Part 1: Overview and Planning Process

Introduction: Shaping the Future

The people of Washington State have a rich history. Indigenous peoples were the first inhabitants; they have sustained rich and flourishing cultures stretching back millennia to the present. European Americans arrived much later having reached the region in the late 18th Century. The history of this long span of time tells the story of how those who came before us shaped present-day Washington State. Knowing and understanding this vast heritage compels us to be proactive in working with indigenous communities to see that their cultural resources are protected as well as those of European descendent communities.

To ensure the stewardship of important cultural resources into the future, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) develops and implements a State Historic Preservation Plan (Plan) every five years in collaboration with Tribes, the historic preservation community, and key stakeholders. This Plan sets forth a vision and strategic direction for historic preservation efforts in the state during the defined 5-year planning cycle from 2021-2026. The Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) under the direction of the SHPO (a State official appointed by the Governor) spearheads and/or coordinates these preservation efforts.

The Washington State Historic Preservation Plan for 2014-19: Getting the Future Right unfolded as the state and nation recovered from the impacts of the economic recession of 2008. The goals and strategies incorporated in *Getting the Future Right* sought to position historic preservation as a proven economic and community development tool.

The Washington State Historic Preservation Plan for 2021-26: Inhabiting Our History was crafted during a period when the state and nation faced the global COVID pandemic and social unrest following the death of George Floyd, both in spring of 2020. Without doubt, these events brought about a multitude of societal and economic changes, but it also illustrates to millions how worldwide events can affect each of us in a very direct and personal way. Moreover, experiencing these events brought home how events, even in the distant past, continue to shape our communities in very fundamental ways.

The context during which Inhabiting Our History was written has been challenging. Marked by abundant doubt in a future, a scarcity of trust in the present, and challenges to long held assumptions, historic preservation work rarely seemed so challenging. At the same time, it has never been more important and full of opportunity. The 2021 to 2026 plan is proactive in broadening the work of historic preservation to include what we will refer to as "living heritage," that is, embracing in our work a broader range of cultural resources. By implementing living heritage goals, preservationists will expand the scope of preservation to include more than the buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects that have defined the profession since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In addition, the Plan sets the course for developing tools, incentives, and models for planners and local

preservationists to utilize in order to increase the integration of historic preservation into local and statewide growth management work.

Defining Roles: The SHPO and the Preservation Community

In fulfilling requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), DAHP, as Washington's state historic preservation office, is the responsible entity for developing the Plan. However, implementing the Plan is a shared responsibility that includes DAHP and encompasses the efforts of a wide range of interested individuals, organizations, businesses, and government entities.

In short, *Inhabiting Our History* is ***not*** a plan solely ***for*** DAHP nor is it a DAHP agency work plan. Rather, the Plan is a statewide tool for conveying shared priorities and guiding cooperative efforts to preserve the state's cultural heritage. Key stakeholders playing a role to implement the Plan includes property owners; federal, state and local agencies; private non-profit organizations; professionals in closely related fields such as architecture, archaeology, planning, and real estate; and importantly all persons or groups with an interest or connection to honoring and protecting our heritage.

Native American Tribes: A Proud and Rich Heritage

Native Americans and the state's Tribal governments are key partners with the SHPO and the state's preservation community in recognizing and protecting Washington's heritage. As inhabitants of these lands since time immemorial, Native Americans have a vital stake, keen interest, and heartfelt connection to the cultural resources within their traditional lands. The Governor, the SHPO, and DAHP are committed to working respectfully with Tribal governments, and their representatives (typically the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer [(THPO]) on issues affecting cultural resources within Washington State.

Key Partners in Preservation Planning

The SHPO, DAHP, and the historic preservation community respect Native American Tribes as sovereign nations with unique cultures and traditions. Their strong connection to the land and deep commitment to sustaining tribal cultures enriches our state. It also inspires and strengthens our present aspirations to protect cultural and natural resources. Sincere appreciation is extended to Native American Tribes and members for their care and dedication to preserving cultural resources and our heritage. We are honored to continue our work with the following Tribes to preserve cultural resources and implement the state historic preservation plan:

- Chinook Indian Nation
- Coeur d'Alene Tribe
- Colville Confederated Tribes
- Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation
- Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
- Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
- Cowlitz Indian Tribe
- Duwamish Tribe
- Hoh Indian Tribe
- Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
- Kalispel Tribe of Indians
- Kikiallus Indian Nation
- Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
- Lummi Nation
- Makah Tribe
- Marietta Band of the Nooksack Tribe
- Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
- Nez Perce Tribe
- Nisqually Indian Tribe
- Nooksack Tribe
- Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- Puyallup Tribe
- Quilleute Nation
- Quinault Nation
- Samish Indian Nation
- Sauk-Suiattle Tribe
- Shoalwater Bay Tribe
- Skokomish Tribe
- Snohomish Tribe
- Snoqualmie Nation
- Snoqualmoo Tribe of Indians
- Spokane Tribe
- Squaxin Island Tribe
- Steilacoom Indian Tribe
- Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians
- Suquamish Tribe
- Swinomish Indian Tribal Community Tribe
- Tulalip Tribes
- Wanapum Tribe
- Upper Skagit Tribe

At the initial stage of drafting the State Historic Preservation Plan, the Plan Steering Committee and the SHPO placed high priority on fully engaging Native American Tribal representation in the preservation planning process. This high priority acknowledges that ancestors of present-day Native Americans have lived here for thousands of years. Therefore, they have deep-rooted ties to the land and the cultural resources that manifest this heritage, plus a strong commitment to protecting these resources for future generations. Indeed, there is no distinction between cultural and natural resources. This strong commitment to the land also makes Tribes key stakeholders and partners in statewide historic preservation efforts.

To this end, Melissa Calvert, Director of Muckleshoot Wildlife, Preservation and General Services Department; Dennis Lewarch, THPO for the Suquamish Tribe; and Kevin Lyons, Cultural Resources Program Manager for the Kalispel Tribe, together represented Native American concerns and interests on the Steering Committee. Our appreciation extends to Ms. Calvert, Messrs. Lewarch and Lyons for providing a Tribal voice on the Plan Steering Committee. Recognition is also made here of all the THPOs, Tribal historic preservation agencies, cultural programs, cultural committees, and Tribal Elders across

the region who speak and act so effectively on behalf of the cultural and natural resources that are of importance to their respective tribes.

What is a THPO?

Inhabiting Our History makes frequent references to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers as key partners in statewide historic preservation work. To provide some background, the National Alliance of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) describes THPOs as "…officially designated by a federally-recognized Indian tribe to direct a program approved by the National Park Service and the THPO must assume some or all of the functions of State Historic Preservation Officers on Tribal lands. This program was made possible by the provisions of Section 101(d) (2) of the National Historic Preservation Act" (http://www.nathpo.org/thpos/what-are-thpos/).

As of 2020, there are 18 THPOs in Washington State plus two in Idaho and three in Oregon with usual and accustomed lands within Washington state boundaries. It is important to keep in mind that Tribes are not required to apply to the U.S. Department of the Interior for THPO status; however, Tribes must be federally recognized in order to be eligible to apply for THPO status.

The following Historic Preservation and Native American Values statement is included to articulate for readers and users of Inhabiting Our History to gain insight on how Native Americans view and value cultural resources. It is also included to serve as a reminder that the Plan addresses the *full range* of cultural resources that give evidence to our heritage. As a result, there is the expectation that the goals, strategies and tasks contained in the Plan be respectful and inclusive of cultural resources important to Native Americans. Special thanks go to Ms. Calvert for preparing this statement for Inhabiting Our History.

Historic Preservation and Native American Values

For thousands of years, Native Americans called Washington State and the Pacific Northwest home. Today's descendants of the pre-contact generations continue the timeless activities of hunting, fishing and gathering the generous bounty that Mother Nature provides throughout the seasons. These annual activities provide an opportunity for grandparents and parents to share and teach the younger generation about the cultural value of the Natural Resources, and to hand down the responsibilities and expectations of stewardship in order to maintain opportunities to continue these necessary activities. These personal experiences assist our children to understand who they are and where they come from; the act of harvesting salmon in the same water system that has provided food for their beloved ancestors for many generations creates a profound relationship and understanding that will never be forgotten. In this way, the salmon is no longer just a fish, the water is no longer just a Bay, Lake or River…it is home.

The state of Washington is unique with many different habitats that provide food, tools, general supplies, and medicine to Native peoples. From *Vaccinium membranaceum*, Big Huckleberry, which can be found in the Cascade Mountain range up to 5000 feet in elevation to the *Panopea generosa,* Pacific Geoduck, which can be found 40 feet below the surface of the Puget Sound, the State of Washington is clearly rich with a variety of natural resources. So, it is important to understand that each Tribe will

have a strong and unique understanding of the natural resources and their habitat from which they live. There are 29 federally recognized tribes in the State of Washington, each Village located within a very specific habitat and ecosystem.

Because of the vast variety and character of Washington State, it becomes remarkably clear why a government-to-government relationship with individual Tribes must be established in order for growth and development to continue. Because Tribes possess a longstanding relationship with the land and its resources, it would be in the best interest of both Tribal and Non-Tribal governments to meet and discuss project details in order for both parties to meet their obligations and fulfill their responsibilities to the citizens and natural resources of the Evergreen State. Tribes are not only expending great effort and resources to protect the traditional and historic sites in our state that retain material evidence of past use of the landscape, but are also working tirelessly to preserve the traditional teachings of their ancestors, through active living of the culture. Preserving the culture and traditions of yesterday will prevent the permanent loss of the identity and character of the proud people who call the State of Washington home.

Defining Historic Preservation

Before delving deeper into what the Plan is about and our goals for the next five years, the following discussion sets forth a definition of "historic preservation." First, the National Park Service (NPS), describes "historic preservation" as:

…a conversation with our past about our future. It provides us with opportunities to ask, "What is important in our history?" and "What parts of our past can we preserve for the future?" Through historic preservation, we look at history in different ways, ask different questions of the past, and learn new things about our history and ourselves. Historic preservation is an important way for us to transmit our understanding of the past to future generations…Our nation's history has many facets, and historic preservation helps tell these stories. Sometimes historic preservation involves celebrating events, people, places, and ideas that we are proud of; other times it involves recognizing moments in our history that can be painful or uncomfortable to remember.

A Word about Nomenclature

Like other highly specialized and technical fields of expertise, historic preservation has evolved its own formal and informal glossary of terms, jargon, acronyms, and word usage that is peculiar unto itself. The use of these terms, often employed for communication efficiency amongst professionals, also may bring about confusion, disagreement, and different application even amongst the professionals who use them on a routine basis. In the historic preservation field, there are several words and phrases used and interpreted in different ways and in different contexts. Just a few examples include "historic properties," "archaeological and historic resources," "historic places," "heritage resources," "cultural and historic resources," and "cultural resources." At DAHP, everyday use of the term "**cultural resources**" implies the ***full range of resources*** associated with human use and manipulation of the environment. For purposes of the Plan, the phrase "cultural resources" is used throughout the document when referring to the ***full range*** of resources potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Washington Heritage Register or local registers of historic places. These resources or "property types" are sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects plus Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs) and cultural

landscapes. Going beyond these resource types found on the landscape, *Inhabiting Our History* has ambition to embrace cultural resources of a more ephemeral nature such as languages, customs, and artisanship. These and other examples are cultural resources that are that are not candidates for NRHP listing but nevertheless are non-renewable resources that may yield important information about past and present societies. For further discussion, see narrative on Underrepresented Communities and Living Heritage on pages 42 and 44 respectively.

State Historic Preservation Planning: A Nationwide Effort

As described above, Washington's state historic preservation plan is developed and implemented as a necessary aid to guide and coordinate statewide historic preservation initiatives. In passing the NHPA, Congress included in the legislation the preservation plan mandate by stating: "It shall be the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer to…Prepare and implement a comprehensive state-wide historic preservation plan…" In 2014, Congress substituted the NHPA with Title 54 of the US Code governing the operations of the National Park Service (NPS) and its related programs including the national historic preservation program. Regardless of the change, the NPS continues the requirement for each state and territory to prepare and submit for review and acceptance a state preservation plan. According to NPS guidance, all state plans are required to include or address certain elements. These requirements include:

- A plan in which a wide array of organizations, individuals and agencies can participate in and help implement.
- The Plan addresses the full range of cultural and historic resources (i.e. buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects).
- To help draft the Plan a robust public participation process is designed and implemented.
- A summary assessment of the status of the SHPO's inventory of cultural and historic resources plus registration efforts.
- An overview of issues, threats and opportunities that will likely play a role in historic preservation planning efforts during the planning cycle.
- The goals, strategies and actions identified in the plan must be realistic and attainable during the planning cycle.

Washington's plan, *Inhabiting Our History* contains all NPS required elements. In light of this discussion, following are a few noteworthy aspects of this document and the planning process:

- The Plan Steering Committee and the SHPO made a deliberate effort to raise the level of participation by Native Americans in the planning process. Tribal representatives were fully engaged in committee work and outreach efforts. Tribal governments and THPOs were afforded an opportunity to review and comment on drafts. Evidence of this inclusion is the Native American Perspective on Historic Preservation found on page 11 of this document as well as inclusion of several strategies and action items intended to address the concerns voiced in various forums. In addition, the document has been written and edited in an attempt to make sure that the full range of cultural resources are given equal weight and consideration.

- In addition to Native Americans, early in the planning and public participation process, the steering committee and the SHPO prioritized reaching out to representatives of communities typically under-represented in historic preservation work.

- Accompanying each action item is the identification of entities projected to lead and/or support implementation of each task. Also included is identification of the year in which the action item is to be implemented as well as the product or accomplishment. The intent of including this level of detail is to convey to stakeholders that the action items have tangible and measurable results.

- Throughout the planning process, many worthy ideas and needs were articulated. However, including all or too many worthy ideas results in a plan that is unwieldy and unfocused. Therefore, included herein are goals and strategies deemed attainable in the five-year planning period.

In Review: The Washington State Historic Preservation Plan: 2014-2020: Getting the Future Right

As Washington's historic preservation community looks ahead to the 2021-26 planning cycle, it is useful to look back over preservation accomplishments during the most recent five-year plan cycle. For context, *Getting the Future Right* was drafted as Washington was recovering from the effects of the 2008 economic recession. As a result, *Getting the Future Right* was tailored to help local and state land-use decisions-makers learn about and implement tools to aid economic and community development initiatives. A few notable examples of accomplishments over the past five years include the following:

- In accord with *Goal 1. A. Create new and enhance existing incentives for historic preservation*, In 2018, the State Legislature established the Historic Cemetery preservation program that included funding for a cemetery rehabilitation grant fund. After two grant cycles, the cemetery preservation funds invested over $900,000 in 43 rehabilitation projects in 19 counties, plus generated nearly $300,000 in match. Both the Washington Heritage Barn and Historic County Courthouse rehabilitation grant programs have also grown over the past 5 years. This included over $2.5 million in State funding directed to WA Heritage Barn Register listed barns in nearly every county. Rehabilitation grants to county courthouses now approaches $20 million in State investment alone that has triggered over $30 million in local match. All three programs combined have sparked job creation and tax revenue not to mention community pride. Broad-based support with legislators and the public plus documented economic impact solidified the support and continuation of these three grant programs.

- Legislation in 2017 raised the Main Street Tax Credit program cap to $2.5 million. Because of this increase, Business & Occupation (B&O) or Public Utility Tax obligations, businesses can now receive a 75% credit on their donations to Main Street programs anywhere in the state. Raising the cap benefits additional businesses who want to invest directly in the communities they serve as well as expanding the number of Main Street programs who benefit from the increased revenue stream. To make it easier for businesses to donate, the State Department of Revenue streamlined the process for taking the credit. In addition to raising the tax credit cap, Washington's Main Street (WMSP) program attained other successes during the 2014-19

planning cycle including national recognition of its effectiveness in supporting downtown revitalization work. DAHP's Main Street program also planned and hosted highly successful annual Revitalize WA conferences held in historic downtowns in Chelan, Wenatchee, Bellingham, Ellensburg, and Port Townsend. These successful events were capped when WMSP hosted the National Main Street Center conference in 2019 attracting over 3,000 attendees to Seattle.

- A work group convened by DAHP to explore expanding or creating new incentives for historic building rehabilitation, focused on ways to incentivize the seismic retrofitting of historic unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings in Washington. Discussion by the work group merged with efforts by the City of Seattle that led to success in obtaining State funding to research the number of URMs and estimate the dollars needed to retrofit these buildings.

- A major achievement related to *Goal 1. C. Promote cultural and heritage tourism* was the designation by Congress in 2019 of two National Heritage Areas in the state: the Washington Maritime and the Mountains to Sound NHAs. These non-regulatory nationally recognized historic designations set the stage for increased recreation, tourism, and economic benefits through enhanced area-wide promotions, coordinated marketing, and interpretive efforts.

- To realize *Goal 2. D. Encourage more National Register nominations that reflect the diversity of our heritage, DAHP* was successful in receiving two grants from the NPS' *Underrepresented Communities* grant program. These grants enabled DAHP to undertake development of historic context documents; survey and inventory of historic properties associated with the context; and identify and nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places. The first phase examined properties associated with the state's Hispanic community in the Yakima Valley whereas the second phase focused work in metropolitan Puget Sound.

- Great strides were made to reach *Goal 2. C. Create education programs tailored for elementary through high school students*. The 2014-2020 planning cycle has seen six successful Youth Summits. Sponsored by the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation (WTHP) with support from DAHP, the NPS, and local hosts, these one-week summer-time youth camps have proven a major success by immersing junior and high school students and teachers in historic preservation principles and issues.

The Planning Process

For the 2021-2026 Plan, DAHP engaged a wide range of interested individuals, professions, and organizations involved in preserving the state's cultural resource base. The ideas and recommendations gathered during the planning process were synthesized into the goals, strategies, and actions that comprise the Plan and will guide' actions statewide during the planning cycle.

To prepare the updated state historic preservation plan, the SHPO used the services of DAHP staff to implement the public engagement process; facilitate Plan Steering Committee meetings; and manage an on-line public survey/questionnaire process. Once received, feedback from these public processes were

reviewed, analyzed, and then cycled into draft goals statements and strategies. Subsequently, the SHPO, DAHP staff, and Plan Steering Committee members vetted preliminary goals. Following those reviews, the draft was circulated to a much larger audience for public review and comment. Simultaneously, this first draft was submitted to Tribal councils, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), and Tribal cultural committees for review and comment.

Plan Steering Committee

Formulation of a Plan Steering Committee was the first step in the state historic preservation planning process. Similar to previous planning cycles, the committee's charge was to serve as a sounding board to the SHPO and DAHP staff on issues and tasks to be addressed in the plan. Selected Steering Committee members represented a cross-section of the state's preservation community while optimizing geographic representation. These individuals represented their constituency's perspective on preservation, as well as share their expertise on trends and issues affecting historic preservation in Washington. Paul Mann of Spokane and then Chair of the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, served as the Plan Steering Committee Chair. See the Acknowledgements in Appendix A on page 56 for a complete list of Plan Steering Committee members.

The Plan Steering Committee met three times during initial stages of the planning process: February, March, and July 2018. Over the course of the following two-year plan development stage, committee members were in contact with DAHP and each other via email. Several members engaged in local public or focus group meetings. Committee members also engaged in the planning process through emails and/or conference calls with DAHP staff, each other, and/or with other interested stakeholders. Throughout development, draft documents were circulated electronically for review and feedback.

Over the course of the plan's development, the Plan Steering Committee's accomplishments included:

- Generated a list of issues and broad topic areas to be addressed in the Plan.
- Drafted a vision statement for historic preservation at the end of the planning cycle (2026).
- Adopted guiding principles for drafting and implementing the Plan.
- Defined the tone and drafted the content of the on-line public opinion questionnaire.
- Shaped and participated in public meetings about the Plan.
- Reviewed and provided comments on draft documents at each step of the planning process.

Our Vision for the Future

In arriving at a vision for the Plan, committee members strove for a statement that was brief, concise, and active. In addition to these qualities, the committee wanted to convey in the vision that historic preservation work is inclusive of diverse communities and intentional in respecting the contributions of Native American Tribes to our region's past, present, and future. They also wanted to reiterate the well-being that historic preservation brings to communities. After several reviews and edits, the Steering Committee adopted the following vision statement:

> *Our shared heritage not only enriches the present, it can also shape the future. The state historic preservation plan seeks to engage with all people of Washington to help them take ownership as intentional stewards of that heritage. Together, we can honor the stories and places of our*

diverse communities, that will boost the economy, promote sustainable practices, and strengthen our sense of place.

In addition, the Steering Committee defined guiding principles for the design, development, and implementation of the Plan. Committee work resulted in the following guiding principles:

- The Plan must be implemented.
- This Plan must address the full range of historic and cultural resources in the state. This range includes sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Washington Heritage Register, the Heritage Barn Register, plus local and tribal registers of historic places. Additionally, the Plan addresses a greater depth of properties by including those cultural resources that are typically evaluated for designation purposes but retain value to, and convey information about, the communities and cultures that have found a home in what is now Washington State.
- The Plan belongs to all of us; all share in its implementation.

Public Engagement Process

The Plan Steering Committee designed a methodology for maximizing opportunities for the public to engage in the planning process. This process was tailored to engage a diverse group of stakeholders by utilizing a variety of participation methods including:

- On-line survey/questionnaire
- Public meetings
- Conference/workshop presentations
- Targeted focus group meetings
- Targeted outreach to Tribal council and THPOs

Detailed below is information about these public engagement methods and their results.

On-Line Survey Questionnaire

In consultation with the Plan Steering Committee, an on-line survey was developed using the Survey Monkey web-based questionnaire platform. The on-line survey tool proved the most efficient and effective public outreach tool based upon results from previous state preservation planning efforts as well as feedback from other state planning experiences. The results for the 2021-26 planning cycle affirm this as a sound public participation strategy to solicit and receive broad feedback from historic preservation stakeholders around the state.

Steering committee members were fully involved in designing the survey content. There was insistence that the survey question language avoid professional jargon; be quick and easy to complete; and intentionally de-emphasized demographic questions. More importantly, the questions were worded to draw-in the respondent at a personal level. This was achieved by asking about their level of interest/support in historic preservation and how they personally engage with historic preservation efforts and/or interact with cultural resources. In the end, the survey was comprised of 10 open-ended questions, 6 questions with pre-determined choices, and 3 optional demographic questions (zip code, age, and ethnicity). Of course, all responses were anonymous unless a respondent requested a response

on a specific question or issue. The finalized questionnaire/survey was posted on DAHP's website with the link disseminated through blog posts, newsletters, and public presentations. Interestingly, posts made on the NextDoor on-line neighborhood blogs proved to be effective in driving interested members of the public to the questionnaire. A copy of the questionnaire can viewed in Appendix B.

To summarize, over the span of the planning process 700 people completed the questionnaire. Demographic data indicates that the vast majority of the respondents were in the 41 and above age category. According to zip code data, the location of respondents was closely tied to where public meetings/presentations were given as well as the presence of Certified Local Governments (CLG), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), and Main Street communities.

Public Meetings

Stakeholder meetings provided an opportunity to engage the historic preservation community and other interested parties in a series of conversations about current issues and opportunities facing cultural resources in Washington. Meetings were held in seven locations across the state: Aberdeen/Hoquiam, Bellingham, Ellensburg, and Walla Walla/College Place and scheduled from April through July of 2018. These public meetings followed a format that included a PowerPoint presentation followed by small group roundtable discussions. The questions used for the roundtable discussions were based on the on-line public opinion questionnaire in order to bring consistency to the process. During the meetings, the questions also served to spark open and frank discussions that brought out wide ranging historic preservation issues and ideas. Staff recorded comments. The meetings concluded with summary statements and an opportunity for final questions or comments.

In addition to these specially arranged public meetings, presentations about the state historic preservation planning process were given at several conferences, meetings, and workshops around the state.

Outreach to Other Stakeholders

Effective implementation of the State Historic Preservation Plan depends on working with a wide range of individuals, agencies, and organizations well beyond Plan Steering Committee members and others actively engaged in statewide preservation efforts. However, reaching these stakeholders often required engaging them in a work setting, well outside the on-line questionnaire and public meetings of the Plan's formal public participation process.

Based upon input from the Plan Steering Committee, DAHP staff members conducted focus group meetings or individual interviews. During the course of preparing Inhabiting Our History, the SHPO and DAHP staff regularly met with many stakeholders on issues related to not only regular business matters but also updates on the planning process as well. Examples of this outreach work include, but are not limited to the following:

- Meetings of the State Agency Cultural Resources Workgroup on Disaster Planning, managed by the Emergency Management Division of the WA Military Department (WMD);
- Inter-Agency Work Group on Growth Management hosted by the WA Department of Commerce (COM);

- Quarterly Regional Planners Forums also organized by the COM;
- The Annual Cultural Resources Protection Summit, hosted by the Suquamish Tribe;
- Planning Association of Washington (PAW) annual conferences plus a special "Boot Camp" workshop on historic preservation planning in Ellensburg;
- The annual Revitalize WA conference hosted by DAHP in partnership with the WTHP;
- Presentations to local historic preservation commissions and DAHP's CLG training workshops.

In sum, over the course of all of these and other forums, DAHP met with representatives from a wide range of tribal, federal, state, and local governments. Also engaged were other public and private stakeholders groups and individuals, many of whom work outside of the historic preservation realm. These gatherings reached hundreds of participants who were informed about the state historic preservation planning process and the on-line survey.

Focus Group Meetings & Interviews

Early in the process, the Plan Steering Committee identified several broad historic preservation topics: diversity/under-represented communities, economics, education, and local/tribal preservation and planning. Committee conversations began to focus on these topics as being the basis of new planning goals. To explore these four topic areas in more detail, DAHP staff, together with several Plan Steering Committee members, identified and engaged with potential stakeholders in a series of focus group meetings, conference calls, or in-person interviews.

Regarding the diversity/under-represented communities discussion, it was fortuitous that DAHP had concurrently received an Under-Represented Communities program grant from the NPS. This grant funding implemented phase II of DAHP's effort to identify cultural resources associated with the state's Hispanic population in the post-World War II era. The grant work provided DAHP a springboard to reach members of that community to gain their perspective on strategies to engage under-represented groups in the state's historic preservation work. Goal 2 and its supporting strategies and tasks is the outcome of this engagement process. This same methodology employed to engage the Hispanic community was used to reach representatives of other interest groups including communications, education, sustainability, land-use planning, disaster planning, housing, and mainstream historic preservation practice.

Results

The public engagement process for the 2021-26 Plan reached a diverse and substantial group of individuals and stakeholder groups, both within but also outside the state's mainstream historic preservation constituency. Comments obtained from these numerous conversations, meetings, and presentations were analyzed in conjunction with feedback received from the on-line survey. This mix of inputs was synthesized to formulate five goals plus strategies and tasks that came to comprise Inhabiting Our History.

Once a draft state historic preservation plan was composed, the document was vetted by the SHPO, DAHP staff, and the Plan Steering Committee. Comments received from these key stakeholders were cycled into creating the text that became the first draft. In turn, this first draft was circulated to a much

larger audience for a broad-based review and comment cycle. Circulation of the draft was achieved by electronic means via DAHP's extensive contact lists, blog and Facebook posts, plus contact information collected during the public participation process. The draft document was available for review for a 1-month time period. Simultaneously and when requested, follow-up briefings were held with stakeholder groups.

Following the public review and comment period, the Plan was revised as appropriate. Once again, revisions were circulated to the SHPO, DAHP staff, and the Plan Steering Committee for a final review and acceptance before forwarding to the NPS for that agency's review and approval.

In Review: The Washington State Historic Preservation Plan: 2014-2020
Getting the Future Right – Maps

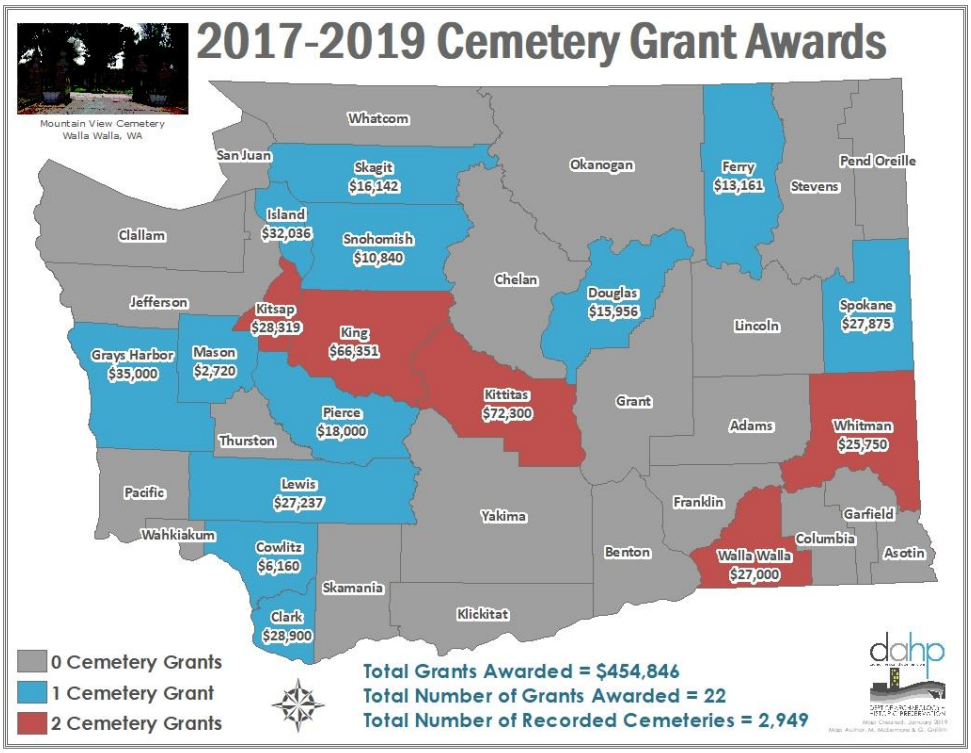


Figure xx: Cemetery Grants by county 2017 - 2019

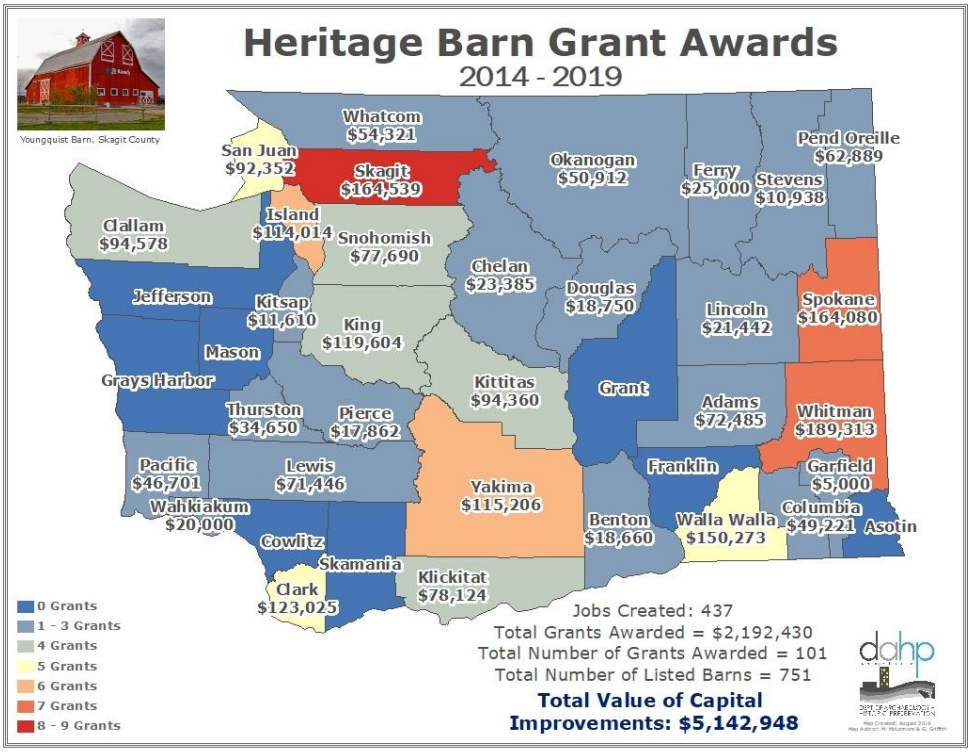


Figure xx: Barn grants total investment amounts by county 2014-2019

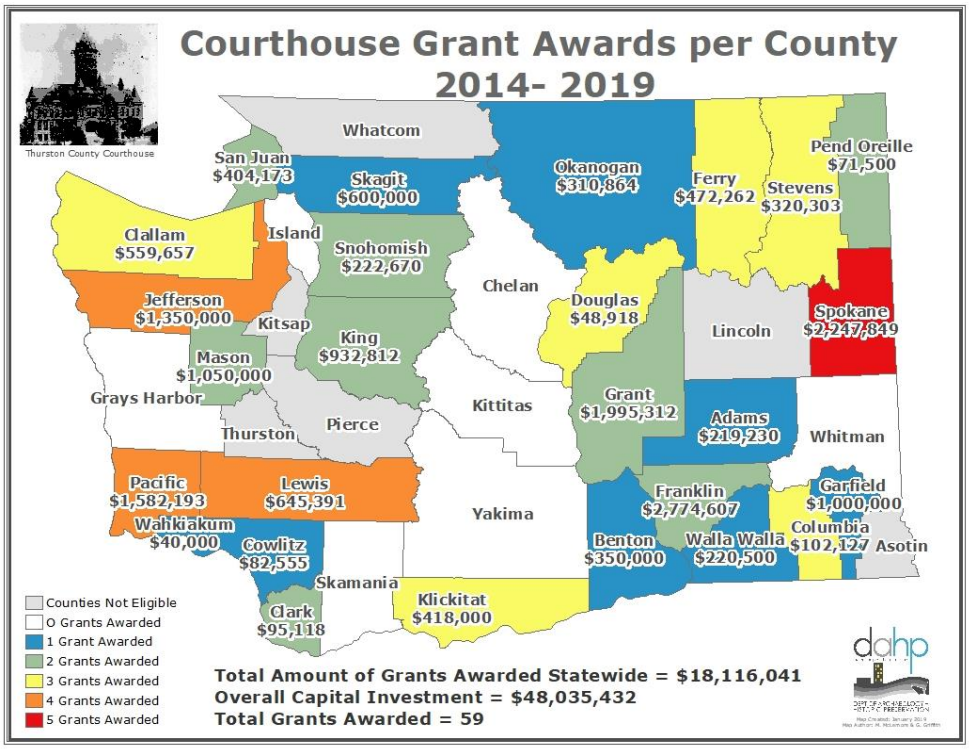


Figure xx: Courthouse grants total investment amounts by county 2014-2019

Part 2: Washington State Historic Preservation Plan

The Planning Context

Comments and recommendations made by stakeholders, members of the public, and Tribal authorities provided to prepare the 2021-26 preservation plan strongly reflected the issues and concerns surfacing in broader discussions across Washington State, and by extension, the nation. The previous five years was marked by impressive economic expansion, population growth, and technological/communication advancements in nearly every part of the state. Metropolitan Seattle strengthened its claim to "global city" status as construction cranes, skyrocketing housing costs, and traffic congestion grabbed national media attention. A commensurate level of expansion occurred in other urban areas such as Bellingham, Spokane, Vancouver, and Wenatchee.

The benefits of a booming economy and rapid population growth were accompanied by less welcome side effects including widening economic and social gaps; homelessness, and environmental degradation. It should be noted that as the planning process came to a close, the COVID pandemic and social unrest arising from systemic racial inequities struck the state and nation. While the social, health, and economic impacts of these events were immediate, the long-term impacts on the nation's culture, governance, and economy will unfold during the 2021-26 planning timeframe.

For Washington's historic preservation community, the previous five years brought its own mix of wins and losses. On the one hand, readily available cash sparked historic building rehabilitation projects, some with huge investments such as St. Edward's Seminary in Kenmore, McMenamins Elks Lodge in Tacoma, and the Ridpath Hotel in Spokane. Another positive worth mentioning is that private and publicly funded rehabilitation projects have been achieved not only in the state's three largest metropolitan areas but in smaller jurisdictions as well, such Cheney, Lynden, Port Townsend, and Walla Walla. Successes in building rehabs were mirrored in new investments in city centers; Washington's Main Street program has enjoyed robust interest and successes in reviving historic business districts with new businesses, jobs, residences, and retail/entertainment experiences

From a different perspective, a thriving economy has also resulted in significant losses in cultural resources. New private and public construction projects accelerated the loss of archaeological sites and demolished historic buildings and structures in urban, suburban, and rural areas. Also lost or diminished are cultural landscapes caused by introduction of incompatible development and/or disassociation from the groups or cultures who interacted in these landscapes.

As the nation and Washington state transition from a decade of robust growth and development to recovery from the pandemic shock, preservationists find themselves facing new, yet familiar challenges and opportunities. Just as after the 2008 financial crisis, the virus pandemic may bring about re-examination of how and where we interact with our environment and each other. We may also recognize the benefits of healthy ecosystems and investment in "social capital" to achieve public health and a sound economy. Moreover, advancements in technology and communication will continue at an ever-increasing pace to shape how our communities look, function, and change.

Plan Summary and Goals

Recognizing a fundamental shift has taken place in how the state and nation view change in our communities, Inhabiting Our History emerged as the Plan's title. This title intends to convey the sense that historic preservation is *not* about setting aside and freezing in time a select collection of buildings for nostalgia; it is about sustaining, enhancing, and shaping dynamic, living communities. History, and by extension, historic preservation, transcends boundaries and preservationists are proactive in protecting and stewarding the places that have been the platform on which lives and cultures have unfolded, and will continue to unfold, for generations.

The goals, strategies and actions set forth in the pages above comprise the very heart of the Washington State Historic Preservation Plan for 2021-26. These actions represent a distillation of the issues, needs, and opportunities identified by Washington's preservation community and stakeholders over the course of preparing the Plan. Based upon feedback from the public participation process, Plan Steering Committee discussions, and interactions amongst the SHPO and DAHP staff, overarching plan themes began to coalesce around the following:

- Promote existing and develop new tools and incentives to enhance the effectiveness of historic preservationists and Tribes in working to incorporate protection of cultural resources in land use decision-making processes.

- Broaden historic preservation work to embrace a greater span of cultural resource types and the heritage of under-represented communities.

- Be proactive and innovative in sharing with a broader audience information and stories about the richness of Washington's cultural resources and the value of preserving our heritage.

- Continue and expand efforts to demonstrate historic preservation as a means for communities to achieve sustainability goals and expand housing opportunities for all households.

- Work to make sure that cultural resources are addressed in emergency/disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts at all levels.

Summary of Goals and Strategies

Goal 1 Recognize the protection of cultural resources as key to fostering civic engagement, local identity, and community pride; and promote historic preservation as the "preferred alternative" when it comes to implementing programs, policies, and projects that shape how our communities look, feel, and change.

- Engage with organizations and local units of government to integrate historic preservation into state and local land use and growth management policy.

- Seek opportunities to promote the connection between historic preservation, climate change, and sustainability/environmental initiatives.

- Increase and strengthen cultural resource management programming and support at the state and local levels.

Goal 2 Expand historic preservation work to a broader spectrum of places, persons, and experiences that have shaped our communities.

- Support efforts to identify, document, or commemorate places associated with diverse communities.
- Identify and/or establish forums in which to engage with members of under-represented communities on topics of mutual interest.

Goal 3 Share, with ever larger and diverse audiences, our rich and valuable stories in innovative formats and engaging ways.

- Develop an innovative media strategy that will bring insights and appreciation for Washington's past to broader audiences.
- Support existing and launch new outreach efforts by agencies and organizations to educate others about cultural resource management policies and practices.
- Improve planning, management, and funding of cultural resources on state-owned and managed lands.

Goal 4 Invest our time, expertise, and passion for preservation in the places, people, and organizations where decisions are made that affect our heritage.

- Collaborate with Tribal governments to raise awareness, recognition, and protection of Traditional Cultural Places, and cultural landscapes.
- Expand the use of existing and implement new incentives that protect and preserve cultural resources.
- Share data and information to wider audiences to demonstrate the benefits of preservation and cultural resource management decision-making.

Goal 5 Expand the way we prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and the impacts of climate change to address protection of cultural resources.

- Assemble expertise and funding to create a toolbox of disaster planning resources and materials to help local governments, organizations, and property owners to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disaster events.
- Design and implement a comprehensive outreach effort to provide information, "best practices" and "hands-on" training for protection of cultural resources in the event of a disaster.
- Formalize communication and data sharing with Emergency Management Division and other responding agencies.

For a key to the acronyms of agencies and organizations referred to in the plan, refer to Attachment B beginning on page 61.

Goals, Strategies and Actions

Goal 1 Recognize the protection of cultural resources as key to fostering civic engagement, local identity, and community pride; with promoting historic preservation as the "preferred alternative" in planned/permitted development.

Historic preservation is a proven, successful approach to managing change in our communities. However, the benefits that preservation brings to community development is often overlooked at the project development stage. This goal charts ways for preservationists to build new or stronger links with partners in growth management planning, climate change, sustainability, economic development, housing, conserving sensitive lands, social equity, disaster preparedness and community resiliency. There are three strategies and associated tasks to help reach this goal.

A. Engage with organizations and local units of government to integrate historic preservation into state and local land use and growth management policy.

I. Develop and make available templates of planning-related documents that includes recommended language or "best practices" for protecting cultural resources. To include, but not be limited to development & subdivision regulations; critical area ordinances; sub-area plans; design guidelines, shoreline management plans, etc.	Lead: DAHP Support Dept. of Commerce-Growth Management Services, CLGs Timeframe: 2022 Products: Documents posted on DAHP website available to be used as models or templates
II. Develop and make widely available recommended design guidelines and site planning approaches that sensitively accommodate accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to historic properties & districts, in order to stem the loss of existing historic housing from demolition in urban areas.	Lead: DAHP Support: COM-GMS, CLGs Timeframe: 2022 Products: Documents posted on DAHP website
III. Engage with statewide discussions to update the 1990 Growth Management Act (GMA). Coordinate with Dept. of Commerce Growth Management Services to update and expand guidance materials for implementing Goal 13.	Lead: DAHP Support: COM, Dept. of Ecology, higher education, WTHP, WMSP Timeframe: 2024 Products: Additional qualified CR staff; model documents; published research; additional guidance in growth mgt. publications and outreach

IV. Increase the capacity of state, local, and Tribal agencies to comment on land use proposals reviewed according to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). V. Collect data and launch a study to examine and document the role and impact of preserving, adapting, and rehabilitating historic buildings for housing units in a sample of the state's communities. VI. Promote the use of preservation tools such as financial incentives, zoning overlays, design guidelines, local historic register protection, etc. to preserve historic character of neighborhoods.	

B. Seek opportunities to promote the connection between historic preservation, economic recovery, climate change, and sustainability/environmental initiatives.

I. Develop and test a methodology for calculating the embodied energy and carbon in historic/older properties in established communities as a tool to quantify the natural resources already invested in our built environment. II. Integrate the product of (i) into state and local planning, historic preservation, and design review processes as an aid in evaluating impacts on the environment and landfills.	Lead: DAHP Support: technical committee, higher education Timeframe: 2026 Products: A model made available by DAHP and other stakeholders used in evaluating environmental costs/benefits of preserving historic/existing structures.
III. Develop and make available model comprehensive planning templates to integrate historic preservation and Main Street approaches into "Downtown" and "Economic Development" plan elements.	Lead: DAHP Support: COM-GMS, WMSP, CLGs Timeframe: 2022 Products: Model planning element posted on dahp.wa.gov
IV. Research and pursue linking WISAARD data layers to other appropriate local, state, and	Lead: DAHP

federal agency databases/websites hosting environmental and land-use data and forecasting models; ***culturally sensitive site data to be protected.***	Support: Federal, state, and local agencies; WA Tech, Tribal governments Timeframe: 2022 Products: GIS data-layer on WISAARD
In consultation with stakeholders, identify and disseminate recommended "best practices" or treatments for cultural resources impacted by climate change, emergencies, and sea-level rise.	Lead: DAHP Support: Workgroup comprised of interested and affected stakeholders Timeframe: 2023 Products: Documents posted on DAHP website and disseminated to stakeholders

C. Increase and strengthen cultural resource management programming and support at the state and local levels.

I. Increase the number of professional staff at DAHP and other State and local agencies tasked with reviewing and commenting on state and locally authorized land-use actions.	Lead: DAHP Support: Legislature Timeframe: 2022 Outcome: At least 1 additional DAHP staff member and additional staff member each at 2 state and/or local agencies
II. Fund and continue implementing enhancements and advancements of DAHP's WISAARD to streamline the environmental review process for all stakeholders.	Lead: DAHP Support: Legislature Timeframe: Ongoing Products: TBD based on budget and stakeholder input
III. Transform the Governor's Executive Order 0505 to State statute so that State agencies and local government partners consider the impact of their actions on cultural and historic properties.	Lead: Governor's Office Support: State agencies Timeframe: 2022 Outcome: Legislation

Goal 2 Expand historic preservation to embrace living heritage; that is to include a broader spectrum of places, persons, and experiences that have shaped our communities.

This goal sets forth several first steps to expand preservation work to a wider range of cultural resources in order to gain a greater understanding of the many people, places, and cultures that have shaped, and are shaping, Washington's past, present, and future.

A. Increase efforts to identify, document, or commemorate places associated with diverse communities.

I. Investigate establishing a statewide "living heritage register" that would identify and honor a range of cultural resources not necessarily eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.	Lead: DAHP Support: Governor's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Timeframe: 2021 Products: Establish a designation program to be administered by DAHP
II. Identify under-represented communities in the State's *Inventory of Cultural Resources* and continue efforts to write context documents and undertake survey & inventory efforts of cultural resources associated with those communities.	Lead: DAHP Support: NPS Timeframe: 2022 Products: At least two survey & inventory efforts to include at least two National Register nominations
III. Review and update at least two existing NRHP nominations to incorporate potential Areas of Significance and/or new/corrected text that address association(s) with under-represented communities.	Lead: DAHP Support: NPS, THPOs, CLGs, colleges/universities Timeframe: 2021 Products: Two nominations reviewed and revised
IV. Support efforts by local, Tribal, and other culturally based initiatives to undertake "theme studies" or heritage plans that identify a broader range of cultural resources along with strategies for long-term preservation.	Lead: DAHP Support: Tribal governments, THPOs, CLGs Timeframe: Ongoing Products: At least one cultural heritage plan
V. Initiate work with Tribes and other stakeholders to identify, document, and protect battlefield sites and other places of strife as well as of healing and resolve.	Lead: DAHP Support: Tribal governments, THPOs, CLGs, historical societies, museums Timeframe: 2022 Products: Inventory records, designations, and preservation plans

B. Identify and/or establish forums in which to engage with members of under-represented communities on topics of mutual interest.

I. Engage with and facilitate discussions with members of under-represented communities to identify, and commemorate the places and resources deemed to have significance and are important to pass along to future generations.	Lead: DAHP Support: Private non-profit organizations, community groups, CLGS, WMSP Timeframe: 2021 Outcome: Organization of a steering committee to design and implement an outreach strategy.
II. Explore expanding the Governor's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to broaden membership to diverse groups and under-represented communities.	Lead: DAHP Support: Governor's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Timeframe: 2021 Outcome: Two new ACHP members
III. Develop relationships and partnerships with other statewide agencies that focus on serving under-represented communities.	Lead: DAHP Support: Governor's Office, Humanities Washington, higher education

Goal 3 Share, with ever larger and diverse audiences, our rich and valuable stories in innovative formats and engaging ways.

Communities are comprised of their history, some of which can be seen in the locations where the history took place. While not all stories are for sharing, many of our communities have rich and engaging stories at their core that date from many generations ago to the present. This goal identifies a series of steps needed to develop content and the medium that will enable both communities and preservationists to work together to share those stories about the people and places that should, or could, be told because they have shaped our past and can influence the future.

A. Develop an innovative media strategy that will bring insights and appreciation for Washington's past to broader audiences.

I. Convene a working group of media specialists and the historic preservation community to create and sustain opportunities for innovative means to share the stories of cultural and historic properties.	Lead: DAHP Support: Stakeholders in media, HistoryLink Timeframe: 2021 Products: A report and implementation strategy
II. Add one full time DAHP staff member as outreach and training coordinator tasked	Lead: DAHP

with coordinating DAHP training and special events that highlight archaeological, cultural, and historic places, including but not limited to DAHP Academy, Washington Archaeology Month and Historic Preservation Month.	Support: Legislature Timeframe: 2022 Outcome: Increase number of stakeholders receiving training and programs
III. Convene a working group of teachers and cultural resource professionals to draft K-12 curricula meeting Community Based Assessment requirements and post on Open Educational Resources Commons.	Lead: DAHP Support: OSPI, teachers Timeframe: 2021 Products: Develop and disseminate model curricula for classrooms.

B. Support existing and launch new outreach efforts by agencies and organizations to educate others about cultural resource management policies and practices.

I. Organize regional workshops on a regular basis providing information and training on cultural resource management issues to professionals and students.	Lead: DAHP Support: AWA, WTHP, federal, state, local agencies; higher education, THPOs Timeframe: 2021 Outcome: Ongoing series of webinars/workshops for professional training
II. Task a workgroup of educators and cultural and historic preservation professionals to draft a cultural resource management curriculum made available as a model for teaching at the college level.	Lead: DAHP Support: Higher education, AWA, WTHP Timeframe: 2021 Products: A model document to be posted on DAHP website
III. Create podcasts on cultural resource management and planning topics and "best practices" and post on DAHP's website and social media accounts, and other relevant websites.	Lead: DAHP Support: Media professionals Timeframe: Ongoing Products: Podcasts
IV. Develop a multi-media approach that promotes the Main Street program as a bridge between economic development and other local issues programs as housing, social equity, and sustainability.	Lead: WMSP Support: DAHP, local Main Street programs, CLGs Timeframe: 2021 and ongoing Products: Targeted messaging in appropriate media

V. Create a "user friendly" guide directed to owners of properties where archaeological resources are present that will encourage awareness, appreciation, and good stewardship practices, made available in various media and languages.	Lead: DAHP Support: AWA, higher education Timeframe: 2021 Products: A brochure in print and electronic formats

Goal 4: Invest our energy, expertise, and passion for preservation in the places, people, and organizations where decisions are made that affect our heritage.

Public responses to the preservation plan's public outreach effort make clear that historic preservation is intensely local. Respondents closely identify their well-being with the surroundings that connect them to their past and with their ancestors. Comments also strongly expressed the desire to see places that are important to them be passed along intact and to be valued by future generations. Goal 4 validates that preservation happens at the community level. Therefore, preservation planning efforts must focus on providing the tools necessary for those communities to undertake this work.

A. Expand the use of existing and implement new incentives that protect and preserve archaeological, cultural, and historic resources.

I. Explore the feasibility of creating a statewide public development authority (PDA) to purchase, preserve, and re-sell historic properties, including archaeological sites, for long-term preservation.	Lead: DAHP Support: WTHP, Legislature Timeline: 2022 Product: Research & report
II. Partner with WA Department of Commerce to promote private investment in the rehabilitation and re-use of historic properties within the state's Opportunity Zones.	Lead: COM Support: DAHP, WMSP Timeline: 2022 Product: Presentations and one workshop
III. Work to implement new or enhance existing financial incentive programs to support the rehabilitation of privately owned historic buildings for affordable housing and for seismic retrofits of unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings.	Lead: DAHP Support: WTHP, WMSP, Historic Seattle, Seattle EMD Timeline: 2022 Product: Draft of policies and programs
IV. Disseminate the "Impact of Main Street in WA State" report and its findings to broad audiences and decision-makers and promote the Main Street program as the most effective economic development, historic preservation, and place-making tool.	Lead: WMSP Support: DAHP, local Main Street programs, CLGs Timeline: 2021 and ongoing Product: Presentations at forums and through media.

V. Draft and implement management plans for the Washington Maritime and Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Areas	Lead: WTHP/MTSGT Support: DAHP, NPS Timeline: 2022 Product: Management Plan

B. Share data and information to wider audiences to demonstrate the benefits of preservation and cultural resource management decision-making.

I. Update the 2006 *Economic Impact Analysis of Historic Preservation on Washington's Economy* and disseminate to a broad audience.	Lead: DAHP Support: WTHP, WMSP Timeline: 2023 Product: Updated document and outreach
II. Update the 2007 Archaeological Site Predictive Model and upload to WISAARD.	Lead: DAHP Support: WA Tech Timeline: 2022 Product: Updated model uploaded to WISAARD
III. Track and post key metrics on the DAHP website; to include data on rehabilitation investments, jobs created, housing units rehabbed/preserved, etc.	Lead: DAHP Support: WMSP, CLGs, and NPS Timeline: 2021 and ongoing Product: Data posted at www.dahp.wa.gov

C. Work with Tribal governments to raise awareness, recognition, and protection of Traditional Cultural Places, and cultural landscapes.

I. Collaborate with Tribes, property owners, agencies, planners, and others to identify and nominate Traditional Cultural Places to the National Register of Historic Places.	Lead: DAHP Support: Tribal governments, THPOs Timeline: Ongoing Product: Two TCPs nominated to the National Register
II. Renew work to draft context modules that summarize regional archaeology, culture, and landscapes for land use owners & managers to identify and manage associated resources accordingly.	Lead: DAHP Support: NPS, AWA, Tribes, THPOs, higher education Timeline: Ongoing Product: Context modules posted on DAHP website.

III. Convene annual "summits" with the SHPO, THPOs, Tribal representatives, and other interested parties to discuss issues of mutual concern.	Lead: DAHP Support: THPOs Timeline: Annually Product: Annual meetings

Goal 5 Expand the way we prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and the impacts of climate change to address protection of cultural resources.

This goal brings awareness to emergency management agencies about the presence of cultural resources on the landscape and precautions to take before, during, and after a disaster event to protect these resources. The goal also activates the historic preservation community to engage with local emergency managers to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural, environmental, and health emergencies. The approach to achieving this goal is through development of planning tools, training, and communication.

A. Assemble expertise and funding to create a toolbox of disaster planning resources and materials to help local governments, organizations, and property owners to prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from disaster events.

I. Draft and disseminate a model disaster plan directed to local emergency management planners, historic preservation agencies, and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, to be posted on www.dahp.wa.gov.	Lead: DAHP Support: WA EMD, FEMA, NPS, AWA, CLGs, Tribal governments, THPOs, WMSP, higher education Timeframe: Ongoing Product: Context documents posted on DAHP website
II. Continue effort to identify and establish incentives to encourage property owners to undertake work to retrofit historic properties for earthquake, flooding, wildfire, and other emergencies.	Lead: DAHP Support: Preservation incentive workgroup Timeframe: On-going Product: Incentive packages and guidance
III. Continue and expand participation in local, state, and federal emergency management planning forums, such as the Washington Restoration Framework.	Lead: WA Emergency Mgt. Division Support: DAHP, FEMA, cultural resources disaster workgroup Timeframe: On-going Products: Participation in EMD disaster planning forums and trainings

B. Design and implement a comprehensive outreach effort to provide information, "best practices" and "hands-on" training for protection of cultural resources in the event of a disaster.

I. Plan and host workshops for emergency planners, responders, and cultural resource managers on protecting cultural and historic resources in the event of an emergency or disaster such as earthquake, flooding, fire, etc. Design and implement outreach to cultural resource property owners and occupants.	Lead: DAHP Support: NPS, AWA, CLGs, Tribal governments, THPOs, higher education Timeframe: Ongoing Product: Trainings and guidance materials
II. Establish an ongoing program based on National Heritage Responders, to train a volunteer network with expertise in cultural resource management willing and able to respond following a disaster to conduct preliminary damage assessments, collect data, and monitor recovery efforts.	Lead: DAHP Support: EMD, FEMA, THPOs, WA Safe Timeframe: 2021 and Ongoing Product: Trained volunteers for disaster response.

C. Formalize communication and data sharing with Emergency Management Division and other responding agencies.

I. Build and maintain a network of state, local, federal, emergency management agencies; law enforcement agencies; and volunteer organizations as conduits of information flow and providing situational awareness and coordinating with any clearinghouses during in the event of an emergency or violation of archaeological site protection laws.	Lead: DAHP Support: EMD, Tribal governments, THPOs, WA Tech Timeframe: Ongoing
II. Research other state and federal agency databases and assess the strategic value and technical feasibility of linking with WISAARD GIS data layers such as flood plains, fault lines, projected tsunami zones, etc. Explore data sharing and access protocols with EMD.	Lead: EMD Support: DAHP, WA Tech, local, state, and federal agencies, THPOs Timeframe: 2021 and On-going Product: WISAARD enhancements

What is Included & What's Not

Acknowledgement is made that the preservation planning process elicited many more ideas, needs, and issues to tackle than can be meaningful addressed in *Inhabiting Our History*; hundreds, if not thousands, of comments were received on-line and made at public meetings. The final list of action items included in the Plan was selected to address expressed needs and concerns to the greatest extent feasible. While recognizing that there are many good ideas, limiting the number of actions to those listed in the Plan is being realistic about what can be achieved in a five-year period given already stretched resources and economic headwinds.

As stated elsewhere in the Plan, *Inhabiting Our History* is not "owned" by the SHPO nor is it a DAHP agency work plan for the SHPO and staff to implement. Clearly, the SHPO and DAHP play a key role in coordinating strategies and implementing tasks. However, to achieve the goals of protecting our heritage and increasing preservation efforts requires collaboration amongst the many organizations, agencies, businesses, and individuals that comprise Washington's historic preservation community together with Tribal leadership.

Plan Implementation

Once adopted by the SHPO and accepted as complete by the NPS, work will begin to put the Plan into action. As stated in the Guiding Principles (found on page 6), the Plan *must* be implemented. Users of the Plan will note that the strategies and tasks are coupled with identification of entities targeted to lead and/or support implementation efforts. In order to monitor the Plan's implementation, the SHPO and/or DAHP staff commit to the following actions:

- Annually at one of their regular meetings, brief the Governor's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) on progress made in implementing the Plan.
- Annually, either on-line or at a special meeting, provide a briefing to Plan Steering Committee members on progress in implementing the Plan.
- At the SHPO's annual meeting with Tribes, provide a briefing to THPOs and all others in attendance on progress in implementing the Plan.
- DAHP's annual work plan documents will be posted with notice on the DAHP website for public review and comment.
- Annual briefing to Growth Management Services staff and annually at each of the four quarterly Regional Planners Forums.
    - In addition to the above progress reporting events, it is worth sharing other notes regarding state historic preservation plan implementation:
- By its adoption, the Plan does not come with funding from the NPS nor elsewhere for implementing the actions that are set forth in the document. DAHP's staff time devoted to write, design, and distribute the Plan are entirely supported by DAHP's annually authorized federal operating funds.

That said, the SHPO and DAHP can and does achieve Plan goals in part through its charge to implement federal and state historic preservation statutes and regulations. A few examples from recent years are:

- DAHP obtained NPS funding to undertake two phases of a survey of properties associated with the state's Hispanic community;
- NPS funding through the Rural Communities program was obtained to assist the rehabilitation of three mixed use historic buildings in Harrington, Hoquiam, and Port Townsend;
- DAHP continues to sponsor workshops and conferences in fulfillment of its commitment to offer education and training on protection of cultural resources.

Similarly, implementing the Plan relies heavily on the involvement and dedication of other historic preservation stakeholders. Past achievements in historic preservation demonstrate the effectiveness of these partnerships in reaching these preservation successes. Success in implementing Inhabiting Our History will continue to draw upon this spirit of cooperation and commitment to preserving Washington's heritage resources.

Certainly, various actions can be achieved through the regular course of doing business (i.e. web-applications, correspondence, workshops, etc.). Each year, the SHPO and DAHP staff convene to draft annual office work plans. These work plans *must* support implementation of the Plan according to federal historic preservation program guidelines. A good example of this is action task 4 C (ii) *Convene annual "summits" with THPOs, Tribal representatives, and other interested parties to discuss issues of mutual concern*. In this example, the SHPO and DAHP staff build-in to their annual work plan the time needed to organize and host these annual gatherings.

However, other actions identified in the Plan will require additional financial resources in order to be realized. In short, a significant part of achieving these tasks will need to be dedicated to finding the human and financial resources to make progress. In some cases, this search could take years or even several planning cycles to attain. A good example of this would be task 4.B. (i) *Update the 2006 Economic Impact Analysis of Historic Preservation on Washington's Economy and disseminate to a broad audience.* Since DAHP does not possess the time nor the expertise needed to produce this update, the agency and its partners must seek other sources to complete this report.

Part 3: Resource Overview and Historic Preservation Trends

Assessment of Cultural Resources

The following narrative provides a status report on the *Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources* (hereinafter referred to as the Inventory), the state's primary repository of information on cultural resources. Following the status report is an overview of the various cultural resource types found in Washington. This overview is not 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 State. Rather, provided here is a thumbnail sketch of Washington's cultural resource base to give readers a sense of the wide range of property types found here.

For purposes of discussion, the text is divided into two broad categories. First discussed are archaeological resources, often thought of as cultural resources found on or below the earth's surface that can be represented by sites, structures, districts, and objects. Secondly, resources commonly referred to as "historic" 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 and built environment resource components as well as cultural landscapes, such as Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in Vancouver and Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve on Whidbey Island.

Also discussed in this section are cultural resource types that are more unusual or challenging in terms of identification, documentation, and management. These include traditional cultural places (TCPs), cultural landscapes, maritime or submerged cultural resources, and properties from the recent past.

Status of the Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources In 2020

The following narrative provides a synopsis of the capacity and content of the Inventory as of 2020. Also included in this section is an update on DAHP's ongoing efforts to develop and enhance its WISAARD (Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data) online interface for accessing cultural resource data and as a gateway to the agency's environmental review process.

What Is The Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources & WISAARD?

From a general perspective, the Inventory serves as a comprehensive statewide repository of recorded cultural resources found within the state's present boundaries. Archaeological sites and historic built environment resources have been recorded within the State of Washington since the early 1900s. Since passage of the NHPA and creation of the state historic preservation office in the late 1960s (becoming DAHP as an independent State department in 2005), the agency has systematically collected documentation (site records) on cultural resources.

After years of work and design, the Inventory of Cultural Resources, is accessible online through the WISAARD user interface. Since first going online, WISAARD has received national recognition and seen by other historic preservation agencies as a model for managing cultural resource records. Also,

WISAARD is designed to integrate the Inventory with DAHP's environmental review process. While WISAARD is a tremendous advance over researching paper records, DAHP continues to update WISAARD to integrate office functions and program areas with the Inventory and other databases in order to streamline project reviews and the survey and inventory process. WISAARD is accessed by computers and mobile devices on a 24/7 basis at this link: https://wisaard.dahp.wa.gov.

Document Types Held in the Inventory

The bulk of document types held in the Inventory are comprised of:

- Archaeological Site Inventory forms
- Historic Property Inventory forms, and
- Cultural Resource survey reports.

Other holdings include nomination documents for:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP),
- The Washington Heritage Register,
- The Washington Heritage Barn Register,
- Federal agency property nominations, and
- National Historic Landmark property listings.

Other components of the Inventory are drawings, plans, photographs, and text about properties included in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and the Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS). Similar documents include a growing library of historic structure reports, and historic preservation plans. Smaller, though equally important, are specific databases on TCPs plus underwater archaeological sites and submerged historic properties (sunken vessels and aircrafts).

The Cemetery and Burials database was established by State legislation in 2008. Now managed by DAHP's Physical Anthropology staff, this database is remarkable for the legislative mandate that the database be in Geographic Information System (GIS) format with the goal of mapping all cemeteries and burials in the state. Since 2009, the database has grown from 932 to 2983 mapped cemeteries and individual burial sites.

By the Numbers

At the beginning of the 2021-26 preservation planning cycle, the Inventory of Cultural Resources is comprised of more than 176,000 cultural resource records. This number does not include over 33,000 cultural resource survey reports and data on over 16,000 "contributing" properties within National Register or Washington Heritage Register listed historic districts. The increase represents a gain of over 50,000 records or a 40% increase since 2014 when the inventory housed over 125,000 records. A breakdown of the 2019 quantities by record type, including their gains since the last planning cycle, is as follows:

- 2,891 NRHP, Washington Heritage Register and Heritage Barn Register nomination listings (+ 379)
- 16,059 "contributing" properties to Register listings (historic districts or listings with multiple components) (+1,498)
- 2,983 Historic Cemetery database entries (+164)
- 36,400 Archaeological Site Forms (+6,778)
- 633,067* Unique Historic Property Inventory records (+ 20,078 - represents the number of new or updated forms)

This significant rate of growth is seen primarily as the result of the following:

- Ongoing enhancements to DAHP's award-winning WISAARD database. Advances to the database have resulted in increased ease of data input and uploading documents into Inventory databases.
- An expanding economy has triggered redevelopment projects in urbanized areas and new development in suburban and rural areas thereby affecting archaeological sites and existing built environment resources. Examples include new subdivisions and commercial developments in growth hotspots such as Clark County and Spokane Valley.
- Growth and development also sparks public investment in infrastructure such as water/sewer lines plus road and highway expansions and bridge replacements.

Many school districts, colleges, and universities are undertaking building replacement or campus expansion projects affecting cultural resources on campus and surrounding neighborhoods.

Increased participation by state and local agencies consulting with DAHP on cultural resource surveys under the auspices of Section 106, Governor's Executive Order 0505, or SEPA. DAHP data indicates that review of projects submitted for 0505 and SEPA reviews has grown from 4792 in 2015 to 10,429 in 2019, more than doubling in numbers.

These numbers and trends demonstrate that the Inventory continues to grow in volume and coverage of the state's land mass. Nevertheless, it should be noted that as Washington's population continues to increase, resulting in increased conversion of land for new uses, the Inventory's coverage is not keeping pace with the demands made upon it by project planners.

County Assessors' Data Imports

Explanation is given here about the 2011 import of county assessor's parcel data into the Historic Property Inventory database. Data for parcels with structures 40 years of age and older were electronically provided by county assessor's offices, in counties with CLGs. It was then imported into DAHP's database thereby creating "sketch" inventory database entries and mapping the locations in WISAARD. With *the assessors' data*, the Inventory includes approximately 633,000 unique Property ID numbers.

The goal of this data processing effort was to create a preservation tool for project planners and researchers. While the data imported into the database are insufficient to evaluate significance or make

recommendations, they serve as an aid for planners to locate projects that minimizes adverse impacts in areas with a high concentration of potentially historic properties. It also becomes a tool to budget and focus survey fieldwork. The imported records provide researchers with information including the approximate date of construction, property type, and ownership information.

Assessment of Survey and Inventory Efforts

Although the Inventory has grown substantially during the 20014-20 planning cycle, only a small percentage, calculated at 5% (based on analysis of WISAARD survey data) of Washington State land area has been surveyed at any level. Furthermore, although many of the state's urbanized areas have been surveyed to varying levels, much of this survey data is approaching 30 or more years in age. DAHP protects and manages inventory records of all ages and formats (paper or digital). However, it is DAHP policy to obtain updated inventory records that are 10 years of age or less *if* properties have undergone substantial change.

During early years of the State's preservation program in the 1970s and 80s, DAHP had sufficient funding to routinely conduct survey and inventory projects as part of the agency's annual work plan. This systematic survey and inventory effort was in fulfillment of DAHP's charge under the NHPA as well as state statute. However, since the early 1990s, funds for comprehensive survey efforts have only sporadically been available to DAHP for this purpose. For example, in 2016 and again in 2018, DAHP took advantage of two Underrepresented Community program grant awards to conduct thematic surveys of approximately 40 properties related to the state's Hispanic heritage.

In addition to survey projects initiated by specific federal and state spending, DAHP continues to gain many new inventory records from survey projects undertaken by Washington's 60 CLGs. These projects are assisted by federal funds administered by DAHP. These federal "pass-through" grants aid CLGs to implement historic preservation planning projects. Eligible CLG grant activities include development of local cultural resource inventories. Many CLGs and THPOs have adopted goals to update and expand survey coverage within their jurisdictions. A few examples includes cities of Burlington, College Place, and Cowlitz County that received CLG grant funds to update old, and generate new, inventory records. A recent effort was completed by the City of Pasco CLG that inventoried the historically African-American East Pasco neighborhood. The project identified over 20 buildings in the neighborhood plus production of a video.

Federal agencies continue to survey and inventory cultural resources on lands under their control or management. This ongoing effort is in fulfillment of sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA, now in Title 54 of the United States Code, mandating that agencies survey cultural resources to protect the nation's heritage. This mandate applies not only to land managing agencies such as the United States Forest Service (USFS), but also to agencies that implement programs. Examples include federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The FHWA supports extensive cultural resource survey work along highway corridors proposed for expansions or for new road alignments.

A significant number of inventory records are generated as a result of mitigating for the loss of cultural and historic properties under the terms of a memorandum of agreement (MOA). Triggered by federal

agency Section 106 consultations with the SHPO, mitigation measures often include cultural resource surveys. Recent examples include a survey of the Bellingham waterfront negotiated with the U.S Army Corps of Engineers and a survey of the University of Washington campus required by the NPS for demolition of an historic boatyard.

Responding to signing of the Governor's Executive Order 0505 in 2005, Washington's State agencies have stepped up their efforts to survey cultural resources affected by projects funded through the State's capital budget. The Executive Order requires State agencies request comments from DAHP and Tribes about State capital budget-funded projects. Examples include the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) that may fund habitat restoration projects work on public lands. The State Department of Commerce administers a wide range of state-funded programs for energy efficiency, community infrastructure, and performing arts facilities. Executive Order 0505 applies to these and other State capital budget funded projects.

The Inventory is also populated by inventory data submitted to DAHP by local agencies or their permit applicants complying with SEPA. Administered by the Department of Ecology, SEPA serves as a vehicle for local governments (cities, counties, and special districts) to notify the public of project proposals. The SEPA project review process also provides a formal opportunity for interested and affected parties to provide comments and recommendations on project proposals. Under SEPA, project proponents/applicants complete an environmental checklist in which project information and potential impacts are disclosed to the public. The environmental checklist includes four questions pertaining to potential impacts to known cultural resources. In commenting on SEPA reviews, DAHP recommends conducting survey and inventory activities where cultural resources might be impacted by development based on the predictive model and other historic documents. Results of these survey efforts are provided to DAHP for review and entry into the Inventory.

Finally, in addition to Inventory submittals from agencies, grant recipients, and project proponents, DAHP also receives new inventory data from property owners or volunteers interested in recognizing and protecting specific examples of cultural resources. A few examples include historic cemeteries recorded by community groups working to repair damaged gravesites, or maritime groups who inventory shipwrecks. While most of the forms from members of the public document the historic built environment, some new archaeological site records are submitted to DAHP by professional archaeologists who are retired or work on a pro-bono basis. While the number of inventory forms submitted by volunteers are relatively small, these records are included in the Inventory as data on cultural resources that might otherwise be lost. It is also indicative of a constituency with potential to be engaged in the work of conserving the state's heritage.

A Model Inventory for the 21st Century

As steward of the Inventory, DAHP takes seriously its mandate to protect and manage inventory records entrusted to its care. Also important is the agency's effort to make the Inventory an indispensable tool for research and project planning in order to help protect cultural and historic resources.

During the 2014-20 preservation plan cycle, DAHP made significant strides in making its WISAARD system a model for storing, retrieving, and managing thousands of records. As now customary in our

digital age, records held in WISAARD can be searched and uploaded on a 24/7 basis from any computer anywhere. Comprised of a series of GIS data layers, WISAARD provides tabular and spatial data on the properties held in the Inventory including properties listed in the historic registers. Archaeological and cultural resource site records, survey reports, and cemetery records are also digitized and available on-line but are password protected and accessible only to qualified cultural resource professionals and authorized agency managers.

While WISAARD has greatly advanced over the past five years, more is planned to enhance its capabilities to benefits all users. Recently enhancements include users' capability to draw and submit online areas of potential effect (APE). To integrate program operations and correspondence with inventory records, DAHP plans to reconfigure WISAARD to further increase efficiency of reviewing data and decrease response times.

An Overview of the Resource Base: Archaeological Resources

Archaeology is the scientific study of both prehistoric and historic cultures by excavation and analysis of their artifacts, their internal associations, monuments, and other remains, in the context of their 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, and by virtue of their age, they are fragile and destroyed if not treated with care and respect.

People inhabited the lands that now comprise Washington since at least the end of the Pleistocene Epoch, approximately 14,000 years ago. The record of their daily activities, art, and their economic and spiritual lives is evident in the over 37,000 archaeological sites on record with DAHP. This number includes *isolates* which are one or two artifacts occurring by themselves without any known association or context. Archaeological sites have been discovered in every county in the state and in every environment imaginable. The finite number of archaeological sites in Washington is unknowable as many are likely undiscoverable. This is partially because many sites are assumed to be buried deep underground, underwater, or both. In essence, the full scope of Washington's archaeological legacy is beyond calculation.

Archaeological Resources in Western Washington

Throughout time, most human settlements were 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 saltwater 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 3,000 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 found in stands of old growth cedar but more often are relict trees in younger stands. Finds of CMTs appear to date back 300 years.

Archaeological Resources in 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.

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.

Cemeteries and Burials

Throughout the state, burial and cemetery sites are of special significance and sensitivity. The location and formation of burial sites has varied over time and among cultural groups. Native Americans adopted a variety of mortuary practices. On the west side of the state, Native tribes buried their dead on small offshore islands, on wooded slopes, in rock cairns, and in trees. Native tribes on the east side of the

state also practiced interments, but also cremated their loved ones. Some burials were isolated whereas others were placed in larger cemeteries. At the time of early Euro-American contact, entire villages were decimated by disease and thus became virtual cemeteries themselves. Burials of Euro-American pioneers were often placed in small family cemeteries on privately owned homesteads. Later, larger more formal community cemeteries were established. All such areas are to be treated with respect.

As many of these burial grounds have been either inadvertently or intentionally disturbed in the past, Washington State passed legislation in 2008 that directed the DAHP to create and maintain a database of cemeteries and burial sites. This legislation ensures Washington's burial grounds will receive the acknowledgement and respect they are owed. The DAHP's Cemetery and Burial Sites database currently houses information pertaining to nearly 3,000 cemeteries and burials within the state. Many of these sites are mapped in DAHP's WISAARD GIS interface. The DAHP has made great progress in recording and mapping burial sites and cemeteries within the state; however, there is a constant need to update existing records and add new sites as the agency receives information from property owners, family members, agencies, and interested members of the public.

Federal and State Laws

Archaeological resources in Washington State are protected by a latticework of federal and state laws. Federal antiquity laws protect archaeological sites and Native American burials on federal land or when a federal activity is involved. State laws protect archaeological sites, burials, and cemeteries on non-federal land. State legislation passed in 2008 made a significant step in protecting the treatment of inadvertently discovered human skeletal remains. This legislation created the position of the State Physical Anthropologist (RCW 43.334.075) to investigate non-forensic human skeletal remains when anywhere in the state. The position of the Assistant State Physical Anthropologist was added in 2014 to help with the enormous work load. Both positions are housed at DAHP and comprise the agency's Physical Anthropology Unit.

The Physical Anthropology staff is charged with overseeing the proper handling of non-forensic human skeletal remains and conveying these remains to the appropriate parties. This work also includes implementing state laws pertaining to the preservation of historic burial sites and cemeteries, and to Native American graves (RCWs 68.60 and 27.44). The Physical Anthropology Unit also maintains the state's centralized Cemetery and Burial Sites database and GIS layer established under the 2008 legislation (RCW 27.34.415). In addition, the unit manages the Abandoned Cemeteries care and maintenance certificate program (RCW 68.60.030) that allows for the care and maintenance of abandoned cemeteries by non-profit organizations.

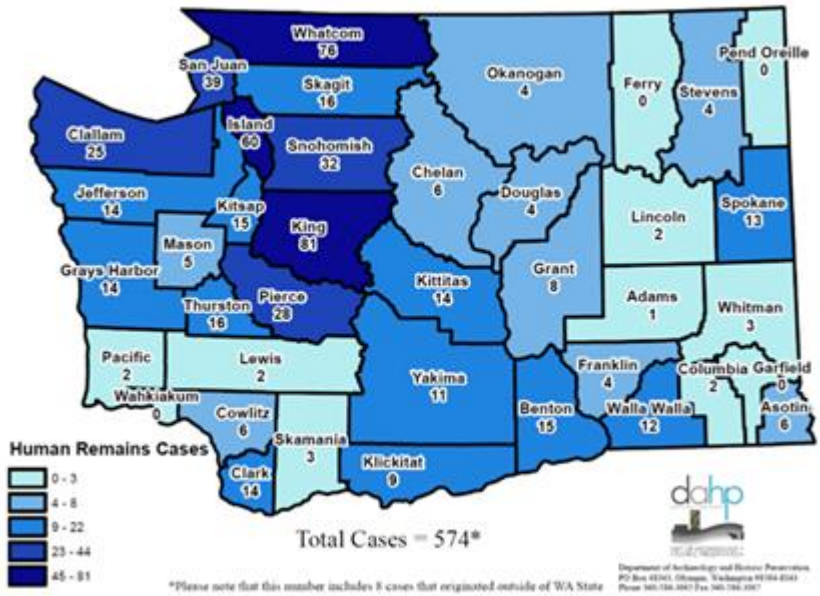


Figure XX: Distribution by county of all non-forensic human skeletal remains cases, August 2008 to June 2019

Despite the protections offered by the 2008 legislation, vandalism, lack of funding, and inadvertent destruction of burial sites and human skeletal remains continues to be an issue. This is indicative of the need for public agencies at all levels of government to pursue enforcement of these laws. Such agencies might include local Sheriff's Offices, Police Departments, Coroners, Medical Examiners, and County Planners Offices.

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 cultural 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 is difficult for outsiders to identify such sites. A few prominent examples include Snoqualmie Falls in King County as well as Mount St. Helens in southwest Washington, listed in the National Register in 2013. Although both of these sites are famous for natural beauty and prominence on the landscape, both Snoqualmie Falls and Mt. St. Helens are recognized as TCPs because of associations 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. Knowledge of, and inventory of TCPs usually arises during the Section 106 of the NHPA consultation process when a federal agency action has potential to affect such properties. The NHPA applies to TCPs

in the same way that it applies to other cultural and historic resource types. An example of this integration began in 2010 when the Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council (NNTC) in Canada, Seattle City Light (SCL), and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) came to an agreement with regard to the NNTC's TCPs. The agreement called for an inventory and NRHP nomination of TCPs in the Upper Skagit River Valley within SCL's Skagit Hydroelectric Project license area.

Cultural Landscapes

Cultural landscapes are rapidly gaining recognition as a distinct cultural and historic property type worthy of protection. The NPS defines a cultural landscape as a "…geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values." Sometimes referred to as historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes or ethnographic 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), or a landscape to which Native Americans have attached spiritual and/or cultural significance. 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, other cultural resources not related to traditional cultural values. The term "cultural" or "ethnographic" landscape" also encompasses landscapes that derive their significance from illustrating how people have used the land to meet their needs. These landscapes may range from large tracts of land and significant natural features to formal gardens of less than an acre. A strategy included in Inhabiting Our History is effort to make sure cultural landscapes are identified and integrated into comprehensive planning efforts and specific development plans.

Examples of recognized cultural landscapes in Washington include Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve on Whidbey Island and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Cultural landscapes, like other cultural resources, are particularly vulnerable to growth and development. A difficult management question occurs when transmission line or energy development proposals threaten to change the character of ridges, shorelines, and hillsides that may have cultural significance. Therefore, notifying and seeking comments about development proposals affecting landscapes to which groups may attach cultural value is a positive approach that could help preserve the character of these places or minimize the negative impacts.

Just as with buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects that can be listed in a register, TCPs and landscapes are acknowledged as cultural resource property types that are eligible for listing in the National Register, and in several local registers of historic places. However, both TCPs and landscapes continue to challenge traditional Euro-American concepts of defining and managing these property types with cultural value. Among the many questions that continue to drive debate about TCPs and landscapes include: How is integrity assessed? What are the boundaries? What is adequate documentation? *National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. While the NPS' 2002 publication *National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for*

Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties remains the seminal guidance document on evaluating and designating TCPs to the National Register, answers remain elusive to larger questions about appropriate management approaches for short and long-term preservation. To augment this work at the national level, a future state preservation planning cycle should take the challenge of drafting a document to parallel sulletin 38 but with a northwest regional focus. Such an effort should build upon partnerships forged in coming years with Tribal representatives, planners, elected officials, and resource managers to construct a framework for identifying, evaluating, and managing these fragile yet significant resources.

Built Environment Resources

Cultural resources of the built environment (also commonly referred to as "historic resources," or "historic places" or "historic properties") include buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects typically associated with listing in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the Washington Heritage Register as well as city or county historic listings or designations.

Unlike archaeological sites (that are considered to be cultural resources *on* or *beneath* the earth's surface), historic resources comprise our built environment, that is, those buildings, structures, districts, and objects that are seen on the landscape and streetscapes. In Washington State, historic resources date from the mid-19th Century up to 50 years ago, or to the 1970s for the purposes of this Plan. Though we often pass by historic built environment resources every day in our lives, these historic places are key to giving our urban streetscapes and rural landscapes a distinctive character or "sense of place." Before delving into examples of various historic property types, a few points worth discussing are:

- The distinction between archaeological resources, historic resources, landscapes, and traditional cultural places are blurred; sometimes it is hard to tell the difference. Irrigation systems, mining adits, railroad tunnels, etc., are just a few examples of property types that can blur the distinction between built environment and archaeological property types.
- The various cultural resource property types frequently overlap or can occur within the same footprint. One or more combinations of buildings, structures, sites, districts, objects, landscapes, and TCPs (plus cemeteries and burials) can be found occupying a shared space or comprise an historic district. Good examples include the Vancouver National Historical Reserve, the Fort Walla Walla (Veteran's Administration Hospital) Historic District, or McNeil Island near Steilacoom.
- To be listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, cultural resources must be 50 years of age or older as defined by NRHP guidelines. However, cultural resources that are less than 50 years in age can be, and frequently are, listed in the NRHP when found to be "exceptionally" significant. Two examples in Washington State include the Expo '74 site (now Riverfront Park) in Spokane, significant not only for its impact on the Spokane region but also for its role in generating environmental awareness; and the Pilchuck School of Glass near Stanwood for its role in sparking an international revival of glass making as an art form.

As with archaeological resources, historic built environment resources, and landscapes are under constant threat from the lack of maintenance, development pressures, alteration, vandalism, disaster, or demolition. The following discussion focuses on certain types of historic built environment resources frequently threatened by deterioration or development pressures.

Agricultural Structures and Landscapes

As development spreads further from the state's urban centers, properties reflecting the state's agricultural heritage are threatened with loss. Owners of historic farm properties face multiple challenges from economic forces such as drastic price swings, trade policies, shifts in consumer habits, and high overhead costs. Land values, land tax policies, and development pressure to convert farms and open spaces to more intense uses heighten the threat to sustaining historic farmsteads into the future. As a result, intact farmsteads and associated landscape features are disappearing from rural landscapes. Barns, an American icon and sentimental favorite, seem to be particularly vulnerable to loss due to deterioration, exposure to the elements, functional obsolescence, the high cost of maintenance, and conversion of farmland to other land uses. Although all areas of the state are impacted, rural landscapes in the Puget Sound basin and along interstate highway corridors such as Interstate 82 in the Yakima Valley face on-going development pressure.

Despite these ongoing market forces, Washington's Heritage Barn program is an outstanding success story toward preserving our agricultural heritage. Since passage of State's Heritage Barn legislation in 2007, Washington has emerged as a nationally recognized leader in historic barn preservation. The numbers are proof: after thirteen years of the program, there are almost 800 barns listed in the Heritage Barn Register. At least one barn is listed in every county, with Skagit County being the leader with over 70 now on the Heritage Barn Register. It is worth noting that Heritage Register listed barns are *working* barns; while some have been adapted to other uses such as wineries or event venues, most still support family farm operations.

Besides the recognition and prestige resulting from register listing, the Heritage Barn Rehabilitation Grant program provides a financial incentive for owners to rehabilitate their barns. Since first made available in 2007, the program has:

- Granted over $2.6M in State funds to property owners for barn rehabilitation projects.
- Rehabilitated 122 Heritage Register barns with new roofs, siding, framing, windows, paint, and foundations. In a few dramatic examples, Heritage Register barns have been raised after collapsing.
- Leveraged an estimated $2.4M in local investment (labor, materials, and equipment) in barn rehabilitation, and
- Resulted in the estimated creation of 450 jobs and generated approximately $300,000 in local sales tax revenues.

In addition to the Heritage Barn Register and Grant program, DAHP, in partnership with the WTHP coordinates a barn materials salvage program. This program has enjoyed success by salvaging materials (siding, windows, doors, framing, etc.) from demolished barns. Once salvaged, the program works to redistribute the material free of charge to Heritage Barn owners to aid their preservation efforts and divert those materials from landfills. While an overall success, finding interim storage space and logistics of distributing materials can present challenges to the program.

In addition to the State's barn preservation efforts, recognition is given to the King County Historic Preservation Program that has pioneered barn preservation as a local priority. The King County initiative

has funded a comprehensive inventory of barns and developed a package of incentives and planning tools to foster barn and farm preservation throughout the county. Work in King County and at the state level has sparked similar efforts in other Washington counties as well as in other states.

Industrial Complexes

Washington's industrial and manufacturing heritage is reflected not only by buildings but also by structures, historic archaeological sites, objects, and districts. The Georgetown Steam Plant in Seattle and the Spokane and Inland Empire Railroad Car complex in Spokane are just two examples of historic resources that are recognized for their contribution to the state's industrial and manufacturing past. However, other examples are rapidly disappearing; lumber mills, mine ore concentrators, shipyards, docks, warehouses, and manufacturing facilities are dwindling in number. Several factors pose a threat to these resources including the nation's shifting economic base, maintenance costs, new technologies, and hazardous waste contamination and cleanup. Historic canneries, once prominent in many Puget Sound and Columbia River port communities, have virtually disappeared from the state's landscape. Another historic industrial site needing attention is the Olympia Brewery in Tumwater. The City of Tumwater has stepped-up to the task by securing ownership of the property and funded stabilization work. However, despite the efforts of the City and broader community, rehabilitation of the iconic complex faces large funding gaps and accessibility challenges. 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 other instances, interpretive efforts have been successful in capturing the history of these properties including associated archaeological resources. For example, the Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Project has preserved original turbines and created interpretive displays for visitors to the Puget Sound Energy facility near Snoqualmie. Despite the losses of historic industrial facilities, there have been notable successes in the preservation and even adaptive re-use of some important examples including:

Seattle City Light is dedicated to preserving and interpreting the National Historic Landmark Georgetown Steam Plant by making it available for public tours and events as the building and equipment undergo ongoing repair and rehabilitation.

The Power House Theatre in Walla Walla has transformed an old electric generating facility into a venue for theatrical performances.

The Sargent oyster processing facility near Allyn in Mason County was rescued from demolition by the North Bay Historical Society and is now poised for rehabilitation and reinstallation on the Allyn waterfront for interpretation of the oyster harvesting and processing industry. .

Recreation and Entertainment Properties

In a state blessed with a bounty of natural and scenic beauty, numerous cultural resources survive that showcase Washington's outdoor recreational heritage. These properties include cabins, lodges, camps, parks, trails, shelters, 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. An innovative example is a program administered by the U.S. Forest Service, which makes available historic ranger stations, residences, and fire lookout towers to the public for vacation rentals. In addition to preserving and interpreting a remarkable collection of cultural resources, Washington State Parks has a similar program of hosting visitors at park owned lighthouses, fortifications, and even rehabbed resort cabins at Cama Beach State Park. Not to be overlooked are city and county park agencies that continue commendable work to preserve historic properties in their care.

The NPS is nearing completion or a multi-million dollar, multi-year stabilization rehabilitation and seismic retrofit of the historic Paradise Lodge at Mount Rainier National Park. Washington State Parks has also implemented several innovative preservation initiatives in recent years led by the transition of Fort Worden State Park to the City of Port Townsend's Fort Worden Public Development Authority (PDA) to operation as a "life-long learning center." Administration of the Park by the PDA has already achieved rehabilitation of several historic buildings from the fort era and filled buildings with a diverse range of vibrant new uses such as small arts, crafts, and trades entrepreneurs. Despite these successes, park and recreation agencies at all levels often struggle to maintain and protect cultural resources under their stewardship. Limited budgets, stretched staff, and competing priorities translates into delayed maintenance, looting/vandalism, and missed opportunities for outreach and education. Budget and staff reductions resulting from the Covid pandemic will likely see national, state, and local park systems falling even further behind in maintenance, interpretation, and rehabilitation needs.

Transportation Infrastructure

Washington State is endowed with a wide range of historic transportation resources ranging from ancient trails to innovative highway, ferry, and rail systems. The impact that transportation systems has had in shaping the state's character and economy is well understood and documented. The importance of transportation is reflected in the number of associated property types (i.e. trails, bridges, depots, vessels, etc.) that are recorded in the Washington Inventory of Cultural Resources, and in several instances, designated in historic registers.

The 2021-26 historic preservation planning cycle promises to witness transportation projects driven in large part by federal stimulus funding to address economic impacts of the Covid pandemic. Likely to include highway, airport, and transit facilities, these transportation infrastructure projects are typically accompanied by familiar impacts to archaeological sites, landscapes, and historic districts. In addition, recent decisions in federal court have upheld a requirement that the State of Washington replace 800 culverts under roadways in order to open passage to historic fish spawning waters. While benefitting from expanded fish spawning habitat, work to demolish and replace culverts may disturb archaeological resources and historic bridges.

Beyond these publicly funded transportation projects, this planning cycle will likely see increased development, testing, and planning around automated or driverless vehicles. Since actual use of these vehicles is limited in 2021, long-term impact (if any) to cultural resources is difficult to predict. However, the industry, planners, and policy makers are already thinking about how driverless vehicles

will affect traffic and commuting patterns; new or altered infrastructure needed to accommodate and store these vehicles; and possible impacts to land-use patterns and energy use.

Maritime Heritage

Washington enjoys beautiful and varied shorelines, along not only the Pacific Ocean and Puget Sound, but also spectacular lake and river frontages. These shorelines are not only scenic but also rich in cultural resources. These shorelines are also attractive as places to live, work, and play. Therefore, resources associated with the state's maritime heritage continue facing pressure for more intense development.

Great news for maritime heritage occurred on March 12, 2019 when President Trump signed into law a sweeping public lands act that included designation of the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area (MWNHA) along the entirety of Washington's maritime shoreline from Blaine to the Pacific County line. This landmark legislation included designation of the first National Heritage Area focused primarily on historic maritime resources. It also designated the WTHP as the entity charged with administering the MWNHA. Over the course of the 2021-26 planning cycle, the WTHP and MWNHA stakeholders will be working to develop, adopt, and implement a management plan for the MWNHA (see Goal 4.A. (v)).

Cultural Resources of the Recent Past

Discussion of the state's historic built environment would not be complete without acknowledging a growing public interest in cultural resources dating from the post-World War II era. Despite growing public and media interest, designation and preservation of properties from the recent past can be controversial. Though increasing, the nomination and designation of recent past properties in historic registers lags proportionately to properties from earlier time periods.

Examples of properties from the recent past include those associated with America's roadside culture including motels, fast-food restaurants, gas stations, and auto dealerships. However, interest in the recent past goes beyond popular culture to include modernist skyscrapers, churches, suburban housing tracts as well as mobile homes and mobile home parks. Through the efforts of DAHP, CLGs, and advocacy groups such as DOCOMOMO (Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement) appreciation for and protection of mid-20th century modern properties continues to grow. An award-winning example is Spokane's Mid-Century Spokane website and comprehensive survey of the city's mid-century modern architecture. The result has been increased numbers of these resources added to the NRHP and local registers of historic places. Just a few examples include Key Arena in Seattle and the Curran House in University Place.

With the approach of the 50-year old age threshold for eligibility to the NRHP now reaching the 1970s, Washington preservationists increasingly think about protecting properties that are associated with this timeframe. Washingtonians are proud and keenly aware of the state's outsized role in shaping the nation and world during the last half of the century and recognize the importance of recording and protecting historic properties that evoke the era. Notable examples of this growing awareness include

interest in designating the Lunar Rover vehicle on the Moon developed at Boeing research labs in Kent and Riverfront Park in Spokane, historically the site of Expo '74.

Properties Associated With Under-Represented Groups

There is growing acknowledgement that past historic preservation planning efforts have focused on properties derived from European-American settlement in the nation. As a result, national, state, and local historic register listings are largely comprised of the homes, institutions, and businesses that represent European-American heritage. While there is wide acceptance that historic preservationists and their work must represent the state's diverse population and places, it is apparent that effort to achieve this goal must be more rapid.

Often overlooked in the Inventory and in the registers are cultural resources associated with groups that are under-represented in the nation's historic narrative. These groups or communities include African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Native Americans and others. To give a snapshot of the problem, analysis of DAHP's Historic Property Inventory indicates that 445 properties are identified as primarily associated with ethnic heritage. This is in contrast to properties associated with other historic contexts such as transportation with 698, manufacturing/industry with 504, and agriculture with 2,277. While progress is being made, work remains to increase representation of places associated with underrepresented communities in cultural resource inventories and historic registers.

While much work remains, some initial actions have taken place. The Hispanic Heritage Youth Summit convened in Yakima County in 2012 by the SHPO in partnership with the NPS and WTHP, served as a wake-up call to preservationists, that Washington has a rich heritage associated with Hispanic settlement in the state. However, the larger lesson learned from the summit was that Hispanic heritage is largely unrecognized and not being shared. The same is true of other cultures that have settled in Washington. During the 2013-2020 planning cycle, the SHPO received NPS grant funding to inventory historic properties associated with Hispanic heritage in the Yakima Valley and metropolitan Puget Sound. As a result, over 40 properties were documented on Historic Property Inventory forms and drafting of historic context documents, both translated in Spanish. The project also led to led to listing of the former Beacon Hill School (now El Centro de la Raza) in the NRHP.

While a modest first step, *Inhabiting Our History* sets the stage for expanding these efforts to recognize and honor the heritage of the many cultures that have made Washington their home. Another step is a similar project launched in 2020 to document the Filipino American experience in Washington and identify associated places. This and much more work is necessary to complete the historical record of contributions made by all people of color, cultures, and beliefs. More importantly, it is necessary for historic preservationists to affirm that all places vested with cultural value by communities, singularly or collectively, contribute to the nation's narrative and merit recognition and protection. To act on these points, the Plan intends to carry this conversation to other groups overlooked in the historic narrative. Future preservation efforts will seek to include groups newly arriving to the state and nation plus communities more recently recognized as contributing to the state's history and its dynamic character. This intent is articulated in Goal 2.A. (ii): *Continue and expand efforts to write context documents and undertake survey & inventory efforts of cultural and historic properties*

associated with communities that are under-represented in the state's Inventory of Cultural Resources. It is also assumed that a substantial number of already designated properties have associations with under-represented groups that are not documented in the nomination form. To remedy this, Goal 2 A. (iii) includes the following task: *Review and update at least two existing NRHP nominations to incorporate potential Areas of Significance and/or new/corrected text that address association(s) with under-represented communities.*

Based upon the results of previous survey efforts, inventoried properties associated with under-represented communities are often challenged to meet NRHP criteria, integrity standards, and the 50-year age threshold for eligibility. Often these communities have not yet forged strong cultural, social, or economic bonds to a particular building or place but instead place higher value on family, business, and cultural relationships. Therefore, one planning goal will explore methods to increase engagement of under-represented communities to identify, honor, and sustain valued heritage resources, whether tangible or intangible, to enrich future generations of Washingtonians. See Goal 2: *Expand historic preservation work to a broad spectrum of places, persons, and experiences that have shaped our communities* on pages 19 to 20.

Understanding and consistently applying the aspects of "integrity" when evaluating cultural resources for NRHP eligibility has been a challenge for cultural resource professionals and more so for members of the public. Integrity is acknowledged as the aspect of a property that is the determining factor in achieving a designation …or not. Nevertheless, laying the blame on integrity standards for the wide gap between designated cultural resources of under-represented communities and that of Euro American cultures is to overlook the larger issue of the absence of other groups in the nation's historic narrative. Preservationists in Washington and across the nation must be proactive to identify and engage with these groups to narrow this gap and fill-in the blanks to achieve a more balanced and complete picture. Not easily and quickly attained, this goal is necessary to achieve if historic preservation is to thrive as a worthwhile endeavor. This is articulated in Goal 2 B. (i) *Engage with and facilitate discussions with members of under-represented communities to identify, and commemorate the places and resources deemed to have significance and are important to pass along to future generations.*

Intangible Resources: "Living Heritage"

Inhabiting Our History intends to take the previous discussion about increasing the presence of under-represented communities a step further to include "living heritage" resources. UNESCO refers to living heritage as the "…practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills handed down from generation to generation. This heritage provides communities with a sense of identity and is continuously recreated in response to their environment." Given examples of living heritage include, but are not limited to, performing arts and crafts; oral traditions and languages; celebrations and ceremonies; and scientific achievements. The historic preservation community in Washington, across the U.S. and beyond increasingly advocate expanding the boundaries of what kinds of resources are considered important for passing on to future generations. Because of this expanded thought, historic preservation planning initiatives included in this Plan also consider living heritage resources and their connection to place as worthy of recognition and preservation.

Similar to TCPs, living heritage resources often do not have a physical or man-made manifestation nor always tied to a specific place or location. Frequently cited examples of living heritage resources, include, but are not limited to languages, music, foods; crafts, ceremonies; plus folk art, trades, and skills; sports and recreation; holiday and family celebrations; cultural traditions; and religious practices. Several jurisdictions or organizations have adopted "living treasure" programs that honor persons having made notable contributions to their communities. A good example of a living heritage resource emerged in 2018 when plans emerged to replace Seattle's Showbox theatre with new development. Constructed in the 1930s and therefore meeting designation age criteria, the building is architecturally modest. However, threatened demolition sparked citywide debate by those advocating to preserve the building as a touchstone of the city's well-known music culture and for decades a popular venue for top-name musicians.

Trends and Issues Affecting Historic Preservation

Implementation of the 2021-2026 Washington State Historic Preservation Plan does not take place in a vacuum. Nor does the ongoing and broader work of historic preservationists to recognize and protect our heritage. A wide range of interests and forces shape our communities. These include economic, social, and political trends ranging from the local to national levels and even beyond in today's highly connected and complex global community. These trends often have a direct effect on the work of preservationists, sometimes with good outcomes for heritage, but sometimes not. Coming from a different direction, the work of preservationists also has a direct impact on the communities in which they work: economies are boosted; citizens are engaged in shaping their communities; and decision-makers recognize that historic preservation raises quality of life.

For these and other reasons, it is important that the Plan include the following discussion of trends, opportunities and challenges that shape the economic, social, and political atmosphere in which it will be implemented. This discussion is by no means an exhaustive exploration of all possible trends and issues projected to shape the historic preservation movement in the next few years. Rather, these are snapshot discussions of selected topics that provide context for the challenges and opportunities that preservationists should be aware of between today and 2026.

Washington's Population and Demographic Trends

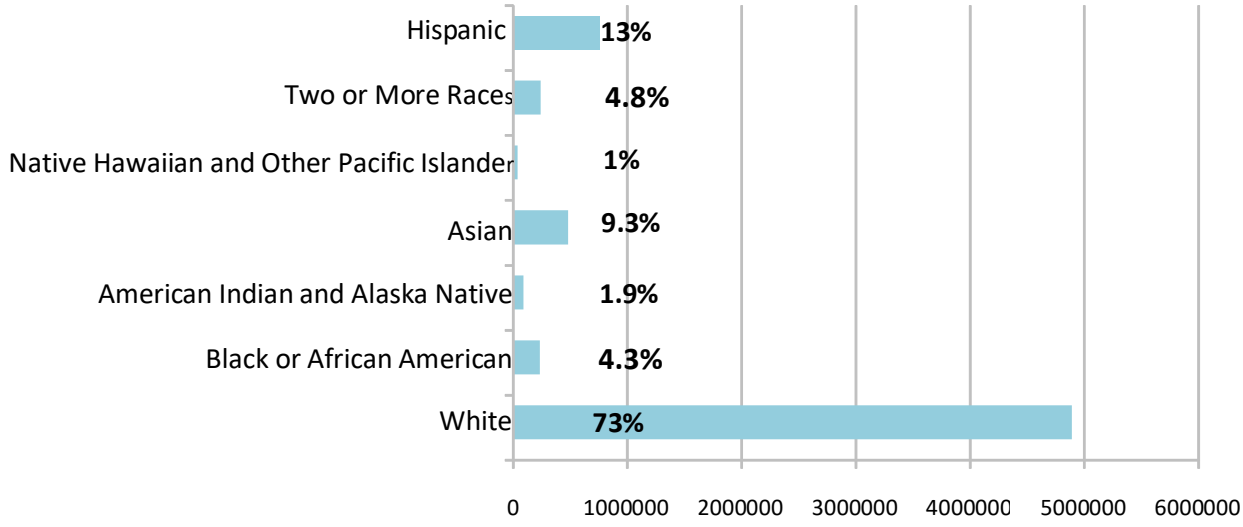
The 2021-26 historic preservation planning cycle begins after a decade of strong growth reaching an estimated population of 7,614,893 as of July 1, 2019. While population growth rates declined significantly after the impact of the 2008 Great Recession, the timeframe from 2008 to 2019 witnessed a net increase of 821,870 persons. By the time the economy hit bottom in 2012, population growth slowed significantly. Since that year, the state's economy grew strongly along with a commensurate level of population growth. State population forecasters project the population to reach over 8 million by 2026 or about 1% from 2019.

It is interesting to note that in-migration of persons has been the primary driver behind Washington's population growth. Drawn by robust economic expansion, persons moving to Washington state from elsewhere has outpaced natural increase (births minus deaths) since 2015. While challenges posed by the pandemic is expected to dampen economic expansion, population growth in the state is expected to continue in coming years, albeit at a reduced rate. Data collected from surrendered driver's licenses

shows that 47% of newcomers are arriving from California, Oregon, Texas, and Arizona and 5% from other nations with the remaining numbers coming from other states. Another interesting trend is the state's natural population increase as a percentage of overall population growth is slowly declining as death rates increase, in alignment with national trends of an ageing population while birth rates remain stable or slowly declining.

While all Washington counties have seen population growth over the past 5 years, it comes as no surprise that Washington's five largest metropolitan areas have seen the largest increases in both numbers and percentages. In 2018, 69% of growth occurred in the five largest counties of King, Pierce, Snohomish, Clark, and Spokane. It is important to emphasize that all counties and all regions of the state experienced population growth in this reporting period. For example, Franklin County led the state in growth with a 2.3% increase with Benton (2.2%) and Kittitas (2.1) close behind. However, looking at a regional level, counties in the Puget Sound basin and along the Interstate 5 corridor edged out other regions overall led by Whatcom County with a 2.25% growth rate and King County by far the largest increase in absolute numbers. Seattle received national notoriety in recent years for ranking amongst the fastest growing large cities in the United States during the 2010-2019 time period, and ranking first in 2016 with a 3.2% growth rate. The city's growth rate is notable for its dramatic reversal of population stagnation or decline during the last decades of the 20th century as households moved to rapidly expanding suburban cities and counties. However, as the 2020 decade begins, the rapid growth rates are expected to slow because of skyrocketing housing costs and repercussions from the pandemic.

Figure 1
Washington State Population by Ethnicity, 2019 (estimated)



Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Total Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2010; BERK, 2013.

Following nationwide demographic trends, Washington State's population is not only increasing but also aging and becoming more diverse in terms of ethnicity (see Figure 1). Based on 2019 population estimates made before the 2020 census, the state's White (non-Hispanic) population was 68% with the Hispanic population estimated at between 12 to 13% or approximately 972,827 persons. According to data from the Governor's Commission on Hispanic Affairs, five central and eastern Washington counties

are home to the largest Hispanics communities ranging from Adams County with 63% of the population and Yakima County with largest in absolute numbers at 46,000 or nearly 50% of the County's population base. The data also indicates that students of Hispanic heritage comprise over 22% of the K-12 school population, second only to White students. Population estimates show continued Asian American population growth to become the state's largest minority group with significant clusters from Tacoma to Lynnwood and to eastern King County suburbs.

This trend of increasing population diversification points to the need for the state's heritage community to engage and include under-represented groups in historic preservation efforts. Stakeholders commenting during the preservation planning process emphasized the need for preservationists to be more inclusive. Many participants also contributed that awareness of these diverse groups and their preservation priorities is important to sustaining the historic preservation movement into the future. Because of these comments and the data (above) Goal 2 is included in the Plan to recognize the importance of expanding historic preservation work to be inclusive of the state's cultural diversity. Goal 2 states: *Expand historic preservation work to a broad spectrum of places, persons, and experiences that have shaped our communities*. See also discussion on Under-Represented Groups and Living Heritage on pages 42 and 44 respectively.

Climate Change and Environmental Mitigation

Concern about climate change and associated issues such as greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency/production, recycling resources, etc. continue to spark global political, social, and economic debate and reactions. While there are many who question the root causes of climate change or the degree of its impact, mounting data from public, private, and non-profit organizations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) point to climate change and its projected effects as a major threat to the human as well as natural environments. Increasingly severe and frequent weather events like droughts and floods effectively translate scientific projections into tragic real-life experiences for many property owners and communities. In response, increasing numbers of decision-makers are taking concrete steps to address the potential consequences.

While the issues related to climate change are many and complex, the ongoing research, planning, and preparations present a ripe opportunity for preservationists to evoke the ramifications of climate change and impacts to cultural and historic resources. This contention is supported according to responses by the public to the planning questionnaire and meetings. The survey data results show that nearly 40% of respondents to the question "How important are the following issues to you?" chose "sustainability" as most important, second only to "education and training" chosen as "most important by over 45%. Because of this strong interest, the Plan *includes Goal 1. C. Seek opportunities to promote the connection between historic preservation, climate change, and sustainability/environmental initiatives* along with three supportive action items.

A popular trend supporting sustainability and green practices can also help historic building rehabilitation projects as recycling materials and energy conservation become more cost effective and more commonly practiced. To this end, one of the tasks included in this Plan involves developing a methodology for calculating the embodied energy and carbon in historic/older properties as a way to

estimate investment in our existing energy and resource in the built environment as compared to comparable new construction.

While there are opportunities for collaboration between the environmental and historic preservation movements, efforts to mitigate global climate change and improve the environment threaten many significant resources. Waterfront clean-ups threaten to remove historic maritime and industrial resources while wetland and habitat restoration programs have potential to damage archaeological sites and historic buildings. Preservation plan meeting participants emphasized the need to form partnerships with the environmental community to support green practices while at the same time protect cultural and historic resources. Also important is the need to raise awareness amongst policy and decision-makers of the role that historic preservation should play in comprehensive as well as targeted approaches to address these environmental issues.

Another cultural resource challenge related to climate change and global warming is mounting scientific evidence of the consequences of rising sea levels. Research and resulting data continue to document that the effects of global warming and resulting rise in sea levels is occurring at a faster rate than previously thought. As a result, increasing numbers of federal, state, and local jurisdictions plus universities and industry are studying implications of global warming and how to address this complex challenge. For preservationists, what is clear is that cultural resources face direct and indirect effects from submergence, erosion, alteration, or loss. The preservation community is challenged to better understand the threat to cultural resources, increase awareness about the issue, and participate in planning scenarios to avoid, minimize, or mitigate for potential losses.

In terms of impacts, rising sea levels because of warming temperatures pose a threat to archeological sites and historic communities in low-lying and shoreline areas. However, the impacts of climate change are not limited to our coastal shorelines. Moreover, climate change is linked with more intense weather patterns such as intense storms and droughts. All of these can affect cultural resources through flooding, erosion, fire, and landslides.

Preservation Education & Skills Training

Few topics unite the heritage community more than the need for greater access to K-12 education, professional training programs in cultural resource management, and preservation skills training. This is strongly supported by the many comments received during the public participation process for *Inhabiting Our History*. As evidence, over 45% of respondents to the preservation planning questionnaire selected “Education and training” as the most important issue facing historic preservation in the planning cycle. Just two examples of comments made include “The most effective source for preserving our history is being educated in our history and feeling passionate about preserving what we can of it” and “Being informed of First Native Americans history and culture [is most important].”

This large topic has a wide range of needs and opportunities, far too complex to meaningfully explore in this narrative. However, heritage proponents generally agree that if the historic preservation movement is to gain ground in our efforts to pass along heritage resources to future generations, effort must be stepped-up to expose more students and adults to the events, stories, and experiences

embodied by historic places. As one commenter stated: "[Historic preservation] is absolutely vital to the educating of our children, teens, and young adults....they cannot learn history or connect how the past is vital to their understanding of their present and their future without historic preservation of the history and places and people that impacted where they live…" This quote touches upon another theme frequently raised by commenters: that being the importance of linking historic preservation and history courses to teaching of other subjects including Native American history, civics, arts, as well as STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) curricula. In response, the Plan include task 3 A. (iii) that states *Convene a working group of teachers and cultural resource professionals to draft K-12 curricula meeting Community Based Assessment requirements and post on Open Educational Resources Commons.*

In Washington, progress is being made demonstrating the potential of historic preservation and social studies to enrich the learning experience and potential of students of all ages. Outstanding examples include such cultural events as the annual canoe journey hosted by coastal tribes; initiated in 1989 with the legendary "Paddle to Seattle," the paddle and potlatch has exposed thousands in western Washington and beyond to the richness of Native American heritage. Also noteworthy is the WTHP's annual Youth Heritage Project (YHP). Convened in a dramatic setting each summer, YHP engages 40 junior and high school students and teachers by challenging them to learn about cultural resources and then develop approaches to historic preservation problems.

Yet, strategies and tasks in Goal 3 of Inhabiting Our History recognize that the need for increased education, training, and outreach in cultural resources extends beyond grades K through 12. The Plan recognizes the need to support and expand cultural resource management teaching and training at the university level; in trade and vocational schools; and on-going professional development. To address this need, DAHP and its partners in education are challenged to be creative and dedicate more time to professional development efforts (such as DAHP Academy) and enhance higher education cultural resource management programs.

A larger, but exciting, challenge is to bring historic preservation topics to broader general audiences through social media. Historic preservation work is rewarding and effective when broad segments of the public appreciate cultural experiences and historic places. One planning commenter wrote, "Interpreting the resource so that the general public can understand the significance is most important [in historic preservation]." Just a few examples include the success of HistoryLink.org website in hosting thousands of essays and images on Washington history and culture. Another success is the broad-based interest and support for work to restore the University of Washington Shell House on Lake Washington. Listed in the NRHP and a designated Seattle Landmark, the Shell House is the setting for 2013 bestseller *The Boys in the Boat*. The challenge for historic preservation is to expand interest, appreciation, and interpretation for cultural resources and heritage by achieving greater access through social media. In response, the Plan includes Goal 3 A.: *Develop an innovative media strategy that will bring insights and appreciation for Washington's past to broader audiences.*

The Economy and Development

Since the 2008 recession, Washington strengthened its claim as a magnet of growth; Seattle grabbed many headlines with skyrocketing real estate prices and number of construction cranes on the skyline. However, the state's population growth and pace of development has not been limited to King County. Clark, Pierce, and Spokane Counties all shared in unprecedented growth in addition to the state's "micropolitan" areas such as Bellingham, Wenatchee, and the Tri-Cities.

As historic preservationists well know, good economic times are a double-edged sword. A healthy market provides opportunity for investment in rehabilitation of historic buildings that would otherwise languish. DAHP's data on historic rehabilitation projects taking advantage of the federal Investment Tax Credit (ITC) document a total investment of over $416 million in the state between 2015 and 2019. While the bulk of these dollars rehabbed historic buildings in King, Pierce, and Spokane Counties, substantial investments were also made in smaller jurisdictions such as Ellensburg, Yakima, and Walla Walla. The $416M figure does not necessarily include historic rehab investment using the State's Special Valuation for Historic Properties local property tax incentive. Data compiled by DAHP shows investment of nearly $142 million in rehab between 2016 to 2019 and reaching smaller jurisdictions such as Dayton, Lynden, and Port Townsend.

While positive market forces benefit historic building rehabilitation work, rapid growth and development frequently impacts all cultural resources in negative ways. New construction can result in demolition of existing historic built environment resources as well as disturbance of archaeological resources, TCPs, and cultural landscapes in rural areas and shorelines.

Growth Management/Land Use Planning

Following on our summary observations about population change and Washington's generally robust economy and the state's active development sector, is discussion about the state's approach to growth management and comprehensive land use planning. With passage of the Growth Management Act (GMA) in 1990, Washington was amongst the first states to design a comprehensive, statewide approach to managing the impacts and issues surrounding unregulated development. To address problems associated with sprawling development such as traffic, agricultural land loss, and polluted water, the GMA was passed into law by a coalition of state legislators, environmentalists, planners and others.

Washington has a long history of legislation and programs that protects the environment as well as the cultural resources that are closely tied to our natural heritage. The GMA joined with other key state laws passed during the late 1960s and 70s with the intent to protect environmental quality and sustain natural resources into the future. Examples include the Forest Practices Act (1974) and the Shorelines Management Act and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) both enacted in 1971. These and other environmental protection state statutes followed along with parallel legislation that led to protection of cultural resources such as the Historical Societies and Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Sites and Resources Act, and the Archaeological Excavation and Removal Act.

The GMA has succeeded in local jurisdictions charting a systematic approach to deciding how communities should grow and change. While the GMA includes Goal 13 Historic preservation ("Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures, that have historical or archaeological significance"), the Act does not require that cultural resources be identified and protected in local comprehensive plans and development regulations. Since 1990, many jurisdictions have adopted historic preservation policies, preservation plan elements, and design guidelines. However, comments made by the public during the planning process recognize the impact of comprehensive planning on cultural resources and the importance of integrating historic preservation principles and tools in local plans. Just a few examples of several comments made by the public include:

- "It seems that historic preservation is not well represented in regional or local planning-it would be good to explore how to increase the weight planners give to historic preservation in their decision making;"
- "I want to see historic preservation always be part of the main stream -- an assumed activity -- not a peripheral one;" and
- "DAHP should improve the way it works with the state's growth management planners and local government planners."

In response to these and other comments received from stakeholders, Goal 1 was formulated to state: ***Promote historic preservation as the "preferred alternative" when it comes to implementing programs, policies, and projects that shape how our communities look, feel, and change.*** The overall intent of this goal is to develop and make available a range of preservation tools for incorporating cultural resource protection approaches into local planning procedures.

After 30 years of local comprehensive planning, the Legislature and a broad coalition of stakeholders engaged in conversations to re-examine and recommend updates to the GMA. This effort resulted in a legislatively funded stakeholder engagement process and preparation of a report based upon feedback received. The participants ranged from developers, environmental groups, planners, Tribes, and local elected officials, among others. The resulting report, *A Road Map to Washington's Future*, grouped the responses into 15 topics such as housing, resilience, governance, etc. in addition to summary recommendations for actions and reforms to take. The final report includes references to comments received that advocated for protection of community character specifically mentioning archaeological resources, historic buildings, neighborhoods, and scenic landscapes, as well as "living heritage" resources such as businesses and places that evoke local "sense of place." However, the report does not make recommendations for protecting cultural resources for an updated growth management strategy. Since these conversations will likely continue in future legislative sessions, it is important that preservationists be proactive in making sure that cultural resource protection is included. To that end, Goal 1 A (iii) is included in Inhabiting Our Future which states: *Engage with state-wide discussions to update the 1990 Growth Management Act (GMA). Coordinate with Dept. of Commerce Growth Management Services to update and expand guidance materials for implementing Goal 13 [of the GMA].*

The Washington Main Street Program

Any discussion about future opportunities for historic preservation must include DAHP's Washington Main Street Program (WMSP). Pioneered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) in the late 1970s, the Main Street program, both nationally as well as in Washington, focuses community vision

and resources to revitalize historic downtown districts to be the vibrant, diverse, and community focus they were built to be. Administered by DAHP since 2009, two WMSP staff persons serve 34 certified local Main Street programs in the state from Aberdeen to Colfax plus another 31 "affiliated" local programs with training, organization, and coordination. Data demonstrates the effectiveness of WMSP staff and of the 34 local programs: in 2019, 533 new businesses were started resulting in the creation of over 1600 jobs and resulting in increased tax revenue to local coffers. Main Street program efforts also resulted in the rehabilitation of 266 downtown buildings, private investment of over $55 million, and public investment (i.e. maintenance, infrastructure, in-kind services) of almost $17 million.

The global pandemic that hit Washington State and the United States in 2020 was not only a health emergency but an economic crisis as well. Especially hard-hit were small, locally owned businesses that tend to comprise the majority of downtown stakeholders. The WMSP and local MS programs rose to the occasion by advocating for federal and State support programs to small businesses; interpreting and funneling information to program managers; and vetting new models to help businesses minimize their losses. . From another perspective, the crisis brought home to a much broader audience of local residents, businesses, and decision-makers of the importance of promoting a healthy downtown and the value of their Main Street programs in sustaining economic vitality.

Cultural Resources as Social Capital/Social Infrastructure

For years the term "social capital" has been talked and written about by designers, urban policy theorists, and marketers in books, research, and blog posts. Released in 2020, the WMSP's Main Street's *Impact in Washington State 2011-2019* maintains that "Main Streets foster interpersonal connections and social contact in their communities." One way to think of social capital is being the value (can be positive or negative and tangible or intangible) of human interactions in the community. There are infinite examples but just a few include an exchange of books amongst neighbors, sharing experiences while waiting for a bus, or "trivia nights" at a brewpub. While social capital accumulates anywhere, the WMSP report makes a good case that historic places make for dynamic destinations for abundant and lively social capital transactions.

Whether it is referred to as social capital, social infrastructure, sense of place, or "place-making," people of all walks-of-life are attracted to places of cultural and historical interest. Whether it is downtown or neighborhood commercial districts; marketplaces; entertainment venues; sports venues; civic gathering spaces; and others, these places hold an attraction for people to gather and communicate, recreate, conduct business, and otherwise engage in community life. Building upon the premises of noted urban theorist Jane Jacobs, the National Trust for Historic Preservation Green Lab in it's study *Older, Smaller, Better: Measuring how the character of buildings and blocks influences urban vitality*, concluded that: "…established neighborhoods with a mix of older, smaller buildings perform better than districts with larger, newer structures when tested against a range of economic, social, and environmental outcome measures." Moreover, as mentioned earlier in the discussion on Growth Management, The William D. Ruckelshaus Center in it's report *A Road Map to Washington's Future,* the authors identify key principles to be used by "…decision-makers at all levels to help guide the direction and implementation of new actions, and future planning and policy-making efforts." First in its list of the principles, the Center states:

> ***Respect that place matters.*** *Each community and region of the state has a unique social, political, ecological, and cultural history that creates the story of that place. It is critical to understand the social and ecological dynamics and identity of each place, in order for growth to contribute to the health of its environment and people. People often develop strong emotional, spiritual, and cultural connections to place, to other people, as well as to lifestyles. Disruption of these connections can impact the quality of community life and human health.*

This statement clearly articulates strong public recognition and support for preserving a "sense of place" in communities no matter how they are defined or located. Preservation of cultural resources is a proven approach to respecting that place matters. Given the challenges presented by the pandemic, barriers to social interactions and issues around social justice, historic preservation and heritage can, and should, be a starting point for communities to chart a pathway forward.

Disaster Preparedness

Recent natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and fires both across the globe and in Washington State, have highlighted the vulnerability of cultural resources to damage or destruction. The 2020 Covid pandemic made the painful point that disasters do not necessarily have a physical impact on cultural resources, but the resulting economic and social impacts most definitely do. However, one constant in the realm of disasters and historic preservation is the Section 106 consultation process mandated of federal agencies in the NHPA. As a federal agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) consults with DAHP, Tribal governments, and other public agencies to avoid or mitigate the impact of federally declared disasters on cultural resources listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP.

At the beginning of the 2021-26 state historic preservation planning cycle, FEMA executed an updated programmatic agreement with the SHPO with detailed, Washington-specific procedures for protecting cultural resources in the event of a disaster. This agreement also calls for an expanded role for the state Emergency Management Division (EMD) of the Washington State Military Department, in the consultation process. Because of this step and other outreach efforts, the SHPO and DAHP staff are now engaged with EMD at the state level in its ongoing disaster preparedness programs, grant-funding programs, and disaster-planning framework. An example of this coordination unfolded during the Covid emergency that brought DAHP's Main Street program to the table with other State agencies to articulate the impact of the crisis on small businesses in downtown districts.

Increased frequency and intensity of climate related disasters such as floods, fires, landslides, etc., have brought home the need for preservationists to be proactive in putting into place disaster plans for use by local and state agencies; non-profit and private organizations; and Tribal governments. These disaster-planning documents must address cultural resources: 1) in preparation for, 2) in response to, and 3) during the recovery of a natural disaster. Of particular concern to emergency managers is fear of the impact of a massive subduction zone earthquake in western Washington. Local, state, and federal agencies plus volunteer organizations are ramping-up efforts to prepare for a strong earthquake and what might take years for recovery. For preservation, a focus of preparations has turned to the vulnerability of unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings (most often historic) in an earthquake. This concern has brought together a City of Seattle emergency managers, property owners, consultants,

DAHP, and others to encourage the seismic retrofitting of URMs by property owners through incentives and updated building codes. Because of the concerns stated above, strategies and tasks to better protect cultural resources in the event of a disaster are incorporated in Goal 5 of *Inhabiting Our History*. Goal 5 states: **Expand the way we prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and the impacts of climate change to address protection of cultural and historic resources.**

Infrastructure

Roads, rail lines, airports, dams, power grids, pipelines, treatment plants, cables and many other utilitarian elements of the landscape comprise the framework or "skeleton" upon which we depend on for fulfilling the routine tasks of a complex and highly mechanized society. Indeed, the infrastructure upon which we depend plays a major role in shaping the way we function as a nation and plays a critical role in shaping land use and development patterns.

However, mounting studies, surveys, and reports point out that much of the nation's infrastructure is reaching the end of its life cycle and need replacement. The emergency closure in 2020 of the West Seattle Bridge for structural deficiencies underscores the major inconveniences that occur when infrastructure fails. At about the same time, and in a much broader context, the Covid emergency brought to the fore recognition that health care systems plus the transportation and communication networks keeps the supply chain moving are critical infrastructure to a healthy and functioning society.

The effects of climate change and natural disasters also highlight growing concerns about the need to adapt existing and construct infrastructure to meet these challenges. Continuing studies regarding climate change and resulting sea-level rise, flooding, and fires have implications for power generating facilities, water/sewer systems, and others.

While our infrastructure is, in many instances, fragile and vulnerable, some of it is also historic. For the historic preservation community, several issues are at stake when considering historic infrastructure: much of the infrastructure that is being evaluated at this point for health and safety purposes may well be historically significant and eligible for historic registers. Examples include bridges, water supplies, dams, as well as irrigation systems some of which date to back to the 20th century if not earlier.

The other issue is that new or replacement facilities may affect archaeological resources, TCPs and cultural landscapes. An important example of this point are federal court decisions as late as 2018 that resulted in the obligation of State of Washington agencies to remove hundreds of culverts to provide for passage of anadromous species to more than 1,000 miles of fish spawning habitat. While a major victory for Tribal treaty rights and for restoring endangered fish runs, replacing culverts will likely disturb archaeological sites and could affect historic built environment resources.
Implementation of the state historic preservation plan comes at a critical juncture in the state's public works history. The challenge for the historic preservation community will be working to preserve and protect significant cultural resources while balancing other economic and community priorities such as economic recovery; public health and safety; and natural resource protection.

Technology

The dominant role of technology in our lives cannot be overstated. In addition, that role will increase and rapidly evolve during the timeframe of the Plan, and beyond. There appears to be unlimited capacity for evolving technology to re-shape all aspects of our lives, a reality that brought home during the Covid emergency.

The process for developing this Plan included statements from many preservationists and stakeholders that it will be very important for the preservation community to seize upon and utilize technology as a preservation tool but also as a communication and education tool. Technology is seen as a tool to conduct research, facilitate planning, and increase the effectiveness and efficiencies of preservationists in their work.

In recognition of this, DAHP continues to develop and enhance its WISAARD on-line GIS based database. Under the SHPO's leadership and generous support of several federal and state agencies, WISAARD has expanded its functions to embrace nearly all aspects of DAHP operations and programmatic responsibilities. As such, WISAARD has received awards and been recognized by government and industry for its innovation and potential for streamlining the work of cultural resource management.

In spite of the recognition and success, WISAARD is, will long remain, a work in progress. Moreover, its full potential as a CRM tool is far from realized. The SHPO, DAHP, and its technology partners continue to upgrade service, expand functionalities, and find the means to pay for maintenance and enhancements. Several strategies and tasks in the Plan are included that support this effort:

- **Goal 1 B. (iii)** Research and pursue linking WISAARD data layers to other appropriate local, state, and federal agency databases/websites hosting environmental and land-use data and forecasting models; ***culturally sensitive site data will be protected.***
- **Goal 1 C (ii)** Fund and continue implementing enhancements and advancements of DAHP's WISAARD to streamline the environmental review process for all stakeholders.
- **Goal 4 B (ii)** Update the 2007 Archaeological Site Predictive Model and upload to WISAARD.

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Attachment B: Acronyms

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Washington Governor's)
APA	American Planning Association
AWC	Association of Washington Cities
BCC	Washington State Building Code Council
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CLG	Certified Local Governments
CMT	Culturally Modified Trees
COM	Washington State Department of Commerce
CRM	Cultural Resource Management/Manager
DAHP	Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
DFW	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DOCOM	Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement
FPA	Forest Practices Act
EMD	Washington State Emergency Management Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
GOIA	Governor's Office of Indian Affairs
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Growth Management Act
GMS	Growth Management Services
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HALS	Historic American Landscape Survey
HB	House Bill
HPF	Historic Preservation Fund
HPI(F)	Historic Property Inventory (form)
IACC	Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council
IEBC	International Existing Building Code
MOA/U	Memorandum of Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Main Street program
MWNHA	Maritime Washington National Heritage Area
NATHPO	National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
NHA	National Heritage Area(s)
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Properties
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
OFM	Washington State Office of Financial Management

PAW	Planning Association of Washington
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office(r)
SMA	Shoreline Management Act
SPRC	Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission
TCP	Traditional Cultural Place
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
URM	Unreinforced Masonry (building/structural system)
USFS	United States Forest Service
WHR	Washington Heritage Register
WMSP	Washington Main Street Program
WSHS	Washington State Historical Society
WTHP	Washington Trust for Historic Preservation
YHP	Youth Heritage Project

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