



National Heritage Area





STATE OF WASHINGTON
— OFFICE OF GOVERNOR JAY INSLEE —

June 10, 2022

The Honorable Deb Haaland
Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

Dear Secretary Haaland:

I write to express my strong support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan that will be submitted to the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are a unique and indispensable part of our national story. The Greenway NHA spans pristine wilderness areas to urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is the coalition-based organization that serves as coordinating entity of this new National Heritage Area, relying on a 30-year history of successful collaborations with government agencies and land managers, businesses, nonprofits, and diverse interest groups.

Under the guidance of an advisory committee and through a rigorous stakeholder process that incorporated substantive comments from tribes, government agencies, and interest groups from across the Greenway, the Greenway NHA Management Plan provides a framework for preserving natural, cultural, historic, scenic, recreational, and educational resources, and highlighting the region's history and heritage. The plan builds upon a foundation of heritage of Washington state's Indigenous people, highlights the need to protect natural resources from recreation over-use, and commits to convening diverse coalitions to tackle challenging land use issues together.

The Honorable Deb Haaland

June 10, 2022

Page 2

I supported the federal designation of the Greenway NHA and will continue to support collaborative approaches to management plan implementation.

Thank you for your consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact my Senior Policy Advisor on Outdoor Recreation and Economic Development, Jon Snyder, at Jon.Snyder@gov.wa.gov or (360) 584.3804, if you require further information.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Inslee", written in a cursive style.

Jay Inslee
Governor

July 7, 2022

The Honorable Deb Haaland
Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Secretary Haaland,

On behalf of the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust (Greenway Trust), the members of the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area (Greenway NHA) Advisory Committee are pleased to submit the official Greenway NHA Management Plan (Management Plan) for your consideration.

As we hope the Management Plan conveys, the history and heritage of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA is woven throughout the valleys, waterways and mountains that have shaped native and non-native culture, travel and trade since time immemorial to today. Stories about salmon, forests, Snoqualmie Pass, and human origins and arrivals to the region offer complex and unique opportunities for deepening understanding of the natural and cultural heritage of this dramatic landscape, and its significance in American history.

The Greenway Trust, as the Local Coordinating Entity for the Greenway NHA, chartered the Advisory Committee to guide development of the Management Plan. Over the last three years since designation of the Greenway NHA, the Advisory Committee has worked with Greenway Trust staff to develop a management plan that reflects the diverse perspectives of stakeholders across the NHA, including residents and community groups, small and large businesses, heritage groups, conservation and recreation nonprofits, government at all levels, and especially the five Tribes with whom the Greenway Trust consulted.

The formal launch of our planning process coincided with the emergence of COVID-19, so much of the planning process was conducted virtually. We were nonetheless able to engage hundreds of individuals in the development of the Management Plan through public listening sessions, stakeholder focus groups, virtual open houses, multiple rounds of review of plan drafts by Tribes and external partners, and a public comment period. We are grateful for the ideas, insights and input that helped shape the early contours of the plan, and for the feedback, comments and suggestions that refined and improved the final product.

The Greenway NHA Management Plan builds on the Greenway Trust's thirty years of coalition-building, partnerships, and collaborative conservation and stewardship of this nationally significant landscape. The Plan also embraces and commits to a more inclusive approach to interpreting the region's history and heritage with a focus on managing natural, cultural, and historic resources of the Greenway NHA, especially with Tribes who are of this place since time immemorial and with other historically marginalized communities. The collaborative and inclusive approaches embodied in the Management Plan will serve to honor and uplift the region's history and heritage, and support the preservation,

enhancement, and stewardship of the natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resources of the Greenway NHA.

We are proud to present for your consideration the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan.

Sincerely,

The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Advisory Committee

Elizabeth Lunney, Chair, Greenway NHA Advisory Committee

Susan Carlson, E3 Washington

Madison Ford, Kittitas County Chamber of Commerce

Karl Forsgaard, Thomson Reuters

Nathaniel Harrison, Washington Alpine Club

Cristy Lake, Northwest Railway Museum and Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum

Larry Leach, Washington State Department of Natural Resources

Thomas O'Keefe, American Whitewater

Dave Peterson, retired, Washington State Department of Transportation

Kizz Prusia, Triangle Associates

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Kizz Prusia, Project Associate, Triangle Associates
Charles Raines, Director Cascade Checkerboard Project, Sierra Club,
Washington State Chapter
Janet Ray, Retired, Asst VP, Corporate Affairs and Publishing,
AAA Washington
Jim Reinhardsen (*), President, Laird Norton Properties
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Meredith Shank, Social Venture Partners
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The Boeing Company
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Board of Industrial Insurance Appeals
Jody Weil (X), Supervisor, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
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Jon Hoekstra (*), Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust

July 7, 2022

The Honorable Deb Haaland
Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Secretary Haaland,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust (Greenway Trust), we write to express our enthusiastic support for and commitment to the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan (Management Plan).

The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area (Greenway NHA) is a national success story that highlights what community members, nonprofits, businesses, public agencies, and Tribes can accomplish when they work together toward common goals. For nearly 30 years, a diverse coalition of public and private partners, convened by the Greenway Trust, have worked together to conserve, and steward a dramatic landscape of water, mountains, forests, and farms that connects small towns and big cities with the nature around us. We have celebrated the history and cultural heritage of this dynamic region that are deeply interwoven and shaped by the Greenway NHA's spectacular natural environment. Congressional designation of the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area on March 19, 2019 marked the culmination of those efforts and affirmed our long-held belief that the Greenway is a landscape of national significance. We are grateful for the support of more than 6,000 individuals and organizations who advocated for the designation, and for the bipartisan leadership of our Senators and Congressmen and Congresswomen who championed the designation.

The planning process for the Greenway NHA Management Plan reinforced several aspects of the Greenway NHA that we are especially proud of: the positive power of collaboration, and cooperative and bipartisan approaches; the cumulative impact and continued importance of conserving public land for habitat, wildlife and recreation; the social and community benefits of responsible access to the outdoors and connections with nature. The planning process also challenged us to take a more holistic and comprehensive view of history and heritage in the Greenway NHA, especially with regard to Tribal heritage and historically marginalized communities. We commit to ongoing engagement with Tribes, and to inclusive practices for interpretation and management of resources in the Greenway NHA.

The Greenway Trust Board of Directors consists of 60 dedicated community, private and public sector leaders. The Board has provided unwavering commitment, support, and oversight throughout the NHA management planning process. Soon after designation, the Board chartered the NHA Advisory Committee and authorized special funding to match federal financial support for the planning process. The Board and its Executive Committee received regular briefings and stayed engaged in the planning process. Several members of the Board volunteered to serve on the NHA Advisory Committee, and others participated in listening sessions. Many provided informed and substantive comments on drafts of the Management Plan.

The Greenway Trust is honored to serve as the Local Coordinating Entity for the Greenway NHA. We believe that our decades of experience as a catalyst and convener of coalition-based actions, and an implementer of partnership-based stewardship and education programs provide a strong foundation on which to support cooperative implementation of the Management Plan. The Greenway Trust is committed to the goals of the Greenway NHA, and we are excited about the opportunities that the designation presents for new partnerships and projects. We are confident that the cooperative approach at the heart of the Management Plan will continue to be a positive influence across the Greenway NHA landscape and among its many stakeholders.

Thank you for your consideration of the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan, and for your support of the many local governments, organizations and communities poised to cooperate in its implementation.

Sincerely,



Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director,
Mountains to Sound
Greenway Trust



Alison Washburn
President, Mountains to
Sound Greenway Trust Board
of Directors



Josh Lipsky
Vice President, Mountains to
Sound Greenway Trust Board
of Directors

Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area
Management Plan
July 7, 2022

Table of Contents

Introductory Letters	2
Table of Contents	8
Acknowledgements	10
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	12
Executive Summary	14
<i>Protecting a Vision</i>	15
<i>Summary of the Management Plan</i>	18
Chapter 1: An Introduction to the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area.....	24
<i>Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Goals</i>	25
<i>Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA: Statement of Significance</i>	26
<i>The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA: A Brief History</i>	27
<i>Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust</i>	30
<i>History of Coalition Building</i>	32
<i>National Heritage Area Designation</i>	34
<i>Treaty Rights, Private Property, and Regulatory Protections</i>	35
<i>Management Plan Requirements</i>	36
<i>NHA Planning Process</i>	38
<i>Compliance with Environmental and Historic Preservation Laws</i>	40
Chapter 2: Tribal Consultation and Engagement	42
<i>Tribal Consultation and Plan Development</i>	43
<i>Guiding Principles and Protocols for Tribal Engagement</i>	44
Chapter 3: Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.....	47
<i>Changing the Narrative</i>	48
<i>Inclusive Practices for Interpretation and Management</i>	50
<i>Greenway Trust Commitment to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion</i>	52
Chapter 4: Thematic Framework.....	53
<i>Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Themes</i>	53
<i>Integrated Narratives</i>	70
Chapter 5: Resource Inventory.....	73
<i>Story Point Resources</i>	75
<i>Story Points for Origins and Arrivals Integrated Narrative</i>	77
<i>Story Points for the Northwest Forests Integrated Narrative</i>	83
<i>Story Points for the Salmon Integrated Narrative</i>	89
<i>Story Points for the Snoqualmie Pass Integrated Narrative</i>	92
Chapter 6: Interpretive Plan	97
<i>Audiences</i>	98
<i>Interpretive Plan Goals</i>	100
<i>Stories to Tell, Places to Go</i>	100
<i>Things to Do: Connection</i>	107
<i>Things to Do: Understanding</i>	108
<i>Things to Do: Stewardship</i>	110

<i>Curation and Content Collections</i>	112
<i>Interpretive Partnerships</i>	112
Chapter 7: Partnerships, Agreements, and Local Management Plans.....	114
<i>Federal Agencies</i>	115
<i>Tribal Governments</i>	117
<i>State Government Agencies</i>	119
<i>County Government Agencies</i>	121
<i>Municipal Governments</i>	122
<i>Conservation Nonprofits</i>	124
<i>Recreation Nonprofits</i>	125
<i>Museums, Historical Societies, and Cultural Centers</i>	126
<i>Youth Education Organizations</i>	127
<i>Businesses, Chambers, and Destination Marketing Organizations</i>	129
<i>Agency Agreements and Management Plans</i>	131
Chapter 8: NHA Local Coordinating Entity	133
<i>The Greenway Trust: Partnership Values</i>	134
<i>Roles of the Local Coordinating Entity</i>	134
Chapter 9: Resource Protection Strategies	141
Chapter 10: Implementation Plan	145
Chapter 11: Business Plan	171
<i>NHA Coordination and Staffing</i>	171
<i>NHA Project Implementation</i>	171
<i>Grant-making</i>	172
<i>Five-Year Financial Plan</i>	172
<i>Governance</i>	176
Chapter 12: Cooperative Management Reporting and Accountability.....	178
APPENDICES.....	182
<i>Appendix A: Designating Legislation</i>	183
<i>Appendix B: Resource Inventory</i>	195
<i>Appendix C: Implementation Priorities, Projects and Partners</i>	220
<i>Appendix D: Summary of Public Engagement in the Management Planning Process</i>	229
<i>Appendix E. Letters of support and encouragement</i>	233

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Acknowledgements

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust would like to thank the following partners, contributors and legislative champions for their steadfast support and commitment to the Greenway NHA and the creation of this plan.

Designation

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

Management Planning Team

Jon Hoekstra, Executive Director
Becca Kedenburg, Education Program Manager
Elizabeth Lunney, Chair, Greenway National Heritage Area Advisory Committee
Mercedes Stroeve, Program Associate
Caroline Villanova, Community & Partnership Manager

Editing and Design

Katie Egresi, Communications Manager

Greenway National Heritage Area Advisory Committee

Elizabeth Lunney, Chair
John Boesche, Visit Seattle
Susan Carlson, E3 Washington
Madison Ford, Kittitas County Chamber of Commerce
Karl Forsgaard, Thomson Reuters
Nathaniel Harrison, Washington Alpine Club
Cristy Lake, Northwest Railway Museum and Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum
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Kizz Prusia, Triangle Associates
Janet Ray, retired, AAA Washington
Larry Scholl, retired teacher
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Al Smith, Perkins Coie
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Kurt Fraese, Fraese and Associates, LLC
Cora Johnson, GeoEngineers, Inc.
Ken Krivanec, Tri Pointe Homes
Sharon Linton, SL Connects
Josh Lipsky, Cascadia Law Group, LLC
Elizabeth Lunney, The Valtas Group
Doug McClelland, retired, Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Marie Quasius, Port of Seattle
Jim Reinhardtsen, Laird Norton Properties
Alison Washburn, REI Co-op

Greenway Trust Staff

Jon Hoekstra, Executive Director
Amy Brockhaus, Deputy Director
Tor Bell, Stewardship & Operations Director
Mackenzie Dolstad, Stewardship Program Manager
Katie Egresi, Communications Manager
Kate Fancher, Restoration Coordinator
Robyn Hall, Development Coordinator
Dan Hintz, Restoration Projects Manager
Stephanie Huck, Operations Manager
Becca Kedenburg, Education Program Manager
Nicky Pasi, Kittitas Programs Manager
Swan Phongwarinr, Volunteer Coordinator
Vince Pruis, Teanaway Community Forest Engagement Coordinator
Mike Stenger, Recreation Projects Manager
Caroline Villanova, Community & Partnerships Manager
Michael Sanchez, Restoration Coordinator
Michael Woodsum, Director of Development
Katy Yeh, Restoration & Volunteer Coordinator

Tribes

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

National Park Service

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

List of Abbreviations

Following is a list of abbreviations used throughout the Management Plan.

ALPS	Alpine Lakes Protection Society
BCHW	Back Country Horsemen of Washington
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
DAHP	Washington Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation
DEI	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
ECRP	East Cascades Recreation Partnership
EERC	Environmental Education and Research Center
EMBA	Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance
FISH	Friends of the Issaquah Salmon Hatchery
FLP	Forest Legacy Program
FLSSP	Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park
HPP	Heritage Partnership Program
IATC	Issaquah Alps Trails Club
KCSAR	King County Search and Rescue
KCT	Kittitas Conservation Trust
KEEN	Kittitas Environmental Education Network
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MoPOP	Museum of Pop Culture
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHA	National Heritage Area
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRCA	Natural Resources Conservation Area
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PCT	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
PCTA	Pacific Crest Trail Association
PCTC	Palouse to Cascades Trail Coalition
RCO	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
SPU	Seattle Public Utilities
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TPL	The Trust for Public Land
USFS	US Forest Service
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
UW	University of Washington
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WTA	Washington Trails Association
WWRC	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
WWRP	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
YBIP	Yakima Basin Integrated Plan

*The Mountains to Sound Greenway
National Heritage Area encompasses the
historic lands of many Indigenous groups
who are represented by modern-day
federally recognized Tribes.
We acknowledge the original and long-term
stewards of these lands and their sacred
spiritual connection with the land and
water. We respect their sovereignty and
their right to self-determination, and their
continuing rights across this landscape
today, as we strive to protect the landscape
in the way they have since time
immemorial.*





Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

Congress appointed the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust (Greenway Trust) as the Local Coordinating Entity for the Greenway NHA, a role that brings with it certain responsibilities to increase public awareness, protect resources, build partnerships, and develop recreational and educational opportunities in the Greenway NHA. The Greenway Trust is uniquely suited to this charge. For more than 30 years, it has convened coalitions of partners representing diverse interests to conserve and enhance this landscape. As the Local Coordinating Entity, the Greenway Trust is committed to building on that history and welcoming an even wider community of partners to participate in the Greenway NHA.

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

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

Protecting a Vision

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

When first conceived in the early 1990s, the Mountains to Sound Greenway vision focused on bringing attention, through recreation and public engagement, to unprotected lands and forests that were under threat by development. The goal was to build public support for conserving natural areas through public land acquisitions and exchanges to protect a contiguous corridor of open space stretching east to west across the Cascades along the National Scenic Byway on Interstate 90. A nonprofit organization, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, was

incorporated to bring together local community members, businesses, government agencies and nonprofit partners who could help achieve goals of land conservation in order to connect wildlife habitat and recreation lands while encouraging growth in urban centers. By 2008, many public land purchases had been completed and attention began to shift toward the long-term stewardship of these lands. With a landscape consisting of a patchwork of different public and private lands, working farms and forests, and urban areas, the Greenway Trust sought to find a framework that could best bring together these diverse interests.

A 1992 editorial cartoon in the *Seattle Times* highlighted the vision and impact that the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA would eventually have.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

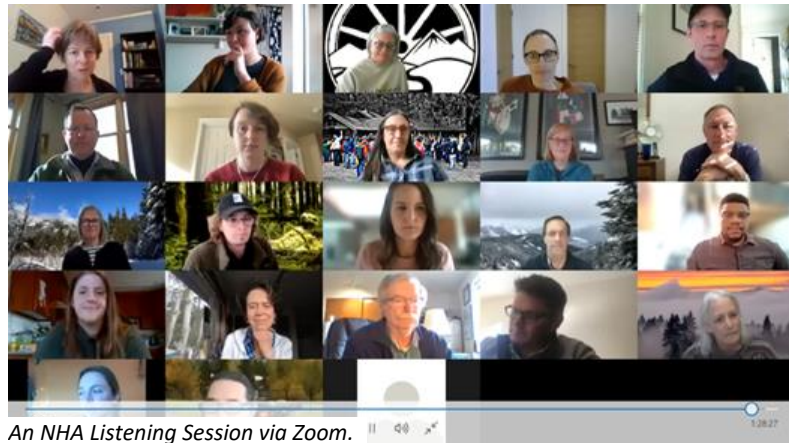
A key first step after National Heritage Area designation is the creation of a management plan, comprehensive in nature and collaboratively forged. In essence, this management plan seeks to answer two questions: What do the Greenway Trust and its numerous partners plan to do to protect, enhance and interpret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

Summary of the Management Plan

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

The NHA Management Plan was developed by the Greenway Trust in accordance with the requirements of the designating legislation. The Management Plan is the product of nearly three years of collaborative planning efforts led by a 16-person Advisory Committee that represented a range of perspectives and interests from across the Greenway. The entire planning process coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic which necessitated that all planning activities were conducted virtually, such as the listening session via Zoom pictured below.

Public engagement during the planning process included four public listening sessions, six stakeholder focus groups, 13 briefings for agency and municipal leaders, and multiple rounds of review of drafts of the Management Plan by agencies, partner organizations and Tribes. In all, more than 400 individuals representing



An NHA Listening Session via Zoom.

governments at all levels, agencies, business, nonprofits, and local communities participated in these engagements. The planning process concluded with a 30-day public comment period during which the final draft of the Management Plan was made available for review. Ninety-one members of the public submitted comments during two virtual Open Houses and through an online survey.

Per the designating legislation, the tribal governments of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Tribes were consulted during development of the Management Plan and three Tribes submitted detailed comments on the draft management plan during two rounds of tribal review. The Management Plan includes tribal heritage as a central part of the thematic framework that underpins the Interpretive Plan. The designating legislation requires that:

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

The Greenway Trust is committed to continued engagement with Tribes in the implementation of the Management Plan that is respectful of tribal sovereignty and traditional and cultural values.

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

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

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

Goals of the Greenway NHA:

1. Amplify the region's rich history and natural heritage.
2. Uplift the region's tribal heritage.
3. Promote pride of place and connections to nature.
4. Protect and steward natural, cultural, and historic resources.
5. Grow funding opportunities.
6. Promote responsible recreation activities and heritage-based

1. Amplify the region's rich history and natural heritage through interpretive and educational programming for the public.
2. Uplift the region's tribal heritage and provide a platform for native voices to tell stories of their peoples and be closely involved in ongoing stewardship of the NHA.
3. Promote pride of place and connections to nature in Greenway communities through appreciation of local heritage and stewardship of natural resources.
4. Protect and steward natural, cultural, and historic resources through historic preservation, ecological restoration, and collaborative conservation strategies.
5. Grow funding opportunities through private and public partnerships and interagency coordination.
6. Promote responsible recreation activities and heritage-based tourism that are positively linked to protection of NHA resources.

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

Five Themes articulate the distinctive and defining characteristics of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA and serve to guide deeper exploration and understanding of the Greenway

landscape and its history and heritage. Each Theme is further elaborated and expanded by more specific associated narratives.

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

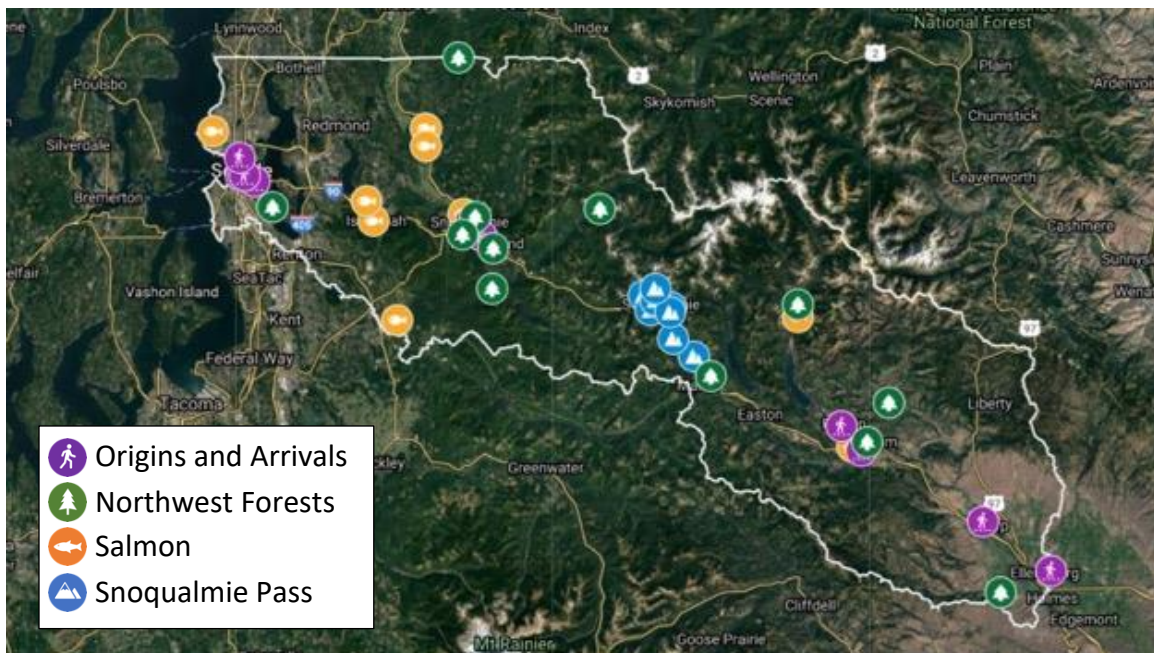
Four Integrated Narratives interconnect the five Themes and distinctly illuminate the natural and cultural heritage of the Greenway NHA. By making connections between and among different Themes, the Integrated Narratives invite wider exploration and lead to deeper understanding of the whole Greenway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

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

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



The Thematic Framework of five Themes and four Integrated Narratives illuminates the defining and distinctive characteristics of the Greenway NHA.



Map of "Story Point" resources.

The Interpretive Plan for the Greenway NHA aims to increase connection to, understanding of,

Interpretive strategies for the Greenway NHA:

- Greenway Trust website
- Story Maps and online multimedia guides
- Self-guided tours and field guides
- Geo-fencing apps
- Guided tours
- Interpretive signs
- Trailhead Ambassadors
- Farmers markets, cultural events, and festivals
- K-12+ curriculum
- Oral histories and audio interpretation
- Volunteer events
- Museums and interpretive centers
- Greenway Trek / Explore the Greenway events
- Greenway NHA passport

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

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

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

- Catalyst/convenor of coalitions and collaboratives
- Supporter of partners
- Implementer of projects
- Communicator/educator about the landscape

A fundamental purpose of the Management Plan is to support *“an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement and interpretation of the natural, historic, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.”* The NHA Management Plan recommends the following key strategies that will contribute toward conserving and managing land and water resources of the Greenway NHA and protecting its natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources. These are proven strategies that have already been used successfully to preserve many of the resources that characterize the Greenway NHA today. And these strategies are imperative as development, increasing recreation, and climate change continue to impact the landscape.

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

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

Entities working in the Greenway NHA:

- Tribal governments: Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- Federal agencies: USFS, NPS
- State agencies: DNR, WDFW, WSDOT, Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission
- County governments: King and Kittitas Counties
- Cities and towns
- Conservation nonprofits
- Recreation nonprofits
- Museums, historical societies and cultural centers
- Small and large businesses
- Destination Marketing Organizations and Chambers of



Tree planting event at Lake Sammamish State Park, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Implementation of the NHA Management Plan will be primarily funded by authorized federal financial support from the Heritage Partnership Program (HPP) along with required non-federal match funding. The Greenway Trust anticipates HPP funding of \$500,000 per year, assuming current Congressional appropriations for the NHA program are maintained. Match funding for implementation of the NHA Management Plan will be a mix of private and non-federal funding sources, plus in-kind contributions by volunteers.

Recommended priorities for cooperative action in the Greenway NHA include:

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

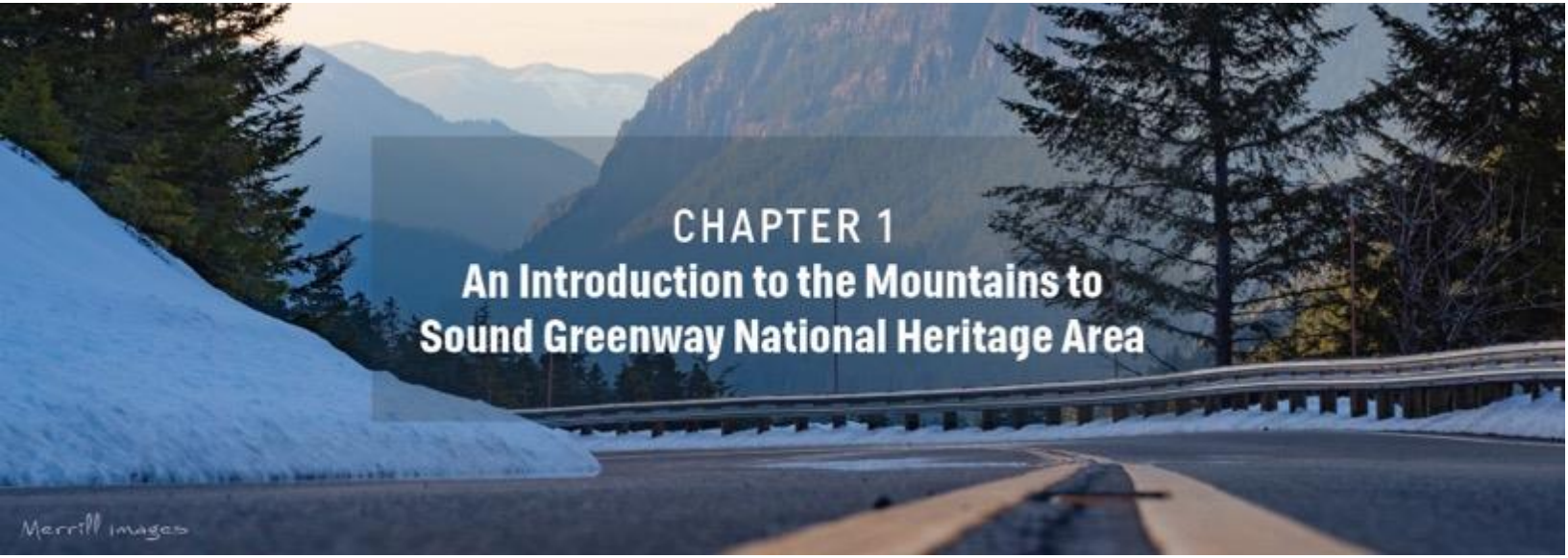
HPP and matching funds will be used for staff costs, marketing and communications, interpretive products and media, implementation actions to be taken by the Greenway Trust in support of this Management Plan, and other costs associated with fulfilling our duties as the Local Coordinating Entity. A portion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

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA is a dynamic landscape that has changed remarkably across time, whether measured in decades, millennia, or millions of years. The landscape and its people will no doubt continue to shape each other. Greenway communities will continue to inform and



Rattlesnake Ledge trail, photo by the Greenway Trust.

influence our understanding of the world around us and how we want to live in it. While the plan itself is expected to have a shelf life of more than 10 years, we recognize that learning and adaptation are key values that will continue to inform Greenway NHA stewardship. This Management Plan does not predict the future, but it provides a road map for stepping forward to meet it.



CHAPTER 1

An Introduction to the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area

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

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

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust was named as the Local Coordinating Entity for the Greenway NHA in the designating legislation. Congress directed that:

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

- (A) prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary [of the Interior];*
- (B) assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by:*
 - (i) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;*
 - (ii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;*
 - (iii) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;*
 - (iv) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;*
 - (v) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;*

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

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

Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Goals

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

In fulfilling the legislative duties of the NHA, the Greenway NHA seeks to achieve

goals that reflect a combination of traditional conservation, interpretive aspirations, and a commitment to building more diverse and inclusive partnerships.



Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA: Statement of Significance

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

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

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

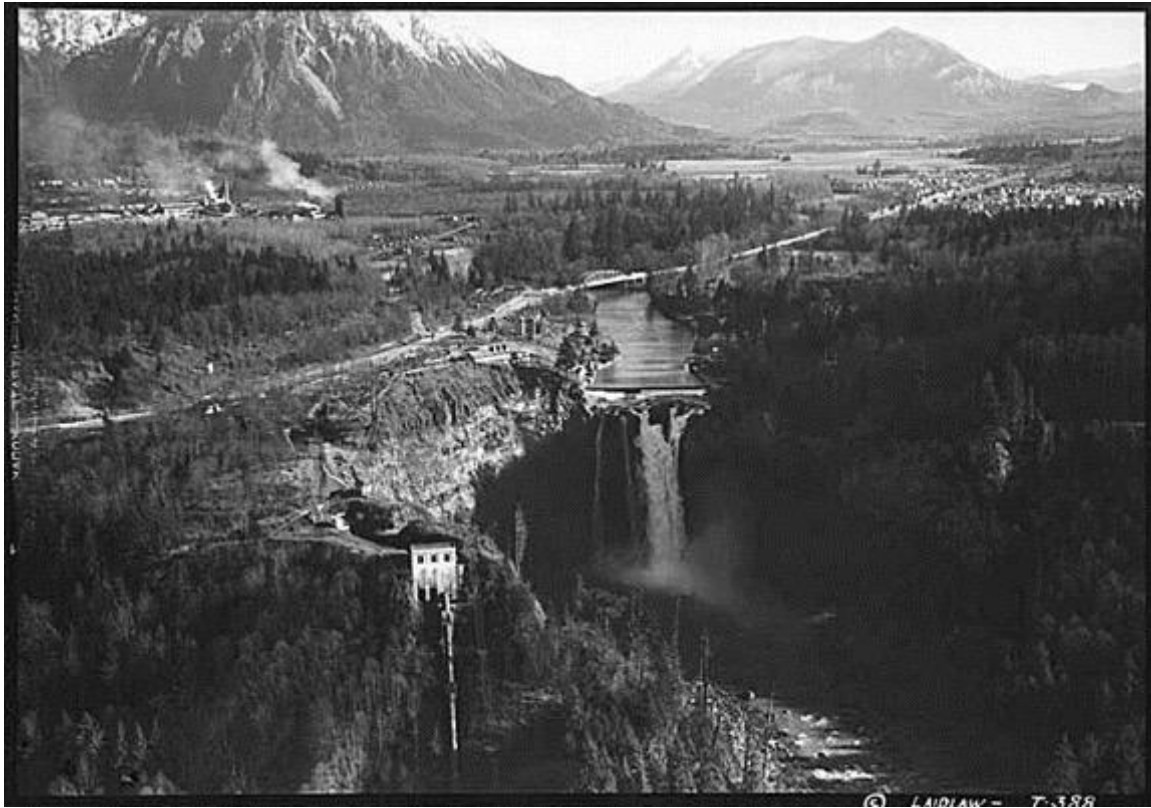
Despite more than a century of resource extraction, civil engineering and urban development, the rugged landscape of the Greenway, its waters and its mountains, still dominate the regional skyline and its psyche. The landscape remains an inextricable foundation of the cultural and spiritual practices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



North Bend, photo by Dave Hoefler.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA: A Brief History

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



1935 Snoqualmie Falls Aerial, courtesy of MOHAI.

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

Very early contact with Japanese, Russian and British traders and explorers came through maritime travel. European explorers and fur-trappers also came overland from the interior. Congress established the Territory of Washington in 1853, and its first governor, Isaac Stevens, quickly set about planning a route for a transcontinental railroad, settling claims with the British Hudson's Bay Company, and discharging his duties as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, a job he

interpreted as a mandate to forcibly evict Indigenous people from their traditional lands, through treaties, violence or any combination thereof.²

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

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

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

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

² Wilma, David. (2003, February 26) "Stevens, Isaac Ingalls (1818-1862)." Historylink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/File/5314>.

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

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

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

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

The advent of the automobile, the development of suburbs after World War II, and the eventual development of Interstate 90 over Snoqualmie Pass changed the landscape of the western half of the Greenway NHA and helped spark growing interest in outdoor recreation. Nearby forests, hills and wilderness areas became favorite weekend destinations for many local residents. Guidebook authors Harvey Manning and Ira Spring encouraged exploration of trails in the Alpine Lakes, along the shores of Puget Sound and elsewhere with the hope of creating advocates and stewards for natural areas. The early experiences of hikers, campers and others inspired a conservation ethic that came to be a defining part of region's conservation ethos.

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

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

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

Around the same time, The Issaquah Alps Trails Club (IATC) began leading guided hikes to introduce people to the forested foothills on the western side of what would become the Greenway NHA. They helped raise awareness of a patchwork of public and private lands, advocating for trail maintenance, and championing continued habitat and trail connectivity. The seed for the Greenway vision of a continuous preserved corridor of open, green space along the I-90 corridor was planted in those early organizing efforts, and it began to take root in the western foothills of the Cascades.

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

Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust

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



Original flyer for 1990 march.

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

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

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



Greenway Trust founder Jim Ellis, photo by the Greenway Trust.

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

Vision of the Mountains to Sound Greenway

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

Greenway Trust Mission

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

History of Coalition Building

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

The Technical Advisory Committee articulated an overarching set of principles that defined the core intent and values of the early Greenway coalition:

preserving open space for recreation; protecting

working forests while also protecting open space for wildlife; protecting the unique character of the Greenway's small towns; and preserving the region's history through the conservation of local cultural, historic, and natural resources.⁸



Outdoor convening meeting, photo by the Greenway Trust.

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

After celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Mountains to Sound Greenway with another trek in 2010, this one covering 133 miles over nine days from Ellensburg to Seattle, the Greenway Trust embarked upon a Heritage Study to determine what model of collaboration and management might work best for the Greenway moving forward. This stakeholder process brought together more than 1,000 individuals to over 140 meetings to discuss ways to broaden the Greenway coalition; to develop a plan for future stewardship; and to consider alternatives for official designation regimes that might afford new opportunities for interagency

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

coordination, stakeholder collaboration and project funding. Participants represented federal, state, and local governments, non-profit organizations, private businesses, and local volunteer groups, many of whom had been involved in the creation of the original Greenway vision.

The 2012 Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study (Heritage Study) resulted in the creation of the Greenway Cooperative Framework⁹, a 15-chapter plan covering culture, ecology, history, outdoor recreation, forestry and more. A key finding of the Heritage Study was the idea that NHA designation would provide formal recognition and help facilitate the shared strategies and on-the-ground collaboration necessary to protect the Greenway's natural areas and thriving communities. There was strong support within the Greenway coalition for a collaborative approach to sustaining the Greenway into the future and for formal recognition of the Greenway as an NHA. Some Tribes, however, voiced opposition over concerns about protection of treaty rights, and local farm bureaus and other private property interest groups expressed concerns about perceived infringements on private property rights.

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

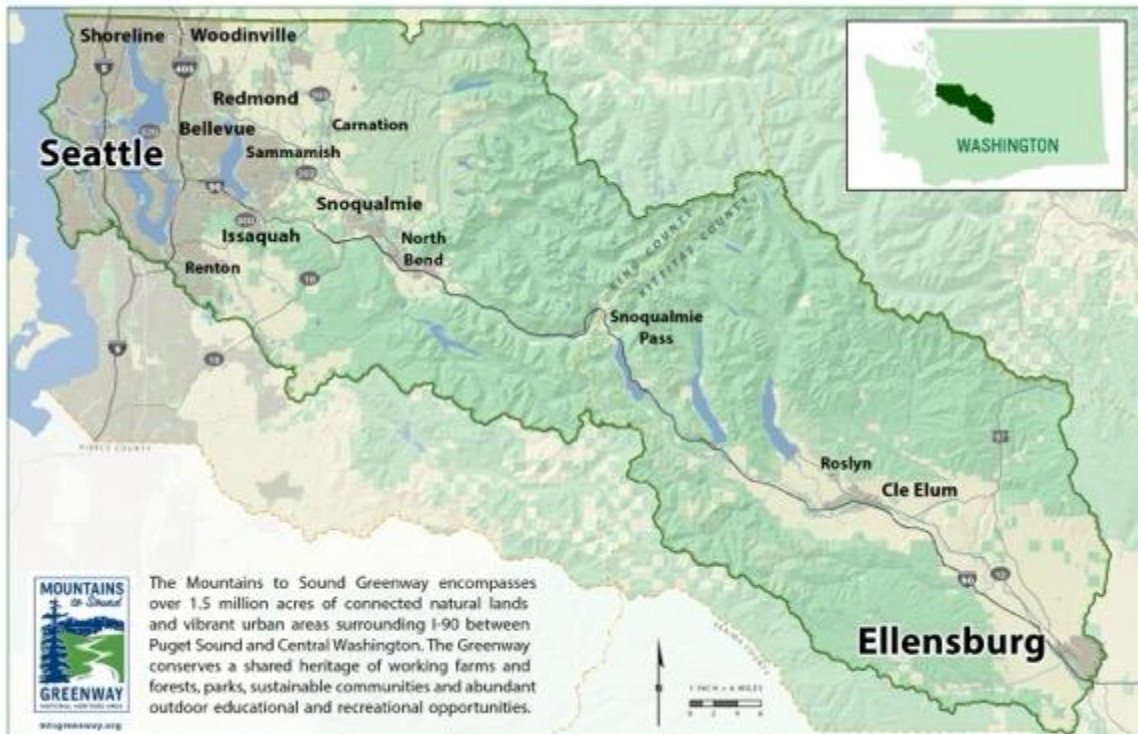
A key product of the Greenway Trust's Feasibility Study was the delineation of official boundaries for the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA. The Greenway Trust explored various geographic and political boundaries and reached out to the cities, towns and small communities who might be impacted by falling either inside or outside the official boundary. The response from local towns and cities was overwhelmingly positive: communities wanted to be a part of the Greenway NHA. In order to be as inclusive of these towns as possible, while still respecting the ecological values at the heart of the Greenway Trust's mission, the Greenway Trust chose to follow hydrographic boundaries of the region's major basins. The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA is officially bounded by three major watersheds within King and Kittitas Counties: the Yakima River basin upstream of Ellensburg, the Snoqualmie Valley in King County and the Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish watershed as well as a portion of the lower Green-Duwamish watershed.¹²

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

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

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

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



Map of the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Boundaries.

National Heritage Area Designation

Recognizing the importance of maintaining the natural and cultural integrity of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, members of Washington’s Congressional delegation first introduced bipartisan legislation to designate the area as a National Heritage Area in 2013 during the 113th Congress. More than 6,000 businesses, governments, nonprofits, and individuals signed on in support of the designation.

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

After legislation was considered during the 113th, 114th and 115th Congresses, the 116th Congress finally designated the Mountains to Sound Greenway as a National Heritage Area on March 12, 2019, via Public Law 116-9 the John D. Dingell, Jr., Conservation, Management and Recreation Act, Title VI, Section 6001, Subsection (a). Five other heritage areas were designated

as part of the same law: the Maritime Washington NHA (which overlaps with the Greenway NHA along the Puget Sound shoreline in Seattle), the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta NHA in California, the Santa Cruz Valley NHA in Arizona, the Susquehanna NHA in Pennsylvania, and the Appalachian Forest NHA in Maryland and West Virginia. The full text of the designating legislation is included in Appendix A.

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

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

Treaty Rights, Private Property, and Regulatory Protections

National Heritage Areas are non-regulatory designations that promote resource protection through locally led cooperative approaches. To underscore this, the designating legislation includes explicit protections regarding tribal rights, private property rights, and the authorities of any Federal, State, or local agencies. The Greenway Trust fulfills its duties as the Local Coordinating Entity within this framework of protections as defined in the designating legislation for the Greenway NHA.

With respect to tribal rights, the designating legislation states:

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

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

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

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

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

(B) to modify public access or use of property of the property owner under any other Federal, State, or local law;”

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

“Nothing in this [designation]...

(3) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency;

(4) conveys any land use or other regulatory authority to the local coordinating entity;

(7) diminishes (A) the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a).”

The Greenway Trust commits to consulting with interested Federal, State, Tribal or local officials regarding any land use or regulatory issues or concerns that may arise in relation to actions of the Local Coordinating Entity.

Management Plan Requirements

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

Specifically, the designating legislation requires that:

“The management plan shall—

(A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(B) take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;

(C) include—

(i) an inventory of—

(I) the resources located in the National Heritage Area; and

(II) any other property in the National Heritage Area that—

(aa) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and

(bb) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;

(ii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area;

(iii) a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(iv) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of—

(I) actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction; and
 (II) specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity
 or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation;
 (v) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan;
 (vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this subsection; and
 (vii) an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area; and
 (D) recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.”

The following table details where in the Management Plan each of the legislative requirements of the NHA Management Plan has been satisfied.

Requirements in Designating Legislation	Location in the Management Plan
<i>(c)(2)(A) Incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources.</i>	Specific partnerships, implementation actions, and commitments are detailed in Chapters 7 and 10, and in support letters in Appendix E.
<i>(c)(2)(B) Take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights.</i>	Tribal consultation and commitments to ongoing engagement are described in Chapter 2. Other management plans guiding land management, resource protection and historic preservation are identified in Chapter 7.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(i) [Include] an inventory of the resources located in the National Heritage Area, and any other property within the National Heritage Area that is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area and should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property.</i>	A curated resources inventory is described in Chapter 5. A full inventory of resources is presented in Appendix B.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(ii) [Include] comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area.</i>	Pertinent policies, strategies and recommendations are detailed in Chapters 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and Appendix C.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(iii) [Include] a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.</i>	Implementation projects and actions to be taken by partners and by the Local Coordinating Entity are detailed in Chapter 10 and in support letters in Appendix E.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(iv) [Include] a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction, and</i>	Strategies and actions by the Local Coordinating Entity for facilitating collaboration and coordination are described in Chapter 8. Implementation

<i>specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation.</i>	projects and actions are listed in Chapter 10.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(v) [Include] the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan.</i>	Sources of funding for carrying out the Management Plan are identified in Chapters 10 and 11.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(vi) [Include] analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this subsection.</i>	Recommendations for coordination among federal, state, local and Tribal programs are described in Chapters 2, 8, and 10, and in support letters in Appendix E.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(vii) [Include] an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area.</i>	The Interpretive Plan is described in Chapter 6.
<i>(c)(2)(D) Recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.</i>	Recommendations of strategies for resource management and protection are described in Chapter 9 and inform implementation actions described in Chapter 10.

NHA Planning Process

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

To guide the development of this Management Plan, the Greenway Trust chartered an NHA Advisory Committee. The committee was composed of 16 volunteers from across the Greenway NHA who, as a group, brought professional and lived experience with community engagement, regional history, historic preservation, ecological restoration, environmental education, interpretation, marketing and tourism. The Advisory Committee worked together for more than two years to develop the Management Plan through creative and collaborative dialogue, exchange and consideration of diverse perspectives, brainstorming, discussion, and feedback. The entire planning process coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic which necessitated that all planning activities were conducted virtually.

The Thematic Framework detailed in this plan was initially workshopped by the Advisory Committee, and in subsequent discussions the group provided specific input and feedback on resource identification, interpretive strategies, and audience engagement.

While refining the Thematic Framework, the Advisory Committee led a series of four public listening sessions to solicit public input and gather feedback about the stories and places most

important to protect and recognize through the NHA planning process. Over the course of these public engagements, a number of new stakeholders learned about the NHA designation and helped broaden the narratives originally conceived by the Greenway Trust. Key among these new voices were individuals and organizations representing historically marginalized groups whose stories have previously not been included as central facets of the Greenway NHA narrative.

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

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

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



Thorp Mountain, photo by the Greenway Trust

A working draft of the Management Plan was previewed during 13 briefings with agency and municipal leaders, and then circulated for multiple rounds of review by Tribes, agencies, and partner organizations. In all, more than 400 people provided input and feedback on the Management Plan through listening sessions, stakeholder focus groups, agency and municipal briefings, and reviews of the draft plan. The final draft of the Management Plan was made available for public review during a 30-day public comment period during which 91 individuals submitted comments during two virtual Open Houses and through an online survey. See Appendix D for a detailed summary of public engagement and participation in the NHA management planning process.

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



Public engagement and participation in the management planning process.

Compliance with Environmental and Historic Preservation Laws

Since NHA management plans are approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the approval is considered a Federal action and, therefore, is subject to federal environmental laws and other requirements. Pursuant to the National Park Service (NPS) Director's Order No. 12, "Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision Making," and NPS NEPA Handbook, Chapter 3.2 R: CE 3.2 R, for the "adoption or approval of surveys, studies, reports, plans and similar documents which will result in recommendations or proposed actions which would cause no or only minimal environmental impacts," NPS has determined that a Categorical Exclusion (CE) is appropriate for federal approval of this management plan. The Greenway Trust understands that NPS will document that determination after submittal of the final plan to NPS.

Similarly, regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Washington State Historic Preservation Office reviewed the Plan and issued a letter of No Historic Properties Affected (see Appendix E).

For projects to be undertaken or funded by the Greenway Trust using Heritage Partnership Program funding from the NPS, the Greenway Trust and NPS will assess the potential for such projects to require NEPA or NHPA Section 106 review compliance and determine the appropriate lead agency for completing those reviews prior to implementation. Any projects undertaken in implementation of this Plan that qualifies as a major federal action under 40 C.F.R. § 1508.1(q) must comply with NEPA. For such projects, appropriate environmental review will be performed by the designated lead agency before final decisions are made to irreversibly commit resources or to implement the project. Assessment of cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA will be completed where an undertaking, as defined in 54 U.S.C. § 300320, has the potential to affect properties of historic, cultural, and/or religious significance, as defined in 54 U.S.C. § 300308 and 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(l)(1).



Unknown trail, photo by Jason Hummel Photography.



CHAPTER 2

Tribal Consultation and Engagement

Chapter 2: Tribal Consultation and Engagement

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

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

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

Tribal Consultation and Plan Development

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

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

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

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

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

During development of the Management Plan, to describe tribal heritage and its significance in the NHA, the liaison provided all Tribes with specific Theme language and collected their edits. The Theme language then informed relevant sections of Chapter 4 about the NHA thematic framework. Descriptions of each Tribe in Chapter 7 were included with the input and consent of each Tribe. In Chapter 10, tribal leadership and involvement in various projects was acknowledged whenever we had knowledge of their roles.

In February 2022, we shared a first complete draft of the NHA Management Plan for review by each Tribe, as well as by agencies and other organizations and individuals who had participated in the planning process. When the Tulalip Tribes requested additional time to complete their review, the liaison suggested a 60-day extension based on direct communications with each Tribe that would provide for three rounds of tribal review before the NHA Management Plan was finalized for submission.

During the first 30 days, each Tribe was invited to provide a first round of comments and edits on the draft Management Plan. Three Tribes submitted detailed comments. During the next 30 days, the liaison worked with Greenway Trust staff to incorporate all the comments received, along with those received from agencies and other reviewers. The revised plan was shared back with each Tribe so that they could see how their comments were addressed and offer any additional comments or feedback they may have. Two Tribes submitted second round comments that were also incorporated into the plan. The revised plan was then released for public comment from May 19-June 20, 2022, during which time Tribes were invited to review and comment on the plan a third time.

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

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

Guiding Principles and Protocols for Tribal Engagement

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

also hopes to further recognize these principles through MOUs with individual Tribes, where they are willing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dialogue. If a Tribe expresses interest or concern about a proposed project or activity of the Greenway Trust, or if a project or activity does not fall under authority of government-to-government consultation (e.g., an interpretive exhibit developed in partnership with a museum), the Greenway Trust will request dialogue with an appropriate representative(s) of the Tribe. The intention of such dialogue is to understand a Tribe's interests and concerns and to discuss ways of modifying project plans or implementation so that tribal interests and concerns could be satisfactorily addressed. Ultimately, it is hoped that dialogue will result in projects and activities for which Tribes will consent. The Greenway Trust will work together with a Tribe to determine a timeline for dialogue that takes into consideration the time, staff capacity and the Tribe's resources needed to respond, as well as the time, staff capacity and the Greenway Trust's resources needed for the dialogue, and any hard deadlines that a project or decision may entail.


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

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

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

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

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



CHAPTER 3 Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

Chapter 3: Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

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

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

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

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

The Alliance of National Heritage Areas DEI Statement

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

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

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

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

Changing the Narrative

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

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

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

Native Americans are not the only people whose history in the Greenway has been overlooked and erased. In 1880, a full ten percent of Seattle's population were Chinese immigrants. Within ten years, after the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act and the forcible eviction of Chinese

immigrants from Seattle by white settlers, a few dozen remained.¹⁵ A few decades later, thousands of Japanese Americans were removed from Seattle and sent by rail to an incarceration center at Minidoka, Idaho, where they were held against their will for the duration of World War II. Their farms, small businesses and homes were abandoned, and picking up their lives at the end of the war proved enormously difficult. In Bellevue, business interests who had advocated in the 1920s for the deportation of Japanese immigrants acquired the farms of incarcerated Japanese farmers to help fuel the town's post-War development.¹⁶

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

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

African Americans in the Mountains to Sound Greenway have also been marginalized through overt discrimination, including housing covenants that excluded people of color and redlined districts that had the effect of confining people of color to specific neighborhoods—and out of mainstream society. African Americans were among the state's early settlers; they established homesteads and mining claims in Kittitas and King County. Their families were joined later by those who arrived as part of the Great Migration (1910-1970). Their descendants include political leaders, teachers and community activists committed to turning around our region's history of racism.

¹⁵ Dougherty, Phil. (2015, December 24). "Mobs forcibly expel most of Seattle's Chinese residents beginning on February 7, 1886." Historylink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/File/2745>.

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

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

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

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

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA thematic framework includes stories of these communities and events; and this Management Plan seeks opportunities and partners to ensure that important resources are preserved and stewarded and to share these stories as part of the fabric of the NHA. While the Greenway Trust is itself still learning these histories and building relationships with those best in a position to share these stories, we are committed to inclusive practices for interpretation and management in the NHA so that the full depth and breadth of Greenway heritage can be shared and appreciated.

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

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

Inclusive Practices for Interpretation and Management

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

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

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

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



DEI was centered as part of the NHA management planning process and will continue to be a guiding focus for implementation. Photo by Shane Rounce, Unsplash.

Inclusive Design.

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

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

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

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

Greenway Trust Commitment to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

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

We will:

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



*Explore the Greenway
Community Event 2022, photo
by the Greenway Trust.*



Chapter 4. Thematic Framework

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

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

Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Themes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Chudups John and others in a canoe on Lake Union, Seattle, ca. 1885. Courtesy of the Museum of History and Industry.

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

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

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

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

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

First People Narratives:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Vibrant green forest, photo by Merrill Images.

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

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

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



Sockeye salmon, photo by the Greenway Trust.

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



Highway 10 in the eastern half of the Greenway NHA, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Landscape Narratives:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Snoqualmie River and Mount Si, courtesy of King County.

travelers, footpaths traced through the mountain passes were paralleled and overtaken by wagon roads, then railroads, highways and then trails again.

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

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

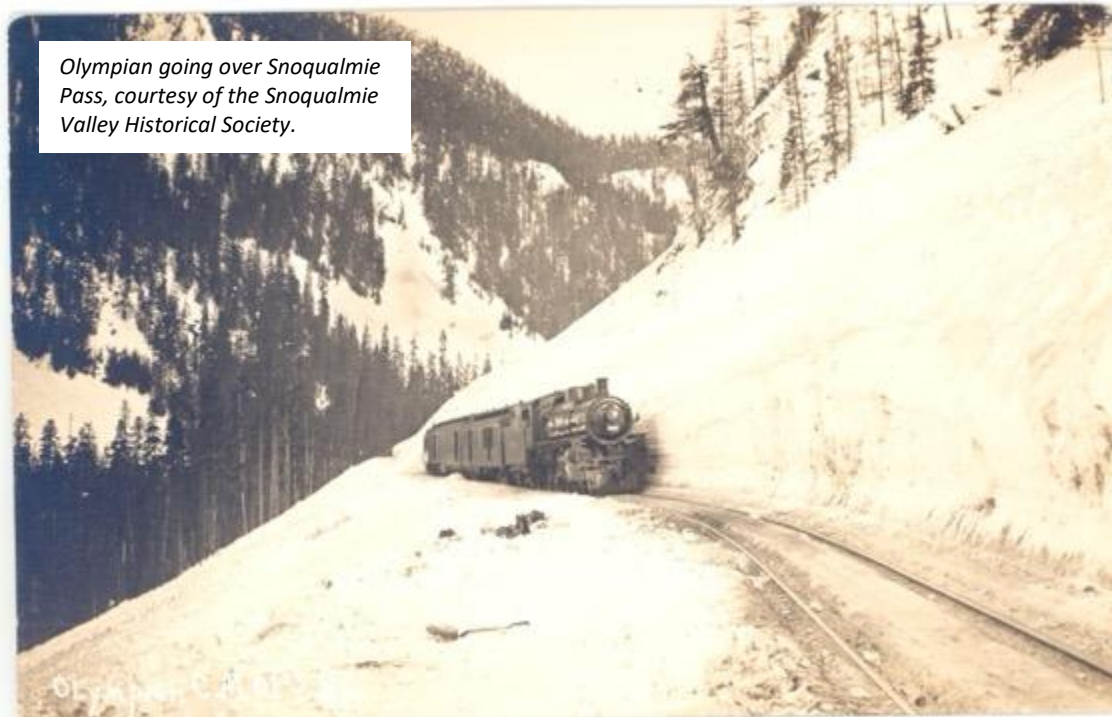
Wagon roads and then railroads later followed these same river paths and mountain passes, from the arterials of the transcontinental railroads to the smaller lines that ferried timber and minerals to market along tributaries of these riparian thoroughfares.

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

The transcontinental railroads, and later the Sunset Highway and Interstate 90, connected the Atlantic seaboard and the Great Plains with Seattle and Puget Sound—and to the Pacific beyond. In 1896, Seattle became the first port in the mainland US to establish regular commercial service between the US and Japan, and soon became the nation's hub of trade with Northeast Asia. The US exported lumber, coal, wheat, and metals, while silk, tea and ginger came in via ship through Puget Sound and then continued eastward via rail. The Milwaukee Road, an electrified transcontinental train route through Snoqualmie Pass, ran specialized "silk cars" to quickly and

²² US Census Bureau. (1910) Supplement for Washington, pp 568 and 585. Retrieved from <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1910/abstract/supplement-wa.pdf>

safely carry this fragile cargo to New York²³. The Milwaukee Road's early advertising emphasized the tourist attraction of traveling by train. Stations along the route through Snoqualmie Pass provided early access to winter recreation as skiing and winter sports were being developed at the Pass.



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

As these east-west connections were forged in steel and then in concrete, they were developed at the expense of wildlife migration corridors stretching from the North Cascades down to the southern reaches of Mount Rainier. With this vital link severed, the genetic diversity of the wildlife populations became limited and their ability to adapt to a changing climate was hindered. An important opportunity to mitigate the impacts of highway construction came with the ongoing I-90 Snoqualmie Pass East reconstruction project. The Greenway Trust and other local conservation partners worked with the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to design and secure funding for a series of innovative wildlife bridges and

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

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

underpasses to facilitate north-south migration. Combined with ongoing work to remove fish barriers related to highway construction, the region is taking important strides to rebalance transportation needs with considerations for wildlife.



I-90 Wildlife Bridge, courtesy WSDOT.

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

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

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

Corridors Narratives:

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

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

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

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

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

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

After the treaty making process ended in this area, the US Government acknowledged Tribes' sovereignty by executive order or the federal recognition process. These Tribes have reservations and homelands for their people within or near the Greenway NHA. The lands of the heritage area are critical for their culture and way of life.

In the nineteenth century, white settlers asserted a different relationship to the mountains, forests, and waterways of the Greenway. Abundant fish, timber and minerals were viewed as an

economic opportunity, along with the potential to develop farmland and trading connections with the northern Pacific Rim. The resulting settlement transformed the region as forests were leveled, waterways dammed and diverted, and large areas of land were taken over by urban development.

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

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

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

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

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

²⁵ Takami, David. (1998, October 29). "Japanese Farming." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/file/298>.

business model, transforming the industry from a collection of small, temporary operations along the coast to industrial-scale logging.

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

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



Timber harvesting on Tiger Mountain, photo by Greenway Trust.

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

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

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



Milwaukee Ski Bowl Tournament 1940, courtesy of the Washington State Ski and Snowboard Museum.

Many locations throughout the Greenway NHA have become especially popular – often too popular – among hikers, climbers, mountain bikers and other recreationists. Rock climbers frequent Little Si, the “Exit 38” routes, and climbing areas near Snoqualmie Pass where alpine climbing skills and techniques were pioneered. Kayakers and rafters float the forks of the Snoqualmie River and the Yakima, both waterways where techniques for safely navigating rivers were pioneered. Snowmobilers and cross-country and downhill skiers abound off Snoqualmie Pass and in Kittitas County, where Nordic ski jumpers were among the first pioneers of the

winter sports heritage that has developed over the past century. The Mountaineers lead youth programs and rock-climbing trips and classes in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, where they are joined by alpinists and climbers from around the state and beyond. The trailheads at Rattlesnake Ledges, Mount Si, and Snow Lake, are among the Greenway NHA's most popular, and visitors will find fellow outdoor recreationists there almost any day. Mountain bikers enjoy the challenge of the Greenway NHA's rocky, rooted trails in the Tiger Mountain and Raging River State Forests.



Mountain bikers, photo by Jason Hummell Photography.

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

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

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

Relationships with Nature Narratives:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over the past fifty years, the region has been an incubator for a number of innovative conservation projects. The clean-up of Lake Washington in the 1950s established regional water treatment systems that influenced the Clean Water Act. The Teanaway Community Forest—the

²⁶ "The Recreation Boom on Public Lands in Western Washington: Impacts to Wildlife and Implications for Treaty Tribes A Summary of Current Literature." (2021) Natural Resources Department, Treaty Rights Office, Tulalip Tribes. Retrieved from <https://nr.tulaliptribes.com/Base/File/NR-Tulalip-Recreation-Impacts-to-Wildlife-2-28-21-v2>

first of its kind in the state—was created as part of the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan to preserve a free-flowing tributary supporting vital fish and wildlife habitat, water supply, working forestland, and recreation. An expansive and still-growing network of rails-to-trails offers active transportation options to and from major population and employment centers in the Seattle metro area. King County’s farmland preservation program was the nation’s first public funding initiative to preserve working farms. This, in turn, influenced King County’s Land Conservation Initiative to conserve the highest priority habitat, open space, riverways, farms and trails within a generation. In the early 2000s, the Greenway Trust worked with WSDOT and several conservation organizations to develop and construct wildlife bridges and underpasses at Snoqualmie Pass, providing more opportunities for safe travel and further increasing wildlife connectivity in the Greenway NHA.



Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail, photo by Karl Forsgaard.

There is much more work to be done to repair and regenerate the Greenway landscape and our relationship with local culture and history. Invasive species have choked out native habitat, and climate change threatens the balance of water and wildfire in ecosystems that depend upon both. The history and culture of marginalized people has been erased or set aside, excluding them from the design and building of solutions that can help all of us make this place whole again. Confronting this history and bringing an even wider, more diverse group of partners to the table gives the communities of the Greenway NHA their best chance to thrive in the coming century.

As the original stewards of this land, local Tribes apply knowledge passed down through generations to provide an understanding about how to live with the land and how to nurture relationships with all the creatures that share our home. Landmark treaty right cases, like the Boldt decision of 1974, affirmed Indigenous people’s role as co-managers in the stewardship

and recovery of salmon and other fish species. Working with government agencies, nonprofits and other partners, Tribes are active leaders of habitat protection and ecosystem recovery throughout the region. Fish passage projects and streamside restoration are drawing upon Indigenous knowledge and scientific understanding to better bring our lands and waters back into ecological balance.

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

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

Resilience Narratives:

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

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

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

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

Integrated Narratives

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

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

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

Human Origins and Arrivals

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



Festival in the International District of Seattle, photo by Merrill Images.

Pacific Northwest Forests

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA spans both the wet, dense forests of the West Cascades and the dry, diverse conifer forests of the East Cascades. Indigenous traditions provide for the stewardship of forests and meadows through prescribed fire and selective harvest. The arrival of European settlers heralded an almost insatiable appetite for forest products, and industrial forestry followed shortly thereafter, taking root through the land grants of the

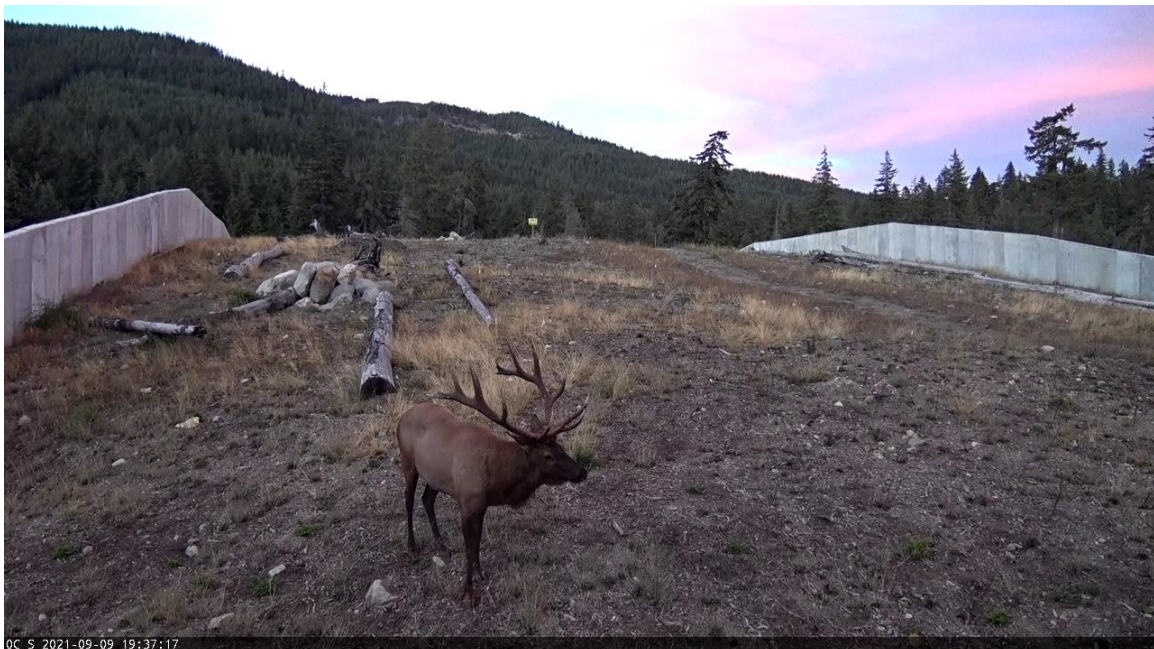
transcontinental railroad and the mechanization of timber harvest. Today, the harvest has slowed, but new threats have emerged, including development, drought, and catastrophic fire. Conservation requires us to develop climate change mitigation and adaptation practices to protect and sustain the vital role that our forests play in providing sustainable wood products, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, carbon sequestration, ecosystem connectivity, and clean air and water.

Salmon

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

Snoqualmie Pass

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



Elk using wildlife crossing on Interstate 90, courtesy of WSDOT.



CHAPTER 5 Resource Inventory

Chapter 5: Resource Inventory

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

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

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

- 231 sites on the National Register of Historic Places,
- 6 National Historic Landmarks,
- 2 National Forests
- 2 National Park Units
- 79 Washington Historic Landmarks, and
- more than 200 local historic landmarks.

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

National Historic Districts

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

National Recreation Trails

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

National Scenic Byways

- Mountains to Sound Greenway National Scenic Byway

National Scenic Trails

- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Wild and Scenic Rivers

- Middle Fork Snoqualmie River
- Pratt River

Wilderness Areas

- Alpine Lakes Wilderness

Input received during the management planning process also revealed that there are still resources to be documented and added to the resources inventory.

Many historic and cultural sites remain in need of formal documentation – an often-arduous process that can involve intensive archival research, skilled field work



Alpine Lakes Wilderness, photo by the Greenway Trust.

and community outreach. Some local historic registers that may inform such documentation exist only in paper files and should be digitized to aid curation. Some sites identified in local historic surveys and inventories no longer exist, further complicating documentation.

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

While we have strived to construct and maintain the resources inventory to be as complete as possible, we recognize that it is by no means comprehensive. Nor is the inventory intended to limit the Greenway Trust or its partners from conserving, interpreting, and restoring resources

in the region that contribute toward the overall protection and interpretation of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA.

Story Point Resources

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

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

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

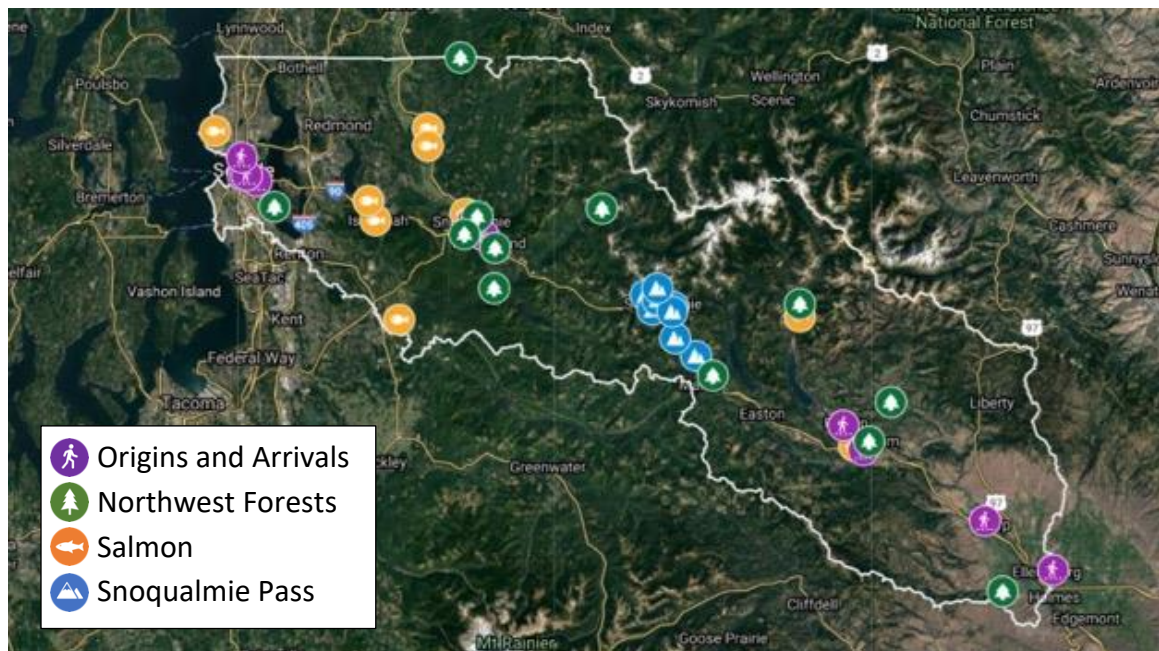
Site Integrity. The resource, whether natural, historical, or cultural, is in a condition that allows for the desired visitor experience and interpretation. Historic properties or sites maintain their original character or key elements of their original purpose. Natural areas may be in various conditions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

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

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

Story Points Map

Map of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Story Point resources, viewable online at bit.ly/3pGyACz.



Story points highlighting each Integrated Narrative are listed alphabetically below. See online map to identify or locate specific story points.

Origins and Arrivals

- Ellensburg Rodeo Arena
- Klondike Gold Rush Historical Park
- Meadowbrook & Tollgate Farms
- Redlining Heritage Trail
- Roslyn Historic Cemeteries
- Seattle Chinatown / International District
- Snoqualmie Falls
- Northwest Railway Museum
- South Cle Elum Rail Yard
- South Lake Union
- Thorp Mill

Northwest Forests

- Alpine Lakes Wilderness
- Cabin Creek
- Cedar River Watershed
- Coal Mines Trail
- North Bend Forest Service Ranger Station
- Manastash Ridge
- Marckworth Forest
- Salmon La Sac Guard Station
- Seward Park
- Snoqualmie Mill
- Teanaway Community Forest

Salmon

- Ballard Locks
- Cedar River
- Chinook Bend Floodplain Reconnection Project
- Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility
- Cooper River Bridge
- Issaquah Salmon Hatchery
- Lake Sammamish State Park

Snoqualmie Pass

- Denny Creek
- Gold Creek
- I-90 Wildlife Crossing Structures
- Keechelus Lake
- Hyak
- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
- Summit at Snoqualmie
- Sunset Highway

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

Story Points for Origins and Arrivals Integrated Narrative

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

Managed by: Ellensburg Rodeo | ellensburgrodeo.com

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



Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Store, explore temporary exhibits in the Kerr Room, or take a walking tour of Pioneer Square. During the summer, teens can participate in the In My Backyard paid internship program.

Managed by: NPS | nps.gov/klse/index.htm

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

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

Managed by: Meadowbrook Farm Preservation Association and Si View Metro Parks
meadowbrookfarmpreserve.org | siviewpark.org/tollgate.phtml

Northwest Railway Museum: The Northwest Railway Museum is housed by the Snoqualmie Depot, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an exemplar of “fanciful and beautifully engineered buildings that covered the nation as ‘happy symbols of American expansiveness.’”²⁸ It is the oldest continuously operated train depot in Washington State. The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway connected coal mines in Issaquah to



Historic Snoqualmie and Snoqualmie Depot, photo by Greenway Trust.

Seattle’s Ballard neighborhood. The railroad was originally intended to connect Seattle to the original route of the Northern Pacific in Walla Walla, but the Panic of 1893 bankrupted the company before the line was completed. By then, the Northern Pacific had built a route through Stampede Pass and Seattle was well on its way to being connected to the rest of the county.

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

Today, the Northwest Railway Museum operates the Railway History Campus (which houses multiple Landmarked railway artifacts in a climate-controlled exhibit space) and the Snoqualmie Valley Historic Railroad (which offers visitors the opportunity to ride antique rail cars). The site explores and commemorates the role of the railroad as the region's primary transportation method for timber, freight, and passengers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Managed by: Northwest Railway Museum | trainmuseum.org

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

Managed by: Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience, Northwest African American Museum and NPS | wingluke.org/events/redlining-heritage-trail-tour

Roslyn Historic Cemeteries: The Roslyn Historic Cemeteries land (nearly 15 acres) was donated by or purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad beginning in 1887. Roslyn and the neighboring town of Cle Elum grew around coal mines developed to fuel the Northern Pacific Railroad. Over nearly 100 years of extraction, the mines of Roslyn and Cle Elum produced more than 50 million tons of coal, mined by immigrants brought in by the railroads and mining companies. The railroads recruited immigrants by setting up offices in Europe to advertise the opportunities of the New World. In 1888, the miners, who worked 10-11 hours each day underground in dangerous conditions, went on strike to demand an eight-hour workday. In response, the Northern Pacific Coal Company recruited African American miners to break the strike, bringing them in by train along with 40 armed guards. While the miners' demands were not met, many of the new



Roslyn Historic Cemeteries, photo by Merrill Images.

recruits stayed. The city's population was 22% African American by 1900.²⁹ The worst coal mine disaster in Washington State happened here in 1892: an explosion and fire killed 45 miners.³⁰ All the deceased were recovered and are interred in their respective ethnic section of the Roslyn Historic Cemeteries; you can still find and read the grave markers today. The Roslyn Historic Cemeteries contain 26 distinct plots representing the many different peoples who settled in the area. Nearly 5,000 graves represent 24 nationalities. Festivals still celebrate this diverse heritage today, including the Roslyn Black Pioneers Picnic, the Croatian Picnic, and Roslyn's Italian Heritage Celebration. Of note, however, is the fact that there were no Asians interred at the cemeteries, even though the presence of Chinese placer miners in the area predated the coal mines at Roslyn. The cemeteries were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. *Managed by: Roslyn Cemetery Commission* | roslyncemeteries.org

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

²⁹ Kershner, Jim. (2009, Dec 16). "Roslyn coalminers strike, precipitating the importation of Black miners, on August 17, 1888." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://historylink.org/File/9240>.

³⁰ Wilma, David. (2006, December 4). "Worst coal-mine disaster in Washington history kills 45 miners at Roslyn on May 10, 1892." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://historylink.org/File/8016>.

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

³² Dougherty, Phil. (2015, December 24). "Mobs forcibly expel most of Seattle's Chinese residents beginning on February 7, 1886." Historylink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/File/2745>.

³³ Neiwert, David (2005). *Strawberry Days: How Internment Destroyed a Japanese American Community*. Palgrave Macmillan, p. 155.

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



Snoqualmie Falls, courtesy of Snoqualmie Indian Tribe.

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

Managed by: Snoqualmie Indian Tribe | snoqualmietribe.us

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

³⁴ "Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Project." Puget Sound Energy.

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

³⁵ Drosendahl, Glenn. (2018, June 12). "Forterra." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/file/20573>.

³⁶ "Snoqualmie Preservation Initiative." City of Snoqualmie. Retrieved from <https://www.snoqualmiewa.gov/456/Snoqualmie-Preservation-Initiative>. Accessed June 22, 2022.

³⁷ Secaria, Manola. (2019, November 12). Crosscut. "After reclaiming its sacred falls, the Snoqualmie tribe looks toward the future."

point for the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail, a long-distance intermodal trail spanning much of the Greenway NHA and beyond.

Managed by: Cascade Rail Foundation | milwelectric.org/visit

South Lake Union: Lake Union was carved by the Vashon glacier more than 14,000 years ago. For thousands of years, it emptied into Salmon Bay (and then Puget Sound) via a small creek. The Duwamish people who lived along the lake called it “meman harishu” (little lake) in Lushootseed; it was also known as “tenas chuck” (small water) in Chinook Trade Jargon.³⁸ The

Cheshiahud Lake Union Loop, which circumnavigates Lake Union, is named after a Duwamish village leader and guide who helped navigate the waters of Lake Union, Lake Washington, and Lake Sammamish when cedar log canoes were the primary form of regional



Center for Wooden Boats, South Lake Union. Photo by Merrill Images.

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

Managed by: City of Seattle | visitseattle.org/neighborhoods/south-lake-union

³⁸ Becker, Paula. (2007, June 27). “Lake Union (Seattle) Tour.” HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://historylink.org/File/8166>.

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

Managed by: Thorp Mill Historical Preservation Society | thorp.org

Story Points for the Northwest Forests Integrated Narrative

Alpine Lakes Wilderness (Middle Fork Snoqualmie Trailhead): The Alpine Lakes Wilderness sits at the heart of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, and at the intersection of 35 million years of geologic activity. Granitic magma welling under the surface from the collision of an oceanic and continental plate created the distinctive spires and varied coloring of the Snoqualmie Batholith. The result is a storm of glacier-carved towering rock, littered with high-elevation lakes and deep river valleys. Variation in elevation and precipitation create a wide range of ecosystems, which provide habitat for wolves, lynx, wolverines and a myriad of other native plants and animals. The area was designated a wilderness area in 1976, and its protection stemmed from a growing concern and outcry among local environmental activists over the incursion of timber sales and logging roads into valleys considered “pristine” or otherwise undeveloped. The Alpine Lakes Wilderness, covering 414,000 acres with 600 miles of trails is one of the nation's most heavily visited wilderness areas; its trailheads, including the Middle Fork Snoqualmie, are easily accessed from nearby population centers. Starting at the Middle Fork Snoqualmie trailhead, hikers can follow abandoned 1930s-era railroad beds and roads through mature second growth northwest forest. Longer journeys will take hikers up to the farthest reaches of the high Cascade Mountains.

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

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

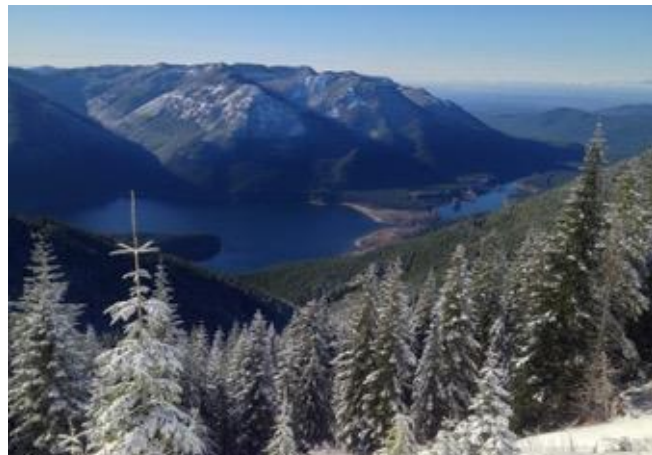
⁴⁰ Thorp Mill Town Historical Preservation Society. “An historic landmark capturing the essence of daily life for Washington's early pioneers.” Retrieved from www.thorp.org Accessed June 22, 2022.

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

Managed by: USFS – Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

fs.usda.gov/recarea/okawen/recarea/?recid=57425

Cedar River Watershed: The 90,000 acres of the Cedar River Watershed supply the majority (70%) of Seattle's and King County's drinking supply with water so clean it requires no filtration as part of treating the water. The geology of the upper watershed acts as its own filtration, with surface water seeping through a region of deep and porous glacial outwash to gather in an underground aquifer before resurfacing in springs and creeks along the Cedar River. During the early years of white settlement, the watershed was heavily logged: one third of the watershed was cleared between 1900 and 1924 and the watershed was dotted with logging camps and sawmills. Less than a quarter of the watershed's original old-growth forest remains today, but the remote nature of the watershed's second growth forest provides an important concentrated area of undisturbed habitat for recovering salmon runs and other species. The Cedar River Watershed Education Center provides education, interpretation and tours focused on the region's unique ecology and its connection to the water supply.



View of Cedar River watershed reservoir, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Managed by: Seattle Public Utilities

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

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

Managed by: a variety of agencies | wta.org/go-hiking/hikes/coal-mines-trail-cle-elum

North Bend Forest Service Ranger Station: This Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was constructed in 1936 for New Deal programs. President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the CCC in 1933, just as the USFS was positioning itself to pivot from a custodial to more active resource development role. The CCC helped build the infrastructure for this agency transformation. The North Bend compound exemplifies the expanded facilities required for mid-twentieth century resource management: staff residences, crew houses, machine storage, automotive shops, and warehouses for fire control, road and trail, and other equipment. In 1991, eight of the compound's structures were added to the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings are considered exemplary of New Deal-era Northwest architecture, with plain utilitarian design and skilled handcrafted wooden construction.⁴¹ The facility is still used for administrative and public-facing purposes.

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

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

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

⁴¹ "USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in the States of Oregon and Washington." (1991, January 25). National Park Service: National Register.

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

Managed by: DNR | dnr.wa.gov

Salmon La Sac Guard Station: Near the high alpine lakes and streams of Salmon La Sac, the Kittitas band of the Yakama Tribe set up summer camps for fishing, hunting, and collecting berries. French fur trappers coined the name "Salmon la Sac" in the mid-1800s to describe the way native people caught salmon in huge baskets woven of cedar bark. In the late 1800s, as part of a wave of speculation brought on by the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Upper Yakima, the Cle Elum Mining District formed in 1883.⁴³ To help move products from mine to market, the Kittitas Railway and Power Company was incorporated in 1911 with plans to lay track all the way to Fish Lake along the upper reaches of the Cle Elum River. In 1912, the company built a house on a small claim north of Cle Elum Lake, using timber illegally harvested from the surrounding forest. The government sued, and the USFS acquired the house, which it used as a summer bunkhouse beginning in 1913, the same year the Kittitas Railway and Power Company was abandoned, when the company's French financial backers withdrew with the start of World War I. The USFS continued to use the cabin as a ranger station until 1962. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.⁴⁴ While the guard station isn't open to at this time, visitors can enjoy the nearby Salmon La Sac Campground or Salmon La Sac Sno-Park. Nearby trailheads offer opportunities to explore the surrounding mountains and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. The Salmon La Sac whitewater slalom race was one of the original competitive whitewater events and has continued since 1951 as the longest running whitewater slalom competition in the nation.

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

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

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

⁴⁴ "National Register of Historic Places Inventory: Nomination Form" National Park Service. January 29, 1974.

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

Managed by: City of Seattle

seattle.gov/parks/find/parks/seward-park | sewardpark.audubon.org

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

Managed by: Weyerhaeuser and DirtFish

<http://snoqualmiemill.com/?fbclid=IwAR33YQ28wQD0KYS8yc-Bixzl-6IUcs6ecOMLRrVuNyspzebDmTluVtiRDak>

⁴⁵ “The History of Seward Park & Ye Old Seward Park Inn.” Seward Park Audubon Center. <https://sewardpark.audubon.org/visit/history-seward-park-ye-old-seward-park-inn>. Accessed June 22, 2021.

⁴⁶ “A Brief History.” Friends of Seattle’s Olmsted Parks. <https://seattleolmsted.org/history>. Accessed December 15, 2021.

⁴⁷ “Weyerhaeuser to sell Snoqualmie Tree Farm.” (2003, March 09). Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Retrieved from <https://www.seattlepi.com/news/article/Weyerhaeuser-to-sell-Snoqualmie-Tree-Farm-1109335.php>.

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



Users overlooking view from Snoqualmie Point Park, photo by Greenway Trust.

Snoqualmie Point Park: The eight-acre Snoqualmie Point Park was acquired in 2000 through collaborative efforts of the Trust for Public Land (TPL), USFS, and the City of Snoqualmie. The site was formerly the location of the Snoqualmie Winery, which grew grapes in Eastern Washington and brought them over Snoqualmie Pass for wine production. Snoqualmie Point Park boasts an excellent view of Snoqualmie Valley, Mount Si, and the vast undeveloped land of the Snoqualmie Tree Farm. This

forested holding is a remnant of the 900,000 acres bought by Friedrich Weyerhaeuser from the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1900. It was the largest private land transaction in American history at that time. With this foothold, Weyerhaeuser began expanding his holdings in the Pacific Northwest, with the express intent of managing it across multiple harvests, which seemed like a radical idea after fifty years of logging as a form of resource extraction cum ecological extermination. At the same time, Weyerhaeuser invested in the timber towns of what is now known as the Greenway as long-term communities, rather than temporary camps of transient lumbermen. The nearby town of Snoqualmie, formerly Snoqualmie Falls, grew up around the mill site developed by Weyerhaeuser to process timber harvests. Park visitors today exit I-90 to the park at the site of the Niblock Coal mine. When the freeway was built, the adjacent hillside started to slide as construction disturbed the mine remains. The short exit ramp and large retaining wall are an engineered adaptation to the ongoing and persistent impacts of abandoned coal mines in the area.

Managed by: USFS, DNR, City of Snoqualmie

<https://www.snoqualmiewa.gov/Facilities/Facility/Details/Snoqualmie-Point-Park-61>

Teanaway Community Forest: The Teanaway Community Forest is home to the three forks of the Teanaway River, an important headwater tributary of the Yakima River. The Teanaway Valley was the summering ground for the Yakama Nation and other Indigenous people. The forest covers 50,241 acres of low-elevation forest and for many years supported timber harvest and grazing. The Teanaway Community Forest today provides important watershed protection for native salmon, as well as a managed forest buffer between local communities and natural fire regimes within the Alpine Lakes Wilderness to the north. The area's designation as a state-owned Community Forest, the first of its kind in the state, demonstrates the intersection of conservation, sustainable forestry, and community partnership in the Mountains to Sound Greenway. A new management plan, created in 2015, brings together tribal-led fish recovery, water conservation, recreation opportunities and ecosystem recovery to advance the long-term goals of the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan (YBIP).⁴⁹ Salmon recovery, a key goal of the YBIP, is being supported with a fish passage inventory and in-stream restoration projects. Engineered

⁴⁹ "2015 Teanaway Community Forest Fish Passage Inventory Final Report." (2015, November 23). Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Retrieved from <https://wdfw.wa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/01779/wdfw01779.pdf>

log structures meant to mimic naturally occurring fallen trees and log jams in the Teanaway River are reconnecting floodplains, improving water storage, and building more resilient communities by protecting downstream infrastructure. Recreationists enjoy year-round opportunities in the Teanaway and access to USFS trailheads such as the North Fork Teanaway trailhead that leads to Esmerelda Basin, Ingalls Lake, Longs Pass and Mount Stuart. The Towns to Teanaway community initiative is building upon the protection work of the Teanaway Community Forest to help the nearby towns of Ronald, Roslyn and Cle Elum transition from resource extraction to recreation and tourism. The Towns to Teanaway initiative is building a well-designed trail system to help absorb user impacts, direct visitors away from wildlife habitat and sensitive areas, keep ongoing maintenance costs low, and connect the downtown centers with nearby public lands.

Managed by: DNR, WDFW

dnr.wa.gov/Teanaway | mtsgreenway.org/teanaway-community-forest

Story Points for the Salmon Integrated Narrative

Ballard (Hiram M. Chittenden) Locks: The Hiram M. Chittenden Locks ("Ballard Locks") were completed in 1917 by the US Army Corps of Engineers to connect Lake Washington and Lake Union to Salmon Bay and Puget Sound via the Ship Canal. The construction of the locks and Ship Canal altered the hydrology of nearly 200 square miles of land, lowered the level of Lake Washington by nine feet, and opened up Lake Union and Lake Washington to commercial shipping. The locks continue to draw significant economic benefit for the region (\$1.2 billion annually by recent estimates) and are one of Seattle's most popular tourist attractions.⁵⁰ The locks provide passage for recreational and commercial vessels, while an adjacent fish ladder provides an essential assist for salmon returning to Lake Washington and the Cedar River Watershed—fish that had for millennia returned to spawn via the mouth of the Duwamish River, which drained Lake Washington prior to the construction of the Ship Canal. The locks were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 and have been designated by the American Society of Civil Engineers as a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

Managed by: US Army Corps of Engineers | ballardlocks.org

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

⁵⁰ "Economic Impact of Hiram M. Chittenden Locks." (2017). MacDowell Group. Retrieved from https://meetings.portseattle.org/portmeetings/attachments/2017/2017_06_27_RM_7b_attach_1_reduced.pdf

⁵¹ "Chinook Salmon." Seattle Public Utilities. <https://www.seattle.gov/utilities/protecting-our-environment/our-water-sources/habitat-conservation-plan/fish/chinook-salmon> Accessed April 2022.

Managed by: King County

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

Chinook Bend Floodplain Reconnection Project: Located two miles north of Carnation, this 59-acre property lies within the Snoqualmie River's 100-year floodplain and is surrounded by river on three sides. The site contains rich habitat for many fish and wildlife species in its former pastureland, wetlands, and mature deciduous forest. Approximately 20 percent of the Chinook salmon that return to the Snoqualmie River Watershed spawn in the Chinook Bend reach. King County currently has multiple restoration projects at Chinook Bend to enhance fish and wildlife habitat, including removing approximately 1,500 feet of degraded levee to allow the river better access to its floodplain. Chinook Bend provides opportunities for walking, fishing, and spotting salmon.

Managed by: King County

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

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

Managed by: Yakama Nation Fisheries

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

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

Managed by: USFS | mtsgreenway.org/blog/salmon-seeson

⁵² “Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility - Upper Yakima River Spring Chinook.” Yakima Nation Fisheries.

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

Accessed June 22, 2022.

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

Issaquah Salmon Hatchery: Located on Issaquah Creek, the hatchery was constructed in 1936 as a project of the federal Works Progress Administration to restore historic salmon runs that had been all but destroyed by coal mining, logging, and other human activities in the Issaquah Creek Basin. The hatchery raises Chinook and coho salmon and provides critical support to Lake Sammamish kokanee recovery efforts through the kokanee supplementation program. The hatchery is owned and operated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). Friends of the Issaquah Salmon Hatchery (FISH) offers educational programs for young people and public events, including the iconic Issaquah Salmon Days, which drew 150,000 visitors annually pre-pandemic. Managed by: WDFW and FISH | issaquahfish.org



Visitors spotting salmon from walking bridge at the hatchery, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Lake Sammamish State Park: This 531-acre park at the head of Lake Sammamish provides important habitat for recovering salmon, as well as recreation opportunities for local residents. The 11-mile East Lake Sammamish Trail connects Lake Sammamish State Park with Marymoor Park to the North, via the old railbed of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company. The lake is home to non-anadromous (landlocked) kokanee salmon, as well as coho and Chinook species. In addition to salmon recovery, community groups have been working for years to restore the park's ecosystems, which were disrupted by farming, logging and development during the last century. Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park (FLSSP, founded in 2013) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting, enhancing and promoting Lake Sammamish State Park for the benefit of the entire community.

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

Tolt River-John MacDonald Park: This 575-acre park and campground is located in Carnation at the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Tolt Rivers. Before white settlement, the park was one of several large permanent wintering villages of the Snoqualmie people in the Snoqualmie Valley.⁵⁴ In January 2022, the Snoqualmie Tribe announced it had acquired 12,000 acres in the Tolt Watershed with the intent of re-establishing tribal stewardship. The Tolt River is the largest salmon-bearing tributary to the Snoqualmie River and a key part of the Snohomish River Basin.⁵⁵ During the fall, visitors today can observe Chinook salmon spawning in the river's high-quality

⁵⁴ "Tolt-MacDonald Park & Campground (King County Parks)." City of Carnation.

<https://www.carnationwa.gov/index.asp?SEC=A6EE32AC-4E9C-4237-8D47-37E08B8C88AC&DE=EA416042-B1DF-4200-A841-F30D60C81DAC>. Accessed June 22, 2022.

⁵⁵ Sheppard, Cameron. (2022, February 2). "Snoqualmie Tribe acquires 12,000 acres of ancestral forestlands in Tolt River Watershed." Issaquah Reporter.

<https://www.issaquahreporter.com/news/snoqualmie-tribe-acquires-12000-acres-of-ancestral-forestlands-in-tolt-river-watershed/>

habitat while eagles and osprey soar above. Each year, nearly 20 percent of the Snoqualmie Watershed's threatened Chinook salmon return to the Tolt to spawn. Tolt-MacDonald Park is the site of the Lower Tolt River Floodplain Restoration Project. In 2009 the City of Seattle and King County partnered to complete the Lower Tolt River Floodplain Reconnection Project in King County's Tolt-MacDonald Park. The project set back approximately 2,500 feet (half a mile) of levee along the Tolt River, restoring natural processes to nearly 50 acres of floodplain habitat important to spawning and rearing salmon.

Managed by: King County

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



Suspension bridge through the park, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Story Points for the Snoqualmie Pass Integrated Narrative

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

Managed by: USFS – Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

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



Gold Creek Pond via Unsplash.

Gold Creek: This alpine creek feeds into Keechelus Lake, forming the headwater of the Yakima River. The area is a popular destination among photographers, picnickers, beginner hikers and (in the winter) snowshoers, with a 1.2-mile paved loop trail that is accessible for wheelchairs and strollers. Gravel deposits along the creek were used for the construction of the Sunset Highway and then again for the construction of I-90 during the 1970s, when the area became a large gravel pit.⁵⁶ Excavation of the gravel pit, now Gold Creek “pond,” changed the hydrology of the drainage, exacerbating periods during the summer when the creek runs dry. The USFS is currently examining restoration alternatives that would improve stream flows to protect endangered bull trout.

Managed by: USFS – Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

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

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

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

I-90 Wildlife Crossing Structures: Snoqualmie Pass offers a connecting link for highway traffic moving east to west—and an ecological bottleneck for wildlife moving north to south. Between 2013 and 2018, WSDOT built a series of 27 wildlife crossings (most of which are underpasses) as part of Phase 1 of a major reconstruction of I-90. These crossings can be viewed by motorists traveling along I-90 or from vantage points along the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail east of Hyak. ***It is dangerous and unlawful (RCW 47.52.120) to stop along the highway or to attempt to access the Wildlife Crossing structures.*** There is no place to stop and no public access to the Wildlife Crossing structures. Human visitors should limit themselves to driving through on the highway. The most prominent wildlife crossing is an overhead structure located near the east end of Keechelus Lake (between Snoqualmie Pass and Easton); it crosses over six lanes of traffic where previously wildlife had no safe passage. Two years after its 2018 completion, recorded

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

sightings included more than 2,300 deer, more than 1,300 elk, 25 raccoons, 19 weasels, 12 bobcats, one cougar, and one skunk.⁵⁷ All together, these wildlife passage structures provide safe crossing for elk, coyotes, otters, porcupines, wolverines, and more. The construction of these structures was possible in large part due to the previous land conservation on the former checkboard lands of the Northern Pacific railroad grant on both the north and south sides of I-90.

Managed by: WSDOT

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=wSOubeF3J4o> | i90wildlifebridges.org

Keechelus Lake: This lake, which sits at the headwaters of the Yakima River, was the site of a summer fishing camp for the Kittitas band of the Yakama Tribe. A wagon road (completed in 1867) later ran along the south end of the lake, over Snoqualmie Pass, and west down to the Puget Sound basin. By the turn of the century, the lake attracted recreational travelers who arrived by a combination of train, stagecoach, and boat travel. By 1912 a ferry service carried travelers across the lake. The Milwaukee Ski Bowl was built near the northwest shore (built in 1937 and operated by the railroad until 1950). Today, I-90 hugs the eastern shore, and the lake is managed as a reservoir for irrigation as part of the Bureau of Reclamation's Yakima Project. While the lake is naturally formed, its capacity and discharge are controlled by the Keechelus Dam, built in 1917 without fish passage.



View of Interstate 90 from Keechelus Lake, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Managed by: WDFW | wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/locations/lowland-lakes/keechelus-lake

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

Managed by: various agencies and organizations

Hyak: snowrec.org/hyak

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

⁵⁷ Farley, Glenn. (2021, July 13) "Increased activity seen on I-90 wildlife overpass in 2020." King5. Retrieved from <https://www.king5.com/article/tech/science/environment/increased-activity-seen-on-i-90-wildlife-overpass-in-2020/281-6d28c136-f755-460c-8f5c-f43d1aadb18>

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

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

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

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

pcta.org | fs.usda.gov/pct

Summit at Snoqualmie: Skiing established Snoqualmie Pass as a recreational area as early as the 1920s, before the Snoqualmie Summit Ski Area opened in 1937. Many earlier winter sports enthusiasts were of Scandinavian and German descent, and they recreated old traditions in the mountains around Seattle. People traveled by train to compete in ski jumping competitions and races until the highway over the Pass was kept open during the winter of 1931. The Seattle Parks Department opened Municipal Hill (Summit West) in 1934, and three years later was joined by the Snoqualmie Summit Ski Area. Developments continued through the 1960s, and today the major ski areas of Snoqualmie Pass have been consolidated under single management. They are visited by more than half a million people each year. Today, Snoqualmie Pass boasts nearly 2,000 acres for skiing, 25 chair lifts, and the most night skiing in the country. The historic USFS fire station was recently renovated and will house a new USFS visitor center as well as a market, gear shop, and co-working space.

Managed by: The Summit at Snoqualmie and The Pass Life

summitatsnoqualmie.com/summit-central



Covered bridge at Summit at Snoqualmie, photo by Merrill Images.

Sunset Highway: The Sunset Highway crossed Snoqualmie Pass along the route of a wagon road that previously had followed Indigenous footpaths. With the advent of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in 1909, Seattle boosters wanted to demonstrate that the city was not some isolated backwater, disconnected from the rest of the country. They set about improving the road over Snoqualmie Pass, making it fit for automobile traffic (more or less) in time for a road race from New York to Seattle whose starting gun coincided with the opening ceremonies of the exposition⁵⁸. (The winning vehicle arrived in Seattle 23 days later.) Road construction continued, and the Sunset Highway was officially dedicated in 1915, although it would be another 15 years before it was paved. Visitors today can travel on sections of the Sunset Highway just west of Snoqualmie Pass.

Managed by: remnant stretches managed by USFS, WSDOT, and local municipalities

sunset-hwy.com



1910s Sunset Highway, courtesy MOHAI.

⁵⁸ Ott, Jennifer. (May 9, 2013). "Sunset Highway." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/file/10383>

CHAPTER 6 Interpretive Plan



Chapter 6: Interpretive Plan

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

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

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

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

Audiences

People come to the Greenway with varying degrees of familiarity with the NHA. The Interpretive Plan recognizes the diversity of experience, understanding and comfort with the Greenway NHA and its cultural, historic and natural resources. The plan provides strategies to engage people of diverse ages, cultures, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Reaching the full breadth of each of these audiences will require cultural fluency and intentional design. The Greenway Trust will incorporate marketing strategies that include historically disenfranchised voices and engage communities who may have not traditionally seen themselves as part of the Greenway narrative. The Trust will also work with partners to ensure that written and digital materials, as well as guided and interpretive experiences are made available in multiple languages, or are presented in a format that is accessible to people who are not English speakers.

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

Greenway Residents

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

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

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

On the eastern side of the NHA, Kittitas County has grown more slowly: roughly eight percent growth annually, from 40,915 (2010) to 44,337 (2017). The median household income is \$56,004, with 12.9% of the population living in poverty. As of 2020, 92%

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

percent of Kittitas County residents are white, nine percent Hispanic or Latino, and two percent Asian, and one percent Black or African American.⁶⁰

Youth

Approximately one-fifth of the population of Kittitas and King Counties is under the age of 18 years. Within the Mountains to Sound Greenway, there are 214,000 K-12 students. The single largest population of students (54,000) can be found in the Seattle School District.

The Greenway NHA also draws students and their families from outside the NHA boundaries. The Greenway Trust works with many school districts in communities adjacent to the NHA who combine classroom instruction with field visits to sites within the NHA. Students enrolled in 4th through 6th grade are a primary target audience for many of the Greenway Trust's formal environmental education programs.

In addition to formal education settings, youth engage with the Greenway NHA through a wide variety of non-profit experiential programs for youth, such as the YMCA's Boys and Girls Outdoor Leadership Development program (BOLD & GOLD) and the Ryther Aspiring Youth program.

Family-based activities also provide important opportunities for adults to introduce young people to the Greenway NHA—and vice versa. For many children, connections to nature in early years, and oftentimes in the context of family ventures, hikes, and other experiences, form the bedrock of connection to, and caring for nature that evolves into a motivation to conserve in later years. Reciprocal learning often also occurs for parents who want to re-enforce and help instill in their children a love of nature and care for the environment. Indeed, children's early connections to and curiosity about the natural world can mutually reinforce parental engagement and support in which youth and adults (children and parents) build lasting, learning adventures together.

Visitors

Before the coronavirus pandemic arrived in 2020, Washington State had a thriving tourism industry. Tourism was the fourth largest industry in the state at \$21 billion annually. Two-thirds of travelers were Washington residents who enjoyed the state's year-round recreation and sports opportunities. These levels of travel and tourism are expected to rebound as the pandemic abates.

Within the tourism industry, the outdoor recreation segment is particularly significant. Outdoor recreation directly supports nearly 200,000 jobs in Washington State,⁶¹ and contributes \$8.9

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

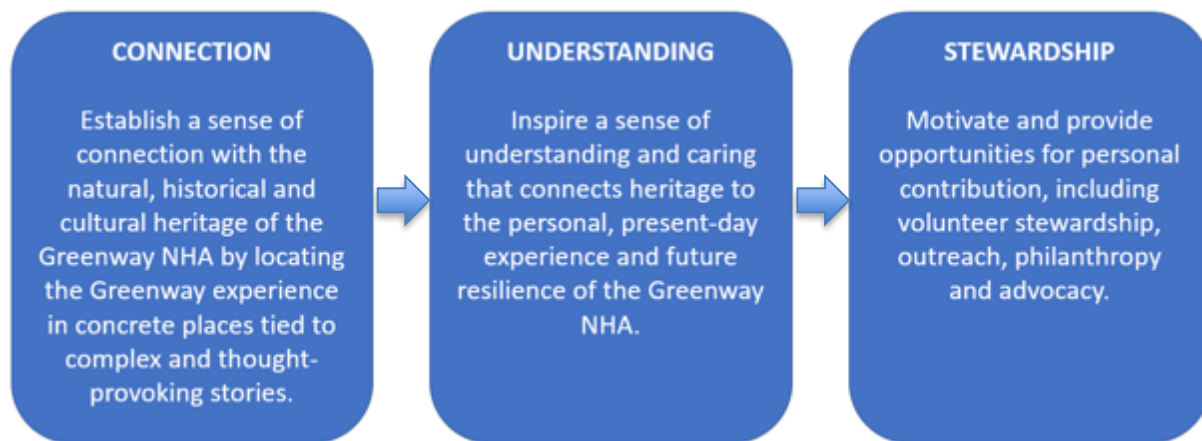
⁶¹ Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. (July, 2020). *Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State*. Retrieved from: <https://rco.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/EconomicReportOutdoorRecreation2020.pdf>

billion and \$304,000 to the economies of King and Kittitas County, respectively.^{62 63} While these visitors bring economic benefits to the region, they also have significant ecological impacts on public lands and natural resources. Interpretation can help raise awareness and encourage more responsible and respectful visitation.

Interpretive Plan Goals

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

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



Stories to Tell, Places to Go

The “Stories to Tell, Places to Go” matrices below are organized as menus of options, from which individual elements can be tied together or interwoven, depending on the narratives being highlighted, the partners engaged, and the audiences targeted. As with the use of nonlinear Integrated Narratives to create space for the complexity and interconnectedness of

⁶² Earth Economics. (2020). “Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State.” Retrieved from <https://rco.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/EconomicReportOutdoorRecreation2020.pdf>

the NHA Themes, the Stories to Tell, Places to Go matrices are created with the intention of illuminating possible connections and inviting further exploration. The matrices are not intended to be read from left to right in a straight line, nor is there intended to be a 1:1 correspondence between an item in Column A with an item in Column B.

For example, under the “Origins and Arrivals” matrix, cultural festivals are identified as a strategy for connecting visitors to the stories of the Greenway NHA identified in the “Stories to Tell” column. The Ellensburg Rodeo, identified as a “Place to Go,” is held every Labor Day Weekend. Attendees can take their pick of competitions in the main ring, but a deeper look yields a wealth of history about Ellensburg, from the horse races held by local Tribes before white settlement to the ranches and hay farming that took root in the Kittitas Valley at the turn of the twentieth century. Visitors who come to enjoy a three-day holiday weekend also intersect with stories that connect to each of the five Themes of the NHA: First People, Landscape, Corridors, Relationships with Nature, and Resilience. Long before the rodeo, Ellensburg was a gathering place, with Indigenous camps of several thousand (a massive crowd for the mid 1800s) reported by early white settlers. The area now known as Ellensburg was an important waypoint for Indigenous people moving between summer and winter camps. The agriculture economy that later developed in the Kittitas Valley owes its abundance to the region’s volcanic soils combined with irrigation from the snow-fed Yakima River, both of which are blessings bestowed by a fortuitous intersection of geology and climate. To increase climate resiliency in the Valley, farmers, Tribes and government agencies brokered the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan, which seeks to provide for stronger salmon recovery while supporting the irrigation needs of Yakima Valley farmers as the region faces the prospect of diminished water storage capacity with the advent of hotter summer temperatures. The Ellensburg Rodeo will celebrate its 100-year anniversary in 2023.

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

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

The interpretive strategies listed in the following matrices are representative of a number of activities and initiatives being undertaken by Greenway NHA partners; it is not an inclusive list.

There are numerous other possible strategies that could be listed as a “Stewardship” activity, such as sustainable consumer choices, that are not included. The Greenway Trust supports and encourages individual stewardship, but has chosen, for the purposes of this plan, to focus on activities that involve partner engagement and collaborative stewardship.

Some of the “Things to Do” activities identified in the following tables already exist and some are yet to be developed. For example, there is an abundance of information and interpretive experience available in the Greenway NHA regarding salmon migration and habitat protection. The Interpretive Framework of the NHA presents an opportunity to tie these elements together across a unique and distinctive landscape, so that the story of salmon and its connection to indigenous culture, geology, urban development and climate change can be held in one narrative: salmon in the NHA. A storymap developed by the Greenway Trust can provide a visual guide that illustrates where these experiences can be found and how they connect to other experiences and cultural, historic and natural resources across the NHA. Greenway NHA interpretive and conservation partners may support different pieces of this story, but the Greenway Trust, as the Local Coordinating Entity, will help bring these elements together and promote overall cohesion and consistency by supporting and encouraging partners to incorporate NHA Themes and branding. Actions that the Greenway Trust and partners have committed to take to continue, support or develop these activities are described in Chapter 10.



Horseback riders on the Towns to Teanaway trail system, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Stories to Tell, Places to Go: Origins and Arrivals

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

Stories to Tell, Places to Go: Northwest Forests

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

Stories to Tell, Places to Go: Salmon

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

Stories to Tell, Places to Go: Snoqualmie Pass

Stories to Tell	Places to Go	Things to Do		
		Connection	Understanding	Stewardship
<p>Fault lines that created passes over which historic and current travel ways run</p> <p>Cascades rain shadow</p> <p>Wildlife migration: genetic strength and diversity</p> <p>Wildlife recovery: wolves, wolverines</p> <p>Yakima Basin water conservation</p> <p>Bull trout</p> <p>Cultural connections and transportation</p> <p>Indigenous travel and gathering spots.</p> <p>Railroads</p> <p>Mining (copper, iron, gravel)</p> <p>Winter recreation: Milwaukee Bowl, night skiing, ski jumping</p> <p>Mountaineering legends (Wolf Bauer, Fred Beckey)</p> <p>Mountaineers Lodges at Snoqualmie Pass: Hyak and Rockdale stations, Patrol Race, early climbing exploration</p> <p>Checkerboard land conservation</p> <p>Wildfire</p>	<p>Denny Creek</p> <p>Gold Creek</p> <p>Hyak</p> <p>I-90 Wildlife Crossing Structures⁶⁴</p> <p>Keechelus Lake</p> <p>Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (at Kendall Katwalk)</p> <p>Summit at Snoqualmie</p> <p>Sunset Highway</p>	<p>Story maps that travel through time, illustrating history of place</p> <p>Share wildlife tracking data</p> <p>Driving tour along I-90 to look at transition zones</p> <p>Hiking guides and information about local trails, including Gold Creek Pond, Franklin Falls, and Snow Lake</p>	<p>Greenway NHA Passport: history is layered across the landscape</p> <p>Interpretive centers</p> <p>Guided recreation experiences</p> <p>Podcast with narrated history of I-90 drive east and west</p> <p>Audio histories of specific sites: Gold Creek, Denny Creek cabins, etc.</p> <p>Native plant guides to local trails</p>	<p>Volunteer as Trailhead Ambassadors, share Recreate Responsibly messaging</p> <p>Community science: tracking of wildlife, snowpack and recreation</p> <p>Volunteer for trail maintenance, restoration and clean up</p>

⁶⁴ WSDOT stresses that it is dangerous and unlawful (RCW [47.52.120](#)) to stop along the interstate highway, and no public access is allowed in the areas surrounding the Wildlife Crossing structures. The Wildlife Crossings can be safely viewed from vantage points along the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail east of Hyak and while transiting along I-90.

Things to Do: Connection

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

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

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

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



Public art installations in the City of Duvall, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Things to Do: Understanding

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

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

Self-Guided Tours and Field Guides. Self-guided tours, both in print and electronic form, can provide visitors with the opportunity to dive deeper into particular areas of content knowledge related to the Greenway. These resources also lend themselves well to multilingual access. NHA partners have suggested resources that could enhance a visitor's experience and understanding: walking tours of great tree hikes and native plants; a field guide to recognize



Self-guided walking tour, photo by the Greenway Trust.

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

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

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

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

K-12+ Curriculum. Connecting with young people provides unique opportunities for education by virtue of state-led requirements around Indigenous studies and environmental education. The Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) requires both Environmental and Sustainability Education and the *Since Time Immemorial: Tribal Sovereignty in Washington State* curriculum education for its K-12 students.⁶⁵ There are several curricula developed by local Tribes, for use by districts in the classroom or which can be taught by nonprofit partners or engaged families, with the Greenway NHA serving as a living classroom: *Since Time Immemorial* (Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction); Wy-Kan-Ush-Pum Salmon Activity Book



Students participating in an outdoor environmental education program, photo by the Greenway Trust.

⁶⁵ Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (July, 2011). Washington State Environmental Sustainability and Literacy Plan. Retrieved from <https://www.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/public/environmentsustainability/pubdocs/waeslpfinaljuly2011.pdf>

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

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

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

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

Things to Do: Stewardship

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

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



Volunteer event supplies, photo by the Greenway Trust.

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

Signature Greenway NHA Strategies

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

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

Curation and Content Collections

The interpretive strategies (“Things to Do”) outlined in the “Stories to Tell, Places to Go” matrices cover a wide range of individual, group and virtual experiences. Some rely on in-person interpretation, which allows for the direct exchange of information and ideas between the interpreter and the visitor. Other strategies depend on media-based interpretation, presented via print, audio/visual methods, and/or electronic or digital means such that the interpretation is a self-guided learning experience. Media-based interpretation can be passive as well as interactive.

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

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

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

Interpretive Partnerships

Interpretive partners include environmental education centers, Tribes, state and federal land managers, state and local parks, environmental and recreation non-profits, and commercial tour guides. In addition, the Greenway Trust will partner with the region’s cultural and heritage organizations to interpret the human elements of the Greenway NHA story. Community partners have a deep understanding and connection to local audiences and can better guide

interpretation to their unique needs. The full complement of the Greenway Trust's interpretive partners allows the experiences and stories of the NHA to be shared across multiple constituencies, with each partner bringing their own expertise, voice and depth of understanding.



Greenway NHA sign along Interstate 90, photo by the Greenway Trust.

It will be important to give Greenway NHA visitors a visual cue that they are entering, experiencing or learning about the Greenway NHA. The Greenway NHA will use a simple, unified brand for interpretive signs and strategies, and this will be shared as open-source material with all Greenway partners. The Greenway NHA brand (logo, tag line, colors, image, simple and welcoming language) is intended to be inclusive and inviting to all people. The NHA brand will need to allow partners to keep their unique identity while at the same time highlighting the NHA.

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



Interpretive signage developed in partnership with the US Forest Service at Camp Brown, photo by the Greenway Trust.



Chapter 7: Partnerships, Agreements, and Local Management Plans

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

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

A foundational principle of National Heritage Areas is an emphasis on public-private partnerships and interagency cooperation. Both forms of partnership have been utilized to significant positive effect in the Greenway NHA—even before designation. For more than 30 years, the Greenway Trust marshaled public-private partnerships that mobilized millions of dollars in project funding; conserved thousands of acres of parks, forests and open space from development; converted miles of rail-to-trail and road-to-trail corridors; restored habitat for salmon and other wildlife; provided environmental education and youth internship opportunities; preserved and restored historic structures; and promoted environmental stewardship and responsible recreation. Interagency cooperation, including especially “good neighbor authorities” between Federal and State land managers, has streamlined land

management across an historically “checkerboarded” landscape, facilitated more holistic planning, and improved the connectivity of regional trail networks across jurisdictions.

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

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

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

Many of the entities listed below are long-time and active collaborators who will continue to be instrumental in preserving, interpreting and stewarding the resources of the Greenway NHA. Others are prospective partners who were identified through planning outreach and whose missions and work seem well-aligned with the goals of the Greenway NHA. The Greenway Trust has begun and will continue to seek to explore potential partnerships with such organizations, especially with heritage groups, and diverse community-based organizations. As the Management Plan is implemented, additional partners may be identified or come forward with potential interest in collaboration.

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

Federal Agencies

The USFS is the largest single land manager within the Greenway NHA, making it a significant and essential partner. The NPS is another vital federal agency partner, providing financial support and technical assistance to the Greenway NHA and other NHAs around the country, and managing several local park units within the Greenway NHA that preserve and interpret important aspects of heritage in the region, and engage the public in their public lands.

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

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

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

fs.usda.gov/main/mbs/home | fs.usda.gov/main/okawen/home

National Park Service (NPS). The NPS administers the National Heritage Areas program, providing financial support and technical assistance to each of the 55 NHAs and their local coordinating entities. National Park landscapes such as Mt. Rainier and the Olympic Mountains are important parts of the Greenway viewshed, and the NPS manages several programs and park units within the Greenway NHA boundary. NPS staff participated on the Technical Advisory Committee that developed the original Mountains to Sound Greenway concept plan in the 1990's, and the NPS Regional Director served on the Greenway Trust Board of Directors during that first decade. NPS staff with the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program continue to provide technical and planning assistance (e.g., the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River Access Concept Plan). The Klondike Gold Rush Museum in Seattle's historic Pioneer Square district highlights Seattle's role during and after the gold rush. NPS staff collaborate with public and private partners to educate youth, and help visitors connect with their public lands such as at the Ranger Desk at REI Co-op's Seattle store. The Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience in Seattle's International District is managed as a Park Service Affiliated Area. The Redlining Heritage Trail, a joint project between the NPS, Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience and the Northwest African American Museum, raises awareness and understanding about the profound social and economic impacts that housing exclusion still has on Seattle's Asian and African American communities.

Through their downtown locations and diverse programming, the local NPS unit plays a prominent role in helping students, families, residents and visitors connect with public lands and outdoor activities all across the region, including in the Greenway NHA. Local NPS staff and Greenway Trust staff have already collaborated on a variety of projects including RTCA-supported plans in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley and development of the Redlining Trail. An immediate priority for expanded partnership will be cross-promotion of NPS and Greenway Trust educational and experiential programming.
nps.gov/klse/index.htm | nps.gov/wing/index.htm

Tribal Governments

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

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

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

The Yakama Nation, which is about 6,300 strong (AID, 39) has a flag (sample flag provided by Elmer's Flag and Banner, Portland, OR) that shows the borders of the reservation in white against a sky-blue background. Within the map is a depiction of Mount Adams, an impressive mountain that lies partly within the reservation. This mountain is sacred to the Yakama. Soaring above the mountain is an eagle depicted in full color. Not only is the eagle sacred, but it shares a lifestyle with many Yakama who earn their living fishing for salmon in the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries.



Above the eagle is the "morning star" a symbol of guidance and leadership and arcing around Mount Adams are 14 gold stars and 14 eagle feathers honoring the bands of the Yakama

nation. The feathers represent the 14 chiefs that signed the treaty of 1855, while the 14 stars represent the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nations. The Tribe's name and the date of the treaty complete the design.

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

yakama.com

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

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

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

As a people who reserved our rights to continue our way of life in these ancestral lands, members of the Tulalip Tribes, together with other Coast Salish Tribes, have strong historical, spiritual and legal ties to the forestlands and waters that now comprise the Greenway National Heritage Area. As such, we have a profound interest in how public lands within the NHA are managed and protected for the continuation of our culture, the protection of our treaty and cultural rights, and the long-term health and ecological integrity of the Snoqualmie watershed.

tulaliptribes-nsn.gov

Muckleshoot Tribe. The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe is a federally recognized Indian Tribe whose membership is composed of descendants of the Duwamish and Upper Puyallup people who inhabited Central Puget Sound for thousands of years before non-Indian settlement. The Tribe's name is derived from the native name for the prairie on which the Muckleshoot Reservation was

established. Following the Reservation's establishment in 1857, the Tribe and its members came to be known as Muckleshoot, rather than by the historic tribal names of their Duwamish and Upper Puyallup ancestors. Today, the United States recognizes the Muckleshoot Tribe as a tribal successor to the Duwamish and Upper Puyallup bands from which the Tribe's membership descends.

muckleshoot.nsn.us

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

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

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

colvilletribes.com

State Government Agencies

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

Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR). DNR manages 5.6 million acres of forest, range, agricultural, aquatic, and commercial lands across the state and generates more than \$200 million in annual financial benefit for public schools, state institutions, and county services. Within the Greenway NHA, the DNR manages several state forests and NRCAs spanning more than 100,000 acres, co-manages the 50,000 acre Teanaway Community Forest, and promotes healthy forests and regulates forest practices on both public and private lands. DNR staff collaborate with other public agencies and with private partners to improve forest health, manage fire, and provide recreational opportunities on suitable DNR lands.

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

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks). Washington State Parks cares for Washington's most treasured lands, waters, and historic places. State Parks manages 124 parks and properties statewide (totaling about 138,000 acres) and generates more than

\$1.4 billion in economic activity annually.⁶⁶ State parks connect all Washingtonians to their diverse natural and cultural heritage and provide memorable recreational and educational experiences that enhance their lives. Within the Greenway NHA, State Parks manages seven popular parks including Lake Sammamish State Park and the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail. At each park, partnerships with nonprofits and businesses enhance interpretive and recreational activities, and contribute to restoration and stewardship of natural, cultural and historical features.

parks.state.wa.us

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

wdfw.wa.gov/about

Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). WSDOT provides safe, reliable and cost-effective transportation options to improve communities and economic vitality for people and businesses. In addition to maintaining the statewide highway system, WSDOT manages the largest public ferry system in the country, and plays vital roles in aviation, rail, public transit and active transportation across the state. Within the Greenway NHA, WSDOT is responsible for maintenance and operations along major transportation corridors such as the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Scenic Byway on Interstate 90 that traverses the heart of the Greenway. Through partnerships with various governments, agencies and nonprofits, WSDOT supports active transportation and regional trail networks, supports US Bicycle Routes, restores fish passage and wildlife corridors, creates pollinator habitat, and maintains the scenic byway character of I-90.

wsdot.wa.gov

Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). The DAHP is Washington State's primary agency with knowledge and expertise in historic preservation. DAHP advocates for the preservation of Washington's irreplaceable cultural resources (historic and archaeological) which include significant buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts. Through education and information, DAHP provides leadership for the protection of our shared heritage. The DAHP is led by the State Historic Preservation Officer who guides historic preservation activities across the state through the Washington State Historic Preservation Plan, and who ensures compliance with the NHPA. Within the Greenway NHA, the Washington State Inventory of Cultural resources supports the identification, assessment and

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

⁶⁷ “WDFW Lands.” Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Retrieved from <https://wdfw.wa.gov/about/wdfw-lands>. Accessed June 22, 2022.

preservation of historic and cultural resources. Implementation of the Greenway NHA Management Plan will, in turn, contribute to the goals and action strategies of the Washington State Historic Preservation Plan, especially strategies to promote cultural and heritage tourism and increase the connection between historic preservation and sustainability/environmental initiatives.

dahp.wa.gov

County Government Agencies

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

King County. King County is the most populous county in the state of Washington, and home to about 90% of the total population of the Greenway NHA, and yet still features large expanses of verdant forest, productive farmlands, and free-flowing rivers. Under direction from the County Executive and County Council, several county departments and programs actively contribute toward the goals of the NHA including King County Parks, Wastewater Treatment Division, River and Floodplain Management, Water and Land Resources Division, Noxious Weed Control Program, King County Library System, King County Roads, Metro Transit, and 4Culture. King County partners with many public and private organizations to conserve parks, farmlands, open space and wildlife habitat; support culture and historic preservation; connect regional trail networks for active transportation and recreation; deliver environmental education and youth internships; restore fish and wildlife habitat; improve accessibility and mobility; and support community engagement.

kingcounty.gov/about.aspx

Kittitas County. Kittitas County boasts an abundance of forests, farms and rangelands that thrive in the rain shadow of the Cascade Mountains. Agriculture and outdoor recreation are major economic drivers as mining and timber sectors have faded. With a total population of fewer than 50,000 residents and some 75% of the county in public ownership, the lean county government collaborates with state and federal agencies and local nonprofits to help meet demands for access to public lands for summer, winter, motorized and non-motorized recreation, and to address impacts of visitation on local infrastructure. As recreation in the County skyrockets and the conversion of land from private into public increases, the County is seeing many changes that impact the local economy and increase costs of living for residents. Challenges include affordable housing, accounting for the full cost/benefits of recreation, and the impact of removing land from the tax rolls and how this affects local residents and private landowners financially. The Public Works Department and volunteer Kittitas County Parks and Recreation District, in particular, contribute toward the goals of the NHA through their work.

kittitas.wa.us/boc/about.aspx

Municipal Governments

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

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

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

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

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

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

No matter their size, cities and towns will be important partners in the implementation of the NHA plan. The Greenway Trust will work with municipal partners to preserve local historic sites and structures, restore native habitats, enhance parks and open spaces, offer environmental education and other learning opportunities, develop interpretation, promote heritage and cultural events, and more.

Cities and Towns of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA

Kittitas County

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

Both counties

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

King County

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

- Snoqualmie - snoqualmiewa.gov
- Woodinville - ci.woodinville.wa.us
- Yarrow Point - yarrowpointwa.gov

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

Conservation Nonprofits

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

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

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

Nonprofit Conservation Organizations

State and local organizations

- Alpine Lakes Protection Society (ALPS) - alpinelakes.org
- EarthCorps – earthcorps.org
- ECOSS - ecoss.org
- Emerald Alliance - emeraldalliancenorthwest.org
- Forterra - forterra.org
- Friends of the Issaquah Salmon Hatchery (FISH) - issaquahfish.org
- Issaquah Alps Trails Club (IATC) - issaquahalps.org
- Kittitas Conservation Trust (KCT) - kittitasconservationtrust.org
- Kittitas County Field & Stream Club - kittitasfieldandstream.org
- Seward Park Audubon Center - sewardpark.audubon.org
- Washington Association of Land Trusts – walt.org
- Washington Conservation Corps - ecology.wa.gov/Issues-and-local-projects/Investing-in-communities/Washington-Conservation-Corps - *an AmeriCorps program administered by the Department of Ecology*
- Washington Farmland Trust - wafarmlandtrust.org
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition (WWRC) - wildliferecreation.org
- Washington Wild - wawild.org

National organizations

- City Forest Credits - cityforestcredits.org
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC) - nature.org/en-us/
- Sierra Club - sierraclub.org
- Trout Unlimited – tu.org
- The Trust for Public Land (TPL) - tpl.org
- Wilderness Society - wilderness.org

Recreation Nonprofits

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

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

Nonprofit Recreation Organizations

- Access Fund - accessfund.org
- American Whitewater - americanwhitewater.org/content/Regional/view/region/NW
- Back Country Horsemen of Washington (BCHW) -- bchw.org
- Cascade Bicycle Club - cascade.org
- King County Search and Rescue (KCSAR) - kingcountysar.org
- Issaquah Alps Trails Club (IATC) - issaquahalps.org
- Easttrail Partners - easttrail.org
- Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance (EMBA) - evergreenmtb.org
- Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park (FLSSP) - lakesammamishfriends.org
- Goldmyer Hot Springs -- <http://www.goldmyer.org>
- Leafline Trails Coalition - leaflinetrails.org
- Middle Fork Outdoor Recreation Coalition - midforc.org
- The Mountaineers - mountaineers.org
- Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA) - pcta.org
- Seattle Mountain Rescue – seattlemountainrescue.org
- Seattle Neighborhood Greenways – seattlegreenways.org
- Washington State Parks Foundation - waparks.org
- Washington Trails Association (WTA) - wta.org
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition (WWRC) - wildliferecreation.org

Museums, Historical Societies, and Cultural Centers

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

Historical and Cultural Organizations

- 4Culture - 4culture.org
- Association of King County Historical Organizations (AKCHO) - akcho.org/akcho-members
- Bellevue Arts Museum - bellevuearts.org
- Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture - burkemuseum.org
- The Center for Wooden Boats - cwb.org
- Colville Tribal Museum - colvilletribes.com/colville-tribal-museum
- Daybreak Star Indian Cultural Center - unitedindians.org/daybreak-star-center
- Duwamish Longhouse and Cultural Center - duwamishtribe.org
- Eastside Heritage Center - eastsideheritagecenter.org

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

Youth Education Organizations

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

Youth Education Organization

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

School Districts in the Greenway

- Bellevue School District - bsd405.org
- Cle Elum-Roslyn School District - cersd.org
- Damman School District – *no website available (41 students in 2020-21)*
- Issaquah School District - isd411.org
- Easton School District - easton.wednet.edu
- Ellensburg School District - esd401.org
- Enumclaw School District - enumclaw.wednet.edu
- Kent School District - kent.k12.wa.us
- Highline Public Schools - highlineschools.org
- Lake Washington School District - lwsd.org
- Mercer Island School District - mercerislandschools.org
- Northshore School District - nsd.org

- Riverview School District - rsd407.org
- Seattle Public Schools - seattleschools.org
- Shoreline School District - shorelineschools.org
- Skykomish School District - skykomish.wednet.edu
- Snoqualmie Valley School District - svsd410.org
- Tahoma School District - tahomasd.us
- Thorp School District - thorpschools.org

Businesses, Chambers, and Destination Marketing Organizations

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

Over the years, businesses of all sizes from many different sectors have become involved in the Greenway because they share a common interest in conserving the natural heritage of the Greenway and maintaining the proximity and accessibility of parks, trails, open spaces and natural areas. These amenities enhance quality of life for area residents, help businesses attract and retain talent, and draw visitors and tourism dollars to the region. These business partners recognize that the natural beauty and outdoor amenities of the Greenway NHA are significant contributors to their competitiveness and the economic vitality of the region.

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

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

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

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

Business Partners

- AAA Washington - wa.aaa.com
- Amazon - amazon.com
- The Boeing Company - boeing.com
- Carter Motors - carterseattle.com
- Cascadia Law Group – cascadialaw.com
- Coldstream Wealth Management – coldstream.com
- Compass Outdoor Adventures - compassoutdooradventures.com
- GeoEngineers – geoengineers.com
- Golden Bricks Events – goldenbricksevents.com
- Green Trails Maps - greentrailsmaps.com
- Greenvelope – greenvelope.com
- HomeStreet Bank – homestreet.com
- K&L Gates – klgates.com
- Laird Norton Properties – lairdnortonproperties.com
- Microsoft - microsoft.com
- The Pass Life - thepasslife.com
- Perkins Coie – perkinscoie.com
- Potelco – potelco.net
- Puget Sound Energy – pse.com
- REI Co-op – rei.com
- Symetra - symetra.com
- Thomson Reuters - thomsonreuters.com
- TriPointe Homes - tripointegroup.com
- Waste Management – wm.com
- The Watershed Company – watershedco.com

DMO/Chamber of Commerce Partners

- Bellevue Chamber of Commerce - bellevuechamber.org
- Central Washington Outdoor - centralwashingtonoutdoor.com
- Discover Cle Elum - discovercleelum.com
- Discover North Bend - northbendwa.gov/9/Discover-North-Bend
- Duvall Chamber of Commerce - duvallchamberofcommerce.com
- Greater Issaquah Chamber of Commerce - issaquahchamber.com

- Kittitas County Chamber of Commerce - kittitascountychamber.com
- Port of Seattle - portseattle.org
- Roslyn Downtown Association - roslyndowntown.org
- SnoValley Chamber of Commerce - snovalley.org
- State of Washington Tourism - stateofwatourism.com
- Visit Bellevue - visitbellevuewa.com
- Visit Issaquah - visitissaquahwa.com
- Visit Seattle - visitseattle.org

Agency Agreements and Management Plans

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

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

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

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

- Alpine Lakes Area Land Management Plan
- King County Open Space Plan
- Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan
- Mount Si NRCA Management Plan and Public Use Plan
- The Pacific Crest Trail Comprehensive Management Plan
- Snoqualmie Corridor Recreation Plan
- Snoqualmie Pass Area Adaptive Management Plan
- Teanaway Community Forest Management Plan

- Towns to Teanaway Master Plan
- Washington State Historic Preservation Plan
- Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan
- Yakima Basin Integrated Plan (YBIP)

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

Washington state is divided into 62 Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs), which are used to assess and manage water supply. The state WRIAs are based on natural watersheds and form an organizing framework for local salmon recovery efforts. The Greenway NHA overlaps with WRIA 7 (Snohomish), WRIA 8 (Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish), WRIA 39 (Upper Yakima); and part of WRIA 9 (Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed).

Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs):

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



CHAPTER 8

NHA Coordinating Entity

Chapter 8: NHA Local Coordinating Entity

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

Meeting responsibilities required of the Local Coordinating Entity, as outlined in the designating legislation, will require coordination, cooperation, and collaboration among the many diverse public and private partners described in the previous chapter. This partnership-centered approach is a natural extension of the Greenway Trust's 30-year history of collaborative conservation of the resources, features and heritage in the Greenway NHA region.

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

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

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

The Greenway Trust: Partnership Values

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



Greenway Trust organizational values.

Roles of the Local Coordinating Entity

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

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

Through each of these roles, the Greenway Trust will assist partners in carrying out the projects and programs of the NHA Management Plan, thus achieving the goals of the Greenway NHA.

Each of these four roles is described in more detail below, including specific actions that the Greenway Trust will take to fulfill its Local Coordinating Entity duties.



Convening meeting, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Catalyst/Convener

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

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

The catalytic influence of the Greenway Trust emerges through the regular convening of people with diverse interests to craft and pursue a shared long-term vision for the landscape. Meeting

over meals or gathering on location in the Greenway landscape sets a table for people to listen and learn from each other's different perspectives, to develop personal relationships, and to discover areas of connection, common interest and complementary resources or capabilities. Over time, communication yields understanding, relationships build trust, and participation reinforces commitment to a coalition approach. These factors, in turn, surface opportunities for cooperation and collaboration among member governments, agencies and organizations.

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

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

sanitation facilities, provide public transit options to the valley and engage volunteers in stewardship projects.

As the Local Coordinating Entity of the Greenway NHA, the Greenway Trust will host an annual NHA Summit to celebrate collective accomplishments toward NHA goals and to discuss priorities and partnership and cooperative opportunities ahead. The NHA Summit will be open to the public so as to provide an opportunity for interested individuals to learn more about the NHA and to give input about needs and potential projects or activities.

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

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

opportunities, and to explore potential areas for cooperation and collaboration related to historic preservation and rehabilitation, cultural resource surveys and protection, archives, and exhibits, etc.

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

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

Supporter

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

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

Grantmaking Support. A new support function that the Greenway Trust will offer under this NHA Management Plan is a grantmaking program. Using some of the funding we expect to receive from the HPP and, as we are able, through the Greenway Trust's own fundraising efforts, we will develop and operate a subgrants program to support collaborative projects and programs by partners that contribute toward achieving the goals of the Greenway NHA.

While the Greenway Trust is fortunate to have strong partners, it recognizes that many are under-resourced and in need of financial support to play a stronger role in telling the story of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA and preserving its resources. This is especially true for volunteer organizations, such as the group of dedicated individuals who maintain the Roslyn Historic Cemeteries. Many local museums operate on shoestring budgets that are no match for the resources they could potentially curate. The NHA Management Plan also identifies organizations that represent communities who have historically not been centered in the Greenway NHA story and who have also faced institutional barriers to accessing funds.

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

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

Implementer

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

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

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

- *Project management*, especially complex projects that involve both habitat restoration and recreational infrastructure, and that require coordination of multiple partners working across agency jurisdictions.

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

Communicator/Educator

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

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

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

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



CHAPTER 9

Resource Protection Strategies

Chapter 9: Resource Protection Strategies

A fundamental purpose of the NHA Management Plan is to support *“an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement and interpretation of the natural, historic, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.”* Protecting the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the NHA is a foundational goal on which all other goals of the NHA Management Plan depend.

Many historic sites and structures are vulnerable due to lack of protection and maintenance and threats of development. Decades of logging, fire suppression and development have fragmented and degraded forests, altered river flows, and put salmon and other species at risk. Ongoing development continues to threaten the integrity of natural ecosystems and habitat connectivity. Outdoor recreation surged during the pandemic, straining the capacity of recreation infrastructure and leading to increased impacts on natural resources and the ability of Tribes to exercise treaty rights. The region is also experiencing greater risks of wildfire, water shortage, forest disease and other consequences of a changing climate that further threaten the natural, cultural and historical resources of the Greenway NHA.

There is no single or summary solution to addressing these multiple threats and challenges. Preserving, protecting and restoring the resources of the Greenway NHA, especially land and water resources, will depend on the collective action of multiple federal, tribal, state and municipal governments, working in collaboration with private organizations and individuals. They will need to deploy multiple, complementary strategies in a coordinated manner in order to address multi-faceted threats and challenges.

The following are recommendations for several key strategies that will contribute toward conserving and managing land and water resources of the Greenway NHA and protecting its natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources. These are proven strategies that have already been used successfully to preserve many of the resources that characterize the Greenway NHA today. And these strategies are imperative as development, increasing recreation, and climate change continue to impact the landscape. The recommended resource protection strategies offer a toolkit of approaches that may be used individually or in combination by the Greenway Trust and various partners in the implementation of this Management Plan.

Land conservation. Land conservation is a core strategy for protecting important lands and waters in the Greenway NHA⁶⁸. It can be used to reconnect and protect corridors for fish and wildlife movement, consolidate land ownership to make management more efficient and effective, maintain buffers around sensitive areas, contain urban sprawl, provide connections and access points between communities and adjoining public lands, preserve parks and open spaces in communities, preserve farmland and productive agricultural areas, protect historic sites and structures, and preserve historic and scenic viewsheds. Transferring lands back to Tribes for their stewardship, as has been done throughout the state, supports long-term stewardship and conservation, while also addressing historical tribal land alienation from these lands. Land conservation strategies used by public land management agencies and conservation nonprofits in the Greenway NHA include fee simple acquisition, land exchanges, conservation easements, and transfers of development rights from willing sellers. In practice, land conservation often depends on multiple public and private partners who work together to identify priority areas for conservation, raise funds, and negotiate and execute transactions. Nonprofits like TPL and Forterra help to negotiate and broker transactions with private sellers and appropriate public agencies that can assume long-term ownership. Examples of policies and programs that support land conservation include the Trust Land Transfer program managed by DNR, and King County's Land Conservation Initiative. Funding sources include the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, county Conservation Futures taxes where enacted, capital budgets, and private philanthropy.

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

Responsible Recreation. Outdoor recreation has long been a motivator for conservation and protection of the forests and waterways of the Greenway NHA. However, as the region's population has continued to grow, and as the popularity of outdoor recreation has soared before and especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, the impacts of recreation on natural

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

habitats, wildlife, and treaty rights have become more widespread and more acute⁶⁹. Safety hazards also arise when people seeking recreational opportunities try to access places from road shoulders, block roadways near overcrowded trailheads, and leave waste along trails. Avoiding, minimizing and mitigating these impacts will require coordinated strategies that include better baseline assessments and ongoing monitoring of recreational uses and impacts, analysis of the suitability of public lands for different types of recreation, capacity, more comprehensive planning about where, when and how recreation opportunities could be appropriately developed and managed to ensure resource protection, adoption of design and construction practices that minimize and help to limit environmental impacts, and public outreach to educate users and encourage responsible and respectful recreation. By connecting people with the landscape through responsible outdoor recreation that is compatible with natural resource conservation, the Greenway NHA can inspire preservation and protection. These strategies will require leadership and participation by land management agencies, Tribes, conservation and recreation groups among others to improve and maintain alignment of recreation with resource protection in the NHA.

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

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

Infrastructure design and retrofit. Roads, dams, levees, and other infrastructure, including trails, provide many vital social and economic benefits. They can also have significant environmental consequences including fragmented wildlife habitat, blocked fish passage and wildlife corridors, altered stream flows, silted and polluted waterways, and disturbed sensitive

⁶⁹ "The Recreation Boom on Public Lands in Western Washington: Impacts to Wildlife and Implications for Treaty Tribes A Summary of Current Literature." (2021) Natural Resources Department, Treaty Rights Office, Tulalip Tribes. Retrieved from <https://nr.tulaliptribes.com/Base/File/NR-Tulalip-Recreation-Impacts-to-Wildlife-2-28-21-v2>

Thomas, Sarah L and Reed, Sarah E. (2019). "Entrenched ties between outdoor recreation and conservation pose challenges for sustainable land management." Retrieved from <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ab4f52/pdf>

sites. Numerous strategies and techniques now exist for designing and retrofitting infrastructure in ways that avoid and minimize environmental impacts and, in some cases, enhance ecological conditions for fish and wildlife. Culvert replacements and incorporation of wildlife bridges and underpasses in roadways can restore and enhance fish and wildlife passage. Water quality in lakes and rivers can be restored and maintained by investing in wastewater treatment facilities and repairing failing septic systems. Green stormwater infrastructure that slows and filters runoff from roads, roofs and other impervious surfaces can reduce water pollution and erosion that threatens salmon and other marine life. Trails and trailheads can be sited and designed to steer people away from sensitive sites, reduce erosion, and provide sanitation. Furthermore, development of trails and other recreational infrastructure has been a highly effective strategy for attracting public support for conservation, habitat restoration and other environmental protections. Benefits for people include improved public safety, improved public health, and enhanced recreational opportunities. Large-scale deployments of these and other strategies have been accomplished by transportation agencies, public works departments, and utilities when major infrastructure is upgraded or replaced. At the same time, businesses and homeowners are incorporating rain gardens, green roofs, and other “green infrastructure” on their private properties.

Local land-use planning. The very idea of the Mountains to Sound Greenway was motivated by concerns that the scenic beauty, natural and rural character, and outdoor accessibility of the region could be overwhelmed by urban sprawl if land-use and development were not done thoughtfully. Thirty years after the first Greenway March, the vibrant communities and robust economy of the Greenway NHA, where small towns, productive agricultural lands, verdant forests and wilderness areas have been maintained in close proximity to a major metropolitan area, are evidence of the positive influence that zoning and land-use policies can have. Under Washington State’s Growth Management Act, counties set the boundaries of urban growth areas. Municipal governments make zoning policies within those urban growth areas, and county governments make zoning policies in unincorporated areas. These local land-use policy and planning authorities are a fundamental mechanism by which local communities self-determine their economic and community development. The NHA designation does not change or constrain these local authorities in any way. Where communities choose to develop and what they choose to preserve as part of their local land-use plans will influence the richness of historical, cultural and natural resources in the Greenway NHA.



CHAPTER 10 Implementation Plan

Chapter 10: Implementation Plan

The Mountains to Sound Greenway has been a work in progress for nearly 30 years before Congressional designation as an NHA. Collaborating under the banner of the Greenway Trust, a coalition of public agencies, private businesses, nonprofits, community groups, and interested individuals have worked together to conserve public lands, restore native habitats, preserve and restore historic sites and structures, install interpretive exhibits, and develop recreational and educational opportunities for the public across the landscape now formally designated as the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA. The Greenway NHA Management Plan is intended to build on these collective accomplishments, and to expand and support partnerships and cooperative approaches necessary to achieve the goals of the Greenway NHA.

The designating legislation for the Greenway NHA directs that:

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

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

With respect to each of these directives, the Implementation Plan recommends actions to achieve desired outcomes in the Greenway NHA. Recommended actions build on many existing partnerships and past accomplishments in the Greenway NHA, as well as emphasizing new

partnerships and pursuing new projects that will all contribute to the goals and priorities of the Greenway NHA. Desired outcomes will be achieved over the life of the NHA Management Plan through the cumulative impact of multiple collaborative projects implemented by many different public and private partners. Such projects include those currently proposed in the Management Plan and those that may be planned and developed by partners in the future.

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

Any projects undertaken in implementation of this Plan that qualifies as a major federal action under 40 C.F.R. § 1508.1(q) must comply with NEPA. For such projects, appropriate environmental review will be performed by the designated lead agency before final decisions are made to irreversibly commit resources or to implement the project. Assessment of cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA will be completed where an undertaking, as defined in 54 U.S.C. § 300320, has the potential to affect properties of historic, cultural, and/or religious significance, as defined in 54 U.S.C. § 300308 and 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(l)(1).

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

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

Checkerboard Reassembly

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

Over the past 30 years, land exchanges, land purchases and conservation easements involving timber companies, conservation nonprofits and public land agencies have reassembled much of the historic checkerboard in the Greenway landscape. Already, between North Bend and

Snoqualmie Pass, 20,000 acres of clearcuts have started to grow in⁷⁰ and wide-ranging wildlife like wolves and wolverines have returned to the Greenway NHA. Priorities for conservation include the Cle Elum Ridge Community Forest, the Snoqualmie Forest, and various inholdings throughout the region that are important to resource conservation or the visual integrity of the Greenway.

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

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Cle Elum Ridge Community Forest	Yakama Nation, Kittitas County, Sierra Club, TNC, Forterra, TPL, KCT, Checkerboard Partnership	\$3M WA Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Funding – 2020 \$6.7 LWCF – 2022 \$5M WA FLP Funding – 2022 Raise remaining \$8M – 2023
Snoqualmie Forest	Snoqualmie Tribe, USFS, WA DNR, WDFW, King County, Forterra	Monitor for potential sale by ownership group, potentially by 2025
Various inholdings	Kittitas County, King County, Forterra, TPL	Monitor priority parcels for potential willing seller, ongoing. Advocate and pursue funding for Domerie Creek parcel, protecting water supply for Roslyn and Ronald

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

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

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

- Maintain an inventory of high-priority parcels for conservation in coordination with Federal and State land management agencies, county and municipal governments, and conservation groups in the region.
- Coordinate communications among public and private partners to monitor and quickly identify acquisition opportunities as they arise.
- Participate in collaborative groups like the Checkerboard Partnership to pursue conservation opportunities with willing sellers.
- Support grant proposals and funding requests.
- Advocate for public conservation programs such as the LWCF, FLP, WWRP, DNR's Trust Land Transfer program, and King County's Land Conservation Initiative.
- Communicate about checkerboard conservation projects and publicly celebrate successes.

Habitat Restoration in Urban Greenspaces

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

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

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Urban forest carbon credit sale for Ballinger Open Space	City of Shoreline, City Forest Credits	Early action, carbon credit transaction completed 2022
Forest, riparian and shoreline restoration at Lake Sammamish State Park	State Parks, FLSSP	Ongoing
Duwamish Alive! restoration events	ECOSS, Duwamish Alive! Coalition	Ongoing
Green Cities Partnership	Cities of Issaquah, Kirkland, Redmond, Seattle, Shoreline, and Snoqualmie; Forterra	Ongoing
King County's 3 Million Trees campaign	King County, multiple nonprofit and community contributors	Goal reached by 2025
Kittitas Stewardship Fund	Kittitas Chamber of Commerce, community businesses	First grant disbursements anticipated in 2023

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

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

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

Salmon Conservation and Recovery

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

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

The YBIP is a 30-year strategy to ensure clean, cool, reliable water supply for agriculture, fisheries, recreation, healthy forests, and thriving communities of the Yakima River watershed. The plan identifies seven elements needed to achieve a balanced and comprehensive approach to water resource management and ecosystem restoration: reservoir fish passage, habitat and watershed protection, enhanced water conservation, groundwater storage, surface water storage, structural and operational changes to existing irrigation infrastructure, and market reallocation of water. The fish passage element will establish upstream and downstream passage for anadromous and resident fish at all US Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs, allowing access to high-quality, cold-water habitat essential for

restoring depleted runs of fish. Fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in the basin includes floodplain restoration, flow improvement, removing fish passage barriers, screening diversions, and land and river corridor protection.

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

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

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Teanaway River In-Stream Restoration	Yakama and Klickitat Fisheries Project, Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, DNR, and WDFW	Complete treatment on four miles of North Fork Teanaway River – 2023 Begin treatment on West Fork Teanaway River Complete interpretive elements – 2022/23
Yakima Basin Integrated Plan	Yakama Nation, US Bureau of Reclamation, USFS, US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), US Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA Fisheries, the WA Department of Ecology, WA Department of Agriculture, WDFW, DNR, Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, Kittitas County, Yakima County, City of Yakima, private irrigation districts, and environmental nonprofits like American Rivers and Trout Unlimited.	Completion of Phase I in 2023 Authorization of Phase II funding
Cle Elum Fish Passage	US Bureau of Reclamation, Yakama Nation, Yakama Klickitat Fisheries Project, USFWS, US Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA Fisheries, WA Department of Ecology, WDFW, and DNR	Completion in 2025
Taneum Creek Restoration	Yakama Nation, DNR, WDFW, TNC, Tapash Collaborative	Complete implementation and woody replenishment by 2024

Issaquah Creek In-Stream and Riparian Restoration	Tribes, City of Issaquah, State Parks, King County, FLSSP, Lake Washington/ Cedar/ Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8), Carter Subaru, City of Sammamish, King Conservation District	Complete permitting and design phase, including environmental and cultural reviews, tribal consultations
Kokanee Work Group	Snoqualmie Tribe, King County, USFWS, WDFW, State Parks, Trout Unlimited, FISH, Save Lake Sammamish, Friends of Pine Lake, and other stakeholders	Ongoing
Lake Sammamish Urban Wildlife Refuge Partnership	USFWS, State Parks, King County, Trout Unlimited, Greenway Trust	Ongoing
Culvert Replacements	WSDOT and other road managers	Ongoing
Gold Creek Restoration	USFS, KCT, Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, Yakama Nation Fisheries, Conservation Northwest, WA Department of Ecology, Forterra	Final NEPA decision (USFS) Selection of Restoration Design Replacement of defunct signage Implementation of restoration proposal

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

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

- Participate as a stakeholder in the WRIA 8 (Watershed Resource Inventory Area) watershed council and as an Alternate on the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum.
- Communicate and help with public outreach about the need for and expected benefits of salmon restoration projects in the Greenway NHA; publicly recognize and celebrate partner accomplishments.
- Support partners' grant proposals and other fundraising for restoration projects and shoreline habitat acquisition.
- If requested by the lead agency, provide technical assistance to complete environmental and cultural reviews, permitting, design and implementation of projects.
- Develop and deliver science curricula about salmon lifecycle and conservation for grades 4-6 and high school.
- Publicize a list and map of publicly accessible places to view salmon and/or learn about salmon conservation and recovery.

Promoting Responsible and Respectful Recreation

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

Several outreach campaigns are actively promoting responsible recreation in and beyond the Greenway NHA, and contribute to NHA goals to protect and steward natural, cultural and historic resources, to promote recreation and heritage-based tourism that is positively linked to protection of NHA resources, to promote pride of place and connections to nature.



Community trash clean up, photo by the Greenway Trust.

Two tribal-led initiatives emphasize and uplift tribal heritage.

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

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

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

Promoting Responsible and Respectful Recreation fulfills the NHA goals of protecting and stewardship natural, cultural and historic resources, while promoting pride of place and

connections to nature. This priority leans heavily on resources conservation strategies that reduce recreation impacts and improve ecological health.

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Recreate Responsibly Coalition	USFS, NPS, DNR, WDFW, State Parks, King County, and numerous conservation and recreation organizations	Ongoing
Trailhead Ambassadors	USFS, DNR, State Parks, King County Parks, SPU, EMBA, IATC, KCSAR, The Mountaineers, REI Co-op, Seattle Outdoor Adventurers, TPL, and WTA	Summer 2022
Ancestral Lands Movement	Snoqualmie Tribe	Launched 2021
Understanding Treaty Rights workshops	Tulalip Tribes	Ongoing

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

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

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

(ii) Establish and maintain interpretive exhibits and programs.

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

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

Interpretive Panels and Signs

Priorities for interpretive exhibits and programming in the NHA Management Plan include promoting exhibits, events and programming that feature different aspects of the Greenway

NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives; supporting connections and collaborations among different museums; historical societies and cultural centers that yield deeper insights and broader understanding of the NHA; and developing new exhibits and programming that elevate tribal heritage and surface the stories of marginalized groups who have too often been left out of familiar narratives in the NHA.

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

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Teanaway Community Forest Interpretive Panels	Yakima Klickitat Fisheries Project, Yakama Nation, DNR, WDFW and Goal 5 Group	Estimated installation: Fall 2022, Spring 2023
Gold Creek Interpretive Panels	KCT, USFS, Conservation Northwest	Estimated installation: Summer 2022
Snoqualmie Point Park Interpretive Panels	City of Snoqualmie	Early action, installed 2021
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail Signage	City of Bellevue	Early action, installed 2021
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail Signage	City of Seattle	To be installed 2022
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Interpretive Panels: Camp Brown, Oxbow Loop	USFS, DNR	Early action, installed 2022
Preston Mill Park Interpretive Panels	King County	Estimated installation: 2024
Updated signage at Lake Sammamish State Park	Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission	TBD

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

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

- Disseminate information about interpretive sites and resources on our website and through other communications channels.
- Convene and facilitate an interpretation and education forum, including Tribes, to promote communication, share information about funding opportunities, identify potential projects, and encourage cooperation and collaboration among interpretive partners.

- Establish and administer a grant-making program to support research, development and installation of new interpretive exhibits, displays or panels.
- Update eight existing large kiosks across the Greenway NHA to feature information about the NHA landscape as well as localized interpretive information.
- When requested by lead agencies, support interpretation at trailheads and other recreation access points by helping to design, print and install interpretive panels consistent with NHA branding and design standards.

Interactive Digital Media

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

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

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Esri StoryMaps	UW	First project planned 2022
Geofencing apps	HearHere.com, Tread.com	Develop stories and other content to share on apps 2023-ongoing

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

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

- Collaborate with UW faculty to engage students in development of well-researched Esri StoryMap resources.
- Share links to Esri StoryMaps produced by Tribes about tribal heritage
- Contribute story ideas to HearHere.com for audio production and geofenced distribution.
- Provide small grants that can help support development of StoryMaps and other interactive digital media relevant to Greenway NHA Themes Integrated Narratives.

Interpreted Experiences

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

events during salmon “SEEs” invite the public to learn more about salmon culture and conservation.

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

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

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Salmon SEEs	WDFW, King County, Duwamish Alive, Seattle Aquarium, FISH, FLSSP, Cedar River Watershed Education Center	Viewing events in multiple locations, coinciding with specific salmon runs, most often September-November.
Heritage Trails	Tribes, NPS, State Parks, environmental education centers, historical societies, museums	Highlight existing trails, support interpretation
Youth and Family Backpack Kits	UW Bothell EERC at Saint Edward State Park, REI Co-op	Secure funding

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

- Maintain and promote an inventory of heritage trails; explore opportunities to develop additional heritage routes or trails.
- Provide small grants to support planning of new heritage trails and development of interpretive materials.
- Encourage volunteer help to steward and maintain heritage trail routes and sites.
- Provide small grants to support the development of guided or self-guided tours and itineraries that highlight exploration and interpretation of natural, cultural or historical resources that align with NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives.
- Maintain and publicize a list of guided and self-guided walking tours, driving tours, and itineraries. Existing examples include the NPS’s Trails to Treasure tours in downtown Seattle, Duvall’s walking tour, Snoqualmie Valley itineraries, and a driving tour of the Greenway Scenic Byway.

Exhibits and Interpretive Installations

The Greenway NHA is fortunate to be home to an array of museums, historical societies, and cultural centers. Their exhibits and programming help to preserve, interpret and educate visitors on distinct aspects of history, culture and heritage in the Greenway NHA. Interpretive

installations are also offered at many parks, trailheads, education centers and visitor centers in the Greenway NHA.

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Snoqualmie Pass Visitors Center	USFS, Pass Life, Evo	Renovation of historic structure completed; visitor center to open 2022
Museum exhibit about Japanese railway workers	Northwest Railway Museum, 4Culture	Opened 2021

Funding sources for developing interpretive exhibits and installations include 4Culture, subgrants from HPP funding to the Greenway NHA, and private funding.

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

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

(iii) Develop recreational and education opportunities.

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

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail

The earliest vision of the Mountains to Sound Greenway included a continuous trail from the Puget Sound waterfront across Snoqualmie Pass into Kittitas County and beyond. Major segments of that end-to-end trail are now in place, though important gaps remain to be filled, pending requisite planning, design, compliance and consultation by the lead agency involved. The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail (in some places still signed as the I-90 Trail) begins at Jose Rizal Park in Seattle, crosses Lake Washington through Mercer Island to Bellevue and Issaquah. The Snoqualmie Valley Trail connects Snoqualmie Falls to North Bend (as well as much

of the lower Snoqualmie Valley). The Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail follows the Milwaukee Road railway from North Bend to Ellensburg before continuing east to the Idaho state line, part of the longest rail-trail in the country and the western terminus of the Great American Rail Trail.

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



A section of the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail through the City of Bellevue, photo by the Greenway Trust.

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

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

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

- Keep an inventory of trail gaps and connections to identify needs and track achievements as they happen.
- Explore potential connector routes with agency and nonprofit partners.
- As opportunities arise, help raise needed funding from both public and private sources.

- As opportunities are confirmed, and if requested by the lead agency, provide technical assistance to complete environmental and cultural reviews, permitting, design, and implementation of projects.
- Coordinate with appropriate jurisdictions along the trail to ensure appropriate wayfinding signage
- Coordinate with appropriate jurisdictions along the trail to develop and install interpretive panels or kiosks at suitable locations.
- Communicate and celebrate successes.

Connected Networks of Regional and Community Trails

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

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

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

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Eastrail and Wilburton Trestle renovation	Eastrail Partners, King County, Leafline Trails Coalition	Multiple projects underway to be completed by 2024
Towns to Teanaway	Cities of Cle Elum, Roslyn, Ronald, Kittitas County, TNC, EMBA, WTA, REI Co-op	Twelve miles of trail completed prior to 2022. Approx. three miles of mixed use/mountain bike down track slated for 2022.
Snoqualmie Valley Trail connections	Cities of Carnation, Duvall, Snoqualmie, and North Bend, King County	Identify connector routes and pursue rights-of-way with county and cities
Georgetown to South Park Connector Trail	Seattle Department of Transportation	Planned to be completed 2022

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

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

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

Recreation Development and Maintenance

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

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

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Rattlesnake Ledge Trail rehabilitation	SPU, WTA, EarthCorps, Greenway Trust	Early action, completed 2021
Preston Mill Park	King County	Early action, planning and permitting completed 2021
Teanaway Community Forest Recreation Plan	DNR, EMBA, WTA	Rec Plan completed 2018. West Fork Trails proposal slated for summer 2023
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Plan trail and trailhead improvements	USFS, DNR, King County, EMBA, WTA	Implementation ongoing

Snoqualmie Corridor Recreation Plan trail improvements and connections	DNR, USFS, State Parks, King County	Implementation ongoing
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail repair and maintenance	USFS, PCTA, BCHW	Implementation ongoing
US Forest Service deferred maintenance at Denny Creek, Franklin Falls, Annette Lake, Pratt Bar, Asahel Curtis, and other sites	USFS with many partners (Greenway Trust, WTA, PCTA, BCHW, USFS volunteers)	Funded by Great American Outdoors Act through 2025
Snoqualmie River Habitat Restoration and Access	USFS, DNR, King County, American Whitewater	Implementation ongoing
Upper Yakima River Habitat Restoration and Access	Kittitas County, American Whitewater	Implementation ongoing
Logging road decommissioning and road-to-trail conversions	USFS, DNR, EMBA	Ongoing
Repair and maintenance of the Green Dot Roads network	DNR, WDFW	Ongoing

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

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

- Convene and facilitate place-based and broader Greenway NHA forums, as described below, including the ECRP and a Greenway-wide land management forum.
- Support grant proposals and help raise private philanthropy to match public funds, including Phase 2 of the Greenway Trust's Middle Fork Campaign to support maintenance, operations and stewardship in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley.
- At the request of lead agencies, serve as implementing partner for trail design, project management, trail construction/rehabilitation, and crew and volunteer labor for trail maintenance and adjacent habitat restoration.
- Serve as implementing partner to the USFS for deferred maintenance projects funded by the Great American Outdoors Act.
- Serve as nonprofit partner for design, permitting and eventual development of King County's Preston Mill Park.
- Continue to collaborate with DNR and State Parks on designing, implementing, and maintaining key recreation projects across the Greenway NHA.
- Support grant proposals for the acquisition of shoreline properties from willing sellers to public agencies in King and Kittitas Counties for the purpose of habitat restoration and providing public shoreline access and recreation.

Environmental Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Continue to develop and offer hands-on science education curriculum for grade school students.
- Support grant proposals and other fundraising by partners to develop environmental education programs and offerings in the Greenway NHA.
- Explore partnership opportunities with other environmental education organizations to develop programming relevant to NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives.

- Convene and facilitate an interpretation and education forum to promote communication, share information about funding opportunities, identify potential projects, and encourage cooperation and collaboration among educational partners.

Career-Connected Internships

Paid internship programs add a critical element to a student's pathway to post-secondary education and careers. Student interns gain knowledge, skills and inspiration needed to pursue careers in fields such as conservation or natural resources. Providing students with a stipend, graduation credit, transportation, lunches, and gear helps alleviate barriers to participation.

Career-connected internships contribute to the Greenway NHA goals of protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historic resources and amplifying the region's heritage.

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Clean Water Ambassadors	King County	Ongoing
Youth Engaged in Sustainable Systems	Pacific Education Institute, local school districts	Inaugural Cohort in 2021; expanded program in 2022
Youth Conservation Corps	King County	Inaugural Cohort in 2021, ongoing
Lake Washington Watershed Internship	Pacific Science Center	Ongoing

Funding sources for environmental education programming in the Greenway NHA include the state funded No Child Left Inside grant program, the US Environmental Protection Agency, King County Wastewater Treatment Division, and private philanthropy.

To support career-connected internships within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Support grant proposals and other fundraising by partners to support, enhance and expand high school internship programs in the Greenway NHA.
- Promote paid internship opportunities in the Greenway NHA.
- Co-lead the Clean Water Ambassadors and Youth Engaged in Sustainable Systems programs with King County and the Pacific Education Institute, respectively.

(iv) Increase public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the NHA.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust will develop and implement an integrated marketing and communications plan to support implementation of the NHA Management Plan. The initial goal of the marketing plan will be to build public awareness that the Mountains to Sound Greenway has been designated as an NHA, and to promote resource protection and responsible recreation. Long-term, the marketing and communications goals of the Greenway NHA are to

support the interpretation and resource protection goals of the NHA and to promote public engagement in conservation and resource stewardship through enriching and educational experiences that help the public connect with and more deeply understand the conservation and heritage values that underpin the NHA.

Concurrent with this marketing plan, the Greenway Trust will develop toolkits that can be shared with local tourism bureaus, destination marketing organizations and chambers of commerce, and the Greenway Trust will explore potential marketing partnerships. Such partnerships will serve to enhance public awareness of, and appreciation for, local communities' natural, cultural and historical resources within the nationally significant context of the Greenway NHA.

Events, tours, and recreational activities provide opportunities to experience and learn about the Greenway NHA. Community festivals and heritage events such as the Ellensburg Rodeo, Snoqualmie Railroad Days, and DragonFest in Seattle's Chinatown-International District celebrate unique aspects of local history and heritage. Partners involved in organizing and hosting events, activities and experiences in the Greenway NHA include the NPS, USFS, Wing Luke Museum, Ellensburg Rodeo Organization, Chinatown-International District Business Improvement Area, FISH, Roslyn Downtown Association, the Yakama Nation's Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility, Salmon SEEson, chambers of commerce, and other direct marketing organizations.

Increasing public awareness of the Greenway NHA contributes to all of the goals of the Greenway NHA: amplifying the region's rich heritage; uplifting the region's tribal heritage; promoting pride of place and connections to nature; protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historical resources; growing funding opportunities; and promoting recreation and heritage-based tourism.

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Savor Snoqualmie Valley	Discover North Bend, Duvall Chamber of Commerce, SnoValley Chamber of Commerce	Website refresh with Savor Snoqualmie and visitor content 2022
Greenway NHA Passport Stamp	Eastern National, Snoqualmie Pass Visitor Center, Klondike Gold Rush Museum, Visit Seattle Visitor Center, REI Co-op	Stamps available in select locations 2023
Signature Greenway Events (Explore the Greenway and the Greenway Trek)	Greenway Trust	Events resuming in 2022
In My Backyard	NPS Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park	Ongoing

In addition to HPP funds, funding sources for marketing and promotion include tourism grants from the Port of Seattle and in-kind partnerships with local destination marketing organizations and chambers of commerce.

To support brand awareness of the NHA and its stories and to promote opportunities for experience, understanding and stewardship of NHA resources, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Create new, NHA-branded marketing collateral pieces to increase awareness of the Greenway NHA and its offerings.
- Amplify on our website and in e-newsletters heritage-based festivals and events happening annually in the Greenway NHA. Include Recreation Responsibly messages and other messages about respectful interactions with the Greenway NHA landscape.
- Coordinate Savor Snoqualmie Valley, a regional marketing program that promotes local food, farms, heritage and recreation in the scenic Snoqualmie Valley.
- Publish and distribute e-newsletters that highlight news and events in the Greenway NHA
- Maintain active social media channels that highlight news, events, and stories from the Greenway NHA and help to amplify partner communications through sharing and cross-posting.
- Develop media and promotional toolkits that local organizations can use to incorporate the Greenway NHA into their own marketing and promotions.
- Update and maintain the Greenway Trust website to support the marketing plan and serve as a resource for information about NHA resources, interpretation, partnerships and projects, including an interactive map.
- Partner with Eastern National to develop an NHA passport stamp and work with local partners to make it available at visitor destinations in the Greenway, such as the Snoqualmie Pass Visitor Center, Klondike Gold Rush Museum, Visit Seattle Visitor Center, and REI Co-op Information desk.
- Produce a one-minute video that introduces visitors to the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA at the Snoqualmie Pass Visitor Center (early action, completed in 2021); adapt as opportunities arise to show the video at other visitor centers and destinations in the NHA.
- Organize annual Explore-the-Greenway events such as the Snoqualmie Tunnel Bike Ride, Yakima River float trip, and Snoqualmie Valley Trail ride.
- Organize the 35th Anniversary Greenway Trek to honor the 1990 event that inspired creation of the Mountains to Sound Greenway and celebrate the partnerships and accomplishments that made the NHA what it is today.
- Track marketing metrics to gain insights into reach and influence.

(v) Protect and restore historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area Themes.

Preserving Historic Sites and Structures

Preserving historic sites and structures is fundamental to preserving history and heritage in the Greenway NHA and creates opportunities for interpretation of NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives. A number of notable resources identified in this Management Plan have benefited from previous investments in historic preservation, including Meadowbrook Farm which was the site of Snoqualmie longhouses for millennia before white settlers used it for hops and dairy farming. Many historic tunnels and trestles along the Milwaukee Road railway were restored as

part of the development of the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail. Relevant programs and projects may include acquisition of historical sites, as well as rehabilitation and repurposing of historical structures in partnership with Tribes, historical societies, and public agencies.

Historic preservation of historic sites and structures contribute to Greenway NHA goals to protect and steward, natural, cultural and historic resources; amplify the region's heritage; and promote recreation and heritage-based tourism.

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Palouse to Cascades Trail: Railway Depots and Artifacts	State Parks, PCTC	Secure capital funding for historic preservation
Roslyn Historic Cemeteries	Roslyn Cemetery Beneficiary Association	Early action, interpretive panels installed 2021 Ongoing maintenance and interpretation
Salmon la Sac Picnic Shelter	USFS, Cascadian School of Log Building & Design	Early action, completed 2021
Snoqualmie Pass Fire and Rescue Station converted to visitors center and community gathering space	USFS, Pass Life	Early action, renovation completed 2022
Thorp Mill	Thorp Mill Town Historical Preservation Society	Early action, roof repaired and interpretive panels installed 2021-2022
Wilburton Trestle	Eastrail Partners, King County, City of Bellevue	Complete rail-trail conversion of century-old trestle by 2024

To support historic preservation in the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Communicate the historical significance of sites or structures and importance of their preservation.
- Facilitate the Savor Snoqualmie Valley Heritage Action Team
- Support grant proposals and other fundraising for preservation projects.
- Convene and facilitate historic preservation forum, including Tribes, to promote communication, share information about funding opportunities, identify potential projects, and encourage cooperation and collaboration among interpretive partners.
- Assemble and maintain a database of historic sites and structures that are significant to the Themes and Integrated Narratives of the Greenway NHA to identify preservation needs and potential partners; and recognize accomplishments as they happen.
- Provide small grants to support preservation projects that are significant to Themes and Integrated Narratives of the NHA.

Research, Curation, and Archiving

Historical research, curation, and archiving help to document how and why people used historic sites and structures. Research, curation, and archiving are also essential for preserving the history and heritage of sites and structures that may have been lost to time or development. Historical research can include recording of oral histories, preservation and curation of artifacts, and collections of historical photos and documents.

Recent examples include a HistoryLink article that chronicled the formation and history of the Greenway Trust up to the time of NHA designation, and digitization and archiving of videos of an early Greenway Trust board meeting and of activity at Snoqualmie Pass. Potential partners in historical research, curation and archiving include tribal offices of cultural resources, local libraries, local museums, historical societies, and universities.

These activities contribute to the Greenway NHA goals to amplify the region's heritage; to uplift tribal heritage; and to protect and steward natural, cultural and historic resources.

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Biography of Greenway Trust founder Jim Ellis	Historylink.org	Publication 2023

To support research, curation and archiving of NHA resources, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Identify curation needs and opportunities, both publicly available and to be undertaken by potential partners.
- Share stories revealed through historical research through blogs and stories on our website and newsletters.
- Provide small grants to support historical research, curation, and archiving projects related to NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives, particularly those that reveal new voices or untold experiences of the NHA.
- Collaborate with universities, museums, and historical organizations to document and archive the history of the Greenway Trust.

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

The Greenway Trust will coordinate with appropriate state and local agencies to identify needs and opportunities for signage in the Greenway NHA. Priorities include Greenway NHA signage along major highway routes, rest areas, community signage, trailheads, Greenway kiosks, and digital resources to support wayfinding.

Clear, consistent, and appropriate signs contribute to Greenway NHA goals by amplifying the region's heritage and promoting recreation and heritage-based tourism.

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Highway Entrance Signs	WSDOT	May 2022: NHA Logo on three highway entrance signs 2026: NHA Logo at appropriate intervals
Greenway Kiosk updates	Washington State Parks, DNR, City of Cle Elum, City of Mercer Island, City of Seattle, City of Snoqualmie and SPU, Tribes as interested.	Eight interpretive panels planned to be updated by 2027

To support appropriate identification of sites of interest and public access, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Maintain an interactive map on the Greenway Trust website that visitors can use to find destinations and activities and link to suitable navigation tools (e.g., Google maps).
- On webpages that feature specific destinations in the Greenway NHA, include a link to suitable navigation tools (e.g., Google maps).
- Update interpretive panels on Greenway kiosks to highlight NHA designation, provide interpretation about each kiosk location consistent with NHA thematic framework, and feature a map to assist wayfinding to additional Greenway NHA destinations and resources
- As gaps are filled along the end-to-end trail, work with the appropriate lead agency to install Greenway NHA signs along the trail route
- Explore creation of a program with cities in the Greenway to install “Greenway NHA City” signs at appropriate locations in their community
- Refresh existing signage across the Greenway NHA to reflect NHA designation and key messages and seek opportunities for new signage and other visitor touchpoints.

(vii) Promote a wide range of partnerships among federal, state, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area.

The Greenway Trust considers its primary function as the Local Coordinating Entity of the Greenway NHA to be to promote partnerships that implement the NHA Management Plan and further the goals of the Greenway NHA. The Trust accomplishes this through its existing work as catalyst/convener, supporter, implementer and communicator/educator, described in Chapter 8. Some of the specific coordinating actions described above represent new work that proactively advances the Management Plan, such as planning and convening the NHA Summit and convening the land management, historic preservation and interpretation forums; setting up and operating the grant-making program; and tracking and reporting on implementation of the NHA Management Plan. The Greenway Trust also has a long track record of supporting partner-initiated projects and anticipates that partners will continue to nominate and initiate new and additional projects that contribute to the goals of the Greenway NHA and merit support under this management plan.

Partnerships are essential to each and all of the Greenway NHA goals: contribute to all of the stated Greenway NHA goals: amplifying the region’s rich heritage; uplifting the region’s tribal

heritage; promoting pride of place and connections to nature; protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historical resources; growing funding opportunities; and promoting recreation and heritage-based tourism.

Greenway Summit and Forums

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
Greenway Heritage Summit	Tribes, land managers, local governments, conservation and recreation organizations, historical and heritage groups, direct marketing organizations and chambers of commerce, interested public and other stakeholders	Inaugural summit in 2024
Land Managers Forum	Tribes, USFS, DNR, State Parks, WDFW	First Forum Convened – early 2023
Land/Natural Resource Management Forum	Tribes, USFS, DNR, WDFW, State Parks, King County Parks, watersheds, municipal park districts, conservation and recreation groups, and other public land stakeholders	First Forum Convened – early 2023
Historic Preservation Forum	Tribes, historical and heritage societies, agencies, WA State Historic Preservation Office, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers	First Forum Convened - 2023
Interpretation and Education Forum	Agencies, Tribes, museums, visitor centers, education centers, education partners	First Forum Convened - 2023

Place-Based Action Groups

Priority Projects	Partners	Timeline and milestones
East Cascades Recreation Partnership	Greenway Trust, USFS, BLM, Yakama Nation Forestry, DNR, WDFW, Kittitas County, TNC, WTA	Established Recreation Forum 2020
Teanaway Community Forest Goal 5 Group	Greenway Trust, WTA, DNR, WDFW, Kittitas Field and Stream Club, local residents	Six annual legislative days Five years annual forest cleanup days
Snoqualmie Valley Heritage Action Team	4Culture, Camlann Medieval Village, Cedar River Watershed Education Center, Duvall Historical Society, Fall City Historical Society, Issaquah Historical Museums, King County, Lee Arts Foundation, North Bend Theatre, Northwest Railroad Museum, Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Museum (managed by Puget Sound Energy), Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum, Tolt Historic Society,	Ongoing

	Washington State Historical Society, and representatives from local communities, including Duvall, Carnation, Fall City, Preston, Snoqualmie, North Bend, and rural areas of eastern King County.	
Snoqualmie Valley Outdoor Recreation Action Team	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, DNR, Washington State Parks, WSDOT, King County Parks, SPU, City of North Bend, City of Snoqualmie, City of Duvall, City of Carnation, Si View Metropolitan Parks District, Fall City Metropolitan Parks District, EMBA, WTA, Compass Outdoor Adventurers, KCSAR.	Ongoing
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley Coalition	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, DNR, King County, City of North Bend, Access Fund, Alpine Lakes Protection Society, American Whitewater, BCHW, EMBA, Forterra, KCSAR, Middle Fork Outdoor Recreation Coalition, Middle Fork Neighbors, Mountaineers, Outdoor Alliance, REI, Snoqualmie Watershed Forum, The TPL, WTA, Washington Wild	Ongoing



CHAPTER 11 Business Plan

Chapter 11: Business Plan

The business plan provides a framework for ensuring the success and financial sustainability of the Greenway Trust as the NHA’s Local Coordinating Entity. The business plan describes existing and planned staffing, support for NHA-related initiatives, and the governance structure of the Greenway Trust. The business plan also outlines a five-year financial plan, including grantmaking support for NHA partners and potential funding sources, including HPP funding and non-federal matching funds.

NHA Coordination and Staffing

The NHA management planning process was staffed by the Greenway Trust’s Executive Director and a Program Coordinator with support from various other Greenway Trust staff and volunteers, including the Chair of the NHA Advisory Committee.

For implementation of the NHA Management Plan, the Greenway Trust will create an NHA Manager position dedicated full-time to the major coordinating and reporting functions of this Management Plan. Specific duties of the NHA Manager will include organizing an annual NHA Summit and related forums; communicating and engaging with Tribes; administering the grant-making program, including issuance of RFPs, proposal review, grantee selection and award tracking; tracking NHA accomplishments; organizing public meetings; and submitting annual reports to the NPS.

Other Greenway Trust staff will be responsible for specific and specialized programming, projects, and partnership support including, communications and public outreach, project development and implementation, education programs, stewardship projects, and facilitation of place-based collaboratives and action groups. Operations staff will support NHA administration.

NHA Project Implementation

The Greenway Trust expects to be an active partner in the implementation of many NHA programs and projects such as those identified in Chapter 8. The Greenway Trust currently

employs 19 people who work with public and private partners on a variety of projects related to marketing, education, habitat restoration, recreation, and community engagement.

With respect to implementation of this Management Plan, the Greenway Trust communications team will be responsible for the marketing plan for the Greenway NHA, including the Greenway NHA website, other public-facing media, and materials about the NHA, and associated marketing strategies. Partnership and conservation staff will be responsible for building local partnerships, facilitating cooperative planning efforts, and developing collaborative programs and projects as identified in Chapter 8. The Greenway Trust's education program will continue to offer field-based science curricula to area schools, and to support summer youth internship programs in partnership with various agencies and school districts. Also, the Greenway Trust's stewardship program will continue to work with public land managers at all levels of government to conduct habitat restoration and invasive weed removal and to design, construct and maintain trails and other recreational infrastructure. Operations and fundraising staff will support fiscal management of NHA funds, and fundraising for non-Federal matching funds and other project and program support.

Grant-making

The Greenway Trust intends to use a portion of our federal HPP funds to establish a grant-making program by year 2 after plan approval, as described in Chapter 8. The amount available for disbursement each year will be determined as part of the Greenway Trust's annual budgeting of HPP funds allocated by the NPS. Specific procedures for soliciting, receiving, selecting, awarding, and tracking subgrants will be defined and widely communicated before the first grant-making cycle is initiated. We will consider an appropriate match requirement for subgrants as a way of leveraging additional funding for projects in the NHA, and to ensure that match obligations for HPP funds are satisfied.

Five-Year Financial Plan

Implementation of the NHA Management Plan will be primarily funded by authorized federal financial support through the HPP along with required non-federal match. During the NHA planning phase, the allocation of HPP funds was \$154,000-157,500 per year. Match funding came from a combination of private philanthropic gifts to the Greenway Trust, as well as state and local grants. Funding during the planning phase was used to cover staff time and expenses associated with management plan development, tribal consultations, partnership development and early actions, marketing and messaging, and operations of the NHA.

The Greenway Trust anticipates that approval of this Management Plan will increase availability of HPP funds to the Greenway NHA to \$500,000 annually, consistent with the FY22 funding level. Match funding for implementation of the NHA Management Plan is expected to be a mix of private and non-federal funding sources, plus in-kind contributions by grant recipients and volunteers.

The following table summarizes current expectations for how HPP funds will be matched, and how expenses will be allocated over the first five years of implementation. This financial plan assumes that HPP allocations to NHAs will continue at levels in the FY22 budget for the NHA Program. HPP and matching funds will be used to cover expenses related to five major areas of work related to NHA coordination, Management Plan implementation, and administration in fulfillment of the Greenway Trust’s responsibilities and duties as the Local Coordinating Entity:

NHA Convening and Partner Coordination: Tribal engagement, hosting forums, heritage summit, public meetings, and other convenings.

Programming: Programs and projects to be implemented directly by the Greenway Trust including the Trailhead Ambassadors program, Explore the Greenway events, and sign and kiosk installations.

Communications and Public Outreach: Content creation and maintenance of public-facing communications channels for the Greenway NHA including websites, digital and print media; toolkits and resources to support partner communications about the Greenway NHA.

Project and Partner Support: Grant-making, technical support and information resources to support partner-led projects and actions that implement the Greenway NHA Management Plan.

NHA Administration: Financial administration of HPP and other NHA funding; operations and support for NHA coordination, programming, and partner support.

More detailed budgets with associated workplans will be set on an annual basis as part of the Greenway Trust’s Cooperative Agreement with the NPS, taking into account the actual amount of HPP funds allocated to the Greenway NHA and adjusting expenses to best meet the specific priorities, needs and obligations for implementation of the NHA Management Plan in that year.

Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA: Five-Year Financial Plan

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	Notes
REVENUE	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	
NPS-NHA Allocation	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	
State & Municipal Grants & Agreements	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	
Private Donations	\$250,961	\$254,759	\$304,747	\$330,984	\$358,534	
Foundation Grants	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
Grantee In-Kind Match	\$ -	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	
TOTAL INCOME	\$1,000,961	\$1,079,759	\$1,129,747	\$1,180,984	\$1,208,534	
EXPENSES	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	
NHA Convening & Partner Coordination						
Staffing	\$238,209	\$250,119	\$262,625	\$275,757	\$289,545	Includes staff time for Executive Director, NHA Manager, partnership managers, event staff
Advisory Committee	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Tribal Liaison	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	
Land Manager & Other Forums	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	
Heritage Summit		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
Other Collaboratives	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Greenway NHA Dinner & Partner Recognition	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	
Public Meetings	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	

Programming						Includes staff time for event staff, program and project coordinators, communications staff
Staffing	\$79,546	\$82,124	\$85,203	\$88,794	\$92,265	
Trailhead Ambassadors	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	
Explore the Greenway Events	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	
Signage	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	
Kiosks	\$40,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	
Communications & Public Outreach						Includes staff time for Communications Manager and Coordinator
Staffing	\$56,943	\$59,370	\$62,893	\$66,023	\$70,484	
Website & Digital Resources	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Graphic Design & Other Consultants	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Recreate Responsibly	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Passport Stamp	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Communications Resources & Toolkits	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Project & Partnership Support						Includes staff time for NHA Manager, various technical assistance staff
Staffing	\$71,482	\$76,876	\$81,192	\$85,935	\$90,041	
Grant Making	\$ -	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	
Technical Assistance	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	
Map & Database Maintenance	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Miscellaneous Project Support	\$95,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	
NHA Administration						Includes time for Operations Director and Manager
Staffing	\$29,781	\$31,270	\$32,834	\$34,475	\$36,199	
Indirect Costs	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$1,000,961	\$1,079,759	\$1,129,747	\$1,180,984	\$1,208,534	

The financial plan above is a conservative one that depends only on HPP funds and associated non-federal matching funds for implementation of this management plan. It does not account for additional non-matching and leveraged funds that we believe will be raised by the Greenway Trust and by partner organizations for individual projects and programs that contribute to the goals of the Greenway NHA Management Plan. The following are several reasons for optimism regarding the potential for leveraged funding that is aligned with implementation of this Management Plan.

The financial plan for matching and spending of HPP funds for the Greenway NHA is nested within the larger operating budget of the Greenway Trust. Our total operating budget is now more than \$3,000,000 annually, reflecting our successful track record of raising annual and multi-year support from diverse sources including private philanthropy, corporate philanthropy and sponsorship, and federal, state and local government grants. While the majority of the Greenway's private financial contributions come from individuals, Corporate Champions provide an important source of recognition and support from the business community. More than 1000 individuals and 40 local businesses generously supported our work in 2021 with philanthropic gifts and volunteerism.

The Greenway Trust also has demonstrated its ability to lead successful fundraising campaigns for specific initiatives within the Greenway. Since 2016, the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley campaign has raised nearly \$10 million dollars from a mix of private and public sources to restore, create and improve front-country infrastructure in this popular outdoor recreation destination. These funds supported development of trailheads, installation of sanitation facilities, public outreach, transit options, and maintenance and improvement of trails, including rehabilitation of an iconic bridge and construction of an ADA accessible trail and picnic area.

A new campaign launched with TPL in 2021 to raise private philanthropic funds to support public land acquisition in the Greenway NHA has already raised more than \$2 million toward a goal of \$5 million. The USFS has also demonstrated the potential for leveraging public funding by developing a successful multi-year, \$21 million-dollar proposal for deferred maintenance of roads and other federal facilities within the Greenway NHA that will be funded by the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA). While GAOA funds would not count as match for HPP funds to the Greenway NHA, the work to be done with that funding will still contribute substantially to the goals of the Greenway NHA.

Other potential funding sources for specific projects in the Greenway NHA include the LWCF, National Recreation Trails Program, Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicles Activities grants, WWRP, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, state and local operating budgets, state and local capital budgets, park levies, private philanthropy, user fees, and timber revenue.

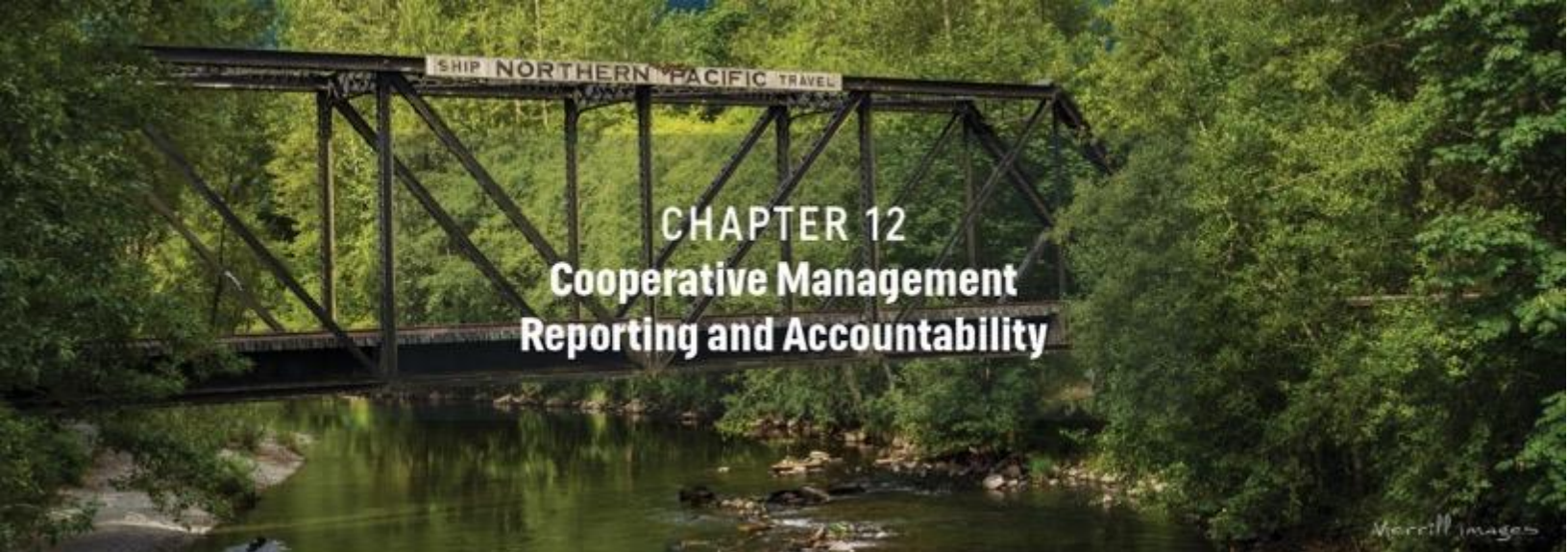
Governance

The Greenway Trust is governed by a 60-person board of directors that includes representatives from government, agencies, nonprofits, businesses, and local communities that reflect the diversity of partners involved in the Greenway NHA. This board meets five times per year, and its voting members are responsible for approving organizational strategy and the annual

operating budget. (Agency representatives serve *ex officio* and are not voting members.) A 12-person Executive Committee, elected by the Board of Directors, works with the Executive Director to develop and recommend strategy and budgets, and to provide strategic counsel and operational oversight.

The Executive Director directs staff and manages the day-to-day operations of the Greenway Trust. The NHA manager will report directly to the Executive Director and will work with other program staff to ensure that Greenway Trust programs and projects are advancing the stated goals and duties of the Greenway NHA Local Coordinating Entity.

The NHA Advisory Committee, chartered by Greenway Trust Board of Directors to guide the NHA planning process, will continue to provide counsel during NHA implementation. During the planning phase, NHA Advisory Committee members were selected from communities across the Greenway NHA, and for experience with historic preservation, planning, interpretation and tourism. As the planning process concludes and implementation begins, the Greenway will recruit new Advisory Committee members who represent the breadth of partners involved, and who bring timely expertise related to implementation priorities, e.g., in interpretation.



Chapter 12: Cooperative Management Reporting and Accountability

Reporting and accountability to this Management Plan will occur in multiple forms: with partners and the public through regular communications and gatherings; with the NPS through a Cooperative Agreement and annual reports to the NPS NHA Program on Management Plan implementation; and with the Greenway Trust's governance board, which establishes strategic direction, identifies program priorities and ensures financial oversight.

Reporting and Accountability to Partners and the Public

The Greenway Trust will use its website, e-newsletters, and social media channels to share news, recognize accomplishments and communicate updates about the Greenway NHA and implementation of this Management Plan with partners and the general public. The Heritage Summit and other forums to be convened as part of this plan will provide additional mechanisms to communicate with partners about implementation of the NHA Management Plan including recognition of accomplishments related to the NHA Management Plan, facilitation of dialogue regarding shared challenges or opportunities in the Greenway NHA, and development of cooperative projects with interested partners. The Greenway Trust will also invite public participation in the annual Heritage Summit, and host at least one additional public meeting each year to provide members of the public opportunities to hear progress reports on the NHA Management Plan, and to share their input and feedback.

Reporting and Accountability to the NPS

The designating legislation that created the Greenway NHA also directed the Secretary of Interior to provide technical and financial assistance for the purpose of developing and implementing the Management Plan. Accordingly, the Greenway Trust entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the NPS.

Under this Cooperative Agreement, the Greenway Trust develops an annual budget and workplan that identifies how HPP funds and non-federal matching funds will be used to support

development and implementation of this Management Plan. At the end of each federal fiscal year, the Greenway Trust submits an annual report to the NPS that accounts for the use of HPP funds and documents workplan accomplishments and challenges.

The Greenway Trust also submits two standardized reports to the NPS' National Heritage Areas Program Office: one about heritage area funding and organizational sustainability, and a second progress report about NHA activities and accomplishments.

The funding report (NPS Form 10-320, OMB Control No. 1024-0287) includes data about paid staffing, HPP funding and non-federal match, and organizational sustainability planning, and a summary of annual accomplishments, challenges, unfunded project and program needs, and organizational sustainability accomplishments.

The progress report (NPS Form 10-321, OMB Control No. 1024-0287) includes information about:

1. Financial Assistance and Capacity Building
 - Leverage: the amount of additional funding and in-kind support raised to support heritage area activities and projects.
 - Grants: number and amount of grants disbursed to support goals of the NHA
 - Capacity building: number of organizations supported by guidance, grants, training, etc
2. Historic Preservation and Other Community Enhancement Projects
 - Historic preservation grants dispersed
 - Number of projects in process
 - Number of nominations completed to the National Register of Historic Places
 - Historic sites preserved – number and acreage of sites listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places
 - Historic sites maintained – number and acreage of sites
 - Other community enhancement projects completed
3. Collections: Documentation and Conservation Projects
 - Grants for collections disbursed
 - Number of projects in progress
 - Collection projects completed
 - Collection project outcomes
4. Land, Water and Environmental Conservation Projects
 - Land and water conservation grants awarded
 - Number of projects in progress
 - Land restoration – acreage restored and maintained
 - Waterway restoration – length of waterways restored and maintained
 - Other environmental conservation projects
5. Recreation development projects
 - Recreation grants awarded
 - Number of projects in progress

- New trails completed – miles of on-road and off-road trails
 - Trails maintained – miles of on-road and off-road trails
 - Other recreation development projects
 - Recreation outcomes
6. Education and Interpretation Programs
 - Education grants awarded
 - Projects in development
 - Programs offered
 - Products offered
 - Education outcomes
 7. Outreach and Marketing
 - Outreach and marketing grants awarded
 - Number of promotion and marketing projects in development
 - Events offered – e.g., celebrations, award ceremonies, tours
 - Products offered – e.g., brochures, websites, studies
 - Outreach and marketing outcomes
 8. Community Engagement
 - Partnerships – numbers of formal and informal partners
 - Volunteerism – number of volunteers and volunteer hours
 - Program and event participation – number of people participating in education programs and heritage area events
 - Other activities

These submissions are used by the NPS to track progress on management plan implementation in the Greenway NHA and to inform allocations of federal financial assistance. Financial data are aggregated by the NPS to inform budget requests for the HPP. Should the NPS reporting forms or requirements change in the future, we will revise our reporting accordingly.

Reporting and Accountability to the Greenway Trust Board of Directors, Funders and Donors

The Board of Directors has important fiduciary and oversight responsibilities for the Greenway Trust on behalf of donors, volunteers and other stakeholders. The Board establishes strategic direction and program priorities for the organization and approves annual budgets. The Board's Executive and Operations Committees review financial reports and provide financial and operational oversight. Organizational accomplishments are shared with the Board, donors and other stakeholders through e-newsletters, presentations, events, and an annual report.

As a 501(c)3, the Greenway Trust reports annually to the IRS through Form 990, which is publicly available. It also conducts an independent audit of its financial records on an annual basis. In future years when the Greenway Trust may record more than \$750,000 in federal expenditures annually, it will also conduct a single (A-133) audit.

Reporting and Accountability to Congress

The Greenway Trust communicates regularly with members and staff of Washington's Congressional delegation to keep them apprised of accomplishments and progress in the Greenway NHA, and to answer questions that delegates may have about the Greenway NHA. However, the responsibility for formal evaluation and reporting to Congress is assigned to the Secretary of the Interior who must complete an evaluation of the Greenway NHA and submit a report to Congress by March 2031.

According to the designating legislation, the Secretary's evaluation of the Greenway NHA "shall—

- (A) *assess the progress of the local management entity with respect to—
 - (i) *accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and*
 - (ii) *achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area;**
- (B) *analyze the investments of the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, and private entities in each National Heritage Area to determine the impact of the investments; and*
- (C) *review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area."*

Based on the evaluation, the Secretary "shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area."

This evaluation and report must be completed "not later than 3 years before the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for each National Heritage Area" which, for the Greenway NHA, would be March 2031. Current guidance from the NPS regarding these evaluations is provided here: [nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas/upload/NHA-Evaluation-Guide-Final-2015-pdf](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas/upload/NHA-Evaluation-Guide-Final-2015-pdf).

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Designating Legislation

S.47

One Hundred Sixteenth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION
*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday,
the third day of January, two thousand and nineteen*

An Act

To provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.--This Act may be cited as the "John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act".

(b) Table of Contents.--The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

TITLE VI—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Sec. 6001. National Heritage Area designations.

TITLE VI—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

SEC. 6001. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following areas are designated as National Heritage Areas, to be administered in accordance with this section:

(1) APPALACHIAN FOREST NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WEST VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area in the States of West Virginia and Maryland, as depicted on the map entitled “Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area”, numbered T07/80,000, and dated October 2007, including—

(i) Barbour, Braxton, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster Counties in West Virginia; and

(ii) Allegany and Garrett Counties in Maryland.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Appalachian Forest Heritage Area, Inc., shall be—

(i) the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) (referred to in this subparagraph as the “local coordinating entity”); and

(ii) governed by a board of directors that shall—

(I) include members to represent a geographic balance across the counties described in subparagraph (A) and the States of West Virginia and Maryland;

(II) be composed of not fewer than 7, and not more than 15, members elected by the membership of the local coordinating entity;

(III) be selected to represent a balanced group of diverse interests, including—

(aa) the forest industry;

(bb) environmental interests;

(cc) cultural heritage interests;

(dd) tourism interests; and

(ee) regional agency partners;

(IV) exercise all corporate powers of the local coordinating entity;

(V) manage the activities and affairs of the local coordinating entity; and

(VI) subject to any limitations in the articles and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, this section, and other applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity.

(2) MARITIME WASHINGTON NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to include land in Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, Island, King, Pierce, Thurston, Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam, and Grays Harbor Counties in the State that is at least partially located within the area that is $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered 584/125,484, and dated August, 2014.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Washington Trust for Historic Preservation shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(3) MOUNTAINS TO SOUND GREENWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to consist of land in King and Kittitas Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered 584/125,483, and dated August, 2014 (referred to in this paragraph as the “map”).

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

(i) the National Park Service;

(ii) the Forest Service;

(iii) the Indian Tribes; and

(iv) the local coordinating entity.

(D) REFERENCES TO INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL.—Any reference in this paragraph to the terms “Indian Tribe” and “Tribal” shall be considered, for purposes of the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A), to refer to each of the Tribal governments of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Indian Tribes.

(E) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A)—

(i) the preparation of an interpretive plan under subsection (c)(2)(C)(vii) shall also include plans for Tribal heritage;

(ii) the Secretary shall ensure that the management plan developed under subsection (c) is consistent with the trust responsibilities of the Secretary to Indian Tribes and Tribal treaty rights within the National Heritage Area;

(iii) the interpretive plan and management plan for the National Heritage Area shall be developed in consultation with the Indian Tribes;

(iv) nothing in this paragraph shall grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, or gathering treaty right of any Indian Tribe; and

(v) nothing in this paragraph affects the authority of a State or an Indian Tribe to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of hunting and fishing within the National Heritage Area.

(4) SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area in the State of California, to consist of land in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered T27/105,030, and dated October 2012.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Delta Protection Commission established by section 29735 of the California Public Resources Code shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) EFFECT.—This paragraph shall not be interpreted or implemented in a manner that directly or indirectly has a negative effect on the operations of the Central Valley Project, the State Water Project, or any water supply facilities within the Bay-Delta watershed.

(5) SANTA CRUZ VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, ARIZONA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Arizona, to consist of land in Pima and Santa Cruz Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area”, numbered T09/80,000, and dated November 13, 2007.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance, Inc., a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Arizona, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(6) SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, PENNSYLVANIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Susquehanna National Heritage Area in the State of Pennsylvania, to consist of land in Lancaster and York Counties in the State.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Susquehanna Heritage Corporation, a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) AUTHORITIES.—For purposes of carrying out the management plan for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the local coordinating entity, may use amounts made available under subsection (g)—

(A) to make grants to the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(B) to enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties;

(C) to hire and compensate staff, which shall include individuals with expertise in natural, cultural, and historical resources protection, and heritage programming;

(D) to obtain money or services from any source including any money or services that are provided under any other Federal law or program;

(E) to contract for goods or services; and

(F) to undertake to be a catalyst for any other activity that furthers the National Heritage Area and is consistent with the approved management plan.

(2) DUTIES.—The local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall—

(A) in accordance with subsection (c), prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(D) conduct meetings open to the public at least semiannually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan;

(E) for any year that Federal funds have been received under this subsection—

(i) submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes the activities, expenses, and income of the local coordinating entity (including grants to any other entities during the year that the report is made);

(ii) make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the funds and any matching funds; and

(iii) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the organizations receiving the funds make available to the Secretary for audit all records concerning the expenditure of the funds; and

(F) encourage by appropriate means economic viability that is consistent with the National Heritage Area.

(3) PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds made available under subsection (g) to acquire real property or any interest in real property.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary for approval a proposed management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The management plan shall—

(A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(B) take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;

(C) include—

(i) an inventory of—

(I) the resources located in the National Heritage Area; and

(II) any other property in the National Heritage Area that—

(aa) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and

(bb) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;

(ii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area;

(iii) a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(iv) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of—

(I) actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction; and

(II) specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation;

(v) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan;

(vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this subsection; and

(vii) an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area; and

(D) recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.

(3) DEADLINE.—If a proposed management plan is not submitted to the Secretary by the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity shall be ineligible to receive additional funding under this section until the date on which the Secretary receives and approves the management plan.

(4) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of receipt of the management plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary, in consultation with State and Tribal governments, shall approve or disapprove the management plan.

(B) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—In determining whether to approve the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether—

(i) the local coordinating entity is representative of the diverse interests of the National Heritage Area, including Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, natural and historic resource protection organizations, educational institutions, businesses, and recreational organizations;

(ii) the local coordinating entity has afforded adequate opportunity, including public hearings, for public and governmental involvement in the preparation of the management plan; and

(iii) the resource protection and interpretation strategies contained in the management plan, if implemented, would adequately protect the natural, historical, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area.

(C) ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.—If the Secretary disapproves the management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) advise the local coordinating entity in writing of the reasons for the disapproval;

(ii) make recommendations for revisions to the management plan; and

(iii) not later than 180 days after the receipt of any proposed revision of the management plan from the local coordinating entity, approve or disapprove the proposed revision.

(D) AMENDMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove each amendment to the management plan that the Secretary determines make a substantial change to the management plan.

(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds authorized by this subsection to carry out any amendments to the management plan until the Secretary has approved the amendments.

(d) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of a Federal agency to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law.

(2) CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.—The head of any Federal agency planning to conduct activities that may have an impact on a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) is encouraged to consult and coordinate the activities with the Secretary and the local coordinating entity to the maximum extent practicable.

(3) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section—

(A) modifies, alters, or amends any law or regulation authorizing a Federal agency to manage Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Federal agency;

(B) limits the discretion of a Federal land manager to implement an approved land use plan within the boundaries of a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(C) modifies, alters, or amends any authorized use of Federal land under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.

(e) PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) abridges the rights of any property owner (whether public or private), including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a);

(2) requires any property owner—

(A) to permit public access (including access by Federal, State, or local agencies) to the property of the property owner; or

(B) to modify public access or use of property of the property owner under any other Federal, State, or local law;

(3) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency;

(4) conveys any land use or other regulatory authority to the local coordinating entity;

(5) authorizes or implies the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights;

(6) enlarges or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe within the National Heritage Area;

(7) diminishes—

(A) the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(B) the authority of Indian Tribes to regulate members of Indian Tribes with respect to fishing, hunting, and gathering in the exercise of treaty rights; or

(8) creates any liability, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on the private property.

(f) EVALUATION AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), not later than 3 years before the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for each National Heritage Area, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the National Heritage Area; and

(B) prepare a report in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) EVALUATION.—An evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall—

(A) assess the progress of the local management entity with respect to—

(i) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and

(ii) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area;

(B) analyze the investments of the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, and private entities in each National Heritage Area to determine the impact of the investments; and

(C) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area.

(3) REPORT.—Based on the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for each National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) to carry out the purposes of this section \$10,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be made available in any fiscal year.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

(3) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity under this section shall be not more than 50 percent.

(B) FORM.—The non-Federal contribution of the total cost of any activity under this section may be in the form of in-kind contributions of goods or services fairly valued.

(4) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

Appendix B: Resource Inventory

The Resource Inventory documents hundreds of sites, structures and features within the Greenway NHA that have been recognized for their national, state or regional significance. Each is a touchpoint for stories that reflect myriad facets of the history and heritage of the Greenway NHA. While interpretation and implementation projects undertaken in this Management Plan will emphasize resources that embody the defining Themes and Integrated Narratives of the Greenway NHA and that highlight its nationally significant stories, we have sought to make the full Resource Inventory as complete and inclusive as possible.

The foundations for this inventory were established in the 2012 Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study that identified more than 900 natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources. The Resource Inventory has been further refined and curated based on input received during the management planning process. While we strived to construct and maintain the Resource Inventory to be as complete as possible, many historic and cultural sites remain in need of formal documentation. As additional sites of historical, cultural and natural significance are identified and documented during implementation of this Management Plan, they will be added to the inventory.

The Resource Inventory is organized in four sections. The first section lists nationally significant resources that have been recognized under various national designations. The second section lists resources of significance per various State designations. The third section lists regionally significant resources as recognized by local designations and relevance to NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives. The final section identifies archives, museums, and historical organizations that curate and interpret other historical artifacts and resources in the Greenway NHA.

Nationally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
National Forests			
Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest -- Snoqualmie Ranger District	North Bend	King	Public
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest -- Cle Elum Ranger District	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Public
National Historic Districts			
Ballard Avenue Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Cabin Creek Historic District	Easton	Kittitas	Private
Columbia City Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Downtown Ellensburg Historic District	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
First Railroad Addition Historic District	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Liberty Historic District	Liberty	Kittitas	Private
Montlake Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Pike Place Market Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Pioneer Square-Skid Road District	Seattle	King	Private
Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Roslyn Historic District	Roslyn	Kittitas	Private

Nationally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Seattle Chinatown Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant Historic District	Snoqualmie	King	Private
National Historic Landmarks			
Duwamish	Seattle	King	Public
Georgetown Steam Plant	Seattle	King	Public
Panama Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Pioneer Building, Pergola, and Totem Pole	Seattle	King	Private
Swiftsure (former Lightship No. 83 -- Relief)	Seattle	King	Private
Virginia V (Steamboat)	Seattle	King	Private
National Park Units			
Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park -- Seattle Unit	Seattle	King	Public
Wing Luke Museum	Seattle	King	Public
National Recreation Trails			
Discovery Park Loop Trail	Seattle	King	Public
Montlake Cut National Waterside Trail	Seattle	King	Public
Mount Si Trail		King	Public
Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail	Multiple	Multiple	Public
Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail	Multiple	King	Public
National Register of Historic Places			
12th Avenue South Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
1411 Fourth Avenue Building	Seattle	King	Private
14th Avenue South Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
1600 East John Apartments	Seattle	King	Private
Adair, William and Estella, Farm	Carnation	King	Private
Admiral's House, 13th Naval District	Seattle	King	Private
ADVENTURESS	Seattle	King	Private
Agen Warehouse	Seattle	King	Private
Alaska Trade Building	Seattle	King	Private
Allen, John B. School	Seattle	King	Public
Arboretum Aquaduct & Sewer Trestle	Seattle	King	Public
Arctic Building	Seattle	King	Private
Arthur Foss (tugboat)	Kirkland	King	Private
Assay Office/German Club	Seattle	King	Private
Aurora Avenue Bridge (George Washington Memorial Bridge)	Seattle	King	Public
Ballard Avenue Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Ballard Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Ballard Carnegie Library	Seattle	King	Private
Ballard/Howe House	Seattle	King	Private

Nationally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Ballinger, Richard A., House	Seattle	King	Private
Barksdale, Julian & Marajane, House	Seattle	King	Private
Barnes Building	Seattle	King	Private
Bay View Brewery	Seattle	King	Private
Bell Apartments	Seattle	King	Private
Boeing Airplane Co. Building 105	Tukwila	King	Private
Boeing, William E., House	Highlands	King	Private
Bothell Pioneer Cemetery	Bothell	King	Private
Bowles, Jesse C., House	Seattle	King	Private
Brandes House	Issaquah	King	Private
Butterworth Building	Seattle	King	Private
Cabin Creek Historic District	Easton	Kittitas	Private
Calhoun Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Camlin Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Camp North Bend (Camp Waskowitz), 1935	Newcastle	King	Private
Chase, Dr. Reuben, House	Bothell	King	Private
Chelsea Family Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Chiarelli, James and Pat, House	Seattle	King	Private
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad-- Kittitas Depot	Kittitas	Kittitas	Public
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad: South Cle Elum Yard	South Cle Elum	Kittitas	Public
Chinese Baptist Church	Seattle	King	Private
Chittenden Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal	Seattle	King	Public
Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Priory, and School	Seattle	King	Private
Cle Elum-Roslyn Beneficial Association Hospital	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Clise, James W., House	Redmond	King	Public
Cobb Building	Seattle	King	Public
Coliseum Theater & Building	Seattle	King	Private
Colman Automotive Building	Seattle	King	Private
Colman Building	Seattle	King	Private
Colonial Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Columbia City Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Cooper, Frank B., Elementary School	Seattle	King	Public
Cornish School	Seattle	King	Private
Cowen Park Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
De La Mar Apartments	Seattle	King	Private
Dearborn, Henry H., House	Seattle	King	Private
Dose, Charles P. & Ida House	Seattle	King	Private
Downtown Ellensburg Historic District	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Dr. Trueblood House	Kirkland	King	Private

Nationally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Dunn Gardens	Seattle	King	Private
DUWAMISH	Seattle	King	Public
Duwamish Number 1 Site	Seattle	King	Public
Eagles Auditorium Building	Seattle	King	Private
Eddy, James G., House and Grounds	Medina	King	Private
Eddy, James G., House and Grounds (Boundary Increase)	Medina	King	Private
El Rio Apartment Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Entwistles, David and Martha, House	Carnation	King	Private
Falls City Masonic Hall	Fall City	King	Private
Faust--Ryan House	Bothell	King	Private
Federal Office Building	Seattle	King	Public
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Seattle Branch	Seattle	King	Public
Ferry, Pierre P., House	Seattle	King	Private
Fire Station No. 18	Seattle	King	Public
Fire Station No. 23	Seattle	King	Public
Fire Station No. 25	Seattle	King	Public
First Methodist Episcopal Church	Seattle	King	Private
First Methodist Protestant Church of Seattle	Seattle	King	Private
First Railroad Addition Historic District	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant	Seattle	King	Public
Fort Lawton	Seattle	King	Public
Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist	Seattle	King	Private
Fremont Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Fremont Building	Seattle	King	Private
Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Lodge	Maple Valley	King	Private
Galland, Caroline Kline, House	Seattle	King	Private
Globe Building, Beebe Building and Hotel Cecil	Seattle	King	Private
Graham, J. S., Store	Seattle	King	Private
Grand Pacific Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Gray, Dr. Paschal and Agnes, House	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Guiry and Schillestad Building	Seattle	King	Private
Harvard-Belmont District	Seattle	King	Private
Hawthorne Square	Seattle	King	Private
Hill, Samuel, House	Seattle	King	Private
Hjertoos, Andrew and Bergette, Farm	Carnation	King	Private
Hoge Building	Seattle	King	Private
Hollywood Farm	Woodinville	King	Private
Holyoke Building	Seattle	King	Private
Home of the Good Shepherd	Seattle	King	Private

Nationally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Hull Building	Seattle	King	Private
Hyde, Samuel, House	Seattle	King	Private
Immanuel Lutheran Church	Seattle	King	Private
Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall No. 148	Carnation	King	Private
Interlake Public School	Seattle	King	Public
Iron Pergola	Seattle	King	Public
Issaquah Depot	Issaquah	King	Public
Issaquah Sportsmen's Club	Issaquah	King	Private
Keewaydin Clubhouse	Mercer Island	King	Private
King Street Station	Seattle	King	Public
Kirk, Lilly, House	Bothell	King	Private
Kirk, Peter, Building	Kirkland	King	Private
Kirkland Woman's Club	Kirkland	King	Private
Kittitas County Fairgrounds	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Kraus, Joseph, House	Seattle	King	Private
Lake Keechelus Snowshed Bridge	Hyak	Kittitas	Public
Lakeview School	Mercer Island	King	Private
Leamington Hotel and Apartments	Seattle	King	Private
Leary, Eliza Ferry, House	Seattle	King	Private
Liberty Historic District	Liberty	Kittitas	Private
Loomis House	Kirkland	King	Private
Lyon Building	Seattle	King	Private
Magnolia Public Library	Seattle	King	Public
Marsh, Louis S., House	Kirkland	King	Private
Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site	Redmond	King	Public
Masonic Lodge Building	Kirkland	King	Private
McGrath Cafe and Hotel--The McGrath	North Bend	King	Private
Medical Dental Building	Seattle	King	Private
Merrill, R. D., House	Seattle	King	Private
Milwaukee Road Bunkhouse	South Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Montlake Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Montlake Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Moore Theatre and Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Mount Baker Ridge Tunnel	Seattle	King	Public
National Building	Seattle	King	Private
Naval Air Station (NAS) Seattle	Seattle	King	Public
Naval Military Hangar--University Shell House	Seattle	King	Public
Neighbor--Bennett House	Fall City	King	Private
New Richmond Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
New Washington Hotel	Seattle	King	Private

Nationally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Nihon Go Gakko	Seattle	King	Private
Nippon Kan	Seattle	King	Private
Norman Bridge	North Bend	King	Public
North Bend Forest Service Ranger Station	North Bend	King	Public
Northern Bank and Trust Building	Seattle	King	Private
Northern Life Tower	Seattle	King	Private
Northern Pacific Railway Passenger Depot	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Northwestern Improvement Company Store	Roslyn	Kittitas	Private
Old Georgetown City Hall	Seattle	King	Private
Old Public Safety Building	Seattle	King	Private
Olympic Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Pacific Coast Company House No. 75	Renton	King	Private
Palmer, A.L. Building	Seattle	King	Private
Panama Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Paramount Theatre	Seattle	King	Private
Park Department, Division of Playgrounds	Seattle	King	Public
Parsons, William, House	Seattle	King	Private
Phillips House	Seattle	King	Private
Pickering Farm	Issaquah	King	Private
Pike Place Public Market Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Pioneer Building, Pergola, and Totem Pole	Seattle	King	Private
Pioneer Hall	Seattle	King	Private
Pioneer Square-Skid Road Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
PIRATE (R-Class Sloop)	Seattle	King	Private
Queen Anne Club	Seattle	King	Private
Queen Anne High School	Seattle	King	Private
Queen Anne Public School	Seattle	King	Public
Rainier Club	Seattle	King	Private
Ramsay House	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Ravenna Park Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Raymond-Ogden Mansion	Seattle	King	Private
Rector Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Redelsheimer--Ostrander House	Seattle	King	Private
RELIEF/Swiftsure (lightship)	Kirkland	King	Private
Ronald, Judge James T., House	Seattle	King	Private
Roslyn Historic District	Roslyn	Kittitas	Private
Salmon la Sac Guard Station	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Public
Schmitz Park Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
SCHOONER MARTHA	Seattle	King	Private
Sears, Joshua, Building	Kirkland	King	Private

Nationally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Seattle Chinatown Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Electric Company Georgetown Steam Plant	Seattle	King	Public
Seattle Municipal Light and Power Plant	North Bend	King	Public
Seattle, Chief of the Suquamish, Statue	Seattle	King	Public
Selleck Historic District	Selleck	King	Private
Shafer Building	Seattle	King	Private
Showboat Theatre	Seattle	King	Private
Shuey, Henry Owen, House	Seattle	King	Private
Skinner Building	Seattle	King	Private
Snoqualmie Depot	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Snoqualmie Falls Cavity Generating Station	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant Historic District	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Snoqualmie School Campus	Snoqualmie	King	Public
Sorenson House	Bothell	King	Private
Springfield Farm	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Stimson-Green House	Seattle	King	Private
Storey, Ellsworth, Cottages Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
Storey, Ellsworth, Residences	Seattle	King	Private
Stuart House and Gardens	Seattle	King	Private
Summit School	Seattle	King	Public
Temple de Hirsch	Seattle	King	Private
Thompson, Will H., House	Seattle	King	Private
Thornton, William Harper, House	Bothell	King	Private
Thorp Mill	Thorp	Kittitas	Private
Times Building	Seattle	King	Private
TOURIST II (auto ferry)	Kirkland	King	Private
Tracy House	Seattle	King	Private
Triangle Hotel and Bar	Seattle	King	Private
Trinity Parish Church	Seattle	King	Private
Turner-Koepf House	Seattle	King	Private
U.S. Courthouse	Seattle	King	Public
U.S. Immigrant Station and Assay Office	Seattle	King	Private
U.S. Marine Hospital	Seattle	King	Private
Union Station	Seattle	King	Public
United Shopping Tower	Seattle	King	Private
University Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
US Immigration Building	Seattle	King	Private
USCGC FIR	Seattle	King	Public
Victorian Apartments	Seattle	King	Private
Vincent School	Carnation	King	Private

Nationally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
VIRGINIA V	Seattle	King	Private
Volker, William, Building	Seattle	King	Private
Volunteer Park	Seattle	King	Public
Wagner Houseboat	Seattle	King	Private
Wallingford Fire and Police Station	Seattle	King	Public
Ward House	Seattle	King	Private
Washington State Normal School Building	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Washington Street Public Boat Landing Facility	Seattle	King	Public
West Point Light Station	Seattle	King	Public
Wilke Farmhouse	Seattle	King	Private
Winters, Frederick W., House	Bellevue	King	Private
Wurdemann, Harry Vanderbilt, House	Lake Forest Park	King	Private
Ye College Inn	Seattle	King	Private
Yellowstone Road, The	Redmond	King	Public
National Scenic Byway			
Mountains to Sound Greenway National Scenic Byway	Multiple	King, Kittitas	Public
National Scenic Trail			
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	Multiple	Multiple	Public
Wild and Scenic Rivers			
Middle Fork Snoqualmie River		King	Public
Pratt River		King	Public
Wilderness			
Alpine Lakes Wilderness		King, Kittitas	Public

State significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Community Forests			
Teanaway Community Forest	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Public
Natural Resource Conservation Areas (NRCA)			
Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCA		King	Public
Mount Si NRCA		King	Public
Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area		King	Public
West Tiger Mountain NRCA		King	Public
State Parks			
Easton State Park	Easton	Kittitas	Public
Lake Sammamish State Park	Issaquah	King	Public
Ollalie State Park	North Bend	King	Public
Olmstead Place State Park	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Palouse to Cascades Trail State Park		Multiple	Public
Squak Mountain State Park	Issaquah	King	Public

State significant resources	City	County	Ownership
St. Edward State Park	Bothell	King	Public
State Wildlife Areas			
Cherry Valley Wildlife Area	Duvall	King	Public
LT Murray Wildlife Area	Ellensburg vicinity	Kittitas	Public
Stillwater Wildlife Area	Carnation vicinity	King	Public
Teanaway Valley Wildlife Area	Cle Elum vicinity	Kittitas	Public
Yakima River Wildlife Area	Easton	Kittitas	Public
Washington Historic Register			
Alki Point and Duwamish Head	Seattle	King	Public
Alki Point Light Station	Seattle	King	Public
Ames, William O., House	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Assay Office	Liberty	Kittitas	Private
Bagley Hall	Seattle	King	Public
Battle of Seattle Site	Seattle	King	Private
Beckstrom, Andrew and Augusta, Log Cabin	Bothell	King	Private
Boren, Carson, Home Site	Seattle	King	Private
Bothell Lake Forest Park Highway	Bothell	King	Public
Bothell's First Schoolhouse	Bothell	King	Private
Cedar River Watershed Cultural Landscape	North Bend	King	Public
Clark Hall	Seattle	King	Public
Colman Dock Site	Seattle	King	Public
Colman Elementary School	Seattle	King	Private
Covered Railroad Bridge North Bend	North Bend vicinity	King	Private
Denny Fuhrman School	Seattle	King	Public
Denny Hall	Seattle	King	Public
Denny Park	Seattle	King	Public
Denny, Arthur, Home Site	Seattle	King	Private
Fall City Cemetery	Fall City	King	Public
Ferry Service to West Seattle and Puget Sound Navigation Company Site	Seattle	King	Private
Fire Station No. 7	Seattle	King	Public
First Catholic Hospital Site	Seattle	King	Private
First Post Office Site	Seattle	King	Private
First Public School Site	Seattle	King	Private
First Service Station Site	Seattle	King	Private
Gas Works Park	Seattle	King	Public
Gorst Field	Seattle	King	Private
Government Springs and the Pines	Ellensburg vicinity	Kittitas	Public
Governor's Mansion	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Great White Fleet Disembarkation Site	Seattle	King	Private

State significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Hannan, William A., House	Bothell	King	Private
Hillcrest Apartments	Seattle	King	Private
Hollywood School	Woodinville	King	Private
Kinney Building	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Lewis Hall	Seattle	King	Public
List, George, House	Seattle	King	Private
Maple Donation Claim	Seattle	King	Private
Marymoor Farm Dutch Windmill	Redmond	King	Public
Men's Hall	Seattle	King	Public
Miike Maru Arrival Site	Seattle	King	Public
Moorings, The	Bellevue	King	Private
Mt. Si Bridge	North Bend	King	Public
Munro, Douglas, Burial Site	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Newcastle Cemetery	Newport Hills	King	Public
North Queen Anne Drive Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Northern Pacific Depot	Bothell	King	Private
Observatory	Seattle	King	Public
Old Ferry Dock Building	Medina	King	Private
Parrington Hall	Seattle	King	Public
Prevost, Dr., Houses	Seattle	King	Public
Renton Coal Mine Hoist Foundation	Renton	King	Private
Renton Fire Station	Renton	King	Public
Renton Substation, Snoqualmie Falls Power Company	Renton	King	Private
Round the World Flight Site	Seattle	King	Private
Row Houses on 23rd Avenue	Seattle	King	Private
Salmon Bay Great Northern Railroad Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Site of the Founding of the Fraternal Order of Eagles	Seattle	King	Private
Skirving, James, House	Bothell	King	Private
Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road at Denny Creek	Snoqualmie Pass	King	Public
Squire Latimer Block	Seattle	King	Private
St. Edward State Park	Kenmore	King	Public
Stampede Pass Tunnel	Easton vicinity	King, Kittitas	Private
Start of 1889 Seattle Fire Site	Seattle	King	Private
Stimson Griffiths House	Seattle	King	Private
Stossel Bridge	Carnation vicinity	King	Public
Tenas Chuck Moorage Historic District	Seattle	King	Private
The Mountaineers' Snoqualmie Lodge	Snoqualmie Pass	Kittitas	Private
The Mountaineers' Snoqualmie Lodge	Snoqualmie Pass	King	Private
Ton of Gold and Sailing of Willapa Site	Seattle	King	Private
U.S.S. Nebraska Launching (Skinner and Eddy Shipyard Way)	Seattle	King	Private

State significant resources	City	County	Ownership
University Methodist Episcopal Church	Seattle	King	Private
University of Washington Columns	Seattle	King	Public
Viriden Arrastra	Cle Elum vicinity	Kittitas	Private
Vogue Theater	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Washington Territorial University Site	Seattle	King	Private
Washington, James W., Jr. Home and Studio	Seattle	King	Private
Yesler Terrace Low Income Housing Project	Seattle	King	Public
Yesler Wharf and Decatur Anchorage Site	Seattle	King	Private

Regionally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Cle Elum Register of Historic Places			
Carpenter House	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Cle Elum Dental Clinic	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Forest Service Ranger Residence	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Public
Former Jonesville Miner's Residence	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Grillo Motor Service (McKnight Motors)	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Independent Meat Market	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
J. C. Penney Building	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Juris Brothers Motors	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Kinney Building/City Hardware/Hotel Royal, Suite 108	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Kinney Building/City Hardware/Hotel Royal, Suite 110	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Liberty Café	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Livetti Building	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
McGinnis General Merchandise	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Methodist Episcopal Church	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Pardini's Shoe Repair	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Rex Hotel	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
St. Thomas Lodge No. 139	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Stove's Drug Stove (Mus Pharmacy)	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Vogue Theater	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Ellensburg City Landmarks			
Catholic Rectory	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Creger Block	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Heinrich House	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Kittitas Electric Laundry	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Washington School (City Hall)	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Whitson House	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private

Regionally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
King County Landmarks			
Angerer Farm Hay Barn Complex	Woodinville	King	Private
Anthony Farm	Carnation	King	Private
Auburn Masonic Temple	Snoqualmie Valley	King	Private
Auto Freight Building	Issaquah	King	Private
Baring Bridge	White Center	King	Private
Bill Brown Saloon	Redmond	King	Private
Boeing Airplane Co. Building 105	Tukwila	King	Private
Brown's Garage	Maple Valley	King	Private
Camp North Bend (Camp Waskowitz), 1935	Newcastle	King	Private
Captain Thomas Phillips House	Woodinville	King	Private
Clise, James W., House	Redmond	King	Public
Commercial Hotel, 1913	Carnation	King	Private
Conrad Olson Farmstead	Redmond	King	Private
Crawford Store	Shoreline	King	Private
Delta Masonic Temple	Snoqualmie	King	Private
DeYoung House	Tukwila	King	Private
Dockton Store & Post Office	Redmond vicinity	King	Private
Elliott Farm, 1911	Redmond	King	Private
Entwistle House, 1912	Carnation	King	Private
F. W. Woolworth Company	Redmond	King	Private
Fall City Historic Residential District, 1887-1942	Fall City	King	Private
Fall City Hop Shed, 1988	Duvall	King	Private
Fall City Masonic Hall, 1895	Fall City	King	Private
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1922	Kenmore	King	Private
Fuller Store	Duvall	King	Private
Gilman Town Hall & Jail	Issaquah	King	Private
Gunnar T. Olson House, 1912	Redmond	King	Private
Haida House Replica No.4	Redmond	King	Private
Hailstone Feed Store & Gas Station	Issaquah	King	Private
Hollywood Farm, 1910	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Hollywood Schoolhouse, 1912	Woodinville	King	Private
Hotel Redmond (Justice White House)	Redmond	King	Private
Hutcheson Homestead	Redmond	King	Private
Issaquah Depot (Gilman Station)	Issaquah	King	Public
Issaquah Sportsman's Club, 1937	Fall City	King	Private
Jacob & Emma Reard House	Redmond	King	Private
Kenmore Community Club	Issaquah	King	Private
King County Courthouse, 1916, 1931	Renton	King	Public
Kirkland Ferry Clock	Kirkland	King	Private

Regionally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Kirkland Land & Improvement Company House (Loomis House)	Kirkland	King	Private
Kirkland Women's Club	Kirkland	King	Private
Lagesson Homestead, 1880s	Kirkland	King	Private
Lake Wilderness Lodge, 1950	Maple Valley	King	Private
Louis S Marsh House	Kirkland	King	Private
Lovegren (August) House, 1904	North Bend	King	Private
Marjesira Inn	Maple Valley	King	Private
Matilde & Olof Olson Farm, 1907-09	Maple Valley	King	Private
McKibben-Corliss House	Fall City vicinity	King	Private
Meadowbrook Bridge, 1921	Snoqualmie	King	Public
Mill Creek Canyon Earthworks	Kenmore	King	Private
Mt. Si Bridge, 1904/1955	North Bend	King	Public
Murray & Rosa Morgan House	Fall City	King	Private
Neighbor-Bennett House, 1904	Fall City	King	Private
Newcastle Cemetery, c. 1870	Maple Valley	King	Private
Norman Bridge, 1950	North Bend	King	Public
North Bend Historic Commercial District	North Bend	King	Private
Northern Pacific Railway Locomotive 924	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Northern Pacific Railway Steam Rotary Snowplow No.10	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Odd Fellows Hall	Redmond	King	Private
Old Cascade Scenic Highway HC		King	Public
Old Redmond School	Redmond	King	Private
Orson and Emma Wiley Residence	Redmond	King	Private
Pacific Coast Coal Co. House #75, 1870s	Newcastle	King	Private
Peter Kirk Building	Kirkland	King	Private
Prescott-Harshman House, 1904	Fall City	King	Private
Puget Sound Electric Railway Interurban Car No.523	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Quaale Log House, 1907	Carnation	King	Private
Raging River Bridge, 1915	Fall City	King	Public
Red Brick Road/ James Mattson Road, 1901	Preston	King	Private
Redmond Cemetery	Redmond	King	Private
Redmond City Park (Anderson Park)	Redmond	King	Public
Redmond State Bank	Redmond	King	Private
Reinig Road Sycamore Corridor, 1929	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Reynolds Farm & Indian Agency	Snoqualmie Valley	King	Private
Richmond Masonic Center	Shoreline	King	Private
Ronald Grade School	Shoreline	King	Public
Skykomish Historic Commercial District	Shoreline	King	Private
Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Power Plant	Snoqualmie	King	Private

Regionally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Snoqualmie Historic Commercial District	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Snoqualmie Historic Commercial District	Snoqualmie	King	Private
St. Edward Seminary	Kenmore	King	Public
Stossel Bridge, 1951	Carnation	King	Public
Sutherland's Grocery & Filling Station	Duvall vicinity	King	Private
Tahoma High School, 1926/1938	Maple Valley	King	Public
Thomas McNair House	Fall City	King	Private
Thomas Rouse Road, 1880	Newcastle	King	Public
Thomsen Residence, 1927	Issaquah	King	Private
Tollgate Farmhouse, c.1890	North Bend	King	Public
Tolt Bridge	Carnation	King	Public
Tolt IOOF/Eagles Hall, 1895	Carnation	King	Private
Vincent Schoolhouse, 1905	Carnation	King	Private
W. D. Gibbon General Store	Kirkland	King	Private
West Snoqualmie Valley - Carnatio Farm Road HC	Snoqualmie Valley	King	Public
William E Boeing House	Sammamish	King	Private
Woodinville School, 1936	Woodinville	King	Private
WPA Park Buildings, 1938-40 Preston Activity Center	Preston	King	Public
WPA Park Buildings, 1938-40 Si View Pool and Activity Center	North Bend	King	Public
Seattle City Landmarks			
Admiral Theater	Seattle	King	Private
Anhalt Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Private
Arboretum Aquaduct & Sewer Trestle	Seattle	King	Public
Arctic Building	Seattle	King	Private
B.F. Day School	Seattle	King	Public
Ballard/Howe House	Seattle	King	Private
Bank of California Building	Seattle	King	Private
Barnes Building	Seattle	King	Private
Beacon Hill First Baptist Church	Seattle	King	Private
Bell Apartments	Seattle	King	Private
Belltown Cottages	Seattle	King	Private
Ben Bridge Jewelers Street Clock	Seattle	King	Private
Benton's Jewelers Street Clock	Seattle	King	Private
Bethany Presbyterian Church	Seattle	King	Private
Black Manufacturing Building	Seattle	King	Private
Black Property	Seattle	King	Private
Bon Marche	Seattle	King	Private
Bowen/Huston Bungalow	Seattle	King	Private
Boyer/Lambert House	Seattle	King	Private
Brehm Brothers Houses	Seattle	King	Private

Regionally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Brooklyn Building	Seattle	King	Private
Bryant Elementary School	Seattle	King	Public
C.H. Black House & Gardens	Seattle	King	Private
Camlin Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Capitol Hill United Methodist Church	Seattle	King	Private
Carroll's Jewelers Street Clock	Seattle	King	Private
Century Square Street Clock	Seattle	King	Private
Cleveland High School	Seattle	King	Public
Coliseum Theater & Building	Seattle	King	Private
Colman Building	Seattle	King	Private
Concord Elementary School	Seattle	King	Public
Cotterill House	Seattle	King	Private
Cowen Park Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Decatur Building	Seattle	King	Private
Del a Mar Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Private
Dexter Horton Building	Seattle	King	Private
Douglass-Truth Library	Seattle	King	Public
Doyle Building/J.S. Graham Store	Seattle	King	Private
Drake House	Seattle	King	Private
Dunlap Elementary School	Seattle	King	Public
Duwamish Railroad Bridge	Seattle	King	Private
Eagles Temple Building/ACT Theater	Seattle	King	Private
East Republican Street Stairway	Seattle	King	Private
Eastern Hotel 506	Seattle	King	Private
El Rio Apartments	Seattle	King	Private
Ellsworth Storey Historic Cottages Group	Seattle	King	Private
Ellsworth Storey Houses	Seattle	King	Private
Emerson Elementary School	Seattle	King	Public
Epiphany Chapel	Seattle	King	Private
Exchange building	Seattle	King	Private
Excursion Boat Virginia V	Seattle	King	Private
Fauntleroy Community Church and YMCA	Seattle	King	Private
Fir Lodge/Alki Homestead Restaurant	Seattle	King	Private
Fire Station #18	Seattle	King	Public
Fire Station #2	Seattle	King	Public
Fire Station #23	Seattle	King	Public
Fire Station #25	Seattle	King	Public
Fire Station #3	Seattle	King	Public
Fire Station #33	Seattle	King	Public
Fireboat Duwamish	Seattle	King	Public

Regionally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
First African Methodist Episcopal Church	Seattle	King	Private
First Avenue Groups/Waterfront Center	Seattle	King	Private
First Church of Christ Scientist	Seattle	King	Private
Fisher-Howell House	Seattle	King	Private
Flatiron Building	Seattle	King	Private
Ford Assembly Plant Building	Seattle	King	Private
Fourteenth Avenue West Group	Seattle	King	Private
Franklin High School	Seattle	King	Public
Frederick & Nelson Building	Seattle	King	Private
Fremont Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Fremont Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Fremont Library	Seattle	King	Public
Fremont Trolley Barn/Red Hook Ale Brewery	Seattle	King	Public
Gas Works Park	Seattle	King	Public
Gatewood School	Seattle	King	Public
George Washington Memorial Bridge/Aurora Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Georgetown City Hall	Seattle	King	Public
Georgetown Steam Plant	Seattle	King	Public
German House	Seattle	King	Private
Good Shepherd Center	Seattle	King	Private
Great American Food and Beverage Co. Street Clock	Seattle	King	Private
Great Northern Building	Seattle	King	Private
Green Lake Library	Seattle	King	Public
Greenwood Jewelers Street Clock 129 N 85th St.	Seattle	King	Private
Guiry Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Hainsworth/Gordon House	Seattle	King	Private
Handschy/Kistler House	Seattle	King	Private
Harvard Mansion	Seattle	King	Private
Hay School	Seattle	King	Public
Hillcrest Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Private
Hoge Building	Seattle	King	Private
Holyoke Building	Seattle	King	Private
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Co. Street Clock	Seattle	King	Private
Hull Building	Seattle	King	Private
Immaculate Conception Church	Seattle	King	Private
Immanuel Lutheran Church	Seattle	King	Private
James W. Washington, Jr. Home and Studio	Seattle	King	Private
Jensen Block	Seattle	King	Private
Josephinum/New Washington Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Joshua Green Building	Seattle	King	Private

Regionally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Kinnear Park	Seattle	King	Public
Kraus/Andersson House	Seattle	King	Private
Kubota Gardens	Seattle	King	Public
Lacey V. Murrow Bridge and East Portals of the Mount Baker Tunnels	Seattle	King	Public
Lake City Library	Seattle	King	Public
Lake Union Steam Plant and Hydro House	Seattle	King	Public
Lake Washington Bicycle Path	Seattle	King	Public
Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center	Seattle	King	Public
Latona School	Seattle	King	Public
Leamington/Pacific Hotel and Apartments	Seattle	King	Private
Liggett/Fourth and Pike Building	Seattle	King	Private
Lightship Relief/Swiftsure	Seattle	King	Private
Lincoln Park/Lincoln Reservoir and Bobby Morris Playfield	Seattle	King	Public
Log House Museum Building	Seattle	King	Private
Louisa Building	Seattle	King	Private
Lyon Building	Seattle	King	Private
M.V. Malibu	Seattle	King	Private
M.V. Thea Foss	Seattle	King	Private
Madison Middle School	Seattle	King	Public
Magnolia Library	Seattle	King	Public
Mann Building	Seattle	King	Private
Maryland Apartments	Seattle	King	Private
Mc Fee/Klockzien House	Seattle	King	Private
McGraw Square/Place	Seattle	King	Private
Montlake Bridge and Montlake Cut	Seattle	King	Public
Moore Mansion	Seattle	King	Private
Moore Theater and Hotel Building	Seattle	King	Private
Myron Ogden House	Seattle	King	Private
N. Queen Anne Dr. Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Nathan Eckstein Junior High School	Seattle	King	Public
Nelson/Steinbrueck House	Seattle	King	Private
New Age Christian Church	Seattle	King	Private
New Pacific Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Private
New Richmond Laundry	Seattle	King	Private
North East Library	Seattle	King	Public
Norvell House	Seattle	King	Private
Old Main Street School	Seattle	King	Private
Old Norway Hall	Seattle	King	Private
Olympic Tower	Seattle	King	Private

Regionally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Olympic Warehouse and Cold Storage Building	Seattle	King	Private
P.P. Ferry House/Old Deanery of St. Mark's Cathedral	Seattle	King	Private
Pacific Medical Center/U.S. Marine Hospital	Seattle	King	Private
Paramount Theater Building	Seattle	King	Private
Parker-Fersen House	Seattle	King	Private
Parsons House	Seattle	King	Private
Parsons Memorial Garden	Seattle	King	Private
Pier 59	Seattle	King	Public
Queen Anne Boulevard	Seattle	King	Public
Queen Anne Library	Seattle	King	Public
Queen Anne Water Tank #1	Seattle	King	Public
Rosen House	Seattle	King	Private
Salmon Bay Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Samuel Hyde House	Seattle	King	Private
San Remo Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Private
Satterlee House	Seattle	King	Private
Schillestad Building	Seattle	King	Private
Schmitz Park Bridge	Seattle	King	Public
Seaboard Building 1506 Westlake Ave.	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Asian Art Museum at Volunteer Park	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Buddhist Church	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Empire Laundry	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle First Baptist Church	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Times Building	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Tower	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle, Chief of Suquamish Statue	Seattle	King	Public
Seward School	Seattle	King	Public
Shafer Building/Sixth and Pine Building	Seattle	King	Private
Smith Tower	Seattle	King	Private
Snagboat W.T. Preston	Seattle	King	Private
Space Needle	Seattle	King	Private
St. James Cathedral, Rectory and Site	Seattle	King	Private
St. Joseph's Church	Seattle	King	Private
St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral	Seattle	King	Private
St. Nicholas/Lakeside School	Seattle	King	Private
St. Spiridon Russian Orthodox Cathedral	Seattle	King	Private
Stevens School	Seattle	King	Public
Stimson-Green House	Seattle	King	Private
Stuart/Balcom House	Seattle	King	Private
Summit School/Northwest School	Seattle	King	Public

Regionally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Terminal Sales Building	Seattle	King	Private
Thompson/LaTurner House	Seattle	King	Private
Times Square Building	Seattle	King	Private
Trinity Parish Episcopal Church	Seattle	King	Private
Troy Laundry Building	Seattle	King	Private
Tugboat Arthur Foss	Seattle	King	Private
Twenty-Third Avenue Houses Group	Seattle	King	Private
U.S. Immigration Building	Seattle	King	Private
University Heights Elementary School	Seattle	King	Public
University Library	Seattle	King	Public
University Methodist Episcopal Church and Parsonage	Seattle	King	Private
University Presbyterian Church	Seattle	King	Private
Van Vorst Building	Seattle	King	Private
Victorian House	Seattle	King	Private
Victorian Row Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Private
Wallingford Center/Interlake School	Seattle	King	Private
Wallingford Fire and Police Station	Seattle	King	Public
Ward House	Seattle	King	Private
West Earth Co. Street Clock	Seattle	King	Private
West Queen Anne Elementary School	Seattle	King	Public
West Queen Anne Walls	Seattle	King	Public
West Seattle High School	Seattle	King	Public
West Seattle Library	Seattle	King	Public
Wintonia Hotel	Seattle	King	Private
Yesler Houses	Seattle	King	Public
YMCA Building	Seattle	King	Private
Other regionally significant resources			
Bullitt Family Home	Squak Mtn	King	Public
Cedar River	several cities	King	Public
Cedar River Watershed Education Center	North Bend	King	Public
Chinook Bend Natural Area	Carnation	King	Public
City of Moncton	Rattlesnake Lake	King	Public
Cle Elum Lake	Ronald	Kittitas	Public
Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility	Roslyn	Kittitas	Public
Coal Mines Trail	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Public
Cooper River Bridge	Ronald	Kittitas	Public
Cougar Mountain Mine Shafts	Cougar Mtn	King	Public
Denny Creek	Snoqualmie Pass	King	Public
Discovery Park	Seattle	King	Public
Edgewick (North Bend Lumber Co. Town)	North Bend	King	Private

Regionally significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Fort Patterson	Fall City	King	Private
Fort Tilton	Fall City	King	Private
Gold Creek	Snoqualmie Pass	Kittitas	Public
Grand Ridge Mine	Issaquah	King	Public
High Point Mill	High Point	King	Public
I-90 Wildlife Crossings	Snoqualmie Pass	King	Public
Issaquah Salmon Hatchery	Issaquah	King	Public
Kachess Lake		Kittitas	Public
Keechelus Lake	Snoqualmie Pass	Kittitas	Public
Lake Easton	Easton	Kittitas	Public
Lake Sammamish		King	Public
Lake Washington		King	Public
Manastash Ridge	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Marckworth Forest	Duval	King	Public
Meadowbrook Farm	Snoqualmie	King	Public
Monohon Mill	Lake Sammamish	King	Private
Preston Mill	Preston	King	Public
Redlining Heritage Trail	Seattle	King	Public
Roslyn Historic Cemetery	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Seattle Chinatown-International District	Seattle	King	Private
Seward Park	Seattle	King	Public
Snoqualmie Falls	Snoqualmie	King	Tribe
Snoqualmie Log Pavilion	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Snoqualmie Mill	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Snoqualmie Mill Pond	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Snoqualmie Point Park	Snoqualmie	King	Public
Snoqualmie Summit Ski Area	Snoqualmie Pass	King	Private
South Lake Union	Seattle	King	Public
Stampede Tunnel		King, Kittitas	Private
Sunset Highway		King	Public
Tanner	Tanner	King	Private
Tiger Mountain Mines	Tiger Mtn	King	Public
Tokul Creek Mill Site	Fall City	King	Private
Tokul Siding Camp A	Fall City	King	Private
Tollgate Farm	North Bend	King	Public
Tolt River-John MacDonald Park	Carnation	King	Public

Other significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Archives			

Other significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Central Washington University Archives & Special Collections	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Ellensburg Public Library	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Kittitas County Genealogical Society	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Pacific Northwest Railroad Archive	Burien	King	Private
Roslyn Public Library	Roslyn	Kittitas	Public
Washington State Archives Central Regional Branch			Public
Museums			
Bothell Historical Museum	Bothell	King	Private
Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture	Seattle	King	Public
Campfire Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Central Washington University Foundation	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Cle Elum Telephone Museum	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Clymer Museum of Art	Ellensburg	King	Private
Eastside Heritage Center	Bellevue	King	Private
Ellensburg Rodeo Hall of Fame	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Georgetown Powerplant Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Gilman Town Hall Museum	Issaquah	King	Private
History House of Greater Seattle	Seattle	King	Private
Issaquah Depot Museum	Issaquah	Kittitas	Private
Kittitas County Historic Museum	Ellensburg	King	Private
Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park	Seattle	King	Private
Log House Museum - Birthplace of Seattle	Seattle	King	Private
Maritime Event Center	Seattle	King	Private
Microsoft Visitor Center (formerly Microsoft Museum)	Redmond	King	Private
Museum of Communications (formerly Vintage Telephone Equipment Museum)	Seattle	King	Private
Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI)	Seattle	King	Private
Northwest African American Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Northwest Railway Museum	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Northwest Seaport	Seattle	King	Private
Pacific Northwest Museum of Motorcycling	Seattle	King	Private
Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Renton Historical Society Museum	Renton	Kittitas	Private
Roslyn Museum	Roslyn	King	Private
Seattle Metropolitan Police Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Veterans Museum	Kenmore	King	Private
Shoreline Historical Museum	Shoreline	King	Private
Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	North Bend	Kittitas	Private
South Cle Elum Rail yard	South Cle Elum	King	Private

Other significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Washington State Ski and Snowboard Museum	Snoqualmie Pass	King	Private
Wing Luke Asian Museum	Seattle	King	Public
Historical Organizations			
Ballard Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Birthplace of Seattle / Log House Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Black Genealogy Research Group	Seattle	King	Private
Black Heritage Society of Washington State, Inc.	Seattle	King	Private
Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture	Seattle	King	Private
Campfire Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Cascade Association of Museums and History	Kittitas County	Kittitas	Private
Center for Puget Sound History and Archaeology	Bellevue	King	Private
Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest - University of Washington	Seattle	King	Public
Center for Wooden Boats	Seattle	King	Private
Central Washington University Foundation	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Cle Elum Telephone Museum	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Coast Guard Museum of the Northwest	Seattle	King	Public
Coast Guard Museum of the Northwest	Seattle	King	Public
Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington State Chapter One	Seattle	King	Private
Densho Japanese American Legacy Project	Seattle	King	Private
Discovery Park Visitor Center	Seattle	King	Public
Doc McCune Library	Woodinville	King	Private
Duvall Historical Society	Duvall	King	Private
Duwamish Tribe	Seattle	King	Tribal
E. B. Dunn Historic Garden Trust	Seattle	King	Private
Eastside Genealogical Society	Bellevue	King	Private
Eastside Heritage Center	Bellevue	King	Private
El Centro de la Raza	Seattle	King	Private
Ethnic Heritage Council	Seattle	King	Private
Experience Music Project	Seattle	King	Private
Fall City Historical Society	Fall City	King	Private
Filipino American National Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Fiske Genealogical Library	Seattle	King	Private
Foundation for Historic Preservation and Adaptive Reuse	Seattle	King	Private
Fremont Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Friends of Gasworks Park	Seattle	King	Private
Friends of Georgetown History	Seattle	King	Private
Friends of Seattle's Olmstead Parks	Seattle	King	Private
Friends of the Cedar River Watershed	Seattle	King	Private

Other significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Friends of the Conservatory	Seattle	King	Private
Friends of the Humanities	Seattle	King	Private
Georgetown Community Council (Historic Georgetown City Hall Association Hat n Boots Project)	Seattle	King	Private
Georgetown Powerplant Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Harry Bridges Center for Labor Studies	Seattle	King	Private
Heritage 4 Culture	Seattle	King	Public
Heritage Network of East King County	Issaquah	King	Private
Historic Ellensburg	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Private
Historic Preservation Assistance, US Army Corps of Engineers	Seattle	King	Public
Historic Seattle	Seattle	King	Private
History House	Seattle	King	Private
History Link	Seattle	King	Private
Humanities Washington	Seattle	King	Private
Iron Horse Bed and Breakfast	South Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Issaquah Historical Society	Issaquah	King	Private
Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Washington (Nikkei Heritage Association of Washington)	Seattle	King	Private
Jewish Genealogical Society of Washington State	Redmond	King	Private
Kenmore Heritage Society	Kenmore	King	Private
King County Archives and Records Management	Seattle	King	Public
King County Landmarks Commission / Historic Preservation Program	Seattle	King	Public
King Street Station Foundation	Seattle	King	Private
Kirkland Heritage Society	Kirkland	King	Private
Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park	Seattle	King	Public
Korean American Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Kubota Garden Foundation	Seattle	King	Private
Lake Washington Ship Canal and Hiram S. Chittenden Locks	Seattle	King	Public
Magnolia Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Maple Valley Historical Society	Maple Valley	King	Private
Maritime Heritage Network (4Culture)	Seattle	King	Public
Market Foundation (Marker Heritage Center)	Seattle	King	Private
Meadowbrook Farm Preservation Association	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Mercer Island Historical Society	Mercer Island	King	Private
Metro Employees' Historical Vehicle Association	Seattle	King	Private
Microsoft Visitor Center (formerly Microsoft Museum)	Redmond	King	Private
Milwaukee Road Historical Association	Antioch IL		Private

Other significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Milwaukee RR Documentary Project	North Bend	King	Private
Museum Educators of Puget Sound	Seattle	King	Private
Museum of Communications (formerly Vintage Telephone Equipment Museum)	Seattle	King	Private
Museum of Flight	Seattle	King	Private
National Archives -- Pacific Alaska Region	Seattle	King	Public
Neely Mansion Association	Seattle	King	Private
Newcastle Historical Society	Newcastle	King	Private
Nordic Heritage Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Northern Kittitas County Historical Society	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Northwest African American Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Northwest Antique Fire Apparatus Association (Last Resort Fire Department)	Seattle	King	Private
Northwest Black Pioneers	Seattle	King	Private
Northwest Heritage Resources	Lake Forest Park	King	Private
Northwest Public Transportation Historical Group	Seattle	King	Private
Northwest Railway Museum	Snoqualmie	King	Private
Northwest Schooner Society	Seattle	King	Private
Northwest Seaport	Seattle	King	Private
NW Chapter of the Oregon California Trail Association	Bellevue	King	Private
Olmstead Place State Park / Washington State Parks	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Public
Pacific Northwest Historians Guild	Seattle	King	Private
Pacific Northwest Labor History Association	Seattle	King	Private
Pacific Northwest Museum of Motorcycling	Seattle	King	Private
Pike Place Market Preservation and Development Authority	Seattle	King	Private
Pioneer Association of the State of Washington	Bothell	King	Private
Pioneer Square Community Association	Seattle	King	Private
Providence Archives	Seattle	King	Private
Puget Sound Fireboat Foundation (formerly Shipping and Railway Heritage Trust)	Kirkland	King	Private
Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Puget Sound Welsh Association	Seattle	King	Private
Queen Anne Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Rainier Valley Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Redmond Historic Preservation Program	Redmond	King	Public
Redmond Historical Society	Redmond	King	Private
Renton Historical Society Museum	Renton	King	Private
Roslyn Cemetery Commission	Roslyn	Kittitas	Private
Roslyn Cemetery Beneficial Association	Roslyn	Kittitas	Private
Sammamish Heritage Society	Sammamish	King	Private

Other significant resources	City	County	Ownership
Schooner Martha Foundation	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Architectural Foundation	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Area Archivists	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Betsuin Buddhist Temple Archives	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle First Baptist Church Heritage Room	Bellevue	King	Private
Seattle Genealogical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Heritage Coalition	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle King County Military History Society, Inc.	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board / Historic Preservation Program	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Metropolitan Police Museum	Seattle	King	Private
Seattle Municipal Archives	Seattle	King	Public
Seattle Public Library / Seattle Collection	Seattle	King	Public
Seattle School District Archives	Seattle	King	Public
Seattle Veterans Museum	Kenmore	King	Private
Shoreline Historical Museum	Shoreline	King	Private
Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	North Bend	King	Private
Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society	Snoqualmie	King	Private
South King County Cultural Coalition	Renton	King	Private
Stimson-Green Mansion	Seattle	King	Private
Swauk-Teaaway Grange	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Private
Swedish Finn Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Thorp Mill Town Historical Preservation Society	Thorp	Kittitas	Private
Tolt Historical Society	Carnation	King	Private
Underground Tour	Seattle	King	Private
United Indians of all Tribes Foundation	Seattle	King	Private
University of Washington Libraries	Seattle	King	Private
US 99 Association	Seattle	King	Public
USFS Cultural Resources	Mountlake Terrace	King	Public
Virginia Mason Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Virginia V Foundation	Seattle	King	Private
Washington Commission for the Humanities	Seattle	King	Private
Washington Museum Association	Bellevue	King	Private
Washington State Archives -- Puget Sound Branch	Bellevue	King	Public
Washington State Jewish Historical Society	Seattle	King	Private
Washington Trust for Historic Preservation	Seattle	King	Public

Appendix C: Implementation Priorities, Projects and Partners

The following table summarizes implementation priorities, projects, partners and timelines that will be pursued during the first five years of the NHA Management Plan. Additional details about the recommended actions, including expected funding sources and ways in which the Local Coordinating Entity will support these efforts are detailed in Chapter 10. The List of Abbreviations defines acronyms used in the table.

Duties/Actions	Priorities	Projects	Partners	Timelines and Milestones
(i) Carry out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area.				
	Checkerboard Reassembly	Cle Elum Ridge Community Forest	Yakama Nation, Kittitas County, Sierra Club, TNC, Forterra, TPL, KCT, Checkerboard Partnership	\$3M RCO funding – 2020 \$6.7 LWCF funding – 2022 \$5M WA FLP funding – 2022 Raise remaining \$8M – 2023
		Snoqualmie Forest	Snoqualmie Tribe, USFS, DNR, WDFW, King County, Forterra	Monitor for potential sale by ownership group, potentially by 2025
		Various inholdings	Kittitas County, King County, Forterra, TPL	Monitor priority parcels for potential willing seller, ongoing. Advocate and pursue funding for Domerie Creek parcel, protecting water supply for Roslyn and Ronald
	Habitat Restoration in Urban Green Spaces	Urban forest carbon credit sale for Ballinger Open Space	City of Shoreline, City Forest Credits	Early action, carbon credit transaction completed 2022
		Forest, riparian and shoreline restoration at Lake Sammamish State Park	State Parks, FLSSP	Ongoing
		Duwamish Alive! restoration events	ECOSS, Duwamish Alive! Coalition	Ongoing
		Green Cities Partnership	Cities of Issaquah, Kirkland, Redmond, Seattle, Shoreline, and Snoqualmie; Forterra	Ongoing
		King County's 3 Million Trees campaign	King County, multiple nonprofit and community contributors	Goal reached by 2025

Duties/Actions	Priorities	Projects	Partners	Timelines and Milestones
	Salmon Conservation and Recovery	Kittitas Stewardship Fund	Kittitas Chamber of Commerce, community businesses	First grant disbursements anticipated in 2023
		Teanaway River In-Stream Restoration	Yakama and Klickitat Fisheries Project, Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, DNR, WDFW	Complete treatment on four miles of North Fork Teanaway River – 2023 Begin treatment on West Fork Teanaway River Complete interpretive elements – 2022/23
		Yakima Basin Integrated Plan	Yakama Nation, US Bureau of Reclamation, USFS, USFWS, US Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA Fisheries, WA Department of Ecology, WA Department of Agriculture, WDFW, DNR, Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, Kittitas County, Yakima County, City of Yakima, private irrigation districts, and environmental nonprofits like American Rivers, Trout Unlimited.	Completion of Phase I in 2023 Authorization of Phase II funding
		Cle Elum Fish Passage	US Bureau of Reclamation, Yakama Nation, Yakama Klickitat Fisheries Project, USFWS, US Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA Fisheries, WA Department of Ecology, WDFW, DNR	Completion in 2025
		Taneum Creek Restoration	Yakama Nation, DNR, WDFW, TNC, Tapash Collaborative	Complete implementation and woody replenishment by 2024
		Issaquah Creek In-Stream and Riparian Restoration	Tribes, City of Issaquah, State Parks, King County, FLSSP, Lake Washington/ Cedar/ Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8), Carter Subaru, City of Sammamish, King Conservation District	Complete permitting and design phase, including environmental and cultural reviews, tribal consultations

Duties/Actions	Priorities	Projects	Partners	Timelines and Milestones
		Kokanee Work Group	Snoqualmie Tribe, King County, USFWS, WDFW, State Parks, Trout Unlimited, FISH, Save Lake Sammamish, Friends of Pine Lake, and other stakeholders	Ongoing
		Lake Sammamish Urban Wildlife Refuge Partnership	USFWS, State Parks, King County, Trout Unlimited, Greenway Trust	Ongoing
		Culvert Replacements	WSDOT and other road managers	Ongoing
		Gold Creek Restoration	USFS, KCT, Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, Yakama Nation Fisheries, Conservation Northwest, WA Department of Ecology, Forterra	Final NEPA decision (USFS) Selection of Restoration Design Replacement of defunct signage Implementation of restoration proposal
	Promoting Responsible and Respectful Recreation	Recreate Responsibly Coalition	USFS, NPS, DNR, WDFW, State Parks, King County, and numerous conservation and recreation organizations	Ongoing
		Trailhead Ambassadors	USFS, DNR, State Parks, King County Parks, SPU, EMBA, IATC, KCSAR, The Mountaineers, REI Co-op, Seattle Outdoor Adventurers, TPL, WTA	Summer 2022
		Ancestral Lands Movement	Snoqualmie Tribe	Launched 2021
		Understanding Treaty Rights workshops	Tulalip Tribes	Ongoing
	(ii) Establish and maintain interpretive exhibits and programs.			
	Interpretive Panels and Signs	Teanaway Community Forest Interpretive Panels	Yakima Klickitat Fisheries Project, Yakama Nation, DNR, WDFW and Goal 5 Group	Estimated installation: Fall 2022, Spring 2023
		Gold Creek Interpretive Panels	KCT, USFS, Conservation Northwest	Estimated installation: Summer 2022
		Snoqualmie Point Park Interpretive Panels	City of Snoqualmie	Early action, installed 2021
		Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail Signage -- Bellevue	City of Bellevue	Early action, installed 2021
		Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail Signage -- Seattle	City of Seattle	To be installed 2022

Duties/Actions	Priorities	Projects	Partners	Timelines and Milestones
		Middle Fork Snoqualmie Interpretive Panels: Camp Brown, Oxbow Loop	USFS, DNR	Early action, installed 2022
		Preston Mill Park Interpretive Panels	King County	Estimated installation: 2024
		Updated signage at Lake Sammamish State Park	WA State Parks & Recreation Commission	TBD
	Interactive Digital Media	Esri StoryMaps	UW	First project planned 2022
		Geofencing apps	HearHere.com, Tread.com	Develop stories and other content to share on apps 2023-ongoing
	Interpreted Experiences	Salmon SEESon	WDFW, King County, Duwamish Alive!, Seattle Aquarium, FISH, FLSSP, Cedar River Watershed Education Center	Viewing events in multiple locations, coinciding with specific salmon runs, most often September-November.
		Heritage Trails	Tribes, NPS, State Parks, environmental education centers, historical societies, museums	Highlight existing trails, support interpretation
		Youth and Family Backpack Kits	UW Bothell EERC at Saint Edward State Park, REI Co-op	Secure funding
	Exhibits and Interpretive Installations	Snoqualmie Pass Visitors Center	USFS, Pass Life, Evo	Renovation of historic structure completed; visitor center to open 2022
		Museum exhibit about Japanese railway workers	Northwest Railway Museum, 4Culture	Opened 2021
(iii) Develop recreational and education opportunities.				
	The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail	Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail and Historic Railroad Depots	City of Ellensburg, State Parks, PCTC	Ongoing effort. Completed Beverly Bridge in 2022, PCTC assessing 2023 priorities.
		Preston-Snoqualmie Connector	King County, DNR, WSDOT	Identify viable route

Duties/Actions	Priorities	Projects	Partners	Timelines and Milestones
	Connected Networks of Regional and Community Trails	Bellevue to Issaquah	Cities of Bellevue and Issaquah, WSDOT, Leafline Trails Coalition	City planning underway in Bellevue and Issaquah
		Seattle Waterfront Terminus	City of Seattle, Leafline Trails Coalition	Identify viable route
		Eastrail and Wilburton Trestle renovation	Eastrail Partners, King County, Leafline Trails Coalition	Multiple projects underway to be completed by 2024
		Towns to Teanaway	Cities of Cle Elum, Roslyn, Ronald, Kittitas County, TNC, EMBA, WTA, REI Co-op	Twelve miles of trail completed prior to 2022. Approx. three miles of mixed use/mountainbike downtrack slated for 2022.
		Snoqualmie Valley Trail connections	Cities of Carnation, Duvall, Snoqualmie, and North Bend, King County	Identify connector routes and pursue rights-of-way with county and cities
		Georgetown to South Park Connector Trail	Seattle Department of Transportation	Planned to be completed 2022
	Recreation Development and Maintenance	Rattlesnake Ledge Trail rehabilitation	SPU, WTA, EarthCorps, Greenway Trust	Early action, completed 2021
		Preston Mill Park	King County	Early action, planning and permitting completed 2021
		Teanaway Community Forest Recreation Plan	DNR, EMBA, WTA	Rec Plan completed 2018. West Fork Trails proposal slated for summer 2023
		Middle Fork Snoqualmie Plan trail and trailhead improvements	USFS, DNR, King County, EMBA, WTA	Implementation ongoing
		Snoqualmie Corridor Recreation Plan trail improvements and connections	DNR, USFS, State Parks, King County	Implementation ongoing
		Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail repair and maintenance	USFS, PCTA, BCHW	Implementation ongoing
		US Forest Service deferred maintenance at Denny Creek, Franklin Falls, Annette Lake,	USFS with many partners (Greenway Trust, WTA, PCTA, BCHW, USFS volunteers)	Funded by Great American Outdoors Act through 2025

Duties/Actions	Priorities	Projects	Partners	Timelines and Milestones
		Pratt Bar, Asahel Curtis, other sites		
		Snoqualmie River Habitat Restoration and Access	USFS, DNR, King County, American Whitewater	Implementation ongoing
		Upper Yakima River Habitat Restoration and Access	Kittitas County, American Whitewater	Implementation ongoing
		Logging road decommissioning and road-to-trail conversions	USFS, DNR, EMBA	Ongoing
		Repair and maintenance of Green Dot Roads network	DNR, WDFW	Ongoing
	Environmental Education	Teanaway Community Forest Curriculum	Thorp School District, DNR, WDFW	Pilot Implementation – Fall 2022, Spring 2023
	Career-Connected Internships	Clean Water Ambassadors	King County	Ongoing
		Youth Engaged in Sustainable Systems	Pacific Education Institute, local school districts	Inaugural Cohort in 2021; expanded program in 2022
		Youth Conservation Corps	King County	Inaugural Cohort in 2021, ongoing
		Lake Washington Watershed Internship	Pacific Science Center	Ongoing
(iv) Increase public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the NHA.				
	Marketing Plans and Promotion	Savor Snoqualmie Valley	Discover North Bend, Duvall Chamber of Commerce, SnoValley Chamber of Commerce	Website refresh with Savor Snoqualmie and visitor content 2022
		Greenway NHA Passport Stamp	Eastern National, Snoqualmie Pass Visitor Center, Klondike Gold Rush Museum, Visit Seattle Visitor Center, REI Co-op	Stamps available in select locations 2023
		Signature Greenway Events (Explore the Greenway and the Greenway Trek)	Greenway Trust	Events resuming in 2022
		In My Backyard	NPS Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park	Ongoing
(v) Protect and restore historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes.				

Duties/Actions	Priorities	Projects	Partners	Timelines and Milestones
	Preserving Historic Sites and Structures	Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail: Railway Depots and Artifacts	State Parks, PCTC	Secure capital funding for historic preservation
		Roslyn Historic Cemeteries	Roslyn Cemetery Beneficiary Association	Early action, interpretive panels installed 2021 Ongoing maintenance and interpretation
		Salmon la Sac Picnic Shelter	USFS, Cascadian School of Log Building & Design	Early action, completed 2021
		Snoqualmie Pass Fire and Rescue Station converted to visitor center and community gathering space	USFS, Pass Life	Early action, renovation completed 2022
		Thorp Mill	Thorp Mill Town Historical Preservation Society	Early action, roof repaired and interpretive panels installed 2021-2022
		Wilburton Trestle	Eastrail Partners, King County, City of Bellevue	Complete rail-trail conversion of century-old trestle by 2024
	Research, Curation and Archiving	Biography of Greenway Trust founder Jim Ellis	Historylink.org	Publication 2023
(vi) Ensure clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area.				
	NHA Signage	Highway Entrance Signs	WSDOT	May 2022: NHA Logo on three highway entrance signs 2026: NHA Logo at appropriate intervals
		Greenway Kiosk updates	Washington State Parks, DNR, City of Cle Elum, City of Mercer Island, City of Seattle, City of Snoqualmie and SPU, Tribes as interested.	Eight interpretive panels planned to be updated by 2027
(vii) Promote a wide range of partnerships among federal, state, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area.				

Duties/Actions	Priorities	Projects	Partners	Timelines and Milestones
	Greenway summit and forums	Greenway Heritage Summit	Tribes, land managers, local governments, conservation and recreation organizations, historical and heritage groups, direct marketing organizations and chambers of commerce, interested public and other stakeholders	Inaugural summit in 2024
		Land Managers Forum	Tribes, USFS, DNR, State Parks, WDFW	First Forum Convened – early 2023
		Land/Natural Resource Management Forum	Tribes, USFS, DNR, WDFW, State Parks, King County Parks, watersheds, municipal park districts, conservation and recreation groups, and other public land stakeholders	First Forum Convened – early 2023
		Historic Preservation Forum	Tribes, historical and heritage societies, agencies, WA State Historic Preservation Office, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers	First Forum Convened - 2023
		Interpretation and Education Forum	Agencies, Tribes, museums, visitor centers, education centers, education partners	First Forum Convened – 2023
	Place-Based Action Groups	East Cascades Recreation Partnership	Greenway Trust, USFS, BLM, Yakama Nation Forestry, DNR, WDFW, Kittitas County, TNC, WTA	Established Recreation Forum 2020
		Teaaway Community Forest Goal 5 Group	Greenway Trust, WTA, DNR, WDFW, Kittitas Field and Stream Club, local residents	Six annual legislative days Five years annual forest cleanup days
		Snoqualmie Valley Heritage Action Team	4Culture, Camlann Medieval Village, Cedar River Watershed Education Center, Duvall Historical Society, Fall City Historical Society, Issaquah Historical Museums, King County, Lee Arts Foundation, North Bend Theatre, Northwest Railroad Museum, Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Museum (managed by Puget Sound Energy), Snoqualmie Valley Historical	Ongoing

Duties/Actions	Priorities	Projects	Partners	Timelines and Milestones
			Museum, Tolt Historic Society, Washington State Historical Society, and representatives from local communities, including Duvall, Carnation, Fall City, Preston, Snoqualmie, North Bend, and rural areas of eastern King County.	
		Snoqualmie Valley Outdoor Recreation Action Team	USFS, Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, DNR, State Parks, WSDOT, King County Parks, SPU, City of North Bend, City of Snoqualmie, City of Duvall, City of Carnation, Si View Metropolitan Parks District, Fall City Metropolitan Parks District, EMBA, WTA, Compass Outdoor Adventurers, KCSAR.	Ongoing
		Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley Coalition	USFS, Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, DNR, King County, City of North Bend, Access Fund, Alpine Lakes Protection Society, American Whitewater, BCHW, EMBA, Forterra, KCSAR, Middle Fork Outdoor Recreation Coalition, Middle Fork Neighbors, The Mountaineers, Outdoor Alliance, REI Co-op, Snoqualmie Watershed Forum, TPL, WTA, Washington Wild	Ongoing

Appendix D: Summary of Public Engagement in the Management Planning Process

The designating legislation for the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA instructs the Local Coordinating Entity to “*consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations, and individuals in the National Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan.*” In accordance, the Greenway Trust designed the management planning process to include multiple opportunities for public engagement and input.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Management Plan is the product of nearly three years of collaborative planning led by a 16-person Advisory Committee of volunteers who represented a range of perspectives and interests from across the Greenway. During the planning process, the Advisory Committee, Greenway Trust staff, and our tribal liaison worked methodically to solicit and incorporate a diversity of perspectives, stories, and inputs from hundreds of individuals who represented the interests of Tribes, all levels of government, local businesses, nonprofits, community groups and themselves.

Public engagement in management planning included a dedicated process for tribal consultation, public listening sessions, stakeholder focus groups, briefings with agency and municipal leaders, multiple rounds of review of the draft Management Plan by NHA partners, and a 30-day public comment period. Each of these engagements is summarized below.

Tribal Consultation and Engagement

The designating legislation for the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA requires that the Management Plan for the NHA be developed in consultation with “*the Tribal governments of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Indian Tribes*” and that the Interpretive Plan “include plans for tribal heritage.”

Upon designation of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA in March 2019, the Greenway Trust wrote letters of introduction to leaders of each of the five Tribes named in the designating legislation to share news of the designation, to express our interest in initiating consultations. In February 2020, as the Greenway Trust prepared to formally launch the NHA management planning process, it shared a written update with each of the five Tribes about the forthcoming planning process. In October 2020, the Greenway Trust retained a tribal liaison to solicit input and feedback from each Tribe about NHA Interpretive Themes and Integrated Narratives, especially regarding tribal heritage, and to solicit feedback about other elements of the Management Plan. Early tribal input directly informed relevant elements of the Thematic Framework (Chapter 4), particularly the development of Integrated Narratives. Descriptions of each Tribe in Chapter 7 were included with the input and consent of each Tribe. In Chapter 10, tribal leadership and involvement in various projects is acknowledged wherever we have knowledge of their roles.

The Greenway Trust shared a working draft of the Management Plan for review by each Tribe in February 2022. Over the next 90 days, Tribes were invited to submit comments during two rounds of tribal review. Three Tribes submitted detailed comments during the first round of review. Their comments were incorporated into a revised draft plan that was shared again with all five Tribes for a second round of review. Two Tribes submitted second round comments that

were also incorporated into the plan. Tribes then had a third opportunity to review the final draft Management Plan during the public comment period from May 19-June 20, 2022.

The Greenway Trust is grateful for the input and feedback we received from each Tribe during the planning process. Thorough tribal review and extensive tribal comments on the draft Management Plan influenced revisions that substantially elevated and strengthened the representation of tribal heritage in the Thematic Framework, highlighted the importance of forums and strategies to address the growing impacts of outdoor recreation, and ensured that tribal interests and treaty rights are recognized and respected in the Greenway NHA Management Plan. Most important, this dialogue provides a foundation for continued consultation and collaboration during implementation of the Management Plan. (See Chapter 2 for a more detailed account of tribal consultation and engagement in the management planning process.)

Public Listening Sessions

Between February-April 2021, the NHA Advisory Committee hosted four public listening sessions to gather feedback about the Greenway NHA's Themes and to collect ideas about important stories related to those Themes. The public listening sessions also served to raise awareness of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA and to spark interest in further participation in the Management Plan development and implementation. The Advisory Committee conducted targeted outreach to invite participation from existing and prospective partner organizations and also welcomed interested members of the public. A total of 115 individuals participated in those four sessions.

Stakeholder Focus Groups

Between October-November 2021, the Advisory Committee hosted 6 stakeholder focus groups with NHA partners regarding potential interpretation and projects related to the Integrated Narratives and Story Point resources. The first discussion gathered people working or having an interest in stories and resources related to Snoqualmie Pass. The next three discussions focused on Northwest Forests, Salmon, and Human Origins and Arrivals, respectively. Due to interest, an extra session was convened about Northwest Forests and Salmon concurrently. A final focus group convened interpretive specialists to explore opportunities and offer suggestions regarding interpretive strategies for the NHA. Input received from these focus groups helped refine the Story Point resources featured in Chapter 5, and informed interpretive strategies and projects recommended in Chapters 6 and 10, respectively. A total of 52 individuals participated in the six stakeholder focus groups.

Agency and Municipal Government Briefings

Between January-February 2022, the Greenway Trust gave 13 briefings to federal, state and county agency leaders; county and municipal officials; and representatives of other organizations. The purpose of these briefings was to share an outline of the draft NHA Management Plan and to invite initial questions and feedback about the organization and content of the Management Plan. The briefings also raised awareness about the draft Management Plan in anticipation of its first external review in February 2022. More than 150 people representing eight federal, state, and county agencies; 17 county and municipal governments; and more than 24 nonprofit and community organizations participated in these briefings.

Internal Review of Working Draft

Concurrent with the first agency and municipal briefings, we circulated a working draft of the NHA Management Plan for internal review by the NHA Advisory Committee, Greenway Trust staff, and the Executive Committee of the Greenway Trust Board of Directors. These 44 reviewers provided valuable feedback and suggestions that were incorporated into the plan in anticipation of the first external review by Tribes, agencies, and other partners. It is important to note that with a stakeholder board and an Advisory Committee representing an array of NHA interests, this “internal review” included many partners and others who, while intimately familiar with the Greenway Trust and the NHA, also provided important external perspectives.

External review by Tribes, agencies and other partners

In February 2022, the Greenway Trust shared a draft of the NHA Management Plan for external review by Tribes, agencies and other partners. The review process by Tribes is described in a preceding section of this appendix and in Chapter 2. For agencies and other partners, the Greenway Trust invited those who had participated in a listening session, a focus group, or an agency/municipal briefing to review the draft Management Plan by March 7, 2022. Members of the Greenway Trust Board of Directors, Board of Advisors and Technical Advisory Committee were also invited to review the draft Management Plan. In all, more than 400 people were invited to participate in this external review.

To facilitate gathering feedback from so many reviewers, the Greenway Trust used Konveio, an online tool designed for collaborative comment on a single document. Through the Konveio website, reviewers could read the entire plan or individual chapters, and then mark up the plan with comments. During this period, the Greenway Trust received 1,374 specific comments related to the draft Management Plan, which were then considered and incorporated into a second draft of the NHA Management Plan.

Public Comment period

Revisions informed by initial agency and partner review were combined with revisions made in response to the two rounds of tribal review to produce a final draft of the NHA Management Plan. The final draft of the NHA Management Plan was released for public review and comment during a 30-day public comment period from May 20-June 20, 2022.

The opportunity for public review and comment was publicized through the Greenway Trust’s e-newsletter (12,300 subscribers), on its website, and through social media. A press release was circulated and resulted in publication in at least two area newspapers including *Living Snoqualmie* and the *Northern Kittitas County Tribune*. The Greenway Trust distributed flyers throughout the King County Public Library system and posted on community bulletin boards in Kittitas County. We are grateful to the Snoqualmie Tribe, 4Culture, and other partners who helped spread the word through their own communications channels and networks.

The full Management Plan and the Executive Summary were available for viewing and download on the Greenway Trust’s website: (<https://mtsgreenway.org/comment/>). Members of the public could choose any of three options to submit comments:

- Completing an online survey
- Attending one of two virtual Open Houses, or
- Submitting an email with their written comments.

A total of 63 respondents submitted public comment via the survey; 16 individuals registered for one of the Open Houses, and 12 individuals submitted comments by email.

Public comments were broadly supportive of the Management Plan. Many respondents expressed interest in learning more about tribal heritage and tribal stewardship of the landscape; applauded the Plan's collaborative approach and emphasis on conservation and stewardship; and were enthusiastic about recreational opportunities in the NHA. When commenters suggested additional sites or stories within the NHA, we added the sites to the Resource Inventory in Appendix B, and we will retain story suggestions for future consideration as part of interpretive projects. Similarly, commenters offered a number of project suggestions for trail connections and salmon recovery that we will retain for future consideration.

Appendix E. Letters of support and encouragement



Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

June 30, 2022

Frank Lands
Regional Director
DOI Regions 8,9,10,12
Legacy Pacific West Region
National Park Service
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104

Re: Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Plan
Log No.: 2022-06-03967-NPS

Dear Frank Lands;

We have been provided and have reviewed the *Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Management Plan* for The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area (Greenway NHA) by The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this plan and believe this comprehensive approach will greatly benefit the ecological and cultural heritage of Washington. We concur with a Determination of No Historic Properties Affected. We look forward to its successful implementation.

We would appreciate receiving any correspondence or comments from concerned tribes or other parties that you receive as you consult under the requirements of 36CFR800.4(a)(4).

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on the behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer in conformance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36CFR800. Should additional information become available, our assessment may be revised.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and a copy of these comments should be included in subsequent environmental documents.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Rob Whitlam', followed by a long horizontal line.

Robert G. Whitlam, Ph.D.
State Archaeologist
(360) 890-2615
email: rob.whitlam@dahp.wa.gov



REP. SUZAN K. DELBENE
1ST DISTRICT, WASHINGTON
2330 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-6311
450 CENTRAL WAY, SUITE 3100
KIRKLAND, WA 98033
(425) 485-0085
204 W. MONTGOMERY ST.
MOUNT VERNON, WA 98273
(360) 416-7879
WWW.DELBENE.HOUSE.GOV

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, VICE CHAIR
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SELECT REVENUE MEASURES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

June 24th, 2022

The Honorable Deb Haaland
Secretary
United States Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Secretary Haaland,

I write in support of the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area's (NHA) proposed management plan.

As a member of Congress representing Washington's First District, my constituency includes the Snoqualmie Valley — an area located within the Mountains to Sound Greenway's 1.5-million-acre landscape.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA spans pristine wilderness areas to urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings. The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is the coalition-based organization that serves as the coordinating entity for the NHA. The Greenway has a 30-year history of successful collaborations with government agencies and land managers, businesses, nonprofits and diverse interest groups to conserve and enhance the landscape from Seattle across the Cascades to central Washington. Their proposed management plan lays out an inclusive vision and a collaborative agenda for preserving the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, recreational and educational resources of the Greenway's National Heritage Area, and highlights the region's history and heritage.

I was proud to join my colleagues in supporting the passing of the legislation which created the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in 2019, and I have met with Mountains to Sound staff to keep abreast of their work and strategies. Furthermore, in their management planning process and public outreach, the Greenway Trust convened an advisory committee and conducted a robust stakeholder process that incorporated substantive comments from tribes, government agencies, and interest groups from across the Greenway. Major revisions included the addition of language about the heritage of Indigenous people in stories and narratives, highlighting the need to protect natural resources from recreation over-use, and commitments to convening diverse coalitions to tackle challenging land use issues together. Implementation of the management plan will build upon the Greenway's culture of collaboration among a wide

range of federal, tribal, state and local partners to support interpretation and historic preservation, responsible recreation and heritage-based tourism, and conservation of natural resources that enhance Greenway communities and benefit residents.

Given the strong network they have established and guidance they have sought for the creation of their management plan, I have high hopes for its successful implementation in the future and for the achievement of their objectives to amplify the region's rich history and natural heritage, uplift the region's tribal heritage, protect and steward natural resources, and promote responsible recreation activities and heritage-based tourism. I encourage your full and fair consideration of their proposed plan, consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Suzan K. DelBene". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Suzan" and last name "DelBene" clearly distinguishable.

Suzan K. DelBene
Member of Congress

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

VICE CHAIR, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ANTITRUST,
COMMERCIAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE INVESTMENT

MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WORKFORCE PROTECTIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4707

February 16, 2022

The Honorable Deb Haaland
Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

Dear Secretary Haaland:

I am writing to express my support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust's effort in launching the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area (NHA).

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, a nonprofit headquartered in my district, was designated by Congress as the local coordinating entity for the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA. The Greenway Trust has a 30-year history of successful collaborations with government agencies and land managers, businesses, nonprofits and diverse citizen interests. The coalition is comprised of a 60-member Board of Directors, a 40-member Board of Advisors, a 50-member Technical Advisory Council, approximately a dozen staff members, conservation corps crews outdoors restoring public parks and river corridors, and a community of hundreds of citizens and dozens of interest groups. It continues to work toward a long-term balance between people and nature with the mission of enhancing and conserving the landscape of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA spans 1.5 million acres and connects Central Washington, the Cascade Mountains, and Puget Sound. Four themes guide the Greenway Trust's management plan: human origins and arrivals, Pacific Northwest forests, salmon, and Snoqualmie Pass. The NHA spans pristine wilderness areas to urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings. The Greenway Trust has engaged many partners in its outreach and planning for the launch of the new National Heritage Area. The engagement demonstrates its prioritization of diverse perspectives in preserving our region's distinct cultural, historic, and natural heritage.

That is why I strongly support the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust's effort in launching the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area (NHA). Please do not hesitate to contact

my office at (206) 674-0040 if you have any questions about my support for this important undertaking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Pramila Jayapal", with a stylized, flowing script.

PRAMILA JAYAPAL
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 1, 2022

The Honorable Deb Haaland
Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Secretary Haaland:

I am writing to express my support of the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan that will be submitted to the National Park Service and Department of the Interior.

The U.S. Congress designated the Mountains to Sound Greenway as a National Heritage Area (NHA) because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage. Much of this unique and dynamic landscape is in my Congressional District providing access to nature for residents and visitors, conserving working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protecting historic sites and spectacular natural features.

We are fortunate to have the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust (MTSGT) as the coordinator for the Greenway NHA. They have a long and successful history of supporting community projects through collaboration with government agencies and land managers, businesses, nonprofits, and diverse citizens interests to conserve and enhance the landscape from Seattle to the Cascades in central Washington.

The Greenway NHA Management Plan lays out an inclusive vision and strategy for preserving the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, recreational, and educational resources of the Greenway NHA. Implementation of the management plan will build upon the MTSGT's culture of collaboration among a wide range of federal, tribal, state, and local partners to support interpretation and historic preservation, responsible recreation and heritage-based tourism, and conservation of natural resources that enhance Greenway communities and benefit residents.

I supported the federal designation of the NHA for the Greenway and look forward to seeing the Greenway NHA serve as a national model for collaborative conservation.

Please keep my office informed on the progress of this application and reach out with any questions or concerns. Wendy Muzzy should be your primary contact, and she may be reached in my Issaquah office at 425-657-9584 or by email at wendy.muzzy@mail.house.gov.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Kim Schrier, M.D.
Member of Congress – WA08

ADAM SMITH
9TH DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2264 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-8901



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE

15 SOUTH GRADY WAY, SUITE 101
RENTON, WA 98057
(425) 793-5180
TOLL FREE 1-888-SMITH09

[HTTP://ADAMSMITH.HOUSE.GOV](http://adamsmith.house.gov)
[HTTP://TWITTER.COM/REPADAMSMITH](http://twitter.com/repadamsmith)
[HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/REPADAMSMITH](https://www.facebook.com/repadamsmith)

June 16, 2022

The Honorable Deb Haaland
Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Haaland,

I am writing to express support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan being submitted to the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

As one of the members of Congress who led the effort to designate the Mountains to Sound Greenway (the Greenway) as a National Heritage Area (NHA), I know first-hand the importance of the Greenway for residents in my district and throughout Washington state. The Greenway is a critical to protecting and expanding outdoor recreation and nature-based opportunities for individuals and families.

The NHA spans pristine wilderness areas to urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is the coalition-based organization that serves as coordinating entity of this new National Heritage Area. With a 30-year history of successful collaborations with government agencies and land managers, businesses, nonprofits and diverse interest groups to conserve and enhance the landscape from Seattle across the Cascades to central Washington, the Greenway Trust continues to work toward a long-term balance between people and nature.

The Greenway NHA Management Plan lays out an inclusive vision and a collaborative agenda for preserving the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, recreational and educational resources of the Greenway, highlighting the region's history and heritage. Implementation of the management plan will build upon the Greenway's culture of collaboration among a wide range of federal, tribal, state, and local partners to support interpretation and historic preservation, responsible recreation and heritage-based tourism, and conservation of natural resources that enhance Greenway communities and benefit residents.

The Greenway Trust convened an advisory committee and conducted a robust stakeholder process that incorporated substantive comments from tribes, government agencies, and interest groups from across the Greenway.

I was proud to support the federal designation of the Greenway NHA and will continue to support collaborative approaches to management plan implementation.

Thank you for your full and fair consideration of the Greenway NHA's Management Plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Adam Smith", written over a horizontal line.

Adam Smith
Member of Congress



June 17, 2022

Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC 20240

Subject: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

Dear Secretary Haaland,

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) manages well over 100,000 acres of land in the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area, including working forestlands, community forestlands, and conservation areas, helping protect this iconic landscape from overdevelopment. We support the collaboratively developed Natural Heritage Area Management Plan that the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is undertaking, and we are excited to partner with the Greenway to implement it in the coming years.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust has been an important partner in DNR's land management and conservation for decades, and the adoption and implementation of this management plan will ensure that Washington state residents on both sides of the Cascades will continue to benefit from their hard work. We look forward to our continued work with stakeholders and tribes regarding cultural resources management and treaty rights in areas with heavy public recreation use, and we continue to believe in the importance of sustainably and responsibly managed working forests within the Greenway's footprint.

The robust planning process and Tribal outreach that went into the development of the management plan recognizes the ongoing importance of land transactions, working forests, and conservation lands in both the Snoqualmie River and Yakima River watersheds. The increased opportunity for grants and other funding that the management plan creates will help further the recreation and education opportunities, sustainable forest management, and cultural legacy that the Mountains to Sound Greenway provides to all of us in the Northwest.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER. DNR IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. 

HILARY S. FRANZ
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS
CPL@DNR.WA.GOV

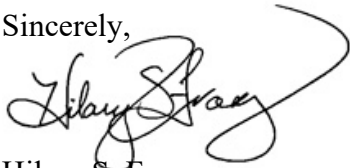
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
1111 WASHINGTON STREET SE
MAIL STOP 47001
OLYMPIA, WA 98504-7001

360-902-1000
FAX 360-902-1775
TRS 711
WWW.DNR.WA.GOV

Letter to Secretary Haaland
June 17, 2022
Page 2 of 2

The Natural Heritage Area Management Plan will form the foundation of collaboration among government agencies, private landowners, and the public for years to come, underpinning the continued conservation of this unique landscape's abundant heritage so close to a booming urban area. I urge your department to approve this plan, so that the decades-long legacy of collaboration in the Mountains to Sound Greenway can continue to grow and serve future generations of Washingtonians.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Hilary S. Franz", with a large, sweeping flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Hilary S. Franz
Commissioner of Public Lands

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER. DNR IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. 

HILARY S. FRANZ
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS
CPL@DNR.WA.GOV

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
1111 WASHINGTON STREET SE
MAIL STOP 47001
OLYMPIA, WA 98504-7001

360-902-1000
FAX 360-902-1775
TRS 711
WWW.DNR.WA.GOV

Diana Dupuis
Director



STATE OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

1111 Israel Road S.W. • P.O. Box 42650 • Olympia, WA 98504-2650 • (360) 902-8500
TDD Telecommunications Device for the Deaf: 800-833-6388
www.parks.wa.gov

June 14, 2022

United States Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

Dear Secretary Haaland,

As Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission I'm pleased to extend my full support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan. The Washington State Park system has been a strong partner with the Mountains to Sound Greenway since its inception over 30 years ago. I serve as a member of the Greenway's Board and our agency has been involved in the development of the plan that will be submitted to the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area is incredibly diverse in its geography and corresponding natural and human history. It's location from the Seattle metropolitan area to the western edge of the state's central high desert showcases some of the most iconic landscapes and communities that Washington state has to offer. This area has many stories to tell that are uniquely Washington and are essential for people to learn about to support our continued progress as a nation.

Washington State Parks manages several parks and significant portion of the 285-mile Palouse to Cascades rail trail within the area. My agency has worked with the Greenway on numerous projects that bring people together to preserve and learn about this important area of the state. I'm especially excited about the inclusive nature of the draft plan and of the MTSG's proven ability to bring together diverse stakeholder groups from Washington's tribes to federal agencies, local governments, non-profit organizations, and public schools. In my view, this plan will serve as a blueprint to bring together communities in our state through learning our shared history and the importance of these lands that we all must steward.

I look forward to building on the success of the Greenway NHA and Washington State Parks will continue to enthusiastically contribute to the development and implementation of the National Heritage Plan with the Mountains to Sound Greenway.

Thank you for leadership and stewardship of our shared public lands.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Diana Dupuis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and a long, sweeping underline.

Diana Dupuis
Director



King County

Dow Constantine

King County Executive

401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800

Seattle, WA 98104

206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194

TTY Relay: 711

www.kingcounty.gov

June 3, 2022

The Honorable Deb Haaland
United States Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

Dear Secretary Haaland:

I write today to express King County's strong support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan that will be submitted to the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

King County has taken a leadership role with the Mountains to Sound Greenway since its inception. I serve on the Greenway Trust board of directors, as has every King County Executive since the organization's founding in 1991.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage. The NHA stretches from pristine wilderness areas to urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages, supports the conservation of working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is the coalition-based organization that serves as coordinating entity of this new National Heritage Area. The Greenway Trust brings a 30-year history of successful collaborations with government agencies, land managers, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and diverse interest groups. It has worked to conserve and enhance the landscape from Seattle across the Cascades to Central Washington, maintaining a long-term balance between people and nature.

The Greenway NHA Management Plan lays out an inclusive vision and a collaborative agenda for preserving the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, recreational, and educational resources of the Greenway NHA, and highlighting the region's history and heritage.

The Honorable Deb Haaland

June 3, 2022

Page 2

Implementation of the management plan will build upon the Greenway's culture of collaboration among a wide range of federal, Tribal, state and local partners to support interpretation and historic preservation, responsible recreation and heritage-based tourism, and conservation of natural resources that enhance Greenway communities and benefit residents.

King County was a staunch supporter of the federal designation of the Greenway NHA and will continue to support collaborative approaches to management plan implementation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Dow Constantine". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent "D" and a long, sweeping underline.

Dow Constantine
King County Executive



King County
Department of
Natural Resources and Parks
Director's Office
King Street Center
201 S. Jackson St, Suite 5700
Seattle, WA 98104-3855

February 28, 2022

Jon Hoekstra, Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2701 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

RE: Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Draft Management Plan

Dear Jon,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft management plan for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area. We are happy to offer our support for this update and look forward to continued partnership and collaboration as the plan is finalized and implemented.

- **Chapter 1 – Introduction:** King County has been a long-time partner in support of the Greenway's mission and vision, and many of our programs and initiatives have been closely aligned – and sometimes inspired – by your organization's work. The draft management plan outlines themes, strategies, and priorities that King County shares, and we strongly support "the interpretation and continued preservation of the Greenway's cultural, natural and historic assets." (pp. 15)
- **Chapter 2 – Tribal Consultation and Engagement:** The Greenway's approach to Tribal consultation and engagement is thoughtful and robust, and we appreciate how the draft management plan emphasizes the importance of tribal stories, practices, and priorities throughout.
- **Chapter 3 – Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion:** Like the Greenway, King County is committed to delivering equitable service, and strongly supports the approach to incorporating diversity, equity, and inclusion practices into Natural Heritage Area management practices.

Mountain to Sound Greenway NHA Management Plan

February 28, 2022

2 | Page

- **Chapter 4 – Thematic Framework:** We appreciate the overarching thematic framework set forth in the plan – First people, landscape, corridors, relationships with nature, and resilience – as they resonate with and reinforce many of King County’s priorities.
- **Chapter 5 – Resource Inventory:** Your compilation of the rich and diverse resources highlighted throughout the Greenway is impressive, and we are happy to see several of our sites included on your Bright Spots Map.
- **Chapter 6 – Interpretive Plan:** King County shares your goal to increase connection to, understanding of, and stewardship of resources within the Greenway. We support your emphasis of storytelling, interpretation and conservation, and look forward to working together to amplify these messages through shared communication strategies, signage, and other tools.
- **Chapter 7 – Partnerships, Agreements, and Local Management Plans:** As noted in the plan, King County comprises a significant portion of the Greenway, and many of our departments, divisions, and programs contribute to the goals of the National Heritage Area. You may wish to also include Water Resource Inventory Areas as coalitions that work together for salmon recovery, including the [Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Form](#), the [Snoqualmie Watershed Forum](#), and the [WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council](#).
- **Chapter 8 – Implementation Plan:** King County strongly supports the Greenway’s emphasis on resource protection and values our ongoing collaboration to advance this important work. King County will continue to collaborate and contribute through efforts like the Land Conservation Initiative, Clean Water Healthy Habitat strategic plan, Strategic Climate Action Plan, and 30-Year Forest Plan. We also support the collective outcomes and priority endeavors you’ve noted, especially those associated with resource protection and enhancement (checkerboard reassembly, urban habitat restoration, salmon conservation and recovery, and Recreate Responsibly). The Greenway’s role as Coordinating Entity will continue to catalyze important work across the region, as long as care is taken to avoid duplicating other existing groups pursuing closely aligned goals (e.g., salmon recovery goals).

Mountain to Sound Greenway NHA Management Plan

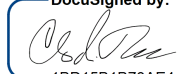
February 28, 2022

3 | Page

- **Chapter 9 – Business Plan:** As you continue to develop this chapter, please note that salmon recovery plans include a wide range of strategic and consensus-driven goals, and could provide metrics related to salmon recovery and watershed health. For instance, there are 50-year targets for edge habitat/bank armoring removed (miles), riparian restoration (acres), and large wood jams created.

Thank you for preparing this thoughtful and comprehensive road map articulating your Coordinating Entity role and plans for managing this National Heritage Area. We believe it will enhance the work of the many partners throughout the Greenway and look forward to our continued collaboration.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

1BD15B1B73AE4A0...

Christie True

Director

Department of Natural Resources and Parks



Kittitas County, Washington

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

District One
Cory Wright

District Two
Laura Osiadacz

District Three
Brett Wachsmith

July 5, 2022

To Whom it May Concern:

The Kittitas County Board of Commissioners (BOCC) has had the opportunity to read and discuss the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area draft Management Plan. There are several areas of the plan we are in agreement with, while other areas need to be revised. It is incredibly important that a process is created identifying Kittitas County as an entity to be formally consulted prior to any changes to the plan that could affect land use for this County.

The BOCC compliments the work done drafting the historical component of the plan as well as the focus on education and partnering with local schools. Kittitas County has many areas that are treasured by the local people who reside here. Working together to preserve these areas and use them for education is a priority that we share.

The local economy and economic impact is an area that needs to be more thoroughly discussed throughout the Management Plan. As recreation in the community skyrockets and the conversion of land from private into public increases we are seeing many changes impacting our economy and the increased cost of living for residents. The plan should include how to address challenges with affordable housing, finding the true cost of recreation through a cost/benefit analysis, as well as the impact of removing land from the tax rolls and how this affects local residents and private landowners financially.

Recreation plays a vital role in quality of life within the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area. One area of recreation we believe needs to be intentionally included in this plan is motorized recreation. Many residents of the community have utilized motorized vehicles in our forests for decades and eliminating or excluding these from the narrative would not only be disappointing, but excludes a large and important user group. Visitors engaging in motorized recreation also comprise a major part of our recreation and tourism revenue.

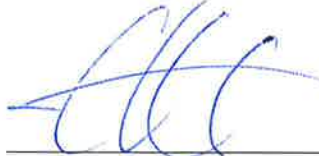
Large scale wildfire has threatened Kittitas County for decades. Forest health, selective logging, and controlled burns are all mechanisms that have been proven to mitigate the catastrophic effects these fires can result in. It is incredibly important this plan identifies forest health initiatives to produce healthier forests. We have learned clear cutting large, forested areas is not the answer, but we have also learned doing nothing is not the answer. It is time to acknowledge the need to find a middle ground that can allow us to move forward creating healthier forests while learning from our past mistakes.

The BOCC appreciates the opportunity to comment. In summary, we believe there are many good aspects to the drafted plan but would like to see some revisions as well. The BOCC strongly urges the inclusion of language that identifies a formal process for Kittitas County to be consulted prior to changes that could affect land use. Additionally, there needs to be an area of the plan which expresses the need for a more diverse economy, mitigation needs to be identified for recreation, and there needs to be serious conversations to address the need for improved forest health. This is most urgent in working with the United States Forest Service, addressing outdated Forest Management Plans, and re-assessing the Late Successional Reserve areas within the forest.

Respectfully,



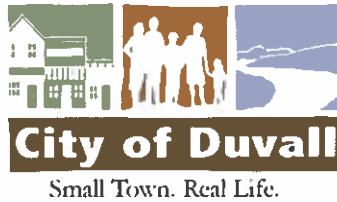
Laura Osiadacz, Chair
Kittitas County District 2



Cory Wright, Vice Chair
Kittitas County District 1



Brett Wachsmith, Commissioner
Kittitas County District 3



15535 Main Street NE • P.O. Box 1300 • Duvall, WA 98019 • (425) 788-1185 • www.duvallwa.gov

April 6, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

I am writing on behalf of the **Duvall City Council** to express strong support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan that will be submitted to the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

Duvall has been a strong supporter of the MTSG mission and shares many of its values. Over the past two decades we have partnered on several projects that meet our goals of improved forest canopy and improved watershed functions. Together we have planted thousands of trees. The MTSG brings important technical and volunteer resources to our community.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are a unique and important part of our nation's story. The NHA spans pristine wilderness areas to urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

A National Heritage Area Management Plan is the next logical step to meet our shared stewardship goals of ecological and cultural resilience.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is the coalition-based organization that serves as coordinating entity of this new National Heritage Area. With a 30-year history of successful collaborations with government agencies and land managers, businesses, nonprofits and diverse citizen interests to conserve and enhance the landscape from Seattle across the Cascades to central Washington, the Greenway Trust continues to work toward a long-term balance between people and nature.

The Greenway NHA Management Plan lays out an inclusive vision and a collaborative agenda for preserving the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, recreational and educational resources of the Greenway NHA, and highlighting the region's history and heritage. Implementation of the management plan will build upon the

Greenway's culture of collaboration among a wide range of federal, tribal, state and local partners to support interpretation and historic preservation, responsible recreation and heritage-based tourism, and conservation of natural resources that enhance Greenway communities and benefit residents.

The City of Duvall looks forward to partnership in the Greenway NHA, and to supporting collaborative approaches that implement the NHA management plan and advance the goals of the Greenway NHA. The City Council supports projects and programing that restores and enhances the greenway.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Amy Ockerlander", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Amy Ockerlander

Mayor

City of Duvall



CITY OF ELLENSBURG
501 North Anderson Street
Ellensburg, WA 98926
Phone: (509) 962-7221 Fax: (509) 962-7143

June 21, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

Dear Mr. Hoekstra:

I am writing on behalf of the City of Ellensburg to express strong support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan that will be submitted to the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are a unique and important part of our nation's story. The NHA spans pristine wilderness areas to urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

As the Eastern terminus of the Greenway, Ellensburg's values, as expressed in our Comprehensive Plan, fit well with the NHA Management Plan's goals. We celebrate our history, cultural traditions, and natural environment as a central part of Ellensburg's identity and as a driver of tourism. We appreciate the work of the Greenway Trust to reinforce those values.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is the coalition-based organization that serves as coordinating entity of this new National Heritage Area. With a 30-year history of successful collaborations with government agencies and land managers, businesses, nonprofits and diverse interest groups to conserve and enhance the landscape from Seattle across the Cascades to central Washington, the Greenway Trust continues to work toward a long-term balance between people and nature.

The Greenway NHA Management Plan lays out an inclusive vision and a collaborative agenda for preserving the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, recreational and educational resources of the Greenway NHA, and highlighting the region's history and heritage. Implementation of the management plan will build upon the Greenway's culture of collaboration among a wide range of federal, tribal, state and local partners to support interpretation and historic preservation, responsible recreation and heritage-based tourism, and conservation of natural resources that enhance Greenway communities and benefit residents.

Jon Hoekstra
June 21, 2022
Page 2

The City of Ellensburg looks forward to being a partner in the Greenway NHA, and to supporting collaborative approaches that implement the NHA management plan and advance the goals of the Greenway NHA.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Nancy Lillquist". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large, stylized initial "N".

Nancy Lillquist
Mayor



Mayor's Office

130 E. Sunset Way | P.O. Box 1307
Issaquah, WA 98027
425-837-3020
issaquahwa.gov

June 15, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

SENT VIA EMAIL

RE: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

Dear Jon,

I am writing on behalf of the City of Issaquah to express support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan.

The City of Issaquah is committed to sustainability, environmental stewardship, and accessibility of parks, trails, and green spaces. The City of Issaquah is committed to preserving the diverse ecology of this region, making the outdoors accessible to all, and protecting our environment for generations to come. The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan is in alignment with the City's strategic goals to protect and steward natural, cultural, and historic resources; promote responsible recreation; uplift the region's tribal heritage; and promote a sense of place and connection to the natural environment.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are a unique and important part of our nation's story. The NHA includes wilderness areas and urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway encompasses many of Issaquah's greenspaces, trails, and recreation areas. Mountains to Sound Greenway and the City of Issaquah have been strong partners in expanding recreation and restoration opportunities in our region, including the soon to be connected The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail. The City looks forward to continuing this collaboration, and expresses its strong support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan.

I look forward to supporting collaborative approaches that implement the NHA management plan and advance the goals of the Greenway NHA.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Pauly, Mayor

Susan L. Carlson
13468 64th Terrace, NE
Kirkland, WA 98034

June 6, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

I am writing to express my support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress in 2019 in recognition of its unique natural beauty, broadly diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are an important part of our nation's story. The Greenway NHA includes wilderness areas, the Central Cascades mountains, rushing rivers, lakes, gateway towns, and urban centers and provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities. The new Greenway NHA also conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, uplifts tribal heritage, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

I currently serve on the Board of Directors of the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust as well as on the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Advisory Committee. Before moving to the Seattle area, I spent much of my career with national environmental organizations in communications, outreach, and education roles geared to engaging membership, supporting connections to nature, and building stewardship among broad constituencies.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA offers untold opportunities to develop education, recreation and interpretive experiences that raise awareness, build understanding, and expand support for long term environmental and cultural sustainability throughout the region. The NHA Interpretive Plan strategies are intentionally structured in ways that deepen connection, increase a sense of caring, and build motivation towards conservation and stewardship of the Greenway NHA's natural, cultural, and historic resources among thousands of pacific northwest residents and visitors from across the country. I am looking forward to continued collaboration with the Greenway Trust and its partners in the co-creation, piloting, and implementation of many of the strategies included in the NHA Interpretive Plan.

Thank you for your support of the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area.

Sincerely,



Susan L. Carlson



June 14, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

Dear Jon,

I am writing on behalf of Eastrail Partners to express support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan.

As you know, the Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are a unique and important part of our nation's story. The NHA includes wilderness areas and urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

The Eastrail, a former rail corridor being developed as a multi-use trail runs from Renton to Woodinville and Snohomish, will become an important connection to the east-west Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail where the two meet in Bellevue. The Eastrail extends the north-south length of the Mountains to Sound Greenway at that point in the watershed. These trail connections reflect significant investments that will help transform active transportation within the Leafline Trails Network. For these reasons, Eastrail Partners is invested in the successful implementation of the Greenway NHA Management Plan.

We support the Greenway NHA Management Plan for the critical infrastructure investments it will help secure, and how the Greenway NHA Management Plan lays out an inclusive vision and a collaborative agenda for conserving and enhancing the natural and cultural resources of the region. Implementation of the management plan will build upon the Greenway Trust's culture of collaboration among a wide range of partners.

We appreciate the partnerships that make active transportation projects possible. And we look forward to continuing to support collaboration and partnership within the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Katherine Hollis", written in a cursive style.

Katherine Hollis, Executive Director



March 28, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

I am writing on behalf of the Emerald Alliance for People, Nature and Community to express strong support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area (NHA) Management Plan that will be submitted to the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are a unique and important part of our nation's and our region's story. The NHA includes wilderness areas and urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings; all attributes woven into the fabric and character of this treasured landscape.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is the coalition-based organization that serves as coordinating entity of this new National Heritage Area and has a 30-year history of successful collaborations with government agencies and land managers, businesses, nonprofits and diverse public interests to conserve and enhance the landscape from Seattle across the Cascades to central Washington.

My family moved to this region in 2009 and we quickly found a comfortable home among the mountain and river trails that connect across the Greenway NHA. Moreover, as a conservation policy professional, I found my people; those with whom I share a deep passion for being out in nature and an appreciation for the power of collaboration and collective impact. Our two organizations have had the opportunity to work collaboratively on funding proposals for priority restoration projects and are currently engaged as partners in further developing our respective commitments to equity and inclusion in land conservation and public infrastructure funding across Puget Sound.

The Greenway NHA Management Plan lays out an inclusive vision and a collaborative agenda for preserving the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, recreational and educational resources of the Greenway NHA, and highlighting the region's history and heritage. Implementation of the management plan will build upon the Greenway's culture of collaboration among a wide range of federal, tribal, state and local partners (including the Emerald Alliance) to support interpretation and historic preservation, responsible recreation and heritage-based tourism, and conservation of natural resources that enhance Greenway communities and benefit residents.

I look forward to being a partner in the Greenway NHA, and to supporting collaborative approaches that implement the NHA management plan and advance the goals of the Greenway NHA. Specifically, the Emerald Alliance is committed to working alongside the Greenway NHA stewards to ensure these landscapes retain their natural status and are accessible and welcoming to increasingly diverse visitors for generations to come.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Tracy L. Stanton

Tracy L. Stanton
Executive Director
Emerald Alliance for People, Nature and Community

June 16, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121



Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

I am writing on behalf of University of Washington Bothell's Environmental Education and Research Center (EERC) to express strong support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan. The goals stated in the management plan are fully aligned with the mission of the EERC.

The EERC is a new, university-led, environmental learning center at St. Edward State Park, located on the northeast shore of Lake Washington near Seattle Washington. The EERC's mission is to provide integrated environmental education and research experiences to broad and diverse communities with the purpose of advancing public understanding, connection with nature, scientific knowledge, skills and stewardship of Pacific Northwest ecosystems. Commencing operations in the fall of 2022, the EERC will host a broadly interdisciplinary and equity centered program integrating environmental education, research, and community engagement.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress in 2019 because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are a unique and important part of our nation's story. The NHA includes wilderness areas and urban centers, offers access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects cultural and heritage sites in spectacular natural settings.

The EERC is located in St. Edward State Park, in the northern corner of the Greenway NHA. The Park, with its healthy and mature, second growth forest, streams, wetlands, and lakefront habitats, offers an ideal reference site to develop, test, and evaluate educational programs and interpretive strategies with community partners for potential implementation throughout the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA. The EERC is already partnering with Finn Hill Neighborhood Alliance to co-create a series of interpretive strategies including Story Maps, Geocaching Adventures, Family Backpacks, and UW Bothell Student-led in person tours of the Park and surrounding protected areas in Finn Hill. We are excited to explore additional opportunities to collaborate with the Mountains to Sound Greenway to co-create and pilot similar education and interpretive programs in other areas of the Greenway's National Heritage Area.

Sincerely,

Santiago Lopez, PhD

Associate Professor

Faculty Director of the Environmental Education and Research Center

School of Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences

University of Washington Bothell

June 6, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121



Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

Dear John:

Friends of Waterfront Seattle ["Friends"] enthusiastically supports the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan.

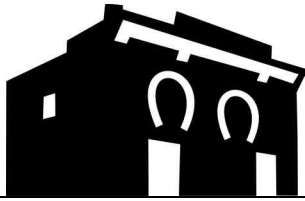
Friends is an independent nonprofit, partnering with the City of Seattle to fund, activate, promote, and care for the new 20-acre park currently under construction along the downtown shoreline. This transformative project is in deep alignment with the goals of the National Heritage Area.

- This new park is on the land and waters of the Coast Salish Peoples. Two treaty tribes—the Suquamish and Muckleshoot—as well as tribal partners from around the region have been, and will always be, central to the design, culture, and overall stewardship of this park.
- The removal of the Alaskan Way Viaduct provided the opportunity for all of us to reconnect to the water, and the design of the new park is all about that reconnection. Eleven west-east street tie the new public space back into downtown and other nearby neighborhoods. Much enhanced access to the water includes a new beach, a floating dock, the removal of overwater coverage, and an array of new viewpoints from which to take in the bay and mountains.
- The greenest seawall in the world is designed to enhance juvenile salmon migration and habitat regeneration. Where almost nothing grew before, 175,000 plants and shrubs and 800 new trees are part of a massive green stormwater infrastructure system.
- Friends' core goal is to ensure the waterfront is a place where everyone wants to gather, where everyone can see themselves, where everyone feels welcome and safe. Deep community engagement is essential to this work. We reach out to, learn from, directly support, and actively engage community partners from neighborhoods around the city to develop accessible public programs that represent and feel welcoming to people from the myriad cultures across our region.

Given what Friends is working to accomplish we are excited to work together with the leadership and team at Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust to help in whatever ways we can to implement the National Heritage Area Management Plan.

Sincerely,

Thatcher Bailey
Executive Director



Kittitas County Historical Society, Inc.
114 E Third Ave
Ellensburg, WA 98926
509.925.3778
KCHM.org

May 31, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

I am writing on behalf of the Kittitas County Historical Society, Inc. in Ellensburg, Washington to express support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan (hereafter Greenway NHA).

The Kittitas County Historical Society, Inc. (dba Kittitas County Historical Museum) seeks to collect, preserve, and share the history of Kittitas County. Established in 1961, we serve as the oldest private, nonprofit historical organization in the community, dedicated to this mission. Our Museum encompasses 9,000 square feet of display space with a visitation rate of approximately 8,000 visitors annually (with 56% coming to us from more than 50+ miles).

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are a unique and important part of our nation's story. The NHA includes wilderness areas and urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

The Greenway NHA is important to our organization as it aligns with our mission, in preserving and sharing the rich history and heritage in our area. As half of the NHA is in Kittitas County, the Greenway NHA will work to amplify the region's rich history from uplifting the region's tribal heritage and cultural history, to the modern stories of relocation and settling in the area. Many of the other goals of the Greenway NHA align closely to the work our organization already has undertaken such as protecting and promoting cultural and historic resources, and promoting responsible heritage-based tourism. By connecting individuals to place, we have seen those who have relocated to the Kittitas County area become familiar with the area and seek to learn more – and cherish the area – as much as we do. We know this will be the same with the Greenway NHA, giving visitors a connection from Seattle to Ellensburg, and maybe get them to go further than the interchanges. We are especially excited to know that there are opportunities to grow funding, not only for ourselves but organizations that are volunteer or of limited staff but great possibility, such as other museums, historic and heritage sites, interpretative centers, and more. We cannot wait to

see what potential this has, as we have been strong advocates for the museum and museum-adjacent fields.

It has been a pleasure to also support the Greenway NHA through being part of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Advisory Committee, and lending an “eastside” voice to the conversation.

We sincerely look forward to what the Greenway NHA can, and will, do in the future, and to supporting any and all collaborative approaches that implement the NHA management plan and advance the goals of the Greenway NHA. If there is any way that the Kittitas County Historical Museum can be directly involved in the plans and operations of the Greenway NHA, whether to help share the history of the rich area or the stories of the Greenway NHA, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sadie Thayer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Sadie" and last name "Thayer" clearly legible.

Sadie Thayer
Museum Director
Kittitas County Historical Society, Inc.



June 17, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

I am writing on behalf of The Mountaineers to express support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan.

The Mountaineers, based in Seattle, Washington and founded in 1906, is a nonprofit outdoor education, conservation, and recreation organization whose mission is “to enrich the community by helping people explore, conserve, learn about and enjoy the lands and waters of the Pacific Northwest and beyond.” The Mountaineers Books publishing division expands the mission internationally through award-winning publications including instructional guides, adventure narratives, and conservation photography.

More than 1,200 Mountaineers volunteers lead 3,200 outdoor education trips and courses annually for 15,000 members. Our youth programs provide over 10,000 opportunities each year for children to get outside. We are a passionate, engaged, and knowledgeable community that cares about the outdoors, and protects the outdoor experience for current and future generations.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are a unique and important part of our nation’s story. The NHA includes wilderness areas and urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

The Greenway is an incredibly important landscape to The Mountaineers and our community. Every day, many of our members recreate in the Greenway and enjoy the myriad of outdoor recreation activities and scenic natural beauty that the area provides. The opportunities for urban-dwelling people to connect with nature and recreate outdoors in a place like the Greenway are unparalleled.



As described in the plan, early Mountaineers led expeditions into the Greenway and established outdoor recreation opportunities near Snoqualmie Pass, at locations like Meany Lodge and Snoqualmie Lodge. Our members helped establish alpine climbing at Snoqualmie Pass and taught skills and techniques for safe and sustainable climbing. Today, The Mountaineers continues this legacy by leading youth programs and rock climbing trips and courses in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. Our youth and adult programs also teach outdoor skills in locations such as the “Exit 38” rock climbing routes, snowshoeing at Gold Creek, cross-country skiing at Cabin Creek, hiking in the Mount Si Natural Resource Conservation Area, and navigation exercises on Tiger Mountain. Our members also regularly perform stewardship activities in the Greenway, many of which are organized by our Foothills Branch Conservation Committee in partnership with the Greenway Trust.

Thousands of our members signed petitions and wrote letters in support of the National Heritage Designation, and we cheered when it passed Congress and was signed into law. Our staff contributed our perspectives to the Greenway Trust as the management plan was developed, and we are grateful to the planning team for incorporating our suggestions. The Greenway Trust has been a longtime partner of The Mountaineers, and we only expect our partnership to deepen as the NHA management plan is implemented. The Greenway Trust is uniquely suited to convening coalitions of partners representing diverse interests, as required by this plan.

We appreciate the rigorous process of stakeholder engagement that contributed to the management plan. The Greenway Trust made improvements to the plan in response to the feedback they received from tribes, agencies, and nonprofit partners like The Mountaineers. We especially appreciate that the plan more fully describes the history of outdoor recreation in the Greenway and its influence on conservation.

Other elements of the plan that we especially support include its comprehensive inclusion of tribal history and heritage throughout the thematic framework. It emphasizes tribal rights and treaty rights in the Greenway landscape and acknowledges and highlights the impacts that surging levels of outdoor recreation are having on natural resources and tribal treaty rights. We look forward to the Greenway Trust convening a land manager’s forum that includes tribes to discuss and explore coordinated strategies and cooperative approaches that could be supported to address recreation impacts. This discussion and coordination necessary to ensure a sustainable and inclusive future for our natural landscapes.

The Mountaineers looks forward to supporting collaborative approaches that implement the NHA management plan and advance the goals of the Greenway NHA. In particular, we look forward to participating in the Land/Natural Resource Management Forum and projects like promoting



**THE
MOUNTAINEERS**

7700 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115

www.mountaineers.org

responsible and respectful recreation, Trailhead Ambassadors, habitat restoration in urban greenspaces, and recreation development and maintenance. Thank you for your leadership to preserve and steward the Greenway in an integrated and cooperative way.

Sincerely,

Betsy Robblee
Conservation & Advocacy Director
betsyr@mountaineers.org



Public Affairs
6750 S. 228th St.
Kent, WA 98032

June 15, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

I am writing on behalf of REI Co-op to express our support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan. REI and our 1.5 million Washington state Co-op members strongly support the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan.

REI Co-op is an 84-year-old co-op and retailer of outdoor gear and apparel headquartered here in the Puget Sound. We have 8 stores in the Puget Sound area and more than 2,500 employees that call the region home. Nationwide, we have over 164 stores, plus a robust online platform as well as over 20 million co-op members across the country. We also provide classes, outings, and adventure travel to hundreds of thousands of Americans every year. Our mission is to awaken in people a lifelong love of the outdoors – to educate and outfit them – and help them enjoy the many benefits of time in nature – irrespective of their backgrounds.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway was designated a National Heritage Area (NHA) by the U.S. Congress because of its natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and rich history and heritage that are a unique and important part of our nation's story. The NHA includes wilderness areas and urban centers, provides access to nature for people of all ages and abilities, conserves working farms and forests that provide clean water and local products, and protects historic sites in spectacular natural settings.

At REI we are committed to increasing access and infrastructure for all people to experience the innumerable benefits of time spent in nature. The mountains and valley's that make up the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area, provide endless opportunities for equitable access to recreation and solace. This landscape provides an abundance of natural resources and healthy ecosystems for both nature and people to thrive while also celebrating the regions rich history and culture and growing local economies.

We look forward to supporting collaborative approaches that implement the NHA management plan and advance the goals of the Greenway NHA.

Sincerely,

Taldi Harrison
Head of Government Affairs



We inspire, educate and outfit for a lifetime
of outdoor adventure and stewardship.

June 20, 2022

Jon Hoekstra
Executive Director
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
2 First Avenue, Suite 240
Seattle, WA 98121

Re: Support for Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Management Plan

The undersigned individuals would like to join the host of elected officials and agency leaders, businesses, and nonprofit organizations to express strong support for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area (NHA) Management Plan that will be submitted to the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior. We gave comments on the Management Plan during the public comment period and want to add our support with this letter.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area is a unique geographic corridor made up of connected ecosystems and communities spanning 1.5 million acres from Seattle to Ellensburg along Interstate-90 in Washington state.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is a coalition-based organization that leads and inspires action to conserve and enhance this special landscape, ensuring a long-term balance between people and nature.

The Greenway NHA Management Plan provides a vision for preservation of the cultural, natural, historic, scenic, recreational, and educational resources of the Greenway. The undersigned individuals support this collaborative approach described in the Greenway NHA Management Plan.

Sincerely,

Anna Frost
Betsy Robblee
Bree Kay
Bryan L Wyberg
Dave Sturtevant
Deborah s Bermet
Doug Dull
Douglas G. Brownlee
Elden Altizer
Emily Goren
Gregg Sargeant
Jen P
John Reeves
Karen Daubert

Kate Fancher
Kathy Bernhardt
Kathy Kearny
Katja May
kelsey
Kevin Sauer
Melanie Kitzan
Michael Jones
Monty Vanderbilt
Richard Bueschel
Scott Burbidge
Susan L Carlson
VESTA BETTINGER