E1-47C5-878F-C852028CFBC5}/uploads/{495B5A13-3E53-4CD8-97A1-A17C4AA4166C}.PDF>

City of Redmond and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Like many cities in the Greenway, Redmond began as a small farming and logging community. In the last 100 years Redmond grew to over 54,000 residents as a booming high-tech suburban, and now urbanizing, community. Redmond residents enjoy good jobs, regional trails, a revitalizing downtown, and peaceful neighborhoods. Redmond is looking at ways to preserve and enhance this quality of life while absorbing the increasing growth.

SETTING

Redmond sits on the eastern most edge of the incorporated area in the greater Seattle area. To the south Redmond is bordered by Marymoor Park, Lake Sammamish, Bellevue, and Sammamish. To the west lies Kirkland and Bellevue. To the east is rural unincorporated King County and the Snoqualmie Valley farmland. Rural King County also surrounds Redmond to the North including prime agricultural land. For non-motorized users Redmond is connected by the East Lake Sammamish, Bridle Crest, Sammamish River, and Puget Power regional trails. Redmond has three major highways running through it: 908, 202, and 520.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

In the early days, tall trees, productive cranberry bog, a productive salmon run, and game in the form of bear, cougar, deer, and waterfowl all provided for the Native Americans who lived in the area.

White settlers arrived in 1871. The area was originally called Salmonberg because the salmon were so thick that pioneers were able to pick up the dead salmon (after spawning) with pitchforks and use them as fertilizer. The vast majority of early residents in the area were farmers or hunters. Main products in the early days were hay, logs (sawmills would come later) and butter which were carried by canoes, steamboats, and barges to market. The Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern rail service reached Redmond in 1889 allowing for more efficient transport of goods. Between 1890 and 1930 eight sawmills operated at various times and locations around Redmond. Logging removed virtually all of the forest cover in the area, which was lamented by many pioneers who “wrote about the awesome beauty of the Redmond forest.” Logging caused the town to swell to 271 residents by 1900 and by 1912 it incorporated with 300 residents (the minimum number required by law). There are two main reasons given for incorporation: one was the ability to create a community water system to prevent fires, and the other was the ability to tax saloons (and so that they could legally serve liquor).

The 20th Century

In 1939 the famous bike derby was initiated causing Redmond to proclaim itself the bike capital of the northwest, although ironically the prize that was raffled off was a car (May 125). Redmond also participated in both WWII and the Cold War with first a lookout station to watch for Japanese Plans and then a U.S. Army's Nike Missile Base.

With increased prosperity, the opening of the 520 and I-90 bridges, and increased car ownership in the Puget Sound area, Redmond boomed as a suburb. In 1978 Redmond was the fastest growing city in the state of Washington and one of the fastest in the nation. Between 1960 and 1970 the population of Redmond increased from 1,453 to 11,031 and then to 23,134 by 1980. Citizens became concerned with this rapid "helter-skelter" growth without a plan, which prompted a citizen's volunteer planning commission to create a Master Plan for the city in 1970.

The following is taken from the City's Comprehensive Plan introduction:

"Beginning in the 1970s and into the 1980s Redmond began to see a strong growth in high-tech industries with such companies as Physiocontrol (electronic medical devices), Data IO, Integrated Circuits (computers), Nintendo, and then Microsoft which moved its headquarters to Redmond in 1986. In this period there were also other industries that affected growth such as H & N International (chicken hatchery), Genie (mechanical lifts), and several water ski manufacturers as well as a major facility built by an established company, Safeco Insurance. Also in the early 1980s, the missing link of SR 520 between 148th Avenue and the bridge over the Sammamish River was completed. By 1990, Redmond had a population of 35,800, was recognized as the headquarters for Microsoft, but had still managed to keep some of its small-town charm.

Redmond kept a remnant of its agricultural industry through the 1990s until the feed mill and the Keller Dairy finally ceased operations. Redmond is now a major suburb in the Seattle region with a 2004 population of 46,900. During the day the City increases to a population of 96,000 due to the combination of residents at home and employees. It has retained many of the high-tech industries as well as other diverse businesses from seafood processing to package delivery. The Downtown is gradually becoming more active and walkable with the inclusion of more residences, as well as shopping, entertainment, and cultural attractions. Redmond Town Center, a major location for shopping, employment, tourist activity, and public gatherings, anchors one portion of the Downtown. A new City Hall has been added to the municipal campus. However, in spite of many changes downtown, the City has retained its historic core and is working hard to protect its heritage."

ECONOMY

Today Redmond is home to a number of international employers to small businesses. Microsoft and other technology companies have come to call Redmond home providing many good paying jobs for the community. The top employers in Redmond are Microsoft Corporation including MSNBC, AT&T, Genie Industries, Volt Technical Resources, Group Health Cooperative Hospital, Medtronic Emergency Response

Systems, Honeywell International, Nintendo of America, Eurest Dining Services, and United Parcel Service. As of 2009 there were 90,704 jobs in Redmond according to Redmond Community Indicators 2011 report. Redmond expects to add 23,000 net new jobs by 2031 according the 2011 Countywide Planning Policies.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Redmond as of the 2010 census was 54,144, a 19.6% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Redmond is 10,200 net new housing units by 2031.

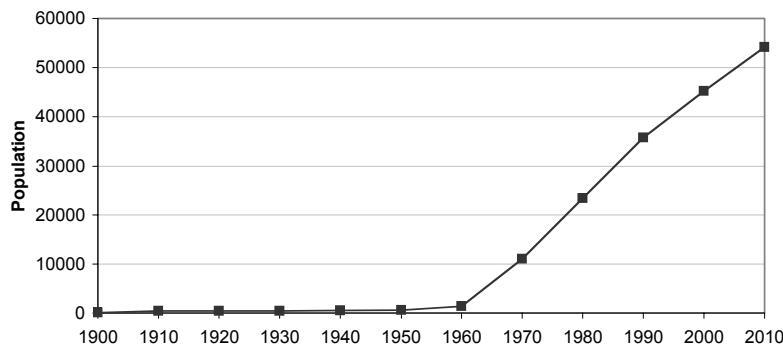


Figure 1. Population in North Bend from 1900 to 2010.

CITY'S VISION OF THE FUTURE

The “Goals, Vision and Framework Policies” chapter of Redmond’s Comprehensive Plan contains “A. Goals that summarize the intent of the Comprehensive plan. B. A vision that describes what our community would be like in 2022 if goals were achieved. C. Framework policies that the City will follow to achieve the goals and vision.”

The first part of the vision statement imagines a Redmond in 2022 that “is complete, offering a wide range of services, opportunities, and amenities. It’s a community that has gracefully accommodated growth and change while ensuring that Redmond’s high quality of life, cherished natural features, distinct places, and character are not overwhelmed.”

The chapter also sets out eight goals that are supported by framework policies that guide the cities action. These eight goals are:

- To conserve agricultural lands and rural areas, and to protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment.
- To retain and enhance Redmond’s distinctive character and high quality of life, including an abundance of parks, open space, good schools and recreational facilities.
- To emphasize choices in housing, transportation, stores and services.
- To support vibrant concentrations of retail, office, service, residential, and recreational activity in Downtown and Overlake

- To maintain a strong and diverse economy, and to provide a business climate that retains and attracts locally owned companies as well as internationally recognized corporations.
- To promote a variety of community gathering places and diverse cultural opportunities.
- To provide convenient, safe and environmentally friendly transportation connections within Redmond, and between Redmond and other communities for people and goods.
- To remain a community of good neighbors, working together and with others in the region to implement a common vision for Redmond's future.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Redmond utilizes a Mayor-Council non-partisan form of government. Seven council members and the mayor are elected for four year staggered term. The current mayor is John Marchione. More information on Redmond's government can be found here:

<http://www.ci.redmond.wa.us/government/>

Key Departments and Commissions

- Parks and Recreation
 - Parks and Trails Commission
- Planning and Community Development
 - Planning Commission

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Greater Redmond Chamber of Commerce. For more information see: <http://www.redmondchamber.org/>
- Microsoft, AT&T and other large employers.
- **More information needed**

GATHERING PLACES AND COMMUNITY INFO VENUES

- Redmond Regional Library (KCLS)
- Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center.
- Parks and Recreation's *Recreation Information Newsletter*.
- The *Redmond Reporter* is a community newspaper with distribution of 25,000 residents every Friday. For more information see: <http://www.redmond-reporter.com/>
- The *Redmond Neighborhood Blog* provides local news and opinion. For more information see: <http://redmondblog.org/>
- The City of Redmond produces a quarterly newsletter called *Focus on Redmond*. For more information see: <http://www.redmond.gov/Government/Communications/CitywideNewsletters/>
- Experience Redmond produces a newsletter.

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

- Redmond contains 1,345 acres of park and open space spread across 23 developed and 8 undeveloped parks.
- Redmond has set the goal of creating 1 acre of neighborhood parks, 3 acres of community parks, and 2.5 acres of resource parks per 1,000 people.
- Redmond has created a detailed management and acquisition plan called the “Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture & Conservation (PARCC) Plan.” For information can be found here:
<http://www.redmond.gov/PlansProjects/Parks/PARCCPlan/>
- Some of the larger parks includes the Town Center Open Space park which rings the new town center area, Grass Lawn Park, Idylwood Beach Park, Hartman Park, and Sammamish Valley Parks. Redmond also surrounds the very popular Marymoor Park, which is owned by King County Parks. For a map of Redmond Parks see:
<http://www.redmond.gov/common/pages/UserFile.aspx?fileId=18442>

Trails

Community Trails

- Redmond has set a goal of 0.35 miles of trails per 1,000 people.
- According to the trails inventory of the 2010 PARCC Plan, Redmond owns or controls 29 miles of trails. King County and WSDOT have constructed 12 mile of trails within the City.

Regional and Wildland Trails

- The East Lake Sammamish Trail ends in Redmond providing recreation and non-motorized transportation through Sammamish and Issaquah.
- The Bridle Crest Park links Redmond to Bridle Trails State Park
- The Sammamish River trail link Redmond north to Woodinville
- The Puget Power Trail links Redmond to the Tolt Pipeline and Snoqualmie Valley trail
- For more information about trails see Chapter 8, the Trails chapter, in the 2010 PARCC Plan:
<http://www.redmond.gov/PlansProjects/Parks/PARCCPlan/Documents/>

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- “The Natural Resources Division offers educational programs to elementary school classes within the City. Classes are coordinated with local company, Nature Vision, to provide interactive and fun classroom presentations aligned with the State Essential Learning Requirement.” For more information see:
<http://www.redmond.gov/cms/One.aspx?portalId=169&pageId=1988>

History and Ongoing Culture

- James Clise’s house, Marymoor Farm Dutch Windmill, Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site, Redmond City Park, Justice White’s house, the Yellowstone Road, Louis Hilger’s barn (nearby), and Bill Johnson’s barn (nearby) are listed as

Historic Places in Washington by the Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation ([source](#))

- The Orson and Emma Wiley House (and a number of nearby sites) are registered in the King County and Local Landmark Registry. For more information see: [Registry](#)
- Redmond Derby Days is a summer festival including bike races, events for kids, food, etc. More information can be found here:
<http://redmondderbydays.com/default.asp>
- Redmond Lights is a tree lighting ceremony at Redmond Town Center.

Farming and Forestry

- The Redmond Saturday Market bills itself as the Eastside's oldest farmers market. For more information see: <http://www.redmondsaturdaymarket.org/>
- Redmond has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 12 years.
- Redmond offers urban farming and gardening plots to citizens as well as free farming and urban gardening classes. For more information see:
<http://redmond.patch.com/articles/community-gardens-provide-soil-fellowship-for-redmond-residents>
- Redmond is contiguous with an Agricultural Production District to the north.

Tourism and Festivals

- For Redmond Derby Days see above.
- <http://www.experienceredmond.com/>
- Marymoor Summer Concert Series
- Annual Sidewalk sale and Arts Festival.
- Arts in the Parks productions
- Great Day of Play

Environmental and Sustainability Efforts

- The Overlake Village- Group Health redevelopment master plans may be a model sustainable development. The plan says "Overlake village is designated a s major commercial and mixed-use district within the City of Redmond. The Comprehensive Plan establishes goals for the district that include high-quality, compact development, mid-rise, mixed use neighborhoods, a vibrant shopping district, and a network of open space, sidewalks, and trails."
- Redmond calls itself the "Bicycle Capitol of the Northwest"

Other Assets

- Redmond Community Indicators provide measurable goals to achieve the community's 2030 vision. These indicators are updated annually. For more information see:
<http://www.ci.redmond.wa.us/PlansProjects/ComprehensivePlanning/RedmondCommunityIndicators/>

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- The first partnership project between the Greenway Trust and the City of Redmond occurred in 2011 at x.
- Education
 - Alcott Elementary: Forests on the Edge- April 6th 2010 (class) and April 8 & 9 (field)
 - Emily Dickinson Elementary: Forests on the Edge, May 24th 2010 (class), May 25 & 26 (field)
- Greenway Summer
 - Redmond Derby Days—July 9 & 10

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MORE COLLABORATION

- Include a city representative on the Greenway Advisory Council or Technical Advisory Committee.
- Future restoration efforts in parkland.
- Possible additional regional and community trail construction.

FURTHER READING

- *Our Town Redmond*; by Nancy Way; Publishers Press, Inc. Salt Lake City, Utah, 1989.
- *Images of America –Redmond Washington*; by Georgeann Malowney; Arcadia Publishing, Chicago, IL, 2002.
- Redmond -- Thumbnail History .By Alan J. Stein, November 09, 1998 .
http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=304

City of Renton and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

From Duwamish trading and craft making to Boeing and PACCAR, Renton has a long history of transportation and industry. Renton has experienced increasing, and diversified, growth in the past twenty years and as of 2010 had a population of over 80,000 residents. Much of the physical character of the City is defined by Lake Washington, the freeways, the Cedar River, and existing industrial job areas. The City is attempting to both grow its strong economy and increase the number of residents, in a sustainable manner.

SETTING

Renton is located at the southern end of Lake Washington and is bordered by rural King County, Kent, Tukwila, and Newcastle. Renton straddles the Cedar River, which drains from Seattle's Cedar River Watershed to Lake Washington. The Cedar River Trail, Lake Washington Trail, and Green River Trail all provide nearby regional trail connections. The I-5 and 405 freeways and State Routes 900, 515, and 169 offer important transportation connections for its industries. Aeronautics play a large part in the Renton setting as the Renton Municipal Airport and the Boeing plant create a unique aviation atmosphere.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The Duwamish, called the "inside people" by others of the Puget Sound Salish group, lived in the area around Renton for thousands of years. The Duwamish controlled access to and from different drainages by their strategic location along the Black River, which provided access from Puget Sound to Lake Washington and to drainages farther inland. The Cedar River used to run west through Renton and join with a river called the Black River, which flowed from Lake Washington. This water then flowed into what was called the White River (now called the Green River) and emptied into the Duwamish estuary and then Elliot Bay. This was the case from time immemorial until 1912 when the Cedar River was rerouted to flow into Lake Washington for flooding reasons. In 1916 the Lake Washington Ship Canal was completed causing the lake to drop 9 feet, which caused the Black River to dry up entirely.

The First White Settlers, Indian Wars, and Resettlement

A small settlement harvested wood and coal alongside the Duwamish people until the Indian Wars in 1855 drove the settlers away. This war was in response to white

violations of the Point Elliot Treaty of 1855. A large dairy farm began to operate in the area employing a few of the Indians who remained.

Coal, Wood, and Industry

Captain William Renton (the town's namesake) started the coal boom around south Lake Washington in 1873. Renton's coal was primarily used for local industry. The Renton Clay works used coal to produce bricks, road pavers, and clay pipes which were in high demand for rebuilding Seattle after the Great Seattle Fire in 1889. Other industries in Renton produced lumber, supplied steel and pig iron to railroads, cigars, and glass products. These industries success drove Renton to incorporate in 1901.

Eventually the coal industry faded away with the availability of cheaper hydropower and cheap oil. Renton also lost its position as a transportation hub with the declining importance of railroads, the draining of the Black River, and the creation of the floating bridge in 1940. What really put Renton on the map was Boeing. During WWII Boeing began to manufacture bombers and Pacific Car and Foundry (later PACCAR) began to manufacture Sherman tanks in Renton. During WWII the city grew from 4,500 to 16,039 residents. These two large industries provided thousands of jobs and continue to operate in Renton to this day.

Boeing's employment, still a mainstay in Renton, has fluctuated over the years necessitating a diversified economic base. Other companies such as Wizards of the Coast, Classmates.com, IKEA, Virginia Mason Athletic Center (home to the Seahawks training program), Valley Medical Center, and Providence Health System provide employment in the community. Today the City of Renton encompasses over 90,000 residents and is attempting to revitalize its downtown and neighborhoods while encouraging industries to continue to choose Renton as a place to do business.

ECONOMY

Renton's economy was dependent on PACCAR and Boeing for many years. More recently Renton has diversified economically. Today the top private employers in Renton are The Boeing Company, PACCAR, Providence Health and Services, ER Solutions, Inc., Youngs-Columbia of Washington LLC, IKEA, Wal Mart, Wizards of the Coast, Fry's Electronics Inc., and Puget Sound Educational Services District. The top public employers are the Valley Medical Center, Renton School District, Federal Aviation Administration, Renton Technical College, and the City of Renton. There are 43,946 employees in Renton in 2009 according to the City's website. Renton plans to have an increase of 29,000 net new jobs by 2031 according to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011.

POPULATION & GROWTH

The population of Renton as of the 2010 census was 90,927, an 81.7% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Renton is 14,835 net new housing units by 2031.

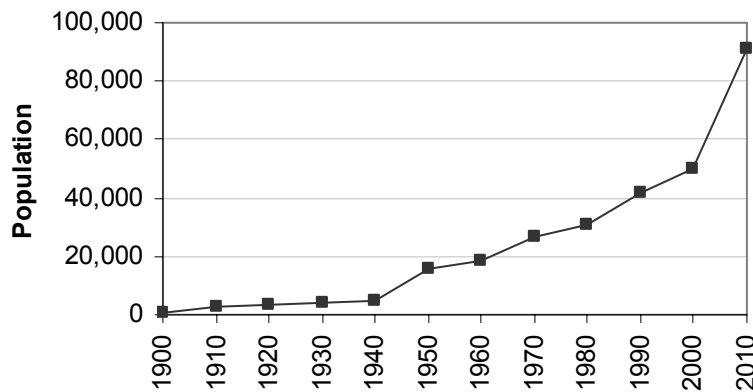


Figure I. Population in Renton from 1900 to 2010.

- The biggest percentage increases in population came between 1900 and 1910 with increasing industrialization, 1940 and 1950 with the war time boom of PACCAR and Boeing, and between 2000 and 2010 with increased housing and annexations of other communities. More information on annexations can be found here: <http://rentonwa.gov/government/default.aspx?id=6186>
- If Renton annexes all of its Potential Annexation Areas it would become a city of over 130,000 residents, which would make it larger than Bellevue.

CITY'S VISION OF THE FUTURE

Renton's vision statement is perhaps the pithiest of all the cities in the Greenway it is "Renton- The center of opportunity in the Puget Sound Region where businesses and families thrive." Renton's Comprehensive Plan says that this stands for three main points:

1. A community that is healthy and safe, that has cohesive, well-established neighborhoods and a growing diversity of housing to match the diversity of the population with its various needs and wants.
2. A working town with a full spectrum of employment opportunities for all economic segments, regardless of education, age gender or ethnic origin
3. A regional center for active and passive recreation that features access for all to a healthy river, a clean lake, and clear mountain views to enhance the experience.

Renton also has begun a Community Planning Process in different city areas.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Renton was incorporated in 1901. Renton operates under a mayor-council form of government. The city has 7 council members elected at large. Council members serve 4 year terms with elections every 2 years. The mayor serves a 4 year term. The current mayor is Denis Law. More information on its government can be found here:

<http://rentonwa.gov/government/>

Key departments

- Community and Economic Development “initiates and leads economic development, land use planning and regulation, and services related to all aspects of the development process, while working with neighborhoods to enhance the economic prosperity, vitality, and livability of the community for Renton citizens.” For more information see: <http://rentonwa.gov/government/default.aspx?id=2782>
- The Community Services department is tasked “To provide to the citizens of Renton quality of life opportunities through leisure time activities and Human Services Programs. This includes maintaining parks, trails, facilities, a museum, and offering a variety of recreational activities for people of all ages.” For more information see: <http://rentonwa.gov/government/default.aspx?id=1104>

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Boeing is a major community leader in Renton
- Renton Chamber of Commerce. For more information see: <http://www.gorenton.com/>
- More information needed

GATHERING PLACES AND COMMUNITY INFO VENUES

- Renton Public Library (KCLS) spans the Cedar River.
- The Landing and the downtown area are community gathering areas.
- Renton Community Center. For more information see: <http://rentonwa.gov/living/default.aspx?id=55>
- The *Renton Reporter*. For more information see: <http://www.rentonreporter.com/>
- *Renton City News* newsletter. For more information see: <http://rentonwa.gov/news/default.aspx?id=5526>

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Space

The city of Renton has 813 acres of public space spread across 29 developed public parks and other public spaces. Some major parks are the Panther Creek Wetlands, Black River Riparian Forest, Ron Regis Park, and Cedar River Park. Renton has a very detailed and well written parks plan call the *Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Natural Resources Plan*. More information can be found here: <http://www.rentonparksplan.org/>

Trails

Community Trails

- The city of Renton Parks Division maintains 13 miles of trails. More information about Renton’s trail network including maps and the Trails and Bicycle Master Plan can be found here: <http://rentonwa.gov/living/default.aspx?id=2322>

Regional and Wildland Trails

- The Cedar River Trail runs through the heart of downtown along the Cedar River. It runs from Lake Washington up through Maple Valley.
- The Lake Washington Trail (a bike lane, not a separated trail) runs through Renton and is most complete on the eastern side of the lake running up through Newcastle to Bellevue.
- The Green River Trail skirts the western edge of Renton and runs to the Mouth of the Duwamish River in Seattle and connections to the interurban trail that runs through Kent and Auburn.

Environmental & Sustainability Education

- Unknown

History and Ongoing Culture

- The Renton Historical Museum is run by the Renton Historical Society. For more information see: <http://rentonwa.gov/living/default.aspx?id=1220>
- Renton Coal Mine Hoist Foundation, Renton Fire Station, Renton Substation - Snoqualmie Falls Power Company, Colasurdo Barn, and the Pacific Coast Company House No. 75 are all Listed Historic Places in Washington near or in Renton as listed by the Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation.
- Orson and Emma Wiley House Aka the Stone House is listed in the King County and Local Landmark Registry.
- The Carco Theatre, the Renton IKEA Performing Arts Center, and the Renton Civic Theatre have a variety of programming.
- The Renton Municipal Arts Commission supports the arts and cultural development in the city. For more information see: <http://rentonwa.gov/government/default.aspx?id=396>
- Renton also has a number of public art pieces. For more information see: <http://rentonwa.gov/living/default.aspx?id=402>

Farming and Forestry

- Renton has two farmers markets. For more information see: <http://rentonwa.gov/farmersmarket/>
- Renton has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 3 years. For more information about Renton's Urban and Community Forestry program see: <http://rentonwa.gov/living/default.aspx?id=16702>
- The Renton Community Center offers a community garden for residents.

Tourism and Festivals

- Downtown Art and Antique Walk
- Renton also has an annual 4th of July celebration.
- The Renton River Days is a multiple day family festival and celebration of community pride. <http://rentonwa.gov/living/default.aspx?id=1138>
- GoRenton.com is run by the Chamber of commerce and the Visitor Center.

Sustainability Efforts

Renton is working to create a diverse, vibrant, mixed use, transportation friendly downtown. This vision was laid out in the City Center Community Plan published June 2011.

- Some development has already taken place at a development called The Landing. The special Urban Area North designation was created for the area with specific policy directives to ensure that these areas were developed in an urban, rather than suburban, fashion (for instance “Policy LU-288. Orient buildings to streets to emphasize urban character, maximize pedestrian activity and minimize automobile use within the District.”). For more information see: <http://rentonwa.gov/uploadedFiles/Business/EDNSP/planning/M01LUpolicies%281%29.pdf>.

Other Assets

- Unknown

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- The Greenway Education Program has worked at the following Renton area schools in 2010. Highlands Elementary, Tiffany Park Elementary

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- Possible Greenway opportunities from the City Center Plan Draft: [ppt](#), March 29th 2010 [draft](#)
 - Goal 7. Provide connections to regional trails and build on these key connections as an economic development strategy.
 - Goal 8. Protect and enhance the natural features and open space and improve public access to and connections between Lake Washington shoreline, the Cedar River, and the variety of parks and open spaces.”
 - Preserve and maintain the BNSF corridor for future transit and multiuse trail.

FURTHER READING

- *A Hidden Past - An Exploration of Eastside History*: Edited by Arlene Bryant. A publication of the Seattle Times 2002.
- *Little Histories of Renton, Washington*; by Jack R. Evans; SCW Publications, Seattle, WA 1987
- *Renton From Coal to Jets*; by Morda C. Slauson; Olympic Reprographicsm Kent, WA 2006

City of Roslyn and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Roslyn is a vibrant small community with a big coal mining past. It was founded by the Northern Pacific Railroad as a company town to produce coal for the iron horses that would soon cross the cascades at Stampede Pass. Miners from 24 different ethnicities lived together and formed a diverse working class community. Timber and agriculture also provided residents with employment, but the heart of the city was centered on the mines and supplying the miners with goods. The city says that “old mine shafts, slag piles, coal sheds and other artifacts are ... reminders of a bygone era. Though the mines closed in 1963, Roslyn’s rich history and cultural heritage lives on and is celebrated” (city [website](#)). Roslyn is endowed with historic character and nearby recreational assets that have helped it survive the death of King Coal.

SETTING

Roslyn is located along State Route 903 10 minutes from Cle Elum and roughly 90 minutes from Seattle along I-90. It is also located along a historic railroad spur, and is close to the Cle Elum River. The city describes itself as “nestled among the eastern foothills of the Cascade Mountains at 2200 feet above sea level, Roslyn is the gateway to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, crown jewel of the Central Cascades.” The landscape is defined by the arid climate caused by the rain shadow of the Cascade Mountains.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The Roslyn area was sparsely populated with Indians before the arrival of white Europeans, and was even less sparsely populated after the introduction of their diseases. A group of the Yakima Indians lived for centuries off the land in the area around Roslyn. During the 1800s the Indian populations were decimated by disease, and in this weakened state they were unable to resist white settlement. Although they did attempt to negotiate treaties to secure their ways of life, the Indians lost more than they gained by negotiating with Governor Stevens (Shideler 19). After a failed last ditch effort to reclaim their land during the Indian Wars in the late 1950s, the area around Roslyn was ripe for development (Shideler 27).

A few scattered white settlers lived in the area after the Indian wars, but the City of Roslyn came into existence when Northern Pacific Railroad prospectors discovered coal in 1886 ([historylink](#)). Roslyn was a company town from the start as it was founded on the Northern Pacific land from the railroad land grant process ([historylink](#)). The Northern Pacific Railroad was building a line across the Cascades through the newly

discovered Stampede Pass (slightly south of I-90). During this process coal was in high demand, so the city grew in a few weeks to hundreds of residents, and by 1888 there were roughly twelve hundred inhabitants (Shideler 45). Roslyn was incorporated in 1889, although its charter was nullified and did not become a recognized city until Washington became a state in 1890 ([historylink](#)).

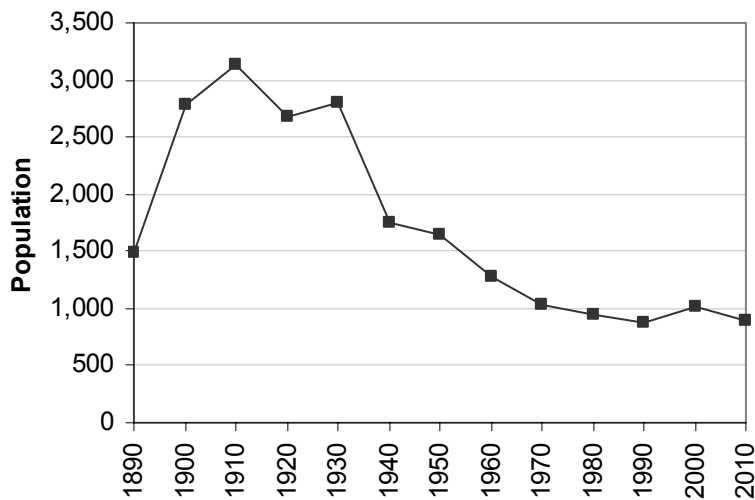
It is difficult to overstate the importance of the coal jobs to the community. At its peak Roslyn had anywhere between 4,000 and 6,000 residents. Even though the work was physically exhausting and very dangerous immigrants came from all over the world to work in the mines, lured in part by the Northern Pacific Railroad's recruiting efforts in Europe (Shideler 39). There were 24 different nationalities at one time in Roslyn, with 24 different fraternal organizations, 24 different taverns, and 24 different sections of the graveyard. Despite these ethnic and cultural divisions all "lived and played and mourned and celebrated together in the same small community" (Trimble 59).

In 1892 Roslyn suffered the worst coal mining disaster in Washington state when 45 miners were lost ([Museum](#)) (Trimble 44). Despite this mining increased and was the city's thriving economic engine until the mid 20th century. In the 1920s a combination of the end of WWI, cheaper ocean shipping via the Panama Canal, better internal combustion engines, and the aviation industry all began to take a toll on the railroads and the demand for coal (Shideler 102). Additionally labor disputes for more than a decade rocked the coal industry state and nationwide. Coal continued to reign through the 30s, 40s, and 50s, but it began to decline as oil became more and more prevalent (Shideler 131). By 1963 a plan to produce electricity from a coal powered plant fell through, and commercial production of coal in Kittitas County ceased for good even though large deposits of coal still remained. The train tracks which had run through the heart of Roslyn for so long and sustained the city were removed after the mines closed.

Roslyn struggled through the later part of the 20th century attempting to fill the economic gap that mining left. In 1961 the Seattle Times noted that recreation, tourism, and logging were beginning to take the place of mining (Shideler 139). The first African American mayor in Washington, William Craven, was elected in 1975 (Jaym Trimble). Roslyn was "placed on the National Register of Historic Places and designated as a National Historic District in 1978 (city [website](#)). In the 1990s Roslyn was used for the exterior shots for the TV show Northern Exposure. Roslyn has been attempting to emphasize its natural and historic assets to lure tourists, new residents, and businesses.

POPULATION & GROWTH

The population of Roslyn as of the 2010 census was 893, a 12.2% decrease from 2000. The growth target for Roslyn is unknown.



- The city's website does not provide its comprehensive plan.
 - The Kittitas Comprehensive Plan is available ([link](#)), which covers the unincorporated land around Rolsyn
- The current mayor wants to expand the UGA and exercise more control over surrounding lands and prevent Cle Elum from taking all the land between them ([link](#)).
 - Kittitas County opted into the GMA in the early 1990s, but has often provided large exceptions for developers in the attempt to stimulate the economy. Growth nearby Roslyn is troubling the mayor however.
- RIDGE and Kittitas County Conservation are two nonprofits in the area that work on growth issues.
- Suncadia is a large nearby unincorporated development.

ECONOMY

Originally founded by the Northern Pacific Railroad, Roslyn was a mining town from its inception. See the history section for more information about the mining past. Page 82 of *Coal Towns in the Cascades* also provides a good graphical overview of the production of coal in Kittitas County, which peaked from 1902 to about 1925 producing roughly 1.25 million tons of coal annually. Logging was another traditional cornerstone of the Roslyn economy, but it has proven to be cyclical. The Cascade Lumber Company and later Plum Creek Timber Co have had logging operations in the area, but as of the 2000 census only 2 people were employed in the farming, fishing, or forestry industries ([source](#)). The current largest employer is Inland Telephone Co. Roslyn has been attempting to emphasize its natural and historic assets to lure tourists, new residents, and businesses.

CITY'S VISION OF THE FUTURE

The Roslyn Renaissance, a committee of the Roslyn Downtown Association is working to revitalize the downtown area. For more information see:

<http://www.roslyndowntown.net/about-us.html>

More information on the comprehensive plan is needed.

CITY GOVERNMENT

The mayor serves for a 7 year term and the 7 member council can either be elected for 3-4 year terms or be appointed (City [website](#)). The website lacks other details about their city government.

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Roslyn Downtown Association. “The Roslyn Downtown Association, formerly known as Roslyn Revitalization was created in 2004 to create a means for assisting in the promotion and preservation of historic Roslyn's downtown business district.” For more information see:

<http://www.roslyndowntownassociation.com/about-us.html>

- This site also appears to be for the same group:
<http://www.roslyndowntown.net/about-us.html>

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- The Brick pub
- More information needed

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

- Roslyn Pioneer Park
 - The Park Department's website is “under construction”
- Historic graveyards
- 323 acre community forest ([source](#)).

Trails

Community Trails

Regional and Wildland Trails

- Close to Lake Cle Elum, the Wenatchee National Forest, and the Teanaway River.
- The Coal Mines Trail, which connects historic sites to Ronald, Roslyn, and Cle Elum ([website](#)).

- Almost connected to the John Wayne Pioneer Trail/ Iron Horse State Park
- Salmon Le Sac trailhead

Environmental & Sustainability Education

- Interpretive signs
- Roslyn Museum
- historic festivals

History and Ongoing Culture

- Nez Jensen House
- The Brick Tavern and its water spittoon (the oldest operating tavern in Washington)
- The Hawthorne House bed and Breakfast (Huckleberry House)
- Immaculate Conception Catholic Church
- Planning and Historical Preservation Commission
<http://www.ci.roslyn.wa.us/commissions/planning-historic-commission.php>
- Some historic festivals include the “Coal Miner’s Festival, the Croatian Picnic, Black Pioneers Picnic, the Run to Roslyn, as well as many others including a Memorial Day event at showcases Roslyn’s 26 Historic Cemeteries” ([link](#))
- Roslyn Museum
- Northwestern Improvement Company Barn, Northwestern Improvement Company Store, Roslyn Historic District, and the Roslyn Riders Club House are all listed historic places in Washington as compiled by the Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation ([link](#)).
- “Placed on the National Register of Historic Places and designated as a National Historic District in 1978” ([link](#))

Farming and Forestry

- Roslyn Sunday Market

Tourism and Festivals

- Moosefest –Northern Exposure Fan Festival
- Northwest Black Pioneers Annual Picnic
- Annual Coal Miner Days Festival
- Calendar of events on city [website](#)
- Art and Music Walk <http://www.roslyndowntownassociation.com/artwalk.html>
- Rails to Ales Brewfest
- Roslyn Winterfest

Sustainability Efforts

Other Assets

- Nearby Camp Wahoo!
- Cascades Mountain ECHO Magazine, Explore! Guide to Central Washington’s Kittitas County Magazine.

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- Greenway Summer
 - Final Friday Live Music & Art Walk—June 25, July 30, August 27, September 24
 - MooseFest 2010—July 23-25
 - Crazy for Quilts Show—August 27-29
 - Annual Coal Miner Days Festival—September 5-6
- Greenway Days
 - Roslyn's Northern Lights Festival (Northern Exposure)—June 19, 20

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

(not just with the Greenway Trust, but with other entities beyond city government)

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- Shideler, John C. *Coal Towns in the Cascades: a Centennial History of Roslyn and Cle Elum, Washington*. Spokane, Wash.: Melior Publications, 1986. Print.
- Trimble, Jaymi. *Roslyn*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Pub., 2008. Print.
- The Roslyn-Ronald-Cle Elum Heritage Club. *From Old Country to Coal Country*. Cle Elum, WA: Roslyn-Ronald-Cle Elum Heritage Club, 2005. Print.
- Kershner, Jim. "Roslyn -- Thumbnail History." *HistoryLink.org- the Free Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History*. 12 Dec. 2009. Web. 13 July 2010. <http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=9239>.
- Prater, Yvonne. *Snoqualmie Pass: from Indian Trail to Interstate*. Seattle: Mountaineers, 1981. Print.

City of Sammamish and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Sammamish the newest city in the Greenway, but has a long history. Sammamish was sparsely inhabited throughout most of its history up until the late 20th century. Logging dominated the economy for many years although farming was present in the area as well. Eventually the area around the lake was logged out and logging moved inland up the Sammamish Plateau. In the early 20th century the Sammamish area became home to a number of vacation resorts. In later years Sammamish faced increasing suburbanization as a bedroom community. During the 1990s Sammamish began to seriously consider annexation or incorporation and it was incorporation in 1998. Sammamish remains mainly a bedroom community, but the residents and city government have been looking into adding neighborhood retail, an aquatics center, removing road barriers, and other initiatives that will create a vibrant and sustainable future for Sammamish.

SETTING

Sammamish is located on the Sammamish Plateau which is roughly 450 feet about sea level (Sammamish Heritage [Society](#)). It is bordered by Lake Sammamish to the west, State Route 202 and the Snoqualmie River and farmland to the east, Issaquah to the south, and Redmond and unincorporated King County land to the north. The east Sammamish Trail runs along Lake Sammamish and connects Sammamish to Lake Sammamish State Park. The two main lakes in the city are Pine Lake and Beaver Lake.

HISTORIC SKETCH

Native Americans

Native Americans, notably the Snoqualmie Tribe, lived in the area of Sammamish long before white settlers ever arrived (Historylink [incorporate](#)). As late as 1910, 45 members of the Snoqualmie Tribe lived in the Inglewood precinct, which later became part of Sammamish (Historylink [Inglewood](#)).

Early Years

The Sammamish area had a few white inhabitants in the 1870s and 1880s. Settlement began to increase with the demand for lumber to rebuild Seattle after Great Seattle Fire in 1889. Some of the trees next to Lake Sammamish were as wide as 15 feet at the time, which was wider than the longest saw blades (SH [logging](#)). In 1889 Inglewood, which is now a neighborhood of Sammamish was platted by Paul Hutchison (Historylink [Inglewood](#)). Inglewood was located along the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad line, which linked the area to the rest of the state (the line would later be taken over by

Northern Pacific, and then later would become the East Lake Sammamish Trail) (Historylink [Inglewood](#)). A post office and store was built shortly thereafter, but a full town never followed and the City of Inglewood remained an idea on paper (Historylink [Inglewood](#)). Logging operations and a few small farms began to operate in the region before the turn of the century.

Timber

Weber's Point, as it became to be known, would soon have two shingle mills. The area became a hotbed of shingle production and churned out over 100,000 a day. The mills relied mainly on cedar. Early loggers had harvested much of the Douglas fir. Spruce would not be logged until the wood was needed by Boeing to produce planes. Soon the timber near and lake and railroad were being exhausted. Weyerhaeuser, which had established an operation around Beaver Lake and other mills, began to log further upland on the Sammamish Plateau (Historylink [Beaver](#)). By the 1940s the last of the trees (largely the "junk" hemlock trees) were logged and the Plateau ceased to be an active logging area as operations moved up the mountains (SH [logging](#)).

Farms, Resorts, and Growth

A major poultry farm was started in the area with only 24 hens, but by the 1950s it was producing 500,000 medium sized chickens (fryers) annually (History Link [poultry](#)). There was also peat moss and some dairy production in the area. The Sammamish area also became a place for urbanites to take holidays. Three resorts operated in the 1930s: "the Tanska Auto Camp and French's LaPine Resort, both on Pine Lake, and the Four Seasons Resort on Beaver Lake" (Historylink [incorporate](#)). The Tanska Auto Camp provided cabins and tent spaces for vacationers to bring their cars to. The Tanska family also maintained a chicken and dairy farming operation (Historylink [Tanska](#)). The Four Seasons Resort, also called Bartel's Resort, remained open until it was bought by the Catholic Youth Organization in 1960 (Historylink [Bartel](#)). French's resort is fondly remembered by many although it was widely known as Pine Lake Resort (HS [Pine](#)). It operated from 1916 until 1966.

"Much of the rural feeling still remained in the 1970s even as the plateau's population passed 5,000 early in the decade and steadily increased, particularly after 1975. Then, in the mid-1980s, growth accelerated dramatically as more homes, schools, and shopping centers were built. About 1984 the plateau's population passed 10,000, and by 1985 its residents were starting to talk about incorporation or annexation." (HS Sammamish [Story](#)).

Incorporation to Today

In 1991 a proposal to annex the southern half to Issaquah and an idea to annex to Redmond were both turned down by the voters of Sammamish (Historylink [incorporate](#)). In 1992 voters rejected incorporating into a new city largely out of fear that it would be more expensive for taxpayers (HS [Sammamish](#)) (Historylink [incorporate](#)). Incorporation continued to be talked about as population and congestion continued to grow on the Sammamish Plateau, but it was not until 1998 that voters

approved incorporation (Historylink [incorporate](#)). There was discussion about what to name the new city but eventually Sammamish was chosen.

Sammamish has continued to grow and in 2009 it was estimated to have 40,834 residents. It is overwhelming a residential bedroom community with little remaining industry of its own. The City of Sammamish and its residents have been attempting to plot a sustainable course for their suburban community.

ECONOMY

The economy of Sammamish was heavily dependent on logging in the early years. Cedar for shingles, Douglas fir and Hemlock for boards, and spruce for airplanes were all harvested from the shore of Lake Sammamish and in later years on the plateau. Chicken farms, a few dairies, and a peat moss factory rounded off the early industry. In the first half of the 20th century the area became a resort destination.

The local industry and resorts have withered away and currently Sammamish is undisputedly a bedroom community. The average travel time to work was 25 minutes in 2008, the vast majority of residents drove alone, the most common occupation for males to work in was computer specialists (followed by managerial jobs) and the most common for females was grade school teacher (followed by computer specialists) ([citydata](#))(2006-2008 [census](#)). Sammamish is an affluent community with the estimated median income in 2008 being \$134,151 compared to the \$58,078 Washington average ([citydata](#)).

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Sammamish as of the 2010 census was 45,780, a 34.2% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Sammamish is 4,000 net new housing units by 2031.

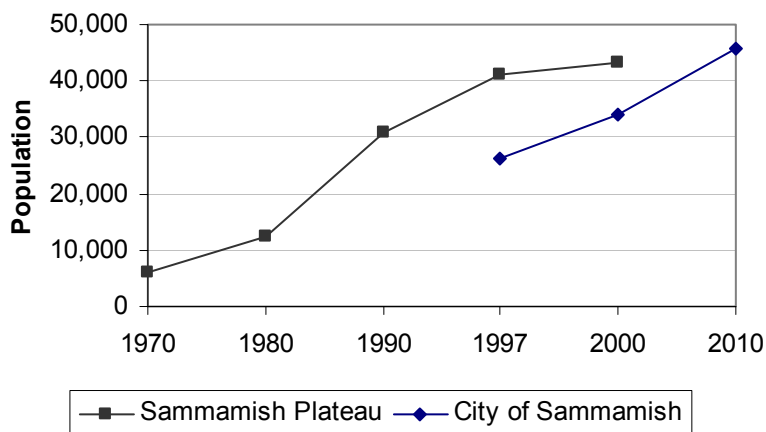


Figure 1. Population of the City of Sammamish and the Sammamish Plateau overall graphed together. The 1997 data point is from a study done prior to incorporation. Data is from the city's 2003 comprehensive plan.

- Some estimates of the early logging days of Sammamish put the population at fewer than 100 people. In the 1930s and 40s the population reached perhaps 1,000 residents. In the 1970s the population had risen to roughly 5,000. In 1984 the population passed 10,000 residents. (HS Sammamish [Story](#)).
- The earliest census for the city was in 2000 because it incorporated in 1998. In 2000 Sammamish contained 34,104 residents. In 2009 it was estimated that it contained 40,834 residents. (US [Census](#))

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

The Vision Statement and Ideals as laid out in the comprehensive planning document are as follows: "The vision of Sammamish is a community of families. A blend of small-town atmosphere with a suburban character, the city also enjoys a unique core of urban lifestyles and conveniences. It is characterized by quality neighborhoods, vibrant natural features, and outstanding recreational opportunities. A variety of community gathering places provide numerous civic, cultural, and educational opportunities. Residents are actively involved in the decisions that shape the community and ensure a special sense of place."

Accordingly, the city's Comprehensive Plan, adopted by the City Council on September 25, 2003, is intended to:

- Maintain a small-town atmosphere and suburban character so that new development will complement Sammamish's existing character as well as allow for diversity and creativity;
- Provide a family friendly, kid safe community;
- Encourage community gathering spaces which invite human presence, arouse curiosity, pique interest and allow for the interaction of people;
- Establish a unique sense of place for visitors and residents;
- Respect the character and integrity of existing neighborhoods;
- Preserve trees and green ways by encouraging the preservation or development of large areas of greenery which provide a visual impact as opposed to creating small areas of unusable residue;
- Protect and enhance streams, wetlands and wildlife corridors;
- Maintain a harmonious relationship between the natural environment and future urban development;
- Create a safe and interesting network of trails for hiking, biking and horseback riding;
- Establish a park and recreation system that meets the high standards of the community;
- Provide accessible, quality government service and encourage active, involved citizens;
- Develop civic and cultural opportunities and experiences.

Additional Information

- Sammamish, like many communities in the Greenway, is facing some challenges presented by growth: “With an imbalance between jobs and housing, making Sammamish basically a bedroom community, traffic congestion exiting and entering the community has steadily become worse. Other basic infrastructure such as sewer and water service is also struggling to meet the demand of this increasing population. In order to provide for adequate infrastructure capacity for the existing population and meet the preferred level of service standards, the City must plan for future growth and its increased infrastructure demands.”
(<http://www.ci.sammamish.wa.us/files/document/3211.pdf> page III-3)
- They are in the process of creating a Town Center Plan and are working on the “Sammamish Commons.” (see June 2010 City Council minutes [here](#))
- Other planning documents can be found
<http://www.ci.sammamish.wa.us/departments/communitydevelopment/ComprehensivePlan.aspx>.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Sammamish utilizes a Council-Manager form of local government. “The Sammamish City Council is elected at large by the community. The council elects from itself two members to serve as Mayor and Deputy Mayor. It also appoints members to [Advisory Boards](#), which advise the council on various matters.” (city [website](#))

The current Mayor (also a city councilmember) is Don Gerend and the current City Manager is Ben Yazici. There are 7 members of the city council and the city employs at least 72 staff.

More information needed

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- More information needed

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- More information needed

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Space

- Beaver Lake Park, Beaver Lake Preserve, East Sammamish Park, Eastlake Community Fields, Elbright Creek Park, NE Sammamish Park, Pine Lake Park, Sammamish Commons, Skyline Community Park. For detailed information about all the parks see this link:
<http://www.ci.sammamish.wa.us/departments/parksandrec/Parks.aspx>
- *Opportunity:* The community’s desire for more parks, open space acquisition, community center/aquatic center, and trails has been well document in polling

over three years. To see the results:
<http://www.ci.sammamish.wa.us/files/document/6830.pdf>

Trails

Community Trails

- More information needed

Regional and Wildland Trails

- East Lake Sammamish Trail: “The East Lake Sammamish Trail (ELST) project includes design and construction of an alternative non-motorized transportation corridor and a multi-use recreational trail along 11 miles of the former Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad corridor on the east side of Lake Sammamish. The trail will provide access to recreation, employment, and retail center in the Cities of Redmond, Sammamish, and Issaquah and complete a link in the King County regional trails system.”(king county [website](#))

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- More information needed

History and Ongoing Culture

- Reard-Freed Farmstead (Listed Historic Places in Washington [pdf](#))
- Wooden O Shakespeare Play
- Sammamish Symphony

Farming and Forestry

- Sammamish Farmer’s Market <http://www.sammamishfarmersmarket.org/>

Tourism and Festivals

- Lake Sammamish is a popular recreational lake (Lake Sammamish State Park is actually in Issaquah, but Sammamish is looking at increasing public access to the park within its borders).
- Sahalee Golf and Country Club and the Plateau Club both have hosted major golfing events.

Sustainability Efforts

Other Assets

- Sammamish has most low density development, but it is looking to be a leader in sustainability in the region. Here are a sampling of just a few of the projects:
 - Envisioning a Sustainable Sammamish ([link](#))
 - Beaver Lake, the Commons, Evans Creek Preserve, Sammamish Landing will all become public assets to build community while still protecting the environment
 - The “connectivity” project will seek to reduce vehicle miles traveled and reconnect artificially separated neighborhoods by removing barricades,

connecting dead ends, etc. It is notable that a community with the cul-de-sac style developments is rethinking whether these are the optimal layout for city streets ([link](#))

- It has included mixed use development in its new comprehensive plan, and is attempting to reduce vehicle miles traveled, provide local jobs, and create community by encouraging small neighborhood businesses (land use [plan](#))

CONNECTIONS WITH THE GREENWAY TRUST

- Education
 - Margaret Mead Elementary: May 20, 2010 (in class); May 27, June 3 & 4 (field)—Forests on the Edge,
 - Samantha Smith Elementary: May 3rd 2010 (class), May 4th & 14th (field)
 - Sammamish High School: Environmental Fair—biosolids: 12/3/2009 (in class)
 - Sammamish Water Festival, June 3 and 4 (2010), (“Drop in the Bucket”)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

(not just with the Greenway Trust, but with other entities beyond city government)

FURTHER READING

City of Seattle and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Seattle is the largest city in the Greenway. It is the western most city in the Greenway bordered by Lake Washington, Puget Sound, and other urban areas. Seattle has a rich history and a thriving culture. Seattle is a center for jobs and housing and expects to add over 146,000 net new jobs and 86,000 net new housing units by 2031. Seattle also has an active civic life with a huge variety of groups involved in influencing decisions and shaping the city. Seattle has a wealth of assets including world famous tourist attractions, a vibrant arts scene, great parks and trails, and environmental education centers.

SETTING

Seattle is the northernmost major city in the contiguous United States, and the largest city in the Pacific Northwest. A seaport situated on an isthmus between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, Seattle is the county seat of King County and is the major economic, cultural and educational center in the region. Seattle is the western terminus of Interstate 90 and resides on the I-5 corridor linking the major cities of the west coast. Seattle shares a border with Shoreline and Lake Forest Park to the north and Renton, Burien, Tukwila, and unincorporated parts of King County.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Native Americans and European Pioneers

The present tribes of Puget Sound, the Nisqually, Suquamish, and Snoqualmie, arrived here 11,000 or 12,000 years ago. Conservative estimates state that tens of thousands of people lived in the Puget Sound area prior to white settlement. “Even in the mid-1800s, following devastating waves of smallpox, tuberculosis, and other introduced diseases, every river drainage was home to hundreds if not thousands of indigenous people, and every favorable stretch of saltwater coast held a village of one or more extended families” (Historylink).

The Denny Party first settled Seattle in 1851 naming their homesite New York “Alki” (“by and by” in Chinook Jargon). After finding out that Elliot Bay could be a deep water harbor they moved to what is now the Pioneer Square neighborhood. Eventually this village was named Seattle in honor of a friendly Duwamish Indian leader named Si'ahl or Sealth. For a while the only business in Seattle was that of shipping logs and boards to San Francisco to supply the California Gold Rush.

Early Boom Times

In the 1870s coal was discovered on the east side, but it would take until the connection of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's transcontinental railroad in 1883 to really get things going. This was aided by the establishment of a local bank and the University of Washington. With an economic base of lumber and coal were, Seattle was able to grow thanks to the ability to supply the Yukon Gold Rush, the growth of the fishing industry, shipbuilding, and the deepwater port. Paradoxically, the fire the Great Seattle Fire of 1889 which was massively destructive, actually spurred a nearly doubling of population as people and resources poured in to help rebuild the city (this time in brick buildings which remain to this day in Pioneer Square). In 1909 Seattle celebrated its achievements in the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition.

Into the 20th century

The fortunes and population of Seattle were closely tied to the world wars, with production of ships and airplanes driving a large portion of the economy. During and after WWI, the shipbuilding industry and Boeing helped drive the economy, although Seattle did experience an economic slump in the interwar years. Seattle also began to develop a strong arts and cultural scene that has continued to this day. In the late 1950s growth at Boeing again helped drive growth in Seattle, culminating in the Century 21 Exposition. Seattle did not grow significantly in population from 1950 to 1990, but looked on as growth exploded on the east side with the opening of the two floating bridges. Seattle developed into a blue collar town with strong neighborhoods. After weathering another economic slump in the 1970s Seattle began to diversify its economy. High tech industries began to locate to the area helping launch an era of prosperity for Seattle into the 21st century.

Today

Seattle still enjoys its location as a major sea port for the United States. It has a diversified economy that is no longer solely reliant on a few manufacturing companies. Seattle also enjoys a strong arts and cultural scene, numerous parks, interesting neighborhoods, and its position as regional hub and anchor.

ECONOMY

As a major regional city, Seattle contains a wide spectrum of industry and employment sectors. The largest employer in the city is the University of Washington with around 28,000 faculty. The university also helps to support Seattle's thriving healthcare and research sectors. Seattle's healthcare cluster accounts for 96,000 jobs. The biotechnology and research sector is another major developing industry in Seattle. Seattle additionally has a slough of outdoor recreation equipment manufactures and retailers. According to the City's "Greater Seattle Datasheet" it has "the nation's largest marine and fisheries sector (fisheries exports from Washington State exceed the total of all other US states combined based on both value and weight)." Other notable companies and sectors include Starbucks, Nordstrom, Amazon, the Port of Seattle, and the information technology sector. Seattle expects to add 146,700 net new jobs by 2031 according the 2011 Countywide Planning Policies.

POPULATION & GROWTH

The population of Seattle as of the 2010 census was 608,660, an 8% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Seattle is 86,000 net new housing units by 2031.

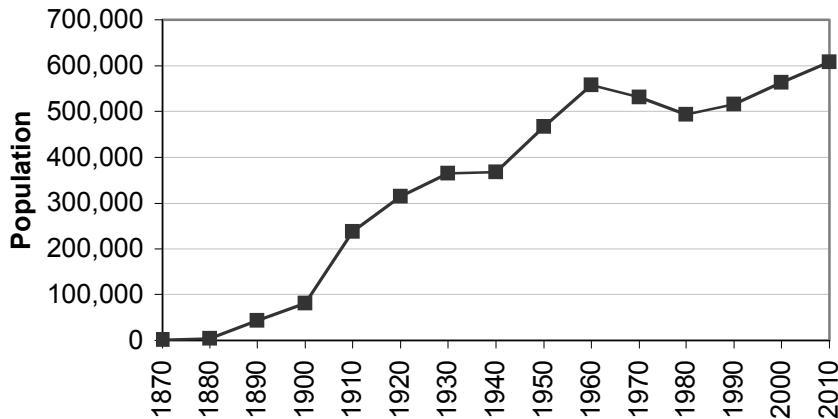


Figure 1. Seattle population from 1870 to 2010.

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

The City Council and the Mayor's Office both have lists of their priorities. The 2005 Seattle Comprehensive Plan lists four core values that emerged from "the many discussions and debates" that went into the writing of the new plan. These core values are: community, environmental stewardship, economic opportunity & security, and social equity. The 2005 Comprehensive Plan goes on to elucidate these core values. The Comprehensive Plan is currently (January 2012) being rewritten and is not yet available.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Seattle was incorporated in 1869. It operates under a Mayor-Council form of government as a charter city. The city has nine council members elected at large. Council members serve four-year terms. The mayor serves a four-year term. The City has more than 50 departments with more than 11,000 employees. More information on its government can be found here: http://www.seattle.gov/html/citizen/city_officials.htm

Key Departments and Commissions

- Department of Neighborhoods: www.cityofseattle.net/neighborhoods
- Parks and Recreation: www.cityofseattle.net/Parks
- Arts & Cultural Affairs: www.seattle.gov/arts
- Office of Economic Development: www.seattle.gov/EconomicDevelopment
- Planning and Development: www.seattle.gov/dpd
 - City Design: www.seattle.gov/dpd/planning/CityDesign
 - Seattle Planning Commission: <http://www.seattle.gov/planningcommission/>

- Office of Sustainability and the Environment: www.seattle.gov/environment
- Boards and Commissions. The City of Seattle is also served by a great number of Boards and Commissions, many of which relate to management of parks, culture and public facilities. For a list of all boards and commissions: <http://www.seattle.gov/html/citizen/boardsportal.asp>

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- The Associated Recreation Council (ARC), partners with Seattle Parks and Recreation in the management of a number of community centers (Green Lake, Magnuson Park etc) and the operation of a variety of recreational classes and activities. Independent nonprofit organization - system of 37 advisory councils. Contracted with Seattle Parks and Recreation until 2028. Contact: Board President Charlie Zaragoza.
- Seattle Architecture Foundation: Mission to connect people to the profound influence of design and inspire them to engage in shaping their communities. Offers guided walking tours of Seattle's architectural highlights, as well as classes and youth programs about city design. For more information see: www.seattlearchitecture.org
- Downtown Seattle Association a member-based non-profit organization focused on making downtown Seattle a great place to live, work, shop and play through advocacy, business development and marketing. Essentially a Chamber of Commerce. For more information see: <http://www.downtownseattle.com/>
- Seattle Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce: "The Seattle Metro Chamber is the largest and most diverse network of businesses in Seattle and the metro area. Our 2,200 member companies represent businesses of all types and sizes and are located throughout the four-county Puget Sound region." For more information see: <http://www.seattlechamber.com/Home.aspx>
- Seattle Tilth: inspiring and educating people to garden organically and conserve natural resources. Headquarters in Wallingford, learning gardens in Rainier Beach, Issaquah and Mt Baker. For more information see: seattletilth.org
- Great City: Environmentalists, neighborhood leaders, business people, and citizens working together to enhance our quality of life, help preserve our region's natural beauty, and make Seattle a model of economic and environmental sustainability. Board Chair Brice Maryman - bmaryman@gmail.com. For more information see: www.greatcity.org
- The Seattle Foundation: www.seattlefoundation.org. President Norman B. Rice

GATHERING PLACES & PUBLIC INFO VENUES

Gathering places

- Seattle Public Library operates 27 branches around Seattle, including the main branch in downtown Seattle. Almost all locations have bookable meeting rooms. List of locations at www.spl.org

- City of Seattle operates 27 community centers around Seattle, many of which are managed by the [Associated Recreation Council](#). List of community center locations at www.cityofseattle.net/parks/centers.
- The city also manages 6 specialty sites, at Lake Union Park, Langston Hughes Performing Arts Center, Seattle Aquarium, Seattle Japanese Garden, Warren G. Magnuson Park, and Woodland Park Zoo. All sites are available for booking. Booking information at www.seattle.gov/parks/facilities/rentals
- Washington State Covention Center: www.visitseattle.org/Meetings-And-Conventions
- Perhaps the most important and hardest to pin point are the informal community gathering places in local neighborhoods.

Daily newspapers/news web sites

Seattle Times – Contacts: seattletimes.nwsources.com/flatpages/services/newsroomstaff

Seattle PI – Contacts: www.seattlepi.com/facts/pistaff

Crosscut.com – Contacts: crosscut.com

Community papers

Queen Anne/Magnolia News: queenannenews.com

Madison Park Times: www.madisonparktimes.com

South Seattle Beacon: www.southseattlebeacon.com

North Seattle Herald Outlook: www.northseattleherald-outlook.com

Capitol Hill Times: capitolhilltimes.com

Notable neighborhood blogs

West Seattle Blog: westseattleblog.com

My Ballard: www.myballard.com

Capitol Hill Blog: <http://www.capitolhillseattle.com/>

List of other Seattle neighborhood blogs: www.neighborlogs.com

Community Radio

- KEXP: kexp.org nonprofit community youth radio station in Seattle. Immensely popular in the 20 – 40 demographic. Sponsors/promotes Seattle nonprofits.
- KUOWL www.kuow.org - nonprofit community radio. News and community issues.
- KBCS: kbcs.fm

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

The Seattle Parks and Recreation Department manages more than 400 parks and open areas, and over 6,200 acres of park land. City parks cover approximately 10% of Seattle's land, and urban forest extends over much of that area, in both formal and natural park landscapes. These parks the whole spectrum, from active use playgrounds and sports fields in densely populated areas, to passive use open spaces with basic trail systems.

In 2008 Seattle voters passed the Parks and Green Spaces Levy, which will provide \$146 million worth of expansion and improvement projects between 2009 and 2014. Parks and Rec plans are currently being guided by the Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan for more information see:

<http://www.seattle.gov/parks/publications/Development/Plan2006.pdf>

Large or Notable Parks

- **Green Lake:** The lake and surrounding park cover 323.7 acres, the most popular feature of which is the 2.8 mile paved trail around the lake, heavily used by walkers, cyclists, joggers etc.
- **Woodland Park:** Essentially a southern extension of Green Lake Park, Woodland Park is a 90 acre multipurpose park and recreation space, separated into two parts by Aurora Avenue.
- **Discovery Park:** A 534 acre natural area park on Magnolia Bluff overlooking Puget Sound. It is the largest city park in Seattle, and occupies most of the former Fort Lawton site.
- **Seward Park:** On a small peninsula (Bailey Peninsula), jutting into Lake Washington, Seward Park is 300 acres of forest land - home to eagles' nests, old growth forest, a 2.4 mile bike and walking path, an amphitheater, a native plant garden, an environmental education center, an art studio, and miles of hiking trails.
- **Volunteer Park:** Volunteer Park is a 48.3 acre park in the densely populated Capitol Hill neighborhood. The park features grass and wooded areas, trails, the Seattle Asian Art Museum, and a conservatory.
- **Gas Works Park:** a reclaimed refinery that juts into Lake Union and is located across from the Burke Gilman trail.
- **Carkeek Park:** Carkeek Park is a 216-acre park located on Puget Sound in the Broadview neighborhood in south-west Seattle.
- **Warren G. Magnuson Park:** Magnuson Park is a 350 acre park located on a point that juts into Lake Washington. It is the second largest in Seattle and features a boat launch, beaches, an off-leash area, sports fields, a community garden and the Magnuson Community Center.

Trails

- In 1999, the Parks and Rec department launched The Trails Program, to address trail maintenance, construction, and development standards within 4000+ acres of natural areas. Part of the problem is that there is no exact inventory of trails, which range from well-developed urban/regional trails, such as the Burke-Gilman Trail, to community-made trails in forested areas. For more information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/parks/environment/trails/trailsprogram.htm>
- The Department of Transportation's Urban Trails System has the stated goals of facilitating bicycling as a viable transportation choice, connecting residents with unique scenic and natural amenities, and linking major parks and open spaces with Seattle neighborhoods. For More information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/urbantrails.htm>

Some of the more well-used/regional trails include:

- Burke-Gilman Trail runs from North Beach on Puget Sound, through Ballard and the U-District, to Kenmore on the north shore of Lake Washington. Paved, well-used by commuters and for recreation. Jointly managed by the Seattle Department of Transportation and Seattle Parks and Recreation. Stopping points include Ballard, Gas Works Park, Magnuson Park, Lake Forest Park.
- Chief Sealth Trail is a new 3.6-mile trail, which links Beacon Hill, near Jefferson Park, to Kubota Gardens in Rainier Valley.
- The Duwamish Trail is a 24 mile trail linking Tukwila with the neighborhoods north of Green Lake. Follows the Green River and Duwamish water way, through the industrial area south of the city.
- The Interurban Trail is an evolving regional trail system that, when completed, will extend from Seattle to Everett. The trail follows the route used by the Interurban Trolley that ran between Ballard and Bellingham in the first few decades of the 20th century. Since the 1990s numerous sections of the trail have been constructed and opened for use in Shoreline, Edmonds, Montlake Terrace, Lynnwood, and Everett.
- Myrtle Edwards/Elliott Bay Trail runs about 3 miles from Smith Cove Park, just north of the Interbay shipping terminal, south along the waterfront to downtown Seattle.
- The Interstate-90 trail, a key part of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, connects Seattle with Bellevue and the Eastside, across the I-90 floating bridge, and is popular with cycle commuters. There are a number of important connections missing, between other trails such as the Elliott Bay Trail, and cyclists complain of the difficulty of navigating downtown streets/traffic to join the trail where it begins underneath the intersection of Interstate 90 and Interstate 5.

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- The Seattle Parks and Recreation Department operates 5 Environmental Learning Centers (ELC), at Discovery, Seward and Carkeek parks, the Seattle Aquarium and Camp Long in West Seattle. The ELCs host environmental education classes, workshops and events, to engage the community with these important environments.
- The Camp Long, Carkeek Park, and Discovery Park ELCs have their own Advisory Councils. For more information see: www.seattle.gov/parks/environment/elc
- The Discovery Park Environmental Learning and Visitor Center hosts educational tours, classes and onsite workshops – such as “Fruits of the Fall,” “Nighttime at the beach,” and “Adventures with a Naturalist.”
- Magnuson Environmental Stewardship Alliance. Dedicated to educating and involving the community in the stewardship of Warren G. Magnuson Park. For more information see: www.mesaseattle.org

- Sustainable Seattle: Founded in 1991, promotes urban sustainability across the spectrum. Buy local, environmental protection, social activity, cultural vitality. For More information see: <http://www.sustainableseattle.org/>
 - (There are a number of Sustainable City groups in the region, including Sustainable West Seattle, Sustainable Issaquah, South Seattle, NE Seattle, Belltown and Bellevue, to name just a few.) Sustainable Communities All Over Puget Sound (SCALLOPS). For more information see: scallops.ning.com
- The Carkeek Park Environmental Learning Center (ELC) is a small, multi-purpose building designed to demonstrate sustainable systems while providing a setting for environmental education programs. It has been nationally heralded for its green building/sustainable design, which includes solar panels, rooftop rainwater harvest and energy-efficient features.
 - Among the many events the ELC hosts are “Piper’s Creek Salmon Celebration,” “Vegetables for Your Home, Roof, and Puget Sound,” and “An Evening with the Piper Canyon Story Trail.”

History and Ongoing Culture

- Department of Historic Preservation. For more information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/preservation/>
- In 2010 the American Express/ National Trust for Historic Preservation Partners in Preservation program focused on sites in the Seattle-Puget Sound area, granting \$1 million for preservation efforts at 11 sites, including Seattle Town Hall, University Heights Community Center, the Japanese Cultural & Community Center and Mill Creek Canyon Earthworks. For more information see: <http://www.preservationnation.org/partners-in-preservation/seattle/>
- Historic Seattle is a nonprofit membership organization dedicated to preserving Seattle and King County's architectural legacy. As both a public development authority and charitable foundation Historic Seattle is a major advocate for, and participant in, the thoughtful and meaningful preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings. Historic Seattle seeks significant buildings or sites, which are threatened and/or neglected, and participates in strategies to preserve them. For more information see: <http://www.historicseattle.org/default.aspx>
- Discovery Park is home to the Daybreak Star Indian Cultural Center, described by its parent organization United Indians of All Tribes as “an urban base for Native Americans in the Seattle area.” The center includes an art gallery, and rental facilities.
- The Seattle [Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs](#) supports organizations, individual artists, youth arts programs, neighborhood and community groups and sponsors arts and culture events in the city.
- The [Seattle Center](#) partners with a range of community organizations to provide a year-long series of free events that honor cultural richness and diversity. Examples include weekend-long festivals celebrating the cultures of West Africa, Ireland, Iran and Korean. The center is one of the biggest venues in the Northwest for free and paid music, theater and community festivals, and hosts Bumbershoot, Giant Magnet and Folklife, among others.

- The Swedish Cultural Center. Founded in Seattle in 1892 as the Swedish Club, the Swedish Cultural Center has grown to become a center of Scandinavian activities in the Pacific Northwest. The history of Seattle contains a strong thread of Scandinavian culture and settlement, with families from Sweden and Norway a key part of early fishing fleets/operations. The Center hosts a variety of educational and cultural events and celebrates traditional Swedish and American holidays.
- Cultural Overlay Districts. Between 2006 and 2009 a Seattle Cultural Overlay District Advisory Committee formulated a plan for ways to create cultural districts to preserve existing space for arts and culture in Seattle's neighborhoods, and to encourage the development of new cultural spaces. For More information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/council/licata/codac/>

Heritage listed sites

There are more than 230 buildings/sites in Seattle listed as a Historic Places by the Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

These include:

Areas

- The Ballard Avenue Historic District
- Pike Place Public Market Historic District
- Columbia City Historic District
- Volunteer Park

Buildings

- Phillips House in First Hill
- Bell Apartments and the Barnes Building
- Triangle Hotel and Bar
- Arctic Building
- Coliseum Theater
- Paramount Theatre

Other

- Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
- Seattle, Chief of the Suquamish, Statue
- Virginia V

Full list here see the Historic Places in Washington by the Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation website:

http://www.dahp.wa.gov/pages/HistoricSites/documents/HistoricPlacesinWashingtonReport_009.pdf

Farming and Forestry

- The Seattle community garden program known as the P-Patch Program has been a model for other cities. For more information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/ppatch/>

- Seattle Tilth is a nonprofit with a mission to “Seattle Tilth inspires and educates people to grow food organically, conserve natural resources and support local food systems in order to cultivate a healthy urban environment and community.” For more information see: seattletilth.org
- Seattle Urban Farm Company is an innovative company that is not unlike a landscaping company in that it contracts with private land owners, but in this case it helps them create urban farms/vegetable gardens. For more information see: <http://www.seattleurbanfarmco.com/about-us/>
- The Seattle Free School as well as other universities offer related classes.
- 2010 was the Year of Urban Agriculture in Seattle, a designation for which the city received much kudos from national sustainability and food groups. During 2010 the city made a number of changes to its legislation, to: expand opportunities for community gardens and urban farms in all zones, allow rooftop greenhouses dedicated to food production a 15 foot exception to height limits; add farmers' markets to the definition of a "multipurpose retail sales" use; increase the number of domestic fowl allowed on a lot from three to eight; allow existing urban horse farms greater than ten acres to operate as a permitted use in single-family zones.
- Seattle has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 26 years.
- The City of Seattle's Trees for Neighborhoods program works with EarthCorps to provide free trees to Seattle residents in target neighborhoods. In 2010, trees are available in two target areas: south Seattle and Ballard. Part of Seattle reLeaf – “Keep the Emerald City Green.” For more information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/trees/treesforneighborhoods.htm> and <http://www.seattle.gov/trees/>
- The City established a 9-member Urban Forestry Commission to advise the Mayor and City Council on policies, plans, and regulations related to the protection, management, and conservation of trees in Seattle. For more information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/urbanforestrycommission/>
- Urban Forest Restoration Program is focused on City Parks and does invasive plant removal, hazard tree removal, tree and understory planting, maintenance, monitoring, and public education. For more information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/parks/horticulture/forestrestoration.htm>
- Although it is neither farming or forestry, Seattle has a large fishing fleet.

Tourism and Festivals

- Seattle has a wide variety of tourist attractions such as the Pike Place Market, Seattle Art Museum, the Museum of Flight, the Pacific Science Center, the Experience Music Project, the Ballard Locks, a plethora of neighborhood attractions, parks, and restaurants. For more information see: <http://www.visitseattle.org/Home.aspx>
- Northwest Folklife Festival - late May, celebrating traditional arts of North America with four days of world music, international dance performances, folklore exhibits, music workshops, crafts and a surplus of food stalls
- Seattle International Film Festival - May to June.

- Capitol Hill Block Party - July, a two-day nonprofit event featuring local bands.
- The Bite of Seattle - third weekend in July. Tastes of local and international fare.
- Ballard Seafood Fest - end of July.
- Seafair festival - July to August, one of Seattle's largest events. Parades, art and music festivals, US Navy Blue Angels air show and Unlimited Hydroplane Race.
- Bumbershoot - Labor Day weekend, September. Hundreds of local and internationally renowned bands, dancers, theater, film, visual arts, comedy, literary arts, children's and street performances, Art Market, International Bazaar and Taste of Seattle.

Sustainability Efforts

- City of Seattle Office of Sustainability and Environment was set up to collaborate with city agencies, business groups, nonprofit organizations, and other partners to protect and enhance Seattle's distinctive environmental quality and livability. For more information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/environment/>
- Priority Green is Department of Planning and Development's program to fast-track development applications which meet certain green building/sustainability criteria. For more information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/DPD/Permits/GreenPermitting/Overview/default.asp>
- There are many efforts that have not been included in this list including a top nationwide recycling program, a green building program, a comprehensive plan that emphasizes neighborhood centers linked by transit, a complete streets policy, a pedestrian master plan, a bicycle master plan, and many other policies that are integrated into various departments.

Other Assets

- Engage Seattle is new initiative to improve access to volunteer opportunities/community organizing/government projects. Headed by Deputy Mayor of Community Darryl Smith - Darryl.Smith@seattle.gov. For more information see: www.seattle.gov/engage

CONNECTIONS WITH THE GREENWAY TRUST

Sally Bagshaw, Councilmember – Greenway Board of Directors

John W. Ellis, Chairman Emeritus, Seattle Mariners – Greenway Advisory Council

Frank Pritchard, Seattle Community Leader – Greenway Advisory Council

Greenway Trust headquarters – downtown Seattle.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- There are a huge number of opportunities the Greenway Trust could sink its teeth into in Seattle.
- Neighborhood Greenways: this is an emerging movement that has backing from the City Council to create streets that allow for safe bicycle and pedestrian travel in a pleasant green space.

- There are many restoration and volunteer event opportunities in parks across Seattle.
- The Greenway could get involved with the creation of the trail facilities related to the rebuilding of the 520 bridge.
- Coordination along the Interurban trail might be another place where the Greenway could assist.
- Helping direct green infrastructure such as green streets, trails, parks, etc to neighborhood centers.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- [Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan](#) - specific to acquisition and development efforts that will be pursued over the next five to six years.
- Seattle history from the city:
<http://www.seattle.gov/cityarchives/Facts/history.htm>
- Channel 21's collection of sustainability subjects in Seattle:
<http://www.seattlechannel.org/videos/watchVideos.asp?program=urbanSustainability>
- The Seattle Foundation on the importance of community gathering spaces:
<http://www.seattlefoundation.org/givingcenter/neighborhoodsandcommunities/Pages/CommunityGatheringSpace.aspx>
- On Seattle history and why it became the leading city in the area:
http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/news/local/seattle_history/articles/seattles_rise.html

City of Shoreline and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Shoreline is located in the northwest corner of the Greenway, nestled between Lake Washington, Seattle, Lake Forest Park, and communities in Snohomish County. Shoreline was historically a logging and farming community that benefited early on from its close connection to Seattle. The Interurban light rail system used to allow residents to commute from Shoreline to Seattle, and residents today enjoy its use as a trail. Shoreline's economy includes a number of local employers, especially along Aurora Avenue, but most residents commute elsewhere to work. Unlike other cities in the Greenway Shoreline has not grown significantly from 1990. Shoreline today is primarily residential and has been rated by *CNN Money Magazine* as one of the top 100 communities in America in 2010, and as Best Neighborhood by *Seattle* magazine in the greater Seattle area. Residents are proud of their schools and parks in particular. The City of Shoreline has been actively creating a better quality of life for its residents from improving the Interurban Trail, to creating a better park experience, to encouraging walkable transit oriented development in its Town Center Subarea Plan.

SETTING

Shoreline, as the name implies, is located along the banks of Puget Sound. Shoreline is bordered on the west by Puget Sound, on the south by Seattle, and on the east by Lake Forest Park. Shoreline shares its northern border with Edmonds, Woodway, and Mountlake Terrace. It nearly reaches Lake Washington to the east. Highway 99, or Aurora Avenue, and Interstate 5 are major north south transportation routes. The interurban trail, the former commuter rail corridor, is a major north south trail that runs through the community.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The history of the City of Shoreline is a classic Greenway story. Native American peoples gave way to sawmills, which converted to farms once the land was cleared, which began to succumb to the pressure of development. Early on lumber mills accelerated the clearing of the forest. Farmers took to the cleared land raising chickens and produce. Another early industry was the Portland Shipbuilding Company. These early industries were given a boost by rail connections to Seattle and beyond. In 1891 the Great Northern Railway was completed providing a direct link to downtown Seattle. An even bigger boost for the development of Shoreline was the Interurban light-rail system that was started in 1902, and by 1910 connected Everett to the north and Tacoma to the south. Although Aurora Ave, Highway 99, was paved with bricks by 1912, the Interurban remained the prime method of transportation for many years.

Although no longer running, the Interurban has been reborn as popular walking and biking trail and is centrally incorporated into the City's vision for its Town Center Subarea Plan.

Shoreline became increasingly developed residentially throughout the community while commercial ventures located on Aurora. Like much of America, Shoreline grew rapidly in the post WWII housing boom. Aided by the completion of Interstate-5 in the 1960s, this growth continued until the 1970s when population began to level off. Over 50% of the current housing stock was built during this period. Spurred by citizen effort and civic pride in their local schools, an effort was begun in 1992 to incorporate into a city. In 1994 this effort electoral was successful with incorporation taking place in 1995. Today the 53,000 residents of Shoreline take particular pride in their neighborhoods, schools, and parks.

ECONOMY

With a population of 53,000 and a jobs base of 15,000, the vast majority of workers commute. The average commute time was 27 minutes in 2010, with 70% driving alone. Seattle to the south provides many of these jobs. Within the city itself the bulk of the city's jobs are located along Aurora Avenue, although there are other clusters as well. According to Shoreline's 2004 comprehensive plan, major employers include Sears, Marshall's, Fred Meyer, Fircrest Campus, Verizon, Compass Alliance, CRISTA Ministries, Shoreline School District, Shoreline Community College, and Pan Pacific Development. The number of net new jobs in the city is expected to growth by 5,000 by 2031 according to the King County Growth Targets as of June 2011.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Shoreline as of the 2010 census was 53,007, essentially the same as 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Shoreline is 5,000 net new housing units by 2031.

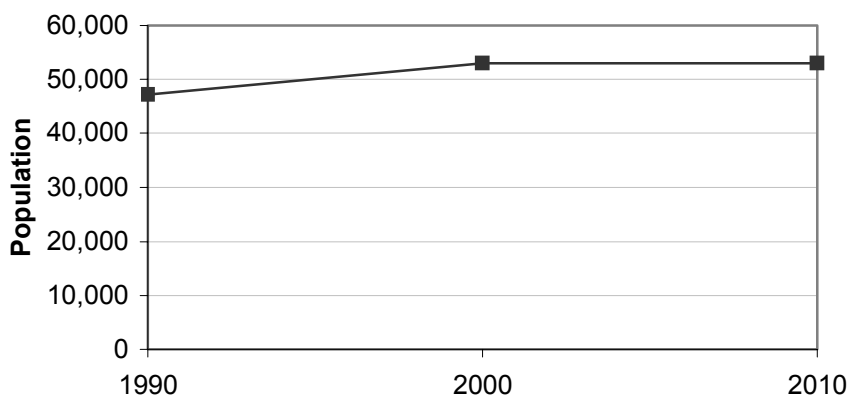


Figure 1. Population of Shoreline from 1990 to 2010.

It is difficult to measure the growth of Shoreline as it was not incorporated until 1994. Never the less, we do know that it grew rapidly from the 1940s to the 1970s, leveled out, and has mainly grown due to annexations since its incorporation. Between 1990 and 2000 it grew by 13%, but this was due in large part to annexations of surrounding neighborhoods. Between 2000 and 2010 population change has been negligible (53,025 in 2000, 53,007 in 2010).

In accordance with the State Growth Management Act, the King County Comprehensive plan lists Shoreline as absorbing 5,000 net new units by 2031. Currently over 70% of units in Shoreline are single family detached units. To assist in accommodating this new growth, the Town Center Subarea Plan and the Comprehensive Housing Strategy both lay out visions for increasing housing options and keeping housing affordable in Shoreline.

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Shoreline has developed a democratic community vision through town hall meetings, 2,500 individual comments, and public hearings. The Vision Statement and Framework Goals were adopted into the city's Comprehensive Plan. Furthermore the City Council has acted on the vision and goals, implementing a Town Center Subarea Plan, a Southeast Neighborhoods Subarea Plan, and beginning the process of updating the urban forest canopy regulations and other city policies.

Shoreline, by 2029, aspires to be a place where people are attracted by the “affordable, diverse and attractive housing; award-winning schools; safe, walkable neighborhoods; plentiful parks and recreation opportunities; the value placed on arts, culture, and history; convenient shopping, as well as proximity to Seattle and all that the Puget Sound region has to offer.” Shoreline also seeks to be culturally and economically diverse, and a regional and national leader for sustainable living. In addition to these more general goals Shoreline seeks to be a city of neighborhoods and neighborhood centers, a healthy community, and to transform Aurora from a commercial strip into a “signature boulevard.” This transformation of Aurora to a community gathering place has already begun to slowly take place with recent pedestrian improvements. In addition Shoreline is seeking to connect with Seattle and the broader region via a new bus rapid ride route and a light rail route.

These improvements will help welcome 5,000 new residents hopefully help to generate 5,000 new jobs by 2031. In addition Shoreline seeks to annex the Point Wells area and integrate it into the community.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Shoreline was incorporated in 1994. It operates as a code city with a Council-Manager form of government. The city has 7 council members elected for staggered 4 year terms. The city manager is hired by the City Council. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor

are selected by the council from amongst their ranks. More information can be found here: <http://www.cityofshoreline.com/index.aspx?page=43>

The city has a balanced budget totaling \$54.7 million. This is a 35% decrease from 2011, which is due largely as a “result of the large decrease in the City’s capital expenditures related to construction of the second mile of Aurora.” For more information see: <http://www.shorelinewa.gov/index.aspx?page=21&recordid=950>

Key Departments and Contacts

- Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services. Dick Deal is the director. For contact information see: <http://www.shorelinewa.gov/index.aspx?page=149>
- Planning & Community Development. The Planning Director is Joseph Tovar. For contact information see: <http://www.shorelinewa.gov/index.aspx?page=173>
- Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Board. For more information see: <http://www.cityofshoreline.com/index.aspx?page=145>

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Shoreline is composed of 14 neighborhoods. Each neighborhood has a local association. Their contact information can be found here: <http://www.cityofshoreline.com/index.aspx?page=57>
- Shoreline Community College
- Shoreline Chamber of Commerce. For more information see: <http://www.shorelinechamber.com/>
- More information needed

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- The Ronald Blog is a blog about shoreline. It can be found at: <http://ronaldbog.blogspot.com/>
- Shoreline Area News. For more information see: <http://www.shorelineareanews.com/>
- Shoreline Community College newspaper the ebbtide. For more information see: <http://www.shoreline.edu/ebbtide/archive/v39/05/>
- Over 40% of the population is Catholic, so related gathering places are likely important to the Shoreline community.
- The Shoreline Library. For more information see: <http://www.kcls.org/shoreline/>
- As far as “third places” go, it has been identified as a need, so there may not be any in particular.
- City of Shoreline *Currents* newsletter. For more information see: <http://cityofshoreline.com/index.aspx?page=103>
- Shoreline KOMO news. For more information see: <http://shoreline.komonews.com/>

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

The City of Shoreline has more than 404 acres of park and open space land spread over 39 different parks or recreation facilities. The department has a \$40,000 general capital fund. The 2005 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space plan is very detailed and can be found here <http://www.cityofshoreline.com/index.aspx?page=682>. Some key community parks include Richmond Beach, Shoreview, Hamlin, and Echo Lake. More information on specific parks can be found here <http://www.cityofshoreline.com/index.aspx?page=135>.

Trails

Community Trails

- The Fremont Trail is a 0.7 acres right of way trail.
- Much of the community doesn't have sidewalks. Trails and sidewalks are recommended in the *Shoreline Environmental Sustainability Strategy*. In particular see page 86:
http://cosweb.ci.shoreline.wa.us/uploads/attachments/pds/esc/COMPLETE_FinalSESStrategy2008July.pdf.
- According to the 2005 Transportation Master Plan, Shoreline has a desire to complete three new trails: a Cross Town Connector, a Shoreline Loop, and a Lake to Sound Trail. All of these trails would connect to the interurban trail. However these trails are still in the conceptual stage. For more information see Figure 6-4 (page 80 of 170) in the Shoreline Transportation Master Plan from July 2005.
 - However this concept is currently not included in the Draft 2011 Transportation Master Plan.

Regional Trails

- The Interurban Regional Trail travels north-south through Shoreline. It is 3.25 miles long and was completed in 2008.

Environmental Education

- Shoreline has a beach naturalist who leads environmental education beach walks during low tides in the summer.
- Sustainable Shoreline Education Association. For more information see:
<http://www.sustainableshoreline.org/AboutUs.html>

History and Ongoing Culture

- Shoreline Historical Museum. For more information see:
<http://shorelinehistoricalmuseum.org/>
- More information is needed

Heritage listed sites

- William E. Boeing House (state level significance)

Farming and Forestry

- Shoreline Community Gardening Group and Diggin' Shoreline both seek to encourage community gardening . For more information see: <http://www.cityofshoreline.com/index.aspx?page=25&recordid=2723> and <http://cityofshoreline.com/index.aspx?page=25&recordid=4173> respectively.
- It appears there is a decentralized system of community gardens at the neighborhood level, but more information is needed.
- The Shoreline Farmers Market is slated to open in 2012. For more information see: <http://shorelinefarmersmarket.org/>

Tourism and Festivals

- Shoreline Arts Festival
- Celebrate Shoreline Festival.
- Concerts, Performances in the Parks
 - Swingin' Summer Eve

Environmental Sustainability Efforts

- According to the City's website. Most of the cities guiding documents include sustainability components. Including
 - Comprehensive Plan (update starting 2011)
 - Transportation Master Plan (update currently underway)
 - Has been upgraded significantly from 2005 including large bicycle, pedestrian, and transportation sections.
 - Surface Water Master Plan (2011 work plan)
 - Parks, Rec., & Open Space Master Plan (currently underway)
 - Town Center Subarea Plan (scheduled completion early 2011)
 - Includes dense, walkable, mixed use development with access to trails and transportation.
- Shoreline won a Vision 2020 award from the Puget Sound Regional Council for the Aurora Corridor and Interurban Trail Program in 2008.
- The American Road and Transportation Builders Association and the Transportation Development Foundation awarded Shoreline the 2007 Globe Award for the Aurora Multimodal and Interurban Bridges project.
- For more information see the City's Creating an Environmentally Sustainable Community page <http://www.cityofshoreline.com/index.aspx?page=179>

Other Assets

- More information is needed

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

- Stewardship: Southwoods Park volunteer events
- Education: Echo Lake Elementary and Albert Einstein Middle School
- The Greenway Trust has an extensive tree planting partnership with Carter Motors which has a large store in Shoreline.
- Jen Moran, Carter Motors manager, is a Greenway Board Member.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

(not just with the Greenway Trust, but with other entities beyond city government)

- As of 2010 41% of respondents want to “upgrade natural areas and nature trails” in city parks. ([2010 Community Needs Assessment Survey findings report](#))

FURTHER READING

City of Snoqualmie and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Snoqualmie, its historic railroad logging operations, and Snoqualmie Falls are iconic parts of the Greenway. Close to Tiger Mountain, the Raging River, Rattle Snake Mountain, and the Mount Si, Snoqualmie is in the heart of the Greenway. Snoqualmie has transitioning from an economy based on farming, logging, and mining town for much of its history to one based more on commuters and tourism.

SETTING

Snoqualmie is surrounded by Greenway success stories. The Snoqualmie Forest to the north protects the working forests that originally gave Snoqualmie its character. On their southern doorstep residents can enjoy Tiger Mountain State forest and the Raging River State Forest. Snoqualmie River provides access to great white water opportunities, and the waterfall (taller than Niagara Falls) lures visitors from around the region and beyond. Snoqualmie, although bypassed by I-90 and its predecessor SR-10, is closely linked to both North Bend and the Seattle metropolitan area. It is located only 28 miles east of Seattle along I-90 and only 3 west of North Bend. As the old lumber mill decays across the river, the city is looking to plot a sustainable course as it attempts to deal with increasing pressure to grow.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Native Americans, most notably the Snoqualmie Tribe, have lived in the area around Snoqualmie for thousands of years ([source](#)) ([source](#)). They had used the pass to trade between the Indians around Puget Sound and those in Eastern Washington. In the wake of the 1956 Indian Wars Jeremiah Borst settled in an abandoned U.S. fort and is generally considered the “father of Snoqualmie valley” ([info](#)). The first mill in the area was developed with waterpower from the Snoqualmie River in 1872, and by 1877 there were 12 logging operations in the region, and by 1866 logging camps employed 140 people ([source](#)). Additionally the Upper Snoqualmie Valley became a huge producer of hops, until aphids and an economic downturn drove that industry into the ground in the late 1890s ([source](#)). Farming activity continued in the valley, and the farming legacy of the region can still be seen at Meadowbrook and Tollgate farms which are protected as working farms in perpetuity.

Things really took off when the railroad arrived in 1889, bringing more settlers and tourists (who came to see nearby Snoqualmie Falls) as well as additional trade and commerce. In 1889, the town of Snoqualmie was platted by Charles Baker, a civil engineer. He also constructed an underground power plant at the falls in the 1890s

(those original generators are still functioning today)([source](#)).“ Snoqualmie voted to incorporate in 1903 ([source](#)). In 1905, the old wagon road over Snoqualmie Pass was improved and became Washington’s first east-west route for automobile traffic, bringing visitors and commerce to many Snoqualmie Valley towns along the road. In 1917 “the second all-electric lumber mill in the nation opened at the new company town of Snoqualmie Falls, built across the river from Snoqualmie” ([source](#)). Snoqualmie continued to rely on its logging roots for much of the 20th century, but by the end of the century had begun to turn into more of a bedroom community for workers from Bellevue and Seattle. North Bend has been attempting to create a sustainable land balance, while at the same time allowing for significant growth in recent years.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Snoqualmie as of the 2010 census was 10,670, a 554.2% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Snoqualmie is 1,615 net new housing units by 2031.

- In 1910 it had a population of 279, in 1950 of 806, in 2000 of 1631, and in 2009 an estimated population of 8680 ([wiki](#))([census](#))
- More detailed statistics about median age, density, etc are from 2000 and are very outdated due to the huge development on Snoqualmie Ridge.

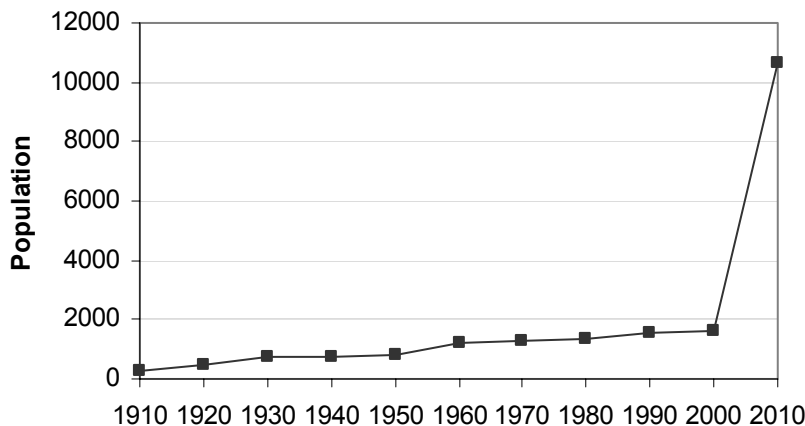


Figure 1. Snoqualmie population from 1910 to 2010.

- It has not consumed all of Urban Growth Area particularly in the south central area ([map](#)).
 - “The other Planning Areas within the UGA are expected to accommodate another 5,274 to 5,861 residents and 2,560 employees.” (from same document as above)
 - The south central part of Snoqualmie’s UGA border’s the Snoqualmie tribe’s land and casino development.
- Snoqualmie is in the process of updating its comprehensive plan ([link](#)).

- The Downtown Master Plan was the Winner of Governor Chris Gregoire's 2010 Smart Vision Award ([source](#)).
- Snoqualmie has taken extensive steps to plan for future growth and takes sustainability issues seriously (Snoqualmie [sustainability](#))
- “Snoqualmie is the fastest growing city in Washington State.* As the greater King County population has increased, development has spread eastward, resulting in a surge of Snoqualmie's population and housing since 1990. Snoqualmie has grown from just over 1,500 residents in 1990 to nearly 10,670 in 2010 with a majority of growth occurring in the mixed-use community of Snoqualmie Ridge.” (*Washington Office of Financial Management)([source](#)). This puts the growth rate between 2000 and 2010 according to the US Census at 554%.
- Snoqualmie Ridge is a huge development to the west of old Snoqualmie. It was billed at the time of it's creation as a self contained walkable community, but most of its residents commute elsewhere. The development made possible land conservation near Snoqualmie Falls with help from the CLC. The makers of Sonicare tooth brushes have located there, but few other well paying employers provide employment for the upscale housing development. It is also physically separated from the traditional Snoqualmie downtown area. ([link](#), [link](#))(additional links [slow economy](#), [debate](#)).
- It is also in the final stages of updating its Shoreline Master Program ([link](#))

ECONOMY

Originally Snoqualmie relied on forestry, trapping, hop farming, dairy, mining and other resource production industries. Nearby Snoqualmie Falls has always been a tourist draw and brings in much needed tourist dollars. Snoqualmie remained largely a town based on primary production industries through much of the 20th century.

The completion of US-10 and later I-90 bypassed Snoqualmie entirely, which originally proved at first to be an economic loss ([source](#)). However soon the proximity to the highway allowed for commuters to live in Snoqualmie and commute in to Bellevue, Seattle, and the other urban areas around Lake Washington, which put pressure on Snoqualmie to grow ([source](#)). Mining and logging began to decline in the late 20th century and the Weyerhaeuser mill closed in 2003 for good ([source](#), [source](#)). However even before the mill's closure, the 2000 US Census reported that only 4 people who lived in the city limits worked in Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, or mining ([source](#)). Tourism is an emerging sector with an estimated 2 million people coming to visit Snoqualmie Falls each year ([source](#)).

The development of an office park to the south and commercial space in the new Snoqualmie Ridge development has increased the jobs available in Snoqualmie (but a majority of residents still commute to find work). Major employers include Phillips the

makers of the Sonicare electric toothbrush. Snoqualmie is undergoing a downtown revitalization program in an attempt to increase economic activity in its historic downtown area.

CITY GOVERNMENT

“The City of Snoqualmie is a non-charter Code City operating under RCW 35A, which utilizes a Mayor-Council form of government. Seven council members act as policy makers, providing the mayor -- the city's separately-elected chief executive officer -- with guidelines and performance objectives. The city administrator and city staff turn these goals into programs and services.

All council members are elected citywide and represent all citizens. The council divides itself into five committees for closer study of issues: Community & Economic Affairs, Finance & Administration, Planning & Parks, Public Safety, and Public Works.” (City [source](#))([RCW 34A](#)).

The Mayor is elected every 4 years. The seven council members are elected at large (for 4 year terms? Everyone is up for election in either 2011 or 2013).

KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS & GROUPS

- [More information needed](#)

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- [More information needed](#)
-

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

The City of Snoqualmie manages x acres of parks and open spaces. This includes 31 parks ([link](#)). A map can be found [here](#)

- Urban Forestry program
- Snoqualmie point park with great views of the Greenway

Trails

Community Trails

- It has 25 miles of trails inside the city limits. ([link](#))

Regional and Wildland Trails

- It connects both to Preston in the Preston-Snoqualmie trail, and to North Bend and beyond to the John Wayne Pioneer Trail
- Abundant wildland trails can be found at Tiger Mountain, Raging River-State Forest, Rattle Snake Mountain, Mount Si, and other nearby wildlands.

- River Access

Environmental & Sustainability Education

- Close to the Cedar River Watershed Education Center ([link](#))

History and Ongoing Culture

- North West Railway Museum
- Downtown business infrastructure improvements to the Snoqualmie Historic Commercial District
- Historic railroad cars in the downtown area
- Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum <http://www.snoqualmievalleymuseum.org/> and Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society
- Tollgate and Meadowbrook farm preserves ([Tollgate](#), [Meadowbrook](#))
- Six recognized historic sites in and around Snoqualmie including the Snoqualmie Depot ([source](#)).

Farming and Forestry

- The innovative urban separator district between itself and Snoqualmie provides green buffer between neighboring Snoqualmie and habitat linkages.
 - This is composed of “840 acres at the historic Tollgate Farm and neighboring Meadowbrook Farm by the City of North Bend, City of Snoqualmie and King County.” ([source](#))
- Farmers market (not entirely sure, but they started one in [2006](#) so I think it is still around, other possible [link](#))

Tourism

- An estimated 2 million people come to visit Snoqualmie Falls each year ([source](#)).

Sustainability Efforts

Other Assets

CONNECTIONS WITH THE GREENWAY TRUST

[Need more](#)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

(not just with the Greenway Trust, but with other entities beyond city government)

[Need more](#)

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- *Our Snoqualmie Community 1855-1956. A report of the History Committee Snoqualmie Community Development Program 1956.* Republished by the Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society 2008.
- *North Bend – Snoqualmie Washington.* Little Histories. Evans, R. Jack. (Can be found at Seattle Public Library)

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
Building a Framework for the Future

City of South Cle Elum and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

South Cle Elum is small Greenway town, with a big railroad legacy. It grew with the lumber mill and the Milwaukee railroad, but remained a fairly small town. South Cle Elum celebrates its railroad past with a depot museum, a popular bed and breakfast, and the Rails to Ales Brewfest.

SETTING

South Cle Elum is located across the Yakima River from Cle Elum. The two municipalities are connected by the bridge on 4th street. It is 90 minutes from Seattle along I-90, and 30 minutes from Ellensburg. The Cle Elum River, the Yakima River, and Cle Elum Lake provide nearby water recreation opportunities. Wenatchee National Forest and the L.T Murray Wildlife Area provide nearby dry recreation. The Wenatchee National forest is only ten minutes south of the town. The John Wayne Pioneer Trail and the Coal Mines Trail are additional assets to hikers, bikers, and horseback riders. South Cle Elum has a distinct climate with hot sunny summers and cool snowy winters that are a sharp contrast to the temperate side of the Greenway.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The South Cle Elum area was sparsely populated with Indians before the arrival of white Europeans, and was even less sparsely populated after the introduction of their diseases. A group of the Yakima Indians lived for centuries off the land in the area around South Cle Elum. During the 1800s the Indian populations were decimated by disease, and in this weakened state they were unable to resist white settlement. Although they did attempt to negotiate treaties to secure their ways of life, the Indians lost more than they gained by negotiating with Governor Stevens (Shideler 19). After a failed last ditch effort to reclaim their land during the Indian Wars in the late 1850s, the area around South Cle Elum was ripe for development (Shideler 27).

South Cle Elum's history is closely linked to Cle Elum's and to the railroad. Once the Stampede Pass tunnel project was underway in 1890s people looked across the Yakima River from Cle Elum for additional development. In 1891 the South Cle Elum town site was platted by S/ T. Packwood who was president of the "Cle Elum Land and Development Company" (Shideler 71). In 1891 M. C. Miller established a lumber mill in South Cle Elum (Shideler 71).

South Cle Elum played a major role in the railroad history of the Pacific Northwest. From 1908 to 1980, the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific Railroad connected this community to the rest of the country. The rail yard at South Cle Elum consisted of a depot, a roundhouse, a turntable, ash pit, water tank and the bunkhouse. Once the Milwaukee Road electrified around 1920, an electric substation and substation operators' residences were added to the yard. In 1980, the Milwaukee Road ceased service in Washington and sold off much of its property. One resident of South Cle Elum described the loss of the railroad to the community as "loosing your first love" (Seattle Times [article](#)).

The bunkhouse and the substation operators' quarters were taken over by private individuals and the land was transferred to the State Department of Natural Resources who, in turn, created a trail for recreationists. This trail is known today as the John Wayne Trail (in honor of the John Wayne Pioneer Wagons and Riders Association who was instrumental in instigating this process). The John Wayne Pioneer Trail later become part of the Iron Horse State Park and the remaining buildings in the original rail yard were integrated into the park. The depot is now a museum operated for the park's benefit by the Cascade Rail Foundation. Due to the integrity of the buildings and surroundings, the rail yard and associated structures were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003.

Because of the tremendous amount of pride of historical ownership, the community of South Cle Elum itself has been an active one, restoring and preserving its railway heritage. Residents are continually addressing ways to create tourist and community opportunities ranging from the development of a community gathering place to a railroad and regional history museum and interpretive center. The Rails to Ales Brewfest is a well attended festival, and the Iron Horse Bed and Breakfast is a popular getaway location.

POPULATION & GROWTH

The population of South Cle Elum as of the 2010 census was 532, an 16.4% increase from 2000. The target growth for South Cle Elum is unknown.

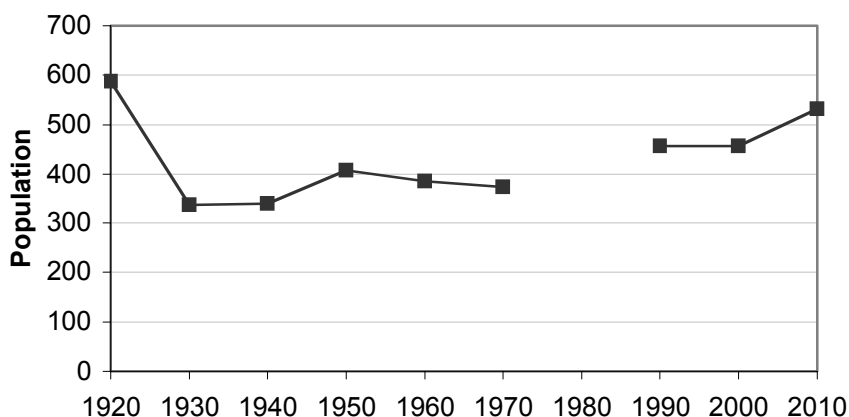


Figure I. Population in South Cle Elum from 1920 to 2010.

ECONOMY

Cle Elum historically had a population based on logging and the railroad. As of 2000 the main industry sectors were construction with 20% of the workforce, and “Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services” with 18.2% of the workforce ([source](#)).

CITY’S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

- [More information needed](#)

CITY GOVERNMENT

South Cle Elum is designated in Washington as a town rather than a city. It has a Mayor/Council form of Government with the council being elected at large. The current mayor is James DeVere (Kittitas County [website](#)). South Cle Elum has 5 council members.

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- [More information needed](#)

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- [More information needed](#)

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

- Iron Horse State Park
- Fireman’s Park

Trails

Community Trails

Regional and Wildland Trails

- Iron Horse State Park and John Wayne Pioneer Trail

Environmental and Sustainability Education

History and Ongoing Culture

- Cascade Rail Foundation is dedicated to rehabilitating the “Milwaukee road facilities” in South Cle Elum ([website](#))

- See The Olympian [article](#)

Farming and Forestry

Tourism and Festivals

- Depot Museum: located at the historic railroad depot
- Iron Horse Inn Bed and Breakfast: uses actual cabooses for the rooms.
- Rails to Ales Brewfest ([website](#))
- Mountain River Trails Camping

Sustainability Efforts

Other Assets

- Cascades Mountain ECHO Magazine, Explore! Guide to Central Washington's Kittitas County Magazine.

CONNECTIONS WITH THE GREENWAY TRUST

- The Mayor of South Cle Elum, Jim DeVere, is a member of the Greenway Advisory Council.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

(not just with the Greenway Trust, but with other entities beyond city government)

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- <http://community.seattletimes.nwsources.com/archive/?date=20060824&slug=nwwdepot24>
- Shideler, John C. *Coal Towns in the Cascades: a Centennial History of Roslyn and Cle Elum, Washington*. Spokane, Wash.: Melior Publications, 1986. Print.

City of Woodinville and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Woodinville is a small city located roughly 7 miles directly east of the northern tip of Lake Washington. As of the 2010 census, its population was 10,938, a 19% increase from 2000. According to the June 2011 King County Growth Targets, Woodinville expects to add 5,000 net new jobs and 3,000 net new housing units by 2031. Woodinville is one of the few cities in the Greenway to have agricultural land uses within its borders (approximately 5% of its land).

SETTING

Like Bothell and Kenmore to its west, Woodinville grew from the banks of the Sammamish River. It borders Snohomish County to the North, Bothell and unincorporated King County to the West, and unincorporated King County on the south and east. Woodinville is located at the intersections of State Route 202 and Interstate 405. Kirkland and Redmond are located close by to the south. About a third of the city's total 3,600 acres is zoned Residential I, or R-I, a very low density allocation indicative of Woodinville's almost rural feel in parts. Woodinville Wine Country, an area to the south-east of the city, contains dozens of wineries and tasting rooms.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Owing to its location along the Sammamish River, current day Woodinville was used intermittently by Indians (the more permanent settlement in the area was farther to the west closer to the outlet of the river into Lake Washington).

From the Woodinville Comprehensive Plan (amended 2009): "The Sammamish River Valley was first farmed in the early 1890s. Prior to settlement, Native Americans enjoyed the benefits of the lush Sammamish River Valley. The lowering of Lake Washington and the creation of the Ballard Locks in 1912 exposed more fertile river bottom and for crop production. Through the 1950s, farming and timber-related industries were the dominant employment factors that shaped the development of Woodinville and the surrounding communities. As the automobile became a more commonplace form of transportation, more and more people began moving to Woodinville. From the 1960s through the 1980's, Woodinville continued to grow. Retail and light industrial uses continued to expand in the commercial center of Woodinville, making it one of the largest unincorporated commercial centers on the Eastside. Throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, there was increasing pressure to incorporate. In March of 1993, as a result of a voter-approved initiative, Woodinville was incorporated as a city."

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Woodinville as of the 2010 census was 10,938, a 19% increase from 2000. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Woodinville is 3,000 net new housing units by 2031.

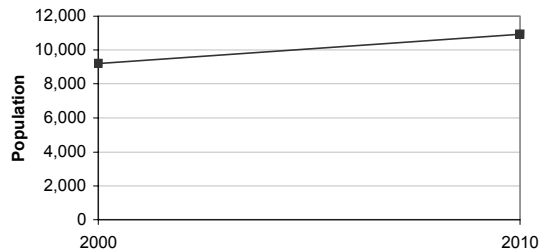


Figure 1. Population of Woodinville from 2000 to 2010.

City population: 10,560 (Office of Financial Management as of 4/1/2008)

Race: overwhelmingly White (84%) with Asian by far the next largest group (7.3%). All other race groups constitute less than 1% of the population.

In 2004 the median household income was \$77,900

In 2009 the average residence was worth \$510,200

Single-family residential units = 54%

Multi-family residential units = 34%

In 2007 the City of Woodinville completed a comprehensive Sustainable Development program to ensure compliance of future development within the City with applicable Growth Management Act (GMA) policies, goals and directives. The Sustainable Development (SD) Program involves a thorough, detailed inventory of local environmental resources, projection of future development demand, and analysis of public infrastructure availability. The study had a particular focus on possible rezoning of current R-1 zones.

Details of that study are available at

www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/News/SustainableDevelopment.asp

ECONOMY

According to the June 2011 King County Growth Targets, Woodinville expects to add 5,000 net new jobs by 2031. Fitness equipment manufacturer, Precor, Inc., is by far the city's largest employer, with 435 staff. In 2008, Precor announced plans to open a second factory in Greensboro, NC. The next largest employers are Ste. Michelle Wine Estates Ltd (286), in-stadium sports promotion company Bensussen Deutch & Associates (257) and Molbak's Nursery & Greenhouse (249). The City of Woodinville Economic Development Strategic Action Plan, published in 2008, made particular note of the importance of "A network of parks, open spaces and trails connecting the City's different districts and attractions including Downtown, the Tourist District, residential neighborhoods, wineries and other attractions," and "An expanded tourism sector,

drawing on the City's strengths in wine, agriculture, active recreation, and dining establishments, that benefits local businesses and the fiscal health of the City."

Woodinville Wine Country, with wineries in rural sections to the south-east of the city, and wine cellars and retail outlets in light industrial sections to the north-east, is a major draw, and the focus of the city's economic development plans. The Woodinville Wine Country web site promotes "more than 70 wineries within 30 minutes of Seattle."

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Woodinville's vision for the year 2015: "In the year 2015, Woodinville is a safe, friendly, family- oriented community that supports a successful balance of neighborhoods, parks and recreation, tourism, and business. We have preserved our Northwest woodland character, our open space, and our clean environment. We have enhanced our ability to move freely throughout the community by all modes of travel. Woodinville is a pleasant place in which to live, work, play, and visit, with a compact, inviting downtown that is attractive and functional." Some of the key community values identified are:

- "1. Woodinville's unique Northwest woodland character should be preserved,
2. The City should retain a viable, vital commercial downtown,
3. The small, locally owned stores are important to keep,
4. The downtown should be pedestrian friendly,
5. The existing retail nursery in downtown is a good example of desirable streetscape and commercial development for the future,
6. New commercial development should reflect the City's historical architecture, exemplified by the old school houses, and
7. The City should develop recreational opportunities of all types, including parks, trail systems, and activities for youths.

Important values expressed by the community include a friendly and safe environment, privacy, ease of mobility, and recreational opportunities. Additionally, people participating in the visioning process valued the Woodinville community's suitability for families, its green, open views and farm lands, and the protection of its creeks and wetlands.

When asked to describe their vision for Woodinville in 20 years, meeting participants described a downtown developed as a small town "village" with mixed uses and a well-integrated pedestrian system. They envisioned a strong, viable, attractive city core with a "people priority," a city connected with walkways and sidewalks. People expressed a desire for a full complement of outdoor activities and green space, with programmed and informal activities for children and youth, as well as seniors. The vision included clean water and streams, and a good balance of residential, business, and industry in future development."

CITY GOVERNMENT

Woodinville has a weak mayor/city manager form of government.

City Manager: Richard Leahy

Mayor: Chuck Price

Deputy Mayor: Bernie Talmas

Development Services Director: Hal Hart

Parks and Recreation Director: vacant as at 10/1

More information needed

KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS & GROUPS

- More information needed

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- More information needed

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Space

Total acres managed by the City? The 10 acre Lake Leota to the north-east of the city center, is surrounded by private residences. It suffers typical development impacts, such as nutrient overload and intake of phosphorous and heavy metals. A 1997 study found the unnatural functioning of the lake could have future negative impacts on sensitive salmonid habitat downstream in the Cold Creek drainage. (#1)

Environmentally sensitive areas include Little Bear Creek and Woodin Creek.

Trails

Community Trails

Regional and Wildland Trails

Useful resources: Greenway maps

Environmental and Sustainability Education

History and Ongoing Culture

The City of Woodinville has designated the following landmarks:

Hollywood Farm, built in 1910 and listed in 1983, at 14111 NE 145th Street

Hollywood Schoolhouse, built in 1912 and listed in 1992, at 14810 NE 145th Street

Woodinville School, built in 1936 and listed in 2001, at 17301 133rd Avenue NE.

- Historic Places in Washington by the Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation ([source](#)).
- King County and Local Landmark Registry ([Registry](#)).

Woodinville Heritage Society: <http://www.woodinvilleheritage.org/>

Farming and Forestry

- Approximately 5% of land in Woodinville is in agricultural use according to the 2005 Parks and recreation & open space plan.

2010 Woodinville “ReLeaf” Sammamish River Volunteer Habitat Restoration – partners include REI, Community Threads and Sammamish Valley Alliance.

Environmental Programs

- Volunteer Habitat Restoration: Sammamish ReLeaf, Earth Day, Salmon Watchers, Eagle Scout Projects and Sammamish River Stewards
- Educational Programs: Grade School Salmon Kit and Fish Release Kit, Storm Drain Stenciling, Clean Car Wash Kits, Heritage Tree Program, Urban Forestry Program
- Monitoring Programs: Sammamish ReLeaf Site Monitoring, Plant Salvaging
- Events: Recycling Collection, Tree Chipping
- King County Salmon Watcher Program
- Woodinville has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 15 years.
- Woodinville’s Urban Forestry Plan can be found here:
http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Documents/Work/Community_Urban_Forestry_Plan.PDF

Tourism and Festivals

- Cityhood Celebration as part of Celebrate Woodinville (March/April)
- Chipping Event (April/May)
- Earth Day Volunteer Event (April)
- Family Fitness Event (June)
- Summer Concert Series (July/August)
- Sammamish ReLeaf (September/October)
- Harvest Festival (October)
- Spring & Fall Recycling Events
- Light Festival (December)
- <http://www.seattlestreetofdreams.com/>

Sustainability Efforts

- First public federally funded electric car charging station in the in the region: Opened at a Lutheran church along the Woodinville-Duvall Road in late Oct 2010. Will supplement other stations to be built around the region.
- “A 2002 study by the City of Woodinville compared its demographics to King County as a whole and several Eastside and other nearby cities. Compared with Seattle, Mill Creek, Bothell, Kirkland, Redmond, Bellevue, and Issaquah, the City had the largest household size, the greatest population under the age of 19 years, the least growth between 1990 and 2000, and the smallest population. Since its inception, the City has promoted the desire to maintain a “Northwest

Woodland Character,” identifying that desire in numerous places, including its Comprehensive Plan goals.” In March of 2006, the city enacted a moratorium on development in R-I zones in the city to ascertain the level of resource sensitivity and potential impact from development. For more information see:

www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/News/SustainableDevelopment

Other Assets

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

(not just with the Greenway Trust, but with other entities beyond city government)

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- Lake Leota Analysis for City of Woodinville Sustainable Development Program, C. Michael Falter
- October 2007 City of Woodinville Sustainable Development Study – R-I Zone: Executive Summary. www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/News/SustainableDevelopment
- <http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Live/History.asp>

Town of Yarrow Point and the Greenway

OVERVIEW

Yarrow Point is a residential community located on a peninsula on Lake Washington. Initially a farming community it developed quickly in the mid 20th century. Today residents enjoy nearly 20 acres of parkland and a direct connection by car to Seattle and Bellevue via State Route 520.

SETTING

Yarrow Point is one of three nearby peninsulas, the other two being the Town of Hunts Point and Evergreen Point (City of Medina). Yarrow Point is bordered to the north by Lake Washington and to the south by the City of Clyde Hill and State Route 520. The western boundary of Yarrow Point is shared with Hunts Point and is buffered by the Weatherill Nature preserve. The eastern boundary of Yarrow Point is shared with Kirkland and is buffered by the Yarrow Bay Wetlands and Morningside Park.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

It is unknown to the Greenway whether Indians used the land of Yarrow Point to any great extent. The earliest white settler claimed a homestead in 1886. Unlike the more retreat like history of Hunts Point, Yarrow Point developed in a manner typical of most Greenway cities. Small scale farming including berries, vegetables, and the largest holly farm in the United States at the time thrived on Yarrow Point. Yarrow Point was connected to Seattle via ferry from 1907 to 1943. The opening of the I-90 Bridge in 1940 and Evergreen Point Bridge in 1963 would forever change the eastside. The additional development pressure, including grand schemes such as the creation of a little Venice, encouraged the town to incorporate so it would have a more direct say over its future. The Town incorporated in 1959.

The first annual Fourth of July Celebration, which started in 1976 to commemorate the bicentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, has become a major source of community pride. Residents are also proud of, and grateful for, the gift of Marjorie and Sidonia Wetherill Foley who donated the town's large nature preserve in 1988. With entirely residential zoning the Town's population has not grown since the late 1960s.

ECONOMY

According to the Town's 2004 comprehensive plan "when the Town incorporated, there were no commercial businesses operating in the Town so the zoning adopted was

restrict to single-family residences.” Additionally the plan says that “commercial activity within the Town is restricted to home occupations... only one non-family member may be employed in the business; there may be no exterior visibility of the business.” The Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, do not anticipate the creation of any jobs within Yarrow Point by 2031.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The population of Yarrow Point during the 2010 census was 1,001. According to the Countywide Planning Policies, as of June 2011, the target for growth in Yarrow Point is 14 additional housing units by 2031.

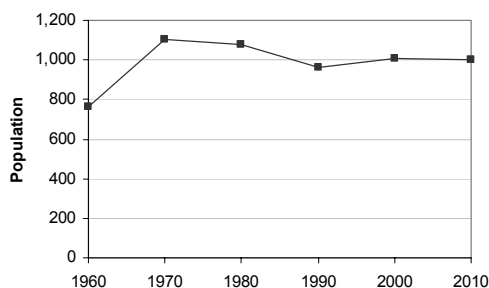


Figure 1. Yarrow Point population from 1960 to 2010.

Although it grew significantly in terms of percentage during the first half of the 20th century, population growth has remained virtually level since 1970.

CITY'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Unknown

CITY GOVERNMENT

The Town of Yarrow Point operates on a Mayor-Council form of government. Since it is a town, under state law the mayor does not have veto power. “The Council of the Town of Yarrow Point is its governing body. It consists of five resident Council members and one resident Mayor elected at large by registered voters residing in the Town. Each member serves a four-year- term and is eligible for re-election without term limits.” The town mayor as of December of 2011 is David Cooper.

A key department is the building department. Steve Wilcox is the Building Official.

KEY COMMUNITY GROUPS & LEADERS

- Wetherill Nature Preserve Commission
- More information needed

GATHERING PLACES AND INFO VENUES

- Yarrow Point has nonresidential and nongovernmental land zoning so there are not private “third places” to gather.
- The Road End Beach and Morningside Park are prominent public areas in the community.

GREENWAY RELATED ASSETS

Parks and Open Spaces

The Town of Yarrow Point contains nearly 20 acres of parkland. This acreage is divided between Morningside Park, Wetherill Nature Preserve, and a number of smaller parks such as the N.E. 27th Swimming Beach and Buffer Park.

Trails

Point Loop Trail: connects Hunts Point, Yarrow Point, Medina, and Clyde Hill with both on street and off street facilities. It is being relocated to due to the 520 construction <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Projects/SR520Bridge/EastsideEA.htm>

Environmental and Sustainability Education

- Signage in natural park lands

History and Ongoing Culture

- Fourth of July Celebration (held jointly with Hunts Point)

Farming and Forestry

- Yarrow Point has been a Tree City USA certified by the Arbor Day Foundation for 1 year.

Tourism and Festivals

- None

Environmental Sustainability Efforts

- Unknown

Other Assets

- Unknown

GREENWAY TRUST CONNECTIONS

Unknown

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

- The construction of a pedestrian and bicycle trail across 520 may involve Yarrow Point

- The Wetherill Nature Preserve may be a location the Greenway's Stewardship Program could assist.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

- History Link Thumbnail article: http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File_Id=4212
- 2004 Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.ci.yarrow-point.wa.us/files/file/Comp%20Plan%202004.pdf>

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays an important economic, social, and cultural role across the Mountains to Sound Greenway. From urban community gardens, to the fertile Snoqualmie River valley, to ranches and farms around Ellensburg; soil and climate provide outstanding growing conditions for crops and livestock. However, over the past sixty years, about two-thirds of the Greenway's prime agricultural lands have been converted to urban and other development, threatening the future of agriculture in the area. The listing of Chinook salmon, summer steelhead, and bull trout under the Endangered Species Act, increasing flooding in wet river valley agricultural areas, and uncertain water supply from year to year have also raised barriers to viable farming. Fortunately, residents of the region are at the forefront of a national movement toward more locally sourced food and recognize the need to preserve farming and a farm land base for the future. Farmers in the Greenway are particularly situated to answer that demand. Growing support from communities and government via local markets, incentives, education and work towards supportive regulations hold great promise that agriculture can continue to be a vital part of the Greenway landscape for future generations.

Home to some of the richest agricultural land in the country, the Snoqualmie Valley holds historic records for food produced per acre in the state. Kittitas County hay is in high demand worldwide. The agricultural industry is a significant economic driver, enriching urban and rural communities across the Greenway and the region. From the irrigated hay fields above the Yakima River to the ditched and drained rows of vegetables in the Snoqualmie Valley, farmers and ranchers across the Greenway grow and raise a remarkable variety of products: fresh vegetables and meat intended for neighborhood markets and quantities of hay, feed and herbs suitable for export internationally.

Local Value

Farms create community! Farms are a local source for healthy food, provide local jobs, sustain a working landscape and are a key part of the local sustainability and food security movement. Due to a highly favorable climate, some farmlands in the Greenway can produce crops 9-10 months of the year and with climate change, these lands may become even more valuable in the future as farming on lands elsewhere becomes more challenging. The citizens of King and Kittitas Counties are increasingly recognizing the value of retaining local agricultural lands and livelihoods. By approving funding for natural resource programs, including the Farmland Preservation Program and Conservation Districts, they are supporting the farmers, community organizations and government programs that sustain agriculture. In turn, farms and farmers markets draw neighbors

from near and far, building on a shared heritage of growing things, animal husbandry, and stewardship of working lands.

Most significantly, farms are the economic engine of some communities in the Greenway. Statewide, agriculture boosted economic activity by approximately \$ 21 billion in 2007 alone. Rural communities were built and are sustained economically and culturally by the working lands around them, and represent a strong sector with room for viable growth.

National Value

The Puget Sound region is home to nationally known farms and farmers. Full Circle Farm and others in the Snoqualmie Valley have been recognized for their Community Supported Agriculture programs and land stewardship efforts. Just up the valley, fourth and fifth generation dairy farmers work a river valley that has set records for dairy production. Carnation brand milk and evaporated milk originally came from the historic Carnation Farm which operated for nearly one hundred years. Beecher's Cheese crafts artisan cheeses from Snoqualmie Valley milk in the heart of Seattle's Pike's Place Market, while HerbCo of Duvall grows, packages, and sells fresh herbs nationwide.

The region has also been a national model in incentives, programs, and policies to support agriculture in a rapidly urbanizing area. The King County Farmland Preservation Program was created in 1979 to acquire conservation easements on farmlands, reducing the land cost for farmers. County-designated Agricultural Production Districts were created to facilitate focused policy and educational efforts to preserve farms. City governments are also increasingly embracing the agricultural heritage of the landscape. Richard Conlin, President of the Seattle City Council, explains, "Seattle is in the forefront of American cities, adapting city codes and programs to promote food production in neighborhoods and in rooftop greenhouses, along planting strips and in urban farms."

The presence of superb farmland, committed farmers, and supportive communities so near a diverse urban area are a strong foundation for the growth of community-driven, sustainable agriculture on any scale. The Pacific Northwest "may be the best market in the nation for value-added, local, natural foods," says Nancy Hutto, Chair of the King County Agriculture Commission.

Agriculture Study Process

In 2010, as part of its Heritage Study, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust worked with a group of farmers and other agricultural experts to complete this brief chapter on agriculture in the Greenway. This chapter looks at the diversity of agricultural land uses in the Greenway, identifies threats to those lands and to agriculture itself, and then documents opportunities to conserve and enhance agriculture across the landscape. The opportunities presented here are drawn from the hard work done by community contributors and represent the next steps in preserving the agricultural heritage of the Greenway landscape from Puget Sound to the Columbia Plateau. The information presented in the chapter comes from contributors' comments and publications by the

King County Agriculture Program and the Kittitas County Economic Development Group. Complete collections by the Agriculture Group of assets, threats, resources, and opportunities can be found in the Agriculture Appendices.

Contributors

Listed below are the individuals from organizations representing the Greenway agriculture landscape and community who have contributed significant information to this chapter; many thanks to each of you:

Chris Benedict, WSU Small Farms Program
David Burger, Stewardship Partners
Melissa Campbell, PCC Farmland Trust
Kathy Creahan, King County Agriculture Program
Claire Dyckman, King County Agriculture Program
Mary Embleton, Cascade Harvest Coalition
Steve Evans, King County Agriculture Program
Erick Haakenson, Jubilee Farm
Judy Herring, King County Agriculture Program
John Huschle, Nature's Last Stand Farm
Cory Huskinson, Baxter Barn
Nancy Hutto, King County Agriculture Commission
Karen Kinney, King County Agriculture Program
Bill Knutsen, King Conservation District
Anna Lael, Kittitas County Conservation District
Josh Monaghan, King Conservation District
Larry Pickering, King County Agriculture Commission
Andrew Stout, Full Circle Farm

AGRICULTURE ASSETS: FIELD TO TABLE

Farms in the Greenway range from less than one to just under a thousand acres, and are considered farms if they have an agricultural production value of more than a thousand dollars per year. Some of these farms are full-time commercial enterprises and others are part-time endeavors for owners. To better understand agriculture in the Greenway we will look at lands in Kittitas and then in King County, as well as the markets that sustain them.

Agricultural Lands: Kittitas County

There are approximately 19,884 acres of working agricultural land in the Greenway's Study Area in Kittitas County. Most of these fields are located in the lower County, and are used to produce timothy hay, the county's largest cash crop. Hay fields are concentrated around Thorp and Ellensburg, with a few hundred acres along the lower Teanaway. About seventy percent of the hay is exported, via I-90 and the Port of Tacoma, to world markets. Other land is in organic beef and other livestock production, including sheep, goats, and llamas. A number of vegetable and fruit growers also work

in the lower County. Farmers markets in Ellensburg and Roslyn during the summer and fall bring local produce directly to families.

Crops in Kittitas County are largely affected by climate, water supply, and drainage conditions rather than by soil types. Some fields are irrigated with water diverted from nearby streams and rivers, while most are provided irrigation water from three mountain reservoirs, which also supply water to farmers downstream in Yakima County. Refilling of the reservoirs is dependent upon the timely melt of the mountain snow pack. Irrigation districts meter out water depending on the priority of their members' water rights within the basin. Irrigation districts supply water and maintain watercourses in the Greenway, with the largest, Kittitas Reclamation District, serving about 59,000 acres.

Nearly ten percent of the county's employment is in agriculture, driven by a timothy hay industry with an annual value of more than \$ 30 million countywide. Overall, crop sales account for about sixty percent of the market value of agricultural products sold from the county, while livestock accounts for forty percent of market value.

A cornerstone of the economy, agriculture is also a treasured way of life. Communities, families and individuals have built their identities around farming and ranching. The Ellensburg Rodeo and the Kittitas County Fair are seminal summer events, and 4-H programs draw students from around the county. Protecting farming livelihoods is a high priority for community leaders, with a range of programs available and developing for farmer support.

Agricultural Lands: King County

King County has some of the best farming conditions in the country: highly productive river bottom soils, temperatures that provide for an almost year-round growing season, and rains that reduce the amount of irrigation needed during summer months. The combination can result in record crop output. For a number of years, Carnation Farm held the national record for milk, butter fat, and protein production. In 1940, King County produced the most lettuce of any county in the nation. Before World War II, Japanese and Italian farmers produced a bounty of crops in the Kent Valley, on Vashon Island, and on the land where the City of Bellevue is located. The Kent Valley was once an extensive stretch of productive farmland. Today, working farmlands within the Greenway are clustered in the Snoqualmie Valley near Carnation and Duvall, with scattered properties along the edges of urban areas.

The climate and landscape that have supported flourishing agriculture have also drawn large numbers of people to the central Puget Sound region. The resulting growth and development have often been at the expense of farmland, which has been displaced in favor of industrial, commercial, and residential uses. Farmers have also encountered significant federal regulatory challenges posed by the listing of Chinook salmon under the Endangered Species Act and water quality practices required by the Clean Water Act. During the last half of the twentieth century, agriculture in the county declined in

total acres in production: from a high of 150,000 acres countywide in the mid-1900s, agriculture in King County now comprises only a little more than a third of that amount.

Following the locally-driven establishment of the Farmland Preservation Program in 1979, the citizens of King County have taken a number of actions to preserve farmlands and farming in the county. The Growth Management Act has been a key component to this, serving as the framework to preserve agriculture and other key assets in the county as it grows. A 1985 designation created five Agricultural Production Districts (APDs), land use areas that represent the last remaining areas of clustered farmland in the county. Following passage of the state's Growth Management Act, King County designated the APDs as agricultural lands of long term significance. Today, support for agriculture in the APDs is provided via a combination of Comprehensive Plan policies, land use and zoning regulations, the County's Farmland Preservation Program (FPP), and tax incentive programs including Current Use Taxation and farm conservation tax reductions via the Public Benefit Rating System. The 41,000 acres within the five Agriculture Production Districts represent only three percent of the county's total area, but contain two-thirds of the county's commercial agriculture. The Sammamish and the Snoqualmie APDs fall within the Greenway Study Area.

Outside of the Agriculture Production Districts, about 20,000 additional acres scattered throughout King County are used for agriculture. Farming on these lands is supported by some of the same policies, regulations, and programs as lands in the APDs. However, these parcels are not zoned specifically for agriculture, and are not subject to the land use limitations of the APDs and tend to be smaller operations interspersed with residential and other uses. The King County Comprehensive Plan recognizes that agriculture occurring outside of the APDs is vital to the preservation of rural King County, and should be encouraged.

The majority of acreage in agricultural use in King County is used for livestock and horse production. Vegetables and flowers are a smaller land use. Horses are a strong part of the agricultural landscape, and often occupy prime cropland. A tension exists between active food and fiber farmers and recreational equestrians for use of agricultural lands and their tax incentives. Horse lands are sometimes leased to vegetable farmers; however, increasing land prices have generally favored second homeowners and equestrians, which sometimes keeps food and fiber farmers off of prime cropland.

Overall, agriculture in King County represents a significant and growing industry, with a \$ 127 million countywide agricultural production value measured during the 2007 Census. This figure places the county thirteenth in the state in production value, ahead of most Eastern Washington counties. Market crops – vegetables, fruit, and flowers – are increasing, with acreage of those crops growing by fifty percent in the County's five APDs between 2006 and 2009. A comparison of 2002 and 2007 Censuses shows the number of farms in the county increasing.

Markets Large and Small

Markets – from neighborhood farmers markets, to restaurants seeking out local food, to large-scale international exports – link farmers and consumers. Farmers in and around the Greenway have access to a variety of markets created by a major port and large urban center. Interstate 90 allows hay growers to move products throughout the year to markets around the world, where Kittitas timothy hay is valued as particularly good feed for dairy cows and racehorses. Alternatively, an urban population that values regionally and locally sourced food supports a notable number of markets.

Sales at all of the farmers markets in King County totaled between twenty and thirty million dollars in 2009, reflecting a strong consumer interest in regionally produced food. Farmers markets also contribute to communities' quality of life, addressing public health concerns and serving as a unique gathering place. Farmers come from across the state to sell at King County farmers markets because of the population density and residents' strong interest in purchasing local food. Similarly, markets in Roslyn and Ellensburg in Kittitas County have grown quickly in recent years, and are cultivating an increased awareness of and value for regionally sourced food in their county.

Farmers markets have become cherished institutions in many communities in the Greenway. Each market brings people together in a vibrant economic activity, and offers opportunities for education and community involvement. Equally important, markets are essential to farming businesses and the viability of agriculture in the region: direct to consumer sales (including markets, CSA's, and farm stands) are the most important marketing channel for the vast majority of the farmers who sell at markets. In urbanizing areas like the Greenway in particular, where land is expensive, farmers need to sell directly to the consumer to keep enough of a retail dollar to make a living and keep farming on their land. In this sense, urban farmers markets play a key role in the viability of agriculture in the Greenway.

THREATS TO AGRICULTURE IN THE GREENWAY

The Greenway's agricultural heritage faces many threats. Rapidly expanding urban areas, high startup and operating costs, layers of regulations and geographical and environmental challenges all act as barriers to the survival of agricultural livelihoods in the Greenway. It is important to spell out the threats faced by the range of agricultural producers in the Greenway to move forward in conceiving partnerships and solutions.

While farms' acreage and crops may vary from West to East across the Greenway corridor, shared threats resonate with agricultural producers on both sides of the Pass. Partners express particular concern over **land affordability** for farmers, a prohibitively layered **regulatory** environment, the challenges of **managing water** to grow food, and inconsistent **farmer succession**.

Land Affordability & Conversion

Land scarcity in the region is making farmland less and less affordable for farmers. Relatively low profit margins in agriculture are pitted against high values for view

properties, recreational and even ecological purposes. Increasingly, farming is not profitable enough for farmers without another source of income to purchase a farm outright. While agreeing to restrictive easements can lower the cost of farm land for a farmer, the land itself continues to increase in value. If farmland is not affordable, working farmlands will disappear, and the benefits of agricultural landscapes and livelihoods will be lost.

Regulatory Challenges

Farmers operate under a complicated regulatory structure. Federal, state, and local laws, rules and regulations govern much of what farmers do or don't do to grow food; from the 'taking' of endangered species to the size of a house or barn and the transportation of farming equipment. This regulatory structure often changes, and sometimes goes so far as to contradict itself. The farming community makes gains and suffers losses in developing sound policy that is supportive of agriculture. For example, in the Snoqualmie Valley, policy for flooding, salmon recovery, new development and agriculture are overlapped and are constantly changing, without always taking into effect the impacts on agriculture. This back-and-forth is common, and extremely confusing for farmers working every day to plant, harvest, and sell.

Water

Managing water is a challenge that is different on each side of the Cascade Crest. In King County, farmers see their fields, and sometimes their homes, flood in the fall, winter, and spring. Flooding has increased over the past thirty years due to heavy timber harvest, urban growth, and climate trends. Summertime brings fields that are too dry, and farmers compete with salmon (and all of the rules and regulations that protect them) to maintain an appropriate supply of water to their fields. Water storage and different drainage and irrigation systems may offer respite, but layers of regulations and costly infrastructure hamper farmers' efforts to balance the problem of too much and too little water. In Kittitas County, districts and individuals with senior rights receive water first; districts and individuals with junior rights can only irrigate if and when there is enough water to go around. If only a percentage of the water they need is allowed to flow down their ditches, they can grow and cut less timothy hay. On both sides of the pass, maintaining a consistent water supply is a challenge and an economic necessity.

Farmer Succession

Censuses show that the average farmers' age is increasing annually, while fewer young people are choosing farming as a career. Current farmland owners do not have good access to farm succession planning tools, and aspiring farmers do not have good enough access to land, education, and resources. In early 2011, about 300 people who want to farm are enrolled in Cascade Harvest Coalition's FarmLink program; they need support to find ways around barriers to new farmers. Farmer succession is vital to keeping agriculture healthy and vibrant across the United States. Farmers and policymakers alike are concerned that without a structure and culture of intergenerational transfer, community and individual knowledge about farming will be lost, making it much more difficult to maintain the depth and breadth of values that working farms offer the region.

AGRICULTURE RESOURCES: PARTNERS AND PUBLICATIONS

There are many resources – government and non-profit groups, reports and programs – that support agriculture in the Greenway. Those cited most often by farmers and consumers as representing their values and needs are discussed below; a more complete listing of the background information gathered for this chapter can be found in the Appendices.

Publications

- **FARMS Report:** Prepared jointly by the King County Agriculture Commission and the King County Agriculture Program in 2009, the FARMS Report takes a comprehensive look at barriers to agriculture both inside and outside the APDs in King County. Authors considered the results of farm, consumer, and community and partner surveys, feedback from farm meetings, and research and analysis by the Agriculture Program, and make recommendations to the County, Commission, and partners.
- **Washington State Department of Agriculture Strategic Plan 2020 – Future of Farming:** Commissioned by the Washington State Legislature and prepared by the WSDA, the plan discusses agriculture's economic and social role statewide. It offers strategies for sustaining agriculture as a viable industry into the future, and suggests that the recommendations "can and should be leveraged by advocates for agriculture, public and private, at every opportunity."
- **King County Farmers Market Report:** Prepared by the King County Agriculture Section, the report offers a set of findings about the way markets work and the roles they fill. It also discusses challenges to markets and makes recommendations to partners.
- **Economic Development Strategic Plan for Kittitas County:** Commissioned by the Economic Development Group, the plan identifies agriculture as a 'priority sector,' and numbers strategies for support, such as collaborating to support new export markets, promoting diversification, organizing an agricultural roundtable, and preserving farmland.

Partners

Many groups in the Greenway contribute in some way to the preservation of farms and farming. With public and private funding, partners do regulatory, technical, educational, and marketing work with farms and farmers. The hard work of those named here has truly made a difference in the survival of agricultural livelihoods in the Greenway. Each of the partners and organizations listed below, as well as those listed in Appendix, is a resource for policymakers, farmers, and consumers moving forward.

- **WSU Extension – Kittitas and King Counties and Small Farms Program:** providing technical assistance and support for land stewardship, farming, marketing, and 4-H programs.
- **King Conservation District:** offering technical assistance to farmers across King County.
- **Kittitas County Conservation District:** offering technical and financial assistance to farmers across Kittitas County.

- **King County's Agriculture Program:** working to find new ways to support agricultural lands and producers including supportive regulations
- **King County's Agriculture Commission:** agricultural producers gathering to advocate for farmers and farming County-wide.
- **USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service:** Supports stewardship of private lands via technical and financial assistance.
- **Cascade Harvest Coalition:** connecting farmers with consumers via the marketing programs Puget Sound Fresh and Farm to Table, and promoting farmer succession and education via Washington FarmLink.
- **Sno-Valley Tilth:** supporting sustainable food production in the Snoqualmie and Snohomish watersheds.
- **Neighborhood Farmers Market Alliance and Seattle Farmers Market Association:** representing farmers markets throughout the greater Seattle area.
- **Kittitas County Farmers Market:** inviting community into downtown Ellensburg.
- **Oxbow Farm, Nature's Last Stand Farm, Jubilee Farm, Local Roots Farm and many others:** farms that recognize the value of building partnerships and planning for the future.
- **Stewardship Partners:** provides technical and marketing support to private landowners committed to balanced stewardship of their agricultural lands.
- **PCC Farmland Trust, Trust for Public Land, Cascade Land Conservancy:** land trusts working on agricultural land affordability via acquiring conservation easements, etc.

AGRICULTURE SUCCESSES: PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

The agricultural heritage remaining in the Greenway has been retained due to the hard work of many individuals, families, and communities. Their commitment to farming to feed neighbors and work the land has established a foundation for future stewardship. Big visioning processes such as a WSU/UW Joint Conference on regional food security contrast with boots-on-the-ground projects like riparian planting along privately-owned creek banks. While there are countless examples of folks who care for land and livelihood in many different ways, a few representative stories are below.

King County's Farmland Preservation Program

In 1979 King County voters initiated the County's Farmland Preservation Program (FPP). The FPP was created to preserve high quality farmlands, which were forecast to be lost at the rate of about 3,000 acres per year from 1975 on. With the help of a \$ 50 million bond sale, the County has preserved more than 13,200 acres for agriculture and public space from Duvall to the Enumclaw Plateau.

Properties under the FPP remain privately owned, while stripped of the right to develop them for other uses. Property owners receive monetary compensation for the development rights to their property from King County, and permanent "protection" is secured in the form of covenants and restrictions on the parcels use. These covenants

and restrictions ‘run with the land,’ and remain in effect even if the property is sold, bequeathed, rented or annexed by another jurisdiction.

The compensation offered by the County for a farmer’s development rights can help individual farms and farmers to address the issue of land affordability. For example, Nature’s Last Stand, a 23 acre farm along the Snoqualmie River, was protected by the FPP in the summer of 2010. The owners had leased land in the Snoqualmie Valley for farming for many years. Leased land, though, meant uncertainty about their future. Removal of the development rights from their property lowered the purchase price and enabled them to buy their land outright. The owners stated, “When you own the land, you have the security of knowing your farm – and your family’s livelihood – will be there for years to come.”

WSU – Kittitas County Extension 4-H

Organized by the federal Department of Agriculture’s Cooperative Extension System as a youth development program, 4-H encourages leaders and youth to engage in hands-on learning activities in science and citizenship. The Kittitas County Extension’s 4-H program offers youth ages 8-19 the opportunity to learn agricultural practices and build leadership skills. Members raise livestock, and sell their animal at a profit at auction. They can also participate in projects that teach about citizenship, food preservation, gardening, and veterinary science.

4-H leaders volunteer, and receive general and project training from WSU Extension staff. These leaders then teach young people basic business skills, problem-solving, leadership, and particular project skills. In Kittitas County, 4-H completed its 93rd program year in 2008 with 409 youth enrolled in 29 clubs. These youth participated in a total of 696 4-H projects, guided in their work by 102 adult volunteers, each of whom contributed an average of 200 hours over the course of the year.

WSU – Kittitas County Extension Sustainable Grazing Programs

While export-quality timothy hay has become the highest income crop in Kittitas County, livestock production remains strong – the county is among the top five counties for beef production in Washington. It is increasingly important for livestock owners to practice managed grazing to accomplish management objectives not directly related to livestock production in order to remain in business. Twenty livestock producers, responsible for management of more than 75,000 acres of irrigated pasture and rangeland throughout Kittitas County, have participated in WSU Extension programs to promote sound grazing practices and monitor grazing effects on rangeland ecosystems

The Extension is a partner in a flash grazing demonstration project – ranging cattle in a particular area for a brief time – at Helen McCabe State Park, just south of Ellensburg. Along with the Cascade Land Conservancy, Kittitas County Conservation District, the Mid Columbia Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group, and rancher John Eaton, the Extension is studying whether flash grazing in a riparian area along the Yakima River will help keep weeds down as new native vegetation grows. This experiment is predicted to

have positive impacts on grazing practices, allowing ranchers to flash graze in rich riparian areas without hurting rivers and streams. The experiment is also a great example of collaboration between a wide range of stakeholders for the benefit of a watershed and a livelihood.

Stewardship Partners - Salmon Safe Farm Certifications

With the listing of Snoqualmie Valley and other salmon and steelhead under the Endangered Species Act, farming and farm maintenance faced unprecedented regulatory barriers. Stewardship Partners and the Oregon-based nonprofit Salmon Safe came forward to work with farmers to manage for fish and farms in a collaborative way. Salmon Safe is a third-party certification program that utilizes professional inspectors with experience in both salmon habitat and agriculture, with farm evaluations based on a thorough set of guidelines developed by scientists and farmers. The independent eco-label is gaining national recognition, and appears on a variety of products including wine, dairy, produce, and fruit. More than a third of Washington's Salmon Safe farms are in the Snoqualmie Valley, and include Growing Things Farm, Full Circle Farm, and Oxbow Farm, among many others.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE STEWARDSHIP

Caring for an agricultural landscape takes many forms. From finding a balance between protecting fish and farms to developing new markets, to prioritizing where resources go; folks who care about agriculture in the Greenway have listed a multitude of actions desired to support agriculture into the future. These opportunities share a common goal of stewarding a heritage of agricultural production across the Greenway.

A complete listing of opportunities gathered by the Agriculture Group can be found in the Agriculture Appendices.

Preserve Farms

Keeping prime farmland in farming is a fundamental step in ensuring future agriculture in the Greenway. Keeping farms solvent and farmland affordable is the challenge continually faced by farmers. There are different options to preserving both the private and public benefits of valuable farm lands, but it is also has been pointed out that such mechanisms need to be fair to historic owners who's retirement may depend on sale of the land. Partners have identified priorities including,

- Prioritize land and development rights acquisitions to protect Agricultural Production District boundaries and blocks of agricultural lands outside APDs particularly vulnerable to development pressures.
- Keep farm land in active farming, especially when the land changes hands. Ways to do this are through more emphasis in actual agricultural production in easements, limit of home sizes, etc.
- Support efforts to enhance market-driven programs (such as the Farmland Preservation and Transfer of Development Rights programs) to conserve working lands in King and Kittitas Counties.

- Strengthen language in covenants to keep lands working, including an option to purchase at agricultural value.
- Recognize that there are a variety of tools available to preserve working agricultural lands. Have a big “toolbox” and make land available to farmers in a diversity of ways; some for lease and some for sale with different regulatory layers. Explore “tools” including farmland preservation via covenants, right of first refusal for agriculture ownership, and specific tax incentives.

Develop Policy

It is important to think out of the box when it comes to developing policy for agricultural lands and livelihoods. While county or state officials work hard to support farmers, they are sometimes bound by rules and regulations that were not developed with farmers in mind. Agency staff must be able to look beyond their immediate purview and think creatively alongside farmers, community leaders, and nonprofits to articulate strong recommendations for lawmakers. Some important premises for policymakers to consider include recognizing the impacts of urban growth on nearby agricultural lands, considering regional food security issues, and addressing the need for agricultural irrigation. More specific suggestions include,

- Develop coordinated laws, rules, and regulations to actively preserve farms outside the APDs, including identifying those lands, working with adjacent landowners, and supporting farmers.
- Assess prime farmlands remaining in Urban Growth Areas; consider zoning for agriculture such as market gardens, pea patches, educational or research farms.
- Develop creative partnerships and solutions to confront the challenges faced by farms that are maintained as ‘direct discharge areas’ for rapidly expanding urban areas, including Sammamish, Woodinville, and Snoqualmie Ridge.
- Work with stakeholders to streamline the permitting process for agriculture drainage maintenance while maintaining standards for environmental protection. Goal is a single, simple permit process that integrates different levels of regulations.
- Ensure voices representing agriculture are heard when creating policies and regulations in agricultural areas, even if base policy is not targeted to agriculture, potential impacts should be understood.
- Regulate agriculture as an economic sector to be protected, not merely a land use. To this end,
 - Frame agriculture as a significant economic sector in the Growth Management Act.
 - Make agriculture a higher priority within King County government and place the program under the Executive’s Office.

Support Farmers

Existing farmer support includes grants, loans, and technical assistance from public and private sources. Funding for programs and staff must be maintained over the long term, and farmers need to know about the resources available to them. Other specific mechanisms for support include,

- Ensure efficient, predictable water supply availability and use for the long term. To this end, develop basin-wide agricultural water supply plans. Address junior water users. Educate landowners about the importance of maintaining water rights.
- Recognize and expand markets for agricultural products, including farmers markets, food service, grocery stores, and international hay markets.
- Increase visibility of farmers markets by supporting existing infrastructure and developing new marketing campaigns, incentives, and partnerships.
- Support and enhance WSU Extension's beginning farmer farm plan and other farmer support. Expand beginning and continuing farmer support programs, and coordinate with KCD, KCCD, and WSU Kittitas County.

Study

Studies and surveys help inform action, and facilitate wise use of limited public and private resources for farmer support and land conservation. The County's Farmers Market Report in particular identifies research to be done, including an economic evaluation of markets and long-term planning, a survey of different farmers' market models and a look at what models might work best in each community, and innovative farmer, city, and market partnerships.

Other proposed studies look more directly at farmland, from a quarter-acre urban farm to a 200-member CSA farm along the Snoqualmie River. Increased flooding has led to strong landowner support for more hydrology research, and layered fish protection laws have left farmers with many questions about private land management adjacent to fish-bearing streams and rivers. Specific topics for study include:

- Develop one or more demonstration farms to serve as testing sites for research and technical assistance on high intensity urban farming. The farms would also provide public education to teach citizens about farming.
- Examine basin-wide flooding and flood mitigation strategies, and sediment deposition in rivers, across King County, particularly in the Sammamish and Snoqualmie APDs. Consider long-term impacts of flooding to agricultural lands.

Teach

Opportunities to teach are woven through the agricultural community, from new farmers' first seasons to the need for succession planning. Some specific ideas are:

- Develop materials and workshops to educate aspiring farmers and farmland owners about different land tenure models and options.
- Develop a succession planning program for farmers to help them plan for the future, and transition agricultural land and resources.
- Offer courses to farmers and other water rights holders in water law as it applies to agriculture. This could help avoid water right relinquishment and promote creative solutions toward water availability over the long term.

Collaborate

Collaboration is at the heart of the opportunities available to preserve agriculture and farmland in the Greenway. Working together, community leaders, agencies, and nonprofits have identified both broad and specific ways to use resources effectively and move their vision for agriculture in the Greenway forward. Partners state that it is important to maintain a good understanding of work done across the landscape, and to communicate effectively to prioritize programs and projects. Leaders should work across county lines and with the state to tackle common regulatory challenges, coordinate efforts to study, teach, develop, preserve, and support, and cultivate leadership for the next generation of farmers. Particular opportunities for cooperation include:

- Target farmland conservation efforts by watershed: focus on critical resource areas or areas where collaboration is most easily achieved and resources go the furthest. Ames Creek's water quality issues in the Snoqualmie Valley were mentioned as a good example of a high-priority resource area.
- Coordinate partners' strategic planning and comprehensive planning efforts to reflect shared priorities for resources. Taking action on the same things at the same time will help partners and projects work together to go further.
- Convene a countywide roundtable in Kittitas County to discuss common challenges and opportunities.
- Build a framework for collaboration in and between counties: farming service providers look toward a regional approach to shared concerns.
- Work with regulators, farmers, and salmon recovery forums to link drainage projects and salmon enhancement priorities on agricultural land.
- Leverage existing resources around Washington FarmLink to build education workshops for beginning farmers and develop networking and mentoring opportunities.
- Cultivate farm-city connections, partnerships between urban areas served by and impacting neighboring farmlands. Address topics including marketing, water management, transportation, and shared heritage.

CONCLUSIONS

Partners have achieved remarkable gains in preserving agricultural lands and heritage across the landscape. Programs like Stewardship Partners' Salmon Safe support farmers and cultivate an understanding of shared challenges and opportunities. The Farmland Preservation Program has conserved more than 13,000 acres in King County, while Kittitas County's Transfer of Development Rights program opens doors for willing eastside landowners to keep their land in agriculture in perpetuity.

The strongest challenges to farming in the Greenway are ahead. Land affordability is becoming an increasingly pressing issue, with farmers unable to buy the land where they farm and live. Development gobbles up irrigable hay spreads and prime grazing lands and spits them out as five-acre home sites. Changing flood patterns and inflexible regulations

mean farmlands are damaged by uncontrolled flooding. Urban communities value the idea of local agriculture, and need to learn just how close to home the Greenway's food and farms are.

Partners across the landscape are uniquely situated to face these challenges. Private and public support to maintain and enhance agricultural heritage can and is increasing. From strategic changes to covenants to regional coordination and cooperation, creative marketing to new mentoring programs, opportunities to steward farming across the Greenway are outstanding. Nancy Hutto explains, "Investing in farms now will offer enormous returns to our grandchildren. Not only are we conserving a resource, we feed people."

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITIES: Preserve Farms

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Address farmland affordability	Even with additional regulatory layers (such as FPP covenants), farmlands in the Snoqualmie Valley and across the Greenway appreciate in value each year. Increasingly, farmers cannot afford to own land, taking farmland out of production and rendering it more vulnerable to conversion.	Address affordability issues across the Greenway - explore means of making farmland ownership affordable	King County, Agriculture groups	2010 FARMS Open House (Camation)	Both
Prioritize land and development acquisitions across the landscape	"... to protect APD boundaries and blocks of agricultural lands outside APDs that are particularly vulnerable to development pressures."	Prioritize farmland and development acquisitions across the Greenway landscape	King and Kittitas County, PCC Farmland Trust, CLC	Public Comment	Both
Develop creative new models for leasing	Leasing land is a key part of agriculture across the country, whether it is for direct cultivation or grazing. However, there is great pride and value in farmers' outright ownership of land. New models for leasing that give farmers a stronger legal space in which to work would bring a new balance to leasing land for agriculture in the Greenway.	Develop creative new models for leasing farmland	Private landowners, farmers, (technical support)	Agriculture Group	Both
Identify lands for beginning farmers to buy or lease	Sno-Valley Tilth's young farmer mentorship program works with beginning farmers to get them on their feet. Areas that mentors provide support are around finding land, acquiring equipment, farming, and selling produce and livestock at a profit. Because of high land prices and other factors, it is hard for beginning farmers to find good land to buy or lease; a matching program could help landowners who would lease their land find farmers to work it.	Facilitate communication between new farmers, particularly those receiving support from Sno-Valley Tilth, and landowners.	Sno-Valley Tilth, King County, Agriculture groups	Sno-Valley Tilth	Both
Support efforts to enhance market-driven programs to conserve working lands.	Examples are the FPP in King County and TDR programs in King and Kittitas Counties.	Support efforts to enhance market-driven programs to conserve working lands.	King County, PRKC, Kittitas County	Wash State Farm Bureau's 2010 Legislative Priorities, Agriculture Group	Both
Encourage more farming in APDs	APDs are zoned to concentrate agricultural land uses and agricultural infrastructure on prime farmland throughout King County. Efforts to increase production should be focused where that land use makes the most sense.	Work with agriculture agencies to coordinate efforts to encourage more farming in APDs	King and Kittitas County, Agriculture groups	FARMS Report Appendix 1	King County
Explore other methods to keep farmers on land / grow the "toolbox" of ways to help farmers.	East Coast programs (NJ) offer "option to purchase at agricultural value." Other tools include farmland preservation via covenants, right of first refusal on ownership, specific tax incentives, TDRs, others?	Explore means of keeping farmers on their land and in production - grow the "toolbox" of methods to help farmers	King and Kittitas County, Agriculture groups	Agriculture Group	Both
Keep protected and assessed farmland in active production	Taxpayer-supported programs including the FPP, TDR, and agricultural assessments have helped farmers keep farmland in production. However, there are many barriers to farming any piece of land, even if it cannot be developed. Financial hardships, generational transfer, and other changes can take protected lands out of production for periods of time.	Develop ways to support FPP, TDR and ag-assessed landowners keep their land in active farming.	King and Kittitas County, Agriculture groups	FARMS Report Appendix 1	Both
Prevent conversion of agricultural lands for environmental benefits	Rules and regulations supporting environmental goals - streambank restoration, habitat enhancement, land preservation - can be at odds with working lands. It is important to recognize the environmental values that can be preserved on working lands, and balance environmental and agricultural values on farmland.	Balance environmental and agricultural values on farmland across the landscape.	King and Kittitas County, Agriculture groups	Agriculture Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITIES: Policy

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Consider ways to return taxpayers investment in subsidies for ag lands	Related to "keep protected and assessed farmland in active production," opportunity.	Explore means of returning taxpayer investment in subsidies for agricultural lands	Government agencies, agriculture groups	Agriculture Group	Both
Coordinate to preserve farms outside the APDs	Agricultural Production Districts are an effective means of supporting farms. However, not all farmland exists within established APD boundaries.	Develop coordinated laws, rules, and regulations to actively preserve farms outside APDs, including identifying those lands, working with adjacent landowners, and supporting farmers.	King County	Agriculture Group	King
Comprehensively examine farmland preservation incentives; narrow focus to commercial farms	Incentives need to be narrowed to focus on commercial farms. You'll have situations where current owners aren't farming, but as long as that land is preserved for future ag and incentives pull future owners in that direction, that's ok.	Examine farmland preservation incentives comprehensively - narrow incentives to focus on commercial farms	King and Kittitas Counties, Agriculture groups	Agriculture Group	Both
FUNDING: Restore King County ag staffing (cuts this year)	King County's agriculture program provides a range of very important services to farmers. From the Farmland Preservation Program and drainage assistance to financial support to KCD for farm plans and markets for advertising, the ag section helps keep agriculture in King County healthy.	Fund the Agriculture Section at its full capacity.	King County, agriculture groups	2010 FARMS Open House (Carnation)	King
WATER: Change acceptable discharge areas for growing cities to exclude working farmlands	Farms are maintained as direct discharge areas for cities, meaning that cities can effectively count farmland as drainage for their stormwater. This allows cities to build out without appropriately dealing with runoff challenges, and subjects farmers along West side tributaries to increased 'flashiness' in the river systems. Cities include Sammamish, Woodinville, and Snoqualmie Ridge.	Address growing urban areas' responsibility to manage their stormwater. Develop creative partnerships and solutions to confront the challenges faced by farms that have been maintained as direct discharge areas for urban areas.	Cities, King County, private landowners	2010 FARMS Open House (Carnation)	King
WATER: Change regulation of farms as wetlands	Farms are regulated as wetlands, subjecting farmers to mitigation requirements for maintenance and improvement of farm infrastructure.	Change regulation of farmland - remove 'wetland' label and requirements from agricultural lands	King and Kittitas Counties, Agriculture groups	2010 FARMS Open House (Carnation)	King
Streamline the drainage maintenance permitting process	East Coast programs (NJ) offer "option to purchase at agricultural value." Other tools include farmland preservation via covenants, right of first refusal on ownership, specific tax incentives, TDRs, others?	Work with regulators and farmers to streamline the permitting process for agricultural drainage maintenance while meeting and exceeding standards for environmental protection. The goal is a single, simple permit process that integrates many different regulations.	King County, agriculture groups	Agriculture Group	King
Coordinate regulation of agricultural lands - simplify regulatory environment	A farmer or leaseholder can find themselves in compliance with one regulation - say, of water use - while out of compliance with another, such as salmon protections. A complicated regulatory environment prevents farmers from farming a part or all of their land, or requires enormous expense on farmers' part to comply with the myriad regulations placed upon them.	Continue to streamline permits and coordinate regulations among local, state, and federal agencies - simplify the regulatory environment	Local, state, federal ag agencies	FARMS Report Appendix 1	Both
Asses prime farmlands remaining in UGA; consider zoning for agriculture	Zoning for urban agriculture, including pea patches and educational and research farms (talk with UW's Horticulture Dept)	Assess farmlands that lie within Urban Growth Areas of Greenway cities and consider zoning these lands for agriculture	Cities, counties, urban agriculture groups	FARMS Report Appendix 1	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITIES: Policy

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Recognize the impacts of urban growth and related development	State Farm Bureau calls for an "agricultural impact statement" requirement for new development that impacts agricultural lands.	Recognize the impacts of urban growth and related development upon agricultural lands and processes	King and Kittitas Counties, Agriculture groups	Wash State Farm Bureau's 2010 Legislative Priorities	Both
Raise the priority of the Agriculture Program within King County government	Currently King County's agriculture program is buried under the natural resources division and has to navigate upstream through forestry, ecology, and fish.	Make agriculture a higher priority within King County government: move the agricultural program to (economic development) under the Executive's Office.	King County, agriculture groups	Agriculture Group	King
Remove some funding stipulations from grants to conservation districts	Opportunities for stewardship are sometimes passed by because of restrictions on how money can be spent. Private landowners are often unwilling or unable to carry out stewardship work that fits into some funders' precise requirements.	Explore means of removing funding stipulations from grants to conservation districts	Federal, state, local, and private funders, conservation districts, private landowners	KCOD	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITIES: Support Farmers

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Maintain and enhance WSU Extensions' and Programs' funding for farmer support	WSU Extensions agricultural efforts are an invaluable resource to the region, providing a wide array of support, information and education to individuals, farmers, policymakers and the general public.	Maintain and enhance WSU Kittitas County and King/Pierce County Extensions' and Small Farms Program's resources for farmer support.	WSU, WA State Legislature, Agriculture Groups	2010 FARMS Open House (Carnation)	Both
Promote new drainage techniques for flood-prone farms	Ideas include drain tile maintenance, beaver dams, alluvial fans -- Facilitate these new techniques to lower costs, easier permitting processes, better results from new technologies.	Promote / facilitate / support the testing and use of new drainage techniques on flood-prone farmlands.	WSU Extension, Agriculture Groups	Agriculture Group	King
Support farm tours	Tours (and other ag tourism) raise the profiles of farms across the landscape.	Increase support for Harvest Festival and other farm tours that promote public awareness of farms in the Greenway	WSU, KCD, farmers	Agriculture Group	Both
Celebrate farmers' conservation successes	Farms like Baxter Barn and Oxbow Farm meet a number of conservation goals and participate in programs that protect fish, water and land. It is useful to award or certify these farms, both to recognize their hard work and stewardship values, and to help them market their product to the public.	Organize certifications/awards into one big achievement. Gather and endorse certifications and awards. Spread awareness of farms with honors and awards	KCD, Stewardship Partners, Agriculture groups	2010 FARMS Open House (Carnation)	Both
Concentrate farm equipment infrastructure near agricultural lands	APDs are intended to do this; encroaching urban development presents strong challenges to farming communities.	Concentrate farm equipment, infrastructure, near agricultural lands	King County, Kittitas County, Agriculture Groups	2010 FARMS Open House (Carnation)	King
Support seasonal agricultural workers	Seasonal agricultural workers deserve safe and affordable housing and other resources	Support seasonal agricultural workers with affordable and proximate housing and other services	King and Kittitas Counties, agriculture and social support groups	Wash State Farm Bureau's 2010 Legislative Priorities	Both
Develop a marketing program for tax programs for agricultural lands	East Coast programs (NJ) offer "option to purchase at agricultural value." Other tools include farmland preservation via covenants, right of first refusal on ownership, specific tax incentives, TDRs, others?	Work with Assessor's offices to develop a marketing program for CUT	King County, agriculture groups	FARMS Report Appendix 1	King
NEW FARMERS: create training programs for new farmers	Average farmers' age is increasing each census period; that is, fewer young people are choosing farming as a livelihood. There are a few ways to address this trend. One is to educate young people about the industry, and to offer a clear path for training.	Coordinate, expand, and promote existing high school and other vocational programs to create training programs for new farmers.	WSU Extension, public school districts, private high schools, vocational schools	FARMS Report Appendix 1	Both
Develop cost effective, scale appropriate slaughter facilities for livestock	Many slaughter facilities are tooled to deal with large numbers of livestock daily; for smaller producers, it is not profitable to transport just a few animals to a big, faraway facility for processing. However, if a rancher cannot process animals, they cannot be sold. Scale-appropriate facilities are key for smaller livestock producers, and are in short supply currently.	Continue to learn from the work of the King-Pierce County mobile slaughter facility; develop additional facilities as needed.	King County, Pierce County, WSU Extension, USDA	FARMS Report Appendix 1	Both
Recognize and expand markets for local agricultural products	Expand Kittitas County collaboration with markets/programs in King for systems, funding	Including farmers markets, grocery stores, and international hay markets	King and Kittitas Counties, agriculture groups	Kittitas County EDG Strategic Plan	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITIES: Support Farmers

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Continue and expand existing support for farmers markets, local agricultural products	Farmers markets are an excellent means of providing quality agriculture products and allowing consumers to become familiar with local agriculture	Fund Cascade Harvest Coalition and Puget Sound Fresh to ensure that existing marketing and education programs continue to build consumer awareness	Puget Sound Fresh, Cascade Harvest Coalition, King and Kittitas Counties, cities	Cascade Harvest Coalition, Farmers Market Report	Both
Cultivate international markets for Kittitas County hay	Kittitas' hay crop is worth ~\$30 million crop (2007 Census); agriculture employs nearly ten percent of the county's population, and the majority of agricultural production is hay.	Cultivate international markets for hay produced in Kittitas County	Kittitas County	Kittitas County EDG Strategic Plan	Kittitas
WATER: Ensure reliable agricultural water supply	In Kittitas County, farmers would benefit from knowing whether they will receive their full water right each season, or some other amount, before the season begins in earnest. In King County, food farmers need their fields to stay dry enough to farm, and wet enough to grow food.	Ensure efficient, predictable water supply availability and use for the long term. Develop basin-wide agricultural water supply plans.	Kittitas County, WA Dept. of Ecology	Kittitas County EDG Strategic Plan	Both
WATER: Maintain and enhance drainage assistance programs to address increased flooding	Due to bigger storms and flashier river systems, farmers with land in floodplains are experiencing bigger floods more often.	Maintain and enhance King and Kittitas County's, WSU's, & KCD's drainage assistance and technical support around drainage	King and Kittitas Counties, WSU Extensions, KCD	Agriculture Group	King
Share farming knowledge	New farmers sometimes acquire or lease land and begin farming without the benefit of local knowledge or the support of others with years of practice. If a neighbor has already learned a lesson about salmon-safe practices or the best time to harvest beets, it helpful to others if their experience is easily shared.	Develop a 'mentoring' program which would provide an opportunity for experienced farmers to share their knowledge and resources with new farmers.	Farmers, Tilth, counties, technical assistance programs	FARMS Report Appendix 1	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITIES: Teach

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Educate local and regional government on the importance of agriculture	Understanding issues including the value of agricultural livelihoods, the community created around farming and eating local foods, the region's agricultural heritage, and regional food security ... will help policymakers and community leaders support agriculture more strongly.	Educate local and regional governments and leaders on the importance of agriculture	Agriculture groups	FARMS Report Appendix 1	Both
Help new markets strategize for success	Successful markets depend upon strong planning and strategic goals and decisions	Help and support new markets strategies for success	Agriculture groups	Farmers Market Report	Both
Offer education and training for market managers	Training is important for long-term success	Offer education and training programs for market managers	Farmers Market managers and managing organizations	Farmers Market Report	Both
WATER: Offer education about local water law and regulation	Water laws and regulations can be confusing; education courses on the intricacies of these requirements could benefit farmers.	Offer courses to farmers and other water rights holders in water law as it applies to local agriculture.	WSU Extension, agriculture groups	2010 FARMS Open House (Camation)	Both
Teach farmers and landowners about land tenure models		Develop materials and workshops to educate aspiring farmers and farmland owners about different land tenure models and options.	WSU Extension, agriculture groups	Agriculture Group	Both
Develop succession planning program for farmers	KCCD offered a workshop to this end called Ties to the Land: Succession Planning for Landowners, summer 2010.	Develop a succession planning program for farmers to help them plan for the future, and transition agricultural land and resources.	KCD, King County, Kittitas County, agriculture groups	FARMS Report	Both
Promote Conservation District programs and services	East Coast programs (NJ) offer "option to purchase at agricultural value." Other tools include farmland preservation via covenants, right of first refusal on ownership, specific tax incentives, TDRs, others?	Promote Conservation District programs and services	KCCD, KCD	KCCD	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study AGRICULTURE ASSETS: Farms		
Name	Focus	County
Canyon River Organics	Organic farm producing apples, berries, poultry, eggs, and herbs.	Kittitas
Dusty's Nursery and Company	Offers pumpkins, Christmas trees, corn/hay maze and a petting zoo	Kittitas
Elkhorn Ridge Farm	Organic vegetable and herb starts, eggs and chicken	Kittitas
Kittitas Valley Garden	Offers cucumbers, peppers, eggplant, squash, garlic and tomatoes	Kittitas
Mill Race Farm	Offers a wide array of fruits and vegetables, along with goat, lamb, pork and hay. Also provider of yarn/fibers	Kittitas
U Lazy U Farms	Offers corn, pumpkins and hay, along with fresh cut flowers	Kittitas
Kittitas Valley Greenhouse	Offers a wide variety of tomatoes and other fruits and vegetables. KVG has booths at many farmers markets throughout Washington	Kittitas
Backyard Gardens		Kittitas
Blue Heron Farm	Grows certified naturally grown vegetables from Asparagus to Zucchini	Kittitas
Collins Family Orchards	Grows a wide array of fruits including apples, peaches, nectarines, tomatoes, cherries and berries	Kittitas
Jubilee Farms	CSA, ag tourism	King
Alleycat Acres (urban farming collective)	root veggies	King
Nature's Last Stand	Perched on an oxbow bend in the Snoqualmie River, Nature's Last Stand Farm grows veggies year-round for sale at Seattle farmers markets and for their CSA boxes.	King
Local Roots	Certified salmon safe, this farm offers a wide variety of vegetables, with some herbs	King
Oxbow Farm	Offers a wide variety of fruits, vegetables, herbs and other produce	King
Remlinger Farms	veggies, ag tourism	King
Bill Pace	Offers a wide variety of vegetables and berries, along with some fresh cut flowers in season	King
Bybee Nims Farm	Offers u-pick blueberries and raspberries, along with some vegetables	King
Cottage Garden Blueberry Farm	Offers nine varieties of blueberries, with a u-cut sunflower garden	King
Fall City Farm	Offers an array of vegetables, along with Christmas trees, gourds, flowers, cheese and other products	King
Growing Things Farm	Offers a wide array of vegetables, along with berries, herbs, beef, eggs, chicken and livestock, with some jams and jellies and other products	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study AGRICULTURE ASSETS: Farms		
Name	Focus	County
Serres Farm	Offers pumpkins and rutabaga, along with Christmas	King
Two Brothers Pumpkin Patch at Game Haven	Offers u-pick pumpkin patch in the fall, with some vegetables and herb starts, and other produce	King
Irish Eyes, Garden Seeds	Seeds and seed vegetables	Kittitas
Herb Co	Offers a number of different herb varieties	King
Blue Dog Farm	offering certified organic U-Pick and picked-to-order blueberries in the lush and scenic Snoqualmie Valley since 2000.	King
Pettersson Farms	Sellers of lamb and sheep products, chickens and eggs	King
Changing Seasons Farm	a small farm growing a wide variety of vegetables, from artichokes to zucchini	King
Full Circle Farm	Offers customers access to a wide variety of organic fruits, vegetables and artisan goods, via the farm and delivery	King
Harvold Farm	Specializing in u-pick strawberries and raspberries	King
Soil to Seed Farm	Offers a wide variety of vegetables and herbs through Community Supported Agriculture	King
Dr. Maze's Farm	Offers corn maze and pumpkin farm, along with an array of herbs and locally-caught trout. Mushrooms are also available	King
Minea Farm	Offers apples and apple-based products along with chicken and duck eggs, and other products	King
The Root Connection CSA	A CSA with an array of vegetables and herbs available	King
Amaranth Urban Farm	a commercial urban farm in Seattle that raises vegetables, flowers, and honey using sustainable methods for our Community Supported Agriculture program.	King
Snoqualmie Cattle Company	Offers grass-fed beef	King
21 Acres	21 Acres Center for Local Food and Sustainable Living is an agricultural and environmental learning center. Rediscover the agricultural heritage of our region and learn about sustainable agricultural design and technologies as well as ways to maximize the beneficial aspects of fresh local produce and farm products. The Center supports the farm, education program, farm fresh market and commercial kitchen providing a vast array of services and products to the community,	King
Barnplace aka Red Barns Farm	Naturally grown fruits/vegetables, jams/jellies, handcrafts, hand-spinner's fleece, fresh eggs sold year-round.	King
Engustment Farms	Offers grass fed beef, pigs, turkeys and chicken. Cage free layers provide our wonderful farm fresh eggs.	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

AGRICULTURE ASSETS: Agriculture Organizations/Resources

Name	Focus	County
Meadowbrook Farm Preserve	Meadowbrook was acquired by Snoqualmie and North Bend in 1996 for historic and cultural interpretation, wildlife habitat, ongoing agriculture, and public recreation. The Meadowbrook Farm Preservation Association was established to manage the property, and implement its master plan.	King
Partnership for Rural King County	To ensure the long-term sustainability of working forestland, farmland, outdoor recreation and biodiversity of our special region.	King
PCC Farmland Trust	secures, preserves and stewards threatened farmland in the Northwest, ensuring that generations of local farmers productively farm using sustainable, organic growing methods.	Both
Stewardship Partners	Promoting, implementing incentive-based programs encouraging landowners to participate in fish and wildlife conservation and restoration activities while simultaneously meeting their economic needs through sustainable land management	Both
Puget Sound Fresh	Marketing for farmers. Publishes a guide to Puget Sound farms and markets; funded through a partnership between King County, Cascade Harvest Coalition (and?)	King
Seattle Tilth	An educational organization dedicated to inspiring and educating people to garden organically and conserve natural resources.	King
Tilth Producers of Washington	A membership organization of more than 600 Washington growers and businesses, Tilth Producers promotes ecologically sound, economically viable and socially equitable farming practices that improve the health of our communities and natural environment.	Both
WSU Extensions	The Small Farms Program, Kittitas County Extension, King/Pierce County Extension, and the Master Gardeners Program offer support, education, research, technical assistance to farmers and the public	Both
Lettuce Link - Solid Ground	Lettuce Link creates access to fresh produce, seeds, and gardening information for low-income families in Seattle. Also provides education on food security and sustainable food production.	
Neighborhood Farmers Market Alliance	Operates seven markets across Seattle: Broadway, Columbia City, Lake City, Magnolia, Phinney, University District, and West Seattle. Markets are one day per week and farmers only, with the U District market open year-round.	King
Puget Sound Regional Council's Regional Food Policy Council	Partners with community, business, agriculture, and government in King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish counties to develop integrated and sustainable policy and action recommendations that strengthen local and regional food systems.	King
Cascade Harvest Coalition	Dedicated to re-localizing the food system in Washington by connecting consumers more directly with producers.	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

AGRICULTURE ASSETS: Agriculture Organizations/Resources

Name	Focus	County
Sno-Valley Tilth	Supports organic and sustainable food production practices throughout the Snoqualmie and Snohomish watersheds. Works to bring together individuals working to support and promote biologically sound and socially equitable agriculture and connect them with consumers. Started a farmer mentorship program in 2010.	King
Northwest Ag Business Center	Offers technical support to NW WA farmers. Support focuses on marketing to consumers, retailers, wholesalers, foodservice operators and food manufacturers.	
Washington State Farm Bureau	Policy advocacy organization representing farm and ranch families at the state level as part of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Also acts as an umbrella organization for county farm bureaus (below).	Both
Kittitas County Farm Bureau	A division of the Washington Farm Bureau, a voluntary, grassroots advocacy organization representing the social and economic interests of farm and ranch families at the local, state and national levels. By providing leadership and organizational skills, Farm Bureau seeks to gain public support on the issues affecting farm and ranch families.	Kittitas
King/Pierce County Farm Bureau	A non-profit, voluntary, non-governmental, non-partisan, membership organization that supports agriculture by giving farmers and ranchers a collective voice in our community. Assists with a variety of programs, along with supporting agricultural education and youth programs. Dedicated to improving the economic well-being of agriculture and the quality of life for farm families.	King
Puget Sound Meat Producers Coop	Cooperative of local ranchers, farmers, butchers, restaurant owners and others joined in the operation of a mobile, USDA-inspected meat processing unit initially servicing King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, and Thurston counties.	King
Horses for Clean Water	Teaches environmentally sensitive horsekeeping.	King
King County Agriculture Commission	Working with citizens, agricultural producers and public officials shall actively influence regional policy to preserve and enhance agricultural land; support and promote a viable agricultural community, and educate the public about the benefits of local agricultural products.	King
King County Agriculture Program	Brings together the County's efforts to preserve prime agricultural soils with efforts to protect water resources and ensure the continuing economic vitality of agriculture in the County	King
Kittitas County Conservation District	Provides technical assistance to private landowners in Kittitas County wishing to steward their land, air, and water.	Kittitas
Kittitas County Cattlemen's Association	Advocacy and forum for ranchers in Kittitas County.	Kittitas
Tulalip Tribe	(does the Tulalip Tribe work on projects in King County, or only in Snohomish?)	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

AGRICULTURE ASSETS: Agriculture Organizations/Resources

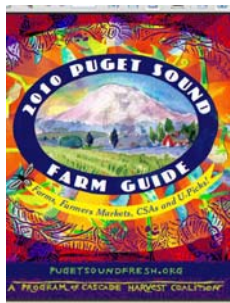
Name	Focus	County
Snoqualmie Tribe	Conducts active stewardship of fish-bearing waterways that are usual and accustomed places for the Tribe; works closely with the agricultural community to balance the needs of farms and fish.	King
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Part of the USDA, the NRCS provides technical assistance and financial support to private landowners wishing to steward their land, air, and water.	Both
Washington State Department of Agriculture	Serves the people of Washington by supporting the agricultural community and promoting consumer and environmental protection.	Both
Public Health - Seattle and King County	Public health agencies at local, state, and federal levels work with farmers and markets to balance public health regulations with cost-effective local food production and sale.	Both
Washington State Farmers Market Association	To support and promote vibrant and sustainable farmers markets in Washington State.	Both
American Farmland Trust	"Saving farm and ranch land across America"	Both
Washington Sustainable Food and Farming Network	Grassroots organization that engages with partners to keep farmers farming and ensure that all Washingtonians have access to good food.	Both



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study Building a Framework for the Future

Agriculture Annotated Bibliography

Farm Guides



2010 Puget Sound Farm Guide: Farms, Farmers Markets, CSAs and U-Picks: by the Cascade Harvest Coalition and Puget Sound Fresh in partnership with King County and King Conservation District; Seattle, WA, 2010. Online: <http://www.pugetsoundfresh.org/pdf/2010-PSF-Farm-Guide.pdf>

A guide for buying local agricultural products: includes a list of Farmer's Markets and farms in the Puget Sound area—divided by county—and contains a description of the products and services offered at each.



Puget Sound Fresh Website: by the Cascade Harvest Coalition and Puget Sound Fresh in partnership with King County and King Conservation District; Seattle, WA, 2012. Online: <http://www.pugetsoundfresh.org/>

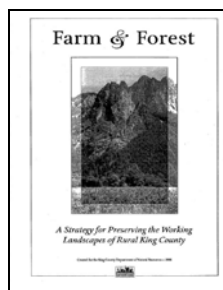
A resource for agriculture and farm production in the Puget Sound area. Provides information on produce, local farms and farmers markets and other information. Allows users to find farms by crop, county and other criteria.



Washington State University Farm Finder: Washington and Oregon: by the Washington State University Small Farms Team; Puyallup, WA, 2012. Online: http://smallfarms.wsu.edu/farms/locate_search.asp

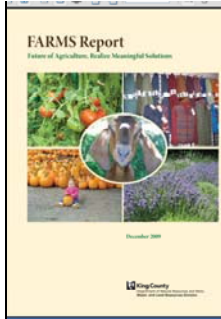
Allows users to find farms in Washington and Oregon by crop, county, source or farm name.

Reports



Farm & Forest: A Strategy for Preserving the Working Landscapes of Rural King County; by the Cedar River Associates; Seattle, WA, 1995. Prepared for the King County Department of Natural Resources. Online: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/forestry/forestpolicyplanning/farm-and-forest-report-1996.aspx>

Contains strategies to preserve farm and forest land in King County.



FARMS Report: Future of Agriculture, Realize Meaningful Solution; by King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Water and Land Resources Division: Agriculture Section, and King County Agriculture Commission; Seattle, WA, 2009.

Online: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/agriculture/documents/>

Describes “a series of issues that are critical to the future of local agriculture” in King County, including a review of agriculture in the county, and discussions and recommendations on water, marketing and economics, succession, “keeping farmers farming”, maintaining and enhancing the farm-city connection, and “financial and inter-local support” of agriculture.



Farmers Market Report; by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Water and Land Resources Division, and the King County Agriculture Program; Seattle

Online: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/agriculture.aspx>

Summarizes information gathered by the Agriculture Program staff to “identify issues and determine what steps can be taken to improve the financial viability of farmers markets and farmer access to markets.”



2007 Census of Agriculture, County summaries for King and Kittitas Counties; conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, 2007. Online:

<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/index.asp>

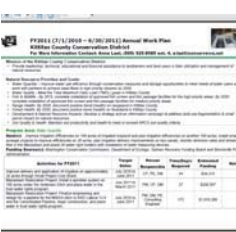
Provide information about total agricultural value, number of farms, size of farms, and farmer demographics.



Washington State University's Kittitas County Extension Annual Report; by the WSU Kittitas County Extension, 2010.

Online: <http://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/extension/annualReport.pdf>

Describes the Extension's projects from the previous year, highlighting partners and successes.



KCCD Annual Work Plan; by the Kittitas County Conservation District. Online:

<http://www.kccd.net/Annual%20Plan%20of%20Work%20Final%20Draft.pdf>

Identifies the District's work for 2010-2011 by project and funding source.



Protected Farmlands in King County; by the King County Farmland Preservation Program, 2010. Available upon request from the County's FPP Program Manager. Program information online, <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wlr/sections-programs/rural-regional-services-section/agriculture-program/farmland-preservation-program.aspx>

Indicates properties enrolled in the County's Farmland Preservation Program.

Planning Documents



Economic Development Strategic Plan; prepared for the Economic Development Group of Kittitas County by TIP Strategies, 2009. Online: <http://www.kittitiasedc.org>

Describes economic strengths and opportunities in the county, including working lands and agriculture. Discusses strategies for promoting economic development around strong sectors.



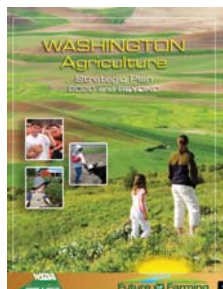
2010 Public Policy Agenda; of the Washington State Farm Bureau, 2010. Online: <http://www.wsfb.com/issues/ppa>

Identifies the statewide advocacy group's legislative priorities for the year.



Strategic Goals; of the King Conservation District, 2010-2014. Online: http://www.kingcd.org/abo_strategic.htm

Briefly outlines the KCD's mission and goals. Other pieces on their website describe their work and partners.



Strategic Plan 2020 – Future of Farming; Washington State Department of Agriculture, 2009. Online: <http://agr.wa.gov/fof>

Discusses agriculture's role in Washington, and offers recommendations for sustaining a viable agricultural industry into the future. WSDA's Director suggests the plan's recommendations "can and should be leveraged by advocates for agriculture, public and private, at every opportunity."

Forestry

INTRODUCTION

Historically stretching from the shores of Puget Sound across the mountains to the edge of the sagebrush steppe, forests of giant Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar and Ponderosa pine still characterize the landscape of the Mountains to Sound Greenway. Forests cover more than 70% of the Greenway and range from extensive expanses of wilderness in the Cascades (such as the Alpine Lakes Wilderness) to private forestlands such as the 90,000 acre Snoqualmie Forest, to significantly altered remnant forests in Greenway cities (such as Seattle's Cheasty Greenspace).

Forestry is the practice of actively managing these forests, preserving and capturing value from healthy forests, public and private, across a diversity of forest types. These forests provide timber products for the region, clean air and water, habitat for wildlife, and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike. Whether overseeing large commercial timber plantations, small private woodlots or public natural areas, Greenway foresters manage for a mix of these values.

While forests continue to play a very important role in the Greenway, forestry, the forest products industry and forest health continue to face many challenges. The development of privately held forest lands, continued Checkerboard ownership east of the Cascade crest, inadequate forest management funding, invasive species and the lack of infrastructure to process timber products all pose significant threats.

Sustainably balancing the needs of Greenway forests with increasing population pressures and a changing economy will be a priority over the next 20 years and an indicator of the success of collaborative efforts like the Greenway's to protect this resource. This chapter provides a shared framework for foresters, land managers, planners and activists working on forestry issues. It briefly overviews current forestry assets in the Greenway, discusses threats to them, highlights forest resources and success stories over the last twenty years, and outlines recommendations to strengthen forestry over the next twenty.

LOCAL VALUE

The forests of the Northwest are some of the most economically and ecologically productive forests in the world. Commercial forestry has helped support the local economy for nearly 150 years providing timber jobs and forest products. Greenway forests provide ecological and habitat values ranging from wildlife habitat to clean air and water. They are critical components of the green infrastructure of the Greenway. These forests are also a Mecca for many recreational opportunities including hiking, kayaking,

hunting and so much more. These local forest values result in a high quality of life that has become synonymous with living in the area.

NATIONAL VALUE

Efforts to conserve forest lands in the Greenway have resulted in unique partnerships and programs. Lands exchanges, the purchase of conservation easements, and education, incentive and technical assistance programs that target small woodlot owners are just a few of the tools that have been successfully used here in the Greenway, which has resulted in the development of a nationally significant model for maintaining forest lands in rapidly urbanizing communities.

FORESTRY STUDY PROCESS

In 2010, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust completed a study of forestry in the Mountains to Sound Greenway corridor. This included:

- Reviewing existing reports, planning documents and studies.
- Convening a series of working group meetings with area foresters and land managers to identify the threats and needs facing forest management and health in the Greenway, notable successes to date and opportunities to improve forestry.
- Reaching out to other experts in the field to review findings and outline next steps.

The process provided participants an opportunity to develop a shared understanding of forestry threats, needs and opportunities that will guide decision-making over the next 20 years. Participants represented a mix of government agency, for profit, and non-profit staff. A complete list of contributors is provided below.

List of Contributors to this Chapter

Individuals from organizations representing a cross-section of the Greenway forestry community have contributed significant information to this chapter. They include:

- Chris Anderson, *State Dept of Fish & Wildlife*
- Brian Ballard, *State Department of Natural Resources*
- Tor Bell, *Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust*
- David Burger, *Stewardship Partners*
- Jenni Creveling, *The Watershed Company*
- Kelly Heintz, *State Department of Natural Resources*
- Mary Hieb, *Biomass to Energy*
- Margaret Macleod, *City of Issaquah*
- Doug McClelland, *State Department of Natural Resources*
- Kristi McClelland, *King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks*
- Brandy Reed, *King Conservation District*
- Matt Rourke, *International Forestry Consultants*
- Doug Schindler, *Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust*
- Doug Schrenk, *US Forest Service*

- Julie Stangell, *Hancock Timber Resource Group*
- Anthony Starkovich, *US Forest Service*
- Bill Way, *The Watershed Company*

FORESTRY ASSETS

Forests dominate the Greenway landscape and have supported a wide array of ecological services and economic productivity. This section briefly overviews the changes in the forest landscape, provides a snapshot of today's forests, highlights their benefits and discusses current forest conditions.

A Changing Forest Landscape

Forests are anything but static. They are constantly changing due to natural disturbances such as fire, storms, disease, and insect outbreaks and more recently as a result of forest management practices. A quick historical review is provided below.

- **Historically:** The entire Mountains to Sound Greenway (with the exception of a small area near Ellensburg) was once covered in largely unbroken old growth forests. Lightly populated, these forests (and the wealth of Puget Sound) provided Native Americans with all of their subsistence needs. Western red cedar for example was used for everything from canoes and clothing to nets and baskets. Small pockets of the forest landscape were actively managed, being burned to create open browsing habitat for deer and elk.
- **The 20th Century:** With the settlement of the area in the mid 19th century and subsequent rise in population, the forests largely became a commodity. Timber harvest was the primary focus of forest management for more than 100 years and most of the old growth forests were logged. As a result, today's forests are mainly second growth with only remnant patches of old growth remaining. Conservation efforts in the second half of the 20th century resulted in the public acquisition of many of these forest lands and set the stage for today's opportunities.
- **The 21st Century:** Forestry in the Greenway has undergone a massive transition in the last 20 years, moving from 'big timber' in the 1900s to increased public ownership of forest lands, smaller timber sales and increased stewardship at the turn of the new century. Hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest lands have moved into public management, leaving few large forest landowners active on this landscape. Public land managers focus their management efforts on a wide range of ecological values as well as continued but limited timber harvest, while private forest owners are more sustainably harvesting their forests.

Today's Greenway Forests

Moving from west to east, the Greenway covers a diversity of forest types and ownerships. They are described below.

- **Westside Urban Forests:** Remnant pockets of forest remain throughout the Greenway's westside urban and suburban cities. These forests are primarily deciduous (i.e. red alder, big leaf maple and black cottonwood). They provide

needed recreational opportunities for city residents and remain important habitats for some wildlife.

- *Cascade Foothills Forests:* Moving east, the forests of the Cascade foothills are comprised principally of Douglas fir and smaller quantities of western hemlock, western red cedar and Sitka spruce. These are generally second or third growth stands of commercial or state managed forests and include Hancock Timber Resource's Snoqualmie Forest and Washington State Department of Natural Resources' Tiger Mountain and Raging River State Forests. The majority of the Greenway's timber products are harvested in these foothill forests. Smaller preserved natural areas such as DNR's Mount Si Natural Resource Conservation Area dot the landscape. King County, DNR and USFS efforts, supported by several conservation non-profits, have resulted in the protection of much of the forest land base in these foothills.
- *The West Cascades:* Forests of Douglas fir and western hemlock give way to stands comprised of true firs (Pacific silver, noble and subalpine) the higher up the west Cascades one travels. These forests are managed primarily by the US Forest Service and the City of Seattle for old growth characteristics, wildlife habitat, water quality and, outside of the Cedar River Watershed, recreation. Much of it is in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness area or the municipal watershed. Timber harvest is limited in this section of the west Cascades although restoration thinning of historically harvested lands continues in order to maintain forest health.
- *The East Cascades:* Lying in the rain shadow of the Cascades, the forests of Kittitas County are adapted to a much drier climate. Forests of true firs grade into forests of Ponderosa and lodgepole pine the further east one heads. These forests have been historically dependent upon wildfires to keep them healthy (fires sweeping through them every 7 to 15 years). While much of the east Cascades is managed by the US Forest Service, ownership of these lands remain fragmented, a legacy of the railroad land grants of the late 1800's. This resulted in a "Checkerboard" ownership pattern of private (primarily Plum Creek Timber and American Forest Resources) and public lands obvious on any map of the area.

Forest Conditions

Forest health throughout the Greenway is a mixed bag. While some areas remain nearly pristine, others are seriously compromised. Highlights in the different zones include:

- *Westside Urban Forests:* Urban forests are generally in poor health. They lack tree diversity (with very few conifers) and are inundated with invasive weeds. The dramatic increase in these weeds (including English ivy, laurel, holly and old man's beard) thwarts natural forest succession and reduces species diversity of trees, shrubs and groundcovers.
- *Cascade Foothill Forests:* These forests have undergone significant harvesting over the past 120 years, there is little old-growth left. Today, areas remaining forested are largely in decent shape, but there are overcrowding and other issues with some lands that were actively managed for forestry up until the past 10 or 20 years, but then were transferred into public ownership. The extensive forest road network poses resource damage concerns as public agencies struggle to find funds to maintain

those roads they desire to keep and to obliterate those roads that are no longer due to a sharply reduced harvesting regime. needed Invasive weeds are another emerging problem on these transitional forests as more urban weeds such as ivy and holly are starting to work there way in.

- *The West Cascades:* The West Cascades feature some of the most pristine forests in the entire Greenway, found primarily in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. However, it also includes old timber lands that are no longer being managed for commercial forestry which are in need of thinning to restore forest health.
- *The East Cascades:* Extensive logging for over 100 years, coupled with a lack of current management, as well as a century of fire suppression have resulted in generally deteriorating forest health on the east side. This had increased the vulnerability of these forests to insects (such as the pine beetles), disease and catastrophic wildlife, largely due to overcrowding.

Forest Benefits

Forests provide a myriad of economic, ecological and recreational benefits to the region's growing population. These benefits include:

- *Ecosystem Services:* Greenway forests offer important ecosystem services. They act like a 'sponge,' reducing flooding and erosion by absorbing, filtering and slowly releasing the majority of rainwater into lakes, rivers and creeks and ultimately to Puget Sound. Forests provide clean water, sequester carbon from our growing cities "cleaning" the air, and provide extensive fish and wildlife habitat for threatened species (such as Chinook salmon) to more thriving ones (such as North Bend's elk population).
- *Economic:* Compared to 20 years ago, the timber industry represents a much smaller piece of the economic pie in the Northwest. However, commercial forestry continues to provide hundreds of jobs harvesting, milling and finishing local timber in the Greenway. The Greenway's forests provide a local and sustainable source of forest products (i.e. dimensional lumber, furniture, etc.).
- *Recreation:* Northwest forests, on both sides of the Cascade Range, provide exceptional scenic beauty and outstanding recreational opportunities. Hiking, biking, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, snowmobiling, wildlife watching, skiing, kayaking and so many other forms of recreation take place on Greenway forest lands. These recreational activities are an economic engine in their own right, supporting high levels of tourism and outfitting companies such as REI.
- *Quality of Life:* A sustainable balance between the ecological, economic and recreational benefits results in a high quality of life in the Greenway. This quality of life continues to attract new residents to the area and sustain those who have been here for decades.

THREATS AND NEEDS FOR FORESTRY

While much of the Greenway's forests remain intact (although altered), there are significant threats to forestry and forest health throughout the region. These include:

Lack of Infrastructure

Due to falling timber product prices, timber production facilities (i.e. mills and wood processing facilities) have closed or operate at reduced levels. Those mills that remain are increasingly located further from forests, rendering harvest on some forestlands untenable, costing more to drive a log to the mill than the log is worth. The value of commercial forests is considerably diminished if there is no infrastructure or facilities to produce timber products.

Forest Conversion

Conversion of forests into another use, typically housing, results in fragmentation. Large forest lands are typically divided (often many times). Smaller landowners may not have the resources or knowledge to manage the forest for the multiple values previously identified. Additionally, lack of forest management on one property can adversely affect adjacent forest lands.

Environmental Factors

Fire suppression and lack of thinning on previously harvested lands has resulted in crowded, lodge pole pine-dominated forest stands in the East Cascades. These stands, found across the Intermountain West, are extremely vulnerable to insect infestation and disease, which increase mortality and fuel loads. All of the forests in upper Kittitas County are extremely vulnerable to catastrophic wildfire, and resulting flooding, erosion, and delayed regrowth of healthy stands. Climate change is likely to exacerbate these effects.

Recreational Users

Recreational users pose a challenge for timber production due to illegal access and use of forests. Users may feel they have a 'right to access' to the forest for recreation, and occasionally that feeling of 'right to access,' leads to misuse or abuse. Forest abuse can reduce forest production, recreation, and wildlife habitat values, and re-establishing prior forest conditions once recreational user damage has occurred can take years and significant funding.

Lack of Education of Forest Values

Northwest forests are a renewable resource and the Northwest is 'tree growing country.' Working forests encompass all aspects of forest values (ecological, economic and recreational)- all forests are working forests to one degree or another. Unfortunately, there is a broad public perception that working forests only provide timber production values.

Invasive Species

Invasive weed species are a major problem in the Greenway's urban forests and an emerging problem on forest lands from the Cascade foothills across the crest into

eastern Washington. Aggressive species such as ivy, holly and laurel are changing the forest composition in forests throughout Greenway cities and are slowly encroaching into the more isolated forests of the west Cascades.

Legislation and Diverse Management

State and local regulations make it increasingly difficult for forests to remain in timber production. A challenging regulatory environment prevents public forest landowners from managing their forests as needed for timber production, forest health, and recreation. Land managers have difficulties working across ownerships and jurisdictional boundaries, and are overly limited in the scope and timing of work they can do by myriad rules and regulations. This can lead to forest conversions if the forests can no longer be worked.

Economic

One of the bigger threats to commercial forests is the lack of economic value for timber products and a market for wood produced from the Northwest. If forest lands are not producing a commercial product, there is little motivation to invest in forest management and silviculture. Without an economic base for timber production, then forest 'value' may change from production to provision of recreational opportunities. As noted above, the forest landowner may not benefit commercially from recreational use, but other businesses that provide equipment for recreational users do benefit.

FORESTRY RESOURCES: ORGANIZATION, PROGRAMS, REPORTS, ETC

Public Land Managers:

- US Forest Service
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources
- King County

Agency Support & Programs

- King County Rural Forestry Commission
- Firewise

Private Timber Companies

- Hancock Timber Resources
- Plum Creek Timber
- American Forest Resources

Planning Efforts

- Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests: presented by the King County Rural Forest Commission; 2009
- Rural Economic Strategies, King County, Washington; prepared by the King County Office of Business Relations and Economic Development, 2005

- Saving Washington's Working Forest Land Base: Breakthrough Strategies for the Future; a forum of the College of Forest Resources at the University of Washington, 2004

PAST SUCCESSES

As previously noted, forestry has undergone a major transition since the inception of the Mountains to Sound Greenway. Over the last twenty years, public forest lands have been consolidated, commercial forestry protected in several areas, and strategies for long-term forest management have been studied. Several of these successes are highlighted here.

Public Forest Consolidation

In order to maintain the integrity of the Greenway's forests, it has been and continues to be important to consolidate forestland ownership. As public land managers have acquired parcels contiguous to one another, they have been able to develop more comprehensive management strategies. These include more sustainable timber harvest practices, wildfire protection plans, protection for key wildlife habitat, and promotion of recreation. Key successes have included:

- **Land Exchanges:** Several land exchanges between private timber companies (Weyerhaeuser, Plum Creek and Champion) and the US Forest Service have been resulted in blocking up forest lands in the throughout the Cascades facilitating better management.
- **Development of local funding mechanisms:** Locally the creation of funding mechanisms such as Transfer of Development Rights (TDR's), King County Biosolids Program funding, and the King County Conservation Futures Tax (CFT) have been extremely critical in providing the extra funding needed for forest acquisitions, especially as match for federal and state funds.
- **Multi-funding source purchases:** public agencies in the Greenway have been very successful in acquiring large forest acreage through combining multiple federal and local funding sources such as Forest Legacy, LWCF, State DNR funding, TDR's, and KC Biosolids Program funding.

Commercial Forestry Protection

One outstanding success in the Greenway for protecting commercial forestry is the transfer of development rights from the 90,000 acre Snoqualmie Forest and placement of a conservation easement across the land. Although the forest is in private ownership, the forest is conserved in perpetuity, restricting development, lowering taxes for the landowner and maintaining the ecological values associated with this working forest..

Forest Management Plans

With preservation of forest lands comes the need for forest stewardship. Several agencies have prepared, or are in the process of preparing, forest management plans that will facilitate the stewardship and optimize forest health. Specific plans include:

- **Taylor Mountain Forest Plan:** created by King County for this forest off of Hwy 18
- **Tiger Mountain State Forest Plan:** created by the WA State Dept. of Natural Resources for this 9,000-acre forest outside of Issaquah, managed to provide revenue to schools and other public entities as well as provide recreation and other public benefits
- **Cedar River Watershed Habitat Protection Plan:** created by the City of Seattle for the 90,000-acre Cedar River Watershed

Small Landowner Education Programs

King County offers a variety of programs designed to encourage landowners to protect forest resources by actively managing their land and keeping it forested. These programs have been very successful in providing assistance to the smaller parcel forest landowner. A few of these include:

- **Forest Stewardship Classes:** King County Forestry Program provides information, technical advice and training to land owners with an emphasis on areas where high-value forests are most at risk for poor stewardship practices, fragmentation or wildfire. .
- **Forest Stewardship Coach Planning:** Approved forest management plans are required by the county for certain current use taxation programs. The classes have proven to be a highly effective and efficient way to train landowners in practices that will enhance the long-term productivity of their forest resources.
- **Current Use Taxation:** This tax incentive reduces property taxes for forest landowners whose lands are rated as “absolutely essential” for conserving, managing or retaining forests.
- **Permit Assistance and Wildfire Reduction:** The County’s Department of Development and Environmental Services provides free permit assistance and troubleshooting for rural residents. The Fire Marshal also cooperates with the Forestry Program in wildfire risk reduction and depends on a county forester to provide advice and policy direction.

Wildfire Protection

While Kittitas County lacks the population base to support forest protection services as extensive as those in King County, wildfire protection is recognized as a key issue. Wildfire protection planning – strategic discussions between homeowners, land managers, and public agencies – has proven successful throughout the forested parts of the County. This has resulted in the development of Wildfire

FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE STEWARDSHIP

As noted earlier, there are a number of threats to forest health and forestry in the Northwest. However, there are a number of opportunities to address these threat and they include educating the public on forestry and the value of forests, addressing outstanding forest health problems, following sustainable forestry practices and ensuring that there is a market for Northwest timber products. The US Forest Service, both

Kittitas and King Counties, private forest landowners, the forestry industry, the local Chambers of Commerce and the environmental community all have a vital role to play in developing these opportunities. The following were recommended for continued discussion and implementation.

Incentives & Funding

Rather than simply implementing new legislation, it is critical to provide and increase the incentives to forest owners that encourage sustainable forest management practices on timbered land. There are many opportunities to support forestry and forest landowners with a variety of these incentives and funding mechanisms despite a depressed timber market. A few options that should be explored include:

- **Local Wood Products Market:** The “buy local” effort has been incredibly successful with local farm/agricultural products. A similar marketing campaign could be created for local wood products and the benefits of buying local highlighted.
- **Public Benefit Rating System:** King County’s successful public benefit rating system incentive program has been successful in protecting forestry and habitat values on small parcels. King County should continue to fund and implement this program and Kittitas County should develop a similar program.
- **Cross-Forest Recreation Permit:** Funding could also be raised by the implementation of a cross-forest permit system for trailhead parking on private forestry lands for recreational uses. The funds generated from the permit system could be used for forest management.
- **Ecosystem Services Fee:** Another incentive for management of forests is through the development of an Ecosystem Services fee structure. New incentives that could provide carbon credits or reduce taxes on designated/zoned forest lands should be explored, as well as ways to potentially “credit” forest landowners for the stormwater storage and other public benefits provided by their lands.

Cooperative Management

Forest lands throughout the Greenway are managed by several federal, state, and local agencies as well as hundreds of private landowners. Sharing resources and expertise and collaborating on forestry planning significantly benefits not only the land managers (public and private) but also overall forest health. There are great opportunities to work cooperatively on fire planning, expanding wildlife protection, forestry infrastructure, recreational access, etc.

Public Education

As previously identified, the broad public misconceptions about how and why forests are managed threaten the viability of active, sustainable forestry in the Greenway. Forests provide many values and are managed for far more than simple production values (i.e. wildlife habitat, recreational amenities, etc.). A Greenway-wide public education campaign should be developed that highlights the many values and ecosystem services provided by forests. The campaign should provide forest landowners with the information and resources to ensure that their forests are sustainably managed and how urban residents can participate in the restoration of their local forests.

Forestry Infrastructure

There are a number of opportunities to modernize the forestry infrastructure and make it more sustainable in the Greenway. Some of the recommendations include:

- **A New Timber Economy:** An opportunity exists to support developing timber economies, including small-diameter harvest, small-scale harvest and value-added products made locally.
- **Biofuels:** Forests on the Eastside have been identified as capable of supporting some sort of biofuels facility. While the idea of using biomass *for* something, instead of chipping, burning, or just leaving slash, is exciting, both the cost effectiveness and the global environmental impact of biofuels facilities are topics for study and discussion.
- **Forest Roads:** While planning and implementation for road maintenance and planning is occurring on State and private lands through the Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans (RMAP), there remains a great need and many opportunities to assess road needs and maintenance on federal lands and make improvements to the USFS road infrastructure.

Restoration Forestry/Stewardship

Restoration forestry focused on thinning and fuel reduction on unmanaged private and public forest lands is a very important opportunity and will yield numerous benefits. If the sick forests (particularly the pine forests of the East Cascades) are not treated, it is likely the region will experience significant catastrophic fires in the coming years. If these forests do burn, both small-diameter timber available now and the potential for the continued growth of larger trees (which more closely resemble historic ecological conditions) will be lost for another generation. A community-wide focus on fuels reduction, with funding and cooperation to match, would go far in protecting forests and forestry for generations to come.

Legislation

Legislation includes implementing forest zoning designations (i.e., Forest Production District – FPD) affecting large tracts of land so there isn't the possibility for converting forestry zoned land to development.

Programming

Continue to promote and expand current use programs, plus provide higher level of incentives. These programs include implementation of the local Transfer of Development Rights (TDRs) program and the federal EQUIP – WHIP programs. These programs, such as the TDR program, assure that the land stays in large contiguous blocks.

CONCLUSION

Over the past 20 years, long-time commercial timber owners have divested of significant forest land holdings in the Greenway. Luckily, the public has been able to acquire much of this acreage to create connected swaths of conserved forests along I-90. A new generation of private investment forest owners are also active on the landscape. There does remain significant private forest acreage in Kittitas County that needs to be

conserved long-term via a mix of public acquisition and conservation easements. Preserving this forest land base is only the first step in ensuring a healthy forest ecosystem, significant work remains to ensure a regulatory and financial structure that allows forest owners to successfully manage their forest. Forest health issues such as bug infestations, forest fire risk and invasive species are shared across ownerships on these forests and forest wide strategies need to be funded and implemented. Much work has been done to preserve these forests, but understanding and supporting efforts for continued management of them in order to best capture the values a healthy forest ecosystem can provide.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Continue support of Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaboration	The Collaboration represents a novel approach to landscape-wide ecosystem protection.	Continue to support the work of the Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaboration	USFS,	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Keep Plum Creek lands in commercial forestry	Plum Creek owns many acres of commercial forest across the Greenway. Development pressure and the decline of the commercial forestry industry in Washington are creating an environment where the future of these working forests may be in jeopardy.	Work with Plum Creek and agencies to keep lands from becoming fragmented and developed	Plum Creek, forestry and conservation groups	Public Land Manager Team	Both
Preserve access to USFS	The U.S. Forest Service is one of the largest landowners in the Greenway.	Protect and preserve access to USFS lands	USFS,	Public Land Manager Team	Kititas
Work with Hancock to preserve access to Snoqualmie Forest	The Snoqualmie Forest, an active commercial forest, located outside the communities of Snoqualmie and North Bend, is a great resource for the area, and another Greenway success story. Maintaining access to the forest is important for the community.	Work with Hancock to keep this forest accessible for recreation	Hancock, forestry and recreation groups	Forestry WG	king
Keep commercial forestry alive in the Greenway	Forestry is a storied element of the Greenway - many communities in the area were formed around the forestry industry. However, the infrastructure to support the industry is disappearing.	Continue support of working forest industry in the Greenway	Forestry and conservation groups	Public Land Manager Team	Both
Promote urban forestry	Urban forestry - trees and forest resources within communities - is a valuable resource that can often be overlooked	Emphasize and promote urban forestry	Cities, forestry groups	Public Land Manager Team	Both
Pursue conservation of Teanaway River Valley	The Teanaway River Valley is a beautiful area with the capacity to provide valuable forest products, such as timber.	Work with American Forest Products to keep Teanaway Valley conserved as a working commercial forest	AFP, Forestry and Conservation groups	Public Land Manager Team	both
Promote awareness of KCCD programs	The Kittitas County Conservation District offers a wide variety of programs and funding opportunities. Expanding awareness of these opportunities would benefit Kittitas County and the Greenway.	Recognize the range of programs and funding offered by KCCD, educate landowners about conservation and efficiencies opportunities	KCCD,	KCCD	Kititas
Remove some KCCD funding restrictions	Much of KCCD's funding is passed on to landowners with 'strings' that landowners aren't willing to accommodate to get the money; some comes to KCCD with 'strings' that restrict where and how it can be used by the District	Explore means of removing 'strings' from KCCD funding	KCCD, funding sources,	KCCD	Kititas
Create local timber products market	Sustainable forestry will be an important benefit to Greenway economies. Creating a market for sustainably harvested, local timber products is important for communities across the Greenway.	Create interest in local wood products, just like local farm products.	cities and forestry groups	Forestry WG	both
Keep DNR lands in forestry	The State Department of Natural Resources owns and manages thousands of acres of land across the Greenway. Much of this land is utilized as commercial forest land, benefiting public institutions across the State.	Work to keep agency holdings in forestry	DNR, forestry and conservation groups	Public Land Manager Team	both
Identify threats to sustainable forestry	Sustainable forestry represents an important asset to the Greenway. As local populations grow, the demand for building products and resources will increase. Maintaining a local, sustainable source of these resources will be an incredible benefit to the Greenway.	Identify threats to sustainable forestry in the Greenway.	Forestry and conservation groups	Forestry WG	both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Identify remaining pieces of 'checkerboard'	The lasting legacy of Washington's 'checkerboard' pattern of land ownership affects the entire Greenway. Identifying the remaining parcels and potential for acquisition/consolidation is important	Identify remaining checkerboard lands, potential for acquisition and consolidation of ownership	Forestry and conservation groups	Forestry WG	both
Identify forest health issues in the Greenway	There are many threats to forest health - pine beetle, disease, climate change - that could affect the Greenway. Identifying and prioritizing the major threats is the first step in taking a comprehensive, landscape approach to forest protection.	Identify the forest health issues across the Greenway	Forestry and conservation groups	Forestry WG	both
Study bio-mass within the Greenway's forests	Commercial forestry can create a significant amount of organic waste. A bio-mass energy facility could utilize this waste to produce energy, addressing several needs within the area.	Study the potential for a bio-mass energy project within the Greenway utilizing forestry and agricultural waste to create energy	Forestry and conservation groups	Forestry WG	both
Maintain a strong focus on incentives/services for small lot forest owners	King County's commercial forest lands provide a significant contribution to the rural economy of the area, and offer excellent outdoor recreation opportunities for residents and visitors. However, there is still a large percentage of forest land that is threatened by conversion potential and other factors.	King County must maintain a strong focus on incentives and services for small lot forest owners to protect forest lands in the County	King County, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Fund active stewardship of county-owned forestlands	King County owns approximately 20,000 acres of forest land. However, ownership and management are two different entities - maintaining focus on stewardship of lands is important.	Fund active stewardship of County-owned lands for forest health and sustainability	King County, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Support other public agencies in forest stewardship	There are many agencies responsible for forest management in King County, both public and private. These agencies should work together and support each other to benefit the landscape as a whole.	Support other agencies in stewarding of forest land including securing funding to maintain ownership for ecological, economic and recreational purposes	King County, USFS, DNR, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Hire full-time forester for King County Parks system	King County owns and manages thousands of acres of forest land; the benefits of a full-time forester working on these lands would be large.	Hire a full-time forester for the King County Parks system (1.0 FTE)	King County, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Continue partnerships to protect remaining 74,000 acres of unprotected large tract forest in King County	Partnerships with other agencies and groups (such as land trusts and private industry) can facilitate protection of the remaining large tracts of forest in King County. This could be accomplished through public acquisition in fee or conservation easement, and transfer or purchase of development rights.	Continue pursuit of partnerships (such as King County and WA DNR) and land trusts for permanent protection of the 74,000 acres of large tract forest land in King County	King County, WADNR, land trusts, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Provide adequate staff within King County to monitor compliance on easement lands	Acquiring easements is one aspect of protection; monitoring compliance with the language of the easement is equally important.	Actively monitor compliance with management standards called for under conservation easements held by King County; provide adequate staff resources to do so	King County, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Continue offering taxation programs reducing property taxes for forested land	Tax and other incentives are an important means of protecting privately owned forest lands	Continue taxation programs reducing taxes on forested land; retain current staff levels in Assessor's Office and 2 full-time employees (2 FTE) in Water and Land Resources Division	King County	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Provide forest stewardship classes and workshops for landowners	Stewardship education and outreach is an important means of encouraging landowners to manage private forests.	Provide forest stewardship classes/workshops for landowners; continue to contract with Washington State University Extensions to deliver trainings; pursue additional partnerships	King County, WSU Extensions, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Encourage landowners to take proactive role in forest management for multiple values	The actions of private landowners are important for the protection of forested land across the Greenway. As time passes, more and more large tracts of forest land are divided into smaller parcels; maintaining proper forest conditions is a significant challenge.	Encourage landowners to take proactive management role by requiring approved forest stewardship or management plans for forest-related permits and financial incentive programs	King County, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Develop strategies to support businesses that provide forest services for landowner operations	Commercial forestry involves more than forests - a supportive local economy with the proper infrastructure is important to maintaining sustainable forestry.	Develop strategies to support businesses that provide quality forest services for landowner operations in the RES	King County, RES, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Provide at least 2 full-time employees for forest landowner technical assistance	Private landowners are, collectively, responsible for large tracts of land. Knowledge of potential incentives and benefits available, as well as awareness of the importance of individual landowner actions, would be facilitated by technical assistance staff.	There is a need for at least two full-time employees (2 FTE) dedicated to providing forest landowner technical assistance in addition to other functions of the Forestry Program	King County	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
CONNECTIONS: Promote local timber production	Local timber production supports the local economy and helps keep the Greenway's forests green.	Encourage local production of timber for use within Washington state	forestry groups	Forestry WG	both
CONNECTIONS: Expand wildlife protection	Forests are an important asset for wildlife protection.	Expand community wildlife protection planning	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
CONNECTIONS: Convene Recreational Access stakeholder group	Recreational access in forest land is becoming a recognized issue. Outdoor recreationists are concerned about losing access to private forest lands, and owners are concerned about liabilities and responsibility.	Recreationists, governments and private/public forest managers should meet, develop solutions for recreational access	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
HABITAT: Research Wildlife Connectivity Corridors	Identifying the key corridors necessary to promote wildlife connectivity is important. Much has been done to promote wildlife connectivity in the Greenway - such as WSDOT's renovations of I-90 - but there is more work to do.	Analyze forested landscape for connectivity, travel corridors and mosaic of habitat types.	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Prioritize forest lands for health investments	Identifying the forests most in need in the Greenway will facilitate targeted action.	Prioritize forest lands for forest health investments in thinning, road maintenance across public/private lands.	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Rebuild timber production facilities	The timber industry is responsible for many of the communities in the Greenway. Local timber production has decreased, and facilities have kept pace. Encouraging local production would support local economies and could demonstrate sustainable forest practices.	Rebuilding of timber production facilities to process timber products within the Greenway	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Preserve and support Local Mills	Local infrastructure is critical to maintaining a healthy, sustainable, commercial forestry industry in the Greenway. Supporting local mills is crucial.	Preserve, support local mills	Forestry groups, businesses,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Support Small diameter timber economy	Forestry in the Greenway will rely on small diameter timber processing in the future.	Support small diameter timber economy	Forestry groups, USFS, DNR	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Support Local Loggers	Local loggers are a key piece of the local commercial forestry industry.	Support local loggers	Forestry groups, USFS, DNR	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Promote Biofuels/ sawmill at CWU	Biofuels are a sustainable new form of energy - the Greenway is in an excellent position to be at the forefront of biomass energy research.	Support biofuels/sawmill at CWU	CWU, Kittitas County	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Build facility on Bullfrog Road	To continue producing local timber products, the Greenway needs to encourage local processing facilities in King and Kittitas County.	Sawmill or other facility at Bullfrog Road	Forestry groups,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Expand chipper at Bullfrog Road to handle larger logs	Part of the maintenance of the Greenway's forests requires thinning and removal of some trees; an expanded chipper would help to dispose of these trees and create useful products.	Expand the chipper and facilities at Bullfrog Road to handle larger diameter logs	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Develop cooperative forest products, mills system		Develop cooperative forest products, mills in the Greenway	Forestry, community groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Create 'Christmas Tree Tours' of Greenway forests	Many families have a tradition of selecting a Christmas or Holiday tree. The Greenway should capitalize on this by creating tours where families can take a sleigh into the woods to find a tree, and then come back in the fall to plant a new tree to replace the one they took home.	Create 'Christmas Tree Tours' of the Greenway; incorporate forest, ecology education	DNR, USFS, Counties, Forestry Groups, education groups	Tourism & Marketing Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES: Fire Management

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Fuels reduction on Private Lands	Agencies, such as the U.S. Forest Service and Washington Department of Natural Resources, are responsible for fire suppression and prevention. Assisting these agencies with reduction of fuels on private lands would increase safety for all.	Fuels reduction on private lands (via WUI and HFRA funding)	USFS, DNR, KCCD, private landowners, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Fuels reduction on Public Lands	Continuation of sustainable reduction of fuels on public land would benefit agencies and landowners.	Continue sustainable fuels reduction on public land.	USFS, loggers and millers	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
promote Fuels reduction education	As part of a fuels reduction program, continuing and enhancing public awareness of the need for fuels reduction would help support the agencies' missions.	Increase education about the benefits of fuels reduction treatments on private lands and cost share programs that make fuels reduction more affordable for many.		Dave Brown, DNR	Kittitas
Wildfire Evacuation Plans	Wildfires can be unpredictable. The creation of interagency community and county wildfire evacuation plans would benefit all.	Create community and county-wide wildfire evacuation plans	USFS, DNR,	Kittitas Fire Simulation Participants	Kittitas
Backcountry Wildfire Evacuation Plan	Part of the draw of backcountry areas is the remoteness of the places. However, if wildfires threaten areas, a coordinated interagency plan to sweep these areas could prevent harm to backcountry users.	Develop an interagency plan for sweeping and evacuating the backcountry for recreationists in the event of a wildfire	USFS, DNR,	Kittitas Fire Simulation Participants	Kittitas
Structure Mapping for firefighters	Updated structure maps would allow agencies responsible for suppressing, preventing wildfires to update plans, and react and adapt to changing circumstances.	Updated and accurate structure mapping - useful to firefighters in the event of a wildfire	USFS, DNR,	Kittitas Fire Simulation Participants	Kittitas
Wildfire simulation hazard mapping	Wildfire simulation and hazard mapping, including fire history, fuels treatments (expand upon DNR's work), beetle and disease areas, and fuels loads	Assist in the creation of wildfire simulation mapping	DNR, USFS, KCCD, private landowners, others	Kittitas Fire Simulation Participants	Kittitas
Extensive fuels treatment	Fuels treatments are important in wildfire prevention	More extensive fuels treatments; examine work done by Suncadia (from Yakima up the ridge), Ronald, Roslyn, residents of Swauk Basin for lessons and suggestions	Kittitas County, USFS, DNR	Staff	Kittitas
Risks of Catastrophic wildfire	Catastrophic wildfires present a significant risk to the Greenway's forests and communities.	Cultivate a frank discussion about values at risk in a catastrophic wildfire, at the community level and countywide	Fire management agencies	Kittitas Fire Simulation Participants	Kittitas
Support Volunteer Firefighters	Volunteer firefighters play an important role in fighting fires	Support volunteer firefighters by exploring ways to guarantee them their day jobs while they fight a big fire	City commissioners, governor's office	Kittitas Fire Simulation Participants	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES: Fire Management

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create Fire Agency Directory, Joint Information Center for fire response	Fires can happen quickly and unpredictably. As part of overall wildfire planning efforts, the creation of groups and individuals who would need to be involved in a response, and the creation of a Joint Information Center, would help speed reaction to a fire.	Develop a fire agency directory (those who would need to be involved in responding to a wildfire), and a pre-organized Joint Information Center	Forestry groups, fire management agencies	Kittitas Fire Simulation Participants	Kittitas
Increase Fire Suppression Staffing in Kittitas County	Wildfires are a significant risk in Kittitas County.	Increase staffing for fire suppression countywide	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Fire Simulation Participants	Kittitas
PLANING: Facilitate community fire planning with Firewise program	The National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) Firewise Communities program encourages local solutions for wildfire safety by involving homeowners, community leaders, planners, developers, firefighters, and others in the effort to protect people and property from the risk of wildfire. Planning is an important aspect of fire prevention and management.	Facilitate community fire planning with Firewise program	King County	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
PLANING: Expand community fire planning		Expand community fire planning	fire agencies, community groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Address fire, ecology issues in western side of Greenway	Wildfires are not just a threat in eastern Washington	Address fire, and related ecology issues, on western side of Greenway	USFS, DNR, King County, forestry groups	Forestry Working Group	king
Increase funding for fire protection in Kittitas County	Adequate funding is an important aspect in fire protection and prevention	Increase funding for fire prevention, suppression in Kittitas County	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Expand support, awareness of importance of thinning	Maintaining forest and lands to lower the risk and prevent wildfires is an important aspect of fire suppression.	Expand support, awareness, capacity for fire prevention maintenance in Kittitas County	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Build infrastructure to utilize 'thinned' materials in Kittitas County	Thinning is an important component of wildfire prevention. However, there is not enough infrastructure in Kittitas County to handle the materials created in the thinning process	Expand capacity to utilize 'thinned' materials in Kittitas County - a bio-mass energy plant and a sawmill to deal with larger-diameter logs.	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES: Legal, Regulatory

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Implement forest zoning to prevent conversion	Forests are an incredible asset to the Greenway. However, incentives for conversion threaten the Greenway's forests. Continuing to implement cooperative forest zoning strategies can help protect this resource.	Implementation of forest zoning – large tracts of land – that reduces the chances of conversion.	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Promote Incentives to keep land in forestry	Incentives, such as tax credits and other benefits, can help keep these valuable Greenway resources in tact.	Incentives to keep land in forestry—carbon credits, reduced taxes	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Pass Community Forest Bonds	Community forest bonds could allow for the protection of large swaths of land, with ecological and societal benefits.	Pass legislation for community forest bonds.	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Promote and expand incentive programs	Promote education, funding of incentive programs to preserve, conserve and protect the Greenway's forests.	Promote current use programs – provide higher level of incentives.	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Promote Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	Continue pursuing innovative and successful forest protection strategies, such as the Transfer of Development Rights, to keep large blocks of forest protected.	Continue TDR program expansion/use.	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Use, expand federal programs for forestry	There are many federal programs to encourage commercial forestry.	Use federal programs--EQUIP, WHIP-- Expand if needed	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Expand Service Forestry Offerings	Service forestry programs are a valuable resource for forest owners.	Expand service forestry offerings to NIPF owners	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Assist DNR with creation of Community Forest designation	The DNR manages large tracts of land throughout Washington. These lands are separated into different classes.	Assist DNR in creation of a Community Forest land designation	DNR,	TAC 2001	both
Ensure regulatory stability for forestry	Regulatory stability is important in the maintenance of the Greenway's commercial forest industry.	Ensure that a stable regulatory environment exists for commercial and working forests	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Identify management practices needed for healthy forests	Identifying Best Management Practices is an important step in forest management.	Identify the management practices necessary and beneficial to maintaining healthy forests	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Develop Recreational Parking Permit System	Permitting for recreational access can be a problem; multiple areas require different passes and permits for different reasons and at different times of the year.	Develop a permit system of recreational parking which requires \$\$\$ or number of volunteer hours	USFS, DNR, King County, rec groups	Forestry WG	both
Expanded planning in Teanaway	The Teanaway is an area of importance for the Greenway and Kittitas County.	Work with AFR for long-term planning in the Teanaway	AFR, Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Create Raging River State Forest plan	The Raging River State Forest, one of the newest public acquisitions in the Greenway, needs a management plan.	Develop a plan for management and public use for this recently acquired state forest	DNR, Outdoor Recreation groups,	Public Comment	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES: Legal, Regulatory

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Continue providing guidance to those preparing forest stewardship or management plans	Forest management plans are important in sustainable forestry, however it is also important to have informed guidance in the preparation of plans.	Continue providing guidance to consultants/landowners preparing forest stewardship or management plans	King County	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Provide rural landowners permit guidance in forest practices and procedures	Proper procedures in permitting of activities can be confusing.	Provide rural landowners permit guidance in forest practices and procedures	King County	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Develop forestry regulations that ensure consistency and simplicity	Identifying irregularities, contrasting rules and regulations, and correcting the irregularities to simplify the system will encourage commercial forestry in the Greenway.	Develop streamlined forestry regulations that ensure regulatory consistency and simplicity	King County	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Cap cost of permits for forest practices, as done with agriculture		Cap the cost of permits for forest practices as has been done with agriculture	King County	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Establish forestry permit team, including agencies and departments, to develop successful regulations	There are many forestry agencies, departments and organizations active in the Greenway.	Establish a forestry permit team including KC DDES, KC WLRD, Rural Economic Strategies, King Conservation district, to further develop forest regulations that achieve policy objectives without creating unnecessary costs or procedural barriers.	King County, DDES, WLRD, RES, KCD	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES: Fees and Funding

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Develop Ecosystem Services structure	Ecosystem services, such as cleaning and filtering air and water and carbon sequestration, are an invaluable benefit of forests. Creating a system that rewards forest owners for these benefits would help keep land forested.	Develop suite of ecosystem services, infrastructures (perhaps with 'green' industry funding) to power management	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Create market for unused forestry products	Commercial forestry can create a significant amount of organic waste. Creating the infrastructure to use this waste as a component of new products would benefit all parties involved.	Create markets and uses for unused wood products	forestry groups	Forestry WG	both
Create, fund PBRS Program in Kittitas County	A Public Benefit Rating System is a tax incentive program that encourages landowners to commit to public access, restoration, etc. by providing tax breaks. King County has a PBRS but Kittitas County does not.	PBRS Program must be funded for small landowners to retain forest cover	forestry groups	Forestry WG	Kittitas
Fund Small Landowner Incentive Programs	The actions of small landowners are very important at the landscape level. Encouraging small landowners to keep their land forested.	Explore means to fund small landowner program to ensure tax incentive & landowner assistance programs continue.	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Ecosystem services funds for L.O. Forest Management Costs		Use ecosystem services funds (from fees) to off-set L.O. forest management. Cost associated with managing to desired forest conditions.	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Continue to pursue Conservation Easements	Conservation easements purchased do not prevent division of lands - forest that has been protected can still be sold or converted to other uses.	Explore possibilities for more sustainable conservation easements	forestry and conservation groups,	Forestry WG	both
Create Ecosystem Services fee structure, benefits	Forest ecosystems provide a wide variety of ecosystem services, including clean air and water and carbon sequestration.	Incentivize desired management of forests through development of Ecosystem Services fee structure	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Work with other agencies, groups to consider new funding sources such as ecosystem services fees	The Greenway's forests provide a wide array of ecosystem services, such as clean air and water, and carbon sequestration. Developing a payment system that recognizes these services and rewards forest owners is a novel concept.	King County should work with other local jurisdictions, WA DNR, Washington Association of Counties and local non-profits to consider new funding sources, such as ecosystem services fees.	King County, WADNR, WAC, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Consider working with other counties, WA Dept. of Ecology to establish NPDES credits for forest cover		King County should consider working with counties and Way Dept. of Ecology to establish a system of credits within the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System for forest cover	King County, WA Dept. of Ecology, counties, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Establish a stable and dedicated funding mechanism to fund forestry support	Potential alternative sources include: Increasing fees for Public Benefit Rating System and Timberland Program, Increase amount of KCD special assessment collections for forest retention, Direct current use taxation early withdrawal fees to forestry services	Create a stable and dedicated funding mechanism to fund services and actions that support forest retention, sustainable management and conservation.		Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King
Monitor 2010 Farm Bill for potential funding	The 2010 Farm Bill could make cost share money available to forest landowners for forest management practices compatible with environmental goals and could fund easement program to assist forest owners in a range of management and conservation practices.	Monitor federal 2010 Farm Bill for potential benefits to forests and forest landowners to support management and conservation	King County, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY OPPORTUNITIES: Education and Public Information

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
MESSAGE: Change forestry message; all are working forests	All forests are 'working forests,' as they provide clean air, water filtration, carbon sequestration and other benefits.	Change forestry messages to indicate that all forests are 'working'; convey differences about commercial forestry	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
MESSAGE: Develop concise messaging strategy	The Greenway's forests provide a wide variety of benefits - ecosystem services, recreation access, wildlife habitat. A consistent messaging campaign would help spread awareness of the benefits of forests.	Develop a concise message/messages regarding forest values and need for engagement	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Study public forest health, devise system to measure forest health	Many parties are responsible for forests across the Greenway. The health of individual forests may be known, but the health of the Greenway's collective forests is more difficult to ascertain.	Study public lands to determine what's needed to keep forests healthy-- a budget and find funding; devise system to accurately measure the health of the Greenway's forests	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Fund education/ outreach programs	Programs increasing public education and awareness of the benefits of forests (such as clean air and water) and the benefits of commercial forests (supporting the local economy) would be beneficial	Fund forestry education and outreach	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Educate users of forest land	Users of forest land may not recognize ownership, the full benefits of commercial forestry, and the role forests play within the Greenway.	Educate users of forest land	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Advertise benefits of forest land	As part of an overall educational program, creating a system of advertisements informing the public of the benefits of forest land would add public support for forests.	Ad campaign for benefits of having forest land.	forestry groups,	Forestry WG	both
Work with agencies and educational institutions to analyze financial value of intact forests	Forests provide a very wide array of services, from ecosystem benefits to outdoor recreation opportunities, aesthetic values and commercial worth.	Work with agencies and education institutions to further analyze the financial value of intact forests	King County, forestry agencies universities, forestry groups	Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY ASSETS: Organizations		
Organization	Focus	County
Northwest Certified Forestry	Local forestry production, products	Both (NW Region)
American Forests	The oldest national nonprofit conservation organization in the country, advocates for the protection and expansion of America's forests	Both (National)
Forestry Stewardship Council	Sustainable forestry	Both (National)
Washington Tree Farm Program	Sustainable forestry	Both (Statewide)
Washington State Department of Natural Resources	State trust land, forest management	Both (Statewide)
US Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Both
US Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) Region 6	Oversight of 17 National Forests/Grasslands in Washington and Oregon	Both (NW Region)
US Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) PNW Research Station	generate and communicate scientific knowledge that helps people understand and make informed choices about people, natural resources, and the environment	Both (NW Region)
US Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) State and Private Forests, Urban	Urban forestry, agency and organizational partnerships (all levels)	Both (National)
Futurewise	protect farms, forests, open space; community building	
University of Washington School of Forest Resources	One of first natural resource programs in the country; programs focus on sustainable development and management of environments that include wilderness and park-like ecosystems, intensively managed planted forests, and urban environments	King (both)
Weyerhaeuser	Sustainable forestry and timber production	Both
Washington Forest Protection Association	Trade association representing private forest landowners in Washington State, representing large and small companies, individuals and families who grow, harvest and re-grow trees on more than about 4 million acres	Both (Statewide)
Washington State University Forest and Wildlife Extension	Provides education and information about forest management to private forest landowners as well as the general public.	Both
RIDGE - Roslyn	Grass-roots all-volunteer citizens' group; diverse, sustainable forest ecosystem economy	Kittitas
American Forest Holdings		
Hancock Natural Resource Group	develop and manage globally diversified timberland portfolios for public and corporate pension plans, high net-worth individuals, and foundations	King
Plum Creek	The largest and most geographically diverse private landowner in the nation	Both
National Forest Foundation	Works with USDA Forest Service to care for national forests and grasslands	Both
American Forests	Nonprofit conservation organization aims to protect, restore and enhance the natural capital of trees and forests	Both
Forest Foundation	engaged in leadership development of undergraduate college students and the nonprofit sector through its Undergraduate College Fellowship Program, grants, and non-profit partnerships	Both
International Forestry Consultants	offers a comprehensive range of professional forestry, mapping, and arboricultural services.	Both
Native Forest Network	a non-profit conservation organization whose mission is to protect and restore forests and wild places	Both
Pacific Forest Trust	dedicated to conserving and sustaining America's vital, productive forest landscapes	Both
Washington Agriculture and Forestry Education Foundation	a leadership development program founded in 1978 for adults working within and connected to Washington State's agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries	Both
Washington State Department of Natural Resources - Urban and Community Forestry Program	educate about economic, environmental, psychological, aesthetic benefits of trees; assist local governments, citizen groups, and volunteers in planting and sustaining healthy trees where people live and work in Washington.	Both
Washington Forest Law Center	Provides legal services for forest cases of statewide significance	Both (Stat)

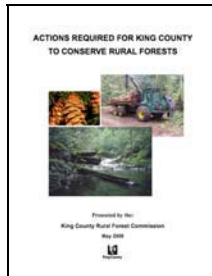
Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study FORESTRY ASSETS: Organizations		
Organization	Focus	County
Northwest Society of American Foresters	With nearly 750 members in 12 chapters (including four student chapters) throughout the state, Washington SAF is one of the largest state affiliates of the national Society	Both
Center for Sustainable Forestry at Pack Forest	To discover, teach and demonstrate concepts of sustainable forestry, with a special focus on advancing the strategic themes of the UW's School of Environmental and Forest Sciences	Both
Washington State Sustainable Forestry Initiative	Promote and foster an understanding of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative and to promote sustainable forestry practices on all forestlands in the state.	Both
King County Forestry Program	Focuses on retention of forestland for environmental, social, and economic benefits; provides education, technical assistance, and economic incentives aimed at retaining the forest resources of King County	King
National Fire Protection Association - Firewise Communities Program	Teaches people how to adapt to living with wildfire and encourages neighbors to work together and take action now to prevent losses.	Both



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
Building a Framework for the Future

Forestry Annotated Bibliography

Greenway Specific



Actions Required for King County to Conserve Rural Forests: by the King County Rural Forest Commission; Seattle, WA, 2009.

Online: <http://your.kingcounty.gov/dnrp/library/water-and-land/forestry/commission-meetings/KCRFC-ForestActions2009.pdf>

A significant portion of King County forestland remains open to potential conversion to development. This report lists actions for Public Forestlands, Large Tract Private Forests, Small Lot Private Forestlands and other areas.

Draft Stand Growth Response of Douglas Fir to Biosolids Applications at Weyerhaeuser's Snoqualmie Tree Farm; by R. Harrison, C. Henry, & B. Gonyea: King County Department of Natural Resources; Seattle, WA, 1998.

Cascade Crest Forests—Forest Loss, Habitat Fragmentation, and Wilderness (Ecological Analysis): Landscape Analyses of the Central Cascades in Washington State; by Janice L. Thomson, Ph.D., Chris Weller, and Betsy Severtsen, The Wilderness Society; Washington, DC, 2003. Online: <http://www.b-sustainable.org/natural-environment/habitat-fragmentation/Cascade-Crest-Forests.pdf>

Presents “the results of three different analyses of landscape conditions conducted for 3.5 million acres in Washington State’s King, Pierce, and Kittitas counties. The analyses examined the rate and distribution of forest loss, the degree of forest habitat fragmentation, and the degree of “wildness” across the landscape. The goal was to provide information useful in the debate over management of Cascade Crest forests.”

Mountains to Sound Greenway Biosolids Forestry Program for the Hancock Snoqualmie Forest (Assorted Documents); King County Technology Assessment and Resource Recovery, King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Wastewater Treatment Division; Seattle, WA, (Multiple Dates).

Kittitas County



Swauk Basin Wildfire Protection Plan; Prepared by the USFS, BLM, DNR, and community members in the Liberty Area with assistance from Healthy Forests Restoration Act (2003) funding. Online: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/rp_burn_cwppsawauk.pdf

Addresses the following for the Swauk basin: wildfire behavior, fighting a wildfire, organizing homeowners for action, helping homeowners reduce risk, and coordinating with government agencies.

K



Forest Biomass Final Report on Eastern Washington Study; Elaine Oneil and Bruce Lippke, Rural Technology Initiative, School of Forest Resources, College of the Environment, UW. October 2009. Online: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em_biomass_final_report_eastern_study.pdf

Funded by the State Legislature via the Future of Washington Forests Project and administered by DNR, report looks at availability and economic feasibility of biomass resources in Washington, and concludes that forests throughout the state could support stand-alone biomass processing facilities.

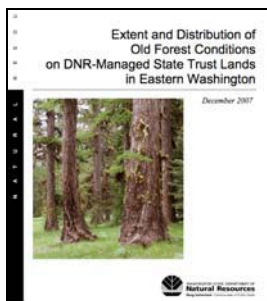
K



2009 Forest Health Highlights, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Forest Health Program. February 2010. Online: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/rp_fh_2009_forest_health_highlights.pdf

A joint publication of DNR and USFS, report discusses impacts of insects, animals, abiotic damage, mistletoes, and diseases, and maps forest disturbance activity across the state. Suggests that the percentage of Washington's 22 mil ac of forestland showing s/s of damage has and is increasing yearly due to drought and other stressors.

K



Extent and Distribution of Old Forest Conditions on DNR-Managed State Trust Lands, Washington State Department of Natural Resources. December 2007. Online:

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/lm_ess_eastside_oldgrowth_inventory.pdf

Finds that about two percent of Eastside state trust lands display old-growth characteristics, and they are at high risk of loss due to wildfire and insects. Recognizes the importance of old-growth ecosystems for habitat and other values, and calls for a document assessing opportunities and risks associated with managing Eastside old-growth forests.

K

General

Restoring the Forests; by David G. Victor and Jesse H. Ausubel. *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 79, No. 6, p. 127-144. 2000.

An essay based upon the findings of a Council on Foreign Relations study groups, discussing background, challenges and approaches to restoring the world's forests.

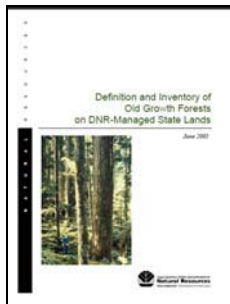
A Walk in the Woods: A Public Guide to Private Forests 2nd Ed.; by the Washington Forest Protection Association; Olympia, WA, 1995.

Created to help readers appreciate the complexity of forests, and how they are being managed for many different purposes. Includes ideas on ways to get more from forest visits, such as fun, educational activities to introduce children to the woods.

Cascade Region Congressional Tour Book; Plum Creek; 1994.

Created for the Cascade Region Congressional Staff Tour, provides a brief introduction to a number of Plum Creek's holdings and plans for their areas.

Washington's Forests



Definition and Inventory of Old Growth Forests on DNR-Managed State Lands; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, 2005. Online:

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/lm_ess_westside_oldgrowth_rpt.pdf

Commissioned by the Washington State Legislature, this report is the result of work done by the Old Growth Definition Committee and DNR in creating an inventory of old growth forests in Washington. Section 1 is the report from the Old Growth Definition Committee, and Section 2 is DNR's report on the inventory.



Saving Washington's Working Forest Land Base: Reports & Publications (and) Discussion Papers; by the Northwest Environmental Forum, University of Washington College of Forest Resources; Seattle, WA, 2005, November 21-22. Online:

<http://www.cfr.washington.edu/nwef/proceedings/forumNovember2005.html>

A collection of different reports and discussion papers on many different aspects of Washington's Forestry Industry and other forestry-related issues, with a Washington/Pacific Northwest regional emphasis, from the 2005 Conference in Union, WA.

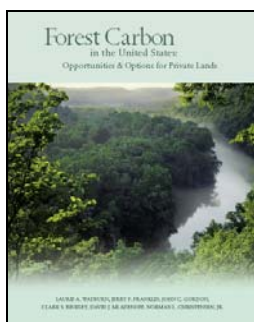


Retaining Threatened Working Forest Lands and Enhancing Biodiversity: Major Findings and Proposals; Northwest Environmental Forum, University of Washington College of Forest Resources; Seattle, WA, 2007, September 18. Online: <http://www.nwenvironmentalforum.org/documents/forumreport2007.pdf>

The Future of Washington's Forests and Forestry Industries - Fourth Progress Report: November 2006; University of Washington College of Forest Resources; Seattle, WA, 2006. Prepared for the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Online: http://www.ruraltech.org/pubs/pubs_list/2006/pdfs/DNRprogressreport4_Nov2006.pdf

Forest Practices Illustrated: A Simplified Guide to Forest Practices Rules in Washington State; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, 2009. Online: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/fp_fpi_introduction.pdf

Ecosystem Services



Forest Carbon in the United States: Opportunities and Options for Private Lands; by Clark Binkley, Norman Christensen, Jr., Jerry Franklin, John Gordon, David Mladenhoff, & Laurie Wayburn; Pacific Forest Trust; San Francisco, CA, 2000. Online: <http://www.pacificforest.org/publications/pubpdfs/ForestCarbonReport-07Update.pdf>

A report discussing the role forests play in carbon sequestration and how the effects upon immediate and long-range atmospheric carbon dioxide levels within a forest management and conservation system. The document outlines the threats to private forests and what can be done to prevent and reverse forestland loss.

Technologies to Reduce Carbon Dioxide Emissions in the Next Decade; by Arthur H. Rosenfeld, Tina M. Kaarsberg, and Joseph Romm. *Physics Today*. P. 29-33. November 2000,

Looks at energy-efficient and other low-carbon technologies available to assist the US in reducing its carbon dioxide output, displacing the use of fossil fuels while enabling economic growth.

Private Forests

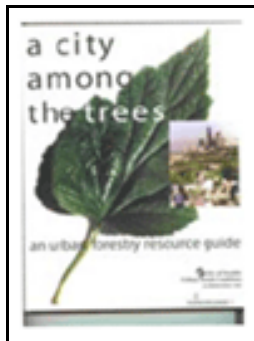


Private Forest Landownership in Washington State; by Ara Erickson and James Rinehart; University of Washington College of Forest Resources; Seattle, WA, 2005. Online; <http://www.cfr.washington.edu/nwef/documents/SciencePapers/tp1.pdf>

A three-part report overview forest ownership in the state, which lands are experiencing the fastest rates of conversion, and how the holding of timberland by non-forest product companies can impact rates of forest conversion.

Economic Viability: The Key to Keeping Non-Industrial Private Forests in Washington Green; Transcript of Presentation given by Kevin W. Zobrist for the Denman Forestry Issues Series; Seattle, WA, 2005, June 2. Online: http://www.ruraltech.org/about/events/2005/denman/Denman_transcript.pdf

Urban Forestry



A City Among the Trees: An Urban Forestry Resource Guide; by the City of Seattle Urban Forest Coalition in collaboration with Arai/Jackson Architects and Planners; Seattle, WA, 1998. Online: <http://www.mrsc.org/subjects/environment/urbanforest/forestbib.aspx>

Street trees and urban forests are some of a city's most valuable assets. A City Among the Trees examines the urban landscape and how best to start, maintain, and grow an urban forest.

Urban Forest Landscapes: Integrating Multidisciplinary Perspectives; by Gordon A. Bradley (Ed.); University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1995

Recognizes “the dilemma that in the attempt to solve problems by developing landscapes that address specific goals” other issues “are sometimes created because scientific knowledge is lacking or because not all aspect of the situation have been considered” and “takes a critical look at the current state of knowledge and research in the field, and at how available information is applied in the urban setting.”

Building Greener Neighborhoods: Trees as Part of the Plan: by AMERICAN FORESTS and the National Association of Home Builders: Published jointly by American Forests and Home Builder Press, National Association of Home Builders, Washington, D.C. 1995

“Across the country home buyers and renters have demonstrated that they prefer and will pay more for homes with trees. This book shows those involved in building new communities the advantages of saving, planting, and transplanting more trees in their developments and the rewards for doing so.”

Technical

Visual Quality Objectives in Douglas Fir Forests: by Ronald Walters, United States Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Recreation Unit: Portland OR. 1992.

Forest Aesthetics: Harvest Practices in Visually Sensitive Areas. Guidelines for the Design of Harvest Practices in Visually Sensitive Areas; by G. Bradley; Washington Forest Protection Association; Olympia, WA, 1996.

Field Guide to the Forested Plant Associations of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. USFS Pacific Northwest Region (Technical Paper R6-ECOL-TP-028-91); by J.A. Henderson, R.D. Lesh, D.C. Shaw; United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region; Portland, OR, 1992.

Forest Health Assessment for the Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests; by John Townsley, et al, United State Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region; Wenatchee, WA, 2004. Online: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/publications/index.shtml>

Final Environmental Impact Statement: Snoqualmie Pass Adaptive Management Area, Wenatchee and Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests; United States Fish and Wildlife Service; Washington, DC, 1997.

Washington Mill Surveys 2008, Series Report #20; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, 2005. Online: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/Budget/Pages/washington_state_millsurvey.aspx

Forest Health Improvement Program; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, 2006.

Forest Health Strategy Work Group Report to the Legislature; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, 2006. Online: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/ForestHealthEcology/Pages/rp_fh_strategyworkgroup.aspx

A Report to the Legislature: Contract Harvesting Program; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, 2006. Online: <http://data.opi.mt.gov/legbills/2007/Minutes/House/Exhibits/nah48a02.pdf>

A Review of the Department of Natural Resources' Commercial Land Program; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, 2006.

Ecology

INTRODUCTION

From the edge of the Columbia Plateau, up the Yakima River, over the rugged spine of the Cascades, to the shores of Puget Sound, the Mountains to Sound Greenway is a unique ecological landscape. As a result of its size, geology, topography, and climate, the Greenway contains an exceptional diversity of plants and wildlife, and provides local residents the abundant natural resources and other ecological services they associate with the Pacific Northwest.

The ecology of the Greenway is remarkably intricate, resilient, and valuable. Beginning in the fringes of East Cascades forests, these dry lands are crossed by elk, mountain lion, and bear. At the top of the Cascades, a high alpine environment supports mountain goats, marmots, and resident and migrating raptors. Moving west, dwarf conifers in the alpine transition to dense timberlands and patches of remnant old-growth forest where spotted owls and marbled murrelets can still be found nesting. While development pressures have significantly altered the landscape further west, several species of salmon still annually migrate from Puget Sound up Greenway rivers and streams to spawn, often adjacent to neighborhoods and farms.

Yet we cannot take the Greenway's ecological health for granted. Multiple challenges continue to place pressures on maintaining and improving the integrity of the Greenway's ecological conditions. Rapid population growth, pollution, the spread of invasive species and climate change all pose significant threats to already fragile ecosystems. Our natural heritage is an integral component of the Greenway matrix and it is clear that far-sighted planning, creative strategies and collaborative efforts are required to sustain a valuable legacy of healthy habitat, species diversity and productive ecosystem services.

Recognizing that our regional identity depends in large part on the vitality of natural habitats, Northwesterners seek a balance between a livable, built environment and the natural areas that animals, plants, and people need. With that balance in mind, this chapter seeks to provide an overview of the Greenway's ecological assets, threats to them, a brief discussion of protection and restoration efforts completed to date, and actionable recommendations for stewardship for the next twenty years.

LOCAL VALUE

Healthy ecosystems provide Greenway residents with a range of ecological goods and services, worth billions of dollars, contributing fisheries, timber, rangelands, and opportunities for outdoor recreation. Trees of all kinds clean the air and shade the

creeks. Rivers provide clean drinking water and habitat for native salmon and terrestrial wildlife including migratory birds. Local wetlands slow and filter flood waters acting like a sponge during the rainy months and additionally support animal life. The functioning Greenway ecosystem provides a variety of resources that people truly value: fresh water, rich soil, healthy forests, clean air, and beautiful living places to work and play.

NATIONAL VALUE

There are very few places in the United States so close to a major metropolitan area that boast the extent of ecological wealth found in the Greenway. The conservation ethic and hands-on participation of the local community to support these ecological resources and recover those that are threatened is nationally significant. These efforts to preserve the ecological health of the Greenway serve as a national model for conservation between this urban/wildland interface.

ECOLOGY STUDY PROCESS

Over the course of a year, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust completed a study of the ecology of the Mountains to Sound Greenway Corridor. This included:

- Reviewing existing reports, planning documents and studies.
- Convening a series of working group meetings with area biologists, ecologists, environmental planners, land managers and activists to identify the threats and needs facing the health of the Greenway's ecological assets, notable successes to date and opportunities to improve the environmental health of the Greenway.
- Reaching out to other experts to review our findings and outline next steps.

More than 20 people participated in this process. These participants represented a mix of government agency, for profit, and non-profit staff. A complete list of contributors is provided below.

The process was not intended to create a complete inventory of the biodiversity of the Greenway, as there are extensive studies and reports on the natural conditions of the area. Rather, it is meant to provide a coalition of Greenway stakeholders with a shared understanding of Greenway ecological assets, threats and opportunities. Developing this "planning context" is an important platform for addressing shared challenges faced across the landscape and for proactively seeking solutions. Forestry is a very important component of the Greenway's ecology. While it is referenced throughout, a more comprehensive discussion of forestry can be found in the Forestry Chapter of this report.

Contributors to this Chapter

Individuals from organizations representing a cross-section of the Greenway landscape and community have contributed significant information to this chapter. They include:

- Bill Way & Jenni Creveling: The Watershed Company
- Brandy Reed: King Conservation District

- Jean White, Kristi McClelland, Steve Burke & Perry Falcone: King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks
- Kelly Heintz, Doug McClelland & Brian Ballard: Washington State Department of Natural Resources
- David Burger: Stewardship Partners
- Margaret MacLeod: City of Issaquah
- Anthony Starkovich & Doug Schrenk: US Forest Service
- Chris Anderson: Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife
- Tor Bell, Doug Schindler: Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
- Matt Rourke: International Forestry Consultants

GREENWAY ECOLOGICAL ASSETS

The Mountains to Sound Greenway stretches over 100 miles from the shores of Puget Sound to the sagebrush steppe of central Washington. The area is home to a great diversity of wildlife and plants as well as landscapes. Multiple watersheds and ecoregions add to the complexity of this natural area. Particular species use unique combinations of natural features, from a chain of lowland lakes to high alpine forests and valley fencerows. It is important to recognize both geographical and species-specific “corridors,” habitats connected by the animals that use them. The assets of the Greenway are briefly described here.

Watersheds

Water plays an enormous role in the Greenway. Rivers meander in the broad valleys left from retreating glaciers and lakes and wetlands dot the landscape on both sides of the mountains. These aquatic habitats as well as their adjacent riparian and lacustrine forests support extensive fish and wildlife populations. These rivers also provide almost all of the clean drinking water in the area. The Greenway includes parts of four watersheds, which include:

- *Duwamish River*: Only the lower three miles of the Duwamish River which flows into Elliot Bay, is located within the Greenway. It is all heavily industrialized.
- *Cedar River Lake Washington/Lake Sammamish*: This watershed falls almost entirely within the Greenway and includes three major lakes (Lake Washington, Lake Sammamish and Lake Union), two significant rivers (the Cedar River and Sammamish River), the Puget Sound shoreline from West Point in Seattle into Snohomish County and numerous large and small creeks.
- *Snoqualmie River*: Within the Greenway, the Snoqualmie River reaches from the crest of the Cascades westward to just north of Carnation and includes the three forks of the Snoqualmie (North, Middle and South), two major tributaries (the Raging River and the Tolt River) and numerous creeks.
- *Upper Yakima River*: The Upper Yakima River watershed is the largest watershed in the Greenway and includes the entire Greenway landscape from the crest of the Cascades east to Ellensburg. The Cle Elum and Teanaway Rivers are important tributaries to the Yakima River.

Eco-Regions

The Greenway covers a diverse topography and is home to a broad cross section of the plant and animal communities found in the Pacific Northwest. As the Greenway traverses the Cascade Mountains, the change in elevation and the fact that it serves as a rain shadow of the Pacific Ocean creates a significant difference in precipitation and temperature from the west to east side, resulting in dramatically different ecosystems. The diversity of these ecological regions can be noted in the fact that the Greenway encompasses five of the nine Environmental Protection Agency Level III ecoregions in Washington State. They include:

- *Puget Lowland*: The lowlands stretch from the shores of Puget Sound to the edge of the Cascade foothills. Historically, the area was covered in extensive forests of fir, hemlock and cedar with deciduous riparian forests along west-side rivers. Only remnant patches and second or third growth remain in the Greenway's most populated and altered ecoregion.
- *West Cascades*: Stretching from the foothills to Snoqualmie Pass south of Interstate 90 this ecoregion includes the Cedar River Watershed. It is dominated by coniferous forests, primarily a mix of Douglas fir, western hemlock and western red cedar at lower elevations and true firs in the higher elevation. True firs (noble and Pacific silver) can be found in the higher country. Precipitation is high, ranging from 55 to 120 inches, and falls as snow in the winter in the higher elevations.
- *North Cascades*: In the Greenway, the North Cascades ecoregion stretches north from Interstate 90 to the Tolt River watershed along the west side of the Cascade Crest. It is dominated by rugged mountains, broad glacial valleys, dense forests and hundreds of alpine lakes. The ecoregion is wet, with up to 160" of rain and/or snowing falling annually and this amount of rain supports extensive forests of Douglas fir, western red cedar and western hemlock.
- *East Cascades*: Stretching from the Cascade crest east to the sagebrush steppe, this ecoregion is one of the most diverse in the state. Forests of subalpine fir, mountain hemlock, and Engelmann spruce along the Cascade crest give way to Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine further east. The drier climate of the East Cascades is more prone to fire, and fire historically played a major role in keeping these Ponderosa pine forests open and largely clear of undergrowth.
- *Columbia Plateau*: Driving east towards Thorp and Ellensburg, the forests of the Cascades are replaced by the much drier shrub-steppe of the Columbia Plateau. Historically, this area was covered in native shrubs, annual and perennial wildflowers and bunchgrasses but today however, most of this area is privately-owned and is being farmed for timothy.

Wildlife

The diversity of habitats in the Greenway results in a diversity of wildlife. Best known are its seven species of salmon (including Chinook, Coho and Sockeye) and large mammals (including cougars and black bears). But it is also home to many other mammals, birds, fish and amphibians. Marbled murrelet and spotted owl notably use remaining patches of old growth forests in the Greenway for nesting and pileated woodpeckers can be found in drier westside forests. Wildlife in the Greenway includes:

- 69 mammals such as river otters, hoary marmots and bobcats.
- 221 birds, which includes breeding and non-breeding species as well as resident and migratory species.
- 50 freshwater fish which are present all or part of the year. Twenty of which are introduced, non-native species.
- 15 amphibians including Western toads and the endemic Larch Mountain salamander.
- 15 reptiles which includes three species of garter snakes.

Unfortunately, many of these species are threatened by habitat loss, harvest and other factors. Of the wildlife species of concern identified by state and federal regulatory agencies in the Greenway:

- 39 species have a core or peripheral habitat here
- 25 species have recorded sightings or breeding evidence in the Greenway
- 7 terrestrial species are federally listed as threatened
- 6 terrestrial species are listed by the state as endangered
- 1 terrestrial animal in the Greenway is federally listed as endangered
- 3 mammals and birds in the Greenway are listed by the state as threatened

THREATS & NEEDS FOR ECOLOGY

The ecological assets described provide enormous benefits to the Greenway and its residents (i.e. clean air, clean water, wildlife habitat, etc.). However these benefits are threatened by population growth, pollution, invasive species encroachment and climate change. These threats are briefly outlined below.

Population Growth & Habitat Loss

Population growth in the Mountains to Sound Greenway is expected to significantly increase in the next 20 years, with an addition of X residents in King County alone. The varying degrees of urbanization occurring throughout the Greenway present myriad threats to the integrity of its ecology and puts pressure on an already taxed ecosystem. Therefore, it is critical that urban growth and rural land use is done sustainably. A few of the more common consequences associated with unchecked growth include habitat loss, additional fragmentation with a corresponding loss of migration corridors, decreased air and water quality, increased human/wildlife interactions. Another concern can be the interruption or elimination of regular some natural ecological disturbances such as floods, fires, windstorms, and landslides that may at times play a critical role in natural cycles.

Invasive Species

The fragmentation of the Greenway's native ecosystems is conducive to the invasion of non-native plant and animal species that have been accidentally or intentionally introduced. These invasive species are highly competitive, often difficult to control, and may be destructive of native ecosystems and potentially economically valuable plant and

animal resources. Well over a 100 noxious weed species have been identified in King and Kittitas counties that threaten habitat throughout the Greenway. Invasive animals, such as bullfrogs and nutria also pose a direct threat to native wildlife populations and their habitats.

Climate Change

Climate change is another threat to the ecological health of the Greenway. While the specific implications of climate change in the area are uncertain, its effects are already being felt. The region has experienced a slow but steady increase in average temperatures over the last decade. Expected effects of this shift include: decreased snow pack, warmer stream temperatures, increased mortality in some species associated with the warmer temperatures, disruption in the food web, etc. The extent of these and other effects are not known but they are likely to threaten an already stressed ecosystem in the Greenway.

Pollution

Significant increases in population growth are also typically associated with increases in pollution levels. Pollutants include increased carbon dioxide levels from additional vehicle traffic, commercial, agricultural and household pesticide use, chemicals releases associated with manufacturing, and continued stormwater management problems (combined stormwater overflows). These pollutants threaten the health of the Greenway's rivers and streams and Puget Sound and the fish and wildlife that depend on these habitats.

ECOLOGY RESOURCES

Over the last 20 years, significant resources have been dedicated to ecological concerns in the Pacific Northwest generally, and the Mountains to Sound Greenway specifically. This includes the growth and development of a very active conservation non-profit community, significant support and participation in habitat enhancement and restoration, protection and education efforts by local, state, and federal agencies and land managers as well as local tribes, and multiple cross jurisdiction conservation planning efforts.

Non-Profit Organizations

More than 100 non-profit organizations are actively pursuing conservation efforts within the Mountains to Sound Greenway corridor and beyond. These groups have focused on a number of environmental concerns including but not limited to:

- Environmental advocacy (Sierra Club, Alpine Lakes Protection Society, MidFORC, etc.)
- Land acquisition (i.e. Trust for Public Land, Cascade Land Conservancy, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, etc.)
- Hands-on land stewardship & restoration (EarthCorps, Stilly-Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force, People for Puget Sound, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, etc.)
- Land-use planning (Futurewise, Forterra etc.)
- Sustainable agriculture (Stewardship Partners, Seattle Tilth, etc.)

- Place-based environmental advocacy and education (Green/Duwamish Watershed Alliance, Friends of the Cedar River Watershed, Save Lake Sammamish, etc.)

Native Americans

Two Native American tribes (the Snoqualmie and the Duwamish) are located within the Greenway and an additional three (the Yakama, Muckleshoot and Tulalip) share “usual and accustomed” fishing and hunting rights in the Greenway under the 1855 Point Elliot Treaty. The tribes provide an enormous wealth of traditional and current knowledge of the Greenway’s ecology and as co-managers of the local fisheries actively participate in protection and restoration efforts.

Public Land Managers

Public land managers and government regulatory agencies are also very active in the conservation of Greenway ecological assets. Public land managers oversee nearly 60% of the 1.4 million acres within the Mountains to Sound Greenway. These range from large expanses of federal wilderness such as the Alpine Lakes Wilderness in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie and Wenatchee Forests to smaller city parks and natural areas like Seattle’s Golden Garden Park and include Washington State’s first Natural Resources Conservation Area at Mount Si. Public agency management of these lands includes species conservation, timber harvest, invasive species control, salmon recovery, etc.

Regulatory Agencies

A mix of federal, state and local agencies oversee a complex set of regulations developed to protect environmental resources. This includes the Army Corps of Engineers, State Department of Ecology, NOAA Fisheries, State Department of Natural Resources, State Department of Fish and Wildlife, US Fish & Wildlife Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency. These agencies and local municipalities implement an alphabet soup of regulations and permits such as ESA, NEPA, SEPA, and HPA, which seek to protect air and water quality and other indicators of environmental health.

Planning Efforts

Over the last twenty years, these land managers and regulatory agencies in addition to the Tribes and conservation non-profits have worked to create various plans to protect, restore and manage land, flora, and fauna in the region. These planning documents provide an important framework for ecological restoration and protection efforts throughout the Greenway. A sampling of planning efforts (big and small) includes:

- The *Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan*, the *Lake Washington / Cedar / Sammamish Watershed Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan* and the Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound’s *Salmon Habitat Plan*. With the 1999 listing of Puget Sound Chinook salmon as “threatened” under the US Endangered Species Act, considerable resources have been dedicated to salmon recovery planning. This has resulted in detailed salmon conservation plans on all three of the western Washington watersheds within the Greenway. These include:
- *City of Issaquah Stream and Riparian Areas Restoration Plan*: The City assessed restoration opportunities along Issaquah and Tibbetts Creeks prioritizing

projects according to ecological, feasibility, and public benefit considerations. Many of the top rated projects would benefit threatened salmonids and improve flooding conditions in the City

- *City of Bellevue Shoreline Management Plan*: The City of Bellevue is in the process of updating their Shoreline Management Plan. This plan outlines how the city will protect and restore its shoreline natural resources.

Technical Resources and Assistance

Significant technical resources and assistance has been developed over the last twenty years to assist private landowners implement conservation efforts on their lands that meet the goals of many of these plans. The conservation districts, WSU Extension, several agencies including Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and many non-profits including the Washington Native Plant Society have developed programs and/or provide technical resources which support native plantings, backyard wildlife habitat, small landowner forest management, etc. These efforts remain critical as 40% of the Greenway is privately-owned.

Funding

Finally, while never sufficient, funding for conservation of ecological resources has expanded over the past 20 years. Federal, state, and local grant programs, direct appropriations and department budgets have all provided significant financial resources for environmental conservation in the Greenway. These have included the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, King County's Conservation Futures Tax, Washington State's Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, the National Fish & Wildlife's Community Salmon Fund, Forest Legacy and the King Conservation District's assessment to name just a few. Furthermore, individuals, private foundations and businesses continue to significantly contribute to this effort.

PAST SUCCESSES

Since the inception of the Mountains to Sound Greenway in the early 1990s major progress has been made in achieving the Greenway vision. A sampling of some of these specific successes is briefly outlined. Please note however that this is by no means a comprehensive list.

Community Engagement

Perhaps the single most significant success in the Greenway has been the major increase and commitment to community involvement in and education of conservation issues. While a hot topic in the region for a century, conservation has truly gone "mainstream" over the last twenty years in the Greenway. Today more and more residents know the watershed they live in, participate in public restoration plantings and invasive weed pulls and can identify native plants and are gardening with them. The public has actively supported conservation efforts ranging from land acquisition to organic farming, and yard waste composting to tree planting. In all levels of school, students are learning about the local ecology and environmental issues and often working on stewardship

projects near their schools. This has resulted in an incredibly significant conservation ethic associated with the region, which is unlike most parts of the country and makes the current ecological protection and restoration efforts possible.

Salmon Recovery Planning

With the 1999 listing of Puget Sound Chinook salmon as “threatened” under the US Endangered Species Act (ESA), considerable resources have been dedicated to salmon recovery planning. Spearheaded by King County, the collaborative approach used in each watershed to develop these plans has been a major success in the Green/Duwamish, Cedar/Lake Washington and Snoqualmie watersheds resulting in the adoption of specific salmon recovery plans in 2005. Through this effort, a path to recover salmon in these watersheds has been developed which includes a mix of restoration and protection projects.

Also in 1999, Mid-Columbia River steelhead, including those in the Upper Yakima Basin, were listed as threatened under the ESA. Communities including the Yakama Nation, the counties and the various cities in the basin worked together within the framework of the Yakima Basin Fish & Wildlife Recovery Board to develop the 2009 Steelhead Recovery Plan. This plan outlines recovery goals and strategies for listed steelhead in the Yakima Basin.

Funding

These resources have often been spearheaded by members of the Greenway coalition. Notable funding sources currently include:

- Conservation Futures Tax (CFT): King County’s Conservation Futures Program works to acquire and conserve natural and resource lands. In 2007 alone, \$10.7 million in CFT funds protected key natural lands throughout King County.
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). Created by the state legislature in 1990, this grant program provides funding for land protection and outdoor recreation. Over the last 20 years, \$620 has been granted for park acquisition, habitat conservation, and the construction of outdoor recreation facilities in the Greenway.
- King Conservation District Assessment: The King Conservation District levies a per parcel assessment to support conservation activities within participating jurisdiction boundaries. A majority of that funds salmon recovery.
- King County Noxious Weed Assessment: King County has a dedicated per parcel assessment that funds noxious weed control in the county.

Land conservation/acquisition

From the shores of Puget Sound, over the Cascades to the grasslands of Central Washington, natural lands are being protected, piece by piece from small urban parks to major working forests. Since 1990 the Greenway coalition has preserved over 140,000 acres by purchase or exchange and an additional 70,000 by conservation easement. Now, of the 1.4 million acres of land in the Greenway, over 800,000 acres are held by local, state and federal land managers. A few of the significant acquisitions and conservation tools have included:

- Cascade “Checkerboard” Project. Spearheaded by the Sierra Club, the Checkerboard Project has focused on returning key blocks of habitat to public ownership along the central Cascade Crest and to insure protection and restoration of the ecosystem in the management of both public and private lands for over 15 years. This project included Conservation Northwest’s Cascade Conservation Project, which resulted in the acquisition of nearly 45,000 acres of “checkerboard” lands in the Cascades.
- Land Exchanges: Several land exchanges between private timber companies (Weyerhaeuser, Plum Creek and Champion) and the US Forest Service have been critical in blocking up forest lands in the Cascades.
- Snoqualmie Forest: Efforts by King County and the Cascade Land Conservancy resulted in the purchase of a conservation easement from Hancock Timber on more than 80,000 acres of the Snoqualmie Forest. This agreement resulted in maintaining this area in forestry, the buffer with the Alpine Lake Wilderness and the wildlife corridor benefits from this extensive foothill forest.

Salmon Recovery Projects

Prior to the 1990s, ecological restoration to support salmon recovery was generally uncommon in the Greenway. With the on-going salmon planning efforts and increased funding, today, most land managers and over 20 non-profit organizations are actively pursuing it. An estimated eight million public dollars are spent annually in VRIAs 7 and 8 alone on restoration associated with salmon recovery. A of few of the hundred projects installed over the last five years includes:

- Tolt River Restoration Project: King County completed this restoration project in late 2009, which involved setting back the levee to re-establish the Tolt River’s natural floodplain and re-establishing critical habitat for salmon.
- Sammamish River Restoration: In 2007, the City of Redmond enhanced 1,200-feet of the Sammamish River sloping back the banks, installing large woody debris and putting a meander back into the once straightened river channel.
- Issaquah Creek Restoration: The City of Issaquah, Washington State Parks and the Greenway Trust have actively pursued restoration along Issaquah Creek removing invasive weeds and planting thousand of native trees. More than 80 acres have now been restored.
- Reecer Creek Floodplain Restoration: The City of Ellensburg, Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group and the Yakama Nation recently began this floodplain restoration project, which will re-establish 3,700’ of meandering creek through its traditional floodplain, set-back the levee and plant native vegetation.

Invasive Species Monitoring & Control

While the spread of invasive plants continues throughout the region, our ability to rapidly identify and control them has substantially increased. Resources related to invasive species (such as weed education programs, cooperative weed management areas, technical expertise, etc.) have all greatly expanded. These are promising steps. Notable successes include:

- King County Noxious Weed Program: King County has spearheaded this effort in the county. They continue to implement significant public education campaigns

on the impacts of weeds, educate homeowners on best management practices for weed control, develop basin-wide weed control projects such as the knotweed campaign on the Cedar River and map and control new high priority weed infestations.

- Middle Fork Snoqualmie Cooperative Weed Management Area: Working collaboratively, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, the USFS, DNR and King County have worked to map and control weeds before they expand into the adjacent wilderness area. Because of its success, this effort was recently expanded to include the South Fork Snoqualmie.

Forest Road Maintenance and Road Decommissioning

Hundreds of miles of forest roads have been identified for decommissioning as they are no longer needed due to updated management plans, a lack of maintenance funding, and/or as part of efforts to provide additional “core” wildlife habitat. Other forest roads are simply in need of significant maintenance. Land managers and private landowners throughout the Greenway have been making major progress on upgrading and/or removing these roads. Specific highlights include:

- Seattle Public Utilities continues to decommission unneeded forests roads in the Cedar River Watershed. They have been averaging 10 miles of forest road abandonment annually and have removed nearly 150 miles of roads.
- The USFS and DNR completed an additional X miles of road decommissioning in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie on the Bessemer road system.
- Private forest owners developed road maintenance and abandonment plans in 2000, a requirement under state forest practices and are scheduled to complete the upgrades and road abandonments by 2016. These are the only roads in the state that has a target date for salmon-friendly roads.

Wildlife Habitat & Corridors

Corridors benefit wildlife by connecting animal populations that would otherwise be isolated, thereby reducing fragmentation and maintaining species diversity. Interstate 90 and other highways and major roads throughout the Greenway present major obstacles to wildlife. In planning major improvements to I-90 immediately east of Snoqualmie Pass over the last eight years, the Washington State Department of Transportation worked with conservation groups and partnerships such as the I-90 Wildlife Bridges Coalition in identifying wildlife connectivity as one of the project’s major goals. The project aims to provide improved connectivity for wildlife while improving safety and efficiency on the freeway by elevating the freeway, building bridging and installing culverts and strategically mitigating wetland and riparian damage associated with the work. Ground was broken on the first five miles this year.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE ACTION ON ECOLOGY

No one project will significantly improve the ecological health of the Greenway. While significant progress has been made, it will require thousands of actions big and small, on public and private lands, in wilderness areas and the cities to make significant progress in recovering the rich biodiversity of the Greenway.

There are countless opportunities to expand current efforts and develop new ones. These range from planting street trees in Seattle to removing fish passage barriers on Manastash Creek and re-creating and enhancing wetlands at Lake Sammamish State Park to working with private landowners along the Raging River to restore riparian habitat. Overviews of some of these opportunities are outlined here. A broader listing of desired actions can be found in the appendix.

Wildlife Corridors

Greenway partners have made major progress in protecting large areas of wildlife habitat. However, habitat connectivity for wildlife remains a major concern for species conservation within the Greenway. Key future efforts that have been identified include:

- Completing the I-90 Wildlife Bridges project and assessing other options for wildlife corridors along I-90.
- Assessing wildlife corridor needs throughout the Greenway road system (state highways and county roads including SR 900, SR18, SR202, SR203, etc.) and identifying and implementing wildlife corridor projects. This should include an emphasis on replacing existing culverts with larger culverts that provide fish passage and the movement of other wildlife.
- Identifying and completing additional acquisitions that support habitat connectivity.
- Identifying private property parcels that provide critical connectivity and working with landowners to maximize habitat values for wildlife while meeting the needs of the landowners.
- Continuing to research and monitor the effects of newly installed corridors.

Forest Road Maintenance & Decommissioning

Well over a thousand miles of forest roads were developed in the Greenway over the last century to provide access to natural resources (timber and mining) and recreation. Today, this extensive network of roads needs to be assessed and right-sized for future management needs. Roads that are no longer needed as a result of changes in management plans should be decommissioned. Roads that remain within the network should be adequately maintained to prevent natural resource degradation. Specific recommendations include:

- Replacing culverts, removing forest roads and upgrading others as outlined in the Cedar River Watershed Habitat Conservation Plan, approximately 250 miles remaining.
- Completing the South Fork Snoqualmie Road Closure and Road to Trail project.
- Completing the remaining previously identified road decommissioning projects in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie.
- Assessing the Upper Yakima Basin Forest Service lands for forest road needs and decommissioning those no longer needed for the system.
- Completing the road maintenance and abandonment plans (RMAP) as developed by DNR and the various large private forest owners.
- Maintaining and upgrading the remaining network of USFS forest roads.

- Identifying and completing culvert replacement projects on small private forest parcels.

Private Land Restoration/Stewardship

Private lands make up over 40% of the Greenway landscape (which includes both urban and rural private lands). For restoration and enhancement efforts to be effective they must include private lands as well as public. Ecological functions and values can be significantly enhanced in the Greenway if private landowners actively participate in stewardship of the creeks, wetlands, forests and other critical areas that are located on or pass through their lands.

While the scope of the projects may be different on rural and urban lands, the basics are the same. Both the King and Kittitas conservation districts have developed successful models for private land owner engagement based on the principle of:

- Providing private landowners with **education** so that they have the tools and resources to make informed decisions on how to protect their ecological assets.
- Promoting and creating **incentives** for landowners to support environmental protection and restoration on their property. This can include tax benefits, direct payments, certifications, etc.
- Providing the on-site **technical assistance** needed to promote healthy sustainable management and

Several organizations and/or programs that provide one or more of these services include: The City of Seattle and King County's Green Shorelines effort, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Backyard Wildlife Sanctuary program, Stewardship in Action, WSU Extension, State DNR Small Forest Landowner Office, King County's Public Benefit Rating System, Stewardship Partners' Salmon Safe certification, National Wildlife Federation Backyard Habitat Certification Program, King Conservation District's Landowner Incentive Program, and USDA's Conservation Reserve Program.

This model should be more broadly adopted and significantly expanded throughout the Greenway. This should include:

- Supporting and strengthening the above mentioned existing programs for private landowner stewardship and restoration.
- Developing a public benefit rating system in Kittitas County.
- Creating stewardship handbooks for private landowners in King and Kittitas counties.

Land Conservation & Acquisition

While a great deal of land conservation and acquisition has occurred in the Greenway, there remain opportunities to acquire additional lands that would benefit the Greenway's ecological assets. These acquisitions and/or the ecological values associated with these remaining natural areas could be obtained through a variety of strategies including land exchanges, conservation easements, fee simple acquisitions, etc.

Incredible success has been made in the western half of the Greenway but there are significant forest lands in Kittitas County that merit conservation. Key priorities would include blocking up the remaining Checkerboard lands in the Cascades, completing riparian and floodplain acquisition along key rivers and streams in the Greenway (such as the Cedar River and Issaquah Creek), providing wildlife corridors between existing natural areas, and purchasing the remaining major “in-holdings” in the Greenway.

Invasive Species

While significant progress has been made on identifying and controlling noxious weeds in the Greenway, there are significant opportunities to expand these efforts and the need is significant. Cooperative weed management areas, as described in the success section above, should be strengthened, expanded and funded and their geographic reach expanded. Public education and private landowner outreach will be critical components of any weed control effort as these weeds observe no public land boundaries. Specific recommendations include:

- Continuing to fund the Middle and South Fork Snoqualmie weed management area, which would allow partners to continue mapping and controlling weeds throughout the area.
- Strengthening the Upper Yakima Basin weed management area to include additional partners and provide additional resources so weed infestations can be mapped and controlled.
- Formalizing the Cedar River weed management area and expanding its efforts beyond knotweed.
- Creating a Lake Washington/Lake Sammamish weed management area to tackle the growing aquatic weeds problem around the lakes.

Salmon Recovery

As previously noted, extensive multi-year salmon recovery plans have already been developed and hundreds of reach-specific projects have been identified. Projects range in scale from small creekside native plantings to massive levee set-backs and large woody debris installations. Some progress is being made every year, but much more needs to be done to meet the objectives outlined in these recovery plans. Partners have identified the following general projects that should be implemented.

- Levee set-backs: Project such as King County’s Tolt River Floodplain Reconnection remove existing levees and set them back so that the river is reconnected with its historic floodplain.
- Habitat plantings: There are hundreds of opportunities like those being completed on Issaquah Creek to remove invasive weeds and plants native trees and shrubs on rivers and streams throughout the Greenway.
- Fish passage barrier removals: Efforts such as those on Manastash Creek to remove fish passage barriers such as culverts and smaller dams are critical in allowing salmon, steelhead and trout access to their historic habitat.
- Large woody debris installation: Large wood provides critical structural habitat for native salmonids in the Greenway’s rivers and streams. Projects like the Cedar River ... are important steps in re-establishing healthy instream conditions for fish.

Forest Health Management

As some traditional private and public forest lands are no longer being actively managed for forestry, many forests are suffering from degraded forest health associated with overcrowding, lack of species diversity, increased fuel loads which threaten catastrophic fire, etc. This includes a number of publicly-owned parks and natural areas that are no longer being managed for forest production. Urban forests face a different mix of threats, primarily the extensive spread of invasive species (such as ivy, holly, blackberry and laurel), an aging deciduous forest stand, and the lack of natural conifer recruitment. A couple of key opportunities include:

- Focusing on restoration thinning and prescribed burns to restore forest health and reestablish natural ecosystem processes.
- Controlling invasive weeds and under planting native conifers in urban forests.

For a complete discussion of opportunities to manage forest health in the Greenway, see the Forestry chapter.

Urban Environments

The Mountains to Sound Greenway is not only the natural areas in the corridor but includes the built environment in all 20 of the Greenway cities. While maintaining the health of the natural areas on the periphery of the cities is incredibly important to a community's health, so is the livability of the city. Clean air and water, nearby neighborhood parks and recreational access are equally important in and out of the city. Specific recommendations have included:

- Providing technical support and assistance to smaller Greenway cities, which could include land use planning and design, ecological restoration, recreational planning and tourism and marketing for economic planning
- Encouraging thoughtful/sustainable development and design to accommodate the expected growth.
- Supporting urban forestry. This should include significant restoration of urban forests covered in invasive weeds as well as an increase in street tree planting efforts.
- Effectively managing the storm water to ensure high water quality and promote salmon recovery.

Regulatory

As previously noted numerous agencies have multiple regulatory responsibilities across the Greenway landscape that effect environmental quality. These regulations protect natural resources and the region's rivers, wetlands and other ecological assets providing important checks on certain types of growth and development. However, at times, they also create disincentives for ecological restoration. Partner recommendations included:

- Streamlining permitting for voluntary restoration: An expedited, low-cost outcome based permitting process should be developed so that permits are not a disincentive to voluntary restoration efforts. They should also be coordinated and streamlined with other agencies. These should be centered on a series of

accepted best management practices for a variety of typical voluntary restoration activities.

- Monitoring and enforcing existing regulations: Adequate resources should be focused on ensuring that existing rules and regulations are enforced and monitored to ensure that ecological resources are not threatened and that the regulations support conservation, not hinder, conservation efforts.

Education

The broad variety of ecological resources in the Greenway offer a wide array of benefits to its residents, from clean air and water to carbon sequestration and recreation. Maintaining high functioning ecosystems is important in sustaining these valuable assets, both to ensure continuity in the benefits they provide and to protect the resource for future generations. However, the general public knowledge and awareness of these ecological values is low. Therefore there are many opportunities for public education to increase appreciation and support for the protection of these ecological assets. Specific recommendations include:

- Expand environmental education in Greenway schools.
- Support and work in partnership with facilities such as Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center to involve youth and other citizen groups as contribution towards long-term environmental education.
- Involve ecology/environmental clubs at high schools in local stewardship and sustainability efforts.
- Encourage "Buy Local" campaigns and promotions that encourage a sustainable environment and a vibrant and diverse local economy.
- Focus educational efforts on understanding processes more than on regulation and enforcement.
- Expand educational efforts about urban/suburban/rural encounters with wildlife and promote coexistence conflict resolution techniques.
- Support development of local sustainability plans and programs (i.e. City of Sammamish).

Funding

Inadequate funding is one of the major barriers to significantly implementing environmental conservation projects throughout the Greenway. While hundreds of projects have been identified (many of them designed and permitted), lack of funding results in projects sitting on the shelf for years before they can be implemented. Identifying additional funding is therefore a major priority for conservation efforts. Creating new funding opportunities is challenging and significantly more exploration is required. Some options that should be reviewed include:

- Creating viable ecosystem services funding mechanisms such as carbon credits or water storage credits that provide incentives for both public and private landowners
- Promoting larger collaborative and cross-disciplinary projects that allow funding sources to be integrated, so that Greenway organizations and agencies are not competing against one another.

CONCLUSION

As a result of its size, geology, topography, and climate, the Greenway contains an exceptional diversity of plants and wildlife, and provides local residents the abundant natural resources and other ecological services they associate with the Pacific Northwest. Rapid population growth, pollution, the spread of invasive species and climate change all pose significant threats to already fragile ecosystems. Over the last 20 years, significant resources have been dedicated to ecological concerns in the Pacific Northwest generally, and the Mountains to Sound Greenway specifically. While these efforts should be celebrated, it will require thousands of actions, big and small, on public and private lands, in wilderness areas and the cities to make significant progress in recovering the rich biodiversity of the Greenway.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
<u>EDUCATION:</u> Educate public on Value of Ecological Resources	The broad variety of ecological resources in the Greenway offer a wide array of benefits to the residents of the area, from clean air and water to carbon sequestration and aesthetics.	Promote education of general public on values of ecological resources.	Ecological and education groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>EDUCATION:</u> Create, expand Ecosystems education programs	Maintaining high functioning ecosystems is important in sustaining these valuable assets, both to ensure continuity in the benefits they provide and to protect the resource for future generations.	Educate public about the importance of high-quality functioning ecosystems.	Ecological and education groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>EDUCATION:</u> Build, enhance Reverence for Nature	Natural areas can be a source of awe and inspiration for a wide variety of people.	Embellish/promote/enhance a reverence for nature.	Ecological and education groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>EDUCATION:</u> Pursue Greenway Branding Campaign, highlighting ecology	The I-90 corridor is home to a broad ecosystem, and an array of assets spanning a variety of different environments, from estuarine to alpine.	Develop a branding campaign to raise awareness of corridor assets	Ecology, education, marketing groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>EDUCATION:</u> Integrate Environmental Education into curricula	Integrate environmental education into school curricula (Tahoma School District as an example)	Help expand Tahoma model into all Greenway districts	School districts	Kristi McClelland	Both
<u>EDUCATION:</u> Use Education directed toward user groups	Different user groups have differing impacts on the Greenway's ecology	Education directed to user groups (i.e. fishermen educated re: knotweed)	Education, ecology groups	Kristi McClelland	Both
<u>EDUCATION :</u> Promote Buy Local efforts	Greenway consumers have the opportunity to encourage a vibrant and diverse economy by supporting local production of goods and services.	Encourage "Buy Local" campaigns and promotions	Ecology, education, marketing groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>EDUCATION:</u> Build economic viability and global competitiveness	Washington is known for producing world class goods, from aviation, to telecommunications, from timber to apples. Supporting and maintaining a diverse economy creates benefits for all.	Promote a healthy, diverse, vibrant and globally-competitive economy	Ecology, education, marketing groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>Create list of wildlife with special connections</u>	Many individuals, organizations, cultural and other groups have special connections to specific species	Create a list of wildlife and plant species with special connections	History, education, culture, ecology, other groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
<u>EDUCATION:</u> Show wildlife features across the Greenway - "watchable wildlife"	Capitalize upon the popularity of shows like the Discovery Channel's Planet Earth to build awareness of the Greenway and its wildlife	Create and show features about the Greenway's wildlife and habitat	Education, ecology groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
<u>FUNDING:</u> Create funding mechanisms to protect ecosystem services	Include transition from funding for acquisitions to funding for stewardship.	Create visible ecosystem services funding mechanisms	Ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>FUNDING:</u> Pursue creation of a Greenway Tax	Taxes are not often an easy sell, but a small amount to benefit the Greenway Vision would go a long way in supporting projects across the landscape	Pursue the creation of a "Greenway" tax of \$1 per parcel	State, local governments	Ecology Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
<u>FUNDING:</u> Make funding more efficient	There are many hurdles and challenges to face when applying for and utilizing funding.	Spend more money on actions and less on planning. Coordination at a regional scale.	Ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>FUNDING:</u> Promote Joint Grant Proposals	Grant programs can lead to 'favoritism' among worthwhile projects. A system of joint grant proposals could lead to wider successes across the landscape.	Pursue joint grant proposals	Ecology groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>FUNDING:</u> Leverage funding for more Wildlife Corridors	Wildlife corridors provide access and safe crossings to a variety of species. These crossings also promote connectivity and help to mitigate habitat and population fragmentation.	Identify critical sites for wildlife corridors and seek funding, a partnership for protection	Depts. of Transport, ecology groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>FUNDING:</u> Prioritize funding, targets for road abandonment projects		Target funding and prioritize road abandonment.	ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>FUNDING:</u> Move from planning/acquisition to maintenance	Tie maintenance of natural infrastructure to delivery of services	People will pay for maintenance of services	Counties	Kristi McClelland	Both
<u>FUNDING:</u> Adequate funding	Need to identify key grant opportunities for large grants for collaborative forest health management. Link to increased stewardship effort.	Large grants will be accessible to Greenway forest health management projects	King County, Kittitas County, WADNR, USFS, NGOs	Kristi McClelland	Both
<u>MANAGEMENT:</u> Pursue better pesticide control	Pesticides, while useful, can lead to harmful side effects in the form of non-target species impacts and runoff into waterways.	Pursue better control of pesticides	ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>MANAGEMENT:</u> Improve health in Protected forests	Many acres of forest in the Greenway have been acquired under various protections. The next step in the process is ensuring that these forests remain healthy and vibrant.	Improve health of "protected forests"	ecology groups, private landowners	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>MANAGEMENT:</u> Promote better Flood control measures		Pursue flood control measures-- such as a dam on the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River	Agencies	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>MANAGEMENT:</u> Combine conservation actions for broader successes	There are many different groups and agencies pursuing different conservation missions in the Greenway. A combined effort would show how much work is being done across the landscape	Explore means of combining actions to demonstrate more progress on conservation issues.	ecology and conservation groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>MANAGEMENT:</u> Renovate trails with sustainability concepts	Trails throughout the natural areas of the Greenway provide access for thousands of visitors and residents every year. Some trails may be suffering from overuse, leading to degradation.	Renovate existing trails to ensure sustainability	ecology and trail groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>MANAGEMENT:</u> Promote reduced vehicle use		Promote reduced use of vehicles with every management decision.	Agencies	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>MANAGEMENT:</u> Convene interagency ecological group	A variety of agencies and governments are responsible for management of lands within the Greenway.	Convene an interagency group to address ecological issues.	ecology, education, conservation groups	Ecology Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
MANAGEMENT: Identify ecology specialists working on common goals	Many organizations and agencies within the Greenway work with Ecological Specialists. Identifying common projects, emphases would allow for more coordination, collaboration	Identify ecology specialists working on similar projects within the Greenway	Ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
CORRIDORS: More protection of wildlife corridors - SR 900 and Gold Creek		Improve wildlife corridors and connectivity along SR 900 and near Gold Creek	DOT, ecology groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Link watershed forums to Greenway		Build connections between watershed forums - such as Snoqualmie River Watershed - to the Greenway	Watershed forums	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Protect remaining wetland and bog habitat at Snoqualmie Pass	Wetlands and sphagnum bogs at Snoqualmie Pass support an unusual diversity of sedges and species that are rare in Washington State such as swamp gentian (Gentiana douglasiana). Commercial and residential development in the past decade has destroyed many of the wetlands making the remaining ones even more important to protect.	tax incentives for private landowners; agency delineation of wetland/bog habitat and designation as protected areas	State DNR, King and Kittitas County, USFS, private landowners	Laura Polash Martin-USFS	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Regulatory

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Identify resources and methods to protect ecosystems	There are a very wide array of different legal, regulatory and planning methodologies used to protect wildlife, ecosystems	Identify effective resources and methodologies to protect ecosystems.	ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Promote enhanced Interagency Cooperation	A variety of agencies and governments are responsible for management of lands within the Greenway.	Better interagency cooperation and collaboration on key resource protection.	ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Promote Wildlife Corridors	Wildlife corridors provide access and safe crossings to a variety of species. Investigation of new crossings should include the plan for the facility, key connector lands and fish, wildlife and recreation.	Investigate the creation of wildlife crossings on I-90, Hwy. 18 and all other highways, state and local.	Transportation depts., interested groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Continue, enhance Small Landowner Assistance programs	Private landowners have a crucial role to play in land stewardship.	Continue and enhance program in King County and build a program in Kittitas County	King and Kittitas Counties, interested groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Promote Low Impact Development (LID)	LID can be an effective means of mitigating negative environmental impacts that stem from impervious surfaces other factors	Encourage use of LID in communities across the Greenway	Local interested groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Enforcement existing regulations	Many effective regulations	Enforce existing regulations across the landscape	governments (city, county, state)	Ecology Working Group	Both
Pursue easier, more efficient permitting processes	Current permitting processes for voluntary restoration activities can be a burden and a limiting factor for ecological restoration.	Pursue the creation of easier permitting processes for voluntary basic restoration	governments (city, county, state)	Ecology Working Group	Both
Streamline voluntary restoration permits	Voluntary restoration projects can be hindered by permitting, and may not follow proper guidelines.	Streamline voluntary restoration permitting projects, and promote the use of Best Management Practices	Agencies city, county, state ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Promote sustainability		Promote a long-term sustainability view	All relevant parties and agencies	Ecology Working Group	Both
Promote clean energy projects	The Pacific Northwest has long been a leader in renewable energy technologies, and another opportunity is arising in the fields of wind, solar, geothermal and biomass energy projects.	Promote clean energy	All relevant parties and agencies	Ecology Working Group	Both
Promote, work with communities for controlled urban growth	The Greenway has many vibrant communities that offer a very high quality of life, and this attracts many new residents. Increasing pressure for growth may lead to pressures on the boundaries of cities.	Work with relevant parties to hold and maintain the urban growth boundaries of communities.	Governments (city, state, county), planners	Ecology Working Group	Both
Streamline resource restoration permit process	Develop quick low-cost outcome based permit process	Resource management /restoration permits will be fast and affordable	Counties, WDFW, Army Corps, WDOE	Kristi McClelland	Both
Prevent habitat fragmentation	Growth of human populations can lead to habitat fragmentation as cities expand and roads are built/enhanced.	Work with communities, organizations to prevent habitat fragmentation and protect wildlife corridors	Ecology Groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Regulatory					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Prevent unnecessary chemical use	Chemicals - pesticides, fertilizers and others - often wash into streams, causing negative impacts to the environment. Work with businesses, farms, homeowners.	Expand education about the harms of chemicals; encourage mitigation, lower use	Ecology Groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Land Acquisition

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Ensure protection of Snoqualmie Forest	Snoqualmie Forest is a broad tract of forest, owned by Hancock Timber Resource Group. This commercial forest near the city of Snoqualmie could fall to urban growth pressure in the future.	Ensure Snoqualmie Forest remains in one ownership group	Hancock, ecology groups, DNR, King County	Ecology Working Group	Both
Continue acquisition, consolidation of checkerboard ownership	Greenway land ownership still demonstrates the 'checkerboard' pattern. from early government land grants. This pattern is not conducive to any type of continuity, and opens areas up for fragmentation.	Pursue acquisition of remaining checkerboard lands	DNR, USFS, other	Ecology Working Group	Both
Pursue acquisition of riparian lands	The protection of riparian lands is important in the protection and enhancement of stream and water quality and habitat.	Continue pursuing the acquiring of riparian lands	governments (city, county, state)	Ecology Working Group	Both
Integrate wildlife and transportation corridors	Wildlife corridors provide access and safe crossings to a variety of species. These crossings also promote connectivity and help to mitigate habitat and population fragmentation.	Pursue better integration of transportation and wildlife corridors.	Ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Link environmental and sustainable communities		Pursue better linkages between environmental and sustainable communities	Ecology and sustainability groups, cities	Ecology Working Group	Both
Assess potential to add Natural Areas/ Conservation Lands	The Greenway is home to a number of designated natural areas (Mt. Si, the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River). There are also many natural whose potential for designation could be explored.	Assess opportunities to designate new natural areas or conservation lands	ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Acquire "In-holdings" within Natural Areas	Many semi-protected natural areas have remaining parcels within their boundaries owned by private or non-public individuals or organizations.	Pursue the acquisition of 'in-holdings' and privately owned lands within existing natural areas	ecology groups, landowners	Ecology Working Group	Both
Identify crucial Wildlife Corridors	Wildlife corridors provide access and safe crossings to a variety of species. These crossings also promote connectivity and help to mitigate habitat and population fragmentation.	Identify critical sites for wildlife corridors and pursue acquisition of these areas	ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Cedar River Riparian Corridor Land Acquisition		Pursue Cedar River riparian corridor land acquisition	King County, SPU- Cedar River Watershed	Public Comment	King
Teanaway watershed and habitat conservation	Protect the Teanaway watershed and habitat for future generations	Look for matching funds from State and Federal partners, enlist conservation groups.	Community members, DNR, USFS, conservation groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Acquire parcel west of Lake Easton SP Boundary	This land would provide a buffer and would protect the wildlife corridor which ties to the Dept. of Transportation's Easton Hill I-90 wildlife overpass.	Purchase 40 acres adjacent to west Lake Easton Boundary	State Parks, DOT	State Parks, Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Private Lands

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Education: Create a Stewardship Handbook	Individual landowners may not be aware of easy steps they can take to promote good stewardship of natural areas.	Create and provide a stewardship handbook for every landowner	Ecology, education groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
Incentives: Encourage Private Landowner Restoration projects	The cooperation and collaboration of private landowners will be instrumental in any landscape-wide restoration program.	Develop/strengthen programs for private landowners--restoration and enhancement	Conservation Districts	Ecology Working Group	Both
Incentives: Kittitas PBRs program	King County utilizes a Public Benefit Rating System, a tax incentive program, to encourage landowners to commit to public access and restoration and other public interests in exchange for tax breaks.	Develop a PBRs program in Kittitas County, using other counties' programs as guides	Kittitas County, landowners	Ecology/Forestry Working Group	Kittitas
Incentives: Private landowner Incentives for ecological protection	A strong regulatory environment can lead to distrust and conflict on ecological matters; a system of incentives could be used to encourage voluntary ecological protections.	Increase private landowners incentives for ecological protection--"carrot, not just the stick"	Ecology, education groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
Technical assistance: Help small private landowners to enhance stewardship	To effectively steward the landscape long-term, it is important to include small, private landowners in the discussion.	Help, assist, educate small private landowners on methods to enhance stewardship	Conservation Districts, WSU Extension, King & Kittitas counties, NGOs	Ecology/Forestry Working Group	Both
Riparian restoration on Kachess, Cle Elum, Yakima River		Pursue stream bank restoration at these locations	Yakama Nation, USFS, WFWs, NMFS	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Restore degraded areas	Degraded areas affect the ability of wildlife to successfully inhabit and utilize the environment	Restore degraded areas and landscapes to improve wildlife habitat values	Ecology groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
Promote levee setbacks	Levees have a negative impact on natural processes	Promote levee setbacks to restore flood plain habitat	Ecology groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
Continue outreach to stewardship organizations	Stewardship organizations are a valuable asset to the Greenway, performing much needed restoration and other stewardship activities.	Foster relationships with more stewardship partners; encourage new stewardship practices (rain barrel gardens)	Ecology, education, stewardship groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Replace failing culverts	Failing culverts hinder stream- and waterways, and can limit fish and wildlife passage.	Replace failing culverts	ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Pursue interagency River Restoration projects		Pursue interagency river restoration projects	Ecology and restoration groups, land managers	Public Land Manager Team	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Cities - Urban Forests

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Incorporate Greenway into city and community planning	Interject Connections with the Mountains to Sound Greenway in city planning	Cities will self-identify with value of being a Greenway City	Cities	Ecology/Forestry Working Groups	Both
Expand Green Cities program to include all Greenway cities.	Urban forests in particular are heavily impacted by invasive weeds (notably ivy). Expanding the Green Cities program would provide increased	Expand Green Cities program to include all Greenway Cities	Cities, NGOs	Public Comment	Both
Provide technical support for emerging communities	Many areas of the Greenway are experiencing population growth. These cities may need assistance with managing growth.	Promote/provide technical support for emerging communities in the Greenway-- North Bend, Snoqualmie, Cle Elum, Roslyn, Snoqualmie Pass	planning and ecology groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Information Gaps

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
<u>INFORMATION:</u> Compile basic information for Greenway landscape	Utilize WDFW, Master Plans, fish distribution maps, Comp Plans, PSRC data to build complete understanding of Greenway's ecology	Use information from various sources to build understanding of Greenway's ecology	Ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>RESEARCH:</u> Research Snoqualmie Valley wildlife travel needs	Wildlife in the Greenway has been studied, but there is still much that is not known about the species that inhabit the area.	Complete research on elk and wildlife travel needs in the Valley; implement strategies with local governments	Ecology, education, research groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>MAPPING:</u> Identify, map high quality ecological habitats in Greenway	Identify priorities for land stewardship. Heritage King County Greenprint	Identify and map the high quality ecological habitats within the Greenway	KCGIS, Ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>MAPPING:</u> Identify 'secret' and 'special' ecological places in Greenway	Identifying 'special places,' small ecological niches that may not be known, mapped can pique the public's imagination	Identify ecologically 'special places' in the Greenway	KCGIS, Ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
<u>MAPPING:</u> Add new critical areas to Greenway map	Identifying critical areas is an important step in long-term planning and resource management.	Add new critical areas to Greenway map	Ecology groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
<u>MONITORING:</u> West Tiger: Monitor use of utility corridors to ensure conservation goals of NRCA are met		Monitor use/maintenance of utility corridors to ensure NRCA goals are met; pursue formal agreements with corridor owners to facilitate restoration	DNR, utility corridor managers	West Tiger NRCA Management Plan	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Invasive Species

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Develop Greenway-wide invasive control strategy	Invasive species do not follow ownership boundaries; a successful anti-invasive strategy needs to cross ownership and jurisdiction to be effective.	Develop a Greenway-wide invasive strategy, across ownership and agencies; implement a step-by-step effort to control.	King County Noxious Weed Program, Kittitas County Noxious Weed Board, USFS, WADNR, WADOT	Ecology Working Group	Both
Continue, expand and fully fund Upper Snoqualmie CWMA	In 2005, state, federal, county and NGO staff kicked off CWMA efforts in the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie. This has expanded to much of the Upper Snoqualmie Valley above Snoqualmie Falls. The CWMA should be expanded to include the cities and the North Fork.	Continue, expand and fully fund Upper Snoqualmie Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA)	King County, USFS, WADNR, MidFORC	Public Comment	King
Formalize and fund Upper Yakima River CWMA	State, federal, county, private and NGO organizations are in the process of creating an Upper Yakima River CWMA. This new effort should be fully supported and funded, allowing the area to be mapped and weeds controlled. A focus on early detection and control on forest weeds is recommended.	Formalize and fund Upper Yakima River CWMA	Kittitas County, USFS, WSDOT, WSPRC, PSE, BPA	Public Comment	Both
Create and fund Cedar River CWMA	King County, the Friends of the Cedar River, CLC are working together to control knotweed along the Cedar River. This should be formalized and efforts expanded to include comprehensive weed control throughout the watershed with an emphasis on early detection and rapid response in Seattle's City River Watershed.	Create and fund Cedar River CWMA	King County, Seattle, CLC, Friends of Cedar River Watershed, Renton, Maple Valley	Public Comment	King
Create a Lake Washington / Lake Sammamish CWMA	Lake Washington and Lake Sammamish are heavily infested with emergent and aquatic weeds. A CWMA should be created to target weed populations in these lakes and the connecting Sammamish River.	Create a Lake Washington / Lake Sammamish CWMA	King County, Seattle, Bothell, Kenmore, Issaquah, Bellevue, Renton, etc.	Public Comment	King
King County Weed Watcher	King County manages an active Weed Watcher program for county lakes. The survey and monitoring component of this program should be maintained and the active stewardship component expanded.	Expand survey and monitoring component of King County Weed Watcher program	King County	Public Comment	King
Review State Quarantine list and assure consistency	The State Noxious Weed list is significantly more comprehensive than the smaller quarantine list. Significantly more of these weeds could be added to the quarantine list to further reduce the spread of these weeds.	Strengthen state quarantine list to match the State Noxious Weed list and thus reduce spread of weeds	State Noxious Weed Board	Public Comment	Both
Continue to educate the Greenway population on invasive weeds	Educating the local public is key to controlling weeds as weeds are frequently on private property. Locals help through direct action (pulling weeds) and reporting weed infestations. A number of programs are in place through the weed boards, land managers and NGOs to engage the community. These should be expanded.	Continue and expand invasive weed education and awareness programs to Greenway population	King and Kittitas counties, NGOs	Public Comment	Both
Fund weed control as priority for land managers	Invasive weed control should be prioritized within land management budgets as early detection and control is significantly cheaper. Currently we are losing operational capacity.	Fund, promote weed control as a priority for land managers	All Greenway land managers	Public Comment	Both
Train land manager staff of weed BMPs	There are a number of opportunities, particularly with smaller jurisdictions to work directly with land managers and train their staff on recognizing and controlling noxious weeds.	Train land manager staff of weed Best Management Practices	King and Kittitas counties	Public Comment	Both
Increase resources used to combat invasive species	New infestations of non-native and invasive species are appearing in Washington, outcompeting natural species and degrading the natural environment.	Increase resources used to combat invasive species	Ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Invasive Species

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Expand County Weed Board Programs		Control invasives and monitor for potential new weed infestations	King County, Kittitas County, Land Managers, NGOs	Ecology Working Group	Both
Expand education, awareness of invasives in Kittitas County	Invasive species are an issue in Kittitas County, as they are across the Greenway.	Expand education, outreach, awareness of invasive species and treatment, stewardship options in Kittitas County	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Lower Snoqualmie River Knotweed Control	King County and the Greenway Trust are currently working in the Upper Snoqualmie River and the Raging River to control knotweed. This effort will extend downstream to the lower Snoqualmie Watershed and improve riparian habitat important for salmon recovery.	Continue measures to control Knotweed in Upper Snoqualmie River and Raging River, into Snoqualmie Watershed	King County,	WRIA 7	King
Build a regional weed control program to protect all natural areas	1. Greenway/county-wide. Organize county, local govs, and non-profits and utilities around a "protect natural area" vision that prioritizes funding and fund raising, and shares resources down to all community efforts (e.g. mapping, training and other non-location-specific resources) 2. Build CWMA's at the watershed (or other regional) level to set on-the-ground priorities and shares on-the-ground resources (e.g. volunteers, staff, and county-level funding grants) 3. Work with communities adjacent to natural areas (private landowners, community groups, homeowner associations) to build community support where most needed and use resources from county and CWMA levels	Organize a seamless, coordinated weed control effort at the Greenway/county, watershed and neighborhood levels	Forest Service, DNR, counties, industrial landowners, cities/towns, utilities, non-profits,	Public Comment	Both
Work with recreation "communities" around weed control	We can't possibly raise enough money to pay survey staff to find all of the worst weeds in natural areas. Therefore, develop tools so hikers, kayakers and others can easily ID and report the most troublesome weeds. For example, provide laminated weed ID pocket cards to boaters and an email address to report the weeds. Lots of people carry GPS/i-phones - a quick email about the location of a new weed (e.g. knotweed) could save a huge future effort.	The Greenway covers a vast area so we need hikers, bikers, equestrians, kayakers, etc. to find and report the most devastating weeds.	County weed boards and programs, non-profit recreation groups (Mountaineers, etc)	Public Comment	Both
Support stable weed control funding in agency budgets	As weed control is essential to natural area protection and not a frill, support stable, regular funding of weed control in land manager budgets to lower dependence on unpredictable grant sources.	Work with elected leaders at all levels to explain why weed control is a core land manager service and encourage stable, regular funding.	Non-profits, activists, elected officials at all levels: local, county, state, federal	Public Comment	Both
Develop a map on the web to educate community about threat of invasive weeds	As mentioned in Community Outreach comments, develop a an interactive map that shows recreation opportunities Greenway wide, and stewardship work and volunteer opportunities in the same areas. On the same show how invasive weeds have and will spread in these areas, if left uncontrolled.	Use a map of the Greenway (on the web) to show the impact of invasive weeds in the future, if uncontrolled.	weed boards, academics, non-profits	Public Comment	Both
Map invasives along utility corridors (within the CWMA)	Utility corridors serve as vectors for the spread of invasives. Knowing where seed banks are and where concentrations of weeds are helps prioritize control resources.	Mapping of prevalence of different invasive weeds along BPA and PSE utility corridors throughout the CWMA and surrounding areas	BPA, PSE, Kittitas County Weed Control Board, USFS	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Invasive Species

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Coordinate weed control efforts (within the CWMA)	Kittitas and King County Weed Control Boards, USFS, DOT, some private landowners all do weed control work, and sometimes overlap areas sprayed or public education and outreach.	Cross-agency and public-private collaboration to ensure that work isn't re-done, and that resources from different sources are working toward the same goals and priorities	USFS, DOT, Kittitas and King County Weed Control Boards	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Both
Embark on weed control efforts on large tracts of single-owner private lands	Checkerboard private ownership and the prevalence of weeds on checkerboarded sections means that seed banks on private lands quickly erase control work done on public lands.	Work with private landowner(s) to identify priority control areas and treat them.	Private landowners, Kittitas CWMA partners	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Both, particularly Kittitas
Consider cost-share work on roads through checkerboard private ownership	Roads through checkerboarded private ownership often go untreated, though some landowners are legally obligated to control or cost-share on control along their roads.	Work with private landowner(s) to share costs of control on checkerboarded landscape(s)	Private landowners, Kittitas CWMA partners	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Both, particularly Kittitas
Coordinate volunteer weed survey and control work	A strong volunteer program exists in King County, supervised by a CWMA. Volunteers survey for invasive weeds on roads and trails, and inform landowners and/or the County Weed Board of their species and location. Need for a program like this exists in the Kittitas CWMA.	Train volunteers to recognize, report, and possibly control invasives across the landscape. Potentially use volunteer time as a match for grant(s) to CWMA partners.	Community members, Kittitas CWMA partners	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Kittitas
Combine private landowner education programs to maximize resource use, e.g. weeds and fire	There is a need for private landowner education around both invasive weeds and fire mitigation/fuels reduction. Particularly in need of stewardship support are new landowners on the East side, along Cle Elum Ridge and Lake Cle Elum. DNR and the County Weed Control Board need more time and money to get the word out.	Combine information about invasive weeds and their control and fuels reduction on private lands into a 'new landowner' or 'landowner' educational packet and/or home visit.	Kittitas CWMA partners, DNR, KCCD (?), private landowners	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Kittitas
Develop public-private partnerships to facilitate weed control on private lands	Private landowners are sometimes wary of an agency doing control work on their lands, but more accepting of a nonprofit or private group doing so. A formal partnership that channels public resources for private lands through a more acceptable (to landowners) organization could get more work done on the ground.	A formal partnership that channels public resources for private lands through a private (conservation) organization.	Kittitas CWMA partners, conservation groups	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Both
Update USFS EIS guidelines to allow particular herbicides, per botanists' recommendations	The FS' list of allowed herbicides is small and does not provide for adequate control of noxious weeds.	An updated set of EIS guidelines that permits use of herbicides recommended by agency botanists and used on private lands adjacent to Forest lands. This update is in progress, and needs to be finished and signed.	USFS	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Both
Share information about road decommissioning among CWMA partners	County Weed Control Board(s) would like to be able to control weeds along a road before it is decommissioned and they can't easily reach the area to treat it. Forest Service chooses when and where to decommission roads, and has a plan for when and where they will do so.	Share information between Forest Service (and private land/road owners, e.g. Plum Creek) and CWMA partners; ensure that weeds are controlled along a road <i>before</i> it is decommissioned.	USFS, CWMA partners, private landowner(s)	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Both?
Consider control on Roslyn's section 17	An offer to control invasive weeds on high-value lands owned by the City could build a partnership between CWMA partners and the City of Roslyn.	Treat invasive weeds on Roslyn's Section 17 lands	CWMA partners, City of Roslyn	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Invasive Species

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
New landowner education by developers re: invasive weeds	Developers sell former timberlands to residents new to the area. Former timberlands often have large populations of invasives, and new residents may not recognize the significance of these weeds on their land. It is important that developers share with new residents what they can do to better steward their land.	A new-landowner education program, triggered with purchase of new property from a larger-scale (but local) developer	Private landowners, community members	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Kittitas
Prioritize mapping and photos for the production of useful public education materials	Graphic representation is useful in public education about invasive weeds. There is a need for coordination of work done and work to be done, and the picture of this coordination would be helpful for partners and landowners alike.	Work together to map invasives across the CWMA (and beyond) and tell a story about invasive weeds, their impact on the landscape, and the CWMA.	CWMA partners	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Both
Require weed-free hay for elk feed stations	Wintertime elk feed stations on the LT Murray are home to a variety of invasive weeds brought there by the hay hauled in by DFW.	Purchase and distribute only weed-free hay on DFW lands and via DFW feed programs	DFW, hay suppliers	Kittitas CWMA meeting Oct 10	Kittitas
Control Invasive hawkweeds at Snoqualmie Pass	Several species of invasive hawkweeds have been establishing at an exponential rate in the Snoqualmie Pass area in general, and in the ski area in particular. Efforts in 2010 have made a significant start in control but a concerted effort by all stakeholders will be needed in the upcoming years to prevent this problem from spreading into Alpine Lakes wilderness.	Control spread of hawkweeds by working from outer edges working inward towards the more densely infested areas.	State DNR, King and Kittitas County, USFS, private landowners, WSDOT and Fed Hwys, Ski area	Laura Potash Martin-USFS	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Salmon Recovery

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Implement Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammish Watershed (WRIA 8) Chinook Conservation Plan	In 2005, WRIA 8 released their Chinook Conservation Plan. It contains hundreds of restoration and protection projects that should be implemented as part of the Puget Sound-wide salmon recovery effort.	Implement Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammish Watershed (WRIA 8) Chinook Conservation Plan	King County, Seattle, Bellevue, Maple Valley, Renton, Kenmore, Redmond, Woodinville, Bothell	WRIA 8 Chinook Conservation Plan	King
Implement Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan	In 2005, WRIA 7 released their Chinook Conservation Plan. It contains hundreds of restoration and protection projects that should be implemented as part of the Puget Sound-wide salmon recovery effort.	Implement Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan	King County, North Bend, Snoqualmie, Carnation	Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan	King
Implement City of Issaquah Stream and Riparian Areas Restoration Plan	In November 2007, Issaquah released its Stream and Restoration Plan. It outlines more than 60 projects that should be completed in the City to restore salmon habitat, reduce flooding and restore riparian plant diversity.	Implement City of Issaquah Stream and Riparian Areas Restoration Plan	City of Issaquah	City of Issaquah Stream and Riparian Areas Restoration Plan	King
Complete Ballard Locks Stoney Gate Valve Machinery Project	The original valves on the Ballard Locks are aging and their use currently causes salmon mortality. They need to be replaced with valves that are fish friendly.	Improve fish passage through the Ballard Locks by completing Ballard Locks Stoney Gate Valve Machinery project	Army Corps of Engineers	Public Comment	King
Complete Issaquah Integrated Fish Passage Project	The aging dam on Issaquah Creek provides a significant fish passage barrier to migrating salmonids. The City has developed an alternative that would eliminate the dam and still provide the water needed by the Fish Hatchery.	Improve fish passage on Issaquah Creek by completing Integrated Fish Passage Project	City of Issaquah	Public Comment	King
Complete Burlington Northern Nearshore Trestle Project	Shoreline feeder slopes along Puget Sound are separated from Puget Sound by the BNSF rail corridor. Strategically replacing the fill with trestles that allow for movement underneath would provide increased connectivity.	Complete Burlington Northern Nearshore Trestle project	BNSF, King County	Public Comment	King
Riparian restoration on Kachess, Cle Elum, Yakima River	Riparian restoration is important for salmon habitat.	Pursue stream bank restoration at these locations	Yakama Nation, USFS, WFWs, NMFS	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Restore degraded areas	Degraded areas affect the ability of wildlife to successfully inhabit and utilize the environment	Restore degraded areas and landscapes to improve wildlife habitat values	Ecology groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
Encourage Private Landowner Restoration projects	Private landowners have a critical role to play in ecological stewardship - a significant portion of the land within the Greenway is privately-owned	Develop/strengthen programs for private landowners--restoration and enhancement	Private landowners, restoration groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Replace failing culverts	Failing culverts hinder stream- and waterways, and can limit fish and wildlife passage.	Replace failing culverts	Ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both
Snoqualmie River Fall City Reach Floodplain Reconnection	Projects will attempt to restore river processes by removing bank armoring to restore river edge habitat and reconnecting off-channel oxbow habitat for multiple species of juvenile salmon.	Complete salmon habitat restoration projects along 5-mile stretch of Snoqualmie River between Raging River and Patterson Creek	King County	Public Comment	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Salmon Recovery

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Tolt River Floodplain Reconnection	Projects will attempt to restore river processes by removing bank armoring to restore river edge habitat and reconnecting off-channel oxbow habitat for multiple species of juvenile salmon. The Stilly Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force will be coordinating riparian restoration and invasive control projects along the lower Tolt River.	Complete King County salmon habitat restoration projects along lower 6 miles of Tolt River	King County, Stilly Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force	Public Comment	King
Raging River Fish Passage Barrier Removals	Wild Fish Conservancy and King County are using an existing fish passage database to determine high priority fish passage barriers. The goal is to implement high priority fish passage improvement projects in the Raging River sub-basin for Chinook, Coho and Steelhead Trout.	Complete Raging River Fish Passage barrier removals, identified by Wild Fish Conservancy and King County	Wild Fish Conservancy, King County	Public Comment	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Restoration

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Complete the South Fork Snoqualmie Road Decommissioning and Road to Trail Conversion Project	The USFS completed its access travel and management plan for the South Fork in 2008. Initial progress has been made on removing roads.	Complete the South Fork road decommissioning and road to trail project	US Forest Service, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, equestrian groups	Public Comment	King
Complete Cedar River Watershed Road Decommissioning	Unused forest roads can needlessly fracture and fragment habitat and deliver excess sediment into streams, negatively affecting water quality	Complete Cedar River Watershed Road Decommissioning	City of Seattle	Public Comment	King
Implement Lake Sammamish SP Wetland, Riparian and Lakeshore Restoration Plan	State Parks completed a restoration planning process at Lake Sammamish State Park. Several of these projects have been installed.	Complete the remaining Lake Sammamish State Parks restoration projects.	State Parks	Public Comment	King
Complete Access Travel, Management Plan for USFS roads in Wenatchee Nat. Forest		Complete an ATM for the Wenatchee and remove unneeded roads. Decommission roads as needed.	USFS	Public Comment	Kititas
Increase community-based stewardship actions	Increasing substantially the level of community-based stewardship opportunities and actions.	Promote sustainably-managed natural areas by increasing community-based stewardship actions.	Public land managers, neighboring communities	Public Comment	Both
Riparian restoration on Kachess, Cle Elum, Yakima River		Pursue stream bank restoration at these locations	Yakama Nation, USFS, WFWs, NMFS	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Restore degraded areas	Degraded areas affect the ability of wildlife to successfully inhabit and utilize the environment	Restore degraded areas and landscapes to improve wildlife habitat values	Ecology groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
Remove unnecessary forest roads	Unused forest roads can needlessly fracture and fragment habitat and deliver excess sediment into streams, negatively affecting water quality	Remove unneeded forest roads	Ecology groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
Promote levee setbacks	Levees have a negative impact on natural ecological processes	Promote levee setbacks to restore flood plain habitat	Ecology groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
Replace failing culverts	Failing culverts hinder stream- and waterways, and can limit fish and wildlife passage.	Replace failing culverts	ecology groups	Ecology Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Restoration

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Pursue interagency River Restoration projects		Pursue interagency river restoration projects	USFS, King/Kittitas Counties, DFW, DNR	Public Land Manager Team	Both
Provide greater public involvement in land stewardship	Continued stewardship of the Greenway depends upon involvement of the public. Approach the issue from a wider focus - watershed, forest rather than single species	Provide greater public involvement in stewardship of public, private land, by taking a landscape-based approach		Ecology Working Group	Both
Prevent erosion of trails	Improper trails, or trails built to sustain much lower levels of use than they are now receiving can lead to erosion and sedimentation in streams, which is bad for fish and other species	Prevent erosion of trails, sedimentation of streams	Ecology Groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
Revegetate unmaintained forest roads	Unmaintained forest roads can deliver excess sediment to streams	Revegetate unused, unmaintained forest roads to protect streams	Ecology Groups,	Ecology Working Group	Both
Restore wet meadows, wetlands	Wet meadows and wetlands are a valuable resource, providing excellent habitat for a variety of species and ecosystem services such as water filtration.	Restore wet meadows by reducing roads to increase summer water	ecology and conservation groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Protect Kachess, Keechelus and Cle Elum Lake beds		Protect lake beds from motorized use during draw-downs	USFS, Kittitas County, ecology and recreation groups, WSPRC	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Restore elk herds in Kittitas County		Restore elk population in Kittitas County	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Forest health management	Programs will cooperate/collaborate to promote forest health management	Promote forest health management in forests across the Greenway	WADNR, counties, USFS, WDFW, NGOs	Public Comment	Both
Work with recreational groups to achieve stewardship goals for Taylor Mountain Forest	These goals include: conserving, protecting and restoring the natural resources, restoring the health and diversity of the forest and demonstrating environmentally sound foresee management, and providing educational and passive recreation opportunities for the public	Work with all recreation user groups to achieve stewardship goals for Taylor Mountain Forest	King County, WA DNR, City of Seattle, trails groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trails Assessment	King
Implement watershed restoration projects in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie	Decommission roads and restore damaged areas in the Quartz creek basin, between the Taylor River road bridges, in the Granite Creek basin, and eroded areas along the Middle Fork.	Continue several decades of work to restore eroded, damaged areas in the Middle Fork watershed	Forest Service, DNR, King County	Public Comment	King
Middle Fork campground "day use" area revegetation	The day-use area was envisioned as a gathering place for families, and as a meeting place for valley stewardship groups. However, it's been damaged by heavy winter storms, and is no longer very attractive. Find community groups who will adopt it, work with the Forest Service to revegetate it with native plants, and overall take care of this spectacular site.	The day-use area in the Middle Fork campground day needs TLC, including revegetation with native plants.	Forest Service, non-profits, local businesses	Public Comment	King
West Tiger: Remove non-native species where they threaten ecosystem integrity		Remove non-native plant and animal species where they threaten ecosystem integrity or habitat of sensitive species - monitor disturbed areas for invasives	DNR, trails groups	West Tiger NRCA Management Plan	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES: Restoration

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Improve vegetation along I-90 between exits 32 and 24		Improve vegetation in WSDOT right-of-way to screen from urban development in the Snoqualmie Valley	WSDOT	Public Comment	King
Improvement of Lake Leota	Lake Leota's ecological functioning has been severely compromised by shoreline development. Restoration could encourage recreational uses, providing another resource for the city, a regional attraction and bolstering property values around the lake.	Beaver Lake, Sammamish Stated desire in Comp Plan for "Northwest Woodland Character"	City of Woodinville	Lake Leota Analysis for Woodinville Sustainable Development Program	King
Bellevue Tree canopy	In Oct 2008, an American Forests study revealed the City of Bellevue's tree canopy was declining. The city has identified that increasing the tree canopy would have economic, environmental and social benefits.	Greenway tree planting push similar to effort in Issaquah.	City of Bellevue and American Forests	Bellevue Urban Ecosystem Analysis	King
Restore Gold Creek Pond with native plants	Gold Creek Pond attracts many recreation visitors, is a venue often sought by volunteer groups for restoration events, and also has some serious noxious weed problems.	Coordinate efforts for I-90 widening project native plant revegetation (Wenatchee NF) with recent RAC funding (MBSNF and Conservation NW) to propagate native plants for Gold Creek Pond.	Kititas County, USFS, WSDOT and Fed Hwys	Laura Polash Martin-USFS	Kititas
Plant trees on (-90 near Cle Elum	I-90 coming through Kititas County near Cle Elum is a scenic area, and efforts should be made to enhance the aesthetic quality of this view	Plant trees on North side of I-90 near Cle Elum, clean up land of private landowners	Kititas County, WSDOT, land owners	Public Comment	Kititas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Wildlife Species of Concern

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ANIMAL TYPE	Federal Status	State Status	Mapping Criteria	Core/Peripheral Habitat within Greenway?	Recorded Sightings / Breeding Evidence in Greenway?
Cascade torrent salamander	<i>Rhyacotriton cascadae</i>	Amphibian	none	SC	IO	0	0
Columbia spotted frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Amphibian	none	SC	IO	1	1
Dunn's salamander	<i>Plethodon dunni</i>	Amphibian	none	SC	IO	0	0
Larch Mountain salamander	<i>Plethodon larselli</i>	Amphibian	FCo	SS	IO	0	1
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Amphibian	FCo	SE	IO	0	0
Oregon spotted frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	Amphibian	FC	SE	IO	0	1
Rocky Mountain tailed frog	<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>	Amphibian	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Western toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>	Amphibian	FCo	SC	IO	1	1
Giant Palouse earthworm	<i>Driloleirus americanus</i>	Annelid	none	SC	IO	0	0
Lesch's millipede	<i>Leschius mcalisteri</i>	Arthropod	none	SC	IO	0	0
American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Bird	none	SE	B	0	0
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bird	FCo	SS	B	1	1
Black-backed woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	1	1
Brandt's cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	0	0
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Bird	FCo	SC	B	0	0
Cassin's auklet	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	Bird	FCo	SC	B	0	0
Common murre	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	0	0
Common loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Bird	none	SS	B	1	1
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Bird	FCo	ST	B	0	0
Flammulated owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	1	1
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	1	1
Lewis' woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	1	1
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Bird	FCo	SC	B	1	1
Marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Bird	FT	ST	B	1	1
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	1	0
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Bird	FCo	SC	B	1	1
Oregon vesper sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus affinis</i>	Bird	FCo	SC	B	0	0
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Bird	FCo	SS	B	0	1
Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	1	1
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	1	1
Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	0	0
Sage grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Bird	FC	ST	B	0	0
Sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	0	0
Sandhill crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Bird	none	SE	B	0	0
Sharp-tailed grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Bird	FCo	ST	B	0	0
Slender-billed white-breasted nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis aculeata</i>	Bird	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Bird	FT	SE	IO	1	1
Streaked horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>	Bird	FC	SE	B	0	0
Tufted puffin	<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	Bird	FCo	SC	RLC	0	0
Upland sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Bird	none	SE	B	0	0

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Wildlife Species of Concern

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ANIMAL TYPE	Federal Status	State Status	Mapping Criteria	Core/Peripheral Habitat within Greenway?	Recorded Sightings / Breeding Evidence in Greenway?
Vaux's swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	1	1
Western grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	0	0
White-headed woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	Bird	none	SC	B	1	1
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Bird	FC	SC	B	0	0
Chinquapin hairstreak	<i>Habrodais grunus herri</i>	Butterfly/Moth	none	SC	IO	0	0
Great arctic	<i>Oeneis nevadensis gigas</i>	Butterfly/Moth	none	SC	IO	0	0
Island marble	<i>Euchloe ausonides insulanus</i>	Butterfly/Moth	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Johnson's hairstreak	<i>Mitoura johnsoni</i>	Butterfly/Moth	none	SC	IO	?	?
Juniper hairstreak	<i>Mitoura grynea barryi</i>	Butterfly/Moth	none	SC	IO	0	0
Makah (Queen Charlotte) Copper	<i>Lycæna mariposa charlottensis</i>	Butterfly/Moth	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Mardon skipper	<i>Polites mardon</i>	Butterfly/Moth	FC	SE	IO	0	0
Puget blue	<i>Plebejus icarioides blackmorei</i>	Butterfly/Moth	none	SC	IO	0	0
Sand-verbena moth	<i>Copablepharon fuscum</i>	Butterfly/Moth	none	SC	IO	0	0
Shepard's parnassian	<i>Parnassius clodius shepardi</i>	Butterfly/Moth	none	SC	IO	0	0
Silver-bordered fritillary	<i>Boloria selene atrocotalis</i>	Butterfly/Moth	none	SC	IO	0	0
Taylor's checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas editha taylori</i>	Butterfly/Moth	FC	SE	IO	0	0
Valley silverspot	<i>Speyeria zerene bremnerii</i>	Butterfly/Moth	FCo	SC	IO	1	?
Yuma skipper	<i>Ochlodes yuma</i>	Butterfly/Moth	none	SC	IO	0	0
Black rockfish	<i>Sebastes melanops</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
Bocaccio rockfish	<i>Sebastes paucispinis</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
Brown rockfish	<i>Sebastes auriculatus</i>	Fish	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Bull trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Fish	FT	SC	none	1	?
Canary rockfish	<i>Sebastes pinniger</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
China rockfish	<i>Sebastes nebulosus</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
Chinook salmon (Upper Columbia Sp)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Fish	FE	SC	none	0	0
Chinook salmon (Puget Sound)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Fish	FT	SC	none	1	?
Chinook salmon (Lower Columbia)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Fish	FT	SC	none	0	0
Chum salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	Fish	FT	SC	none	0	0
Coastal cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki clarki</i>	Fish	FCo	none	none	1	?
Coho salmon (Puget Sound)	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Fish	FCo	none	none	1	?
Coho salmon (Lower Columbia/SW WA)	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Fish	FT	none	none	0	0
Eulachon	<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	Fish	none	SC	RC	0	0
Greenstriped rockfish	<i>Sebastes elongatus</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
Lake chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
Leopard dace	<i>Rhinichthys falcatus</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	1	?
Margined sculpin	<i>Cottus marginatus</i>	Fish	FCo	SS	IO	0	0
Mountain sucker	<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	1	?
Olympic mudminnow	<i>Novumbra hubbsi</i>	Fish	none	SS	IO	0	0
Pacific cod	<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	Fish	FCo	SC	IO	0	0

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Wildlife Species of Concern

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ANIMAL TYPE	Federal Status	State Status	Mapping Criteria	Core/Peripheral Habitat within Greenway?	Recorded Sightings / Breeding Evidence in Greenway?
Pacific hake	<i>Merluccius productus</i>	Fish	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Pacific herring	<i>Clupea pallasii</i>	Fish	FCo	SC	none	0	0
Pygmy whitefish	<i>Prosopium coulteri</i>	Fish	FCo	SS	IO	0	0
Quillback rockfish	<i>Sebastes maliger</i>	Fish	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Redstripe rockfish	<i>Sebastes proriger</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
River lamprey	<i>Lampetra ayresii</i>	Fish	FCo	SC	IO	1	?
Sockeye salmon (Ozette Lake)	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	Fish	FT	SC	none	0	0
Steelhead (Puget Sound)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Fish	FT	none	none	1	1
Steelhead (Upper Columbia)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Fish	FT	SC	none	0	0
Steelhead (Middle Columbia)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Fish	FT	SC	none	0	0
Steelhead (Lower Columbia)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Fish	FT	SC	none	0	0
Tiger rockfish	<i>Sebastes nigrocinctus</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
Umatilla dace	<i>Rhinichthys umatilla</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
Walleye pollock	<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>	Fish	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Widow rockfish	<i>Sebastes entomelas</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
Yellowtail rockfish	<i>Sebastes flavidus</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
Yelloweye rockfish	<i>Sebastes ruberrimus</i>	Fish	none	SC	IO	0	0
Black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Mammal	none	SC	IO	1	0
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Mammal	FC	SE	IO	1	1
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Mammal	FE	SE	IO	1	0
Gray whale	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Mammal	none	SS	IO	0	0
Gray-tailed vole	<i>Microtus canicaudus</i>	Mammal	none	SC	IO	0	0
Grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Mammal	FT	SE	IO	1	0
Keen's myotis	<i>Myotis keenii</i>	Mammal	none	SC	B	0	0
Killer Whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Mammal	none	SC	IO	0	0
Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Mammal	FT	ST	IO	0	0
Mazama (Western) pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys mazama</i>	Mammal	FC	ST	IO	0	0
Merriam's shrew	<i>Sorex merriami</i>	Mammal	none	SC	IO	0	0
Olympic marmot	<i>Marmota olympus</i>	Mammal	none	SC	IO	0	0
Pacific harbor porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Mammal	none	SC	RSC	0	0
Preble's shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>	Mammal	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Sea otter	<i>Enhydra lutris</i>	Mammal	FCo	SE	B	0	0
Steller sea lion	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Mammal	FT	ST	RSC	0	0
Townsend's ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus townsendii</i>	Mammal	FCo	SC	IO	1	1
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Mammal	FCo	SC	B	1	0
Washington ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus washingtoni</i>	Mammal	FC	SC	IO	0	0
Western gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	Mammal	FCo	ST	IO	0	0
White-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	Mammal	none	SC	IO	1	0
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Mammal	FCo	SC	IO	1	1
Blue-gray tailedropper	<i>Prophyaon coeruleum</i>	Mollusk	none	SC	IO	0	0
California floater	<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	Mollusk	FCo	SC	IO	0	0

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Wildlife Species of Concern

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ANIMAL TYPE	Federal Status	State Status	Mapping Criteria	Core/Peripheral Habitat within Greenway?	Recorded Sightings / Breeding Evidence in Greenway?
Columbia oregonian	<i>Cryptomastix hendersoni</i>	Mollusk	none	SC	IO	0	0
Columbia pebblesnail	<i>Fluminicola columbiana</i>	Mollusk	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Dalles sideband (snail)	<i>Monadenia fidelis</i>	Mollusk	none	SC	none	0	0
Giant Columbia River limpet	<i>Fisherola nuttalli</i>	Mollusk	none	SC	IO	0	0
Newcomb's littorine snail	<i>Algamorda subrotundata</i>	Mollusk	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Northern abalone	<i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i>	Mollusk	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Olympia oyster	<i>Ostrea conchaphila</i>	Mollusk	none	SC	none	0	0
Poplar oregonian	<i>Cryptomastix populi</i>	Mollusk	none	SC	IO	0	0
Beller's ground beetle	<i>Agonum belleri</i>	Other Insect	FCo	SC	IO	1	?
Columbia clubtail (dragonfly)	<i>Gomphus lynnae</i>	Other Insect	FCo	SC	IO	0	0
Columbia River tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela columbica</i>	Other Insect	none	SC	IO	0	0
Hatch's click beetle	<i>Eanus hatchi</i>	Other Insect	FCo	SC	IO	1	?
Long-horned leaf beetle	<i>Donacia idola</i>	Other Insect	none	SC	IO	?	?
Mann's mollusk-eating ground beetle	<i>Scaphinotus manni</i>	Other Insect	none	SC	IO	0	0
Pacific clubtail	<i>Gomphus kurlis</i>	Other Insect	none	SC	IO	0	0
California mountain kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	Reptile	none	SC	IO	0	0
Sagebrush lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>	Reptile	FCo	SC	IO	1	?
Sharptail snake	<i>Contia tenuis</i>	Reptile	FCo	SC	IO	1	1
Striped whipsnake	<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>	Reptile	none	SC	IO	1	?
Western pond turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	Reptile	FCo	SE	IO	0	1

TOTAL GREENWAY SPECIES OF CONCERN:

39

25

Source: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW): Species of Concern: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversty/soc/soc.htm>

Source: WDFW: Vertebrate Distribution Models: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/gap/vdm.htm>

Source: WDFW: State of Washington Priority Habitats and Species List: http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phs/phs_list_2008.pdf

Source: Washington NatureMapping Program: Wildlife Distribution Maps: <http://depts.washington.edu/natmap/maps/>

Source: NatureServe Explorer - An Online Encyclopedia of Life: <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/index.htm>

Species of Concern Mapping Criteria Codes (listed in order of decreasing specificity):

Status

B: Breeding Location (Nest or Den)

CR: Communal Roost

RC,RLC,RSC: Regular (Large or Small) Concentration

RI: Regular Individual

IO: Individual Occurrence

(If a less specific criterion is listed, then the more specific criteria are implied as well)

FE: Federal Endangered

FT: Federal Threatened

FC: Federal Candidate

FCo: Federal Species of Concern

SE: State Endangered

ST: State Threatened

SC: State Candidate

SS: State Sensitive

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CRITERIA SPECIES	Washington Status	Priority Area	Core/Peripheral Habitat in Greenway?	Recorded Sightings/ Breeding in Greenway?
Lamprey (Petromyzontidae)						
River lamprey	<i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	?
Sturgeon (Acipenseridae)						
Green sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	2 3	Food fish	Any occurrence		
White sturgeon	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	2 3	Food fish	Any occurrence		
Herring (Clupeidae)						
Pacific herring	<i>Clupea pallasii</i>	1 2 3	State Listed or Candidate Species; Food fish	Breeding areas: regular large concentrations	0	0
Mudminnows (Umbriidae)						
Olympic mudminnow	<i>Novumbra hubbsi</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Minnows (Cyprinidae)						
Lake chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Leopard dace	<i>Rhinichthys falcatus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	?
Umatilla dace	<i>Rhinichthys umatilla</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Suckers (Catostomidae)						
Mountain sucker	<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	?
Catfishes (Ictaluridae)						
Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	3	Game	Any occurrence		
Smelt (Osmeridae)						
Eulachon	<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	1 2 3	State Listed or Candidate Species; Food fish	Regular concentrations	0	0
Longfin smelt	<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	2 3	Food fish	Breeding areas: regular large concentrations		
Surfsmelt	<i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i>	2 3	Food fish	Breeding areas: regular large concentrations		
Trout, Salmon, & Whitefishes (Salmonidae)						
Bull trout/Dolly Varden	<i>Salvelinus confluentis/S. malina</i>	1 2 3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Any occurrence	1	?
Chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	1 2 3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Any occurrence	1	?
Chum salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	1 2 3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Any occurrence	0	0
Coastal resident/Searun cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki clarki</i>		Game	Any occurrence	1	?
Coho salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	2 3	Food fish	Any occurrence	1	?

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Species**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CRITERIA SPECIES			WASHINGTON STATUS	PRIORITY AREA	CORE/PERIPHERAL HABITAT IN GREENWAY?	RECORDED SIGHTINGS/ BREEDING IN GREENWAY?
Kokane	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>			3	Game	Any occurrence		
Pink salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>			2	Food fish	Any occurrence		
Pygmy whitefish	<i>Prosopium coulteri</i>	1	2		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Rainbow trout/Steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	1		3	Candidate Species; State Listed or Food fish	Any occurrence		
Sockeye salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	1	2	3	Candidate Species; State Listed or Food fish	Any occurrence	0	0
Westslope cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi</i>			3	Game	Any occurrence		
Cods (Gadidae)								
Pacific cod	<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Breeding areas; regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Pacific hake	<i>Merluccius productus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Breeding areas; regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Walleye pollock	<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Breeding areas; regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Rockfish (Scorpaenidae)								
Black rockfish	<i>Sebastes melanops</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Bocaccio rockfish	<i>Sebastes paucispinis</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Brown rockfish	<i>Sebastes auriculatus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Canary rockfish	<i>Sebastes pinniger</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
China rockfish	<i>Sebastes nebulosus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Any occurrence	0	0
Copper rockfish	<i>Sebastes caurinus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Greenstriped rockfish	<i>Sebastes elongatus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Quillback rockfish	<i>Sebastes maliger</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Redstripe rockfish	<i>Sebastes proriger</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Tiger rockfish	<i>Sebastes nigrocinctus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Any occurrence	0	0
Widow rockfish	<i>Sebastes entomelas</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Yelloweye rockfish	<i>Sebastes ruberrimus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Any occurrence	0	0
Yellowtail rockfish	<i>Sebastes flavidus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Greenlings (Hexagrammidae)								
Lingcod	<i>Ophiodon elongatus</i>		2	3	Food fish	Any occurrence		
Sunfishes (Centrarchidae)								

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CRITERIA SPECIES		Washington Status	Priority Area	Core/Peripheral Habitat in Greenway?	Recorded Sightings/ Breeding in Greenway?
Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>		3	Game	Any occurrence		
Smallmouth bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>		3	Game	Any occurrence		
Perches (Percidae)							
Walleye	<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>		3	Game	Any occurrence	0	0
Sand Lances (Ammodytidae)							
Pacific sand lance	<i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i>	2	3	Food fish	Breeding areas; regular large concentrations		
Right-eye flounders (Pleuronectidae)							
English sole	<i>Parophrys vetulus</i>		3	Food fish	Breeding site		
Rock sole	<i>Lepidopsetta bilineata</i>		3	Food fish	Breeding areas; regular large concentrations		
AMPHIBIANS							
Frogs (Anura)							
Columbia spotted frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	1
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Rocky Mountain tailed-frog	<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Western toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	1
Salamanders (Caudata)							
Larch Mountain salamander	<i>Plethodon larselli</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	1
REPTILES							
Sagebrush lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	?
Snakes (Squamata)							
California mountain kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Sharptail snake	<i>Contia tenuis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	1
Striped whipsnake	<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	?
Turtles (Testudines)							
Western pond turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	1
Newcastle Weed Warriors					King		
Marine Birds							

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Species

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CRITERIA SPECIES		Washington Status	Priority Area	Core/Peripheral Habitat in Greenway?	Recorded Sightings/ Breeding in Greenway?
Brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	2	3	Game	Regular large concentrations in foraging and resting areas, migratory stopovers		
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>		3	Game	Breeding areas		
Common goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		3	Game	Breeding areas		
Harlequin duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	2	3	Game	Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations in saltwater	1	1
Hooded merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>		3	Game	Breeding areas	1	1
Snow goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	2	3	Game	Regular large concentrations		
Trumpeter swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	2	3	Game	Regular and regular large concentrations		
Tundra swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	2	3	Game	Regular and regular large concentrations		
Waterfowl concentrations		2	3	Game	Significant breeding areas and regular large concentrations in winter		
Western Washington	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	2	3	Game	Regular large concentrations		
Western Washington	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	2	3	Game	Regular large concentrations		
Western Washington	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	2	3	Game	Regular large concentrations		
Common Goldeneye	<i>Aix sponsa</i>		3	Game	Breeding areas		
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>		3	Game	Breeding areas		
Hawks, Falcons, Eagles (Falconiformes)							
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas, communal roosts, regular and regular large concentrations, regularly-used perch trees in breeding areas	1	1
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas, including alternate nest sites. If breeding area is not known, approximate with a 7.0 km2 (4.35 mi2) area around known nest sites, foraging areas	0	0
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding and foraging areas	1	1
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding sites	1	0
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas, including alternate nest sites, post-fledging foraging areas	1	1
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas, regular occurrences, hawk sites	0	1
Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>		3		Breeding areas	1	1
Upland Game Birds (Galliformes)							
Blue grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>		3	Game	Breeding areas, regular concentrations	1	1
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>		3	Game	Regular and regular large concentrations in WDFW's Primary Management Zones for chukar	1	0
Mountain quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>		3	Game	Any occurrence		

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Species							
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CRITERIA SPECIES		Washington Status	Priority Area	Core/Peripheral Habitat in Greenway?	Recorded Sightings/ Breeding in Greenway?
Ring-necked pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		3	Game	Self-sustaining birds observed in regular or regular large concentrations in WDFW's eastern Washington Primary Management Zone for pheasant		
Sage grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	1	3	State Listed or Candidate Species; Game	Breeding areas, leks, regular and regular large concentrations	0	0
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>		3	Game	Regular and regular large concentrations and roosts in WDFW's Primary Management Zones for wild turkeys		
Cranes (Gruiformes)							
Sandhill crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas, regular large concentrations, migration staging areas	0	0
Shorebirds (Charadriiformes)							
Eastern Washington breeding occurrences of: Phalaropes			2		Breeding areas		
Eastern Washington breeding occurrences of: Stilts and avocets			2		Breeding areas		
Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of:			2		Regular large concentrations		
Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of:			2		Regular large concentrations		
Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of:			2		Regular large concentrations		
Pigeons (Columbiformes)							
Band-tailed pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>		3	Game	Breeding areas, regular concentrations, occupied mineral springs		
Cuckoos (Cuculiformes)							
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Owls (Strigiformes)							
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas, foraging areas, regular concentrations	0	0
Flammulated owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding sites, regular occurrences	1	1
Spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	1
Swifts (Apodiformes)							
Vaux's swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas, communal roosts	1	1
Woodpeckers (Piciformes)							
Black-backed woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas and regular occurrences	1	1
Lewis' woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas	1	1
Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas	1	1

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Species**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CRITERIA SPECIES		Washington Status	Priority Area	Core/Peripheral Habitat in Greenway?	Recorded Sightings/ Breeding in Greenway?
White-headed woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding sites, regular occurrences	1	1
Perching Birds (Passeriformes)							
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Regular occurrences in breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations	1	1
Oregon vesper sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus affinis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas, including used artificial nest features, feeding areas	1	1
Sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas, regular occurrences in suitable habitat during breeding season	0	0
Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Breeding areas, regular occurrences in suitable habitat during breeding season	0	0
Streaked, horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>			State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
MAMMALS							
Shrews (Insectivora)							
Merriam's shrew	<i>Sorex merriami</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Bats (Chiroptera)							
Roosting concentrations of: Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>		2		Regular large concentrations in naturally occurring breeding areas and other communal roosts	1	?
Roosting concentrations of: Myotis bats	<i>Myotis spp.</i>		2		Regular large concentrations in naturally occurring breeding areas and other communal roosts	1	?
Roosting concentrations of: Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>		2		Regular large concentrations in naturally occurring breeding areas and other communal roosts	1	0
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	0
Rabbits (Lagomorpha)							
Black-tailed jack rabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	1	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations Any occurrence	1	0
Pygmy rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
White-tailed jack rabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	1	3	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Regular and regular large concentrations Any occurrence	1	0
Rodents (Rodentia)							
Townsend's ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus townsendii townsendii</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	1
Western gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Terrestrial Carnivores (Carnivora)							
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	1
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	0
Grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	0

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CRITERIA SPECIES		WASHINGTON STATUS	PRIORITY AREA	CORE/PERIPHERAL HABITAT IN GREENWAY?	RECORDED SIGHTINGS/ BREEDING IN GREENWAY?
Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>		3	Game	Regular occurrences	1	1
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>		3	Game	Regular occurrences	1	?
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	1
Marine Mammals (Cetacea and Carnivora)							
Dall's porpoise	<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>		2		Regular concentrations in foraging areas and migration routes		
Gray whale	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence, migration routes	0	0
Harbor seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>		2		Haulout areas		
Killer whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species	Regular concentrations in feeding areas and migration routes	0	0
Pacific harbor porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species	Regular concentrations in foraging areas and migration routes	0	0
Sea lion, California	<i>Zalophus californianus</i>		2		Haulout areas		
Sea lion, Steller (Northern)	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species	Haulout areas		
Big Game Ungulates (Artiodactyla)							
Bighorn sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>		3	Game	Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations	1	0
Columbian black-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus columbianus</i>		3	Game	Regular and regular large concentrations, migration corridors	0	0
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>		3	Game	Regular concentrations	0	0
Mountain goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>		3	Game	Breeding areas, regular concentrations	1	1
Rocky Mountain elk	<i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>		3	Game	Calving areas, migration corridors, regular and regular large concentrations in winter		
Rocky Mountain mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus hemionus</i>		3	Game	Breeding areas, migration corridors, regular and regular large concentrations in winter		
Roosevelt elk	<i>Cervus elaphus roosevelti</i>		3	Game	Calving areas, migration corridors, regular and regular large concentrations in winter, regular large concentrations in foraging areas along coastal waters		
MOLLUSCS							
Gastropods (Gastropoda)							
Giant Columbia River limpet	<i>Fisherola nuttalli</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Great Columbia River spire snail	<i>Fluminicola columbiana</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence		
Pinto (Northern) abalone	<i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species;	Any occurrence		
Bivalves (Bivalva)							

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Species**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CRITERIA SPECIES		Washington Status	Priority Area	Core/Peripheral Habitat in Greenway?	Recorded Sightings/ Breeding in Greenway?
Butter clam	<i>Saxidomus giganteus</i>		2	3	Shellfish	Regular and regular large concentrations	
California floater	<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence		
Goeduck clam	<i>Panopea abrupta</i>		2	3	Shellfish	Regular and regular large concentrations	
Japanese littleneck clam	<i>Tapes philippinarum</i>		2	3	Shellfish	Regular and regular large concentrations	
Littleneck clam	<i>Littleneck clam</i>		2	3	Shellfish	Regular and regular large concentrations	
Pacific oyster	<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>		2	3	Shellfish	Regular and regular large concentrations	
ARTHOPODS							
Crustaceans (Crustacea)							
Dungeness crab	<i>Cancer magister</i>		2	3	Shellfish	Breeding areas; regular and regular large concentrations	
Pandalid shrimp (Pandalidae)	<i>Pandalus spp.</i>		2	3	Shellfish	Regular and regular large concentrations	
Beetles (Coleoptera)							
Beller's ground beetle	<i>Agonum belleri</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence		
Columbia River tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela columbica</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence		
Hatch's click beetle	<i>Eanus hatchi</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence		
Long-horned leaf beetle	<i>Donacia idola</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence		
Butterflies (Lepidoptera)							
Great arctic	<i>Oeneis nevadensis gigas</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Island marble	<i>Euchloe ausonides insularis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Johnson's hairstreak	<i>Mitoura johnsoni</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	?	?
Mardon skipper	<i>Polites mardon</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Puget blue	<i>Plebejus icarioides blackmorei</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Silver-bordered fritillary	<i>Boloria selene atrocatalis</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	0	0
Valley silverspot	<i>Speyeria zerene bremnerii</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence	1	?
Whulge checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas editha taylori</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species	Any occurrence		
ECHINODERMS							
Red urchin	<i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i>			3	Shellfish	Regular and regular large concentrations	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Species						
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CRITERIA SPECIES	Washington Status	Priority Area	Core/Peripheral Habitat in Greenway?	Recorded Sightings/ Breeding in Greenway?

TOTAL GREENWAY PRIORITY WILDLIFE SPECIES

51 27

Washington Fish and Wildlife:

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phslist.htm>

Species Criteria

Criterion 1. State Listed and Candidate Species

State listed species are those native fish and wildlife species legally designated as Endangered

(WAC 232-12-014), Threatened (WAC 232-12-011), or Sensitive (WAC 232-12-011). State Candidate species are those fish and wildlife species that will be reviewed by the department (POL-M-6001) for possible listing as Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive according to the process and criteria defined in WAC-232-12-297.

Criterion 2. Vulnerable Aggregations

Vulnerable aggregations include those species or groups of animals susceptible to significant population declines, within a specific area or statewide, by virtue of their inclination to aggregate. Examples include heron rookeries, seabird concentrations, marine mammal haulouts, shellfish beds, and fish spawning and rearing areas.

Criterion 3. Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance that are Vulnerable

Native and non-native fish and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance, and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes, that are vulnerable to habitat loss or degradation.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Noxious Weeds

Latin Name	Common Name	Class	Habitat in Greenway?	Distribution (King)	Distribution (Kittitas)
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf	A	?		
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	mustard, garlic	A	1		
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	thistle, Italian	A	0		
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	thistle, slenderflower	A	0		
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	starthistle, purple	A	0		
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	knapweed, bighead	A	?/0		
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	knapweed, Vochin	A	?		
<i>Crepina vulgaris</i>	crupina, common	A	0		
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	spurge, eggleaf	A	0		
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	A	1		
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	sweetgrass, reed	A	?		
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	blueweed, Texas	A	?		
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	hogweed, giant	A	1		
<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>	hawkweed, yellow devil	A	0		
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	A	1		
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	woad, dyers	A	?		
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	primrose-willow, floating	A	1		
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	four o'clock, wild	A	?/0		
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	kudzu	A	0		
<i>Salvia aethiopi</i>	sage, Mediterranean	A	0		
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	clary, meadow	A	0		
<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	sage, clary	A	0		
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	thistle, milk	A	0		
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	nightshade, silverleaf	A	0		
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalobur	A	?		
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	lawnweed	A	?		
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	A	?		

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Noxious Weeds

Latin Name	Common Name	Class	Habitat in Greenway?	Distribution (King)	Distribution (Kittitas)
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	cordgrass, dense flower	A	?		
<i>Spartina patens</i>	cordgrass, salt meadow	A	0		
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	broom, Spanish	A	1		
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	flax, spurge	A	0		
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	bean-caper, Syrian	A	?/0		
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	knapweed, Russian	B	1		
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	camelthorn	B	0		
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	blackgrass	B	?		
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	indigobush	B	0		
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	bugloss, annual	B	1		
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	bugloss, common	B	1		
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	chervil, wild	B	?		
<i>Berteroa incana</i>	allyssum, hoary	B	0		
<i>Bryonia alba</i>	bryony, white	B	0		
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort	B	0		
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	thistle, plumeless	B	0		
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	thistle, musk	B	1		
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	sandbur, longspine	B	?		
<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	knapweed, spotted	B	?		
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	knapweed, diffuse	B	1		
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	knapweed, brown	B	1		
<i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>	knapweed, meadow	B	?		
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	knapweed, black	B	0		
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	starthistle, yellow	B	0		
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	skeletonweed, rush	B	0		
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue	B	1		
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	nutsedge, yellow	B	?		

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Noxious Weeds

Latin Name	Common Name	Class	Habitat in Greenway?	Distribution (King)	Distribution (Kittitas)
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	broom, Scotch	B	1	>1000 acres	10-100 acres
<i>Daucus carota</i>	carrot, wild	B	1	< 10 acres	
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed	B	1		
<i>Egeria densa</i>	elodea, Brazilian	B	1	10-100 acres	
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	spurge, leafy	B	1	< 10 acres	
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	spurge, myrtle	B	1		< 10 acres
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb-Robert	B	1		
<i>Hieracium atratum</i>	hawkweed, polar	B	1	< 10 acres	
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	hawkweed, orange	B	1	< 10 acres	100-1000 acres
<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	hawkweed, yellow	B	?		
<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>	hawkweed, queen-devil	B	?		
<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i>	hawkweed, smooth	B	0		
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	hawkweed, mouseear	B	1	< 10 acres	
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	common catsear	B	1	unknown	10-100 acres
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	helmet, policeman's	B	1	< 10	
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia	B	1	< 10 acres	100-1000 acres
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	pepperweed, perennial	B	1	< 10 acres	100-1000 acres
<i>Lepyrödiclis holosteoides</i>	lepyrodiclis	B	0		
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	daisy, oxeye	B	1	unknown	100-1000 acres
<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica</i>	toadflax, dalmatian	B	1	< 10 acres	100-1000 acres
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	primrose, water	B	1	< 10 acres	
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	loosestrife, garden	B	1		
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	loosestrife, purple	B	1	< 10 acres	10-100 acres
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	loosestrife, wand	B	?		
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather	B	1	< 10 acres	
Newcastle Weed Warriors	watermilfoil, Eurasian	ed removal from Newcaslte p	1	> 1000 acres	10-100 acres
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	floating heart, yellow	B	0		

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Noxious Weeds

Latin Name	Common Name	Class	Habitat in Greenway?	Distribution (King)	Distribution (Kittitas)
<i>Onopordum</i>	thistle, Scotch	B	1	< 10 acres	10-100 acres
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	oxtongue, hawkweed	B	0		
<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>	knotweed, Bohemian	B	?		
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	knotweed, Japanese	B	1		< 10 acres
<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	knotweed, Himalayan	B	1	unknown	
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	knotweed, giant	B	1	unknown	< 10 acres
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	cinquefoil, sulfur	B	1	< 10 acres	100-1000 acres
<i>Rorripa austriaca</i>	fieldcress, Austrian	B	0		
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	arrowhead, grass-leaved	B	0		
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	ragwort, tansy	B	1	10-100 acres	< 10 acres
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial	B	1	unknown	
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	cordgrass, smooth	B	0		
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	cordgrass, common	B	?		
<i>Sphaerophrysa salsula</i>	swainsonpea	B	0		
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	B	1	< 10 acres	< 10 acres
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	New/hedgeparsley	B	?		
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	B	1		10-100 acres
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	B	1	< 10 acres	
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	goatgrass, jointed	C	?		
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	wormwood, absinth	C	?		
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterfly bush	C	?		
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	cress, hoary	C	?		
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	whitetop, hairy	C	?		
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	thistle, Canada	C	?		
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	thistle, bull	C	1		
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	beard, old man's	C	0		
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison-hemlock	C	?		

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Noxious Weeds

Latin Name	Common Name	Class	Habitat in Greenway?	Distribution (King)	Distribution (Kittitas)
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed, field	C	1		
<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	dodder, smoothseed alfalfa	C	0		
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	willow-herb, hairy	C	?		
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	babysbreath	C	?		
<i>Hedera spp., 4 cultivars only</i>	ivy, English	C	1		
<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>	spikeweed	C	?		
<i>Hyocymus niger</i>	henbane, black	C	?		
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johnswort, common	C	?		
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	iris, yellow flag	C	1		
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	toadflax, yellow	C	?		
<i>Matricaria perforata</i>	mayweed, scentless	C	?		
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	water lily, fragrant	C	?		
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	canarygrass, reed	C	1		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	reed, common	C	?		
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	pondweed, curly-leaf	C	1		
<i>Secale cereale</i>	rye, cereal	C	?		
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel, common	C	?		
<i>Silene latifolia ssp. alba</i>	cockle, white	C	?		
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	tansy, common	C	?		
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	King Co Weed of Concern	1		
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly	King Co Weed of Concern	1		
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel	King Co Weed of Concern	1		
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry	King Co Weed of Concern	1		
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	evergreen blackberry	King Co Weed of Concern	1		
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	bittersweet nightshade	King Co Weed of Concern	1		

Sources

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Noxious Weeds

Latin Name	Common Name	Class	Habitat in Greenway?	Distribution (King)	Distribution (Kittitas)
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<http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/>

<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/lands/weeds/weedid.htm>

Class Descriptions

Class A

Eradicating existing infestations and preventing new infestations are the highest priorities.

Eradication of all Class A plants is required by law.

Class B

Species are designated for control in State Regions where they are not yet widespread. Prevention of new infestations in these areas is the primary goal.

In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level. Containment of these weeds is the primary goal so that they do not spread into uninfested regions.

Class C

The Class C status allows a county to enforce control if it beneficial to that county (for example, to protect crops).

Other counties may choose to provide education or technical support for the removal or control of these weeds.

King County Weed of Concern

control recommended but not required in King County

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: High Quality Plant Habitat			
County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Historic Record
King	Pacific Silver Fir / Oval-leaf Blueberry	Abies amabilis / Vaccinium ovalifolium Forest	
King	Red Alder / Salmonberry	Alnus rubra / Rubus spectabilis Forest	
King	Red Alder Forest	Alnus rubra cover type	
Kittitas	Low Sagebrush / Idaho Fescue	Artemisia arbuscula ssp. arbuscula / Festuca idahoensis Shrub Herbaceous Vegetation	
Kittitas	Stiff Sagebrush / Sandberg's Bluegrass	Artemisia rigida / Poa secunda Shrub Herbaceous Vegetation	
Kittitas	Stiff Sagebrush Shrubland	Artemisia rigida cover type	H
Kittitas	Big Sagebrush / Idaho Fescue	Artemisia tridentata / Festuca idahoensis Shrub Herbaceous Vegetation	
Kittitas	Wyoming Big Sagebrush / Bluebunch Wheatgrass	Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis / Pseudoroegneria spicata Shrub Herbaceous Vegetation	
Kittitas	Threetip Sagebrush / Idaho Fescue	Artemisia tripartita ssp. tripartita / Festuca idahoensis Shrub Herbaceous Vegetation	
King	Watershield	Brasenia schreberi Herbaceous Vegetation	
King	Two-flowered Marsh Marigold	Caltha leptosepala Herbaceous Vegetation	
King	Pale, Beaked Sedge / Sphagnum Spp	Carex (livida, utriculata) / Sphagnum spp. Herbaceous Vegetation	
King	Sitka Sedge	Carex aquatilis var. dives Herbaceous Vegetation	
King	Cusick's Sedge - (Sitka Sedge) / Sphagnum Spp	Carex cusickii - (Carex aquatilis var. dives) / Sphagnum spp. herbaceous vegetation	
King	Cusick's Sedge - (Marsh Cinquefoil)	Carex cusickii - (Menyanthes trifoliata) Herbaceous Vegetation	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: High Quality Plant Habitat			
County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Historic Record
King	Woolly-fruit Sedge	Carex lasiocarpa Herbaceous Vegetation	
King	Northwest Territory Sedge	Carex utriculata Herbaceous Vegetation	
King	Red-osier Dogwood - Hooker's, Sitka Willow	Cornus sericea - Salix (hookeriana, sitchensis) Shrubland	
Kittitas	Thyme Buckwheat / Sandberg's Bluegrass	Eriogonum thymoides / Poa secunda Dwarf-shrub Herbaceous Vegetation	
King	Russet Cottongrass / Sphagnum Spp	Eriophorum chamissonis / Sphagnum spp. Herbaceous Vegetation	
King	Forested Sphagnum Bog Ptn	Forested sphagnum bog PTN	
Kittitas	Western Larch Forest	Larix occidentalis cover type	H
King	Bog Labrador-tea - Bog-laurel / Sphagnum Spp	Ledum groenlandicum - Kalmia microphylla / Sphagnum spp. Shrubland	
King	Bog Labrador-tea - Sweetgale / Sphagnum Spp	Ledum groenlandicum - Myrica gale / Sphagnum spp. Shrubland	
King	Low elevation riparian wetland PTN	Low Elevation Freshwater Wetland Ptn	
King	Low elevation sphagnum bog PTN Low Elevation Sphagnum Bog Ptn	Low Elevation Riparian Wetland Ptn	
King	Mid-elevation Freshwater Wetland Wc	Mid-elevation freshwater wetland WC	
King	Yellow Pond-lily	Nuphar lutea ssp. polysepala Herbaceous Vegetation	
Kittitas	Engelmann Spruce Forest	Picea engelmannii cover type	H
King	Sitka Spruce - Western Hemlock Forest	Picea sitchensis - Tsuga heterophylla cover type	H

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: High Quality Plant Habitat			
County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Historic Record
King	Sitka Spruce / Swordfern	Picea sitchensis / Polystichum munitum Forest	
Kittitas	White-bark Pine - Subalpine Fir Forest	Pinus albicaulis - Abies lasiocarpa cover type	H
Kittitas	White-bark Pine Forest	Pinus albicaulis cover type	H
Kittitas	Western White Pine Forest	Pinus monticola cover type	H
Kittitas	Ponderosa Pine - Common Snowberry	Pinus ponderosa / Symphoricarpos albus Temporarily Flooded Woodland	
Kittitas	Ponderosa Pine Forest	Pinus ponderosa cover type	
Kittitas	Douglas-fir - Subalpine Fir Forest	Pseudotsuga menziesii - Abies lasiocarpa cover type	H
King	Douglas-fir - Pacific Madrone / Salal	Pseudotsuga menziesii - Arbutus menziesii / Gaultheria shallon Forest	
King	Douglas-fir - Western Hemlock / Salal / Swordfern	Pseudotsuga menziesii - Tsuga heterophylla / Gaultheria shallon / Polystichum munitum forest	
King	Douglas-fir - Western Hemlock / Swordfern	Pseudotsuga menziesii - Tsuga heterophylla / Polystichum munitum Forest	
Kittitas	Douglas-fir - Western Hemlock Forest	Pseudotsuga menziesii - Tsuga heterophylla cover type	H
Kittitas	Douglas-fir Forest	Pseudotsuga menziesii cover type	H
King	Douglas-fir Forest	Pseudotsuga menziesii cover type	
Kittitas	Bitterbrush / Indian Ricegrass	Purshia tridentata / Achnatherum hymenoides Shrubland	
Kittitas	Oregon White Oak / Geyer's Sedge	Quercus garryana / Carex geyeri Woodland	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: High Quality Plant Habitat			
County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Historic Record
Kittitas	Oregon White Oak	Quercus garryana Forest [Placeholder]	
King	Beakrush - (Bog Cranberry) / Sphagnum Spp	Rhynchospora alba - (Vaccinium oxycoccos) / Sphagnum tenellum Herbaceous Vegetation [Provisional]	
King	Willow Spp	Salix (hookeriana, lucida ssp. lasiandra, sitchensis) shrubland (provisional)	
King	Narrowleaf Burreed	Sparganium angustifolium Herbaceous Vegetation	
King	Douglas' Spirea / Sitka Sedge	Spiraea douglasii / Carex aquatilis var. dives Shrubland	
King	Douglas' Spirea	Spiraea douglasii Shrubland	
King	Western Redcedar - Western Hemlock / Skunkcabbage	Thuja plicata - Tsuga heterophylla / Lysichiton americanus Forest	
King	Western Redcedar - Western Hemlock Forest	Thuja plicata - Tsuga heterophylla cover type	
King	Western Hemlock - (Western Redcedar) / Bog Labrador-tea / Sphagnum Spp	Tsuga heterophylla - (Thuja plicata) / Ledum groenlandicum / Sphagnum spp. Woodland	
King	Western Hemlock - (Western Redcedar) / Devil's-club / Swordfern	Tsuga heterophylla - (Thuja plicata) / Oplopanax horridus / Polystichum munitum Forest	
King	Western Hemlock - (Western Redcedar) / Sphagnum Spp	Tsuga heterophylla - (Thuja plicata) / Sphagnum spp. Forest	
King	Western Hemlock / Dwarf Oregongrape - Salal	Tsuga heterophylla / Mahonia nervosa - Gaultheria shallon Forest	
King	Western Hemlock / Swordfern - Foamflower	Tsuga heterophylla / Polystichum munitum - Tiarella trifoliata Forest	
King	Western Hemlock / Swordfern	Tsuga heterophylla / Polystichum munitum Forest	
King	Western Hemlock / Oval-leaf Blueberry	Tsuga heterophylla / Vaccinium ovalifolium Forest	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: High Quality Plant Habitat			
County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Historic Record
King	Mountain Hemlock - Pacific Silver Fir / Cascade Azalea	Tsuga mertensiana - Abies amabilis / Rhododendron albiflorum Forest	
King	Mountain Hemlock - Pacific Silver Fir / Oval-leaf Blueberry - Queen's Cup	Tsuga mertensiana - Abies amabilis / Vaccinium ovalifolium - Clintonia uniflora Forest	
King	Mountain Hemlock - Pacific Silver Fir / Beargrass	Tsuga mertensiana - Abies amabilis / Xerophyllum tenax Forest	
King	Broad-leaf Cattail	Typha (latifolia, angustifolia) Western Herbaceous Vegetation	

Historic Record

ing in the county is before 1977

Natural Resources Natural Heritage Web site

wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/plants.html

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: State Rare Plants

COUNTY	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	State Status	Federal Status	Historic Record	Habitat in Greenway?
Kittitas	Tall Agoseris	Agoseris elata	S			1
Kittitas	Pasqueflower	Anemone nuttalliana	T			0
King	Swamp Sandwort	Arenaria paludicola	X	LE	H	0
King	White-top Aster	Aster curtus	S	SC		?
Kittitas	Palouse Milk-vetch	Astragalus arrectus	T		H	0
Kittitas	Columbia Milk-vetch	Astragalus columbianus	S	SC		0
Kittitas	Pauper Milk-vetch	Astragalus pauper	S			1
Kittitas	Whited's Milk-vetch	Astragalus sinuatus	E	SC	H	0
King	Stalked Moonwort	Botrychium pedunculosum	S	SC		1
Kittitas	Dwarf Evening-primrose	Camissonia pygmaea	S			0
Kittitas	Naked-stemmed Evening-primrose	Camissonia scapoidea	S			0
King	Alaska Harebell	Campanula lasiocarpa	S			1
King	Bristly Sedge	Carex comosa	S			1
Kittitas	Bristly Sedge	Carex comosa	S		H	1
King	Large-awn Sedge	Carex macrochaeta	T		H	0
Kittitas	Large-awn Sedge	Carex macrochaeta	T		H	0
King	Few-flowered Sedge	Carex pauciflora	S			1
Kittitas	Few-flowered Sedge	Carex pauciflora	S			0
King	Long-styled Sedge	Carex stylosa	S			0
King	Clubmoss Cassiope	Cassiope lycopodioides	T			1
King	Golden Paintbrush	Castilleja levisecta	E	LT	H	1

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: State Rare Plants

COUNTY	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	State Status	Federal Status	Historic Record	Habitat in Greenway?
Kittitas	Thompson's Chaenactis	<i>Chaenactis thompsonii</i>	S			1
King	Golden Chinquapin	<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i>	S			0
King	Tall Bugbane	<i>Cimicifuga elata</i>	S	SC	H	1
Kittitas	Bristle-flowered Collomia	<i>Collomia macrocalyx</i>	S			0
Kittitas	Gray Cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha leucophaea</i>	S	SC		1
Kittitas	Beaked Cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha rostellata</i>	T			0
Kittitas	Miner's Candle	<i>Cryptantha scoparia</i>	S			0
Kittitas	Clustered Lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	S	SC		1
Kittitas	Wenatchee Larkspur	<i>Delphinium viridescens</i>	T	SC		0
King	Toothed Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	R1			0
Kittitas	White Eatonella	<i>Eatonella nivea</i>	T			0
Kittitas	Basalt Daisy	<i>Erigeron basalticus</i>	T	C		0
Kittitas	Piper's Daisy	<i>Erigeron piperianus</i>	S		H	1
Kittitas	Salish Fleabane	<i>Erigeron salishii</i>	S		H	0
King	Black Lily	<i>Fritillaria camschatcensis</i>	S			0
Kittitas	Swamp Gentian	<i>Gentiana douglasiana</i>	S			1
Kittitas	Sagebrush Stickseed	<i>Hackelia disjuncta</i>	S		H	0
Kittitas	Sticky Goldenweed	<i>Pyrrocoma sonchifolia</i>	R1			0
Kittitas	Common Northern Sweet Grass	<i>Hierochloa odorata</i>	R1		H	1
King	Floating Water Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	S			?
King	Canadian St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum maius</i>	S			0

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: State Rare Plants

COUNTY	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	State Status	Federal Status	Historic Record	Habitat in Greenway?
Kittitas	Longsepal Globemallow	<i>Iliamna longisepala</i>	S			0
Kittitas	Howell's Rush	<i>Juncus howellii</i>	T			0
King	Water Lobelia	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>	T			1
Kittitas	Hoover's Desert-parsley	<i>Lomatium tuberosum</i>	S	SC		0
King	Bog Clubmoss	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	S		H	?
King	Treelike Clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	S			?
King	White Meconella	<i>Meconella oregana</i>	T	SC	H	0
Kittitas	Suksdorf's Monkey-flower	<i>Mimulus suksdorfii</i>	S			1
Kittitas	Nuttall's Sandwort	<i>Minuartia nuttallii ssp. fragilis</i>	T			0
King	Branching Montia	<i>Montia diffusa</i>	S		H	0
Kittitas	Branching Montia	<i>Montia diffusa</i>	S		H	0
Kittitas	Coyote Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana attenuata</i>	S			0
Kittitas	Cespitose Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	S			0
Kittitas	Adder's-tongue	<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	T		H	1
Kittitas	Hedgehog Cactus	<i>Pediocactus simpsonii var. robustior</i>	R1			?
Kittitas	Brewer's Cliff-brake	<i>Pellaea breweri</i>	S			0
Kittitas	Fuzzytongue Penstemon	<i>Penstemon eriantherus var. whitedii</i>	S		H	0
Kittitas	Least Phacelia	<i>Phacelia minutissima</i>	E	SC		0
King	Choris' Bog-orchid	<i>Platanthera chorisiana</i>	T			0
King	Small Northern Bog-orchid	<i>Platanthera obtusata</i>	S			0
Kittitas	Gray's Bluegrass	<i>Poa arctica ssp. arctica</i>	R2			?

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: State Rare Plants

COUNTY	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	State Status	Federal Status	Historic Record	Habitat in Greenway?
Kittitas	Wenatchee Mountain Checker-mallow	Sidalcea oregana var. calva	E	LE		0
Kittitas	Seely's Silene	Silene seelyi	S	SC		0
King	Subalpine Spiraea	<i>Spiraea densiflora</i>	R2		H	?
Kittitas	Western Ladies-tresses	Spiranthes porrifolia	S			1
Kittitas	Water Ailwort	Subularia aquatica	R1			0
Kittitas	Hoover's Tauschia	Tauschia hooveri	T	SC		0
King	Humped Bladderwort	Utricularia gibba	R1		H	1
King	Flat-leaved Bladderwort	Utricularia intermedia	S			0
King	Lesser Bladderwort	Utricularia minor	R1			1

Source

<http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/fguide/htm/fgmain.htm>

State Status

E = Endangered. In danger of becoming extinct or extirpated from Washington.

T = Threatened. Likely to become Endangered in Washington.

Newcastle Weed Warriors

noxious, invasive weed removal from Newcastle parks; volunteer group

X = Possibly extinct or Extirpated from Washington.

R1 = Review group 1. Of potential concern but needs more field work to assign another rank.

R2 = Review group 2. Of potential concern but with unresolved taxonomic questions.

King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: State Rare Plants						
COUNTY	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	State Status	Federal Status	Historic Record	Habitat in Greenway?

Federal Status under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (USES) as published in the Federal Register:
LE = Listed Endangered. In danger of extinction.
LT = Listed Threatened. Likely to become endangered.
PE = Proposed Endangered.
PT = Proposed Threatened.
C = Candidate species. Sufficient information exists to support listing as Endangered or Threatened.
SC = Species of Concern. An unofficial status, the species appears to be in jeopardy, but insufficient information to support listing.

History

H indicates most recent sighting in the county is before 1977.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Habitats

HABITAT TYPE OR ELEMENT	PRIORITY AREA	WDFW REGION		Habitat Type in Greenway?
Aspen Stands	Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.8 ha (2 acres).	3		1
	Criteria: High fish and wildlife species diversity, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.			
Caves	A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages (including associated dendritic tubes, cracks, and fissures) which occurs under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations, and is large enough to contain a human. Mine shafts may mimic caves, and those abandoned mine shafts with actual or suspected occurrences of priority species should be treated in a manner similar to caves. A mine is a man-made excavation in the earth usually used to extract minerals.	3	4	1
	Criteria: Comparatively high wildlife density, important wildlife breeding habitat and seasonal ranges, limited availability, vulnerable to human disturbance, dependent species.			—
Cliffs	Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 1524 m (5000 ft).	3	4	1
	Criteria: Significant wildlife breeding habitat, limited availability, dependent species.			—
Estuary, Estuary-like	Deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands, usually semi-enclosed by land but with open, partly obstructed or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The salinity may be periodically increased above that of the open ocean by evaporation. Along some low-energy coastlines there is appreciable dilution of sea water. Estuarine habitat extends upstream and landward to where ocean-derived salts measure less than 0.5‰ during the period of average annual low flow. Includes both estuaries and lagoons.		4	1
	Criteria: High fish and wildlife density and species diversity, important breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges and movement corridors, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.			—
Freshwater Wetlands	Wetlands: Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Wetlands must have one or more of the following attributes: the land supports, at least periodically, predominantly hydrophytic plants; substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soils; and/or the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.	3	4	1
and Fresh Deepwater	Deepwater habitats are permanently flooded lands lying below the deepwater boundary of wetlands. Deepwater habitats include environments where surface water is permanent and often deep, so that water, rather than air, is the principal medium within which the dominant organisms live. The dominant plants are hydrophytes; however, the substrates are considered nonsoil because the water is too deep to support emergent vegetation. These habitats include all underwater structures and features (e.g., woody debris, rock piles, caverns).			0
	Criteria: Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.			—

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Habitats

HABITAT TYPE OR ELEMENT	PRIORITY AREA	WDFW REGION		Habitat Type in Greenway?
Instream	The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and invertebrate resources.	3	4	1
	Criteria: Comparatively high fish and wildlife density and species diversity, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, dependent species.			—
Juniper Savannah	All juniper woodlands.	3		1
	Criteria: High fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat and seasonal ranges, limited availability.			—
Marine/ Estuarine	Shorelines include the intertidal and subtidal zones of beaches, and may also include the backshore and adjacent components of the terrestrial landscape (e.g., cliffs, snags, mature trees, dunes, meadows) that are important to shoreline associated fish and wildlife and that contribute to shoreline function (e.g., sand/rock/log recruitment, nutrient contribution, erosion control).		4	1
Shorelines	Consolidated Substrate: Rocky outcroppings in the intertidal and subtidal marine/estuarine environment consisting of rocks greater than 25 cm (10 in) diameter, hardpan, and/or bedrock.			1
	Unconsolidated Substrate: Substrata in the intertidal and subtidal marine environment consisting of rocks less than 25 cm (10 in) diameter, gravel, shell, sand, and/or mud.			1
	Criteria: Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, dependent species.			—
Old-growth	<u>Old-growth west of Cascade crest:</u> Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 20 trees/ha (8 trees/acre) > 81 cm (32 in) dbh or > 200 years of age; and > 10 snags/ha (4 snags/acre) over 51 cm (20 in) diameter and 4.6 m (15 ft) tall; with numerous downed logs, including 10 logs/ha (4 logs/acre) > 61 cm (24 in) diameter and > 15 m (50 ft) long. High elevation stands (> 762m [2500ft]) may have lesser dbh [> 76 cm (30 in)], fewer snags [> 0.6/ha (1.5/acre)], and fewer large downed logs [0.8 logs/ha (2 logs/acre) that are > 61 cm (24 in) diameter and > 15 m (50 ft) long].	3	4	1
Mature Forests	<u>Old-growth east of Cascade crest:</u> Stands are highly variable in tree species composition and structural characteristics due to the influence of fire, climate, and soils. In general, stands will be >150 years of age, with 25 trees/ha (10 trees/acre) > 53 cm (21 in) dbh, and 2.5-7.5 snags/ha	3	4	1
	(1 - 3 snags/acre) > 30-35 cm (12-14 in) diameter. Downed logs may vary from abundant to absent. Canopies may be single or multi-layered. Evidence of human-caused alterations to the stand will be absent or so slight as to not affect the ecosystem's essential structures and functions.			1
	<u>Mature forests:</u> Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80 - 200 years old west and 80 - 160 years old east of the Cascade crest.	3	4	1

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Habitats

HABITAT TYPE OR ELEMENT	PRIORITY AREA	WDFW REGION		Habitat Type in Greenway?
	Criteria: High fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited and declining availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.			—
Oregon white Oak Woodlands	Stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is 25%; or where total canopy coverage of the stand is ≤25%, but oak accounts for at least 50% of the canopy coverage present. The latter is often referred to as oak savanna. In non-urbanized areas west of the Cascades, priority oak habitat consists of stands ≥ 0.4 ha (1.0 ac) in size. East of the Cascades, priority oak habitat consists of stands > 2 ha (5 ac) in size. In urban or urbanizing areas, single oaks or stands < 0.4 ha (1 ac) may also be considered a priority when found to be particularly valuable to fish and wildlife.	3	4	1
	Criteria: Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, limited and declining availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, dependent species.			—
Prairies and Steppe	Relatively undisturbed areas (as indicated by dominance of native plants) where grasses and/or forbs form the natural climax plant community.	3	4	1
	Criteria: Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited and declining availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, unique and dependent species.			—
Riparian	The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. In riparian systems, the vegetation, water tables, soils, microclimate, and wildlife inhabitants of terrestrial ecosystems are influenced by perennial or intermittent water. Simultaneously, the biological and physical properties of the aquatic ecosystems are influenced by adjacent vegetation, nutrient and sediment loading, terrestrial wildlife, as well as organic and inorganic debris. Riparian habitat encompasses the area beginning at the ordinary high water mark and extends to that portion of the terrestrial landscape that is influenced by, or that directly influences, the aquatic ecosystem. Riparian habitat includes the entire extent of the floodplain and riparian areas of wetlands that are directly connected to stream courses.	3	4	1
	Criteria: High fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important wildlife seasonal ranges, important fish and wildlife movement corridors, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, unique or dependent species.			—
Rural Natural Open Space	A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses it for breeding or regular feeding; and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other <i>priority habitats</i> , especially areas that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and surrounded by agricultural developments. Local consideration may be given to open space areas smaller than 4 ha (10 acres).	3	4	1
	Criteria: Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, important fish and wildlife movement corridors, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, unique species assemblages in agricultural areas.			—

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Habitats

HABITAT TYPE OR ELEMENT	PRIORITY AREA	WDFW REGION		Habitat Type in Greenway?
Shrub-steppe	Large Tracts: Tracts of land >259 ha (640 ac) consisting of plant communities with one or more layers of perennial grasses and a conspicuous but discontinuous layer of shrubs. Large tracts of shrub-steppe contribute to the overall continuity of the habitat type throughout the region because they are relatively unfragmented, contain a substantial amount of interior habitat, and are in close proximity to other tracts of shrub-steppe. These tracts should contain a variety of habitat features (e.g., variety of topography, riparian areas, canyons, habitat edges, plant communities). Another important component is habitat quality based on the degree with which a tract resembles a site potential natural community, which may include factors such as soil condition and degree of erosion; and distribution, coverage, and vigor of native shrubs, forbs.	3		1
	Small Tracts: Tracts of land <259 ha (640 ac) with a habitat type consisting of plant communities with one or more layers of perennial grasses and a conspicuous but discontinuous layer of shrubs. Although smaller in size and possibly more isolated from other tracts of shrub-steppe these areas are still important to shrub-steppe obligate and other state-listed wildlife species. Also, important are the variety of habitat features and habitat quality aspects as listed above.			1
	Criteria: Comparatively high fish and wildlife density and species diversity; important fish and wildlife breeding habitat and seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, unique and dependent species.			—
Snags and Logs	Snags and logs occur within a variety of habitat types that support trees. Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 51 cm (20 in) in western Washington and > 30 cm (12 in) in eastern Washington, and are > 2 m (6.5 ft) in height. Priority logs are > 30 cm (12 in) in diameter at the largest end, and > 6 m (20 ft) long. Abundant snags and logs can be found in old-growth and mature forests or unmanaged forests of any age, in damaged, burned, or diseased forests, and in riparian areas. Priority snag and log habitat includes individual snags and/or logs, or groups of snags and/or logs of exceptional value to wildlife due to their scarcity or location in a particular landscape. Areas with abundant, well distributed snags and logs are also considered priority snag and log habitat. Examples include large, sturdy snags adjacent to open water, remnant space in developed or urbanized settings, and areas with a relatively high	3	4	1
	Criteria: Comparatively high fish and wildlife density and species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat and seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, large number of cavity-dependent species.			—
Talus	Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.15 - 2.0 m (0.5 - 6.5 ft), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.	3	4	1
	Criteria: Limited availability, unique and dependent species, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.			—
Urban Natural Open Space	A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses it for breeding and/or regular feeding; and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other <i>priority habitats</i> , especially those that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and is surrounded by urban development. Local considerations may be given to open space areas smaller than 4 ha (10 acres).	3	4	1

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Priority Wildlife Habitats

HABITAT TYPE OR ELEMENT	PRIORITY AREA	WDFW REGION		Habitat Type in Greenway?
	Criteria: Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife movement corridors, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.			—
Vegetated Marine / Estuarine (includes eelgrass meadows, kelp beds, and turf algae in the intertidal and subtidal to a depth of 30 feet)	Eelgrass meadows: Habitats consisting of intertidal and shallow subtidal shores which are colonized by rooted vascular angiosperms of the genus <i>Zostera</i> .		4	1
	Kelp beds: Patches of sedentary floating aquatic vegetation of the genus <i>Macrocystis</i> and/or <i>Nereocystis</i> .			1
	Turf algae: Habitats consisting of non-emergent green, red, and/or brown algae plants growing on solid substrates (rocks, shell, hardpan).			1
	Criteria: Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, dependent species.			—

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Fish Hatcheries		
HATCHERY	COMPLEX	City, County
Cedar River	Rainier	Ravensdale, King
Issaquah	Cascade	Issaquah, King
Tokul Creek	Cascade	Fall City, King
Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility	Cle Elum	Cle Elum, Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Adopt-A-Stream Foundation		Both
Alpine Lakes Protection Society		Both
Bats Northwest	animals, ecology, outdoors	Both
ForTerra	regional conservation	Both
Cascadia Green Building Council	Green Buildings	Both
Center for Environmental Law and Policy	Water resource management annd preservation	Both
Community Coalition for Enviromental Justice	activism, environmental justice, multi-cultural/multi-ethnic, pollution, public relations, Spanish, Vietnamese	Both
Conservation Northwest	Conservation activities	Both
Discover Your Northwest		
Duwamish River Cleanup Coalition	activism, cleanup, environmental justice, multi-cultural/multi-ethnic, pollution, Puget Sound, public relations, Spanish, water	King
Earth Ministry	education, energy, activism, politics, office work, sustainability, web research	
EarthCorps	Volunteerism/ Environmental Restoration	Both
East Lake Washington Audubon Society	Birds	King
Environmental Education Association of WA	Environmental education	Both
Friends of the Cedar River Watershed	Cedar River Watershed	King
Friends of the Trail		Both
Futurewise	Sustainability	Both
Green/Duwamish Watershed Alliance	Green/Duwamish watershed	King
Groundswell NW	plants, outdoors, gardening	Both
Heron Habitat Helpers	birds, outdoors, office work, plants	
I90 Wildlife Bridges Coalition	Wildlife bridges	Both
Issaquah Alps Trails Club	Trail maintenance, advocacy	King
Issaquah Environmental Council		King
Izaak Walton League of America		
Kittitas Audubon Society	Birds	Kittitas
Kittitas County Water Purveyors		Kittitas
Kittitas Environmental Education Network		Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Kittitas Field and Stream		Kittitas
Land Trust Alliance		
Long Live the Kings	Fisheries	Both
Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	Regional fisheries enhancement group	Kittitas
Mid-Puget Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group	Regional fisheries enhancement group	King
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust	Conservation activities	both
National Parks Conservation Association: Northwest Regional Office		Both
Newcastle Weed Warriors	noxious, invasive weed removal from Newcastle parks; volunteer group	King
Northwest Fund for the Environment		Both
Northwest Natural Resource Group	Forestry	Both
NW Energy Coalition *	Energy	
PAWS Wildlife Center *	animals, birds	King
People for Puget Sound *	Restoration of Puget Sound	King
Project Seawolf		King
Puget Soundkeeper Alliance *	Puget Sound	King
Rails-to-Trails Conservancy	National trails advocate, conversion of railways to trails	National
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation		Both
Save Lake Sammamish	Protection of Lake Sammamish	King
Scenic America		Both
Seattle Aquarium Society	Support of the Seattle Aquarium	King
Seattle Audubon Society	Birds	King
Seattle Tilth	Local agriculture	King
Sierra Club: Cascade Chapter	Environment	Both
Sightline	Research	Both
Stilly-Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force	Regional fisheries enhancement group	King
StreamNet	Salmon	
Student Conservation Association	Restoration, youth engagement	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
The Mountaineers	Outdoor activities and advocacy	Both
The Nature Conservancy	Conservation activities	Both
Transportation Choices Coalition *		
Trout Unlimited	Fisheries, fishing, protection of these resources	Both
Trust for Public Land, The	Land conservation and acquisition	Both
Volunteers for Outdoor Washington *		
Washington Conservation Voters	Responsible and sustainable governance and management	Both
Washington Environmental Council *		Both
Washington Forest Protection Association		Both
Washington Foundation for the Environment *		Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study ECOLOGICAL ASSETS: Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Washington Native Plant Society	plants, restoration, public relations, outdoors, office work, indoors	Both
Washington Toxics Coalition *		Both
Washington Trails Association *	Trails, advocacy	Both
Washington Trout	Fisheries	Both
Washington Water Trails Association *	Water recreation	Both
Washington Wilderness Coalition *		
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition	Wildlife and recreation related activities, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program	Both
Washington Wildlife Federation	animals, education, plants, kids, writing	Both
WashPIRG (Public Interest Research Group)		Both
Water Tenders		Both
Wild Fish Conservancy	Fisheries	
Wilderness Awareness School		
Wilderness Society, The	Wilderness conservation and protection	Both
Yakima Basin Fish & Wildlife Recovery Board		Kittitas
YMCA Earth Service Corps		
Zero Waste Washington		



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
Building a Framework for the Future

Ecology Annotated Bibliography

Greenway Specific



A New View of the Puget Sound Economy: The Economic Value of Nature's Services in the Puget Sound Basin; by David Batker, et al, Earth Economics; Seattle, WA, 2008. Online: <http://www.earthconomics.org/Page12.aspx>

An attempt to quantify the monetary value of ecosystem services provided in the Puget Sound basin, such as drinking water quality, flood protection, and aesthetic value, and assess the costs and losses of these services associated with the degradation of the environment.

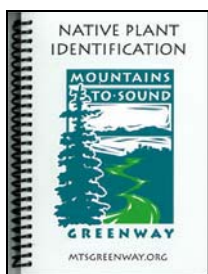
Special Benefit from Ecosystem Services: Economic Assessment of the King Conservation District; by Earth Economics: Seattle, WA. 2006. Prepared for the King Conservation District

The Biological Case for Preserving Lands in the I-90 Corridor (Executive Summary); by Fisher Consulting Services. 2008. Online: <http://www.conservationnw.org/northcascades/tccp-execsum-connectivity-rpt.pdf/view>

The Central Cascades are a critical link in connectivity of wildlife moving north-south in the Cascade Range. The Forest Service “determined that, under current ownership patterns, the percentage of older forest habitat in this part of the Cascades will never exceed 50 percent”, concluding that protection of wildlife habitat and connectivity was best achieved through land exchanges or purchases that secure large blocks of federal land. The future of several threatened and endangered species is also in question.

Biodiversity Report: 2008; by Robert Fuerstenberg, et al, King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks: Seattle, WA. 2007. Available Online: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/animalsAndPlants/biodiversity/king-county-biodiversity-report.aspx>

Part of a set of biodiversity reports produced by participant cities of the Local Action for Biodiversity Project – a status quo assessment of biodiversity and its management in King County. The foundation of the plans that King County will develop to enhance, protect, and develop its biodiversity, and helps to form the basis for the development of a highly effective global urban biodiversity initiative.



Native Plant Identification: Mountains to Sound Greenway; by the Mountains to Sound Greenway Environmental Education Program; Seattle, WA, (n.d.).

Funded by a Penny Harvest grant and the Kiwanis Club of Issaquah, this guide gives a brief description of native plants of the Greenway, their habitat, and traditional uses of the plants.

Geology

Patterns and Processes of Landscape Development by the Puget Lobe Ice Sheet; by D.B. Booth & D. Goldstein; *Regional Geology of Washington State, Bulletin No.80*; Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Olympia, WA, 1994.

A detailed geological account of how the passing of the Puget Lobe Ice Sheet over 15,000 years ago carved western Washington's Puget Lowland, and explains how these movements shaped the terrain which we see today and affect the way we live in the environment.



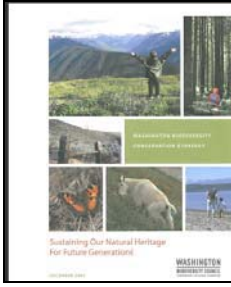
Northwest Origins: An Introduction to the Geologic History of Washington State: Online Exhibit; by John T. Figge & Catherine L. Townsend; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 2006; Website: http://www.washington.edu/burkemuseum/geo_history_wa/index.htm.

An online Burke Museum exhibit surveying the volcanic and seismic activities which remind us of our restless geologic past. Learn why the Pacific Northwest has volcanoes, how these volcanoes are shaping our environment, and what it means to be a human living on the Ring of Fire. The site includes clear diagrams and links to other sites.



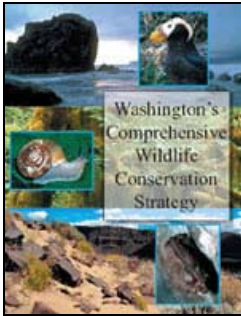
The Cordilleran Ice Sheet in Washington, Idaho, and Montana; by Richard B. Waitt & Robert M. Thorson; In H.E. Write, Jr. (Ed.) *Later Quarternary Environments of the United States, Volume 1: The Later Pleistocene*, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, MN, 1983.

Waitt and Thorson report on the presence and effects of glaciation and deglaciation in Washington, Idaho, and Montana, documenting major geological events and glacial lobes which shaped geographic each state's geographical regions.



Washington Biodiversity Conservation Strategy-Sustaining Our Natural Heritage For Future Generations; by the Washington Biodiversity Council; Olympia, WA, 2007.

The result of a charge to create “a long-term, comprehensive strategy to sustainably protect Washington’s biodiversity heritage.” Includes recommendations, such as taking a landscape approach, “enhancing voluntary incentives for private landowners” and “linking citizens with scientists”.



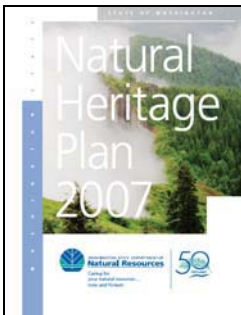
Washington's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy; by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; Olympia, WA, 2005. Available Online: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/cwcs/cwcs.htm>

A comprehensive report about conservation issues, goals, and strategies surrounding each of Washington State’s most threatened wildlife species. Includes an overview of the state’s ecoregion divisions, as well as past and future local-and-state level conservation initiatives.



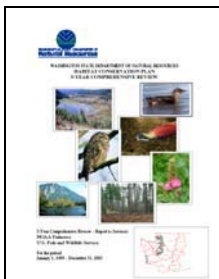
Our Changing Nature: Natural Resource Trends in Washington State; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, WA, 1998. Available Online: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/RecreationEducation/Topics/EnvironmentalEducation/Pages/em_our_changing_nature.aspx

A report on Washington State’s natural resources and how changes in population and land use are affecting their quality and supply. 75 pages in length, the text is an easy-to-read account of how resources have changed throughout Washington history. Recommended as a great educational resource!



Washington State Natural Heritage Plan; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, 2003, 2005, 2007. Available Online: http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/plan/plan07_entire.pdf

A report on the state of Washington’s Natural Heritage Program, which includes conservation efforts, introduction of Natural Resource Areas, a summary of the state’s major ecoregions, and a list of priority species. A new Natural Heritage Plan is submitted by the Washington Department of Natural Resources annually.



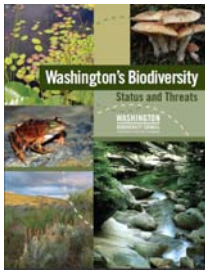
Habitat Conservation Plan Five-Year Comprehensive Review; by Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, 2004. Available Online: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/lm_hcp_5yr_review.pdf

An analysis of the first 5 years (1999-2004) of Washington State Department of Natural Resource’s Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) implementation. The report outlines the successes as well as continued threats to habitat conservation and grounds for improvement necessary to make the HCP stronger future conservation document.



Land Management Designation: Their Role in Protecting Natural Biological Diversity in Washington; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, n.d.

Describes different land management designations and the role agencies have in conserving and preserving the natural diversity of Washington state. Definitions for each major designation as well as a brief description of their role and authority are presented.



Washington's Biodiversity: Status and Threats; Washington Biodiversity Council: Olympia, WA. 2007. Available Online: <http://www.biodiversity.wa.gov/council/docs.html>

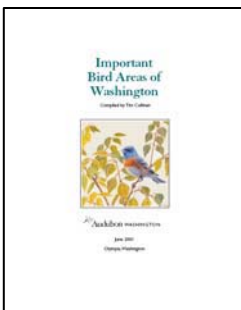
Assessment of the status and threats of biodiversity in Washington State. Intended as a concise but comprehensive discussion of the issues involved—ecology, governance structure, public involvement and awareness/education. Created to assist the Washington Biodiversity Council in “identifying priorities and recommendations for a 30-year statewide biodiversity conservation strategy.”

Priority Habitat and Species List; by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife: Olympia, WA. 2008.

Final Habitat Conservation Plan; by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Olympia, WA, 1997.

A plan for the conservation of endangered species on DNR land.

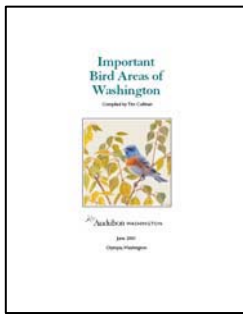
Birds



Important Birding Areas of Washington: Cascade Mountains; by Tim Cullinan; Audubon Washington, Olympia, WA, 2001.

Reporting on four major ecosystem divisions (Pacific Coast, Columbia Basin, Cascade Mountains, Western Lowlands), Available Online: http://wa.audubon.org/PDFs/IBA-93-102_Cascade_Mountains.pdf

Cullinan describes the importance of each of these natural areas in the support of bird populations as well as efforts to conserve and manage important bird habitats. This section highlights the Cascade Mountains.

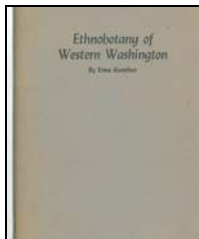


Important Biding Areas of Washington: Western Lowlands; by Tim Cullinan; Audubon Washington, Olympia, WA, 2001.

Reporting on four major ecosystem divisions (Pacific Coast, Columbia Basin, Cascade Mountains, Western Lowlands), Available Online: http://wa.audubon.org/PDFs/IBA-93-102_Cascade_Mountains.pdf

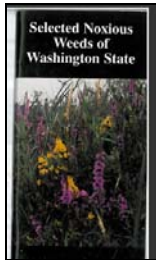
Cullinan describes the importance of each of these natural areas in the support of bird populations as well as efforts to conserve and manage important bird habitats. This section highlights the Western Lowlands.

Plants



Ethnobotany of Western Washington; by Erna Gunther, University of Washington Publications in Anthropology, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp 1-62, 1945.

An exploration of the ethnobotany of the area, examining plants of the region and their traditional uses.



Selected Noxious Weeds of Washington State; by the King County Department of Natural Resources, Noxious Weed Control Program; Seattle, WA, 2000.

A pocket field guide with color photographs and a brief description of certain noxious, invasive and toxic plants.

Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia & Alaska – Revised; by Jim Pojar and Andy MacKinnon (Eds.); B.C. Ministry of Forests and Lone Pine Publishing, Vancouver, BC.. 2004.

“This easy-to-use field guide features 794 species of plants commonly found along the Pacific coast from Oregon to Alaska, including trees, shrubs, wildflowers, aquatic plants, grasses, ferns, mosses and lichens”. Covers the “coastal region from shoreline to alpine, including the western Cascades”.

Plant Associations of Balds and Bluffs of Western Washington (Natural Heritage Report 2006-02); by Christopher B. Chappell, Washington State Department of Natural Resources: Olympia, WA. 2006.

Describes plant community types of existing vegetation found in specific habitats in lowland and mid-montane western Washington that have been little studied previously. Covers dry-site balds and coastal bluffs dominated by herbaceous vegetation—communities that are significant for biodiversity conservation.

Upland Plant Associations of the Puget Trough Ecoregion, Washington: by Christopher B. Chappell, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Division: Olympia, WA. 2006.

Salmon

Snohomish River Basin Chinook Salmon Near Term Action

Agenda: by the Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum: Snohomish County Surface Water Management Division, Everett, WA. 2001.

Developed to provide immediate guidance on Chinook salmon habitat conservation actions while working toward a long-term salmon conservation plan.

Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan



June 2005

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Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan; by the Salmon Recovery Forum, Snohomish County Department of Public Works, Surface Water Management Division; Everett, WA, 2005. Available Online: http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/Departments/Public_Works/surfacewatermanagement/snohomishsalmonplanfinal/Final_Compiled_Plan.pdf

A conservation plan for the Snohomish River Basin and an outline of salmon recovery efforts, including basin-wide needs, proposed actions, and tools for implementation.

Snohomish River Basin Salmonid Habitat Conditions Review: by the Snohomish Basin Salmonid Recovery Technical Committee: Snohomish County Surface Water Management Division, Everett, WA. 2002.

Six habitat conditions are used to evaluate the functioning of 63 subwatersheds. Chinook and coho salmon and bull trout serve as proxy species for the salmonid species in the basin. Builds upon and supersedes the *Snohomish River Basin Chinook Salmon Habitat Evaluation Matrix*.



2004 State of Salmon in Watersheds Report; by the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office; Olympia, WA, 2004. Available Online: <http://www.governor.wa.gov/gsro/publications/sosreport/2008/report.pdf>

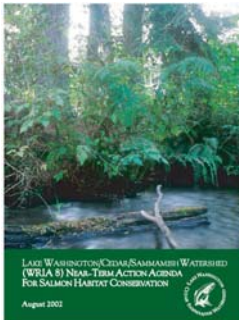
The Governor's Salmon Recovery continues its discussion of salmon recovery in Washington's waterways with the 2004 release of this document, highlighting recovery efforts so far, strategies for the future, and descriptions of the state's major recovery locations.



Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Limiting Factors Report for the Cedar Sammamish Basin (Water Resource Inventory Area 8); by John Kerwin; Olympia, WA, 2001. Available Online: http://courses.washington.edu/lkwasrvy/spo/files/WRIA_8_LimFactors_Summary.pdf
A discussion of WRIA 8 salmonid recovery efforts.

Conserving Salmon: King County Accomplishments and Action Plan; by the King County Endangered Species Act Policy Coordination Office; Olympia, WA, 2002.

Restoration Narratives: How Washington Communities Are Restoring Salmon Runs- Washington State Community Salmon Fund Grant Program 2000-2006; by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; Washington, DC, 2006.



Near Term Action Agenda For Salmon Habitat Conservation: Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 8; by the Washington State Department of Ecology, WRIA 8 Steering Committee; Seattle, WA, 2002. Available Online: <http://www.govlink.org/watersheds/8/reports/near-term-action-agenda.aspx>

A long-term plan for the conservation of salmon habitat at the watershed level, emphasizing a multi-stakeholder and multi-jurisdictional approach.



Final Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan; by the Washington State Department of Ecology, WRIA 8 Steering Committee; Seattle, WA, 2005. Available Online: http://www.govlink.org/watersheds/8/planning/chinook-plan/volumell/01_Front_Materials.pdf

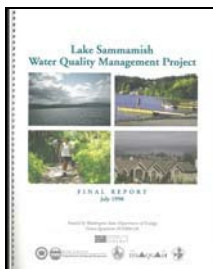
This edited version of the *Proposed Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan* (2005) includes several updated maps and features. To reference these changes, make note of the reports first page.

Conservation Priorities: An Assessment of Freshwater Habitat for Puget Sound Salmon; by Chris Frissell et al, the Trust for Public Land; Seattle, WA. 2000.

Snoqualmie 2015: Building for Salmon Recovery and Watershed Health; by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Water and Land Resources Division; the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum and the King Conservation District: 2006.

“The Snoqualmie Watershed is an increasingly important resource to all residents in the region who support saving wild salmon, buying locally grown produce, and who choose the watershed for hiking, biking, fishing, and other recreational activities. Snoqualmie 2015 is the vision to ensure the watershed can support these multiple uses well into the future.”

Water

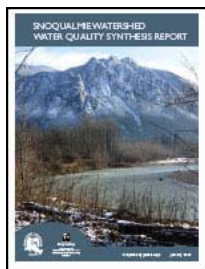


Lake Sammamish Water Quality Management Project – Final Report; by the King County Department of Natural Resources, in cooperation with the City of Bellevue, City of Issaquah and City of Redmond; Seattle, WA, 1998.

Documents “the findings of nine research projects that were undertaken as part of a Phase 2 Lake Restoration project to evaluate different management alternatives for controlling phosphorus inputs to the lake.”

Current/Future Conditions & Source Identification Report: Issaquah Creek Basin; by King County Surface Water Management Division, the City of Issaquah Department of Public Works and the Washington State Department of Ecology Water Quality Financial Assistance Program: WA. 1991.

Documents “the condition of surface waters in the Issaquah Creek basin planning area”, “assesses current and future problems in the planning area’s streams, wetlands,” and “also predicts how surface water conditions may change”.



Snoqualmie Watershed Water Quality Synthesis Report; prepared by Janne Kaje, King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks – Water and Land Resources Division, Seattle, WA, 2009. Online: <http://www.govlink.org/watersheds/7/>
Purpose: to synthesize information about water quality in the watershed and to inform the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum and partner organizations about its condition on a sub-basin level.



Protecting Washington's waters from stormwater pollution – Environment Education Guide (Ecology publication #07-10-058); by the Washington State Department of Ecology; Olympia, WA, 2007. Online: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0710058.html>

A guide to stormwater pollution, with facts, suggestions and tips for action.



Stream and Riparian Areas Restoration Plan; by The Watershed Company; Seattle, WA, 2006. Prepared for the City of Issaquah.

To “evaluate and describe existing conditions along the major streams in the City and to identify areas in need of restoration.”

Outdoor Recreation

INTRODUCTION

Outdoor recreation is an important component of the Mountains to Sound Greenway. This chapter will focus on the outdoor recreational uses found within the Greenway, other than trails and trail users which are covered in the Wildland and Regional Trails chapters.

The beautiful mountainous topography of the Greenway lends itself to many kinds and types of recreational opportunities and experiences. These recreational uses can be passive to extremely active: from the “Sunday/Pleasure Drive” where a person drives the scenic roads and possibly stops at a park or open space area for a picnic to a more active pursuit such as ascending a mountain peak. In addition, these recreational opportunities encompass extremely varied uses from motorized ORV use, non-motorized recreational uses, water-oriented, hunting, dog-sledding, bird-watching to para-gliding to name a few. Due to this wide and varied range of uses, the Greenway is an extremely active and popular recreational area within the State of Washington.

At more than three million people, the Puget Sound/Seattle Metropolitan area includes about half of the state’s population and because Interstate-90 (I-90) is the “back-bone” to Greenway, the interstate provides easy access for residents of the Puget Sound area to this wealth of recreational opportunities. The diversity of recreational opportunities found within the Greenway from the urban/suburban parks to the wildland/wilderness areas supports regional scale outdoor recreation.

LOCAL VALUE

Many residents of the Puget Sound metropolitan area may have moved to the area for job opportunities, but these residents may have also been drawn to the Northwest because of its beauty, wilderness qualities, and natural heritage, and that these lands provide such a wide variety of recreational activities. The I-90 corridor/Greenway is a jumping off point for many of these recreationists. From the Seattle area, people can drive the length of the Greenway in less than two hours and within that drive, there are local, state and federally managed lands that provide unlimited recreational possibilities. Due to this ease of access, Northwest residents treasure their recreational opportunities that are provided within the Greenway.

NATIONAL VALUE

The natural open spaces, forests and outdoor recreational values of the Northwest continue from the local level to the national level. These natural areas, forests and outdoor recreational pursuits, from boating to mountain climbing, have become an iconic symbol of the Northwest. The people of our nation look to the green northwest forests as a place for wildlife habitat, sustainable timber practices, and especially for pursuing outdoor recreational activities.

OUTDOOR RECREATION STUDY PROCESS

Over the course of a year, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust reviewed the outdoor recreational opportunities available throughout the Mountains to Sound Greenway Corridor. This included:

- Identifying the outdoor recreational uses within the MTS Greenway
- Define the Greenway recreational opportunities in terms of quality of life and as a national asset
- Identify and document threats to outdoor recreational opportunities
- Identify and document the specific needs for the outdoor recreation user groups
- Identify and document strategies or proposed strategies for more cooperative and efficient stewardship of the outdoor recreation areas

Contributors

Individuals from organizations representing a cross-section of the Greenway landscape and community have contributed valuable information to this chapter. They include:

- Matt Bergerson, Issaquah REI
- Howard Briggs, Washington Snowmobile Association
- Judi Hallisey, US Forest Service, Cle Elum
- Heather Hansen, WA State Parks & Recreation Commission
- Pete Herzog, WA State Parks & Recreation Commission
- Matt Kerns, Climber, Southcenter REI
- Sam Jarrett, WA State Dept. of Natural Resources
- Margaret Macleod, City of Issaquah
- Doug McClelland, WA State Dept. of Natural Resources
- Pam Novitsky, US Forest Service, Cle Elum
- Tom O'Keefe, Kayaker, American Whitewater
- Doug Schindler, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
- Bill Sobieralski, US Forest Service, North Bend
- Ty Tyler, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
- Coert Voohees, Winter Recreation (non-motorized)
- Steve Williams, Issaquah Alps Trails Club

With the wide spectrum of outdoor recreational opportunities and uses within the Greenway, the process was not intended to create a complete inventory of outdoor recreational opportunities. Instead it was meant to provide an opportunity for a coalition of Greenway stakeholders with a shared understanding of the outdoor recreational uses to identify the potential threats and opportunities for recreation. Developing this “planning context” is an important platform for addressing shared challenges faced across the landscape and for proactively seeking solutions.

OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS

Local, state and federal public lands contribute to the abundant recreational opportunities found through out the Greenway. With these recreational opportunities easily accessible from I-90, it is no wonder that the region has become known nationally as an outdoor recreation mecca. The area supports regional scale recreational activities from locally administered parks, to state parks, to state managed forest lands, to federal national forests. The diversity of outdoor recreational pursuits along the Greenway

from the City of Seattle through to the City of Ellensburg, all within a two-hour drive, is an exceptional resource for those living within the Greenway.

The following describes the regionally significant parks and publicly managed lands that offer outdoor recreational opportunities located within the Greenway:

Local Parks - Outdoor Recreation

Local or city and county parks provide both active and passive recreational opportunities. Many of the parks are “combination parks” that have sports fields for active team oriented sports and children’s playgrounds plus trails that traverse natural areas for more passive recreational pursuits. Picnic shelters and tables provide an opportunity for both active and passive recreationists to have picnics either before or after engaging in their recreational activity. Also, because of all of the lakes, rivers and creeks that are found through out the Greenway, and that many local jurisdictions are situated on lakes or rivers, water oriented and boating activities are popular forms of recreation from local parks. Some of these city and county parks have water frontage and boat access, which enhance the recreational opportunities at the park sites.

State Managed Lands - Outdoor Recreation

State agency managed lands are found through out the Greenway, including state parks, state forests and state wildlife refuges. Because of the varied topography, lakes and rivers within the Greenway, these state lands provide a host of outdoor recreational opportunities. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks) primarily manages state parks for outdoor recreational pursuits, e.g., camping, boating, fishing, dog-sledding and wildlife viewing. Although the Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources (WDNR) and Washington State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) manage the public lands under their jurisdiction for the protection of natural resources, these state managed lands also include a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities, e.g., wildlife viewing, boating, fishing, and hunting.

Federally Managed Lands - Outdoor Recreation

Because the Greenway extends over the western and eastern slopes of the Cascade mountain range, two national forests are located, in part, within the Greenway: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. The two forests are two of the most visited national forests in the country due to their close proximity to the Puget Sound Metropolitan Area. The forests offer year-round recreational possibilities for the most experienced outdoor enthusiast to the beginning hiker to mountain climbing, fishing, river rafting and kayaking, bird watching, or during the winter, snowshoeing or skiing. Also educational opportunities include learning about the two forest’s natural resources and wonders.

The following are the different types of Outdoor Recreation that this group contemplated, with a description of such use on the Greenway landscape:

Camping:

Climbing:

Geocaching/Orienteering:

Hunting/Fishing:

Nature Viewing:

Off-Road Vehicle Recreation:

Paragliding:

Sunday/Pleasure Driver:

Water Recreation

Motorized:

Non-motorized:

Winter Recreation

Downhill Skiing:

Nordic Skiing:

Snowmobiling:

Snowshoeing:

THREATS AND NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

Threats to the provision of outdoor recreation within the Greenway are generally related to population growth within the Puget Sound metropolitan area and providing enough land area in order to accommodate public recreational demand. Although more than 60% of the Greenway is in public agency ownership or management, many of the outdoor recreational activities, from motorized to non-motorized may need more than square miles of land in order to satisfy their recreational pursuits. Additionally, recreational activities also occur on privately held tracts of forest lands. Identified threats to outdoor recreation include:

Lack of Access/Infrastructure

Although population growth and recreational facility needs and demand have increased over the last 20 years or since the inception of the Greenway, very little new infrastructural facilities have been built to accommodate this growth in population. Most of the recreational infrastructure that is currently on the Greenway landscape was built between 15 to 40 years ago. Campgrounds, parking areas, access points and other recreational facilities may have been renovated, but only a few new facilities have been constructed and added to the overall availability of recreational facilities within this time frame. The rate of increase for the development of new recreational facilities (infrastructure) has not kept up with population growth and demand for outdoor recreation.

Lack of Education & Interpretation

Because there are many more recreational users exploring the Greenway, there is a defined need for better educational tools for the users about the Greenway landscape. These tools could include, but are not limited to: better on-line resources (see Technology below); maps/mapping of recreational facilities; inventory of allowed recreational uses on publicly owned/managed lands; and development of better recreational support facilities including kiosks, interpretive signage.

Lack of Connections

“Connections” is a broad topic that involves ensuring that connections are made across the landscape; connections are made between user groups; and, connections between the user groups and public agencies that provide the recreational opportunities. Additionally, connections also involve wildlife to ensure that connected wildlife corridors are maintained between public lands and privately held timber tracts. To protect existing connections and to provide connections where they are needed, there is a need to develop collaborative partnerships between agencies and organizations to identify where property acquisitions may be needed to maintain recreational and wildlife corridors.

Lack of Technology

With the rapid changes in technology, including smart phones and easy to use notebooks/lap-tops, a link to the Greenway website outlining where recreational opportunities are located would increase the public’s knowledge of where and what type of recreational uses are available within the Greenway. Because people often rely on their smart phones or lap-tops/notebooks and if the information is not readily available, people may not be able to locate the recreational resources and opportunities they wish to enjoy – this is a threat and need for the provision of recreational information and opportunities. Education and interpretation sites within the Greenway are also important because this information may be provided at key trailheads and campgrounds. Included on the smart-phone apps could be a “Passport to the Greenway,” which would identify family friendly recreational activities and facilities or other recreational opportunities. This is a method to capitalize on the technological resources that are currently available.

Environment

There is an opportunity to work with agencies to restore or rebuild environmentally damaged areas. Often winter snows damage recreational facilities and roads, which decreases the availability of the recreational opportunities to the recreational users.

Wildlife & Landscape

To ensure that one of the most favored recreational activities is protected, for instance wildlife viewing, recreationists should work with land managers, both public and private, for protecting habitat areas for wildlife. Some wildlife species require specific habitat needs and the agencies and organizations can work together to limit intrusion into these specific wildlife habitat areas. Additionally, stewardship activities to remove non-native (“invasive”) plant species and replanting with native plant species improves wildlife habitat values. This is a specific opportunity for organizations and agencies to work together to improve wildlife habitat values.

Lack of Signage

Along with education and interpretation, better signage through-out the Greenway is needed. The signage should be standardized so it is easily recognizable as a recreational opportunity. The signage could also provide symbol(s) that would delineate recreational facilities or activities, for example: delineating scenic routes, or bicycle routes, or symbols identifying recreational facilities and access points. On the ground signage would complement the apps that people may be using on their cell phone or other electronic devices.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES: PARTNERS

The public land managers that are most involved with the provision, development and maintenance of outdoor recreation on agency lands include:

- **City of Bellevue**
 - Mercer Slough
- **City of Seattle/Cedar River Watershed**
 - Rattlesnake Ledges
- **King County**
 - Cougar Mtn. Regional Wildland Park
 - Grand Ridge Park
 - Taylor Mtn. Forest
 - Rattlesnake Mtn. Scenic Area (co-managed with state DNR)
- **Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**
 - Squak Mtn. State Park
 - Bridle Trails State Park
 - St. Edward State Park
 - Lake Sammamish State Park
 - Olallie State Park
 - Iron Horse State Park
 - Lake Easton State Park
- **Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources**
 - Tiger Mtn. State Forest/West Tiger Mtn. NRCA
 - Raging River State Forest
 - Rattlesnake Mtn. Scenic Area (co-managed with King County)
 - Mt. Si NRCA
 - Middle Fork Snoqualmie State Forest/Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCA
- **Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife**
 - L.T. Murray Wildlife Area
- **U.S. Forest Service**
 - Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
 - Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

The public land managers have prepared and approved public use plans and resource management plans for the lands that they manage. Environmental review and carrying capacity/level of use are major factors to the development of recreational activities and facilities to support the recreational use.

OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRESS AND SUCCESSES

Community Involvement

The biggest success over the past twenty years has been the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust's role as a convener of recreational organizations. The MTSG Trust has initiated and provided a forum for recreational organizations to discuss similarities between recreational objectives as well as competing interests. This focus on community involvement has helped the recreational organizations and groups work collaboratively to address common issues and to set common goals and objectives. Once organizations started to work together collaboratively, the development of more recreational opportunities was achieved.

Funding

As part of the Community Involvement process, recreational organizations and groups also worked collaboratively to address funding issues for the development and maintenance of recreational facilities. The recreational organizations realized that, even with competing interests, there are common interests that require funding and more is achieved by working together and with the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust than is achieved by working independently. The recreational organizations have identified the need for developing a baseline plan for recreational opportunities and facilities, and then build upon the existing base of recreational facilities to fulfill the need for new recreational opportunities and facilities (to fill the gaps) within the Greenway.

Land Acquisition

Since 1990 and the “birth” of the Greenway, more than 140,000 acres of land located within the Greenway have been protected either by acquisition or by land exchange. Another 90,000 acres have been protected by conservation easement due to Transfer of Development Rights (TDRs). Combined with existing public land acreages, over 900,000 acres are now owned and managed by local, state and federal agencies. These land acquisitions “blocked up” public lands and provided recreational corridors between existing public lands. These public lands provide a land base for the diverse recreation uses that occur in the Greenway.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE OUTDOOR RECREATION STEWARDSHIP

Outdoor recreation within the Greenway encompasses an array of recreational pursuits from passive recreational activities, such as wildlife observation and the “Sunday/Pleasure Driver” to extremely active recreational endeavors, such as mountain climbing, downhill skiing, and white-water kayaking. Even though there are common issues affecting outdoor recreational activities, each group may have needs specifically associated with their recreational activity. Additionally, many of the outdoor recreationists, like the “Sunday/Pleasure Driver,” may not be associated with an organization. For instance, river kayakers have several organizations which represent and promote kayaking interests. Again, although there are specific recreational needs/opportunities for the variety of recreational uses, there are common needs and opportunities, as follows:

Access

The provision of recreational access to a favorite outdoor recreational activity may be limited due to a reliance on existing trailheads and access points, which have been typically built to accommodate trail use/users. Opportunities for improved access include:

Trailheads

To correspond with the threats to outdoor recreation and the lack of access, there is a need and an opportunity to develop additional access points and parking areas/facilities to accommodate other outdoor recreational activities besides trail use. Most trailheads are developed for trail users as the primary user and other outdoor recreationists use these trailheads and facilities as an access point to pursue their sport. However, there is a need to develop access points and parking areas to support the many other types of

recreationists using the Greenway. These recreationists can and should work with the public land agencies to identify appropriate locations for access points/parking areas.

Access to and Across Privately-Held Lands: (include inventory)

Additionally, as identified in the Wildland Trails Chapter, access to and across privately held timber lands is being either restricted or prohibited. Much of this privately held land is owned and managed by timber companies, but they are also relinquishing and selling their timber production lands. As the timber tracts change ownership, often the new owners restrict access to and through the land where access had previously been allowed. Informal or “social” access routes are then lost. An issue or reason why access to these privately held lands has been restricted is due to timber theft, illegal dumping, and other damage to forest resources. There is an opportunity for the recreational groups to work with private timber land owners to reduce damage to the forests in order to retain public access routes.

Other Outdoor Recreation Facilities

The identification of “Lack of Access” is also related to the provision of outdoor recreation support facilities. There is a need for campgrounds, picnic areas, boat ramps, bird observation platforms, interpretive signage, etc. to support these outdoor recreational activities and uses. Again, most of the outdoor recreational users make use of the facilities developed for the trail access and users, but specific recreational facilities are needed to facilitate other recreational uses and activities within the Greenway. There is an opportunity for the recreational organizations and public agencies to help fill this recreational niche.

Overuse

With the increase in population within the Puget Sound metropolitan area over the last twenty years, existing developed recreational areas are being used to the maximum extent possible. Opportunities to combat overuse include:

Promoting lesser known sites

Population growth within the Puget Sound metropolitan area, and elsewhere in the state, has led to overuse of well-known recreational spots. There is increased demand for these well-known and popular recreational areas and sites; however this also presents an opportunity to “find” or identify lesser known areas and/or sites that could be made available for specified recreational activities. Organizations and public agencies can work together to develop facilities which will help disperse use more widely across the landscape and not over-crowd specific and well-known sites.

Development of new sites

Again with the population pressures and demand for recreational opportunities and facilities, there is the opportunity to develop new recreational sites and facilities to accommodate the demand.

Improving facilities and/or access to lesser known sites

Additionally, to counter-act overuse of well-know recreational sites located within the Greenway, this presents an opportunity for organizations and agencies to identify where new recreational facilities can be located.

Funding

Funding to manage wildland recreational opportunities, and the lands on which these recreational uses occurs, has been a long-standing challenge and opportunity for agencies and recreational groups. These opportunities include:

Assessing development, maintenance and operation opportunities

Because of the numerous types of recreational activities located within the Greenway, there is an opportunity to identify and document existing recreational sites and facilities (develop baseline data/map), and determine where new development opportunities are needed to complement existing facilities (infill of gaps). With this documentation, a capital improvement plan could be developed across the Greenway landscape. Because the Greenway crosses through many local jurisdictions, state and federal managed lands, the public agency where a facility is proposed would help to identify funding sources for the desired new facilities through their respective Capital Improvement Project list. To supplement the capital improvement plan, development of a maintenance and operation budget including identifying funding for the budget is also required. The development of the landscape wide capital improvement plan and maintenance budget must be a collaborative effort between all of the affected agencies and organizations. The CIP work plan and budget, including volunteer commitments, to address funding requirements and establishing cost efficiencies is an opportunity for agencies and organizations to work together toward the common goal of providing outdoor recreational services, as follows:

- Develop baseline maintenance and operations needs/budget (land owner neutral);
- Develop capital enhancement budget: (i.e. new recreational facilities, etc.);
- Prioritize/coordinate capital project funding;
- Develop new funding mechanisms;
- Explore collaborative efficiencies across agencies and organizations; and,
- Advocate for funding.

As with most of the identified issues and challenges facing recreational use within the Greenway, funding (or lack of) is one the biggest topics of discussion. To compensate for the lack of funding is also one of the biggest opportunities and challenges identified in the other chapters. Government agencies have continually shrinking budgets for development of new capital projects and maintenance of existing facilities. In addition, reduced agency budgets mean decreased staffing to address identified concerns. Although this is a threat to providing adequate recreational facilities to meet recreational demand, it is also an opportunity to develop collaborative partnerships between organizations and agencies, and between agencies. It is a time to work together to achieve some of the objectives for maintenance and development of recreational facilities devoted to outdoor recreation.

Safety

Ensuring public safety while recreating is an issue where implementation of several relatively simple measures can improve public safety. These measures and opportunities include:

Adequate educational information (on-site and user education)

Development of educational and interpretive information for the various recreational users is needed on websites and through development of maps and brochures. To facilitate distribution of information, materials can be developed and installed at trailhead kiosks, plus posted through on-line websites. Many organizations already post safety messages specific to their recreational group (for example carrying the 10 essentials for all recreational users).

Emergency response plans

Preparing emergency response plans by agencies and organizations will increase outdoor recreational user safety. Again, this is an opportunity for organizations and agencies to work collaboratively on the development of emergency response plans.

Education

Provision of educational and interpretive messages can be accommodated through a variety of formats and forums including on-site-kiosks and signage, and through phone apps, social media, podcasts, and websites. Opportunities for the use of educational and interpretive materials include:

Education on where to recreate

For a variety of reasons, many people do not know where they can pursue the recreational activity of their choice. There appears to be a lot of information for hikers and other trail users, but less information on the availability of recreational sites for other types of outdoor recreational pursuits. Often it can be as simple, or as difficult, for the novice as obtaining information through “word of mouth.” Obviously “word of mouth” is a very selective method for the distribution of information. There is an opportunity to distribute educational and interpretive information through the use of on-site kiosks at trailheads, plus there is an opportunity to use more sophisticated methods for distribution of this same information through websites, social media sites and other on-line sources. However, with the mass of information located on the internet, use of this media for information distribution should be focused and user friendly.

Education on how to recreate

Educational and interpretive signage is needed in order to help teach people about recreating in the outdoors. Many people have not had the opportunity to recreate in wildland areas, and without adequate instruction, can often find themselves in a dangerous situation. The provision of basic safety information at a kiosk will also increase public safety. This educational approach is an opportunity for agencies and land managers to develop educational materials and signage in conjunction with specific recreational organizations. For example, the provision of signage at kiosks and/or distribution of brochures to backcountry skiers, snow-shoers, or snowmobilers warning of avalanche dangers at selected outdoor retailers and agency offices. Outdoor retailers, such as REI, often team up with organizations to teach classes on basic safety and recreational activities in the outdoors.

“Sunday/Pleasure Driver”

What is characterized as the “Sunday/Pleasure Driver” is a probably the most dispersed or undefined type of recreational user group within the Greenway. This group of people encompasses a large segment of the population who wants to enjoy the scenic

resources of the greenway and typically engages in passive outdoor recreational activities. These outdoor recreationists most likely use developed day-use facilities for picnics or wildlife observations; interpretative trails, such as the Gold Creek Pond Interpretive Trail; and, guided (themed brochures) and if they were available, audio tours. In addition, as people use more technological services, including “smart” phones, apps may be developed to help tell the cultural and resource stories found within the Greenway. Because of the breadth of the greenway, there are many opportunities at existing trailheads and day-use facilities, as well as developing new facilities, to increase the enjoyment and recreational experience of the pleasure driver. With this information, it is also an opportunity to provide information to newcomers to the Puget Sound area to feel comfortable in exploring the Greenway. Sunday/Pleasure Driver opportunities include:

Develop themed Sunday/pleasure driver opportunities and market

Toward this goal and as an example, the MTSG Trust worked with the Cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie to develop a brochure and series of interpretive signs for the upper Snoqualmie Valley. These interpretive signs focused on the cultural and natural history of the valley. Drivers could use the brochure as a “map” to find the interpretive panels while on a pleasure drive. There is an opportunity to work with other cities located in the Greenway, as well as identifying points along the I-90 corridor, to provide information on the rich cultural history and natural resources found within the Greenway. This information may also be distributed through phone apps and even through the MTSG Trust and other recreational organizations websites.

Incorporate casual recreationist when planning recreational amenities

When planning and developing outdoor recreational amenities, research the desires and needs for the Sunday/Pleasure driver. Determine what people like to do as part of their drive, whether it’s picnicking, short walk, etc. and incorporate those elements into the development of day-use and other facilities.

Develop day-use facilities (i.e. Olallie State Park, Discovery Pond Trail, Oxbow Loop Trail, etc.)

The Sunday/Pleasure Driver often likes a destination in order to provide a focus or reason for their drive. Because of their dispersed nature, this is an opportunity for the agencies in the Greenway to develop destinations and day-use facilities to accommodate the Sunday/Pleasure Driver. To complement the destination, include educational and interpretive materials as part of the day-use facility/area, which also provides a “reason” for the Sunday/Pleasure Driver to stop and enjoy the Greenway.

Camping/Lodging

Camping is one of the most popular and least expensive outdoor recreational activities found within the Greenway. Camping is attractive to a wide range of people from families to those who like to raise a ruckus (although do not want to encourage ruckus-raising). Through development of campgrounds, it is important to concentrate on those overnight visitors, with an emphasis on families and first time users, that desire a safe and fun time in the outdoors. The provision of camping opportunities includes:

Explore opportunities for camping closer to the urban areas

Many campgrounds are located at state parks or on forest service lands, which can be more than an hour’s drive for local residents. Many families desire a camping experience close to home, for instance using the campground located at Tolt – MacDonald Park in

the Snoqualmie River Valley. Families and other campers can experience the “great outdoors” in a safe environment and which is very close to home. There is an opportunity to research public lands that are located close to urban areas for the provision of camping opportunities. There is also an opportunity for agencies to look at increasing the variety of camping facilities available at campgrounds, including providing RV camping.

Seasonal closures

Camping opportunities are often very limited during the late fall and early spring months. Campgrounds are closed and winterized during this time frame; however, they could still be used by campers if the weather turns nice. For example, the U.S. Forest Service contracts with a concessionaire during the good weather or summer months for operating a campground. After the concessionaire “closes” the campground for the season, there is an opportunity for the Forest Service to leave the campground ungated or open so campers can still access the campground. Once the campgrounds are inaccessible due to winter snows, the gates could be closed. This is an opportunity for agencies to expand length of time available for camping at existing facilities.

List and map campgrounds/camping sites

Again, through development of education materials and provision and mapping of recreational facilities, there is an opportunity to provide both on-line and paper copies of a map locating and describing camping opportunities within the Greenway.

Central reservation program for all Greenway camping

Similar to the State Parks reservation system, there is an opportunity to provide a central camping reservation system for campgrounds located within the Greenway. If such an on-line reservation system cannot be implemented in the near future, a simple solution on-line solution which would be to develop a map, identifying campgrounds, and when a person clicks on particular campground, there would be a link to the specific agency or concessionaire reservation system. It would allow people to see where camping opportunities exist and then reserve a camp site.

Identifying all lodging/camping facilities in the Greenway

Due to this era of limited agency budgets, there is an opportunity for a coordinated and interagency approach to the provision of camping opportunities. With shared resources including staffing, it could lead to a more efficient use of agency resources and funds. Additionally, because of the breadth of the Greenway, there is an opportunity to expand the types or options for campgrounds, for example walk-in campgrounds, more family oriented campsites and facilities, and more campsites and lodging opportunities along the cross-state John Wayne Pioneer Trail/Iron Horse State Park. Increasing or improving campgrounds will provide more opportunities for the public to enjoy the Greenway assets. Plus, camping is a fun and family oriented activity where people can enjoy the natural and cultural resources found within the Greenway.

Water Recreation

Water recreation includes motorized and non-motorized boating activities. Water recreation opportunities include:

Water Access

As noted previously under Access, there are insufficient facilities to accommodate current demand for many outdoor recreationists, including motorized and non-motorized boaters. With increased population growth in the Puget Sound region, demand will also increase for the existing and limited access points and there is the risk of user conflict. There is a need and opportunity to provide additional boat launches and improve existing boat launches to the lakes and rivers located within the Greenway. Boaters and agencies should work together to identify the most logical sites for access improvements.

Non-motorized boater

For the human powered boater, there is an opportunity to provide water trails and on-shore day-use facilities, which would also improve the boater's experience. There are obstacles and safety hazards, like log-jams, on rivers which affect boater safety. It has been noted that lack of access to the waterways is one of the biggest challenges to boaters (see above). For non-motorized boaters, an improved boat launch can be as little as a wide-trail leading the water's edge from the adjacent road or parking area. Another issue facing human powered boaters is when these water access points get temporarily blocked and it is difficult, if not impossible, for the boater to access the water course. This is an opportunity to ensure boat access through the provision of improved and well signed access points.

Climbing

Due to population growth in the Puget Sound area over the last twenty years and the increased interest in climbing, many climbing sites are now overcrowded. Climbing opportunities includes:

User Access

The climbing community would like the opportunity to explore the Greenway for additional climbing areas. Moreover, many climbing sites are located on private forest lands, and with the closure or restriction of public use to these lands, access to these climbing areas is being lost to the public. From impromptu parking areas, there are inadequate trails or access to the climbing areas. There is the opportunity to work with agencies and private forest landowners to identify new climbing areas/sites and to protect existing, but undeveloped climbing support facilities. The provision of signage, facilities and parking areas near specified climbing areas to support and promote climbing is a need and an opportunity.

Winter Recreation - Skiing (Nordic and downhill) and snowmobiling

Recreational use in the Cascade Mountain Range is as heavy in the winter as in the summer.

Access

Although winter recreationists attempt to use trailheads built to support summer recreational activities, there are insufficient facilities and parking areas for the winter recreation user. Again, this is an opportunity for agencies and organizations to work together to identify sites for the development of appropriate parking areas and support facilities to accommodate the winter recreationist. Moreover, there is an opportunity to locate and share parking areas and facilities between winter and summer recreational

sports - keeping the facilities are kept open year-round. There are several benefits to this approach because you only need to fund and maintain one multiple-purpose facility.

Education

With the expansion of winter recreation sports activities within the Greenway, it is difficult to discover where one can pursue your chosen recreational sport or activity. There is a need and opportunity to develop a comprehensive publication listing winter recreation activities and sites.

User Conflict

With increased use, there is the risk of user conflicts on trails, for example is the “conflict” between snowshoers and Nordic skiers. There is an opportunity to develop alternate recreational trails for specific recreational users to prevent user conflicts. In addition, snowmobiling is a winter recreation activity that often shares trails and areas with the non-motorized recreational users. There is the potential for user conflict between the motorized and non-motorized users. Once more, the development of a comprehensive publication listing winter recreational activities and sites is an opportunity to help reduce user conflict.

Hunting/Fishing

According to a national survey conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, about 40 percent of the people living within the State of Washington participate in hunting, fishing and wildlife observation. Many of these hunters and fishers use the public and private lands located within Greenway to pursue their recreational activity. Also according to the survey, hunter and fishers contribute about \$6.7 billion to the state’s economy by purchasing hunting and fishing gear at sporting goods outlets, going to restaurants, motels, and gas stations. The Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is the agency charged with protecting the state’s wildlife and fisheries, and issues hunting and fishing licenses for these recreationists. Hunting and fishing opportunities:

User Access

Fishers often use the same water access points as boaters, but also like to use trails paralleling stream and river corridors in order to better access the stream/river for fishing. Although such trails would be desirable, the development of the trails must not adversely affect the sensitive natural resources found within the riparian corridors. Such access must be balanced with the need to protect natural resources. However, it is also recognized that unmanaged or unrestricted access can also lead to resource damage. There is an identified need to provide fishing access, which results in an opportunity for fishers to work with agencies to determine the appropriate sites for access and possible river trails.

Goecaching/Orienteering

Geocaching is a high-tech treasure hunting game played throughout the world by adventure seekers equipped with GPS devices (“high tech”). The basic idea is to locate hidden containers, called geocaches, and then share your experience online. The word geocaching refers to GEO for geography, and to CACHING, the process of hiding a cache. A cache in computer terms is information usually stored in memory to make it faster to retrieve, but the term is also used in hiking/camping as a hiding place for concealing and preserving provisions. Although this sport is relatively new, due to the introduction of GPS units, it has a devoted following and is a popular family activity.

Geocachers have also developed a strong sense of community and support for the environment.

Orienteering is the international sport of navigation with a map and compass ("low-tech"). It's a challenging way to exercise both mind and body while enjoying the natural world. Orienteering is a sport which everyone can enjoy. Additionally, orienteering is oftentimes called "the thinking sport" and provides the physical and mental challenge for exploring nature. The Cascade Orienteering Club, based in Seattle, sponsors orienteering events through the Puget Sound region.

Paragliding

Paragliding is a recreational and competitive flying sport. A paraglider is a free-flying, foot-launched aircraft. The pilot sits in a harness suspended below a fabric wing, whose shape is formed by its suspension lines and the pressure of air entering vents in the front of the wing. Seattle Paragliding is located at the base of Poo Poo Point, Tiger Mountain State Forest, and is an organization that provides lessons and other opportunities to enjoy the sport. Paragliding presents challenges and opportunities:

Access

Paragliders have identified the need for more launch sites and landing zones within the MTS Greenway. Due to the challenge of determining appropriate launch and landing sites, this presents an opportunity for paragliders and agencies to work collaboratively to seek appropriate sites within the MTS Greenway for facilitating this recreational activity.

Nature Viewing (i.e. plants, birds, animals, etc.)

Washington's natural and open space areas provide diverse habitat and species, which are found in abundance within the Greenway. These areas offer many opportunities for wildlife viewing. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) own or manage nearly a million acres of land divided into thirty-two designated wildlife areas across the state. Several of these wildlife areas are located within the Greenway: from the L.T. Murray Wildlife Area to the Snoqualmie Wildlife Area – Stillwater Unit. In addition, more than 150 water access sites are owned or maintained by WDFW, which provide boating access to lakes, rivers and marine areas in or near state wildlife areas. Wildlife viewing is an especially popular outdoor recreational activity for all people and is often combined with other outdoor recreational pursuits. To identify appropriate wildlife viewing sites, there is an opportunity for WDFW to work with agencies/land managers to identify these locations and to develop wildlife/nature viewing sites.

CONCLUSION

There are many opportunities for organizations and agencies to work together collaboratively to meet the needs of the outdoor recreational groups. It is true that many of the trailheads and related facilities were built to accommodate trail use/users and because there are inadequate facilities for other recreational users, these trailheads and facilities are also utilized by other recreational users. However, there is a need and an identified opportunity to address the specific needs of the myriad of recreational users – to facilitate their recreational activity within the Greenway. This is an opportunity to make the Greenway more interesting and attractive to all outdoor recreational users.

To move forward with enhancing the Greenway for the other recreational activities, organizations should meet with and identify their facility and infrastructure needs with the local, state and federal agencies. The needs and opportunities for the Outdoor Recreation Group can be encapsulated by:

- Preparation of a landscape wide Recreation Plan for the MTS Greenway, including:
 - Baseline recreational opportunities and facilities;
 - Identify sites and facility needs to infill where recreational needs are not being met;
 - Develop capital improvement program (i.e. new recreational facilities, etc.);
 - Prioritize and coordinate between agencies capital project funding;
 - Develop baseline maintenance and operations needs/budget;
 - Develop new funding mechanisms;
 - Explore collaborative funding efficiencies across agencies and organizations; and,
 - Advocate for funding.

Additionally, where there are large forest tract private landowners, the organizations should also meet with the landowners to discuss the appropriate recreational activities within their ownership and management. This is also an opportunity for organizations to understand the needs and issues facing public agencies and the large forest tract landowners. Furthermore, it is appropriate, in these lean budget years, for agencies and organizations to work collaboratively to identify projects and work toward identifying the funding to accomplish these projects. Maintenance of outdoor recreational facilities is also a big issue for agencies, and where an organization can commit to help with maintenance, it will also help the agency to move forward with developing more facilities. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or other legal instrument can be drafted between agencies and organizations for facility maintenance. Development of funding and maintenance efficiencies whether between agencies or between agencies and organizations will help provide and meet the need for outdoor recreational opportunities.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create RV Parking at Teanaway bridge area		Create RV Parking facilities at Teanaway bridge	AFR, Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Database of outdoor recreation opportunities	Create broad data collection system for Outdoor Recreation across the Greenway	Locations of access, use, seasons, numbers for outdoor recreation across the Greenway are fully documented in a centralized database--much of the information is informally known.	Outdoor Recreation groups,	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Develop Collaborative Recreation Planning	Collaborative planning is the heart of the Greenway	Develop collaborative recreational planning and recreational management and enforcement across the Greenway	Cross-country Skiing groups, land manager	Forestry Working Group	both
Educate new outdoor rec users	Many uneducated or novice outdoor recreationists are not fully educated about the activities in which they are participating.	Expand outreach, awareness and education programs to educate new or uneducated users.	Outdoor Rec groups, education groups,	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Expand, promote education on RV use	Recreational vehicles are a popular form of travel and recreation.	Expand, promote education and proper use of RVs	Auto groups, tourism groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Franklin Falls / Denny Creek Area Enhancements	Design and construct improved facilities for this popular recreational area near Snoqualmie Pass.	Improve facilities near Franklin Falls; Denny Creek - expand parking at both sites, make Franklin Falls an ADA-accessible trail and viewing platform, build trail to new parking area, and restrooms	USFS,	Public Comment	King
Kittitas Parks & Recreation District Expansion	The Kittitas Parks and Rec District has a chance to be the institution responsible for managing easements on donated land, and other tasks. The District needs staff and resources and some direction.	Assist Kittitas Parks and Rec District with expansion of roles, responsibilities, and capacity	Kittitas Parks and Rec, Kittitas County	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Middle Fork Recreation expansion	Provide day use picnic, interpretive, etc areas at key sites, such as: Mine Creek, Camp Brown, River Bend, Pratt River Bar, Granite Creek Flats	Design and construct improved and additional facilities for this increasingly popular area	WADNR, USFS	MF River Corridor Public Use Concept - 1997	King
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Recreation Shuttle Service	Parking demand and congestion, and vehicle impacts in the Middle Fork area have deleterious effects.	Create an access shuttle service in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie, providing recreational users access to sites throughout basin	WADNR, USFS, KC Metro, North Bend, etc	MF River Corridor Public Use Concept - 1997	King
Lake Sammamish SP: Sunset Beach Bathhouse	A private landowner holds 160 acres on Mount Washington - the Summit Trail is located on this private parcel of land.	Complete public land acquisitions and improvements to this Greenway trail and unmaximized area	WSPRC,	Public Comment	King
Olallie State Park Enhancements	Between North Bend and Snoqualmie Pass, this under-utilized riverfront state park should be enhanced	Enhance Olallie State Park with large comfort station, restrooms, picnic shelter, interpretive trails; group campsite; several scattered picnic clusters; river access points; controlled parking; etc	WSPRC,	Public Comment	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Promote outdoor rec sites outside I-90 corridor	The Greenway has a wide array of recreational opportunities outside those available along the I-90 corridor. Promoting these can help to prevent degradation of heavily-used sites and can benefit communities	Promote and encourage recreational access outside of the I-90 corridor	Outdoor Rec groups	TAC 2001	both
<u>PUBLIC INTERACTION:</u> Educate public about need and system of permits	Public resistance to permits often occurs because people: do not understand what they are paying for, think taxes already cover the costs, don't understand the different/multiple agency aspects	Promoting a broad education campaign that demonstrates where the fees go, how the money is used	Land managers, outdoor rec groups	TAC 2001	both
<u>PUBLIC INTERACTION:</u> Education: Publish a 'Top 10 Endangered Places' list	To help combat overuse and degradation, the creation of a Top 10 Endangered Places in the Greenway list could encourage people to recreate in new places.	Create, publish a Top 10 Endangered Places in the Greenway list	Outdoor Rec groups,	TAC 2001	both
<u>PUBLIC INTERACTION:</u> Expand communication to include more rec groups	The Greenway is home to a very wide array of recreational opportunities. The many groups involved have a similarly wide range of organizational capacity. The Greenway coalition should be expanded to allow these groups to express their needs.	Expand the Greenway community to include less-organized recreation groups	Greenway, community, outdoor rec	TAC 2001	both
<u>PUBLIC INTERACTION:</u> Prevent human impact on birds, wildlife	Birds living in outdoor recreation areas can be bothered by motors or human activities	Advance, promote education and techniques to mitigate human impacts on wildlife	Outdoor rec, education groups,	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
<u>PUBLIC INTERACTION:</u> Prevent unauthorized, user-created access and trails on FS lands	The Forest Service is losing NOVA positions, responsible for education and enforcement.	Work with FS, Kittitas County to prevent unauthorized access and user created trails in Kittitas -Reecer Creek, Lake Anne, Liberty	USFS, Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	both
<u>PUBLIC INTERACTION:</u> Promote awareness of Endangered Species, habitat	Endangered species can be found in outdoor recreation areas--falcons nest on cliffs that can also be used by climbers.	Advance, promote education about endangered species habitat in outdoor recreation sites	Outdoor rec, education groups,	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
<u>PUBLIC INTERACTION:</u> User Conflicts: Create outdoor recreation clearinghouse	Creating a clearinghouse of outdoor recreation information, including types of access and locations, to education users on appropriate places for each use, and could be sustained and updated by users	Create outdoor rec clearinghouse with information regarding access and types of use	Outdoor Rec groups,	TAC 2001	both
Restore degraded areas	Some areas have been degraded or have been damaged by erosion	Collaborate on projects to restore degraded, eroded areas	Outdoor rec, restoration, volunteer groups,	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Tie Outdoor Rec to Trails in advocacy, other efforts	General outdoor recreation is not tied well to trail-related recreation. Groups may feel left out, lost.	Explore means of unifying outdoor recreation.	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Kittitas
Tinkham Road-Bike Route	Upgrade Tinkham Road into a paved road with bike lanes, connect to Denny Creek Road, Iron Horse, and Exit 38 Road to create loop for road bikers	Provides scenic & diverse opportunities for road bikers to explore & connect	USFS,	Public Comment	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Develop recreation plan for Raging River State Forest	The Raging River State Forest, one of the newest public acquisitions within the Greenway, holds significant potential for outdoor recreation.	Work with DNR to complete a recreation plan for the Raging River State Forest	WADNR Outdoor Rec groups	Public Comment	King
Expand Christmas Tree cutting opportunities	Many families have traditions centered around Christmas or holiday trees - these traditions can be encouraged and used to support sustainable forestry practices in the Greenway	Increase the available areas and access for families to interact with the forest during the holiday season with Christmas tree cutting chances	USFS	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	both
Encourage outfitters & guide services		most people need help finding information on local opportunities; local guide services should be encouraged to help fill that need	Outdoor Recreation groups,	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	both
Work with recreational groups to achieve stewardship goals for Taylor Mountain Forest	These goals include: conserving, protecting and restoring the natural resources, restoring the health and diversity of the forest and demonstrating environmentally sound forest management, and providing educational and passive recreation opportunities for the public	Work with all recreation user groups to achieve stewardship goals for Taylor Mountain Forest	King County, WA DNR, City of Seattle, trails groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trails Assessment	King
Expand education on trail rules, regulations and etiquette to reduce enforcement needs	Enforcement of rules and regulations is a challenge to many agencies, as decreasing budget size puts a pinch on many different goals.	Expand education of trail rules, regs, and etiquette among user groups to reduce need for enforcement.	Non-motorized recreation groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trails Assessment	Both
Gold Creek Pond Recreation Day Use Site Improvements.	Gold Creek Pond is a popular day use site that is accessible. The interpretive walk around the pond needs updating and some of the trail structures are in need of repair.	Have a great day-use site that is accessible for all users - update interpretive walk, trail structures; build restroom; restore area with native plants	USFS	Cecilia Reed, USFS	Kittitas
Improved Facility for the Snoqualmie Visitor Center	The facility is old and in need of much repair.	Have a great visitor center that accommodates the public's needs at Snoqualmie Pass.	USFS	Cecilia Reed, USFS	Both
Welcome or Transit Center within the Greenway	A center that could accommodate staffing from the various entities (state, private, federal, etc). A place where the public can get information on all the recreation activities in the area.	A one stop shop for the public.	Private, public, & non-profit groups.	Cecilia Reed, USFS	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: "Sunday Driver"

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Upgrade interpretive trail on Lake Cle Elum	Though the trail is ADA-accessible, the parking lot is not	Upgrade Lake Cle Elum trail, parking lot	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Develop day use facility at Camp Brown in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley		Develop picnic area, river access, interpretive trails and other day use facilities.	USFS	Middle Fork Plan,	King
Develop Discovery Pond Interpretive Trail	Complete construction of trail and trailhead.	This planned trail is located next to the Tinkham Campground on the South Fork Snoqualmie River. The trail would circle a pond and provide ecological, historical and	USFS	Public Comment	King
Develop enhanced day use opportunities at Ollalie State Park	Develop interpretive trails, picnic areas, enhanced parking, group campsite, access to the Iron Horse, river access points etc	Ollalie State Park includes an area along the South Fork Snoqualmie River off I-90 at Exit 38. This site offers easy access for river use, picnicking, etc. WSPRC is in the midst of a planning effort for the site	Cross-country Skiing groups, land manager	Public Comment	King
Develop marketing materials for "Sunday driver" type recreational opportunities	A large percentage of the population does not self-identify as outdoor recreationalists but do go out to explore the landscape. There is a gap in outdoor marketing materials for such sites as short interpretive hikes, easily accessible picnic areas, etc.	Develop cross-agency marketing materials for sites such as the Nike missile site on Cougar, Snoqualmie Point, Asael Curtis, Gold Creek Pond, etc.	User Groups, Tourism groups	Outdoor Recreation WG	Both
Develop Preston Mill site	The Preston Mill Site has great potential for public use.	Develop interpretive trails, picnic areas, enhanced parking, river access, casual field opportunities, historical interpretation, comfort station, etc	King County, Preston Community Club	Public Comment	King
Guided & Audio Tours, Maps	The Greenway has many stories to tell; creating guided and audio tours would allow drivers to look up potential trips online, download audio tours, maps and can decide where to go in an interactive format	Develop guided and audio tours and map for specific sites, regions or communities	tourism/marketing groups	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	Both
Capitalize on Senior & other guided tours	tour buses and guide services could be incorporated into communities throughout the Greenway and included on tours. Tours: photography, wildflowers, etc, etc	Capitalize on guided tours across the Greenway	tourism/marketing groups	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	Both
Promote communities to join Greenway by being a part of something special & promote it	Being a part of the Greenway would brand the cities as part of something and can develop buzz	Promote communities to join the Greenway by being a part of something special and promoting this	Cities, community groups	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	
Create Themed Brochures	brochures with Greenway Themes could be available at hotels, restaurants etc. Themes: history, logging, cities, recreation, environment, etc	Create themed brochures around various topics: history, logging, ecology, recreation...	Community, education and interpretation groups	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	Both
Lake Sammamish SP: Sunset Beach Bathhouse	This proposed trail offers easily accessible opportunities to view an incredible riparian area along the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River.	Develop trail, signage, viewing platforms, parking, sanitation and picnic facilities	State DNR	Middle Fork Plan,	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: "Sunday Driver"

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create a Smartphone "app" for the Greenway	Smartphones are an increasingly popular tool to provide real-time, place-based information to users.	Current technology (phone apps) can be utilized to provide people with their location and what is near them; hiking, restaurants, other attractions	tourism/marketing groups	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	Both
Provide schools & students with Rec Opportunities	young adults will get excited and bring parents along. May help to create invested and interested public	Provide schools and students with recreation opportunities	Schools, recreation groups	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	Both
Create a Greenway Passport	local businesses may provide discounts or coupons as people receive Greenway Stamps in their passports. Gives full experience and encourages diverse community interactions	Create a Greenway passport program, similar to the National Park Service model	Businesses, communities	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Infrastructure

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Expand education/awareness of Outdoor Rec safety	Outdoor recreation, while immensely popular, can also be dangerous. Education of safety principles is important.	Expand education programs - and awareness thereof - for Outdoor Recreation, such as avalanche safety	Outdoor Rec groups,	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Expand, create & improve Emergency Response Plans		Expand, collaborate on emergency response plans and safety coordination and efforts	Outdoor rec, emergency response groups, agencies	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Increase collaborative efforts between safety & patrol forces	Provide more efficient use of public safety services	Many agencies have enforcement units or departments. Developing a means of enforcement that crosses jurisdictions would benefit all parties involved.	city, county, state officials	Public Comment	both
Increase regular police force patrols at key safety, popular locations	improve public safety and prevent theft	Theft and safety are issues at recreation access points, such as trailheads.	Cross-country Skiing groups, land manager	Public Comment	both
Access point control improvements	Access point control and monitoring is an important piece of the safety and security infrastructure	Increase awareness of who is going in and coming out of recreation sites	outdoor rec groups, enforcement managers	Public Comment	both
Encourage public to take part in providing safety & safety awareness	Public participation in safety awareness provides a means of spreading the message without impinging upon agency budgets	Create "neighborhood watch" type programs to assist local law enforcement entities	outdoor rec, community groups	Public Comment	Both
Assessment of various sites safety standings	Sites throughout the Greenway should be visited and safety attributes assessed, such as structure stability (decks, fences, walls, steps), threatening storm damage,	Perform safety assessment of outdoor recreation sites across the Greenway	WSPRC, USFS, Cities, Counties, etc	Public Comment	both
Post emergency contact information at recreation access points	Contact numbers for Search & Rescue, Police, Fire, etc; along with map/directions to nearest medical facility should be added to all popular access points & trailheads	Add emergency contact information to popular access points	Outdoor rec groups, land managers	Outdoor Rec Working Group	both
Improved lighting at some sites	Evening lighting at some areas which provide facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, etc) should be installed to increase user safety in evening hours	Improve lighting at outdoor recreation sites to improve safety	Land managers, outdoor rec groups	Public Comment	Both
Build Trail Signs	people get lost, and use SAR resources unnecessarily	You Are Here signs: obtain about 100 small (approx 36x48 inches) bulletin boards for trail/route intersections	Winter rec groups, land managers, tourism/marketing organizations	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Lake Sammamish SP: Sunset Beach Bathhouse	integrate better use of land manager staff to open/lock varied access gates across multiple land jurisdictions	limits the number of staff required to open areas, etc	WSPRC, USFS, DNR Cities, Counties, etc	Public Comment	both
Prevent overuse of access sites	The increasing popularity of public lands and their use can lead to overuse of access points & sites, which can degrade the environment	Pursue dispersal of public land users to a wider array of sites	outdoor rec groups,	TAC 2001	both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Infrastructure

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Reduce motorized vehicle conflicts	Conflicts between motorized & non-motorized users can arise in publicly managed/owned areas	pursue outreach & education of specific motorized vehicle access & prohibited areas	outdoor rec groups,	Public Land Managers Working Group	both
Repair flood-damaged areas	Flooding events can damage outdoor recreation access points or trails	Work to repair damaged areas, create plans for assessing, monitoring areas for damage and closures.	Outdoor rec groups,	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Prevent overcrowding and impacts thereof	Seasonal variation concentrates usage of Outdoor Recreation assets, which can lead to degradation of the environment	Work to mitigate environmental impact	Outdoor rec groups,	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Promote Facility Sanitation, Health & Vandalism prevention		Along with agency maintenance, recreational users should be expected & educated on how to care and respect their lands	outdoor rec groups, land managers	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	Both
Improved Directional & Opportunity Signage	As recreationalists drive throughout Greenway, signs to recreational sites at exits, intersections, etc are limited and should be installed. Uniformity of sign & information provided should be prepared	recreationalists should know where sites are	WSDOT, etc	Outdoor Rec Working Group	both
Promote signage uniformity	Signage across Outdoor Recreation sites may not follow a uniform pattern.	Promote awareness of signage at Outdoor Recreation Sites--what is/is not allowed	outdoor rec groups, education groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Lake Sammamish SP: Complete Master Plan - Redevelopment projects	WSPRC has created a comprehensive list of projects for updates to Lake Sammamish State Park	Complete the multiple phases of projects in the Lake Sammamish Master Plan - Park Redevelopment (\$10 million)	WSPRC	WSPRC	King
Lake Sammamish SP: Complete handling piers		Complete Handling Piers Phase 2 (\$550,000)	WSPRC	WSPRC	King
Lake Sammamish SP: Repave the Tibbetts Beach Parking Lot	This lot is heavily used all year and needs renovation. Contract parking involves a lot of vehicle traffic during the winter when the ground is softer.	Repave the Tibbetts Beach Parking Lot at Lake Sammamish	WSPRC	WSPRC	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Funding

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Pursue funding to maintain access	Many agencies are suffering from declining budgets in a time of increased outdoor recreation demand, leading to loss of access to high-demand locations	Pursue means of maintain access to area, including seeking additional funding	Outdoor Rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Fund non-trail recreation	Non-trail recreation users are a large category of overall recreationalists in the Greenway. Activities such as whitewater kayaking, climbing, para- and hang-gliding also require adequate funding	Pursue strategies to acquire, provide more funding for non-trail activities	Outdoor Rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Promote combined permits	Explore the creation of broader permits for outdoor recreation	Permits for different outdoor recreation activities do not overlap, which can lead to confusion and misunderstandings.	Outdoor Rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Prioritize allocation of funding	Explore means of prioritizing allocation of funding toward needs - encourage projects with a regional goal	There are many opportunities for funding, and many groups apply for resources for specific projects. Bundling and prioritizing projects with the highest impacts will benefit the Greenway.	Cross-country Skiing groups, land manager	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Establish cooperative fee program among agencies	The general public and recreational users often are confused about different permits and fees, and agencies, and don't understand the distinctions.	Pursue the creation of an interagency permitting system that allows access across jurisdictions	Outdoor Rec groups, land-managing agencies	TAC 2001, Outdoor Rec WG, USFS	both
Stabilize winter road access	Funding for road maintenance, access, grading is unstable	Seek means of stabilizing winter outdoor recreation access	Outdoor Rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Ensure that permit funds are utilized within service area	Permits are important for managing the use of resources, and also for providing needed funding to maintain access and infrastructure	Work to ensure that permit-generated funding is utilized and applied within its service area	Agencies, outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Access

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Promote expanded Recreation Access across the Greenway	The Greenway is home to many different outdoor recreation opportunities. However, many sites have limited access	Promote easy access to recreation locations	Outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Acquire Dalle Pond for a park		Acquire Dalle Pond for use as a public park	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Increase access for outdoor rec in Kittitas County	Increase access locations, opportunities for outdoor recreation in Kittitas County	Outdoor recreation activities are increasing in popularity in Kittitas County.	Kittitas County, Outdoor Rec groups,	TAC 2001	Kittitas
Middle Fork: Work with Highway Administration on Middle Fork Road improvements	Work with Federal Highway Administration on Mid-Fork Road improvements	This paving project should be maximized in order to capture easier crucial needs to direct future recreation; guard rails, pullouts, steep banks, etc	Cross-country Skiing groups, land manager	Public Comment	
Middle Fork: Road to trail conversations of Granite Lakes Rd in Middle Fork		Work to decommission and convert to trail several roads in the Granite Lakes area	USFS, WADNR,	Mid-Fork Strategy Mtn Sept, 2010	Both
Improve access of outdoor rec on private lands	As the popularity of outdoor recreation activities in and on public lands increases, the potential for overuse and degradation increases. Working with private landowners to increase access could diversify access.	Work with public, private landowners to encourage recreation on private lands	Public and private landowners,	TAC 2001	both
Lake Samm SP Boardwalks/ Restoration	Allow controlled access to this sensitive spot, while providing educational opportunities for the public on restoration, Salmon, local ecology	Build raised boardwalks in sensitive areas at confluences of salmon streams and the lake. Restore degraded areas once boardwalks are in place to control access. Install interpretive signage	WSPRC,	Lake Sammamish restoration	King
Map access corridors across Cle Elum Ridge		Map access corridors across Cle Elum Ridge	Kittitas County, Outdoor Rec groups,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Promote better road and trail access to Hanson Ponds		Promote better road and trail access to Hanson Ponds	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Promote non-trail outdoor recreation access in Greenway	There is a lack of information/awareness of non-trail outdoor recreation activities.	Utilize new data for Outdoor rec groups to create/promote awareness of non-trail opportunities across the Greenway.	Outdoor Recreation, education groups,	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Lake Sammamish SP: Sunset Beach Bathhouse	Many outdoor recreation enthusiasts have their own 'secret sites' - special areas that they do not want to see published. However, many of these areas are on private land, or require public land for access.	Explore means of protecting these sites, without infringing on their 'secret-ness' or the owners	Outdoor Rec groups, land owners,	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
North Fork: Improve North Fork Snoqualmie Rd		Vast improvements are needed along the NF Snoqualmie Rd; re-shaping, drainage, campground construction?	USFS	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Access

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Expand Trailhead parking	Outdoor recreation is immensely popular in the Greenway. This can create congestion in access locations, such as Snoqualmie Pass, Stampede Pass, Alpine Lakes trailheads, and Tiger Mountain.	Expand trailhead parking and access points across the Greenway	Outdoor Rec groups, land managers	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Easy access to recreation	Distance to recreation, considering gas cost and Sunday dinner waiting.	With the increases in simple day use, or "afternoon" treks, promoting easy access to recreation locations is crucial	Outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Promote wide difficulty levels of Recreation	"Can a 3-year old do it?" Is it ADA accessible? Aim at all levels, age groups for access	Increasing accessibility for more users will promote appreciation & caring public	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Legitimize Informal trails	Many 'informal' trails provide access to water recreation areas--rivers--are lost due to owner/manager concerns.	Explore means of legitimizing trails, while accommodating concerns	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Incorporate Outdoor Rec into Transportation plans	Some new transportation projects do not fully consider existing and growing recreational uses/access.	Explore means of incorporating outdoor recreation desires into plans.	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Awareness of access for "Sunday Drivers"	Lack of opportunities for Sunday Drivers--short trails, small picnic areas.	Increase awareness, availability of these recreational assets, including established Loops and Routes	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Promote non-typical Outdoor Rec Facilities	The Greenway has long supported outdoor recreation, but has traditionally focused on trails-based activities.	Pursue more non-typical outdoor recreation facilities--boat ramps, bird observation platforms	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Access

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Stabilize Access on Private Land	Many outdoor recreation activities--trail running, geocaching, camping--currently take place on privately-owned land. Access to these lands is tenuous	Explore means of stabilizing private-land based outdoor recreation activities	private landowners, outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Expand access to prevent Overcrowding conflicts	The demand for access to outdoor recreation sites has increased, which can lead to conflict between multiple uses and congestion	Explore means of mitigating conflict between outdoor recreation users	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Prevent shoreline development impacts	Shorelines are popular locations for development - commercial and private. The development of shorelines has a deleterious effect on recreational access and ecological systems.	Explore means of mitigating shoreline development's impact on water recreation	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Isolate Shooting	Explore means of moving shooters away from heavily populated areas	Shooters tend to scare non-shooting users from areas, making areas undesirable	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Prevent Degradation stemming from Overuse	Overuse of outdoor recreation sites can lead to degradation of the area, negatively affecting the quality of recreation	Explore means of mitigating degradation of outdoor recreation by expanding areas or creating new access points	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Prevent/mitigate noise impacts from recreation		Explore means of mitigating noise impacts from outdoor rec users--hikers, climbers, snowmobilers	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Prevent Iron Horse Trail user conflicts	The Iron Horse trail is popular with hikers, bicyclists and equestrians. As such, conflicts between these user groups can arise.	Pursue strategies to minimize user group conflicts on the Iron Horse Trail	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Enhance access point Sanitation	Pursue strategies to enhance sanitation in outdoor recreation areas	As populations and recreational access pressures increase, sanitation may become a crucial issue	outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Develop recreation plan for Raging River State Forest	The Raging River State Forest, one of the newest public acquisitions within the Greenway, holds significant potential for outdoor recreation.	Work with DNR to complete a recreation plan for the Raging River State Forest	WADNR Outdoor Rec groups		King
North Fork: Improve the NF Snoqualmie road	This under utilized road could relieve pressures off of surrounding areas.	Improve the North Fork Snoqualmie road - the road is in need of reconstruction, signage and major repairs.	King County, USFS	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	King
North Fork: Public Access to Sunday Lake		Promote public access to Sunday Lake along the North Fork Snoqualmie road		Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	King
Teanaway and Wenatchee National Forest	Maintain access points to valuable recreation areas in the Teanaway and surrounding National Forest. Work with developers to keep access points open across private land	Identify local access areas that are important to outdoor enthusiasts.	Private landowners, county government, Kittitas Co PRD, outdoor rec community	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Access

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Build new access/launch sites for Para- and Hang gliding	Paragliding and hang gliding are two activities that are growing in popularity - weekends will display many gliders leaving Poo Poo Point. However, this access point is at its maximum use level	Create and build new access and launch sites for Paragliding and Hang gliding; distribute use away from Poo Poo Point	Paragliding and hang gliding groups, outdoor rec groups	Outdoor Recreation Working Group	Both
Pursue acquisition of parcels along Yakima River	There are 5 parcels along the Yakima River that would provide access from Iron Horse State Park to the river.	Acquire 5 parcels along Yakima River to provide access from Iron Horse (\$1.1 million)	WSPRC	WSPRC	Kittitas
ADA improvements. Improvements throughout Lake Easton State Park	A cost estimate from done by WSPRC a few years ago assessed the potential cost for this project at just under \$600,000.	ADA improvements throughout Lake Easton, including walkways, boat launch, campsites, beach access and parking (\$600,000)	WSPRC, trails groups, Accessibility groups	WSPRC	Kittitas
ADA improvements to boat launch restroom in Lake Sammamish SP	The restroom facilities at the boat launch are not adequately ADA accessible.	Make the restroom facilities at the boat launch ADA accessible	WSPRC	WSPRC	King
Olallie SP: Develop the right of way along the Homestead Valley Road	This abandoned portion of the old highway would be redeveloped to protect the adjacent forest and river edge while providing pull outs and other facilities that would serve recreational users.	Develop the right-of-way along the Homestead Valley Road at Olallie	WSPRC	WSPRC	King
Olallie SP: Purchase the Thompson Property at Olallie-Mount Washington	This 80-acre inholding across from Olallie State Park is adjacent to the Mount Washington property, Iron Horse State Park, and US Forest Service land, and should be protected.	Acquire the Thompson Property at Olallie-Mount Washington (\$280,000)	WSPRC	WSPRC	King
Acquire Mt. Washington inholding, upgrade trail	Acquire this private, 160-acre inholding to allow ongoing use of this popular hiking and rock climbing area.	Acquire 160-acre inholding, upgrade lower half of the Mount Washington Summit Trail located on this private parcel.	WSPRC	Olallie State Park CAMP	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Flora & Fauna Opportunities

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Acquire Bull Pond	Bull Pond is a popular birdwatching a wildlife viewing location in Kittitas County	Acquire Bull Pond if property is ever put on market for development or gain a long-term easement	outdoor rec groups	Kittitas WG	Kittitas
Natural History Center in Helen McCabe State Park		Negotiate a lease signing with WSPRC to build the Kittitas County Natural History Center on State Park land	KEEN, WSPRC	Kittitas WG	Kittitas
Build bird blind in Irene Rinehart Park	Popular birding site needs amenities associated with activity	Build a blind on the south side of the south pond to assist in viewing ducks	Ellensburg, Outdoor rec groups	Kittitas WG	Kittitas
Build bird blind on Sorenson Pond	Popular birding site needs amenities associated with activity	Build a blind off of parking lot to assist in viewing ducks and other wildlife	Cross-country Skiing groups, land manager	Kittitas WG	Kittitas
Build pull-off near Thorp Ponds	These ponds could provide excellent bird- and nature-viewing opportunities	Build a pull-off in front of ponds on Interstate 90	Thorp Community, Outdoor rec groups	Kittitas WG	Kittitas
Promote Upper Yakima River Access	Water recreation, especially fishing, is popular on the Yakima River, however river access points do not adequately meet demand.	Improve fishing access along the upper river, specifically for spring and fall bow fishing	Outdoor Rec groups	Kittitas WG	Kittitas
Install improved educational & access signage at Gold Creek Trail & pond	Install improved educational and access signage at Gold Creek trail and pond	This highly popular and accessible site needs updated and educational signage	Interpretive, trails, outdoor rec groups	NOVA-Public Lands Recreation Projects	Kittitas
Middle & South Fork Snoqualmie access & info	The Middle- and South Forks of the Snoqualmie River have limited public access.	Improve fishing access along the these crucial river basins - expand available access points and provide more information about permits, etc.	Outdoor Rec groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Campgrounds

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Promote longer open season in Wish Poosh, Kachess, Keechelus Campgrounds	These campgrounds are unavailable in spring and fall. The concessionaires who manage the facilities are concerned about the financial aspects of an extended open season.	Explore means of expanding access in spring and fall; explore potential for concessionaires to transfer responsibility during shoulder seasons	USFS, concessionaires, users others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Renovate Lake Easton campground		renovate the campground to meet the needs of existing campers	Parks, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Fixed schedule for 29 Pines and 17 Canyon	Explore means of creating established and consistent operating schedules	These campgrounds are privately managed and thus operate on a flexible schedule	AFLC, campground users, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Renovate and upgrade Roza campground	Additional camping sites will add capacity; create an ADA-accessible trail; move the fee kiosk for convenient access; replace picnic tables	Create three additional campsites.	Cross-country Skiing groups, land manager	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Protect 29 Pines and 17 Canyon Campgrounds	Crucial campgrounds in this highly popular area provide access to many	Protect 29 Pines and 17 Canyon Campgrounds	Agencies, outdoor recreation groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Indian Camp improvements- Teanaway	Create additional camping/parking sites; install improved drainage culverts; install hand pump/well and install additional picnic tables	Improve Indian Camp in the Teanaway	DNR	NOVA-Public Lands Recreation Projects	Kittitas
Middle Fork: Camping expansions	Develop, construct and improve camping opportunities in this increasingly popular area. Provide RV camping at/near valley entrance, "car camping" locations and dispersed primitive camping in upper valley reaches	Expand Mid-Fork Snoqualmie camping opportunities	DNR, USFS	MF River Corridor Public Use Concept - 1997	King
Increase camping, lodging options along Iron Horse trail	This Park is a major attraction in the region, with an over 100 mile equestrian, bicycle and pedestrian access trail extending from Rattlesnake Lake to the Columbia River.	pursue additional campsites & lodging along Iron Horse State Park - John Wayne Pioneer Trail; pursue camps on West and East sides of the Cascades	WSPRC, recreation groups	Kittitas Working Group	both
Coordinated Overnight Facilities across agencies	Many agencies oversee overnight access facilities in the Greenway. Increasing demand and decreasing agency budgets could lead to conflicts. Establishing a coordinated interagency approach could lead to more efficient use of resources	Create a coordinated spectrum of overnight opportunities - shared wall camping to cabins/yurts, primitive campgrounds to backcountry camping and bivouacking.	governments, outdoor recreation groups	Public Land Manager Team	both
Increase camping & lodging options west of Snoqualmie Pass	Easily accessible car/family & walk-in camping options are very limited on the West side of I-90. With the highest populations within 50+ miles, additional options should be created. Areas to consider: Mid-Fork & S Fork. Currently, only 3 exist	develop additional car/family/walk-in camping options West of Snoqualmie Pass	governments, outdoor recreation groups	Public Comment	King
Lake Sammamish SP: Sunset Beach Bathhouse	The Washington State Parks and Rec Commission has identified several major projects for Lake Sammamish State Park.	Build an urban campground, with full amenities, in Lake Sammamish SP; incorporate existing buildings; build retreat lodge; upgrade group site	WSPRC, recreation groups	Lake Sammamish SP Redevelopment Restoration Plan	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Campgrounds

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
North Fork Snoqualmie camping	This under utilized area could remove pressures from heavily stressed areas. Feasibility for camping and additional resources should be visited	Assess feasibility for camping accommodations in North Fork area	King County, USFS	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	King
More camps focused on Environmental Education programming	The Greenway has numerous camps dedicated to environmental education. However, as population and demand grow, more camps will be necessary to increase capacity.	Create, promote more camps focused on environmental education programming	Education & Sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Develop a primitive camping area at Olallie State Park	WA Parks and Rec Commission has identified this area as a good location for a primitive-type campground that would serve users of the area	Develop a primitive camping area at Olallie State Park	WSPRC	WSPRC	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Climbing

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Allow expansion of climbing access to prevent Overcrowding	Many climbing sites experience overcrowding. Climbing community should be allowed to expand areas	Pursue new climbing sites, means of expanding access and crag locations	WCC, Access Fund, climbers	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Climbing Access on Private Land	As with many other resources in the Greenway, some climbing sites are either on, or accessed via, private lands.	Promote access for Climbing on & thru private land	WCC, Access Fund, climbers	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Crag access trail improvements	Improve climber access and approach safety; make access trails Official	Access trails to many local crags were created "socially" by climbers and never created in sustainable ways. Trail improvements and stabilization is needed: The area near I-90 Exits 32/38 for example	WCC, Access Fund, climbers, USFS, WADNR	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Climbing area regular maintenance & upgrades	Improve climber safety by upgrading key climbing sites	Areas such as Exit 32 & 38 climbing areas receive heavy use resulting in significant need for regular trail, anchor & bolt maintenance	Cross-country Skiing groups, land manager	Public Comment	King
Climbing area signage	Majority of local climbing areas do not have signage of any kind, whether educational, safety oriented or simply directional	Improve climbing area signage - educational, safety, directional	WA Climbers Coalition, local groups	Public Comment	Both
Climbing access on Kendall Knob	Kendall Knob is currently accessed via privately-owned land. A means of providing consistent access should be explored.	Pursue means of allowing access, now and in the future	Climbing groups, landowners	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
Improve parking area & trail access at "Far Side" crags at Exit 38	This highly-popular climbing area is accessed by roadside parking, no amenities are provided, nor is there any security	Improved parking and security at highly popular site	WADNR	Public Comment	King
Expand climbing opportunities & permit route expansion at Exit 38	Cliffs & rock faces along north side or I90 - Exit 38 are currently being developed w/o permission. This new route expansion will provide additional & unique climbing not available anywhere in the area	Allow & assist in the development of additional routes at Exit 38 along North side of I90	WADNR	Public Comment	king
Further expansion of SR 900 Dry-tooling climbing area	A newly established dry-tooling area exists on SR900 south of Issaquah. This area provides easy access & several beginner routes and will see continued increased use	Continued access & expansion of dry-tooling climbing, a sport with very limited areas	WSPRC, Climbing community	Public Comment	King
Sport & bouldering route formalization at Denny Creek TH area	Climbing routes have been established on large boulders near Denny Creek Trail. This resource could be expanded as it is the only granite climbing in the Greenway	Expand sport and bouldering route formalization at Denny Creek trailhead	WSPRC, Climbing community	Public Comment	King
Lake Sammamish SP: Sunset Beach Bathhouse	Hikers and rock climbers that use the Change Creek Climbers Trail have never had a formal trailhead and parking area. The parking area is an old WSDOT right of way that is poorly maintained and provides no sanitation facilities or visitor orientation information.	Transfer the right of way to Olallie State Park, formalize and improve the parking area, and provide sanitation facilities.	WSPRC, WSDOT	Olallie State Park CAMP	King
Olallie SP: Create Far Side Trailhead	Hikers and rock climbers that want to access the Far Side Climbing area and Dirty Harry's Peak park in an unimproved area of Olallie State Park at the east end of Homestead Valley Road. Parking is haphazard, and no visitor orientation or sanitation facilities are provided.	Formalize and improve parking, add visitor information bulletin boards, and add sanitation facilities.	WSPRC	Olallie State Park CAMP	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Water Recreation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Repair Speelyi Beach boat ramp & access road	Decreased lake levels make boat ramp tough to use, and the area has a lack of maintenance, and heavy use	Maintenance and repair, including extending boat ramp about 200 ft and decreasing grade, providing trails system at site	USFS, outdoor rec groups	Public Comment	Kittitas
River access at Teanaway/Yakima Confluence		Improved access; clear logjams and debris due to safety issues	Outdoor rec groups, others	Public Comment	Kittitas
Acquire Teanaway/Yakima Confluence land & build boat launch	buy approximately five acres on northeast side of area. Develop parking lot and boat launch	A strategic location for future boating/water access point	Parks and Rec, Field and Stream	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Add facilities to Leisure Land Lane/Parks Bullfrog property	add picnic tables and bathrooms, stabilize riverbank and focus access to one launch site	Current facilities endure heavy use, lack adequate resources for maintenance, and few amenities.	Cross-country Skiing groups, land manager	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Float boat launch at Bullfrog Property & purchase inholding	Bullfrog is an excellent location for water access but is in need of facilities and ownership consolidation.	Construct boat launch at Bullfrog and acquire remaining inholdings	WSPRC, water recreation groups	WSPRC	Kittitas
Teanaway Middle Fork Bridge parking area	The parking area is routinely filled beyond capacity	Create a new parking area by the bridge	Outdoor rec groups, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Kachess, Keechelus, and Cle Elum Lakes boat access	Access to these areas does not meet demand.	expand boat and beach access along all three lakes	land owners, outdoor rec groups, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Promote Upper Yakima River safety		promote kayak use on the upper river, make it safer and more desirable; install signage along the river highlighting safety issues and concerns	Outdoor rec groups, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Water access in KOA Campground		clear log jams near tree farm due to safety issues	KOA, outdoor rec groups, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Upgrade Irene Rhinehart parking area		create larger parking lot at boat launch. Possibly use former Schaake's property across the street for parking lot.	Ellensburg, outdoor rec group, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Lake Sammamish SP: Sunset Beach Bathhouse	This extremely popular swimming area has relatively poor facilities	Replace failing bathhouse, realign and restore swimming area	WSPRC	Lake Sam. SP Redevelopment Restoration Plan	King
Middle Fork Snoqualmie River Water Access improvements	Improve, establish & construct public river access points at sites such as: Mine Creek, Granit Creek Flats, Pratt River Bar & Taylor River. Both for kayak/raft access & family day use	create new & improve current access points for river access	WADNR, USFS	MF River Corridor Public Use Concept - 1997	King
Recreation facility off of Leisure Land Lane, Bullfrog Road	There is a spot off of Leisure Land Lane that is often used by folks floating, fishing or rafting the Yakima River. The site offers potential for an expanded recreation facility, with picnic tables and other amenities.	Build a recreational site/facility on the FWS parcel off of Leisure Land Lane	FWS, Kittitas County	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Water Recreation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Improve boat launch at Highway 10 and 970	The boat launch is poorly maintained & constructed	Improve boat launch at Highway 10 and 970		Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Lake Sammamish SP: Upgrade Swim Beach,	Renovate Swim Beach; include rowing shell house/café, docks, restoration of natural areas	Improvements to this popular area are crucial	WSPRC	Lake Sam. SP Redevelopment Restoration Plan	King
Build Lake Samm SP Confluence Center		Construct the Confluence Center with multi-purpose spaces for recreation and educational activities, meetings, and admin	WSPRC	Lake Sam. SP Redevelopment Restoration Plan	King
Create "water trail" opportunities & increased day use	The Greenway's Regional Trail system is one of the most well-know aspects of the Greenway, and a significant project. Creating a similar program for water trails would help the Greenway 'grow the tent'	Develop opportunities for water trails that include overnights & day use options along rivers & lakes	Water recreation groups	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	Both
Assess North Fork Snoqualmie as a potential source for water recreation		Potential fishing, day use & river access could be established along the NF of the Snoqualmie River	Water recreation groups	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	Both
Link water trails, similar to regional trails system	The Greenway's Regional Trail system is one of the most well-know aspects of the Greenway, and a significant project. Creating a similar program for water trails would help the Greenway 'grow the tent'	Create, link water trails, similar to the Greenway's regional trail system	Trails groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Lake Sammamish SP: Complete boat launch and residence sewer connection		Complete Boat Launch and Residence Sewer Connection (\$550,000)	WSPRC	WSPRC	King
Lake Sammamish SP: Complete Sunset Beach Bathhouse Replacement - \$2.9 million		Complete Sunset Beach Bathhouse Replacement (\$2.9 million)	WSPRC	WSPRC	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Winter Recreation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Promote comprehensive winter rec publication	There are a vast array of winter recreation opportunities in the Greenway, but a central location for assets does not exist--no one knows where the assets are!	develop a comprehensive product for winter access points (spread the word about existing resources for winter users)	Winter recreation groups, tourism/marketing organizations	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Winter Recreation numbers	Overuse of existing resources is a threat to popular winter recreation locations.	Prevent winter recreation overuse	Winter recreation groups, tourism/marketing organizations	Outdoor Recreation Working Group	Both
Non-motorized Trails/routes for snowshoers, dogsledders	develop alternate (nonmotorized) winter recreation trails for dogsledders, snowshoers	The Greenway doesn't have enough access nor enough trails to accommodate different user groups	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Expand cross-country ski trails near Cabin Creek	Expand cross-country ski trails in and around Cabin Creek	Cabin Creek is a popular cross-country skiing area.	Cross-country Skiing groups, WSPRC	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Keep Price Creek SnoPark open/available or relocate	The Price Creek sno-park is being phased out as part of planned upgrades to I-90.	Find a new location if needed, work with DOT to secure funding, explore new snowmachine and summer hiking routes from new location	WSDOT, outdoor rec groups	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Trail near Hyak-Crystal Springs / Hyak/Kachess Frontage Road		create a trail from Hyak to the Crystal Springs Sno-Park paralleling John Wayne Trail along Keechelus Lake, for dogsledders, and snowmachiners	WSPRC, dog sledding and snowmachining groups	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Re-Load SnoPark dogsledder access		create a dogsledding trail system accessible to the Re-Load SnoPark	dogsledding groups, land managers	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
SnoPark at Easton Railroad		construct snopark at old Easton Railroad	Land managers, winter rec groups	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Connect Road 420 and Iron Horse State Park		connect road 420 and Iron Horse State Park via the power line road	PSE, WSPRC, others	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
SnoPark-Lake Easton State Park	Shared use area route could begin on 4517, continue on West Siding Road, follow the road paralleling west siding road to the south, connect with the Iron Horse State Park and end at Lake Easton State Park	create shared use area (including dogsledders) from snopark on road 4517 to Lake Easton State Park.	WSPRC, winter rec groups, dogsledders and snowmachiners	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Lake Sammamish SP: Sunset Beach Bathhouse	The increase in popularity of a wide variety of winter recreation activities in the Greenway can lead to conflicts between differing user groups.	Develop alternative winter recreation trails for dog sledders and snowshoers to prevent user conflicts	Outdoor Rec groups,	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Teanaway Valley dogsled access, trails, snopark	Dogsledding is a popular form of winter activity in the Greenway; a snopark dedicated to dogsledders would help to avoid conflicts between different winter recreationalists.	create a dog sledding designated snopark and trail system in the Teanaway Valley	Land managers, dogsledding groups	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Enlarge Blewitt Pass SnoPark		Enlarge snopark, increase parking by 50 vehicles	USFS, winter rec groups	Kititas Working Group	Kititas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Winter Recreation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Promote Manastash SnoPark access		Provide winter access to areas above Spring/Walter Springs Roads	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Enlarge Peoh Point Road SnoPark		Enlarge snopark to accommodate 50 vehicles	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Improve Reecer Creek SnoPark		Make general improvements to the snopark	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Enlarge Wood and Steele Road SnoPark		Increase parking area to accommodate 60-100 vehicles	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Grooming easement near Blue Creek and Teanaway Rd		Obtain a groomable easement up Dickey Creek between Blue Creek and Teanaway Rd	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Easement near Corral Creek to North Fork Teanaway		Obtain a permanent easement from Corral Cr to North Fork Teanaway	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Grooming corridor near French Cabin Creek to East Kachess Road		Create a groomable corridor between French Cabin Creek and East Kachess Road	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Grooming corridors near Last Resort to Easton		Create groomable corridors through Mountain Star from Last Resort to Easton	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Snowmobile access from Last Resort to Salmon la Sac		Improve snowmobile access from Last Resort to Salmon la Sac (widen county road or develop lakeshore or mid-slope alternative)	Land managers, snowmobile groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Expand Reload SnoPark to Log Creek groomed area		Create a groomable route around bridge washout in Cabin Creek from Reload snopark to Log Creek	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Snowmobile routes in Upper Cooper Lake area to Box Canyon Rd		Create a groomable route from upper Cooper Lake area to Box Canyon Road	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Public Comment	Kittitas
Improve Snowboard Access w/Alpental Expansion	Snowboard access will be limited in Alpental expansion plans	Improve snowboard access with expansion of Alpental	snowboarders, Alpental	Outdoor Recreation Working Group	Both
Obtain easement near Woods and Steele Rd to Easton		Obtain a permanent easement on 'Easton Tie' from Woods and Steel Road to Easton	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Public Comment	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Winter Recreation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Additional facilities for X-County & Nordic Ski at Snoqualmie Pass	Increase available facilities, at sites on both sides of Snoqualmie Pass. Limited sites present user interactions between Nordic racers, snowshoers, snowmobiles, etc. Expanded options are crucial	Improve Cross-country, Nordic skiing facilities at Cabin Creek, Stampede Pass, Koningburg - Snoqualmie Pass	Land Managers, winter rec groups	Outdoor Recreation WG	King
Avalanche risk education & awareness	Provide more comprehensive avalanche risk awareness education at popular backcountry access points: ex. Source Lake, Kendall Knob,	Promote safe travel in winter conditions	NWAC, winter rec groups	Outdoor Recreation WG	Both
Improve winter parking/snowmobile access along Gold Creek		Improve winter parking/snowmobile access along Gold Creek - widen plowed area along road to improve parking, passing & turning ability during heavy snowmobile traffic	Land managers, snowmobile groups	Kititas Open House Oct 2010	Kititas
Expand Snoqualmie Pass Snowshoe programs	These highly-popular guided snowshoe trips (run largely with volunteers) at Snoqualmie Pass should be expanded as demand continues to increase	Expand Snoqualmie Pass snowshoe programs can provide interested people a way to "give back"	USFS	Outdoor Recreation WG	Both
Develop hut to hut ski system (or individual huts)	Develop system of rental ski huts accessible from logging roads.	Provide winter overnight opportunities closer than the hut system in the Methow	Land managers, non-profits, for-profit businesses	Kititas Open House Oct 2010	Both
Improve Sno-Park parking		Develop and expand off-road parking for snowmobile traffic in the Salmon La Sac, Teanaway and other areas	Sno-Park managers	Kititas Open House Oct 2010	Kititas
Improved Ski Resort, Summit for Summit at Snoqualmie	Many of the facilities at the resort are in need of much improvement. Ski slopes need better native vegetation recruitment. Better parking and traffic control.	Better structures meeting the public's need for improved facilities and meet safety, accessibility, and visual requirements. Improved vegetation, control of invasive species recruitment on ski slopes.	USFS & Summit at Snoqualmie.	Cecilia Reed, USFS	Both
Ski with Ranger program for Summit at Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie Visitor Center	Have a combination of volunteer and seasonal staff give interpretive & educational programs for winter sport activities, including skiing & snowboarding.	Provide interpretive and educational programs for winter sports.	USFS, Summit at Snoqualmie, and volunteer groups.	Cecilia Reed, USFS	Both
Sno Park Fees - Keep funding active within Greenway	Localize winter rec fees through Greenway permit. To control 100% of fees for Greenway interests and projects	Localize Greenway winter recreation fees through permitting - keep funding for Greenway-specific projects and interests	cascade grooming council, USFS, Ski groups,	Coert Voorhees, Outdoor Rec Working Group member	Both
Expanded Nordic Trails network - build competition venue for XC Skiing at Cabin Creek	Nordic skiing is a popular outdoor recreation activity in the Greenway. To build upon this resource, and expand its accessibility, the Cabin Creek area should be enhanced.	Design, build a homologated Competition venue for cross country skiers and mountain bikers at Cabin Creek. Include Sprint and Distance courses totaling ~ 18 kilometers. 5 kilometers to be lit for night skiing as well as 2 kilometers of sno-making loop. Seeded with grass for off season use	cascade grooming council, USFS, Ski groups-kongsbergers,	Refer to Morton Trails plan provided	Kititas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Winter Recreation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Comprehensive cross-country skiing trails in Hyak, Easton area	Increased popularity of winter recreation activities can lead to overcrowding and user conflicts, and overuse of existing resources. The Eastern portion of the Greenway has great potential for expanded cross-country skiing amenities.	Design new and adapt existing trails into a comprehensive trail network with loops to Hyak and Easton and to accommodate current over crowding issues. Trails would not include John Wayne trail. Aim for varying terrain and interest points through elevations and sight lines. Trails should be finished to a meadow grass base for low snow years	cascade grooming council, USFS, Ski groups- kongsbergers,	Coert Voorhees, Outdoor Rec Working Group member	Kititas
Improve motorized snow-parks as part of Snoqualmie Pass East renovation project	Re alignment of I90 will eliminate Price Creek and allow for new location of improved parking and access to both Cabin Creek and Kachess road.	Improve non-motorized snow-parks as part of I-90 East project; improve parking for Cabin Creek and Kachess road; acquire less aggressive terrain for beginners at Camp Kachess	cascade grooming council, USFS, Ski groups- kongsbergers, REI, WASSA, Sno mobile clubs and other winter users.	Coert Voorhees, Outdoor Rec Working Group member	Kititas
Crystal Springs site improvements	DOT and WSPRC have established a plan for site improvements to be completed when DOT is finished with the site in 2013. The plan leaves Parks with gravel roads and parking. WSPRC will need to complete several projects.	Start design work on facilities - complete the road loop, paving, welcome center, restroom/shelter - to facilitate construction once DOT is done with their work.	WSPRC, DOT, Crystal Springs users	WSPRC	Kititas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Birdwatching Sites

Name	Location	Size (acres)	Manager	Birdwatching
Stillwater Unit Wildlife Area	North of Carnation	456.0	WDFW	x
*Evans Creek Natural Area	East of Redmond	38.0	KCDNR	x
97	Carnation	67.0	KCDNR	x
Cavanaugh Pond Natural Area	Renton	44.0	KCDNR	x
Ricardi Reach, Cedar Grove, and Jones Reach Natural Areas		83.5	KCDNR	x
Cedar Grove Road Natural Area	North of Maple Valley	2.6	KCDNR	x
Chinook Ben Natural Area	Carnation	59.0	KCDNR	x
Dorre Don Reach Natural Area	North of Maple Valley			x
Griffin Creek Natural Area	Carnation	46.0	KCDNR	x
Inglewood Creek Wetlands	Kenmore	0.0	KCDNR	x
Little Si Natural Area	North Bend	28.2	KCDNR	x
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area	North Bend	150.0	KCDNR	x
Patterson Creek Natural Area	Sammamish	150.0	KCDNR	x
Tolt River Natural Area	Carnation	240.0	KCDNR	x
Issaquah Creek Park Natural Area	Issaquah	0.0	KCDNR	x
Fall City Natural Area	Fall City	46.9	KCDNR	x
L.T Murray Wildlife Area	West of Ellensburg	106400.0	WDFW	x
* Limited Access to Public		107811.1		

20 Wildlife Viewing Areas

King County DNR, Natural Areas, <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/natural-lands/ecological.aspx>
WDFW Wildlife Areas, http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/wildlife_areas/index.html

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Hunting and Fishing Sites

Name	Location	Size (acres)	Manager	Birdwatching	Hunting	Wildflowers	Fishing
Stillwater Unit Wildlife Area	North of Carnation	456.0	WDFW	x	x	x	
Chinook Ben Natural Area	Carnation	59.0	KCDNR	x		x	x
Tolt River Natural Area	Carnation	240.0	KCDNR	x		x	x
Fall City Natural Area	Fall City	46.9	KCDNR	x		x	x
L.T Murray Wildlife Area	West of Ellensburg	106400.0	WDFW	x	x	x	
* Limited Access to Public		107201.9					

20 Wildlife Viewing Areas

King County DNR, Natural Areas, <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/natural-lands/ecological.aspx>
WDFW Wildlife Areas, http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/wildlife_areas/index.html

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Campgrounds

Name	Location	Managing Agency or	Public or Private	Campsite Capacity	Group Facilities	Potable Water	Rest-rooms	Picnic Sites	ADA Comp-	County
Lake Easton State Park	I-90 exit 70	WSPRC	Public	140	1	1	1	40	x	Kittitas
Iron Horse State Park		WSPRC	Public	16		1	1	4	x	Kittitas
Beverly		USFS Wenatchee	Public	16				16		Kittitas
Cayuse Horse Camp	exit 80, 19 mi N Hwy 903		Public	23						Kittitas
Cle Elum River	West of Ellensburg	USFS Wenatchee	Public	23		1				Kittitas
Cle Elum River Group Site		USFS Wenatchee	Public		1	1				Kittitas
Crystal Springs		USFS Wenatchee	Public	25		1	1	4		Kittitas
DeRoux	Road 9737, 25 mi N of Cle Elum	USFS Wenatchee	Public	3		1				Kittitas
Dickey Creek		USFS Wenatchee	Public			1				Kittitas
East Kachess Group Site		USFS Wenatchee	Public		1	1				Kittitas
Fish Lake	80, 29 mi Hwy 908 and FS4330	USFS Wenatchee	Public	5		1		20		Kittitas
French Cabin Creek		USFS Wenatchee	Public			1				Kittitas
Ice Water	Taneum Rd 33, 20 mi S of CE	USFS Wenatchee	Public	14		1				Kittitas
Indian Creek		USFS Wenatchee	Public	39		1				Kittitas
Kachess	exit 62	USFS Wenatchee	Public	160		1	1	30		Kittitas
Kachess Group Site		USFS Wenatchee	Public		1	1				Kittitas
Ken Wilcox Horse Camp	West of Ellensburg	USFS Wenatchee	Public	19		1				Kittitas
Lion Rocks Springs	Road 35, 23 mi N of Ellensburg	USFS Wenatchee	Public	3		1				Kittitas
Manastash (NWF pass)	Road 3104, 26 mi W of Ellensburg		Public							Kittitas
Mineral Springs	US 97, 19 mi E of Cle Elum	USFS Wenatchee	Public	7		1				Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Campgrounds

Name	Location	Managing Agency or	Public or Private	Campsite Capacity	Group Facilities	Potable Water	Rest-rooms	Picnic Sites	ADA Comp-	County
Mineral Springs Group Site		USFS Wenatchee	Public		1	1				Kittitas
Owhi	80, 16 mi N Hwy 903, Cooper Lake turnoff	USFS Wenatchee	Public	22		1				Kittitas
Quartz Mountain	Road 3100, 33 mi W of Ellensburg	USFS Wenatchee	Public	3				3		Kittitas
Red Mountain	80, 14 mi N Hwy 903	USFS Wenatchee	Public	10		1				Kittitas
Red Top	End of Rd 9720, 28 mi E of Cle Elum	USFS Wenatchee	Public	3		1				Kittitas
Riders' Camp (NWF pass)	Road 3100, 25 mi W of Ellensburg		Public							Kittitas
Salmon La Sac	exit 80, 19 mi N Hwy 903	USFS Wenatchee	Public	99		1		20		Kittitas
South Fork Meadow	Taneum Rd 3300, 25 mi S of CE	USFS Wenatchee	Public	3						Kittitas
Swauk	US 97, 22 mi E of Cle Elum	USFS Wenatchee	Public	22		1		22		Kittitas
Tamarack Spring	Road 3120, 25 mi S of Cle Elum	USFS Wenatchee	Public	3				3		Kittitas
Taneum	Taneum Rd 33, 18 mi S of Cle Elum	USFS Wenatchee	Public	13		1				Kittitas
Taneum Junction Group Site	Taneum Rd 33, 22 mi S of CE	USFS Wenatchee	Public		1	1				Kittitas
Teanaway		USFS Wenatchee	Public			1				Kittitas
Twenty Nine Pines		USFS Wenatchee	Public	45		1				Kittitas
Wish Poosh	80, 8 mi N Hwy 903	USFS Wenatchee	Public	34		1		16		Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Campgrounds

Name	Location	Managing Agency or	Public or Private	Campsite Capacity	Group Facilities	Potable Water	Rest-rooms	Picnic Sites	ADA Comp-	County
Private Campgrounds										
Trailer Corral RV Park	Cle Elum		Private							Kittitas
Mountain River Trails Camping	Cle Elum		Private							Kittitas
Eagle Valley Campground	Cle Elum		Private							Kittitas
Whispering Pines RV Center	Cle Elum		Private							Kittitas
RV Town	Easton		Private							Kittitas
Ellensburg KOA	Ellensburg		Private							Kittitas
E and J RV Park	Ellensburg		Private							Kittitas
Yakima River RV Park	Ellensburg		Private							Kittitas
Branding Iron Mobile and RV Village	Ellensburg		Private							Kittitas
Silver Ridge Ranch	I-90 exit 70	59	Private	59						Kittitas
Sun Country Golf	I-90 exit 78	23	Private	23						Kittitas
Other Campgrounds										
Middle Fork Campground	12mi N on Middle Fork Rd	Mt Baker-Snoq USFS	Public	39	2	1			x	King
Tinkham Campground	I-90 Exit 42	Mt Baker-Snoq USFS	Public	46		1			x	King
Carter Creek Camp	2.8 mi E from McClellan Butte Trail	State Parks	Public	1						King
Denny Creek Campground	I-90 Exit 47, 3 mi North	Mt Baker-Snoq USFS	Public	33	1				x	King
Toit MacDonald Park	Carnation	King Cty	Public	22	2					
Blue Sky RV	Issaquah-Preston		Private	50						King
Snoqualmie River RV	Fall City		Private	92						King

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Campgrounds**

Name	Location	Managing Agency or	Public or Private	Campsite Capacity	Group Facilities	Potable Water	Rest-rooms	Picnic Sites	ADA Comp-	County
Valley Camp	Middle Fork Snoqualmie		Private							King
Issaquah Village RV	Issaquah		Private	56						King
Trailer's INN	Bellevue		Private							King
Totals				1171	11	30	4	178		Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Climbing Sites

Name	Location	Manager	Description/Crags/Routes
Little Si Climbing Area - "Exit 32"	North Bend, Mt. Si NRCA	WADNR	"sport" climbing area, route difficulty ranges from beginner to advanced
Exit 38 Climbing Area	North Bend, Iron Horse SP, Mt Washington	WA State Parks	"sport" climbing area, routes are on either side of I-90; accessed from John Wayne Trail, Ollalie State Park & Mt Washington Trail. Various difficulty ratings
Middle Fork Snoqualmie River	North Bend	USFS	Routes receive less traffic than other areas. Trails are primitive at best. Houses one of the longest "sport" routes in WA(US) on Mt Garfield
Asahel Curtis	I-90 Corridor	USFS	
Denny Creek	West of Ellensburg	USFS	fairly new area, several "sport" & bouldering climbing routes on large granite boulder
Tinkham	North Bend	USFS	
Alpental Falls	Snoqualmie Pass	USFS	accessible & popular ice climbs, minutes from Alpental Ski area parking lot
Alpine Climbing	Snoqualmie Pass	USFS	several of the states most popular, easily accessible and beginner level alpine climbing routes are near pass; the Tooth, Chair Peak, Kalitna, etc.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Water Recreation Sites

Name	Land Manager	Non-Motorized Launch	Boat Ramp	Moorage	Swimming	Fishing	Motorized Boating	Non-Motorized Boating	Boat Rental
Lake Joy Park	KCPR	1							
Tolt River - John MacDonald Park	KCPR		1						
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area	KCPR	1							
Marymoor Park	KCPR	1		1				1	1
Sixty Acres Park	West of Ellensburg	1							
Tradition Lake	WADNR					1			
Iron Horse State Park	WSPRC	1				1		1	
Lake Easton State Park	WSPRC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lake Sammamish State Park	WSPRC	1	1		1	1			1
Olallie State Park	WSPRC					1			
St. Edward State Park	WSPRC	1			1		1	1	
Denny Creek	USFS Mt Baker					1			
Beverly	USFS Wenatchee					1			
Cle Elum River	USFS Wenatchee	1				1	1	1	
Cle Elum River Group Site	USFS Wenatchee					1			
Crystal Springs	USFS Wenatchee					1			
DeRoux	West of Ellensburg					1			
Dickey Creek	USFS Wenatchee								
East Kachess Group Site	USFS Wenatchee	1				1	1	1	
Fish Lake	USFS Wenatchee	1				1		1	
French Cabin Creek	USFS Wenatchee								
Gold Meyer Hotspring	USFS Wenatchee								
Ice Water	USFS Concession					1			
Kachess	USFS Wenatchee	1	1		1	1	1	1	
Keechelus	USFS Wenatchee	1	1			1	1	1	
Mineral Springs	USFS Wenatchee					1			
Owhi	USFS Wenatchee	1					1	1	
Red Mountain	USFS Wenatchee					1			
Salmon La Sac	USFS Wenatchee					1			

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Water Recreation Sites

Name	Land Manager	Non-Motorized Launch	Boat Ramp	Moorage	Swimming	Fishing	Motorized Boating	Non-Motorized Boating	Boat Rental
Taneum	USFS Wenatchee					1			
Wish Poosh	USFS Wenatchee	1				1	1	1	
Lake Alice	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Bass Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Beaver Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Boren Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Carnation Sportmen's Club	WDFW					?			
Desire Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Dolloff Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Dykstra (Riverview Dr)	WDFW					?			
Fish Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Lake Geneva	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Holm Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Kenmore (Lake Washington)	WDFW		1			?	1	1	
Killamey Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Mouth of Tolt River	WDFW		1			?			
Langlois Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Margaret Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Meridian Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Morton Lake	WDFW		1			?	1	1	
North Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Panther Lake	WDFW					?			
Plum #2	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Snoqualmie River	WDFW		1			?			
Plum #1	WDFW					?			
Richter #1	WDFW					?			
Richter #2 (Neal Road)	WDFW	1	1			?	1	1	
Shadow Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Shady Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Water Recreation Sites

Name	Land Manager	Non-Motorized Launch	Boat Ramp	Moorage	Swimming	Fishing	Motorized Boating	Non-Motorized Boating	Boat Rental
Soos Creek	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Green River	WDFW		1			?			
Spring Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Steel Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Town of Duvall (Taylors Landing)	WDFW					?			
Snoqualmie River	WDFW		1			?			
Twelve Lake (Lake #12)	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Walker Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Wilderness Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Zurfleuh - Raging River	WDFW	1	1			?	1	1	
King Horn Slough	WDFW		1			?			
Lavender Lake	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
Mattoon Lake	WDFW		1			?	X (electric only)	1	
McCabe Pond (McCabe)	WDFW					?			
Fiorito Ponds (Fiorito)	WDFW	1	1			?	X (electric only)	1	
Bell Property (Lake Cle Elum)	WDFW					?			
Teanaway Junction (Teanaway)	WDFW					?			
Thrall (Ringer Road)	WDFW	1	1			?		1	
75 water recreation sites	TOTAL:	43	41	2	4	21	14	42	2

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: SnoPark and Snow Play Areas

Name	County	Manager	Snowmobiles	Cross Country Ski	Snowshoe	Sledding	Groomed Trails	Miles of Trail	Seasonal Permit
9 Non-Motorized Sno-Park Sites			6	9	9	3	6	0	9
Gold Creek Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	Shared	x	x	x			Y
Kachess Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	Shared	x	x		x		Y
Salmon La Sac Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	Shared	x	x		x	4	Y
Cabin Creek Sno-Park	West of Ellensburg	Washington State Parks	n/a	x	x		x	8	Y
Crystal Springs Sno-Park	Kittitas	Washington State Parks	Shared	x	x		x	12	Y
Hyak Snowplay Park	King	Washington State Parks	Shared	x	x	x	x		Y
Lake Keechelus Sno-Park									
Lake Easton Sno-Park	Kittitas	Washington State Parks	Shared	x	x	dog-sledding	x	6	Y
Pipe Creek Sno-Park	Kittitas	Washington State Parks	n/a	x	x			59	Y
Swauk Sno-Park	Kittitas	Washington State Parks	n/a	x	x			59	
CS Road 54 Sno-Park	Kittitas								

Non-Motorized Sno-Parks

Motorized Sno-Parks

Blewett Pass Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	x	x			x		Y
Easton Reload Sno-Park	West of Ellensburg	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	x				x	10	Y
Elk Heights Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	x				x	91	Y
French Cabin Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	x				x	12	Y
Gold Creek Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District							
Lake Elizabeth	Kittitas	USFS Mt Baker-Snoqualmie		x					
Mineral Springs	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District					x	36	N
Price Creek Westbound Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	x	x			x	23	Y
Reecer Creek Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	x	x			x	70	Y
Starlite Resort	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District					x	31	N
Taneum Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	x				x	91	Y
Teanaway 29 Pines	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District					x	36	N
Woods and Steel	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District					x	91	N
21 Motorized Sno-Park Sites			7	4			11	491	7

From: Washington State Parks. 2009. *Winter Recreation Trails Maps*. <http://www.parks.wa.gov/winter/trails/>

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Skiing Locations

Name	Location	Manager	Cross-Country	Downhill	Number of Trails	Miles of Trail	Skiable Acres
Gold Creek Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	1				unknown
Kachess Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	1				unknown
Salmon La Sac Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	1			4	unknown
Crystal Springs Sno-Park	Kittitas	Washington State Parks	1			12	unknown
Lake Easton Sno-Park	Kittitas	Washington State Parks	1			6	unknown
Hyak Snowplay Park	King	Washington State Parks	1				unknown
Pipe Creek Sno-Park	Kittitas	Washington State Parks	1			59	unknown
Swauk Sno-Park	Kittitas	Washington State Parks	1			59	unknown
Cabin Creek Sno-Park	Kittitas	Washington State Parks	1			8	unknown
Price Creek Westbound Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	1			23	unknown
Blewett Pass Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	1				unknown
Reecer Creek Sno-Park	Kittitas	USFS Cle Elum Ranger District	1			70	unknown
Lake Elizabeth	Kittitas	USFS Mt Baker-Snoqualmie	1				unknown
Alpental	King	The Summit At Snoqualmie		1	8		825
Summit Central	King	The Summit At Snoqualmie		1	28		unknown
Summit East	King	The Summit At Snoqualmie	1	1	12		unknown
Summit West	King	The Summit At Snoqualmie		1	13		unknown

18 Skiing Sites (DH and/or XC)
14
4
61
241
825

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Whitewater Locations

Name	Location	Land Manager	Miles of Whitewater	Difficulty
Box Canyon Creek, to Kachess Reservoir		USFS	2	III-IV
Landsburg bridge to Mapewood Roadside Park	Cedar River	KCPR		II
Scatter Creek to Salmon La Sac Creek (China Gorge)	Cle Elum	USFS	8.5	IV-V
Salmon La Sac Cr to Cle Elum Reservoir	Cle Elum	USFS	4	II
Cle Elum Dam to confluence with Yakima River	Kittitas	USFS		II
Waterfall to Cle Elum River	Cooper River	USFS		IV-V
Goat Creek to Middle Fork Snoqualmie	Dingford Creek		1.3	V+
Kaleetan Creek to Middle Fork Snoqualmie	Pratt		6	IV
Hwy 18 to Preston	Raging		3	III+
Preston to Fall City	Raging		5	III+
Hardscrabble Creek to Burnboot Creek	MF Snoqualmie		4	V
Burnboot Creek to Taylor Creek	MF Snoqualmie		10.3	II-III
Taylor River to Concrete Bridge (upper)	MF Snoqualmie		7.5	II
Concrete Bridge to Tanner (Middle-Middle)	MF Snoqualmie		7	III-IV
Tanner to North Bend (The Club Stretch)	MF Snoqualmie		4.5	II
Big Creek to Spur 10 Bridge (upper)	NF Snoqualmie		6.3	III
Spur 10 Bridge to 428th St Bridge (Ernie's Canyon)			6.5	V+
I-90 Exit 52 to Denny Creek Campground (Fall in the Wall)	SF Snoqualmie			IV-V
Ollalie State Park to 436th St. Bridge	SF Snoqualmie		5	II+
Snoqualmie Falls to Plum's Landing	Snoqualmie		1	II+
Johnson Creek to Stafford Creek	NF Teanaway		3.9	III+

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Whitewater Locations

Name	Location	Land Manager	Miles of Whitewater	Difficulty
North Fork Snoqualmie to E. Masterson Road (near Musser Creek)	Teanaway		7	II+
Yellow Creek to South Fork Tolt	NF Tolt			IV-V+
Bridge to confluence with NF Tolt	SF Tolt		5.9	V
Tolt River Road nr. Carnation to Snoqualmie River	Tolt		5.7	II
Waptus Lake trail to Salmon La Sac	Waptus		4	II-III+ (IV)
Confluence with Teanaway River to Thorp	Yakima			II

27 whitewater sites

Total Whitewater Miles	
	108.4
Class I	0
Class II	12
Class III	8
Class IV	7
Class V	8

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Organizations		
Name	Focus	County
Northwest Trail Riders Association	ATV	King
Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance	Mountain Biking	King
Lake Sammamish Saddle Club	Equestrian	King
Northwest Ski & Recreation Club	Skiing	
Alpine Lakes Trail Riders/Backcountry Horsemen of Washington	Equestrian	Kittitas
Kittitas County Field and Stream	Hunting, Fishing	Kittitas
Western Washington Walleye Club	Fishing	
Kittitas Audubon	Birdwatching	Kittitas
Cloudbase Country Club	Hang Gliding/Paragliding	King
Northwest Paragliding Club	Hang Gliding/Paragliding	King
Issaquah Alps Trail Club	Hiking	King
Snoqualmie Valley Trails	Hiking	King
Cascade Drift Skippers	Snowmobiling	King
Washington ATV Association	ATV	King
East Lake Washington Audubon	Birdwatching	King
Cascade Orienteering Club	Orienteering	King
John Wayne Pioneer Wagons and Riders Association	Equestrian, John Wayne Trail	King
Newcastle Trails	Hiking	King
Pro Guiding Service	Climbing	King
Evergreen State Volkssport Association	Volkssport	
Redmond Cycling Club	Cycling	King
Sammamish Rowing Association	Rowing	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Organizations		
Name	Focus	County
Cascade Alpine Guides	Climbing	King
Audubon Washington	Birdwatching	King
Seattle Audubon	Birdwatching	King
Seattle Canoe and Kayak Club	Boating	King
Washington Water Trails Association	Boating	King
Alpine Ascents International	Climbing	King
Cascade Guiding Service	Climbing	King
Deception Crag	Climbing	King
Mountain Madness	Climbing	King
REI	Climbing	King
Stone Gardens	Climbing	King
Vertical World	Climbing	King
Washington Alpine Club	Climbing	King
Washington Climbers Coalition	Climbing	King
Cascade Bicycle Club	Cycling	King
Seattle Bicycle Club	Cycling	King
Northwest Women Flyfishers	Fishing	King
Seattle Poggie Fishing Club	Fishing	King
Washington Flyfishing Club	Fishing	King
Paraglide Washington	Hang Gliding/Paragliding	King
Seattle Paragliding	Hang Gliding/Paragliding	King
Washington Trails Association	Hiking	King
Washington Prospector Mining Association	Mining	King
Backcountry Bicycle Trails Club	Mountain Biking	King
Mountaineers	Outdoor Recreation	King
Volunteers for Outdoor Washington	Outdoor Recreation	King
Pocock Rowing Center	Rowing	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS: Organizations		
Name	Focus	County
Seattle Women's Sailing Association	Sailing	King
Washington Ski Touring Club	Skiing	King
WIHSki Club	Skiing	King
Outing Club	Winter Sports	King
Academy of Horsemanship	Equestrian	
Rill Adventures	Rafting	Kittitas
Geologic Adventures	Environmental Ed. Group	King
King County Executive Horse Council	Equestrian	King
BoeAlps (Boeing Employees Alpine Society)	Climbing, hiking, skiing	
American Whitewater	Kayaking	
Fraternity Snoqualmie	Nudist colony	
Kongsbergers Ski Club	Cross Country Skiing	Both
One World Outing Club	Cross country and Nordic skiing	Both
Snoqualmie Nordic	Nordic skiing	Both
Kittitas County Snowmobile Council	Snowmobiling	kittitas
Winter Wildlands Alliance	human power winter recreation	
Washington State Snowmobile Association	Snowmobiling	kittitas
MidFORC		King
Ancient Skiers Association	Skiing	Both



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
Building a Framework for the Future

Outdoor Recreation Annotated Bibliography

Greenway



Wenatchee National Forest Map; United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, 2002.

Available at Forest Service offices across the Wenatchee, this map shows township, range, and section, land ownership, natural features, roads, towns, political and forest boundaries, and recreational attractions on the Forest.

K

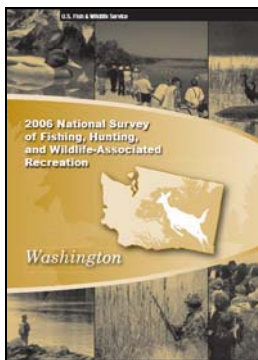


Visit Kittitas County; by the Cle Elum-Roslyn and Ellensburg Chambers of Commerce; Kittitas County, WA, 2012. Online: <http://www.visitkittitas.com/>

Provides a comprehensive listing of resources available in Kittitas County, from events, dining and lodging to trail maps, winter recreation, hiking and more.

K

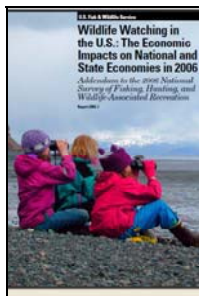
Washington State Outdoor Recreation



2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation: Washington; by the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and the United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau; 2008. Online: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2008pubs/fhw06-wa.pdf>

The 2006 Survey represents the 11th in the series. Developed in collaboration with the States, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and national conservation organizations, the Survey has become one of the most important sources of information on fish and wildlife-related recreation in the United States.”

General Outdoor Recreation



Wildlife Watching in the U.S.: The Economic Impacts on National and State Economies in 2006—Addendum to the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation; by Jerry Leonard, United States Fish and Wildlife Service; Arlington, VA, 2008. Online: http://library.fws.gov/pubs/nat_survey2006_economics.pdf

This report attempts to estimate the economic impacts and monetary value of wildlife watching activities at the state and national level, “using data from the 2006 Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation Survey”.

Birdwatching



Washington Bird Watching; by Hillclimb Media; Seattle, WA, 2010.

Online: <http://www.birding.com/wheretobird/washington.asp>

Lists some of the “top birding locations in Washington”, along with birding clubs and resources in the state, links, maps and other information.



Washington Ornithological Society; by the Washington

Ornithological Society; Seattle, WA, 2010. Online: <http://www.wos.org/>

The WOS was created to “increase knowledge of the birds of Washington and to enhance communication among all persons interested in those birds.” The site offers information about the Society, birds in Washington, projects and many other resources.

Climbing



North Bend Rock; by Garth Bruce. 2006. Online:

<http://www.deceptioncrag.com/>

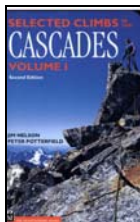
An extension of the Exit 38 Rock Climbing Guide Books, and the Exit 32 Rock Climbing Guide, this site is meant to provide additional information, updates and reference to the guide books.



Climbing Area Information; by the Washington Climbing Coalition;

Seattle, WA, 2009. Online: <http://www.washingtonclimbers.org/Climbing/>

Guides to state-wide climbing areas, including Greenway-specific regions. Descriptions of crags, detailed locations of routes, management listings, seasonal information, and access considerations included in each link.



Selected Climbs in the Cascades: Volume 1, 2nd Ed. 1; by Jim Nelson and Peter Potterfield; The Mountaineers Books, Seattle, WA, 2003.

Provides details on some of the most popular climbs in the Cascades, includes a variety of different routes including snow climbs, wilderness alpine routes and strenuous mixed climbs.



Washington State Ice; 2009. Online: www.wastateice.net.

Exists as “a companion to the first edition of the guidebook to ice climbing in Washington and as an up-to-date source of information on climbing ice in Washington State.” Provides online guides to some of the most popular ice climbs in the state.

Equestrian



Horse Riding and Camps; by the United States Forest Service; Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Wenatchee, WA, 2009.

Online: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/recreation/horse/#cleelum>

National Forest land can be a great place to horseback ride—find out where you can ride in Washington State. The website provides details about various Greenway riding locations, riding and horse feed restrictions, as well as campsite information.

Geocaching



Geocaching – The Official Global GPS Cache Hunt Site; by Groundspeak, Inc.; Seattle, WA, 2010. Online: <http://www.geocaching.com/>

The online center of geocaching; contains information about getting started and an overview of geocaching, and provides information about membership, resources, forums and other useful knowledge.

Hunting



Hunting Washington; by Hunting Washington, 2008. Online: <http://hunting-washington.com/>

A statewide resource for hunting information. Includes discussion forums and other information.

Mountain Biking



Evergreen Trail Info Guide; by the Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance; Seattle, WA, 2007. Online:

http://evergreenmtb.org/wiki/index.php?title=Main_Page

For experienced mountain bikers and beginners alike, this interactive website provides resources for mountain bike trails and parks throughout the state. Search by region or click on the reference map to find a site near you. All links provide a small description, trail features, directions, conditions, and distances. Be warned, however, that all pages are edited by visitors so some information may be inaccurate.

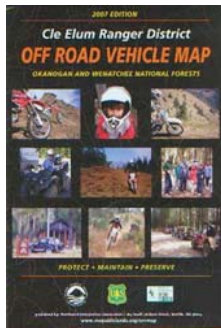
Paragliding



Northwest Paragliding History—The Early Days; by Lowell Skoog; Seattle, WA 2007; Website: <http://www.alpenglow.org/paragliding/history/nw-chronology.html>.

Paragliding has a rich history in the Pacific Northwest, finding its roots in the Greenway at Tiger Mountain's Poo Poo Point. Skoog's extensive timeline catalogs major paragliding descents of summits throughout the world 1964-present.

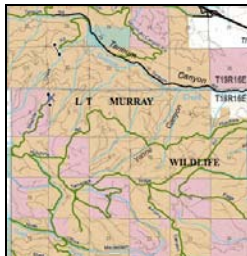
Off Road Vehicle



Cle Elum Ranger District Off Road Vehicle Map; Cle Elum Ranger District, United States Forest Service. Pub. Discover Your Northwest, Seattle, WA. c. 2009.

Available for purchase Online at <http://www.discovernw.org/> and at the District Office, map shows all ORV trails on the District, terrain, campgrounds and parking areas, and special management areas. Also shows equestrian trails.

K



LT MurSnoqray Green Dot Map; Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Online: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/amp_rec_ltmurray_greendot_map_09.pdf

Shows roads on the LT Murray Wildlife Area open to ORV and other unlicensed vehicle use.

K

Snowmobiling Upper Kittitas County: The Resource Guide; Northern Kittitas County Tribune Newspaper Staff. 2011.

Where to find trail and sno-park maps, permits, grooming reports, snowmobile clubs, pass reports, avalanche info, snowmobiler-friendly places to stay, dine and get visitor services.

Open Space Information



Ecological Lands; by the King County Department of Natural Resources; Seattle, WA, 2009. Online: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/natural-lands/ecological.aspx>

A useful site to find ecological lands throughout the county. Many of these King County open spaces provide areas to hike, picnic, bird watch, and view wildlife and wildflowers. Some natural areas are open to hunting and angling. Links provide details on restrictions, public use, and include directions and general descriptions of the area.



Washington's Wildlife Areas; by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; Olympia, WA, 2009. Online: http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/wildlife_areas/index.html

Wildlife areas provide Washington State residents and visitors a unique opportunity to experience the outdoors. Find a location near you using the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's "Wildlife Area" web search. Site information includes a brief description of the wildlife area, what wildlife you might expect to see on your visit, and access details (parking, permits, and recreation restrictions).

Water Recreation



Washington Fly Fishing; by Washington Fly Fishing, 2000. Online: <http://www.washingtonflyfishing.com/>

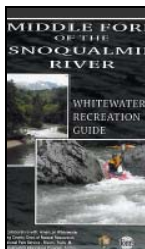
Provides information for anglers, specific to Washington and applicable elsewhere. Information on the site is provided by the angler community, and includes discussion forums and helpful information.



WDFW Water Access Sites; by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; WA, 2010. Online: http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/

An online resource for locating WDFW water access sites across Washington. Searchable through a variety of means, including county, body of water, and site name.

Whitewater



Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River: Whitewater Recreation Guide; by American Whitewater, King County Department of Natural Resources, the National Park Service Rivers, Trails, & Conservation Assistance Program, Tom's of Maine, and the U.S. Forest Service, Map prepared by Audrey Stout;

A map and guide to whitewater access points and rapids along the Snoqualmie River.



Safety Code of American Whitewater: International Scale of River Difficulty; by American Whitewater; Cullowhee, NC, 2009. Online: http://www.americanwhitewater.org/content/Wiki/safety:start#vi._international_scale_of_river_difficulty

This site provides definitions of whitewater classes, including lists of national locations for rapids of each class.



Greenway Whitewater; by American Whitewater; Cullowhee, NC, 2009. Online: <http://americanwhitewater.org/content/Project/view/id/mtsgreenway/>

American Whitewater has created a special Mountains to Sound Greenway-only website oriented toward providing fast, reliable information about whitewater sites in the Greenway. All links include site name, description, location, difficulty, flow information, and maps, as well as user-provided comments, and photos. A great resource for whitewater enthusiasts.

Winter Recreation



Winter Recreation Trails Maps; by the Washington State Parks; Olympia, WA 2009. Online: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/winter/trails/>

Find a Greenway winter recreation site near you. Just click on one of the state's regional links (Blewett/I-90 for the Greenway) to find more information about Sno-Park locations, permitted recreation, and current conditions. Need to purchase a season winter park pass? Permit vendor information can be found on the same site.

Winter Recreation Map; Cle Elum – Roslyn Chamber of Commerce.

Shows the over 600 miles of groomed winter recreation trails in Kittitas County available for snowmachine use.

K

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: General**

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
ACCESS: Establish trailheads, build trails from Cle Elum bridge to Sasse Mountain	The area is in need of trailheads and official trails	Establish trailheads and build trail from Cle Elum bridge to Sasse Mountain	Trail users	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
ACCESS: Acquire access, build campsites in Open Space	The Greenway has large chunks of open space without significant overnight facilities. These swaths of land are only accessible by day-use trails. Camp facilities would allow users to get into and explore the 'middle' of these areas.	Acquire access and build campsites and overnight facilities in heart of remaining open space in Greenway	Trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
ACCESS: Build new parking area off Tiger Mtn. Road	Tiger Mountain is an incredibly popular recreation and hiking destination. Increasing use and popularity can lead to crowding at access points.	Build a new parking area off of Tiger Mountain Road to provide access to the south side of Tiger	DNR,	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	King
ACCESS: Connect new trails to existing systems	There are many existing trail systems throughout the Greenway. Connecting new trails to these systems is incredibly important.	Connect new wildland and community trails to existing trails systems	Private landowners, Forest Service, cities, others	Kittitas Working Group	Both
ACCESS: Create a trail shuttle system using Public Transportation	I-90 provides access to many great trails. Partnerships with Public Transportation agencies to move interested people to areas in an easy fashion - fewer cars on the road will improve the experience for all, and will keep trailheads in better condition.	Create a shuttle system between trailheads and safe, public parking areas; partner with Public Transportation and create distinct, easily identified buses for users	Greenway, King County Metro, Kittitas County	Public Land Manager Team	Both
ACCESS: Enhance Roslyn/Cle Elum Ridge Trail Network	The area has significant potential for an enhanced trail network	Acquire easements across private parcels between Teanaway basin and towns of Cle Elum/Roslyn/Ronald. Develop trails along these and a few trailheads	Upper Kittitas Park and Recreation District, Cle Elum, Roslyn, User Groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
ACCESS: Enhance trailheads to accommodate higher use	Trail-based recreation is immensely popular in the Greenway - it's one of the signature characteristics of the region. With population growth, and increased use, trailheads will need to be expanded.	Enhance trail heads, access roads, to accommodate higher user levels.	Trail managers, trail groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
ACCESS: Improve Mt. Washington trails, and acquire remaining private parcels	The trail to the summit of Mt. Washington lacks adequate signage, and privately-owned parcels of land remain on the mountain.	Mt. Washington - improve trails and signage to summit, improve viewpoint at the summit; acquire remaining private parcels as well	SPU, USFS, trails and recreation groups	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	King
ACCESS: Middle Fork Snoqualmie TH & Trail Expansions	Additional & improved trail heads at sites including: Dingford Creek, Taylor River, Oxbow area, Bessemer/COC Rd. Maintain access to upper valley	provide additional parking resources and hiking linkages for popular areas	State DNR, USFS	MF River Corridor Public Use Concept - 1997	King
ACCESS: Provide more parking at trailheads	Snowmobile and equestrian users require much more space for parking, as they have large trailers.	Provide more parking at trailheads; accommodate snowmobile and equestrian trailers	USFS, State DNR, WSPRC, King County, User Groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
ACCESS: Repair Iron Horse State Park Railroad Tunnels	Reopen 4 tunnels currently closed for safety hazards, including the hugely popular Snoqualmie Pass Tunnel.	re-establishes connection along John Wayne Trail from east & west sides of the pass; assist WSPRC with funding	WSPRC	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
ACCESS: Replace Hanson Ponds footbridge	Hanson Ponds is a popular local walking area; the foot bridge providing access was removed due to flooding	Reinstitute access to Hanson Ponds by replacing footbridge	Kittitas County	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: General					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
COMMUNICATION: Develop website for trail information	Develop a website with information on the Greenway's wide array of trails; allow individuals to customize trips to meet their needs - kid friendly, pet friendly, picnic, weekend trips, etc.	Develop comprehensive Greenway trail website to provide information to users, both experienced and beginner; include interpretive information on local area	Trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
COMMUNICATION: Create nexus between trails and health	Front and back-country hiking, biking and horse activities are great means of exercise.	Link front- and backcountry Wildland trail experiences with health movement	Trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
COMMUNICATION: Use website to connect new users to established groups	There are many different established organizations and groups dedicated to trail activities in the Greenway - from the Washington Trails Association to The Mountaineers, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance and the Backcountry Horsemen of Washington	Use interactive Greenway trails website to connect users, new and old, to established groups that can teach users how to act in the outdoors	Trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
Continue to promote single-track, minimal trails	The Greenway Coalition has long supported trails as a means of connecting the citizenry to nature.	Continue to promote single-track, minimal improvement trails that maximize the connections to undisturbed nature	Trails groups, trail managers	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	Both
Create management plans for Raging River, Mid Fork NRCA trails	The Mid Fork NRCA and the Raging River State Forest both hold potential for new trail networks. Management/public use plans are needed before these projects can move forward	Create management/ public use plans for Raging River, Mid Fork NRCA	State DNR, User groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	King
Engage next generation in trail activities	A significant portion of the attendees at a recent Trails Conference were over the age of 50. The next generation of trail stewards needs to be engaged to protect these resources for the future.	Engage the next generation of trail stewards to ensure the preservation of these assets into the future	Trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
Expand education on trail rules, regulations and etiquette to reduce enforcement needs	Enforcement of rules and regulations is a challenge to many agencies, as decreasing budget size puts a pinch on many different goals.	Expand education of trail rules, regs, and etiquette among user groups to reduce need for enforcement.	Non-motorized recreation groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trails Assessment	Both
FUNDING: Create and promote crew resources capable of landscape wide work	Trail crews are an important resource in the construction and maintenance of trails across the landscape - crews such as the DNR's WCC crews are an invaluable asset to the area, as they work on trails owned and managed by many different agencies.	Develop and enhance cooperative trail crew resource that can be shared across the landscape	Trail managers, trail groups	Outdoor Rec- Wildland Trails Open House-2010	
FUNDING: Redirect Concrete Bridge trailhead funding to other projects	Original plans for Concrete Bridge TH construction are not practical right now. New sites should be considered with current RCO funding	Try to redirect Concrete Bridge trailhead funding to other projects that are more feasible under current circumstances	WADNR	MF Strategy Mtn Sept. 2010	King
FUNDING: Acquire funding to maintain trail, trailhead access	Many trails and trailheads are closed due to lack of adequate funds	Explore means of finding funds to maintain these areas	Trails groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
FUNDING: Create Greenway Trails Endowment	The Greenway's trail network, like the landscape itself, needs active management. A consistent funding source would allow for enhanced stewardship.	Create an endowment to further the Greenway's trail network - don't channel money to specific agencies; create collaborative environment to leverage funds	USFS, State Legislature	Tim Foss	Kittitas
FUNDING: Create interagency trail maintenance program	As agencies throughout the region are seeing shrinking staffing & funding levels, the creation of an interagency trail maintenance program may enable more directed uses of resources on key trails	Create an interagency trail maintenance organization/program serving all trails regardless of ownership	user groups	public land managers working group	both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: General					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
FUNDING: Determine full costs of trail construction, maintenance	Funding is crucial to all aspects of trail work, but knowing the true costs of trail construction, planning, maintenance is critical	Determine overall costs of trail construction, maintenance for future grant applications and other uses	Trails groups, trail managers	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
FUNDING: Restore NOVA funding	the Non-highway Off-Road Vehicle Activities funds for the 2009-11 biennium were directed toward other purposes by the state Legislature, and approved by the governor	work with agencies, the governor, legislature to restore NOVA funding to its original purpose	legislature, governor, advocacy groups	outdoor recreation working group	both
FUNDING: Restore trail funding in Cle Elum Ranger District	Trail funding is critical to proper maintenance and construction of trails	Restore NOVA funding, other funding sources to Forest Service for trails maintenance	USFS, State Legislature	Tim Foss	Kititas
Granite Creek Basin - Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCA	The Middle Fork is another example of collaborations in the Greenway. The Middle Fork Outdoor Recreation Coalition, the USFS, King County, and WA DNR have worked to make the area safe for recreation and wildlife habitat.	Acquire remaining inholdings in basin behind Mailbox Peak; Remove unneeded logging roads, convert several to hiking trails connecting 5 lakes with I-90, Mailbox Peak, Alpine Lakes, Middle Fork Road. Build new trailhead at concrete bridge on Middle Fork.	WA DNR	Public Comment	King
Lake Easton SP: Kachess River Bridge restoration.	This is both a safety and a historic preservation issue. The bridge's railings are now problematic. WSPRC completed an assessment of this project a few years ago.	Restore Kachess River bridge (\$100,000)	WSPRC, trail and history groups	WSPRC	Kititas
Protect Alpines Lakes Wilderness from overuse	The Alpine Lakes Wilderness is a pristine wilderness area in the heart of the Greenway. However, this area - named for its nearly 700 lakes - could be overused, damaging its wildness	Explore the creation of a permit/lottery system to keep the area from being over run	USFS, environmental and user groups	public land managers working group	both
PUBLIC INTERACTION: Expand Trail Use education and enforcement	Education of proper trail use and etiquette, and enforcement of infractions will serve to enhance trail use and safety. Trailheads across the Greenway could use better enforcement to prevent theft and damage to vehicles while users are on the trails.	Education and enforcement of proper trails use	USFS, WSPRC, cities, others	Tim Foss	Kititas
Squak: Better signage off of Hwy 900 to the west of Squak Mountain	This is one of the areas in the Greenway that could use better signage.	Better signage off of Highway 900 to the west of Squak Mountain	DOTs, King County, WSPRC	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	King
Taylor: Work with recreational groups to achieve stewardship goals	These goals include: conserving, protecting and restoring the natural resources, restoring the health and diversity of the forest and demonstrating environmentally sound forest management, and providing educational and passive recreation opportunities for the public	Work with all recreation user groups to achieve stewardship goals for Taylor Mountain Forest	King County, WA DNR, City of Seattle, trails groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trails Assessment	King
Tiger: Better signage for Tiger Mountain off of Sunset		Better signage for Tiger Mountain off of Sunset	DNR, King County, trails groups	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	King
USER CONFLICTS: Separate, divide conflicting sites	Increased popularity of a wide array of outdoor recreation activities can lead to conflicts between different users: hikers and mountain bikers, cross country skiers and snowmobilers	Pursue the separation of conflicting sites and activities, while continuing to advocate and accommodate all uses	Outdoor Rec groups,	TAC 2001	both
USER CONFLICTS: Provide better information, direction at trailheads	Increasing popularity of Wildland trail activities can lead to conflicts between user groups.	Promote and provide more information about types of recreational use at trailheads and access points	User Groups	TAC 2001	both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: General					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Year-round PR Campaign to distribute trail use	The Greenway's Wildland trails are an incredible asset to the area. As the population and popularity of hiking, biking and equestrian activities grows, overuse and user conflicts can increase in frequency.	Promote year-round PR Campaign to educate, inform, distribute use; media: info spots, 'to-do's, 'places to visit' columns, TV fillers, 'we had fun' blogs, twitter, facebook...	Trails groups, trail managers	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Trails

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
ILLEGAL TRAILS: Catalogue, protect, legitimize appropriate 'unofficial trails'	Many equestrians and mountain bikers utilize 'unofficial' and "quasi-public" trails for outdoor recreation. Creating an inventory of these places is the first step in protecting these resources - nearly 1/3 of mtn. bike use estimated to take place on these	Catalogue 'unofficial' wildland trails for future preservation	Equestrians, Mtn Bikers,	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
ILLEGAL TRAILS: Closures & Education	improve educational resources on the regulations, etc in regards to constructing new/illegal trails. Close priority trails illegally constructed	begin to cut down on illegal trails becoming management burdens on land managers	land managers	Public Comment	Both
ILLEGAL TRAILS: Promote understanding of levels of 'unofficial trails'	Rough, low-spec. trails may be acceptable for hiking use, but are NOT bike or horse accessible. Therefore, closure may not be the best answer, but rather enforcement.	Adjust focus on 'illegal trails' to include potential low-impact use (hiking) while preventing deterioration from other uses (equestrian or mountain bike).	Trail managers, trail groups	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	Both
ILLEGAL TRAILS: Promote understanding of 'unofficial trails'	Many 'illegal' ('unofficial' or 'social trails') exist. Land managers should be made familiar with many kinds of 'social trails', and should view said trails as communication from users, not just as a problem.	Familiarize land managers with 'types' of 'unofficial trails'; encourage managers to view these as a communication tool to encourage new trail construction	Trails groups	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	Both
ILLEGAL TRAILS: Stop proliferation of bootleg trails	Land managers and recreation groups will work together to control the problem through providing missing opportunities in appropriate areas, working closely with the user groups, and applying law enforcement where necessary	Stop the spread of unauthorized hiker and biker trails in the Greenway; recognize that these trails can be an indication of inadequate access for users	Land managers, user groups	Public Comment	Both
Create a public access trail to Sunday Lake area	No legal access exists from county road to USFS land & Alpine Lakes Wilderness	Acquire a public land easement and create a public access trail to Sunday Lake area	USFS, Hancock	Outdoor Rec-Wildland Trails Open House-2010	King
Improve trail permitting regulations	work with regulation officials to streamline & improve permitting & regulations regarding trail maintenance, construction & improvements. The process of permitting is relatively slow, and can dip into	expedite the process of permitting to allow limited resources be spent on work vs. permitting	trail groups, officials	Public Comment	Both
Improve trails on Taylor Mountain to avoid seasonal closures	Taylor Mountain is popular with equestrians and mountain bikers and other low-impact outdoor recreationists.	Pursue improved trail quality to prevent ecological damage and to allow for longer open seasons	WADNR, King County, City of Seattle, trails groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trail Assessment	King
Improved trails throughout the Greenway	Many of the trails and trailheads are in disrepair and do not meet the public's need for recreation.	Have trails & trailheads in good condition and able to accommodate the public's use of these systems.	USFS	Cecilia Reed, USFS	Both
Keep some trails wild	Increasing accessibility is important to encourage non-traditional trail users to enjoy the resource. However, "if all trails are built for bikes, baby strollers and doggie-poopers, it becomes a city sidewalk and the wildland experience is gone"	Promote trail accessibility, but 'keep some trails wild'	Trails groups, trail managers	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	Both
Lake Easton SP: Improve trail system in Park		Improve the existing trail system within Lake Easton State Park	WSPRC, Trails groups	WSPRC	Kititas
Pursue creation of an "adopt a trail" program	an "adopt a trail" program could encourage and enhance corporate and business support for natural areas within the Greenway	Pursue an "adopt a trail" program	User Groups, business groups	TAC 2001	both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Trails					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Replace failing Wildland trail bridges	Many bridges in the Greenway's Wildland trails system are in need of repair and replacement	Replace over 30 failing bridges on wildland trails	State DNR, WSPRC, USFS, King County	Public Comment	Both
Taylor: Complete Road to Trail projects on Taylor Mountain		Complete Road to Trails conversions recommended in the Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan/Trails Assessment	WADNR, King County	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trail Assessment	King
Taylor: Complete trail phasing, construction, new trails	The Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan and Trails Assessment includes recommendations for many trail upgrades, reroutes and new trail construction.	Complete recommended trail actions from Taylor Mountain Plan.	King County, WADNR, bordering land managers, trails groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trail Assessment	King
Trail signs throughout Greenway	Signs throughout the wildland trail system are either in need of repairs or completely missing. Areas throughout the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, Mt Washington Trail, etc	Upgrade, install consistent signage across the Greenway	Land managers, trail groups	Public Comment	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Trailheads

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Build Cougar -Squak Mtn Trailheads at Sunset Quarry and Talus	More and enhanced trailheads are necessary to accommodate the growth in interest in trail-based recreation.	Design and build new trailheads at two locations--Sunset Quarry and Talus	King County, City of Issaquah	Public Comment	King
Middle Fork Snoqualmie River-Mt Si Connections	Plan, develop & construct a MT Si/CCC Road-Trail Trailhead for connections between Mt Si NRCA trails (Mt Si, Teneriffe Falls) and MF Snoqualmie basin	provide additional parking resources and hiking linkages for popular areas	State DNR	MF River Corridor Public Use Concept - 1997	King
Renovate Denny Creek / Franklin Falls Trailhead	This is one of the most popular trail areas in the Greenway, with easy access from Seattle. The trailhead needs to be renovated to accommodate the large number of users, especially during the summer months.	Renovate the Denny Creek/Franklin Falls trailhead	USFS, User Groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	King
Acquire recreation trailheads, easements for trails on private land	Many outdoor recreation activities in the Greenway occur on privately-owned land, and rely upon agreements with landowners, making access tenuous and unstable	Acquire recreation easements, build trailheads, on private land	Private landowners, User Groups	Kittitas Working Group	Both
Build interactive electronic kiosks at trailheads	Kiosks are useful sources of information about the area. Interactive kiosks would allow visitors to learn about the specific area they are visiting, the Greenway as a whole, and other opportunities across the landscape.	Build interactive electronic kiosks at trailheads across the Greenway	Trails, education & interpretation groups, cities, counties, trail agencies	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Build Trailhead at Teneriffe Falls Mt Si NRCA		Plan, develop new trailhead parking area at Mt Teneriffe Rd gate; Work with Snoqualmie School district to improve bus turn-around signage; provide additional parking resources and hiking linkages	WA DNR	Mt Si NRCA Public Use Concept-1997	King
Continue work on Little Si Trailhead	The new Trailhead parking area & connector trail were added to prevent street side parking, but most people don't know it's there	Install signage to inform hikers of additional parking at new parking lot; increase regular maintenance of restroom facilities.	State DNR	Public Comment	King
Create consistent & informative signage at Trailheads	No 2 Trailheads in the Greenway have the same information. Recreation users should be provided better & consistent information at Trailheads	Create and provide consistent informative signage at Trailheads across the Greenway	Trail groups and managers	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
Enhance High Point Trailheads	One of the most popular hiking areas in the state.	Build new parking area on eastern end, improve current trailhead and access roads, upgrade bathrooms, construct connector trails	State DNR, City of Issaquah, User Groups	Public Comment	King
Olallie SP: Complete Historic Area Renovation, Trailhead Development		Complete the Historic Area Renovation and Trailhead development (\$400,000)	WSPRC	WSPRC	King
Olallie SP: Create Deception Crags Trailhead	Hikers and rock climbers that use the Change Creek Climbers Trail have never had a formal trailhead and parking area. The parking area is an old WSDOT right of way that is poorly maintained and provides no sanitation facilities or visitor orientation info	Transfer the right of way to Olallie State Park, formalize and improve the parking area, and provide sanitation facilities.	WSPRC, WSDOT	Olallie State Park CAMP	King
Olallie SP: Create Far Side Trailhead	Hikers and rock climbers that want to access the Far Side Climbing area and Dirty Harry's Peak park in an unimproved area of Olallie State Park at the east end of Homestead Valley Road. Parking is haphazard, and no visitor orientation or sanitation facilities	Formalize and improve parking, add visitor information bulletin boards, and add sanitation facilities.	WSPRC	Olallie State Park CAMP	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Trailheads					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Olalie SP: Twin Falls Trailhead development	The 100-foot Twin Falls is a popular hiking destination - the trailhead facilities are inadequate to handle demand, and frequently overflow onto neighborhood streets.	Formalize parking spaces, acquire more space for parking. Install additional vault toilet. Prohibit parking on neighborhood streets to ease conflicts between park visitors and private property owners.	WSPRC	Olalie State Park CAMP	King
Taylor: Construct Hobart Gate Trailhead on Taylor Mountain		Construct trailhead that can hold 50 cars, 20 horse trailers, located off 276th Ave SE. Add restrooms, kiosk and accessible/barrier free interpretive loop trails	WADNR, King County, City of Seattle, trails groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trail Assessment	King
Taylor: Monitor 'Watershed Gate' area for potential trailhead need	the Watershed Gate area offers access to Taylor Mountain. If found parking begins to become a safety issue and other Taylor Mountain parking areas do not meet parking needs, a new trailhead should be explored.	Monitor Watershed Gate parking to assess new trailhead needs	WADNR, King County, trails groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trail Assessment	King
Tiger: Build Tiger Summit South Trailhead		Build gravel lot/trailhead on south side of SR 18 at Tiger Summit	Cascade Land Conservancy, King County, WADNR, trails groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trail Assessment	King

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Equestrian, Packing**

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Reconstruct Equestrian Loop (May Valley Loop) Trail on Squak Mountain	Reconstruct the most popular equestrian trail on Squak Mountain; damage resulted from storm related wash-out. *Designs have been completed	Provides equestrians (and hikers) with access to one of Squak Mtns most frequented trails.	WSPRC,	Public Comment	King
Connect Washington State Horse Park to other nearby trails	The Washington State Horse Park will be a valuable resource for equestrians in the Greenway.	Build connections from nearby trails to Washington State Horse Park	Horse Park Authority,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Maintain Middle Fork Snoqualmie River Trailhead	Improvements include stock trailer parking, highline poles, hitching rails, restroom facility, livestock water accessibility.	Maintain facilities and continue trail maintenance. Expand upon possible handicap accessibility.	BCHW, USFS	BCHW	King
Preserve, maintain Dutch Miller Gap Trailhead	The trailhead has historical horse facilities and the area is in need of improvements: including highline poles, hitching rails, camping sites, fire rings, and backcountry toilet facilities.	Preserve historical horse facility. Maintain facilities and continue trail maintenance of the Dutch Miller Gap Trail including improvement of Lake Ivanhoe Trail area.	BCHW, USFS	BCHW	King Kittitas
Improve Mount Si Road Trailhead	The trail from Mt. Si to Wapatus Lake Currently exists, but is in need of improvement. End of maintained county road access to existing trails connecting to Middle Fork Snoqualmie River Trailhead.	Improve multi-use trail to and including Middle Fork Snoqualmie limited trail from Mt Si to Wapatus Lake.	BCHW, USFS	BCHW	King
Joe Watt Canyon camping accommodations	This area provides access to trails near Thorpe, south of I-90.	Grade camping area to make some level parking for campers.	Backcountry Horsemen, Fish and Wildlife LT Murray	BCHW	Kittitas
Improve FS Road 9712 at Haney Meadow, East of Swauk Pass	Improve access road FS 9712. This road is route used to enjoy many USFS trails, by equestrians, hikers, bird watchers, etc. Road in current condition can be challenging and harmful to vehicles, RV, etc.	Construct turnouts and improve highly rutted, exposed large rock surface.	BCHW, USFS	BCHW	Kittitas
Squak Mountain State Park: Equestrian Trail Loop relocation and improvements	A section of the trail - the most popular equestrian trail in the park, and one of the most popular and accessible hiking loops - was lost to a storm in 2009. The Mountains to Sound Greenway has created an assessment for relocation of the bridge.	Phil's Creek crossing needs to be relocated, and a 50' bridge installed to reopen the loop. (\$250,000).	WSPRC, trail and equestrian groups	WSPRC	King
Upgrade Indian Camp in Taneum	Indian Camp is a popular location for equestrians, but the facilities are in need of expansion to meet user demand.	Provide more camping sites and parking, install culvert in ditch for ingress/egress, improve access road with grading, gravel; install hand pump, well; more picnic tables	WSPRC, trail and equestrian groups	BCHW	Kittitas
Develop Boulder Creek Equestrian Trailhead	Equestrian users require additional trailhead facilities, and additional space for parking and maneuvering of horse trailers.	Develop an acceptable equestrian trailhead	Trails groups	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Equestrian Access Trailheads constructed with wide turn arounds, trailer parking, manure bunkers	Equestrian users require additional trailhead facilities, and additional space for parking and maneuvering of horse trailers.	Make trailheads more accessible for equestrians, with wide turnarounds, trailer parking, manure bunkers and other facilities	Equestrian groups	Public Lands Rec Project List 2010 - Backcountry Horsemen	Both
Connect Coal Mines Trail to Cle Elum Ridge	Trail connections in Kittitas County will benefit users.	Develop a trail connecting the coal mines trail to the Cle Elum Ridge	Equestrian groups	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Equestrian, Packing**

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Develop Fortune Creek Equestrian Trailhead		develop an acceptable equestrian trailhead	Equestrian groups	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Hitching rails in Lake Easton and Iron Horse WSPRC	Hitching rails are important for equestrians, allowing them the ability to leave their horses and to camp, and for other purposes.	attach a hitching rail to each side of all gates in Lake Easton State Park and Iron Horse State Park	WSPRC,	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Purchase land for Iron Horse State Park Campground(s)	Iron Horse State Park is an incredibly valuable resource, however the trail could use more camping facilities.	lease or buy one and/or two five-acre parcels of land along the state park for campgrounds	WSPRC,	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Build trail from Iron Horse State Park to Coal Mines Trail	This is one of the key gaps listed in the Mountains to Sound Greenway's Regional Trail Gaps Map	develop a trail connecting Iron Horse State Park with the coal Mines Trail	WSPRC,	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Connect Iron Horse State Park to Manastash / Taneum	The John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park is the backbone of the Greenway's Regional Trail system.	develop a trail connecting Iron Horse State Park with the Manastash and Taneum areas	WSPRC,	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Open LT Murray to equestrian access	The LT Murray Wildlife Area is a large open space near Ellensburg; equestrian access is desired.	Open the LT Murray to commercial equestrian outfits. Obtain permits for Joe Watt Elk Viewing Area	WA DFW,	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Build trail from Lake Easton to Reload Parking Area	Lake Easton is a popular destination in Kittitas County; trails linking popular destinations and trailheads should be constructed across the Greenway	Develop a trail from Lake Easton State Park to the proposed Reload Parking Area	WSPRC,	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Michael/Bear Equestrian Campground		Develop an equestrian campground at Michael/Bear Campground	Equestrian groups	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Build Equestrian campground at Michael Lake Trailhead		Develop an equestrian campground at Michael Lake trailhead	Equestrian groups	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Develop equestrian trailhead at Reload parking area	Equestrian-accessible trailheads require additional turn outs and facilities.	develop an equestrian trailhead at the proposed Reload Parking Area	Equestrian groups	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Retain equestrian access to Easton, Cle Elum, Teanaway and Manastash Ridges	Equestrian access to these popular areas is important to the community. The Greenway coalition should work with equestrian and ownership groups to maintain this access to benefit all parties.	Retain and assure access to Easton, Cle Elum, Teanaway and Manastash Ridges	Equestrian groups	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Add hitch rails to Pete Lake Trailhead		add more hitch rails at the Pete Lake Trailhead	Equestrian groups	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas
Develop Scatter Creek equestrian Trailhead		develop an acceptable equestrian trailhead	Equestrian groups	Kittitas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Equestrian, Packing					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Develop equestrian campground at Stafford Creek		develop an equestrian campground at Stafford Creek	Equestrian groups	Kititas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kititas
Build trail connecting Teanaway Valley to Cle Elum Ridge		develop a trail connecting the Teanaway Valley to Cle Elum Ridge	Equestrian groups	Kititas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kititas
Develop equestrian trailhead at West Fork Trailhead		develop an acceptable equestrian trailhead	Equestrian groups	Kititas Recreation Advisory Committee	Kititas
Equestrian Trails Connecting Horse Park with other trails	Iron Horse State Park is the backbone of the Greenway's Regional Trail system - connections from this trail to other networks will benefit all users.	Develop equestrian trails that connect the new horse park with existing wildland and community trails	Equestrian groups	Working Group	Kititas
Raging River State Forest Mountain Bike and Equestrian Trail Network	Mountain bike and equestrian-based recreation are increasingly popular. The Raging River State Forest could accommodate these multi-use trails.	Develop a new trail network for bikers and horses; include several trailheads	WA DNR,	Public Comment	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Motorized Use					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Expand Recreation Commission's planning work	The Kittitas Recreation Commission started the process of planning for motorized recreation.	Expand on Rec Commission's motorized planning work - identify specific needs and opportunities	Kittitas County, trails groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Educate/enforce motorized use of Nonmotorized Trails	Motorized use of nonmotorized trails creates tension between trail users, and represents a significant safety issue.	Education and enforcement of motorized use of nonmotorized trails	Kittitas County, trails groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Expand motorized recreation access	Off-road vehicles are very popular forms of motorized recreation. Users of ORV's should be included in recreation planning efforts, and efforts to retain and acquire access to public lands in a manner consistent with other efforts.	Maintain and enhance motorized access to public lands	ORV user groups, agencies	Public Comment	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Mountain Biking					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create a USFS/DNR Mtn Bike Facility	Mountain biking is growing in popularity across the region. The creation of a specific area for mtn biking would provide recreational benefits and mitigate environmental degradation in other areas	Pursue the creation of a USFS-DNR joint downhill mtn bike facility	USFS, DNR, mtn bike groups	public manager working groups	Both
Middle Fork Mountain Bike issues	The current trail area in the Middle Fork NRCA is not appropriate for mountain bike use, and needs to be removed or relocated.	Remove/relocate current trail, create and develop new mountain biking sites	USFS, DNR, mtn bike groups	MF Strategy Mtn Sept. 2010	King
South Fork Road-to Trail Conversions	Road to trail conversions provide an excellent means of adding mountain bike trail mileage to the local network, and a method of building partnerships between mountain bike groups/users and land managers	Remove old logging road network and create a new 40-mile mountain bike / multi-use trail network. Construction of 4 trailheads.	USFS, WSPRC, Mtn Bike Groups,	Wildland Trails Working Group	king
Build new trail from High Point to South Tiger	Tiger mountain is a popular multi-use forest; it's proximity to Seattle makes it one of the busiest trail networks in the state. This high popularity leads to congestion and overuse of existing trails.	Build new trail from High Point trailhead to South Tiger	WA DNR, Trails groups,	Wildland Trails Working Group	King
Snoqualmie Forest access Permission	The Snoqualmie Forest is not officially open for recreational access; the 90,000 acre forest would be an excellent location for trail access	obtain official use permission on Hancock property in the Snoqualmie Forest	Bike community	Wildland Trails Working Group	king
Enhance parking availability at Duthie Hill	Duthie Hill is an excellent facility for mountain biking; as popularity increases, so should parking and access routes.	Enhance parking availability at Duthie Hill	King County, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance	Wildland Trails Working Group	king
Raging River State Forest Mountain Bike and Equestrian Trail Network		Develop a new trail network for bikers and horses; include several trailheads	WA DNR	Wildland Trails Working Group	king
Grand Ridge to Duthie Hill Bridge Construction		Complete Grand Ridge to Duthie Hill bridge construction project	King County, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance	Grand Ridge Park Mgmt Plan, Wildland Trails Working Group	king
Add multiple-use trails throughout Greenway	Mountain bike use is relatively dense and crowded on the existing trail networks within the Greenway.	Explore creation of more multiple-use mountain bike trails throughout the Greenway trail system	Mountain bike groups, trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
Olallie SP: Multi-use Mountain bike trail along Mt. Washington	This multi-use trail project is already designed, and will connect to trails built in the Snoqualmie National Forest, and critical areas, habitat, and cultural resources studies have been done.	Find funding for permitting and construction of 8.6-mile, backcountry, multi-use trail along northern slope of Mt. Washington (\$1.2 million)	WSPRC, mountain bike groups	WSPRC, Olallie Trail Design Plan	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Hiking					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Mailbox Peak Trail	Will rival Mt Si in popularity, decreasing overuse elsewhere and provide alternative to an extremely steep old user-built trail that is dangerous for users and causing significant resource damage.	Build a new, 4.8 mil trail to the peak, near North Bend	State DNR, User Groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	King
Kendall Peak Trail		Renovate and enhance this extremely popular Greenway Trail & backpacking destination	USFS, User Groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
Rachel Lake-Alta Trails		Renovate and enhance this extremely popular Greenway Trail & backpacking destination	USFS, User Groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Kittitas
Teneriffe Falls Trail Completion	Provide hikers with a safe, enjoyable & sustainable route to Teneriffe Falls	Complete trail improvements and destination safety on the newly constructed Teneriffe Falls Trail	State DNR, User Groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	King
Mt Si trail expansions & improvements	Mt. Si's existing trails receive heavy use. Trails and facilities will help to mitigate the pressure of heavy popularity.	Develop additional loop & family trail opportunities along Mt Si trail to disperse use. Additional; work to develop toilet facilities near Mt Si summit to mitigate ecological impact associated with high use	State DNR, User Groups	Mt Si NRCA Public Use Concept-1997	King
Mt Si NRCA trail expansions	Increase options throughout Mt Si NRCA to relieve pressures on high use trails	Develop connection trails between Mt Si trail, Little Si Trail and Teneriffe Rd areas. Develop low land trail options for various users including: families, equestrians, mtn bikers	State DNR, User Groups	Mt Si NRCA Public Use Concept-1997	King
Alpine Lakes permit system	This area continues to see high levels of use with little to no maintenance.	Research & potentially institute a permit system for Alpine Lakes wilderness areas.	USFS,	Wildland Trails Working Group	king
Secure Kittitas access	Recreational access is important to residents and visitors in Kittitas County.	Secure access throughout region to prevent historic community access loss	Kittitas County, Upper Kittitas Park & Rec District, local towns, user groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Kittitas
Stage educational hikes across the Greenway	Educational hikes are a great method of increasing awareness of resources and threats, and of introducing new users to the proper methods of hiking and etiquette.	Create a system of educational hikes across the Greenway to increase awareness, education	Trails, education groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	both

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: General**

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
ACCESS: Establish trailheads, build trails from Cle Elum bridge to Sasse Mountain	The area is in need of trailheads and official trails	Establish trailheads and build trail from Cle Elum bridge to Sasse Mountain	Trail users	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
ACCESS: Acquire access, build campsites in Open Space	The Greenway has large chunks of open space without significant overnight facilities. These swaths of land are only accessible by day-use trails. Camp facilities would allow users to get into and explore the 'middle' of these areas.	Acquire access and build campsites and overnight facilities in heart of remaining open space in Greenway	Trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
ACCESS: Build new parking area off Tiger Mtn. Road	Tiger Mountain is an incredibly popular recreation and hiking destination. Increasing use and popularity can lead to crowding at access points.	Build a new parking area off of Tiger Mountain Road to provide access to the south side of Tiger	DNR,	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	King
ACCESS: Connect new trails to existing systems	There are many existing trail systems throughout the Greenway. Connecting new trails to these systems is incredibly important.	Connect new wildland and community trails to existing trails systems	Private landowners, Forest Service, cities, others	Kittitas Working Group	Both
ACCESS: Create a trail shuttle system using Public Transportation	I-90 provides access to many great trails. Partnerships with Public Transportation agencies to move interested people to areas in an easy fashion - fewer cars on the road will improve the experience for all, and will keep trailheads in better condition.	Create a shuttle system between trailheads and safe, public parking areas; partner with Public Transportation and create distinct, easily identified buses for users	Greenway, King County Metro, Kittitas County	Public Land Manager Team	Both
ACCESS: Enhance Roslyn/Cle Elum Ridge Trail Network	The area has significant potential for an enhanced trail network	Acquire easements across private parcels between Teanaway basin and towns of Cle Elum/Roslyn/Ronald. Develop trails along these and a few trailheads	Upper Kittitas Park and Recreation District, Cle Elum, Roslyn, User Groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
ACCESS: Enhance trailheads to accommodate higher use	Trail-based recreation is immensely popular in the Greenway - it's one of the signature characteristics of the region. With population growth, and increased use, trailheads will need to be expanded.	Enhance trail heads, access roads, to accommodate higher user levels.	Trail managers, trail groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
ACCESS: Improve Mt. Washington trails, and acquire remaining private parcels	The trail to the summit of Mt. Washington lacks adequate signage, and privately-owned parcels of land remain on the mountain.	Mt. Washington - improve trails and signage to summit, improve viewpoint at the summit; acquire remaining private parcels as well	SPU, USFS, trails and recreation groups	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	King
ACCESS: Middle Fork Snoqualmie TH & Trail Expansions	Additional & improved trail heads at sites including: Dingford Creek, Taylor River, Oxbow area, Bessemer/COC Rd. Maintain access to upper valley	provide additional parking resources and hiking linkages for popular areas	State DNR, USFS	MF River Corridor Public Use Concept - 1997	King
ACCESS: Provide more parking at trailheads	Snowmobile and equestrian users require much more space for parking, as they have large trailers.	Provide more parking at trailheads; accommodate snowmobile and equestrian trailers	USFS, State DNR, WSPRC, King County, User Groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
ACCESS: Repair Iron Horse State Park Railroad Tunnels	Reopen 4 tunnels currently closed for safety hazards, including the hugely popular Snoqualmie Pass Tunnel.	re-establishes connection along John Wayne Trail from east & west sides of the pass; assist WSPRC with funding	WSPRC	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
ACCESS: Replace Hanson Ponds footbridge	Hanson Ponds is a popular local walking area; the foot bridge providing access was removed due to flooding	Reinstitute access to Hanson Ponds by replacing footbridge	Kittitas County	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: General**

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
COMMUNICATION: Develop website for trail information	Develop a website with information on the Greenway's wide array of trails; allow individuals to customize trips to meet their needs - kid friendly, pet friendly, picnic, weekend trips, etc.	Develop comprehensive Greenway trail website to provide information to users, both experienced and beginner; include interpretive information on local area	Trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
COMMUNICATION: Create nexus between trails and health	Front and back-country hiking, biking and horse activities are great means of exercise.	Link front- and backcountry Wildland trail experiences with health movement	Trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
COMMUNICATION: Use website to connect new users to established groups	There are many different established organizations and groups dedicated to trail activities in the Greenway - from the Washington Trails Association to The Mountaineers, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance and the Backcountry Horsemen of Washington	Use interactive Greenway trails website to connect users, new and old, to established groups that can teach users how to act in the outdoors	Trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
Continue to promote single-track, minimal trails	The Greenway Coalition has long supported trails as a means of connecting the citizenry to nature.	Continue to promote single-track, minimal improvement trails that maximize the connections to undisturbed nature	Trails groups, trail managers	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	Both
Create management plans for Raging River, Mid Fork NRCA trails	The Mid Fork NRCA and the Raging River State Forest both hold potential for new trail networks. Management/public use plans are needed before these projects can move forward	Create management/ public use plans for Raging River, Mid Fork NRCA	State DNR, User groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	King
Engage next generation in trail activities	A significant portion of the attendees at a recent Trails Conference were over the age of 50. The next generation of trail stewards needs to be engaged to protect these resources for the future.	Engage the next generation of trail stewards to ensure the preservation of these assets into the future	Trails groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
Expand education on trail rules, regulations and etiquette to reduce enforcement needs	Enforcement of rules and regulations is a challenge to many agencies, as decreasing budget size puts a pinch on many different goals.	Expand education of trail rules, regs, and etiquette among user groups to reduce need for enforcement.	Non-motorized recreation groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trails Assessment	Both
FUNDING: Create and promote crew resources capable of landscape wide work	Trail crews are an important resource in the construction and maintenance of trails across the landscape - crews such as the DNR's WCC crews are an invaluable asset to the area, as they work on trails owned and managed by many different agencies.	Develop and enhance cooperative trail crew resource that can be shared across the landscape	Trail managers, trail groups	Outdoor Rec- Wildland Trails Open House-2010	
FUNDING: Redirect Concrete Bridge trailhead funding to other projects	Original plans for Concrete Bridge TH construction are not practical right now. New sites should be considered with current RCO funding	Try to redirect Concrete Bridge trailhead funding to other projects that are more feasible under current circumstances	WADNR	MF Strategy Mtn Sept. 2010	King
FUNDING: Acquire funding to maintain trail, trailhead access	Many trails and trailheads are closed due to lack of adequate funds	Explore means of finding funds to maintain these areas	Trails groups	Outdoor Rec Working Group	Both
FUNDING: Create Greenway Trails Endowment	The Greenway's trail network, like the landscape itself, needs active management. A consistent funding source would allow for enhanced stewardship.	Create an endowment to further the Greenway's trail network - don't channel money to specific agencies; create collaborative environment to leverage funds	USFS, State Legislature	Tim Foss	Kititas
FUNDING: Create interagency trail maintenance program	As agencies throughout the region are seeing shrinking staffing & funding levels, the creation of an interagency trail maintenance program may enable more directed uses of resources on key trails	Create an interagency trail maintenance organization/program serving all trails regardless of ownership	user groups	public land managers working group	both

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: General**

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
FUNDING: Determine full costs of trail construction, maintenance	Funding is crucial to all aspects of trail work, but knowing the true costs of trail construction, planning, maintenance is critical	Determine overall costs of trail construction, maintenance for future grant applications and other uses	Trails groups, trail managers	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both
FUNDING: Restore NOVA funding	the Non-highway Off-Road Vehicle Activities funds for the 2009-11 biennium were directed toward other purposes by the state Legislature, and approved by the governor	work with agencies, the governor, legislature to restore NOVA funding to its original purpose	legislature, governor, advocacy groups	outdoor recreation working group	both
FUNDING: Restore trail funding in Cle Elum Ranger District	Trail funding is critical to proper maintenance and construction of trails	Restore NOVA funding, other funding sources to Forest Service for trails maintenance	USFS, State Legislature	Tim Foss	Kititas
Granite Creek Basin - Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCA	The Middle Fork is another example of collaborations in the Greenway. The Middle Fork Outdoor Recreation Coalition, the USFS, King County, and WA DNR have worked to make the area safe for recreation and wildlife habitat.	Acquire remaining inholdings in basin behind Mailbox Peak; Remove unneeded logging roads, convert several to hiking trails connecting 5 lakes with I-90, Mailbox Peak, Alpine Lakes, Middle Fork Road. Build new trailhead at concrete bridge on Middle Fork.	WA DNR	Public Comment	King
Lake Easton SP: Kachess River Bridge restoration.	This is both a safety and a historic preservation issue. The bridge's railings are now problematic. WSPRC completed an assessment of this project a few years ago.	Restore Kachess River bridge (\$100,000)	WSPRC, trail and history groups	WSPRC	Kititas
Protect Alpines Lakes Wilderness from overuse	The Alpine Lakes Wilderness is a pristine wilderness area in the heart of the Greenway. However, this area - named for its nearly 700 lakes - could be overused, damaging its wildness	Explore the creation of a permit/lottery system to keep the area from being over run	USFS, environmental and user groups	public land managers working group	both
PUBLIC INTERACTION: Expand Trail Use education and enforcement	Education of proper trail use and etiquette, and enforcement of infractions will serve to enhance trail use and safety. Trailheads across the Greenway could use better enforcement to prevent theft and damage to vehicles while users are on the trails.	Education and enforcement of proper trails use	USFS, WSPRC, cities, others	Tim Foss	Kititas
Squak: Better signage off of Hwy 900 to the west of Squak Mountain	This is one of the areas in the Greenway that could use better signage.	Better signage off of Highway 900 to the west of Squak Mountain	DOTs, King County, WSPRC	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	King
Taylor: Work with recreational groups to achieve stewardship goals	These goals include: conserving, protecting and restoring the natural resources, restoring the health and diversity of the forest and demonstrating environmentally sound forest management, and providing educational and passive recreation opportunities for the public	Work with all recreation user groups to achieve stewardship goals for Taylor Mountain Forest	King County, WA DNR, City of Seattle, trails groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trails Assessment	King
Tiger: Better signage for Tiger Mountain off of Sunset		Better signage for Tiger Mountain off of Sunset	DNR, King County, trails groups	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	King
USER CONFLICTS: Separate, divide conflicting sites	Increased popularity of a wide array of outdoor recreation activities can lead to conflicts between different users: hikers and mountain bikers, cross country skiers and snowmobilers	Pursue the separation of conflicting sites and activities, while continuing to advocate and accommodate all uses	Outdoor Rec groups,	TAC 2001	both
USER CONFLICTS: Provide better information, direction at trailheads	Increasing popularity of Wildland trail activities can lead to conflicts between user groups.	Promote and provide more information about types of recreational use at trailheads and access points	User Groups	TAC 2001	both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: General					
Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Year-round PR Campaign to distribute trail use	The Greenway's Wildland trails are an incredible asset to the area. As the population and popularity of hiking, biking and equestrian activities grows, overuse and user conflicts can increase in frequency.	Promote year-round PR Campaign to educate, inform, distribute use; media: info spots, 'to-do's, 'places to visit' columns, TV fillers, 'we had fun' blogs, twitter, facebook...	Trails groups, trail managers	Issaquah Alps Trails Club	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Trail Totals

TRAIL	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicles	Barrier Free	Use Level*			Seasonality*	TRAILHEADS
HighMedLow										
Cougar Mountain	36.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					4
Squak Mountain	27.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					1
Tiger Mountain NRCA	45.2	12.1	5.3	0.0	2.0					6
Tiger Mountain State Forest	33.9	21.5	7.8	0.0	0.3					0
Taylor Mountain	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					0
Rattlesnake Mountain	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0						2
Mt Si	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1					4
South Fork Snoqualmie (USFS)	86.9	16.1	1.1	0.0	0.0					0
Middle Fork Snoqualmie (USFS)	84.8	62.4	25.1	0.0	0.0					0
North Fork Snoqualmie (USFS)	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					0
Kittitas Co North of I-90	485.5	384.8	206.5	106.5	0					1
Kittitas Co South of I-90	212.4	183.1	145.2	94.6	0.0					0
Other	106.0	77.6	60.5	0.0	0.0					0.0
Wildland Trails	1195.7	782.6	451.5	201.1	2.4					18
Total Miles										
Road-Trails	58.6									
Total Miles										
ALL TRAILS	1254.3									
source: MTS> Stewardship		source: Green Trails maps		source: King Co. Regional Trail map		source: USFS		Web Site source: Backcountry Horsemen of Washington		
Use Level/										
Heavy : More than 25,000										
Medium: 7,000 to 25,000										
Low: Less than 7,000										

Trailheads
21

Trailheads
18

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Cougar Mountain Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Anti-Aircraft Ridge Trail - N1	KCDNR	0.7	X	--		--	Heavy	year round	
Bagley Seam Trail - W10	KCDNR	0.2	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Bear Ridge Trail - E3	private, KCDNR	1.5	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Coal Creek Trail - N1	Bellevue	4	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Coal Creek Falls Trail - C4	KCDNR	0.7	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Cougar Pass Trail - N8	KCDNR	0.3	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
De Leo Wall Trail - W9	KCDNR	1.1	X	--		--	Heavy	year round	
Deceiver Trail - S3	KCDNR	0.9	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
East Fork Trail - C8	KCDNR	0.7	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Lost Beagle Trail - N6	KCDNR	0.7	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Military Road Trail - N2	KCDNR	0.7	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Mine Shaft Trail - C10	KCDNR	0.3	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Cougar Mountain Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Primrose Trail - N11	Bellevue	0.4	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Protector Trail - E9	KCDNR	0.4	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Radio Peak Trail - N3	KCDNR	0.8	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Red Town Creek Trail - C2	KCDNR	0.2	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Shy Bear Trail - S2	KCDNR	1.7	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Steam Hoist Trail - W4	KCDNR	0.2	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Tibbett's Marsh Trail - N9	KCDNR	1	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Wilderness Cliffs Trail - E5	KCDNR	1.3	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Wilderness Creek Trail - E6	KCDNR	1.5	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Wilderness Peak Trail - E4	KCDNR	0.4	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Wildside Trail - W1	KCDNR	1	X	--	--	--	Heavy	year round	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Cougar Mountain Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
By Pass Trail - C9	KCDNR	0.2	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Cave Hole Trail - C3	KCDNR	1.2	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Coyote Creek Trail - N4	KCDNR	1.1	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Far Country Trail - S1	KCDNR	0.3	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Fred's Railroad Trail - C7	KCDNR	0.6	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Goode's Corner Trail - E7	KCDNR	0.2	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Indian Trail - W7	KCDNR	1.3	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Klondike Swamp Trail - N5	KCDNR	0.9	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Long View Peak Trail - S4	KCDNR	0.4	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Marshall's Hill Trail - W6	KCDNR	1.1	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
No Name Trail - E8	KCDNR	0.2	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Quarry Trail - C6	KCDNR	1	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Cougar Mountain Trails

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Rainbow Town Trail W-3	KCDNR	0.3	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Red Town Trail - W2	KCDNR	2.8	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Ring Road Trail - S5	KCDNR	1.4	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Shangri La Trail - E1	private, KCDNR	1.7	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Surprise Creek Trail - E2	KCDNR	0.6	X	X	--	--	Heavy	year round	
Total Miles		36	36.0	17.0	0.0	0.0			

Use Level**Heavy** : More than 25,000**Medium**: 7,000 to 25,000**Low**: Less than 7,000Seasonality

Year Round

Restricted: Specify Dates Open

Trailhead	Parking Capacity	Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water	Info Source
Anti-Aircraft Peak	10 truck/trailers	X	X	X	X	BCH 2010
Red Town	10 truck/trailers	X	X			BCH 2010
Wilderness Creek						
Sky Country	10 truck/trailers	X				BCH 2010

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Squak Mountain Trails

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Wildland Trails:									
Bullitt Access Trail	KCDNR/ Private	1.1	X						Mountainside Drive SW to Bullitt Fireplace Trail
Bullitt Fireplace Trail	WSPRC, Issaquah, KCPR	2.1	X				Heavy	Year Round	Mountainside Drive SW to Central Peak Trail @ 1820'
Bullitt Gorge Trail	WSPRC	2.3	X				Low		May Valley Loop to Bullitt Fireplace Trail
Central Peak Access Trail	WSPRC	0.9	X				Heavy	Year Round	Bullitt Fireplace Trail @1460' to Central Peak summit
Chybinski Loop Trail	KCDNR	1.5	X					Year Round	West Access Trail to West Peak Trail
Coal Mine Trail	WSPRC	0.2	X					Year Round	Bullitt Access Trail to West Access Trail
East Ridge Trail	WSPRC/ KCDNR	2.2	X				Heavy	Year Round	Sycamore Access Trail to Phil's Creek Trail
East Side Trail	WSPRC	1.8	X				Medium	Year Round	Bullitt Fireplace Trail to East Ridge Trail
Equestrian Loop Trail - S4	WSPRC	1.7	X	X					South Access Road gate to South Access Road
May Valley Loop	WSPRC	5.2	X	X			Heavy	Year Round	All equestrian trails up west and east sides of South Access Road from
Old Griz Trail	WSPRC	0.8	X				Medium	Year Round	East Side Trail to Central Peak Trail
Perimeter Loop Trail	WSPRC/ KCDNR	0.6	X				Low	Year Round	Bullitt Gorge Trail to West Peak Trail

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Squak Mountain Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Phil's Creek Connector	WSPRC	0.3	X	X					Phil's Creek Trail to South Access Road
Phil's Creek Trail - S3	WSPRC	0.8	X	X			Medium	Year Round	May Valley Loop to Old Griz
Pretzel Tree Trail	WSPRC	0.3	X				Heavy	Year Round	Squak Mountain State Park Trailhead adjacent
Squak Mtn Access Trail	Issaquah/ WSPRC/ KCDNR	1.9	X				Heavy	Year Round	Mine Hill Road to Sycamore Access Trail
Squak Trail - S5	WSPRC	0.4	X						Equestrian loop cut-off
Summit Trail - C6	WSPRC	0.3	X					Year Round	Phil's Creek to South Access Road at Central Peak
Sycamore Access Trail	Private/ KCDNR	0.3	X					Year Round	Sycamore Drive to East Ridge Trail
Thomas Interpretive Trail	WSPRC	0.3	X						Squak Mountain State Park Trailhead
Valley Connector Trail	WSPRC	0.7	X						Bullitt Gorge Trail to Bullitt Fireplace Trail
West Access Trail	KCDNR	1.2	X						SR 900
West Peak Trail	WSPRC, KCPR	0.5	X				Low	Year Round	Perimeter Loop Trail to Bullitt Gorge Trail over West Peak
Total Wildland Trails:		27.4	27.4	8.0	0.0	0.0			

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Squak Mountain Trails

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Road-Trails:									
South Access Road	WSPRC	2.6	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Squak Mountain State Park Trailhead to Central Peak
Total Road-Trails:		2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0			
Use Level									
Heavy : More than 25,000									
Medium : 7,000 to 25,000									
Low : Less than 7,000									
Trailhead	Parking Capacity	Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water				
Squak Mountain State Park	31+2 ADA	X		X					

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Tiger Mountain Trails

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
West Tiger Mountain and Tradition Plateau NRCA									
Adventure Trail	WADNR	0.7	X				Heavy	Year Round	Puget Power Trail to High School Trail
Around the Lake Trail	WADNR	0.9	X			X	Heavy	Year Round	Tradition Plateau Trailhead to Puget Power Road-Trail
Big Tree Trail	WADNR	0.5	X				Heavy	Year Round	Swamp Trail to Adventure Trail
Brink Trail	WADNR	0.9	X				Heavy	Year Round	Swamp Trail to Adventure Trail
Bus Trail	WADNR	0.9	X			X	Heavy	Year Round	Tradition Plateau Trailhead to Bonneville
Cable Line Route	WADNR	1.5	X				Heavy	Year Round	High Point entrance to West Tiger #3 summit
Chirico Trail	WADNR	1.9	X				Heavy	Year Round	Issaquah-Hobart Road to Poo Poo Point north launch
Dwight's Way Trail	WADNR	0.9	X				Heavy	Year Round	Preston Trail to High Point Trail
Gas Line Trail	WADNR	0.7	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Brink Trail to Poo Poo Point Trail
High Point Trail	WADNR	1.1	X				Heavy	Year Round	High Point Pond Parking to TMT
High School Trail	WADNR	0.7	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Issaquah to High Point Trail to Bonneville Power
K-3 Trail	WADNR	0.5	X				Heavy	Year Round	TMT at elev. 1250 to TMT at elev. 2000

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Tiger Mountain Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Lingering Loop Trail	WADNR	1.1	X				Heavy	Year Round	High Point Trail to TMT
Lower Preston Bootleg Trail	WADNR	0.6	X				Heavy	Year Round	Preston Trail elev. 980 to Preston Trail elev. 1520
Middle Preston Bootleg Trail	WADNR	1.1	X				Heavy	Year Round	Preston Trail elev. 1580 to Preston Trail elev. 2200
Nook Trail	WADNR	0.8	X				Heavy	Year Round	Bus Trail to Section Line Trail
One View Trail	WADNR	0.8	X				Heavy	Year Round	Poo Poo Point Trail to TMT at Fifteen Mile Gap
Poo Poo Point Trail	WADNR	2.5	X	X			Heavy	Year Round	Bonneville Powerline Trail to Poo Poo Point
Preston Trail	WADNR	3.3	X				Heavy	Year Round	SE Preston Way DOT Facility to West Tiger #1
Seattle View Trail	WADNR/ private	0.7	X				Heavy	Year Round	West Tiger RR Grade Trail to Summit West Tiger
Section Line Trail	WADNR	1.7	X				Heavy	Year Round	Poo Poo Point Trail & Bonneville Power Trail to West Tiger
South Tiger Traverse	WADNR	1.8	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Tiger mtn. trail connection near Otter lake
Sunset Way Trail	WADNR	0.3	X				Heavy	Year Round	Exit 18 to Puget Powerline Road Trail
Swamp Trail	WADNR	0.8	X				Heavy	Year Round	Tradition Plateau Trailhead to Bonneville

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Tiger Mountain Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Talus Rocks Trail	WADNR	0.5	X				Heavy	Year Round	West Tgr #3 Trail to Section Line Trail
Tiger Mountain Tr (TMT)	WADNR	6.4	X	X			Heavy	Year Round	West Tiger #3 Trail to High Point Trail to 15 Mile Gap
Tiger Summit to Raging River Crossing	WADNR	2.1	x		x		Heavy	Year Round	
Tiger Summit	CLC	1.7	X						CLC road from Beaver Pond
TMT/Preston Trail Connector	WADNR	0.4	X				Heavy	Year Round	TMT at 1700' elevation to Preston Trail at 2000'
TMT/West Tiger #2 Summit Connector	private	0.2	X				Heavy	Year Round	TMT to West Tiger #2 summit
Tradition Plateau Trailhead Loop	WADNR	0.2	X			X	Heavy	Year Round	Trail loop past education shelter and picnic areas
West Tiger #2 / #3 Summit Connector	private	0.4	X				Heavy	Year Round	West Tiger #3 summit to West Tiger #2 Summit
West Tiger #3 Trail	WADNR	2.4	X				Heavy	Year Round	Tradition Plateau Trailhead to West Tiger #3 summit
West Tiger RR Grade Trail	WADNR	3.1	X				Heavy	Year Round	TMT to Poo Poo Point Trail
Wetlands Trail	WADNR	1.1	X				Heavy	Year Round	Bonneville Powerline Trail to Puget Powerline
NRCA Trails Total:		45.2	45.2	12.08	5.3	2.0			

Tiger Mountain State Forest

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Tiger Mountain Trails

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Bootleg Trail	WADNR	0.8	X				Heavy	Year Round	Paw Print Connector Trail to Preston Trail
East Tiger Trail	WADNR	1.6	X				Heavy	Year Round	Preston Trail to Road 5500
Fifteen Mile RR Grade Trail	WADNR	1.7	X				Heavy	Year Round	Tiger Mountain Road at Paw Print rest stop to Hidden Forest Trail
Grand Canyon Trail	WADNR	1.1	X	X			Heavy	Year Round	Fifteen Mile Creek Trailhead
Hidden Forest Trail	WADNR	1.1	X				Heavy	Year Round	West Side Rd to Main Tgr Mtn Rd
Hobart-Middle Tiger RR Grade Trail	WADNR	2.0	X				Heavy	Year Round	Road 1000 to Fifteen Mile Creek
Iverson Railroad Trail	WADNR	1.8	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Tiger Summit Trailhead to Road 1000
Middle Tiger Trail	WADNR	1.7	X				Heavy	Year Round	Road 1000, Middle Tiger summit, Road 4000
Northwest Timber Trail	WADNR	2.6	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Tiger Summit Trailhead to Road 7000

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Tiger Mountain Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Paw Print Connector Trail	WADNR	0.7	X				Heavy	Year Round	Paw Print Rest Stop to Bootleg Trail
Poo Top Trail	WADNR	0.8	X				Heavy	Year Round	Main Tiger Mountain Road to Tiger #1 summit
Preston RR Grade Trail	WADNR	3.4	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Road 7000 to Road 4000
Silent Swamp Trail	WADNR	1.5	X				Heavy	Year Round	Road 7000 to Road 5500
South Tiger Powerline Trail	WADNR	1.5	X	X			Heavy	Year Round	State Route 18
South Tiger Traverse	WADNR	2.0	X	X			Heavy	Year Round	Road 1000 to TMT at Hobart Gap
Tiger Mountain Tr (TMT)	WADNR	9.1	X	X			Heavy	Year Round	15 Mile Gap to Tiger Mountain Road SE
Tiger Summit Barrier Free Trail	WADNR	0.3	X			X	Heavy	Year Round	West Side Road Trailhead
West Tiger #1 Bypass Trail	private	0.2	X				Heavy	Year Round	West Tiger #1 Trail to Rd 4000 west of summit
State Forest Trails Total:		33.9	33.9	21.5	7.8	0.3			

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Tiger Mountain Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION

Tiger Mountain Road-Trails

Bonneville Powerline Road Trail	WADNR	1.0	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Swamp Trail to Poo Poo Point Trail
Crossover Road 5500	WADNR	3.7	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Road 7000 to East Tiger Mountain
East Side Road 7000	WADNR	4.0	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	SR 18 to beyond Preston Railroad Grade Trail
Main Tiger Mountain Road 4000	WADNR	7.5	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	SR 18 to West Tiger Summit
Puget Power Road-Trail	WADNR	0.9	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Tradition Plateau Trailhead to Issaquah overlook
Tiger Mountain Road 1500	WADNR	2.9	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Road 1000 to Poo Poo Point
West Side Road 1000	WADNR	7.8	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	Tiger Summit Trailhead
Total Tiger Mountain Road-Trail Miles:		27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	0.0			

Total Tiger Mountain Trail Miles :	106.8	106.8	61.4	40.9	2.3	
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Use Level

Heavy : More than 25,000

Medium: 7,000 to 25,000

Low: Less than 7,000

Seasonality

Year Round

Restricted: Specify Dates Open

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Tiger Mountain Trails

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
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Trailhead	Parking Capacity	Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water	Info Source
15 Mile Creek			X			
High Point Entrance Upper		X	X	X		
Poo Poo Point		X		X		
Preston Fall City Trail						
Tiger Mtn Road	5 truck/trailers					BCH 2010
Tiger Summit Upper		X	X	X		
Paw Print Rest Area		X		X		

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Taylor Mountain Trails									
TRAILS	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian/Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Beaver Pond Loop	KCDNR	4.4	x	X	X		Med.	Year round	
Boot Trail	KCDNR	5	x	X	X		Med.	Year round	
Boundary Trail	KCDNR	6	x	X	X		Med.	Year round	
Carey Creek Loop	KCDNR	5.6	x	X	X		Med.	Year round	
Elk Ridge Trail to Sherwood	KCDNR	5.6	x	X	X		Med.	Year round	
Holder Creek Loop	KCDNR	5.9	x	X	X		Med.	Year round	
Kneeknocker trail	KCDNR	4	x	X			Med.	Year round	
Raging River to Snoqualmie Point	WADNR	5	x		X		Low		
Taylor Summit	WADNR	1.7	x	X	X		Med.	Year round	CLC road from Beaver Pond
Total		43.2	43.2	38.8	43.2	0.0			

Added by Backcountry Horsemen of Washington

Use Level

Heavy : More than 25,000

Medium: 7,000 to 25,000

Low: Less than 7,000

Seasonality

Year Round

Restricted: Specify Dates Open

Trailhead	Parking Capacity	Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water	Info Source
Issaquah Hobart-SR18	5-10 truck/trailers	0		0 no	0 no	BCH 2010
SE 208th St - Watershed Gate	10+	0		0 no	0 no	BCH 2010
204th Trailhead				no	no	BCH 2010

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Rattlesnake Mountain Trails

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian/ Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Rattlesnake Ledge Trail	SPU	1.9	X				Heavy		Rattlesnake Lake to Rattlesnake Ledge
Rattlesnake Mtn Trail	DNR/KCP /SPU	8	X				Medium		Snoqualmie Point to Rattlesnake Ledge
Rattlesnake Rec Area Trails	SPU	0.5	X	X			Low		Rattlesnake Lake Recreation Area
Total		10.4	10.4	0.5	0.0	0.0			

Use Level

Heavy : More than 25,000

Medium: 7,000 to 25,000

Low: Less than 7,000

Seasonality

Year Round

Restricted: Specify Dates Open

Trailhead	Parking Capacity	Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water
Rattlesnake Lake		X	X	X	
Snoqualmie Point	53	X	X	X	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Mt. Si Trails										
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian/ Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION	NOTES
Wildland Trails										
Boulder Garden Trail	WADNR	0.9	X				Heavy	Year Round	Little Si junction to private access road.	
Boulder Garden Loop Trail	WADNR	0.8	X				Heavy	Year Round	Boulder Garden Trail to Little Si Trail	
Kamikaze Falls Trail	WADNR	0.4	X				Heavy	Year Round	Mt Teneriffe Road-Trail to Kamikazee Falls	unauthorized trail
Little Si Trail	WADNR	2.4	X				Heavy	Year Round	Trailhead to summit	
Mt Si Interpretive Trail	WADNR	0.1	X			X	Heavy	Year Round	Mt Si trailhead	
Mt Si Trail	WADNR	4.1	X				Heavy	Year Round	Trailhead to Snoqualmie viewpoint	
Mt Teneriffe Trail	WADNR/ Private	0.8	X				Heavy	Year Round	Mt Teneriffe Road-Trail to summit	unauthorized trail
Old Si Trail	WADNR	2.0	X				Heavy	Year Round	Boulder Garden Loop Trail to Mount Si Trail	not maintained
Talus Loop Trail	WADNR	1.4	X				Heavy	Year Round	Mt Si Trail to Snag Flats interpretive site	
Total Wildland Trail Miles:		12.9	12.9	0	0.0	0.1				

Road-Trails

Mt. Teneriffe Road-Trail	WADNR	6.1	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	SE Mt Si Road to saddle above Racher Lake	unauthorized trail
CCC Road-Trail	WADNR	6.2	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	SE Mt Si Road to Bessemer Road-Trail	
Green Mountain Road-Trail	WADNR	2.2	X	X	X		Heavy	Year Round	CCC Road-Trail to Green Mountain slopes	unauthorized trail
Total Road-Trail Miles:		14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	0.0				

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Mt. Si Trails

Use Level

Heavy : More than 25,000

Medium: 7,000 to 25,000

Low: Less than 7,000

Seasonality

Year Round

Restricted: Specify Dates Open

12203 466th Ave S.E. North Bend, WA 98045, 9522 acres

Trailhead	Parking Capacity		Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water
Little Si			X			
Mt Si			X	X	X	X
Bessemer/CCC						
Mt. Teneriffe						

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Middle Fork Snoqualmie Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian/ Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
CCC Trail	USFS	6.0	X	X	X				East end CCC Rd-Tr to Midfork trailhead
Dingford Creek Trail #1005	USFS	5.7	X	X					Middle Fork Road to Little Myrtle Lake
Dutch Miller Gap Trail #1030	USFS	7.5	X	X					Middle Fork Road to Dutch Miller Gap
Hester Lake Trail #1005.1	USFS	2.5	X	X					Dingford Creek Trail Junction to Hester Lake
Kaleetan Lake Trail #1010	USFS	4.0	X						Melakwa Lake Trail to Kaleetan Lake
Mailbox Peak Trail	WADNR	2.2	X						SE Midfork Road to summit
Marten Lake Trail #1006	USFS	1.3	X						Junction w/ Snoqualmie Lake Trail to Marten Lake
Melakwa Lake Trail #1011	USFS	3.2	X						Pratt Lake to Melakwa Lake, exit 52
Middle Fork Trail #1003	USFS	15.1	X	X	X				Taylor River Trailhead to Dutch Miller Gap
Nordrum Lake Trail #1004	USFS	2.5	X						Junction w/ Snoqualmie Lake Trail to Nordrum Lake
Pratt River Link Trail	USFS	2.6	X	X					Midfork bridge to Pratt River Trail
Pratt River Trail #1035	USFS	9.0	X	X					Pratt River Link to Kaleetan Lake Trail
Quartz Creek Road-Trail #5640	USFS	4.0	X	X	X				Snoqualmie Lake Trail to Lake Blethen

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Middle Fork Snoqualmie Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian/ Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Rainy Creek Trail	USFS	3.0	X						Pratt River Link to Rainy Lake

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian/ Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Rock Creek Trail #1013	USFS	4.3	X						Midfork Trail to Snow Lake
Snoqualmie Lake Trail #1002	USFS	10.0	X	X					Taylor Road Gate to Bear Pass
Thompson Lake Trail #1009A	WADNR	1.0	X						Thompson Lake to Granite Creek Road, exit 42
Williams Lake Trail #1030.1	USFS	0.9	X						Junction w/ Dutch Miller Gap Trail to Williams Lake
Total Trail Miles:		84.8	84.8	62.4	25.1	0.0			

Sub-Area Road-Trails:								
Bessemer Road-Trail	WADNR/ USFS	7.8		X		X		X
Granite Creek Road	WADNR	5.9		X		X		X
Total Road-Trail Miles:		13.7		13.7		13.7		13.7
Use Level		Seasonality						
Heavy : More than 25,000		Year Round						
Medium : 7,000 to 25,000		Restricted: Specify Dates Open						
Low : Less than 7,000								
Trailhead	Parking Capacity	Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water			
Taylor River				X				
Gateway Parking								
Dutch Miller								

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: South Fork Snoqualmie Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Annette Lake Trail #1019	USFS	3.9	X						Trailhead to Annette Lake, exit 47
Asahel Curtis Nature Trail #1023	USFS	1.3	X						Trailhead to Annette Lake, exit 47
Bandera Summit Trail	USFS	1.3	X						Bandera Trail to summit, exit 42
Cedar Butte Trail	WSPRC	1.4	X						John Wayne Pioneer Trail, exit 32
Change Creek Climbers Trail	WSPRC, USFS	0.2	X						Ollalie State Park, exit 38
Change Creek Trail	USFS	4.0	x						Ollalie State Park, exit 38
Commonwealth Basin Trail #1033	USFS	2.6	X						PCT to Commonwealth Basin
Denny Creek Trail #1014	USFS	4.4	X						Denny Creek Campground vicinity to Melakwa Lake, exit 52
Dirty Harry's Peak Trail	WADNR/ USFS/ Private	5.1	X						Access Exit 38 and Fire Training Center
Franklin Falls Trail #1036	USFS	1.0	X						Vicinity of Denny Creek campground, exit 47

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: South Fork Snoqualmie Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Granite Mountain Trail #1016	USFS	3.1	X						Junction w/ Pratt Lake Trail to Granite summit, exit 47
High Lakes Trail #1012	USFS	3.9	X						Snow Lake to Upper Wildcat Lake, exit 52
Ira Spring Trail #1038	USFS	3.4	X						Trailhead to Mason Lake, exit 42
Mason Lake Trail	USFS	2.0	X						Bandera Trail to Mason Lake, exit 42
McClellan Butte Trail #1015	USFS	4.5	X						exit 42
Mt. Defiance Trail #1009	USFS	6.8	X						Junction w/Pratt Lake Trail to Thompson Lake, exit 42
Mount Washington Trail	WSPRC/ SPU/ USFS/Private	6.0	X						Ollalie State Park, exit 38
Pratt Lake Trail #1007	USFS	5.5	X						Trailhead to Pratt Lake, exit 47
Snow Lake Trail #1013	USFS	3.0	X						Alpental Ski Area to Snow Lake, exit 52

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: South Fork Snoqualmie Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Source Lake Overlook #1013.2	USFS	0.5	X						Junction with Snow Lake Trail to Source Lake, exit 52
Talapus Lake #1039	USFS	3.1	X						Trailhead to Talapus & Olallie Lakes, exit 45
Tinkham Discovery Trail	USFS	0.4	X						Tinkham Campground, exit 42
Twin Falls Trail	WSPRC	2.0	X						Olallie State Park, exit 34
Wagon Road Trail #1021	USFS	1.0	X						Vicinity of Denny Creek campground, exit 47
Weeks Falls Overlook Trail	WSPRC	0.4	X						Olallie State Park, exit 38
Scout Lake Trail	USFS	1.1	X	X	X				Hansen Creek Road
Pacific Crest Trail #2000 - North	USFS	7.5	X	X					Snoqualmie Pass to Ridge Lake
Pacific Crest Trail #2000 - South	USFS	7.5	X	X					Snoqualmie pass to Windy Pass
Total Miles:		86.9	86.9	16.1	1.1	0.0			

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: South Fork Snoqualmie Trails

[illegible]

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: North Fork Snoqualmie Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian/ Pack	Mountain Bike	Barrier Free	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Bare Mountain Trail #1037	USFS	4.3	X						Lennox Creek Road 57 to Bare Mountain summit
Lennox Creek Trail #1001	USFS	3.8	X						Lennox Creek Road 57 to Anderson Pass
Sunday Lake Trail #1000	USFS	3.1	X						North Fork Road to Sunday Lake
Total:		11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			

Use Level**Heavy** : More than 25,000**Medium**: 7,000 to 25,000**Low**: Less than 7,000**Seasonality**

Year Round

Restricted: Specify Dates Open

Trailhead	Parking Capacity	Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Kittitas County Trails North of I-90

TRAIL	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Alaska Lake #1314.1	1	X						off Gold Creek Valley #1314
Bean Crk #1391.1	3.5	X	X					#1391 to #1369
Beverly Turnpike #1391	3.5	X	X					rd 9737 to #1215
Bible Rock Cavern	6	X	X	X				West Fork Teanaway
Blue Creek #1364.2	1.8	X						rd 9702 to #1364
Boulder DeRoux #1392	8	X	X	X	X			rd 4330 to DeRoux CG
Cathedral Rock #1345	4.5	X	X					rd 4630 to #2000
Cooper River #1311	3.9	X	X	X				Salmon La Sac to rd 4616
Corral Crk #1340.1	3.4	X	X	X	X			rd 4305 to #1340
County Line #1226.1	1.6	X						#1217 to #1216
County Line #1226.2	7	X	X					#1328 to #1394
Davis Peak #1324	5.4	X	X					rd 4330 to Davis Pk
De Roux Spur #1392.1	2	X	X	X	X			#1392 to #1393
Deception Pass #1376	5	X	X					Rd 4330 to pass
Deep Lake Camps #1396.1	0.5	X	x					#2000 to camps
Domerie Divide #1308.2	1.4	X	x					#1308 to #1212
Domerie Peak #1308	10.8	X	x					rd 4303 to rd 4308
Drop Creek #1371.1	1.7	X	X	X				rd 35 to #1371

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Kittitas County Trails North of I-90

TRAIL	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Dutch Miller Gap #1362	4.5	X	X					#2000 to gap
Easton Ridge #1212	4.4	X	X					rd 4818 to primitive rd
Elk Trap Springs	1.2	X	X	X				#1209 to #1234
Elsnor Mine #1392.8	1	X	X					#1392 to #1393.1
Escondido Lake #1320	1.8	X	X					#1329 to Escondido Lk
Esmeralda Basin #1394	5.1	X	X					#9737 to 4W301
First Creek #1374	5.2	X	X		X			Lion Rock CG to 4W329
French Cabin Crk #1305	1.3	X	X	X				rd 4308 to #1315
French Creek #1595	3	X	X					rd 1551 to paddy go easy pass
Gold Creek Valley #1314	5.7	X						private rd to Joe Lake
Grass Camp #1219	4.3	X	X					#1372 to #1291.1
Hex Mtn #1343	1.6	X	X	X	X			rd 116 to #1340
High Creek #1354	2.4	X	X	X	X			4W316 to #1387
Howard Creek #1372	3.2	X	X	X				#1381 to rd 9712
Howson Crk #1349	3.5	X	X					Salmon La Sac to #1340
Indian Cave	10	X	X	X				Teaaway Ridge
Indian Creek	12	X	X	X				North Fork Teaaway
Ingalls Way #1390	3.5	X						#1394 to Lake Ingalls

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Kittitas County Trails North of I-90

TRAIL	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Iron Bear #1351	5.3	X	X	X	X			rd 1914 to rd 9713
Iron Bear #1351	5.3	X	X	X	X			rd 9703 to rd 9414
Iron Peak #1399	3.5	X	X	X	X			rd 9737 to #1391
Johnson-Medra #1383	6	X	X	X	X			rd 9737 to #1393
Jolly Creek #1355	3.5	X	X	X	X			#1393 to #1307
Jolly Mtn #1307	6.2	X	X	X	X			Cayuse Horse camp to Jolly Mtn
Jolly Mtn Spur #1307.1	2.1	X	X					#1307 to #1393.1
Jungle Crk #1383.1	4.2	X	X	X	X			rd 9701 to #1383
Kachess Beacon #1315.3	0.9	X						#1315 to Beacon site
Kachess Ridge #1315	12.8	X	X	X				rd 4818 to rd 4617
Kendall Lakes	5	X	X	X				
Kendall Peak #1344	0.6	X						rd 9090
Knox Crk #1315.1	1.3	X	X					rd 4308 to #1315
Koppen Mtn #1225	5.8	X	X					#1235 to #1392.1
Lake Margaret #1332.1	1.1	X						off Rampart Ridge #1332
Lake Michael #1336	6	X	X					#1322 to Lake Terence
Lake Vicente #1365	1.8	X	X					#2000 to lake
Lemah Meadow #1323.2	0.8	X	X					off of #1323 & #2000

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Kittitas County Trails North of I-90									
TRAIL	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION	
Lick Creek	6	X	X	X				North Fork to Middle Fork Teanaway	
Little Joe Lk #1330.1	1.3	X	X					rd 4312 to #1330	
Little Kachess #1312	4.6	X						Kachees CG to #1331	
Little Salmon La Sac #1325	1.1	X						rd 128 to #1340	
Middle Fork Teanaway #1393	10.5	X	X	X	X			Middle Fork Rd to #1393.1	
Miller Peak #1379	4	X	X	X	X			rd 9703 to Miller Pk	
Mineral Creek #1331	5.4	X						along trail #2000 & Kachess C.G.	
N Scatter Creek #1328.1	2.7	X						rd 4330 to pass	
Naneum Creek #3181	5.1	X	X	X				rd 9712 to DNR rd	
Naneum Meadows #1371	6.5	X	X	X				#1389 to #1387	
Naneum Meadows #1389	3.2	X	X	X				rd 35 to #1381	
Naneum Rim #1234	1	X	X	X				rd 9712 to #1381	
Naneum Wilson #1371	3.6	X	X	X	X			#1387 to #1389	
No Name #1364.3	0.6	X						rd 9738 to #1364	
Old Ellensburg #1373	3.6	X	X	X				rd 9712 to Grouse Spring	
Owl Creek #1371.2	1.7	X	X	X				rd 35 to #1371	
Pacific Crest Trail #2000	43.1	X						l90 north to county border to MTS north	
Paris Crk #1393.1	8	X	X					rd 4330 to ridge	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Kittitas County Trails North of I-90

TRAIL	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Pete Lake #1323	7.5	X	X					along trail #2000
Polallie Ridge #1309	8.8	X	X					#1311 to #1329
Quick Creek Camp #1329.2	0.2	X	X					#1329 to Quick Crk Camp
Rachel Lake #1313	4.8	X						end of rd 4930
Rampart Ridge #1332	4.5	X						off rd 4832
Red Mtn #1330	6.7	X	X					rd 46 to #1315
Red Top #1364.1	0.7	X						#1364 to #1364
Road Tie #1323.1	0.6	X	X	X				rd 4616 to #1323
Robin Lakes #1376.1	3.7	X						#1376 to Robin Lakes
Sasse Mtn #1340	9.4	X	X	X				rd 4305 to #1307
Scatter Creek #1328	4.8	X	X					rd 4330 to 5400ft
Sculpture Rock #1397	0.7	X						Swuak CG Loop Trail
Sheep Camp #1323.4	0.7	X	X					off of #1323 & #2000
Silver Creek Tie #1308.1	2.6	X	X	X	X			#1308 to #1315
Skookum Basin #1393.2	2.5	X						#1355 to #1393
Snowshoe Ridge #1368	2.5	X	X	X				rd 35 to rd 3507
So Fk Boulder Crk #1392.7	1.2	X	X					#1392 to 1393.1
Spade Lake	4.2	X						#1310 to Spade Lake

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Kittitas County Trails North of I-90

TRAIL	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Spectacle Lake #1306	1.4	X						along trail #2000
Spinola Creek #1310.1	1	X	X					#1310 to #2000
Spinola Meadows #1396	0.7	X	X					#2000 to #2000
Stafford Creek #1359	6	X	X					rd 9703 to #1226
Standup Creek #1369	5.9	X	X					rd 9703 to #1359
Swauk Forest Discovery	2.8	X						rd 9716
Table Mtn #1209	2.5	X	X	X				rd 9712 to rd 9712
Teanaway Butte	6	X	X	X				Middle Fork Teanaway
Teanaway Ridge #1364	1.7	X						rd 9702 to rd 9738
Thorp Crk #1316	3.1	X	X					rd 4312 to #1315
Thorp Mtn #1315.2	0.5	X	X					#1315 to Thorp Mtn
Tired Crk #1317	3.8	X	X					#1323 to #1309
Trail Creek #1322	5.5	X	X					#1310 to #1345
Wapatus River #1310	11.2	X	X					salmon la sac to #2000
Waptus Horse Ford #1329.1	0.6	X	X					#1329 to #1310
Waptus Pass #1329	6	X	X					#1310 to #1323
Waputus Burn #1329.3	2.6	X	X					#1329 to #2000
Way Creek #1235	5	X	X	X	X			#1393 to #1383.1

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Kittitas County Trails North of I-90

TRAIL	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
West Fork Teanaway #1353	9.6	X	X	X	X			rd 4305 to #1307
Wilson Creek #1387	3.9	X	X	X	X			rd 35 to private rd
Yellow Hill #1222	10.7	X	X	X	X			Old Spur Rd to Jolly Mtn
TOTAL	485.5	485.5	384.8	206.5	106.5			

Use Level**Seasonality****Heavy** : More than 25,000 Year Round**Medium**: 7,000 to 25,000 Restricted: Specify Dates Open**Low**: Less than 7,000

Trailhead		Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water
Tucquala Meadows					

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Kittitas County Trails South of I-90

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Big Creek #1341	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	4.5	X	X	X	X			#1304.1 to #1321
Big Goat #1304.1	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	2.3	X						#1342 to #1304
Blazed Ridge #1333	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	3.4	X	X					rd 440 to #1321.2
Blowout Mtn #1318	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	2	X	X		X			rd 204 to #2000
Cle Elum Ridge #1326	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	15.5	X	X	X	X			#1388 to #1377
Cold Creek #1303	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	2.5	X						rd 9070 to #2000
Cottonwood Lake #1302	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	1.1	X	X					#1303
Fishhook Flat #1378	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	4.2	X	X	X	X			#1377 to #1367
Frost Mountain #1366	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	3.3	X	X	X	X			#1367 to rd 3100
Frost Mountain Lookout #1366.1	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	0.3	X	X	X	X			#1366 to #1366.2
Frost Mtn Water #1366.2	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	0.2	X	X	X	X			#1366 to Frost Mtn
Goat Peak #1304	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	5.5	X						Cole Butte to Goat Pk
Granite Creek #1326.1	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	2.5	X	X	X	X			#1326 to N of Hicks Butte
Greek Creek Basin #1321.2	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	2.6	X	X	X	X			#1388 to #1321

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Kittitas County Trails South of I-90

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Herefield Meadows #1207	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	5.1	X	X	X	X			4W306 to #1385
Hoyt #1347	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	3.5	X	X	X	X			#1326 to rd 3120
John Wayne Pioneer Trail	Iron Horse SP: Lk Easton SP	43.2	X	X	X				
Keenan Meadow #1386	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	3.1	X	X	X	X			rd 31 to #1207
Lightning Point #1377.2	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	2.4	X	X	X	X			#1326 to #1377
Little Creek Basin #1334	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	4.1	X	X	X	X			#1321 to #1326
Lost Lake	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	9.4	X	X	X				Iron Horse Trail
Manastash Lake #1350	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	3.1	X	X	X	X			rd 31 to rd 694
Manastash Ridge #1388	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	6	X	X	X	X			#1318 to #948
Mirror Lake #1302	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	1.1	X	x					rd 5480 to #2000
Mount Clifty #1321.1	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	2.3	X	X					#1388 to #1321
Mt Catherine #1348	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	2.2	X						#1303 to Mt Catherine
North Fork Taneum #1377	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	12.9	X	X	X	X			#1326 to rd 33
North Ridge #1321	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	9.5	X	X	X	X			#1342 to Windy Pass

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Kittitas County Trails South of I-90

TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Pacific Crest Trail #2000	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	28	X	X					
Shoestring Lake #1385	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	4.7	X						lake to S Fork Manastash Vrk
South Fork Taneum #1367	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	6.3	X	X	X	X			#1377 to #1378
Stirrup Lane #1338	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	1.2	X						rd 5484 to Stirrup Lk
Taneum Lake #1380	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	1.1	X	X	X	X			rd 3100 to Taneum Lake
Tanuem Ridge #1363	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	10.9	X						#1388 to rd 3300
Upper Big Creek #1388.2	USFS: Cle Elum Dist	2.4	X	X	X	X			rd 4410 to #1388
TOTAL		212.4	212.4	183.1	145.2	94.6			

Use Level**Heavy** : More than 25,000**Medium**: 7,000 to 25,000**Low**: Less than 7,000**Seasonality**

Year Round

Restricted: Specify Dates Open

Trailhead	Parking Capacity	Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Other Wildland Trails									
TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY	LENGTH (MILES)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Mountain Bike	Motorized Vehicle	Use Level*	Seasonality*	LOCATION
Bridle Trails State Park	WSPRC	28.0	X	X					
Denny trail #1014	USFS - Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	4.5	X						
Grand Ridge Park	KCPR	9.6	X	X	X				280th Dr. SE and SE 63rd St Issaquah WA 98027
Olallie State Park	WSPRC	6.0	X						
Snow Lake Trail #1013	USFS - Mt Baker-Snoqualmie	3.0	X						North I-90
Soaring Eagle Regional Park	KCPR	10.9	X		X				25992 NE 8th St Sammamish WA 98053
Talapus Lake Trail	USFS - Mt Baker-Snoqualmie	4.0	X						North I-90 FR 9030
Tokul Trails	USFS - Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	40.0	X	X	X		medium	year around	accessed from Snoqualmie Valley trail, Fall City
TOTAL		106.0	106.0	77.6	60.5				

Use Level**Heavy** : More than 25,000**Medium**: 7,000 to 25,000**Low**: Less than 7,000**Seasonality**

Year Round

Restricted: Specify Dates Open

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Other Wildland Trails

Trailhead	Parking Capacity	Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water
Soaring Eagle Regional Park West	5 rigs	x			
Soaring Eagle Regional Park South	~4 rigs				
Soaring Eagle Regional Park North	Limited				
Soaring Eagle Regional Park Beaver Lake Preserve					
Redmond Watershed Preserve	10-15 rigs + trailers	x			
Bridle Trails State Park	20-30 rigs	x			
Fall City Trails - private farm with trail easement		no			no
Griffin Creek - Snoqualmie Valley Trail		no			no
Pacific Crest Trail - Government Meadows	20-30 truck/trailer	no			no
Pacific Crest Trail - Stampede Pass	none				
Wenatchee - Haney Meadows, Ken Wilcox	15-20 rigs	x		x	no - stock water available
Buck Meadows - OW/MBS		x			no
Indian Camp	20 rigs	x		x	no
Deroux		x		x	no
Stafford Creek					
Mt Stewart - Beverly Creek					
Cayuse Horse Camp (Wenatchee)	15 units	x		x	x
Nile					

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Other Trails Locations			
Site	Manager	Activity	Details
Asahel Curtis	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Climbing	
Bridle Trails State Park	Washington State Parks	Equestrian	Trails, Parkside Stables, 20-30 parking
Crystal Springs	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Equestrian, snow ski	campground, hiking, snow sports, 22 camping spots
Denny Creek	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Climbing	
Iron Horse State Park	Washington State Parks	Mountain Biking	
Iron Horse State Park	Washington State Parks	Equestrian	
Lake Easton State Park	Washington State Parks	Mountain Biking	
Lake Sammamish State Park	Washington State Parks	Mountain Biking	
Mardee Lake , Gold Creek	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Equestrian, snow ski, hiking	Parking area
Marymoor Park	King County Parks and Recreation	Mountain Biking	
Marymoor Park	King County Parks and Recreation	Climbing	Climbing Wall
Olallie State Park	Washington State Parks	Climbing	
Silver Ridge	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Equestrian	Private campground access for trails
St. Edward State Park	Washington State Parks	Mountain Biking	
St. Edward State Park	Washington State Parks	Equestrian	Trails
Tinkham	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Climbing	
Tolt River - John MacDonald Park	King County Parks and Recreation	Mountain Biking	
Washington State Horse Park	Washington State Horse Park Authority	Equestrian	Competition Facilities, Track, Stables
Beverly	USFS Wenatchee	Equestrian	Horse Camp

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Other Trails Locations			
Site	Manager	Activity	Details
Cayuse Horse Camp	USFS Wenatchee	Equestrian	Horse Camp
Lion Rock Springs	USFS Wenatchee	Equestrian	Horse Camp
LT Murray	WDFW	Equestrian	
Mount Si NRCA	WADNR	Climbing	
Quartz Mountain	USFS Wenatchee	Equestrian	Horse Camp
Soaring Eagle Regional Park	King County Parks and Recreation	Equestrian, hiking	
Tiger Mountain	WADNR	Paragliding	Rentals, Launch and Landing Sites

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Equestrian Trailheads**

Trailhead	Area	Parking	Toilets	Water	Camping?	Notes	Location/ Directions	County
Cougar Mountain Sky Country Trailhead	Issaquah Alps	10	Yes		Day-Use only		Off of Clay Pit Road (SE Cougar Mtn Road; south on 166th Way SE which becomes Clay Pit Road)	King
Cougar Mountain Red Town Trailhead	Issaquah Alps	10	Yes		Day-Use only		Off of Newcastle Gold Club Road just east of 155th Ave SE.	King
Cougar Mountain Anti-Aircraft Peak	Issaquah Alps	10	Yes		Day-Use only		Parking and trailhead located at eastern end of SE Cougar Mountain Drive	King
Squak Mountain	Issaquah Alps			No	Day-Use only		Squak Mountain State Park Trailhead off of SE May Valley Road (just west of 218th Ave SE)	King
Tiger – Tiger Mt Road SE Trailhead	Issaquah Alps	5			Day-Use only	Trailhead on right ½ miles up road from 276th Ave SE. Parking on left shoulder; turn around using side street	Tiger Mountain Road SE just north of 276th Ave SE (Issaquah Hobart Road) (Thomas Guide page 688). Trailhead not well marked.	King
Taylor – off of Issaquah Hobart Road main trailhead	Issaquah Alps	5-10		No	Day-Use only		Issaquah Hobart Road just south of where Hwy 18 crosses over road.	King
Taylor – SE 208th Street Trailhead	Issaquah Alps			No			From Issaquah-Hobart Road south of Hwy 18 heading toward Ravensdale, turn left (east) on SE 298th (fire station). Go 2.2 miles to wide shoulder for parking. Forest type metal gate at that location.	King
Taylor Mountain 204th Trailhead	Issaquah Alps			No	Day-Use only		Turn east on SE 204th from 276th Ave SE (Issaquah Hobart Road) and drive approx 7/10 of a mile to parking lot.	King
Rattlesnake Mountain (John Wayne Pioneer Trailhead)	Issaquah Alps			No	Day-Use only		Parking across from Rattlesnake Lake on Cedar Falls Road SE (Exit 32 off of Interstate 90 – head south)	King
Soaring Eagle Regional Park (western trailhead)	Sammamish	5	Yes		Day-Use only		Trailhead located off of East Main Drive (Sammamish) east of 259th Ave NE	King
Soaring Eagle Regional Park (southern entrance)	Sammamish	~4					Trailhead located off of Trossachs Blvd SE (via Duthie Hill Road).	King
Soaring Eagle Regional Park (north trailhead) Ravenhill	Sammamish	Limited					Trailhead off of 256th Ave NE via NE 8th (Inglewood Hill Road). First portion of trail crosses private property.	King
Open Space Trailhead.								
Soaring Eagle Regional Park Beaver Lake Preserve	Sammamish				No Horses		Trailhead off of West Beaver Lake Drive.	King
Redmond Watershed Preserve	Redmond	10-15	Yes		Day-Use only		From end of SR 520 (stoplight at Union Hill Road) continue straight onto Avondale Road. Proceed north for 1 mile. Turn right on Novelty Hill Road and proceed east for 2 miles. Park entrance is on the left-hand side across from 218th NE.	King
Bridle Trails State Park		20-30	Yes		Day-Use only		North on 405 past Bellevue. Exit NE 70th Street. Right at end of off ramp to 116th Ave NE. Straight past stop sign. Trailhead on left less than ½ mile after stop sign.	King
Fall City Trails 39th Street Trailhead.	Fall City		No	No	Day-Use only	Private tree farm with trails easement	From I-90 take Preston/Fall City Exit 22 (west of Hwy 18) and follow Preston/Fall city Road seven miles to Fall City. At the stop sign in Fall City turn right and cross the bridge. Immediately after the round-a-bout, turn left on Neal Road. Trailer parking area on right about ¼ mile.	King
Griffin Creek Trailhead.	Snoqualmie Valley Trail		No	No	Day-Use only	Trailhead is only for access to SVT former trail access to areas east of trailhead are privately owned and closed to recreational use.	From I-90 take Preston/Fall City Exit 22 (west of Hwy 18) and follow Preston/Fall city Road sever miles to Fall City. At the stop sign in Fall City turn right and cross the bridge. Continue straight on Hwy 203. Go three miles. Turn right onto NE 11th Street. At the Y continue straight (right) on the gravel road. (Do not bear left toward Camp Don Bosco on about ¼ mile.	King
Government Meadows	Pacific Crest Trail	20-30	No	No			Follow 410 east of Enumclaw and about 2 miles past the town of Greenwater. Turn Left on Forest Road 70 and stay on it, for 17 miles, to the end. The first 10 miles or so are paved.	King
Stampede Pass Tacoma Pass	Pacific Crest Trail	None					?	
Haney Meadows - Ken Wilcox Horse Camp	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	15-20	Vault	Stock	Yes	Solar Well, stream; great campground	Turn off of highway 97 at the Blewett Pass sign about 12 miles north of Liberty. Drive about 5 miles on Forest Service Road 9716 then turn left on Forest service Road 9712. Stay on FS9712 for 5 miles and you'll run right into the campground. WARNING: FS 9712 is not well maintained and is very narrow. Plan on taking at least an hour to go the 10 miles into Haney Meadow from highway 97.	Kititias
Buck Meadows	Okanogan-Wenatchee, Mt. Baker NF		Vault	No		Northwest Forest Pass Required	I-90 to Umpitanum Rd to Manastash road Manastash turns into FS road 3100 follow to buck meadows	Kititias
Indian Camp	Teanaway, Cle Elum	20	Nearby	No	Nearby	Intermediate-advanced riding - lots of trails	I-90 to 970 from Cle Elum to Teanaway Road, Follow Teanaway Road to West Fork of Teanaway Road. Turn Right onto Middle Fork Teanaway Road and follow past the end of the asphalt to the Indian Camp area.	Kititias

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Equestrian Trailheads

Trailhead	Area	Parking	Toilets	Water	Camping?	Notes	Location/ Directions	County
Deroux	Teanaway, Cle Elum		Vault	No	Day Use - tables, fire grills	Strenuous riding; Northwest Forest Pass required; trailhead	Drive 6 miles east of Cle Elum, turn off Highway 970 onto the Teanaway Road and follow it up the North Fork Teanaway to the end of the Pavement. Take a right onto FS Road 9737 up the North Fork, then left onto 9737-120 to De Roux Campground.	Kittitas
Stafford Creek	Teanaway, Cle Elum				29 Pines, nearby	Green Trails Map 209	Located near Cle Elum near Indian Camp and Deroux.	Kittitas
Mt Stewart Beverly Creek Trailhead	Teanaway, Cle Elum						Drive 6 miles east of Cle Elum, turn off Highway 970 onto the Teanaway Road and follow it up the North Fork Teanaway to the end of the Pavement. Take a right onto FS Road 9737 up the North Fork, then left onto 9737-120 to Beverly Campground.	Kittitas
Cayuse Horse Camp (Wenatchee National Forest)	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest		Yes	Yes	15 units - no larger horse trailers	tables, stoves, flush toilets, piped water, hitching rails, public corrals, loading ramp	Located 18 miles North of Cle Elum, Washington on Salmon la Sac Rd.; Hwy 903 is the Cayuse Horse Camp	Kittitas
Nile			No	Stock - stream nearby	Yes, 100' from streams		From Enumclaw drive 52 miles eastbound to Chinook Pass (Hwy 410), 40 miles to Nile Road from top of Chinook Pass. Turn right onto Nile Road, (which loops back to hwy 410 to Woodshed Restaurant) (landslide blocking Hwy 410 beyond this turn) travel 3.3 miles	
Buck Creek Campground	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	100+	Yes	No	Yes	Forest Service Pass required	(south of M2S Greenway catchments area but still in the Mt Baker / Snoqualmie National Forest). East of Enumclaw on Hwy 410 11 miles past Greenwater. After mile marker 54 make a right. Hard left at kiosk.	
Crystal Mountain	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest					Forest Service pass required; Half Camp, Sand Flats nearby	(south of M2S Greenway catchments area but still in the Mt Baker / Snoqualmie National Forest) East of Enumclaw on Hwy 410 past Greenwater. Left on Crystal Mtn Blvd.	
Middle Fork Snoqualmie	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	20-25	Yes			Hitch rails, high lines; crushed rock trail (beginning is flat)	Outside of North Bend on western side of mountains. ?	King
Dutch Miller Gap	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest				Yes		?	
Wenas – BBQ Flats	LT Murray Wildlife Area	100+	No	Stock	Yes, multiple campgrounds	Many day rides, beginner and up, access restricted (dates unknown)	Interstate 90 to Umpitnum Rd to N Wenas Rd to west on Maloy Rd. Left at "Y" after cattle guard. Pole gate to Barbeque Flats on left (Close gates when passing).	Kittitas
Wenas – Audubon Camp (Boise –Cascade)	LT Murray Wildlife Area	100+	No	No	Multiple campgrounds	Many day rides, beginner and up	Interstate 90 to Umpitnum Rd to N Wenas Rd to north on Audubon Road	Kittitas
Joe Watt Canyon	LT Murray Wildlife Area	100+	No	Stock - stream nearby	Yes	Campground is an elk feeding station - keep gate closed; all levels of riding; closed in winter for elk protection (~Dec 15-May 1); no campfires April 15-Oct 15	From I-90 Thorp Exit 101 to Joe Watt Canyon, Watt Canyon Road, and Hutchins Road: Travel approximately 0.75 mile South from Exit 101 on Thorp Highway to Thorp Cemetery Road and take a right onto it. Thorp Cemetery Road parallels I-90 like a siding road and heads NW. Follow it for approximately 3 miles, and go left onto Watt Canyon Road. Travel past the end of the pavement, across the canal, and up to the elk fence. Use the gate to the right (North), as the one by the barn and facility is locked for administrative use only. Please close the gate behind you.	Kittitas
Robinson Canyon	LT Murray Wildlife Area		No	No		Off-road parking, turnaround inside elk fence gate	From I-90 Ellensburg Exit 106 to Robinson Canyon: Travel Southwest on Thorp Highway across the Yakima River. This is on the South side of the freeway; watch for KOA campground on the Ellensburg side of the freeway, and WA State Patrol on the far side of the bridge. Follow Thorp Highway around the curve to the right as it heads out to the Northwest. Approximately 1.5 miles past the river watch for Robinson Canyon Road, and turn left onto it. Go approximately 3.75 miles to the end of pavement and County Road, and continue west to the gate in the elk fence. Please close the gate behind you.	Kittitas
Danville-Georgetown	Danville-Georgetown				Day use only	25+ miles of Wildland trails	Western edge of Danville Georgetown abuts City of Maple Valley city limits. Stretches 2.5 miles to east. Approx 800 areas of forest land – most owned by King County, some by the City of Seattle. Five trailheads. Northern portion of Danville Georgetown is within M2S Greenway catchments area. Page 718 of Thomas Guide shows roads around Danville Georgetown.	King
Danville Trailhead (Summit Landsburg Trailhead)	Danville-Georgetown	20+				Parking On side shoulder of Summit Landsburg just west of Tahoma Jr. High School		King
Pipeline Trailhead	Danville-Georgetown	10				(SE 248th St and Cedar River Pipeline)		King
Cedar River Trailhead (West)	Danville-Georgetown	2-3				Parking at intersection of Cedar River Trail and SE 248th		King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Mountain Biking Sites		
Location	Type of Site	Total Miles
Cougar Mountain	Wildland Trail	0.0
Squak Mountain	Wildland Trail	0.0
Tiger Mountain NRCA	Wildland Trail	1.4
Tiger Mountain State Forest	Wildland Trail	7.8
Taylor Mountain	Wildland Trail	0.0
Rattlesnake Mountain	Wildland Trail	0.0
Mt Si	Wildland Trail	0.0
South Fork Snoqualmie (USFS)	Wildland Trail	1.1
Middle Fork Snoqualmie (USFS)	Wildland Trail	25.1
North Fork Snoqualmie (USFS)	Wildland Trail	0.0
Kittitas Co North of I-90	Wildland Trail	161.5
Kittitas Co South of I-90	Wildland Trail	135.8
Other	Wildland Trail	20.5
Alki Trail	Regional Trail	3.0
Burke-Gilman Trail	Regional Trail	27.0
Cedar River Trail	Regional Trail	12.8
Cedar River Trail (within Renton)	Regional Trail	4.0
Chief Sealth Trail	Regional Trail	3.6
Coal Mines Trail	Regional Trail	5.0
Duwamish Trail	Regional Trail	4.0
East Lake Sammamish Trail	Regional Trail	10.8
East Plateau Trail Site	Regional Trail	4.1
I-90	Regional Trail	11.0
Interurban Trail	Regional Trail	14.0
Issaquah to High Point	Regional Trail	3.2
John Wayne Pioneer Trail	Regional Trail	78.8
Klahanie Trail Site	Regional Trail	3.3
Lake to Lake Trail	Regional Trail	3.6

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Mountain Biking Sites		
Location	Type of Site	Total Miles
Lake Washington Trail	Regional Trail	5.8
Myrtle Edwards/Elliott Bay Trail	Regional Trail	4.8
Preston Snoqualmie Trail	Regional Trail	8.8
Puget Power Trail	Regional Trail	3.4
Sammamish River Trail	Regional Trail	10.9
Ship Canal Trail	Regional Trail	0.3
Snoqualmie Ridge	Regional Trail	2.9
Snoqualmie Valley	Regional Trail	29.0
SR520 Trail	Regional Trail	7.7
Tolt Pipeline Trail Site	Regional Trail	14.4
Tolt River - John MacDonald Park	Regional Trail	9.2
Big Finn Hill Park	Community Trail	3.6
Lake Sammamish State Park	Community Trail	2.6
Lake Boren Park	Community Trail	0.6
Matymoor Park	Community Trail	6.3
Mercer Slough Greenbelt Trails	Community Trail	5.0
Phantom Lake Walkway	Community Trail	2.6
Snoqualmie Ridge	Community Trail	20.0
Hereford and Shoestring	Wildland	18.0
Lower Taneum	Wildland	8.5
North Fork Taneum Trail	North Fork Taneum Trail	2.5
Kachess	Wildland Road	18.0
Rat Pac	Rat Pac Trail	12.0
Lower West Fork Teanaway	Wildland	99.0

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Mountain Biking Sites		
Location	Type of Site	Total Miles
Hansen Ridge	South Fork Snoqualmie Riding Area	4.2
CCC Road	Overgrown Logging Road	28.0
Henrys Ridge	King County Open Space	14.0+
Soaring Eagle	Regional Park	12.0
Snoqualmie Bike Park	Mountain Bike Park	1.0
Tokul East	Working Commercial Forest	10.0
Tokul West	Working Commercial Forest	15.0
Griffin Creek	Urban Forest	10.0
Duthie Hill	Mountain Bike Park	6.0
Pioneer Park	Urban Park (Mercer Island)	4.0
Tape Worm-Towers of Power	Urban Park (Renton)	8.0
Willows Fjords	Forest Singletrack (Redmond)	5.0
St. Edward State Park	State Park	25.0
I-5 Colonnade	Mountain Bike Park	0.5
67 Mountain Bike Sites		966.0

Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance. 2007. Evergreen trail info guide.
http://evergreenmb.org/wiki/index.php?title=Main_Page

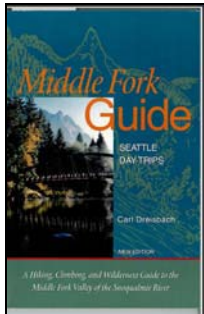
Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study WILDLAND TRAILS ASSETS: Wildland Trails Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Washington Trails Association	Trails, maintenance, advocacy	Both
Backcountry Horsemen of Washington	Trails, maintenance, advocacy	Both
Tahoma chapter BCHW	Trails, maintenance, advocacy	King
Alpine Lakes BCHW	Trails, maintenance, advocacy	Kittitas
Mountaineers	Outdoor recreation activities for members	Both
Issaquah Alps Trails Club	Trails, maintenance, advocacy	King
National Park Service - Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program	Rivers, trails, conservation assistance	Both
Student Conservation Association	Conservation, youth	Both
Newcastle Trails Club	Trails, maintenance, advocacy	King
Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance	Mountain biking	Both
John Wayne Pioneer Wagons and Riders	Equestrian activities on the John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park	Both
King County Executive Horse Council	Equestrian activities	King
Washington State Horse Park	Equestrian activities	Kittitas/both
Yakima/Kittitas Forest Watch Association	Public land access	Kittitas
Bicycle Alliance of Washington	Biking advocacy and awareness	Both
Northwest Horseback Search and Rescue	Search and rescue, equestrian	Both
Team Luna Chix	Womens' mountain biking club	Both
King County Posse	Equestrian activities	King
King County Horseback Search and Rescue	Horse-based Search and Rescue	Both
Sno-King Saddle Up	Equestrian activities in Snohomish, King, Skagit and Island Counties	King



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
Building a Framework for the Future

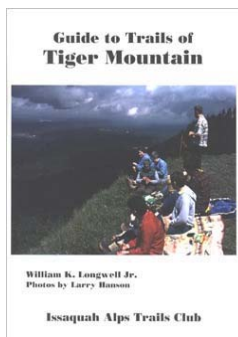
Wildland Trails Annotated Bibliography

Greenway Trail Guides



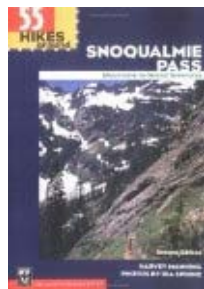
Middle Fork Guide: Seattle Day-Trips; by Carl Dreisbach; Big Raven Books, Vashon, WA, 1998.

Just 30 minutes east of Seattle, the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River Valley contains a wide variety of recreational and entertainment opportunities, from ancient forests to mountain biking. Includes chapters on wildlife, geology and plants.



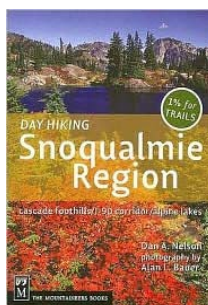
Guide to Trails of Tiger Mountain; by William K. Longwell, Jr., photos by Larry Hanson; Issaquah Alps Trails Club, Issaquah, WA, 2003.

A guide to the trails of Tiger Mountain and accounts of the human and natural history which melded the mountain into the recreation area it is today. Includes detailed photos.



55 Hikes Around Snoqualmie Pass: Mountains to Sound Greenway; by Harvey Manning, photos by Ira Spring; The Mountaineers Books, Seattle, WA, 2001.

Hiking guide to the Snoqualmie Pass area, including extensive natural and human history accounts. Each hike details driving directions, step-by-step trail descriptions, and general hiking information (distance, estimated time, elevation gain, accessibility). Maps for each hike included.

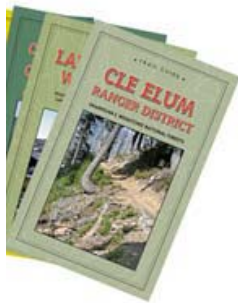


Day Hiking Snoqualmie Region: Cascade Foothills/I-90 Corridor/Alpine Lakes; by Dan Nelson & Alan Bauer; The Mountaineers Books, Seattle, WA, 2007.

A guide to the Snoqualmie Region (Issaquah Alps, North Bend Area, Snoqualmie Pass Corridor, Teanaway Country, Chinook Pass Area) for hikers at every experience level. Out for a stroll? Itching to summit a Cascade peak? Use the guide's easy-to-use elevation gain maps to find the perfect hike. All trails include a brief description and points of interest, driving directions, and a comprehensive mile-by-mile trail description.

Squak Mountain: An Island in the Sky – A History and Trails Guide; by Douglas G. Simpson, with Trail Descriptions by David Langrock: Issaquah Alps Trail Club, Issaquah, WA. 2004.

Gives the reader a history of Squak Mountain and includes vignettes from individuals who are passionate about their 'Island in the Sky' and a brief history of the Issaquah Alps Trail Club.



Trail Guide, Cle Elum Ranger District, Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests; by the, United States Forest Service Cle Elum Ranger District. Pub. Discover Your Northwest, Seattle, WA. c. 2009.

Available for purchase at <http://www.discovernw.org/> and at the District Office, guide lists trails by area, and provides trail name, number, length, best seasons, elevation gain, access information, parking and facilities information, and a description.

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Washington Trails Association Online Hiking Guide; by Washington Trails Association; Seattle, WA. 2012 Available Online: <http://www.wta.org/>

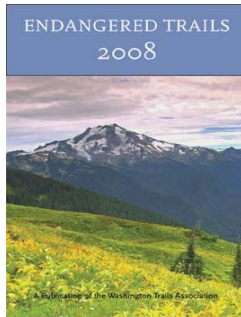
Itching to go hiking but don't know where? Look no further. Washington Trails Association provides a unique comprehensive online trail database with easy, accessible search categories. Find hikes by name, region, or visitor rating. All searches return pertinent trail information (name, location, distance, elevation gain) as well as a trail description and scenic photo.

Greenway Trail Reports

Mountains to Sound Greenway Trails Assessment; Technical Report; by the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust: Seattle, WA. 2005. Prepared for the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

Prepared to provide an inventory of the trail system and assessment of select portions of the trail network within the Greenway—Squak, Tiger, Rattlesnake Mountains, Mount Si and the Middle- and South Fork Snoqualmie River Watersheds.

Trail Reports



Endangered Trail Report Series; by Washington Trails Association; Seattle, WA, 2002-2008; Online: <http://www.wta.org/action/endangered-trails>

Discover the truth about trails. Each year Washington Trails Association publishes a report about the state of trails in Washington State. Each includes impacts of hikers, threats to and needs of trails systems, how you can reduce your footprint, and detailed descriptions of wildland trails. Reports for the years 2002-2008 are provided on their website.



Increasing Physical Activity Through Community Design: A Guide for Public Health Practitioners; by the National Center for Bicycling & Walking; Washington, D.C.. 2002. Available Online: http://www.bikewalk.org/ncbw_pubs.php

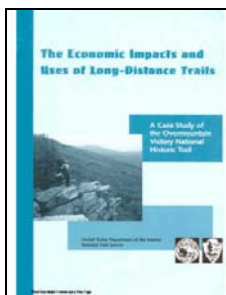
Describes how to create places for people to walk and bicycle, taking a look at the broader scope of where there are, and aren't, opportunities to safely walk and bicycle, involving land use design, retrofitting of the transportation infrastructure, funding and much more. Written for public health professionals, the benefits from reading it are available to all.

Economics



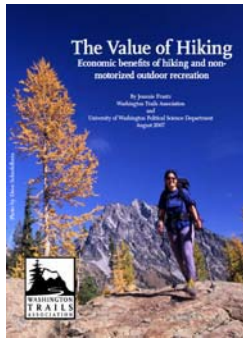
The Economic Benefits of Trails; by the American Hiking Association; 2004; Available Online: <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/economics/>.

A national database of reports analyzing the values of, including economic, tourist, and community benefits, trail systems. Several Washington State trail reports are included, along with a multitude of applicable nation-wide studies.



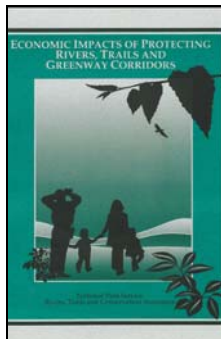
The Economic Impacts and Uses of Long-Distance Trails; by Kelly Barthlow & Roger Moore; Raleigh, NC, 1998. Prepared for the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Online: <http://ntl.bts.gov/lib/12000/12200/12275/12275.pdf>

A report on the economic impacts of trail systems and the uses of long-distance trails. The document includes a discussion of these impacts based on a case study which used the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail as a model for interpretation. A report of significant findings, interpretation of results, and suggested actions are also included.



The Value of Hiking: Economic Benefits of Hiking and Nonmotorized Outdoor Recreation; by Jeannie Frantz, Washington Trails Association, and the University of Washington Political Science Department; Seattle, WA, 2007. Available Online: <http://www.wta.org/trail-news/publications/Value-of-Hiking.pdf>

An easily accessible report distributed by the Washington Trails Association, a reputable Seattle-based recreation and conservation organization, outlining the economic benefits of hiking. The report acknowledges the relationship between the economics of hiking, and its health, social, participatory values, and the need for more research to boost the importance of outdoor recreation on the economy.

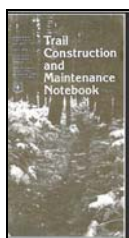


Economic Impacts of Protecting Rivers, Trails and Greenway Corridors 4th Ed.; by the National Park Service; Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance: Revised 1995.

Produced “to help local-level planners, park and recreation administrators, citizen activists, and non-profit groups understand and communicate the potential economic impacts of the proposed or existing corridor project.”

Manuals

Lightly on the Land: the SCA Trail-Building and Maintenance Manual; by Robert C. Birkby, the Student Conservation Association: Published by The Mountaineers: Seattle, WA. 1996.



Trail Construction and Maintenance Notebook; by the United States Forest Service, Technology and Development Program; Missoula, MT, 1996 (revised 1999).

Regional Trails

INTRODUCTION

The Mountains to Sound Greenway is home to a world class network of nearly 300 miles of bicycling and walking regional trails, giving millions of people scenic, inexpensive and healthful access to hundreds of outdoor recreation sites, history museums and dramatic lake and mountain scenes, as well as access for commuters to work locations and business centers.

Over the past several decades, much work has gone into the construction and maintenance of these trails, leading to the interconnected network that exists today, linking many communities with each other and the wealth of natural, historical, cultural, urban, and scenic resources in the Greenway.

LOCAL VALUE

The Mountains to Sound Greenway encompasses a regional trail network that offers accessible, safe and enjoyable routes within and between cities and towns, from Puget Sound urban areas, into the Cascade Mountains and across Washington State.

Residents of the Pacific Northwest place great value on living and working near trails for both transportation and recreation. Bicycle trails and pedestrian trails are integral components of an efficient urban transportation network. Trails provide connectivity between neighborhoods and to other modes of transportation. Where they are deemed safe and enjoyable, use of regional trails continues to grow. Along with the many recreational opportunities they provide, these regional trails are also an important commuter route for workers traveling to the urban centers of Seattle and around Lake Washington.

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Puget Sound region is a national leader in preserving trail corridors, building trail facilities and promoting trail use. Washington was recently ranked the “Most Bicycle Friendly State” in the country by the League of American Bicyclists, for the fourth year in a row. King County is the provider of one of the largest county trail systems in the United States. Millions of residents and tourists use regional trails in the Greenway each year. The portion of the Mountains to Sound Greenway along the Interstate 90 corridor from Seattle across the Cascade Mountains to Central Washington has been designated as a National Scenic Byway, recognizing the efforts made to conserve and enhance this landscape. This federal designation brings scenic byway transportation funds, sometimes for critical regional trail projects. Now the Greenway has expanded beyond its traditional emphasis on the I-90 corridor to include communities throughout the watersheds it encompasses in King and Kittitas Counties, with opportunities for regional trail connections throughout the Mountains to Sound Greenway.

REGIONAL TRAILS STUDY PROCESS

In early 2010, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust launched the Greenway Heritage Study to look ahead to the next 20 years. As part of the Heritage Study, a diverse group of community and bicycle advocacy groups were recruited to participate in the Regional Trails Working Group to examine what regional trail assets exist, threats to the network, and what can be done to create more success stories.

Many agencies, organizations and individuals have been working on regional trail connections for decades, giving this portion of the Heritage Study a solid foundation. While these trails are undoubtedly a key Greenway asset, it's clear that sustaining a legacy of connected, safe, and accessible regional trails will pose significant challenges in the coming years. Addressing these challenges, and exploring opportunities for overcoming them, is the key objective of the Regional Trails Working Group.

Members of the Regional Trails Working Group helped identify missing links between regional trail segments, defined quality of life and socioeconomic benefits of trails, documented threats to trails and proposed strategies for future management. A key source of information forming the basis for this chapter is the Regional Trail Inventory and Implementation Guidelines published by King County in 2004. Robert Nunnenkamp participated in creating that publication, as well as participating in this working group, bringing a historical perspective to the discussions.

List of those who contributed to the formation of the chapter

Working group members included:

- Chuck Ayers, Cascade Bicycle Club
- Barbara Culp, Executive Director, Bicycle Alliance of Washington
- Brian Dougherty, Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator, City of Seattle
- Carolyn Hope, Parks and Recreation, City of Redmond
- Franz Loewenherz, Senior Transportation Planner, City of Bellevue
- Tim Schmidt, Manager, Iron Horse State Park
- Dennis Neuzil, citizen bicycle advocate
- Robert Nunnenkamp, King County Parks and Recreation Division
- Joel Pfundt, Transportation Planner, City of Redmond
- Kimberly Scrivner, Associate Planner, Puget Sound Regional Council
- Amy Shumann, King County Public Health
- Alan Smith, Partner, Perkins Coie
- Ed Spilker, Local Planning and GIS Specialist, WSDOT Highways and Local Programs
- Nancy Tucker, Director of Planning and Parks, City of Snoqualmie

REGIONAL TRAIL ASSETS

Within the Greenway landscape, there are nearly 300 miles of regional trails—with many more miles planned—that offer access and recreation opportunities for a variety of users, including hikers, pedestrians, and commuters.

A major Greenway goal is to help communities plan for and connect trails within this regional system so that a walker or bicyclist may travel on a safe, enjoyable trail from Seattle and head east, around or over Lakes Washington and Sammamish to other urban communities, to the western terminus of the trail in Iron Horse State Park just outside of North Bend, and from there continue east across the state. Much of this system is already in place, but there are several critical gaps that need to be filled.

Trails have been a part of King County's landscape since its earliest days. However, planning for trails has been a fairly recent concept. Before there was a road system in early King County, trails often made connections to isolated geographic areas and communities as an integral part of the transportation network of the time. Because of the limited development and settlement of the time, trails were free to take the easiest, most straightforward route to connect destinations.

With the advent of internal combustion transportation and “a car in every garage”, roads were built over many of the previous trails. Trails were no longer thought of as part of mainstream transportation, and they began to disappear from the urban landscape. In the contemporary era, many factors have led to the resurgence of interest in trails close to home, an interest whose level of participation has exceeded most other forms of active recreation. Trails provide a means to attain fitness and to exercise; they are a recreational resource that can be used by everyone from individuals to families to larger groups; and, they can be a means for a non-polluting, healthy, and fun form of transportation. However, to provide for such trails in modern society, careful planning has to take place to provide for their location, connections, user safety, and management.

The Milwaukee Road rail bed is now the cross-state John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park, and the backbone of the Greenway regional trail system. Early white settlers came to Kittitas County beginning in the 1860s and began raising livestock, growing crops, logging and mining. The Milwaukee Road railway built tracks in 1909 that connected Seattle to a transcontinental railroad over Snoqualmie Pass. In 1917 the route through the Cascades was electrified, which was more efficient than using steam or diesel power. Trains stopped running in 1980, and Washington State began acquiring the right of way in 1981 and began opening the right of way to recreation in 1984. From its western terminus at Rattlesnake Lake just outside North Bend, the John Wayne Pioneer Trail runs east across the state to the Columbia River.

Trails in King County

Regional trails comprise a major element of King County's open space system and connect urban areas with parks, rural valleys, mountains and other communities. Many trail right-of-ways also provide routes for wildlife migration and help buffer natural areas.

Use of these trails continues to grow dramatically – as of 2004, nearly 2 million people utilized the Burke-Gilman/Sammamish River trail system in the western portion of King County. Regional trails are popular for recreation and transportation, and may function as conduits between major destinations, between homes and workplaces, and to fun places to go on a family outing. It is King County’s intent that regional trails should be connected to and accessed by other trails and pedestrian pathways, including informal community trails and city sidewalks.

Trails in Kittitas County

Kittitas County encompasses a very different landscape in regards to regional trails. The cross-state John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park serves as the spine to the Mountains to Sound Greenway regional trail system, and it runs from just outside North Bend, east to Snoqualmie Pass, and from there through Kittitas County and across the state. The other regional trail in Kittitas County within the boundaries of the Mountains to Sound Greenway for the purposes of this report is the Coal Mines Trail that connects the communities of Ronald, Roslyn and Cle Elum.

THREATS TO REGIONAL TRAILS IN THE GREENWAY

The emphasis placed on regional trails is relatively recent, leading to a unique set of challenges for regional trail planning, construction and maintenance. Many of these challenges have overlapping connections, making a long-term solution more complex.

Maintenance

A major threat to the regional trail system is ongoing maintenance. Bridges and trestles, some of which are nearly a century old, are in need of repair. Trail surfaces—whether gravel or paved—are showing their age. Tree roots damage trails. Sometimes trails on a hillside require stabilization. Heavy use puts trails and recreational facilities at risk as agency maintenance budgets continue to shrink.

- The 1992 *King County Regional Trails Plan* estimated that the life of asphalt used in the Puget Sound area to be approximately 15 years. Many of the most popular trails in the Greenway have paved surfaces.
- The Snoqualmie Valley Trail, which follows an abandoned railroad right-of-way along the Snoqualmie River from the Snohomish County line to Cedar Falls (south of North Bend), has a number of 100-year old trestles which will need to be repaired or replaced over time.
- The John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park runs through tunnels that are currently closed because they are unsafe. The 2.3-mile Snoqualmie Tunnel at Snoqualmie Pass, closed for years due to safety concerns, is an extremely popular destination, and reopened in the summer of 2011. However, two tunnels near Easton and another near Thorp will also require extensive funding and repair. Closure of these tunnels forces users to detour onto road surfaces that were not designed for pedestrian and equestrian use.

Funding

A challenge in today’s economic climate is funding for both capital projects and maintenance. Public recreational use is growing while agency budgets are shrinking. Acquisition of right-of-way for new trails, especially in urban environments, can be expensive, as can construction of new trails and maintenance and upkeep of existing facilities. In 2004, King County estimated the

costs of trail construction at \$400,000 to \$700,000 per mile with specialized construction sections at over \$1,000,000 per mile.

Permit Requirements

Permit requirements for a paved trail are no different than those of a major parking lot. These requirements result in a high mitigation burden for trail construction, driving up the cost and challenge for trail projects.

Right-of-way and Loss of Land to Development

A continuing challenge is the difficulty in acquiring rights-of-way for new trail segments. Another issue is the loss of land—land that could potentially become a new regional trail or a link between two trail segments—to development or other purposes.

- The right-of-way for the historic trolley line, now the Interurban Trail in north Seattle, is no longer owned by a public agency, resulting in future plans for a shared roadway instead of a separated trail.
- The Interurban in south King County is on a Puget Sound Energy right-of-way. The King County easement held by PSE has expired, and the cost of renewing it is prohibitive, making this a challenge for the future.
- Connecting the John Wayne Pioneer Trail to the Coal Mines Trail involves an the acquisition of an access easement or the purchase of private land.

Safety

A major dilemma continues to be public safety. Bicycle lanes on roads and road crossings on separated trails can cause deadly accidents. Commuters speed by slowly-moving families with small children and pets, and often prefer riding on the street. Bicyclists sometimes tangle with pedestrians. Many recreational riders only feel safe when biking on paved trails separated from roadways. Horses and mules can be startled by fast-moving bicycles on multi-use trails, endangering the animals, their riders, and the cyclists. Grade-separated trails are best for multiple uses, but alternatives need to be found where fully separated trails are not possible.

Access

Getting to a regional trail sometimes means traveling on busy roads where there are no bicycle or pedestrian facilities. Some people get into their cars to drive to a regional trail for recreation, thereby reducing the environmental benefits of biking instead of driving. Additionally, bicycle storage capacity on local buses is limited and use of bike storage cannot be determined or reserved prior to a trip. Ideally everyone could walk or bike to a regional trail instead of driving. Several other Heritage Study working groups also emphasized the need for a comprehensive method of transportation to and from popular recreation destinations, including trailheads.

Equity

In the past few years, the connection between transportation and health has become more apparent. King County mapped residents' proximity to regional trails as part of a study of transportation and health. They found that underserved populations had less access to trails. While trail users tend to be white, the burden of chronic diseases often falls in non-white and

lower income populations. In 2010, King County received a federal stimulus grant to do bicycle and pedestrian planning in communities with a greater disease burden.

Complexity of Concepts and Number of Parties Involved

Regional trails, by their nature, cross numerous boundaries and jurisdictions. The completion of a full regional trail connecting multiple communities often relies upon the timely acquisition of land or rights-of-way for the new trail, along with construction agreements and complementary plans. As the number of communities and jurisdictions involved increases, so too does the complexity. Inability to complete deals for rights-of-way or acquisition of specific parcels within a proposed trail can, and often does, lead to gaps in the regional trail network.

REGIONAL TRAIL RESOURCES

Partners

Many agencies and interest groups work to connect regional trails, from community volunteers creating access in their own neighborhood, to cities and counties with sizeable transportation departments.

Regional advocacy groups include:

- *Cascade Bicycle Club* works to create a better community through bicycling. CBC organizes numerous cycling events, free daily rides, and promotes cycling as a transportation alternative.
- *Bicycle Alliance of Washington* advocates for bicyclists and a bike-friendly Washington, and organizes a number of bicycle programs including bike safety programs in schools, works to improve conditions for bicyclists that use the streets, administers the Lost Bike program with King County Metro, and is also involved in efforts to build, improve, and maintain bike trails.

Community groups host rides, teach bicycling skills and advocate for bicycle facilities, including:

- *Cyclists for Greater Seattle* is a cycling club active in the Seattle area, and organizes numerous rides and social events for cyclists.
- *John Wayne Pioneer Wagons and Riders Association* is an organization dedicated to preserving and promoting the John Wayne Pioneer Trail. Each year, the group organizes a cross-state ride for horseback riders and teamsters, but also welcomes cyclists and walkers.

Governmental Partners

Many of the cities in the Greenway, along with several governmental agencies, have explicit mentions of trail connections in city plans, dedicating resources within their jurisdictions to planning and improving bicycle facilities.

Seattle Bicycle Advisory Board is an independent entity that advises City of Seattle about how to improve bicycle conditions throughout the city.

Puget Sound Regional Council is an entity spanning 4 counties with a mission to ensure a thriving central Puget Sound now and into the future through planning for regional transportation,

growth management and economic development. The PSRC Bicycle/Pedestrian Advisory Committee with representatives from government agencies, nonprofits and interested citizens, articulates needs for PSRC's regional plans, such as Vision 2040. The Committee provides input on the following topics: best practices for developing bicycle and pedestrian-friendly communities; design guidelines for regional growth centers and transit station areas; plan implementation and performance monitoring; methodologies for measuring bicycle and pedestrian demand; outreach and education on the value and benefits of non-motorized transportation; and comprehensive plan certification and review process.

Washington State Department of Transportation As the steward of the transportation network across the state of Washington, is also a key player in the Greenway's regional trails. WSDOT is responsible for the I-90 trail, and recently acquired funding and completed construction on part of the High Point to Preston regional trail gap.

King County has long been a proponent of regional trails. King County acquired land, built and maintains a significant portion of the Greenway's regional trail network, and has plans for more extensions. King County's Urban Trails Plan was a major step in developing the network of regional trails that exists today. King County continues to support connections between existing regional trails and construction of new pathways, and encourages recreational use of the regional trail network through online and printed maps and materials.

REGIONAL TRAIL PROGRESS

There have been significant accomplishments in the arena of building a regional trail system. Some highlights from the past several decades include:

- The Washington State Department of Transportation included commuter trails through Seattle and along Interstate 90 with the construction of the new floating bridge over Lake Washington that was built in 1993, underneath the award-winning, landscaped Lid Park on Mercer Island and into Bellevue and Issaquah.
- The Burke-Gilman Trail runs the route of the former Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railway corridor between Golden Gardens Park in Seattle, along the west side of Lake Washington, and north through Lake Forest Park, Kenmore and Bothell. This is a significant route used by commuters, students and tourists, with access to the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks, several Seattle parks and the University of Washington.
- The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern rail corridor continues eastward as the Sammamish River, East Lake Sammamish and Snoqualmie Valley trails, through the rural Snoqualmie River Valley with access to the historic towns of Carnation, Fall City, Snoqualmie and North Bend.
- The John Wayne Pioneer Trail, the former Milwaukee Road railway, became Iron Horse State Park in 1984, and operates as the backbone of the regional trail system within the Greenway today. State Parks has rebuilt trestles, resurfaced the trail, and added campsites, interpretive signs and other improvements.
- The Coal Mines Trail runs along five miles of the former Burlington Northern rail line, and connects the historic towns of Cle Elum, Roslyn and Ronald through Central Washington forests and past small mountains of tailings left from coal mining days. The

cities of Cle Elum and Roslyn, Kittitas County and the Greenway Trust worked to acquire the right-of-way from Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad in 1995.

Plans

There have been significant efforts to include regional trails in planning efforts:

- *Forward Thrust* bond issue, 1968, provided \$110 million for parks and recreation in King County, \$900,000 of which was set aside for trails acquisition and development. Forward Thrust funds purchased the Burke-Gilman Trail, the Snoqualmie Valley Trail and contributed to the development of the Interurban Trail and the Tolt Pipeline Trail, as well as providing land for the Sammamish River Trail, Soos Creek Trail, and portions of the Green River Trail.
- *Urban Trails Plan*, 1971, King County. This was the first plan that specifically dealt with trail location and development within King County, and was produced as a requirement of the Forward Thrust bond issue. Trail segments in place today as a result of this plan include segments along I-90, at Mercer Slough, and the pedestrian overpass of I-405 near 55th Street.
- *King County General Bicycle Plan*, 1974, an addendum to the just adopted King County Transportation Plan: Focus 1990. The focus of the plan was incorporating bicycles as transportation alternatives into street and highway planning.
- *National Trail System Act*, 1983. Known as the “railbanking amendment,” this carried forward the proposals for railroad preservation, allowing railroad rights-of-way to be transferred for management purposes to requesting agencies and organizations. Rail corridors could be used as trails, while keeping potential future railroad corridors instead of breaking them up into multiple individual landowners.
- *Agency Plans* At least 19 cities in the Greenway either have dedicated plans with explicit mentions of interconnected trail networks, or make mention of trails and regional trail connections in comprehensive or other broad plans. King County and other governmental agencies also mention or have created trail, bicycle, and pedestrian plans. Entities with explicit mentions include; Bellevue, Bothell, Carnation, Cle Elum, Ellensburg, Issaquah, Kenmore, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Maple Valley, Mercer Island, Newcastle, North Bend, Redmond, Renton, Sammamish, Seattle, and Snoqualmie. King County, as mentioned previously, also has a large number of regional trail, bicycle, transportation, open space and trail plans with connections to the regional trail network.

Funding Sources

A major source of funding for acquisition and development of regional trails has come via federal appropriation for national transportation programs. In 1991, Congress expanded the focus of transportation to include funds for non-motorized use as part of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA). The Enhancement program was reauthorized in 1997 as the Transportation Enhancement Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) and again in 2005 as the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). These two acts, along with other major initiatives, created and reauthorized the National Scenic Byways program, which has provided funding for a number of projects in the

Greenway. Trails that have received significant funding from transportation enhancements include the East Lake Sammamish, Cedar River, Snoqualmie Valley and Green River trails.

A unique opportunity in the form of the federal Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act funded the Preston-Snoqualmie Trail in 1979 with a Rails-to-Trails Grant.

Another source of acquisition and development funds is the state Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), formerly Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation. Trails that have received significant funding through the RCO include the Sammamish River, Burke-Gilman and Cedar River trails.

REGIONAL TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE ACTION

The work and foresight of many partners over the past several decades led to significant progress in building an extensive regional trail system linking communities and locations across the Greenway, there are also significant opportunities to connect and improve this trail network. In many ways, some of the most challenging aspects of the regional trail network can be the connections between existing trails, and the chunks remaining after years of hard work.

Standardization

With so many agencies managing many different connecting trails, it is very easy for a trail user to get lost. Each agency has different colors and symbols on their maps. Signage standards change trail by trail. Directional signs are not always clear to follow. Published information, both online and on printed maps, is duplicative and not always straightforward. There is a wonderful opportunity here to standardize the information presented on or about regional trails within the larger Greenway landscape. Puget Sound Regional Council may be a good venue to create and promote use of these standards.

Fill in the Gaps listed in the Greenway Regional Trail System

The Greenway Trust has traditionally focused on the creation of an interconnected network of regional trails along the I-90 corridor and the implementation of projects to achieve this goal. The Regional Trails map published by the Greenway Trust shows these major gaps.

The Greenway Trust has identified six gaps as focal points along I-90 around which the Greenway Trust will take a larger role in implementation of design, acquisition of funding, and construction. In addition to these six, there are a number of other missing connections in the regional trail network across the Mountains to Sound Greenway. A list of these can be found in the appendices to this chapter.

- *Seattle Gap:* This gap, from the Seattle waterfront across I-5 to the stadiums is complete after the 2011 construction of a new segment linking Beacon Hill with the I-90 trail through Dr. José Rizal Park. Future work for this section includes another crossing of I-5 closer to the stadiums
- *Eastgate Gap:* Completion of a connector from the east end of the I-90 trail at Factoria to the east edge of the Bellevue city limit will fill the Eastgate Gap. Funding for this connector has recently been secured in the form of a National Scenic Byways grant secured by the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust and City of Bellevue.

- *Issaquah Gap*: This gap exists from the I-90 trail at West Lake Sammamish Parkway to East Lake Sammamish Parkway at State Route 900. Recently the City of Issaquah constructed a 12' wide bike shoulder along Newport Way. Future plans for the area desire the construction of a dedicated, off-road multi-purpose trail in this area.
- *High Point Gap*: A 1.25 mile stretch of trail, from the end of the High Point trail to the community of Preston was built by the Washington State Department of Transportation in 2010, leaving $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to complete the connection to the Preston to Snoqualmie trail.
- *Snoqualmie Gap*: There are two gaps in the Snoqualmie area. The first is between the Preston to Snoqualmie Trail and the Snoqualmie Valley Trail east of Snoqualmie Falls. The second is between the Snoqualmie Valley Trail and the former Weyerhaeuser Mill site. King County, Weyerhaeuser, the Snoqualmie Tribe and other partners are exploring ways to complete these connections, the first of which requires construction of a new bridge crossing the Snoqualmie River.
- *Cle Elum Gap*: This 1 mile connection will link the Coal Mines Trail to the John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park. An extension of the Coal Mines Trail will need to cross under I-90, over the active BNSF railroad tracks, over the Yakima River and through South Cle Elum to the John Wayne Pioneer Trail.

Support a new regional trail along the Eastside Rail Corridor

The 42-mile corridor that extends from Renton to Snohomish is now under public ownership. The Port of Seattle purchased the BNSF Eastside Rail Corridor, with King County purchasing a trail easement and becoming the trail sponsor.

Now that the initial public purchase of the corridor is complete, the Port is working with the County and a group of regional stakeholders—Sound Transit, the city of Redmond, Puget Sound Energy and the Cascade Water Alliance—to connect ownership and use of the parcels with the appropriate agencies and jurisdictions.

King County is considering the corridor for development as a “dual-use” corridor—with the potential to meet future public transportation needs while still providing connections to South, East and North King County through a series of biking, walking and hiking trails.

Funding

One can make a persuasive argument complete the regional trail system within the Greenway, making it a world-class recreation and tourism asset, and enhancing the quality of life for residents. Completing this fully connected system will expand transportation choices and take pressure off our challenging, overcrowded road network. The benefits of exercise for human health are well understood. The public is also starting to realize the benefits of bicycle and pedestrian trails as alternative transportation for environmental health. Packaging the missing links as Greenway Trails with regional significance may improve the case for funding, and potentially bring significant funding to complete this trail system.

Tunnels, trestles and bridges

The John Wayne Pioneer Trail is the 100-mile State Park that follows the old Milwaukee Railroad line from Rattlesnake Lake to the Columbia River. There is a need to keep the John Wayne Pioneer Trail intact through significant repairs to the tunnels that are currently closed

for safety concerns. As the backbone of the Greenway regional trail system, the opportunity to keep this east-west, cross-state trail is too great to ignore. The JWPT is one of the Greenway's most popular recreational facilities, while also serving as an important piece of the Greenway's history.

Three tunnels along this historic rail route, 46, 47 and 49, are in need of repair and are currently closed to the public. Their closure forces hikers and bikers to pursue a detour, which includes travel along roadways, which is a challenge for equestrians. The repair cost for these tunnels is estimated to be at least \$2.5 million.

Snoqualmie Falls gap

The existing Preston to Snoqualmie Trail terminates west of Snoqualmie Falls. Creating a trail connection from the existing Preston-Snoqualmie Trail to the town of Snoqualmie and major tourist attraction Snoqualmie Falls, has long been a priority of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, King County and City of Snoqualmie.

This short but challenging gap in the regional trail system runs along the former Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railway corridor in a steep, narrow canyon. Two former railroad trestles owned by Puget Sound Energy which have been condemned and would need to be rebuilt along the railroad grade. A tourist train from the Northwest Railway Museum takes riders from North Bend, through Snoqualmie and to an overlook of Snoqualmie Falls, adding complexity to that portion of the railroad grade where the trail and the train would share the right-of-way. This area is culturally significant to the Snoqualmie Tribe, making the Tribe critical partners in this effort.

The filling of this gap is a major Greenway goal. Ballpark estimates to rebuild trestles and completely fill this gap have been suggested at \$10 million, and the project will require the cooperation of many different partners.

CONCLUSIONS

Over the past several decades, numerous partners have achieved significant gains in the creation of a broad, interconnected network of regional trails in the Mountains to Sound Greenway. These trails meet a variety of needs, providing pedestrian, bicycle, equestrian and other recreational opportunities to residents and visitors alike, and enhancing the high quality of life in the region.

Though much has been achieved, many opportunities to enhance the regional trail network still exist. There are a number of key connections between and among the existing trails; consistent sources of funding will need to be established to provide for construction and ongoing maintenance of trails; consistent signage practices should be adopted; and right-of-way for future trail construction should be acquired before land is distributed across too many owners.

The Greenway coalition has a 20 year history of collaborative success in numerous arenas. The regional trail network in the Greenway is a national success story, and the partners working to expand the trail network and make critical connections to link existing trails and communities,

are uniquely situated to further the goal of building an interconnected network of trails that allow a user to travel from the western edge of the Greenway east around or over Lake Washington, through the Snoqualmie Valley, across Snoqualmie Pass to Ellensburg, and beyond, all the way to the Columbia River.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study REGIONAL TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Iron Horse State Park shuttles	This Park is a major attraction in the region; a trail with over 100 miles of equestrian, bicycle and pedestrian access trail that extends from Rattlesnake Lake to the Columbia River.	Create system of shuttles to transfer gear, bicycles, and people	WSPRC, user groups	Kittitas Working Group	Both
Iron Horse: Improved signage in Iron Horse State Park	The Iron Horse trail crosses and connects the Mountains to Sound Greenway, and is one of the signature attractions.	Add more interpretive and directional/recreational signage throughout this linear park.	WSPRC, user groups	Kittitas Working Group	Both
Iron Horse: Connections to Thorp Mill, Coal Mines Trail, others	These major recreational and historic attractions would all benefit from being connected to the Regional Trail system.	Connections to Coal Mines Trail, Thorp Mill, and other regional, community and Wildland trails.	WSPRC, Thorp community.	Kittitas Working Group	Both
Iron Horse: Fix tunnels in Iron Horse State Park - Yakima Canyon and Whittier	The tunnels in Iron Horse State Park are immensely popular attractions. However, tunnels are closed for safety purposes. Some funding exists for temporary repairs to the Snoqualmie Tunnel, but long-term solutions require significant financial resources	Fix 3 tunnels in need of repair between Snoqualmie and Ellensburg (two near Easton, Thorp) - Yakima Canyon, Whittier (#46, 47 - \$1.9 million and #49 for \$485,000)	WSPRC, Wildland trails and recreation groups	WSPRC, Kittitas Working Group	Both
Iron Horse: Complete projects in Iron Horse Master Plan	The Iron Horse State Park's master plan lists a variety of projects intended to improve the Park.	Complete improvements to bridges, tunnels, trail surface, road crossings, and trailheads per Iron Horse Trail Master Plan (\$30 million)	WSPRC, Trails groups	WSPRC	Kittitas
Iron Horse: Amenities on John Wayne from Pass to Columbia River	The John Wayne Pioneer Trail/Iron Horse State Park is a popular attraction - additional amenities would help increase use by new groups	Increase amenities - camping facilities, others - available along JWPT from Snoqualmie Pass to the Columbia River	WSPRC, Kittitas County,	WSPRC, Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Iron Horse: Campsites on JWPT between Easton and Thorp	The JWPT is an important asset to the entire Greenway. Embracing the JWPT as the backbone of the Regional Trail system and increasing available facilities is equally important.	Build camping facilities between Easton and Thorp on the JWPT	WSPRC, Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Iron Horse: Construct Remote campsites along Iron Horse near Thorp	The park's master plan calls for some more remote campsites near Thorp, and WSPRC has identified several locations.	Build more remote campsites along Iron Horse near Thorp (\$100,000 each)	WSPRC, outdoor recreation groups	WSPRC	Kittitas
Create connections from Lake Sam SP to City, County regional trail networks nearby	Lake Sammamish State Park is a popular location within the Greenway.	Connect the Lake Sammamish SP trail network to nearby City of Issaquah trails and the King County Regional Trail system	WSPRC, King County, City of Issaquah	Lake Sam. SP Redevelop Restoration Plan	King
Iron Horse: Connect John Wayne trail to PCT	The Pacific Crest Trail and the John Wayne Pioneer Trail are two of the region's most well-know trails. Connecting these two resources would benefit the entire Greenway.	Build connections from the John Wayne Pioneer Trail to the Pacific Crest Trail	WSPRC, USFS, trails groups	TAC 2003	Both
Connect Shoreline to Lake Forest Park	The City of Lake Forest Park is working toward improvements to bicycle and pedestrian safety throughout the community.	Build trail connections between Lake Forest Park and Shoreline; connect the Interurban Trail in Shoreline to the Burke-Gilman trail	Cities of Lake Forest Park, Shoreline	Lake Forest Park city contact for Heritage Study	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study REGIONAL TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Redmond Central Connector	The Redmond Central Connector is Redmond's portion of the Eastside Rail Corridor	Complete all portions of the Eastside Rail Corridor, including the Redmond Central Connector	City of Redmond	Public Comment	King
Pave East Lake Sammamish Trail	Vision for East Lake Sammamish is a fully paved trail for its entire length.	Pave Redmond, Issaquah, Sammamish segments of East Lake Sammamish Trail	King County, Issaquah, Sammamish, Redmond.	Regional Trails Working Group	King
Connect Chief Sealth Trail to I-90 trails	Connect Chief Sealth Trail to Mountains to Sound Trail in Seattle.	Fill missing link between Rainier Valley and central Seattle at Beacon Hill.	Seattle	Regional Trails Working Group	King
Standardize trail symbols, names, map formats	Directions, trail names, colors and symbols on maps and user information is inconsistent. Regional trail users are often confused, or unsure of how to navigate the trail system.	Create and implement design standards for signs, maps and all user information, across multiple agencies.	All cities, King and Kittitas Counties, bicycle advocacy groups, Puget Sound Regional Council	Regional Trails Working Group	Both
Expand Greenway Trails	Expand the Greenway Trail system to include trails within the whole Greenway landscape, not just along I-90.	Extend the Greenway vision for connected, separated trails throughout the landscape.	All.	Regional Trails Working Group	Both
Package gaps into Greenway vision	Package missing trail links into a regional package of missing Greenway trail links.	Market and fundraise to fill these gaps as part of larger Greenway vision throughout the landscape.	All.	Regional Trails Working Group	Both
Work with organizations to promote trail rides and guides	There are many different organizations within the Greenway that utilize the benefits of the Regional Trail system. Many groups organize various rides and events on these trails.	Work with organizers to promote, spread awareness, of Regional Trail rides and guides.	Regional trails groups	Regional Trails Working Group	Both
Iron Horse: Multi-use surfacing on JWPT	The Iron Horse trail is popular for multiple user groups; providing paved and dirt surfaces side-by-side would accommodate equestrians, hikers and bicycle users.	Provide paved and dirt trails side by side on JWPT near cities	WSPRC, regional trails groups, cities, counties	Kittitas Open House Oct 2010	Kittitas
Add interpretive signs along new High Point-Preston connector	The Washington State Dept. of Transportation and other partners recently completed work on a missing regional trail section between High Point and Preston.	Add interpretive signage along this section, detailing the history of the area and the story of the site.	WSDOT, WSPRC, Interpretive groups	Public Comment	King
Trail connecting Sunset Beach and East Lake Sammamish Trail	Two trails - an improvement to the existing trail through the wetland, and a new, wider trail (usable by bikes) that crosses Issaquah Creek.	Complete trails connecting Sunset Beach parking lot with East Lake Sammamish Trail (2 trail projects ~\$2 million)	WSPRC, regional trails groups	WSPRC	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

REGIONAL TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Missing Regional Trail Links

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
SEATTLE: Complete Seattle regional trail connection	Gap 1: The Seattle Gap between the waterfront and Beacon Hill, is another key link in the Greenway's regional trail system. Plans and designs are complete, but complete funding needs to be secured. Phase 1 work has been completed.	Work with partners to find funding for Phase II plan, and crossing of I-5 near the stadiums.	Seattle DOT, WSDOT,	Greenway Regional Trails missing links map	King
EASTGATE: Complete Bellevue regional trail connection from Factoria to Lakemont	Gap 2: The Eastgate Gap, from the end of the I-90 trail at Factoria and the east end of the Bellevue city limit, is an important missing link in the Greenway's regional trail system.	Design and build a regional trail link on south side of I-90 from Factoria to Lakemont. A National Scenic Byways grant has been secured to provide funding for this trail.	City of Bellevue, WSDOT	Greenway Regional Trails missing links map	King
ISSAQUAH: Complete East Sammamish/ Klahanie gap	Gap 3: Connect Klahanie trails to regional trail system.	Find funding, complete the remaining 0.33-miles of trail along E Lake Sammamish Blvd. Ensure off-road links between East Lake Sammamish and East Plateau Trails.	Issaquah, WSDOT, King County, trails groups	Public Comment	King
ISSAQUAH: Complete Issaquah regional trail connection	Gap 3: This gap in the system has seen significant progress, with a new bike lane along Newport Road. The City of Issaquah has funding for a project.	Design, build regional trail link over I-90 west of exit 15 at Tibbetts Creek; build separate trail connections to existing trails both north and south of I-90. Complete Issaquah gap in Regional Trail system, 4.0 miles from I-90 at W Lake Sammamish Parkway to E Lake Sammamish Parkway	City of Issaquah, WSDOT	Greenway Regional Trails missing links map	King
HIGH POINT: Complete Preston to High Point regional trail connection	Gap 4: The WSDOT recently constructed the west 1.25-mile section of this 2-mile gap	Find funding, design, build remaining 1.25 mile segment of trail from end of High Point trail north of I-90 to Preston, where a paved County trail begins	WSDOT	Greenway Regional Trails missing links map	King
SNOQUALMIE: Complete Snoqualmie Falls connection	Gap 5: Snoqualmie Falls is an incredibly popular destination. Snoqualmie Falls is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the Greenway (and in Washington State); connecting this site to the Regional Trail system would be a win for all parties involved	Connecting the Preston to Snoqualmie Trail and Snoqualmie Valley Trail to Snoqualmie Falls and on to historic downtown Snoqualmie would be a major tourist attraction.	PSE, King County, trails groups, City of Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie Tribe	Regional Trails Working Group	King
SNOQUALMIE: Complete Snoqualmie Mill connection	Gap 5: Construction is in progress on the gap in the Snoqualmie Valley Trail at the former Weyerhaeuser Mill site	Complete connection to Snoqualmie Mill, from Snoqualmie Valley Trail at Tokul Road - 2.6-miles	King County	Public Comment	King
SNOQUALMIE: Complete Snoqualmie regional trail connection	Gap 5: This 2-mile gap runs from the end of the Preston-Snoqualmie trail to the Snoqualmie Valley Trail.	Develop plan, design, find funding for construction. Complete the 2.0-mile connection to Snoqualmie Falls	King County, PSE, City of Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie Tribe, Weyerhaeuser, trails groups	Greenway Regional Trails missing links map	King
CLE ELUM: Coal Mines to John Wayne Pioneer Trail	Gap 6: Connecting these two trails through Cle Elum and South Cle Elum will benefit recreation users, tourists and local commuters.	Connect Coal Mines Trail to John Wayne Pioneer Trail, through South Cle Elum, crossing under I-90 and Over BNSF railroad tracks and Yakima River: 1.0-miles	Cle Elum, WSDOT, BNSF	Greenway Regional Trails missing links map	Kittitas
SEATTLE: Burke-Gilman Completion	Gap 7: The final stretch of the Burke-Gilman Trail between Interbay in Ballard and Shilshole Bay on Puget Sound.	Connect this stretch of the Burke-Gilman in partnership with the freight railroad that also runs in this corridor.	City of Seattle, railroad, trails groups.	City of Seattle Bike Master Plan	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

REGIONAL TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Missing Regional Trail Links

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
SR 520	Gap 8: The new SR 520 bridge over Lake Washington will bring new trail connections at either end.	Connect trails within Seattle on the west side and Redmond on the east side of the new SR 520 bridge. Heavy recreation and commuter use and proximity to highway and railroad crossings.	WSDOT, Seattle, Redmond	Regional Trails Working Group	King
East Side Rail Corridor	Gap 9: Eastside Rail Corridor, former Burlington Northern Santa Fe railway on the eastern side of Lake Washington. The 42-mile Eastside Rail Corridor between Renton and Snohomish was acquired by the Port of Seattle with King County leasing the southern 25-mile (?) portion (plus the 7-mile Redmond spur?) in 2009. This rail right of way runs between Renton, Bellevue, Kirkland, Redmond, Woodinville and on into Snohomish County. Redmond and Kirkland have purchased portions of the right-of-way. Gap 10: Connecting the Puget Sound Energy pipeline corridor trails through Redmond.	Develop multi-use trail facilities in conjunction with preserving rail right-of-way	King County, Sound Transit, Puget Sound Energy, City of Redmond, Cascade Water Alliance and the Port of Seattle	Regional Trails Working Group	King
Puget Power Extension	Find funding, complete remaining 2.0-mile section, between Fairrell-McWhirter Park and the Trilogy UPD		PSE, trails groups	Regional Trails Working Group	King
Cedar River to Sammamish Trail	Gap 11: Build trail along SR 900 starting in Issaquah between I-90 exit 15 and Talus, heading south to Cedar River Trail.	Complete 3.0-mile connection from the Cedar River Trail to the Sammamish Trail, from the Cedar River at 158th Ave SE	City of Issaquah, WSDOT	Regional Trails Working Group	King
SR 18 Trail	Gap 12: Building a trail along SR 18 between Maple Valley and Snoqualmie.	Complete 15.0-mile SR-18 Trail adjacent to SR-18 from 304th to intersection with SR 202	WSDOT, King County	Regional Trails Working Group	King
Tolt Pipeline Connector to Tolt River	Gap 13: Build connector from Tolt Pipeline Trail to potential Tolt River Trail.	Complete Tolt Pipeline Connector to Tolt River: 4.0 miles, extending eastward from Big Rock Road to connect to Tolt River Trail	King County, City of Seattle	Regional Trails Working Group	King
Tolt River Trail	Gap 14: Build trail from Carnation east along Tolt River, to connect back to Tolt Pipeline.	Complete connection from Carnation NW to Tolt Pipeline trail, 5.0-miles	King County, City of Seattle	Regional Trails Working Group	King
Interurban North	Gap 15: Connect Interurban Trail through Shoreline and to Seattle regional trails	Fill missing link in Interurban Trail at the border between Seattle and Shoreline. Connect Interurban between NW 128th and NE 145th Streets, and also southward from NW 110th Street in Seattle.	King County, Cities of Seattle and Shoreline	Regional Trails Working Group	King
Pacific Crest to John Wayne Pioneer Trail	Gap 16: Develop trail access between Pacific Crest Trail and John Wayne Pioneer Trail.	John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park travels through the 2.3-mile Snoqualmie Tunnel underneath Snoqualmie Pass. The Pacific Crest Trail runs high above. Create connection so that east-west hikers can connect to the north-south Pacific Crest Trail at this point.	State Parks, USFS.	Regional Trails Working Group	King and Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

REGIONAL TRAILS OPPORTUNITIES: Missing Regional Trail Links

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Ellensburg to Yakima River Greenway.	Gap 16: Ellensburg: The City to Canyon trail will link the John Wayne pioneer Trail to the Yakima River Greenway, connecting parks, supporting wildlife corridors, and providing access to the scenic Yakima River.	Connect John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Ellensburg to Yakima River Greenway. The trail will need to travel through public and private lands, linking the JWPT to Irene Rinehart Riverfront Park and the mouth of the Yakima River Canyon at Helen McCabe State Park	State Parks, City of Ellensburg.	Regional Trails Working Group	Kittitas
Renton trail gap	Gap 17: The City of Renton recently built a section of trail from Gene Coulon Memorial Park south along Logan Avenue North.	Build connections to the Cedar River Trail along with trails around both sides of Lake Washington	City of Renton, King County	Regional Trails Working Group	King
Add signage to regional trails gaps	The gaps in the regional trail system can be difficult to navigate, leaving users unsure of where they should go upon arriving at the terminus.	Add signage to regional trails gaps to facilitate movement of people across the gaps, also include information such as local places to eat	PSRC, King County, Kittitas County, user groups	Puget Sound Regional Council	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
REGIONAL TRAILS ASSETS: Regional Trails

Trail	Managing Agency	Length (Miles)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Bicycles	County
Alki Trail	SEADOT	3.0	X		X	King
Burke-Gilman Trail	SEADOT	27.0	X		X	King
Cedar River Trail	KCPR	17.0	X		X	King
Cedar River Trail (within Renton)	KCPR	4.0	X	X	X	King
Chief Sealth Trail	SEADOT	3.6	X		X	King
Coal Mines Trail	City of Cle Elum	5.0	X		X	Kittitas
Duwamish Trail	SEADOT	4.0	X		X	King
East Lake Sammamish Trail	KCPR	10.8	X		X	King
East Plateau Trail Site	KCPR	4.1	X		X	King
Grand Ridge	KCPR	10.0	X		X	King
I-90	KCPR	11.0	X		X	King
Interurban Trail	SEADOT	14.0	X		X	King
Issaquah to High Point	KCPR	3.2	X		X	King

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
REGIONAL TRAILS ASSETS: Regional Trails**

Trail	Managing Agency	Length (Miles)	Pedestrian	Equestrian / Pack	Bicycles	County
John Wayne Pioneer Trail - Iron Horse State Park	WSPRC	78.8	X	X	X	King
Klahanie Trail Site	KCPR	3.3	X		X	King
Lake to Lake Trail	KCPR	3.6	X		X	King
Lake Washington Trail	KCPR	5.8	X		X	King
Myrtle Edwards/Elliott Bay Trail	SEADOT	4.8	X		X	King
Preston Snoqualmie Trail	KCPR	8.8	X		X	King
Puget Power Trail	SEADOT	3.4	X		X	King
Sammamish River Trail	KCPR	10.9	X	X	X	King
Ship Canal Trail	SEADOT	0.3	X		X	King
Snoqualmie Ridge	KCPR	2.9	X		X	King
Snoqualmie Valley	KCPR	29.0	X		X	King
SR520 Trail	KCPR	7.7	X		X	King
Tolt Pipeline Trail Site	KCPR	14.4	X		X	King
Tolt River - John MacDonald Park	KCPR	9.2	X		X	King
TOTAL		299.6	299.6	93.7	299.6	

Trailhead	Parking Capacity	Toilets	Maps	Picnic Sites	Drinking Water
Snoqualmie Valley Trail Access					
Tokul					
Lake Alice (Preston Snoqualmie)		X			

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study REGIONAL TRAILS ASSETS: Regional Trails Organizations		
Organization	Focus	County
Bicycle Alliance of Washington	Advocacy statewide, bicycle promotion, programs, education, resources	Both
Cascade Bicycle Club	Promoting bicycle activities, advocacy, rides	King (Puget Sound)
City of Bellevue - Transportation	Pedestrian, bicycle planning	King (Bellevue)
City of Bothell - Parks and Recreation	Trails- community, regional, connections	King (Bothell)
City of Carnation - Parks and Recreation	City parks and trails	King (Carnation)
City of Ellensburg	City parks and trails	Kittitas (Ellensburg)
City of Cle Elum	City parks and trails	Kittitas (Cle Elum)
City of Issaquah - Parks and Recreation	Parks; trails	King (Issaquah)
City of Kenmore	City parks and trails	King (Kenmore)
City of Kirkland - Parks and Community Services, Planning	Parks, planning	King (Kirkland)
City of Lake Forest Park	City parks and trails	King
City of Mercer Island - Parks and Recreation	Parks, trails, public open space	King (Mercer Island)
City of North Bend	City parks and trails	King (North Bend)
City of Redmond	Regional trails	King (Redmond)
City of Sammamish - Parks and Recreation	Parks; Trails, Bikeways, Paths Mater Plan	King (Sammamish)
City of Seattle Transportation Department	Trails, walking, bicycling	King (Seattle)
City of Shoreline	City parks and trails	King
City of Snoqualmie - Parks and Recreation and Planning	Parks, planning	King (Snoqualmie)
City of Renton	City parks and trails	King
City of Roslyn	City parks and trails	Kittitas
Cyclists of Greater Seattle	Social bicycle rides	King (Seattle)
King County Parks and Recreation	Parks, public spaces, King County Regional Trail System	King
King County Roads	Roads, bicycle trails	King
Puget Sound Regional Council	Positive regional future via transportation, land use, economic development action	King

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
REGIONAL TRAILS ASSETS: Regional Trails Organizations**

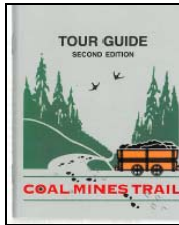
Organization	Focus	County
Washington State Department of Transportation	Stewards FHWA funding; regional trails and major roads	Both
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	John Wayne Pioneer Trail, Parks along JWPT	Both
Friends of the Burke Gilman Trail	dedicated to completion of the historic Burke Gilman Trail to Golden Gardens.	King
Seattle Bicycle Club	bicycling in and around Seattle	King
Cascade Water Alliance	Regional water purveyor interested in Eastside Rail Corridor	King
King County Dept. of Natural Resources and Parks	Regional trails in King County	King
John Wayne Pioneer Wagons and Riders	Iron Horse State Park	Both
Backcountry Horsemanship of Washington	Equestrian issues, including those on regional trails	Both



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
Building a Framework for the Future

Regional Trails Annotated Bibliography

Greenway



Coal Mines Trail Tour Guide, 3rd ed; by the Coal Mines Trail Commission, (n.d.)

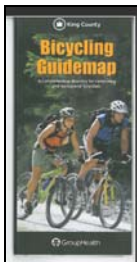
Gives detailed explanations of historic neighborhoods, mines, and other notable sites along the Coal Mines Trail. Available at the Roslyn Museum, the Cle Elum – Roslyn Chamber of Commerce, and area businesses.

K



Regional Trails in King County; by the King County Parks and Recreation Division and the King County GIS Center; Seattle, WA, 2008. Online: www.kingcounty.gov/parks

A map and guide to the regional trails system of King County. Includes brief descriptions of the trails, and an overall map.



King County Bicycle Guidemap; a collaboration of the King County Road Services Division, Department of Transportation, GIS Center, Parks and the Cascade Bicycle Club; Seattle, WA, 2006. Online: www.metrokc.gov/parks

“A comprehensive directory for commuting and recreational bicyclists” published “to help inform bicyclists of popular areas and routes for riding.” Includes map of King County area bicycle routes.



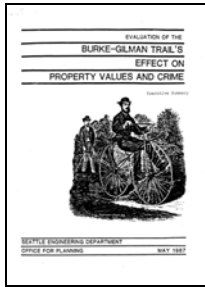
Regional Trail System; by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Parks and Recreation Division, Seattle, WA, 2012. Online: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/recreation/parks/trails/regionaltrailssystem.aspx>

The King County Regional Trail System is one of the nation's most extensive multi-use off-road systems with over 175 miles of trails for bicycling, hiking, walking, and horseback riding. The RTS spans an area from Bothell to Auburn and Seattle to the Cascades.



The I-90 Greenway Regional Trail System: It's Time to Fill in the Gaps; by the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust; Seattle, WA, 2010. Online: <http://mtsgreenway.org/about/maps>

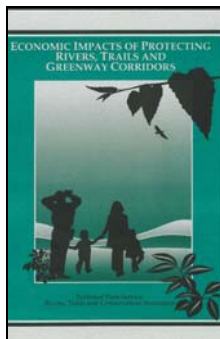
Details the missing portions of the Greenway's Regional Trail system and describes means to "inspire ways to complete trail connections that will serve both commuter and recreation uses and be a magnificent legacy for the future."



Evaluation of the Burke-Gilman Trail's Effect on Property Values and Crime; by the Seattle Engineering Department; Seattle, WA, 1987. Available Online: <http://www.broward.org/greenways/pdf/burkegilman.pdf>

An examination of potential shifts in crime levels and property values in housing units on or near the Burke-Gilman Trail. The report outlines its methods of data collection, an analysis of collected data, and those conclusions which resulted from the study. Sample surveys and bar graphs displaying average answers to each question included.

Economics



Economic Impacts of Protecting Rivers, Trails and Greenway Corridors 4th Ed.; by the National Park Service; Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance: Revised 1995.

Produced "to help local-level planners, park and recreation administrators, citizen activists, and non-profit groups understand and communicate the potential economic impacts of the proposed or existing corridor project."

Plans



King County Regional Trail Inventory and Implementation Guidelines (KCR 126001); King County Parks Planning and Resources Department, Parks Division; Seattle, WA, 2004.

Provides an overview of the Regional Trails background and status, missing links, trail development guidelines and trail management information.

King County Regional Trails Plan (KCR-1260a): by the King County Parks Planning and Resources Department, Parks Division: Seattle, WA. 1992.

An update on the original regional trails plan; contains information on current status and future plans for regional trails.

Reports



Increasing Physical Activity Through Community Design: A Guide for Public Health Practitioners: by the National Center for Bicycling & Walking: Washington, DC 2002. Available Online: http://www.bikewalk.org/ncbw_pubs.php

Describes how to create places for people to walk and bicycle involving land use design, retrofitting of the transportation infrastructure, funding and much more. Written for public health professionals, the benefits from reading it are available to all.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
Building a Future for the Greenway

History

INTRODUCTION

Evidence of history within the Mountains to Sound Greenway is visible everywhere, to the trained eyes of geologists examining mineral deposits, to museum volunteers collecting oral histories of longtime residents, to Native Americans working to preserve their tribal heritage, and to casual observers speeding past the buildings, trees, cities and towns along Interstate 90 from Seattle, to Eastside suburbs, to rural King County and through to Kittitas County. It's clear to anyone who takes the time to explore (or even just peer out the windshield) that there is no shortage of history—and the stuff of history—in this special place.

The geographic features—the Cascade Mountains, the rivers, streams, lakes and forests—date back many millennia and have offered each generation of Natives and those newly arrived inspiring vistas as well as challenging obstacles. Natives were here as early as 4,000 B.C., with European explorers and settlers first arriving in the late 18th century and then coming in greater numbers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While the mountains have changed little in this time, the vegetation and wildlife population responded to changes in climate, to settlement patterns, and to large scale timber harvesting and agriculture beginning in the late 19th century. The history of the people and land within the Greenway is a fascinating tale stretching back thousands of years. It's also a story without end; the same vigorous forces of humans and the natural environment continue to this day to interact, and to shape the unique environment and distinctive quality of life here.

And like every valuable resource—and not unlike the landscape—the materials that comprise Greenway history face certain threats, and have certain needs that must be met in order to insure their preservation for future generations.

There's no shortage of History Assets within the Greenway. Many are tangible and obvious, and have been preserved as active heritage attractions open to the public, such as the Northwest Railway Museum or the Snoqualmie Valley Trail. Other History Assets are less accessible though no less important to the history of the Greenway, such as privately owned historic homes, or collections of photographs and oral histories held by historical societies with limited resources to make them available to the public. Threats to History Assets are as diverse as the assets themselves, and range from decay of artifacts improperly stored, to dry rot in wooden structures, to lack of interest in local history. Many, but not all, threats also represent opportunities to engage broader audiences, and strengthen community by working together to preserve the stuff of history within the Greenway.

LOCAL VALUE

Simply put, history in the Greenway is priceless. But what is history? In the Greenway, it's the seamless narrative that helps maintain and enhance our unique quality of life here, where urban, suburban, rural and wild areas mix and mingle. It's the stories of the people who came before, creating communities within this landscape, with these incredible vistas. It's the unique regional identity that helps employers attract and retain skilled workers from around the globe, whose contribution to the diversity and energy of the region is incalculable.

History is in the unique people and stories, combined with the distinctive “Mountains to Sound” setting, that helps families, neighborhoods, communities and cities forge a common sense of belonging. People who feel like they belong take better care—of themselves, their families, their homes, and their communities.

The average resident may not know the details about how the I-90 corridor came to be settled and how its unique attributes are being preserved, but each of us develops a sense of place and a sense of who we are through continual exposure to this magical place. Our home may be a 1890s Belltown loft, a 1920s Capitol Hill bungalow, a 1950s Redmond rambler, a 1990s Issaquah condo, or a farmhouse in Thorp. But, thanks to our shared history, we all live *in the Greenway*.

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The story of the Greenway is a story of America, and the unique mix of history, historical assets and natural landscape here is one of the last places of its kind in the country. Authors, architects, photographers and scholars have been drawn to the Greenway for more than a century, inspired by its vistas, its people, and its unique juxtaposition of urban and suburban areas with agricultural, rural and wild lands.

Alistair Cooke, Jack Kerouac, John Steinbeck, Jonathan Raban and David Lynch are just a few of the writers and artists who have mined the history of the Greenway along with its contemporary (to them) state for inspiration, and for profound observations about the human condition.

In addition to its role as nationally significant muse, the history of the Greenway and the artifacts and historic buildings within have consistently demonstrated their significance to the look, feel, economic vitality and quality of life within the Greenway. Many collections of three-dimensional artifacts, historic photographs and ephemera have been published in books and on the web, and have been incorporated into interpretive exhibits in Seattle, Eastside suburbs and rural communities in King and Kittitas counties. Dozens of properties have been designated as historic landmarks by the King County Landmarks Commission (for unincorporated areas as well as for cities with interlocal agreements) and by the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board.

Beyond the local recognition and designations, there are dozens of properties within the Greenway that help tell its unique stories that are on the prestigious National Register of Historic Places. Among these are the powerhouse still in use at Snoqualmie Falls; one-of-a-kind railroad cars lovingly restored and kept in working condition by the Snoqualmie Valley Railway Museum; and the Virginia V steamship, moored in Lake Union and often seen cruising the lake

and Ship Canal.

These “History Assets” are recognized for their individual value as historic resources. They are also valuable taken as a whole, as they help illustrate the Greenway’s past, present and future through the broad interpretive theme of people and nature. In a changing world, the Greenway remains a unique area of constants—as the drama of thousands of years of human habitation (and sometimes struggle) continues to play out in this breathtaking urban and wild landscape.

HISTORY STUDY PROCESS

Organized efforts to preserve the unique quality of life in the Greenway have gone on for nearly 20 years through the work of the Greenway coalition, and significant progress has been made in the arenas of forestland preservation and outdoor recreation, preserving a strong connection with natural areas for current residents and visitors as well as for subsequent generations.

As the Greenway coalition looks ahead to the next 20 years, it’s a good time to pause and carefully examine what assets remain, which ones are threatened, and what can be done to create more success stories. In early 2010, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust launched the Greenway Heritage Study to do just that.

As part of the Heritage Study, the Greenway Trust recruited nearly 30 people to join the History Working Group for a multi-month process to assess the Greenway’s History Assets. The Greenway Heritage Study also included similar working groups for other asset areas, such as recreation, forests, and agriculture.

Working Group members agreed to assist the Greenway Trust as it prepared what was described as a “Cooperative Stewardship Framework,” or roadmap for the community’s work for the next 20 years. Participants also understood that the Greenway Trust was considering, among other options, pursuing a National Heritage Area designation, and that some of the work undertaken on the Cooperative Stewardship Framework might contribute to this effort as well.

Methodology for the History Working Group was to identify History Assets within the Greenway; the threats/needs facing these assets; and the opportunities presented by these assets. The History Working Group also spent time reviewing previous Greenway Trust work to identify potential National Heritage Area themes, and to brainstorm additional subthemes.

A core group agreed to meet several times during the year to take part in a facilitated process, while the bulk of the History Working Group members agreed to review materials (including this chapter) and provide feedback throughout the process.

History Study Contributors

- Richard Anderson, Northwest Railway Museum
- Dave Battey, Meadowbrook Farm

- Allyson Brooks, Washington State Historic Preservation Officer
- John Chaney
- Ron Eng, Burke Museum of Natural History
- Jodee Fenton, Seattle Public Library History Room
- Bob Fisher, Wing Luke Asian Museum
- Joe Follansbee, AKCHO
- Suzi Freeman, Woodinville Historical
- Leonard Garfield, MOHAI
- Loita Hawkinson, Kirkland Heritage Society
- Nick Henderson, Roslyn Museum
- Jan Hollenbeck, US Forest Service
- Lorelea Hudson, Northwest Archaeology/Society for Industrial Archeology
- Isabel Jones, Tolt Historical Society
- Julie Koler, Historic Preservation Officer, King County Landmarks Commission
- Jaqueline Lawson, Black Heritage Society
- Flo Lentz, 4Culture
- Gretchen Luxenberg, National Park Service
- Erica Maniez, Issaquah History Museum
- Marie McCaffrey, HistoryLink
- Jennifer Meisner, Washington Trust for Historic Preservation
- Ralph Naess, Cedar River Watershed Education Center
- David Nicandri, Washington State Historical Society
- Adam Osbekoff, Snoqualmie Nation
- Ruth Pickering, Fall City Historical Society
- Janet Rauscher, Nordic Heritage Museum Curator
- Elizabeth Stuart, Renton Historical Museum
- Eric Taylor, 4Culture
- Heather Trescases, Eastside Heritage Center
- Eugenia Woo, Historic Seattle

HISTORY ASSETS

History is hard to measure and hard to quantify. It's also impossible to assign a dollar figure to the value of the history of this region. But, there's no doubt that hundreds of thousands of residents and countless numbers of visitors are drawn to historic buildings, museums, historical societies and special events that symbolize and help the community celebrate and learn from local history. The little house museums and historical societies tucked into storefronts are the keepers of the DNA, the signposts that tell us that we're headed in the right direction as individuals, families and communities. Our ancestors and the people who lived here before us drew inspiration from the landscape, as we do and as our children and grandchildren will do long after we're gone. That's what history means in the Greenway.

And those house museums and storefront historical societies play a critical role within the Greenway, serving as official collectors of artifacts and stories, and maintaining facilities and programs that offer visitors opportunities to learn about our shared past. A diverse ecology of

history groups fosters exchange between large urban institutions such as the Burke Museum at the University of Washington and the Museum of History & Industry (MOHAI); small professional organizations such as the Issaquah Historical Museum and Northwest Railway Museum in Snoqualmie; and volunteer-driven historical societies in places such as Fall City and Thorp. These organizations—no matter the size of their respective budgets—serve as keepers of the priceless material evidence that helps scholars, writers, curators and enthusiastic amateurs tell the stories of the people and the places that comprise the Greenway.

History—and the stuff of history—is everywhere in the Greenway. The landscape echoes with the stories of the men and women who have shaped and been shaped by this special place, and many tangible reminders of what has come before remain to enrich the physical environment. You see it on the shores of Elliott Bay, where Native canoes first encountered European sailing ships, and where the recently opened Olympic Sculpture Park includes a reconstructed beach, giving visitors a direct connection to the water for the first time in decades.

Moving east from the city, you see it along the Burke Gilman Trail as joggers and cyclists now exercise and travel where once Seattle's homegrown Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad carried freight and commerce. You find it along the I-90 corridor, where Bellevue's Mercer Slough connects hikers and paddlers to nature in the midst of the region's most dense urban area. It's there in Issaquah, year-round at the historic railroad depot and every October during the annual Salmon Days celebration. Continuing east toward Snoqualmie Pass, the dramatic natural beauty is backdrop to vibrant historical societies in every community, whose dedicated volunteers work to collect, preserve and share the artifacts, photographs and personal stories that otherwise might be lost to time.

The Northwest Railway Museum in Snoqualmie, with its historic depot and unmatched collection of locomotives and railroad cars draws visitors from nearby and around the world. Nearby, Meadowbrook Farm offers open space along with history from the earliest time of the Snoqualmie Tribe up through the present. The Snoqualmie Valley Trail, on the former railroad grade, connects to hikers and bikers to the Burke Gilman Trail and to the John Wayne Trail.

Continuing east over Snoqualmie Pass, I-90 follows much of the original route over the mountains, giving drivers a high-speed sense of the daunting grandeur Natives and settlers faced in traversing the Cascades—these peaks and vistas are historical “artifacts” thousands of years in the making. As the highway drops down into Kittitas County, the land and climate changes, but the history is no less impressive, no less a part of the community fabric. The Kittitas County Historical Museum in Ellensburg is shepherd of artifacts and photos, while the Thorp Mill Town Historical Society keeps the 1873 grist mill open to the public.

The dialog between past, present and future is what makes the Greenway more than simply a collection of artifacts—history is alive and dynamic here, informing choices about land use and lifestyle, culture and commerce. History helps differentiate one community from another, and helps create civic pride in the places with live and work, raise families, recreate, or retire. Specific History Assets within the Greenway fit into three general categories for purposes of inventory and discussion:

Built Environment

The historic structures and infrastructure—the buildings, bridges and altered landscapes—built in the Greenway’s past by the people who shape and were shaped by the Greenway. This would include examples such as the Fall City Hop Shed, the Snoqualmie Falls Powerhouse, and the old Carnation Farms.

Places

The viewsapes, meadows, forests, trails, bodies of water, and transportation corridors where history happened, and where the visitor can still get a sense of how the landscape appeared in the past. Examples include the overlook at Snoqualmie Falls, the Snoqualmie Valley Trail and Lake Keechelus.

Stories

The artifacts, ephemera and oral histories that exemplify the Greenway and the museums, libraries and historical societies that care for and preserve them. Without organizations ranging from MOHAI to the Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum, these stories would be lost forever.

THREATS AND NEEDS OF HISTORY ASSETS

The overwhelming threat to History Assets within the Greenway is lack of resources, with every organization struggling each year to raise the funds necessary to pursue the mission-related work of preserving and sharing the stuff of history.

While most not-for-profit entities find it challenging to cultivate donors in the public and private sector, local history (in the form of historical societies, museums, owners of historic buildings) seems to always come up short when compared with other aspects of our culture, such as performing and visual arts. The recent recession has only further exacerbated the difficulties history faces.

People who love history in the Greenway have worked for decades to preserve and share historic buildings, artifacts, photographs and stories within their individual communities. From small groups to big institutions, volunteers and staff have accomplished a lot—one-of-a-kind resources have been saved; museums have been created; exhibits, books and websites have been produced.

While many individual groups have succeeded within their communities, there remains huge potential to work together on larger initiatives, to share Greenway history across organizational boundaries with larger and larger audiences.

There are some hurdles to overcome, but none is insurmountable. Several King County-wide collaborative projects have shown that cooperative efforts are possible, and that such efforts yield results. For example, in 2009, 4Culture coordinated a series of programs and exhibits about the 1909 Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition (AYPE) created by individual museums and heritage groups. The initiative was highly visible and attracted thousands of participants because 4Culture actively coordinated efforts, and gave funding priority (in its regular grant programs) to groups seeking support for AYPE-related projects.

While resources for history groups are scarce (and have been forever), the challenge, really, is to “think big” the way 4Culture did for the AYPE centennial. The threat isn’t the lack of resources; the threat comes if the heritage community accepts that this culture of paucity is how it always has to be.

There are some realities that were identified as threats by Heritage Study participants; however, these threats also point toward potential opportunities:

Decay of existing resources

Old stuff—buildings, artifacts, photos, ephemera, artifacts—does face gradual decay unless properly cared for, and many smaller heritage groups lack climate controlled storage. Nearly every group who shared their list of needs for the Heritage Study mentioned lack of proper storage. Thus, a shared storage facility to house the collections of several cooperating groups would be one way of tackling this threat.

Lower priority for heritage and history groups

On a more global scale, the needs of the heritage groups are often a lower priority than the other cultural pursuits (such as visual and performing arts) that many growing communities support in hopes of attracting sophisticated businesses and residents. Almost every municipality in the Greenway has a monthly “art walk” coordinated by the chamber of commerce or some kind of economic development authority; none has a regularly scheduled “history walk.” Many groups who shared their goals listed expanded outreach activities; a “history walk” or similar activity organized throughout the Greenway would help achieve many of these outreach goals.

Western history is relatively new

History’s “second-class status” is perhaps because, in the far western United States where major non-native settlement took place mostly in the 20th century, there also remains a bias of sorts. It’s as if history here isn’t old enough to be appreciated, celebrated or even preserved. In the minds of some, “history” only means evidence of European settlement: the Old North Church and other stops along the Freedom Trail in Boston, Civil War battlefields, or Spanish forts in Florida. But, as any history enthusiast in the West knows, today’s 100-year old building is the next century’s 200-year old building—and there are thousands of years of Native history to be explored here. Framed properly, history here affords priceless opportunities to preserve and celebrate equally compelling examples of American culture.

Undervaluation of local history

It often seems that the value of local, neighborhood and “nearby” history is overlooked by many people. While volunteers and staff of heritage groups and museums understand and appreciate local history, for many others, their interest is usually of a more passive nature—driving past a local museum but never stopping, looking at old photographs in a community newspaper but never considering how that photo came to be preserved or how the facts were gathered for the accompanying story. However, recent examples of collaborative efforts to celebrate local history (sesquicentennial, AYPE centennial) show that the general public, if properly engaged, can and will get excited about local history.

Changes in how people experience history

Changes in how people experience history—specifically, how they access information and other material related to history via technology—have reduced the need to travel to actual historic places and museums, reducing numbers of visitors to some distant museums and decreasing revenue from gate admission and optional donations. National and world history have been staples of programming on PBS and the History cable channel for decades, and history is proliferating on the web. But, with a few notable exceptions (such as HistoryLink.org), local history has not yet caught up with national and world history in terms of its availability on television and the Internet. Fortunately, as the price of cameras and other gear drops, even the smallest heritage groups have the ability to produce their own audio and video programming for distribution via the web.

HISTORY RESOURCES: ORGANIZATIONS AND COLLECTIONS

Because the Greenway is rich with history (urban, suburban and rural), there is an ecology of groups who concern themselves with preserving and sharing the historic places, buildings and artifacts. While no group is exclusively focused on the history of the Greenway, many groups have direct interest in some piece of the bigger Greenway stories and themes.

The bedrock of the history community are the small community organizations such as the Fall City Historical Society or Tolt Historical Society. Groups like this are usually all-volunteer, with small or no budgets, yet they consistently serve as keepers of artifacts and stories and often produce books or websites highlighting their local stories. Oftentimes one or two key individuals are the driving force behind community historical societies, using their basements as archives and their living rooms as meeting place.

A few cities such as Issaquah, North Bend and Bellevue have museums and historical societies operated in partnership or subsidized in some way with public funds or facilities. The minimal professional staff is often bolstered by dozens of dedicated volunteers who assist with all aspects of operating archives, museums and/or historic properties.

Specialized heritage organizations are best exemplified by the Northwest Railway Museum in Snoqualmie, which operates the historic depot and restores and maintains a large collection of railroad equipment and operates an excursion train.

A handful of larger heritage organizations in Seattle operate with sizable staff and budgets (often with subsidy from the city or the University of Washington). This includes the Museum of History & Industry (MOHAI); the Burke Museum of Natural History; and the Wing Luke Asian Museum.

Many public agencies and large private companies have archaeologists, archivists and/or other heritage specialists on staff, including the Mount Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest, Seattle Public Utilities, Weyerhaeuser and Puget Sound Energy.

Several organizations support history and heritage with technical assistance and/or funding. These include:

- Association of King County Cultural Organizations (AKCHO), a membership organization that promotes heritage throughout King County
- 4Culture (formerly the King County Office of Cultural Resources), a government-chartered agency that is the largest funder of heritage groups and projects, and the largest technical assistance provider in King County
- King County Landmarks Commission, which oversees the county's landmark program (and interlocal landmark programs for many smaller cities within King County) and provides technical assistance to historic preservation projects.

Other statewide groups provide funding and technical assistance to heritage groups in the Greenway. These include:

- Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, a private not-for-profit advocacy group
- Humanities Washington, a funder of history and culture related projects with pass-through NEH support.

There is no shortage of material about the history of people and places within the Greenway. Thousands of historic documents and photographs are held by dozens of archives, and countless books and websites provide insight about various aspects of life here from distant times to the present.

However, there is currently no single, up-to-date, comprehensive source for Greenway history. The Greenway Trust has published a number of pamphlets and a few books about specific aspects (such as the history of the road over Snoqualmie Pass) as well as a book of photographs from the 1990s that includes a fair amount of historical information.

The appendix lists several additional resources, including popular histories and academic texts that explore key aspects of the Greenway to varying degrees of detail. Also listed are reports commissioned by 4Culture about historic transportation corridors in the King County portion of the Greenway.

Heritage groups and museums within the Greenway are eligible to apply for competitive grants from 4Culture (King County only), Humanities Washington, Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS).

While several online inventories exist (and are regularly maintained) describing broad categories of historic resources within the Greenway, none of these is filtered to reflect only groups, artifacts or historic properties that have a direct connection to Greenway history.

HISTORY SUCCESS STORIES

History is alive and well in the Greenway, with dozens of organizations working to preserve and share their slice of the history pie. Much of the recent successes can be traced to the American Bicentennial celebration in 1976. This occasion spurred the formation of many local

groups (not only in the Greenway), but the creation of AKCHO around this time helped launch many of the groups now most actively preserving and celebrating heritage in the Greenway.

In the past 30 years or so, community groups and private individuals have preserved dozens of historic buildings. Nearly every community in the Greenway has some kind of historical society, often with a physical presence in a storefront or historic building. Many groups have a presence on the web, from simple text-based presentations of local history to intricate websites with photos, audio and video.

Several heritage organizations have succeeded in creating popular and successful facilities and programs or launched ambitious initiatives, such as:

- The Northwest Railway Museum in Snoqualmie attracts visitors from around the region to the historic depot to view the collection of vintage railroad cars and ride the excursion railroad.
- The Meadowbrook Farm preserves land between Snoqualmie and North Bend, and offers a glimpse back to an earlier way of life.
- Thorp Mill Town Historical Preservation Society has restored the 1883 Thorp Grist Mill which is the oldest industrial artifact in Kittitas County and contains a remarkable collection of hand-made wooden mill machinery.
- The Museum of History & Industry (MOHAI), Seattle's major heritage organization, launched numerous initiatives in the past decade and is preparing to move to a new home on the shore of Lake Union which will emphasize connections between people and the land and water.
- Seattle's Wing Luke Asian Museum and the US Forest Service collaborated on the Chinese Heritage Tour of the American West, examining 19th century history of Chinese immigrants in the rural Northwest.
- The Eastside Heritage Center in Bellevue was created when the Marymoor Museum lost its space in the Clise Mansion, and now preserves and shares the history of fast-growing communities along I-405 through popular education programs.
- The Issaquah Historical Society operates the historic depot and Gilman town hall, and has a rich website and growing collection of oral histories.
- After outgrowing its current home in a former school in Ballard, the Nordic Heritage Museum in Seattle is in the midst of a multi-million dollar campaign to build a new facility nearby.
- The Tolt Historical Society lost its space in the Carnation Senior Center, but recently found a new permanent home in the old Carnation Farms complex and is working on plans for new exhibits.

In addition to successes of individual groups, the King County heritage community has consistently demonstrated its willingness to work together on cooperative initiatives, including:

- *Crossing Organizational Boundaries*, a project funded by the federal Institute of Museum and Library Services, that created the www.kcsnapshots.org website featuring historic photos from the University of Washington, MOHAI, Black Heritage Society, Wing Luke

Asian Museum, Nordic Heritage Museum, Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society and other AKCHO member groups.

- The Sesquicentennials Celebration, a multi-year program from 2001-2003 to mark the 150th anniversaries of Seattle, King County and Washington Territory involving MOHAI, 4Culture, City of Seattle, HistoryLink and AKCHO.
- The Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition Centennial, a year-long celebration in 2009 of the 100th anniversary of Seattle's first world's fair, featuring exhibits, special 4Culture heritage grant opportunities, a documentary for public TV, a book by the staff of HistoryLink and numerous public programs around King County.
- The Next Fifty, a celebration planned for 2012 to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair involving 4Culture, HistoryLink, MOHAI and the Seattle Center Foundation.

These examples of collaborative projects provide instructive models for future heritage initiatives in the Greenway. Each involved a diverse set of partners—small, medium and large not-for-profits, public agencies—with each partner bringing a particular strength—funding capacity; expertise in exhibits, web design or writing/production; facility location. Further, each initiative had at least one partner willing to lead the effort, and with capacity and skill to coordinate the efforts of the other partners for the duration of the partnership. This can be tricky, but when it comes together, the results can be amazing for everyone involved and for the members of the public who benefit from the programs created.

Heritage groups within the Greenway are justifiably proud of the progress and many successes of the past few decades. This record of success also is a good indicator of the likelihood that additional challenges can be overcome, and that new opportunities will create new methods and means of preserving and sharing history within the Greenway.

HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE ACTION

Many of the threats to History Assets identified by the History Working Group also represent tremendous opportunity for preserving Greenway history and making it accessible to a wider audience.

One can imagine the Greenway as an expansive living museum of Pacific Northwest history, attracting heritage visitors from near and far, and serving as a sustainable engine for jobs and other economic development. Like other already well-known attractions whose images are known worldwide, such as the Space Needle, Washington State Ferries and Mount Rainier, the Greenway can serve as a beacon.

For the aspiring visitor, a single web portal could be the place where a Greenway visit begins, featuring:

- Greenway video history documentaries and audio driving tours.
- Links on an interactive Greenway map to specific websites for historic buildings, interpretive trails and community museums.
- A calendar of events highlighting such diverse Greenway experiences as upcoming

festivals, quilting workshops, logging demonstrations, mining history hikes, special excursion trains from the Northwest Railway Museum, tour information for the Snoqualmie Falls Powerhouse, and a pancake breakfast at the Carnation Grange.

- A lodging reservation feature with hotels and B&Bs, highlighting those located in historic buildings.

And once a heritage visitor arrives in the Greenway, coordinated signage on I-90 and I-405 could direct travelers to appropriate exits. Visitor centers, staffed by volunteers, could provide directions, updates about daily activities, and personalized recommendations for what not to miss. Additional signage along city and county roads could provide clear directions to Greenway heritage sites, and low-power transmitters could provide audio programming such as activity updates and excerpts of oral histories recorded in the Greenway.

Between visits to Greenway heritage sites, restaurants and retailers would benefit from Greenway heritage visitors, providing meals and beverages made from local ingredients, and gifts and souvenirs made by local craftspeople. The bottom line is that the potential economic impacts of expanded cultural tourism within the Greenway are significant, sustainable, and, perhaps most importantly, consistent with the stewardship mission and activities of the Greenway Trust.

Further, these specific Greenway history opportunities are within reach of the dozens of heritage groups that are already at work year-round within the Greenway, pursuing their history-based missions.

In addition, collegial organizations, funders and technical assistance providers including AKCHO, 4Culture, Humanities Washington, King County Landmarks Commission and the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation are already involved to varying degrees in helping preserve and share history within the Greenway, and likely able to do more.

The quantity and quality of Greenway History Assets and the opportunities they present are such that organizations within the Greenway are eager to foster more cooperation and collaboration on behalf of its history.

CONCLUSIONS

History Assets within the Greenway are rich and varied, and are in the hands of a diverse ecology of dedicated individuals and organizations. While no dramatic, imminent threats face History Assets, nonetheless they are endangered. As the months and years go by, untold amounts of the stuff of history—the artifacts, photographs, personal stories, historic properties—will continue to gradually decline, slowly deteriorate and ultimately disappear. Busy volunteers and a handful of paid staff can only do so much, and tend to focus on the near-term.

However, these threats also create unique opportunities for further collaboration amongst groups working individually to achieve similar results in different and sometimes overlapping areas of the Greenway. Continued efforts to identify threats and opportunities, and cooperatively articulate achievable solutions are critical to moving forward.

While representatives from each of these groups have indicated their willingness to be involved in more collaborative efforts, the value of having a coordinating entity to serve as a catalyst for collaborative history activities is clear.

A coordinating entity could act as a catalyst for the heritage groups currently operating in the Greenway. This entity could: treat Greenway history and the stuff of Greenway history as valuable resources; giving voice to the larger stories of Greenway history through the smaller groups; attracting greater numbers of visitors to the Greenway; consistently and effectively harnessing history as a force for economic vitality and high quality of life.

With the right approach to collaboration and organization, the materials and places that help tell the story of Greenway's past and present can serve as signposts for the Greenway's future.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Communications and Outreach

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Add signage to Lake Cle Elum Road	Lake Cle Elum Road is frequently traveled by visitors who have no idea of the area's fascinating history.	Add historic, interpretive signage to Lake Cle Elum Road	Historical organizations, community groups	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Create interactive map with Greenway's history	Greenway boundaries are hazy for many folks, and map technology is such nowadays that various layers of Greenway attractions/history/culture could easily be represented on an interactive map.	Develop an interactive map of the histories of communities and locations within the Greenway, include lost sites, resources	History groups	History Working Group	both
Expand Greenway-wide historical awareness, outreach	There are numerous historical resources across the Greenway. Expanding public awareness (a la Greenway Days, Issaquah's History Hikes) and appreciation of these valuable assets is crucial to their protection and preservation	Work with history groups and communities to expand historical awareness across the Greenway	History groups	History Working Group	both
Expand resources to collect, save, share historical stories	Though there are a large number of museums and historical organizations across the Greenway, many important historical stories and accounts cannot be collected	Expand resources to collect, save, and share historical stories	History groups	History Working Group	both
Correct factual inaccuracies in historical stories	Some historical stories and accounts may not be completely factually accurate.	Correct factual inaccuracies in historical stories and accounts	History groups	History Working Group	Kititas
Expand financial support for history assets	Dedicated revenue sources can be critical in helping heritage groups secure public funding for programs, exhibits and facilities.	Expand financial support, resources available for Greenway's history assets	History groups	History Working Group	both
Create history-themed Greenway Smartphone application	Allow users to access information about Greenway history via a GPS-enabled iPhone (with photos, videos, audio, etc.)	Connect casual visitors with real information about the Greenway	HistoryLink or other history groups	History Working Group	both
Coordinate year-round calendar and marketing activities for heritage-themed tourism	Work from a centralized point to gather and post/distribute timely information about heritage related tourism activities	Generate more visits to the Greenway (for people in search of the Greenway), and enhance visits of others	History groups, AKCHO	History Working Group	both
Tell the Greenway heritage/history story with new media	Develop low cost audio and video programs about Greenway heritage and history for distribution via the web and smartphones	If people can't or won't come to the Greenway, bring the Greenway to them with a robust digital presence.	History groups	History Working Group	both
Lobby legislators and other elected officials to create dedicated Greenway heritage funding source	The Greenway is an abstract place for many people--vigorous, strategic work to articulate the vision is critical to demonstrate the need for heritage group funding (and the terrific opportunities it can create).	If the vision for Greenway history (and its pricelessness) were effectively articulated to the right audience, a dedicated funding source might be possible to provide support for groups working to preserve Greenway heritage.	History groups, experienced civic leaders	History Working Group	both
Signage for National Historic Sites in Fall City	National Historic Sites: Masonic Hall; Neighbor-Bennett House.	Simple approach to identify landmarks to increase awareness.	Fall City Historical Society, Fall City, community	Fall City Historical Society	King
Signage for King County Landmarks in Fall City	King County Landmarks: Hop Shed; Prescott-Harshman House; "Sunset Bridge"; McKibben-Corliss House; Charles, Minnie Moore House.	Simple approach to identify landmarks to increase awareness.	Fall City Historical Society, Fall City, King County Landmarks,	Fall City Historical Society	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Communications and Outreach

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Signage for other Community Landmarks in Fall City	Other Community Landmarks: United Methodist Church; Bonelli-Coppers House; Dr. Q.P. Baker's Office building; Site of first school; "School Block", White School, Brown School; Site of Brick School; Original River Street Businesses.	Simple approach to identify landmarks to increase awareness.	Fall City Historical Society, Fall City, community	Fall City Historical Society	King
Signage for points of interest in Fall City	Replace / Add for surrounding sites of interest: Fort Tilton; Watson Allen Mill on Tokul Creek; Fall City Depot Site (on Preston-Snoqualmie Trail)	Simple approach to identify landmarks to increase awareness.	Fall City Historical Society, Fall City, community	Fall City Historical Society	King
Commemorate Old Lake Washington Lake Level	The story of the lake level dropping is fascinating, and is little known these days. This is a terrific opportunity for engaging completely new audiences.	Interpretive markers everywhere which would include a water mark on the back of lake front businesses showing where the lake came before lowering in 1916.	Kirkland Heritage Society, City of Kirkland, community	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Commemorate Kirkland Landmarks That Are No Longer Here	So much from Kirkland's past is no longer here, markers would help recall the city as it once was, and serve as tangible reminders of the built past.	I would like to see interpretive photo markers viewable from sidewalks for historic sites for which there is little or no physical evidence remaining, such as the shipyard, Central School, etc.	Kirkland Heritage Society, City of Kirkland, community	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Encourage Youth Participation in the Black Heritage Society	Like many heritage organizations, the BHS membership is aging and looking to recruit the next generation of volunteers and leadership. This also represents tremendous opportunities for intergenerational exchange.	Encourage participation of youth, especially high school age, by including a youth column in our quarterly newsletter	Black Heritage Society	Black Heritage Society	King
Implement Personal Outreach Strategy for the Black Heritage Society	The personal touch is more and more critical these days for connecting with members who have gotten busy with other projects, and helps strengthen the BHS in the long term.	Personal contact with non-participating members	Black Heritage Society	Black Heritage Society	King
Expand Black Heritage Society Outreach Beyond King County	The BHS is a statewide organization, and there are many opportunities via communications and outreach to serve a statewide audience.	Increase visibility by working with historical groups outside of King County - Include such a column in our quarterly newsletter	Black Heritage Society	Black Heritage Society	Both
Create Self-Directed Tour Map	Northern Kittitas County has many different historic sites that could benefit from increased tourism. Kittitas County has a website that could be used to bring increased web presence to these sites.	Create an eye-catching, informational map for tourists identifying the locations of historic sites, with illustrations, directions and information	CAMAH, Chambers of Commerce	CAMAH History Working Group - Lyn Derrick	Kittitas
NKC Historical Website	Many different community groups are utilizing the web to document, store and display online 'exhibits' of local history, provide research access, provide links to outlying historic sites websites, local libraries local history collections	Create a Northern Kittitas County Historical Website	CAMAH	CAMAH History Working Group - Lyn Derrick	Kittitas
Historical identification signs along I-90	Advocate with WSDOT, legislators to extend what we understand is a regulation/law that sites must be within two miles of the highway for a sign to be on the highway, preventing sites like the Roslyn Museum, Roslyn Cemeteries and South Cle Elum Depot & Substation from having signs on I-90.	Work with DOT, legislators to facilitate and allow signs identifying historical sites along I-90	CAMAH, WSDOT, Elected Officials	CAMAH History Working Group - Lyn Derrick	Kittitas
Interpretive Signage in Bellevue	Install interpretive signage around Bellevue, at historic sites, along park trails, etc.	Work with city to create, implement and maintain signage program	City of Bellevue	Eastside Heritage Center	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Historic Preservation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Restore Salmon La Sac Guard Station	Salmon La Sac Guard Station is a great example of an early Forest Service structure, and has been part of the Salmon La Sac area for nearly a century.	Finish restoration of Salmon La Sac guard station	USFS, community groups, others	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Inventory Bellevue and Mercer Island historic properties	Inventories of historic properties are a valuable and important asset to communities. Bellevue and Mercer Island do not have comprehensive inventories of these assets.	Work with Bellevue, Mercer Island groups and communities to create inventories of historic properties	Bellevue, Mercer Island, History groups,	History Working Group	King
Identify threatened historical assets within the Greenway	A thorough survey of historical assets in the Greenway could help generate a list of priorities for preserving Greenway history.	Identify the historical assets in the Greenway that are the most threatened	History groups	History Working Group	both
Expand local landmark programs to protect historical assets	Landmark programs are non-existent in some parts of the Greenway.	Work with communities to expand local landmark protection programs	History groups	History Working Group	both
Expand Greenway-wide historical awareness, outreach	There are numerous historical resources across the Greenway. Expanding public awareness (a la Greenway Days, Issaquah's History Hikes) and appreciation of these valuable assets is crucial to their protection and preservation	Work with history groups and communities to expand historical awareness across the Greenway	History groups	History Working Group	both
Support historic preservation efforts in Greenway	Various groups pursue preservation in the Greenway, and might be more effective working more closely together.	Support historical preservation efforts across the Greenway, such as the Thorp Depot	Heritage community, King County, WTHP, NTHP	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Create a Greenway Landmark To-Do List	Work with property owners (public and private) and an expert panel to create a "to do list" of landmark preservation needs within the Greenway.	A "to do list" for Greenway landmarks will help property owners and public agencies see where the greatest needs are for resources--some landmarks are in greater need of help than others, while some are in no danger at all.	History groups, public agencies	History Working Group	both
Engage younger generations in historical preservation	Expand public engagement and interest, especially in younger generations, is crucial to maintaining an active historical context and society within the Greenway.	Engage public, younger generations, in historical preservation, collections	History groups, WTHP, NTHP	History Working Group	both
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Complete renovation of South Cle Elum Depot	The South Cle Elum Depot is an historic building and great example of early railroad station architecture.	Purchase the remainder of railyard, continue development of power station - promote area as tourist attraction.	State Parks, community groups, Kititas County, Cascade Rail Foundation	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Acquisition of bungalow #1	The #1 bungalow is one of three provided for the families of the three shift workers on the substation. It was also a home to Douglas Munro, USCG, the only recipient of the Medal of Honor in the history of the Coast Guard.	A museum space showing the life of substation operators on main floor. A memorial to Douglas Munro and possibly to Medal of Honor recipients in Way. State. Climate controlled archival storage in basement. Office/ conference space upstairs	Cascade Rail Foundation, Washington State Parks and Rec	Cascade Rail Foundation	Kititas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Historic Preservation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Rehabilitation of the Substation	Architectural and engineering plans (after seismic evaluation) have been completed. A work plan has been developed and prioritized.	Rehabilitate the Substation to provide a destination museum to tell the history of train transportation in general and specifically the Milwaukee Railroad including it's direct impact on the local area.	Cascade Rail Foundation, Washington State Parks and Rec	Cascade Rail Foundation	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Landscape around the depot and substation	General landscaping of the SCERY site - Cascade Rail Foundation has a collection of historical photographs upon which to base the landscaping design	Return the areas around the depot and substation to a condition more typical to the period of significance for SCERY. This would include some historically researched plantings, lawn area around the substation, walk ways.	Cascade Rail Foundation, Washington State Parks and Rec	Cascade Rail Foundation	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Improve the gathering, or festival area, in the rail yard	Create a better setting for events such as the Rails To Ales Brewfest in the cleared area of the rail yard. This would allow for a better setting for our annual brewfest, possibly "Music in the Park" days or weekends and other large group events.	Create a more inviting area for large group gatherings at the Depot. Some grass areas, possibly a semi-permanent stage area for music (can't be a permanent install according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards).	Cascade Rail Foundation, Washington State Parks and Rec	Cascade Rail Foundation	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Create an "entry" to the National Historic District	Clean up the corner at 6th and Milwaukee and install signage announcing the park and the South Cle Elum Rail Yard National Historic District, Iron Horse State Park and the John Wayne Trail.	Clear and level space, create and install sign to create an inviting entry to the park area. Large scale map?	Cascade Rail Foundation, Washington State Parks and Rec	Cascade Rail Foundation	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Acquire the additional yard property to the west.	Acquire the Dunn property and the Walgren property to the west of the existing park	Expand the park and provide access to the new area from Westside Road. Limited group camping with limited facilities.	WA State Parks, Cascade Rail Foundation, Conservation and history groups	CRF, WA State Parks	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Build the storage facility/shops/ classroom/ meeting facility for the 10-200	CRF has drawings and a model of a proposed building for climate controlled storage of a 10200 locomotive	Build a climate controlled building to house a restored 10200 locomotive that is currently located in a museum back east. The building will include limited shop space, restrooms and classroom/ meeting area. Proposed building location is on the northern section of the above mentioned Walgren property.	Cascade Rail Foundation, Washington State Parks and Rec	CRF, WA State Parks	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Promote South Cle Elum Depot	Restored railroad stations are often a great catalyst for attracting tourists and serving as museums and/or visitor centers.	Promote power station and Depot as tourist attractions. Consider a permanent museum on the site.	State Parks, community groups, Kittitas County, Cascade Rail Foundation	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Historic Electric Catenary Reconstruction	Reconstruction of the catenary (overhead wires) from the west end of the substation to the trailhead to the east.	Demonstrate what the system looked like during the electrification era. Include 2-3 interpretive panels at different locations explaining the system	1) Cascade Rail Foundation (CRF) 2) Washington State Parks and Rec	CRF, WA State Parks	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Historic Preservation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Acquire bungalow #2	Bungalow # 2 has been significantly remodeled, and while not representing past eras, it is still an integral part of the South Cle Elum Rail Yard National Historic District.	Since it has been extensively remodeled, this bungalow would be ideally suited for office space(less confining than the upstairs of #1), meeting space, reference library and non-archival artifact storage.	1)Cascade Rail Foundation (CRF) 2)Washington State Parks and Rec	CRF, WA State Parks	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Acquire bungalow #3	Bungalow #3 has also been remodeled but more attention was paid to it's historical significance. Acquisition is in the strategic plan for SCERY	Intended use to be determined but this bungalow is critical to keeping this "set" of buildings intact, the depot, substation and all three bungalows. This is the last intact set of these buildings, including the 'mountain roof' substation in existence.	1)Cascade Rail Foundation (CRF) 2)Washington State Parks and Rec	CRF, WA State Parks	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Caboose display	Complete the restoration of the rib side caboose on site	Restore this caboose to a working display, showing how it was set up for office and sleeping quarters	1)Cascade Rail Foundation (CRF) 2)Washington State Parks and Rec	CRF, WA State Parks	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Parking lot	Complete the parking lot at the depot	Install macadam surface on the parking lot and the pathway around the west end of the depot. Complete the macadam surface between the depot platform and the John Wayne Trail on the south side. Make the initial view of the depot and surroundings more attractive. This ties in with #5 above	1)Cascade Rail Foundation (CRF) 2)Washington State Parks and Rec	CRF, WA State Parks	Kittitas
South Cle Elum Rail Yard: Upgrade the waterline from 6th avenue to the depot/ substation	The waterline needs to be upgraded in both quality and size	Facilitate installing sprinkler systems in buildings. Right now there is not sufficient water to do so.	1)cascade Rail Foundation (CRF) 2)Washington State Parks and Rec 3) South Cle Elum	CRF, WA State Parks, Town of South Cle Elum	Kittitas
Expand outreach to the community	Have/redo heritage markers through out the community- both physical and digital; Increase visitor attendance to the Museum; Expand outreach into the schools; Continue to publish books on area history; Continue to digitize collection and make available for researchers; Continue to work with local businesses to expand historical knowledge and preservation of their historic sites; Continue to help projects like the Snoqualmie Valley Veterans Memorial	Create a rotating display of photos in the café end of the depot. Could be changed out monthly, quarterly, etc.	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	Cascade Rail Foundation	Kittitas
Upkeep/repair of Fall City Hop Shed	This is one of several historic structures in Fall City that need restoration, repair and a multi-year approach to preservation.	Ongoing maintenance of this historic reminder of Fall City's hops-growing past.	Fall City Historical Society, 4Culture, community, WTHP, NTHP	Fall City Historical Society	King
Upkeep/repair of Fall City Masonic Hall	This is one of several historic structures in Fall City that need restoration, repair and a multi-year approach to preservation.	Ongoing maintenance of this fraternal organization building.	Fall City Historical Society, 4Culture, community, WTHP, NTHP	Fall City Historical Society	King
Preserve historic Kirkland Custom Cannery	The Kirkland Cannery was built in the 1930s by the Works Progress Administration, and is one of the last remaining examples of Kirkland's pre-WWII economy and culture.	Create a museum in this historic building that represents the last local cannery (of seafood) and other consumables.	Kirkland Heritage Society, City of Kirkland, community	Kirkland Heritage Society	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Historic Preservation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Kirkland Inventory	Kirkland has grown considerably since the last inventory was conducted, and there are likely many historic structures within the newly annexed areas.	Update the Historic Property inventory for the existing Kirkland boundaries and expand to include the newly annexed area.	Kirkland Heritage Society, City of Kirkland, community	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Kirkland Landmarks	Many potential landmarks require work to be added to the register, and many current landmarks are not clearly identified as such.	Officially Landmark priority structures and install	Kirkland Heritage Society, City of Kirkland, community, King County	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Kirkland Annexation	Long-term success comes from planning for the future; newly annexed areas offer great opportunity for interpreting and preserving Kirkland's history.	Develop historic chapters in all new Kirkland neighborhood plans including the Annexation areas.	Kirkland Heritage Society, City of Kirkland, community	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Restore Issaquah Caboose	The caboose is a valuable resource, and could be a first-class attraction as well as new space for interpretation and programs.	Complete restoration of caboose and installation of new interpretive elements	City of Issaquah, 4Culture, community	Issaquah Historical Museum	King
Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road National Register Nomination	The route over Snoqualmie Pass via the Wagon Road is rich with interpretive opportunities. First step is preparing a National Register nomination and conducting the appropriate research.	Prepare nomination for the National Register of Historic Places for the wagon road.	USFS, NPS	USFS	Both
Snoqualmie Pass Ranger Station	The historic Snoqualmie Pass Ranger Station is a terrific example of early Forest Service architecture and construction, and is in need of TLC.	Preservation maintenance for the Snoqualmie Pass Ranger Station (roofing, painting, garage door replacements).	USFS, community groups	USFS	King
Snoqualmie Pass Guard Station	The Snoqualmie Pass Guard Station is a key reminder of the Civilian Conservation Corps era and the projects completed by the CCC during the 1930s. Restoring it to its CCC-era appearance offers many interpretive opportunities.	Restore Snoqualmie Pass Guard Station to CCC-era appearance.	USFS, community groups	USFS	King
Culturally Modified Trees	Public knowledge (and understanding) of Culturally Modified Trees is minimal, offering many opportunities for interpretation.	Record and evaluate Culturally modified Trees (3-5 identified locations at which cedar bark was removed for Indian basket-making).	USFS, Snoqualmie Tribe	USFS	Both
Save the old Woodinville School	In many communities, public schools represent the earliest remaining structures, and are vital to save for future generations.	The Woodinville School is a community resource worth saving.	Woodinville Heritage Society, City of Woodinville, community members	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Establish Local History Education Center in Kittitas County	Establish Education Center to act as a hub in wheel of local history, with staff to answer questions, work with outlying historic sites; plan/conduct tours; provide space to do research, store documents, back up collections, work on archiving and exhibit projects; work with school districts to enhance local history curriculum; with tours and participatory activities.	Establish Local History Education Center in empty storefront building space on Cle Elum's main street (First Street) OR alternatively establish Local History Education office at one of the historic sites (or log gazebo).	Cascade Association of Museums and History, Cle Elum, Kittitas County	CAMAH History Working Group - Lyn Derrick	Kittitas County
Find Director for History Education Center	Direct the center and the two museums; work with CAMAH member sites; conduct research, catalog and archive collections; develop exhibits for sites and in local business and municipal buildings; research, apply for and assist with the management of grants for CAMAH member sites as needed; plan/organize events, activities and festivals; collect oral and written histories, develop collection policies for member organizations, manage financial and building needs.	Hire a Director for the Education Center who would work as the Museum Director for the Carpenter House and Telephone Museums, too.	CAMAH in coordination with member organizations	CAMAH History Working Group - Lyn Derrick	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Historic Preservation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Museum Director for NKCHS	A Museum Director for the Carpenter House and Telephone Museums will direct the operations of these museums, including scheduling of docents, coordinating museum operations, applying for grants, scheduling maintenance of grounds and buildings, planning festivals, managing the bookkeeping, and cataloging the museum contents.	Hire a Museum Director for the Carpenter House and Telephone Museums.	Northern Kittitas County Historical Society	NKCHS Wish List - Charlene Kauzlarich	Kittitas
Painting of Carpenter House exterior	The Carpenter House Museum was last painted in 2003. It is in need of a new paint job.	Paint Carpenter House Museum	Northern Kittitas County Historical Society	NKCHS - Charlene Kauzlarich	Kittitas
Repair Carpenter House plumbing	Water has been shut off to the two upstairs bathrooms in the Carpenter House Museum since its pipes froze several years ago. Repair to the plumbing, plus adequate insulation of the pipes would restore service to those bathrooms.	Repair Carpenter House Plumbing to the two 2nd-floor bathrooms.	Northern Kittitas County Historical Society	NKCHS Wish List - Charlene Kauzlarich	Kittitas
Install underground watering system at Carpenter House Museum	The grounds of this historical museum are large and the volunteers to water the lawn are infrequent. An automatic watering system will keep the grounds looking nicer and conserve water use.	Install underground watering system at Carpenter House Museum	Northern Kittitas County Historical Society	NKCHS - Charlene Kauzlarich	Kittitas
Repair Telephone Museum	The historic Telephone Museum is in need of a new roof, plumbing repairs, masonry repair, and interior/exterior painting.	Provide new roof, fix the plumbing and cracked masonry, and paint the Telephone Museum.	Northern Kittitas County Historical Society	NKCHS Wish List - Charlene Kauzlarich	Kittitas
Substation roof replacement; roof and internal wall stabilization	Substation roof must be replaced and internal walls stabilized to make this project viable. Phase I of Substation restoration project is the roof; Phase II is the stabilization of the walls.	Replace the roof to first preserve the building making it an appropriate site for collection of history related to electricity with access to same.	Washington State Parks and Cascade Rail Foundation	Washington State Parks and Cascade Rail Foundation - Colleen Hawley	Kittitas
Help with Community Preservation of Heritage Sites (not fund but provide guidance)	American Legion Building in Snoqualmie; Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co Mill Site; Snoqualmie Falls Power Plant; North Bend, Snoqualmie, Fall City, Carnation, Preston Downtowns; Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road; Historic homes and buildings in the community, etc; Meadowbrook, Tollgate, Carnation, Baxter farms, etc.; Swing Rock	Help with community preservation of Heritage Sites; provide guidance and assistance as necessary	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum, community members, public agencies	Public Comment	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Programming

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Designate a "Greenway History Day" local holiday	Select a date on which to celebrate Greenway history every year (maybe the anniversary of the Greenway Trust? Maybe during a rainy time of year?), and work with partners to create programming around this date (especially in urban areas)	Annual events around a theme like Greenway history can effectively reach large segments of the population, especially in Seattle	History groups, etc.	History Working Group	both
Work with K-12 teachers to integrate Greenway history into curriculum--make the Greenway a history classroom	The Greenway is rife with stories and resources that tie directly to Washington State Social Studies Teaching Standards--perhaps an online curriculum guide could be created to help teachers use the Greenway as a history classroom (as it is already used as an ecology classroom)	Kids and teachers love to learn by visiting historic places, and hearing stories about local people who did interesting things. The Greenway is a perfect history classroom.	schools, history groups	History Working Group	both
Commission Greenway history documentaries for public TV, public radio and the web	Public media is generally willing to partner with organizations on interesting new initiatives. KUOW, KCTS, HistoryLink, KBCS, etc. might be willing to work together to create video, audio and/or web documentaries or feature stories about Greenway history.	Media is still the best way to reach the bulk of the population, many of whom may never go for a hike or take a drive throughout the Greenway	public media	History Working Group	both
Seize anniversary opportunities--the Greenway 20th and 25th--to launch special history initiatives	One example of this might be the recent Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Centennial, when 4Culture offered grant funding for groups willing to do AYPE-themed projects	Leverage existing programs to adopt Greenway themes in honor of important Greenway milestones.	4Culture, Humanities Washington, etc.	History Working Group	both
Create detailed Greenway-wide collaborative Interpretive Plan	Include: strategic programming, allowing small groups to pursue their focus while playing a part in the bigger picture; a coordinated marketing plan with comprehensive interpretive signs and web and social media application; an initiative to create collaboration between urban, rural and suburban areas of King and Kittitas Counties.	Create an Interpretive Plan for history assets across the Greenway.	History groups	History Working Group	Both
CURRICULUM: Develop coordinated historical education program	The communities of the Greenway have a storied history; local students should learn about their communities as part of their educational curriculum	Develop a program to encourage historical education in organized, coordinated way so stories are told in a consistent fashion	History and Education groups, School districts and boards	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Create a Greenway History Book Club	Curate and distribute (via the web, via KC Library System, etc.) a list of Greenway history-related books and invite the public to discuss once a month at a branch library around the Greenway	Books remain popular, and many readers are looking for ways to connect with their community, neighbors, etc.	History groups, King County Library System, Seattle Public Library	History Working Group	both
Engage educators with local history curriculum	Educators in local school districts could use historical materials about their communities	Incorporate local history into local schools and education curricula	Educators, history groups,	History Working Group	both
Create a Greenway visitor center	Create a facility much like what is found in a national park--with interpretive staff, lectures and other human-led programs, gift shop, café, etc.--to give the Greenway a highly visible presence.	The Greenway is like a national park, and a visitor center will help spread the word to more people, and make for more rewarding visits to the Greenway.	History groups	History Working Group	both
Fall City Cemetery and Downtown Walking Tours	Fall City has a number of historical and heritage resources. Walking tours could help bring new visitors and resources to the community.	Funding to develop walking tours of Fall City Cemetery and historic downtown	Fall City Historical Society, merchants	Fall City Historical Society	King
Fall City Historical Society Website	A web presence is increasingly important for many organizations, though acquiring funding and resources for small programs can be a challenge	Funding for design and maintenance of Fall City Historical Society website with access to collections	Fall City Historical Society, 4Culture	Fall City Historical Society	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Programming

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Fall City PowerPoint and Other Educational Materials	New media outreach tools can be used to benefit local historical projects and programs, especially when coupled with an internet presence	Pursue funding for Fall City Historical Society to develop PowerPoint or other electronic historical materials for use both on web site and for school classes	Fall City Historical Society, 4Culture, Humanities Washington	Fall City Historical Society	King
Create Founder's Week in Kirkland	Celebrations of this nature help to build community support and cohesion.	A weeklong festival celebrating Peter Kirk's birthday and the founding of Kirkland	Kirkland Heritage Society, merchants, community	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Create School Program Commemorating Old Lake Level	An important piece of local history was the construction of the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington.	School/kids program to build fish shaped pavers that would be placed on the 1916 water line.	Kirkland Heritage Society, 4Culture, Lake Washington School District	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Kirkland History Book	Books and printed publications are important pieces in the preservation of local historical knowledge, and can be used to disseminate this information to the community.	Develop Kirkland History Book.	Kirkland Heritage Society, 4Culture, merchants, community	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Celebrate Centennial of the Lowering of Lake Washington in 2016.	Related to the fish-shaped pavers recommended above. The lowering of Lake Washington (with the construction of the Ballard Locks) is an important piece of regional history.	Celebrate Centennial of the Lowering of Lake Washington in 2016	Kirkland Heritage Society, 4Culture, merchants, community	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Develop Museum at Old Houghton Shipyards in Kirkland	There is so much interest in World War II and very few people know how significant Kirkland's contribution was during the war years.	Create a small museum/interpretive center for the Lake Washington Shipyard at what is now Carillon Point.	Kirkland Heritage Society, Carillon Point merchants, MOHA	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Develop Issaquah History Tours for Web Distribution	Tours will contain logging, mining, business, dairy farming, and general history modules.	Create a series of history hike podcasts and/or guidebooks that visitors can download from our web site	Issaquah History Museum	Issaquah History Museum	King
Create Issaquah History Theatre Collaboration	New outreach mediums can be used to educate and involve community members.	Collaborate with local theatre company to create production based on events and/or people from Issaquah's past.	Issaquah History Museum	Issaquah History Museum	King
Create Exhibits For Remote Issaquah Locations	Adding new resources and locations can help to raise awareness of the exhibits at the main campus	Create at least one off-site exhibit.	Issaquah History Museum	Issaquah History Museum	King
Issaquah History Book	Books and printed publications are important pieces in the preservation of local historical knowledge, and can be used to disseminate this information to the community.	Develop and publish a comprehensive history of Issaquah.	Issaquah History Museum	Issaquah History Museum	King
Issaquah Trolley	A renovated Issaquah Trolley could provide a boost in local tourism.	Complete restoration of trolley and begin tourist trolley service.	Issaquah History Museum	Issaquah History Museum	King
Issaquah Historical Society Website	A web presence can be a powerful tool for museums.	Create a digital open collection, available through our web site.	Issaquah History Museum	Issaquah History Museum	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Programming

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Expand outreach to the community	Have/redesign heritage markers throughout the community- both physical and digital; Increase visitor attendance to the Museum; Expand outreach into the schools; Continue to publish books on area history; Continue to digitize collection and make available for researchers; Continue to work with local businesses to expand historical knowledge and preservation of their historic sites; Continue to help projects like the Snoqualmie Valley Veterans Memorial	Continue conducting and transcribing at least 5 new oral histories every year	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	Issaquah History Museum	King
Tolt Historical Society Family Picture Display	This is an important piece of local history.	Create more "old family" pages of pictures and documents in our multi plex.	Tolt Historical Society, 4Culture, community	Tolt Historical Society	King
Pratt River Lumber History	The lumber industry was instrumental in shaping much of the Greenway as we know it today. Each piece of this industrial history is an important component of the whole story.	Interpretation for the Pratt River Lumber history (North Bend Timber Company). Form partnership, pursue project in cooperation with Snoqualmie Valley Museum)	USFS, Snoqualmie Valley Museum, community	USFS	King
Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road History	Snoqualmie Pass has a long history, from its origins as an Indian trail to the modern interstate freeway. The history of this transportation corridor is an important part of the Greenway story.	Interpretation for the Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road (update Forest Service trail/interpretation?).	USFS, Snoqualmie Valley Museum, community, WSDOT	USFS	Both
Develop programming to raise profile of Cheshiahud Trail around Lake Union	Seattle's newest trail offers many interpretive opportunities.	The wealth of parks and organizations around Lake Union are all linked by the Cheshiahud Trail (which is mainly a series of signs at this point). Tours, guided walks, pamphlets and apps could help make the trail become better known and a much richer resource.	Seattle Parks & Recreation, MOHAI, Center for Wooden Boats, community	History Working Group	King
Create programs to link heritage groups in urban, suburban, rural areas via regional trails	Heritage groups are stronger working together, and regional trails connect many service areas.	Heritage groups could work together to create programming, tour apps, signage and other means of linking heritage via trails throughout the Greenway.	4Culture, AKCHO, MOHAI	History Working Group	Both
Interpret History of the Pacific Crest Trail	The story of the Pacific Crest Trail dates to the 1920s and is little known by most people who hike it, and who cross intersect it when driving on I-90.	This little known story could attract new audiences to the heritage stories that reside in the Greenway, particularly outdoor recreation audiences.	USFS, Mountaineers	USFS	Both
Teach Heritage Classes	Classes related to various topics in local history, research, genealogy can serve current audiences and attract new audiences.	Offer classes in local history for all ages.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Continue with "Life In Woodinville" DVD Series	Videos are a great way to spread the word about Woodinville history and to capture current history on tape (also a revenue stream).	Create more DVDs about Woodinville history.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Create Car Tour for Historic Points in Woodinville	Commuters and parents (with kids) spend so much time in their cars, auto-based tours are an effective means of delivering information and other content related to Woodinville history.	Create auto-based tours for Woodinville landmarks and historic sites.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Programming

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create Native Plant Identification Class	People who are interested in history typically are interested in the natural environment as well--this program can serve existing audiences and attract new ones.	Expand beyond traditional heritage offerings.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Publish Woodinville "Then and Now"	Books are still an effective way to share local history, and can create institutional focus around creating a product (which also can create a revenue stream).	Publish a book of Woodinville photos, comparing historic images to recent images.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Expand Woodinville History Publications	Fun way to spread the word and also generate revenue for the organization.	Create postcards, coloring books, cookbooks, calendars, etc. with Woodinville history themes.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Expand services for Woodinville area schools and promote	History is part of 4th and 7th grade curriculum, and reaching out to younger members of the community builds a long-term audience for Woodinville heritage.	Make more program offerings available to schools and promote their availability.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Teach Members Oral History Interviewing Skills	Members benefit from learning new skills, the WHS benefits from creation of new oral history recordings.	Offer classes in recording oral history interviews.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Conduct Oral History Interviews	Many residents with memories of the 1930s and even the 1940s are rapidly passing away. Oral histories collected with as many folks as possible are priceless, and become more valuable with each passing year.	Collect oral histories of Woodinville residents and those with memories of Woodinville's past.	Woodinville Heritage Society, volunteers	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Expand Renton History Museum Hours of Operation	Many residents work during the weekday, and are in search of recreation and cultural activities on evenings and weekends.	Offer evening hours and longer weekend hours.	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King
Revamp Renton History Museum Website	The web is home to everything, and museums need to go where the people are to deliver interesting material via the Internet (web, social media, YouTube, etc.).	Revamp museum's web site to include more interactivity.	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King
Digitize Renton History Museum Collections	The museum has a sizable collection of oral histories and other films, but accessibility could be enhanced by digitizing files (and making available online--see above).	Digitize museum's collections of oral histories and films.	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King
Engage Renton History Museum Visitors in "Doing" History	Museums have the unique ability of being able to let visitors get involved in "doing" history--examining photos for clues, researching particular people or topics. Museums can engage visitors with more displays/programs that demonstrate this.	Offer more demonstration projects in our gallery, that include visitors in the process of "doing" history.	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King
Incorporate More Technology into Renton History Museum Exhibits	Technology is key to retaining most modern museum visitors nowadays. Great stories combined with modern delivery mechanisms are critical for the future of heritage.	Incorporate more technology in exhibits, including digital mapping, audio selections from oral histories, etc.	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King
Share Renton History Via Geocaching	Geocaching is a popular sport that lends itself well to location, context and group activities--a perfect fit for heritage and families.	Organize a geocaching program that helps families learn about Renton's historical landscape.	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Programming

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Explore Renton's Riparian Past	"Lost" geographic features can attract new audiences and capture the imagination of nearly every demographic group. An exhibit such as this can, literally, put the museum on the map.	Organize an exhibit about Renton's two rivers—the disappeared Black River and the Cedar River—that includes a project that maps the Black River on a present-day map of the city.	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King
Explore Renton's Multicultural History	Our communities become more and more diverse each day, and heritage programs can help new groups feel more welcome, and longtime residents better understand our culturally diverse past.	Work with Renton's ethnic organizations to create more community-based exhibits that speak to the diverse interests in our community.	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King
Create Interdisciplinary Exhibits at the Renton History Museum	School curriculum is already mixing disciplines to better engage students; it's a natural move for heritage organizations, too.	Offer more interdisciplinary exhibits that utilize art or science to enhance historical understanding.	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King
Enhance Visitor Experience at the Nordic Heritage Museum	While the museum will eventually move to a new space, there are several years remaining in the current facility. Refreshing the long-term exhibits is key to keeping current members engaged and attracting new members in the meantime.	Enhance visitor experience at current facility; specifically, upgrade the largest permanent exhibition, The Dream of America.	Nordic Heritage Museum	Nordic Heritage Museum	King
Develop Materials for a Cultural Resource Center at the Nordic Heritage Museum	Genealogy and other historic research is growing in popularity; heritage groups are uniquely positioned to capitalize on this by offering resources to members and the public.	Develop reference and genealogical library material in preparation for a Cultural Resource Center.	Nordic Heritage Museum, community members	Nordic Heritage Museum	King
Create Virtual Access to Nordic Heritage Museum Collections	Online programming and collections are essential to museums moving forward in the 21st century.	Identify and implement resources for virtual access to collections.	Nordic Heritage Museum	Nordic Heritage Museum	King
Create New Black Heritage Society Exhibit at New MOHAI	MOHAI's move to Lake Union Park gives BHS a great opportunity to presents exhibits in a much more accessible location.	Conduct another major exhibit of our heritage collection in the planned South Lake Union Museum	Black Heritage Society, MOHAI	Black Heritage Society	King
Oral and Written Histories	Develop a collection of oral history recordings, inventory same and provide listening space and equipment. Develop collection of written 'people stories', inventory same, maintain computer and hardcopies.	Conduct and record oral history interviews; collect written 'people' stories from newspapers and personal records (journals, etc.).	Cascade Association of Museums and History (CAMAH)	CAMAH History Working Group - Lyn Derrick	Kittitas
Digital pictorial history archive and exhibits	Photo history of Cle Elum and Easton is underdocumented, collected or displayed with poor access and community awareness. Develop collection based on what we have and call for donations, digitize photos, research history and develop exhibits of rotating photos at the Education Center, individual historic sites, local businesses and municipal buildings.	Digitize photos from Cle Elum and Easton history, purchase digital display equipment	Cascade Association of Museums and History	CAMAH History Working Group - Lyn Derrick	Kittitas
Acquire Archiving materials, equipment, computer and training	New archiving materials, equipment, computer and training would allow for the preservation and appropriate storage of historic collections and new historic donations, and would provide for visitor and researcher access to historical information.	Acquire and utilize archiving materials, equipment, computer and training for staff and volunteers	Cascade Association of Museums and History	CAMAH History Working Group - Lyn Derrick	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Programming

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Inventory and catalog CAMAH museum collections	The association's four museums hold significant pieces of Upper Kittitas County history. Unfortunately, most of this information is inaccessible within the association and to outside researchers because there have not been funds to inventory and catalog holdings.	Find funding for CAMAH museums to buy software (Pastperfect Museum Software) to catalog their holdings and share that information amongst themselves and researchers, furthering the documentation of Upper Kittitas County's rich history.	Sue Litchfield M.A. Roslyn Museum, Lyn Derrick, CAMAH, Northern Kittitas County Historical Society	CAMAH - Sue Litchfield	Kittitas
Preservation of Roslyn Museum's collection	Roslyn Museum has been a repository of local history for the past 40 years, but many of those donations are in danger of disintegration. Without some kind of intervention, many old photographs, newspapers, and other items will be lost within a few years. Many items are stored in an old hunting cabin and in danger of water damage.	At the very least – funding to preserve perishable documents and photos. Ideally - an addition to the existing building or purchasing a larger building to hold the museum's extensive collection in a safe environment. If there's one priority that stands above the others, CAMAH members believe this is it.	Nick Henderson, President of Roslyn Museum; Sue Litchfield, M.A., webmaster/historian	CAMAH - Sue Litchfield	Kittitas
Obtain copies of the Frederick Krueger Collection at CWU and safe storage location	Fred Krueger, a Cle Elum Roslyn High School teacher collected a vast amount of Upper Kittitas County history and then donated it to CWU because there was no place to store it locally. CWU does not have an archivist familiar with the collection and it's mostly forgotten.	Bring copies of the Frederick Krueger Collection back to Upper Kittitas County where it will be accessible for research.	CWU, CAMAH	CAMAH - Sue Litchfield	Kittitas
Relocate Roslyn Museum to a larger facility or add-on to the existing one.	The museum's building holds a fraction of the items donated to it. What doesn't fit in the museum is stored in an old hunting cabin with a shake roof in the adjoining lot and a metal shipping container behind the museum that sweats in hot weather. The museum does not have a climate-controlled space to store collections or any space for individuals coming to Roslyn to do research.	Funding to build an addition on the adjoining lot or ideally, purchase the N.W.I. building – empty brick building two blocks; this building was the company store and headquarters for the mining company that operated 10 mines in Upper Kittitas County and would be ideal to house upper county history.	Roslyn Museum	Roslyn Museum - Nick Henderson	Kittitas
Scan and organize the hundreds of photos donated to the Roslyn Museum.	Every year, dozens of people researching their Roslyn relatives come to the Roslyn Museum looking for more information. Much of that information is buried in piles of donated photo albums and other memorabilia that is virtually inaccessible to any researcher.	Funding to hire a historian to organize and digitize the museum's photo collection so it is accessible to the public.	Roslyn Museum	Roslyn Museum - Nick Henderson	Kittitas
Purchase laptop for visitors to access information	The museum's computer is located in a small office space that will not accommodate researchers. A laptop on the front desk could make the museum's digitized photo collection accessible to the public.	Funding to purchase a laptop that could be used by visitors to access digitized museum photos and genealogical information about their Roslyn relatives	Roslyn Museum	Roslyn Museum - Nick Henderson	Kittitas
Purchase a five-year membership to ancestry.com	A membership to ancestry.com along with digitizing the museum's photo collection and adding a second computer would create a research-friendly environment in the museum. It would also encourage individuals to donate Roslyn photos and other memorabilia to the museum's collection.	Find funding for a five-year world membership to ancestry.com.	Roslyn Museum	Roslyn Museum - Nick Henderson	Kittitas
Protect gravesites in Roslyn's Historic Cemeteries	A retaining wall is necessary to separate and protect gravesites from traffic on the road. Part of the funding has been donated, pursue additional matching funding to complete this project. This must be done for roadwork to move forward.	A new two foot high, 300-foot long retaining wall must be constructed to separate and protect gravesites from traffic on the road.	Roslyn Cemetery Commission, Community, Civic Groups, Volunteers	Roslyn Cemetery Commission - Dick Watts	Kittitas
Improve roads within the cemetery	Cemetery roads have been rutted, potholed, and blocked by trees and overgrowth. Fifty percent of the necessary roadwork has been completed – the other 50 percent is needed.	Continue work to improve access within the cemetery grounds by completing the work on the roads. Improvements will advance the goal of improved access to cemetery grounds.	Roslyn Cemetery Commission, Community, Civic Groups, Volunteers	Roslyn Cemetery Commission - Dick Watts	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Programming

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Expand the Roslyn Cemetery Kiosk	An expansion of the kiosk is necessary to reflect the importance of and convey the history of the Roslyn Cemetery.	Add two four-foot covered section to the existing kiosk to provide additional information.	Roslyn Cemetery Commission, Civic Groups, Volunteers	Roslyn Cemetery Commission - Dick Watts	Kititas
Research the people buried, and map the Cemetery	Improve the quantity and quality of historical information related to the Cemetery by researching the people buried there – back to their countries of origin. Local genealogists could train volunteers to use the program and work on the ongoing project. Create a map of the gravesites with information about the people buried there.	Enhance Roslyn Cemetery by purchasing a membership to Ancestry.com, and enlisting the assistance of local genealogist to trace family histories and map the cemetery.	Roslyn Cemetery Commission, CAMAH, Roslyn Museum	Roslyn Cemetery Commission - Dick Watts; CAMAH	Kititas
Golf carts for on grounds transportation	Golf carts or a similar mode of transportation within cemetery grounds where access, particularly for elderly visitors, can be a challenge. .	Use golf carts for tours and to improve access for visitors and family. Use of carts to be coordinated through Roslyn Museum.	Roslyn Cemetery Commission, Roslyn Museum	Roslyn Cemetery Commission - Dick Watts	Kititas
Create New Heritage Event for the Eastside	Hold an annual Pioneer/Generations Celebration	Create a signature annual event that celebrates early Eastside history	Eastside Heritage Center	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Identify a Site for Education Programs	Identify a site for hands-on K-12 education and field trip opportunities.	Create a place where student groups can come and actual work with vintage tools and other artifacts	Eastside Heritage Center, public schools	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Get Eastside Heritage Center programs and materials out in the community	Increase satellite displays/exhibits and Mini-Museums – get the collection “out”: online / virtual museum; partnership or presence at annual high school reunion events; entire photo collection digitized; increase use of photos and archival collection by businesses; have a presence at local community events, neighborhood parties, etc.	Find ways to take the Eastside Heritage Center and its archives, photos, programs and other resources out into the community	Eastside Heritage Center, community groups, business community, City of Bellevue	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Offer more tours of historic sites on the Eastside	Develop and implement a regular schedule of tours of the Winters House, Marymoor Park, Coal Creek Park and Larsen Lake Cabin	Take advantage of existing historic sites with compelling tours for the public	Eastside Heritage Center, King County Park System, Bellevue Parks and	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Gather more Eastside oral histories	Nearly every week, an Eastside resident who had a unique story to tell passes away. By recording oral histories, we can preserve these stories forever.	Record more oral histories of aging local residents	Eastside Heritage Center, volunteers, students	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Increase History Offerings at the Strawberry Festival	Increase/expand hands-on history activities and demonstrations for the Strawberry Festival and other public programming opportunities (canning, butter churning, weaving, corn grinding, etc.)	Offer more specialized programming at Bellevue's annual Strawberry Festival	Eastside Heritage Center, public schools, Bellevue Parks and Recreation	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Offer History Camps for Kids in Bellevue	Hold pioneer “camps” (more Fraser Cabin Heritage Days events with more extensive activities)	Create programming designed specifically for kids during school vacation periods	Eastside Heritage Center	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Expand Snoqualmie Railroad Days	Museum is expanding Snoqualmie Railroad Days, the annual community festival held in August.	This event will become the Museum's and Snoqualmie's summer signature event.	NW Railway Museum	NW Railway Museum, City of Snoqualmie	King
Open the Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum extended hours	Have year round open hours (just went to this, but would like to expand hours); Have a full time staff person or two; Hire collection consultants to help with special projects; Increase our visibility in media and community	Help the Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum to run extended year round open hours and tours	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	King	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Heritage Groups

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Improve accessibility to historical collections, resources	Historical collections and resources are often not fully accessible to the general public	Improve public accessibility to historical resources	History groups	History Working Group	both
Expand Roslyn Coal Mines Museum	The Roslyn Coal Mines Museum is a valuable community resource, but the museum has reached the top levels of capacity in its current space. Finding a new, larger building would allow more expansion, and better interpretation opportunities.	Expand Roslyn Coal Mines Museum, help find new, larger location	Roslyn, Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Create outdoor heritage museum	Large scale artifacts often can be displayed outdoors in their "natural" setting--railroad cars, lumber equipment, etc.	Create an outdoor heritage museum, including railroad cars and other features, to expand existing museums in Kittitas County	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Enhance Meadowbrook Farm	Meadowbrook is an Historic Farm between the communities of North Bend and Snoqualmie	Enhance trails, restoration, working farm pieces	Cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie	History Working Group	King
Enhance Tollgate Farm	Tollgate is an Historic Farm between the communities of North Bend and Snoqualmie	Enhance trails, restoration, working farm pieces	Cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie	History Working Group	King
Enhance Preston Mill site	The Preston Mill site is located just off I-90 east of Issaquah.	Develop public use facilities, trails, picnic areas, fields, historic interpretation, restoration	Preston, King County	History Working Group	King
Create a centralized history repository	Create a shared facility where heritage groups within the Greenway can store artifacts and archival materials, since many groups lack the resources individually to provide the best care for these priceless materials.	Avoid the pitfalls of flooding, fire and accidental destruction of priceless materials with a professionally run, Smithsonian-quality storage facility.	History groups	History Working Group	both
Create coordinated group of history organizations	Create a coordinated group of history-based organizations to further the cause across the Greenway	This organization could facilitate the production of joint programming, interpretive materials, and a means of inspiring history-themed, revenue-generating visits to the region.	History groups	History Working Group	both
Interpret logging history	Create an permanent facility or a traveling exhibit focused on the history of logging in the Greenway	Share an incredible story that currently has no venue.	History groups	History Working Group	both
Create heritage signage program	Clearly mark all roadside heritage related Greenway attractions--historic sites, landmarks, museums, with consistent, easy-to-read signage (linked to online and telephone-accessed audio, video, etc.)	Inform and entice travelers to make more stops in the Greenway, and convey a sense of "history is everywhere in the Greenway"	History groups, public transportation agencies	History Working Group	both
Offer technical assistance workshops to heritage groups	Provide low or no-cost opportunities for heritage groups to learn to better manage their resources and programs, and better reach visitors and donors	Strengthen heritage groups in the Greenway and make for better visitor experiences.	History groups, AKCHO, 4Culture, King County Landmarks	History Working Group	both
Support Thorp Mill Town Historic Preservation Society	Having been successful in restoring the mill and adding a number of visitor amenities, the society is keen to add a number of historical exhibits, and develop an arboretum to expand the tourist appeal of the site.	Develop Thorp's primary tourist attraction with amenities and other exhibits/features.	Thorp Mill Town Historic Preservation Society	Society web site - www.thorp.org	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Heritage Groups

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Fall City Historical Society Expansion	Funding for enlarged facility for Fall City Historical Society, with emphasis both on Collection Care areas, and space for Displays and Reference Library	Create an expanded facility to offer more programs and serve a larger audience.	Fall City Historical Society, 4Culture, community	Fall City Historical Society	King
Fall City Historical Society Collection Care	Fall City's collection is priceless and is growing, and requires professional care.	Funding for Fall City Historical Society paid staff	Fall City Historical Society, 4Culture, community	Fall City Historical Society	King
Kirkland Heritage Society Archives Expansion	Access to Eastside newspaper collections will enhance KHS as a research facility.	Obtain Microfilm for and digitize East Side Journal	Kirkland Heritage Society, 4Culture, community, IMLS, NEH	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Kirkland Heritage Society Headquarters	Stability is key to the future of KHS and Heritage Hall is a great location.	Negotiate ten year extension of our lease for the space in Heritage Hall.	Kirkland Heritage Society, City of Kirkland, community	Kirkland Heritage Society	King
Issaquah Historical Society Expansion	A new and larger facility will give the HIS the ability to offer more programs and serve a larger audience.	Planning for a new facility (feasibility study, needs assessment, architectural drawings, launch capital campaign, etc.)	Issaquah History Museum, City of Issaquah, community, 4Culture	Issaquah History Museum	King
Issaquah Historical Society Education Coordinator	Education programs for K-12 are an important means of sharing local history.	Hire an Education Coordinator.	Issaquah History Museum, City of Issaquah, community	Issaquah History Museum	King
Issaquah Historical Society Facilities Coordinator	A Facilities Coordinator will make for smoother operations and increased event rental revenue.	Hire a Facilities Coordinator.	Issaquah History Museum, City of Issaquah, community	Issaquah History Museum	King
Tolt Historical Society New Headquarters at Carnation Farms	Carnation Farms has provided long-term donated space, but it will require some improvements and offers many opportunities for displays, program space, etc.	Fix the first barn near the highway at the first entrance to the farm for our museum. Create a Carnation Farms museum, gift shop and a snack bar in it.	Tolt Historical Society, Stuart family (owners of Carnation Farms)	Tolt Historical Society	King
Complete capital campaign and open new MOHAI at Lake Union Park	The new MOHAI is likely to be the highest profile heritage project in many years, and offers many opportunities for new programs, exhibits, and partnerships with other heritage organizations.	MOHAI will move to its new home in autumn 2012.	MOHAI, community	History Working Group	King
Make Lake Union Park a history counterpart to SAM OSP	Partnerships with the Center for Wooden Boats, Duwamish, Seattle Parks & Rec and other groups can make MOHAI and the landscape surrounding it an outdoor heritage park.	MOHAI's new home is in Seattle's newest major park,	MOHAI, Center for Wooden Boats, Duwamish Tribe, Seattle Parks & Recreation	History Working Group	King
Open Woodinville Museum	Community history needs a home, and a place where people of all ages can come for programs and exhibits, and help with research.	Create a home for history and heritage in Woodinville.	Woodinville Heritage Society, City of Woodinville, 4Culture	Woodinville Heritage Society	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Heritage Groups

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Expand outreach to the community	Have/redesign heritage markers throughout the community- both physical and digital; Increase visitor attendance to the Museum; Expand outreach into the schools; Continue to publish books on area history; Continue to digitize collection and make available for researchers; Continue to work with local businesses to expand historical knowledge and preservation of their historic sites; Continue to help projects like the Snoqualmie Valley Veterans Memorial	Expand community outreach; increase access and make Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum ADA accessible	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Transfer WHS Collections to Past Perfect (artifact software)	Digital recordkeeping for artifacts increases accessibility and facilitates higher level of care and conservation.	Move paper records of artifacts to industry standard software.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Create policies	Formal policies help define the organization's mission and vision, and are critical for some grant applications.	Research and compile set of policies for the Woodinville Heritage Society.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Prepare or obtain display cases	Display cases help make even the simplest of exhibits more rewarding for visitors, and protect valuable artifacts.	Gather or build cases for displaying artifacts in exhibits.	Woodinville Heritage Society	Woodinville Heritage Society	King
Upgrade the Renton History Museum	Create a more flexible gallery space to accommodate changing exhibits; create a new lobby area that incorporates a small café area; add a covered exterior space for staging tours and outdoor programs; energize the museum's corner with banners and interpretive signage; modify the Additional staffing will result in delivery of more public programs and higher level care for the museum's collection.	Upgrade the Renton History Museum to increase offerings and improve visitor experience.	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King
Expand Renton History Museum Staffing		Hire a full-time Collections and Public Program	Renton History Museum	Renton History Museum	King
Build a new Nordic Heritage Museum	Overarching strategy: Build a strong and sustainable mission-driven organization, broadening community engagement in the current facility while aligning resources to design, fund and build new museum. Cultivate and solicit Capital Campaign gifts to reach Campaign goal (\$52-53 million); develop architectural and exhibition designs and construct a new Museum.	Move from the Nordic Heritage Museum's current home to a new facility along Market Street in Ballard.	Nordic Heritage Museum	Nordic Heritage Museum	King
Upgrade Collections Management at the Nordic Heritage Museum	Upgraded collections management will make materials more accessible, and will facilitate higher level of care and conservation.	Complete collections inventory and assessment, including the digitization of all collections records, and define collecting strategy.	Nordic Heritage Museum	Nordic Heritage Museum	King
Expand Nordic Heritage Museum Membership	Increased membership rolls offer proof of museum's value, and help create a predictable income stream.	Increase membership to provide additional operational support for the new Museum.	Nordic Heritage Museum	Nordic Heritage Museum	King
Increase Black Heritage Society Membership	Increased membership rolls offer proof of the organization's relevance, and helps create a predictable income stream.	A major goal is to increase general membership	Black Heritage Society	Black Heritage Society	King
Expand Black Heritage Society Collections Capacity	Upgraded collections management will make materials more accessible, and will facilitate higher level of care and conservation.	Hire a part-time Collections Manager; Enlist Internships for our Collections Department	Black Heritage Society	Black Heritage Society	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Heritage Groups

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create a physical Eastside Heritage Center	Current facilities are in historic homes within Bellevue Park locations, and are not easily accessible by the public	Identify a location and create a public home for the Eastside Heritage Center	Eastside Heritage Center, City of Bellevue, 4Culture, donors	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Hire a Development Director	Find donors willing to support a FTE for three years to give the new Development Director time to create a revenue stream	Create a plan to hire a professional fundraiser to increase Eastside Heritage Center contributed income	Eastside Heritage Center, donors	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Bring Collections Staff to 2.0 FTE	Eastside Heritage Center's collection is a resource that can be shared more readily and better preserved with a full time Curator and full time Archivist	Increase current Eastside Heritage Center part-time staffing level to two full-time positions	Eastside Heritage Center, donors	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Establish a retail presence for the Eastside Heritage Center	Generate earned income through the sale of history related items, books, photos, etc.	Create a small store/gift shop at one of the Eastside Heritage Center's current locations	Eastside Heritage Center	Eastside Heritage Center	King
Burke Museum expansion	Provide improved collections, outreach and exhibition spaces. Note: Burke has begun planning and is about to embark on a capital campaign.	Build a new facility	Burke Museum, State of Washington, UW, communities	Burke Museum	King
Burke Museum outreach	Enhance the public's experience of the museum.	Hire additional interpretive staff.	Burke Museum, State of Washington, UW, communities	Burke Museum	King
Burke Museum informatics	Enhance public access to museum informatics and other resources.	Hire additional IT staff	Burke Museum, State of Washington, UW, communities	Burke Museum	King
Burke Museum collections	Enhance care of collections holdings and enhance data management (including public access).	Hire additional staff: a conservator, a database manager and additional collections managers.	Burke Museum, State of Washington, UW, communities	Burke Museum	King
Enhance Railway History Center in Snoqualmie	The Train Shed exhibit building is currently under construction, and will be able to house large artifacts, including locomotives, coaches and freight cars.	Complete and occupy the 25,000 sq ft Train Shed exhibit building for large artifacts	Northwest Railway Museum	Northwest Railway Museum	King
Create Archival Vault	Archival vaults allow for long-term storage of valuable resources; climate-control and other benefits help to preserve these treasures. Without these resources, historic documents, photographs and artifacts can decline in quality and become useless.	Construction of an approx. 3,000 sq ft archival vault to provide temperature and humidity-controlled environment for paper-based and small artifact collection. Plans are to also offer space to other historical societies on a fee-for-service basis.	Northwest Railway Museum	Northwest Railway Museum	King
Build Public Restrooms		Construct a public restroom facility for the campus	Northwest Railway Museum	Northwest Railway Museum	King
Build a Roundhouse and Turntable		Future plans (5 plus years) include a replica locomotive roundhouse and turntable	Northwest Railway Museum	Northwest Railway Museum	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY OPPORTUNITIES: Heritage Groups

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Build a Freight Shed	The freight shed would allow for traveling exhibits, bookable space for private functions, and covered space for museum and city events.	In downtown Snoqualmie we are working with the City of Snoqualmie on the scope, design and construction of some type of freight shed building across the street from the Snoqualmie Depot.	Northwest Railway Museum, City of Snoqualmie	Northwest Railway Museum	King
Expand Restoration Activities	The Museum has recently expanded collection care capabilities and is just beginning rehabilitation of chapel car 5 "Messenger of Peace" funded by a Save America's Treasure's grant. The Conservation and Restoration Center opened in 2007 and provides 8,200 sq ft to care for large artifacts including locomotives and passenger coaches. Museum is also doing – or has done - collection care work for other historical societies such as Issaquah and Renton.	Expand the Northwest Railway Museum's restoration activities	Northwest Railway Museum	Northwest Railway Museum	King
Upgrade Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum storage areas	Insulate and wall farm shed; Put in new temperature control system in Museum Building; Put in temperature control system in Farm Shed Building; Upgrade shelving and storage for farm shed and far back room; Install UV free lighting	Upgrade Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum storage areas	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	King
Upgrade Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum exhibit spaces	Install UV free and energy efficient lighting; Continue to update exhibit spaces with modern technologies; Create a more visitor friendly entrance and parking area with electric open sign	Upgrade Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum exhibition spaces	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	King
Expand Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	Add additional collections storage so we can continue to expand collection; Add additional exhibit space; Add a meeting room/classroom/multipurpose space to better facilitate large group interaction; Add separate archives storage space with research library component	Expand Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: National Historic Register				
NAME	LOCATION	CITY	Date Registered	COUNTY
Winters, Frederick W., House	2102 Bellevue Way, SE.	Bellevue	4/21/1992	King
Kirk, Lilly, House	19619 100th Ave. NE	Bothell	3/9/1995	King
Bothell Pioneer Cemetery	Jct. of 108th Ave. NE. and NE. 180th St., NE and SE corners	Bothell	2/16/1996	King
Chase, Dr. Reuben, House	17819 113th Ave. NE	Bothell	8/27/1990	King
Faust--Ryan House	18604 104th Ave.	Bothell	5/19/1994	King
Sorenson House	10011 W. Riverside Dr.	Bothell	3/9/1995	King
Thorton, William Harper, House	17424 95th Ave, NE	Bothell	11/7/1997	King
Adair, William and Estella, Farm	27929 NE 100th St.	Carnation	3/22/2002	King
Entwistles, David and Martha, House	32021 E. Entwistle St.	Carnation	7/28/1999	King
Hjertoos, Andrew and Bergette, Farm	31523 NE 40th	Carnation	3/22/2002	King
Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall No. 148	3940 Tolt Ave.	Carnation	7/28/1999	King
Vincent School	8010 W. Snoqualmie Valley Rd.	Carnation	8/25/2004	King
Cle Elum-Roslyn Beneficial Association Hospital	505 Power St.	Cle Elum	12/3/1980	Kittitas
Salmon la Sac Guard Station	N of Cle Elum in Wenatchee National Forest	Cle Elum	7/15/1974	Kittitas
Cabin Creek Historic District	W of Easton	Easton	8/17/1979	Kittitas
Downtown Ellensburg Historic District	Roughly bounded by 3rd and 6th Aves., and Main and Ruby Sts.	Ellensburg	7/1/1977	Kittitas
First Railroad Addition Historic District	Roughly bounded by Tenth Ave., D St., Ninth Ave., and A St.	Ellensburg	5/8/1987	Kittitas
Gray, Dr. Paschal and Agnes, House	606 N. Main St.	Ellensburg	8/29/1997	Kittitas
Kittitas County Fairgrounds	512 N. Poplar St.	Ellensburg	1/8/1999	Kittitas
Northern Pacific Railway Passenger Depot	606 W. Third St.	Ellensburg	9/26/1991	Kittitas
Ramsay House	215 E. Ninth	Ellensburg	5/2/1986	Kittitas
Springfield Farm	9 mi. N of Ellensburg	Ellensburg	4/13/1977	Kittitas
Washington State Normal School Building	8th Ave.	Ellensburg	12/12/1976	Kittitas
Falls City Masonic Hall	4304 337th Place SE	Fall City	8/25/2004	King
Neighbor--Bennett House	4317-337th Place SE	Fall City	8/25/2004	King
West Point Light Station	W of Fort Lawton	Seattle	8/16/1977	King
Boeing, William E., House	Huckleberry Ln.	Highlands	12/16/1988	King
Lake Keechelus Snowshed Bridge	I-90 near Snoqualmie Pass	Hyak	5/24/1995	Kittitas
Brandes House	2202 212th Ave. SE.	Issaquah	12/14/1994	King
Issaquah Depot	Rainier Ave. N	Issaquah	9/13/1990	King
Issaquah Sportsmen's Club	23600 SE Evans St.	Issaquah	11/19/1998	King
Pickering Farm	21809 SE 56th St.	Issaquah	7/7/1983	King
ARTHUR FOSS (tugboat)	Moss Bay waterfront	Kirkland	4/11/1989	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: National Historic Register				
NAME	LOCATION	CITY	Date Registered	COUNTY
Dr. Trueblood House	127 7th Ave.	Kirkland	8/3/1982	King
Kirk, Peter, Building	620 Market St.	Kirkland	8/14/1973	King
Kirkland Woman's Club	407 First St.	Kirkland	1/26/1990	King
Loomis House	304 8th Ave., W.	Kirkland	8/3/1982	King
Marsh, Louis S., House	6604 Lake Washington Blvd.	Kirkland	6/30/1989	King
Masonic Lodge Building	700 Market St.	Kirkland	8/3/1982	King
RELIEF (lightship)	Central Waterfront at Moss Bay	Kirkland	4/23/1975	King
Sears, Joshua, Building	701 Market St.	Kirkland	8/3/1982	King
TOURIST II (auto ferry)	25 Lake Shore Plaze, Marina Park	Kirkland	4/15/1997	King
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad--Kittitas Depot	Jct. of Railroad Ave. and Main St.	Kittitas	11/19/1992	Kittitas
Wurdemann, Harry Vanderbilt, House	17602 Bothell Way NE.	Lake Forest Park	12/27/1990	King
Liberty Historic District	Both sides of Williams Creek Wagon Rd.	Liberty	10/15/1974	Kittitas
Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Lodge	22500 SE 248th St.	Maple Valley	3/28/2003	King
Eddy, James G., House and Grounds	1005 Evergreen Point Rd.	Medina	2/19/1982	
Eddy, James G., House and Grounds (Boundary Increase)	1005 Evergreen Point Rd.	Medina	11/6/1986	
Keewaydin Clubhouse	1836 72nd Ave. SE	Mercer Island	8/24/2005	King
Lakeview School	Island Crest Way and S.E. Sixty-eighth St.	Mercer Island	6/16/1988	King
Camp North Bend	45509 SE. 150th St.	North Bend	4/29/1993	King
McGrath Cafe and Hotel--The McGrath	101 W. North Bend Way	North Bend	2/21/2002	King
Norman Bridge	Old 428th Ave. SE, across the N. Fork, Snoqualmie R.	North Bend	7/19/1994	King
North Bend Ranger Station	42404 SE. North Bend Way	North Bend	3/6/1991	King
Seattle Municipal Light and Power Plant	20030 Cedar Falls Rd. SE	North Bend	9/11/1997	King
Clise, James W., House	6046 Lake Sammamish Pkwy., NE	Redmond	6/19/1973	King
Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site	Address Restricted	Redmond	11/20/1970	King
Yellowstone Road, The	196th St. between the Fall City Hwy. and 80th, NE	Redmond	12/2/1974	King
Pacific Coast Company House No. 75	N of Renton at 7210 138th St., SE	Renton	12/21/1979	King
Northwestern Improvement Company Store	1st St. and Pennsylvania Ave.	Roslyn	4/13/1973	Kittitas
Roslyn Historic District	WA 2E	Roslyn	2/14/1978	Kittitas
12th Avenue South Bridge	12th Ave., S. over Dearborn St.	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
1411 Fourth Avenue Building	1411 Fourth Ave.	Seattle	5/28/1991	King
14th Avenue South Bridge	Spans Duwamish River	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
ADVENTURESS	Lake Union Drydock	Seattle	4/11/1989	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: National Historic Register				
NAME	LOCATION	CITY	Date Registered	COUNTY
Agen Warehouse	1201 Western Ave.	Seattle	1/23/1998	King
Alaska Trade Building	1915--1919 1st Ave.	Seattle	5/6/1971	King
Arboretum Sewer Trestle	Crosses 26th Ave., E. between Roanoke and E. Miller St.	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
Arctic Building	306 Cherry St.	Seattle	11/28/1978	King
Assay Office	613 9th Ave.	Seattle	3/16/1972	King
Aurora Avenue Bridge	Aurora Ave., N. over Lake Washington Ship Canal	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
Ballard Avenue Historic District	Ballard Ave. from NW Market to NW Dock Sts.	Seattle	7/1/1976	King
Ballard Bridge	Spans Lake Washington Ship Canal	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
Ballard Carnegie Library	2026 N. West Market St.	Seattle	6/15/1979	King
Ballard-Howe House	22 W. Highland Dr.	Seattle	3/26/1979	King
Ballinger, Richard A., House	1733 39th Ave.	Seattle	5/28/1976	King
Barnes Building	2320--2322 1st Ave.	Seattle	2/24/1975	King
Bell Apartments	2326 1st Ave.	Seattle	7/12/1974	King
Bowles, Jesse C., House	2540 Shoreland Dr. S	Seattle	11/6/1986	King
Building No. 105, Boeing Airplane Company	Purcell Ave.	Seattle	8/26/1971	King
Butterworth Building	1921 1st Ave.	Seattle	5/14/1971	King
Camiin Hotel	1619 Ninth St.	Seattle	3/25/1999	King
Chelsea Family Hotel	620 W. Olympic Pl.	Seattle	12/14/1978	King
Chinese Baptist Church	925 S. King St.	Seattle	7/31/1986	King
Chittenden Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal	Salmon Bay	Seattle	12/14/1978	King
Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Priory, and School	5040-5041 9th Ave., NE	Seattle	1/12/1984	King
Cobb Building	1301-1309 4th Ave.	Seattle	8/3/1984	King
Coliseum Theater	5th Ave. and Pike St.	Seattle	7/7/1975	King
Colman Building	811 1st Ave.	Seattle	3/16/1972	King
Colonial Hotel	1119--1123 1st Ave.	Seattle	4/29/1982	King
Columbia City Historic District	Roughly bounded by S. Hudson and S. Alaska Sts., 35th and Rainier Aves.	Seattle	9/8/1980	King
Cooper, Frank B., Elementary School	4408 Delridge Way SW	Seattle	3/26/2003	King
Cornish School	710 E. Roy St.	Seattle	8/29/1977	King
Cowen Park Bridge	15th Ave., N.	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
De La Mar Apartments	115 W. Olympic Pl.	Seattle	8/18/1980	King
Dearborn, Henry H., House	1117 Minor Ave.	Seattle	1/23/1998	King
Dunn Gardens	13533 Northshire Rd. NW.	Seattle	12/15/1994	King
DUWAMISH	Lake Washington Ship Canal, Chittenden Locks	Seattle	6/30/1989	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: National Historic Register				
NAME	LOCATION	CITY	Date Registered	COUNTY
Duwamish Number 1 Site	Address Restricted	Seattle	10/18/1977	King
Eagles Auditorium Building	1416 7th Ave.	Seattle	7/14/1983	King
El Rio Apartment Hotel	1922-1928 9th Ave.	Seattle	11/30/1999	King
Federal Office Building	909 1st Ave.	Seattle	4/30/1979	King
Ferry, Pierre P., House	1531 10th Ave., E.	Seattle	4/18/1979	King
Fire Station No. 18	5427 Russell Ave., NW	Seattle	6/19/1973	King
Fire Station No. 23	18th Ave. and Columbia St.	Seattle	9/10/1971	King
Fire Station No. 25	1400 Harvard Ave.	Seattle	4/14/1972	King
First Methodist Protestant Church of Seattle	128 16th Ave. E.	Seattle	5/14/1993	King
Fort Lawton	On Magnolia Bluff	Seattle	8/15/1978	King
Fremont Bridge	Spans Lake Washington Ship Canal	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
Fremont Building	3419 Fremont Ave. N.	Seattle	11/12/1992	King
Galland, Caroline Kline, House	1605 17th Ave.	Seattle	2/8/1980	King
Globe Building, Beebe Building and Hotel Cecil	1001--1023 1st Ave.	Seattle	4/29/1982	King
Graham, J. S., Store	119 Pine St.	Seattle	12/7/1989	King
Grand Pacific Hotel	1115--1117 1st Ave.	Seattle	5/13/1982	King
Guiry and Schillestad Building	2101--2111 1st Ave.	Seattle	8/28/1985	King
Harvard-Belmont District	Bellevue Pl., Broadway, Boylston and Harvard Aves.	Seattle	5/13/1982	King
Hill, Samuel, House	814 E. Highland Dr.	Seattle	5/3/1976	King
Hoge Building	705 2nd Ave.	Seattle	4/14/1983	King
Holyoke Building	1018--1022 1st Ave.	Seattle	6/3/1976	King
Home of the Good Shepherd	Sunnyside, N. and 50th St.	Seattle	5/23/1978	King
Hull Building	2401--2405 1st Ave.	Seattle	1/27/1983	King
Hyde, Samuel, House	3726 E. Madison St.	Seattle	4/12/1982	King
Immanuel Lutheran Church	1215 Thomas St.	Seattle	2/25/1982	King
Interlake Public School	4416 Wallingford Ave., N.	Seattle	7/14/1983	King
Iron Pergola	1st Ave. and Yesler Way	Seattle	8/26/1971	King
King Street Station	3rd St., S. and S. King St.	Seattle	4/13/1973	King
Kraus, Joseph, House	2812 Mt. Saint Helens Pl.	Seattle	2/25/1982	King
Leamington Hotel and Apartments	317 Marion St.	Seattle	5/13/1994	King
Leary, Eliza Ferry, House	1551 10th Ave., E.	Seattle	4/14/1972	King
Lyon Building	607 Third Ave.	Seattle	6/30/1995	King
M. V. VASHON	Pier 52	Seattle	4/29/1982	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: National Historic Register				
NAME	LOCATION	CITY	Date Registered	COUNTY
Merrill, R. D., House	919 Harvard Ave., E.	Seattle	8/22/1977	King
Montlake Bridge	Spans Lake Union Ship Canal	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
Moore Theatre and Hotel	1932 2nd Ave.	Seattle	8/30/1974	King
Mount Baker Ridge Tunnel	E of WA 90	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
National Building	1006--1024 Western Ave.	Seattle	4/29/1982	King
Naval Military Hangar--University Shell House	University of Washington campus	Seattle	7/1/1975	King
New Washington Hotel	1902 Second Ave.	Seattle	9/28/1989	King
Nihon Go Gakko	1414 S. Weller St.	Seattle	6/23/1982	King
Nippon Kan	622 S. Washington St.	Seattle	5/22/1978	King
Northern Bank and Trust Building	1500 Fourth Ave.	Seattle	3/26/2003	King
Northern Life Tower	1212 3rd Ave.	Seattle	5/30/1975	King
Old Georgetown City Hall	6202 13th Ave., S.	Seattle	4/14/1983	King
Old Public Safety Building	4th Ave. and Terrace St. and 5th Ave. and Yesler Way	Seattle	6/19/1973	King
Olympic Hotel	1200--1220 4th Ave.	Seattle	6/15/1979	King
Paramount Theatre	901 Pine St.	Seattle	10/9/1974	King
Park Department, Division of Playgrounds	301 Terry Ave.	Seattle	3/16/1972	King
Parsons, William, House	2706 Harvard Ave. E.	Seattle	6/21/1991	King
Phillips House	711--713 E. Union St.	Seattle	4/29/1993	King
Pioneer Building, Pergola, and Totem Pole	5th Ave. and Yesler Way	Seattle	5/5/1977	King
Pioneer Hall	1642 43rd Ave., E.	Snoqualmie Pass	6/5/1970	King
Cascade Rail Foundation	500 blk. of First Ave., S	South Cle Elum	6/16/1988	King
Fall City Historical Society	Roughly bounded by Elliott Bay, King, 3rd, Columbia, and Cherry Sts.	Fall City	6/22/1970	King
Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society	Roughly bounded by the Viaduct, King St., 6th and 5th Aves., James and Columbia Sts.	Snoqualmie	7/7/1978	King
PIRATE (R-Class Sloop)	1010 Valley St.	Seattle	8/15/2000	King
Queen Anne Club	1530 N. Queen Anne Ave.	Seattle	1/27/1983	King
Queen Anne High School	215 Galer St.	Seattle	11/21/1985	King
Queen Anne Public School	515 W. Galer St.	Seattle	7/30/1975	King
Rainier Club	810 4th Ave.	Seattle	4/22/1976	King
Ravenna Park Bridge	20th Ave., Spans Ravenna Park Ravine	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
Raymond-Ogden Mansion	702 35th Ave.	Seattle	6/15/1979	King
Rector Hotel	619-621 Third Ave.	Seattle	8/9/2002	King
Redelsheimer--Ostrander House	200 40th Ave. E.	Seattle	1/12/1990	King
Ronald, Judge James T., House	421 30th St.	Seattle	2/20/1975	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: National Historic Register				
NAME	LOCATION	CITY	Date Registered	COUNTY
S.S. SAN MATEO	Seattle waterfront	Seattle	4/7/1971	King
Schmitz Park Bridge	Spans Schmitz Park Ravine	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
SCHOONER MARTHA	1010 Valley St., Suite 100	Seattle	11/5/2001	King
Seattle Chinatown Historic District	Roughly bounded by Main, Jackson, I-5, Waller, and Fifth	Seattle	11/6/1986	King
Seattle Electric Company Georgetown Steam Plant	Off WA 99 at King County Airport	Seattle	8/1/1978	King
Seattle Public Library	731 N. 35th St.	Seattle	8/3/1982	King
Seattle Public Library	4721 Rainier Ave. South	Seattle	8/3/1982	King
Seattle Public Library	7364 E. Green Lake Dr., N.	Seattle	8/3/1982	King
Seattle Public Library	5009 Roosevelt Way, NE	Seattle	8/3/1982	King
Seattle Public Library	2306 42nd Ave., SW	Seattle	8/3/1982	King
Seattle Public Library	400 W. Garfield St.	Seattle	8/3/1982	King
Seattle, Chief of the Suquamish, Statue	5th Ave., Denny Way, and Cedar St.	Seattle	4/19/1984	King
Shafer Building	523 Pine St.	Seattle	12/13/1995	King
Showboat Theatre	University of Washington, 1705 N.E. Pacific St.	Seattle	4/25/1986	King
Shuey, Henry Owen, House	5218 16th Ave. NE	Seattle	12/5/2002	King
Skinner Building	1300--1334 5th Ave.	Seattle	11/28/1978	King
Stimson-Green House	1204 Minor Ave.	Seattle	5/4/1976	King
Storey, Ellsworth, Cottages Historic District	1706--1816 S. Lake Washington Blvd. and 1725--1729 S. 36th Ave.	Seattle	7/6/1976	King
Storey, Ellsworth, Residences	260, 270 E. Dorffel Dr.	Seattle	4/14/1972	King
Stuart House and Gardens	619 W. Comstock St.	Seattle	4/14/1983	King
Summit School	E. Union St. and Summit Ave.	Seattle	10/4/1979	King
Temple de Hirsch	15th Ave. and E. Union St.	Seattle	1/5/1984	King
Thompson, Will H., House	3119 S. Day St.	Seattle	11/29/1979	King
Times Building	414 Olive Way	Seattle	1/27/1983	King
Tracy House	18971 Edgecliff Dr. SW.	Seattle	7/13/1995	King
Triangle Hotel and Bar	551 1st Ave., S.	Seattle	5/3/1976	King
Trinity Parish Church	609 Eighth Ave.	Seattle	9/26/1991	King
Turner-Koepf House	2336 15th Ave., S.	Seattle	4/22/1976	King
U.S. Courthouse	1010 5th Ave.	Seattle	1/8/1980	King
U.S. Immigrant Station and Assay Office	815 Airport Way, S.	Seattle	1/1/1979	King
U.S. Marine Hospital	1131 14th Ave., S.	Seattle	12/21/1979	King
Union Station	4th, S. and S. Jackson Sts.	Seattle	8/30/1974	King
United Shopping Tower	217 Pine St.	Seattle	8/18/1980	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: National Historic Register				
NAME	LOCATION	CITY	Date Registered	COUNTY
University Bridge	Spans Lake Washington Ship Canal	Seattle	7/16/1982	King
US Immigration Building	84 Union St.	Seattle	9/14/1987	King
USCGC FIR	1519 Alaskan Way, S.	Seattle	4/27/1992	King
Victorian Apartments	1234--1238 S. King St.	Seattle	12/18/1990	King
VIRGINIA V	4250 21st Ave., W.	Seattle	4/24/1973	King
Volker, William, Building	1000 Lenora St.	Seattle	10/13/1983	King
Volunteer Park	Between E. Prospect and E. Galer Sts., and Federal and E. 15th Aves.	Seattle	5/3/1976	King
Wagner Houseboat	2770 Westlake Ave., N.	Seattle	2/19/1982	King
Wallingford Fire and Police Station	1629 N. 45th St.	Seattle	1/27/1983	King
Ward House	520 E. Denny Way	Seattle	3/16/1972	King
Washington Street Public Boat Landing Facility	S. Washington St. W of Alaskan Way	Seattle	6/10/1974	King
WAWONA (schooner)	Seattle Police Harbor Patrol Dock, foot of Densmore St.	Seattle	7/1/1970	King
Wilke Farmhouse	1920 2nd North St.	Seattle	11/1/1974	King
Ye College Inn	4000 University Way, NE	Seattle	2/25/1982	King
ZODIAC (schooner)	Lake Union Dry Dock	Seattle	4/29/1982	King
Selleck Historic District	SE 252nd	Selleck	3/16/1989	
Snoqualmie Depot	109 King St.	Snoqualmie	7/24/1974	King
Snoqualmie Falls Cavity Generating Station	N of Snoqualmie on Snoqualmie River	Snoqualmie	4/23/1976	King
Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant Historic District	WA 202, .5 mi. N of Snoqualmie	Snoqualmie	10/24/1992	King
Snoqualmie School Campus	Silva and King Sts.	Snoqualmie	3/16/1989	King
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad: South Cle Elum Yard	Near Milwaukee Rd. and Reservoir Canyon Rd.	South Cle Elum	4/25/2003	Kittitas
Milwaukee Road Bunkhouse	526 Marie	South Cle Elum	3/31/1989	Kittitas
Thorp Mill	Thorp Highway off U.S. 10	Thorp	11/23/1977	Kittitas
Hollywood Farm	SE of Woodinville at 14111 NE 145th St.	Woodinville	12/15/1978	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: National Historic Landmarks			
NAME	CITY	COUNTY	DESCRIPTION
Arthur Foss (former Wallowa)	Seattle	King	Tugboat
Swiftsure (former Lighboat No. 83 -- Relief)	Seattle	King	Lightship
Duwamish	Seattle	King	Fireboat
Panama Hotel	Seattle	King	Buildings
Pioneer Building, Pergola, and Totem Pole	Seattle	King	Buildings, Art
Georgetown Steam Plant	Seattle	King	Buildings
Virginia V (Steamboat)	Seattle	King	Steamboat

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Seattle City Landmarks	
NAME	LOCATION
Admiral Theater	2343 California Ave. SW
Anhalt Apartment Building	1014 E Roy St.
Anhalt Apartment Building	1005 E Roy St.
Arboretum Aqueduct	Lake Washington Blvd
Arctic Building	306 Cherry Street
B.F. Day School	3921 Linden Ave. N
Ballard/Howe House	22 W Highland Dr.
Bank of California Building	815 2nd Ave.
Barnes Building	2320 1st Ave.
Beacon Hill First Baptist Church	1607 S Forest St.
Bell Building	2326 1st Ave.
Belltown Cottages	2512, 2512A & 2516 Elliot Avenue
Ben Bridge Jewelers Street Clock	409 Pike St.
Benton's Jewelers Street Clock	3216 NE 45th St.
Bethany Presbyterian Church	1818 Queen Anne Ave. N
Black Manufacturing Building	1130 Rainier Ave. S
Black Property	1319 12th Ave. S
Bon Marche	300 Pine St.
Bowen/Huston Bungalow	715 W Prospect St.
Boyer/Lambert House	1617 Boyer Ave. E
Brehm Brothers Houses	219 & 221 36th Ave. E
Brooklyn Building	1222 2nd Ave.
Bryant Elementary School	3311 NE 60th St.
C.H. Black House & Gardens	615 W Lee St.
Camlin Hotel	1619 9th Ave.
Capitol Hill United Methodist Church	128 16th Ave. E
Carroll's Jewelers Street Clock	1427 4th Ave.
Century Square Street Clock	1529 4th Ave.
Cleveland High School	5511 15th Ave S
Coliseum Theater Building	NE corner of 5th Ave. & Pike St.
Colman Building	801- 821 1st Ave.
Concord Elementary School	723 S Concord St.
Cotterill House	2501 Westview Dr. W
Cowen Park Bridge	15th Ave. NE through Ravenna Park
Decatur Building	1521 6th Ave.
Del a Mar Apartment Building	115 W Olympic Pl
Dexter Horton Building	710 2nd Ave.
Douglass-Truth Library	2300 E Yesler Way
Doyle Building/J.S. Graham Store	119 Pine St.
Drake House	6414 22nd Ave. NW
Dunlap Elementary School	8621 48th Ave S
Duwamish Railroad Bridge	RR Lines S of Spokane St Bridge over Duwamish Waterway
Eagles Temple Building/ACT Theater	1416 7th Ave.
East Republican Street Stairway	between Melrose Ave. E and Bellevue Ave. E
Eastern Hotel 506	1/2 Maynard Ave. S
El Rio Apartments	1922-1928 9th Ave.
Ellsworth Storey Historic Cottages Group	1706-1816 Lake Washington Blvd. S and 1725-1729 36th Ave. S
Ellsworth Storey Houses	260 and 270 Dorffel Dr.
Emerson Elementary School	9709 60th St. S
Epiphany Chapel	3719 E Denny Way
Exchange building	821 2nd Ave.
Excursion Boat Virginia V	
Fauntleroy Community Church and YMCA	9260 California Ave. SW
Fir Lodge/Alki Homestead Restaurant	2727 61st Ave. SW
Fire Station #18	5427 Russell Ave. NW
Fire Station #2	2318 4th Ave.
Fire Station #23	722 18th Ave. S
Fire Station #25	1400 Harvard Ave.
Fire Station #3	301 Terry Ave.
Fire Station #33	10235 62nd Ave. S

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Seattle City Landmarks	
NAME	LOCATION
Fireboat Duwamish	Hiram Chittenden Locks
First African Methodist Episcopal Church	1522 14th Ave.
First Avenue Groups/Waterfront Center	1001-1123 1st Ave., 94-96 Spring St., and 1006-1024 Western Ave.
First Church of Christ Scientist	1519 E Denny Way
Fisher-Howell House	2819 Franklin Ave. E
Flatiron Building	551 1st Ave. S
Ford Assembly Plant Building	1155 Valley St.
Fourteenth Avenue West Group	2000-2016 14th Ave. W
Franklin High School	3013 S Mt. Baker Blvd
Frederick & Nelson Building	500-524 Pine St.
Fremont Bridge	Fremont Ave. N over Lake Washington Ship Canal
Fremont Hotel	3421-3429 Fremont Ave. N
Fremont Library	1731 N 35th St.
Fremont Trolley Barn/Red Hook Ale Brewery	3400 Phinney Ave. N
Gas Works Park	
Gateway School	4320 SW Myrtle St.
George Washington Memorial Bridge/Aurora Bridge	Aurora Ave. N over Lake Washington Ship Canal
Georgetown City Hall	6202 13th Ave. S
Georgetown Steam Plant	NW of King Co./Boeing Airfield
German House	613 9th Ave.
Good Shepherd Center	4647 Sunnyside Ave. N
Great American Food and Beverage Co. Street Clock	3119 Eastlake Ave. E
Great Northern Building	1404 4th Ave.
Green Lake Library	7364 E Greenlake Dr. N
Greenwood Jewelers Street Clock 129 N 85th St.	
Guiry Hotel	2101-2105 1/2 1st Ave.
Hainsworth/Gordon House	2657 37th Ave. SW
Handschy/Kistler House	2433 9th Ave. W
Harvard Mansion	2706 Harvard Ave. E
Hay School	2100 4th Ave. N
Hillcrest Apartment Building	1616 E Howell St.
Hoge Building	705 2nd Ave.
Holyoke Building	107 Spring St.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Co. Street Clock	720 2nd Ave.
Hull Building	2401-2405 1st Ave.
Immaculate Conception Church	820 18th Ave.
Immanuel Lutheran Church	1215 Thomas St.
James W. Washington, Jr. Home and Studio	1816 26th Ave.
Jensen Block	601-611 Eastlake Ave. E
Josephinum/New Washington Hotel	1902 2nd Ave.
Joshua Green Building	1425 4th Ave.
Kinnear Park	988 W Olympic Pl.
Kraus/Andersson House	2812 S Mt. St. Helen's Pl.
Kubota Gardens	9727 Renton Ave. S
Lacey V. Murrow Bridge and East Portals of the Mount Baker Tunnels	
Lake City Library	12501 28th Ave. NE
Lake Union Steam Plant and Hydro House	1179 Eastlake Ave. E
Lake Washington Bicycle Path	Interlaken Blvd. between Delmar Dr. E and 24th Ave. E
Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center	104 17th Ave. S
Latona School	401 NE 42nd St
Leamington/Pacific Hotel and Apartments	317 Marion St.
Liggett/Fourth and Pike Building	1424 Fourth Ave.
Lightship Relief/Swiftsure	
Lincoln Park/Lincoln Reservoir and Bobby Morris Playfield	1000 E Pine St.
Log House Museum Building	3003 61st Ave. SW

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Seattle City Landmarks	
NAME	LOCATION
Louisa Building	5220 20th Ave. NW
Lyon Building	607 3rd Ave.
M.V. Malibu	
M.V. Thea Foss	
Madison Middle School	3429 45th Ave. SW
Magnolia Library	2801 34th Ave. W
Mann Building	1411 3rd Ave.
Maryland Apartments	626 13th Ave. E
Mc Fee/Klockzien House	524 W Highland Dr.
McGraw Square/Place	5th Ave. & Westlake
Montlake Bridge and Montlake Cut	24th Ave E and Montlake Blvd. and Lake Washington Ship Canal
Moore Mansion	811 14th Ave. E
Moore Theater and Hotel Building	1932 2nd Ave.
Myron Ogden House	702 35th Ave.
N. Queen Anne Dr. Bridge	over Wolf Creek Canyon
Nathan Eckstein Junior High School	3003 NE 75th St.
Nelson/Steinbrueck House	2622 Franklin Ave. E
New Age Christian Church	1763 NW 62nd St.
New Pacific Apartment Building	2600-2604 1st Ave
New Richmond Laundry	224 Pontius Ave. N
North East Library	6801 35th Ave. NE
Norvell House	3306 NW 71st St.
Old Main Street School	307 6th Ave. S
Old Norway Hall	2015 Boren Ave.
Olympic Tower	217 Pine St.
Olympic Warehouse and Cold Storage Building	1203-1207 Western Ave.
P.P. Ferry House/Old Deanery of St. Mark's Cathedral	1531 10th Ave. E
Pacific Medical Center/U.S. Marine Hospital	1200 12th Ave. S
Paramount Theater Building	901 Pine St.
Parker-Fersen House	1409 E Prospect St.
Parsons House	618 W Highland Dr.
Parsons Memorial Garden	West of 618 W Highland Dr.
Pier 59	1415 Alaskan Way
Queen Anne Boulevard	
Queen Anne Library	400 W Garfield
Queen Anne Water Tank #1	1410 1st Ave. N
Cascade Rail Foundation	810 4th Ave.
Fall City Historical Society	6000-6004 Airport Way S
Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society	540 NE 80th St.
Rosen House	9017 Loyal Ave. NW
Salmon Bay Bridge	RR lines over Lake Washington Ship Canal
Samuel Hyde House	3726 E Madison St.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Seattle City Landmarks	
NAME	LOCATION
San Remo Apartment Building	606 East Thomas St.
Satterlee House	4866 Beach Dr. SW
Schillestad Building	2111 1st Ave.
Schmitz Park Bridge	Admiral Way over Schmitz Park Ravine
Schooner Wawona	
Seaboard Building 1506 Westlake Ave.	
Seattle Asian Art Museum at Volunteer Park	1400 E Prospect St.
Seattle Buddhist Church	1427 S Main St.
Seattle Empire Laundry	2301 Western Ave./66 Bell St
Seattle First Baptist Church	1121 Harvard Ave.
Seattle Times Building	1120 John St
Seattle Tower	1212 3rd Ave.
Seattle, Chief of Suquamish Statue	Tillicum Place at intersection of 5th Ave., Denny Way and Cedar St.
Seward School	2515 Boylston Ave. E
Shafer Building/Sixth and Pine Building	515 Pine St.
Smith Tower	506 Second Ave.
Snagboat W.T. Preston	
Space Needle	219 4th Ave. N
St. James Cathedral, Rectory and Site	9th and Marion St.
St. Joseph's Church	732 18th Ave.
St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral	1714 13th Ave.
St. Nicholas/Lakeside School	1501 10th Ave. E
St. Spiridon Russian Orthodox Cathedral	400 Yale Ave. N
Stevens School	1242 18th Ave. E
Stimson-Green House	1204 Minor Ave.
Stuart/Balcom House	619 W Comstock St.
Summit School/Northwest School	1415 Summit Ave.
Terminal Sales Building	1932 1st Ave. 1932 1st Ave.
Thompson/LaTurner House	3119 S Day St.
Times Square Building	414 Olive Way
Trinity Parish Episcopal Church	609 8th Ave.
Troy Laundry Building	311-329 Fairview Ave. N
Tugboat Arthur Foss	
Twenty-Third Avenue Houses Group	812-828 23rd Ave
U.S. Immigration Building	84 Union St.
University Heights Elementary School	5031 University Way NE
University Library	5009 Roosevelt Way NE
University Methodist Episcopal Church and Parsonage	4142 Brooklyn Ave. NE
University Presbyterian Church	4555 16th Ave. NE
Van Vorst Building	413-421 Boren Ave. N
Victorian House	1414 S Washington St.
Victorian Row Apartment Building	1236-1238 S King St.
Wallingford Center/Interlake School	4416 Wallingford Ave. N/1815 N 45th St.
Wallingford Fire and Police Station	1629 N 45th St.
Ward House	520 E Denny Way
West Earth Co. Street Clock	406 Dexter Ave. N
West Queen Anne Elementary School	515 W Galer St.
West Queen Anne Walls	8th Pl. W between W Galer St. and W Highland Dr.
West Seattle High School	4075 SW Stevens St.
West Seattle Library	2306 42nd Ave. SW
Wintonia Hotel	1431 Minor Ave.
Yesler Houses	103, 107 and 109 23rd Ave.
YMCA Building	909 4th Ave.
http://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/preservation/landmarks_listing.htm	

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
HISTORY ASSETS: Washington Historic Register**

NAME	COUNTY	CITY	DATE LISTED
Wilburton Trestle	King	Bellevue	3/13/1981
Moorings, The	King	Bellevue	8/26/1977
Beckstrom, Andrew and Augusta, Log Cabin	King	Bothell	12/9/1970
Bothell Lake Forest Park Highway	King	Bothell	12/9/1970
Bothell's First Schoolhouse	King	Bothell	12/9/1970
Hannan, William A., House	King	Bothell	12/9/1970
Northern Pacific Depot	King	Bothell	7/30/1971
Skirving, James, House	King	Bothell	8/21/1992
Stossel Bridge	King	Carnation VICINITY	1/25/2002
Kinney Building	Kittitas	Cle Elum	10/14/2003
Munro, Douglas, Burial Site	Kittitas	Cle Elum	1/28/2000
Vogue Theater	Kittitas	Cle Elum	6/2/2000
Virden Arrastra	Kittitas	Cle Elum VICINITY	3/31/1972
Stampede Pass Tunnel	King	Easton VICINITY	3/13/1981
Stampede Pass Tunnel	Kittitas	Easton VICINITY	3/13/1981
Ames, William O., House	Kittitas	Ellensburg	8/24/1990
Governor's Mansion	Kittitas	Ellensburg	8/22/1980
Government Springs and the Pines	Kittitas	Ellensburg VICINITY	12/5/1975
Fall City Cemetery	King	Fall City	12/9/1970
St. Edward State Park	King	Kenmore	9/26/1997
Assay Office	Kittitas	Liberty	3/21/1972
Old Ferry Dock Building	King	Medina	12/9/1970
Newcastle Cemetery	King	Newport Hills VICINITY	10/10/1980
Cedar River Watershed Cultural Landscape	King	North Bend	10/6/2000
Covered Railroad Bridge North Bend	King	North Bend VICINITY	7/30/1971
Mt. Si Bridge	King	North Bend VICINITY	1/25/2002
Marymoor Farm Dutch Windmill	King	Redmond	4/20/1973
Renton Coal Mine Hoist Foundation	King	Renton	12/5/1975
Renton Fire Station	King	Renton	11/17/1978
Renton Substation, Snoqualmie Falls Power Company	King	Renton	11/19/1982
Alki Point and Duwamish Head	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Alki Point Light Station	King	Seattle	11/19/1976
Bagley Hall	King	Seattle	7/30/1971
Battle of Seattle Site	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Boren, Carson, Home Site	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Chickamauga Tugboat	King	Seattle	9/28/2001
Clark Hall	King	Seattle	7/30/1971
Colman Dock Site	King	Seattle	9/6/1974
Colman Elementary School	King	Seattle	1/27/2006
Denny Hall	King	Seattle	7/30/1971

**Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
HISTORY ASSETS: Washington Historic Register**

NAME	COUNTY	CITY	DATE LISTED
Denny Park	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Denny, Arthur, Home Site	King	Seattle	5/31/1974
Denny Fuhrman School	King	Seattle	11/30/1973
Ferry Service to West Seattle and Puget Sound Navigation C	King	Seattle	9/6/1974
Fire Station No. 7	King	Seattle	7/28/1972
First Catholic Hospital Site	King	Seattle	3/8/1974
First Post Office Site	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
First Public School Site	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
First Service Station Site	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Gas Works Park	King	Seattle	6/14/2002
Gorst Field	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Great White Fleet Disembarkation Site	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Hillcrest Apartments	King	Seattle	11/21/1980
Hospital Ship "Idaho"	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Lewis Hall	King	Seattle	7/30/1971
List, George, House	King	Seattle	2/28/1986
Maple Donation Claim	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Men's Hall	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Miike Maru Arrival Site	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
North Queen Anne Drive Bridge	King	Seattle	3/13/1981
Observatory	King	Seattle	7/30/1971
Parrington Hall	King	Seattle	7/30/1971
Prevost, Dr., Houses	King	Seattle	12/2/1996
Round the World Flight Site	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Row Houses on 23rd Avenue	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Salmon Bay Great Northern Railroad Bridge	King	Seattle	3/13/1981
Site of the Founding of the Fraternal Order of Eagles	King	Seattle	1/19/1971
SquireLatimer Block	King	Seattle	10/1/1971
Start of 1889 Seattle Fire Site	King	Seattle	5/31/1974
StimsonGriffiths House	King	Seattle	5/20/1977
Tenas Chuck Moorage Historic District	King	Seattle	6/2/2000
Ton of Gold and Sailing of Willapa Site	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
U.S.S. Nebraska Launching (Skinner and Eddy Shipyard Wa	King	Seattle	3/8/1974
University MethodistEpiscopal Church	King	Seattle	3/24/1978
University of Washington Columns	King	Seattle	7/30/1971
Washington Territorial University Site	King	Seattle	12/9/1970
Washington, James W., Jr. Home and Studio	King	Seattle	6/4/1999
Yesler Terrace Low Income Housing Project 903 East Yesler	King	Seattle	5/29/1981
Yesler Wharf and Decatur Anchorage Site	King	Seattle	11/14/1969
The Mountaineers' Snoqualmie Lodge	Kittitas	Snoqualmie Pass	6/24/2005
Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road at Denny Creek	King	Snoqualmie Pass	12/9/1970
The Mountaineers' Snoqualmie Lodge	King	Snoqualmie Pass	6/24/2005
Hollywood School	King	Woodinville	12/18/1975

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: King County and Local Landmarks		
NAME	LOCATION	CITY
Hjertoos Farm, 1907-1910	31523 NE 40th, Carnation vicinity	Carnation
Stossel Bridge, 1951	NE Carnation Farm Road	Carnation
Quaale Log House, 1907	10101 W. Snoqualmie Valley Road NE	Carnation
Vincent Schoolhouse, 1905	8001 W Snoqualmie Valley Road NE	Carnation
Commercial Hotel, 1913	31933 W. Rutherford Street, Carnation	Carnation
Entwistle House, 1912	32021 Entwistle Street, Carnation	Carnation
Tolt IOOF/Eagles Hall, 1895	3940 Tolt Avenue, Carnation	Carnation
Tolt Bridge, 1922	NE Tolt Hill Road (NE 32nd Street)	Duvall
Fall City Hop Shed, 1988	Fall City River Front Park, Fall City	Fall City
Fall City Masonic Hall, 1895	33700 SE 43rd Street, Fall City	Fall City
Raging River Bridge, 1915	SE 68th Street, Fall City	Fall City
Neighbor-Bennett House, 1904	4317 337th Place SE, Fall City	Fall City
Prescott-Harshman House, 1904	33429 Redmond-Fall City Road, Fall City	Fall City
Fall City Historic Residential District, 1887-1942	Preston-Fall City Road	Fall City
Issaquah Sportsman's Club, 1937	23600 SE Evans Street	Issaquah
Thomsen Residence, 1927	7330 NE 170th, Kenmore	Kenmore
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1922	NW corner of Market St. & Lake Ave. W, Kirkland	Kirkland
Lagesson Homestead, 1880s	20201 SE 216th Street, Maple Valley	Maple Valley
Lake Wilderness Lodge, 1950	22500 SE 248th, Maple Valley	Maple Valley
Matilde & Olof Olson Farm, 1907-09	24206 SE 216th Street, Maple Valley	Maple Valley
Tahoma High School, 1926/1938		Maple Valley
Newcastle Cemetery, c. 1870	SW of 69th Way off 129th Avenue SE, Newcastle	Newcastle
Pacific Coast Coal Co. House #75, 1870s	7210 138th Avenue SE, Newcastle	Newcastle
Thomas Rouse Road, 1880	136th SE & 144th Place SE, Newcastle	Newcastle
Camp North Bend (Camp Waskowitz), 1935	45509 SE 150th Street, North Bend	North Bend
Mt. Si Bridge, 1904/1955	Mt. Si Road, North Bend	North Bend
Norman Bridge, 1950	428th Avenue SE, North Bend vicinity	North Bend

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: King County and Local Landmarks		
NAME	LOCATION	CITY
WPA Park Buildings, 1938-40 Si View Pool and Activity Center	Ballarat Street, North Bend	North Bend
North Bend Historic Commercial District	Bendigo Blvd. & No. Bend Way, North Bend	North Bend
Tollgate Farmhouse, c.1890	SR 202 (near Boalch Avenue)	North Bend
Lovegren (August) House, 1904	8612 310th Avenue SE, Preston	Preston
WPA Park Buildings, 1938-40 Preston Activity Center	8625 310th Avenue SE, Preston	Preston
Red Brick Road/ James Mattson Road, 1901	196th Ave. NE between Union Hill Road &	Redmond
Clise Residence (James & Anna)/Willowmoor Farm	Marymoor Park, 6046 Lk. Sammamish Parkway	Redmond
Orson and Emma Wiley Residence	16244 Cleveland Street	Redmond
Gunnar T. Olson House, 1912	20015 NE 50th, Redmond vicinity (Happy Valley)	Redmond
Elliott Farm, 1911	14207 Maple Valley Highway, Renton vicinity	Renton
King County Courthouse, 1916, 1931	Third & James, Seattle	Seattle
Meadowbrook Bridge, 1921	Meadowbrook Avenue, Snoqualmie	Snoqualmie
Reinig Road Sycamore Corridor, 1929	Between 396th Drive SE & SE 79th Street	Snoqualmie
Snoqualmie Historic Commercial District	Railroad Avenue vicinity, Snoqualmie	Snoqualmie
Hollywood Farm, 1910	14111 NE 145th Street	Woodinville
Hollywood Schoolhouse, 1912	14810 NE 145th Street, Woodinville	Woodinville
Woodinville School, 1936	17301 – 133rd Avenue NE	Woodinville

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Historic Working Lands		
NAME	CITY	COUNTY
Fort Tilton	Fall City	King
Tokul Creek Mill Site	Fall City	King
Tokul Siding Camp A	Fall City	King
Edgewick (North Bend Lumber Co. Town)	North Bend	King
Snoqualmie Mill Pond	Snoqualmie	King
Snoqualmie Log Pavilion	Snoqualmie	King
Meadowbrook Farm	Snoqualmie	King
Tanner	Tanner	King
Preston Mill	Preston	King
Tollgate Farm	North Bend	King
Fort Patterson	Fall City	King
Fort Tilton	Fall City	King
City of Moncton	Rattlesnake Lake	King
Cougar Mountain Mine Shafts	Cougar Mtn	King
Bullitt Family Home	Squak Mtn	King
Tiger Mountain Mines	Tiger Mtn	King
High Point Mill	High Point	King
Monohon Mill	Lake Sammamish	King
Grand Ridge Mine	Issaquah	King
Sunset Highway		King
Stampede Tunnel		King, Kittitas
Wawona (Ship)	Seattle	King
Snoqualmie Summit Ski Area		

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Historical Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	CITY	County
Milwaukee Road Historical Association	Antioch IL	
Muckleshoot Tribe	Auburn	King
Center for Puget Sound History and Archaeology	Bellevue	King
Eastside Genealogical Society	Bellevue	King
Eastside Heritage Center	Bellevue	King
Seattle First Baptist Church Heritage Room	Bellevue	King
Washington Museum Association	Bellevue	King
Washington State Archives -- Puget Sound Branch	Bellevue	King
NW Chapter of the Oregon California Trail Association	Bellevue	King
Doc Maynard Historical Society	Black Diamond	King
Pioneer Association of the State of Washington	Bothell	King
Bothell Historical Museum Society	Bothell	King
Bothell Landmarks Board	Bothell	King
Camlann Medieval Association	Carnation	King
Tolt Historical Society	Carnation	King
Cle Elum Telephone Museum	Cle Elum	Kittitas
Northern Kittitas County Historical Society	Cle Elum	Kittitas
Duvall Historical Society	Duvall	King
Central Washington University Foundation	Ellensburg	Kittitas
Historic Ellensburg	Ellensburg	Kittitas
Heritage Network of East King County	Issaquah	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Historical Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	CITY	County
Issaquah Historical Society	Issaquah	King
Kenmore Heritage Society	Kenmore	King
Seattle Veterans Museum	Kenmore	King
Kirkland Heritage Society	Kirkland	King
Puget Sound Fireboat Foundation (formerly Shipping and Railway Heritage Trust)	Kirkland	King
Cascade Association of Museums and History	Kittitas County	Kittitas
Northwest Heritage Resources	Lake Forest Park	King
Maple Valley Historical Society	Maple Valley	King
Mercer Island Historical Society	Mercer Island	King
USFS Cultural Resources	Mountlake Terrace	King
Newcastle Historical Society	Newcastle	King
Milwaukee RR Documentary Project	North Bend	King
Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	North Bend	King
Jewish Genealogical Society of Washington State	Redmond	King
Microsoft Visitor Center (formerly Microsoft Museum)	Redmond	King
Redmond Historic Preservation Program	Redmond	King
Redmond Historical Society	Redmond	King
Renton Historical Society Museum	Renton	King
South King County Cultural Coalition	Renton	King
Roslyn Cemetary Commission	Roslyn	Kittitas
Roslyn Cemetery Beneficial Association	Roslyn	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Historical Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	CITY	County
Sammamish Heritage Society	Sammamish	King
Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest (Department of History) - University of Washington	Seattle	King
Center for Wooden Boats	Seattle	King
Coast Guard Museum of the Northwest	Seattle	King
Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington State Chapter One	Seattle	King
Densho Japanese American Legacy Project	Seattle	King
Discovery Park Visitor Center	Seattle	King
Duwamish Tribe	Seattle	King
E. B. Dunn Historic Garden Trust	Seattle	King
El Centro de la Raza	Seattle	King
Ethnic Heritage Council	Seattle	King
Experience Music Project	Seattle	King
Filipino American National Historical Society	Seattle	King
Fiske Genealogical Library	Seattle	King
Foundation for Historic Preservation and Adaptive Reuse	Seattle	King
Fremont Historical Society	Seattle	King
Friends of Gasworks Park	Seattle	King
Friends of Georgetown History	Seattle	King
Friends of Seattle's Olmstead Parks	Seattle	King
Friends of the Cedar River Watershed	Seattle	King
Friends of the Conservatory	Seattle	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Historical Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	CITY	County
Friends of the Humanities	Seattle	King
Georgetown Community Council (Historic Georgetown City Hall Association Hat n Boots Project)	Seattle	King
Georgetown Powerplant Museum	Seattle	King
Harry Bridges Center for Labor Studies	Seattle	King
Heritage 4 Culture	Seattle	King
Historic Preservation Assistance, US Army Corps of Engineers	Seattle	King
Historic Seattle	Seattle	King
History House	Seattle	King
History Link	Seattle	King
Humanities Washington	Seattle	King
Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Washington (Nikkei Heritage Association of Washington)	Seattle	King
King County Archives and Records Management	Seattle	King
King County Landmarks Commission / Historic Preservation Program	Seattle	King
King Street Station Foundation	Seattle	King
Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park	Seattle	King
Korean American Historical Society	Seattle	King
Kubota Garden Foundation	Seattle	King
Lake Washington Ship Canal and Hiram S. Chittenden Locks	Seattle	King
Magnolia Historical Society	Seattle	King
Maritime Heritage Network (4Culture)	Seattle	King
Market Foundation (Marker Heritage Center)	Seattle	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Historical Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	CITY	County
Metro Employees' Historical Vehicle Association	Seattle	King
Museum Educators of Puget Sound	Seattle	King
Museum of Communications (formerly Vintage Telephone Equipment Museum)	Seattle	King
Museum of Flight	Seattle	King
Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI)	Seattle	King
National Archives -- Pacific Alaska Region	Seattle	King
Neely Mansion Association	Seattle	King
Nordic Heritage Museum	Seattle	King
Northwest African American Museum	Seattle	King
Northwest Antique Fire Apparatus Association (Last Resort Fire Department)	Seattle	King
Northwest Black Pioneers	Seattle	King
Northwest Public Transportation Historical Group	Seattle	King
Northwest Schooner Society	Seattle	King
Northwest Seaport	Seattle	King
Pacific Northwest Historians Guild	Seattle	King
Pacific Northwest Labor History Association	Seattle	King
Pacific Northwest Museum of Motorcycling	Seattle	King
Pike Place Market Preservation and Development Authority	Seattle	King
Pioneer Square Community Association	Seattle	King
Providence Archives	Seattle	King
Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society	Seattle	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Historical Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	CITY	County
Puget Sound Welsh Association	Seattle	King
Queen Anne Historical Society	Seattle	King
Rainier Valley Historical Society	Seattle	King
Schooner Martha Foundation	Seattle	King
Seattle Architectural Foundation	Seattle	King
Seattle Area Archivists	Seattle	King
Seattle Betsuin Buddhist Temple Archives	Seattle	King
Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project	Seattle	King
Seattle Genealogical Society	Seattle	King
Seattle Heritage Coalition	Seattle	King
Seattle King County Military History Society, Inc.	Seattle	King
Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board / Historic Preservation Program	Seattle	King
Seattle Metropolitan Police Museum	Seattle	King
Seattle Municipal Archives	Seattle	King
Seattle Public Library / Seattle Collection	Seattle	King
Seattle School District Archives	Seattle	King
Stimson-Green Mansion	Seattle	King
Swedish Finn Historical Society	Seattle	King
Underground Tour	Seattle	King
United Indians of all Tribes Foundation	Seattle	King
University of Washington Libraries	Seattle	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Historical Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	CITY	County
US 99 Association	Seattle	King
Virginia Mason Historical Society	Seattle	King
Virginia V Foundation	Seattle	King
Volunteers for Outdoor Washington	Seattle	King
Washington Commission for the Humanities	Seattle	King
Washington State Jewish Historical Society	Seattle	King
Washington Trust for Historic Preservation	Seattle	King
Wing Luke Asian Museum	Seattle	King
ACRES (Agrarian Cultural Resource and Education Society/Magnolia Dairy)	Seattle	King
Black Heritage Society of Washington State, Inc.	Seattle	King
Association for African American Heritage Research and Preservation	Seattle	King
Association for Washington Archaeology	Seattle	King
Ballard Historical Society	Seattle	King
Birthplace of Seattle / Log House Museum	Seattle	King
Black Genealogy Research Group	Seattle	King
Broadview Historical Society	Seattle	King
Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture	Seattle	King
Campfire Museum	Seattle	King
Shoreline Historical Museum	Shoreline	King
Meadowbrook Farm Preservation Association	Snoqualmie	King
Northwest Railway Museum	Snoqualmie	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Historical Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	CITY	County
Iron Horse Bed and Breakfast	South Cle Elum	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Museums		
NAME	CITY	County
Bothell Historical Museum	Bothell	King
Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture	Seattle	King
Campfire Museum	Seattle	King
Center for Wooden Boats	Seattle	King
Central Washington University's Museum of Culture and the Environment	Ellensburg	Kittitas
Cle Elum Telephone Museum	Cle Elum	Kittitas
Clymer Museum of Art	Ellensburg	Kittitas
Coast Guard Museum of the Northwest	Seattle	King
Eastside Heritage Center	Bellevue	King
Georgetown Powerplant Museum	Seattle	King
Gilman Town Hall Museum	Issaquah	King
History House	Seattle	King
Issaquah Depot Museum	Issaquah	King
Kittitas County Historic Museum	Ellensburg	Kittitas
Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park	Seattle	King
Log House Museum - Birthplace of Seattle	Seattle	King
Maritime Event Center	Seattle	King
Microsoft Visitor Center (formerly Microsoft Museum)	Redmond	King
Museum of Communications (formerly Vintage Telephone Equipment Museum)	Seattle	King
Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI)	Seattle	King
Northwest African American Museum	Seattle	King
Northwest Railway Museum	Snoqualmie	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Museums		
NAME	CITY	County
Northwest Seaport	Seattle	King
Pacific Northwest Museum of Motorcycling	Seattle	King
Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society Museum	Seattle	King
Renton Historical Society Museum	Renton	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study HISTORY ASSETS: Existing Documents and Collections			
NAME	DESCRIPTION	CREATOR/ORIGINATOR	DATE PROVIDED
Destination Heritage database	A database of the sites and locations used in the creation of 4Culture's 'Destination Heritage' brochures	4Culture (King County)	Spring 2010
Kittitas County Humanities Washington Grantees	Not-for-profit and other community groups who have received funding for projects from Humanities Washington in the past several years	Humanities Washington	Summer 2010
King County Library System Future Services Strategy	Strategic planning document from the King County Library System, describing library needs and opportunities in King County	King County Library System	Autumn 2010
Heritage Study Collections Bibliography	List of organizations in King and Kittitas counties holding collections related to the Greenway.	Heritage Study	Spring 2010
King County Archives Greenway Related Inventory	Collection of separate lists showing King County Archives' holdings related to Greenway (I-90 corridor) communities, bridges, roads, etc.	King County Archives	Spring 2010
Historic and Scenic Corridors: Synopsis of Road History	Narrative history of transportation in King County, from trails to roads.	King County (Dept of Transportation) and 4Culture	Spring 2010
Heritage Study Collections Survey Data	Data collected by Dr. Lorraine McConaghy describing archival collections related to the Greenway held by various institutions around	Heritage Study	Summer 2010
Kittitas County Cultural Organizations	List of cultural organizations in Kittitas County, as identified by Humanities Washington.	Humanities Washington	Summer 2010
History Working Group Bibliography	List of books and websites related to Greenway history	Heritage Study	Spring 2010
History Working Group Asset Master List	List of online resources, including links to lists of landmarks in King and Kittitas counties, and databases related to museum and archival photo	Heritage Study	Spring 2010



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study Building a Framework for the Future

History Annotated Bibliography

Local History



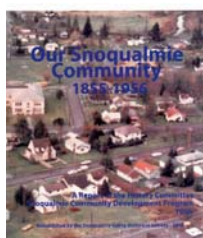
Destination Heritage – A Guide to Historic Places around King County, WA; by Preservation and Heritage 4Culture and the King County Historic Preservation Program; 2012. Online; <http://www.destinationheritage.org/>.

“This region’s rich heritage lives on in the stories, place names, museums, buildings and landscapes of King County. The *Destination Heritage* visitor guide series highlights the best of these historic places.” Three different guides containing information on Agricultural, Industry and Maritime sites in King County.

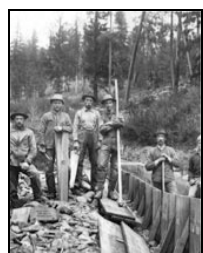


Historic and Scenic Corridors Project—Final Report: By the King County Road Services Division and the King County Historic Preservation Program: Seattle, WA. 2009. Online: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/transportation/kcdot/Roads/HistoryAndArchaeology/HistoricScenicCorridorsProject/FinalReport.aspx>

To identify and preserve the region’s transportation history, King County identified 9 Heritage Corridors (4 of which are within the Mountains to Sound Greenway) telling the story of 100 years of transportation in the area.



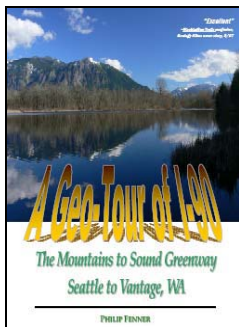
Our Snoqualmie History 1855-1956: A Report of the History Committee, Snoqualmie Community Development Program; Republished by the Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society; North Bend, WA, 2008.



Swauk Basin History; Wes Engstrom. Written as Appendix A for the Swauk Basin Wildfire Protection Plan (2005) and reproduced as a stand-alone history. Online: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wakcgs/SwaukBasinHistory.pdf>

Takes “a look at history to help find common ground and establish a sense of community.” Documents historical land use and ownership in the basin, economic drivers, culture, community events, and other notable historical information.

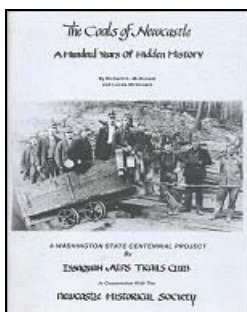
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A Geo-Tour of I-90: Mountains to Sound Greenway, Seattle to Vantage, WA; by Philip Fenner; Seattle, WA, 2007. Online:

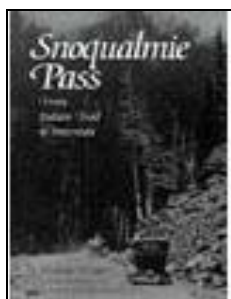
<http://www.seanet.com/~pfitech/I-90GeoTour.pdf>

Answers for the recreational geologist. A step-by-step journey through the geological history of the I-90 corridor stretching from Seattle to the west and Vantage to the east. Each chapter is broken down by geo-region and includes descriptions answering the where's, why's and how's of smaller, everyday geologic features. Sections include geologic and topographic maps and insets recounting related historical events.



The Coals of Newcastle: 100 Years of Hidden History; by Richard K. McDonald & Lucile McDonald; Issaquah Alps Trails Club and Newcastle Historical Society; Issaquah, WA, 2001.

A perfect book for the curious hiker, this guide includes an in-depth look at the history of coal mining on Cougar Mountain just east of Issaquah, WA. As you hike, follow the turbulent story of regional mining lost on the mountain. Maps and photos included.



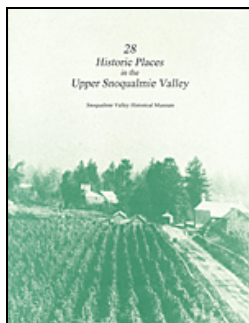
Snoqualmie Pass: From Indian Trail to Interstate; by Yvonne Prater; The Mountaineers Books; Seattle, WA, 1995.

A history of how the construction of Interstate 90 shaped trade and travel between the Seattle's Puget Sound region and Eastern Washington. Each chapter discusses a different piece of the Snoqualmie Pass story, including how early Indian trails helped pioneers lay the foundation for a thriving trade route and the trials of constructing the roadway across the Pass's harsh landscape.



Historical Papers No. 1-24; by Charles Payton, 4Culture; Seattle, WA, 2005. Online: <http://www.4culture.org/heritage/resources/historical.htm>

"The Historical Papers series includes studies, bibliographies, chronologies and resource guides for exploring significant aspects of King County's rich geographic ethnic and thematic history and heritage."



28 Historic Places in the Upper Snoqualmie Valley; by K.G. Watson, Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum; North Bend, WA, 1992.

Ever wanted to take a tour of the Snoqualmie Valley? This publication provides an easy to read discussion of 28 prominent, must-see historical sites and landmarks which dot the Valley and contribute to its rich history. Learn about the people who used to inhabit the region and how the landscape was transformed.

King County



National Register of Historic Places: Washington – King County; by American Dreams, Inc., 2010. Online:

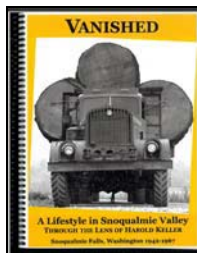
<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/WA/Kittitas/state.html>

An unofficial guide to historic landmarks and designated buildings, sites and districts in King County.



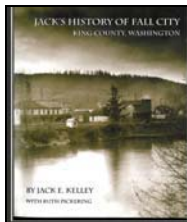
King County Historical Bibliography, Part 01: Agriculture – HistoryLink Essay 7142; by Charles Payton, King County Office of Cultural Resources (now 4Culture); Seattle, WA, 1999.

Prepared as “a community history resource”, this collection “is intended to provide a list of major references to the history of agricultural development and resources in King County.”



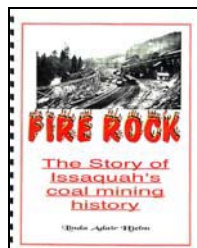
Vanished: A Lifestyle in Snoqualmie Valley Through the Lens of Harold Keller – Snoqualmie Falls, Washington 1942-1967; by Ward Keller and the Harold C. Keller Photo Foundation; North Bend, WA, 2007.

A visual exploration of the community of Snoqualmie Falls, with photographs of all aspects of community life, from resource extraction to sports teams and schools.



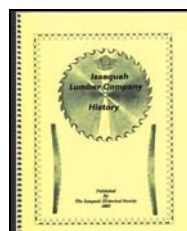
Jack's History of Fall City: King County, Washington; by Jack E. Kelley, with Ruth Pickering; Fall City, WA, 2006.

A comprehensive examination of the community of Fall City, with chapters on all aspects of the community, including settlers, buildings, industry, commerce and many others.



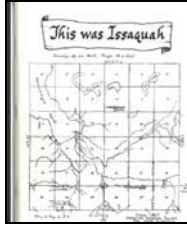
Fire Rock: The Story of Issaquah's coal mining history; by Linda Adair Hjelm, Issaquah Historical Society; Adair Press, Issaquah, WA, 1998.

A compilation of information relating to Issaquah's coal history.

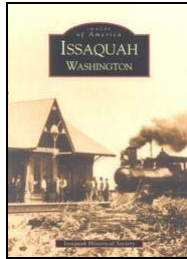


Issaquah Lumber Company History; by Eric Frank Erickson; the Issaquah Historical Society, Issaquah, WA, 2002.

Records “the history of the Issaquah Lumber Company and several of the other companies, mills, and people that lead to the formation of the company: and chronicles events and activities related to the businesses.



This was Issaquah; compiled by Harriet U. Fish; Issaquah, WA, 1986.
A compilation of stories from local newspapers during the 1970s and 1980s. Meant to serve as a supplement to the earlier work *The Past at Present in Issaquah, Washington* by Edwards R. Fish.

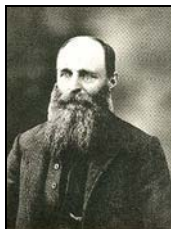


Images of America - Issaquah Washington: by Issaquah Historical Society. Chicago, IL: Arcadia Pub., 2002.

Becoming a boom town 1860-1920, enjoying a quiet life 1920-1960, entering an era of change 1960- present

North Bend: How our 100 years began: by The City of North Bend. Online: <http://ci.north-bend.wa.us/vertical/Sites/%7B55597B5E-85E1-47C5-878F-C852028CFBC5%7D/uploads/%7B495B5A13-3E53-4CD8-97A1-A17C4AA4166C%7D.PDF>

Great three page overview on the history of North Bend



Borst, Jeremiah (1830-1890): by Alan J. Stein, October 12, 1998.

Online: http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=25

Short biography of the first permanent white settler in the Snoqualmie Valley.



A Short History of the Upper Snoqualmie Valley: by Dave Battey.

Online: <http://www.ci.snoqualmie.wa.us/AboutSnoqualmie/AShortHistory.aspx>

Overview of the history of the Upper Snoqualmie Valley with paragraphs about pre-contact, early exploration, the Indian Wars, Jeremiah Borst, Early logging, hop farming, the railroad, platting, power plant at the falls, Snoqualmie's incorporation, Meadowbrook farms, Snoqualmie Falls lumber company, post great depression

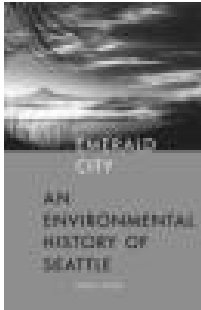


North Bend Beginnings: by Greg Lange, December 06, 1998. online: http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=423

History of naming of North Bend



The North Bend Timber Company; by Brad Allen; 2010. Online: <http://www.middleforkgiants.com/NBTC.html>
History of the North Bend Timber Company.



Emerald City: An Environmental History of Seattle; by Matthew Klinge; Yale University Press, New Haven, CT, 2007.

“Explores the role of nature in the development of the city of Seattle from the earliest days of its settlement to the present. Combining environmental history, urban history, and human geography, Matthew Klinge shows how attempts to reshape nature in and around Seattle have often ended not only in ecological disaster, but in social inequality.”

Native Seattle: Histories from the Crossing-Over Place; Coll Thrush; University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA, 2007.



City of Seattle – Landmarks and Designation; by the City of Seattle, Department of Neighborhoods; Seattle, WA, 2010. Online: http://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/preservation/landmarks_listing.htm

Contains information on the landmarks within the City, including those in each region. Also provides information on the designation process and other aspects of landmarks.



Historic Places in Seattle; by the National Park Service; 2010.

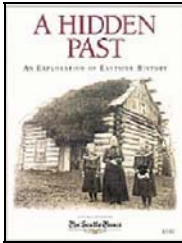
Online: <http://www.nps.gov/history/Nr/travel/seattle/seatlist.htm>

Created as a portion of the National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary for Seattle, this guide includes a map and information on historic places, sites, buildings and landmarks in Seattle.

Little Histories. North Bend – Snoqualmie Washington; by Jack Evans; SCW Publishing, Seattle, WA, (n.d.).

Good history book on Snoqualmie and North Bend

A History of Tolt/Carnation; A town Remembered: by the Tolt Historical Society at Carnation, edited by Isabel Jones; Snohomish, WA, 1987.



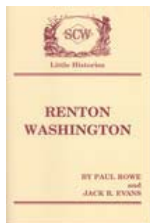
A Hidden Past - An Exploration of Eastside History; by Arlene Bryant; A publication of the Seattle Times, Seattle, WA, 2002.

Provides brief chapters on Eastside communities, industries and events.

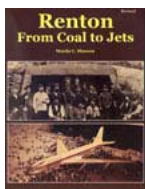
Historical Sketch of the Greater Maple Valley Area; compiled by the Greater Maple valley Historical Society, Written by Laura Lorenz; Maple Valley, WA, 1986

Maple Valley Family Recollections; compiled by the Maple Valley Historical Society Inc. Maple Valley, WA, 1985.

The Story of Our Community - Maple Valley Washington; by Lorene Krall; Maple Valley Historical Society, Maple Valley, WA, 1985.



Little Histories of Renton, Washington; by Jack R. Evans; SCW Publications, Seattle, WA 1987



Renton From Coal to Jets; by Morda C. Slauson; Olympic Reprographics Kent, WA 2006

Renton –The First 100 Years -1901-2001; Produced by the Boeing Company, Renton Reporter and the City of Renton



The Coals of Newcastle – A hunder Years of Hidden History; by Richard K McDonald and Lucile McDonald. 1987.

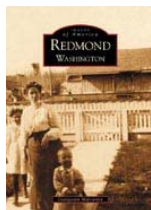


One Hundred Years on the Cedar; Morda Slauson; Renton Historical Society, Renton, WA, 1967



Our Town Redmond; by Nancy Way; Publishers Press, Inc. Salt Lake City, Utah, 1989.

A good history of Redmond with broad insights into the overall history as well as more down to earth descriptions.



Images of America –Redmond Washington; by Georgeann Malowney; Arcadia Publishing, Chicago, IL, 2002.

Images from historical Redmond. This book is light on historical details but rich in period photographs and captions.

Kittitas County

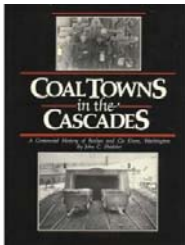


National Register of Historic Places: Washington – Kittitas County; by American Dreams, Inc., 2010. Online:

<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/WA/Kittitas/state.html>

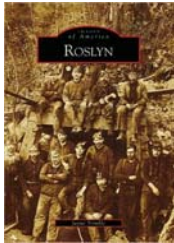
An unofficial guide to historic landmarks and designated buildings, sites and districts in Kittitas County.

K



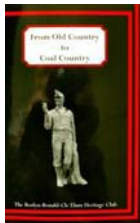
Coal Towns in the Cascades: a Centennial History of Roslyn and Cle Elum, Washington; by John C Shideler; Melior Publications, Spokane, WA, 1986.

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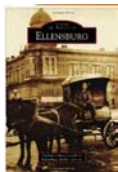


Roslyn; by Jaymi Trimble; Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2008.

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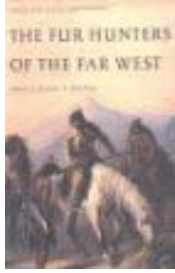
From Old Country to Coal Country; by The Roslyn-Ronald-Cle Elum Heritage Club; Cle Elum, WA, 2005.



Ellensburg (Images of America); by Andrew Caveness; Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2009.

Pacific Northwest

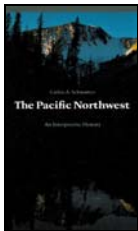
The Natural History of Puget Sound Country; by Arthur R. Kruckeberg; University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA, 1991.



The Fur Hunters of the Far West; by Alexander Ross; University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. [1855] 1956.

A fur trapper's account of the period of active fur hunting west of the Rockies, 1810-1825. It is the most complete account of this period, and it includes a rich description of the territory now encompassed by the Greenway.

Railroad Signatures Across the Pacific Northwest; by Carlos A. Schwantes; University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA, 1993.

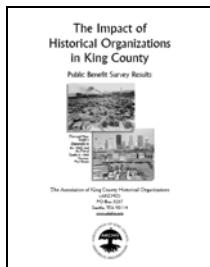


The Pacific Northwest: An Interpretive History; Carlos A. Schwantes; University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, NE, 1989.

A History of Washington State Parks: 1913-1988; prepared by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission; Olympia, WA, 1988.

Released in honor of the 75th Anniversary of State Parks, a brief history of the 105 developed park and recreation facilities and other lands administered by the Commission.

Reports



The Impacts of Historical Organizations in King County: Public Benefit Survey Results; by the Association of King County Historical Organizations; Seattle, WA, 2004.

A survey studying the public benefit of historical organizations in King County. Results discussed include the economic, social, educational, community, and environmental benefits derived from the efforts of organizations throughout the county to preserve its historic places.

Internet Resources



Association of King County Historical Organizations; Seattle, WA, 2008. Online: <http://www.akcho.org/index.php>

A website dedicated to the organization and collaboration of historical organizations and documentation of history in King County. Among many other resources, the Association of King County Historical Organizations (AKCHO) site provides project listings, hyperlinks to documents about the county's historical past, and a calendar of lectures and forums.



City of Seattle Historic Preservation Program; City of Seattle; Seattle, WA, 2009. Online: <http://www.cityofseattle.net/neighborhoods/preservation/>

The City of Seattle's Historic Preservation Program is involved in protecting, preserving, and designation objects and sites throughout its many historical districts. Visit this website for a listing of all historic sites, structures, vessels, objects, and districts or for more information on the designation process.



Historic Seattle; Seattle, WA, 2009. Online: <http://www.historicseattle.org/>

Among one of Seattle's many nonprofit organizations, Historic Seattle works to preserve the city's architectural and structural history through preservation of sites and structures. Visit this website for more information about the organization's projects, past work, or how to become a member.



King County Historic Preservation Program; Seattle, WA, 2009. Online: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/exec/bred/historic.aspx>.

King County's program website designated to preserve, restore, and promote the county's historical landmarks, sites, structures. Provides hyperlinks to historic preservation codes, policies, forms, and technical paper resources.



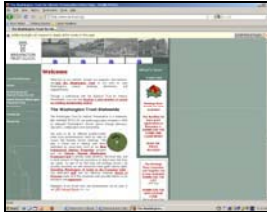
National Trust for Historic Preservation; Washington, DC, 2009. Online: <http://www.preservationnation.org/>

Visit this website for more information about the national effort to preserve historic landmarks. Learn about issues facing these efforts, what legislation is necessary for the documentation of historic places, and how you can become involved in this national movement.



The Sammamish Heritage Society; Sammamish, WA, 2009. Online: <http://www.sammamishheritage.org/>

Learn more about the human and environmental history of Sammamish at this site, developed by the Sammamish Heritage Society, a nonprofit working towards researching, documenting, and preserving the area's history.



Washington Trust for Historic Preservation; Seattle, WA, 2009. Online: <http://www.wa-trust.org/>

A state-wide historical organization focused on the use of advocacy, education, and preservation to “save Washington’s historic buildings, downtowns, and neighborhoods.” Visit this site to learn more about the organization, its presence in the state, and how to get involved.



Cedar River Watershed Education Center; Seattle, WA. 2009. Online: http://www.seattle.gov/UTIL/About_SPU/Water_System/Water_Sources_& Treatment/Cedar_River_Education_Center/index.asp

“The Cedar River Watershed Education Center is a regional education facility created as a gathering place to connect people with the source of their water. Nestled above the shores of Rattlesnake Lake in the Cascade foothills, the Center is a gateway to the Cedar River Municipal Watershed, which provides drinking water for 70% of (the) 1.4 million people living in the greater Seattle area.”



HistoryLink; Washington. 2010: Online: <http://www.historylink.org/>

“Welcome to the first and largest encyclopedia of community history created expressly for the Internet. HistoryLink.org is an evolving online encyclopedia of state and local history in Washington state.”



King County Snapshots; University of Washington Libraries: Online: <http://www.kcsnapshots.org/>

“King County Snapshots presents King County, Washington, through more than 12,000 historical images carefully chosen from thirteen organizations' collections. These cataloged 19th and 20th century images portray people, places, and events in the county's urban, suburban, and rural communities.”



Seattle Municipal Archives Photo Collection; Seattle, WA, 2010.

Online: <http://clerk.ci.seattle.wa.us/~public/photo.html>

“The Photograph Collection Index contains descriptions of photographs in the Seattle Municipal Archives. Photographs date from the 1880s to the present and subjects include public works projects, City events, City sites and facilities, and elected officials. This Index is under development and totals over 110,000 records. Digital images are available online for about 95% of the photographs indexed.”



University of Washington Special Collections; University of Washington, 2010. Online: <http://www.lib.washington.edu/specialcoll/>

The “Libraries’ major resource for rare and archival materials covering a broad range of topics, formats, and periods. Research strengths include the history of the Pacific Northwest, Alaska and Western Canada; architecture; book arts; 19th century American literature; photography; and historical children’s literature. Special Collections also houses the official Archives of the University of Washington.”

EDUCATION & INTERPRETATION

INTRODUCTION

The future of the Mountains to Sound Greenway stands firmly on the shoulders of an educated populous that supports an on-going balance between a vibrant built environment and a healthy natural environment. The Greenway offers opportunities to community members of all ages to interact with the natural world, a chance to become educated on sustainability topics and a chance to learn methods about how to solve complex environmental issues.

The Greenway provides a unique outdoor classroom for citizens to access the natural world and to develop concern and interest for tough environmental and social issues. A young child can walk “under the Sound” at the Seattle Aquarium, a parent can learn to identify local birds on a Seattle Audubon Society field trip, a student can tromp through Tiger Mountain in a Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust Education Program field trip, and a landowner can participate in a small lot forestry workshop provided by WSU Extension. Those new to outdoor recreation can take an introductory course from one of the many active recreational organizations. These are just a few of the resources that are supported by an extensive network of non-profit organizations, government agencies and businesses that provide a wealth of educational and interpretive resources across the Greenway.

It remains critical that educational programming, interpretive materials and guided experiences in the outdoors continue to be offered to community members. Without exposure to the natural world either through informal opportunities or formal education classes’ young people and their families remain disengaged and apathetic. It is difficult to care about something that you don’t know anything about.

This chapter seeks to provide an overview of the Greenway’s educational and interpretive assets, threats to these assets, a brief discussion of resources and successes, and opportunities to promote environmental and sustainability education over the next twenty years.

Local Value

Pacific Northwest citizens pride themselves on being practical, literate, aware of the beauty of our region and interested in working for the common good. The value of working towards compromise in local government or on environmental issues informs our local culture. The beauty, educational and recreational opportunities of the Greenway are so accessible to area residents it provides a living laboratory for people to learn in. The Greenway is a gateway for students to become stewards of the land and stewards of learning about the land. It is critical to educate citizens on the value of this unique area so that they will be able to share it with their own children.

National studies have shown that using the environment as an integrating concept improves student learning in math, science, social studies, and language arts. On top of this, students that are exposed to environment-based education perform significantly higher on tests of their critical thinking skills. Critical thinking skills are developed through struggling with real-life problems like land use, water quality, building trails, and working with diverse interest groups.

Education in the Greenway extends beyond the topic of science based environmental education. The current and future residents of this landscape need to understand how to safely enjoy and maintain the Greenway to sustain the high quality of recreational opportunities it provides. Recreationalists – be they skiers, hikers, mountain bikers, kayakers, fishermen, hunters, birdwatchers, Sunday drivers – must understand how to safely recreate without negatively impacting the landscape. Additionally, understanding the impact of these activities and how they affect other goals in the Greenway such as development or agriculture is critical to supporting and building the Greenway coalition in the future.

Residents and visitors alike should understand how the many components of the Greenway came to exist – the natural landscapes and features, the recreational opportunities, and the communities. All of these stories are part of the Greenway, and understanding their connections is a key educational goal. Visitor centers, interpretive signs, guided walks, guidebooks and other resources can be used to connect visitors and residents to the Greenway vision and the landscape.

National Value

The conservation of the Greenway and its practical, cooperative, inclusive manner of getting things done is a model for others to emulate. This ethic of working towards compromise is demonstrated in solving small and large problems. Here are a few examples: the Washington State Department of Natural Resources helps the Greenway grade a gravel road so school buses carrying children to education events can get through; the Forest Service provides space to store thousands of Douglas fir seedlings so they don't freeze over the winter; the Greenway works with the Snoqualmie Tribe in building a casino with minimal impact on the land.

The success story of the Greenway is one of cooperation and collaboration between a large coalition of interests. The unique way these organizations, agencies, groups, educators and individuals have worked together places a national spotlight on the Greenway landscape and on the Greenway workstyle, ethos, and value system. The efforts to conserve this cherished landscape and its wealth of resources is an important piece of our national story.

Education & Interpretation Study Process

In early 2010, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust launched the Greenway Heritage Study to look ahead to the next twenty years. As part of the Heritage Study, the Greenway Trust recruited a diverse group of experts to participate in working group meetings on the subject of Education and Interpretation in the Greenway, and to carefully examine what assets exist, threats to these assets, and to identify opportunities to create successes in the future. The input of this outreach and were consolidated in this Education and Interpretation chapter of the Cooperative Stewardship Framework.

Working Group members assisted the Greenway Trust as it prepared what was described as a “Cooperative Stewardship Framework,” or roadmap for the community’s work for the next 20 years. Participants also understood that the Greenway Trust was considering, among other options, pursuing a National Heritage Area designation, and that some of the work undertaken on the Cooperative Stewardship Framework might contribute to this effort as well.

A core group met several times over the course of 2010 to provide feedback throughout the Heritage Study. The responsibilities of the working group were to:

- Review existing educational programs, reports, planning documents and studies.
- Convene a series of working group meetings with area teachers, educational consultants, education directors, camp program managers and others to identify the threats and needs facing the Greenway’s educational assets, notable successes to date and opportunities to improve environmental and sustainable education in the Greenway.
- Reach out to other experts in the field to review our findings and outline next steps.
- Provide assistance in the creation of the Education and Interpretation chapter of the Cooperative Stewardship Framework.

Information for this education chapter was collected from many sources, including input from other Heritage Study Working Groups, many of which highlighted the importance of education and interpretation of their respective assets, from history and culture to outdoor recreation.

The process was not intended to create a complete inventory or work plan for education and interpretation in the Greenway. Rather, it is meant to provide a shared understanding of Greenway educational assets, threats and opportunities. Developing this context is an important platform for addressing shared challenges and for proactively seeking solutions.

Contributors to the Education & Interpretation Study

Individuals and staff from organizations representing a mix of staff from non-profit organizations, schools, government agencies and for-profit businesses have contributed significant information to this chapter. They include:

- Anthony Allison, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
- Kate Bedient, Homewaters Program at Islandwood
- Martin Bremer, Camp Sealth
- Micah Bonkowski, City of Issaquah
- Belinda Chin, City of Seattle Parks and Recreation, Carkeek Park Education Center
- Kurt Fraese, GeoEngineers
- Lillian Grosz, Camp Sealth
- Sally Kentch, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
- Chuck Lennox, Cascade Interpretive Consulting
- Nancy Lomneth, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
- Cory Parker, Jones and Jones
- Celese Spencer, Seattle Public Utilities - Cedar River Watershed Education Center
- Celina Steiger, Friends of the Issaquah Hatchery
- Jon Taylor, Camp Sealth

EDUCATION & INTERPRETATION ASSETS

Educational efforts in the Greenway incorporate all aspects of engagement wherein information and knowledge are obtained. Educational assets range from facilities like environmental education centers to specifically targeted one day education programs. They are dedicated to building and enhancing the connection between Greenway residents and visitors; the natural world; and the heritage of the region. Descriptions of some of these assets are outlined below; a more complete listing is included in the appendices.

There are also significant educational facilities outside the boundaries of the Greenway that provide valuable education to the residents of the Greenway, and so are included in this listing. It is beyond the scope of the Heritage Study to list every educational and interpretive opportunity in the Greenway. This section is meant to represent the scope of resources available, not to indicate an exhaustive analysis.

Educational Facilities

The Greenway is home to a wide range of facilities that provide information, recreation and educational opportunities to hundreds of thousands of citizens every year.

Cedar River Watershed Education Center

Managed by Seattle Public Utilities, the Cedar River Watershed Education Center focuses its education efforts on the region's drinking water and how to protect it. The Center features interpretive displays, classrooms and a rain garden and is visited by over 30,000 children and adults annually.

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

A partnership between the Pacific Science Center and the City of Bellevue Parks Department, the Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center provides year-round education and hands-on learning in a spectacular setting within the heart of Bellevue. The Center offers nature walks and guided canoe tours.

City of Seattle Environmental Learning Centers:

The City of Seattle oversees multiple environmental learning centers located across the city. These facilities are located in Carkeek Park, Discovery Park, Camp Long, and the Seward Park Environmental and Audubon Center. These centers allow visitors to explore and discover the natural world through science education on native plants, invasive species, water quality, old growth forests and wildlife. Hiking, rock climbing, salmon viewing and family outings are integral to the opportunities these centers provide.

University of Washington Botanical Gardens (UWBG) and Washington Park Arboretum

UWBG includes the Washington Park Arboretum, a 230-acre parcel jointly managed by the UW and the City of Seattle that offers environmental education opportunities to adults, children and groups. The UW Botanic Gardens offers a variety of education programs for everyone, drawing on research and technical expertise from the UW to include lectures, courses, demonstrations, symposia, and tours.

Museums and Zoos

Like education and visitor centers, museums and zoos are critical pieces of the education arena. The Greenway is home to a number of facilities such as the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, the Museum of History and Industry, Woodland Park Zoo, the Northwest Railway Museum, and Central Washington University's Museum of Culture and Environment. These museums run the gamut from small collections of local artifacts to nationally recognized facilities.

Each museum and zoo plays an important role in educating the public about the complexity of the Greenway – the natural and anthropogenic history, the ecology, the industries that brought settlers to the region and the native cultures that have lived here for thousands of years.

Camps

The Greenway, with its wealth of natural areas in relatively close proximity to major urban areas, also has a wide number of overnight camps. These include Camp Waskowitz, part of the Highline School District, and YMCA Camp Terry, and Camp Wahoo. These outdoor- and education-themed camps are an invaluable educational resource and are another effective means of introducing many youth to the wonders of the natural world.

Environmental and Sustainable Education Programming

Washington is considered one of the leading states in terms of environmental education. Schools and educational facilities, from K-12 institutions all the way to universities, offer a variety of environment-based programming. Environment-based education is a mandated in schools in Washington State, pursuant to the Washington Administrative Code (WAC). Title 392, Chapter 410, Section 115 lists the Mandatory areas of study in common schools in the state. Paragraph 6) reads, “(6) Pursuant to [Revised Code of Washington] 28A.230.020 instruction about conservation, natural resources, and the environment shall be provided at all grade levels in an interdisciplinary manner through science, the social studies, the humanities, and other appropriate areas with an emphasis on solving the problems of human adaptation to the environment.” Many schools have their own curriculum units to meet this mandate, and/or they take advantage of the many government and nonprofit agency's education programs that meets these requirements. Below is a sampling of science based courses that teachers can choose from:

Mountains to Sound Greenway Education Program

Organized and delivered by the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, this program offers a series of science based education programs to 4th-10th grade students in King County. The program serves thousands of students annually, and includes inquiry based curriculums and field trips. Content areas include: salmon, soil, forests, ecosystems and the science of biosolids. Stewardship opportunities are available for a subset of schools.

Yakima Basin Environmental Education Program

YBEEP's mission is to provide environmental education for Central Washington K-12 public, private and home-school teachers, students, and the public; and to facilitate fish and wildlife habitat preservation and restoration.

Homewaters Project through IslandWood

Homewaters Project is a program that serves Seattle area school children and citizens in their communities. Through guided, hands-on investigations, Homewaters encourages urban residents of all ages to discover the interdependence of people and nature right in the city.

NatureVision

The mission of NatureVision is to foster appreciation and stewardship of our environment through integration of school, community, and nature education. Through partnerships created with government agencies, school districts, and other organizations, NatureVision promotes thoughtful decision making for a sustainable future and offers a wide range of school programs about natural and cultural resources to school-age students, families, and adult groups, with a staff of naturalists offering expertise on a variety of topics from ecology to education.

Continuing and Advanced Education

The Greenway is home to multiple universities and colleges. These accredited institutions range from the large public universities to small private colleges to community colleges. These academic institutions fill a variety of roles in the Greenway, from the provision of valuable research to the attraction of new residents and visitors, not to mention the education of future decision makers of the Greenway and other parts of the world.

These facilities include: major public universities such as the University of Washington and Central Washington University; private institutions such as Seattle Pacific University, Seattle University and Bastyr University; and a number of community colleges and training institutes such as Shoreline Community College and the Lake Washington Institute of Technology.

Family and Adult Education

In addition to the many programs already listed, there are specialized organizations and facilities within the Greenway that offer a number of educational programs. These programs cover a variety of topics as wide as the Greenway itself, from ecology and forestry to birds and gardening. This array of training programs allows Greenway residents and visitors to build a better understanding of the region in which they live. Beyond the dissemination of information, these programs can be used to spread awareness of resources, and build community support for a valued resource. Examples of family and adult education programs include:

Seattle Audubon

Seattle Audubon offers a variety of classes on birding and natural history throughout the year, taught by qualified instructors who are experts in their respective fields. Seattle Audubon also offers a Master Birder program, a 2 semester, education-for-service course focusing on the identification and natural history of Washington's birds.

Cedar River Watershed Institute

The Cedar River Watershed Institute is part of Seattle Public Utilities' educational programming that connects people to their water source and inspires healthy relationships within all watersheds by offering science, art, and cultural programs.

Seattle Aquarium Beach Naturalist Program

Beach Naturalists are local citizens who care about Puget Sound's beaches and want to help protect them. These citizens are trained Naturalists who visit beaches on the Sound near Seattle and provide information to families and beach-goers interested in the aquatic and marine flora and fauna.

Sound Experience – and The Adventuress

Sound Experience provides hands-on environmental education and leadership experiences for all ages on voyages aboard the historic, 100-year old schooner *Adventuress*. Participants learn about the majesty and vulnerability of one of our region's definitive resources, Puget Sound.

Natural Lands Management Education

Community education programs also include classes on land management, gardening and animal husbandry. Natural land management education programs offered across the Greenway include:

Washington State University Extension

Washington State University Extension (WSU) engages people, organizations and communities to advance knowledge, economic well-being and quality of life by fostering inquiry, learning, and the application of research. WSU Extension offers training programs on topics from forestry to sustainable development, Master Gardener trainings, as well as the 4H program. WSU Extension's 4H program involves more than 87,000 youth in Washington annually, with research-based projects on a wide array of topics.

Sustainability Programs

Many governments and agencies in the Greenway manage some type of sustainability or educational programming. Examples include the City of Issaquah's Resource Conservation Office, the City of Seattle's Office of Sustainability and the Environment and the City of Bellevue's Master Naturalist Program.

Brightwater Center

In September of 2011, King County officially opened the Brightwater Center – the Education and Community Center and Park at the Brightwater Clean-Water Treatment Facility. This facility is located in Snohomish County, but serves citizens of the Greenway. The Brightwater Environmental Education and Community Center (EECC) was designed with learning in mind. It aims to educate people of all ages about impacts individuals have on water resources and the environment. The facility offers educational programs for schools, and provides information to visitors and community groups, and offers open house tours for the public.

City of Bellevue Master Naturalist Training Program

This 11-week training program teaches volunteers about the area's ecology, geology, wildlife, plant life, cultural history, wetlands, forests, and streams from professors, local professionals, scientists, research assistants, and Park Rangers. Master Naturalists will focus on restoration and conservation efforts, and will help share this passion with residents. The program is free with a volunteer commitment of 100 hours of service to Bellevue's natural resources.

Recreation education

With its wide array of outdoor recreation opportunities, the Greenway is home to a large number of recreational advocacy groups. These groups often share a mission to educate users and the public about how diverse recreational activities can coexist on the same piece of land. Organizations such as REI, The Mountaineers, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, and the Washington Alpine Club offer introductory courses. These courses allow new users to practice the activities without causing significant harm to other users, themselves, or the environment.

Interpretive resources

Interpretive kiosks strategically located at parks, overlooks and trailheads can provide Greenway visitors with information about this unique landscape, and about the history, culture and heritage of its inhabitants. They are an important element in any education and interpretive effort. Organizations and land managers have placed numerous kiosks and interpretive panels throughout the Greenway that tell the story of the area's history, ecology, geology and culture.

Many communities recognize the value of interpretation, and there are a number of organizations that provide interpretive information about specific resources. The Cedar River Watershed Education Center is home to the Heritage Research Library, a collection of 9,400 years of artifacts, documents, maps, and photographs of the Watershed. The USDA Forest Service coordinates a series of free interpretive hikes near Snoqualmie Pass that provide information on local ecology and landscapes, the forests, and other topics such as nature photography.

Environmental Educational opportunities not formally recognized in the Greenway

A hike on a trail can be an informal educational experience for the user that creates a connection to the Greenway and the natural world that is not recognized as an official program. Visiting parks, trails and recreational sites can provide an in-depth look at the area that highlights everything from wildlife in the area, habitats and other environmental concerns. These unofficial educational opportunities are innumerable – they can occur anytime and anywhere, and are an invaluable component of the Greenway.

THREATS & NEEDS FOR EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION

While the Greenway boasts an impressive list of environmental education assets, funding, lack of transportation options, apathy and a burgeoning population are all current challenges that threaten the long-term success and viability of many of these programs. These threats are discussed below.

Funding

The threat and reality of decreased funding for education programs cannot be understated. Washington currently ranks in the bottom 20% in the nation in terms of funding for education, according to a variety of metrics provided by the Washington affiliate of the National Education Association. While the Washington State Board of Education highly recommends the science education be a top priority for the 21st century, decreased funding from the State itself remains a constant and significant challenge. A decrease in education funding overall may lead to a decreased priority in environmental education programming, lesser quality instruction and

course content. Even with a curriculum focused on science and environmental education, students may not experience the outdoor classroom the Greenway can provide. As schools eliminate or reduce auxiliary education programs due to lack of funding, the opportunities for students to come into contact with nature first hand are limited.

Without a deliberate and conscious move to increase the funding that goes to programs, high quality science based environmental educational programming is in jeopardy. Example: The “Salmon in the Classroom” program, run by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has been educating 40,000 schoolchildren annually on the life cycle of salmonid species for the past 20 years. The program has involved classrooms in the raising and release of salmon into local streams. The program was cut in Washington’s 2011 budget to save \$442,000 over the next biennium. Several groups are now working to revive and maintain the program in counties and districts across the state – the Yakima Basin Environmental Education Program assisted Educational Service District 105 of South Central Washington, which includes schools in Ellensburg and Thorp, with a project to continue the Salmon in the Classroom program locally. However, the reach of the program will not be anywhere as broad as the statewide program.

Transportation

Educators often struggle to ensure that safe and reliable transportation is available to reach the outdoors classroom of the Greenway. Many schools with high free-reduced lunch percentages do not have the resources to bring students out on field trips or learning centers.

Apathy

A general sense of apathy about the environment or not feeling connected to the natural world presents a dangerous challenge to the future of the Greenway. With the increase of technologies like video games, television and internet, more often than not, students and the general public choose to stay indoors over exploring forests and natural landscapes. According to studies conducted by The Nielsen Company, children spend up to 55 hours per week watching TV, texting or playing video games. Sources cited by the National Wildlife Federation, state the average American child spends just four to seven minutes in unstructured outdoor play each day, and more than seven hours each day in front of an electronic screen. As the National Wildlife Federation's Green Hour campaign points out, all this time indoors in front of a screen is coming at the expense of unstructured play outdoors. This phenomenon has been called “nature deficit disorder” and “videophilia”. It has been demonstrated that unstructured outdoor play helps young people improve social skills and increase problem solving skills, improves health, reduces stress and increases overall fitness levels.

Changing Populations with a Fear of the Outdoors

Washington’s urban population continues to grow. As urban populations continue to diversify, and different ethnic and cultural groups move to the area, an obstacle that arises is fear of the unknown outdoors. Urban populations with little access to the natural environment are fearful of wild animal attacks or of evil strangers in the woods. Environmental Education programming becomes even more necessary to educate a growing ethnic population who move to the area.

Standardized Curriculum and emphasis on standardized testing

Teachers are required to teach specific course work to their students. Often teachers do not have the flexibility to include environmental education programming because of this required curriculum.

RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION & INTERPRETATION

The Greenway is fortunate to have an abundance of organizations in the area that support educational activities across the landscape. Many of these agencies and resources are discussed in the Assets section of this chapter.

Agencies

Government agencies, such as the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) and the Department of Natural Resources provide training for citizens of the state. The DOE provides environmental education materials for classroom teachers and students' research, community educators' programs and for individuals choosing to make a difference. The DNR created the Students in the Watershed project, the first of its kind in the state, that teaches students how to collect data that is reliable enough to be utilized by scientists and resource managers.

Environmental education and interpretive reports

Report Card on the Status of Environmental Education Association of Washington

A number of reports on environmental education in Washington exist. The Environmental Education Association of Washington produced the Report Card on the Status of Environmental Education in Washington. This report, based on two years of statewide surveys, community meetings, and one-on-one interviews, identified strengths and weaknesses of environmental education programming. Strengths included environmental education's ability to improve students' standardized test scores through integrating core subject areas with environmental education topics. Anecdotally, teachers report that students who do not perform well in the classroom frequently shine on inquiry based, hands on science classes in a natural environment. Additionally, environmental education creates unique opportunities to engage students and teachers in their communities. The weaknesses of our statewide programming include teacher's lack of awareness of opportunities and lack of funds to support programs.

Funding Sources

Funding sources for educational programming are as varied and diverse as the educational programs themselves. Grants, donations and support from foundations, government agencies, interested citizens, corporations, fees, and taxes are all examples of means used to provide funds. Nonprofit and community educational organizations often rely upon a blend of these funding sources to develop and distribute their information. Funding sources, even those from relatively stable institutions such as the state General Fund can vary in their availability over the course of time.

A comprehensive analysis of funding sources for educational programming is beyond the scope of this report. However, King County's Green Schools Program and the Environmental Education Association of Washington generate and publish grant opportunities.

PROGRESS & SUCCESSES IN EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION

The past twenty years of Greenway landscape preservation has seen much progress and many successes in the realm of Environmental Education. The development of facilities such as Mercer Slough and Cedar River Watershed Environmental Education Centers as well programs such as the Greenway Trust's own science based education program has made a strong impact on the awareness of the Greenway as an outdoor classroom. The focus on sustainability education by Washington State through the E3 Washington Initiative has helped link programs and teachers.

Statewide Focus

A national leader in sustainability education, Washington State initiated *E3 Washington: Education-Environment-Economy* in 2005 and began linking educators and programs to develop a new system of education for sustainable communities. This initiative addresses the need for environmental and sustainability education as a necessary curriculum for the 21st century. Washington State is the first state in the nation to focus on this environmental and sustainability education, including systems thinking, woven across the standards that guide K-12 science teaching and learning.

Another priority for Washington State is developing and implanting K-12 environmental and sustainability education standards and a specialty endorsement for teachers to teach to these standards. The State of Washington's Office of the Superintendent for Public Instruction published in 2009 a K-12 Integrated Environmental and Sustainability Learning Standards Guide for schools in Washington. These standards describe what all students should know and be able to do in the area of Environmental and Sustainability Education.

Consistent with the intent of the law governing environmental education in Washington state (WAC 392-410-115), these standards are intended to be integrated into core content areas and across all grade levels. They also align with the state's Indian Education curriculum. To support the implementation of K-12 Integrated Environmental and Sustainability Education Learning Standards, OSPI solicited examples from teachers across the state of what it looks like when students are engaged in integrated environmental and sustainability education. These "Stories from the Field" represent real lessons, units, extensions, projects, and programs across grade levels and in different subject areas. The development of the K-12 Integrated Environmental and Sustainability Education Learning Standards began with a review of existing state, national, and international environmental and sustainability education standards.

Local School Efforts

There are dozens of examples where individual schools have taken on innovative programs to educate their students on environmental and sustainability topics. Redmond High School recently received a \$25,000 award from the National Education Association Foundation for its innovations, including an Advanced Placement Environmental Science course. Nearly 50% of students in the school enroll in this course, and successful completion and passing of the Advance Placement exam can lead to the award of up to 9 collegiate credits.

Redmond High School, together with Puget Sound Energy, the Washington Department of Ecology and Puget Sound Clean Air Agency also designed the Cool School Challenge. Today,

students across the United States are measuring and reducing their school's carbon footprint through this program. Redmond High alone reduced its carbon footprint to almost 50% below the levels stated in the Kyoto Accord, which calls for 5% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions based on 1990 levels, saving almost \$40,000 a year in the process.

Interpretive Signs

There have been some great successes installing sets of interpretive signs across the Greenway, from a set of signs focused on history that were installed with funding from the Washington Forest Protection Association; sets of signs educating about riparian resources throughout Issaquah to a new set of Greenway kiosks being installed at key recreational sites in 2011.

Last Child in the Woods

The recipient of the 2008 Audubon Medal, author Richard Louv identified the nature-deficit disorder phenomenon. Since its initial publication, his book *Last Child in the Woods* has created a national conversation about the disconnect between children and nature, and his message has galvanized an international movement. Now, three years later, we have reached a tipping point, with the book inspiring Leave No Child Inside initiatives throughout the country. Hailed as "an absolute must-read" by the Boston Globe and "too tantalizing to ignore" by Audubon magazine, *Last Child in the Woods* is the inspiring work that proves children need nature as much as nature needs children.

Local government efforts

Many government entities across the Greenway support educational programming. In 2007, a King County Parks Levy was passed, which provided resources for a number of education programs. One of these programs made free admission to the Woodland Park Zoo and reimbursed bus transportation available to all King County schools with a minimum of 30% of their students receiving free or reduced-rate lunches. King County Wheels to Water program has provided free buses for children to the Greenway Trust's field trips for twelve years.

EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES

Education serves a critical role in cultivating future generations who will be able to problem solve, develop new ideas, and work as a team. Prioritizing environmental and sustainable education has become clearly important – both inside a traditional class setting and in the outdoor classroom. This type of education creates thinkers and doers, rather than just citizens who try to solve old problems with old solutions. However, the significant challenges of funding, facilities, adequate transportation, and teacher readiness continue to threaten the advancement of science based environmental education. More informal educational opportunities face the same funding threats.

Future educational and interpretive opportunities include:

- **Develop new funding sources for education programs** – It is important to develop new ways of funding environmental education programming so that all schools have a chance to participate. It is important to develop teacher training opportunities so that educators have the resources and capacity to provide quality instruction

- **Increase capacity of existing facilities and programs, and identify gaps in coverage** – There are hundreds of educational opportunities across the Greenway. However, if the goal of science-based environmental education is to be met, new facilities and programs will need to be developed and adapted to meet the demands of the existing and growing population. Additionally, finding means of connecting schools, especially schools in low-income communities, with free experiential learning programs, should be developed.
- **Coordinate Marketing Efforts of Facilities and Programs** – A wealth of education opportunities exists across the Greenway. Create a centralized website that lists these opportunities, resources and information, allowing participants to connect with the resources that best meet their needs.
- **Create a Greenway Institute** – Develop a way to link programs into an institute along the lines of North Cascades Institute and Olympic Park Institute. Develop accredited courses for teachers to take during the summers that will allow them to expand their environmental education repertoire. In effect, create a program to “teach the teachers” and provide a forum for educators across the Greenway to share ideas and methods. Use this institute to spread information about the larger Greenway vision, and empower participants to spread ownership of the vision and the Greenway.
- **Online Classes** – Create online learning opportunities for landowner education, and link interested landowners to programs and resources already in existence.
- **Increase interactive opportunities on the landscape** – Add additional interpretive signage throughout the Greenway, allowing interested visitors to find new education or recreation opportunities. The most common outdoor recreationalist is the Sunday driver. Develop signage and mapping resources, including a smartphone application, to connect these recreationalists with education and interpretation opportunities across the Greenway landscape.
- **Educational Passport to the Greenway** – Create a passport system, similar to that used by the National Park Service that encourages people to get out in the Greenway and explore the wealth of educational resources, highlighting significant historical, cultural, natural, and other locations and activities. Focus on family-oriented Greenway educational experiences.
- **Make sure children are familiar with their own city parks** – City parks act as a gateway to wild places outside the city and build interest in the outdoors. Familiarity with city and regional parks can be the first step toward cultivating an interest in the natural world.
- **Model the Greenway’s Environmental and Sustainable Education programming after other successful programs and organizations** that support place-based education and are dedicated to protecting nature and enriching life. These organizations and programs dedicate their work to educating students and the general public and can serve as useful models for new ways to support education on the Greenway landscape:
 - The Center for Place Based Education at Antioch University of New England

- Northwest Connections in Condon, Montana
- Association for Experiential Education (organization)
- Chicago Wilderness
- Teton Science School
- North Cascades Institute

CONCLUSIONS

Education and Interpretation efforts help build a more connected, informed Greenway community. The Greenway landscape is a valued outdoor classroom and should remain available to people of all ages and education levels.

The threats facing Education and Interpretation in the Greenway include lack of funding and other resources, apathy by the public, lack of information, transportation costs and population growth. These threats create unique opportunities for further collaboration between groups who currently work in isolation toward collaborating on shared problems. While identifying challenges is relatively easy, the real work is coming up with and agreeing upon strategies and goals through which education and recreation opportunities can lead this region toward a healthy, inclusive and sustainable tomorrow.

In Washington State, we are fortunate to live in a diverse and naturally scenic landscape that exists in our backyard. It is critical to ensure that the beauty and accompanying benefits of clean air and water remains intact for future generations. Environmental education provides an opportunity for young people to develop a sense of responsibility for becoming stewards of this landscape and thus insure a bright future for the Mountains to Sound Greenway.

Nature offers us many benefits from outdoor recreation, opportunities for learning and discovery as well as spiritual renewal. Healthy ecosystems also provide us with clean air and water, filter pollution and help control flooding, and provide habitat for native wildlife. As residents of the Pacific Northwest, we are fortunate to have access to the open space and natural areas that have been conserved as part of the growing metropolitan region. It truly takes a legion of diverse, concerned citizens working together to create the community that can sustain our beautiful and valuable land.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Foster connections of light rail along I-90 corridor	The I-90 corridor was once well-used for rail transportation - the John Wayne Pioneer Trail follows the right-of-way of the old Milwaukee-St. Paul line.	Foster light rail and increased train connections along the I-90 corridor	Sustainability groups, AMTRAK, Sound Transit	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Funding: Identify a secure, consistent funding source - partnerships, ingenuity	The Greenway is noted for its outside-the-box thinking and creative success at moving projects and programs forward.	Identify and secure a consistent funding source for education utilizing ingenuity and partnerships	Education & Sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Make the Greenway a model for other areas around the country	The Greenway model is an excellent example of collaboration, and should be used as a guide for similar actions nationwide	Make the Greenway a model for other areas around the country	Education & Sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Support off the grid communities within the Greenway	Encouraging off-the-grid communities to locate within the Greenway would serve several purposes: it would add to the region's sustainable resources, and would also be an excellent education opportunity	Promote Off-the-Grid communities within the Greenway to serve as sustainability models and education centers	Education & Sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Ensure growth happens in a healthy way	One of the key goals of the Greenway is a thriving, globally competitive local economy, balanced with accessible and protected natural areas.	Ensure that growth happens in a healthy and positive way - a balance between the built and natural environment	Education & Sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Encourage local businesses to sponsor educational programs, outings and sites	Many local businesses and organizations are supportive of the Greenway. Expanding corporate support for education programs would be beneficial to businesses and to the community.	Encourage local businesses to sponsor educational programs, outings and sites	Business groups, Education & sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Advertise Greenway Educational Assets in every school	The Greenway has many educational assets and resources - programs, facilities, projects. Information regarding the Greenway's host of educational opportunities should be provided to schools.	Advertise and promote Greenway Education Assets in every school in the Greenway	Education groups, School districts and boards	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Nature Sponsorships - ex: Stephen Colbert's Eagle	Utilizing corporate sponsorships is an excellent means of promoting ecological and species restoration	Encourage sponsorships of nature, a la Stephen Colbert's eagle	Education and sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Reduce duplication and overlap of programming	With many different education groups active across the Greenway, duplicities occur, leading to inefficient delivery of programming.	Reduce duplication and overlap of programming	Education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Show wildlife features across the Greenway - "watchable wildlife"	Capitalize upon the popularity of shows like the Discovery Channel's Planet Earth to build awareness of the Greenway and its wildlife	Create and show features about the Greenway's wildlife and habitat	Education, ecology groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Create an "Owner's Guide" to the Greenway	The Greenway is a special, unique place. To keep this area unique, new home and landowners in the Greenway will need to be informed of the 'special' qualities of the region, and what they can do to help.	Create an "Owner's Guide" to the Greenway; give to new landowners	Education & interpretation, marketing groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Create, promote ideas for specifics individuals can do to get involved	The Greenway is a large geographic area, with many opportunities to get involved - it can be daunting to those who want to become active, but are unsure of how to start.	Create a "10 Easy Ways to Get Involved" brochure/program/concept for the Greenway	Community involvement groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES: General

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create list of wildlife with special connections	Many individuals, organizations, cultural and other groups have special connections to specific species	Create a list of wildlife and plant species with special connections	History, education, culture, ecology, other groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Use city parks as 'gateways' to natural areas	City parks are a great resource for urban residents, and can represent the first step in building a relationship with the natural world.	Use city parks as gateways/ambassadors to faraway parks and natural areas through shared interpretive materials and curriculum	City parks, education & Interpretation groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Provide info to parents about how to interact with their kids in nature	The Parks on Orcas Island are a great example of demonstrating how parents and children can interact with nature.	Provide information to parents about how to interact with their children in nature	Interpretation & Education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Facilitate Early Literacy and Cultivate Young Readers	Literacy is an important piece in cultural development	Provide services and resources for parents, caregivers, and their children (ages 0 through 5) that enable children to be ready to learn, read and write.	King County Library System	King County Library System	King
Engage and Support Teens and Children	Teens and children are the future of regional culture; nurture youth to become cultural stewards of the Greenway	Provide services and resources for youth (ages 5 through 18) that support their education, develop information literacy skills, and encourage creativity and the cultivation of interests.	King County Library System	King County Library System	King
Encourage Lifelong Learning	Learning is not confined to schools and universities; regional organizations and individuals should be encouraged to support learning and educational programming for all	Provide services and resources for patrons to cultivate lifelong learning in a variety of areas.	King County Library System	King County Library System	King
Provide Personalized Information Access and Assistance	The sheer volume of information available from a variety of resources can be overwhelming. Libraries are becoming training centers for new technology.	Provide services and resources that provide patrons with high quality information and personalized information search strategies, and that proactively respond to patrons evolving information needs.	King County Library System	King County Library System	King
Explore linkages to Puget Sound via Salish Sea programs	Salish Sea provides excellent educational programming	Add Salish Sea to the Greenway coalition to include more Puget Sound in Mountains to Sound Greenway	Salish Sea, Greenway coalition	Public Comment	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES: Interpretation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create a multi-agency interpretive position in Upper Kittitas County	There is a strong desire for an interpreter in the Upper County who could work in schools during the year, at parks in summer, and at community festivals etc. Lake Easton State Park had a position until recently that was beginning to make in-roads into the community outside of the busy summer camping season at the park.	Create a year-round multi-agency interpretive position in the Upper County funded by several sources.	State Parks, State legislature, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Develop a Public/Private Greenway Interpretive Corps	Volunteers could be trained and then stationed at various points across the Greenway: trailheads, access points...	Develop an interagency public/private Interpretive Corps to work across the landscape	USFS, State Parks, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Interpretive signage on Coal Mines Trail	Coal mining played an important role in many communities in the Greenway. The Coal Mines Trail provides an excellent opportunity to provide information about the region's coal history.	Tell a story - historic, cultural, ecological - via interpretive signage along the Coal Mines Trail	City of Cle Elum, historians and ecologists, others	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Standardize Greenway trailheads, info centers	Trailheads and other focal points in the Greenway are major access points for a variety of activities. Uniform signage in these areas would raise awareness of the Greenway as a whole, using posters, logos and information about the Greenway and opportunities nearby	Standardize Greenway info. centers and trailheads with posters, logos and information about Greenway and about appropriate recreation opportunities nearby – incl. brochures, maps and posters	Agencies, education groups	TAC 2001	both
Build interpretive kiosk at Mineral Springs	Mineral Springs, in the Swauk area of Kittitas County, would be a good location to build an interpretive kiosk about gold mining	Build gold-mining themed interpretive kiosk at Mineral Springs	Kittitas County, Greenway Community	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Create system of guided tours	The Greenway has an incredibly wide array of interesting themes and concepts: historical, ecological, cultural, recreational. A system of informational tours could increase awareness of the Greenway as a whole, and benefit each of these resources independently.	Create system of guided tours based upon Greenway themes and resources: history, culture, recreation, ecology..	Education & Interpretation, other groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Create series of audio tours, make available on Greenway website	To build awareness, and provide an educational and tourism product, the Greenway Community should pursue the creation of a series of audio tours, focusing on the many different assets - recreational, history, culture, ecology etc - of the Greenway.	Create a series of audio tours, and make them available for download from the Greenway website	tourism and community groups, education & interpretation groups	TAC 2001	Kittitas
Create radio tour of the Greenway; use DOT radio	The Greenway has many stories to tell: geographical, ecological, historical, cultural etc. Creating a radio tour to play while driving could increase awareness of the unique characteristics of the Greenway.	Create a radio tour of the Greenway, and investigate the use of DOT radio for broadcasting	WSDOT, Education, History, Ecology, Community, other Groups	TAC 2001	Kittitas
Build interpretive kiosks in all Greenway communities	Each and every community in the Greenway has a distinctive and unique story to tell. Creating a system of kiosks to place in communities, detailing history, and nearby opportunities, including tourism and recreation, would benefit the communities and the Greenway.	Build interpretive kiosk in communities across the Greenway	Cities, Community Groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Complete renovation of South Cle Elum Rail yard, power substation,	The South Cle Elum rail yard is an important historical and educational asset to the Greenway.	Complete the renovation of the South Cle Elum rail yard, including the power substation and museum	State Parks, Kittitas County	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Develop interpretive tours for user groups to convey the purpose of NRCAs	The Greenway contains several Natural Resources Conservation Areas - including the recently designated Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCA.	Develop and conduct interpretive tours for user groups to convey the purposes of the Greenway's NRCAs and the resources they were designated to protect; using volunteers if needed	WADNR, education and trails groups	West Tiger NRCA Management Plan	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES: Interpretation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Indian John Rest Stop Geological Heritage	Point out that both Indian John Hill and Elk Heights are on terminal moraines, denoting the end of the line for the Valley glacier that traveled down from Snoqualmie Pass	Recognizing that Washington is a geological smorgasbord	Ice Age Floods Institute, CWU Geology Department	Prof Nick Zentner, CWU Geology, Jim Briggs	Kititas
GIS mapping projects of Greenway's resources	Many agencies and entities have Geographic Information System data relating to portions of the Greenway. Creating a comprehensive collection of the data would benefit the advancement of the Greenway.	Pursue comprehensive GIS mapping of the Greenway's resources	Agencies, education and other groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	both
Make recreation in the Greenway an educational experience	Outdoor recreation activities are immensely popular in the Greenway. Linking these popular activities with education would promote awareness and understanding of the Greenway.	Make recreation in the Greenway an educational experience	Recreation and Education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	both
Add interpretive signs along I-90, visible from a vehicle	Interstate 90 is the backbone of the Greenway, but many who travel the corridor are unaware of the Mountains to Sound Greenway.	Add interpretive signs along I-90 that are visible from vehicles traveling along the roadway	Education & Interpretation groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	both
Experiential learning opportunities in 'natural' settings	Experiential learning - deriving knowledge from active participation - is an important form of education, especially when promoting an understanding of the natural world.	Promote experiential learning opportunities in 'natural' settings	Education & Interpretation groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	both
Develop Greenway interpretive and education plan	Make sure to include coordination of stories, themes, programs that build on understanding of place	Develop and implement a comprehensive Greenway Education and Interpretation plan	Education & Interpretation groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	both
Less advertisements and more information, facts, poetry on public buses	Buses and other forms of public transportation offer a great chance to add information to increase public awareness.	Work with public transportation agencies to add more public art, poetry and information on buses	Public transportation agencies, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	both
Create web map-based app for interpretation - Greenway Interpretive App	Smartphones (iPhones, Blackberries, etc.) are an increasingly popular medium used for information. The Greenway can latch onto this trend by creating a 'Greenway Interpretive' app to provide information about the landscape.	Create web-based applications for smartphones with interpretive information about sites across the Greenway	Agency GIS staff, education and sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	both
More training for scout leaders to interpret Greenway	Scout troops are an excellent example of community involvement in the Greenway.	Promote training for scout leaders to interpret the Greenway and its resources	Scout troops, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
More interpretive-education materials provided at places of lodging	Lodging establishments are an excellent avenue for spreading awareness about the Greenway, especially to visitors and folks who are new to the area.	Promote the distribution of interpretive and education materials provided at places of lodging: hotels, B&Bs, new home owners and renters	Real estate groups, tourism and marketing groups, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Create children's version of video on Greenway	The Greenway video is a useful educational tool. Creating a version for children would benefit the spread of Greenway awareness.	Create a children's vision of the video on the Greenway	Education groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Promote interpretation of important cultural sites; Snoqualmie Falls	Snoqualmie Falls is a sacred site for the Snoqualmie Tribe, and is also one of the most popular tourist attractions in Washington.	Work with partners to add interpretive signs to important cultural and spiritual areas, such as Snoqualmie Falls	Cultural groups, tribes, PSE	TAC 2003 Summary	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES: Interpretation

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Inventory educational signage	Educational and interpretive signage is an important asset.	Create an inventory of educational and interpretive signage within the Greenway	History, education, cultural groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Inventory interpretive programs	Interpretive programs, covering a broad variety of topics, are an important educational asset.	Create an inventory of interpretive programs of all kinds within the Greenway	History, education, culture, ecology, other groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Build interactive electronic kiosks at trailheads	Kiosks are useful sources of information about the area. Interactive kiosks would allow visitors to learn about the specific area they are visiting, the Greenway as a whole, and other opportunities across the landscape.	Build interactive electronic kiosks at trailheads across the Greenway	Trails, education & interpretation groups, cities, counties, trail agencies	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Build, install more road signs directing traffic to sites	The Mountains to Sound Greenway Implementation Plan has many different potential implementation signs; others have been identified and could be added across the Greenway to enhance awareness and participation	Build, install more road signs directing traffic to sites along the Greenway		TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Create an "Owner's Guide" to the Greenway	Home and private landowners in the Greenway have an increasingly large role to play in stewardship of the landscape.	Create an "Owner's Guide" to the Greenway; give to new landowners	Education & interpretation, marketing groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Add interpretive signs along new High Point-Preston connector	The Washington State Dept. of Transportation and other partners recently completed work on a missing trail section between High Point and Preston.	Add interpretive signage along this section, detailing the history of the section and the story of the site.	WSDOT, State Parks, Interpretive groups	Public Comment	King
Further develop, fund Lake Sammamish Interpretive Plan	This plan - created by Sea Reach - was developed as part of the approved master plan.	Further develop and fund the approved Lake Sammamish Interpretive Plan as created by Sea Reach	State Parks	State Parks	King
Develop Discovery Pond Interpretive Trail	This planned trail is located next to the Tinkham Campground on the South Fork Snoqualmie River. The trail would circle a pond and provide ecological, historical and other interpretive opportunities	Complete construction of trail and trailhead.	USFS	Public Comment	King
Climbing area signage	Majority of local climbing areas do not have signage of any kind, whether educational, safety oriented or simply directional	Improve climbing area signage - educational, safety, directional	WA Climbers Coalition, local groups	Public Comment	both
Burke Museum outreach	Enhance the public's experience of the museum.	Hire additional interpretive staff.	Burke Museum, State of Washington, UW, communities	Burke Museum	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES: Education

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create/promote Fire Prevention education programs	Wildfire education and outreach programs can be used to prevent and mitigate the damage from fire	Create/promote programs including fuels reduction on public and private lands and prescribed fire and tolerance of smoke from prescribed burns versus wildfire	USFS, DNR education groups, others	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Help agencies with public education	The various government agencies of the Greenway are responsible for a very wide variety of tasks. Thought they each have educational material, public outreach and education could be assisted by outside education groups and facilities.	Assist Greenway agencies in education outreach to the general public and Greenway users	Education groups	TAC 2001	Both
Build, strengthen partnerships with Education Centers	The Greenway has many different Educational Facilities, from the Cedar River Watershed to Camp Waskowitz to the Pacific Science Center.	Build Greenway partnerships with the Education Facilities and Programs, such as the Pacific Science Center and Camp Waskowitz	Camp Waskowitz, Pacific Science Center education & interpretation groups	TAC 2001	King
Build Lake Sammamish State Park Confluence Center	Lake Sammamish State Park is a great community resource, and an excellent location for a 'confluence center' with meeting rooms, and interpretive facilities.	Build a centerpiece "confluence center" with meeting rooms, etc for park information, recreation groups, environmental education	State Parks, education/interpretation groups	Lake Sammamish Development Plan	King
Enhance environmental education on Taylor Mountain	Include interpretation of the area's cultural, historical and natural systems and restoration processes.	Expand environmental education on Taylor Mountain - include: signs, kiosks, information boards, brochures. Add long term goals for stewardship of the area	King County, City of Seattle, Education groups	Taylor Mountain Public Use Plan & Trails Assessment	King
NRCAs: Work with agencies to develop ed programs consistent with education goals	Educational programs are an important aspect of the Greenway's Natural Resource Conservation Areas.	Work with DNR, to develop and coordinate regional education programs consistent with NRCA goals	DNR, Education and interpretation groups	West Tiger NRCA Management Plan	King
PASSPORT: Develop Greenway Education "Passport" Program	Kids and families can get a "stamp" for completing certain Greenway education milestones	Develop a Greenway Education "Passport" program where kids and families can get a 'stamp' for completing education milestones	Education groups, Ed facilities, Agency education centers	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
PASSPORT: Develop Greenway Sustainability Curriculum, link to 'Passport' program	10 things everyone should know (where water comes from, how forests work, where food is grown). Couple program with Passport program (stamps at Cedar River Watershed, Farms, Forests etc.)	Develop a Greenway Sustainability Curriculum with connections to the Greenway "Passport" program	Cities, Agencies, Education Centers and Facilities, Ed Groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
PASSPORT: Greenway "NW'esteners" Guide -	Partner with REI, WTA, USFS, DNR, King and Kittitas Counties, Ed. Facilities...	Partner with agencies and corporate groups for a Greenway Passport project		Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Create a Greenway Institute	The Greenway Institute could be a One Stop Shop for teachers and educators, businesses, families and others by providing information on the many education opportunities across the Greenway.	Create an overarching framework tying together the many Env. Education opportunities; providing information for teachers, businesses, families	Education groups, Agency educators	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Get ALL Seattle kids to visit Cedar River Watershed	The Cedar River Watershed, and the Education Center therein, are exceptional and unique resources, and are an excellent means for students to learn about the natural world and its importance	Get ALL Seattle students to visit the Cedar River Watershed and the Education Center	City of Seattle, Education groups, Seattle Public Schools	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
CURRICULUM: Develop coordinated regional historical education program	There are fewer sources of local historical information and it has been noted that local history is often told in an inconsistent fashion. It was noted that a Greenway NHA provides an opportunity to better coordinate these stories.	Develop a program to encourage historical education in organized, coordinated way so stories are told in a consistent fashion	History and Education groups, School districts and boards	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES: Education

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
CURRICULUM: Comprehensive regional educational system	Many programs provide educational materials and programs based around the local area. However, these programs may not always align, and may overlap. A comprehensive approach will maximize the educational potential of the region's activities.	Incorporate historical education with indigenous heritage, environmental and sustainable education for a comprehensive regional education program	Education groups, School districts and boards	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
CURRICULUM: Develop pilot program of coordinated Env. Ed	Coordinating Env. Ed. Curricula - while still providing educators with the flexibility they need to cater their programs - will facilitate enhanced understanding of the Greenway	Develop a pilot program of coordinated Environmental Education curriculum across grade levels and school districts	Education groups, School districts and boards	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Expand Issaquah RCO model to other Greenway cities	The City of Issaquah's Resource Conservation Office is a great example of public engagement in the local environment.	Expand and promote Issaquah's RCO model to other Greenway Cities	City of Issaquah, Sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Develop a Wilderness Trip from Ellensburg to Seattle	The Greenway landscape, stretching from the shores of Puget Sound to Ellensburg, offers a great opportunity to develop an extended education/interpretation trip, fostering understanding of this special landscape	Develop an Interpretive Wilderness Trip from Ellensburg to Seattle	Education and outdoor recreation groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Expand offerings of education programming	Include Real estate agents, parents (how to with kids), businesses (sustainability issues), landscape industry (partner with WA Dept of Ecology)	Expand offerings and awareness of educational programming in the Greenway	Education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Build Greenway-based "Chicago Wilderness" type of program	The Chicago Wilderness is a great example of a sustainable partnership	Apply the Chicago Wilderness themes to the Greenway		Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Build Snoqualmie Pass visitor/interpretive/education center	Snoqualmie Pass offers a wide array of opportunities, and is uniquely positioned in the heart of the Greenway landscape, in a perfect location for a comprehensive Greenway visitor education and interpretive center	Build a comprehensive, multi-agency visitor/interpretive and education center at Snoqualmie Pass	USFS, DNR, King and Kittitas Counties, WA DFW, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Create a Greenway "Scouts" program	Earn badges, do service, learn about where you live	Create a Greenway 'Scouts' program to foster understanding of the landscape	Education groups,	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Create documentary of groups covering the Greenway	There are many different groups, organizations, facilities, programs, institutions and others active in the Greenway.	Create a documentary of groups working in the Greenway	Education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Foster more linkages between environmental, sustainability education	There are many sustainability and education projects across the Greenway. Creating a link between these themes would benefit both.	Foster more linkages between environmental and sustainability education	Education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Better pathways, or understanding thereof, for escalating experiences for youth	Hundreds of educational opportunities exist across the Greenway, spanning the gamete from interpretive signs to extended-stay camps. The creation of a guide to the escalating 'steps' of educational opportunities would facilitate education and awareness thereof.	Build better pathways, or understanding, of escalating experiences for youth	Education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Connect Greenway Trust Education Program with other efforts	Many different education facilities, programs and organizations are actively working to foster knowledge and learning across the Greenway.	Build and foster more links between the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust education program and other education programs and opportunities	Greenway Trust, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES: Education

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Biodiesel bus line transporting people to ed. Sites and facilities	Public transportation is not always available, and may not be the best means of access for many education sites.	Create a system of biodiesel-powered buses to transport students, children, families and others to education sites and facilities.	Sustainability & education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Create mobile education units	Bringing education into communities, especially those with fewer resources, could have a powerful impact on education and awareness of the Greenway.	Create a system of mobile education units, bringing education to the community (and the community to education sites) .	Sustainability & education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Donate transportation (or \$) for schools to experience the outdoors	Experiential learning is critically important in fostering a "Sense of Place" within the Greenway.	Seek expanded transportation, funding for schools to have outdoor experiences and education.	Sustainability & education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Greenway transportation grants aimed at moving students to EE programs	King County Metro's Wheels to Water program is a great example of support of environmental education, helping schools with few resources to participate in education programs outside their immediate area.	Create a system of Greenway Transportation Grants aimed at transporting students/classes to environmental education programs, centers, sites across Greenway	King County Metro, sustainability & education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
More camps focused on Env. Education programming	The Greenway has numerous camps dedicated to environmental education. However, as population and demand grow, more camps will be necessary to increase capacity.	Create, promote more camps focused on environmental education programming	Education & Sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Create a Greenway Education blog	Blogs are an increasingly popular means of providing information about programs, events, and other goings-on. A Greenway education blog would be an excellent means of increasing awareness.	Create a Greenway education blog	Education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
"Visiting the Greenway" becomes mandatory curriculum in schools	Educational visits to the Greenway are excellent opportunities for schools and students to engage in environmental education.	Encourage school districts across the Greenway to strongly promote Visiting the Greenway	Education groups, School districts and boards	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
More quality universities and colleges	The Greenway already has a wide array of colleges and post-secondary education programs and institutions. However to stay globally competitive, the area needs to train and educate the next generation.	Encourage more quality universities and colleges within the Greenway	Colleges, universities and education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Have students outside regardless of weather	Provide access to appropriate weather gear if necessary.	Encourage schools and students to get outside, regardless of the weather	Education groups, School districts and boards	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Invite sponsor groups and institutions to have research sites and ed centers	Engaging corporate and institutional sponsors is a great way of expanding education opportunities in the Greenway.	Invite sponsor groups and institutions to have research sites and education facilities / centers	Education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES: Education

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Smaller student to teacher ratios, smaller class sizes in public schools	Large student to teacher ratios and large class sizes hinder the educational process	Promote smaller student to teacher ratios and smaller class sizes in public schools	School districts and boards, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Build connection between EE and students	The biggest education tool is making the subject relevant to students - why should they care about forests, streams, wetlands? Without relating by exposure and personal experience, the students will not properly absorb and comprehend the information	Make the environment relevant to students - build and foster a connection between students and environment using EE	Education groups, School districts and boards	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Ed and Interpretive materials sent with utility and other bills	Encourage utilities and other service providers to send interpretive and educational materials with bills and other communications	Send education and interpretive materials with utility and other bills	Utilities, education and interpretation groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Connect with King County E3 Efforts	The Environmental Education Association of Washington's Education for Sustainable Communities (E3) program integrates environment, education and economy in a manner precisely consistent with Greenway goals.	Connect with and support King County's E3 efforts	King County, EEAW, education groups, school districts and boards	Education / Interpretation Working Group	King
More training for scout leaders to interpret Greenway	Scout troops are an excellent example of community involvement in the Greenway.	Promote training for scout leaders to interpret the Greenway and its resources	Scout troops, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
More interpretive-education materials provided at places of lodging	Lodging establishments are an excellent avenue for spreading awareness about the Greenway, especially to visitors and folks who are new to the area.	Promote the distribution of interpretive and education materials provided at places of lodging: hotels, B&Bs, new home owners and renters	Real estate groups, tourism and marketing groups, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Classroom projects in the Greenway	Build the next generation's connection to the land	Encourage classroom projects in the Greenway	Education and stewardship groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Promote/encourage high school senior projects utilizing Greenway Ed. Assets	High school Senior Projects are a new avenue to build a connection between the next generation and the Greenway	Promote, encourage and support high school Senior Projects utilizing and enhancing Greenway Education assets	Schools and school districts, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Work with institutions of learning to have students become stewards of the environment	Schools and educational programs are a great way to make students aware of the environment and how they can be active stewards.	Work with institutions of learning to encourage students to become stewards of the environment; for example, add Forest Restoration or Wetland Ecology course to the curricula	Schools and school districts, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Bring environment to schools	Environment and Sustainability Education can be enhanced with practical applications in schools - green buildings, composting facilities, native plants and other simple projects can build student awareness, support and engagement	Bring the environment to schools - encourage green buildings, wooded areas, and native plant landscaping	Schools and school districts, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Build support for Env. Education across the Greenway	Kititas County doesn't have "a rich diversity of EE opportunities." Creating a 'one stop shop' for agencies and education programs/orgs will enhance public awareness, understanding, participation	Build support for EE so that the public recognizes the value of taking part in EE activities and providers have access to adequate resources	Schools and school districts, education groups	Kititas County E3 Summit	Both
Brand Greenway environmental ed. programs with E3 logo	The EEAW's E3 campaign provides an excellent opportunity for the Greenway	Brand' Greenway environmental education programs with the EEAW's 'E3' logo to demonstrate a focus on sustainability	Education groups	Kititas County E3 Summit	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES: Education

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Make Env. Ed opportunities accessible for all residents	Boistering awareness and participation in Environmental Education will benefit the Greenway.	Work to make environmental education opportunities accessible for all residents of the Greenway	Education groups	Kittitas County E3 Summit	Both
Fund school district sustainability employee in Kittitas County	A full-time employee focused on school district programs could incorporate training for teachers into their job description.	Find funding for a permanent county-wide employee to integrate Environment and Sustainability Education in Kittitas schools	Schools and school districts, education groups	Kittitas County E3 Summit	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION ASSETS: Environmental Education Facilities		
NAME	REGION	DESCRIPTION
Brightwater Learning Center	Woodinville	a clean water interpretive center, educating and motivating the public to engage in environmental stewardship and build community
Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture	Seattle	Founded in 1885, the Burke Museum is Washington State's oldest museum. Through research and collections, exhibits, public events, and education programs, the Burke inspires curiosity of the natural world and mutual understanding between people.
Camp Long	Seattle	Camp Long is one of Seattle's best kept secrets. Located in West Seattle, this 68 acre park offers visitors an opportunity to enjoy nature, hike in the forest, camp overnight in rustic cabins, rock climb, and learn about natural history.
Carkeek Park	Seattle	Seattle Parks and Recreation works with all citizens to be good stewards of our environment, and to provide safe and welcoming opportunities to play, learn, contemplate, and build community.
Carkeek Park Environmental Learning Center	Seattle	The Carkeek Park Environmental Learning Center (ELC) has been built using sustainable practices to provide additional space for environmental education and stewardship activities and to create additional community gathering/meeting space.
Cedar River Watershed Educational Center	Seattle	The Cedar River Watershed Education Center is a regional education facility created as a gathering place to connect people with the source of their water. Nestled above the shores of Rattlesnake Lake in the Cascade foothills, the Center is a gateway to the Cedar River Municipal Watershed, which provides drinking water for 70% of 1.4 million people living in the greater Seattle area. The Center provides opportunities for thousands of visitors to learn about the complex issues surrounding the region's drinking water, forests and wildlife.
Discovery Park	Seattle	Discovery Park is a 534-acre natural area park operated by Seattle Parks and Recreation. It is the largest city park in Seattle, and occupies most of the former Fort Lawton site. The role of Discovery Park is to provide an open space of quiet and tranquility away from the stress and activity of the city, a sanctuary for wildlife, as well as an outdoor classroom for people to learn about the natural world.
Discovery Park Visitor Center	Seattle	Discovery Park Visitor Center is has information on the habitats, plant species and animals present within the park.
IslandWood	Bainbridge Island	The mission of IslandWood is to provide exceptional learning experiences and to inspire lifelong environmental and community stewardship.
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park	Seattle	Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park preserves the story of the 1897-98 stampede to the Yukon gold fields and Seattle's role in this event. The park offers a glimpse at the stories of adventure and hardship of the gold rush.
NOAA/Northwest Fisheries Science Center	Seattle	The Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFS) of the NOAA Fisheries Service, is a part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The NWFS studies living marine resources (e.g., salmon, groundfish, and killer whales) and their habitats in the Northeast Pacific Ocean-primarily off the coasts of Washington and Oregon and in freshwater rivers and streams in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.
Northwest Environmental Training Center	Seattle	The Northwest Environmental Training Center provides technical science and policy training to environmental professionals (e.g., environmental scientists, engineers, and government regulators).
Pacific Science Center (Seattle Center)	Seattle	Pacific Science Center has several different important educational tools: animal exhibits, Model of the Puget Sound and Saltwater Tide Pool and out door exhibits. This is a fun and interactive educational facility.
Pacific Science Center/City of Bellevue -- Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center	Bellevue	Located in a 320-acre wetland nature park in the heart of urban Bellevue, Washington, the Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center is a unique partnership between Pacific Science Center and the City of Bellevue Department of Parks & Community Services. We use science-based education programs to inspire lifelong awareness, understanding, appreciation, and a sense of stewardship for the natural world.
Seattle Aquarium	Seattle	The heartbeat of hands-on marine experience and preservation education in the Pacific Northwest, the Seattle Aquarium offers fun, exciting ways to discover more about the amazing Puget Sound that surrounds you!
Seattle Parks and Rec Env. Learning Centers	Seattle	a clean water interpretive center, educating and motivating the public to engage in environmental stewardship and build community
Seward Park Environmental and Audubon Center	Seattle	The Center's mission is to inspire exploration, discovery, and stewardship of the natural world through science education and other direct experiences that promote healthy, sustainable communities.
University of Washington Botanic Gardens	Seattle	Sustaining natural ecosystems and the human spirit through plant research, display, and education. The botanic gardens include the Washington Park Arboretum, Union Bay Gardens, Elisabeth C. Miller Library, Otis Hyde Herbarium, and Union Bay Natural Area.
Woodland Park Zoo	Seattle	Woodland Park Zoo saves animals and their habitats through conservation leadership and engaging experiences, inspiring people to learn, care and act. From sustainability efforts on zoo grounds to saving endangered species at home and abroad, Woodland Park Zoo is taking direct conservation action around the world.
Discovery Modellers Education Center	Seattle	This educational organization provides training in the traditional skills of ship model craftsmanship through workshops, classes and lectures. It also serves as a resource center and forum for ship model organizations and has developed scale models of renowned vessels of historic significance in regional history, including the Discovery and the Exact, for educational programs for all ages. Information is available at 860 Terry Avenue North, Seattle WA 98109, (206) 282-0985 or discoverymodelers@yahoo.com
Eastside Heritage Center	Bellevue	committed to preserving the past as it builds community and connects people with their heritage. In addition to maintaining and preserving the largest collection of artifacts, photos and archival material related to East King County, Washington, the Eastside Heritage Center focuses on sharing this collection with the community through exhibits, books, presentations and a wide variety of education programs.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION ASSETS: Environmental Education Facilities

NAME	REGION	DESCRIPTION
Hiram Chittenden Locks Visitor Center	Seattle	This facility is one of the most visited attractions in the region and provides educational exhibits that interpret the historic locks and ship canal. Contact the Visitor Center at 3015 NW 54th SE, Seattle WA 98107, (206) 783-7059, or www.nws.usace.army.mil/PublicMenu/Menu.cfm?siteName=lwsc&pageName=mainpage
Maritime Event Center	Seattle	Odyssey offers educational exhibits, resources and programs, including a guide that relates them to the state's essential academic learning requirements (EALRs). Contact Odyssey at (206) 374-4000, mbittner@ody.org , 2205 Alaskan Way, Pier 66, Seattle WA 98121-1604 or http://www.ody.org/resources.htm
Northwest Coast Canoe Center	Seattle	Working in partnership with the Seattle Parks Foundation, United Indians will construct the Center to include a longhouse and canoe carving shed to demonstrate, educate and share the rich traditions of native people and the offerings of mother earth for a sustained way of life. Artists will display master design and carving skills on canoes, paddles and masks. Canoes will also be stored in the Canoe House and traditionally launched into Lake Union. The Longhouse will showcase traditional weaving, basket making, and painting, as well as feature interactive displays.
Camp Waskowitz - Carl Jensen Environmental Education Center	King County	The Carl Jensen Environmental Education Center at Camp Waskowitz serves the students of the Highline Schools, as well as students from surrounding schools and districts, through environmental education and team building programs
Edmonds Community College Horticulture Program	Edmonds	One of the largest horticulture education programs in the Northwest - emphasized hands-on experience, and offers 1-2 year degrees as well as single-class opportunities (and has courses evenings and weekends as well).

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION ASSETS: Environmental Education Organizations

ORGANIZATION	REGION	DESCRIPTION
Center for Wooden Boats	Seattle	To provide a gathering place where maritime history comes alive through direct experience and our small craft heritage is enjoyed, preserved, and passed along to future generations
Cultivating Youth	Seattle	Cultivating Youth works to help low-income youth lead healthier lives through gardening-based nutrition education in Seattle. Students plant, care for, and harvest the garden; learn to cook what they harvest, and explore new foods.
Environmental Education and Training Partnership (EETAP)	Federal	delivers environmental education training, services and resources to education professionals across the U.S
Environmental Education Association of Washington (EEAW) NWEEC Partner	State	Involved in the top down approach; Currently creating a statewide plan and working with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).
Environmental PORTAL	Seattle	The Environmental PORTAL helps students find opportunities for service learning, culminating projects, and internships.
Environmental Protection Agency: Office of EnviroEd (EPA)	Federal	
Garfield High School - Post Outdoor Education	Seattle	Post is a student-led outdoor education program based out of Garfield High School. We are a non-profit organization affiliated with the Mountaineers, and are the largest student run organization in Washington, with over 350 members. We run a variety of trips that are open to all Seattle-area students. Our mission is to encourage environmental awareness, leadership, diversity, self-confidence, and knowledge of the outdoors. We help to build a sense of community, which may not otherwise be found in a high school environment.
Homewaters Project	State	Our mission is to create an engaged and informed citizenry by connecting people to nature and each other in the context of their home communities.
Kittitas County 4-H	Kittitas County	
Kittitas Environmental Education Network (KEEN)	State	
Let Kids be Kids Inc.	Seattle	Let Kids Be Kids is a nonprofit dedicated to encouraging young people to become involved in educational service learning and community service opportunities. We believe that through these experiences we can promote a stronger relationship to academics, critical thinking and the development of our future leaders.
Lettuce Link - Solid Ground	Seattle	Lettuce Link creates access to fresh, nutritious and organic produce, seeds, and gardening information for low-income families in Seattle. We work to educate the community about food security and sustainable food production.
National Environmental Education and Training Foundation (NEETF)	Federal	
Nature Consortium	Seattle	The Nature Consortium is a grassroots, community-based nonprofit that teaches environmental lessons through the creative arts and hands-on conservation projects.
NatureMapping	Seattle	NatureMapping works with partners to develop training and project centers for the public to become involved in field research projects. The NatureMapping's Programs goals are to facilitate the exchange of information on biodiversity between natural resource agencies, academia, land-use planners, local communities, and schools through public education and participation in data collection and analyses.
North American Association for Environmental Education (NAAEE)	Federal	
North Cascade Institute	State	Serves both as a graduate program in environmental education and as an education center for youth in Northern Washington.
Northwest Environmental Education Council	Seattle	The Northwest Environmental Education Council host in-school and after-school programs, conducts youth programs at parks, leads youth summer camps, and creates schoolyard classrooms with native trees and shrubs.
Northwest Environmental Education Council (NWEEC)	State	Service provision for schools K-12, educators, the general public and environmental professionals
Northwest Environmental Training Center (NWETC)	State	
Pacific Education Institute (PEI) NWEEC Partner	State	Instrumental in development of statewide research and development of standards, benchmarks and assessments shown to improve student learning.
Pacific Marine Research	Seattle	Pacific Marine Research (PMR) is a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to furthering people's understanding of and connection to Puget Sound and its watershed. PMR's mission is to offer academically challenging, financially affordable marine science instruction to all Washington State elementary and secondary school students.
Passages Northwest	Seattle	At Passages Northwest we are dedicated to educating and motivating girls to develop leadership and courage through the integrated exploration of the arts and the natural environment. Our programs present opportunities for healthy challenge -- from rock climbing and sea kayaking to nature based art projects and improvisational activities.
Project CAT (Cougars and Teaching)	Maple Valley	The program is in development with wildlife biologist Rocky Spencer and focuses on wildlife biology, specifically tracking and monitoring cougar populations in and around the Cedar River Watershed
Salish Sea	Puget Sound	Takes kids on tall ships, intro to enviro/leadership
School to Zoo Program	Seattle	The Seattle Pro Parks Levy programs for K-4th graders in all Seattle schools are aligned with the Seattle Public Schools science kits. Seattle schools with 30% or more of their students participating in free- and reduced-lunch programs can attend School-to-Zoo for free, including transportation and zoo admission.
Seattle Maritime Academy	Seattle	It is a division of Seattle Central Community College, located in the Ballard neighborhood of Seattle. It provides vocational education, technical training and licensure preparation that meet the needs of industry. The level and scope of training offered is directed towards the following maritime sectors: commercial fishing, Merchant Marine and the workboat industry. The Academy offers about 45 courses annually. It can be contacted at (206) 782-2647, dflath@sccd.ctc.edu, 4455 Shilshole Ave. NW, Seattle, WA 98107-4645 or http://www.seattlecentral.org/maritime

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION ASSETS: Environmental Education Organizations

ORGANIZATION	REGION	DESCRIPTION
Seattle Parks and Recreation (Service Learning Program)	Seattle	Seattle Parks and Recreation has a wide range of service-learning and community service opportunities in your neighborhood community centers, parks, and green spaces.
Seattle Youth Garden Works	Seattle	SYGW is a market gardening program for youth ages 14-22 in the University District and South Park neighborhoods. They empower homeless and under-served youth through garden-based education and employment.
Sound Experience	Port Townsend	Non-profit environmental education organization aboard the tallship Adventuress.
State Education & Environment Roundtable (SEER)	Federal	founded as a cooperative endeavor of 16 state departments of education. SEER works to enhance student achievement, improve K-12 instructional practices and help schools achieve their improvement goals by implementing the EIC Model™.
Terra Forma	Seattle	Terra-Forma Education offers many unique programs based on a model that incorporates the concepts of mythic journey and magical realism with environmental education. In these programs, participants of all ages interact with characters in a complex story that is forming around them.
The Institute For Environmental Research and Education (IERE)	Federal	IERE is a non-profit institution that supports environmental decision making based on facts. Our activities focus on four areas:
University of Washington - Program on the Environment	Seattle	The Program on the Environment offers a B.A. in Environmental Studies, an undergraduate certificate in Restoration Ecology, and two Graduate Certificates in Environmental Management and Interdisciplinary Policy Dimensions of Earth Sciences
Washington State PTA	State	a nonprofit, membership association which seeks to bring together the home, school and community on behalf of all children and youth.
Washington State University King County Extension	Renton	The Summer Youth Forestry Institute is an opportunity for high school students in King County to participate in field research in the forest. Students will work as a team to collect and synthesize ecological data and learn about natural resource related careers from area professionals.
Washington State University Kittitas County Extension	Ellensburg	
Western Natural Resource Center -- National Wildlife Federation	Federal	Gretchen Muller contact for education programs
Wilderness Awareness School	Duvall	Wilderness Awareness School is a national not-for-profit environmental education organization established in 1983 and based in Duvall, Washington. Our dynamic programs combine ancient and modern ecological wisdom, and empower people of all ages to become stewards, mentors and leaders.
Yakima Basin Environmental Education Program	Yakima	This group has a wide range of activities including: teacher training, curriculum materials and equipment for loan, classroom presentations, student fieldtrips, to name a few.
YMCA Earth Service Corps	Statewide	YMCA Earth Service Corps is an environmentally based service learning program for teens. By giving your time, you join seven generations of visionary citizens who have helped the YMCA to address our community's evolving needs.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION ASSETS: Kids Camps

ORGANIZATION	PROGRAM	LOCATION	AGE GROUP
Acacia Horse Farm Day Camp	Equestrian Camp	Carnation	
Girl Scouts	Camp Robbinswold	Carnation	Ages 6-17
Girl Scouts	Camp River Ranch	Carnation	Ages 6-17
Camp Gilead	Summer Camp	Carnation	K-12
Catholic Youth Organization	Camp Don Bosco	Carnation	all ages
Camp Koinonia	Cascade Camp Cherith	Cle Elum	all ages
Cascade Camp Cedarbrook		Cle Elum	
Camp Wahoo	Horse Camp	Cle Elum	all ages
Lazy F Camp and Retreat Center		Ellensburg	all ages
Eremon Farm Summer Camp	Issaquah	Equestrian	
Issaquah Parks and Recreation	Mighty Mites	Issaquah	Preschool
Issaquah Parks and Recreation	Kindercamp	Issaquah	K-1
Issaquah Parks and Recreation	Camp 'Quah	Issaquah	Grades 2-5
Issaquah Parks and Recreation	Guardstart Day Camp	Issaquah	Middle School
Sambica	H2O Extreme Day Camp	Lake Sammamish	4th grade & up
Sammamish Rowing Association	Junior Novice Rowing Camp	Redmond	Teens
Sammamish Rowing Association	Junior Advanced Rowing Camp	Redmond	Teens
Camp Fire USA	Day Camp	Lake Sammamish State Park (Hans Jensen)	K-7
Camp Fire USA	Camp Sealth	Vashon Island	K-6
Catholic Youth Organization	Camp Hamilton	Monroe	all ages
YMCA	Camp Terry Day Camp	Preston	Ages 7-12
Redmond Climbing Club	Rock Climbing Camp II	Redmond	
Dancing Coyote Camp		Sammamish (offices)	Ages 7-14
Red Gate Farm Summer Day Camp	Equestrian Camp	Sammamish Plateau	
Seattle Parks and Recreation	EarthKeepers Summer Day Camp	Seattle (Carkeek Park)	Ages 6-12
Wilderness Awareness Schools		Seattle, Kirkland, Issaquah, Carnation	Ages 4-18
Valley Camp		North Bend	



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study Building a Framework for the Future

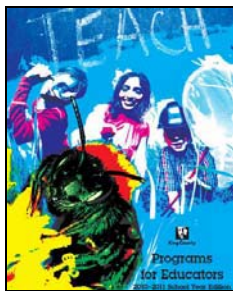
Education and Interpretation Annotated Bibliography

Greenway



Education Paper Nos. 1-8; by Charles Payton and Patricia Filer, 4Culture; Seattle, WA, 2006. Online: <http://www.4culture.org/heritage/resources/education.htm>

Provides information to support applicants to the Heritage Cultural Education Grant Program, as well as other educational programs and activities relating to King County history and heritage". These papers provide information on topics including (but not limited to): heritage educational resources, videos and DVDs, the benefits of collaboration between heritage groups and schools.



Programs for Educators: 2010-2011 School Year Edition; by the King County Solid Waste Division, Seattle, WA, 2010. Online: http://your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste/education/documents/Programs_for_educators.pdf

Provides information on programs, materials, and funding sources available from the county through its various agencies; presents teachers and students with an array of topics ranging from disaster and emergency preparedness to natural resource stewardship.

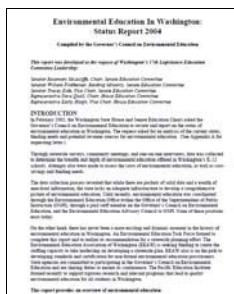


Kittitas E3 Summit – March 7, 2008 Proceedings; by the Kittitas Environmental Education Network, 2009. Online: <http://www.kittitasee.net/e3/e3summit.html>

Part of the Environmental Education Association of Washington's E3 (Education, Environment, Economy) campaign, this event brought nearly 100 community members together to analyze the educational needs for a sustainable Kittitas County population by 2025. Contains Summary, Vision and challenges and opportunities.

K

Education



Environmental Education in Washington: Status Report 2004; by the Governor's Council on Environmental Education; Olympia, WA, 2004.

Summary of environmental education in Washington State—what it is, does, the effectiveness of environmental education, and highlighting further steps that need to be taken. It also attempts to document the "breadth and depth", as well as the financial aspects, of environmental education.



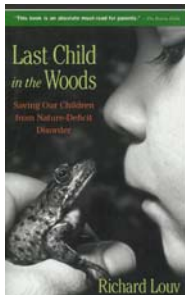
Report Card on the Status of Environmental Education in Washington State; by the Governor's Council on Environmental Education; Olympia, WA, 2004. Online: <http://eeaw.org/files/wa-ee-report-card/eereportcard.pdf>

"This report card, prepared at the request of the Washington State Legislature, summarizes the status of environmental education (EE) in Washington. Two years of statewide surveys, community meetings, and one-on-one interviews yielded useful information as well as gaps in the available data. Some aspects of EE rated outstanding grades while others clearly need improvement."



State of Washington: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; Olympia, WA, 2010. Online: <http://www.k12.wa.us/>

Provides information on aspects of Washington's kindergarten-12th grade public education system.



Last Child in the Woods: Saving Our Children from Nature-Deficit Disorder; by Richard Louv; Algonquin Books, Chapel Hill, NC, 2005.

Richard Louv "links the absence of nature in the lives of today's wired generation to some of the most disturbing childhood trends: the rise in obesity, attention disorders, and depression."

Education Materials

ViewFinders: A Visual Environmental Literacy Curriculum – Elementary Unit: Exploring Community Appearance and the Environment; by the Dunn Foundation; Warwick, RI, 1996.

"These materials challenge children and adults to discover links between the environment, their community, and its appearance. Through this exploration, people are encouraged to become active stewards of their community's visual environment."

Forests of Washington: Forest Ecosystems and People – Activity Guide Grades 4-9; by the Washington Forest Protection Association; Olympia, WA, (n.d.), with Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, USDA Forest Service and the Department of Natural Resources. Part of the Environmental Education ABOUT FORESTS project.

“In the early 1990s, teams of classroom teachers, environmental educators, resource management personnel and school administrators worked together to produce **Forests of Washington**, comprehensive environmental education resource guides with an emphasis on the trees, wildlife, forest regions and issues relevant to our part of the country.”

Project Learning Tree: Environmental Education Activity Guide – for Grades Pre K-8; by American Forest Foundation: Washington, D.C, 1995.

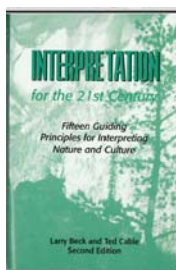
Arranged “under five major themes: Diversity, Interrelationships, Systems, Structure and Scale, and Patterns of Change. Each theme covers the areas of Environment, Resource Management & Technology. The PLT activities integrate the themes within science, language arts, social studies, art, music, and physical education.”

Greenway Trust Education Program

Mountains to Sound Greenway Environmental Education Program: Activity Guides; by the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust: Seattle, WA. 2012.

The Greenway’s educational program includes: Greening up the Greenway; Forests and Fins; Savvy about Soil, Wise About Water; and Forests on the Edge and Forest Ecosystems.

Interpretation



Interpretation for the 21st Century: Fifteen Guiding Principles for Interpreting Nature and Culture (2nd Edition); by Larry Beck and Ted Cable; Sagamore Publishing, Champaign, IL, 2002.

Written for a wide audience, from managers and students of interpretation to the general public, this book introduces and updates 15 principles of interpretation.

Interpretive Centers: The History, Design and Development of Nature and Visitor Centers: by Michael Gross and Ron Zimmerman: University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Foundation Press, Inc.: Stevens Point, WI. 2002.

“The fifth in a series of practical guides for interpretive professionals and students.” A comprehensive introduction to interpretive centers, from design and planning to interpretation and adapting to change.

Signs, Trails, and Wayside Exhibits: Connecting People and Places: by Suzanne Trapp, Michael Gross and Ron Zimmerman: University of Wisconsin Stevens Point, UW-SP Foundation Press, Inc., Stevens Point, WI. 1992.

“The fourth in a series of practical guides for interpretive professionals and students.” A resource for information regarding interpretive signs and wayside exhibits, from the basics to sign making to trail construction and interpretation.

Sign Sense: Principals of Planning, Design, Fabrication, and Installation (Draft): by Richard F. Ostergaard, Center of Design and Interpretation; United States Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. (n.d.).

An introduction to basic “signology” and interpretive signs.

Tourism & Marketing

INTRODUCTION

The Mountains to Sound Greenway combines the best of city life with the best in outdoor living. This unique balance of high quality urban amenities and extensive outdoor recreation has been a magnet that has drawn many to move here, and is a significant draw for visitors coming from outside the region. After 20 years of success in preserving the Mountains to Sound Greenway, there is now a strong need, and many opportunities, to better market the Greenway and draw tourism dollars into the region, especially into the smaller rural communities.

From a simple Sunday drive through the Cascades to enjoying activities on Seattle's waterfront to catching a festival in one of the Greenway's many vibrant communities, people of all ages and interests enjoy the Greenway. The Greenway is teeming with outdoor adventures, opportunities to learn about local and natural history, family friendly cultural festivals, and extensive urban attractions. Hiking, museums, festivals, and wildlife watching are just a few of the draws to the area. In the Seattle-King County area, these amenities have driven a growing tourism sector in the local economy worth more than \$6.9 billion annually and supporting more than 53,400 jobs and 185.4 million in local taxes (266.6 million in state taxes). For more information see: <http://www.seattle.gov/oir/datasheet/tourism.htm>. In Kittitas County, according to the 2010 census, 12.3% or 2,199 jobs are in the county are in the "Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services" sectors which likely relate closely to tourism. Overall, tourists spend \$x in the Kittitas economy, supporting x jobs, and generating \$x in local tax revenue.

Outdoor recreation is, and has been, a key part of the economy of many rural communities, and they have a strong desire to capture more value from the many outdoor recreationalists who travel through their communities. However, tourists do not visit the region solely to partake in its wealth of outdoor amenities – small towns, historical and heritage resources, cultural events and festivals, and many other arenas draw visitors to the Greenway. Thus maintaining and interpreting the natural areas, outdoor recreation and many historical and cultural assets of the Greenway is critical to a strong tourism economy. The sustainability of these assets cannot be taken for granted. The threats and needs to maintain such assets are covered in other chapters of this Cooperative Stewardship Framework.

This chapter provides a brief overview of the Greenway's tourism and marketing assets, threats and needs to those assets, a review of tourism resources currently available, a highlight of a few success stories, and then most importantly, focuses on actionable opportunities for better marketing the Greenway over the next twenty years.

TYPES OF USE AND TOURISTS

While many may think of “tourists” as only those coming from outside the region, it is important to realize that tourism in the many smaller communities in the Greenway rely heavily on regional visitors. So while the tourist flying in from Australia for an extended backpacking trip in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness is important, the Seattle and Bellevue residents out for a hike in the Teanaway in Kittitas County are just as important to discuss. These two groups have different needs and wants and require different information and services. Additionally, it is important to distinguish between different lengths of trips. Many visitors only visit the State for a day or less. According to the Washington State Tourism Commission, over half of the 52 million visitor trips taken to Washington State in 2006 were day trips. The majority of tourism in the Greenway is day trips.

LOCAL VALUE

Our own backyard, the Greenway is accessible to residents of the region and, for that, they are tremendously lucky. There are countless opportunities for outdoor recreation, practical lessons in regional history and environmental education as well as the proximity to open spaces and beautiful scenery, are all within a very short distance from thriving metropolitan areas and within reach of many enticing smaller communities. The diverse array of built and natural environments within a relatively small geographic space, providing a plethora of opportunities to residents and visitors alike, is part of what makes the Greenway a special and unique place.

NATIONAL VALUE

The communities of the Greenway tell an important piece of our national history. The bounty of natural resources available in the Pacific Northwest fostered a thriving indigenous population for thousands of year. This bounty also encouraged the westward momentum of the early settlers of the United States. This history provides an important foundation for many of the cities and small towns in the area. This historic legacy provides a cultural underpinning and a bit of rustic flavor to many communities in the Greenway. This includes coal mining in Roslyn, forestry in North Bend, hydroelectric production outside of Snoqualmie, and the former Chicago-Milwaukee-Pacific-St. Paul railroad that is now the John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park.

The ‘backbone’ of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, Interstate 90, has been recognized by the United States Congress as a National Scenic Byway, the first interstate to achieve this designation. However, the Greenway is far more than the 100-mile corridor along I-90.

As awareness of the Greenway grows and expands across the nation, locals are finding that what used to be one of Washington State’s best kept secrets has become a national attraction for tourists. Highlighting and promoting the diverse landscape and vibrant

communities of the region has become big business in Washington State. Seattle, considered a vibrant and extraordinary city, boasts some of the greatest landmarks and attractions in the country. According to the City of Seattle “among the most popular urban attractions are the Seattle Center and the Space Needle, Pike Place Market, the Hiram Chittenden Locks, Woodland Park Zoo, Tillicum Indian Village, Seattle Aquarium, waterfront, lakeside and sound beaches, Pioneer Square, International District, and local wineries and breweries. Outdoor activities include boating, fishing, golf, water sports, hiking, biking, mountain climbing and skiing. The Seattle-King County area has 34,459 hotel rooms, over 9,000 restaurants, and 80 theatre companies.” Stretching from the shores of Puget Sound, and a metropolitan area known for its innovation, to the beautiful and serene Alpine Lakes Wilderness and its over 700 pristine lakes, passing through the many distinctive small communities in the Snoqualmie Valley and upper Kittitas County, a wealth of opportunities exists across the Mountains to Sound Greenway

TOURISM & MARKETING STUDY PROCESS

After 19 years of success in creating the Mountains to Sound Greenway, the Greenway Trust undertook a planning effort in 2010 to look forward to the next 20 years. Called the Greenway Heritage Study, this process included recruiting diverse groups of community members to participate in Working Groups that looked at different Greenway assets such as history, agriculture and tourism. All groups were asked to better define the important assets in the Greenway, identify key threats and needs to those assets and list desired actions for stewardship for the next 20 years. Working Group members agreed to assist the Greenway Trust as it prepared what was described as a “Cooperative Stewardship Framework,” or roadmap for the community’s work for the next 20 years. Participants also understood that the Greenway Trust was considering obtaining official recognition for the Greenway, such as a National Heritage Area designation, as a way to better empower awareness and stewardship of the landscape.

Tourism & Marketing were identified as a key component for the Heritage Study and to further define needs and opportunities in this realm, the Greenway Trust did the following:

- Identified existing tourism and marketing needs faced by tourism in the Greenway, and opportunities for future collaboration.
- Reviewed existing economic development and other relevant studies and reports.
- Convened a Tourism and Marketing Working Group consisting of relevant partners to review and refine information regarding the threats, needs and opportunities facing tourism and marketing in the Greenway. This Group met twice in person to provide input, and reviewed and provided feedback on this tourism chapter.

Contributors to the Study

Information for this chapter was received from many groups and individuals. The core Tourism and Marketing Working Group included:

- Kelsey Amara: Northern Kittitas County Tribune
- Jordan Denmark: TimeforRecess.com
- Stephanie Dunlap: Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
- Jim Hutchinson: Puget Sound Energy
- Danny Levine: NationAd Communication
- Erin MacCoy, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
- Louis Musso III: TransCascade Consulting, Inc.
- Janet Ray: AAA Washington
- Doug Schindler, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust

TOURISM & MARKETING ASSETS: Types and Examples

Tourist activities in the Greenway range from city-based low-key urban attractions to extreme outdoor recreational opportunities to everything in-between. The list outlined here are a number of the types tourism assets in the Greenway, but this is by no means an exhaustive. It is intended to simply provide a representative sample of opportunities and highlight the breadth of amenities available.

Urban Attractions

Culturally Rich Public Places

- The Pike Place Market: One of the oldest farmers markets in the country, the Pike Place Market attracts millions of visitors annually. Called the “Soul of Seattle” the market combines local produce, history, flying fish, Starbucks first retail store, local craftspeople and street performers
- Hiram M. Chittenden Locks
- Olympic Sculpture Park
- Seattle Center: Pacific Science Center, Fountain, etc
- Developed Parks:
 - Seattle: Gasworks, Alki Beach, The Arboretum, Seward Park, Golden Gardens
 - Bellevue: Downtown Park
 - Lake Sammamish State Park
 - Carnation: Tolt-Macdonald Park and Campground
 - Cle Elum: Washington State Horse Park
- Natural Parks:
 - Seattle: Carkeek Park, Discovery Park
 - Bellevue: Mercer Slough
 - Marymoor Park
- Exciting neighborhoods and districts
 - Pioneer Square
 - Seattle Waterfront
 - Redmond Town Center
 - Kirkland Town Center

- Historic Downtown Ellensburg
- Neighborhood centers: while off the beaten tourist path provide a local experience for visitors.

World Class Private Attractions

- Experience Music Project
- Science Fiction Museum
- Restaurants
- Shopping districts
- See additional examples in sections below

Small Towns and Cities

Culturally Rich Public Places

- Downtown Roslyn
- Town Center Duvall

World Class Private Attractions

- Lodges and Getaways
 - Salish Lodge & Spa
 - Suncadia Resort
- Antique Shops

Festivals and Cultural Events

- Bumbershoot
- Folk Life
- Jazz in the Valley
- Issaquah Salmon Days
- Ellensburg Rodeo
- Pioneer Days
- Rails to Ales Brew fest
- Northern Exposure Scavenger Hunt
- Annual Coal Miner's Festivals
- The Festival at Mt Si
- Snoqualmie Railroad Days
- Duvall Heritage Festival
- Redmond Derby Days
- Strawberry Festival
- Renton River Days

Arts and Entertainment

Art Museums

- Seattle Arts Museum
- Bellevue Arts Museum
- Seattle Sculpture Park
- Frye Art Museum

Theatres

- ACT
- Seattle Repertory Theatre
- Village Theatre
- Snoqualmie Falls Theatre
- Seattle Performs Website: <http://www.seattleperforms.com/>
- Seattle Opera
- Bellevue Philharmonic Orchestra, Seattle Philharmonic Orchestra

Night life and other

- An extraordinary array of pubs, bars, and clubs.
- Casinos

Sports

- Seattle Mariners
- Seattle Seahawks
- U.W. Huskies
- Central Washington University Wildcats

Scenic Drives

- SR202 The Sunset Highway
- Teanaway River Road
- I-90 Mountains to Sound Greenway
- King County Historic Scenic Corridors
 - For more information see: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/transportation/kcdot/Roads/HistoryAndArchaeology/HistoricScenicCorridorsProject/Inventory.aspx>

History

- Museum of Flight
- Northwest Railway Museum
- Bellevue Doll Museum
- Cle Elum Telephone Museum

Rural Attractions:

Wineries

- Woodinville Wine Country: a membership organization of over 50 wineries and tasting rooms in and around Woodinville

Farms

- Numerous farm stands and U-Pick opportunities

Agritourism

- Remlinger Farms

Outdoor Recreation

The Greenway is home to seven State Parks, 2 units of the National Forest system, and a broad array of city and county parks. These resources provide residents and visitors with the chance to participate in a veritable wealth of outdoor recreation opportunities,

from hiking and mountain biking to skiing and snowshoeing, whitewater rafting and kayaking, wildlife watching, camping, fishing, climbing, snowmobiling, and many others. For a more comprehensive look at Outdoor Recreation in the Greenway, see the Outdoor Recreation, Wildland Trails and Regional Trails chapters.

- *Snoqualmie Pass*: Only one hour east of Seattle on the Mountains to Sound Greenway, Snoqualmie Pass offers plentiful recreational opportunities throughout the seasons. Snoqualmie Pass offers easy access to a variety of recreational opportunities -- hiking and backpacking in the summer, and skiing, snowboarding and snowmobiling in the winter.
- *Trails*: There are over 1,600 miles of trails in the Greenway that offer outstanding opportunities for hikers, equestrians, mountain bikers and snowshoers.
- *Horseback Riding*: Beyond the trails listed above, there are many farms and ranches and other facilities including the newly-opened Washington State Horse Park in Cle Elum that offer great equestrian opportunities.
- *Water based Activities*: Fishing, canoeing, scuba diving, sailing, rowing, whitewater kayaking, boating – all are available on the many waterways of the Greenway, from Lake Sammamish to Lake Easton, the Snoqualmie River and Puget Sound.
- *Other*: Hunting, road biking, paragliding, geocaching, and spelunking are a few of the other activities that visitors can enjoy in the Greenway.

TOURISM & MARKETING ASSETS: PROMOTIONAL RESOURCES

Tourism and Marketing Plans

Several planning documents outlining methods of increasing tourism in Washington State, and within specific regions thereof, have recently been created.

In January of 2008, the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development released *Washington State Tourism: State of the Industry*, a report analyzing Washington's tourism industry, identifying critical needs, and assessing trends and potential actions to support and expand tourism in the state in the future. Recommendations from this plan include an emphasis on selling a region as a whole – 'geotourism' – and the enhanced use of new technology and the State's reputation for innovation to expand awareness of opportunities and stimulate tourism.

The Washington State Tourism Commission, tasked with expanding and promoting tourism in the state, has recently created two plans that can be used to meet this goal. The Tourism and Marketing Plan 2009/2010 outlines the tourism industry in the state, and highlights many steps and opportunities for expanding tourism and marketing of available resources and opportunities. The Tourism Commission's Strategic Plan 2008-2014 acts as an excellent complement to the Tourism and Marketing plan by offering a collection of specific policy objectives and goals to achieve a collection of broad visions. The suggestions, analyses and ideas within these documents can be applied to the Greenway as a region, fostering the expansion of regional tourism.

Mountains to Sound Greenway National Scenic Byway Implementation Plan

Created in partnership with the Washington Department of Transportation, this four-volume plan focuses on the 'backbone' of the Greenway – Interstate 90, and includes numerous recommendations, from the very specific to the broad and overarching, to rove the National Scenic Byway.

Chambers of Commerce & Visitor Information Centers

The Greenway encompasses over 15 Chambers of Commerce and more than 10 Visitor Information Centers. Both the Chambers and the Information Centers provide visitors to the Greenway with information on activities in the area, historical landmarks, outdoor recreation opportunities and insider's tips on what's a must-see during their visit. A few examples include:

- *US Forest Service Visitor Centers*: one located in North Bend and the other in Cle Elum, offer information on trail and campground conditions, outdoor recreation opportunities in the two National Forests that lie within the Greenway, and sell and provide permits for accessing these resources.
- *Kittitas County Chamber of Commerce*:
<http://www.kittitascountychamber.com/Local/tourism.html>
- *Seattle Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce*:
<http://www.seattlechamber.com/AboutUs.aspx>
- *Greater Issaquah Chamber of Commerce*: <http://www.issaquahchamber.com/>

State, Federal and Local Agencies

- *Washington State Department of Commerce (Experience WA)*: The Washington State Department of Tourism is a key supporter in the promotion of the Greenway. Their website promotes the Greenway's official National Scenic Byway status and highlights some of the special areas along the I-90 corridor. The site also promotes the Washington State travel guides – including the Travel Planner and the Arts, Culture and Heritage Guide – and Community guides, including Seattle and Bellevue within the Greenway.
- *National Scenic Byways*: As an official National Scenic Byway, the Greenway is one of the areas highlighted on this national website. The website offers anyone who has had an experience in the Greenway an opportunity to comment or tell their story. This first hand feedback feature is a great way for others to see where people have stopped and enjoyed the many wonderful Greenway attributes along the way. The Scenic Byways website also includes information on scenic drives based upon different themes of the Greenway. These drives including itineraries framed around the Collegiate Spirit, Historic Sites, and Paths to Adventure in the Greenway.
- *Outside Seattle*: Outside Seattle is a tourism promotion cooperative funded by the King and Kittitas County cities and communities of Snoqualmie, North Bend, Woodinville, Duvall, Carnation, Fall City, Issaquah, Cle Elum, and Roslyn as well as the Snoqualmie Tribe, 4Culture, Mountains to Sound Greenway, King County Library System, Puget Sound Energy, Woodinville Wine Country, and the Summit at Snoqualmie. Outside Seattle promotes nationally recognized attractions just east of Seattle along an 84 mile segment of I-90. Outside Seattle promotes all the tourism amenities and special events within the corridor such as the internationally recognized Issaquah Salmon Days, Railway days and Greenway Days.

- *Seattle Convention and Visitors Bureau*: Seattle's Convention and Visitors Bureau is a nonprofit economic development agency responsible for competitively marketing the Seattle area as a destination for conventions, tour groups and individual travelers. SCVB derives its funding from many sources, including hotel occupancy tax revenue from Seattle-King County visitors, the bureau's robust membership program, its marketing programs, and government contracts for service.
- Washington, The State: <http://www.experiencewa.com/>
- Visit Kittitas: <http://www.visitkittitas.com/>
- Seattle, Metronatural: <http://www.visitseattle.org/Home.aspx>
- Seattle City Pass
- Experience Redmond: www.experienceredmond.com

Others

- *American Automobile Association (AAA)*: www.aaawa.com , a great medium for increasing the Greenway's exposure. A long standing partner, AAA is a sponsor of *Greenway Days* and *Mountains to Sound Greenway Summer* and frequently features articles on the Greenway in AAA's *Journeys* magazine which reaches its thousands of members.

THREATS & NEEDS TO TOURISM

Consistently low levels of state support

Washington State has recently ranked among the bottom 10 states in the country in terms of state funding for tourism support.

Maintaining Amenities

According to the Travel Industry Association of America, the "environment is the travel industries' base product. The tangible product our industry sells depends on preservation and conservation of the natural and constructed environments which attract travelers." Proper maintenance and care of trails and other outdoor recreation sites, natural areas, heritage sites, museums, parks, landmarks and other tourist-drawing locales throughout the Greenway is absolutely vital to developing the Greenway as a prime tourist attraction.

Capturing Value from Outdoor Recreationalists

It is important, especially for the small rural communities in the Greenway who after decades of natural resource extraction based economies are looking for a sustainable economic future, to capture some economic value from the many outdoor recreationalists who travel through the area. For example: getting the hikers who pass through North Bend on the way to the Mt Si trailhead or the snowmobilers passing through Cle Elum on their way to the eastern half of the Greenway, to stop for supplies beforehand and food afterward.

Lack of Coordination

There are many groups working on attracting visitors across the Greenway. However, there is clearly a missed opportunity to tie these groups and their resources together into a more complete and farther-reaching marketing system. With limited dollars, many of these groups may not be able to go much beyond putting up a few signs, creating some brochures and occasionally a few print ads. By combining resources, there is the opportunity for a broader reach.

Lack of overall Greenway Awareness among Promoters

Many people including activities, writers, television and radio stations, and other resources within the Greenway are not aware of, or do not publicly acknowledge the Mountains to Sound Greenway. The possibility of attaining official recognition through some form of governmental designation will undoubtedly bring into focus the landscape's opportunities.

Lack of 'Destination' resources

Many areas within the Greenway do not have sufficient draws at a small level to foster multi-day travel experiences. Many visitors come solely for day trips.

PAST SUCCESSES

Over the last 20 years, tourism has grown exponentially in the Greenway. Starting with Seattle's rise in national stature in the early 1990s to growing recreational interest in the Cascades and Upper Kittitas County, the Greenway has gone from being simply a local destination to being a national and international tourist draw. Tourism generated income has also grown steadily over this period. Key successes include:

Seattle Cruise Ship Terminal

Over the past decade, Seattle has developed itself as a key terminal for cruise ships travelling to Alaska. There are at least six global cruise companies operating out of the Seattle waterfront and in 2009 this resulted in 218 sailings from Seattle, 875,000 passengers, \$312 million in tourism revenue and 3,800 jobs. For the most part, cruise-ship passengers spend time in Seattle exploring Seattle's waterfront, visiting Pike Place Market and Pioneer Square. It seems there are opportunities to develop more before or after local experiences in the Greenway for cruise ship passengers.

Mountains to Sound Greenway National Scenic Byway

In 1998, in recognition of the unique nature of I-90 and the Mountains to Sound Greenway, 100 miles of the interstate, from Seattle stretching across Snoqualmie Pass into central Washington, were designated by Congress as a National Scenic Byway – the first interstate to receive this recognition. The National Scenic Byways program is meant to recognize specific roads in acknowledgment of their archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic qualities. Given that more than two-thirds of visitors to this area use vehicles to travel, the opportunities to promote and reach these travelers are many.

Greenway Days (Mountains to Sound Greenway Summer)

Started in 2003, this effort spearheaded by the Greenway Trust has marketed summer activities occurring in communities across the Greenway helping to build understanding of the Greenway as a connected landscape and providing a means of building community across the region. This concept also serves as a great vehicle for the Greenway Trust to become more involved with the marketing representatives of the different communities involved

Washington Trade and Convention Center

Created in 1988 the Washington Trade and Convention Center hosted 51 national and international events in 2009. The estimated total delegate spending from WSCC events in fiscal year 2009 was \$242 million.

Woodinville Wine Country

Woodinville Wine Country was created in 2002 and is an effort by over 80 wineries to promote wine tourism to their tasting rooms and wineries.

Ellensburg Rodeo

Considered one of the nation's ten best rodeos it brings over 25,000 visitors over a four day period to Ellensburg and the surrounding area.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE ACTION ON TOURISM

Over the course of the Heritage Study, numerous members of the Greenway community – members of the various Working Groups, public comments, city and agency representatives and others – have given feedback on projects that will facilitate enhanced tourism of the Greenway and its components. Tourism crosses all aspects of the Greenway – history, recreation, ecology, culture and others – and, as such, work in these arenas will enhance the overall Greenway.

Promote or create a Greenway Tourism Bureau

One of the most prominent suggestions to come out of each section of the Heritage Study is the need for some form of an overarching coordinating element whether through the expansion of an existing entity, such as Outside Seattle or through the creation of a completely new Greenway Tourism Bureau. Numerous tourism assets exist within the Mountains to Sound Greenway, each trying to attract visitors. The presence of a coordinating entity would allow each community and resource to participate as part of a whole, providing the ability to leverage the opportunities of the entire Greenway landscape. Currently, many smaller areas within the Greenway are attempting to promote their uniqueness, but only have limited budgetary capacity. If each of these communities were to join a collaborative effort to market the region as a whole – geotourism – each would benefit from the resulting successes, much like Napa Valley and its consortium of vintners. This new, or recreation of an existing, organization could be funded by participating communities, in the manner of Outside Seattle and the Seattle Convention and Visitors Bureau, with each community contributing funding and more money coming from the use of lodging taxes and fees.

Raise Awareness of the Greenway through Expanded Marketing

The Mountains to Sound Greenway vision will benefit dramatically from increased public awareness. Numerous avenues have been proposed to inform and engage the public, some of them are listed here.

- Develop a Comprehensive Greenway Visitors Website: An all-inclusive guide to the nooks and crannies of the Greenway would be a hugely valuable tool to encouraging visitors to enjoy the many diverse offerings of the Greenway and spend their visitor dollars. Use social media and other networking technologies to leverage a robust online presence in terms of web sites and social media (such as Twitter and Facebook), to become a definite focus in the Pacific Northwest.
- Create an interactive Greenway Smartphone application with an encyclopedia of activities and opportunities – sites to visit, hikes, museums and events and other information. This application should allow and encourage people to easily access information as they travel across and through the Greenway, using programs such as Yelp, Urbanspoon, and Paris 2 Go as models.
- Develop a Greenway-based “TripTik” allowing people to customize their experience. Utilizing the expanded website and Smartphone application, develop the resources to create customizable itineraries for trips in the Greenway; create sample trips framed around specific topics, such as history, culture, geology, agriculture.
- Promote the Greenway on targeted tourist websites. Pay for advertising of Greenway highlights. Encourage partners and others to link to the Greenway’s website for more information.
- Submit to websites “user stories” that can give interested parties a first-hand account of great things to do in the Greenway.
- Get the Greenway included in such venues as the Washington State Travel Planner, published by the Washington State Tourism and distributed at a variety of visitor information centers and outlets across the western states,
- Create a Greenway radio station that gives information on the variety of opportunities available in the Greenway.
- Create partnerships with major events happening within the Greenway, from Bumbershoot and Folklife to the Seattle Marathon.
- Capture the local market – the Washington State Tourism Commission has identified the importance of capturing the local market for tourism – before turning efforts to tourists in other areas, the ‘backyard’ tourist market should be capitalized upon.

Build a Visitors Center at either end of the Greenway

One center at Snoqualmie Point on the west side and in the Thorp or Ronald/Roslyn/Cle Elum area in the east. Visitors Centers are an excellent means of providing a host of information to residents and tourists alike, crossing all boundaries of Greenway resources – recreation, history, culture, working farms and forests – with a personal touch. These centers could be funded and staffed by partners and members of the Greenway coalition, from agencies (such as the U.S. Forest Service and Washington State Department of Natural Resources), the counties, cities and communities involved.

An Interstate 90 and Snoqualmie Pass visitor center feasibility plan was created at the behest of the Forest Service by Jones & Jones. This plan was created in 1993 and is on file at the Greenway Trust office.

Create a comprehensive “experience” for visitors to the Greenway

Tourists want the ability to experience the special and unique places an area has to offer. It is important to make a tourist’s experience a fully enriched and multi-faceted event- from the moment they get up and enjoy a coffee in downtown Seattle to hiking in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness to enjoying a beer at day’s end at the Brick Tavern in Roslyn. The Greenway has great potential to develop resources catering to a wide array of interested parties. Some proposed opportunities include:

- Work with communities and small businesses to create a Visitor’s Guide to the Greenway – including information on local color, culture, and food options.
- Partner with shuttle companies to provide an interactive and diverse tour, or a series of tours, to interested tourists, based upon a variety of themes. These tours could be historic, recreational, or cultural (going to Mountains to Sound Greenway Summer for a full day experience).
- Create a program targeted to outdoors enthusiasts who would like to experience the Greenway with an educated professional. For example, hiking Mt. Si with a Department of Ecology naturalist would be a great way to spend the day.
- Utilize podcasts and other forms of media to develop themed and guided tours of the Greenway, following the example of the Interstate 90 East Heritage Tour, developed by Northwest Heritage Resources.
- Develop a Greenway Passport program, following the National Park Service model. Place Greenway Passport stamps in significant areas across the Greenway, including museums, trailheads, forests, farms, cultural events, parks, education centers and others.

Make the Greenway a multi-day destination

Many “day-trippers” come to the Greenway from around Washington, from the Northwest region and from British Columbia – efforts should be made to encourage these visitors to spend more than a day in the Greenway. Expand overnight accommodations and awareness thereof to encourage extended stays; work with communities to coordinate efforts to create experiences worthy of week-long stays.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Days

Mountains to Sound Greenway Days (also known as Greenway Summer), celebrates the distinctive communities and events occurring across the landscape, represents a great opportunity to bring more attention to the Greenway and the unique place it holds in the Pacific Northwest.

- Develop and support *Geotourism*: Tourism that sustains or enhances the geographical character of a place—its environment, culture, aesthetics, heritage, and the environment, and the well-being of its residents—create an experience of the Greenway portraying the area’s unique “Sense of Place”
- Promote Greenway Days through on-line marketing, social media and other web based promotions.

- Develop signature Greenway Days events hosted by the organization on a large scale, bringing a multitude of media attention and participants.
- Empower communities to take ownership of their own special and unique Greenway Days events.
- Continue building momentum in the communities of the Greenway to promote and create their own partnership events that highlight their place in the Greenway.
- Partner with local communities' media outlets to promote tourist activities and events.
- Highlight experiences year-round: Many different celebrations, activities, challenges, performances and other events happen in the Greenway between the end of fall and the beginning of summer—Washington only receives ~40% of its visitors during summer and fall; approximately ~30% of visitors come in the spring and ~25% in the winter months.

Media Involvement

- Partner with local media to highlight the Mountains to Sound Greenway. Create a series of stories and highlight of the Greenway, giving readers an opportunity to read about the diverse opportunities available in close proximity to the city.
- Form a Promotions Team that includes all the partners of the Greenway to create a comprehensive marketing plan around the Greenway concept and beyond. Leverage communications and marketing skills within the team to promote the Greenway.
- Work with partners to create a branding plan for the Greenway.

Tap into the Cruise Industry

- Organize shuttles to take cruise passengers on day trip tours into the heart of the Greenway.
- The Greenway should have a Pike Place Market presence to target cruise ship passengers who want more than just a taste of the city.
- Promote the Greenway on ships themselves. Send promotional materials and brochures for on-board display.

Assist Rural Communities with Visitor Marketing

Many of the rural communities in the Greenway, such as North Bend, Roslyn and Cle Elum, are in the process of re-branding themselves. These communities could use assistance with exploring new methods of marketing and enticing tourists.

- Provide marketing training and enhanced funding opportunities
- Explore opportunities to combine and leverage resources
- Recognize the potential for increased agritourism opportunities in rural communities. While agritourism should not replace working agricultural lands, it can be used as another tool to support local agriculture. Devising a means of supporting existing agricultural production while simultaneously building upon the tourism potential could help support rural communities.

Develop a strong regional public transportation system

To strengthen tourism in the Greenway, tourists need to have easy access to communities across the landscape. Developing a comprehensive regional transportation system, enveloping all forms of transport from bicycles to trains, from cars to buses, will facilitate the movement of tourists – both from local and outside markets – into and across the Greenway.

Pursue Official Designation of the Greenway

With an official designation – whether it is county, state or federal - the Greenway will experience heightened public awareness and a certain amount of notoriety. Having official recognition and official boundaries will greatly improve the ability to market the Greenway and will bring increased attention to the value of the landscape at a national level, and may also allow communities and actors to leverage new funds for projects and promotions supporting the Greenway.

CONCLUSIONS

After 20 years of building the Greenway, now it is time to better market it, to both locals and visitors to the region. By tapping into modern and relevant technologies, the Greenway can take on a whole new vibrancy and awareness. Through leveraging relationships with agencies, local groups and citizens there are great opportunities to creating a fully comprehensive visitor experience- one that touches on a variety of elements that make the Greenway a diverse and wonderful place to visit. The potential official designation of the Greenway would enhance many opportunities to better market the Greenway. This will also help introduce the Greenway to a new constituency of possible future stewards of the landscape.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study TOURISM AND MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES: Tourism Opportunities

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create robust website with activities available in Greenway	The internet is an increasingly popular source of information for activities - many websites have interactive features that cater to different user groups, allowing them to sort resources based upon interests and other features.	Create a robust, interactive website that allows individuals to find specific activities within the Greenway; website should be 'clearinghouse' for information on Greenway	Tourism/marketing and all other groups	Tourism & Marketing Working Group	Both
Create Greenway Smartphone Application	Smartphones are becoming increasingly popular and are widely-used to find information about the surrounding area. Applications are an excellent way to tap into this new technology.	Create a Smartphone Application to provide information to users on all aspects of resources, activities available in Greenway; add bar codes to signs to allow Smartphone users to download app at specific locations	Tourism/marketing and all other groups	Tourism & Marketing Working Group	Both
Create series of audio tours, make available on Greenway website	To build awareness, and provide an educational and tourism product, the Greenway Community should pursue the creation of a series of audio tours, focusing on the many different assets - recreational, history, culture, ecology etc - of the Greenway.	Create a series of audio tours, and make them available for download from the Greenway website	Tourism, community groups	TAC 2001	Both
Create radio tour of the Greenway; use DOT radio	The Greenway has many stories to tell: geographical, ecological, historical, cultural etc. Creating a radio tour to play while driving could increase awareness of the unique characteristics of the Greenway.	Create a radio tour of the Greenway, and investigate the use of DOT radio for broadcasting	WSDOT, Community Groups	TAC 2001	Both
Develop guide of events, outings for a variety of attractions	There are many different cultural, historical, educational and other events held in communities across the Greenway. Creating a clearinghouse could benefit all of these events.	Create a guide of events and outings for a variety of attractions across the Greenway.	Chambers of Commerce,	TAC 2001	Both
Produce standardized maps of Greenway recreational trails	There are a wide variety of recreational opportunities across the Greenway. Standardized maps of the availability of these resources that cross agency jurisdiction could be immensely popular and useful.	Create and produce standardized maps of the Greenway's trail systems	Agonies, outdoor rec and trails groups	TAC 2001	Both
Create guide of day trips for parents with children	The Greenway has a large supply of educational and entertainment resources designed for families.	Create a guide of day trips in the Greenway for parents with children of all ages	Chambers of Commerce, tourism groups	TAC 2001	Both
Create, market themed tours of the Greenway	With a such a wide array of themes and resources, the Greenway has great potential to create a series of themed tours focusing on specific assets, from history and culture to art, ecology and geology.	Create and market themed tours across the Greenway, focusing on a variety of assets, and Experience based; incorporate whole itineraries to enhance the appeal	tourism/marketing groups	TAC 2001	Both
Work with universities to create Greenway-based flora, fauna, geology guidebooks	The Greenway has a very wide multitude of plant and animal species, and interesting geological features. A series of educational guidebooks for public consumption could help raise awareness of the importance and unique nature of the Greenway.	Work with the universities within the Greenway to create a series of guidebooks on the flora, fauna and geology of the Greenway	UW, CWU, Tourism, marketing, education groups	TAC 2001	Both
Create inventory of Tourism Assets	The Greenway has an incredibly wide variety of tourism assets. Creating a central inventory of all of these assets would be very beneficial and represents the first step in the creation of a comprehensive website, guidebook, map selection and application.	Conduct an inventory of specific tourism assets	Chambers of Commerce, tourism and community groups	Kititas EDG Strategic Report	Both
Coordinated retail strategy	Tourism initiatives should be considered in relation to retail. Attracting tourists only benefits local jurisdictions directly if they have a mechanism for capturing retail sales dollars. Kititas County has a number of assets in this regard ranging from natural amenities to museums to festivals and other attractions.	Coordinate retail strategy, including raising awareness and tailoring retail offerings	Chambers of Commerce, tourism and community groups	Kititas EDG Strategic Report	Kititas
Take 'Inside Out' tour	An "Inside Out" tour - where the tourism providers patronize the services they offer - is an excellent means of understanding the tourism opportunities in an area, allowing strengths and weaknesses to be observed	Work with Greenway tourism service providers to take an "inside out" tour of the many offerings available	Chambers of Commerce, tourism and community groups	Kititas EDG Strategic Report	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

TOURISM AND MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES: Tourism Opportunities

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Promote passenger rail, Light Rail, initiatives with connections to Kittitas County	Passenger rail and/or Light Rail connections from western Washington to Kittitas County - extending from Auburn to Ellensburg - would benefit the county's transition to a tourism / recreation economy.	Monitor [and promote] passenger rail initiatives	Chambers of Commerce, tourism and community groups	Kittitas EDG Strategic Report	Kittitas
Develop more camping/ lodging accommodations in Kittitas County	Camping and lodging accommodations are important to the local tourism industry, especially in small communities and recreation areas.	Develop more camping and lodging opportunities countywide	Chambers of Commerce, tourism community groups, land managers	Kittitas Working Group	Both
Promote motorcycle touring in Kittitas County	Motorcycle touring is a popular form of recreation and a means of exploring new areas. Kittitas County has potential to expand and promote offerings in this arena.	Promote motorcycle touring on back roads between Cle Elum, Roslyn, Thorp, and elsewhere	Chambers of Commerce, tourism and community groups	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Assist Kittitas County in transition from resource to tourism economy	Kittitas County has traditionally had a resource-based economy. The County has excellent recreational and tourism resources.	Assist Kittitas County in the transition from a resource-based economy to one based upon tourism and recreation	Kittitas County	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Create a Greenway Guidebook	There are hundreds of different events, museums, sites, hikes, trails, historic and cultural sites, parks and other resources within the Mountains to Sound Greenway	Create a guidebook to the Greenway; augment the book with links to up-to-date information on the Greenway website	Tourism, marketing, education, rec, interpretation, culture, history groups	Public Comment	Both
Foster connections of light rail along I-90 corridor	The I-90 corridor was once well-used for rail transportation - the John Wayne Pioneer Trail follows the right-of-way of the old Milwaukee-St. Paul line.	Foster light rail and increased train connections along the I-90 corridor	Sustainability groups, AMTRAK, Sound Transit	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Support off the grid communities within the Greenway	Encouraging off-the-grid communities to locate within the Greenway would serve several purposes: it would add to the region's sustainable resources, and would also be an excellent education opportunity	Promote Off-the-Grid communities within the Greenway to serve as sustainability models and education centers	Education & Sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Create children's version of video on Greenway	The Greenway video is a useful educational tool. Creating a version for children would benefit the spread of Greenway awareness.	Create a children's vision of the video on the Greenway	Education groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Build, install more road signs directing traffic to sites	The Mountains to Sound Greenway Implementation Plan has many different potential implementation signs; others have been identified and could be added across the Greenway to enhance awareness and participation	Build, install more road signs directing traffic to sites along the Greenway	Education and interpretation groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Assess, expand knowledge of traffic dynamics	The transportation system - trucking infrastructure, current traffic and predictions - is a key piece of the region.	Assess, expand knowledge of regional traffic dynamics	Departments of Transportation	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Promote creation of Coordinating Entity for Greenway Tourism	There is value in promoting and recognizing the whole of the Greenway landscape and all of the resources it has to offer. The creation of a Coordinating Tourism Entity will allow individual areas to participate in part of the larger whole, capitalizing on the power of the group to celebrate the individuality of specific regions.	Create a Coordinating Tourism Entity to enhance, celebrate, promote, coordinate activities across the Greenway, supporting smaller community actions	Tourism & Marketing Groups, Cities, Counties	Tourism & Marketing Working Group	Both
Create 'Christmas Tree Tours' of Greenway forests	Many families have a tradition of selecting a Christmas or Holiday tree. The Greenway should capitalize on this by creating tours where families can take a sleigh into the woods to find a tree, and then come back in the fall to plant a new tree to replace the one they took home.	Create 'Christmas Tree Tours' of the Greenway; incorporate forest, ecology education	DNR, USFS, Counties Forestry Groups, education groups	Tourism & Marketing Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study TOURISM AND MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES: Tourism Opportunities

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Assist with commercial development along Iron Horse, Coal Mines, WA Horse Park	Iron Horse State Park, the Coal Mines Trail and the newly-opened Washington State Horse Park present excellent opportunities for commercial development and enhanced tourism facilities.	Commercial development could include motel, food service, trip planning, outfitters, etc	WSPRC, tourism/marketing groups	WSPRC	Kittitas, Both
Create 'Greenway Passport' program	Use the National Park Service's model; put Greenway Passport stamps in major locations across the Greenway - museums, parks, trails, cultural events, farms, forests...provide prizes for completing the collection.	Create a 'Greenway Passport' program with stamps at major locations across the landscape	Tourism & Marketing Groups,	Public Comment	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

TOURISM AND MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES: Site-Specific Opportunities

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Continue to develop Iron Horse State Park	This Park is a major attraction in the region, with over 100 miles of equestrian, bicycle and pedestrian access trail extending from Rattlesnake Lake to the Columbia River.	Develop attractions, lodging, and transportation options adjacent to Iron Horse State Park--see following Opportunities	WSPRC, local businesses, others	Kittitas Working Group	both
Promote RV-parking facilities in Roslyn, Cle Elum	Recreational Vehicles (RVs) are an increasingly popular means of touring.	Promote RV parking facilities and locations in Roslyn and Cle Elum	Roslyn, Cle Elum, Kittitas County, Greenway Community	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Create a Visitor Information Center for Upper Kittitas County	Kittitas County has many opportunities to entertain and attract tourists, but there is no central "one stop shop" for this information	Create a Visitor Information Center for the Upper County	Chambers of Commerce, tourism/ community groups, land managers	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Build Visitor Center at each end of Greenway	Visitors Centers are a great way to expand awareness of activities and opportunities available within a region. A Center at each end of the Greenway would add to a concrete sense of place.	Build Visitor Centers at each end of the Greenway - Snoqualmie Point area and Thorp/Cle Elum area	Agencies, Counties, Cities,	Tourism & Marketing Working Group	both
Develop a Wilderness Trip from Ellensburg to Seattle	The Greenway landscape, stretching from the shores of Puget Sound to Ellensburg, offers a great opportunity to develop an extended education/interpretation trip, fostering understanding of this special landscape	Develop an Interpretive Wilderness Trip from Ellensburg to Seattle	Education and outdoor recreation groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Develop single day Greenway excursions	There are many different opportunities for tourism across the Greenway - historical, cultural, recreational, small town, ecological.	Develop a series of Greenway excursions to support the wide variety of Greenway assets across the landscape	Tourism groups, Greenway coalition	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

TOURISM AND MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES: Marketing Opportunities

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Expand and promote public awareness of the Greenway	For nearly 20 years, a broad community of interested and devoted supporters of the Greenway has worked to protect and preserve this landscape. However, public awareness of the Greenway is still limited.	The Greenway Trust should encourage and utilize its many partnerships to increase awareness of this special landscape.	Tourism, community groups	TAC 2001	both
Get Greenway demarcated on all maps of the area	For many years, the Greenway did not have a defined set of boundaries. Now, to protect and acknowledge the successes of the past, the Greenway is pursuing the establishment and acknowledgment of boundaries.	Work with Greenway Community and partners to get the Greenway demarcated on maps	Tourism, community groups	TAC 2001	both
Involve businesses, Chambers of Commerce	The support of the business community is critical to the continued successes of the Greenway. Encouraging the recognition of Greenway partnerships could be beneficial to business and the Greenway.	Create, promote the use of Greenway decals in businesses and Chambers of Commerce	CoC's, business community	TAC 2001	both
Coordinate marketing efforts	Coordinated marketing efforts would benefit businesses and communities across the Greenway	Expand and coordinate marketing efforts	Chambers of Commerce, tourism and community groups	Kittitas EDG Strategic Report	both
Develop and implement marketing and media plan for public awareness	Increase public awareness through interpretive centers and additional kiosks, highway signage, and visitor brochures.	Create, develop and implement a marketing and media plan that supports this goal	tourism, marketing groups,	Tourism & Marketing Working Group	both
Develop clear, consistent regional messaging	Messaging is critically important in public outreach and awareness	Develop clear, consistent regional messaging for the Greenway and its communities	Tourism and Marketing groups	Education and Interpretation working group	both
Make the Greenway a model for other areas around the country	The Greenway model is an excellent example of collaboration, and should be used as a guide for similar actions nationwide	Make the Greenway a model for other areas around the country	Education & Sustainability groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	both
Show wildlife features across the Greenway - "watchable wildlife"	Capitalize upon the popularity of shows like the Discovery Channel's Planet Earth to build awareness of the Greenway and its wildlife	Create and show features about the Greenway's wildlife and habitat	Education, ecology groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Create photo presentation of what "could've" been	The efforts of the Greenway Community have been so successful that many actions might be taken for granted	Create a presentation of "What Could've Been" indicating that what you <i>don't</i> see is important	Tourism & Marketing, Education & Interpretation groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Capitalize upon major events in the Greenway to raise awareness	Many major events take place each year across the Greenway - from the Ellensburg Rodeo to Bumbershoot. The popularity of these events should be utilized to raise awareness of the Mountains to Sound Greenway.	Capitalize upon major events in the Greenway - Ellensburg Rodeo, Bumbershoot, Seattle Marathon etc. - to raise awareness	Tourism & Marketing, other groups	Tourism & Marketing Working Group	Both
Reach out to immigrants, folks new to area, different cultures	The Greenway landscape has a long history of multicultural activities - the modern era of many towns and communities started with the immigration of folks from all over the world.	Expand outreach to new groups - immigrants, different cultural groups; create maps and interactive materials in other languages to make them accessible	Tourism & Marketing groups	Wildland Trails Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
TOURISM AND MARKETING ASSETS: Key Tourism Sites

NAME	LOCATION	MANAGER/OWNER	DATES OPEN	VISITORS PER YEAR	COUNTY
Alpine Lakes Wilderness and the Pacific Crest Trail	Snoqualmie Pass	United States Forest Service	Year-round	150,000	Both
Ballard District	Seattle	Ballard Merchants Association	Year-round	thousands	king
Bellevue Botanical Gardens	Bellevue	City of Bellevue	Year-round	thousands	king
Bumbershoot	Seattle	One Reel	Fall	thousands	king
Capitol Hill District	Seattle	Capitol Hill Chamber of Commerce	Year-round	thousands	King
City of Roslyn	Roslyn	City of Roslyn	Year-round	thousands	kittitas
Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park	Issaquah	King County Parks	Year-round	thousands	king
Experience Music Project/Science Fiction	Seattle	EMP/SFM	Year-round	millions	king
Experience WA	Washington State	Washington State Department of Tourism	Year-round	millions	all
Family 4th on Lake Union	Seattle	One Reel	Summer	thousands	king
Fremont District	Seattle	Fremont Public Association	Year-round	millions	king
Hiram M. Chittenden Locks	Seattle	City of Seattle/ Army Corps of Engineers	Year-round	thousands	King
International District	Seattle	Chinatown-International District Business Improvement Area (CIDBIA)	Year-round	millions	king
Issaquah Salmon Days	Issaquah	City of Issaquah	Fall	thousands	king
Issaquah Salmon Hatchery	Issaquah	WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife	Year-round	thousands	King
Log House Museum	Seattle	Southwest Seattle Historical Society	Year-round	thousands	king
LT Murray Wildlife Area	Kittitas County	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Year-round	thousands	Kittitas
Meadowbrook Farm	Snoqualmie	City of Snoqualmie and City of North Bend	Year-round	thousands	King
Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCA	King County	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Year-round		King
Moosefest	Roslyn	Friends of Roslyn	Summer	thousands	kittitas
Mountains to Sound Relay	Snoqualmie Pass-Seattle	Mountains to Sound Relay Org Team	Summer	thousands	King
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Nat'l Forest	Both	United States Forest Service	Year-round	hundreds of thousands	Both
Mt. Si NRCA	King County	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Year-round	hundreds of thousands	King
Northwest Chocolate Festival	Seattle	Northwest Chocolatiers	Fall	thousands	king
Okanogan-Wenatchee Nat'l Forest	Both	United States Forest Service	Year-round	hundreds of thousands	Both
Pike Place Market	Seattle	Pike Place Market Foundation	Year-round	10 million +	King
Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area	King County	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Year-round	hundreds of thousands	King
Seattle Aquarium	Seattle	Seattle Aquarium Society	Year-round	thousands	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
TOURISM AND MARKETING ASSETS: Key Tourism Sites

NAME	LOCATION	MANAGER/OWNER	DATES OPEN	VISITORS PER YEAR	COUNTY
Seattle Center	Seattle	The City of Seattle	Year-round	millions	king
Seattle Cruise Industry	Seattle	Port of Seattle and cruise lines	Spring-Fall	875,000	King
Seattle Marathon	Seattle	Seattle Marathon Association	Fall	thousands	king
Seattle Teatro Zinzanni	Seattle	One Reel	Year-round	thousands	king
Seattle Waterfront	Seattle	The City of Seattle	Year-round	millions	king
Seattle's Pioneer Square	Seattle	The City of Seattle	Year-round	millions	King
Snoqualmie Depot	Snoqualmie	Northwest Railway Museum	Year-round	thousands	king
Snoqualmie Falls	Snoqualmie	Marker Media	Year-round	1.5 million +	King
Snoqualmie Pass	King/Kittitas border		Year-round	100s of thousands	
South Cle Elum Depot	South Cle Elum	Cascade Rail Foundation			
Space Needle	Seattle	The City of Seattle	Year-round	millions	king
Suncadia	Cle Elum	Destination Hotels and Resorts	Year-round		kittitas
Thorp Grist Mill	Thorp	Thorp Mill Town Historical Preservation Society	Year-round		kittitas
Tiger Mountain, West Tiger NRCA	King County	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Year-round	hundreds of thousands	King
Twin Peaks Fest	North Bend	Twin Peaks Festival	Summer	thousands	king
Woodinville Wineries	Woodinville	Private vintners	Year-round	thousands	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study TOURISM AND MARKETING ASSETS: Organizations		
NAME	LOCATION/ REGION	COUNTY
Bellevue Chamber of Commerce	Bellevue	king
Bellevue Downtown Association	Bellevue	king
Canration Chamber of Commerce	Carnation	King
Cle Elum-Roslyn Chamber of Commerce	Cle Elum, Roslyn, S. Cle Elum	Kittitas
Downtown Issaquah Association	Issaquah	king
Downtown Seattle Association		king
Economic Development Group of Kittitas County	Ellensburg	Kittitas
Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce	Ellensburg	Kittitas
Greater Bothell Chamber of Commerce	Bothell	King
Greater Maple Valley-Black Diamond Chamber of Commerce	Maple Valley, Black Diamond	King
Greater Redmond Chamber of Commerce	Redmond	king
Greater Woodinville Chamber of Commerce	Woodinville	King
Issaquah Visitors Bureau	Issaquah	king
Kirkland Chamber of Commerce	Kirkland	king
Mercer Island Chamber of Commerce	Mercer Island	king
Newcastle Chamber of Commerce	Newcastle	King
North Bend Visitors Center	North Bend	King
Renton Chamber of Commerce and Visitor Center	Renton	King
Roslyn Downtown Association	Roslyn	Kittitas
Rotary of Cle Elum	Cle Elum	Kittitas
Rotray of Ellensburg	Ellensburg	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study TOURISM AND MARKETING ASSETS: Organizations		
NAME	LOCATION/ REGION	COUNTY
Rotary Club of Seattle	Seattle	king
Rotary Club of Snoqualmie Valley	Snoqualmie	king
Sammamish Chamber of Commerce	Sammamish	King
Seattle Convention and Visitors Bureau	Seattle	King
Shoreline Chamber of Commerce	Shoreline	King
Snoqualmie Valley Chamber of Commerce	Snoqualmie, North Bend, Preston, Fall City, Snoq. Pass	King and Snoq. Pass
Swauk Teanaway Grange		Kittitas
Vision Cle Elum	Cle Elum	Kittitas
National Scenic Byways - Greenway	Greenway	Both
Washington State Scenic Byways - Greenway	Greenway	Both
4Culture	King	King
Southwest King County Chamber of Commerce	Burien, SeaTac, Tukwila	King
Lake City Chamber of Commerce	Lake City	King
AAA of Washington and Northern Idaho	State	Both
Rotary Club of Mercer Island	Mercer Island	King
Argosy Cruises	Seattle	King



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study Building a Framework for the Future

Tourism and Marketing Annotated Bibliography

Greenway



Mountains to Sound Greenway – I-90; by the National Scenic Byways program and partners; Washington, DC. Online:
<http://www.byways.org/explore/byways/2228/>

The National Scenic Byways website dedicated to the Mountains to Sound Greenway; provides information and suggested multi-stop experiences along the I-90 corridor, including trips revolving around historic sites and the collegiate spirit of the Greenway.



Destination Heritage – A Guide to Historic Places Around King County, Washington; by 4Culture, 2009. Online:

<http://www.destinationheritage.org/index.html>

An award-winning series of guides to the heritage of Seattle and King County. Three different guides focusing on Agriculture, Industry and Maritime heritage of the area.



Visit Kittitas County; by the Cle Elum-Roslyn and Ellensburg Chambers of Commerce; Kittitas County, WA, 2012. Online:
<http://www.visitkittitas.com/>

Provides a comprehensive listing of resources available in Kittitas County, from events, dining and lodging to trail maps, winter recreation, hiking and more.



Economic Development Strategic Plan; prepared for the Kittitas County Economic Development Group by TIP Strategies. July 2009. Online: <http://www.kittitasedc.org/>

Presents a SWOT analysis and draws economic development opportunities from that approach. Particularly seeks opportunities to secure increased federal economic development funding for Kittitas County. Calls for aggressive and collaborative engagement in economic development.

K



2008 Market Profile and Economic Impact of Seattle-King County Visitors; by CIC Research, Inc.: San Diego, CA. 2009.

Prepared for Seattle's Convention and Visitors Bureau. Online:

<http://www.visitseattle.org/resources/pubs/cicreport.pdf>

Conducted "to provide a visitor market profile and estimates of the economic impact of overnight visitors to King County during 2008. CIC Research has conducted annual King County visitor studies each year since 1991."

A Visitor's Guide and Map to Cle Elum, Roslyn, Upper Kittitas County; Cle Elum – Roslyn Chamber of Commerce. Shows city streets and Upper County highways, available at the Chamber on 1st

St. in Cle Elum.

K



Seattle metronatural; by the Seattle Convention and Visitors Bureau; Seattle, WA, 2012. Online: www.visitseattle.org/

The online resource for attractions in and around the Seattle area; provides information on lodging, food, attractions and events.



Outside Seattle; by Outside Seattle; 2012. Online;

<http://www.outsideseattle.org/welcome/>

Provides tourism information for cities east of Seattle in King County and in Upper Kittitas County.

Tourism



King County Road Services – Historic and Scenic Corridors Project; by the King County Road Services Division; Seattle, WA.

Online: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/transportation/kcdot/Roads/HistoryAndArchaeology/HistoricScenicCorridorsProject.aspx>

In an effort to identify and preserve the county's rich transportation history, this grant-funded project has documented the story of over 100 years of road building in our region. It also identified nine significant "Heritage Corridors" in unincorporated King County, where travelers can still experience a sense of that history.



Seattle's Convention and Visitors Bureau (website); by Seattle's Convention and Visitor's Bureau; Seattle, WA, 2006. Online: <http://www.visitseattle.org/>

A guide to the natural and metropolitan attractions in the greater Seattle area.



Experience Washington: Official Website of Washington State Tourism; by the Washington State Tourism Office; 2012. Online; <http://www.experiencewa.com/>

Provides information on tourism-related opportunities throughout the state of Washington; also has links to other sources.



Washington State Visitor Information; by Go Northwest, LLC; Spokane, WA, 2012. Online: <http://www.gonorthwest.com/Washington/wavisitor.htm>

A collection of resources relating to the State of Washington, and provides links to various websites and other information.



Washington Tourist – Your Comprehensive Guide to Washington State; by NWNature.com Inc. Online: <http://www.washingtontourist.com/>

“From articles and information on tourist attractions to photos of the magnificent Pacific Northwest, this site has something for everyone.”



Experience Washington - The Official 2011 Travel Planner; by the Washington State Department of Commerce; 2011. Online: <http://www.experiencewa.com/plan-a-trip/printed-guides-and-maps.aspx>

Provides information on activities, events, places to stay and things to do in communities and regions of Washington State. 2012 version to be release soon.

Plans and Reports



Washington State Tourism: State of the Industry – January 2008; by the Radcliff Company and the Nichols Tourism Group, 2008. Online: http://www.experiencewa.com/images/pdf/R_SOI%20Final.pdf

Prepared for the Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development; provides an overview of the Tourism Industry, trends, and recommends actions to expand.



Washington State Tourism Marketing Plan 2009/2010; by the Washington State Tourism Commission; 2008. Online: http://www.experiencewa.com/images/pdf/M_2008-03-28%20final%20marketing%20plan.pdf

Outlines a statewide approach to expanding and encouraging all aspects of the tourism industry in Washington.

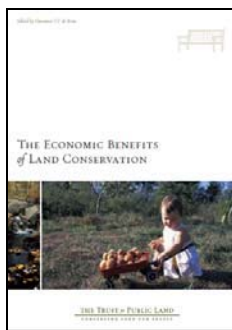


Washington State Tourism Commission Strategic Plan; by the Washington State Tourism Commission; 2008.

Online: http://www.experiencewa.com/images/pdf/R_Strategic%20Plan%20Report%20Final%208-18.pdf

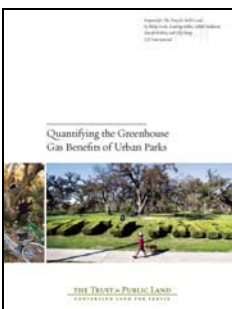
Provides a brief overview of tourism in the State and specific recommendations and actions to expand the sector.

Economics



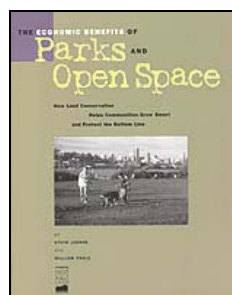
The Economic Benefits of Land Conservation; by C. De Brun; The Trust for Public Land, San Francisco, CA, 2007. Online: www.tpl.org/download_econben_landconserve.cfm

Discusses open space and its place as a wise investment for the future. Highlights the economic gains awarded by open space investments and how those benefits translate into other future opportunities. The document may be downloaded in PDF or text formats.



White Paper: Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Benefits of Urban Parks; by Philip Groth, Rawlings Miller, Nikhil Nadkarni, Marybeth Riley, & Lily Shoup; LFC International: San Francisco, CA, 2008. Prepared for the Trust for Public Land.

Identifies the benefits of open space and urban parks in reducing the quantity and impact of greenhouse gases. The document includes a discussion of the resources that urban parks directly benefit (water, air) as well as the increase in human livelihood that they provide.



The Economic Benefits of Parks and Open Space: How Land Conservation Helps Communities Grow Smart and Protect the Bottom Line; by Steve Lerner & William Poole; The Trust for Public Land, San Francisco, CA, 1999. Online: http://www.tpl.org/tier3_cdl.cfm?content_item_id=1145&folder_id=727

"This casebook presents data and examples that can help leaders and concerned citizens make the economic case for parks and open space conservation."

Community Involvement

INTRODUCTION

The Mountains to Sound Greenway, coupled with the network of supporters behind its success, brings people together to create and protect a future that keeps the landscape a wonderful place to recreate, with beautiful vistas, vibrant communities and clean air and water.

Involving and engaging the Greenway community raises public awareness of the many valuable assets across the landscape and fosters a sense of collaboration and cooperation essential to long term stewardship of these resources. The Greenway vision – an iconic 1.5 million-acre landscape that conserves a healthy and sustainable relationship between land and people by balancing built and natural environments – ultimately relies upon members of the community for success.

Community involvement encompasses any sort of engagement by citizens, groups, corporations where the community benefits from the donation or support of time or resources. Comprehensive, ongoing community involvement can give a sense of ownership to those involved and can also help bring visibility to the value of the Greenway. Residents of the Greenway, including its corporate citizens, care about the area where they live, work and play.

The Greenway has a particularly identifiable ethos of being involved in their community at any level. Greenway residents are committed to supporting their communities at every level, from the organization of neighborhood block parties to running for elected public office. This ethic is made up of many parts: an understanding that small projects are part of a larger whole; that recognizes the importance of maintaining a sustainable balance between built and natural environments; that identifies the landscapes of the Greenway as key to the quality of life. This ethos is supported by a regional identity encompassing the importance of collaboration and cooperation, the value of partnerships. Without solid community involvement, the Greenway's future, and the quality of life people of this area so heartily enjoyed by so many, could be jeopardized. Initiating practical action in partnership with other groups helps build social responsibility, raises public awareness and provides more opportunities for engagement at a variety of levels. There is no uniform method to engage communities and get them involved. Each organization is different and what works in one place may not work in another. However, a regional message of engagement can help people understand and celebrate how they are connected to a bigger picture.

It is crucial to nurture existing relationships with community members and groups who have been supporting initiatives and growth in the Greenway. Casting a broader net to include a greater demographic, particularly the younger generations of enthusiasts, is of equal importance. The younger generation needs to understand the land that gives so much value to so many to become proper stewards of the Greenway.

LOCAL VALUE

Community involvement creates opportunities for empowering the local community to take pride in this very special landscape. By building vested interests, groups and organizations that focus on involving the community in projects and initiatives foster connections; create points of pride, raise public awareness, and forge a true sense of place. An increase in community involvement brings augmented patronage of local businesses. As public awareness of an area is raised, the interest people take in living in the area is augmented.

Community involvement benefits both communities and the individual participants in a number of ways. According to United Way of King County, the benefits of volunteerism include: addressing social ills that otherwise would not be met; addressing critical connections needed to fill gaps; expanding capacity of service providers to address gaps; helping businesses become part of the solution; providing funders with assurance that dollars are being utilized effectively; providing esteem-building, life-changing experiences for individuals; and, helps sustain community quality of life. United Way of King County also states that volunteers tend to live longer, have greater functional ability, have lower depression rates later in life, and generally have better health overall.

NATIONAL VALUE

The greater Seattle area is widely recognized as one of the most charitable metropolitan areas in the United States, in terms of both financial donations and the gift of time through volunteering. According to statistics collected by the U.S. Census Bureau, and provided by the Corporation for National and Community Service, over 975,000 residents of the Seattle metropolitan area (including the cities of Tacoma and Bellevue) participated in volunteer activities in 2010. These 975,000 citizens represent approximately 33.9% of the residents of the Seattle area; this volunteer participation rate ranked 5th of the 51 major cities in the nation. These volunteers contributed an average of 44 hours each, ranking 4th in the nation. In 2010, The Daily Beast (the online home of Newsweek magazine) ranked Seattle as the most charitable major city in the United States.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT STUDY PROCESS

In early 2010, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust launched the Greenway Heritage Study to look ahead to the next 20 years. As part of the Heritage Study, the Greenway Trust recruited a diverse groups of community groups to participate in Working Group meetings on the subject of Community Involvement in the Greenway, and to carefully examine what assets exist, which ones are threatened, and what can be done to create more success stories.

Working Group members assisted the Greenway Trust as it prepared what was described as a “Cooperative Stewardship Framework,” or roadmap for the community’s work for the next 20 years. Participants also understood that the Greenway Trust was considering, among other options, pursuing a National Heritage Area designation, and that some of the work undertaken on the Cooperative Stewardship Framework might contribute to this effort as well.

Community Involvement Working Group members were asked to identify the assets relative to

engaging the community in the Greenway, the threats and needs facing these assets; and the opportunities community groups involved in engagement would like to pursue in the future.

A core group agreed to meet several times over the course of 2010 to take part in a facilitated process, review the chapter created from the findings and provide feedback throughout the Heritage Study.

Contributors to this Study

Tami Asars, REI

Mark Boyar, Middle Fork Outdoor Recreation Coalition (MidFORC)

Weston Brinkley, Cascade Land Conservancy

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Sue Stewart, Friends of Luther Burbank Park

Grace Stiller, Newcastle Weed Warrior and King County Noxious Weed Control

Margaret Ullman, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS

There are many existing assets for community involvement in the Greenway.

Volunteer Involvement

Many organizations operating in the Greenway with a focus on community involvement have a network of volunteers. Schools emphasize and require students to engage in their communities, and many businesses – local, national and international – operating in the Greenway support volunteer and engagement efforts, including through sponsorships, and donation of paid staff time toward projects.

Many corporate groups in the region, recognizing the importance of the Greenway in the quality of life of the area and as a way to give back to the communities in which they operate, generously support employees that want to get involved, either by providing a number of paid hours to their employees each year to volunteer, by providing financial matches for staff volunteer hours, or through donations to support local efforts.

Major categories of community engagement participants include:

- Non-profit organizations

- Federal, state, county, city, municipal and other governmental agencies
- Individuals
- Schools and Education Programs
- Faith-based groups
- Boy and Girl Scout troops
- “Friends of” groups
- Recreation groups and clubs
- Neighborhood and Homeowners Associations
- Corporations, large and small businesses, and foundations
- Individuals completing Community Service hours

Examples of successful volunteer organizations include:

- **Seattle Works**, an organization that creates social interactions for volunteers between 20 and 30 years old. Volunteers have the opportunity to give back to their community by giving of their time to projects they support while making new friends with similar interests. Seattle Works provides an online resource to connect potential volunteers with projects and organizations seeking assistance.
- **Washington Trails Association (WTA)** is a prime example of another successful volunteer organization in the region. WTA volunteers in the Greenway learn about and maintain trails, restore natural areas, and create a community of friends who share a common interest.

Successful volunteerism also exists in the plethora of fairs, festivals and community events that occur in the Greenway throughout the year. Countless volunteers across the landscape help set up, provide information, distribute materials, organize events and perform numerous other tasks. These fun events focus on community heritage, traditions, tourism and culture, grounding volunteers and citizens in their own communities and building links to a community’s history.

Education

Community involvement programs are heavily fostered in public and private school systems, with many public students required to complete service hours at various points in their education career. Schools are also supporting efforts to bring their students outside, as whole classes, to volunteer.

There are a multitude of education programs that focus on the environment and conservation, and that are offered in the Greenway for both children and adults. This programming has been an essential tool in creating a broader sense of awareness in the younger generation. After all, these present day students will someday be the caretakers of the landscape in the future. It is important that they have the knowledge and understanding of the significance of this varied landscape- from the forests to the farms to the communities and their heritage. Education programs can be used to build an understanding and appreciation of the communities in which people work, live and play, and can act as a catalyst to more involvement.

Governmental Agencies

A diverse mix of governmental agencies exists in the Greenway. Whether it is through the provision of training, information and resources for a project, citizen engagement in the planning process, or the construction of community facilities – such as parks, trails, libraries, and community centers – these agencies all have some element of community involvement. At their basic level, they exist to serve the needs of the communities in which they operate.

Agencies from every level of government operate across the landscape, from the USDA Forest Service to the Washington Department of Natural Resources, to King County to cities such as Issaquah, Mercer Island and Cle Elum, to the five tribes with portions of their usual and accustomed grounds within the Greenway.

The Greenway is known for its collaborative spirit – few other areas in the country can boast of such elaborate partnerships that exist between and among the agencies in the Greenway. The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust sponsors two Department of Ecology Washington Conservation Corps crews that work across the Greenway landscape, crossing many jurisdictional boundaries. Snoqualmie Point Park came into existence thanks to the efforts of numerous agencies – the USDA Forest Service, the City of Snoqualmie, the Snoqualmie Tribe, and the State Department of Natural Resources collaborated to create a public park on a site once slated for an office park. For more information on agencies within the Greenway, please review the Cities and Agency chapters.

Corporate Involvement

Local corporations, businesses, companies and even sports teams, recognizing that the landscape is a key component in the high quality of life of the region, and desiring to give back to their community in which they feel they have a strong stake, take an interest in contributing to the Greenway vision in a number of ways.

- Carter Subaru and Carter Volkswagen plant a tree in the Greenway for every test drive taken in one of their cars and plant three trees for every purchased vehicle.
- The 2010 WNBA champions, the Seattle Storm, plant a tree in the Greenway for every successful three point shot per game.
- The Boeing Company loaned an executive to the Greenway Trust for ten years – the longest loaned executive in their corporate history.
- CH2M Hill conceptualized the design for filling the Eastgate regional trail gap in Bellevue.
- REI supports the Greenway through collaboration with the Greenway Trust's volunteer program; recruiting volunteers, posting events and participating in the creation of partnership events that bring recreational enthusiasts out into the Greenway to give back.

In addition to the methods of support listed above, many corporate groups also take a hands-on approach to conserving and enhancing the Greenway. REI, Boeing, Bank of America, and other local and national businesses and corporations routinely bring groups of staff members out to volunteer in the Greenway. In 2010 and 2011, as part of their annual summer picnic, Quadrant Homes brought its entire staff out to volunteer in the Greenway, Employee groups from Microsoft and FedEx have participated in restoration events at Lake Sammamish State Park, giving them a chance to work on invasive removal projects practically in their own back yard – both Microsoft and FedEx have campuses adjacent to the park and use this natural area for mid-day breaks and recreation.

Agricultural

There are a large number of agricultural efforts in the Greenway that engage the community. From local pea patches to farmer's markets, the Greenway is fortunate to have farmers and gardeners who reach out to the community in an effort to provide sustainable and accessible local produce, fruit and other cottage industry wares. By bringing products from the Greenway into cities through the development of Community Supported Agriculture, people who may not have a direct link to the Greenway are engaged in its support none the less.

Recreational

There are a variety of clubs, organizations, groups and active individuals who use the Greenway for recreational purposes, benefiting from the hundreds of miles of wildland trails, nearly 300 miles of regional trails linking communities and other resources, thousands of acres of protected and available natural areas, and the beautiful and scenic rivers, lakes and streams. Feeling a certain responsibility to the land is not unusual and there are often grass roots efforts by these people to ensure the trails, beaches and roadways are litter free, trailheads are in good shape and specific pieces of the landscape are in general good order.

The effort put forth by these specific-focus recreational organizations is instrumental in the enhancement and maintenance of many of the community resources in the Greenway.

- The Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance and its members put in numerous hours on the construction and maintenance of mountain bike trails and facilities for the benefits of their riders and those new to the sport, and were key partners in the creation of Duthie Hill Park, a mountain biking park located on the Sammamish plateau.
- The John Wayne Pioneer Trail Wagons and Riders Association coordinates volunteer events to enhance this cross state trail that crosses through the Greenway.
- The Backcountry Horsemen of Washington members volunteer thousands of hours every year to build and maintain trails, and BCHW was involved in the creation of the Washington State Horse Park near Cle Elum in Kittitas County.
- The Issaquah Alps Trails Club has long supported conservation efforts in and around the Issaquah area. The club leads hikes, and is active in trail construction and maintenance.

Arts

Local arts groups often contribute to the Greenway by setting up temporary public art installations for all to enjoy along trails, in parks and on mountain peaks. With the intent of bringing interesting and innovative arts projects into nature, these artists and artist groups bring new color and form to an already beautiful location in the Greenway.

“Friends of” Groups

Many community resources in the Greenway are supported through organized “Friends of” groups. These groups can range from loosely-knit webs of supporters to well-funded and established non-profit entities, but all are dedicated to the conservation, protection, preservation and/or enhancement of valuable community resources – parks, trails, historical sites, cultural events, libraries, and neighborhoods. Many of these groups work to build local awareness of these community assets through outreach events, community events, newsletters, performances and other practices.

Examples include:

- Friends of the Cedar River Watershed
- Friends of the Burke-Gilman Trail
- Friends of the Issaquah Salmon Hatchery
- Friends of Seattle's Olmstead Parks
- Friends of the Teanaway River Valley

Local and International Community Service Organizations

Many communities in the Greenway have one or more version of a community service organization dedicated to connecting individuals with their communities. These groups include organizations such as Rotary Clubs (the Seattle Rotary Club is the 4th oldest chapter, and is the largest Rotary Club in the world), Kiwanis Clubs, and Lions Clubs, and many communities also have smaller groups with similar service-based ideals. Many of these organizations provide their members with opportunities to support local, national, and international support efforts, through donations of time, materials, resources and financial contributions.

PROGRESS & SUCCESSES IN COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The existence of the Greenway is the greatest success of all. None of it could have been accomplished without the help of the community. The Greenway truly belongs to everyone and not just one group or entity.

The idea of a Greenway came from a small group of individuals who wanted to see change. They led the charge in getting support to help keep the I-90 corridor into a green and lush landscape full of recreational possibilities. Without their ideas and drive, I-90 may have been destined to be a freeway without character and natural beauty. As the landscape formed under the direction and guidance of the founders of the Greenway Trust, others in the community recognized the importance of creating a lasting legacy for future generations.

Many of the successes in Greenway community involvement have come from the tireless devotion of volunteers, volunteer organizations and investments by corporations and small businesses. Without their efforts and collaborations, the Greenway we know today would be an entirely different landscape. The agencies responsible for the management of much of the Greenway understand the value of the communities the work in and around. Agency funding is limited, and volunteer efforts are often critical in filling in the gaps between agency responsibilities and funding realities.

Over time many groups have engaged in the stewarding of the Greenway in a variety of way; through specific actions and projects, volunteer efforts, community events, individual projects, or creating sustainable practices. The Heritage Study process has identified over 200 organized groups that take ownership of a piece of the Greenway, supporting a wide array of issues – culture, history, education, community health, environment and conservation. This tally does not include the many “unofficial” volunteers actively working to improve their communities through such personal actions as cleaning out storm drains, picking up litter on local streets or in parks, organizing a neighborhood block party, or contributing in their own way to the general

conservation ethos of the Greenway. Their support and dedication to enriching the landscape through their own missions has been a valued and vital part to the Greenway's success story. There are countless examples of small and large community groups working together to benefit the greater good; from the work of the Cascade Rail Foundation to preserve the South Cle Elum Depot to the Friends of the Cedar River Watershed running restoration events to enhance the ecology of the watershed.

THREATS & NEEDS FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

A number of factors may have an impact on the level of community involvement and the success of the Greenway. Factors that may present obstacles to greater community involvement include:

- *Lack of sufficient funding*- Building and maintaining a program to engage communities on a consistent, long-term basis requires a significant investment, both monetarily and financially. Staff time can be required to accurately coordinate activities, and to train, prepare, and monitor participants, and to provide general oversight and direction.
- *Local residents' lack of time or interest* – There is a concern, especially among the rising generation, that volunteers are less interested in long-term participation, instead choosing short-term involvement.
- *Overabundance of options* – Too many options can make it challenging for people to find the project(s) in which they'd like to be involved; using technology to find volunteer opportunities can be overwhelming, especially for those not accustomed to technology
- *Shifting social dynamics* – Traditionally, many community connections and relationships were formed around neighborhood dynamics, fostering a sense of ownership for local lands and resources. With modern trends and technologies, these social communities are now created at work and online, with less of an emphasis on geographic location. This is a significant issue since the Greenway is such a place-based community.
- *Lack of resources* – Increasingly, potential volunteers, especially those in the younger age groups, are more and more reliant on the web for information. However, many of the smaller community involvement opportunities and organizers do not always have a clear presence on the web, as internet postings require time to manage and track, and often require a fee to post or to create and host a website.
- *Volunteers' expectations are changing* - whether efforts are focused on attracting baby boomers or millennials, research shows to successfully engage volunteers today requires development of volunteer roles very different from those currently offered by many organizations.
- *Youth engagement* – Fewer youth are engaged with the natural world.
- *Kittitas County* – Kittitas County doesn't have the same resources or school/corporate-based support for volunteerism as King County. However, the area has a stronger sense of community volunteerism among residents.
- *Lack of overarching informational resource* – Though there are a large number of volunteer-specific resources, including internet websites, there is no guide to community involvement in this landscape. There are many thousands of ways to involve and get involved, but there is not plan for those looking to build or join a working system.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT RESOURCES

The Greenway landscape itself is the greatest resource, and reason, for creating an effective community involvement strategy. This landscape, coupled with the network of supporters behind its success, brings people together on a mission to create a future that has a wonderful place to recreate, beautiful vistas, vibrant communities and clean air and water. The landscape cannot survive without the devotion of the Greenway's supporters just as the supporters cannot maintain the quality of life they are accustomed to with the existence of this incredible landscape.

From the lone individual who picks up litter on a hike to the state legislator who presents ideas to state government, each and every person who believes in the mission of the Greenway is considered a tremendously valuable resource.

Volunteer Recruitment Organizations

Residents of the Greenway have a strong inclination to donate time and resources to charitable causes, from the smallest local organization to national and international causes. Numerous resources have been developed to accommodate this wealth of demand for volunteer opportunities.

- **United Way of King County** – Along with numerous and valuable community support programs, UWKC also provides a web-based network of volunteer opportunities, with information posted by the organizations recruiting volunteers. Those who are interested in finding a means of giving back to their communities can search by keyword, location, or issues to find opportunities that meet their interests. UWKC also connects corporate groups with projects.
- **Volunteer Match** – Volunteer Match, similar to UWKC, offers a variety of online services to support a community of nonprofit, volunteer and business leaders committed to civic engagement. Potential volunteers can search online for recruitment listings posted by nonprofit and volunteer organizations.
- **Seattle Works**, mentioned above, also lists volunteer opportunities, facilitating community involvement

Though there are a number of volunteer recruitment organizations and a wide array of volunteer opportunities across the Greenway, there is no formal plan or documentation of these resources. No guide to starting and maintaining community involvement exists – the topic is incredibly broad and somewhat ambiguous. Creating and collecting resources to help community involvement projects was identified as one of the opportunities for the Greenway coalition to explore in the future.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE ACTION

In order to further develop community engagement, an overall collaborative vision that includes strong inter-organization communication and heightened public awareness needs to be created.

- **Build and nurture the community involvement ethos** – The Greenway has the foundation of a strong community involvement ethos. This regional ethic should be

supported and nurtured; Greenway residents should be made aware of this underlying theme, and be empowered to engage.

- **Expand focus in Kittitas County** – Approximately half of the Greenway lies within the boundaries of Kittitas County; however, the vast majority of people live in the western side. Emphasis should be placed on building and fostering community groups in the Kittitas side, including connecting existing groups with resources.
- **Use technology to increase awareness** – Using web technologies such as blogging, and interactive web sites for users that includes an interactive Greenway map, downloadable graphics including the Greenway logo, a central calendar system for groups to use for effective communications and reduce information overlap are effective ideas for enhancing and improving the future of community involvement. Further, a Greenway podcast series that contains a variety of topics on the landscape would be a great asset in the future.
- **Create a Community Involvement database** – There are several successful volunteer recruitment website active within the Greenway, but the desire for a larger-scale community involvement network exists, perhaps in the form of an interactive map that allows others to find out what’s happening in their communities and how to get involved.
- **Support communities with their own involvement agenda** – By working together under a unified vision, community involvement efforts become streamlined and the risk of duplication of messages decreases. It is also important to raise awareness of community involvement efforts by incorporating the media, newspapers and other outlets to showcase and highlights the efforts in the Greenway and of the individual communities therein.
- **Identify community involvement resources to share across agencies** – Many agencies have staff dedicated to providing community engagement support. In the current economic arena, it could benefit multiple agencies to “share” a team of staff to fulfill similar needs across jurisdictions.
- **Continue engagement with rural landowners** – Landowner engagement needs to remain a top priority. Privately-owned land is a critical component of many community resources – trails, parks, natural areas, viewsheds, and neighborhoods. Emphasizing better tax incentives and benefits for private landowners is critical to this engagement. The toolkit created for all community members needs to include resources for this constituency.
- **Engage schools through teachers and principals**
- **Create a neighborhood ambassador program** – Recruit and train a group of local citizens to spread the message. Empower these ambassadors to reach out to new and existing communities with information on resources available and how each community fits into the overall picture; give them the ability to spread the Greenway ethos.
- **Create a toolkit for groups** – Assemble a collection of resources for groups to establish a sustainable community involvement force. Enable the most local grass roots organizations to carry out the Greenway vision and spread the ethos.
- **Hold a workshop for community involvement professionals** – Continue to foster communication between involvement groups, and continue to bring new groups into the fold. Hosting a workshop would allow new groups to introduce new efforts across the landscape. The workshop should provide training on delivering a cross-landscape universal message, and a forum to unify groups.
- **Strengthen corporate and business bonds** – In times of funding issues, engage community businesses to help fund involvement groups and opportunities.

- **Encourage community support through financial contributions from participants** – Tap the vested interests of recreational users by offering them occasions to donate at trailheads and the like. The creation of an application for cell phones that will allow for donations to the Greenway is strongly encouraged. The ease of use of technologies like applications and barcodes is the wave of the future and should be included in the Greenway's future.
- **Explore new ways to generate funding** – find new means of providing financial support for involvement groups.
- **Pursue National Heritage Area designation** – A National Heritage Area designation is an exciting opportunity to raise public awareness of the Greenway. This designation will bring the Greenway tremendous recognition on a variety of new levels, and will solidify the 'larger picture' to which the communities of the Greenway belong. Attaining 'official' recognition is a crucial step in linking efforts in communities across the Greenway.

CONCLUSIONS

The Greenway is widely considered to be one of the most philanthropic areas in the nation. Residents give of their time and money to support numerous causes. The foundations of a Greenway "ethos" – centered on the importance of nature, of balance, of giving back to the community, of the importance and effects of small actions, of the regional balance between the built urban environments and the vast natural space that make the Greenway such a special place – already exist. This ethos should be nurtured, emphasized and members of the community should be empowered to spread the message and take ownership.

Citizens are willing and eager to engage in their communities. Hundreds of examples of successful engagement projects and groups exist across the landscape. To move the Greenway vision forward, the power of these resources could be more effectively harnessed; inefficiencies in funding, resources, and duplication could be trimmed and new resources and means of communication could be created. Constantly working to ensure a strong community involvement ethos around the Greenway will increasingly become more important as the Greenway landscape gains official recognition.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES: Overarching

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Build "Friends of..." groups	The creation of "Friends of..." groups can capitalize on community interest in specific assets, bring in volunteers, and can also provide leverage for funding in some circumstances.	Work with communities to build "Friends of..." groups	Community groups	TAC 2001	Both
Engage more people in the Greenway	The Greenway is an incredible success story. To continue to implement the Greenway vision, it is important to expand the .	Expand the involving new groups/people; embrace the vision of the Greenway.	Community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Hold 'focus groups' in Greenway Communities to identify interests, needs	To embrace communities and build / foster interest, it is important to understand the issues important to the individual communities within the Greenway.	Hold focus groups in communities across the Greenway to identify threats, needs and interests of the residents; use information to concentrate actions	Community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Support community Visioning processes in Kittitas County	Visioning processes empower local communities and can lead to positive outcomes.	Support community planning, visioning processes in communities in Kittitas County - Cle Elum, Roslyn, Liberty, Teanaway	Kittitas County,	Kittitas Working Group	Kittitas
Mentoring: Build mentoring programs for generational transfer	Mentor programs can link generations and foster the generational transfer of knowledge and experience.	Build mentor/elder programs for generational overlap; ensure long-term support systems for those involved to ensure continued inspiration	Community, volunteer, education groups,	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Work with all types of Community Leaders	Every community has a range of key leader responsible for a variety of components of the community.	Ensure that work is done with all types of community leaders - chambers of commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary and so forth	Community, volunteer, education groups,	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Target specific community leaders	Key community leaders - local politicians, business leaders and others - can trigger advances in community involvement.	Involve leaders from specific Greenway communities	Community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Involve business leaders in key communities	Business leaders are key elements of local communities - their involvement is crucial to fostering community development and growth.	Involve business leaders in key communities, such as North Bend	Community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Ensure local jurisdictions are aware of the Greenway and their impacts	The Greenway is made up of many different local jurisdictions - the individual actions of each have a significant impact on the broader landscape. Each community plays an important role in the larger picture.	Ensure local jurisdictions are aware of their impact and participation in Greenway activities	Agencies, local governments, community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Send weekly Greenway events calendar to media	There are many different events, performances, concerts, shows, recreational, volunteer, educational and other opportunities across the Greenway. A weekly e-mail of these events would help spread awareness and participation in Greenway events.	Collate and distribute a weekly list of Greenway events to media outlets to raise awareness, participation, community involvement	Greenway Trust, community event organizers	TAC 2001	Both
Foster regular Communication from community leaders and agencies	Communication between community leaders and agencies acting in or near the area can foster positive relations and successful outcomes	Foster regular communication between community leaders and local/volunteer driven organizations to increase efficiency	Agencies, governments, community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Take Greenway presentation 'on the road'	The successes of the may not be known; public understanding may be assumed as higher than it is. A mobile / online presentation would allow for increased outreach, awareness of the Greenway and its mission / vision.	Prepare a presentation that can be given to groups - Greenway Ambassadors	Community groups,	Community Involvement Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES: Overarching

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Ensure 30% of Greenway's community involvement is in Eastern Washington	The eastern portion of the Greenway is full of potential for the expansion of community involvement programs, from outdoor recreation to volunteering to history and cultural programs.	Ensure that 30% of community involvement occurs in Kittitas County, Eastern Washington	Community groups,	Community Involvement Working Group	Kittitas
Develop Greenway Sub-Regions	The broader encompasses many different regions and communities. These smaller areas could be broken into natural 'sub units' of focus: Mid Fork, North Fork of the Snoqualmie, etc	Divide Greenway into coherent sub-regions - "bite size" works best	Community groups,	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Develop individual focus for Greenway Sub-Regions	Regions of the Greenway have different needs, interests, concerns. Developing Greenway Sub-Regions would allow larger collections of communities to play roles in the bigger picture, without losing focus.	Consider issues around Greenway sub-regions	Community groups,	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Engage younger generations	The youth of today are the future of the Greenway. Working with youth groups, students, school and school districts, the Greenway can engage the next generation of stewards, helping to ensure the long-term protection of the landscape.	Engage the younger generation as part of the Greenway effort	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Empower the diverse population of the Greenway	The diversity of the Greenway, spanning many ecological and built environments, with a corresponding variety in its inhabitants, is part of what makes the region special.	Empower the diverse populations of the Greenway	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Encourage Regular Communication to the Public	Awareness and communication is key in successful community involvement.	Encourage regular communication to general public about efforts of local volunteers/citizens - empowering and energizing people	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Continue to grow the Greenway 'tent'	Part of what makes the Greenway special is the broad nature of the Greenway Community. Continuing to expand the Greenway 'tent' will add more voices and support to the Greenway vision.	Continue to involve other organizations into the to implement/further goals	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Utilize the power of Social Networks	Social networking represents a new and easy way to spread information and collect feedback from community members in an interactive way.	Build Greenway support and awareness through social media network: blogs, twitter, facebook	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Develop funding for individual community projects	Funding is a critically important aspect of any community project.	Design funding mechanisms across jurisdictions to implement individual projects	Governments, agencies, community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Identify Shared tasks and infrastructure	Many agencies and organizations have individuals who perform similar tasks, or similar infrastructure. Identifying these overlaps and developing a system to increase efficiency could benefit all groups.	Identify shared tasks and share infrastructure to accomplish tasks	Community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Continue to promote consensus-based actions	Consensus-based actions lay a foundation for future cooperation, as they allow partners to build trust and relationships.	Provide opportunities to build consensus and self direction	communities, community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Create accessible community involvement database	There are hundreds upon hundreds of opportunities for community involvement in the Greenway - events, volunteer ideas, organizations and others. A central location for this wealth of information would enhance community involvement across the Greenway.	Create accessible database of opportunities, resources across the Greenway - framework where citizens can find their interests	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Create infrastructure connecting people, activities	There are hundreds of different opportunities for involvement across the Greenway. The creation of an interactive system - map, online resource - where individuals find activities, projects, orgs within an area would increase involvement	Create infrastructure connecting people with organizations and events	Community groups,	Community Involvement Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES: Overarching

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Build system of resources to foster implementation of projects by groups	The Greenway has many individuals and organized groups engaging community members across the landscape. However, there is not established plan or guide to developing successful community involvement.	Build a system of accessible resources for the convening of groups and implementation of ideas	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Volunteer across the landscape-non agency specific	Work with volunteers to have a common presence across landscape. Including sign-up & event info, standardized trainings & event standards	Develops a feeling of connection for volunteerism across landscape	Volunteer organizations, agency volunteer coordinators	Outdoor Rec & Wildland Trails Open House 2010	Both
Volunteer Coordination	With many different volunteer organizations and agencies in the Greenway, a coordinated approach could benefit individual needs - targeting resources toward needs with lower support	Coordinate and direct volunteer resources across the landscape toward crucial needs	Volunteer organizations, agency volunteer coordinators	Outdoor Rec & Wildland Trails Open House 2010	Both
Volunteer: Create volunteer training workshop to remove duplicities	Many agencies and organizations have similar volunteer practices	Create across-agency volunteer workshop to combat duplicative training efforts	Volunteer organizations, agency volunteer coordinators	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Build "sub-region" support for Greenway priorities	Work closely with communities to gain political, volunteer and funding support for recreation and restoration in their areas (e.g. North Bend and neighbors). For example, encourage neighbors to adopt trails; local businesses to adopt trailheads, and individuals to donate \$s to these projects. Build enthusiasm with a focused web site/newsletter, events like bbqs, etc. Reward local businesses that help, using the web site. Make it easy for people to support the areas they live in and love.	Organize communities to support recreation and stewardship in their backyards.	towns next to natural areas, homeowners, businesses, land managers	Public Comment;	Both
Organize forums about Greenway in new developments	New homeowners represent an important outreach component - informing new residents about the Greenway will facilitate ownership and inclusion into the area.	Organize forums about the Greenway in new developments in communities across the landscape	Homeowner groups,	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Create, promote ideas for specifics individuals can do to get involved	The Greenway is a large geographic area, with many opportunities to get involved - it can be daunting to those who want to become active, but are unsure of how to start.	Create a "10 Easy Ways to Get Involved" brochure/program/concept for the Greenway	Community involvement groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Organize projects to increase understanding of Greenway	Visibility projects could include: trailhead kiosks, high profile events (such as the December Party and Greenway Days), more TV (PBS?) air time for Greenway story, more frequent press releases	Organize projects to increase understanding of Greenway	Volunteer, education, tourism, community groups	TAC 2003 Summary	Both
Use Hyak Lodge as a conferece/temporary housing site	Hyak Lodge, maintained by Washington State Parks, is an excellent facility and could be used for many purposes.	Use Hyak Lodge for volunteer, school environmental ed, work crew housing	State Parks	Kititas Working Group	Kititas
Welcome or Transit Center within the Greenway	The Greenway has many opportunities, but there is not a central location for information about these resources	Create a center that could accommodate staffing from the various entities (state, private, federal, etc). A place where the public can get information on all the recreation activities in the area.	Private, public, & non-profit groups.	Cecilia Reed, USFS	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES: Public Land Management

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create "Adopt-A-Trail" system for business, volunteer groups	There are hundreds of miles of trail in the Greenway. Creating "Adopt-a-Trail" opportunities would facilitate the inclusion of new groups, help build a sense of community, and foster a sense of ownership for the Greenway.	Create an "Adopt-A-Trail" program for business and community groups	Community groups, agencies,	TAC 2001	Both
Convene interagency/organizational meeting of volunteer coordinators	Many organizations and agencies in the Greenway rely on the support and assistance provided by thousands of dedicated volunteers.	Convene a meeting of volunteer coordinators from agencies/organizations to discuss efforts, projects, coordination across the Greenway landscape.	Agencies, community groups and orgs.,	Community Involvement Working Group	both
Promote better communication between volunteer groups	The many volunteer groups active in the Greenway play a crucial role in the continued stewardship of Greenway resources, from ecological to historical.	Promote better communication between, among volunteer groups to foster better Greenway-wide stewardship of resources	Volunteer groups,	TAC 2001	Both
Involve key volunteer organizations	Volunteer organizations perform an incredibly wide variety of tasks across the Greenway, from historical and cultural events to trail construction to ecological restoration.	Continue to involve and support key volunteer organizations and coordinators	Community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Continue to recruit passionate volunteers	Passionate volunteers, like organizations, perform a plethora of tasks across the Greenway - historical, cultural, ecological, recreational, educational...	Continue to recruit volunteers who have a passion for the community	Community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Expand volunteerism, community involvement in Kittitas County	Many residents in Kittitas County are actively engaged in their community. However, the smaller population of the county (relative to King County) makes volunteer recruitment more challenging.	Build and strengthen volunteer, community involvement ties with a long-term focus in Kittitas County. Develop lasting and strong relationships.	Kittitas County, Volunteer orgs	TAC 2001	Kittitas
Build volunteer network as part of 'official presence' for enforcement	There are many volunteers dedicated to the protection of assets across the Greenway, collectively contributing thousands of hours of volunteer time every year. These volunteers could be trained as to help enforce rules/regulations on public lands across the Greenway.	Train volunteers as part of 'official presence' on public lands across the Greenway	Agencies, law enforcement, volunteer groups,	TAC 2001	Both
Promote Cross-agency cooperation	Many agencies rely upon the efforts of volunteers and community members on a variety of projects, from restoration to interpretation.	Share volunteers/involvement opportunities to keep involvement more landscape based, not community based	Agencies, community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Raise awareness of lack of funding, need for maintenance across Greenway	Many of the Greenway agencies rely upon the assistance of volunteer groups for the maintenance and upkeep of their facilities; museums, historic sites, trails	Raise public awareness of the need for volunteer assistance in maintenance and upkeep of Greenway resources	Community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	both
Expand volunteer trail maintenance program on Taylor Mountain to enhance stewardship	Stewardship partners, such as the Backcountry Horsemen - Tahoma Chapter, Washington Trails Association, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance and Issaquah Alps Trails Club assist with trail maintenance and construction.	Encourage and enhance these stewardship partnerships to positively effect actions on Taylor Mountain	WADNR, King County, BH - Tahoma, WTA, EMBA, IATC, others	Public Comment	King
Expand King County Program Park Ambassadors and	Volunteers and Ambassadors can be a 'presence' to help control illegal use within the Taylor Mountain area.	Recruit more Ambassadors and volunteers to educate the public about the area, trail use and etiquette - recruit horse and mountain bicyclists to provide patrols	King County, equestrians, trails groups, mountain bike groups	Public Comment	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES: Rural Landscapes

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Empower Private Rural Landowners	Rural landowners are immensely important to the support and advancement of the Greenway Vision and goals. Empowering landowners to steward their lands and get involved is key.	Empower landowners with free technical assistance and financial incentives to steward their land	Agencies, governments, community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Target Local neighborhoods for Greenway vision	Neighborhoods, the local-est of levels, are a great place to start community processes.	Target local neighborhoods to implement Greenway Vision (wildlife, recreation, working farms and forests, etc).	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Involve Land/ Homeowner communities	Land and home-owner communities are a great link between the Greenway and local communities.	Involve land and homeowner communities within communities and the larger Greenway; celebrate and recognize successful participation efforts	Landowner and homeowner communities	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Build "sub-region" support for Greenway priorities	Organize communities to support recreation and stewardship in their backyards. For example, encourage neighbors to adopt trails; local businesses to adopt trailheads, and individuals to donate \$\$ to these projects. Build enthusiasm with a focused web site/newsletter, events like bbqs, etc. Reward local businesses that help with mention on the web site. Make it easy to support the areas they live in and love.	Work closely with communities to gain political, volunteer and funding support for recreation and restoration in their areas (e.g. North Bend and neighbors).	MTS Greenway, towns next to natural areas, homeowners, businesses, land managers	Public Comment;	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES: Sustainable Urban Communities

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Target Local neighborhoods for Greenway vision	Neighborhoods, the local-est of levels, are a great place to start community processes.	Target local neighborhoods to implement Greenway Vision (wildlife, recreation, working farms and forests, etc).	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Involve Land/ Homeowner communities	Land and home-owner communities are a great link between the Greenway and local communities.	Involve landowner and homeowner communities within the	Land and homeowner communities	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Create a Neighborhood Ambassador program	A neighborhood ambassador program would foster communication between the Greenway and the local communities across the landscape, facilitating the transfer of information and feedback.	Create a neighborhood ambassador program to distribute information and collect feedback and ideas at the local level	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Work with Community Centers	Community centers are actively involved in communities - fostering a relationship between these centers and the Greenway as a whole is a great way to engage the populace.	Work with community centers to further the Greenway Vision	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Create, identify, capture Community identity in communities	Each community in the Greenway has its own distinct and unique identity - capturing this identity and assisting in its celebration will foster community involvement	Work with communities to create/identify/capture what exists in terms of community identity	Community, education, volunteer groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Develop funding for individual community projects	Many community involvement projects require some level of funding for continuity	Design funding mechanisms across jurisdictions to implement individual projects	Governments, agencies, community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Support local sustainability efforts in different communities	Different communities have and take different approaches to sustainability. These efforts should be supported and celebrated.	Support sustainability efforts in different communities	Community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Support School based sustainability efforts	Schools are an excellent resource for sustainability - efforts in schools can lead to sustainability in the home.	Support school-based sustainability efforts	Community, school, PTA groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both
Identify resource needs in communities	As each community in the Greenway is different, so too are the needs of these communities.	Identify what resources are needed (staff, funding) to accomplish community goals	communities, community groups	Community Involvement Working Group	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Rural Land Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/ Purpose	County
Adopt-A-Stream Foundation	To teach people to become stewards of their watersheds. We achieve our mission through two focus areas: Environmental Education and Habitat Restoration.	Both
American Farmland Trust	to help farmers and ranchers protect their land, produce a healthier environment and build successful communities.	
American Whitewater	to conserve and restore America's whitewater resources and to enhance opportunities to enjoy them safely	Both
Back Country Horsemen of Washington - Tahoma Chapter		King
Back Country Horsemen of Washington (BCHW)	To perpetuate the common sense use and enjoyment of horses in America's back country and wilderness; To work to insure that public lands remain open to recreational stock use; To assist the various government and private agencies in their maintenance and management of said resource; To educate, encourage and solicit active participation in the wise use of the back country resource by horsemen and the general public commensurate with our heritage; To foster and encourage the formation of new chapters in the state organization	Both
Bloedel Reserve		
Cascade Harvest Coalition	Increase public awareness, appreciation and support for the economic, environmental, and cultural benefits of agriculture in the region. Promote preservation and protection of agricultural lands and resources. Enhance community food security and health by improving access to and consumption of locally-produced food. Promote coordinated action and dialogue among the broad diversity of agricultural interests on issues affecting the region's farmers, agricultural resources and quality of life.	Both
Cascade Land Conservancy	Lands: Protect 1 million acres of working forests (93% of existing timberland) and farms (85% of current agricultural lands) and 265,000 acres of shorelines, natural areas and parks. Communities: Maintain our rural economies and way of life and enhance the vibrancy and livability of our cities and towns.	Both
Ducks Unlimited Canada (or the US one)	a nation that can sustain use by people and wildlife without endangering the amount or functions of natural lands... leads wetland conservation for waterfowl, other wildlife and people in North America	
Fall City Community Association	The Fall City Community Association promotes building of community, proactively communicates on local issues, and takes action on selected issues that affect the Fall City community	King
Fall City Community Association	The Fall City Community Association promotes building of community, proactively communicates on local issues, and takes action on selected issues that affect the Fall City community.	King
Foothills Association	website provides interesting information for current residents and future residents.	King
Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC)	shall promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests	
ForTheGrandChildren	We will not rest until we build an Earth community that matches all of our love for all of the grandchildren.	
Friends for the Wetlands of Issaquah North Fork (FWIN)		King
Friends of Fall City Arena		King
Friends of Grand Ridge		King
Friends of Soaring Eagle Regional Park		King
Friends of the Cedar River Watershed (FCRW)	To inspire conservation and protection of a healthy Cedar River Watershed through restoration, education, and stewardship.	King
Friends of Woodland Ridge		King
Global Source Network (Sustainable Schools Project)	Inspired Scholarship, Responsible Citizenship, Community Stewardship	
Horses for Clean Water		King
Issaquah Alps Trails Club	to act as custodian of the trails and the lush, open, tree-covered mountaintops known as the Issaquah Alps	King
Issaquah Basin Action Team (IBAT)	representatives of city of Issaquah, Issaquah Environmental Council, Issaquah School District, King County, Mountains to Sound Greenway, citizens, businesses, and Ecology. Meetings are held on a monthly basis to discuss watershed issues and plan restoration, education, and outreach projects.	King
Issaquah Environmental Council	dedicated to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of life in and around Issaquah.	King
King Conservation District	To Promote the sustainable uses of natural resources through responsible stewardship.	King
King County Executive Horse Council	to support the horse industry and equestrian way of life in King County by taking part in pertinent land use issues and by promoting the protection and creation of equestrian trails and facilities	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Rural Land Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/ Purpose	County
King County Noxious Weed Control		King
King County Rural Forest Commission	The Commission advises the County on policies and programs affecting rural forestry; works to identify strategies to conserve forestlands; and promotes the practice of forestry in rural areas of the county.	King
Klahanie NAAK		
Lake Alice Group		
Lake Washington Saddle Club		
Lands Council, The		
Leave No Trace	dedicated to the responsible enjoyment and active stewardship of the outdoors by all people, worldwide.	Both
Local Harvest		
Master Gardeners - King		King
Master Gardeners - Kittitas		Kittitas
Meadowbrook Farm Preservation Association		King
Middle Green River Coalition	Protecting and enhancing open space in the Middle Green River watershed to insure long-term habitat health and passive recreation opportunities	King
Miller's Community and Arts Center	Seeks to support the community in Carnation and build relationships between the towns of the Snoqualmie Valley by providing a place to share our talents, a place to meet and a place to spread the word about community activities and concerns	
Mitchell Hill Homeowners Association		
Mountaineers Foundation		Both
Nature Conservancy	the leading conservation organization working around the world to protect ecologically important lands and waters for nature and people	Both
North Cascades Institute	to conserve and restore Northwest environments through education	
Partnership for Rural King County	to ensure the long-term sustainability of working forestland, farmland, outdoor recreation and biodiversity of our special region.	King
PCC Farmland Trust	to secure, preserve and steward threatened farmland in the Northwest, ensuring that generations of local farmers productively farm using sustainable, organic growing methods.	King
People for Puget Sound	to protect and restore the health of our land and waters through education and action cared for by people who live here	King
Preston Community Club	an all-volunteer organization dedicated to informing, protecting, and uniting our area community. We marshal the resources of our diverse, creative population to cultivate our small town way of life.	King
Puget Sound Restoration Fund	To achieve on-the-ground restoration of habitat and native species in Puget Sound by focusing on action not politics	King
Raging River Riders	dedicated to the education and promotion of horse ownership	King
REI		
Sammamish Valley Alliance		King
Snoqualmie Watershed Forum	to protect and restore the health of the Snoqualmie Watershed in harmony with the cultural and community needs of the Valley	King
Sno-Valley Tiith		
Stewardship Partners	promoting and implementing incentive-based programs that encourage landowners to participate in fish and wildlife conservation and restoration activities while simultaneously meeting their economic needs through sustainable land management	Both
Stillwaters Environmental Education Center	to teach, inspire and support individuals and organizations to achieve sustainability in the use of the Earth's resources	
Tiith Producers of Washington	promotes ecologically sound, economically viable and socially equitable farming practices that improve the health of our communities and natural environment.	Both
Trust for Working Landscapes	work with landowners and farmers to facilitate collaborative land-use agreements	
Washington Association of Conservation Districts (WACD)	to advance the purposes of Conservation Districts and their constituents by providing leadership, information, and representation.	Both
Washington Biodiversity Project	Working to sustain and promote biodiversity as the full range of life in all its forms, explain its vital importance in Washington's economy and our quality of life, and encourage citizens to advance the stewardship of our natural heritage for future generations.	Both
Washington Farm Forestry Association	To empower citizen ownership and stewardship of private forest land	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Rural Land Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/ Purpose	County
Washington Forest Protection Association	committed to advancing sustainable forestry in Washington State to provide forest products and environmental benefits for the public. We establish balanced forest policies that encourage investment in forestland, protection of fish, water and wildlife and promote responsible forest management as a preferred land use.	Both
Washington Native Plant Society	Appreciate, conserve and study our native plants and habitats	Both
Washington Rivers Conservancy		Both
Washington Trails Association	to preserve, enhance, and promote hiking opportunities in Washington state through collaboration, education, advocacy and volunteer trail maintenance	Both
Washington Tree Farm Program		Both
Washington Water Trust	are a confidential resource for water rights planning and we consult regularly with legal experts, state agencies, agricultural producers, tribes, conservation districts and land trusts to gain the perspective and knowledge for successful collaborations	Both
Washington Wilderness Coalition	to preserve and restore wild areas in Washington State through citizen empowerment, support for grassroots community groups, advocacy and public education.	Both
Washington Wildlife Federation	To preserve, enhance, and perpetuate Washington's fish, wildlife and habitat through education and conservation programs	Both
Wave Trek Rescue, River Sense Project		King
Weyerhaeuser	we release the potential in trees to solve important problems for people and the planet. The need for imaginative, sustainable solutions to the world's challenges has never been greater. We are uniquely qualified to meet these needs and those of our customers in ways that create ongoing prosperity	Both
Wild Fish Conservancy Northwest	seeks to improve conditions for all of the Northwest's wild fish by conducting important research on wild-fish populations and habitats; advocating for better land-use, harvest, and hatchery management; and developing model restoration projects. We are dedicated solely to the needs of wild fish, and don't represent the interests of any specific user group.	Both
YMCA Camp Colman		King
Colman Park Reforestation Project	Come volunteer at Colman Park and join a 23-acre forest restoration effort going on every Saturday from 10am-2pm.	King
Friends of the Trail	Friends of the Trail is a non-profit organization whose mission is to care for, and to enhance the environment and scenic qualities, public safety and recreational opportunities on public lands and waterways in Washington State.	King
King County Adopt-a-Road	The King County Adopt-a-Road program is a litter-reduction campaign designed to remove litter debris from county roads and improve the quality of the environment. The program establishes a minimum of a two year partnership between volunteer groups and King County Department of Transportation Road Services Division.	King
Little Bit Therapeutic Riding Center	Little Bit offers therapeutic horseback riding to individuals with disabilities. We have been at our location for 30 years, offering riding to over 200 children and adults who come in weekly for therapeutic and social aspects of our program. Over 300 volunteers are needed each week to assist our riders, instructors and therapists.	King
Washington State University - King County Extension: 4-H	4-H is a community of young people across America who are learning leadership, citizenship, and life skills through organized experiential activities carried out over time and guided by a well-trained and caring adult.	King

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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Sustainable Urban Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/Purpose	County
Acting Food Policy Council	partners with community, business, agriculture and government to develop integrated policy and action for a food system that supports healthy people, communities, economies and the environment	King
Alki Kayak Tours	committed to the conservation and preservation of Puget Sound as a working marine ecosystem that supports the industries of Seattle as well as the spawning salmon headed up the Duwamish River.	King
Arboretum Foundation	to protect and enhance this spectacular urban green space and plant collection...raises and provides funds for essential Arboretum operations and activities including arboriculture, maintenance, seasonal gardeners, education and collection restoration	King
Asia-Pacific Islander Coalition Against Tobacco	Develop community leadership for outreach, education, policy, and advocacy in tobacco control	King
Association of Women in Environmental Professions (AWEP)	We believe that environmental professionals from all walks -- industry, government, academia, consulting firms, and non-profit organizations -- can help ensure a bright future that is rich in environmental resources for this generation, and those to come	
Audubon Society, East Lake Washington	to protect, preserve and enhance natural ecosystems and our communities for the benefit of birds, other wildlife and people	King
Audubon Society, Seattle	cultivates and leads a community that values and protects birds and the natural environment	King
Audubon, Seward Park Environmental Center	the Center will inspire exploration, discovery, and stewardship of the natural world through enhanced learning and maturing experiences that promote healthy, sustainable communities	King
BALLE: Business Alliance for Local Living Economies	builds Local Living Economies in North America that foster vibrant communities, a healthy natural environment, and prosperity for all	
Bellevue Botanical Garden Society	Perpetuate and further enhance the Bellevue Botanical Garden as a learning resource in partnership with the City of Bellevue.	King
Bicycle Alliance of Washington	What we do at the Bicycle Alliance: * Safety legislation and design policies * Bike Buddy Program * Metro Lost Bikes program * Transportation & Commuting tips & maps * Statewide trail network updates * Safe Routes to School website * Regular E-Newsletters * 24/7 bike parking with Bikestation Seattle	King
Bike Works	In 1996, we founded Bike Works to provide critical assets for youth in Seattle while recycling bicycles. We have three goals at Bike Works: to educate and empower youth; to increase bicycle skills, owner ship, and riding; and to improve our community and our environment.	King
Boys and Girls Club of King County	Supportive programs for youth in King County	King
Cascadia Green Building Council	to promote the design, construction and operation of buildings in Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon that are environmentally responsible, profitable and healthy places to live, work and learn	
Cascadian Edible Landscapes	assists individuals, communities, governments, and developers transform underutilized spaces into places of food production and community growth. We recognize barriers to gardening and healthy eating habits--whether it is a lack of knowledge or resources--and empower people to surmount them	King
Chefs Collaborative- Seattle	works with chefs and the greater food community to celebrate local foods and foster a more sustainable food supply. The Collaborative inspires action by translating information about our food into tools for making knowledgeable purchasing decisions. Through these actions, our members embrace seasonality, preserve diversity and traditional practices, and support local economies	King
Children's Hospital, Odessa Brown Children's Clinic	all children have unique needs and should grow up without illness or injury. With the support of the community and through our spirit of inquiry, we will prevent, treat, and eliminate pediatric disease	King
Chinook Compost Tea	a personal quest into the benefits and advantages of using all-natural biology for my lawn, shrubs, and landscaping.	King
City of Bellevue Bellevue, Natural Resource Division	provides and promotes stewardship of natural and cultural resources in Bellevue... provides services throughout the community to a wide spectrum of Bellevue residents of all ages, incomes and ethnic backgrounds	King
City Year		King
Clean Greens	is growing and delivering clean, healthy, and fair produce for everyone at reasonable prices.	
CleanScapes	To enhance the commercial and residential viability of cities by partnering to deliver innovative and efficient StreetScape management services and effective waste reduction, diversion and collection programs for cleaner, safer, and more sustainable cities	King
Climate Dialogues	campaign of community learning and discussion that begins with small group dialogues (in neighborhoods, workplaces, schools, etc.) and will culminate in a Citizen's Climate Summit, where our informed, collective voice will be heard by local and national political leaders	King
Climate Solutions	to accelerate practical and profitable solutions to global warming by galvanizing leadership, growing investment and bridging divides	King
Coast Watch Society		
Community Coalition for Environmental Justice	to achieve environmental and economic justice in low-income communities and communities of color. We believe that everyone, regardless of race or income, has the right to a clean and healthy community.	King

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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Sustainable Urban Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/Purpose	County
Community Harvest of SW Seattle	We believe that our community has resources for affordable access to fresh local fruits and vegetables for everyone. Through our programs we create stronger connections and a healthier community	King
CoolMom.org	to inspire and unite moms to take action on climate change through education, lifestyle change, and advocacy to build healthy communities	King
Coyote Central	Coyote opens up the city for junior-high youth to discover their rich intellectual and creative talents through projects and problem solving with professionals in real-life settings	King
Delridge Neighborhood Development Association	to engage residents, businesses and institutions in creating a thriving Delridge	King
Duwamish River Cleanup Coalition (DRCC)	that South Seattle residents will be able to crab in the river without risks to their family's health, that endangered salmon will be able recover without PCBs or other toxic body burdens, and that the banks of the Duwamish River will be a welcoming and risk-free place for our children and their children to wade, fish and play	King
Earth Ministry	To inspire and mobilize the Christian community to play a leadership role in building a just and sustainable future.	King
EarthCorps	building global community through local environmental restoration service	Both
East Lake Washington District of Garden Clubs	To support and unify clubs of East Lake Washington District through Education, Civic Involvement, Conservation and Environmental Concerns	King
Eastside Fuchsia Society	to inform and educate the public in fuchsia culture; to promote the growing and showing of fuchsias, to provide the communication link to our member societies	King
Ecology and Environment, Inc.		
Edible Seattle		King
Edwards Mother Earth Foundation		
Environmental Coalition of South Seattle (ECOSS)	We serve as a voice for the community on issues that encourage a clean environment and urban redevelopment. Through education and outreach, ECOSS helps businesses and individuals - many of whom are not native English speakers - prevent pollution, conserve energy, manage hazardous materials and clean up contaminated properties	King
Environmental Education Association of Washington	promote excellence in environmental education through a broad and effective network of practitioners and stakeholders and serves educators for the purpose of achieving environmental literacy, a healthier environment, better quality of life and a more sustainable economy and ecology.	King
Environmental Outreach and Stewardship Alliance (EOS Alliance)	To foster an ecologically sustainable world	King
Facing the Future	we believe in the transformative power of widespread, systemic education to improve lives and communities, both locally and globally	
Farestart	We rebuild lives, reconnect families, and strengthen our diverse community	King
Fauntleroy Community Association		King
Federal Way, City of		King
Feet First	Feet First is an advocacy organization promoting walkable communities. We envision people walking every day for their health, transportation, environment, community and pleasure	King
First Place School	to educate and nurture children whose families struggle with the risk or reality of homelessness, where we offer housing, culturally relevant education and support services enabling families to achieve permanent stability	King
Fremont Arts Council		King
Fremont Arts Council		King
Friends for the Wetlands of Issaquah North Fork (FWIN)		King
Friends of Bradner Gardens Park		King
Friends of Carkeek Park		King
Friends of Coleman Park		King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Sustainable Urban Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/Purpose	County
Friends of Dahl Playfield		King
Friends of Deadhorse (FODC)		King
Friends of Discovery Park	to defend the integrity of Discovery Park; to create and protect there an open space of quiet and tranquility a sanctuary where the works of man are minimized, appearing to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, a place which emphasizes its natural environment, broad vistas and unspoiled shorelines; and to promote the development of the Park according to a Master Plan responsive to these goals	King
Friends of Duwamish Riverbend Hill		King
Friends of Genesee Park		King
Friends of Grand Ridge	provide a forum for communication of information pertinent to Grand Ridge Elementary pupils and residents Issaquah Highlands	King
Friends of Green Lake	to work to ensure a healthy lake for wildlife and recreation for today and tomorrow	King
Friends of Hazel heights P-Patch		King
Friends of Interlaken Park		King
Friends of Julia's Gulch	To restore the ecological conditions of Julia's Gulch while providing educational opportunities, community involvement and the chance for people, you and old to enjoy nature	
Friends of Leschi		King
Friends of Llandover Woods		King
Friends of Madrona Woods	To restore the Woods to a healthy, natural state by removing dangerous, undesirable trees and invasive weeds and by revegetating with diverse native plants, To make trails safe, accessible and environmentally friendly through a trail-building program aimed at repairing, rerouting or eliminating existing dangerous, steep and eroded trails, To daylight and restore streams and seeps within the park, To educate and involve the visiting public, local schools and community	King
Friends of Magnuson Park		King
Friends of Marymoor Park	a group of individuals, park user organizations and private businesses dedicated to enhancing Marymoor Park... achieves its goals by providing information, offering activities, and creating opportunities for the community to invest time and resources in support of Marymoor Park... play an active role planning and advocating for the park's future.	King
Friends of Pritchard Beach Park (FOPBP)	Work together as a community to create a wildlife refuge and education center at Pritchard Beach Park. Create a place where people come together and enjoy nature close to home. Provide opportunities for learning and understanding a unique outdoor habitat in an urban area.	King
Friends of Ravenna Ravine		King
Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks (FSOP)	dedicated to preserving Seattle's unique Olmsted landscape heritage and raising awareness of the Olmsted philosophy of providing open space for all people	King
Friends of Seward Park	We are volunteers working in cooperation with park visitors and the Seattle Parks Department to preserve and enhance, solitary pursuits and active recreation, environmental education and park stewardship, forest and lake habitats for wildlife diversity, and human enjoyment	King
Friends of the Conservatory (Volunteer Park)		King
Friends of the Issaquah Salmon Hatchery (FISH)	To advocate retaining and improving the historic Issaquah Salmon Hatchery, and to promote watershed stewardship through education	King
Friends of Volunteer Park		King
Georgetown Community Council	To work together through cooperative and democratic processes in order to foster a greater sense of community among all who work live and play in Georgetown. To enhance the quality of life for our community. To initiate and sustain action which promotes the social, educational, recreational, economic and physical betterment of the community; To provide and encourage leadership in fulfilling our objectives; To provide a public forum for the discussion of events, problems, concerns, and needs of Georgetown.	King
GoGo Green Garden	help you grow beautiful and tasty vegetables to have fresh all season (all year event!) long... With a focus on regional and native foods, crop rotation to replenish all the good nutrients in your soil and healthy eco-friendly eating	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Sustainable Urban Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/Purpose	County
Good Food Strategies	The time is ripe to create a better food system in this country, for our families, our communities, our economy, and our land. Take advantage of our extensive public campaign experience and network of contacts to reach new audiences, make a splash in the news, or build productive partnerships with other businesses, nonprofit organizations and civic leaders	King
Great City	To bring together all members of the community — conservationists, neighborhood advocates, business people — to listen, learn about obstacles and opportunities, and above all, work to implement pragmatic solutions to realize our common vision. Our effectiveness hinges on our ability to engage diverse communities, and to transcend political and social barriers in order to achieve a common cause	King
Greater Seattle Dietetic Association	serve as the resource for education, career development, and support of its membership promote dietitians and dietetic technicians as the food and nutrition professionals promote optimal health and nutrition of the community	King
Green Seattle Partnership	Creating a sustainable network of healthy forested parklands throughout Seattle, supported by an aware, engaged community."	King
Greenwood Park	Greenwood Park is new and there are volunteers working to enhance and maintain the park continually.	King
Grist Magazine	Let's face it: reading environmental journalism too often feels like eating your vegetables. Boiled. With no butter. But at Grist, we believe that news about green issues and sustainable living doesn't have to be predictable, demoralizing, or dull. We butter the vegetables! And add salt! And strain metaphors! We exist to tell the untold stories, spotlight trends before they become trendy, and engage the apathetic.	King
Grounds for Change Coffee		
Grounds for Change Coffee		
Groundswell NW	is about PROJECTS, lots of individual projects that improve our quality of life. Projects don't just happen. These improvements to the places where we live, work and play come from PEOPLE in the community. People step forward with ideas and get together with neighbors and coworkers. They ask for help and resources from government and business. People work together to get projects done.	King
Grow by Design		
Growing Food Growing Communities	To learn from our neighbors and share what we know about growing food; to develop programs to engage the community; and to provide fresh produce to those who have limited access to it	King
Growing with Plants		
Growing with Plants		
Harvest Collective	an urban farming collective that aims to bring more urban land into food production. We are a democratically-operated cooperative open to the community that fosters a holistic local food system in and around Seattle. We are seeking land-partners to join the network of urban farms currently under cultivation	King
Healthy and Active Rainier Valley Coalition		King
Heron Habitat Helpers (HHH)	including preserving the heron colony; control of invasive, nonnative plant and animal species; creating a backyard wildlife refuge and monitoring program in neighborhoods adjacent to the preserve; and shaping real estate development that compromises wildlife and natural habitat	King
Hérons Forever	to build local support to preserve, protect, and enhance the ecosystem of Renton's Black River Riparian Forest for critical fish and wildlife habitat and for aesthetic enjoyment and recreation of citizens, both local and from afar	King
High Valley Riders Equestrian Drill Team		King
Highline School District		King
Hilltop Hayburners 4H Club of Sammamish		King
IM-A-PAL Foundation	To improve water quality and habitat resources; Educate students and the general public on environmental issues and provide tools of empowerment.; To encourage stewardship through hands on participation; To restore degraded areas to productive native habitat; To safeguard and rehabilitate wildlife whenever possible; To make a significant difference in our environment and serve as a model for watershed restoration efforts everywhere.	King
Interra Project, The	To empower a community based movement of citizen consumers by providing tools for a direct alignment between daily economic activities and our deepest human values	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Sustainable Urban Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/Purpose	County
Issaquah Environmental Council	to protect and enhance the air, soil, water, flora, fauna, visual, recreational, and cultural resources of the City of Issaquah and surrounding areas for the long-term benefit of its citizens	King
IvyOUT (Off Urban Trees)		
Jefferson Park Alliance (JPA)	to create a park that can once again be loved and used by the community, and reflects the intent of the Olmsted Brothers' plan.	King
John Hay School	personal success, public stewardship and a pathway to the stars for every student	King
Kids Company	to provide and advocate for quality childcare that enriches and nurtures all children, supporting their success in school and in life	
King County- Adopt A Road	is a litter-reduction campaign designed to remove litter debris from county roads and improve the quality of the environment	King
King County Master Gardeners		King
King County Salmon Watchers Program		King
King County, Sammamish ReLeaf		King
King County/ City of Seattle Brownfields Program		King
Klahanie (Natural Areas Association of) (NAAK)		King
Lake Forest Park Streamkeeper	Encourage and facilitate public involvement in stream monitoring, watershed stewardship and stream restoration to support salmon and trout.	King
Lake Washington Saddle Club		King
Land/Water Stewards	To promote community stewardship by supporting WSU King County Extension stewardship programs, active stewards and future members by providing continuing education courses and public awareness, as well as leadership and support for programs and projects that protect and restore watersheds	King
Leschi Community Council		King
Lettuce Link	is dedicated to "working toward a just and caring community, free from poverty, prejudice and neglect" by: 1) developing and providing creative, comprehensive and effective responses to our community's needs, 2) offering quality human services in a manner that promotes dignity, and 3) advocating for public policies and private initiatives that give all people equal opportunities and resources.	King
Local Harvest		Both
Longfellow Creek Watershed Council	to reduce non-point source pollution within the Longfellow Creek Watershed through education and community organization. The key to successful rehabilitation of the creek lies with the people of the Longfellow Creek Watershed	King
Madison Market		King
Maple Leaf Community Council	supports efforts to keep Maple Leaf a livable neighborhood	King
Marra Farms		King
Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center		King
MLK Business Association (MLKBA)	foster a "strong, vibrant, and culturally diverse business community that is a destination, second to none, in the Pacific Northwest	King
Nature Consortium	to teach environmental lessons through the creative arts and hands-on conservation projects.	
Nature Vision	to foster appreciation and stewardship of our environment through integration of school, community, and nature education	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Sustainable Urban Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/Purpose	County
New Start High School		King
Northshore Utility District	to provide the necessary services to the community in a safe, reliable, economical, and ecologically responsible manner. Manage available resources for the best long-term interest of our rate payers; Provide our employees with a safe and fair work environment that promotes teamwork, professional growth and excellence in performance; Protect the environment through responsible operating practices and public education; Work cooperatively with the community and other municipal service providers	King
Northwest Fuchsia Society	to inform and educate the public in fuchsia culture; to promote the growing and showing of fuchsias, to provide the communication link to our member societies.	Both
Northwest Perennial Alliance	to help gardeners learn more about perennials and horticulture in the Pacific Northwest	Both
Northwest Sustainable Energy for Economic Development	Northwest Sustainable Energy for Economic Development (SEED) builds communities through clean energy initiatives. Through innovative partnerships we work to ensure community participation and retain locally the long-term benefits of sustainable energy. Our efforts encourage the development of successful on-the-ground, community-based energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.	King
NW Trail Runs	emphasize personal achievement and the joy of exercising in the outdoors in a relaxed and fun setting	King
Pacific Science Center	inspiring a lifelong interest in science, math and technology by engaging diverse communities through interactive and innovative exhibits and programs	King
PAWS Wildlife Center	advocates for animals through education, legislation and direct care	King
Plant Amnesty	to end the senseless torture and mutilation of trees and shrubs	King
Pomegranate Center	to facilitate the creation of meaningful, community-crafted gathering places. We do this by integrating social, artistic and environmental perspectives into: the creation of meaningful neighborhood gathering places; constructive and inclusive community-based planning; educational outreach, research and training.	King
Port of Seattle		King
P-Patch Trust	Works to acquire, build, preserve and protect community gardens... Through, advocacy, leadership and partnerships, The Trust expands access to community gardening across economic, racial, ethnic, ability and gender lines; promotes organic gardening and builds community through gardening. We seek to break urban isolation by providing opportunities for people to garden together, learn from each other, develop a sense of neighborhood, and create a more livable urban environment.	King
Puget Sound Bioneers		King
Puget Sound School Gardens Collective		King
Rainier Beach Learning Garden		King
Ravenna Creek Alliance		King
Ravenna-Bryant Community Association (RBCA)		King
Resource Venture		King
ReUseResources	ReUseResources' mission is to harvest usable materials from the abundant waste stream in ways that inspire learning, save money, and promote awareness. We work to increase the supply of educational material by re-using goods, and keeping them out of the waste stream.	King
Sammamish Heritage Society		King
Sammamish Saddle Club	To educate the public on the benefits of Equestrian Overlays and open space in our urban community. To preserve, improve, and maintain the Beaver Lake Park for equestrian recreational use. To construct and maintain a public riding arena. To encourage an interest in environmentally sensitive horsekeeping and good horsemanship through educational seminars and other appropriate venues. To work with trail advocacy groups to help create, preserve, and maintain multi-use trails within the City of Sammamish, connecting to the King County trail system	King

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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Sustainable Urban Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/Purpose	County
Save Lake Sammamish	Increasing community awareness of the lake and its watershed; Fostering greater public awareness of the environmental and wildlife concerns relating to Lake Sammamish and its watershed and any potential development thereon	King
Save Seattle's Trees	to keep the Emerald City green and the Evergreen State filled with Native Evergreens.	King
Saving Water Partnership		King
SCALLOPS	to network, support, and advance sustainability initiatives in towns and neighborhoods all over Puget Sound. Through outreach, education, and community-building opportunities, we facilitate the cross-pollination of best practices, inspire and support new groups, troubleshoot challenges, and mobilize action on behalf of regional sustainability.	Both
Seattle Aquarium Society	Inspiring conservation of our marine environment	King
Seattle Department of Planning and Development (DPD)	to manage growth and development within Seattle in a way that enhances quality of life. We promote a safe and sustainable environment through comprehensive planning, good design, and compliance with development regulations and community standards.	King
Seattle Dept of Neighborhoods (DON)	to bring government closer to the residents of Seattle by engaging them in civic participation; helping them become empowered to make positive contributions to their communities; and by involving more of Seattle's underrepresented residents, including communities of color and immigrants, in civic discourse, processes, and opportunities.	King
Seattle Dept of Transportation (SDOT)	To deliver a safe and reliable transportation system that enhances Seattle's environment and economic vitality	King
Seattle Foundation	to create a healthy community through engaged philanthropy, community knowledge and leadership	King
Seattle Housing Authority (SHA)	to enhance the Seattle community by creating and sustaining decent, safe and affordable living environments that foster stability and self-sufficiency for people with low incomes.	King
Seattle Neighborhood Group	We partner with residents, businesses, government agencies and other service providers to advocate for safe neighborhoods and to develop strategies that create strong communities	King
Seattle Office of Economic Development	To create a robust economy and broadly shared prosperity, the City of Seattle's Office of Economic Development is committed to balancing economic growth with the pursuit of economic and social justice	King
Seattle Office of Sustainability and Environment	to accelerate environmentally sustainable practices by the City government and in the community at-large. We collaborate with City departments, business partners, non-profit & community-based organizations, and learning institutions to develop and implement the Mayor's priority sustainability initiatives: climate protection and urban forest restoration and management.	King
Seattle Parks and Recreation (SP&R)	work with all citizens to be good stewards of our environment, and to provide safe and welcoming opportunities to play, learn, contemplate, and build community.	King
Seattle Parks and Recreation, Rainier Beach Community Center		King
Seattle Parks Foundation	improves, expands, and creates parks and green spaces, building a more vibrant community.	King
Seattle Plone		King
Seattle Police Dept	Other emphasis programs reflect the concerted effort of the Department to be a good neighbor and good steward of its resources, as in Climate Action Now, or an effective crime control partner with community members, as in the Safe Neighborhood projects.	King
Seattle Public Library	to become the best public library in the world by being so tuned in to the people we serve and so supportive of each other's efforts that we are able to provide highly responsive service	King
Seattle Public Utilities (SPU)	To set the standard for utility services in the United States. We provide reliable, efficient, and environmentally conscious utility services to enhance the quality of life and livability in all communities we serve	King
Seattle reLeaf		King
Seattle School District	Enabling all students to achieve to their potential through quality instructional programs and a shared commitment to continuous improvement	King
Seattle Southside Visitors Center		King
Seattle Storm		

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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Sustainable Urban Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/Purpose	County
Seattle Tilth	inspire and educate people to garden organically, conserve natural resources and support local food systems in order to cultivate a healthy urban environment and community	King
Seattle Urban Farm Cooperative	is a community-based project to start a co-op to purchase supplies for urban farmers in the Seattle area... focus will be on obtaining supplies such as animal feed, fertilizers, mulch, seeds, etc., from local & organic sources. We are also promoting the ideas & values of sustainable living. We hope to collaborate with organizations such as "Urban Grange" & "Seattle Tilth" by providing a place for tool & resource sharing, educational classes, community information, etc	King
Seattle Urban Nature (SUN)	to create tools to empower stewards for healthy urban ecosystems	King
Seattle Works	to harness and enhance the energy, creativity and diversity of Seattle's 20- and 30-somethings to build a thriving community	King
Seattle Youth Garden Works	Education, Employmnet, Empowerment	King
Sightline Institute	Sightline is a not-for-profit research and communication center--a think tank--based in Seattle. Founded in 1993, Sightline's mission is to bring about sustainability--a healthy, lasting prosperity grounded in place. Nonpartisan and wholly independent, Sightline's only ideology is commitment to the shared values of strong communities, fair markets, and responsible stewardship.	King
Slow Food Seattle	to create dramatic and lasting change in the food system. We reconnect Americans with the people, traditions, plants, animals, fertile soils and waters that produce our food. We seek to inspire a transformation in food policy, production practices and market forces so that they ensure equity, sustainability and pleasure in the food we eat.	King
Solid Ground	Develop and provide creative, comprehensive and effective responses to our community's needs. Offer quality human services in a manner that promotes dignity. Advocate for public policies and private initiatives that give all people equal opportunities and resources. Support the efforts of others who share our vision of community.	King
South Downtown Foundation		King
South East Parks Advisory Council, The		King
South Lake Union Friends and Neighbors (SLUFAN)		King
South Park Neighborhood Association		King
South Seattle Community College, Landscape Horticulture Department		King
South Seattle Friends of Parks Group		King
South Shore School	We view each child as a bright spirit on a magnificent journey in our quest to contribute powerfully to the healing of humanity and Mother Earth	King
Stevens School		King
Sunset Hill Community Club		King
Sustainable Ballard	educates, inspires, and engages neighbors to take action to live more sustainable both individually and collectively. Our vision is an inclusive, joyful, sustainable community co-creating a world for this and future generations where eco-systems are healthy and peace is inevitable.	King
Sustainable Northeast Seattle	to support the transition of our community toward resilience and sustainability.	King
Sustainable Seattle	Founded in 1991, Sustainable Seattle is a non-profit organization dedicated to enhancing the long term quality of life in the Seattle / King County area. They achieve their mission through awareness, assessment, and action on local sustainability issues. Sustainable Seattle advances an integrated vision of urban sustainability by measuring progress, building diverse coalitions, and undertaking key initiatives.	King
Sustainable South Seattle	We design and implement projects to preserve the diversity of our community's businesses and residents, increase transit and transportation choices in our neighborhoods and to provide outreach and education about environmental, social and economic choices that enhance our community.	King
Sustainable Wallingford	We are a wheelbarrow organization--holding and moving forward ideas bubbling in our community on how to live on one planet with grace and joy	King
Third Place Company	develops mixed use projects with the goals of strengthening communities, creating value, and protecting our ecological heritage, all while having a good time. Working closely with public agencies, non-governmental organizations, and civic groups, our team brings retail and mixed-use developments to life	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Sustainable Urban Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/Purpose	County
Thornton Creek Alliance	to benefit the creek by encouraging individuals, schools, groups, businesses and government to work together to address the many issues associated with the creek system, including water quality, stabilization of water flow, flood prevention, reforestation, habitat improvement, stream-bank stabilization, open space acquisition, community involvement, and education	King
United Way, of King Co.		King
University of Washington Farm	to promote sustainable urban agriculture	King
Urban Environmental Institute (UEI)	to develop and operate a model sustainable community providing innovative solutions to environmental challenges through collaborative, cutting edge scientific research and education	
Urban Garden Share	There is limited green space for food and flowers in this place we call the urban jungle. Matching homeowners (with garden space) to gardeners (with experience) is the perfect solution for cultivating both food production and community	King
Urban Land Army		King
Urban Wilderness Project		
Vashon Island Growers Association (Vashon Tilth) (VIGA)		King
WA State DNR, Washington Community Forestry Council (WCFC)	to provide leadership to create a self-sustaining urban and community forestry program that preserves, plants, and manages forests and trees for public benefits and quality of life	Both
Wallingford Community Senior Center	A gathering place for seniors, their families, friends, & community. Fostering dignity, independence, & well-being for all	King
Washington Citizens for Resource Conservation	is the public's voice for zero waste. We protect people and our natural world by advocating for products designed and produced to be healthy, safe, and continually recycled and reused.	
Washington Progress Alliance	Our goal is shared prosperity and vigorous democracy in a thriving place to live. We want to win solutions that are truly at the scale of the problems we face	
West Seattle Edible Gardens		King
West Seattle Nursery		King
Westwood Neighborhood Council	This community recognizes a unique opportunity to restore and become stewards of an urban bog at the headwaters of Longfellow Creek. The stewardship experience will involve caring for and about Roxhill Park and Longfellow Creek through education, maintenance, and monitoring the health and success of this restored wetland	King
Woodinville Watershed District	to provide safe and reliable service at the lowest responsible rates.	King
Woodland Park Zoological Society	saves animals and their habitats through conservation leadership and engaging experiences, inspiring people to learn, care and act	King
Friends of the Burke-Gilman Trail	Organization dedicated to completion of the historic <i>Burke Gilman Trail</i> to Golden Gardens.	King
Friends of the Teanaway	Mission: To encourage responsible stewardship of the Teanaway River Valley, to conserve its forest lands, preserve its recreation opportunities, and protect its watersand wildlife for future generations	Kittitas

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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Public Land Management Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/ Purpose	County
2People.org	to build an overwhelming public mandate for real solutions to the climate crisis.	
Alliance for Puget Sound Shorelines	Strengthen and harness the human connection between people and the Puget Sound shorelines by: Making it easier for people to access, use and enjoy the Puget Sound shorelines; Organizing a growing mainstream constituency for shorelines in communities throughout Puget Sound; And using public opinion as leverage towards developing new funding sources supporting the recovery of Puget Sound by 2020. Protect and restore Puget Sound's shoreline habitat by: Protecting existing shoreline habitat; Restoring vital shoreline natural systems; And increasing the overall capacity of the restoration and protection community around Puget Sound	Both
American Forests	to grow a healthier world... to provide action opportunities to targeted audiences to enable them to improve their environment with trees	Both
American Rivers	the leading conservation organization standing up for healthy rivers so communities can thrive... protects and restores America's rivers for the benefit of people, wildlife, and nature	Both
AmeriCorps		Both
Audubon Washington , (Audubon Council of WA, A-COW)	is to conserve and restore natural ecosystems – focusing on birds, other wildlife, and their habitats – for the benefit of humanity and the earth's biological diversity.	Both
Boy Scouts of America	to prepare young people to make ethical and moral choices over their lifetimes by instilling in them the values of the scout oath and law	Both
Bullitt Foundation, The	To safeguard the natural environment by promoting responsible human activities and sustainable communities in the Pacific Northwest	Both
Cascade Climate Network	network of Northwest youth united to end the climate crisis and build a sustainable, just, and prosperous future for all	Both
Cascade Land Conservancy (CLC)	conserving great lands, creating great communities	Both
Cedar Grove Compost	Cedar Grove takes valuable resources and converts them in to earth friendly compost used to replenish urban soils, minimize storm water run-off, conserve water and provide all-natural gardening solutions that minimize chemical usage and keep waterways healthy for salmon and other vital habitat communities.	Both
Center for Environmental Law and Policy	to protect and restore the freshwater resources of western Washington and the Columbia River watershed through education, policy reform, agency advocacy, and public interest litigation.	Both
Center for Whale Research	to develop, promote, and conduct benign studies of free-swimming Cetaceans (Whales, Dolphins, and Porpoises) for the purpose of conserving their populations and informing governments and the public of their ecosystem needs	Both
Children's Alliance, The	to improve the well being of children by effecting positive changes in public policies, priorities, and programs	Both
Citizens for a Healthy Bay		
Coalition for Environmentally Safe Schools	parent and community group working toward eliminating environmental hazards in Washington State schools	Both
Conservation Northwest	connects and protects old growth and other wild areas from the Washington Coast to the BC Rockies, to benefit people and wildlife.	King
COSEE-Ocean Learning Communities	to bring together many communities (marine volunteer, scientific, educational, and business) to learn together about the oceans; help these communities learn to communicate clearly and equitably between themselves and their own communities around ocean related issues and research; encourage innovation and creativity as learning communities build partnerships with us and among themselves; seek and build strong models of non-traditional ocean learning partnerships that can be shared throughout the COSEE Network; educate scientists, volunteers, and teachers about how people learn and its connection with ocean science education.	Both
EarthShare Washington	plays a vital role in promoting environmental education, volunteerism, and charitable giving by partnering with businesses across Washington	Both
EarthWatch Institute	engages people worldwide in scientific field research and education to promote the understanding and action necessary for a sustainable environment	
Ecotrust	To inspire fresh thinking that creates economic opportunity, social equity and environmental well-being	
EnviroIssues		Both
Environment Washington	it takes independent research and tough-minded advocacy to win concrete results for our environment, especially when powerful interests stand in the way of environmental progress... focus exclusively on protecting Washington's air, water and open spaces. We speak out and take action at the local, state and national levels to improve the quality of our environment and our lives.	Both
Environmental Defense Fund	dedicated to protecting the environmental rights of all people, including future generations. Among these rights are access to clean air and water, healthy and nourishing food, and flourishing ecosystems.	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Public Land Management Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/ Purpose	County
Environmental Priorities Coalition		
Futurewise	works to protect Washington's farms, forests, and open space while keeping our communities great places to live	Both
GeoEngineers		
Green-Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Forum of Local Governments (WRIA 9)	Provide an opportunity for all local governments that share the watershed to discuss salmon habitat recovery and water quality issues; Provide overall direction for joint efforts to protect and restore salmon habitat, including promoting implementation of the Salmon Habitat Plan Make recommendations about allocation of King Conservation District funds to support salmon habitat projects and activities important to the entire watershed; Provide oversight for the jointly-funded staff working to implement the Salmon Habitat Plan	Both
Grounds for Change Coffee		
Growing with Plants		
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)		
King County Parks	muni-county dept.	public
League of Women Voters	encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues and influences public policy through education and advocacy	Both
Lutheran Public Policy Office of Washington	to advocate justice for all of creation, particularly those who are impoverished and marginalized, by engaging three key arenas: the church, legislative, and the wider community.	Both
Master Gardener Foundaiton of Washington State		Both
Mid Puget Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group; The	works cooperatively with local landowners to identify, design, and implement projects that address these limiting factors. While there are regulatory agencies protecting sensitive areas, our group offers a restoration alternative that meets the needs of the landowners and of the salmon	Both
Miller Hull	Socially responsible and humane public architecture	Both
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust	non-profit, large	np
National Science Foundation (NSF)	to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense..."	Both
National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council	Through the use of a properly designed, high quality planting and maintenance program, our communities will benefit from cooler summer air, warmer homes in winter, cleaner air and water, quieter streets, peaceful neighborhoods, healthy and productive local economies, and overall improved and expanded urban environments for all Americans.	Both
National Wildlife Federation	Inspiring Americans to protect wildlife for our children's future	Both
Native Plant Salvage Program		
NewEarth Renewable Energy Inc	committed to providing coal burning power plants with a true and immediate sustainable solution to help them to reduce their Green House Gas emissions to ZERO, with simple inexpensive and reliable biomass fuels that can be co-fired with coal or can replace the burning of coal altogether	
NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)		Both
Northwest EcoBuilding Guild, The	to provide leadership in education to transform the built environment and build a sustainable society. We work to: Build local living economies, Safeguard the ecological diversity of our bioregion, Champion human health and community	Both
Northwest Harvest	to provide nutritious food to hungry people statewide in a manner that respects their dignity, while fighting to eliminate hunger	Both
Northwest Straits		
NW Energy Coalition	advocate a clean and affordable energy future for the region based on: Meeting all new energy demand with energy efficiency and new renewable resources. Full and fair accounting for the environmental effects of energy decisions. Protecting and restoring the fish and wildlife of the Columbia River Basin. Consumer and low-income protection. Informed public involvement in building a clean and affordable energy future.	Both
ONE/Northwest	to help environmental organizations use communications technologies as tools of social change.	Both

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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Public Land Management Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/ Purpose	County
Orca Network	to raising awareness about the whales of the Pacific Northwest, and the importance of providing them healthy and safe habitats.	Both
Partnership for Water Conservation		Both
People for Puget Sound	to protect and restore the health of our land and waters through education and action.	Both
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	work together to clean the air we breathe and protect our climate through education, incentives and enforcement	Both
Puget Sound Clean Cities Coalition (PSCCC), The		Both
Puget Sound Energy		Both
Puget Sound Environmental Caucus		
Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project, The	to identify significant ecosystem problems in Washington State's Puget Sound basin, evaluate potential solutions, and restore and preserve critical nearshore habitat	Both
Puget Sound Partnership		Both
Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC)	to play a key regional role in keeping central Puget Sound thriving as we grow. PSRC is committed to creating a great future for the region through planning for regional transportation, land use and economic development, under authority embodied in state and federal laws.	Both
Puget Sound Restoration Fund	To achieve on-the-ground restoration of habitat and native species in Puget Sound by focusing on action not politics	Both
Puget Sound Starts Here		Both
Puget Soundkeeper Alliance	to protect and preserve Puget Sound by tracking down and stopping the discharge of toxic pollutants into its waters	Both
Restore America's Estuaries	to preserve the nation's network of estuaries by protecting and restoring the lands and waters essential to the richness and diversity of coastal life	
Sierra Club	Enjoy, explore, and protect the planet	
Sierra Club Cascade Chapter	Protect the planet that we love to explore and enjoy. Our volunteers work hard to achieve a broad range of well-defined conservation goals, in ways ranging from hands-on habitat restoration to active lobbying for better legislation.	Both
Sightline Institute		Both
Society for Ecological Restoration, NW Chapter	to promote ecological restoration to restore and sustain the diversity of life in the Cascadia Bioregion, respectfully reconnecting cultures and ecosystems	
Solar Washington	to promote the development and effective use of solar and renewable energy and the related arts, sciences, and technologies with concern for the economic, environmental, and social fabric of Washington State through education	
Solutions for Humanity, Community, and the Environment	Dedicated to providing solutions that empower individuals and groups within the Puget Sound bioregion through intellectual exchange, research, networking, and publication	Both
Sound Experience	sails the historic schooner Adventuress to help people discover Puget Sound and learn from its majesty and vulnerability	Both
Sound Future	to catalyze public involvement in the protection and restoration of Puget Sound, engaging citizens in implementing the Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda. This results-oriented program will carefully monitor progress and report measurable impacts	Both
STORM (Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities)		Both
Student Conservation Association (SCA)	to build the next generation of conservation leaders and inspire lifelong stewardship of our environment and communities by engaging young people in hands-on service to the land	Both
Surfrider Foundation Seattle Chapter	dedicated to the protection and enjoyment of the world's oceans, waves and beaches for all people, through conservation, activism, research and education.	Both
Sustainable Connections	To be the local forum where businesses come together to transform and model an economy built on sustainable practices.	
Sustainable Fisheries Foundation		
Sustainable Northwest	brings people, ideas, and innovation together so that nature, local economies, and rural communities can thrive	
Sustainable Path Foundation	promotes sustainability and health in our region through collaborative approaches informed by scientific understanding and systems thinking	Both
Taproot Foundation	strengthens nonprofits by engaging business professionals in service	
Toxic Free Legacy Coalition	to leave our children a legacy of fresh air, clean water, thriving wildlife, and healthy bodies - a Toxic-Free Legacy	Both
Transportation Choices Coalition	seeks to bring Washingtonians more and better transportation choices -- real opportunities to take a bus, take a train, ride a bike, or walk -- as well as drive alone.	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Public Land Management Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/ Purpose	County
Trust for Public Land	conserves land for people to enjoy as parks, gardens, and other natural places, ensuring livable communities for generations to come	Both
University of Washington Climate Impacts Group		Both
University of Washington College of Built Environments	dedicates its diverse resources to the tangible improvement of built and natural environments, which we measure in the experience and possibility of fuller, healthier, more creative and meaningful lives... to discover, teach, and engage the world in affirmation of the value of craft, critical inquiry, social justice, and sustainability	Both
University of Washington College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences		
University of Washington College of the Environment	In partnership with industry, government, and non-profits, we are committed to creating future leaders, steeped in basic science and critical thinking, and focused on developing sustainable solutions to the critical challenges of our time	
University of Washington Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering		
University of Washington Department of Geography		
University of Washington School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences	to teaching, research and service in fisheries and aquatic sciences	
University of Washington School of Forest Resources	is dedicated to generating and disseminating knowledge for the stewardship of natural and managed environments and the sustainable use of their products and services through teaching, research and outreach	
University of Washington School of Public Health and Community Medicine	to promote population health, prevent illness, disability, and injury, and ensure efficient, effective, and equitable health care systems through education, research, and service.	
University of Washington Seattle Green Futures Lab	UW program	pub inst
University of Washington, Botanical Gardens: Center for Urban Horticulture	UW program	pub inst
University of Washington, College of the Environment, School of Forest Resources, Northwest Environmental Forum	play a vital role in shaping the future of the physical, natural, and economic environment of the Pacific Northwest, helping decisionmakers unite with specialists to resolve land and water resource management issues	
University of Washington, NatureMapping Program	Asks the public to report "What do you see and where do you see it?" and create a state and national public biodiversity database for all to use; Engage informal science education organizations that qualify as NatureMapping Learning Centers to provide training and support to citizens and scientists working together on local research projects; Train NatureMappers how to apply their research data for local conservation efforts	Both
University of Washington, Water Center Consortium	to produce scientific peer-reviewed research that will address key issues, advance understanding, inform decisions, and shape policies concerning water resources in the region and beyond	
US Army Corps of Engineers (ACoE)	Provide vital public engineering services in peace and war to strengthen our Nations security, energize the economy, and reduce risks from disasters	Both
US Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest		Both
US Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) PNW Research Station, Aquatic and Land Interaction	to increase understanding of the effects of natural processes and human activities on interactions between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, with emphasis on understanding the effects of land management on watershed processes and associated biota (e.g., salmonids, amphibians) in the Pacific Northwest	
US Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) Region 6	federal, dept. Ag, FS	public
US Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) State and Private Forests, Urban Forestry Program	partnership with national and local organizations, provide a comprehensive approach to the stewardship of urban trees and forest resources	Both
US Dept of Interior (DOI) US Geological Survey (USGS)	providing reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life	Both
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10		Both
WA State Department of Commerce (Community Trade and Economic Development (CTED))		Both
WA State Department of Ecology (DOE)	is to protect, preserve and enhance Washington's environment, and promote the wise management of our air, land and water for the benefit of current and future generations.	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Public Land Management Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/ Purpose	County
WA State Department of Ecology, Ecology Youth Corp		Both
WA State Department of Ecology, Washington Conservation Corps (WCC)	is to protect, preserve and enhance Washington's environment, and promote the wise management of our air, land and water for the benefit of current and future generations.	Both
WA State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)	by protecting, restoring and enhancing fish and wildlife and their habitats, while providing sustainable and wildlife-related recreational and commercial opportunities	Both
WA State Department of Health	to protect and improve the health of people in Washington State	Both
WA State Department of Natural Resources (WA DNR)	To provide professional, forward-looking stewardship of our state lands, natural resources, and environment; To provide leadership in creating a sustainable future for the Trusts and all citizens.	Both
WA State Nurses Association	provides leadership for the nursing profession and promotes quality health care for consumers through education, advocacy, and influencing health care policy in the State of Washington	
Washington Association of Churches		
Washington Association of Conservation Districts (WACD)	to advance the purposes of Conservation Districts and their constituents by providing leadership, information, and representation.	Both
Washington Association of Local WIC Agencies	Ensuring that young children of families with limited resources have opportunities for better nutrition to improve overall health. We achieve our mission through advocacy, education and training for those who work on behalf of children in Washington State	Both
Washington Biodiversity Project	Working to sustain and promote biodiversity as the full range of life in all its forms, explain its vital importance in Washington's economy and our quality of life, and encourage citizens to advance the stewardship of our natural heritage for future generations.	Both
Washington Bus		Both
Washington Conservation Voters	is the statewide political voice for the environment. We work to elect environmentally responsible candidates to state and local offices	Both
Washington Council of Trout Unlimited	to conserve, protect and restore cold water fisheries, their watersheds, and ecosystems as a means of maintaining our quality of life	Both
Washington Environmental Council (WEC)	believe that a healthy environment and healthy economy go hand in hand. We believe that we will all live better lives when our air and water are clean	Both

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Public Land Management Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/ Purpose	County
Washington Foundation for the Environment (WFFE)	Supporting environmental education and innovative projects focused on environmental awareness	Both
Washington Native Plant Society	educating itself and others about the value of plants native to the Evergreen State. Public outreach efforts ... heighten the awareness of the value of native plant ecosystems and sustainable living... work is on-the-ground and around the state where hundreds of Society members volunteer their time to restore habitats, strive for good conservation policies, conduct native plant inventories and monitor rare plant populations.	Both
Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility		
Washington Sea Grant	serves communities, industries and the people of Washington state, the Pacific Northwest and the nation through research, education and outreach by identifying and addressing important marine issues; providing better tools for management of the marine environment and use of its resources; and initiating and supporting strategic partnerships within the marine community	Both
Washington State Catholic Conference	rooted in the Catholic community's belief in the inviolate dignity of the human person, its tradition of service to the most vulnerable of society, and its firm commitment to a just and peaceful world.	
Washington State Climatologist, Office of the		
Washington State Conservation Commission	work with conservation districts to help citizens protect renewable resources through the use of proven, incentive-based practices	Both
Washington State Jobs with Justice		Both
Washington State Lake Protection Association	To promote and foster the formation of lake associations; To educate and inform about all aspects of lake/watershed ecosystem management; To encourage, assist, and support the development of lake/watershed protection, restoration, utilization, and management; To foster communications and	Both
Washington State PTA	a powerful voice for all children; a relevant resource for families and communities; a strong advocate for the education and well-being of every child	
Washington State Unitarian Universalist (UU)	Create a politically informed statewide network; Maintain a regular and effective UU presence in the legislative process; Promote clear priorities and focused, effective statewide action; Do our part to create a just and sustainable world community	
Washington State University (WSU)		
Washington Tilth Association		Both
Washington Toxics Coalition	protects public health and the environment by eliminating toxic pollution. promotes alternatives, advocates policies, empowers communities, and educates people to create a healthy environment	Both
Washington Water Trails Association (WWTA)	To promote advocacy, education, and stewardship of public access to Washington's waterways for people in human and wind powered beachable watercraft	Both
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition		
Washington Women's Foundation	educates, inspires and increases the number of women committed to philanthropy in order to strengthen community and demonstrate the impact that can result from informed, focused grant making	Both
WashPIRG	an advocate for the public interest. When consumers are cheated or the voices of ordinary citizens are drowned out by special interest lobbyists, WashPIRG speaks up and takes action. We uncover threats to public health and well-being and fight to end them, using the time-tested tools of investigative research, media exposés, grassroots organizing, advocacy and litigation. WashPIRG's mission is to deliver persistent, result-oriented public interest activism that protects consumers, encourages a fair, sustainable economy, and fosters responsive, democratic government	Both
Waste Action Project (WAP)		Both
WiserEarth	to help the people and organizations involved in the social justice and environmental movement increase their collective awareness, reduce the duplication of efforts, and facilitate better connectivity with the aim of increasing overall effectiveness to prevent harm and institute positive change	
Environmental Coalition of South Seattle (ECOSS)	ECOSS works with businesses and neighborhoods to promote environmentally-responsible communities in the Puget Sound region. ECOSS uses multi-lingual education and outreach to help residents, community groups, and businesses find practical ways of addressing issues such as air and water pollution prevention, energy and water conservation, management of toxic and hazardous materials, and clean-up of contaminated properties.	King
Environmental Protection Agency	Working to protect human health and the environment in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska, and Pacific Northwest Indian Country, EPA Region 10 works through both regulatory and non-regulatory means to ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations.	King
Habitat for Humanity & Let Kids be Kids Inc.	Working in partnership with low-income families to build decent homes they can afford to buy, Habitat helps to break the cycle of poverty and hopelessness. By the end of 2005, more than 1 million people worldwide will live in decent, affordable Habitat for Humanity houses.	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ASSETS: Public Land Management Organizations

Organization	Mission/Goal/ Purpose	County
Seattle Aquarium Volunteer Beach Naturalists	Care about beaches? Good with people? Sign up to be a volunteer beach naturalist at a Seattle-area beach this summer. Naturalists will receive training from marine and interpretative experts on three weekday evenings (April 5 and 17 and May 1 or 2) and three Saturdays (April 21, May 5 and May 19).	King
Seattle Parks & Recreation - Clean & Green Seattle Initiative	The dedication and energy of volunteers enables us to expand programs and take on projects we could not otherwise do in our large parks and recreation system.	King
Seattle Parks Foundation	Seattle Parks Foundation is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to improving and expanding Seattle's parks and green spaces. Through support from donors and the community, they have completed over a dozen park projects, including two brand new parks, nine improvement projects, and three restorations of historic park features.	King
Urban Wilderness Project	The Urban Wilderness Project works to restore and encourage positive communities by providing culturally and environmentally based service learning projects for youth and adult participants.	King
Volunteers for Outdoor Washington (VOW)	VOW trains volunteers to be stewards of the environment. They partner with land managers to build trails, restore habitat, and preserve Washington's rich heritage.	King
Washington Conservation Voters	WCV is a statewide volunteer network of grassroots activists and other folks committed to saving Washington's environment as our greatest asset.	King
Washington Conservation Corps	The Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) performs year round environmental restoration activities throughout Washington State.	King
Student Conservation Association	SCA is the nation's oldest and largest provider of conservation service opportunities for youth and young adults, and annually coordinates over one million hours of hands-on service in conjunction with federal, state, and local land management agencies.	King
Washington Environmental Council	Washington Environmental Council protects what Washingtonians care about — our land and water, fish and wildlife, and our special way of life. We engage the public and decision makers to improve and enforce protections for the health and well-being of our communities.	King
Washington Wilderness Coalition	WWC focuses on a simple truth: Public lands are a public issue. By educating, empowering and mobilizing the community, WWC has built a powerful grassroots network that has helped protect wild lands throughout the state. Washington Wilderness Coalition brings together individuals and organizations in the vigorous defense of our remaining wild forests and rivers.	King
Washington Wildlife & Recreation Coalition	The WWRP grant program provides funds to protect wildlife habitat and create outdoor recreation areas across the state. Because of the work of the Coalition, more children can play in parks and ball fields, more hunters, anglers and hikers have access to our great outdoors, and more habitat for salmon and wildlife is safe for future generations.	King
Sailing Heritage Society	This unique organization partners with the privately owned Schooner Mallory Todd to provides unique sailing experiences aboard a vintage vessel to critically ill children and other special populations. For information contact the Society at (206) 381-6919, E-mail at helpers@sailingheritage.org or www.sailingheritage.org	
People for Puget Sound	Protecting and restoring Puget Sound	King
Native Plant Society	Native plants in Washington	Both
Fall City Metropolitan Park District		King
Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance	Mountain bike education, resources and advocacy	King/both
Issaquah Alps Trails Club	Trails and advocacy in and around Issaquah	King
Student Conservation Association	Youth engagement in the outdoors	Both
Washington Trails Association	Trails and advocacy in Washington	Both
RiverPeople		
Back Country Horsemen of Washington - Tahoma Chapter	Equestrian advocacy and support	King
Northwest Youth Corps		
King County Executive Horse Council	Equestrian support in King County	King
Mountaineers	Outdoor recreation for members	Both
REI	Recreational equipment and support of community and environmental causes	Both
Meadowbrook Farm Preservation Association	Meadowbrook farm	King



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study
Building a Framework for the Future

Community Involvement Annotated Bibliography

General



Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community: by Robert D. Putnam, Simon & Schuster; New York, NY, 2000.

Putnam shows how we have become increasingly disconnected from family, friends, neighbors, and our democratic structures– and how we may reconnect. Putnam warns that our stock of social capital – the very fabric of our connections with each other, has plummeted, impoverishing our lives and communities.



United Way of King County Website: by United Way of King County, 2012. <http://www.uwkc.org/>

Provides information on volunteer activities and resources in the King County area, and helps connect those seeking volunteer opportunities with receptive organizations and causes.



VolunteerMatch Website: by VolunteerMatch, 2011. <http://www.volunteermatch.org/>

Offers “a variety of online services to support a community of nonprofit, volunteer and business leaders committed to civic engagement” by providing an online forum for interested parties to post and find volunteer and engagement opportunities in their communities. Opportunities are sortable and searchable by location and activity.

CULTURE

PREFACE

The culture around here is hard to put your finger on. This chapter recognizes this difficulty and is only an initial effort to try and define a regional culture. Undoubtedly the culture is still being shaped and molded by events, choices, and lifestyles. Well defined cultures such as Greek or Indian have evolved for thousands of years. European style settlement in our corner of North America has existed barely over 150 years. So perhaps the question isn't what the apex culture in this region looks like, but how it is evolving. It seems that a key defining characteristic shaping the culture of this region is the closeness to nature.

Many metropolitan regions in this country are located on rivers, near passes, or harbors, but few have all three like the Seattle Metro area enjoys. Furthermore, in the same way that a town can be said to be interconnected by counting the degrees of separation between people, in this region it seems that the degrees of separation between people and "the wild" are few. It is not uncommon to see urban wildlife such as bald eagles in Greenway Cities. The residents of the cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie frequently see Elk wandering around – to the point that some have called it a problem. Three national parks, Olympic, Mt Rainier, and the North Cascades form the backdrop for life on the east side of Snoqualmie Pass. On the east sides communities such as Cle Elum and Ellensburg are surrounded on at least two sides by wild hills and mountains. Salmon bearing streams, which were the cultural life blood for tribes in this area, exist in and around major urban areas. It may also be the case that people in this region spend more of their free time in the outdoors than in other regions. Although perhaps poorly defined, it is not uncommon to hear about the way people in this region dress as more informal and “outdoorsy” than in other parts of the country. Even business people can be seen wearing lightweight hiking shells over their work attire. The closeness of people to the wild here is only one force that is working to shape the region's culture.

In an increasingly borderless world, where ideas flow freely and people frequently move, it may be impossible for this region to develop a culture all of its own. However the Northwest architectural style indicates that local culture may develop with the influence of outside forces and still develop in a unique way. For more information see the “Cultural Assets” section.

INTRODUCTION

The Mountains to Sound Greenway is widely recognized for its incredible natural beauty, and for the wealth of recreational opportunities on the water, in the woods, and on the slopes of the Cascades. This natural beauty is justifiably credited with contributing to our high quality of life here, through the economic activity that recreation generates, and the restorative powers that people find in nature.

Alongside the natural beauty and recreation opportunities, the landscape of the Greenway has inspired and incubated a distinctive set of cultural resources that also play a vital role in quality of life here. As people have lived and worked in the Greenway for centuries, they have created legends, beliefs, stories, songs, works of art and other human expressions with roots in the land, and the changing relationship between people and nature.

How, exactly, does culture contribute to quality of life in the Greenway? And, how does the vibrant natural setting help create a regional culture and affect cultural pursuits?

The Greenway is a unique place, where urban, rural and wild areas in close proximity create a potent source of creativity and inspiration—attracting painters, illustrators, writers, filmmakers, architects, musicians and other professional as well as amateur artists who seek a muse in nature, yet who also wish to live close to galleries, bookstores, theatres and music venues. Like the unique elements of the Greenway’s natural environment, Greenway culture faces threats and has needs in order to remain a healthy contributor to a vibrant economy and high quality of life.

LOCAL VALUE

Culture in the Greenway is, for many, an important part of the reason people live here. Culture is the glue that connects people to the land and its history, through stories, works of art and architecture that draw inspiration from the Greenway.

Greenway culture is in books on the shelves of the Seattle Public Library and the King County Library System. Greenway culture is in the art and landscape of the Olympic Sculpture Park. Greenway culture is part of signature annual events such as Issaquah Salmon Days and the Northwest Folklife Festival. Greenway culture is present in the traditions and contemporary activities of the Snoqualmie Tribe. Greenway culture is in the thousands of artists who work in the Greenway. Greenway culture is in the schools and universities that study Pacific Northwest art, history and traditions.

Greenway culture is also a sizable economic force. The millions of dollars generated annually by culture-based activities in the Greenway create sustainable jobs, and helps individuals, organizations and governments maintain and enhance quality of life.

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

While Greenway culture plays a role for people who live here, it also is a significant factor in how Seattle and the region’s identity is understood and appreciated in the rest of the United States and the rest of the world.

Other parts of the country have well-established identities based on landscape, history and culture going back several centuries, and a sort of “shorthand” has developed for these places that explain their significance. New Orleans is the French Quarter, the War of 1812 and the birthplace of jazz. New England is Nathaniel Hawthorne, colonial houses and the Revolutionary War. New York is Broadway, Wall Street and the Statue of Liberty. While less well-known and

or perhaps less “established” than these iconic examples of regional culture, Greenway culture is equally evocative of our particular climate, geography and way of life.

The story of the Greenway is a story of America, and the unique mix of culture, history and natural landscape here is one of the last places of its kind in the country (if not the world). Native Americans have created art here for thousands of years, using natural materials and inspired by nature. Authors, architects, photographers and scholars from elsewhere have been drawn to the Greenway for more than a century, inspired by its vistas, its people, and its unique juxtaposition of urban and suburban areas with agricultural, rural and wild lands.

CULTURE STUDY PROCESS

While the less tangible aspects of Greenway culture—the stories and the spirit—are difficult to quantify, the more tangible aspects in the form of Culture Assets are a bit easier to inventory and assess.

Formal efforts to preserve the unique quality of life in the Greenway as embodied by the landscape have gone on for nearly 20 years. During this time, culture and Culture Assets in the Greenway have also played an important role in economic development and in helping define just what is meant by “the Greenway.” Rather than political boundaries drawn on a map, the Greenway has been defined more by features of the landscape such as watersheds and by the aggregate of Greenway communities—communities defined by their culture and Culture Assets, such as the distinctive Northwest look and feel of the buildings, the special events held there, and the artists who live and work there. As the Greenway Trust looks ahead to the next 20 years, it’s a good time to pause and carefully examine the threats and needs facing Greenway Culture Assets and the opportunities present to help define the future of the Greenway.

In early 2010, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust recruited nearly 20 people to join the Heritage Study Culture Working Group for a multi-month process. Similar working groups were also recruited to focus on other asset areas, such as history, forests, trails and tourism. Working Group members assisted the Greenway Trust as it prepared what was described as a “Cooperative Stewardship Framework,” or roadmap for the community’s Greenway work for the next 20 years. Participants also understood that the Greenway Trust was considering pursuing a National Heritage Area designation, and that some of the work undertaken on the Cooperative Stewardship Framework might contribute to this effort as well. A core group met several times during the year to take part in a facilitated process, while the bulk of the Culture Working Group members reviewed materials (including this chapter) and provided feedback.

Methodology for the Culture Working Group was to identify Culture Assets within the Greenway; identify the needs and threats facing these assets; and then identify the opportunities presented by these assets. The Culture Working Group also spent time reviewing previous Greenway Trust efforts regarding “people and nature” as the Greenway’s theme. National Heritage Areas are typically organized around broad themes that relate to history or geography such as “industrial heritage” or “historic transportation corridor.”

Culture Study Contributors

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CULTURE ASSETS

Culture Assets are plentiful in the Greenway. Long before European settlement, Native Americans fashioned works of art from natural materials, and crafted stories and creation legends featuring the mountains, rivers, trees, salmon and other wild creatures in the Greenway. Beginning in the 19th century, European visual artists and writers began visiting what's now the Greenway and taking away inspiration, seen in paintings, stories and essays that depict the wild landscape in flux, as the population began to grow, and nature began to change.

In the mid 20th century, famous writers from elsewhere came to the Greenway by the car (and cars have carried people through the heart of the Greenway for more than a century). Alistair Cooke, Jack Kerouac and John Steinbeck were each moved by the beauty of the Greenway seen through a windshield, and their descriptions figured prominently in their published works. In the 1940s, a composer named Joe Greene wrote a novelty song about a Native American warrior called "Snoqualomie Jo Jo" (with lyrics likely found offensive by Native Americans, though this is one of the less egregious examples of this genre). The song, which mentions mountains and snow (and a trip to Wenatchee), was recorded by the Delta Rhythm Boys and performed by Bing Crosby on his national radio program.

From the 1930s to the 1950s, a distinctive regional style of art and then architecture emerged that was dubbed the "Northwest School." This movement and the individuals directly involved or influenced by the Northwest School were known for utilizing Puget Sound natural settings, use of natural materials, as well as Asian influences from the Pacific Northwest's long relationship with Asia and particularly Japan. This movement continues to this day, and is celebrated in a new film entitled *Modern Views*. This synopsis of the film provides evidence on how a distinctive culture is evolving in this region in close relationship to the land:

Focused mainly on the works of Arne Bystrom, Wendell Lovett, Gene Zema, Ralph Anderson, and Fred Bassetti, these architects of the "Northwest School" discuss how

the Pacific Northwest landscape and climate guided their design decisions and their choice of materials, leading to a richer palette of adaptive design aesthetics. Most of them University of Washington graduates, these modest designers often worked under the premise that “less is more” in a period that shared some of the same economic challenges we face today. The work from this modern era depicts the importance of allowing a region to influence modern buildings, while leaving behind an import legacy of environmental responsibility.

This form of architecture is a purely northwest style that while embracing some of modernism’s ideas, eschews the notion that architecture must be a bland international style. Instead they use the sense of place to create a unique built environment identity for this region. The work of the Northwest School is located throughout the Pacific Northwest, but its roots are in the Greater Seattle area. Although still a small force in architecture, the Greenway has benefited greatly from having this architectural movement originating and operating out of its western half.

Later, film and television found the Greenway the ideal setting for quirky programs such as *Northern Exposure* (with Roslyn, WA portraying a small Alaskan town) and *Twin Peaks*, David Lynch’s iconic nourish broadcast and cinematic serial.

Contemporary artists, including Native Americans carrying on or reviving ancient traditions, use the prevalent Greenway theme of people and nature to create new works such as sculpture, pottery, carvings and other visual arts. Robust public art programs throughout King County mean public facilities such as transfers stations, library branches and waste water treatment plants are adorned with works commissioned from local artists, often exploring the connections between people and nature.

Nowadays, Greenway culture is a priceless resource. It functions as a kind of currency for “purchasing” quality of life and economic vitality, as a means of attracting and retaining talented workers, and giving diverse Greenway residents a shared identity rooted in the landscape.

Specific Culture Assets within the Greenway fit into three categories for purposes of inventory and discussion:

1. Cultural Organizations and Events

Non-profits, government agencies, tribes, business groups, tourism groups, media, fairs, festivals, classes, programs, art walks, museums, galleries, schools

2. Cultural People

Visual artists, writers, poets, musicians, designers, photographers, filmmakers, architects (living and deceased)

3. Cultural Works and Intangibles

Books, films, visual arts (public/private), TV programs, music, spirit, ethos, lifestyle, myth, esprit de corps, beliefs, fictional characters, legends

THREATS & NEEDS FOR CULTURE ASSETS

Not-for-profit cultural organizations such as museums and community festivals are the most visible “keepers” of Greenway culture. Like many not-for-profits, they struggle with funding from year to year as contributions from private individuals, foundations, public agencies and corporations fluctuate along with the larger economy.

Public agencies that support culture, including schools, libraries and arts commissions, also struggle, having to do more with less and often getting caught up in political debate about public spending priorities. The for-profit businesses that traffic in culture (including art galleries, book stores, restaurants, hotels, architecture firms and the individual sole proprietor artists and writers whose livelihood depends on sales, commission of works and other paying gigs) have more flexibility, but are also at the mercy of the economy as well as trends and changes in personal tastes.

The threat facing many tangible Culture Assets in the Greenway is lack of resources. Individuals in the culture industry and not-for-profit groups struggle for dollars in the good times, and the recent recession has of course also taken its toll. Larger trends in public education related to the economy—such as decreases in funding for and elimination of arts and humanities programs—also pose a more general threat to Greenway Culture Assets, as K-12 students educated in such a system are less likely to appreciate and support *any* kind of culture.

Other specific threats facing Culture Assets in the Greenway are:

- Lack of awareness of local culture. In a globally interconnected world where people move many times in their lives, it is increasingly possible that people will fail to make a deep connection to the sense of place they inhabit. Digitalization of leisure time can both serve as a means of reaching people about local culture such as through the popular sections in the Seattle Times and Seattle PI website that showcase historic photos or as a way to disconnect from the local mindset.
- Changes in how people experience culture and what that means to the culture economy—specifically, how consumers access culture material—can reduce the need to travel to museums, theatres and special events, reducing numbers of visitors and decreasing revenue from gate admission and optional donations. This is also an opportunity, as Greenway culture—with the right communications efforts and engagement strategy—is accessible to many people within their own neighborhoods, right outside their own front doors.
- Stories survive as oral tradition (and, in some Native cultures, *only* as oral tradition), but recorded oral histories, as well as books and multimedia, are here to stay, and their main threat lies in underutilization.

CULTURE RESOURCES: ORGANIZATIONS AND INFORMATION

The bedrock of Greenway culture are patrons: the people who buy tickets, buy art, read books, commission new works, look at and live in Northwest Architecture, appreciate nature, and make contributions to not-for-profit groups.

The work of individual supporters of culture is supplemented in Seattle, King County and many

suburban cities within the Greenway by professional staff dedicated to providing technical assistance and funding to local artists and arts organizations, commissioning public art, and overseeing 1% for the arts portions of public construction projects. Seattle has the Mayor's Office of Arts & Cultural Affairs; King County has 4Culture; and several suburban cities have their own arts commissions.

Public agencies are joined by several private or quasi-private organizations that also support arts and culture with technical assistance and/or funding, including ArtsFund, Humanities Washington, PONCHO and many private foundations. Other agencies also provide funding and technical assistance to culture groups in the Greenway, including the Washington State Arts Commission, National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities.

The economic impact of arts and culture in the Puget Sound area is tracked by the not-for-profit ArtsFund, who produces periodic summaries of consumer spending and employment in the cultural sector. Several academic groups over the years have tried to define and quantify Pacific Northwest culture (of which, it could be argued, Greenway culture is a significant subset) with mixed success. A conference was convened in Portland, Oregon just after World War II (resulting in a book called *Northwest Harvest*) and a similar event was held to mark the 30th anniversary (resulting in a book called *Northwest Perspectives*). While somewhat inconclusive, these two efforts to define regional culture appear to be the most comprehensive to date, and are well worth reading.

CULTURE SUCCESS STORIES & PROGRESS

In spite of the challenges, culture is alive and well in the Greenway, with hundreds of groups and organizations and thousands of artists at work every day. Nearly every community in the Greenway has some kind of arts related business or organization, often with a physical presence in a storefront, library or school. Many groups have a presence on the web with photos, audio and video. Several organizations with roots in Greenway culture have become iconic local treasures, and emerging projects bring new energy and innovation annually:

- *Northwest Folklife Festival* draws hundreds of thousands of visitors to Seattle Center each Memorial Day weekend for performances by local musicians and dancers, and displays of local visual arts. For more information see: <http://www.nwfolklife.org/>.
- *Issaquah Salmon Days* is a celebration of the role that salmon plays in the life and culture of the Northwest and the history of Issaquah. For more information see: <http://www.salmondays.org/>.
- *Daybreak Star Indian Cultural Center* is an inspiring place where the United Indians of All Tribes Foundation offers workshops and classes and an annual powwow, on waterfront land at Discovery Park secured by Native activists in the 1970s. For more information see: <http://www.unitedindians.org/daybreak.html>.
- *Snoqualmie Falls Forest Theater* is a uniquely situated musical theater company founded in the 1960s along the banks of the Snoqualmie River, with unparalleled views of the falls, outdoor amphitheatre and overnight audience camping <http://foresttheater.org/>.

- *Seattle Art Museum's Olympic Sculpture Park* is a place which, though only a few years old, has fast become one of Seattle's most distinctive public gathering place and an urban oasis. For more information see: <http://www.seattleartmuseum.org/visit/osp/>
- *Greenway Days and Mountains to Sound Greenway Summer* is the Greenway Trust's effort to showcase unique and fun events in each community in the Greenway that celebrates arts, history, culture and the outdoors. For more information see: <http://mtsgreenway.org/>
- *The Trails Project* pairs local artists with King County's Regional Trails System to create new works and interact with audiences in non-traditional places. For more information see: <http://www.trailsproject.com/>.
- *A Line Soundscape* utilizes, among other things, ambient sounds from local nature to interpret and enhance King County's Rapid Ride bus service. For more information see: <http://alinesoundscape.org/>.

Books, films, songs, poems, stories and other works inspired by the Greenway landscape proliferate, by many artists, writers and performers whose works draw on nature, local traditions and culture for inspiration. Some notable example of these include:

- The late Richard Hugo, whose poems combine images of Northwest nature, urban Seattle and small Northwest towns with feelings of despair.
- Jonathan Raban, a Brit who moved to Seattle in the 1980s whose writings (*Passage to Juneau*, *Waxwings*, numerous essays for national magazines) often use Greenway settings as backdrop and foreground for illuminating stories about human nature.
- The "Northwest School" art movement of painters Mark Tobey, Kenneth Callahan, Morris Graves and Guy Anderson that combined elements of Puget Sound natural settings with Asian aesthetics to create a distinct regional style beginning in the 1930s and 1940s. Though more directly associated with the Skagit Valley, many of the painters, sculptors and photographers subsequently influenced by the Northwest School live and work in the Greenway.
- The "Northwest School" architecture of Gene Zema, Arne Bystrom, Paul Kirk, Wendell Lovett, and Ralph Anderson who, beginning in the 1940s and 1950s, combined natural Northwest materials (such as stone and logs) with Japanese influenced design elements to create a unique regional residential style still seen in many newly built homes today.
- Dudley Carter, late Canadian artist (and King County Park System artist-in-residence in the 1980s) who learned Native American carving techniques and produced numerous Native inspired sculptures on display in locations around the Greenway, including Marymoor Park in Redmond and Bellevue Square.
- Montana-born and Spokane-raised David Lynch, whose early 1990s *Twin Peaks* series

(and cinematic film) reflected a hyper-surreal version of rugged Northwest quirkiness set in the North Bend and Snoqualmie area. Lynch's version of Greenway culture stuck, and still attracts devotees in search of pie, coffee and ambiance nearly 20 years later.

The diversity of these examples speaks to the pervasiveness and resilience of Greenway culture, and hint at the potential opportunities that collaboration and focused efforts to celebrate Greenway culture can offer.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE ACTION ON CULTURE

Much like the Greenway landscape, Greenway culture has evolved and adapted to changes over the many centuries of human habitation.

It's tantalizing to think of Greenway culture as a resource much like the precious landscape—in need of stewardship, advocacy, outreach and an overall strategy to ensure its health; in need of a dedicated constituency willing to speak up for it and act on its behalf; in need of volunteers and staff whose focus is its care and feeding. Through this lens, one can imagine the Greenway as a “fortified cultural zone,” with people, organizations, businesses and public agencies working together to preserve and share Greenway culture in support of economic development and quality of life. The question then becomes what would a “fortified cultural zone” or, to put it in a more positive light, a “cultural celebration zone” look like to a visitor.

New and Old Media

A potential Greenway visitor—whether in Bellevue, Seattle, Issaquah, Cle Elum or thousands of miles away—would first find a wealth of Greenway culture resources online and on-air:

- A Greenway culture web presence would include video interviews with living Greenway artists produced by local students, describing the artists' relationship with the landscape, and how the Greenway has inspired them to write, sculpt, paint or design.
- Regular audio and video podcasts would distribute short content at regular intervals, highlighting the very human connections between landscape and culture in the Greenway through documentaries and other multimedia presentations.
- From the best of the online features, local public/civic TV and radio would present occasional series highlighting Greenway culture past, present and future.
- An interactive online map would show locations of galleries, studios, tribal centers and other points of interest, and would suggest routes for auto or bicycle tours along with restaurants and places to stay. A Smartphone app would make these features portable for use by cultural visitors as they traveled along the roads and trails of the Greenway.

Published Works and Public Libraries

A series of literary-themed materials would help explore Greenway culture, here at home or thousands of miles away, with web-based features including:

- Connections to literary works, including suggested book titles for further Greenway readings, suggested discussion topics for Greenway-themed book clubs, and a calendar of upcoming readings at Greenway public libraries and bookstores.
- For Greenway residents, in-store and library displays would highlight classic titles as well as new publications to help increase circulation, and writers and publishers would be

inspired to create new works about the Greenway.

Highlighting Existing Cultural Events and Creating New Ones

To attract repeat visitors in non-traditional tourist seasons, an annual series of Greenway culture events could be created to complement existing events such as the Northwest Folklife Festival, Daybreak Star Powwow, Greenway Days and Issaquah Salmon Days with:

- A literary festival featuring readings and workshops from established and new authors
- A film festival featuring the best of movies and TV from the Greenway's past as well as new documentary works about Greenway arts and culture
- A poetry festival, including designation of a "Greenway Poet Laureate" (who would receive a stipend to create new works inspired by the Greenway and share the art of poetry with K-12 students as part of a Greenway poet-in-residence program)
- A gala with awards honoring lifetime achievement in Greenway culture as well as the best of new works, with a keynote speaker such as David Lynch or Timothy Egan.

The wealth of Greenway cultural resources is such that the Greenway cultural tourist could come to find as much to enjoy as the more traditional Greenway outdoor recreation visitor, and those here to enjoy the landscape would find even more activities to take part in. This vision is not only to attract visitors however. Perhaps even more importantly is to help enhance the quality of life residents enjoy by nurturing a cultural sense of place.

CONCLUSIONS

Culture Assets within the Greenway are rich and varied, and are the priceless DNA of each community that makes up the mosaic that is the Greenway. While tangible Culture Assets face real threats associated with shrinking resources, the intangible Culture Assets evolve and reflect changes in Greenway culture over time.

The threats facing Culture Assets create unique opportunities for further collaboration amongst groups working individually to achieve similar results in different and sometimes overlapping areas of the Greenway. Continued efforts to identify threats and opportunities, and cooperatively articulate achievable solutions are critical to moving forward.

Dozens of arts and cultural groups are already at work year-round within the Greenway pursuing their culture-based missions. In addition, collegial organizations, funders and technical assistance providers are involved to varying degrees in helping foster culture within the Greenway. While representatives from each of these groups have indicated their willingness to be involved in more collaborative efforts, it would be valuable to have a coordinating entity to enhance these collaborative culture activities.

With a coordinating entity assisting the existing groups with these collaborative efforts, Greenway culture would come to be viewed as essential to quality of life and economic vitality as the Greenway landscape, for residents and visitors alike. With the right approach to collaboration and organization, the stories and places that help define the present Greenway can do the same even more effectively in the future.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study

CULTURE OPPORTUNITIES: Communications and Outreach

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create a Greenway YouTube channel	Train staff or hire consultants to create low-cost videos about Greenway Trust projects and other related projects in the Greenway	Reach a huge potential audience for video on the web	High school, community groups	Culture Working Group	Both
Distribute Greenway video content to civic TV stations	Most cities have their own TV stations on cable channel 21, and most are looking for good content.	Reach local people already engaged with their communities	Seattle Channel, King County TV, Bellevue, Redmond, Kirkland, etc.	Culture Working Group	Both
Create public service announcements extolling virtues of Greenway culture	Sometimes it takes advertising to really reach people with important messages.	Use a Mariners-like campaign built around Greenway personalities	Culture Groups	Culture Working Group	Both
Create a list of most influential artists in Greenway history	Invite the public to submit nominations, vote for their favorites, connect via social media, etc. Create a blue ribbon panel to judge.	Engage people otherwise focused on arts and culture in thinking about how art affects the landscape and vice versa.	Culture groups, media partners, arts organizations	Culture Working Group	Both
Less advertisements and more information, facts, poetry on public transportation	Buses and other forms of public transportation offer a great chance to add information to increase public awareness.	Work with public transportation agencies to add more public art, poetry and information on buses	Public transportation agencies, education groups	Education / Interpretation Working Group	Both
Create Greenway symbol/"seal of approval" to identify cultural groups with Greenway ties	A simple graphic identity can be used on print materials, signage, road signs, the web, etc. to unify Greenway-related destinations and cultural resources.	This will, over time, have potential to quickly communicate message of "this (resource--museum, gallery, store, hotel) is part of the Greenway."	Culture groups, chambers of commerce, tourism interests	Culture Working Group	Both
Nurture Creative arts culture in Kittitas County	Creative arts are a valuable resource for citizens and visitors of Kittitas County; craft and art galleries and sales benefit the county and the artists.	Support creative arts culture in Kittitas County	Kittitas County, Greenway Community	Kittitas EDG Strategic Plan	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE OPPORTUNITIES: Programming

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create a series of Art Hikes	Invite people to take guided hikes designed to inspire painters, poets, sculptors, etc. to feature Greenway landscapes in their works.	Capture the imagination of artists and aspiring artists by formally combining outdoor activities and traditional art disciplines.	Arts and Culture Groups	Culture Working Group	Both
Inspire Greenway Themed Art	Work with local arts agencies, 1% for the arts, etc. to help integrate Greenway themes into public art	Inspire art around the Greenway theme: contests, essays, short stories	Community, education groups and organizations	Community Involvement WG	Both
Create a Greenway Poet Laureate	Gather nominations/applications and choose a poet to write poems about/inspired by the Greenway for a year (make it annual or bi-annual appointment).	Create Greenway "boundaries" via poetic imagery in addition to drawing lines on a map - Partner with Humanities Washington and other like groups	Community, cultural groups, Humanities Washington	Culture Working Group	Both
Launch a Greenway Documentary Film Festival	Sponsor a contest to encourage local filmmakers to take up Greenway themes and create short and full-length documentaries about Greenway culture	Inspire media producers to incorporate Greenway themes into their work - partner with Cinema Seattle, SIFF, high school video programs	Cinema Seattle/SIFF/video program at Ballard High School	Culture Working Group	Both
Expand Greenway Days to a Seafair-like model of linked and connected community events	Link existing community events and help foster new ones with a robust year-round schedule of Greenway-themed marketing and communications.	The Greenway brand is trusted, but needs more exposure year-round (rather than just one day a year)	Community groups	Culture Working Group	Both
Create a series of audio pieces for public radio/podcast about Greenway culture	Interview artists who live and work in the Greenway, examine books and media that have been set in the Greenway, etc. to	Help establish the Greenway as an actual "place" in the minds of listeners, many of whom may never otherwise realize that they live in the Greenway	Partner with or seek funding from KUOW Program Venture Fund	Culture Working Group	Both
Hold a "Greenway Culture Symposium" to quantify Greenway culture	Creative arts are a valuable resource for citizens and visitors of Kittitas County; craft and art galleries and sales benefit the county and the artists.	Spark a dialog amongst the region's best thinkers in order to establish the Greenway as a "real" place, rather than just a concept.	Partner with the UW, Humanities Washington, Sasquatch Books, SAM OSP, downtown residents, artists	Culture Working Group	Both
Expand "Get Out!" programming at SAM Olympic Sculpture Park	In 2010, SAM OSP established a summer program at the park called Get Out! It featured an outdoor concert series, free yoga in the park classes, family art festivals, a farmers market and more. SAM hopes to make this an annual event and have recently started planning for 2011.	SAM OSP has quickly evolved from a showcase for outdoor art to a beloved public space. Additional outdoor programming in the summer months will give people reasons to visit SAM OSP over and over again.	SAM OSP, downtown residents, artists	SAM OSP	King
Expand Annual Outdoor Ephemeral Art Exhibit at SAM OSP	This past summer we also featured an ephemeral art exhibition that showcased up and coming regional artists. We hope to make this an annual event as well.	SAM OSP is the logical place to showcase regional artists influenced by local surroundings--creating a dialog between the natural environment and new works of art, and the public.	SAM OSP, downtown residents, artists	SAM OSP	King
Highlight Trail Connections to SAM OSP	SAM supports two new urban trail efforts in Seattle that will incorporate OSP. These trails include the Lake to Bay Trail which is presently configured as a loop from South Lake Union down to the Seattle waterfront and back. The second urban trail project we are involved with is the Uptown Loop that will run parallel to W. Mercer and provides waterfront access to the neighborhoods of Queen Anne, Belltown and South Lake Union and adds a loop experience to the current back and forth between Myrtle Edwards Park and the Sculpture Garden.	SAM OSP is a perfect destination and/or waypoint for those traveling Seattle's urban trails. It's the ideal combination of people and nature.	SAM OSP, Seattle Parks and Recreation, Seattle Parks Foundation	SAM OSP	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE OPPORTUNITIES: Programming

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Create more 4Culture-funded Programs Exploring Connection Between People and Nature	The disparate and scattered nature of culture in the Greenway is ideal for uniting via innovative technology and new approaches to sharing culture.	Create more projects along the lines of A Line, a project incorporating ambient sounds of people and nature into interpretation of Rapid Ride METRO bus routes. More info at: http://alinesoundscape.org/	4Culture, local artists, local public agencies	4Culture	King
Create more 4Culture-funded Programs Pairing the Natural Environment with Art and Artists	The Greenway has numerous public outdoor areas that would serve as wonderfully distinctive venues for all kinds of visual and performing arts.	Create more projects along the lines the Trails Project, using the natural environment as a venue for local artists (rather than just galleries or museums). More info at: http://www.trailsproject.com/	4Culture, local artists, local public agencies	4Culture	King
Foster joint cultural programming between King and Kittitas County	The Greenway transcends county borders, and the best art and culture inspired by the Greenway does, too. Sharing across county boundaries is a natural for Greenway cultural activities.	Create "sharing tour" for culturally minded King and Kittitas county folks to learn more about each other.	4Culture, Kittitas County, CWU, Ellensburg Chamber	Culture Working Group	Both
Explore links between schools and colleges in King and Kittitas County	Great schools in King and Kittitas counties could create exchange programs with faculty and students, or arrange for campus visits, etc.	Convene teachers and professors to explore potential collaborative projects	UW, CWU, Bellevue College, school districts	Culture Working Group	Both
Create roster of Greenway Artists	Rosters of artists require maintenance and upkeep, but can facilitate sales, commissions and organized programs (such as open studios and other public events).	Compile list of artists within the Greenway	Seattle Office of Arts & Culture, 4Culture, Local Arts Agencies	Culture Working Group	Both
Work with galleries and museums to encourage exhibits of Greenway Art	Curators for art museums and galleries may be receptive to "pitches" for Greenway-themed exhibits.	Reach out to curators to explore potential for Greenway themed exhibits and programs	Museums, galleries, chambers of commerce	Culture Working Group	Both
Create Greenway Reading List	Most libraries already create reading lists for particular subjects, topics or genres. The Greenway is a natural subject for both fiction and non-fiction reading.	Reach out to librarians to identify books that exemplify Greenway themes (bibliography for Heritage Study is a starting point).	King County Library System, Seattle Public Library, Kittitas County	Culture Working Group	Both
Create List of Films and TV Programs Filmed in the Greenway	A Greenway film/video festival at a theatre or on a local cable station could be a fun way to raise the profile of culture in the Greenway (particularly during the rainy time of year).	Reach out to film critics and scholars (and theater and video store owners) to position Greenway as a destination (real and virtual) for film buffs.	Seattle Office of Film and Music, Washington State Film Office	Culture Working Group	Both
Celebrate the Greenway as the theme for the NW Folklife Festival	The NW Folklife Festival picks a theme each year for the annual festival (likely picked several years in advance). A logical choice might be the 25th anniversary year of the Greenway Trust in 2016.	Work with NW Folklife staff to plan and execute a Greenway-themed Folklife Festival, with arts and musicians and dance highlighting the Greenway.	NW Folklife	Culture Working Group	King
Celebrate the Greenway at Bumbershoot	Bumbershoot highlights different aspects of local and regional arts and culture with poetry, literary and film festivals (in addition to music) each Labor Day. The Greenway is a natural theme for Bumbershoot to explore.	Work with One Reel and the City of Seattle/Seattle Center to highlight the Greenway at Bumbershoot.	One Reel, City of Seattle	Culture Working Group	King
Celebrate the Greenway at the Salmon Homecoming Festival	The Salmon Homecoming's urban setting on the Seattle waterfront is a natural partner for the Greenway Trust.	Work with the Salmon Homecoming organizers to promote the event as a portal to the Greenway.	Salmon Homecoming Festival (Daybreak Star)	Culture Working Group	King
Develop Greenway Programming at the Seattle Aquarium	The Aquarium is a natural year-round partner for Greenway cultural programming.	Work with Aquarium staff to build a Greenway message into the Aquarium's local habit displays (salt water, riparian)	Seattle Aquarium	Culture Working Group	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE OPPORTUNITIES: Programming

Name	Description	Vision	Who	Reference	County
Develop Greenway Programming at the Woodland Park Zoo	The Zoo is a natural year-round partner for Greenway cultural programming.	Work with Zoo staff to build a Greenway message into the Zoo's local habit displays (Northern Trail, raptors)	Seattle Aquarium	Culture Working Group	King
Develop Greenway Exhibit at the Burke Museum	The Burke, with its focus on natural history and location on the UW campus, is a natural year-round partner for Greenway cultural programming.	Work with Burke staff to build a Greenway message into Burke exhibits and programming	Burke Museum	Culture Working Group	King
Connect Greenway to Interpretive Displays at the Ballard Locks	The Locks attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors each year, and is a natural "portal" for Greenway visitors.	Work with Army Corps of Engineers to build a Greenway message into displays at the Fish Ladder	Army Corps of Engineers	Culture Working Group	King
Greenway Festival of the Arts	Art makes the Greenway's natural assets accessible to the vast population that never moves beyond I-90's asphalt. Artists share its beauty through exhibitions, lectures and hands-on activities	Annual Arts Festival celebrating and promoting the Greenway's natural assets through visual art and music, and thus protecting those assets from being forgotten or devalued.	artEAST, Chamber of Commerce, Arts Commission, Director of Economic Development, Issaquah Alps	Public Comment	Both
Facilitate Early Literacy and Cultivate Young Readers	Literacy is an important piece in cultural development	Provide services and resources for parents, caregivers, and their children (ages 0 through 5) that enable children to be ready to learn, read and write.	King County Library System	King County Library System	King
Engage and Support Teens and Children	Teens and children are the future of regional culture; nurture youth to become cultural stewards of the Greenway	Provide services and resources for youth (ages 5 through 18) that support their education, develop information literacy skills, and encourage creativity and the cultivation of interests.	King County Library System	King County Library System	King
Encourage Lifelong Learning	Learning is not confined to schools and universities; regional organizations and individuals should be encouraged to support learning and educational programming for all	Provide services and resources for patrons to cultivate lifelong learning in a variety of areas.	King County Library System	King County Library System	King
Provide Personalized Information Access and Assistance	The sheer volume of information available from a variety of resources can be overwhelming. Libraries are becoming training centers for new technology.	Provide services and resources that provide patrons with high quality information and personalized information search strategies, and that proactively respond to patrons evolving information needs.	King County Library System	King County Library System	King
Reach and Engage the County's Culturally Diverse Population	The Greenway has a wide array of populations and cultures that rely on an equally wide variety of services and resources	Provide services and resources that reflect and celebrate the County's culturally diverse population and ensure open access to information for patrons facing cultural and language barriers.	King County Library System	King County Library System	King
Build a Longhouse, Museum or Cultural Center for the Snoqualmie Tribe	Create a destination for study and enjoyment of Snoqualmie Tribe arts and culture.	Create a year-round place for exhibits, programming, visitor information, school groups, etc. to participate in Native American culture and history.	Snoqualmie Tribe, 4Culture	Snoqualmie Tribe	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Events		
EVENT NAME	LOCATION	County
Carpenter House Annual Queen's Tea	Cle Elum	Kittitas
Pioneer Days	Cle Elum	Kittitas
Pork in the Pines	Cle Elum	Kittitas
Memorial Day Parade	Easton	Kittitas
Ellensburg Rodeo	Ellensburg	Kittitas
Jazz in the Valley	Ellensburg	Kittitas
Kittitas County Fair	Ellensburg	Kittitas
Fall City Days Festival	Fall City	King
Greenway Days	Greenway	Both
X-Country Ski and Snowshoe event	Iron Horse Inn Bed and Breakfast and Iron Horse State Park	Kittitas
Mountain Sled Run	Lake Cle Elum	Kittitas
Festival at Mt. Si	North Bend	King
Tour de Peaks	North Bend, Snoqualmie, Carnation	King
Annual Brick Tavern Running Water Spittoon Race & Nautical Ball	Roslyn	Kittitas
Black Pioneer Picnic	Roslyn	Kittitas
Coal Mine Festival	Roslyn	Kittitas
Crazy for Quilts	Roslyn	Kittitas
Moosefest	Roslyn	Kittitas
InterTribal Canoe Journey	Seattle	King
Puget Soundscape	Seattle	King
Snoqualmie Downtown's Hoppin!	Snoqualmie	King
Rails to Ales Brewfest	South Cle Elum	Kittitas
Depot Days	South Cle Elum Depot	Kittitas
Cruise Cle Elum Car and Motorcycle Show	Cle Elum	Kittitas
Equifest	Cle Elum	Kittitas

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Events		
EVENT NAME	LOCATION	County
Fresh Air Artists' Festival	Upper Kittitas County	Kittitas
Wintergrass Bluegrass Festival	Bellevue	King
Moisture Festival	Seattle	King
Northwest Folklife Festival	Seattle	King
Fremont Fair	Seattle	King
Seattle International Film Festival	Seattle	King
Ballard Seafoodfest	Seattle	King
Bellevue Arts and Crafts Fair	Bellevue	King
Nordic Heritage Museum Viking Days	Seattle	King
SEAFair	Seattle	King
Bumbershoot	Seattle	King
ArtsCrush	Seattle	King
Snoqualmie Railroad Days	Snoqualmie	King
Mountains to Sound Relay	Snoqualmie Pass to Seattle	King
Whiskey Dick Triathlon	Kittitas County	Kittitas
Sound to Mountains BikeFest	North Bend	King
Courage Classic Bicycle Tour	Snoqualmie, Stevens, Blewett Pass	Both
Duvall Heritage Festival	Duvall	King
Duvall Days/Country Livin' Festival	Duvall	King
Maple Valley Days	Maple Valley	King
Cycle the WAVE	Issaquah	King
Issaquah Salmon Days Festival	Issaquah	King
Redmond Derby Days	Redmond	King
Strawberry Festival	Bellevue	King
Newcastle Days	Newcastle	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Events		
EVENT NAME	LOCATION	County
Renton River Days	Renton	King
RiverFest	Bothell	King
Celebrate Shoreline Festival	Shoreline	King
Washington Brewers Festival	Kenmore	King
Geoteaming at Magnuson Park	Seattle	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Arts Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
4 Culture	General	King
911 Media Arts Center	Visual Arts	King
A Contemporary Theatre	Theater	King
Allied Arts of Seattle	Art	King
Americans for the Arts	General	Both
Annex Theatre	Theater	King
Art Collective Issaquah	Visual Arts	King
Arts 4Culture Memberships	General	King
Arts Alive!	General	King
Arts Northwest	General	Both
Arts of Kenmore		King
ArtsEd Washington	General	both
ArtsEdWashington	General	both
ArtsFund	General	both
Artspace Projects	General	both
ArtsWest	General	National
Auburn Public Schools / Native American Education	Education	King
Auburn Symphony Orchestra	Music	King
Auburn Symphony Orchestra	Music	King
Bakra Bata'	Music	King
Baroque Northwest	Music	Both
Belle Arte Concerts	Music	King
Bellevue Art Museum	Visual Arts	King
Bellevue Arts Commission	General	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Arts Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Bellevue Arts Museum	Music	King
Bellevue Parks & Community Svcs	General	King
Bellevue Philharmonic Orchestra	Music	King
Bellevue Youth Symphony Orchestra	Music	King
Blackchair Productions	Film	Both
Blue Earth Alliance	Visual Arts	Both
Book-It Repertory Theatre	Theater	King
Bothell Arts Council	Arts	King
Breeders Theater	Theater	King
Carco Theatre	Theater	King
Carnation Cultural Council	General	King
Cascade Foothills Chorale	Music	King
Cascadian Chorale	Music	King
Center on Contemporary Art	Visual Arts	King
Centerstage Theatre Arts Conservatory	Theater	King
Central District Forum for Arts and Ideas	General	King
Central Washington University Drama Teacher's Summer Institute	Theater	Kittitas
Chinese Arts and Music Association	General	King
Cinema Seattle	Film	King
CityClub	General	King
Columbia Choirs Association	Music	
Crab Creek Review	Literary	
d9 Dance Collective	Dance	
Defibrillator Productions	Theater	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Arts Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Degenerate Art Ensemble	Theater	
Duvall Arts Commission		King
Early Music Guild of Seattle	Music	King
Earshot Jazz Society of Seattle	Music	King
Eastside Arts Coalition	General	King
Eastside Fine Arts Association	General	King
Eastside Nihon Matsuri Association	General	King
Eleventh Hour Productions	Literary	
Empty Space Theatre	Theater	
Enso Center for International Arts	General	
Ethnic Heritage Council	General	
Events on The Edge	General	
Exchange Theatre	Theater	
Fall City Arts	General	King
Fall City Arts Council	General	King
Fall City Fine Art Studio	Visual Arts	King
Foolproof Performing Arts	Theater	
Forest Theater	Theater	
Four Creeks Unincorporated Area Council		King
Freehold Theatre Lab Studio	Theater	
Gallery Concerts	Music	
Gamelan Pacifica	Music	
Global Voices Radio	Radio	
Grantmakers in the Arts	General	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Arts Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Greater Maple Valley Area Council		King
Henry Art Gallery	Visual Arts	
Highline Historical Society	General	King
Interurban Center for the Arts	General	King
Intiman Theatre	Theater	King
Issaquah Arts Commission	General	King
Issaquah Chorale	Music	King
Jack Straw Productions	Art	PNW
Kent Arts Commission	Art	King
King County Library System	Literary	King
Kirkland Arts Center	General	King
Kirkland Choral Society	Music	King
Kirkland Cultural Council	General	King
Kirkland Performance Center	General	King
La Casa de Artes	General	
Lady Nin's Art Festival	General	
Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center	General	
Laughing Horse Theater - Ellensburg		Kittitas
Lelavision	General	
Living Voices	Music	
Maple Valley Arts Council		King
Max Aronoff Viola Institute	Music	
Maya Soleil	Music	
Meany Hall for the Performing Arts	General	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Arts Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Medina Entertainment Resource	General	
Meito Shodo Kai (Japanese Calligraphy Association)	Visual Arts	
Mercer Island Arts Council	General	King
Meydenbauer Center	General	
Miller Arts	Snoq Valley	
Monkey Wrench Puppet Lab	Puppetry	
Mount Si Arts Guild		King
Music of Remembrance	Music	
Music Works Northwest	Music	PNW
Neely Mansion Assn.	General	
North Highline Uncorporated Area Council		King
Northwest Actors Studio	Theater	
Northwest Asian American Theatre	Theater	
Northwest Chamber Chorus	Music	
Northwest Chamber Orchestra	Music	
Northwest Choirs: Northwest Boychoir & Vocalpoint! Seattle	Music	King
Northwest Film Forum	Film	
Northwest Folklife	Music	King
Northwest Girlchoir	Music	
Northwest Programs for the Arts	General	
Northwest Puppet Center	Puppetry	
Northwest Renaissance Poets	Literary	
Northwest Schooner Society		
Northwest Symphony Orchestra	Music	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Arts Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Nu Black Arts West Theatre	Theater	
On the Boards	Theater	
One Reel	General	King
Open Circle Theatre	Theater	
Opus VII	Music	
Orchestra Seattle and Seattle Chamber Singers	Music	King
Over the Water Hurdy-Gurdy Association	Music	
Pacific Northwest Ballet	Dance	PNW
Pacific Rim Bonsai Collection	Visual Arts	
Pacific Sound Chorus	Music	
Performing Arts Center of Eastside (PACE)	General	King
Plateau Area Writers Association	Literary	
Plateau Community Orchestra	Music	
Pratt Fine Arts Center	General	
Puget Sound Grantwriters Association	Literary	
Puget Sound Symphony Orchestra	Music	
Puget Sound Youth Wind Ensemble	Music	
Rainier Symphony	Music	
Rasika, India Arts and Culture Council	General	
Redmond Arts Commission	General	King
Redmond Association of Spokenword (RASP)	Literary	King
Renton Civic Theatre	Theater	King
Renton IKEA Performing Arts Center	General	King
Renton Municipal Arts Commission	General	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Arts Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Richard Hugo House	Literary	
Sammamish Arts Commission	General	King
Scoil Rince Slieveloughane Irish Dancers	Dance	
SE Effective Development (SEED)		King
Sea/KC Convention & Visitors Bureau		King
Seattle Academy of Fine Art	General	King
Seattle Art Museum	Visual Arts	King
Seattle Arts & Lectures	General	King
Seattle Baroque Orchestra	Music	King
Seattle Center Foundation	General	King
Seattle Chamber Music Festival	Music	King
Seattle Chamber Players	Theater	King
Seattle Childrens Theatre	Theater	King
Seattle Choral Company	Music	King
Seattle Classic Guitar Society	Music	King
Seattle Composers' Salon	Music	King
Seattle Conservatory of Music	Music	King
Seattle Convention and Visitors Bureau	General	King
Seattle Festival of Alternative Dance & Improvisation	Dance	King
Seattle Flute Society	Music	King
Seattle International Children's Festival	General	King
Seattle Lesbian and Gay Chorus	Music	King
Seattle Men's Chorus/Seattle Women's Chorus	Music	King
Seattle Opera	Music	King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Arts Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Seattle Philharmonic Orchestra	Music	King
Seattle Polish Film Festival	Film	King
Seattle Print Arts	Visual Arts	King
Seattle Pro Musica	Music	King
Seattle Public Theater	Theater	King
Seattle Repertory Jazz Orchestra	Music	King
Seattle Repertory Theatre	Theater	King
Seattle Sketch Fest	Theater	King
Seattle Symphony	Music	King
Seattle World Percussion Society	Music	King
Seattle Youth Symphony Orchestras	Music	King
Second Story Repertory	Theater	
Shoreline Lake Forest Park Arts Council		King
Shoreline Parks, Recreation & Cultural Svcs		King
Showstoppers Dance Group	Dance	
Snoqualmie Valley Arts Live	General	King
Snoqualmie Valley Girls Choir	Music	King
Soil Artists' Cooperative	Visual Arts	
South King County Cultural Coalition	General	King
Spaceboat.TV	General	
Spectrum Dance Theater	Dance	
Stage Door Productions	Theater	Kittitas
Standing Ovation (Bellevue)	General	
Suyama Space	General	

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Arts Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
Take Part in Art King County Arts Activities	General	
Taproot Theatre Company	Theater	
The American String Project	Music	
The Childrens Museum	General	
The Esoterics	Music	
The Hi Liners Inc.	Theater	
The Raven Chronicles	Literary	
The Shunpike Arts Collective	General	
The Tribes Project	General	
The Tudor Choir	Music	
Theater Schmeater	Theater	
Theater Simple	Theater	
Theatre at Meydenbauer Center		King
Theatre Babylon	Theater	
THREAD for Art	General	
Three Dollar Bill Cinema	Film	
Threshold Ensemble	Theater	
Tickle Tune Typhoon	Music	
Town Hall Seattle	General	King
U.C.U.C. Planning Committee		King
UMO Ensemble	Theater	
United Indians of All Tribes Foundation / Sacred Circle Gallery	Visual Arts	
Unity Theater	Theater	
Upper Bear Creek Community Council		King

Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study CULTURE ASSETS: Arts Organizations		
ORGANIZATION	FOCUS	County
VamoLá -- Drum and Dance Ensemble	Music	
Velocity Dance Center	Dance	
Village Theatre	Theater	
Vogue Theater Associates		Kittitas
VSA Arts of Washington	General	
WA State Arts Alliance		King
Washington Commission for the Humanities	General	
Washington State Arts Alliance Foundation	General	
Washington State Arts Commission	General	
Washington State Film Office	Film	
West Hill Community Council, Inc.		King
What is Art?	General	
White River Valley Museum	General	
Wing Luke Asian Museum	General	
Wing-It Productions [Jet City Improv/Twisted Flicks]	Theater	
Woodinville Repertory Theatre	Theater	
XODO Productions	General	
Youth Theatre Northwest	Theater	



Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study Building a Framework for the Future

Culture Annotated Bibliography

Greenway



Interstate 90 East Heritage Tour: Seattle to Spokane (No. 7); by Northwest Heritage Resources: Lake Forest Park, WA. 2007.

Available for purchase online: <http://www.washingtonfolkarts.com/Tour7n/index.html>

A unique way to experience the history and culture of the I-90 corridor. Number seven in a series of audio tours produced by the same company, this tour includes 2.5 hours of narrative history and clips from local and native musicians. A printed booklet is included, summarizing all information from the audio tour. Experience a whole new way to travel!



Destination Heritage; content by Past Forward-Northwest Cultural Services, design by YaM Brand, supported by 4Culture; King County, 2009. Online: <http://www.destinationheritage.org/>

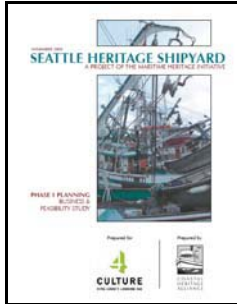
3 guides to historic places around King County, including sites and locations that are important to regional history. These guides – focusing on agriculture, maritime and industry in King County – also feature people, places and events that actively shape the present and future.

Local



An Economic Impact Study of Arts, Cultural, and Scientific Organizations in King County: 2009; by Dr. William B Beyers, University of Washington Department of Geography, and GMA Research Corporation, Seattle and Bellevue, WA, 2011. Online: <http://www.artsfund.org/getdoc/fb7ba908-163a-4020-9dbd-ba7736fbcblf/Economic-Impact-Studies.aspx>

Prepared for ArtsFund. Contains information pertaining to King County. A version is also available analyzing the Central Puget Sound region.



Seattle Heritage Shipyard: A Project of the Maritime Heritage Initiative—Phase I Planning: Business and Feasibility Study: by the Coastal Heritage Alliance: Seattle, WA. 2006. Prepared for 4Culture.

The Coastal Heritage Alliance, commissioned by 4Culture, undertook “a six-month study of the feasibility of creating, staffing and operating [a Seattle Heritage Shipyard] and to provide a professional business plan for the development and construction phase, the start-up and early years of operation of the envisioned Seattle Heritage Shipyard. This report is the culmination of that six-month study.”

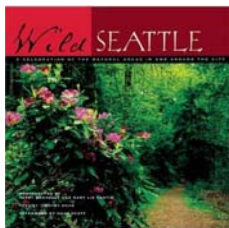
Final Report: by the Seattle/King County Task Force on Maritime Heritage: Seattle, WA. 2005.

Maritime activity “on Puget Sound has created an extraordinarily rich body of traditions, artifacts, and history.” This report starts the discussion of challenges ranging “from finding a home for tall ships and work vessels, to making documents, plans, and models accessible, to teaching the skills of boatbuilding and boat handling” in the hope of jump-starting the process of creating a Heritage Shipyard.



Modern Views: A Conversation on Northwest Modern Architecture (Film); directed by Boaz Ashkenazy and Amy Enser. Released May 20, 2010. Online: <http://www.modernviewsfilm.com/>

Focused on the works of the architects of the “Northwest School”; discusses how the Pacific Northwest landscape and climate guided their design decisions and choice of materials. The work from this modern era depicts the importance of allowing a region to influence modern buildings, while leaving behind an import legacy of environmental responsibility.



Wild Seattle: A Celebration of the Natural Areas in and around the City; photographs by Terry Donnelly and Mary Liz Austin, text by Timothy Egan: Sierra Club, San Francisco, CA, 2004.

“As British expatriate writer Jonathan Raba says, that Seattle is the only city in the world that people move to in order to get closer to nature”
