



Strengthening Communities through

Historic Preservation



The Washington State Historic Preservation Plan - 2004

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Center: Log cabin (detail), OAHP

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Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation

The Washington State Historic Preservation Plan 2004

Produced for State of Washington Department of Community, Trade and
Economic Development, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
by Betsy Czark & Associates and Groupsmith



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January 22, 2004

To All Citizens of Washington State:

It is with great pleasure that we present you with this copy of the new statewide historic preservation plan. The title of this document, *Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation* sums up the most important message carried by the plan: People and organizations across the state and nation increasingly recognize that historic preservation offers a proven approach for building flourishing communities. Preparation of the plan has involved hundreds of citizens from all corners of Washington. Our sincere appreciation goes to all who participated in the planning process.

Inside, you will find narrative about how the Plan Steering Committee shaped the planning process and has stepped forward to help implement the plan as the Preservation Collaborative. You will also find the six preservation planning goals. These goals were directly shaped by comments we heard from you and many others at public forums and on the Internet. Each goal is supported by several objectives while implementation strategies are articulated in a series of action items.

Also in the plan you will note a series of sidebars. During the public participation process, we heard from you that there is a need to recognize and celebrate the preservation successes we have already achieved in Washington. The sidebars are intended to not only highlight these achievements, but more importantly to celebrate and to learn from these experiences. While we celebrate these successes, much work remains to be done to make sure that preservationists are more effective in their efforts. The plan identifies challenges that we face in attaining our goals, but also points to building partnerships as opportunities for success.

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, members of the Preservation Collaborative, and many others who participated in formulating this plan, invite you to join with them in preserving the cultural and historic resources that are so important to our communities.

Sincerely,

Juli Wilkerson, Director
Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development

Allyson Brooks, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

Jack Williams, AIA, Chair
Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Administered by The Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development



CAHP

Temple of Justice, Olympia

Serving as seat for the State Supreme Court, the classical Temple of Justice is a key property within the State Capitol Campus Historic District in Olympia. Built before the domed Legislative Building, the Temple was the first monumental structure built as part of architects Wilder & White's ambitious campus plan. Damage from the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars and caused decorative plaster to crack and fall. The quake displaced marble wainscot paneling and terrazzo flooring, and cracked the sandstone exterior cladding. Taking advantage of a break between Supreme Court sessions, the State Department of General Administration immediately went to work repairing damage to make the structure functional again. Contractors were careful to respect the building's dignity and the results are near-invisible repairs that are difficult to find even by those who know where to look.

"The Supreme Court is grateful to the Department of General Administration for the care it took in making certain that the repairs necessitated by the 2001 earthquake were done in a way that preserved the historic character of the building. The Supreme Court has occupied the Temple of Justice since it first opened in 1913, and we take great pride in the building and are very conscious of its architectural significance."

Gerry L. Alexander, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the State of Washington



Temple of Justice Olympia

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OAHP (both)

Paddle to Seattle

Traditional hand carved canoes are launched into the Pacific Ocean surf at La Push marking the start of the epic 170 mile journey to Seattle's Alki Point in July of 1989. The Washington Centennial Commission's Native Canoe Project culminated in the *Paddle to Seattle* event that brought together many Pacific Northwest coast tribes. The triumphant landing at Alki witnessed a celebration honoring not only a successful voyage but also a beachhead in efforts to revive traditional Native American maritime skills and canoe carving. Perhaps more important was the recognition that time honored traditions yet endure and can be used effectively to unite and inspire future generations.



Executive Summary

Historic preservation is a powerful tool that strengthens communities. By preserving a community's cultural and historic resources, citizens are engaged to draw upon past experiences in order to shape the future. This message is the foremost theme in the revised statewide historic preservation plan, a document that is required of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as a result of federal preservation legislation and policies.

Titled *Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation*, the state historic preservation plan highlights preservation's potential for economic development and community revitalization. Historic preservation is a proven economic generator serving to revitalize communities and promote sustainable development. In addition to economic benefits, preservation brings an added dimension to a community's quality of life.

Historic Preservation Strengthens Communities by:

1. **Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse of Historic Buildings.** Adaptive reuse of buildings – that is, reusing historic buildings to host different functions– is fundamental to realizing historic preservation's potential as an economic development and revitalization strategy. Rehabilitation of historic buildings:
 - Generates more jobs and tax revenue than new construction.
 - Is sustainable development. It recycles existing resources, lessens energy demands, and reduces the material stream to landfills.
 - Promotes sound community growth patterns by revitalizing existing neighborhoods.
 - Bridges a community's past, present, and future by conveying continuity and context.
2. **Heritage Tourism.** Paradoxically, it is the intangible benefits of historic preservation – a sense of place, community pride, and a culturally and visually rich environment – that makes possible one of its most significant tangible benefits: heritage tourism. Heritage tourism:
 - Creates jobs and increases economic activity.
 - Revitalizes downtowns and neighborhoods.
 - Uses existing community assets.

This Plan Focuses on Achievable Actions, Collaboration, and Implementation

- Although ambitious, all the action items in this plan are achievable.
- This plan is a product of collaboration, and it has in turn, spawned further collaboration: The Preservation Collaborative. This new work group will spearhead implementation of the plan.

Your Participation is Essential to this Plan

The three primary participants in the plan - the Preservation Collaborative, the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), and the lead implementers - cannot fully implement this statewide plan alone. Participation by a wide range of individuals, businesses, organizations, agencies, and jurisdictions that are involved in preservation is critical to achieving the goals and vision of the plan.



Squaxin Island Tribe & SPSCC

Qwu?gwes, Thurston County

Since 1999, the Squaxin Island Tribe and archaeologists from South Puget Sound Community College have been working to document and recover the archaeological remains from this 1,000 year old village site. This unique site near Thurston County's Puget Sound shoreline has protected a record of daily life including well preserved wood and fiber artifacts plus stone and bone tools. Combining modern archaeological techniques with tribal oral history, this collaborative educational and research effort serves as a model of scientific and traditional knowledge working together to educate students for the future.

“At this place, we are working together to promote historic preservation; teaching the necessity to cooperate and work together. Professionals, cultures, and public come together at Qwu?gwes to learn and share.”

Squaxin Island Tribe

Six Goals and Objectives of the Plan

Listed below are the six goals of the plan and respective objectives. In addition, each goal has between three and nine action items to be achieved within the five-year time frame of the plan. The action items appear in the Action Agenda, beginning on page 9.

Goal I. Increase Use of Historic Preservation as an Economic Development and Community Revitalization Tool

- Promote historic preservation as an economic development tool.
- Facilitate heritage tourism across the state.
- Expand existing and create new incentives for preservation.

Goal II. Advocate to Protect Our Heritage

- Develop a unified voice for historic preservation issues.
- Develop new and improved funding sources for historic preservation.

Goal III. Strengthen Connections Inside and Outside the Preservation Community

- Foster a more cohesive historic preservation community.
- Create new and strengthen existing partnerships.
- Broaden and diversify Washington's historic preservation community.

Goal IV. Integrate Preservation Principles into Local Land Use Decisions, Regulations, and Development Processes

- Promote historic preservation as a sustainable development and growth management tool.

Goal V. Expand Efforts to Identify and Preserve Cultural and Historic Resources

- Support and enhance survey and inventory efforts.
- Strategies to protect and preserve.

Goal VI. Effectively Increase Knowledge of Historic Preservation and its Importance to Washington

- Market and promote historic preservation to targeted audiences.
- Celebrate our heritage.
- Use the Internet and media effectively.
- Provide education and training to targeted audiences.

Credits

Contributions by members of the Plan Steering Committee were invaluable toward ensuring that *Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation* will make a positive impact on historic preservation in Washington state. Members also demonstrated vision when they created the Preservation Collaborative, charged with overseeing implementation of the plan.

Plan Steering Committee Members

Allyson Brooks, Ph.D.	State Historic Preservation Officer
Teresa Brum	Spokane City and County Historic Preservation Officer
Ginny Butler	Member, Dayton Historic Preservation Commission and Historic Property Owner
Leonard Forsman	Suquamish Tribe Member
Steve Franks	Planner, City of Spokane Planning Services Department
Bill Garvin	Washington Forest Protection Association
Linda Naoi Goetz	President, Association for Washington Archaeology
Lisbeth Cort	Executive Director, Washington Trust for Historic Preservation
Ron Murphy, AIA	Stickney Murphy Romine Architects
Garry Schalliol	Washington State Historical Society
Hon. Joan Simpson	Mayor, City of North Bend
Stephanie Toothman, Ph.D.	National Park Service
Jack Williams, AIA	Chair, Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

All members of the public who participated in the planning process also share much of the credit for this plan. Their comments about the importance of historic preservation and recommendations for action directly influenced formulation of the goals, objectives, and action items. Appreciation is extended to all those who attended meetings, provided comments, and dedicated their valuable time during the planning process.

Credit also goes to Greg Griffith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, and to all OAHP staff members whose expertise and hard work helped shape this plan:

Ann Anderson	Zee Hill	Stephenie Kramer	Sara Steel
Rick Anderson	Russell Holter	Greg LaDue-Grove	Rob Whitlam
Loren Doolittle	Amy Homan	Stephen Mathison	Erin Wilkowski
Megan Duvall	Michael Houser	Janet Rogerson	Scott Williams
Donovan Gray			

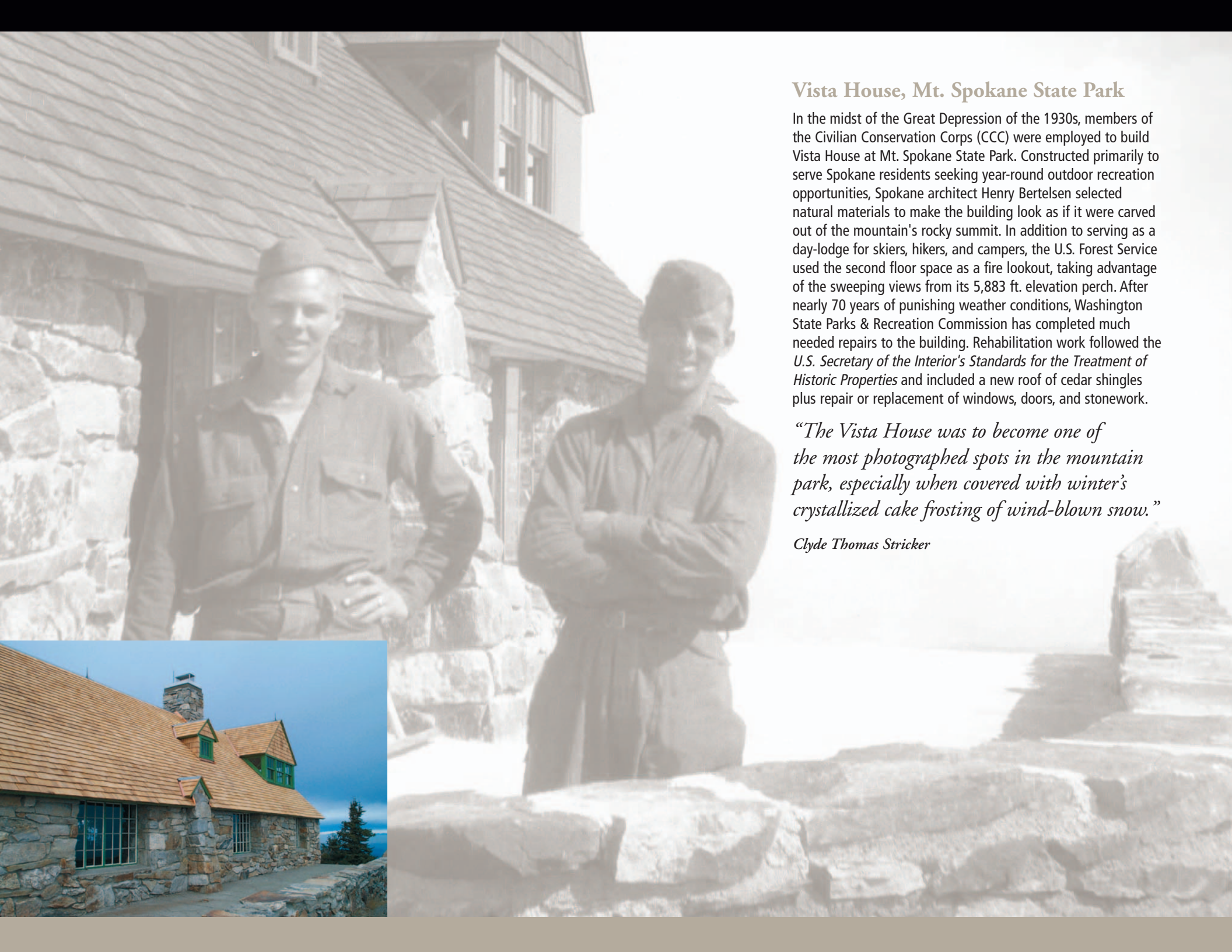


Golden West Lodge, Stehekin

Located at the head of Lake Chelan, Stehekin was the jumping off point for 19th century mineral prospectors as well as tourists seeking the scenery and solitude of the North Cascades. Capitalizing on the boom in recreation, local entrepreneur E. O. Blankenship built the Golden West Lodge in 1926 near the Stehekin ferry landing. After a series of owners, the National Park Service acquired the property in 1969 for use as a visitor's center during the summer months. However, by 1999, the Park Service recognized the need for structural repairs, updated mechanical systems, and restoration of historic architectural character. Following rehabilitation work in 2003, the Golden West has regained its role as a National Park Service visitor center plus art gallery and gathering place for Stehekin Valley residents.

“Park Superintendent Bill Paleck was particular to make sure that the lodge would get a new foundation so that we could continue having our square dances in the lobby.”

Jean Vavrek, Golden West Gallery, Stehekin



Vista House, Mt. Spokane State Park

In the midst of the Great Depression of the 1930s, members of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) were employed to build Vista House at Mt. Spokane State Park. Constructed primarily to serve Spokane residents seeking year-round outdoor recreation opportunities, Spokane architect Henry Bertelsen selected natural materials to make the building look as if it were carved out of the mountain's rocky summit. In addition to serving as a day-lodge for skiers, hikers, and campers, the U.S. Forest Service used the second floor space as a fire lookout, taking advantage of the sweeping views from its 5,883 ft. elevation perch. After nearly 70 years of punishing weather conditions, Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission has completed much needed repairs to the building. Rehabilitation work followed the *U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and included a new roof of cedar shingles plus repair or replacement of windows, doors, and stonework.

“The Vista House was to become one of the most photographed spots in the mountain park, especially when covered with winter’s crystallized cake frosting of wind-blown snow.”

Clyde Thomas Stricker



The Vision

The cultural and historic resources of a community tell the story of its past, a past that makes any single community distinct from all other places. From lumber mills to schools, sacred landscapes to archaeological sites, rustic cabins to office towers, our cultural and historic resources provide everyone with a tangible link to persons and events that have shaped our communities and ourselves. Preserving these physical reminders of our past creates a sense of place, the result being an environment that instills civic pride and community spirit.

Increasingly, preservation is recognized as a tool for economic development. In the past, some policymakers considered preservation activities to be luxuries, undertaken in a thriving economy only to be scaled back when leaner times force a reassessment of priorities. However, recent studies demonstrate that preservation is a powerful economic engine: creating jobs, increasing tax revenues, raising property values, and encouraging community reinvestment. Historic preservation is not about nostalgia; it is a forward-looking economic development and community revitalization strategy.

Equally, if not more important, is the role historic preservation plays in shaping communities for the present and future. By preserving significant cultural and historic resources, we are able to learn from past achievements (as well as mistakes) in order to improve, enrich, and even enliven, the Washington state that is passed to future generations. By not preserving, we stand to lose the already tenuous grasp we have of past accomplishments, traditions, and values. If we do not work to preserve the diminishing presence of our historic places, we undermine the stability and strength of future communities.

The Vision for the Future

Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation is a five-year plan designed to enhance Washington communities by capitalizing on preservation's many benefits. The vision for historic preservation, articulated in the sidebar, at the right, will come closer to reality each time an action item in this plan is achieved.

Vision for Historic Preservation

In the not too distant future,

Historic Preservation will be:

- An essential strategy for maintaining a community's unique sense of place.
- A powerful tool for economic development and community revitalization.
- A significant generator of jobs, income, and tax revenues.
- An important way to understand how diverse cultures have come together to shape the society we know today.
- A broad, inclusive movement that integrates its interests into community decision-making activities so that resources are identified, preserved, experienced, and enjoyed.

Past Preservation Planning Accomplishments

Historic Preservation Working for Washington: The State Historic Preservation Plan 2000, completed in 1995, contributed to a number of significant accomplishments:

- The development of an acclaimed training program that has, to date, trained hundreds of public agency personnel in how to identify, preserve, and manage cultural and historic resources. The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation developed this program in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.
- The Pacific Northwest Field School provides participants with technical experience in preservation of historic properties. The Field School is a collaboration amongst the National Park Service, state park agencies in Oregon and Washington, the state historic preservation offices in both states, and the University of Oregon.
- There has been a significant expansion of the volume and variety of historic resource information available on OAHP's Geographic Information System (GIS). The work of entering data into the GIS is ongoing.
- OAHP designed a "user friendly" process for designating cultural and historic resources in the Washington Heritage Register, a revision of the former Washington State Register of Historic Places.
- Increased awareness of cultural resource issues within local planning departments. Much credit for this accomplishment goes to tribal governments that have worked to raise awareness of the impact of development on sacred places, landscapes, and other significant cultural resources.

Guiding Principles of the Plan

The Plan Steering Committee

Federal historic preservation policies mandate that each state historic preservation office develop and implement a statewide historic preservation plan. Working in capacity as Washington state's historic preservation office and receiving federal funds through the National Park Service (NPS), the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) spearheaded the effort to develop *Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation*. For the plan to be of value for the agency as well as the public it serves, OAHP recognized the need to build broad-based support and interest in the plan. To this end, the Plan Steering Committee (PSC) was created to formulate a public participation process and planning document that represented a wide range of perspectives. Committee members served on a voluntary basis and were carefully selected to represent a cross-section of the state's preservation community. Working with planning and public process consultants, the PSC was charged with completing three primary tasks:

- 1) Design an effective public participation process;
- 2) Receive and review comments and recommendations made by the public about historic preservation issues; and
- 3) Review and comment on draft documents and adopt a final preservation plan.

From the initial meetings, the PSC formulated the following principles that in turn, set the tone for the public participation process and the final historic preservation plan.

This Plan Belongs to All of Us

Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation is a document designed to address the issues and concerns facing historic preservation efforts in Washington. Broad in its application, this plan cannot be achieved by one agency or organization alone. Given OAHP's relatively narrow mission and limited budget, the planning process recognized that plan implementation should be shared in partnership with a wide range of entities. Also important was OAHP's intent that the plan be used as a venue for the state's preservation community to articulate goals, showcase successes, and build partnerships. For these reasons the plan was developed with significant input from the public, as well as the guidance of the PSC. (See the sidebar on page 3 for a complete description of how the plan was developed.)

To underscore the broad participation necessary to realize this plan, every item in the Action Agenda has a lead implementer: an organization or agency that has been identified to lead attainment of a specific action item. However, these entities are simply the leads. It is unlikely they can accomplish these actions alone. A broad range of organizations and agencies involved in preserving or managing cultural and historic resources in Washington are invited and encouraged to assist lead implementers in achieving specific action items found in the plan.

It Must be Implemented: Creation of the Preservation Collaborative

A central element of the plan's implementation strategy is the creation of a new forum: The Preservation Collaborative. The PSC determined that the formation of a collaboration of preservation interests was necessary to ensure fulfillment of the plan. The Preservation Collaborative is actually a

modified and expanded version of the PSC. The difference is the purpose of the Collaborative is to put the plan into action rather than to develop it. Like the PSC, the Preservation Collaborative membership includes representatives of local and statewide historic preservation organizations, historical societies, local and tribal governments, preservation professionals, and state and federal agencies. Please see the Appendix for a list of Collaborative members.

Noticeable Action! Only Tangible and Achievable Action Items are in the Plan

Determining which actions to include in the plan's Action Agenda was a long and thoughtful process. The PSC wanted to address the full range of issues and concerns voiced at public meetings, and yet, to honor the frequently voiced recommendation of participants that the actions be achievable. Therefore, all actions included in the plan were tested against three criteria to assure that they were realistic and attainable:

- 1) Does the action effectively address its goal?
- 2) Is the action achievable within the five-year time frame of the plan?
- 3) Is an organization or agency willing to take the lead toward implementation?

This process resulted in a set of carefully crafted action items that, when fully implemented, will bring us closer to realizing the plan's vision for historic preservation.

A Note to Readers

The planning cycle for *Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation* shall span a five-year time frame. Therefore, the plan will be in effect from January of 2004 through December of 2008. Beginning in 2007 and through year 2008, OAHP shall work with the Preservation Collaborative to identify a process for revising the plan during 2008 with adoption of a new document anticipated by 2009.

Also, note that *Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation* is available in electronic format by visiting OAHP's website at www.oahp.wa.gov or by linking from the State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) website at www.cted.wa.gov.

In regard to terminology, the phrase "cultural and historic resources" is used throughout this document to refer to the wide range of property types that represent human culture and heritage. Representative resource types addressed by this plan include sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts as well as traditional cultural places and cultural/historic landscapes. In NPS guidelines and other preservation materials, these resource types are generically referred to as "historic properties." Whether using the term "historic properties" or "cultural and historic resources" these resource types are typically properties that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the Washington Heritage Register (WHR).

A list of acronyms used in the plan with corresponding identification is included in the Appendix. Also included is contact information for selected state and national historic preservation agencies and organizations.

Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation: The Planning Process

One of the goals in developing this plan was to obtain and incorporate comments from a wide range of people, organizations, and public agencies. To that end, the following outreach efforts were implemented:

- During the winter of 2003, public meetings were held across the state in Bellingham, Vancouver, Spokane, Olympia, Seattle, and Richland.
- An invitation to the public meetings was distributed to membership lists of historic preservation and related organizations plus local and tribal governments. The invitation also encouraged those who could not attend meetings to respond to the public meeting questionnaire that was made available on OAHP's web page.
- Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and other tribal representatives, local heritage organizations, and neighborhood groups participated in targeted workshops designed to obtain their input on historic preservation issues.
- Responses to all questionnaires and comments from the public meetings were also available on the OAHP web page for any interested person to read and provide comment.
- A draft of the preservation plan was made available on OAHP's web page for public comment. All the public meeting participants and other interested parties were sent an email or postcard as a reminder to comment on the draft plan. A press release was also issued encouraging interested parties to review and comment on the draft.

The OAHP recruited volunteers to form a steering committee to guide development of the plan. Committee members represented diverse historic preservation interests and various geographic areas. The Plan Steering Committee members were the final arbiters of the content and format of this plan.



Peter Hassel

Tangible Benefits of Preservation

Investing in historic preservation provides real and significant economic benefits. In the past, the economic benefits of preservation have not been fully understood. Only recently, in a handful of states such as Maryland, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, has comprehensive data on the economic impacts of preservation been collected and analyzed. One of the goals in *Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation* calls for the research and publication of such a document for Washington. This work will likely detail the benefits of various preservation tools including the following three examples.

Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse of Historic Buildings

Adaptive reuse of historic buildings is a key element in the use of historic preservation as an economic development strategy. Expenditures for labor and materials used during rehabilitation have a positive impact on the economy. Plus, adaptive reuse of historic buildings and structures can stimulate revitalization of downtown and neighborhood centers. For example, the Steam Plant Square project in Spokane (pictured on the opposite page) converted an abandoned steam generating facility into a mixed use facility with office, retail and restaurant tenants linked with fiber optic connectivity. In summary, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic buildings:

- Generates more employment and tax revenue than new construction.** Rehabilitation adds more jobs than new construction, not because rehabilitation is more expensive, but because it is more labor intensive. According to an economic impact study done for the state of Michigan, rehabilitation projects have up to 70 percent of total project costs devoted to labor compared to 50 percent in new construction.
- Results in more local jobs and business for local suppliers.** Due to the site-specific nature of rehabilitation work, it relies on local craftspeople and suppliers. New construction involves more off-site assembly, fewer workers, and is often done out-of-town, or even out-of-state. In addition, income earned by local workers has a multiplier effect on the economy since these same workers and business owners patronize local stores and services.
- Has less impact on the environment and infrastructure, and helps reduce sprawl.** Preservation and rehabilitation of historic neighborhoods can aid in absorbing growth and development that might otherwise occur on the urban fringe. For example, re-development in Seattle's Pioneer Square Historic District has capitalized on existing infrastructure to accommodate an energizing mix of office, commercial, and residential uses.
- Plays a central role in downtown revitalization strategies.** Downtown revitalization almost always involves cultural and historic resources. In Washington, the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) Downtown Revitalization Program provides technical assistance and training to communities that recognize the inherent value of their historic commercial cores. Port Townsend, Walla Walla, and Wenatchee have received national awards for their downtown revitalization efforts. Increased sales, occupancy levels, tax revenues, property values, and community pride are just a few of the benefits realized in preserving our city centers.

Steam Plant Square, Spokane

Since 1916 the Central Steam Plant's smokestacks have stood as symbols of Spokane's industrial heritage. Ten years after closing the plant, property owner Avista Development teamed with local historic preservation developer Wells and Company to rehabilitate the steam plant. When first conceptualizing the project, managing partners Kim Pearman-Gillman and Pete Kerwien of Avista along with Ron and Julie Wells envisioned turning the gritty brick and steel "barn" into a sophisticated mixed-use development. The vision has been realized and tenants include a restaurant, microbrewery, design studios and high tech firms employing the project's state-of-the-art infrastructure. Preservation of the plant's historic character was key to integrating Steam Plant Square into the larger context of urban revitalization. Having received national awards and recognition as a model of industrial site renaissance, the project was a catalyst for transforming the surrounding neighborhood into a blossoming arts and entertainment district.

"Our development team utilized local and federal tax incentives, and exceeded federal rehabilitation standards to set an example for innovative preservation. In a national environment where the issues of vacant industrial complexes face our urban areas, Steam Plant Square is leading the pack in new directions."

Ron Wells, Wells and Company



Spokane Tribe

Historic Driving Tour, Spokane Tribe and Spokane County

The driving tour brochure of historic places in Spokane County was the brainchild of Louie Wynne, former Spokane Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. Long active in advocating for historic preservation at the state level, Wynne was interested in teaching tribal youth about cultural and historic sites located in the Spokane’s traditional and accustomed areas. To achieve this, the Tribe built a partnership with the Spokane City and County Historic Preservation Office that in turn obtained funding for the brochure and wrote the narrative. Research conducted at the Spokane Public Library and Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture was enriched by oral traditions provided by Pauline Flett while George Flett created original artwork for the cover. The tour focuses on early roads used by Native Americans and later settlers who began arriving in the late 1800s. This attractive and popular brochure serves as a model for bringing awareness of tribal heritage to a wide audience.

We wanted to make people aware, especially our young people, of our presence beyond the reservation, that we have a history that covers a much larger region.

Louie Wynne, Spokane Tribe Member

Heritage Tourism

Paradoxically, it is the intangible benefits of historic preservation that fosters one of its most significant and tangible benefits: Heritage tourism. The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) defines heritage tourism as, “traveling to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present.”

According to a recent study by the Travel Industry Association of America:

- **The heritage traveler spends more, does more, and stays longer than other types of tourists.** The heritage or cultural traveler spends, on average, \$722 per trip compared to \$603 for all US travelers; is more likely to participate in a wide range of activities, with shopping at the top of the list, (44% of such travelers rate shopping as their number one activity versus 33% of all travelers) and stays 4.7 nights vs. 3.4 nights on average.
- **For vacationers, visiting historic and cultural sites is second in popularity only to shopping.**
- **One in three international visitors to the U.S. tours a historic or cultural attraction.**



Waterville Hotel - OAHF

For communities that take the time and effort to identify, preserve, and promote their cultural and historic legacy, heritage tourism provides the following community benefits:

- **Creates jobs and economic activity.** The number of business and employment opportunities increases from heritage tourism. A West Virginia study found that, during 1996, heritage tourist expenditures created 390 jobs in businesses directly serving tourists and another 130 jobs as an indirect result of tourist activity, for a total employment impact of 520. These 520 employees earned \$8.2 million for their work. Businesses did \$15.4 million worth of sales with tourists. Combining the direct and indirect impacts, heritage tourism created an additional \$46.7 million in business volume.
- **Uses assets that already exist.** A dynamic and memorable travel experience begins with the stories and places of the past. As developer and economist Don Rypkema recently stated “A community’s strength is not homogeneity with everywhere else; it is its differentiation from anywhere else.” By caring for its heritage, a community can become an attraction in and of itself.

The key to sustainable heritage tourism is the careful maintenance of an area’s historic character and authenticity. In order to create a sustainable tourist destination, communities cannot allow new development to shape community character; it is the community’s historic character that must inform new development.

Local Historic Designations

Many people believe that listing a cultural or historic resource on the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register protects it from being significantly altered or demolished. This is not the case as these designation programs are intended to be honorary distinctions, providing only limited protection. However, when a local government creates a program that designates cultural or historic resources as “significant,” the designation is often accompanied by controls that protect as well as honor those sites.

Conceived by Congress in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Certified Local Government (CLG) program has created a network of local historic preservation entities meeting proscribed state and federal standards.

Administered in Washington by OAHP, there are over thirty CLG jurisdictions ranging in size from Ritzville to King County. These locally based preservation programs offer a range of preservation services including technical assistance, design review, and public outreach efforts. Importantly, CLGs sustain citizen bodies that review and designate cultural and historic resources having local significance. Protections provided by local historic designations allow communities to experience significant benefits, such as:

- **Protection of the architectural and historic character of buildings or neighborhoods.** Local historic designation programs usually require design review of major actions such as demolitions, significant alterations, or new construction. For example, local review may help avoid demolition of a historically or architecturally significant building, or inspire an in-fill project or new addition to follow design standards and thus enhance compatibility with surrounding historic buildings.
- **Greater property value appreciation.** The fact that both residential and commercial property values increase in historic districts has been demonstrated by studies across the country and in communities that vary greatly in size and demographics. Typically, property value appreciation rates are greater in designated historic districts than non-designated areas. Occasionally they are the same, but in no instance are appreciation rates lower.

- **Stimulates reinvestment.** Higher property values increase property tax revenues for local governments, thereby encouraging additional private investment.

Important to add to this discussion is the fact that tribal governments may enact a historic preservation program within their jurisdictions. Similar to the State Historic Preservation Officer, a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) is appointed by tribal authorities to lead efforts to recognize and protect cultural and historic resources on tribal lands. THPO responsibilities include survey and inventory work, designations, public outreach and education, grant administration, as well as reviewing and commenting on proposals that may affect tribal cultural and historic resources. As of this writing, there are six tribes in Washington with designated THPOs plus the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Spring Reservation, both based in Oregon. See the Appendix for contact information on these programs.



Oakland Block, Bellingham

Built in 1890, the Oakland Block originally housed a hotel, offices, retail space and also served as the New Whatcom City Hall. A fire in the 1980s led to purchase of the building by the Bellingham Housing Authority for adaptive reuse. Using a mix of public and private funding, the Authority's award winning rehabilitation project resulted in 20 much-needed affordable housing units and street front retail space. The property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In 2002 the Bellingham Housing Authority completed a substantial rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the historic Oakland Block in downtown Bellingham. Historic preservation was a major program goal, and the project also contributed to city efforts to enhance a vibrant mixed-use neighborhood.

*David Cahill and Kathryn Franks,
City of Bellingham*



Hoshide Williams Architects

McGrath Hotel, North Bend

Built in 1922, the McGrath Hotel is located in the heart of downtown North Bend. The booming 1920s witnessed increasing car ownership and leisure time travelers, factors that favored the McGrath as a popular stop for motorists on the old Sunset Highway from Seattle and over Snoqualmie Pass. This era of prosperity came to an end in 1978 when nearby Interstate 90 opened. Circumstances began to change in the 1990s when Dale and Susan Sherman purchased the vacant McGrath. Working with local officials plus King County and state historic preservation staff, the Shermans embarked on a rehabilitation project using federal and local preservation incentives. Besides offering first class office space and a highly acclaimed restaurant, the McGrath is now the centerpiece of preservation efforts in downtown North Bend.

“Public and private investments have paid off with wonderfully restored treasures such as the McGrath Hotel and increased revenues around 26% in four years, when all other revenues were flat. Finding our roots has been a real boon to North Bend.”

Mayor Joan Simpson, North Bend

Action Agenda

Throughout the public participation process for developing the state preservation plan, a common theme was heard: “Enough talk. We want action.” Furthermore, participants insisted that the preservation plan’s proposed actions be tangible, achievable, and produce quantifiable results. This Action Agenda strives to honor those comments. The agenda is comprised of a carefully chosen selection of goals, objectives, and actions that correspond to critical concerns expressed through the plan’s public participation process. Additionally, these goals, objectives, and action items recognize the limited resources available to the preservation community for implementing the plan.

Goal I

Increase Use of Historic Preservation as an Economic Development and Community Revitalization Tool

Background: Preservationists have long touted the economic benefits derived from maintaining and re-using historic places. Tax incentives, job creation, increased property values, and revitalized communities are just a few of the advantages offered by a comprehensive preservation strategy. However, during the participation process for drafting the state historic preservation plan, comments from the public made it clear that knowledge of these benefits is not reaching the mainstream economic development community. A priority for preservationists is the need to research and compile actual facts and figures demonstrating the impact that preservation has on the state’s economy. Other persons who made comments noted that the heritage tourism industry presents a prime opportunity for historic preservation to attain greater visibility.

Response: Goal I focuses on forging a link between historic preservation work and economic development policies and mechanisms. Preservationists maintain that more preservation work will occur and preservation goals will receive higher priority if decision makers are made aware of both short and long-term economic benefits. Objective I A calls for the preparation of an economic impact analysis of historic preservation activities on Washington’s economy. Having been prepared in other states, an economic impact

study is seen as a means to arrive at specific numbers and dollar figures that are generated by existing preservation programs. The study would include analysis of tax revenues, job creation, property values, and tourism data.

Action items under Objective I B capitalize on the growth in dollars generated by what is referred to as “heritage tourism.” This tourism market niche, focusing on leisure visits to historic places, is seen by preservationists as an opportunity to link the travel industry and historic preservation efforts. An example of a community that has successfully applied heritage tourism principles is Walla Walla where the region’s robust viticulture industry has spawned impressive investment in historic buildings for restaurants, wineries, shops, and lodging. A number of tribal governments are taking a close look at the economic benefits of heritage tourism as evidenced by the *Tribal Tourism Toolkit* recently produced by the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO). As a result, several action items under Goal I identify products intended to enhance visitors’ experience and boost Washington’s tourism economy.

Also under Goal I are action items that expand availability of financial incentives for preservation activities. Included are incentives to encourage and aid owners toward preserving cultural and historic resources on their property. Particularly of note are incentives to preserve archaeological sites on private property. These incentives are intended to send a message to property owners that cultural resources are important and merit protection.

It should be noted that many of the action items under Goal I focus on economic development programs within CTED. CTED includes the Downtown Revitalization Program as well as the Business and Tourism Development programs. Within CTED, the OAHP is a part of the Local Government Division (LGD). The LGD also houses the State’s Growth Management Program (GM), the Public Works Board (PWB), and Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) among others. As a part of this framework, OAHP is administratively as well as programmatically linked to the Department’s economic development programs as well as planning and other agencies supporting local government.



Max Baumeister Building, Walla Walla

Built in 1889, the Max Baumeister Building is a rare survivor of Walla Walla's golden age as Washington Territory's largest city. Following years of alterations, Doug and Malinda Saturno bought the building in 1996 and began a rehabilitation project to bring back its historic character. The original two storefronts were restored after removal of a 1960s remodel. A local law firm now occupies the second floor enjoying its tin ceilings, hardwood floors, transom windows, and skylights. The Baumeister's revival is emblematic of a remarkable renaissance enjoyed by downtown Walla Walla over the past decade that has brought back the luster of notable National Register of Historic Places listed buildings such as the Whitehouse-Crawford Planing Mill, the Northern Pacific Railroad Depot, and the elegant Marcus Whitman Hotel.

“Between 1992 and 2002, downtown has seen over \$50 million in commercial property restoration and rehabilitation resulting in a net increase of 175 new businesses and 535 new jobs.”

*Timothy Bishop, Executive Director,
Downtown Walla Walla Foundation*

Objective I A. Promote Historic Preservation as an Economic Development Tool

IA(i) State Economic Development Strategy. Undertake a concerted effort to promote historic preservation as an economic development tool. CTED will coordinate this effort and provide resources and support to accomplish the following three actions:

- (a) **Economic Impact Study.** Conduct a study on the statewide economic impacts of historic preservation. Use this and other information to promote preservation statewide as an economic development and revitalization tool.

Lead implementer: OAHF, Washington Trust for Historic Preservation (WTHP), and NPS with the assistance of a committee representing private, non-profit, and public sector interests.

Target completion year: 2005

- (b) **Take Advantage of Community, Trade and Economic Development Programs.** Investigate ways of fostering greater cooperation and interaction amongst the historic preservation community and CTED. Emphasize an approach that capitalizes on the skills and expertise of all participants.

Lead implementer: OAHF

Target completion year: On-going

- (c) **Downtown Revitalization Program.** Identify and promote opportunities for greater interaction and cooperation between the State's Downtown Revitalization Program (DRP), OAHF, and statewide preservation efforts.

Lead implementer: DRP and OAHF

Target completion year: On-going

Objective I B. Facilitate Heritage Tourism Across the State

I B(i) Heritage Tourism Program. Develop a heritage tourism program within the State's tourism office. The purpose of this program will be to increase heritage tourism opportunities throughout Washington. To be accomplished are the following:

- (a) **Tourism Data.** Establish a data collection mechanism that will regularly collect information illustrating the popularity of heritage tourism and its impact on local economies. The tourism office will use this data to promote heritage tourism.

Lead implementer: Washington State Business and Tourism Development Office (Tourism) with assistance from OAHF

Target completion year: 2004

- (b) **Tourism Toolkit.** Create a web-based tool kit to help jurisdictions develop heritage tourism. This tool kit will contain information about incentives, funding sources, marketing, promotion, principles of sustainable tourism, and the means for identifying community resources that may be of interest to the heritage tourist.

Lead implementer: Tourism, with assistance from OAHF

Target completion year: 2006

- (c) **Internet Travel Guide.** Create a web-based travel guide of heritage-related day-trip and vacation ideas throughout the state. This guide, or travel itinerary, will be regularly updated and will convey a wide range of information such as: historic sites, events, museums, and presentations.

Lead implementer: Tourism, with help from Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), NPS, OAHF, historical societies, and others.

Target completion year: 2006

Objective I C. Expand Existing and Create New Incentives for Preservation

I C(i) Tax Incentives. Establish state tax incentives for the rehabilitation of historic buildings in order to encourage maintenance and adaptive reuse.

Lead implementer: WTHP

Target completion year: 2007

I C(ii) Property Tax Assessments. Assess property taxes (land and improvements) based on the actual use of historic property rather than its highest economic use.

Lead implementer: WTHP

Target completion year: 2007

I C(iii) Archaeological Site Protection Incentives. Examine and promote existing property tax incentives for owners of archaeological sites. If appropriate, expand existing property tax abatement programs for owners of archaeological sites.

Lead implementer: Association for Washington Archaeology (AWA) with OAHP

Target completion year: 2007

Goal II

Advocate to Protect Our Heritage

Background: Comments and observations made by the public during the preservation planning process stressed that preservationists need to become more proactive in raising issues, reaching for solutions, and shaping policy at all levels of government. A few examples of issues that were raised as needing attention by state and local legislative bodies include: the impact of state agency actions on cultural and historic resources; reparations for disturbed burial and cultural sites; and the State's funding formula for new schools. Recommendations for the plan focused on preservationists having a greater presence before legislative bodies; keeping a broader preservation community informed of pertinent issues and legislation; and working to reinforce the importance of maintaining, even expanding, preservation programs in the face of ever tightening public sector budgets.

Response: Objectives and action items under Goal II are seen as priorities to begin the task of building a more proactive historic preservation community that will have a presence before the Washington State Legislature and other decision-making bodies at the city, county, and even national levels. Through its own planning process, the WTHP has identified the need to employ the services of a preservation advocate. This person will be tasked to present a consistent and coordinated approach in responding to legislative and policy issues that affect historic preservation. Action items under Objective II B address the need to appropriately fund public historic preservation agencies and programs.

Objective II A. Develop a Unified Voice for Historic Preservation Issues

II A(i) Legislative Agenda. Develop an annual legislative agenda, both for and by the historic preservation community.

Lead implementer: WTHP

Target completion year: Annually starting in 2004

II A(ii) Advocate. Hire a statewide preservation advocate dedicated to furthering historic preservation's legislative agenda and other preservation issues.

Lead implementer: WTHP

Target completion year: 2006, and ongoing

II A(iii) Track Legislation. Keep interested members of the public informed of relevant bills and issues during legislative sessions. Coordinate and inform the public about opportunities to comment on pertinent bills or decisions.

Lead implementer: Heritage Caucus (HC) of the Washington State Legislature

Target completion year: On-going



Stimson-Green Mansion, Seattle

Built in 1901, Seattle's Stimson-Green Mansion was designed by Spokane's renowned architect Kirtland Cutter for businessman Charles Stimson. Later purchased by banker Joshua Green, the remarkably intact house stands as one of the city's few surviving grand residences from the last century. Recognizing increasing development pressures on First Hill's old mansions, Stimson's granddaughter and late philanthropist Patsy Bullitt Collins rescued the property in 1986. Collins in turn donated the Stimson-Green Mansion in 2001 to the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation. As a statewide nonprofit organization founded to protect Washington's historic places, the donation was a turning point in the Trust's and the building's history. Now used for offices while operating as a venue for special events and public tours, the Trust's perpetual stewardship of the Stimson-Green Mansion is emblematic of Patsy Collins' philanthropy, extraordinary civic vision and passion for historic preservation.

“Patsy Collins’ donation of the Stimson-Green Mansion energized the Washington Trust. It also ensured that there would be a dedicated long-term steward of one of the finest landmarks in Seattle.”

*Lisbeth Cort, Executive Director,
Washington Trust for Historic Preservation*



Cascade Rail Foundation

South Cle Elum Depot

Built in 1909, this historic depot was built by the Milwaukee Railroad on its transcontinental line between Chicago and Seattle. Until abandonment in 1974, the building was a local social center as well as transportation hub. Now a component of a National Register of Historic Places historic district and owned by the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, the depot is enjoying major rehabilitation in cooperation with the Cascade Rail Foundation. Nearly \$750,000 in cash and donated materials has been raised to help rehabilitate the long neglected building. The Foundation's vision is to reopen the depot as a museum, restaurant, and concession space attracting hikers and bicyclists from the adjacent John Wayne Trail plus travelers on nearby Interstate 90.

Without the strong community partnerships built by the Cascade Rail Foundation, we very well may have lost this historic building to deterioration.

Rex Derr, Director, Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

Objective II B. Develop New and Improved Funding Sources for Historic Preservation

II B(i) Program Funding. Identify stable sources of funding for state and local historic preservation programs.

Lead implementer: Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (WACHP)

Target completion year: 2006

II B(ii) Grant Programs. Develop funding sources for both public and private grant programs as follows:

(a) **Federal Preservation Grant Program.** Increase the federal Historic Preservation Fund annual allocations enabling OAHF to administer grants for preservation projects across the state. If adequately funded, this program would disburse federal matching grants on a competitive basis. Coordinate with the Heritage Capital Projects Fund (CPF) administered by the Heritage Resource Center (HRC) of the Washington State Historical Society (WSHS).

Lead implementers: NPS, Preservation Action (PA), and the Congressional Delegation

Target completion year: 2005

(b) **WTHP Grant Program.** Expand funding for the WTHP's Valerie Sivinski Washington Preserves Grant Program.

Lead implementer: WTHP

Target completion year: On-going

Goal III

Strengthen Connections Inside and Outside the Preservation Community

Background: Comments made by participants during the preservation planning process consistently focused on the theme of education and information sharing both within and beyond the preservation community. A need was identified to network with peers from around the state on preservation questions, issues, and projects. Also mentioned was the need to communicate and work more closely with tribal representatives on issues of mutual concern. It was observed that many Washington tribes have had success in land use planning issues, project planning, and heritage education. In addition to expanding communication within the preservation community, the planning process generated long lists of other organizations and interest groups with whom preservationists should build partnerships. Frequently mentioned examples included environmental groups, arts organizations, land trusts, and media representatives.

Response: Objectives and action items included under Goal III call for providing forums for the preservation community to come together to share information and build partnerships with other interest groups. These include conferences spearheaded by the WTHP as well as regular meetings with representatives of Native American tribes. Objective III C calls for identifying avenues to partner with representatives of minority populations in order to identify issues related to understanding and protecting sites of cultural significance.

Objective III A. Foster a More Cohesive Historic Preservation Community

III A(i) Information Sharing. Create more opportunities for the widely diverse interests within the historic preservation community to share information and to discover common ground. These opportunities will include the following actions:

- (a) **Biennial Conference.** Hold a conference every other year designed to encourage attendance from the full spectrum of historic preservation interests. The purpose of the conference shall be for training, information sharing, and building partnerships.

Lead implementer: WTHP in partnership with various organizations and agencies

Target completion year: Biennially, starting in 2005

- (b) **Expand Conferences.** Expand and host historic preservation conferences, workshops, and programs to include both participation by, and information about, the various fields within the historic preservation community. A broad range of groups should be encouraged to embrace this type of action: OAHF, historic preservation organizations, preservation commissions, historical societies, tribes, archaeology interest groups, and other heritage-related entities.

Lead implementers: Preservation Collaborative member organizations

Target completion year: On-going

Objective III B. Create New and Strengthen Existing Partnerships

- III B(i) Increase Partnerships.** Build partnerships and communication amongst a range of groups that share mutual interests or issues. Through presentations, trainings, and other means, encourage these groups to participate in preservation initiatives that are of mutual benefit or interest. Examples of groups to contact include: land trusts, the arts community, environmental organizations, developers, real estate interests, sustainable development groups, economic development interests, tribal governments, local governments, and state and federal agencies.

Lead implementer: Preservation Collaborative

Target completion year: On-going

- III B(ii) Tribal Meetings.** Initiate regular meetings between THPOs, other tribal government representatives, and state agencies to discuss tribal cultural resource issues and to facilitate information sharing, coalition building, and state historic preservation plan implementation. These meetings should occur at least every other year and at various locations around the state.

Lead implementer: OAHF

Target completion year: Regularly, starting in 2005

Objective III C. Broaden and Diversify Washington's Historic Preservation Community

- III C. Diversity Strategy.** Develop a strategy to actively involve minority groups in preservation efforts. During the timeframe of this plan, work with minority communities to define the connection between their heritage and preservation programs.

Lead implementers: NPS and the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) Western Regional Office

Target completion year: On-going



Fort George Wright, Spokane - OAHF



WA State Parks

Sacajawea State Park, Pasco

For hundreds of years, Native American tribes, explorers, fur trappers, traders, railroad workers, and settlers have come to the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers to work, socialize, and to share food, games, and stories. Today, people still gather at this spot to enjoy the same activities. Once called Qosispah, the site is now named Sacajawea State Park in honor of the only woman member of the Corps of Discovery that arrived at this place on October 16, 1805. In 1931, the Washington State Parks Committee accepted the deed to the land and in 1941 dedicated a new museum building designed in the Art Moderne style. In observance of the bicentennial of the Lewis & Clark journey to the Pacific Ocean, a partnership of agencies and funding sources has come together to rehabilitate and expand the museum at Sacajawea State Park and to maintain the integrity of its original design. As a part of the same effort, the park grounds will be improved to enhance the visitor experience by including a trail linking the park to a region-wide recreation trail system.

“As has been done for thousands of years, it is imperative to our community that we maintain this significant site for the next generation to experience.”

Kathy Blasdel, Tri-Cities Visitor & Convention Bureau



Lummi Nation

Lummi Nation and Whatcom County Land Use Consultation

Whatcom County Planning and Development Services and the Lummi Nation are building a relationship in order to protect cultural resources. The County sends permit applications to the Lummi Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office (LNTHPO) for projects with the potential to affect cultural resources. The LNTHPO responds to the request with suggestions for the effective protection and management of any known or potential resources, thereby enabling the County to create conditions that will promote avoidance of damage to archaeological resources. In addition, utilizing archaeological data from the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), Whatcom County is building an archaeological site predictive model to facilitate implementation of local planning procedures whereby cultural resource issues are systematically and consistently addressed. The County, the Lummi Nation, and OAHP continue their collaboration to refine and implement these processes.

“One of the Lummi Nation’s primary goals in managing cultural resources is to participate as early as possible in the permitting process. We hope that our experience with Whatcom County will serve as a model for building relationships with other preservation partners.”

Mary Rossi, Lummi Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Listed below are examples of actions that jurisdictions could take to integrate preservation principles into their local land use decisions, regulations, and development processes.

- a. Designate local historic districts and other historic properties. Only local historic designation programs have authority to protect resources. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places and Washington Heritage Register is an honorary distinction and offers limited protection.
- b. Incorporate appropriate historic preservation language and mechanisms into local land use development policies and relevant documents including subdivision, design review, open space, shoreline management, and critical areas ordinances.
- c. Develop a historic preservation plan and incorporate into the local comprehensive planning document.
- d. Adopt zoning techniques and tools such as cluster, open space, overlay, and flexible development zoning.
- e. Work with tribal governments to clarify the tribal role in local land use decisions and the development process. In particular, tribes should have opportunities early in the land use decision and development process to warn of potential or actual resources on a site/area and to voice their concerns.
- f. Actively involve historic commissions in land use decisions and the development process. Historic commissions should be consulted early in the development process in order to avoid impacting known cultural and historic resources.
- g. Adopt or modify existing transfer of development rights programs to include historic resources as areas from which development rights are transferred. This will protect historic places from development by providing property owners with a financial incentive through the sale of development rights.
- h. Encourage adaptive reuse and rehabilitation of historic buildings. Adaptive reuse of buildings is central to historic preservation as an economic development strategy. Jurisdictions can foster this activity by taking the following steps:
 - i. Adopt the Washington Historic Building Code that provides flexibility in how historic buildings comply with fire and safety requirements.
 - ii. Incorporate into the building code the option to have a single egress in historic commercial buildings that have existing or potential residential spaces over the ground floor commercial space. Current building codes require two egresses, something that can be very difficult to accommodate within historic commercial buildings. The State of California has modified its building codes to allow a single egress in a safe manner. The City of Seattle allows a single exit option for residential structures. The option is based on NFPA 101, a national fire prevention code.
 - iii. Implement cost-sensitive design guidelines that help make rehabilitation and affordable housing achievable, and help ensure that new or rehabilitated buildings are compatible with their surroundings.
 - iv. Adopt appropriate parking requirements for historic districts as well as for compact downtown and neighborhood commercial districts.

Goal IV

Integrate Preservation Principles into Local Land Use Decisions, Regulations, and Development Processes

Background: Preservationists are sensitive to the close link between land use planning and cultural and historic resource management issues. During the preservation planning process, numerous participants commented that development pressures pose a threat to cultural and historic resources in all regions of the state. For example, metropolitan counties such as Clark, King, and Spokane see archaeological sites, farmsteads, landscapes and rural communities being engulfed by new development. In a different scenario, plans to increase population densities and expand transportation systems threaten historic buildings and districts in inner city neighborhoods of Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, and others. Clearly, a balance is attainable through appropriate planning policies, design guidelines, and innovative development practices.

The 1990 Growth Management Act (GMA) recognized the connection between planning and preservation by incorporating comprehensive planning Goal 13. This goal directs jurisdictions to “Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical or archaeological significance.” It is important to note, the language “encourages” but does not require communities to implement preservation activities. Although many municipal and county governments (particularly those designated as CLGs) have adopted planning policies and comprehensive plans compatible with historic preservation, preservationists see the need to raise the profile of cultural and historic resources in comprehensive plans as well as zoning, subdivision, shoreline management, and other land use management documents.

Response: The objectives and action items under Goal IV respond to comments urging greater integration of historic preservation practices into comprehensive planning processes. Working with CTED’s Growth Management program, action items call for development of materials and venues that link growth management techniques with protection of significant cultural and historic properties. An increasingly recognized and important preservation and planning tool is the archaeological site predictive model. Pioneered in Washington state by Clark County, these technical models integrate existing site

information and geophysical data to predict areas of archaeological sensitivity. Although not foolproof, models serve to alert planners and project proponents early in the planning process of the potential presence of cultural resources. Implementation of action item IV A(iii) will help develop and implement this important planning tool in more jurisdictions.

Objective IV A. Promote Historic Preservation as a Sustainable Development and Growth Management Tool

IV A(i) Growth Management Literature. Revise CTED’s Growth Management (GM) program literature and Internet site so that historic preservation is more widely acknowledged as both a tool and a benefit of sound land use planning.

Lead implementer: GM at CTED

Target completion year: 2005

IV A(ii) Planner’s Toolkit. Create a planner’s toolkit that emphasizes the compatibility of preservation, growth management, and sustainable development standards. The toolkit will be accessible through both OAHF and the GM Internet sites. As much as possible, the toolkit will be comprised of existing information.

Lead implementers: GM at CTED and the Washington Chapter of the American Planning Association (APA), working with OAHF

Target completion year: 2006

IV A(iii) Predictive Modeling. Develop and implement a comprehensive archaeological site sensitivity model designed to predict the location of Native American archaeological sites. Incorporate a program and methodology to ensure the model is used appropriately. Work collaboratively with local governments to support development of local and regional models which complement and enhance the state model.

Lead implementers: OAHF and Washington State Public Works Board (PWB)

Target completion year: 2005



Jack Williams, Dayton Chronicle

Columbia County Courthouse, Dayton

The Columbia County Courthouse has graced Dayton’s Main Street since 1887, serving as the focus of the county’s social, political, and civic life. Long touted as the state’s oldest working county courthouse, by the 1970s the Italianate Style building had lost much of its architectural character as a result of decay and inappropriate alterations. By that time, far-sighted County officials and Dayton civic leaders recognized the wisdom and value of restoring the Courthouse to its former glory. Following an ambitious grass roots fund raising effort, a meticulous restoration was completed in 1992 with wide acclaim and celebration. A major historic preservation victory, the Courthouse revival coupled with restoration of the Dayton Depot, are emblematic of a resurging community spirit based upon a broad based commitment to preserving historic character.

“As the center of County government since 1887, our Courthouse is appreciated by our entire community as an enduring symbol of county pride and prestige. It is my pleasure to be able to serve as part of its continuing history.

*Richard Jones, Chair,
Columbia County Board of Commissioners*



King County Roads Services

Vashon Island

A January storm that washed out portions of a waterfront street on Vashon Island brought quick action by King County repair crews. Having previously received cultural resource management training, the crew recognized that based on environmental factors and the presence of shell midden, they might be looking at an archaeological site. King County Roads' archaeologist Fennelle Miller did a quick check of the County's Geographic Information System database cultural resource layer. This research confirmed that a site had been recorded in the vicinity as early as 1917. With this information, the archaeologist, project engineer, and crew members put together a plan that repaired the street and stabilized the beach while protecting the archaeological resource from disturbance.

“Based upon knowledge gained from cultural resource training and working with the archaeologists, our staff came up with a plan that not only avoided impacts to the site but prevents further natural erosion from occurring.”

Jay Osborne, King County
Roads Services Division

Goal V

Expand Efforts to Identify and Preserve Cultural and Historic Resources

Background: In the midst of Washington state's rapid pace of development, preservationists are frequently called upon to make decisions about the disposition of cultural and historic resources. In the decision making process, an important principle in historic preservation practice is gathering information or data about resources with potential significance. Generically referred to as “survey and inventory,” the data gathering process typically includes archival research and personal contacts combined with on-site inspections to record the cultural and historic attributes of a specific location. This “survey” process results in information about a site being recorded on an “inventory” form, a document that provides a property description and evaluation of significance. The survey and inventory process is conducted or supervised by a qualified historic preservation professional. Once the survey process is complete and inventory records are placed in secure repositories, the data can be retrieved and used by decision-makers on matters that may affect these resources. This survey and inventory process is parallel to other data gathering processes being implemented by land-use planners and managers to document geomorphic and biological characteristics such as wetlands, soils, and species habitat.

Having complete and accurate data on cultural and historic resources is fundamental to sound preservation practice. However, obtaining this data is expensive and time consuming for a geographic area as large as the state, a tribal nation, county, city, or even a neighborhood. In addition, storing and retrieving hundreds, if not thousands, of inventory records requires constant organization and management.

After nearly forty years of gathering data on Washington's cultural and historic resources, the preservation community faces important issues regarding survey and inventory:

- Existing inventory data is out of date. Much of the data held by OAHP and other repositories now approaches 20 and even 30 years in age. For preservationists, using outdated information is inefficient and a hindrance to sound planning.
- Funding to OAHP for ongoing survey and inventory work has been reduced considerably since the late 1980's. Since then, survey work almost entirely results from specific project planning or surveys conducted by CLGs.
- Only limited funding is available to develop and manage inventory databases. Tribal governments, OAHP, state agencies, plus city and county governments have difficulty obtaining staff and financial resources to maintain records and create computer databases.
- Antiquated storage and retrieval systems of paper records make it difficult to provide data in a timely and efficient manner.
- Although access to data is important, security of data is of equal if not greater importance. Tribal authorities have strong concern that information on sites with spiritual or cultural values are secure and made available only to those with a need to know. Record managers must have safeguards in place before sharing sensitive site information.

Response: Objectives and action items under Goal V are intended to reinforce the survey and inventory process as fundamental to historic preservation practice. Included are actions that will increase funding opportunities for survey and inventory efforts by OAHP and other jurisdictions. Action items under Objective V B focus on using technology to enhance recording and accessing inventory records. Action item V B(ii) specifically relates to ongoing work to implement cultural and historic resource data layers in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). These GIS layers compile survey and inventory data electronically for easy storage and retrieval. As identified in V B(iii), information-sharing agreements provide OAHP a systematic way of conveying information to appropriate authorities while being able to control how the information is used.

Objective V A. Support and Enhance Survey and Inventory Efforts

VA(i) Funding for Surveys. Develop dedicated funding sources and/or more funding for on-going cultural and historic resource surveys throughout the state.

Lead implementer: OAHP, working with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), and NPS

Target completion year: 2004

VA(ii) Expand Surveys. Expand the number of communities conducting comprehensive surveys of cultural and historic resources. Provide information about funding sources, suggest partnerships with universities/colleges, and encourage counties to levy a hotel/motel tax with revenues dedicated to funding survey projects.

Lead implementer: OAHP

Target completion year: On-going

VA(iii) Inventory of State-owned Properties. Fully implement existing legislation (RCW 27.34.310) that “give[s] authority to the office of archaeology and historic preservation to identify and record all state-owned facilities to determine which of these facilities may be considered historically significant and to require the office to provide copies of the inventory to departments, agencies, and institutions that have jurisdiction over the buildings and sites listed.” In addition, provide technical assistance to these agencies in developing a strategy for the preservation and productive use of these properties.

Lead implementers: OAHP and appropriate state agencies

Target completion year: 2006, subject to state funding

VA(iv) Encourage Designations. Encourage the historic preservation community, as well as local, tribal, and state governments, to formally recognize and designate significant cultural and historic resources.

Lead implementer: OAHP

Target completion year: On-going

Objective V B. Strategies to Protect and Preserve

VB(i) Technical Assistance. Continue to provide technical assistance for the protection of cultural and historic resources. Publicize the type and quantity of technical assistance that OAHP and other entities are able to provide for this purpose.

Lead implementer: OAHP

Target completion year: On-going

VB(ii) Geographic Information System. As appropriate, maintain and enhance efforts to make historic resource survey data accessible through GIS and the Internet. Maintain and enhance efforts to make archaeological site data secure yet available to appropriate parties including planners, tribes, and archaeologists. Ensure that sensitive archaeological site information is secure.

Lead implementers: OAHP, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Public Works Board (PWB)

Target completion year: On-going

VB(iii) Information Sharing Agreements. Expand the number of jurisdictions that have information sharing agreements with OAHP. Such agreements formalize OAHP’s role in sharing cultural and historic resource data to authorized entities and for specified uses.

Lead implementer: OAHP

Target completion year: On-going

Ruins, Interior Grain Tramway, Whitman County - AHS - EWU



Jay Turner

North Slope Historic District, Tacoma

In spring of 2002, Tacoma residents Jay and Julie Turner, initiated a volunteer effort to nominate the city’s North Slope neighborhood to the National Register of Historic Places. Previously designated as a City of Tacoma historic district, the 228 acre area is full of well preserved Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Tudor style residences facing graceful tree-lined streets. As part of the nomination process, 11 neighborhood volunteers took nine months to complete 1,200 historic property inventory forms in order to document the neighborhood’s architectural legacy. At the time of listing in the National Register in 2003, the North Slope Historic District was the largest in the state with 909 properties “contributing” to the district’s historic character. Not stopping with historic designation, the Turners’ group is focused on working with the City to protect the district from incompatible development.

“We have a responsibility to pass our neighborhood on in as good of a shape as we can. We are grooming the younger generation to protect and preserve our history. Not bad for a bunch of amateurs!”

*Jay and Julie Turner,
North Slope Historic District, Tacoma*



Downtown Wenatchee

Downtown Revitalization

Many Washington communities, like thousands of communities across the country, are effectively using the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Main Street Approach™ to address the complex and changing issues facing downtown and neighborhood commercial districts. The Main Street Approach provides a flexible framework that puts the assets of traditional commercial districts, such as unique architecture and locally-owned businesses, to work as a catalyst for economic growth and community pride. The State Downtown Revitalization Program works with communities and organizations in providing technical assistance about the Main Street Approach as well as serving as a clearinghouse for the latest tools and techniques in downtown development.

“Approximately 200,000 people visit our convention center each year. One of the major reasons given by convention groups in choosing Wenatchee is the comfortable feel of our historic downtown. They enjoy shopping in the district in their leisure time and are impressed by the community’s friendly disposition as well as its sense of history.”

Steve Gear, Coast Wenatchee Center Hotel

Goal VI

Effectively Increase Knowledge of Historic Preservation and its Importance to Washington

Background: Comments made by the public during the process for developing this plan touched upon a wide range of topics and issues. One theme consistently heard was that the state’s historic preservation community needs to send its message from a positive perspective, to widely share success stories in demonstration of how preservation is a positive strategy for any community to adopt. Preservationists stated that too often they are placed in a reactive mode when a threat occurs to a cultural or historic place. In such scenarios, preservationists are often portrayed as obstructionists, trying to block progress in the name of saving an archaeological site or historic building.

Response: Based upon the public comments, Goal VI and the following objectives and action items are designed to increase visibility of preservation success stories. Using the media and Internet, preservationists will use events such as Historic Preservation Week in May and Washington Archaeology Month in October to showcase the value of knowing about and protecting the cultural and historic resources that represent our heritage. Other action items focus on actual training opportunities; specifically maintaining and growing existing cultural and historic resource training and college level programs as well as expanding knowledge and understanding of historic preservation in school curricula and programs.

Objective VI A. Market and Promote Historic Preservation to Targeted Audiences

VI A(i) Public Relations. Use and expand upon NTHP public relations campaigns to target audiences that can benefit from and contribute to historic preservation efforts. Also, pursue smaller-scale efforts to communicate the benefits and opportunities of historic preservation to targeted audiences through press releases, newsletters, trainings, the Internet, and other methods.

Lead implementer: Preservation Collaborative

Target completion year: On-going

VI A(ii) Awards Programs. Continue awards programs to honor businesses, organizations, and individuals for outstanding preservation efforts. Pursue other opportunities and venues to honor historic preservation achievements. Coordinate OAHP’s awards program with other awards programs within the historic preservation community.

Lead implementer: OAHP

Target completion year: On-going

Objective VI B. Celebrate Our Heritage

VI B(i) Historic Preservation Week. Encourage more participatory events during National Historic Preservation Week.

Lead implementers: OAHP and NTHP

Target completion year: Annually

VI B(ii) Archaeology Month. Encourage more participatory events during Washington Archaeology Month.

Lead implementer: AWA and OAHP

Target completion year: Annually

Objective VI C. Use the Internet and Media Effectively

VI C(i) Electronic Clearinghouse. Develop and promote an Internet clearinghouse of historic preservation information and technical assistance for anyone interested in preservation related topics. Where possible, use existing information and links. Ensure that this and other historic preservation information sources on the Internet are easily found using a search engine, are easily navigated, and contain links to each other.

Lead implementers: OAHP and WTHP with assistance from NPS and the Federal Preservation Institute (FPI)

Target completion year: 2004



Lewis and Clark Hotel, Centralia - OAHP



NPS Fort Vancouver NHS

Vancouver National Historic Reserve

Created by Congress in 1996, the Vancouver National Historic Reserve comprises a cluster of cultural and historic resources in central Vancouver. The legislation entrusted four partners to undertake the task of transforming the reserve into a premier destination for tourists and residents alike. Encompassing Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Officer's Row, Vancouver Barracks, and Pearson Air Field, this location on the Columbia River has witnessed defining moments and been home to key persons in northwest history. The Reserve's management plan includes three broad goals: Preservation of historic structures, physical assets, and cultural landscapes; Education and interpretation of the significance and history of the area; and Public Use of and accessibility to the National Historic Reserve. Vancouver area leaders and the public have embraced this vision and are well on their way toward achieving a premier civic space where the past is preserved for future generations.

“Vancouver Barracks is one of the old historic outposts of the Army... Altogether, we experienced one of our most delightful periods of Army service there”

George C. Marshall

VI C(ii) Publicity. Notify the media when a property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Washington Heritage Register, or a local register of historic places. Also publicize the start and completion of model historic preservation projects and invite elected officials to events that celebrate preservation achievements.

Lead implementer: Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (WACHP)

Target completion year: On-going

Objective VI D. Provide Education and Training to Targeted Audiences

VI D(i) Training/Workshops. Continue to conduct workshops and training programs on preservation topics. To make these workshops and training programs most effective, training needs should be assessed on an annual basis. Develop programs tailored to reach groups interested in and benefited by the topic.

Lead implementer: OAHP

Target completion year: On-going

VI D(ii) Professional Training. Support training and education in cultural and historic resource management at the professional and university levels.

Lead implementers: NPS, OAHP, Pacific Northwest Field School, other agencies and higher education programs

Target completion year: On-going

VI D(iii) School Curriculum. Promote preservation education within schools by developing and promoting courses and activities about cultural and historic resources that can be integrated into classroom curriculum at selected grades.

Lead implementer: Preservation Collaborative

Target completion year: On-going



USDA Okanogan National Forest (all)

Forest Fire Building Wraps, Okanogan National Forest

Among the many threats to cultural and historic resources are fires that can sweep through the state's forests and grasslands during dry seasons. Equipped with cultural resource data, training, and established procedures, U.S. Forest Service fire crews are being proactive to protect archaeological sites and historic buildings from the ravages of fire. In advance of the rapidly spreading 2003 Farewell Fire Complex, Mark Morris, District Ranger of the Tonasket Ranger District, recognized the fire's potential to destroy historic cabins and mining structures deep in the Pasayten Wilderness of Okanogan County. Morris tasked Wilderness Advisor and student seasonal employee Vanessa Freeman to coordinate fire fighters of the Northwest Regulars #5 to wrap historic properties in synthetic fire resistant material. This effort took the 20 member crew a week to wrap buildings such as the historic Tungsten Mine, pictured here. As a result of planning and action by Forest Service rangers and fire crews, cultural and historic resources stand an increased chance of surviving a major fire.

"Wrapping is not a guarantee against destruction of these historic treasures, but it is the best protection we can provide and has proved effective a number of times."

Michael Alvaredo, Tonasket USFS Ranger District

Pacific Northwest Preservation Field Schools

A consortium of state park and historic preservation agencies in Oregon, Washington, and most recently Idaho have joined with the National Park Service and the University of Oregon to sponsor workshops each summer at historic properties in the region. Field school participants range from cultural resource professionals to college students to novices, coming from the northwest and across the nation. Each week-long session offers an opportunity for participants to learn "hands-on" historic preservation techniques supplemented by workshops, seminars, and field trips.

"It is always thrilling to watch college students and experienced craftsmen engage in give-and-take discussions about what to do and how to do it. Both come away from the experience enriched and respectful of one another."

Gerry Tays, Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission



Washington State Parks (all)

How You Can Help Preserve Our Heritage

It will take the participation of many individuals, groups, and organizations throughout Washington state to fully implement the historic preservation plan. The following are just a few suggestions of how individuals, businesses, non-profit organizations, and government agencies can help implement the plan.

Individuals

- Buy and rehabilitate a historic house.
- Patronize downtown businesses and events.
- Learn about Native American and other cultures in your community.
- Notify a tribal authority or historic preservation professional if you discover an archaeological site or artifact.
- Become an active member of a historical society or preservation organization.
- Attend an Archaeology Month or Historic Preservation Week event.
- Become familiar with local planning documents and how they address cultural and historic resources.
- Vote for a candidate who supports historic preservation.
- Visit a historic site or volunteer to work on a historic preservation project.
- Learn more about the history of your community and your home.
- Tell your children, grandchildren, friends, and colleagues about the importance of preservation.

Businesses

- Maintain or locate your business in an established downtown or neighborhood area.
- Rehabilitate historic properties.
- Support special improvement districts, historic districts, and façade improvement programs that benefit historic preservation and property owners.
- Take advantage of preservation financial incentives.
- Participate in Washington's Downtown Revitalization program.
- Protect and avoid damaging cultural resources on your property, or those that may be affected by your operations.

Non-Profit Organizations

- Acquire and rehabilitate historic buildings.
- Educate the public about the values and benefits of preservation.
- Advocate for better preservation funding, regulations, and incentives.
- Volunteer to take the lead on implementing an action item in this plan.
- Network with other local, state, tribal, and national preservation organizations.



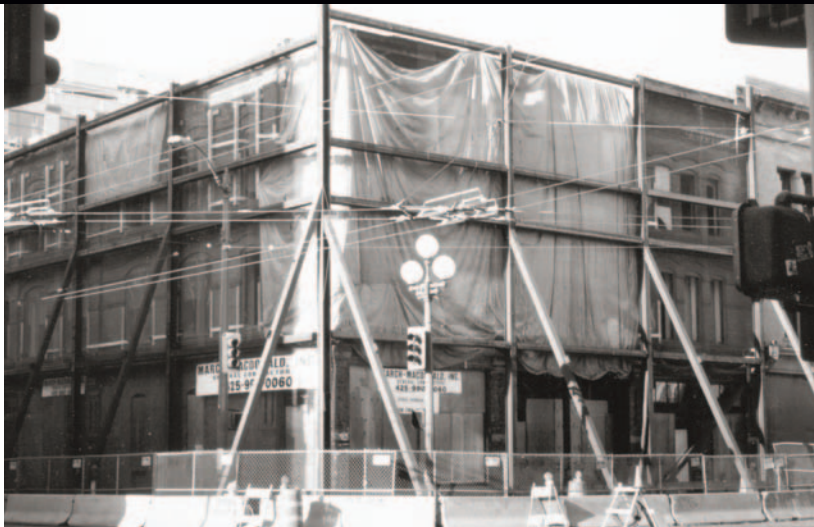
Bigelow House Museum Collection

Bigelow House, Olympia

Pioneer attorney Daniel Bigelow settled in Olympia in 1851 where he established a Donation Land Claim overlooking the fledgling community. By 1860, Bigelow had constructed his Gothic Revival residence and was prominent in local affairs. He held several public offices during the territorial and early statehood periods. In 1994, after three generations of family residency, the house was purchased by the Bigelow House Preservation Association for restoration and interpretation. Rehabilitation of the home and surrounding property has been boosted by contributions from countless local businesses, organizations, unions, service clubs, membership dues, and the City of Olympia. Public enjoyment of the site is balanced with the life-estate residency of the Bigelow family. Since opening to the public in 1995, over 8,000 visitors have toured the museum, many of them hosted by Mary Ann Bigelow as she carries on a long tradition of preserving and sharing her home for the community.

“The Bigelow House is the starting point for understanding the history of Olympia and Washington Territory. It’s all here! This house tells the story from land claim to state capital, all in one place.”

Mary Ann Bigelow, Bigelow House resident for 68 years



Historic Seattle

Cadillac Hotel, Seattle

Located in the Pioneer Square Historic District, the three story masonry Cadillac Hotel became the “poster child” for damage caused by the February 2001 Nisqually Earthquake. National press photographs captured the quake’s impact through pictures of the building with a heap of bricks spilling onto the sidewalk and adjacent streets. The property owner, concerned that rehabilitation costs of the Cadillac Hotel would far exceed that of new construction, began applying to the City for a demolition permit. Fortunately, Historic Seattle Preservation & Development Authority negotiated to purchase the building, thanks in part to the National Park Service pledge to house an expanded Klondike Gold Rush Museum there. Rehabilitation of the Cadillac is scheduled for completion in 2005.

Historic Seattle has been committed to preserving Pioneer Square’s rich architectural heritage through development and advocacy since our inception in 1974. It’s great to underscore this commitment with a project that brings together both the history of the city and the stewardship of its oldest historic district.

John Chaney, Executive Director, Historic Seattle



Historic Seattle

Local and County Governments

- Adopt flexible zoning, create historic districts, adopt the Washington Historic Building Code, and work with tribal governments on land use policies and development procedures. (see the sidebar on page 14 for more ideas)
- Conduct cultural and historic resource surveys.
- Enter into an information sharing agreement with OAHP.
- Adopt historic preservation plans, ordinances, and tax incentives and incorporate into local comprehensive planning documents.
- Levy a hotel/motel tax and distribute the funds available from this tax to preservation projects.
- Locate offices in a historic building.
- Generate statistics on the economic benefits of historic preservation.
- Plan to make sure local government actions preserve cultural and historic resources, or at least do not adversely affect such resources.

Tribal Governments

- Continue to preserve cultural and historic resources and oral traditions; share success stories.
- Explore the benefits and opportunities presented by appointing a THPO.
- Work with local governments on land use policies and developments on traditional cultural lands.

State Agencies

- Incorporate historic preservation principles into your agency’s policies and strategic plans.
- Ensure that your agency knows of the cultural and historic resources within its jurisdiction and has a strategy for their maintenance and productive use.
- Locate offices in a historic building.

Federal Agencies

- Continue to preserve cultural and historic resources on federal lands.
- Incorporate historic preservation goals and actions into agency plans.
- Develop and implement a management plan for cultural and historic resources under agency jurisdiction.
- Locate offices in a historic building.

Implementation Strategy

A paramount concern of both the PSC members and participants in the preservation planning process was that the action items in this plan be achievable. To accomplish this, the PSC felt it was critical that the interest and momentum generated during the development of the plan not dissipate once the plan was finalized and printed. It seemed clear that some type of mechanism was necessary in order to maintain the visibility of the plan and to ensure that on-going attention would be focused on achieving the action items.

The Preservation Collaborative

After much deliberation, the PSC determined that the best mechanism to accomplish these objectives would be through development of a formal agreement by members of the historic preservation community to work together to foster plan implementation. That is, to create a collaborative of organizations and agencies representing the wide range of historic preservation interests throughout Washington. By expanding membership to ensure broad representation and by drafting a working agreement for its members, the PSC expanded into a collaborative of all these interest groups. The Collaborative is not a new organization or a layer of government; it is simply an agreement of the member organizations to provide needed support to achieve the shared goal of implementing the plan.

The Preservation Collaborative Mission

The Preservation Collaborative's mission is to further the vision and goals of *Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation* as well as coordinate and assist others with implementation. In addition to accomplishing discrete action items, it is hoped that the Collaborative's cooperative efforts will help create a more broad-based, cohesive, and vibrant historic preservation movement in Washington. The purpose of the Preservation Collaborative is to do the following:

- a. Provide oversight and monitor progress toward implementing the plan. This will include selecting and refining the action items in the Action Agenda that the lead implementers and the Collaborative will focus on each year.
- b. Identify performance measures.
- c. Facilitate partnerships and provide needed support to lead implementers of action items.
- d. Assist OAHP in reporting to the NPS on progress in implementing the various facets of the plan.
- e. As needed, clarify and interpret the plan when questions or issues arise during implementation.
- f. Maintain the visibility of the plan and of historic preservation in general.

Please see the Appendix for more information on the Preservation Collaborative.



Julia Longenecker - CTUIR

Hanford Site, Benton County

The HAMMER (for Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response) facility consists of constructed facilities that train first responders in confronting fire, explosions, hazardous waste, terrorism and archaeological site vandalism. Conceived in the 1980s by local government, labor, and public safety officials, HAMMER began training in 1994 in partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy. The cultural resource training area consists of seven acres of constructed archaeological resource types and sites such as pithouses, lithic sites, burials, and other archaeological features. For the cultural resource training at HAMMER, replicated archaeological sites are subjected to vandalism and law enforcement personnel and cultural resource staff learn first hand how to document a vandalism case for successful prosecution in court. Impressive as the physical setting is, the personal relationships and partnerships that have been created are truly the key to making this education effort a statewide and a national training model.

“This is as real as it gets. Working with tribal members, archaeologists and law enforcement officers is a wonderful learning experience.”

Stephenie Kramer, Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Corbin Moore-Turner Heritage Garden, Spokane

Designed for prominent Spokane businessman Frank Rockwood Moore and U. S. Senator George Turner, the 2.9 acre Corbin Moore-Turner Garden was started in 1889 on a steep hillside with panoramic views of the booming new metropolis. Influenced by the Arts & Crafts Style as applied to landscape architecture, the gardens consisted of ponds, tea house, greenhouses, rose garden and waterfall. The gardens were the site of lavish receptions and elegant social affairs for over thirty years. After World War II the Corbin Moore-Turner Gardens gradually faded into obscurity until rediscovered in 1998 by civic and garden enthusiasts. Since rediscovery of this jewel, the City of Spokane applied for and received Heritage Capital Project Funds (HCPF) from the State Legislature. HCPF funds will be used to complete an evaluation of the historic significance of the gardens plus preparation of restoration plans for structures and a vegetation management plan. Work already completed includes installation of an ADA accessible trail, plus restoration of historic elements such as the castle overlook, a footbridge, railings, and basalt retaining walls.

“We are truly grateful to the Washington Heritage Capital Project Funds for assisting us to restore the garden and giving our community a wonderful gift.”

*Lynn Mandyke, Director,
Corbin Art Center*



Sally Reynolds

Cultural and Historic Resource Overview

The following narrative provides an overview of the various cultural and historic resource types that can be found in Washington. This overview is not intended to be an exhaustive description of these property types, nor a scholarly context of historic trends that have shaped the place we now refer to as Washington. Rather, what is provided here is a thumbnail sketch of Washington's cultural and historic resource base to give readers a sense of the wide range of property types found in the state.

For purposes of discussion, the text is divided into two broad categories. First discussed are archaeological resources, often thought of as cultural resources found below the earth's surface and that can be represented by sites, structures, districts, and objects. Secondly, historic resources are those cultural resources that are readily found in the built environment and include buildings, structures, districts, and objects. Although this breakdown between the two resource groups is over-simplified, it is made here for discussion purposes only. In actuality, there is extensive overlap between these two general categories of resource types. Examples of this overlap are historic districts that include archaeological as well historic resource components, such as are found at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in Vancouver or Pioneer Square Historic District in Seattle. Also discussed here are cultural resource types that are more unusual or challenging in terms of identification, documentation, and management. These include traditional cultural places (TCPs), cultural or historic landscapes, and maritime or submerged cultural resources.

Current Status of Inventory Data at OAHP

We begin this chapter with a brief description of the current status of the Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources (Inventory), housed and managed by OAHP. The Inventory serves as a comprehensive statewide database of recorded cultural and historic resources found within the state's present boundaries.

Archaeological sites and historic resources have been recorded and deposited with the State of Washington since the early 1900s. Since passage of the National Historic

Preservation Act (NHPA) and creation of OAHP during the late 1960s, the agency has systematically collected documentation (site records) on cultural and historic resources. Now known as the Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources, this collection is considered to be the state's most comprehensive repository of culture resource data.

Once survey data arrives at OAHP, the site records are examined by staff, assigned an identification number, and integrated into the Inventory files. Specific document types held in the Inventory include archaeological site forms, cultural resource survey reports, and historic property inventory forms. Other holdings include nomination documents for the National Register of Historic Places, Washington Heritage Register, and National Historic Landmark property listings. Not to be overlooked are drawings, photographs, and text about properties included in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER).

Although historic preservation professionals have been identifying cultural and historic resources for decades, large expanses of Washington state have been surveyed at only the most basic level, if at all. Furthermore, although most of the state's urban areas have been surveyed to some degree, much of this survey data is at least 20 years old. In the past, OAHP had funding to conduct survey and inventory projects. However in recent years, funds for comprehensive survey efforts have rarely been available to the agency. On the positive side, OAHP is able to offer matching grants to CLGs for historic preservation projects,

including survey and inventory. Many CLGs and THPOs are taking steps to update and expand survey coverage within their jurisdictions. For example, the City of Ellensburg has taken advantage of these grant funds to update old inventory information and incorporate this data into the City's planning database as well as the statewide Inventory. In addition, federal agencies continue to survey and inventory cultural and historic resources on lands under their management. As an example, the U.S. Army routinely undertakes survey work at the Yakima Firing Center in order to avoid affecting cultural resources during military training exercises. Clearly, the Inventory continues to grow in volume and coverage of the state. Nevertheless, as Washington's population increases and land is converted for new uses, the Inventory's modest growth is not keeping pace with the demands made upon it by project planners.

As steward of the Inventory, OAHP recognizes the value of not only protecting and managing these records, but also making them useful for planning and research purposes. To achieve this, OAHP is in the process of transforming site records from paper to an electronic image. In addition, a series of GIS databases have been created to capture existing Inventory data. As a result of this long-term effort, OAHP envisions a day when the public can access historic resource data via the Internet. However, archaeological site data is sensitive and access is restricted. OAHP's practice is to release electronic archaeological data to tribal, federal, state, and local agencies upon their signing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) about the use and privacy of this sensitive information.



USDA MTBS National Forest

Iron Goat Trail, King County

Beginning in 1890, railroad baron James J. Hill engineered and constructed his Great Northern line through what is now the Stevens Pass Historic District. The rugged Cascade Mountain setting posed a formidable hurdle to Hill's ambitions to link the Midwest with his Pacific Coast terminus in Seattle. To meet this challenge, the Great Northern constructed a series of switchbacks, tunnels, and snowsheds to get trains safely over the pass. After the present 8 mile long tunnel was opened in 1929, the old railroad line was abandoned. However, in the 1970s, a group of outdoor enthusiasts, historians, and U.S. Forest Service personnel envisioned re-using the historic grade as a recreational trail. Spearheaded by Ruth Ittner and others at Volunteers for Outdoor Washington, a broad coalition of public and private organizations plus an army of volunteers have built a trail providing an unparalleled recreation experience as well as a history lesson about Washington's era of heroic railroading.

"Envisioned by Ruth Ittner, facilitated by the Forest Service, and constructed by Volunteers for Outdoor Washington, the Iron Goat Trail represents the ultimate in working in partnership to both preserve and provide everyone with access to a fascinating piece of history. One of the highlights of my job has been watching the trail go from dream to reality and hear from the many delighted hikers who use it."

Barbara Busse, Skykomish District Ranger, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

Downtown Centralia

In 1852, settler George Washington arrived at the site where the Skookumchuck River flows into the Chehalis. By 1875 he platted a community taking advantage of its central location and access to abundant natural resources. Centralia later prospered as a railroad hub and lumber-processing center. For example, the year 1912 saw 44 passenger trains each day bringing visitors to Tower Avenue's stores, saloons, offices, and hotels. By the 1990s, City Council and civic leaders began efforts to reverse downtown's long decline through historic preservation activities. These efforts have included: a \$4.4 million rehabilitation of the railroad depot, a \$3 million downtown streetscape project, and a façade improvement program. Private sector investment included purchase by McMenamins Inc. of the historic Olympic Club and rehabilitation of the adjacent Oxford Hotel. This new energy and revived community spirit was manifested by listing of the downtown district in the National Register of Historic Places.

"Centralia's future lies in its past. The economic reasons to make historic preservation a core element of revitalization are many. It keeps local character intact for long-time residents, while newcomers are inspired to invest in their adopted hometown. Most important, it retains the city's character and heart."

Dave Eatwell, Centralia Economic Development Coordinator



OAHF

Archaeological Resources

Archaeology is the scientific study of both prehistoric and historic cultures by excavation and analysis of their artifacts, monuments, and other remains, in the context of their location of discovery. By studying this physical information, archaeologists can learn about past cultures as well as apply the lessons of those past cultures to contemporary issues. In addition to studying these artifacts, archaeologists consult with tribes to better understand the archaeological sites associated with their ancestors. As a metaphor, archaeological sites are like a rare book, the reading of which can be transformative, but, by virtue of their age, they are fragile and can easily be destroyed if not treated with care and respect.

People have inhabited the lands that now comprise Washington since the end of the Pleistocene Epoch, approximately 12,000 years ago. The record of their daily activities, art, and their economic and spiritual lives is evident in the over 17,000 sites on record with OAHP. Archaeological sites have been discovered in every county in the state and in every environment imaginable. Obviously, the actual number of archaeological sites in Washington is unknown since most probably remain undiscovered. Plus, many sites are assumed to be buried deep underground, underwater, or both.

Typical Archaeological Sites of Western Washington

Throughout time, most human settlements have been located in the immediate vicinity of lakes, rivers, or oceans. Not surprisingly, the abundance of water in western Washington is matched by an abundance of archaeological sites. As an example, located along protected salt-water shorelines are permanent winter villages that are archaeologically visible as large, deep shell middens. These shell middens are composed of a dark organically enriched soil with shell fragments, hand tools, fire-cracked rock, and sometimes reveal rectangular depressions where longhouses stood. Most of the shell middens previously discovered date from approximately three thousand years ago. In addition, evidence of seasonal campsites associated with Native American fishing, hunting, or gathering activities is typically located on upper river terraces. Many such village and campsites have been discovered. Predictably they are located in association with water, animal, and plant resources, and on average, they date between 4,000 and 8,000 years old.

Some less common archaeological sites in western Washington are pictographs, petroglyphs, and wet sites. A pictograph is an image drawn onto a rock surface with a mixture of pigments that can include ochre, charcoal, or other plant and animal materials. A petroglyph is an image chiseled into a rock surface. These images can be geometric designs, or human or animal forms and are often found on prominent boulders along the shoreline or on rock outcrops. Wet sites are located in intertidal areas or other salt or fresh water areas in which perishable materials like basketry, wooden artifacts, or wool and hair are submerged, and therefore, preserved. Such sites range in size from the well-known, mile-long village of Ozette, to numerous smaller campsites, and intertidal fish weirs.

An archaeological event that has recently been “recognized” is the cultural modification of trees. Culturally modified trees (CMTs) are living cedar trees that have had bark stripped from one or more sides for use in making baskets or clothing. CMTs are usually found in stands of old growth cedar. Finds of CMTs appear to date back 300 years or more.

Typical Archaeological Sites of Eastern Washington

While most residents of Washington today recognize the prior habitation and use of the coasts and forests by Native American populations, there is less recognition of use of the mountains and arid scablands of eastern Washington. As in western Washington, eastern Washington has archaeological evidence of numerous camp and village sites. One type is the winter pithouse village located along major rivers, such as the Columbia, Snake, Spokane, and Okanogan. Other sites associated with seasonal subsistence include lithic sites and stone tool quarries. Such sites are usually located along tributary creeks and associated ridges and slopes, and are often characterized by the presence of stone outcrops and small stone flakes, the waste or by-product of stone tool making.

In addition, purposefully stacked rocks in a variety of forms including cairns or other alignments are found in many areas. There are a number of different functions attributed to these features. Cairns have served as burial sites to cover and seal human remains. Rock piles in different configurations are also associated with ceremonial and religious activities such as a vision quest. Rock features are also reported to be used in the hunting or driving of game, and in the storage of gathered foods.



Cathlapotle, Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge

Lewis and Clark made note of Cathlapotle in 1805 on their journey to the Pacific Ocean. At that time it was one of the largest Chinook villages encountered by the Corps of Discovery. Located on the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge in Clark County, Cathlapotle today is one of the few village sites on the lower Columbia River that has withstood the ravages of time. For ten years, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has partnered with the Chinook Tribe and Portland State University to recover a wealth of information about the Chinookan people who lived in the village. Based upon the information gathered from the site, the partners are now working to construct a full-scale Chinook-style cedar plankhouse at the Refuge, targeted for completion in 2004.

*These are My People's Lives buried
in this Sacred Land, Sacred Soil!
This is the Chinookan History
coming to a very different
Time's sight...*

*From a poem by late Chinook poet
Ed Nielsen*

Green Mountain Lookout, Snohomish County

Perched at an elevation of 6,500 feet in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the Green Mountain Lookout was constructed in 1933 by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest. In addition to watching for forest fires, the lookout also served as part of the Aircraft Warning System during World War II. Beginning in 1999 a long list of organizations, companies, and volunteers have worked to repair and rehabilitate the building, damaged by massive snow and wind loads. Funded in part by a Save America's Treasures grant, the U.S. Forest Service has partnered with Common Sense Woodworking, Darrington Historical Society, City of Darrington, Darrington School Video Department, Everett Mountaineers, HiLine Helicopter Co., Snohomish County, Washington Trails Association, and Washington Trust for Historic Preservation. Volunteers have contributed over \$46,000 in time, services, and materials.



USDA MTBS National Forest (all)

“The grant from ‘Save America’s Treasures’ launched an outpouring of contributions and support from individuals, organizations and local governments. It is tremendously gratifying to be part of a regional effort to preserve these important symbols of the Forest Service.”

John Phipps, Forest Supervisor, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest



Tacoma Convention Center Site

In winter of 2003, construction crews working on the new \$120 million Convention Center and hotel in downtown Tacoma uncovered a glimpse into the city's early domestic and commercial life. During planning stages, City officials and archaeologists took steps to avoid damaging any archaeological sites associated with an early Puyallup Tribe village. However, the discovery of intact 19th century artifacts and building remnants was a surprise at this intensely developed location. Archaeologists went right to work recovering artifacts under media spotlight while the City and contractors implemented contingency plans to continue construction elsewhere on the site. Recovered items included porcelain dolls, pottery,

horseshoes, bottles, plus the floorboards of what are thought to have been a blacksmith shop. Impressive in this project was the cooperative effort forged by City of Tacoma staff, project engineers, contractors, construction workers, archaeologists, and the Puyallup Tribe. This cooperation resulted in work continuing uninterrupted while important information about the city's heritage was saved.

“Too often, the potential for historical materials is dismissed within the heart of urban areas. This project shows that urban archaeology can reveal fascinating insights into the past even after decades of development.”

Bob Weaver, Consulting Archaeologist



NWAA



NWAA

A more recent addition to the archaeological site records of inland areas is huckleberry-drying trenches. These are sites where huckleberries were dried over smoldering fires to preserve them, so they could be stored for winter use. Characteristics of these sites are the presence of low swales and shallow rectangular depressions upon which berry-laden mats were placed. A smoldering fire built inside a downed log served as the heat source.

Throughout the state, burial or cemetery sites are of special significance and sensitivity. The location and formation of burial sites varied over time and among groups. In some parts of western Washington, small off shore islands adjacent to villages were used as cemeteries. In other areas of Washington, the deceased were buried on wooded slopes adjacent to their village. Furthermore, isolated burial spots are found in a variety of locations. At the time of early European American contact, entire villages were decimated by disease and thus became virtual cemeteries. It goes without saying that such areas are to be treated with respect.

Archaeological resources in Washington State are protected by a latticework of federal and state laws. Federal antiquity laws protect historic properties on federal land or when a federal activity is involved. State laws protect archaeological sites on non-federal land. Yet, despite such protections, there is the reality of site loss. Vandalism and inadvertent destruction is indicative of the need for public safety agencies at all levels of government to pursue enforcement of these laws.

Historic Resources

The historic era is considered to begin at the time of the first European contact with Native Americans. For present-day Washington state, this contact is usually dated to the 1790s. Historic resources include buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects. Not to be overlooked are historic archaeological resources, or archaeological sites that can provide important information about our past since the late 18th century.

Like archaeological resources, historic properties are continuously being identified and documented. On average, dozens of site forms arrive at OAHP each month for review and eventual inclusion in the Inventory of Cultural Resources. The Inventory encompasses a wide

range of historic property types. As with archaeological resources, many of these properties are under constant threat from development. The following discussion focuses on certain classes of historic resources. These particular resource types are discussed here as a result of public comment expressing concern that preservation challenges and management issues related to these resources will need increasing attention in coming years.

Rural Structures and Landscapes

As development spreads further from urban cores, properties reflecting the state's agricultural heritage are increasingly threatened with loss. Rapidly disappearing are intact farmsteads with a full complement of associated structures including barns, chicken coops, sheds, and garages, not to mention views of the surrounding landscape. Although all areas of the state are impacted, rural landscapes in the Puget Sound basin, such as the Skagit River delta, face intense development pressure. Barns, an American icon and sentimental favorite, seem to be particularly vulnerable to loss due to rot, exposure to the elements, functional obsolescence, and the high cost of maintenance.

Industrial Complexes

Washington's industrial and manufacturing heritage is reflected not only by buildings but also by structures, historic archaeological sites, and districts. The Georgetown Steam Plant in Seattle and the Irondale Steel Mill ruins in Jefferson County are just two examples of historic resources that are recognized for their contribution to the state's industrial past. However, other examples are rapidly disappearing: Lumber mills, mine ore concentrators, shipyards, and other heavy manufacturing facilities are dwindling in number due to the nation's shifting economic base, maintenance costs, new technologies, and environmental clean-up efforts. Historic canneries, once prominent in many Puget Sound and Columbia River port communities, have virtually disappeared. In addition to hazardous waste concerns, the remote location of some historic industrial properties makes it more difficult to preserve them, since the population base in remote areas is unable to support the adaptive reuse of these structures. Mining-related properties are a prime example of this

scenario. In some instances, documentation of industrial facilities before demolition, including the expert identification of machinery and equipment, is helping to mitigate these losses. In urban contexts, adaptive reuse has been successful. Buildings in Tacoma's Union Station-Warehouse Historic District have been transformed into loft apartments and a University of Washington branch campus. Gas Works Park on Lake Union in Seattle employed an innovative approach to reusing an industrial facility for recreation and open space.

Recreational Properties

In a state blessed with a bounty of natural scenic gifts, it only stands to reason that there should be numerous properties that exemplify Washington's outdoor recreational heritage. These properties include cabins, lodges, camps, parks, trails, gardens, as well as the landscapes in which they were constructed. Significant strides are being made to protect these historic properties in national, state, and local park systems. Notable examples include the rehabilitation of the Vista House at Mt. Spokane State Park and the designation of sites along the Columbia River associated with the Lewis and Clark expedition. However rising maintenance costs, vandalism, natural disasters (floods, fires, etc.), and shrinking public budgets for maintaining recreational facilities, pose a distinct and growing challenge for the preservation of these resources.

Transportation Infrastructure

Increasing attention is being focused on the historic significance of the state's transportation infrastructure including roads, bridges, rail corridors, and trails. For instance, in 2006 the nation's Interstate Highway program will be 50 years old. As a result, roadways associated with this massive transportation public works project may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This means that preservationists and federal, state, and local agencies will need to come to terms with how to manage Washington's functioning Interstate highway routes, while at the same time recognizing the historic significance of the system. A preview of this potentially passionate dialogue can be seen in the form of debate over the future of Seattle's Alaska Way Viaduct. Built in 1952, the Viaduct is the state's only example of a double-decked

arterial, similar to those constructed in other urban areas during the same time period. Although the Viaduct is likely to be removed during the five-year timeframe of this plan, debate over what replaces it is likely to attract much public attention.

Not surprisingly, historic bridges are a more widely recognized historic transportation resource than are the roadways themselves. The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) has been a leader in surveying, and in some instances listing historic bridges in the National Register. Beginning in the early 1980's, several state-owned bridges were added to the Register, including spans such as the Deception Pass Bridge in Island County, the Longview Bridge in Cowlitz County, and the F Street Bridge in the Whitman County community of Palouse. This early survey and nomination effort has well served WSDOT and communities as a planning tool in recognizing and protecting notable spans.

Historic Districts

A historic district is a collection of buildings and landscapes whose arrangement takes on an identity and significance greater than that of the individual components. Districts also encompass structures, objects, and archaeological sites. Because historic districts hold a variety of cultural and historic resources, they represent our heritage better than one or two historic buildings isolated within a modern streetscape. During the public participation process of this plan, surveying and registration of historic districts was generally considered to be an essential planning priority. Examples of recent district listings in the National Register include the residential North Slope Historic District in Tacoma, the working class Hillyard neighborhood of Spokane, and the Downtown Pomeroy Historic District.

Historic Properties of the Recent Past

Discussion of the state's historic built environment would not be complete without acknowledging a growing public interest in historic properties constructed in the post World War II era. Such property types include those associated with America's roadside culture including motels, drive-in restaurants, gas stations, and auto dealerships. However, interest in the recent past goes beyond popular culture to include modernist skyscrapers, shopping centers, churches and suburban housing tracts. Specific Washington examples

include properties associated with the 1962 Seattle World's Fair such as the Monorail, Space Needle, Key Arena, and others. In Richland, there is growing appreciation for the many so-called Alphabet Houses that grace this planned mid-20th century community. Just outside of Richland, discussion continues about how to manage Hanford Nuclear Reservation properties historically associated with the Manhattan Project and the Cold War Era. Preservationists, as well as affected Native American tribes, are working to be a part of the debate about what to preserve at Hanford.

Cultural Landscapes

Cultural landscapes are rapidly gaining recognition as a distinct property type worthy of protection. Sometimes referred to as historic landscapes, cultural landscapes can be associated with any group or historic theme and can be designed (as in a formal garden or public park) or vernacular (such as an agricultural landscape). To date in Washington, cultural landscapes are most often associated with Native Americans and their closely held cultural values. These landscapes may represent physical manifestations of important religious beliefs, traditional stories or legends, as well as recognized sources for materials important to Native American culture. Cultural landscapes may include traditional cultural places, and, by circumstance, cultural and historic resources not related to traditional cultural values.

The term "cultural landscape" also encompasses landscapes that derive their significance from illustrating how people have managed the landscape to meet their needs. These cultural landscapes may range from large tracts of land and significant natural features to formal gardens of less than an acre. Such landscapes are often overlooked, taken for granted, or misunderstood as natural resources. Examples of recognized cultural landscapes in Washington are: Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve on Whidbey Island, the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, the Woodard Bay Natural Resource Conservation Area in Thurston County, residential settings such as the James G. Eddy House and Grounds in King County, and campuses such as the State Capitol Campus Historic District in Olympia, and the Hutton Settlement Historic District near Spokane.

Traditional Cultural Places

The significance of traditional cultural places (TCPs) is based upon historic cultural beliefs, customs, or practices, which may or may not continue to the present. A TCP may be a distinctive natural site, such as a mountaintop, or a historic environment, such as an ethnic neighborhood, or it may simply be a place with significant historic value to a specific ethnic or cultural group. The previous use and historical association of such properties can be demonstrated through historical documentation and through tradition or oral history. Because TCPs may have a spiritual rather than a physical significance, it may be impossible for outsiders to identify such sites. A notable example is Snoqualmie Falls in King County. Although long famous for its stunning natural beauty, the falls are recently recognized as a TCP because of its association with Native American spiritual values.

Although TCPs can be associated with any group, the majority of TCPs recorded to date are associated with one or more Native American tribes. There are twenty-nine federally recognized tribes residing in Washington, seven non-recognized tribes, and over a dozen tribes and Canadian First Nations in adjacent states and provinces that have association with lands in what is now Washington state. All may have TCPs located here.

Knowledge and inventory techniques of TCPs are still in formative stages and provide challenges to historic preservation professionals. Nevertheless, the NHPA applies to TCPs in the same way that it applies to other cultural and historic resource types.

Preservation of the Recent Past



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Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places or designated by a local historic preservation body are typically 50 years of age or older. However, growing numbers of preservationists in Washington and nationwide are busy advocating for protection of properties from the recent past. Especially of interest are those buildings, structures and districts dating from the 1950s and 60s. This is the era of the ranch house, the freeway, suburbia, the curtain wall, and modernism.



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Efforts to recognize Washington's rich post World War II heritage date to the early 1990s. During that decade, King County conducted the state's first survey of a post war ranch style neighborhood in Shoreline followed closely by a similar effort undertaken by the City of Bellevue in that jurisdiction. In 1994, OAHP partnered with the Washington State

Department of Transportation to inventory "auto-culture" properties along state highway corridors. This survey effort identified motels, dealerships, gas stations as well as drive-in restaurants and theaters. Also of note is work undertaken at the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Hanford Site. In 1996, DOE determined Hanford to be eligible for listing in the National Register based upon the Site's crucial role during the Manhattan Project and Cold War eras. Local preservationists are continuing work to protect the National Register listed B Reactor and the numerous "alphabet houses" in Richland.



Gas Works Park, Seattle, Patricia Fels

Local preservation commissions and organizations are also taking active roles to designate and protect historic places from the recent past. For example, Historic Seattle purchased and rehabilitated the triangular Egan House built in 1957 in the city's Capitol Hill neighborhood. Local designations include the Wolford House in Wenatchee, the Frank Lloyd Wright designed Griggs House in Lakewood, Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Lodge in King County and the Second Church of Christ, Scientist in Olympia. Of course, discussion of the recent past would not be complete without mention of Seattle's 1962 Space Needle, designated a City Landmark in 1999.

Although preservationists in Washington state have made a good start, preservation of the recent past presents many challenges. Clearly, increased awareness will be key to generate support, as ultimately the general public will need



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to be brought into the fold to foster a greater appreciation for properties from the modern era. Toward this end, in 2002 OAHP launched the "Nifty from the Last 50 Initiative" as the first statewide attempt to spark discussion and appreciation of the built environment that best represents the last 50 years. The initiative involves a grassroots approach to identifying and documenting such sites for future reference in state and local databases.



OAHP

NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON
CENTRAL PALMIA BANKING CENTER
COWAN - PADDOCK - HOLLINGSBERRY, AIA ARCHITECTS



Johnny L. Thervell

Cloverland Garage, Asotin County

Constructed in 1902, the Cloverland Garage stands as a reminder of a community once home to big dreams. Promotion as a "Land of Clover" was based upon a nearby system of ditches and flumes built to irrigate orchards and truck gardens. Typical of thousands of falsefront commercial buildings constructed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the building served numerous uses including general store, post office, dance hall, and overnight lodging for snowbound school children. Now listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the old store was expanded in 1918 to become a garage, gas station, and auto dealership. Ironically, it was the automobile and a changing rural economy that led to a nationwide decline of small towns like Cloverland.



Trends and Issues Affecting Historic Preservation

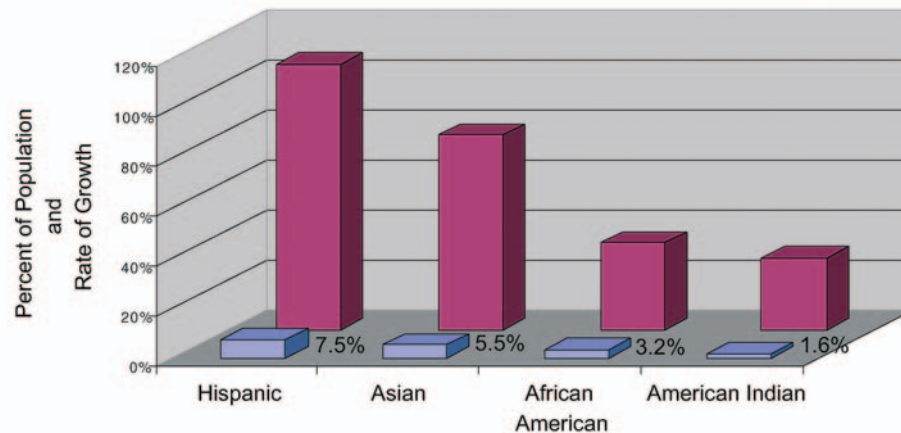
An important goal of the public participation process toward preparation of Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation was to spark discussion about issues and current trends that may affect preservation efforts during the plan's timeframe. In the following paragraphs we briefly explore a selection of trends and issues that were raised by public comments during the planning process.

Washington's Increasingly Diverse Population

Any discussion about trends and issues affecting preservation in Washington should begin with some background on the state's changing demographic picture. According to the year 2000 U.S. Census, Washington's non-white and Hispanic population currently represents 21 percent of its population, versus 13.2 percent in 1990. In addition, Washington's minority population has been growing at a faster rate than the population as a whole. Of all the minority groups, the

Hispanic population showed the most notable gains with an increase of 106 percent (from 214,570 to 441,509). When the U.S. Census 2000 racial data is adjusted to the 1990 categories for comparison, the State's largest non-white population, Asians and Pacific Islanders, increased by 78 percent, to a total of 375,832. The African American population increased by 35 percent, reaching 201,262 and American Indians, Alaskan Natives and Aleuts increased to 104,836, a gain of 29 percent.

Washington State's Minority Populations
Percent of Population and Rate of Growth



Source: U.S. Census, 1990 and 2000. Note: As depicted in this graph: the US Census category, American Indian, includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Aleuts; the US Census category, Asian, includes Asians and Pacific Islanders; and the U.S. Census category, Hispanic, defines all Hispanics as minorities, even those that designated themselves as "white".



OAHHP

Cultural Resources Training

An innovative partnership between the Washington State Department of Transportation, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and the Maryhill Museum, this four day classroom and in-field training provides public agency personnel and local government officials an intensive orientation to federal and state laws protecting archaeological and historic resources. Convened twice a year at the Columbia River Discovery Center in The Dalles with field exercises held at Columbia Hills State Park in Klickitat County, coursework draws upon the combined expertise of over 22 cultural resource practitioners and tribal representatives. Now widely recognized as a cultural resource training model, the program takes advantage of the magnificent scenery and rich heritage of the Columbia River Gorge to help students understand how the landscape has been used by past generations.

"This training helped me to actually see the landscape from an entirely different perspective...I now see that a historical perspective is always a benefit when doing any type of natural resource management."

Comments from a Cultural Resources Training Student

During the historic preservation planning process, several persons acknowledged the state's increasing diversity and the need for preservation efforts to better reflect this diversity. In essence, the historic preservation community must make sure that it is broad-based enough to reflect a multiplicity of interests and to encourage the participation of all of Washington's residents.

Growth and Development

Growth can be beneficial for a community. However, safeguards are needed to ensure that the impacts of growth do not negatively affect significant cultural and historic resources. Washington State's population has grown by approximately 21 percent in the last 10 years (compared to 13 percent nationally). Even during times of slow economic growth, population growth continues, albeit at a slower rate. According to the State Office of Financial Management (OFM), Washington's population is expected to increase 28 percent by the year 2026.

As has been the trend, population growth has resulted in new residential, commercial, and industrial development spreading further from central cities into rural areas. There has also been increased density within existing developed areas as a result of growth management policies that promote re-development and in-fill construction. Both types of development can impact the preservation of cultural and historic resources. Site-specific impacts from development may result in removal of historic properties or loss of archaeological sites in order to make room for parking lots and new buildings. Off-site, there is potentially a wide array of social, economic, and political impacts that may result in both short and long-term changes, sometimes disruptions, to a community.

Development that increases density in the urban core, although a recommended alternative to sprawl, can also negatively impact cultural and historic properties. Without appropriate protections and absent strong incentives, lower density historic buildings and sites may be demolished or altered. It is possible to achieve the multiple objectives of managing growth, increasing density in the urban core, and stimulating economic development, while at the same time preserving significant cultural and historic resources.

There were many suggestions at the public meetings about how to mitigate impacts of growth and development. Most of the suggestions involved integrating historic preservation concerns into land use decisions, regulations, and development processes. There are a number of tools to help do this. For example: adopting various flexible zoning techniques, using an archaeological site sensitivity modeling technique to predict the location of archaeological sites, adopting transfer of development rights for historic sites, adopting appropriate design guidelines, and clarifying the role of tribes in land use decisions.

Reduced Public Funding and Spending Limits

The early years of the planning cycle for *Strengthening Communities through Historic Preservation* has been marked by record state budget deficits resulting from a sluggish regional and national economy. These budget deficits have threatened preservation funding at both the state and local levels. However, even when the economy returns to normal growth rates, it should be remembered that passage of Initiative 601 in 1993 may well have a long-term effect on preservation efforts. Briefly, Initiative 601 restricts the growth of the State's general fund expenditures to a "fiscal growth factor" which is based on a three-year average of inflation plus population change. Based upon the 601 "cap" on the growth of state expenditures, enhancement of state funded programs, including historic preservation, will be a much more competitive process. In addition to 601 limitations at the state level, federal funding to states for historic preservation has decreased in real (adjusted for inflation) dollars, by over 70 percent since 1980. This is an important consideration since the federal government provides funding for important preservation activities including annual support for OAHP, for CLGs, for the Save America's Treasures grant program, and competitive grants for THPOs.

The level of federal and state funding for historic preservation has a direct and very real impact on historic preservation. This impact is felt locally and statewide with implications for implementation of the state historic preservation plan. These public budget and funding issues only serve to emphasize the need for preservationists to be creative in seeking alternative funding sources and in building partnerships with a wide array of entities.

Potential of the Internet for Dissemination of Information

Participants at the preservation planning meetings were intrigued by the Internet's potential to provide easy access to information and technical assistance as well as to communicate with other preservationists around the state and nation. At the same time, they also lamented the current lack of easy access to important preservation information on the web. Many people expressed a desire for an Internet based travel guide of historic places and events in the state. Other participants advocated for a web clearinghouse to help individuals, city planners, and non-profit preservation organizations to easily obtain answers to historic preservation questions. There are several tasks in the Action Agenda designed to expand upon the electronic availability of preservation information.

Partnerships as a Means to Preservation

Many preservationists see the need to work with a larger coalition of professions, interest groups and organizations to be more visible and effective. To this end, preservation advocates must identify various groups that have potential to impact on preservation efforts, promote the particular benefits of preservation, and forge partnerships. Some possible partners in preservation efforts are neighborhood associations, the arts and business communities, real estate agents, developers, bankers, architects, engineers, universities and community colleges, local and tribal governments, state and federal agencies, preservation and archaeological organizations, historical societies, foundations, heritage museums, and historic commissions.

Incentives and Regulations to Protect Resources

An issue raised repeatedly at public meetings was the need for regulations and incentives to be improved and to be more effectively implemented. In particular, people recommended that the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) be enhanced to better protect cultural and historic resources. In addition, city and county governments are encouraged to adopt the State Historic Building Code (HBC) and its "built-in" flexibility to encourage the adaptive re-use of historic buildings while maintaining fire and safety standards.

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RenCorp LLC

The Gables Apartments, Spokane

Initially referred to as the Engedahl and Gardener apartments after the original owners, the Gables were designed by Kirtland Cutter and built in 1909 by the Spokane Sash and Door Company. Cutter combined clinker brick and wood frame construction along with steep pitched front facing gables to define the high design quality of this worker housing. However, by 2001 the complex had been condemned by the City after suffering years of neglect and several fires. Recognizing potential beneath the years of decay, local developers RenCorp LLC undertook a \$600,000 rehabilitation using a combination of public and private funding. Of the 21 units, 17 are set aside for low to moderate income tenants, providing housing opportunities that may not otherwise be available.

"I know the community is appreciative of the rehabilitation of these buildings. Often it's a project like this that sparks further redevelopment of neighborhoods."

Steve Walker, Washington State Housing Finance Commission



Wanapum Tribe (all)

Wanapum Tule Mat House, Priest Rapids

Nearly two hundred years ago on their journey to the Pacific Ocean, Lewis and Clark noted the graceful tule mat structures that lined the Columbia River shoreline in what is now central Washington. The tule mat house tradition survived to as recently as the 1950s before disappearing into memory until July, 2000. That date marked the opening of a newly built mat house created by members of the Wanapum Tribe. Construction of the 30 foot by 70 foot house encompassed a year and involved all members of the community working under the direction of tribal elders to assure adherence to traditional designs and construction methods. Three generations of Wanapum members gathered tule reeds from areas near West Richland, Priest Rapids, and Pasco. Reeds were then dried and woven to make tule mats, which covered the entire frame of cedar poles. Cedar timbers were used for the framework in recognition of its relative lightness and strength and were provided by the Grant County Public Utility District. Dedication of the mat house on July 11, 2000 at Priest Rapids, culminated a remarkable effort on the part of the Wanapum to educate the public and sustain our heritage and culture for future generations. Although the house was disassembled, it can be reconstructed for special occasions.

“The elders described living in the tule mat houses when they were young. Adults of my generation remembered the stories we heard about these things. The building of this sacred tule mat house ensures that this will not be a forgotten tradition among our people.”

Rex Buck, Wanapum

Appendix

Contents:

1. Working Agreement of the Preservation Collaborative
2. Contact Information
3. Acronyms

Working Agreement of the Preservation Collaborative

This document outlines the principal elements of the Preservation Collaborative's working agreement.

Purpose The purpose of the Preservation Collaborative is to do the following:

- Provide oversight and monitor progress toward implementing the plan. This will include selecting and refining the action items in the Action Agenda that the lead implementers and the Collaborative will focus on each year.
- Identify performance measures.
- Facilitate partnerships and provide needed support to the lead implementers of the selected action items.
- Assist OAHP in reporting to the National Park Service on progress toward implementing the plan.
- As needed, clarify and interpret the plan when questions arise during implementation.
- Maintain the visibility of the plan and of historic preservation in general.

Results The Preservation Collaborative expects to see the following results from its efforts:

- Successful implementation of the plan.
- Increased number of partnerships.
- A broader historic preservation movement.
- Increased visibility of historic preservation.

Membership The Preservation Collaborative will strive to ensure broad geographical representation in its membership. There are two types of members: organizational and at-large members. For both types of members, the term of membership is annual, with an opportunity to renew. Currently, the Preservation Collaborative is made up of 18 members, including both types of memberships.

Organizational members represent the needs and interests of specific organizations, facilitate communication between the Collaborative and their organization, and in some cases, may be in the position to commit resources. Organizational representatives' memberships are given to organizations, not individuals.

Organizational members:

1. American Institute of Architects
2. American Planning Association
3. Association for Washington Archaeology
4. Association of Washington Cities
5. Eastern Washington State Historical Society
6. Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
7. Washington State Growth Management Program
8. National Park Service
9. State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP)
10. Business and Tourism Development Office
11. Washington State Association of Counties
12. Washington State Historical Society
13. Washington Trust for Historic Preservation

At-large members bring the perspectives of broader interests that are not organized into statewide organizations, facilitate communication with those interests, and generally do not have the authority to commit organizational resources.

At-large members:

14. Certified Local Government member
15. Industry or business member
16. Legislative member
17. Local, non-profit preservation organization member
18. Tribal members, two; one from eastern Washington, one from western Washington

Decision-making authority The Preservation Collaborative has authority to clarify intent and interpret specific language in the plan in order to facilitate implementation. The Collaborative will also be involved in designing a process for development of the next plan, anticipated by 2009. However, it does not have authority to control the activities of any member organization nor to allocate resources to projects - except as agreed to by the member organizations.

Leadership The Preservation Collaborative has both a chairperson and vice-chairperson. Both serve for one-year terms. The vice-chairperson becomes the chairperson after his or her one-year term expires. The chairperson of the Collaborative for the fiscal year 2003-2004 will be Jack Williams of Hoshide Williams Architects. The vice chairperson (and chairperson-elect for the fiscal year 2004-2005) will be Steve Franks of the City of Spokane. The convener of the Collaborative will be Greg Griffith of OAHP. The executive sponsor of the Collaborative is Allyson Brooks, State Historic Preservation Officer.

Meeting frequency The Preservation Collaborative will meet 2 - 4 times per year, and as much as possible in conjunction with other meetings.

Agency and Organization Contacts

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Business & Tourism Development
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P.O. Box 42525
Olympia 98504-2525
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www.downtown.wa.gov

Growth Management Program
Washington State Department of Community, Trade &
Economic Development
P.O. Box 48350
360-725-3000
360-725-2950 (FAX)
www.ocd.wa.gov/info/lgd/growth

Heritage Caucus
c/o Derek Valley
State Capital Museum
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Tribal Preservation Officer
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2616 Kwina Road
Bellingham 98226
360-384-2280
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www.lummi-nsn.org

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
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Makah Cultural and Research Center
P.O. Box 160
Neah Bay 98357
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mcrc@olyphen.com
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National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
P.O. Box 1605
Athens, GA 30603
706-542-4731
706-583-0320 (FAX)
napc@uga.edu
www.arches.uga.edu/~napc

National Alliance of Tribal Historic
Preservation Officers
P.O. Box 19189
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www.nathpo.org

National Conference of State Historic
Preservation Officers
Suite 342 Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001-7572
202-624-5465
202-624-5419 (FAX)
www.ncshpo.org

National Park Service
Columbia/Cascade Support Office
Cultural Resources Division
909 First Avenue
Seattle 98104-1060
206-220-4000
206-220-4160 (FAX)
www.nps.gov

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Western Regional Office
8 California Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94111-4828
415-956-0610
415-956-0837 (FAX)
wro@nthp.org
www.nationaltrust.org

Office of Archaeology and Historic
Preservation
Washington State Department of
Community, Trade and Economic
Development
P.O. Box 48343
Olympia 98504-8343
360-586-3065
360-586-3067 (FAX)
www.oahp.wa.gov
www.cted.wa.gov

Preservation Action
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202-298-6180
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Tribal Preservation Officer
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Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
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Washington State Governor's Office of
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P.O. Box 40909
Olympia 98504-0909
360-753-2411
360-586-3653 (FAX)
www.goia.wa.gov

Washington State Historical Society
1911 Pacific Avenue
Tacoma 98402
1-888-238-4373
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253-272-9518 (FAX)
www.wshs.org

Washington State Scenic Byways Program
Washington State Department of
Transportation
P.O. Box 47390
Olympia 98504-7370
360-705-7895
360-705-6822
connelp@wsdot.wa.gov
www.byways.org/travel/state

Washington Trust for Historic Preservation
1204 Minor Avenue
Seattle 98101
206-624-9449
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Acronyms

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (federal)
APA	American Planning Association
AWA	Association for Washington Archaeology
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CLG	Certified Local Government
CPF	Heritage Capital Projects Fund
CTED	Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DR	Washington State Downtown Revitalization Program
FHWA	Federal Highways Administration
FPI	Federal Preservation Institute
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOIA	Washington State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs
GMA	Growth Management Act
GM	Growth Management Program
HABS/HAER	Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
HBC	Historic Building Code
HC	Heritage Caucus of the Washington State Legislature
HRC	Heritage Resource Center of the Washington State Historical Society
MOU	memorandum of understanding
NAPC	National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
NATHPO	National Alliance of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
NCSHPO	National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NPS	National Park Service
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
OAHP	Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
OFM	Washington State Office of Financial Management
PA	Preservation Action
PRC	Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission
PSC	Plan Steering Committee
PWB	Washington State Public Works Board
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCP	Traditional cultural place
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Tourism	Washington State Office of Tourism and Business Development
WACHP	Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
WHR	Washington Heritage Register
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WSHS	Washington State Historical Society



Strengthening Communities through

Historic Preservation



The Washington State Historic Preservation Plan - 2004