

HISTORIC PRESERVATION WORKING FOR WASHINGTON:

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN 2000

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CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
INTRODUCTION	4
Summary	4
Purpose	6
Implementation Plan	7
Target Audience	9
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN 2000	14
Vision	14
Goals and Objectives	15
Planning Guide	15
GOAL I	17
GOAL II	18
GOAL III	20
GOAL IV	23
GOAL V	25
Acronyms	26
REFERENCES	28
Process & Public Participation	28
Background Information	33
Statewide Trends Affecting Cultural Resources	44
APPENDICES	52
Bibliography	52
Supporting Documents	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A plan of this scope, by necessity, reflects the work of scores of individuals and organizations. When work started in 1992, it was determined that in order for the **State Historic Preservation Plan 2000** (Plan) to be used as an effective guide for the future, it had to reflect the opinions of the state's diverse preservation constituency. To this end, over 100 people have participated by attending focus groups, sitting on committees, and reviewing and commenting on the draft recommendations.

The staff of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development wish to particularly acknowledge and thank the following individuals for their contribution to the Plan:

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INTRODUCTION:

SUMMARY

Washington's Historic Preservation Plan 2000 sets forth a direction for the state's historic preservation community. This community is defined as those individuals, tribes, agencies, businesses, and organizations routinely involved in recognizing and protecting heritage.

The goals, objectives, and tasks identified herein, are the focus of the Plan and were formulated by preservationists through various public forums. It is important to note that the public participation process also sought and obtained viewpoints from persons who would not always identify themselves as preservationists. This diversity of viewpoints served to enrich and strengthen the Plan.

Five goals are identified:

- I. Support and Strengthen Local Historic Preservation Efforts**
- II. Enhance Historic Preservation Education and Outreach Efforts**
- III. Form New Partnerships to Expand the Historic Preservation Community**
- IV. Incorporate Cultural Resource Protection as Part of Land Use Planning Processes**
- V. Stimulate Economic Development and Revitalization through Historic Preservation**

Important themes incorporated within the goals include:

- ◆ stepping up public outreach and education efforts
- ◆ forming partnerships to introduce historic preservation concepts to new audiences
- ◆ promoting historic preservation as an effective economic development tool
- ◆ expanding communication networks to link information with users
- ◆ focusing on the Growth Management Act and subsequent growth management planning as a vehicle to effect preservation techniques

Other portions of the Plan examine the status of historic preservation in Washington at the beginning of the planning cycle. This study includes identification of the various historic preservation stakeholders (such as property owners, public agencies, and tribes) and a description of cultural resource types (archaeological, historic, etc.) which the Plan addresses. Subsequent sections of the Plan include narrative on demographic, economic, social, and political trends which are projected to take place in Washington within and beyond the planning cycle. Assessment is made as to how these trends may affect historic preservation in positive as well as negative ways.

The text is concluded with an overview of threats to, and opportunities for, protection of cultural resources. Important is the recognition that current development patterns threaten properties in most areas of the state. This threat is most pronounced in regions increasingly distant from central cities. New and existing incentives plus growth management planning present opportunities for expanded preservation successes.

PURPOSE

Why Prepare a State Historic Preservation Plan?

The **Washington State Historic Preservation Plan 2000** serves as a guide for the state's preservation community to achieve its goals by the year 2000. It breaks the goals into objectives together with clearly defined tasks. These tasks represent the means by which objectives (and thus the goals) are to be attained. This planning framework provides the historic preservation community with:

- ◆ a sense of purpose or mission;
- ◆ enhanced credibility;
- ◆ tangible steps, against which progress can be measured; and
- ◆ an expanded sense of partnership.

Further, the Plan guides policy and influences decision-making in regard to cultural resource management across the state.

Previous historic preservation planning frameworks focused upon specific resource types, locations, and time periods. Referred to as the "Resource Protection Planning Process," or historic context based planning, this planning framework sets forth data,

recommendations, and goals for the identification, evaluation and protection of specific property types. The **State Historic Preservation Plan 2000** does not replace historic context based planning. Rather, the Plan addresses preservation at a broader level, thereby placing preservation needs within the realities of the state's social, economic, and political climate.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Implementation

At initial stages of development, it was decided that producing the **State Historic Preservation Plan 2000** was not going to be a "paper exercise." The valuable time and resources of the many persons and organizations involved in developing the Plan, were to be respected and put to good use toward producing a document of utility, not a plan that sits on the shelf and gathers dust.

But, how to implement a plan for such a diverse audience as Washington's historic preservation community? Clearly, the work and support of all persons, organizations, tribes, and agencies throughout the preservation community is critical. Past cooperation and coordination must continue and be enhanced in order to achieve our goals. The Plan itself can serve as the vehicle for stimulating a heightened exchange within the community through wide distribution and active involvement of all concerned. Further, as made explicit in Goal III, preservationists must work to expand understanding of historic preservation to other audiences heretofore unfamiliar with our message.

As the state historic preservation office, OAHP assumes a leadership role in implementing the Plan. In working toward realization of the Plan's goals, OAHP will take three approaches:

- 1) In preparing its annual work program, OAHP will incorporate tasks identified in the Plan. The Plan will be used as a tool to identify office priorities and justify budgets. Further, the office will review the Plan on an annual basis and assess progress toward accomplishing tasks.
- 2) Encourage Certified Local Governments (CLGs) to undertake tasks identified in the Plan through sub-grant activities.
- 3) Influence the work of other organizations, tribes, agencies, and interest groups through distribution of the Plan, participation in activities, and entering into partnerships on projects of mutual benefit.

OAHP will distribute copies of the Plan throughout the state's preservation community. Recipients will include historic preservation commission members and staff; private organizations and public agencies involved in historic preservation; consultants and companies involved in historic preservation related work; tribal governments and intertribal organizations; owners of historic properties, legislators, and preservation advocates. The Plan will also serve as a vehicle to initiate processes for accomplishing the various tasks identified in the document.

To an extent, OAHP has already laid the groundwork for achieving several of the goals. In support of the Plan's goals and the OAHP mission statement, several efforts are already underway (or in discussion stages) which relate to preservation education, disseminating information, and forming partnerships with a range of organizations beyond the core historic preservation community. Further, within the state Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (DCTED), OAHP is linked with the Growth Management Services Area, charged with overseeing and supporting the state's growth management planning effort. This link is expected to facilitate realization of Goal IV for incorporating historic preservation into local land use planning processes.

Time Frame

The five year planning cycle for the Plan stretches from 1995 to the year 2001. This cycle allows enough time to achieve measurable progress on a number of inter-related and complex tasks, several of which will require significant amounts of time. A cycle less than five years would eliminate several objectives. Also, much of the time in a shorter cycle would be devoted to starting revision of the current planning document, in essence undermining efforts to achieve current goals only for the purpose of developing a new document.

Working within a five year time frame, OAHP will begin to formulate a new plan in 1999 with public participation efforts and an assessment of the current Plan. A revised Historic Preservation Plan is targeted to go into effect in the year 2001.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Plan Users

The **Historic Preservation Plan 2000** offers guidance for all members of the public with an interest in historic preservation.

Specifically, the Plan guides actions that may affect cultural resources within the state of Washington. The state's preservation constituency and other entities will benefit from using the Plan. Key users include:

- ◆ property owners;
- ◆ preservation advocates (individuals and organizations);
- ◆ land use managers (public and private sectors);
- ◆ federal, tribal, state, and local government officials and agencies;
- ◆ cultural resource professionals;
- ◆ elected officials;
- ◆ developers;
- ◆ educators; and
- ◆ economic development specialists.

For these and others involved in decisions affecting cultural resources, the Plan will:

- ◆ signal key cultural resource related issues and concerns;
- ◆ convey the desired outcomes of identified issues or concerns;
- ◆ prompt specific actions to address cultural resource issues or concerns;
- ◆ guide policy formulation, decision making, or actions affecting cultural resources;
- ◆ suggest who will do what toward implementing specific actions; and

- ◆ provide general information on the state's cultural resource base, and trends/opportunities/threats which may affect the resources.

The overall message here is that any of those involved in deciding how cultural resources in Washington are managed should consult the Plan in their decision making capacities.

Strategies and information in the Plan are intended to inform the public about the key issues facing cultural resource preservation in Washington. Importantly, the goals and objectives are intended to give specific direction for actions to be taken over the course of the next five years.

Washington's Historic Preservation Community

A wide range of individuals and organizations comprise Washington's historic preservation community. This diversity reflects not only the state's unique geographic, political, and economic identity, but also arises from a rich mix of cultures encompassing Native American tribes as well as the most recent immigrants to Washington. Whatever the background, members of Washington's historic preservation community play an essential role in protecting the state's cultural resources.

Following are some of the key players in the state's historic preservation community:

Native Americans

Native Americans have a deep commitment to cultural resource protection throughout the state. Members of both federally recognized and non-recognized tribes share a concern for protection of their heritage from disturbance, desecration, and exploitation. Through the work of individuals and tribal government committees, Native Americans are working to preserve elements of their heritage to pass down to future generations. It is imperative that Native American viewpoints be taken into account in cultural resource management decision making.

Many tribes employ professionals in cultural resource protection and cultural preservation. More importantly, tribal elders are recognized by their tribes as a rich, vital, and irreplaceable source for tribal and oral history, and for identification of the sites and issues of the highest importance. Because of their extensive knowledge and their skills in cultural resource identification and protection, tribal elders and cultural resource specialists also play a key role in broader cultural resource preservation work in Washington.

Individuals

Those individuals who devote their personal time and resources toward protecting the state's cultural resources are a fundamental component of the historic preservation community.

Needs in historic preservation are often daunting, but individuals in communities throughout the state have achieved many successes through hard work and determination. It is important for the preservation community to recognize and support the efforts of these individuals.

Property Owners

Historic properties (buildings, sites, structures, districts, and objects) are land-based resources. As such, these resources are owned and managed by a large number of different property owners. Examples range from large-scale properties like hydroelectric plants owned by private utilities such as Puget Power and Washington Water Power; to trading-post sites owned by the Department of Defense; to the owners of historic farms or city residences. OAHP, federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, and members of the preservation community, typically have little or no control over how these properties are managed, particularly when the property is privately owned. Fortunately, many owners actively participate in the protection of properties under their stewardship. For many categories of cultural resources, ownership changes frequently. Therefore, it is important that subsequent owners receive support and information for continuing sound stewardship practices.

Private Non-Profit Organizations

This segment of the historic preservation community includes numerous private, non-profit organizations concerned with the protection of the state's heritage. Some of these organizations consist of local or regional historical societies with collections and/or ownership of historic properties. Examples include the Whitman County Historical Society and the Lewis County Historical Society. Other societies meet primarily to share information and a mutual interest in local heritage. A significant number of these organizations support education efforts, and in some instances, an advocacy component. Some groups focus energies on preservation of a specific property such as the Ezra Meeker Historical Society in Puyallup or the Save the Courthouse committee in Okanogan. Other private historic preservation organizations emphasize advocacy, technical assistance, and education on cultural resource issues. Examples include the Association for Washington Archaeology, the Mid Columbia Archaeological Society, and the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation. It is difficult to characterize the state's private heritage organizations in view of the numbers and wide diversity of missions and memberships. Nevertheless, it is important to note that such organizations are usually characterized by strong volunteer efforts and play a key role in being the first line of contact with the public on historic preservation matters.

Public Agencies

Included in this category are publicly funded organizations at the federal, state, and local levels of government. This discussion naturally includes agencies which have a strong emphasis on protecting historic

properties (for example, the state Parks and Recreation Commission, the North Central Washington Museum in Wenatchee, and the National Park Service). However, many other public agencies must be included in this category because of their broad planning and land use management responsibilities, or their regulatory role which can affect historic properties. Examples of such agencies include local parks departments, United States Forest Service, the state Department of Natural Resources, public utility districts, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and city and county planning agencies. In multiple and often complex ways, public agencies play a large role in cultural resource management issues. Their involvement in historic preservation planning is essential.

Private Enterprise

Many privately owned companies, large and small, comprise an important link in the preservation community through their hands-on preservation work. Building contractors, developers, designers, craftsmen, real estate companies, authors, publishing companies, the travel and tourism industry, and others, have direct working relationships with clients, the public, and the resources themselves. These entrepreneurs and their products represent historic preservation and heritage before large numbers of people. This segment of the preservation community deserves enhanced recognition for its important role in protecting heritage.

Historic Preservation Professionals and Specialists

The cadre of historic preservation professionals provides the expertise available to assist in protecting much of the state's cultural resource base. These professionals include anthropologists, archaeologists, architects, historians, landscape architects, planners, community activists, tribal elders, and a host of others. Because of the extent of their skills, professionals in historic preservation play a key role in cultural resource protection work in Washington.

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

The Washington state Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) has a central leadership role in preservation matters. In addition to administering the National Register of Historic Places program and housing the state Inventory of Cultural Resources, OAHP fulfills the mandates of other federal and state historic preservation legislation. Important among these mandates is provision of grants for preservation activities in Certified Local Governments (see below). The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) directs the operations of the office and is appointed by the Governor and the director of the state Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (DCTED). Administratively, OAHP is housed within DCTED.

Certified Local Governments

Certified Local Government (CLG) is a title given to cities and counties which administer a local historic preservation program meeting certain standards. OAHP administers the program, providing technical assistance and limited funding for historic preservation activities. CLGs support local historic preservation commissions, a local register of historic places, and other preservation efforts. As such, CLGs serve on the frontline of preservation issues and serve as a vital link to the state and national historic preservation movement. It should be noted that many other communities maintain local historic preservation programs but are not CLGs. These programs provide valuable expertise on local preservation issues and are important preservation partners in the state's preservation community.

WASHINGTON HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN 2000 VISION

Historic preservation fosters a sense of belonging, continuity and identity. To help promote that sense, the Plan encourages people to take action that will protect and preserve deeply held cultural values.

Vision statement for the goals advocated by the Historic Preservation Plan. 2000

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following goal statements and supporting objectives constitute Washington's **Historic Preservation Plan 2000**. These goals articulate expectations for the future of Washington's historic preservation community. The current five year (1995-2000) planning cycle will be crucial for determining the direction of statewide preservation efforts into the next century. It is the intent of the Plan to influence this direction so that at the conclusion of the five year planning cycle, the historic preservation movement in Washington will be strengthened, diversified, and enhanced.

The Plan begins with a vision for historic preservation in Washington. A time frame for realizing the vision is not indicated nor intended. The vision statement is followed by goals, objectives, and tasks identifying actual steps for the preservation community to take toward reaching the vision. These goals and related objectives set forth specific achievements the preservation community has set for itself. Achievement of these goals by the year 2001 is considered as only one of many steps needed to reach the vision. Indeed, the vision may never be achieved. More likely, it will evolve as the needs and issues identified in the Plan change and are revised. Nevertheless, the vision ties together the many goals and objectives included within the Plan, and provides preservationists with a direction for guiding the historic preservation movement into the 21st century.

The Planning Process: Subcommittee Work

The goals, objectives, and tasks in the Plan were developed through the work of five planning subcommittees. Each subcommittee focused on one of the following categories:

- ◆ Education
- ◆ Funding
- ◆ Laws
- ◆ Leadership
- ◆ Quality of Life

An extensive public participation process led to the identification of these categories. Throughout this process, several recurring themes, needs, and issues emerged. For manageability, these recurring topics were condensed into the five categories listed above. Each subcommittee met to set about their work in discussing their topic, identifying issues, devising solutions, and, upon reaching consensus, drafting goal, objective, and task statements. These draft statements were subsequently reviewed and refined by OAHP staff. (For a complete description of the public participation and planning process, see page 23 and appropriate appendices.)

The process which produced the Plan involved developing clear and concise goal statements. The resulting five goals represent the concerted effort of the five planning subcommittees and OAHP. Following each goal is a statement from one of the five planning subcommittees. The introductory remarks provide insight into each subcommittee's discussion and approach while formulating their planning goals and objectives.

Following each **GOAL STATEMENT** are several **Objectives**. The objectives define or describe the effort identified as needing to be undertaken in order to achieve the goal. Below each objective is a list of specific tasks to be undertaken in order to fulfill the objective.

Also included is a "timeline" for achieving each task. Timelines are defined as "short-term" (achieved in one to two years), "mid-term" (two to three years) and "long-term" (four to five years).

The reader should be aware that there is no priority assigned nor implied by the order of the objectives following each goal statement. The stated objectives and task statements represent a combination and consolidation of subcommittee ideas, and corresponding priorities. Hence, resulting objectives and related tasks share in recognized importance. Also, objectives and related tasks are generally grouped according to timelines so that short-term tasks appear first, followed by mid-term tasks, and so forth. Therefore, tasks can be seen to represent a progression of events and products toward reaching goals.

Also found under each objective is a list of **participants**, many of which are indicated by acronym. For a list of this "alphabet soup" of acronyms, please see page 21 following Goal V. These "participants" are groups, agencies, or organizations identified by the subcommittees as key players toward implementing planning tasks, or key stakeholders likely to be affected by implementation. In reviewing the list of participants, the reader should keep in mind two important points:

- ◆ The lists of identified participants should be regarded as a preliminary indication of organizations or interest groups likely to have a key role toward realizing tasks and objectives, or who may well be affected by the results of a particular objective. These lists should not be viewed as excluding involvement by others. Indeed, participation in undertaking these tasks will likely involve many other individuals and groups. Any and all assistance toward implementation of the Plan is welcome and needed.
- ◆ Although not identified in the list of participants, the reader should assume that the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) will share some level of involvement in most, if not all, of the tasks included in the Plan.

GOAL I

SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN LOCAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION EFFORTS

A Statement from the Quality of Life Subcommittee:

Quality of life is important and should be recognized and enhanced. Quality of life is perceptible when individuals and communities feel secure that their sense of identity is intact and respected.

The historic preservation plan advocates programs and strategies which support and build upon maintaining a sense of time and place. To succeed, implementation of the plan will strengthen existing community and cultural values.

Objective	Task	Timeline	Participants
IA Strengthen historic preservation activities at the local level.	(1) Promote adoption of available preservation incentives (including special valuation, open space exemptions, etc.) and encourage communities to develop new incentives and preservation mechanisms. (2) Develop financing programs that leverage public/private partnerships, such as state/local revolving funds for identification, purchase, and protection of historic properties.	Short-term and ongoing Long term	American Planning Association (APA), Association of Washington Cities (AWC), Growth Management Services Area (GMSA), Heritage Caucus (HC), National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), Office of Financial Management (OFM), Planning Association of Washington (PAW), Washington Association of County Officials (WACO), Washington State Association of Counties (WSAC), Washington Trust for Historic Preservation (WTHP), foundations, property owners, tribes, and intertribal organizations.
IB Maintain state and local government historic preservation programs.	(1) Retain and strengthen role of government historic preservation programs as providers of technical assistance and information. (2) Promote the role of local preservation programs in growth management by linking historic preservation with efforts to protect community character.	Short-term and ongoing	NTHP, WTHP, 1000 Friends of Washington, local historic preservation programs, planning officials at the state and local levels, tribes and intertribal organizations.
IC Recognize and support preservation efforts in rural areas.	(1) Establish a Rural Heritage outreach program. (2) Initiate a model Rural Heritage project.	Short and Mid-term	Rural Development Council (RDC), local heritage groups and historical societies, granges, property owners, regional fair boards, and tribes.

GOAL II

ENHANCE HISTORIC PRESERVATION EDUCATION AND OUTREACH EFFORTS

A Statement from the Education Subcommittee:

Education is one of the most effective means of stemming the loss of cultural resources and fostering a preservation ethic. Education can overcome stumbling blocks to preservation by stimulating partnerships, funding, investment, and stewardship. Because of the national trend to downsize government and reduce funding, the committee agreed that preservation education efforts should maximize existing programs and tap existing talents with the overall goal of increasing knowledge and appreciation for cultural resources. Committee members also recognized the need to forge partnerships and reinforce relationships with state and federal entities, and to broaden audiences by involving existing heritage organizations, elementary, secondary and higher education programs, and small communities.

Objective	Task	Timeline	Participants
IIA Establish a permanent Preservation Education Advisory Committee to advance the recommendations and work of the SHPO's Preservation Education Task Force. The Committee will also serve as a conduit for preservation education efforts and to monitor goals and projects.	(1) Initiate at least one demonstration project during the planning cycle. (2) Develop historic preservation curriculum for Historic Preservation Month. (3) Collect and assess existing preservation/architectural curricula for use as models in educating students in all age categories. (4) Identify and work with user groups in developing curriculum.	Short/Mid-term and ongoing	Committee members, Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI), State Council for Social Studies, Commission on Student Learning, and educators.

Objective	Task	Timeline	Participants
IIB Stimulate research on historic preservation issues and enhance dissemination of cultural resource information.	(1) Identify user groups to assess local data needs for a statewide information exchange network. Identify and assess existing networks as potential models.	Short-term and ongoing	Certified Local Government (CLGs), Heritage Resource Center (HRC), National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC), NTHP, Washington Museum Association (WMA), Washington State Historical Society (WSHS), WTHP, consultants, historical societies, state/federal agencies, state/local planning officials, tribes, intertribal organizations, and universities.
	(2) Identify locations as collection points for information. Maintain supply of data to these points.		
	(3) Develop and sustain funding sources for information exchange networks.	Short-term	
(4) Promote information exchange network to user groups.			
	(5) Initiate a public/private effort to support a clearinghouse to document, analyze, and distribute information on preservation issues including, but not limited to, tourism, property values, job creation, school funding, and economic development.		
	(6) Establish a historic preservation internet bulletin board	Long-term	
IIC Revise Washington State Register of Historic Places in order to simplify the process of nominating and listing properties.	(1) Redesign State Register form and guidelines and circulate for public review and comment.	Short-term	ACHP, HC
	(2) Revise Washington Administrative Code (WACs) and revised Code of Washington (RCW) as appropriate.	Short-term	
	(3) Explore new uses of the State Register program to reach larger audiences.	Short-term	
IID Expand the role of the WA State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).	(1) Streamline the present process of reviewing nominations to the National and/or State Register of Historic Places. (2) Identify an appropriate and expanded role for the ACHP and outline a plan and outline an implementation strategy.	Short/ Mid-term	ACHP

GOAL III

FORM NEW PARTNERSHIPS TO EXPAND THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMUNITY

A Statement from the Leadership Committee:

Preservationists recognize that their efforts are maximized and their goals more easily attained when preservation values are supported by advocates of other causes. Community revitalization, housing, and economic development are just a few of the linkages developed in the past 20 years. In the future we need to work even harder to incorporate preservation into public policy, and to make preservation a good investment choice. By actively building coalitions with other groups, working at the grassroots level, and demonstrating success, preservation will build a diverse constituency necessary to influence the decisions that shape communities.

Objective	Task	Timeline	Participants
IIIA Create higher public visibility for historic preservation activities.	(1) Build the annual Heritage Conference and the Washington Trust's Governor's Conference on Historic Preservation into high profile events attracting a wide range of participants.	Short-term	APA, AWC, CLGs, Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (DCTED)-TOURISM, HC, HRC, PAW, Washington Association of Building Officials (WABO), Washington Commission for the Humanities (WCH), WMA, WSAC, WSHS, WTHP, historical societies, state/federal agencies, private organizations, tribes, and intertribal organizations.
	(2) Sponsor a Heritage Day during the legislative session to educate lawmakers on the impacts of historic preservation activities in their communities.	Short-term	
	(3) Hold an annual forum for state/federal agency staff to discuss and coordinate activities such as training, information management, conferences, events, and publications.	Short-term	
	(4) Establish a presence by the preservation community at conferences of targeted organizations and professional groups.	Mid-term	
	(5) Create a heritage leadership training for staff and board members of museums, historical societies, and historic preservation organizations.	Mid-term	

Objective	Task	Timeline	Participants
IIIB Foster stewardship of cultural resources by public agencies.	(1) Work with public agency representatives to identify strategies, mechanisms and training programs to enhance stewardship of cultural resources owned/managed by public agencies. (2) Establish a stewardship program for cultural resources on federal and/or state lands. (3) Build stronger ties with organizations representing local government interests in order to share information on the positive impact historic preservation can have on communities. (4) Form a special committee comprised of representatives from the Governor's Office, legislature, tribes, and state agencies to examine existing legislation and make recommendations aimed at protecting state owned cultural resources.	Short-term and ongoing Short-term Mid/Long-term	APA, AWC, CLGs, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Ecology (DOE), Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS), Department of Fish & Wildlife (F&W), Department of General Administration (GA), GMSA, HC, National Park Service (NPS), NTHP, OFM, PAW, Parks & Recreation Commission (PRC), United States Forest Service (USFS), WACO, WSAC, Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), WTHP, foundations, state/local officials, state/federal personnel, tribes, and intertribal organizations

IIIC Work more closely with Washington Tribes to identify concerns and develop strategies to protect cultural resources.	(1) Create a way to open and maintain a dialogue with tribal leaders, perhaps through existing tribal organizations.	Short-term	APA, Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI), CLGs, GMSA, Indian Education Association, Indian Museum Association, Olympic Peninsula Intertribal Cultural Advisory Committee (OPICAC), PAW, WSAC, Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, local government officials, tribes, and intertribal organizations.
	(2) Work with local governments and Tribes toward cooperation in planning for and protecting Native American cultural resources.	Short/Mid-term	
IIID Promote the rehabilitation and continued use of historic school facilities.	(1) Change school funding mechanisms to promote preservation of historic school buildings as school facilities.	Short-term	CLGs, DNR, HC, SPI, WTHP
	(2) Develop and implement new funding mechanisms and/or incentives promoting the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic school properties.	Mid-term	

GOAL IV

INCORPORATE CULTURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION AS PART OF LAND USE PLANNING PROCESSES

A Statement from the Laws Subcommittee:

The context for much of the discussion by the subcommittee focused upon the protection of cultural resources that face damage or destruction as a result of both natural disasters and planned development. It was recognized that such resources, whether historic buildings, archaeological sites, or traditional cultural properties, face a variety of threats and that other agencies and landowners have a primary role in the decision-making process. Discussions also covered the issue of private landowners and their ability to be informed when cultural resources are found on their properties.

Objective	Task	Timeline	Participants
IVA Develop strategies for integrating cultural resource protection into the local planning & development framework.	(1) Work with the legislature and state agencies to include an historic preservation perspective as part of any review of existing state environmental legislation (such as SEPA, Growth Management Act, and Shorelines Management Act.)	Short-term	APA, Association for Washington Archaeology (AWA), CLGs, GMSA, HC, PAW, WABO, Consultants, developers, local planning officials, state/federal agencies, tribes, and intertribal organizations.
	(2) Be involved in the work of the state Land Use Commission in order to include an historic preservation perspective.	Short/Mid-term	
	(3) Improve awareness of, and facilitate access to, historic preservation information and cultural resource databases.	Short-term and ongoing	
	(4) Respect confidentiality of information on sensitive cultural resources.		
	(5) Develop and provide historic preservation models for inclusion in growth management documents.	Mid-term	
IVB Encourage the inventory, designation, and protection of significant cultural resources that are privately owned.	(1) Establish a process of property owner notification for properties containing cultural resources.	Short-term	AWA, CLGs, WTHP, consultants, property owners, tribes, and intertribal organizations
	(2) Identify strategies and mechanisms to encourage the inventory, designation, and protection of cultural resources in private ownership.	Mid-term	

Objective	Task	Timeline	Participants
IVC Revise existing state emergency response statutes so that state and local emergency planning results in the protection of cultural resources before and after disasters.	(1) Convene a task force to study existing legislation and codes as well as models from other states pertaining to disaster response and make recommendations for revisions if warranted. (2) Develop strategies to minimize damage to, and maximize protection of, cultural resources in the event of a disaster. (3) Assess the need for education, incentives, and/or regulations to promote cultural resource protection in preparing for disasters.	Short/Mid-term Mid-term Long-term	American Institute of Architects (AIA), Building Code Council, CLGs, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), HC, WTHP, Washington State Emergency Management, and consultants.
IVD Increase the understanding and familiarity of code officials with code compliance issues in historic properties in order to better control development costs.	(1) Facilitate the rehabilitation of historic buildings by creating a standard of interpretation for codes used by professions (such as lending institutions) at the "front end" of the development process. (2) Establish procedures for resolving conflicts among affected groups with an interest in aspects of code compliance and financing.	Mid-term	AIA, WABO, WTHP, Building Code Council, developers, lending institutions, and property owners.
IVE Develop incentives tailored specifically for retaining significant archaeological resources	(1) Identify less-than-regulatory measures for inventory, designation, and protection of archaeological resources on privately owned property, and seek means by which measures could be implemented.	Short-term	AWA, CLGs, MCAS, WTHP, property owners, tribes, and intertribal organizations.

GOAL V

STIMULATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REVITALIZATION THROUGH HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

A Statement from the Funding Subcommittee:

Funding historic preservation has a greater meaning than more dollars for more projects. Perhaps more important than seed money is an atmosphere of cooperation that can be shared by code officials, builders, developers, historic preservation professionals, and others which encourages and promotes the reuse of historic building space. Incentives, including a system of stewardship to help protect important cultural properties, continue to be a key asset. So too are the state and local preservation programs which are a source of information and guidance for property owners.

Objective	Task	Timeline	Participants
VA Promote historic preservation as a successful economic development tool to maintain, enhance, and revitalize communities.	(1) Using analyses developed by the information clearinghouse (see Objective IIB) create marketing materials directed at targeted audiences such as elected officials, investors, property owners, developers, tourism operators, the film industry, and chambers of commerce.	Long-term	Business Volunteers for the Arts (BVA), CLGs, NPS, NTHP, Washington Bar Association (WBA), Washington Development Network (WDN), Washington Research Council (WRC), WTHP, foundations, and state/local planning officials, and universities.
VB Investigate and promote the use of existing public and private funding mechanisms for preservation projects.	(1) Evaluate the utility of the public development authority (PDA) model in communities, including state wide application. (2) Evaluate the utility of the bond supported activities model (such as the housing trust fund) as a preservation tool.	Mid-term	CLGs, WTHP, Historic Seattle Public Development Authority (PDA), investors, and property owners.
VC Protect existing incentives and seek new ones for rehabilitation and reuse.	(1) Protect the special valuation for historic properties program so that the state incentive can operate in conjunction with federal investment tax credits. (2) Investigate incentives that would promote the rehabilitation of properties within designated historic districts. (3) Investigate means to increase non-profit sector involvement in the rehabilitation of historic properties.	On-going	CLGs, WTHP, economic development specialists, developers, foundations, and property owners

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Agencies/Organizations

ACHP	(Washington state) Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AIA	American Institute of Architects
APA	American Planning Assoc
ATNI	Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians
AWA	Association for Washington Archaeology
AWC	Assoc of Washington Cities
BVA	Business Volunteers for the Arts
CLGs	Certified Local Governments
DCTED	Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOE	Department of Ecology
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
F&W	U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife
GA	Department of General Administration
GMSA	Growth Management Service Area at DCTED
HC	Heritage Caucus
HRC	Heritage Resource Center of the WSHS
MCAS	Mid Columbia Archaeological Society
NAPC	National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
NPS	National Park Service
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
OAHP	Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

OFM	Office of Financial Management
OPICAC	Olympic Peninsula Intertribal Cultural Advisory Committee
PAW	Planning Association of Washington
PRC	(Washington state) Parks and Recreation Commission
RDC	Rural Development Council
SPI	Superintendent of Public Instruction
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
WABO	Washington Association of Building Officials
WACO	Washington Association of County Officials
WBA	Washington Bar Association
WCH	Washington Commission for the Humanities
WDN	Washington Development Network
WMA	Washington Museum Association
WRC	Washington Research Council
WSAC	Washington State Association of Counties
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WSHS	Washington State Historical Society
WTHP	Washington Trust for Historic Preservation

Other Acronyms

GMA	Growth Management Act
PDA	public development authority
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Development of a state historic preservation plan necessarily involves numerous steps and takes into account the viewpoints and ideas of many individuals and organizations.

Inclusion of public opinion within the historic preservation planning process is essential for gaining public support for the Plan. As stated in the *U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning*: "The success of the preservation planning process depends on how well it solicits and integrates the views of various groups."

OAHP has sought public involvement through various approaches. These approaches have included the following:

- ◆ public opinion questionnaire
- ◆ focus group meetings
- ◆ public education task force
- ◆ preservation plan subcommittees
- ◆ review of drafts

Throughout the planning process, OAHP has actively sought a wide range of ideas and opinions on historic preservation.

Washington's historic preservation community is diverse, encompassing a broad range of professions, cultures, age groups, and backgrounds. Not all members of the community necessarily see historic preservation as top priority. However, early on in the planning process, OAHP recognized that diverging viewpoints are bound to occur and differing ideas are part of a healthy and necessary mix.

Encompassing these diverse points of view broadens the base of support for the Plan and for historic preservation in general.

State Historic Preservation Plan 2000 Questionnaire

In 1990, OAHP developed a questionnaire to obtain public opinions for historic preservation planning purposes. Planning for the questionnaire itself involved forming a task force composed of local elected officials, historic preservation professionals, planners, a tribal representative, and public agency representatives. The task force met to discuss content and format. This effort expanded to include two primary goals:

- 1) Identify historic preservation issues and concerns including threats and opportunities for historic preservation, and;
- 2) Assess the quality and value of services provided by OAHP.

Of the 850 questionnaires mailed, 144 were returned representing a seventeen percent (17%) return rate. Persons identifying themselves as planners comprised the largest block of questionnaire respondents. See Appendix II for a copy of the questionnaire and a prepared summary of the responses.

Although it is difficult to summarize the opinions of 144 questionnaire respondents, survey findings indicate a few clear trends. In terms of statewide historic preservation planning issues, respondents identified land development and related growth topics as the primary threat to preservation of cultural resources.

Other important issues identified through the questionnaire include funding/incentives for historic preservation, impact of tourism/recreation, lack of awareness/need for education, impact of disasters (particularly earthquakes), and vandalism. Threats to cultural resources were seen as taking place statewide but with areas of major concern occurring at the fringe areas of metropolitan areas and along major highway corridors such as Interstates 5 and 90. Other geographic areas of concern included all shorelines (rivers, lakes, and coastal).

Historic Preservation Plan 2000 Vision Focus Group Meetings

Following a lengthy process of tabulating and summarizing responses from the Historic Preservation Planning 2000 Questionnaire, OAHF initiated a process for distilling the broad range of public opinion into a statewide vision for historic preservation. This resulted in the convening of two focus group meetings in June of 1992. Described as a "visioning exercise" these focus group meetings were designed to:

- ◆ stimulate thought and open up a dialogue in the preservation community;
- ◆ define what the state's historic preservation community needs to achieve by the year 2000;
- ◆ generate ideas on how these goals are to be achieved.

Focus group meetings were held in Seattle and Spokane. Participants in the exercise were carefully selected to reflect broad representation, including representatives at each meeting who were not necessarily preservation advocates. The intent was to add different perspectives and priorities to the discussions on historic preservation.

Interestingly, similar themes and vision statements emerged from the two focus group meetings. (See Appendix III for a summary of the focus group meetings.) These vision or goal statements were distilled into ten broad statements as follows:

- ◆ Broaden the definition of historic preservation;
- ◆ Encompass Washington's cultural diversity;
- ◆ Strengthen education efforts;
- ◆ Link quality of life and historic preservation;
- ◆ Build coalitions;
- ◆ Increase funding;
- ◆ Enhance coordination/cooperation/communication;
- ◆ Be proactive;
- ◆ Re-evaluate existing laws and propose new ones; and
- ◆ Enhance leadership.

Both meetings also engaged participants in group exercises which identified the strengths and weaknesses of the state's historic preservation community, threats to cultural resources and opportunities for preservation, and ideas to help achieve the goal statements.

OAHP MISSION STATEMENT

In 1994, OAHP revised the office's mission statement. This revision was initiated in anticipation of the state historic preservation plan development, public opinion as expressed through the questionnaire and the focus group meetings, and growing recognition that changing times and circumstances warranted a fresh look at how the office operates. Following a series of intensive staff retreats and meetings, the following mission statement emerged:

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is the state's primary agency with knowledge and expertise in historic preservation. It advocates the preservation of Washington's irreplaceable historic and cultural resources--significant buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts--as assets for the future. Through education and information-sharing, OAHP provides leadership for the protection of our shared heritage.

It is worth noting that several strongly held OAHP values emerge from this new mission statement that are supported by the results of previous public opinion efforts. First, the statement clearly evidences that the state's future quality of life is enhanced by preservation of cultural resources. Second, the mission statement recognizes the importance of education and communication in sustaining the historic preservation movement. Third, the statement recognizes the need for OAHP to play a leadership role in historic preservation issues in Washington. And fourth, the last phrase "...protection of our shared heritage" is an acknowledgment that our past is manifested in more ways than in the "buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts" which are typically the focus of OAHP activities.

OAHP and Public Education Task Force

In the fall of 1994, the State Historic Preservation Officer convened a task force to assess and enhance OAHP's public outreach efforts. Formation of the task force to address this issue arose from OAHP's need to streamline internal operations with growing recognition of the need to enhance outreach. Input for this task force was derived from surveys circulated to Certified Local Government staff and other historic preservation advocates with an interest in historic preservation education.

Although the work of the task force resulted in numerous recommendations, particularly important conclusions reached included: the increasing importance of education as a means to strengthen historic preservation; the need to identify new education mechanisms and new funding sources as a means to reach larger numbers of people; and a clear need for OAHP to continue and enhance training opportunities. (See Appendix IV for the task force report.)

PRESERVATION PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEES

In the fall of 1994, OAHP staff met and reviewed the ten goal statements derived from the Seattle and Spokane focus group meetings. This exercise resulted in identification of several parallel themes which tied together many of the goal statements. From this, the ten goal statements were consolidated into five broad categories or topic areas:

- * Education * Funding * Laws
- * Leadership * Quality of Life

In a general sense, these five topics encapsulated the ideas and opinions expressed through the public participation process.

From this point, OAHP staff organized five subcommittees. Each subcommittee would focus on one of the five planning topic areas.

One or more OAHP staff members agreed to organize, facilitate, and participate in the work of a subcommittee. Also deemed important was participation in subcommittee work by members of the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. As a result, Advisory Council members were briefed at their January 19, 1995, meeting and invited to participate. Several council members responded to this invitation.

Beginning in early 1995 and lasting through the spring, other subcommittee members were identified and contacted.

Subcommittee membership was kept small, targeting persons with keen interest and expertise in related subject matter. Again, OAHP also sought a diversity of

backgrounds and experience in order to broaden the discussions and conclusions. Informational material was generated by OAHP and mailed to subcommittee members. In view of limited budgets and busy schedules, most members participated in subcommittee meetings by means of telephone conference calls.

Subcommittees were charged with the task of developing goal statements and objectives centered on their topic area. Each subcommittee recognized that these goal statements were to be incorporated as a key element of the Plan. Following two to three meetings, draft goal statements and objectives were developed and agreed upon by members. Subcommittee members also discussed and identified entities having a role to play in achieving goals and implementing objectives.

At the conclusion of subcommittee work, the draft goals and objectives submitted by each subcommittee were reviewed by OAHP staff. This review was undertaken to check for consistency and resolve issues pertaining to overlapping or duplicative goals and objectives. At this point, staff also reviewed and commented upon a draft of the Plan. Following revisions, the Plan was mailed for a second review to all subcommittee members, other members of the public who have been involved or expressed interest in the planning process, as well as other individuals and organizations affected by, or playing a role in the Plan's implementation.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This portion of the Plan provides an overview of the current status of cultural resources in Washington. Though generalized, narrative in this section includes:

- ◆ brief discussions on categories of cultural resources in the state;
- ◆ an assessment of the state's Inventory of Cultural Resources;
- ◆ information on the continuing development of historic context documents; and
- ◆ analysis of threats to cultural resources plus identification of opportunities for protective measures.

Also included in this section will be a look at some demographic, economic, and political trends which may affect cultural resources in Washington during the next five years. Before continuing further into the Plan, it is useful to have a brief explanation of terminology. The term "cultural resource(s)" is used throughout the document for sake of convenience to encompass any property (building, structure, site, object, and district) shaped or manipulated by humans at some point in the past. Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) are also encompassed by the term "cultural resources." However, TCPs are not necessarily shaped or manipulated by humans.

The term "cultural resources" is used intentionally to be inclusive of all the different kinds of properties which may represent the experience of humans. The phrase "historic properties" is similarly used in this document to represent a broad range of properties representing the past (including buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts) which are or may be eligible for

listing in local, state, or the National Register of Historic Places.

References to "archaeological resources" and "historic resources" are more property type specific. As explained below, archaeological resources refer to manmade properties from our past that are below the earth's surface. Archaeological resources include properties representing the historic era (that being from the time of European-American contact with Native American cultures) such as building foundations and privies. More often, archaeological resources antedate the period of contact and include, for example: Native American village sites, middens, cairns, and so forth. "Historic resources" refers to those properties dating from contact and are typically buildings and structures (such as bridges, dams, etc.), objects (such as vessels and statues), and districts (such as neighborhoods and campuses). Traditional cultural properties and other more specific types of cultural resources are discussed in detail below.

INVENTORY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources (Inventory) is the most comprehensive collection of data on cultural resources in the state. The collection is housed at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Olympia. A fundamental and important aspect of OAHP's responsibilities is to collect site data on cultural resources from throughout the state; appropriately manage this database; and make the data available to the public for research and planning purposes. OAHP takes this charge seriously as evidenced by the agency's recently revised Mission Statement. As used here, the term "inventory" refers to the physical assemblage of data housed at OAHP. The term "survey" pertains to the process of gathering information or data obtained in the field to document a cultural resource site or examine a specific area. The resulting survey data typically includes site location, description, map, photograph, and some preliminary information assessing the property's significance. Survey data is placed onto inventory forms and/or documented in reports.

Size and Organization

OAHP estimates that holdings within the Inventory exceed 100,000 site records. It is difficult to track these holdings precisely since survey data arrives at OAHP on a daily basis. The accumulation of site records over the past 25 years has resulted in an ongoing task of tracking, organizing, maintaining, and managing thousands of pieces of paper. Survey information enters the office in a variety of formats, all of which are examined and eventually integrated into the Inventory. Basically, Inventory files are organized according to whether a property represents an archaeological or historic

resource. Other subsidiary inventory files focus on more specialized property types, for example: traditional cultural properties, bridges, and submerged resources. Site location is the key to organizing historic resource survey data as each site record is placed in the appropriate file according to county and township and range. Archaeological site records are organized according to the Smithsonian numbering system.

A Closer Look at the Inventory of Cultural Resources

As the state's most comprehensive cultural resource database, OAHP's Inventory plays a vital role in historic preservation decision making. The strength of the database is evidenced by frequent use by consultants, tribal governments, public agencies, property owners, planners, and other researchers. In the early 1990s, this increasing use resulted in major changes in the location, use and accessibility of the records by the public.

Management Issues

Although important changes have already been implemented, OAHP understands that a number of management issues face the Inventory:

- ◆ Increasing demands for access to Inventory records with diminishing staff resources to service this demand.
- ◆ Computerization of site records.
- ◆ Electronic accessibility to site records/electronic exchange of site records.

- ◆ Integrating Inventory holdings with GIS systems.
- ◆ Duplicating and preserving original records and maps.
- ◆ Security of the records and data held therein.

Progress is being made to address these issues. However, continued progress is dependent upon availability of funds as well as human resources.

Quality of Inventory Data

OAHF has been collecting cultural resource survey data for approximately 25 years. During that time, the quality and quantity of survey data entering the Inventory has increased. As of this writing, it is estimated that over 100,000 site records are held in the Inventory of Cultural Resources. These site records come to the Inventory from a number of sources, but primarily from property owners, interested members of the public, consultants working for a variety of clients, plus public agencies at federal, state, and local levels. In the past, OAHF has used funds for sponsoring survey projects. Unfortunately, funds for such projects are no longer available to the agency. However, each year OAHF makes available matching grants to Certified Local Governments for historic preservation projects, including conducting cultural resource surveys. Through these CLG survey projects, new survey data is enriching the Inventory and serving to build inventories in local historic preservation offices.

Although 100,000 site records would appear to represent comprehensive survey coverage, the reality is that much of the state has yet to be surveyed for cultural resources. Large segments of the state's land base have been surveyed at only the most basic of levels, or not at all. Areas where substantial progress has been made include those under the jurisdiction of public agency ownership, such as U.S. Forest Service and National

Park Service lands. Most of the state's urban areas have had some level of survey. However, a significant portion of the existing survey data was generated in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Though important, much of the data held in the Inventory will be twenty years old by the end of this preservation planning cycle and is in need of updating and expansion. To address this need, several agencies and CLGs are taking steps to update and expand survey information within their jurisdictions.

However, for the most part, this need is going unmet. (See Appendix V for a categorization of Inventory coverage on a county-wide basis.)

The Role of Historic Contexts

OAHF is committed to the development of historic context documents as an integral part of its resource based planning. The agency and other users have found these documents to provide valuable information for the identification, evaluation, protection, and management of cultural resources. Whenever possible, OAHF will continue to support development and use of context documents by the historic preservation community.

To date, the agency has produced seven historic contexts relating to archaeological resources and three on historic resources. Archaeological resource contexts are keyed to geographic sub regions of the state, for example, Mid Columbia or South Puget Sound. The historic contexts are thematically based: Agriculture, Transportation, Politics/Government/Law. In actual application, OAHF has found most useful the development of historic contexts on specific sub-themes. By adapting these sub-theme contexts into the National Park Service's multiple property documentation (MPD) format, several historic properties have been listed in the National Register. Examples of the MPD include:

Rural Public Education, Movie Theaters, Grain Growing in Eastern Washington, and others.

Understanding the value of historic contexts, several Certified Local Governments have developed localized context documents for their preservation planning activities. OAHP supports CLG development of historic context documents through annual matching grants. Though focusing on limited geographic areas, these local context documents provide valuable information and have widespread application.

Clearly, OAHP and other cultural resource managers use historic contexts (and other similar types of documents) to arrive at decisions regarding specific historic properties. As in the past, OAHP will continue to consult these and other pertinent documents in decisions regarding historic properties. Historic context documents are more appropriate for day-to-day decisions on specific resource types in contrast to general policy documents such as the **State Historic Preservation Plan 2000**.

Though non-resource specific, development and implementation of statewide preservation planning goals are informed by issues surrounding protection of specific property types. Likewise, in their management recommendations and guidelines, future historic context documents shall acknowledge and support the statewide preservation planning goals as identified in this Plan.

Although only a small number of historic context documents have been fully developed, many other contexts have been identified. These have also been prioritized for development into context documents. (See Appendix VI for lists and priorities of historic contexts.) During the current planning cycle, it is expected that development of contexts will slow somewhat from previous years. This slowdown is expected in view of funding

and staff limitations at OAHP and other public agencies.

Historic Property Types

As a blueprint for protection of Washington's cultural resources, this Plan includes a brief discussion of the different types of cultural resources found within the state. The following narrative does not begin to do justice to the wealth nor the diversity of historic properties to be found in Washington. Other references may be consulted for thorough analysis and descriptions. For purposes of this discussion, cultural resource property types are divided into five categories: archaeological, historic, traditional cultural properties, cultural/historic landscapes, and submerged resources. Though broad and often inter-related, these categories offer a convenient approach to describe these classes of resources, and follow commonly understood categorization.

Archaeological Resources

People have been in what is now Washington State since the end of the Pleistocene Epoch, approximately 12,000 years ago. The record of their daily lives, art, economic activities, and spiritual lives are evident in the over 11,000 archaeological sites registered with OAHP to date. Each month, between six and thirty sites are typically discovered and filed at the office.

Archaeological sites are located everywhere in Washington; from below the ordinary high tide to the crest of the Cascade Mountains. They are found in every environmental zone and political subdivision of the state.

Archaeological sites reflect the full spectrum of site types represented in the culture areas of the Pacific Northwest Coast and the Columbia Plateau. For the Northwest Coast cultural area that includes Western

Washington, sites reflect permanent winter village locations that are archaeologically visible as large, deep shell middens located in protected salt water areas.

Other site types reflect specialized seasonal procurement locales such as fishing stations or hunting camps that are characterized in the archaeological literature as open sites. Such sites are located along freshwater streams where salmon fishing was carried out or as smaller inland hunting camps.

The archaeological record also reflects the earlier hunting adaptation termed "Olcott" that is characterized by open lithic dominated camp sites. Such sites in Western Washington are typically located on upper river terraces and may date between 8,000 and 4,000 years ago. In Eastern Washington these earlier hunting sites are termed "Cascade" and include both cave sites and open sites.

Most rare are the earliest sites of the First People of the New World; known as Clovis, this culture is represented by a single site in the East Wenatchee area and a scattering of fluted point finds from across the state.

Also infrequently recorded in Western Washington are petroglyph and pictograph sites and sites that are characterized by unique preservation such as "wet sites" where perishable artifacts are preserved in a permanently saturated environment. Such sites range in size from the large mile long village of Ozette to smaller camp sites and intertidal fish weirs. New types of sites are also being discovered. These include "Culturally Modified Trees" or CMTs which document the antiquity of Native American use of the Pacific Coast temperate rain forest for the sustainable harvest of cedar for house boards, canoes, and bark to make into basketry and clothing.

A recent addition to the archaeological site records are "huckleberry drying trenches." These sites are characterized by shallow linear depressions that were used to dry huckleberries for over-wintering. These latter two categories of sites are found inland and in the mountains of the Cascades. They document Native American use of inland prairies and forests.

Eastern Washington is culturally part of the Columbia Plateau culture area.

Archaeological sites include winter pithouse villages located along the major rivers such as the Columbia, Snake, Spokane, and Okanogan. Other sites associated with the seasonal subsistence round include open camps that are termed lithic sites, and stone tool material procurement locales that are called "quarry sites." Such sites are located along tributary creeks and along associated ridges and slopes. Distinctive rock features such as cairns and rock alignments are found on prominent overlooks and mesa landforms across Eastern Washington and reflect Native American spiritual and religious values.

Across the state, burials and cemeteries are sites of special significance and sensitivity. These sites are located in association with village sites and also occur as isolated burials on prominent landforms and small islands.

There are also archaeological sites associated with the historic settlement of the state. Most notable are sites associated with the Hudson's Bay Company, Northwest Company, and the Pacific Fur Company that reflect the early fur trade history of the state and document the nature of cultural contacts between Native American societies and the expanding British, Spanish, and United States economies.

All archaeological resources in Washington are protected by a lattice work of federal and state laws. Federal antiquity laws protect historic properties on federal land and when a federal undertaking is involved. State laws protect archaeological sites on non-federal lands from knowing disturbance. However, the reality of site loss, vandalism, and inadvertent destruction is a stinging indictment of the failure of all levels of government to proactively enforce these laws.

Historic Resources

Unlike archaeological resources, historic resources are typically buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects that were constructed during the historic era. The historic era is considered to date from the time of European American contact with Native Americans. As European American contact was made in the late eighteenth century in what is now Washington State, the historic era in Washington can be said to extend from the 1790s to the present. However, other than historic archaeological resources, few if any buildings or structures survive which date to 1840 or earlier.

As in other states, early development by European Americans was characterized by subsistence agrarian pursuits and exploitation of abundant natural resources. Transportation was difficult, communities were remote, and buildings were rudimentary in design and construction. However, new technologies caught up rapidly with frontier life and were quickly embraced by the rising numbers of settlers. By the late 19th century, new farming techniques, increased mechanization, and opening of new markets brought big changes to Washington agriculture. Dry land farming techniques and irrigation greatly expanded opportunity for growing crops in central and eastern Washington. Arrival of the railroads allowed farmers to ship products in large quantities to markets

across the country. In exchange, the rails transformed once isolated farm communities by bringing the latest in farm machinery and household items directly to the nearest depot. The rail companies also heavily promoted settlement resulting in arrival in Washington of thousands from across the country and abroad. A good example of this pattern was the large number of Russian-Germans who settled in eastern Washington counties such as Adams, Lincoln, and Whitman. However, other nationalities were represented in this migration as well.

The late 19th and early 20th century also witnessed big changes in western Washington agriculture. Hop farming grew to prominence in the Puget Sound basin in the last decades of the 19th century. However, crops soon fell victim to plant disease and competition from the Yakima Valley. Prosperity was found through dairy farming and truck gardens particularly in the river valleys of counties such as King and Snohomish. As in eastern Washington, immigrant groups played an important role in western Washington agriculture. For example, Asians found success by supplying produce to urban markets, despite ongoing discrimination.

The diversity of Washington's agricultural heritage is reflected in a number of recognized historic farming properties including:

- ◆ hop farms, first in the Puget Sound basin and later in central Washington;
- ◆ ranches in central Washington ;
- ◆ grain farms (especially wheat) in eastern Washington;
- ◆ truck farms surrounding urban areas in all portions of the state, often associated with Asian and European immigrants;

- ◆ dairy farms, especially in the well-watered lowlands of western Washington;
- ◆ horticultural and floricultural properties, and highly diversified farming operations in all parts of the state but particularly impressive east of the Cascades where irrigated farming transformed the economy.

Washington experienced relatively early and rapid urbanization. Transportation improvements opened up vast new markets coinciding with rapid industrialization spurred by new technologies. Labor intensive industries required concentrations of workers and commensurate need for services. Examples include: mining towns such as Roslyn and Republic; ports such as Anacortes and Bellingham; lumber milling and shipping points such as Aberdeen and Port Blakely; railroad service centers such as Cle Elum and Pasco; and agricultural shipping and service centers such as Ritzville and Yakima. New industries and supporting service industries gave rise to a vast number of historic property types. A small sample includes: mills, docks, bunkhouses, canneries, roundhouses, shipyards, and power plants. Representatives of these and other property types have been listed in the National Register or included in the Inventory.

By the early twentieth century, urbanization intensified in Washington and coalesced into the pattern of dominant urban centers still evident today. Capitalizing on their positions as transportation hubs and diversified service centers, Spokane, Seattle, and Tacoma came to dominate the state economically. A second tier of regional population centers also emerged such as Bellingham, Everett, Vancouver, Walla Walla, Wenatchee, and Yakima.

These second tier communities found growth and prosperity through dominance in a particular economic sector such as transportation, agriculture, or manufacturing. A few other communities found success in more specialized areas such as Bremerton as home of the Navy's Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, and Pullman as the site of Washington State University.

As expected, burgeoning urban centers gave rise to the need for a full range of services, markets, and attractions. Property types associated with themes related to this urbanization have further enriched the state's cultural resource base, for example: offices, hotels and apartments, theaters, and stores. As the century progressed and affluence increased, these and other property types became more elaborate in design and materials. Although more fanciful examples were found in the largest cities, main streets in small and large communities became a showcase of retail establishments. None were more eye catching than the local theater, first vaudeville, then movie. Many of the surviving historic properties from this era have been recognized through National Register listing or local designations. Just a few examples include thematic or historic district nominations in communities such as Longview, Waitsburg, Ellensburg, and Waterville.

The Depression brought the building boom of previous decades to a halt and gave rise to a huge demand for public services. The economic emergency caused people to look to government to provide more services. Through massive subsidies, a building boom occurred in a drive to update community infrastructure while providing needed jobs. Public facilities constructed include: schools; libraries; parks; roads and bridges; power facilities; and water storage, purification, and distribution facilities.

These public facilities were provided in addition to more traditional public properties such as fire and police stations, government buildings, jails, prisons, and courts. Again, representatives of these and other related property types have been listed in the National Register or locally designated.

Events prior to, during, and following World War II have had profound effects upon Washington and its built environment. Although home to several important military installations dating to as early as the territorial era, the military presence expanded greatly during the 1940s. This impact is also seen in construction of, and improvements to, other war industry facilities. Just a few examples include shipyards in Seattle and Vancouver; Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane; naval air stations in communities such as Oak Harbor; airplane manufacturing plants in the Puget Sound region; and the massive Hanford plutonium manufacturing complex in Benton and Grant Counties. With the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, properties associated with the military presence in Washington are rapidly gaining recognition as historic resources. Properties eligible for National Register listing have been identified at many of these installations. Examples include the "B" Reactor at Hanford and the Seaplane Base at the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.

Properties constructed during the post World War II boom years are rapidly approaching eligibility for National Register listing. The post war era has meant momentous change for Washington. Significant economic, social and political changes are manifested in the built environment, for example: massive suburban development in communities across the state. These properties from the recent past pose challenges as well as exciting opportunities for the historic preservation community.

Traditional Cultural Properties

There are twenty-six federally recognized tribes resident in Washington and over one dozen tribes in adjacent states and Canada that once resided in or had access to lands in what is now Washington State. All have traditional cultural properties (TCP) and use areas in Washington.

Knowledge about TCPs and inventory data on these sites is in its beginning stages. An inventory form for documenting TCPs has been developed and specific federal land managing agencies are in the process of consulting with tribal governments on the development of TCP inventories.

TCPs are located across the state in all environments and political jurisdictions. Sites reflect the range of human activities from economic and subsistence locales such as camas grounds, fishing locales, berry fields, and tribal and individual religious areas.

The National Historic Preservation Act applies to TCPs the same as it applies to an archaeological site or historic structure.

Cultural/Historic Landscapes

Cultural and historic landscapes are rapidly gaining recognition as a distinct property type, worthy of protection. Cultural landscapes, like traditional cultural properties, are most often associated with Native Americans and their closely held cultural values. In various ways, these landscapes are a physical manifestation of important religious beliefs, traditional stories or legends, as well as traditionally recognized sources for materials important in Native American culture. These landscapes do not necessarily include a human or artificially made component. However, there may be places which have been manipulated or controlled by people.

Archaeological remains may also be present. Cultural landscapes may also include traditional cultural properties and by circumstance, historic resources not related to traditional cultural values.

In Washington, cultural landscapes have not been formally identified at the time of this writing. However, such properties are likely to exist. As with traditional cultural properties, processes of identifying such properties is in a fledgling state. Evaluation and protection of such properties poses further questions and challenges. Native American participation is essential in any discussion on cultural landscape preservation. As with TCPs, sensitivity to the often sacred nature of these resources is fundamental to preservation.

Like cultural landscapes, historic landscapes may well encompass large areas of land and significant natural features. However, unlike cultural landscapes, historic landscapes focus on how humans have manipulated, controlled, and changed the landscape during the historic era.

Importantly, historic landscapes focus less on cultural values and meanings as is found with cultural landscapes, but rather derive significance from demonstrating how man has adapted the environment to his benefit. Historic landscapes may be broken down into two sub types: vernacular and designed.

In addition to the above description, vernacular landscapes are important in conveying information about how man's adaptation of the environment has changed during occupation. Further, a vernacular landscape has evolved over time as a result of collective decision making of those interacting with the environment. Therefore, a vernacular historic landscape is likely to include multiple land uses such as agriculture, residential, commercial, and even industrial; transportation / communication systems; landscaping as well as natural features and landforms which have had a role in shaping human response.

Designed landscapes are those in which the environment has been carefully crafted and manipulated following a plan or design, often developed by a professional landscape architect or planner. Designed landscapes evidence less change over time but do convey information about aesthetic values and how these values have changed. Like vernacular landscapes, designed landscapes have structural components such as buildings, roadways, etc. Evidence of the plan itself is also important.

As a historic preservation and land use management tool, historic landscape, particularly vernacular landscape, is a concept that needs further refinement, experience, and indeed, public acceptance, before it is likely to be applied to any large extent on non-federally owned lands.

It is important to note that Washington is home to one of the earlier applications of historic landscapes as a land use and preservation management tool. This resource is the Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve in Island County, which is listed in the National Register as the Central Whidbey Island Historic District. Ebey's Landing is indeed a laboratory to test how historic landscapes may be integrated into local land use planning. Another example is the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (NSA) in parts of Clark, Skamania, and Klickitat Counties. Although the historic landscape component of the NSA has not been explicitly defined, the NSA can be thought of as such a cultural resource with its many layers of historic and cultural associations. Again, the NSA provides valuable lessons about how federal and local land use management practices can interact to protect cultural resources. Although Washington enjoys success in the identification and protection of important landscapes, an effort to systematically identify, evaluate, and protect these resources has not yet been initiated.

Many such landscapes are thought to exist in all parts of the state. As discussed elsewhere in the Plan, cultural and historic landscapes are being diminished or lost in the face of development. Because of the more recognizable nature of designed historic landscapes, several examples of this property type have already been identified and listed in either the National Register or local historic registers. Examples include parks such as Lewisville Park in Clark County, residential settings such as the James G. Eddy House and Grounds in King County, and campuses such as the State Capitol Historic District in Olympia, and the Hutton Settlement District near Spokane.

Historic Shipwrecks and Submerged Aircraft

The history of Washington is associated with both maritime and aviation history. There are resources associated with both on state aquatic lands. Once termed the "Graveyard of the Pacific", the outer coast of Washington has many submerged shipwrecks dating from early 1800s through the end of World War II. Other waters of Washington such as Puget Sound and the rivers have sunken ships of various ages and historic associations.

While aviation history is more recent in the state, Washington has played a significant role in the development of aviation and has a significant collection of submerged historic aircraft dating from World War II and before on the bed of Lake Washington.

There has been no systematic state wide survey of any of these resources. Though these resources are protected under existing state and federal laws, enforcement and a comprehensive inventory of these resources has not been done.

STATEWIDE TRENDS AFFECTING CULTURAL RESOURCES

The historic preservation community in Washington operates within a complex social, economic, and political environment. As of 1995, approximately 5.3 million people reside within the state of Washington living in 39 counties, 271 municipalities, countless neighborhoods, settlements, and communities, and on 26 Native American reservations.

In order to effectively protect cultural resources for the future, preservationists need to be aware of other forces at work in the state. Although predicting the future is not an exact science, having some information about projected trends and changing patterns assists in anticipating preservation issues, threats, and opportunities. Through planning, supporters of important resources can avoid being placed in a reactive position whenever cultural resources are threatened. Even more effective is the ability to anticipate threats and work proactively for preservation outcomes.

The State Historic Preservation Plan 2000 includes this information to describe the social, economic, and political context within which preservationists will be working during the five year planning cycle. Much of the following discussion is derived from economic, labor force, and population forecasts produced by the state Office of Financial Management (OFM) in 1994, and the Employment Security Department in 1995.

Social and Demographic Trends

Not surprisingly, population projections for Washington are for continued growth through the year 2000 and beyond. This growth is expected to be at moderate rates; less than peak growth rates occurring in the late 1970s and 80s, but still above national figures. Although part of this growth is from natural population increase, Washington continues to attract population from other states and countries.

Demographically, Washington continues to mature much like the rest of the nation's population. Increasing numbers of baby boomers of the post World War II era are approaching retirement age. As more and more baby boomers leave the work force in the next century, the state's labor pool will begin shrinking as well. In addition, Washington is attracting increasing numbers of retirees from other states drawn by the state's moderate climate, recreation and scenic opportunities. This trend is already apparent in several communities such as Sequim, Port Townsend, Bellingham, and San Juan County.

In terms of sheer numbers, much of the population growth to occur in Washington will take place in the metropolitan Seattle-Tacoma-Everett area as large numbers of people will be drawn by economic opportunity and quality of life reasons. However, other parts of the state will likely outpace the Puget Sound metropolis in terms of growth percentages. The growth rebound of the Spokane area and other eastern Washington communities is projected to continue at least through the planning cycle as people seek to escape perceived problems

associated with mushrooming population growth and sprawl occurring along the I-5 corridor. Vancouver and Clark County will continue to see significant population increases in view of its close ties with metropolitan Portland and continuing growth expected in that region. However, a large portion of the state's higher paying/highly skilled jobs will remain in the Puget Sound area continuing to attract households with higher education and skill levels such as in communications, computers, finance, and real estate.

Ethnically, Washington is expected to enhance its already rich diversity. In terms of percentages, those classified as "white" will maintain a majority through the planning cycle and well into the next century. However, households of Asian, Hispanic, and Native American origin will increase at higher percentages. These increases will come as a result of natural increases but also from migration into Washington from other states and nations. Central Washington communities will continue to see increases in Hispanic populations although Puget Sound metropolitan areas will also see impressive increases as people seek economic opportunity and higher wages.

Discussion of population decentralization is warranted. Although Washington's existing urban areas will continue to dominate the state's economic, political, and social landscape, the boundaries of metropolitan hinterlands will continue to expand. Telecommunications, economic shifts, commuting and working habits are adding increased flexibility as to where households locate. A prominent example is the growing number of Kittitas County residents commuting on I-90 to workplaces in King County. Other examples of long distance commuting and telecommuting are increasing across the state.

Social and Demographic Trends: Implications for Historic Preservation

These and other social and demographic trends present both positive and negative concerns for the historic preservation community. Overall, population growth and population decentralization will undoubtedly spark pressures for development. As a major threat, development pressures will likely result in loss of cultural resources. This concern highlights the need for appropriate planning, design and development, plus processes to acknowledge and take into consideration cultural resource protection. This in turn points out the need to have interpretation and information on cultural resources so that losses can be avoided or minimized. This is particularly critical for non-urbanized areas of the state where cultural resource data is often lacking, where planning and design issues are not a priority, and where the preservation constituent base is spread thin.

As significant portions of new population growth will be from migration from outside the state, preservationists must recognize that many people will come without knowledge of Washington heritage. This presents an important challenge to the heritage community for stimulating awareness of and interest in the state's history and need for protection of its cultural resources. Newcomers also present the opportunity to recruit new supporters of heritage protection. Many newcomers will be of retirement age or school age, with both age groups providing great opportunity to build a larger and stronger constituent base for preservation.

Washington's increasing cultural diversity also presents an opportunity for the heritage community to expand support and the range of preservation issues into wide new arenas. A diverse population is bringing to historic preservation fresh perspectives on heritage, on property types associated with heritage, and views on how to preserve and interpret this heritage. The historic preservation community must strive to embrace this diversity in order to strengthen and broaden the movement in Washington.

Economic Trends

Closely related to social and demographic trends are economic trends. As discussed above, population projections for Washington are for moderate growth during the planning cycle mirroring moderate economic growth for the state and indeed, the nation for the remainder of the century. A slow down is expected to characterize the national economy in 1995 and 1996 with an upswing occurring in 1997.

In Washington, Boeing and its complementary industries, represent an important segment of the state's economy. Therefore, economic trends for Boeing closely mirror prospects for the rest of the state. Current expectations are that force reductions will continue to occur at Boeing into 1996. However, the situation is expected to stabilize toward the end of the decade with a strengthened airline industry and growing demand for new passenger aircraft.

Important to Washington, and central Washington in particular, is employment level at the Department of Energy's Hanford Site. Budget reductions and commensurate force reductions at Hanford will have an important impact on the high wage/high skill jobs and the large service sector economy supporting the environmental cleanup effort. Like Boeing, force reductions are likely to occur at Hanford at least into 1996.

However, employment levels are expected to stabilize after that date. This discussion somewhat parallels employment throughout the public sector where budget reductions are expected to result in fewer employees at all levels of government. Again, reductions will level off at some point. Gains resulting from movement of military personnel to Washington's many Department of Defense installations, are not expected to offset other losses in government employment.

Also important to the state's economy is the timber industry. Projections are also mixed for this industry where production constraints, market changes, and enhanced technologies are likely to result in decreased numbers of employees. Impacts to cultural resources can be seen in communities such as the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District in Kitsap County. Related to timber is the pulp and paper making sector which is projected to remain stable or enjoy small gains. These trends have major implications for the state's many timber dependent communities.

Growth is expected to remain healthy for Washington's growing communications, computer, biotechnology and related industries, increasingly an important component of the state's economy. This software and technological sector will employ increasingly larger percentages of the state's workforce thereby serving to diversify the economy overall. This sector is strengthened by continued growth in research and development at Washington universities.

The service sector is also expected to maintain its share of the economy. The strength of the service sector has implications on income growth as service sector jobs tend to have a depressing effect on wage levels and household buying power. Households dependent on service sector jobs often necessitate the need for a two income family with resulting social and quality of life implications.

Washington's prominence in exports will continue to grow based upon its location on the Pacific Rim and rapidly growing markets in Asia. Besides aircraft, export of Washington agricultural products, wood products, and technology will remain strong in the short and long term.

Processing of food products such as fruits and vegetables is expected to gain across the state as Asian markets continue to grow. This trend has important implications to eastern Washington communities where food processing and supporting industries will achieve employment gains.

As the state sustains moderate growth through the rest of the decade, construction and real estate industries are expected to maintain strength as well. Construction activity is projected to increase as the glut of unused building space (resulting from the 1980s building boom) is absorbed, giving rise to construction of more office, commercial, and residential space.

An economic sector of particular interest to historic preservation is recreation, tourism, and the film industry. In Washington, recreation and tourism is a \$7.2 billion dollar industry employing 100,000 people, many of whom are self employed or work for small companies. Surveys consistently show that enjoyment of heritage sites is an important recreation activity and one of the top five reasons for visitation. Information also shows that visitors to Washington have slightly higher education and income levels than the national average. Trends show that tourists are increasingly interested in meaningful travel experiences during which they can participate in and learn from visitor attractions. Examples include living history demonstrations, participating in archaeological digs, experiencing farm life, or learning about industrial and manufacturing processes. Steady growth is projected for the state's recreation and tourism industry and film production. However, growth is directly related to

promotion and Washington continues to lag behind other states in promoting its attractions as a tourist and film production destination.

Geographically, most, if not all, of the state should expect to see growth in coming years. As discussed previously, the Puget Sound, Spokane, and Vancouver metropolitan areas will see continuing growth in economies and population. However, it is important to note that areas experiencing greater percentages of growth will be those communities in fringe areas of metropolitan regions and those that are increasingly attractive as retirement communities. Examples include Chelan, Jefferson, Kittitas, Lewis, Mason, San Juan, Thurston, and Whatcom Counties.

Economic Trends: Implications for Historic Preservation

In terms of economic growth and resulting development, historic preservationists should expect the next five years to look much like trends at the beginning of the planning cycle. Opportunities for rehabilitation of historic buildings may well be enhanced as demand grows for office space, apartments, hotels, and retail space. In the event government taxing policies on real estate and historic preservation are enacted, rehabilitation of historic properties may be further stimulated. On a negative note, historic buildings and archaeological resources in undeveloped areas will face ongoing and perhaps heightened threats.

Historic preservationists should be aware of communities likely to be facing increased development pressures resulting from economic growth. Although development pressures will occur across the state, some areas will experience increasingly intense growth pressures. These communities include counties in the Puget Sound basin beyond the core metropolitan counties of Snohomish, King, Kitsap, and Pierce; and

counties within commuting distance of Portland and Spokane. Many of these communities have yet to initiate local historic preservation programs.

Tourism and the film industry continue to grow. Preservationists need to capitalize on interest in historic properties by tourists and film producers as a means to promote historic preservation as an economic development tool. Also of note is the expected decline, or at best maintenance of the status quo, in the timber industry. This has important implications for those communities across the state traditionally dependent on timber production. Many of these communities will seek economic diversification and tourism is likely to play an important role in many of these scenarios. Preservationists will need to identify avenues for reaching these communities about the role historic preservation can play in economic diversification while protecting quality of life. Particularly for communities targeting tourism and retirement living, the case must be made to avoid loss or alteration of the very same cultural resources which serve as an attraction to many outsiders.

Political Trends

As the State Historic Preservation Plan enters the planning cycle, Washington's political climate is in a state of flux. Clearly, many voters and political activists are of a strong anti-government, anti-regulatory, and pro-property rights opinion. This trend is evident in communities across the state and affects leaders at all levels of government. Although it is not clear how long this trend will dominate the public debate on how and to what extent people should be governed, the coming years promise to witness great change in political leadership.

Change is also certain in the state's regulatory role, particularly in regard to environmental and land use issues. It is expected that many such regulations and guidelines will be closely scrutinized with some being modified or eliminated. Legal challenges and citizen initiatives also tend to cloud projecting the outcome of decisions made in the political arena.

Political Trends: Implications for Historic Preservation

Of particular interest to the historic preservation community will be debate by the public and by legislative bodies at all levels of government on land use regulations. For preservationists, the ability of government to designate properties and provide for protective mechanisms is of primary concern. Although much of the debate is centered on the protection and regulation of natural resources (i.e. wetlands, endangered species, etc.) historic designations or eligibility determinations may well become part of this discussion as it has in other states.

Also of concern to preservationists is the future of state and local planning measures, specifically, the Growth Management Act. As the planning cycle begins, local growth management plans are at the point of implementation. Other communities, such as Lewis and Spokane Counties are initiating growth management planning efforts. Growth management legislation includes protection of cultural resources as a statewide goal. Many communities have acknowledged this goal through historic preservation planning elements and other policy statements. Also important is the fact that many other planning goals and policies, and development regulations affect cultural resources. Statewide, historic preservation goals have also awakened many citizens to the presence of cultural resources in their communities and the contribution of these resources to local quality of life.

Although growth management planning has met with resistance and controversy statewide, the planning process and resulting plans are gaining acceptance. Although challenges and efforts to weaken growth management legislation are expected to continue, the resulting public debate has stimulated awareness that uncontrolled development threatens quality of life, is costly and inefficient, and diminishes community characteristics that residents want to protect. It is likely that growth management planning will survive (though perhaps modified) through the state historic preservation planning cycle.

Preservationists statewide should support growth management processes and work to influence the outcomes so that cultural resources are addressed in the local planning documents. With budget cutbacks expected at the local level, local historic preservation programs may well be on the chopping blocks. Preservationists will need to lobby hard to make sure these local programs continue.

At the state level, historic preservation has enjoyed considerable support within the legislature. However, change in the political climate will likely affect this support. The large number of new legislators are often unfamiliar with historic preservation and its benefits to their constituents.

Preservationists will need to mount ever stronger efforts to keep legislators informed about the importance of cultural resource protection. Education takes on added significance as the case needs to be made that historic preservation protects and enhances communities, stimulates the economy, and provides jobs and housing. Important to convey in this message is the fact that in most cases, designations are made with owner consent and that various incentives are available to property owners. Finally, historic preservation continues to enjoy general support from constituents regardless of political affiliations.

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is expected to remain intact, although perhaps reduced in strength and funding. Administratively, it is expected to remain in the state Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (DCTED) where it can influence policies on local governance, housing, tourism, and economic issues. However, other state agencies may be more reluctant to pursue preservation efforts in light of budget cuts and reduced staffs. Again, education, partnerships, creative funding solutions, and grass roots lobbying efforts will be needed to influence state agency decisions to protect cultural resources within their jurisdictions.

Threats

As is evident from discussion elsewhere in the plan, the greatest threat to preservation of cultural resources is development resulting from growth pressures and neglect. As cultural resources are land based, changes in the way land is used or managed has major implications for historic preservation. This threat is present in all areas of the state but particularly pronounced in communities in the path of suburban expansion or attractive for retirement and/or tourism/recreation development. For example, as part of a recent effort to update its inventory records, the King County Historic Preservation Office calculated attrition rates of up to forty percent (40%) of historic resources surveyed in 1979. Losses through demolition, alteration, or deterioration were most pronounced in planning areas experiencing rapid development. Although this information from King County may not be representative of the entire state, it serves as a wake-up call as to the challenge preservationists face in many areas.

Archaeological resources are particularly threatened by development of land for leisure purposes, especially on waterfront lands where archaeological properties are frequently found. San Juan County and the Columbia River Gorge areas are two examples where housing, commercial, and recreational facilities increasingly confront preservation questions. In the Gorge, the Columbia River Gorge Commission and National Scenic Area have put into place an effective process for identification, evaluation, and protection of cultural resources. This process may well serve as a model for other communities to plan comprehensively for protection of many values while appropriately providing for development. San Juan County also provides a model for preservationists in its support for the San Juan Land Trust. This private initiative provides funds to acquire rights to key properties with scenic and environmental values including cultural resources.

Vandalism is identified as another threat. Although a menace to all categories of cultural resources, the impact of vandalism to archaeological properties is particularly devastating. Although laws protecting resources against vandalism are in place, enforcement is often difficult or ineffective.

Education efforts being undertaken on a number of levels is increasingly seen as the most effective means of reducing the threat of vandalism. However, this is an effort needing continuous support in order to achieve lasting results.

Lack of awareness or recognition of the presence and value of cultural resources is also seen as a threat to protection. The preservation community sees large segments of the public as being unaware of cultural resources and unconcerned about the need for protection. How accurate this perception is, is hard to measure.

However, there appears to be a strong need to raise awareness levels and to make historic preservation an issue of concern in all communities and for persons at all age levels.

The relatively low level of funding for historic preservation is identified as another threat. This threat is translated into low and/or reduced funding for preservation agencies at all levels of government as well as for programs that provide for the acquisition and protection of resources. As discussed elsewhere, increased public funding for preservation agencies and programs is unlikely, at least during the current planning cycle. This does provide an opportunity for an enhanced private sector role in historic preservation, including developers, real estate interests, property owners, and, importantly, preservation's traditional base of support from grass roots advocates and volunteers. Potential congressional approval of a historic home rehabilitation tax credit and a state heritage grant fund serve to strengthen preservation's present list of incentives. These are preservation programs that advocates need to promote.

Opportunities

The five year planning cycle represented in this Plan will present new challenges for historic preservation in Washington. Importantly, with new challenges comes opportunity for innovation and expansion. Opportunity is already being seen in formation of new partners in programs and projects heretofore unrecognized. Examples are already happening including the King County Historic Preservation Revolving Loan Program and inter local agreements plus OAHF's partnering with other state and federal agencies to implement a cultural resource Geographic Information System (GIS) database.

Another opportunity lies in the state's growth management planning effort. Although growth management's continued existence is by no means assured, there is growing acceptance that some level of land use planning is needed in order to avoid loss of all qualities that make Washington a desirable place to live. For preservationists, growth management planning provides an arena for introducing historic preservation concepts and values into local planning policies and processes. OAHF's Certified Local Government program has great potential to serve as a vehicle for providing assistance to communities interested in learning how to achieve preservation goals and policies. As growth management policies, plans, and regulations are developed, adopted, and revised in the next few years, preservationists need to be involved in the process in order to effect these changes.

Great opportunity lies in the possibilities to educate and convey information to the public about our heritage and the need to protect it. There is a clear trend to de-emphasize the role of regulations and place increasing reliance on education as a means to achieve public goals. As a movement, historic preservation is fortunate in being able to convey an important message to a public which is largely interested and receptive. Progress is already being made. The Washington State Historical Society has recently completed rehabilitation of its State Capital Museum in Olympia and looks forward to completion of its new museum facility in Tacoma. These projects have potential to reach a vast new audience with exciting displays and interpretive devices. The Society is also spearheading an effort to revise state history curricula and use computer technology to enhance linkages with classrooms to make historical information readily accessible.

Washington's annual Archaeology Week is also evidence of effective outreach. Each year, a series of events make archaeology come alive for hundreds through tours, exhibits, and lectures.

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APPENDIX II

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation has developed the attached questionnaire in order to gain your ideas on issues likely to face cultural resources during the 1990s. As a member of Washington's heritage community, your experience and perspective on protecting cultural resources is of value.

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation functions within seven program areas as follows:

- I. Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning
- II. Survey and Inventory
- III. National Register of Historic Places
- IV. Environmental Review
- V. Certified Local Governments
- VI. Investment Tax Credits
- VII. Acquisition and Development Grants

The questions within the questionnaire have been organized according to these program areas. In addition, several general questions are posed. We encourage you to respond to all questions. However, feel free to skip questions which pertain to programs areas or issues with which you are not familiar or to which you do not feel comfortable responding. **Therefore, you need only answer the questions which pertain to program areas with which you are familiar. Feel free to answer all or as many of the questions as you feel are appropriate.**

Of course, you are encouraged to make additional comments and add extra sheets of paper with thoughts or suggestions.

Your name and address is optional. However, indicating your name and phone number will allow us to contact you should we have any questions. Please return the questionnaire by October 22, 1990, to:

Department of Community Development
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11
Olympia, WA 98504

Should you have any questions about the questionnaire, contact Greg Griffith at (206) 753-9116

Thank you for your time and assistance.

CONTEXTS

The following is a listing of archaeological, historic, and traditional cultural property contexts which have been defined by OAHF. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have been developed into document form.

I. Archaeological Contexts

Eastern Washington Protohistoric*	Channeled Scablands
Lower Columbia*	North Central Highlands
Middle Columbia*	Northeast Highlands
Northern Puget Sound*	Olympic Peninsula
PaleoIndian*	Southeast Washington
South Cascades*	Southwest Washington
Southern Puget Sound*	Western Washington Protohistoric
Island County Archaeological Survey*	
San Juan County Archaeological Survey*	
Snohomish County Archaeological Survey (in development)	

II. Traditional Cultural Properties

Makah Tribe*
Columbia River Gorge (in development)

III. Historic Contexts

Agriculture*	Arts
Transportation*	Commerce
Politics/Government/Law*	Communication
Black Heritage Survey*	Community Planning/Development
Grain Growing in Eastern Washington*	Conservation
Rural Public Education in Washington*	Education
Hydroelectric Power*	Entertainment/Recreation
Federal Irrigation (in development)	Ethnic Heritage
Bridges and Tunnels*	Health/Medicine
Asian American (in development)	Manufacturing/Industry
Vernacular Architecture (in development)	Military
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	Religion
	Science and Engineering
	Social Movements/Organizations

IV. COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING

OAHP's Comprehensive Preservation Planning program helps organize existing cultural resource information so that OAHP can evaluate the eligibility of properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. By focusing on specific themes, documents called context documents (or study units) serve as the primary vehicle for achieving planning goals.

Indicate the degree of familiarity you have with the Comprehensive Preservation Planning program:

- ☐ Very familiar
☐ Somewhat familiar
☐ Not at all familiar

- A. Contexts form the basis of comprehensive preservation planning. Frequently used by OAHP, context documents are intended for use by anyone trying to determine the National Register eligibility of a given property. By placing a property within its proper context, eligibility determinations are facilitated and protection strategies identified for the various resources associated with the context.

With this background information, what archaeological, cultural, and historic context documents should OAHP make a priority for completing within the next five to ten years? (To assist in your response, the facing page contains a list of the archaeological, historic, and traditional cultural property contexts which have been identified; those themes marked with an asterisk denote contexts which have already been developed with a document. However, feel free to mention other contexts which do not appear on the lists on the facing page.) *NOTE: Traditional Cultural Properties may be described as locations associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world. Examples of property types include sites of religious practices, food gathering, vision quests, and other cultural experiences.*

- B. Have you ever used one of OAHP's context documents? ☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, for what purpose did you use the context document? If no, why not?

Also, if you have used the context documents before, how should the document be organized or formatted differently to make them more useful?

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| very important | | | | not important |

1. Inventory of
 - archaeological resources ☐
 - traditional cultural properties ☐
 - historic properties ☐
2. Policy Statements ☐
3. Goals and Objectives ☐
4. Links to other elements of the local comprehensive plan ☐
5. Identification of issues ☐
6. Others (please explain) ☐

- E. Has your community developed a local historic preservation plan? ☐ yes ☐ no
If not, please explain how OAHIP could assist the development of a local preservation plan in your community.

OAHP's Survey and Inventory program identifies archaeological, cultural (tribal), and historic resources across the state. Survey data is recorded on inventory forms and maintained in the Washington Inventory of Cultural Resources.

☐ Very familiar

☐ Somewhat familiar

☐ Not at all familiar

A. When conducting a survey of **historic** resources, which of the following is most important for OAHP to consider when determining the boundaries of a survey area?

1. county/city/reservation boundaries ☐
2. a geographic area (i.e., a river basin) ☐
3. specific theme (i.e., railroads) ☐
4. property types (i.e., railroad depots) ☐
5. time period (i.e., 1860-1900) ☐
6. other (please explain) ☐

When conducting a survey of **archaeological** resources, which of the following is most important for OAHP to consider when determining the boundaries of a survey area?

1. city/county/reservation boundaries ☐
2. a geographic area (i.e., river basin) ☐
3. ceded lands ☐
4. a tribe's usual and accustomed areas (U. and A.) ☐
5. specific theme (i.e., root processing) ☐
6. property types (i.e., rock art) ☐
7. time period (i.e., pre-contact) ☐
8. other (please explain) ☐

B. OAHP retains both archaeological forms and historic property inventory forms within the Washington Inventory of Cultural Resources. These forms are also distributed to local planning agencies, libraries, and historical societies. How can OAHP make this information more useful in your community?

C. What priority should OAHP place on computerizing historic inventory records?

1
high

2

3

4

5
low

If these records were computerized, would you make greater use of the Inventory? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, please explain:

Have efforts been made to computerize comparable data in your community? ☐ yes ☐ no

Would you be interested in coordinating with OAHP in computerizing survey data? ☐ yes ☐ no

- D. Identify specific jurisdictions, geographic areas, property types, and/or themes that OAHP should make a priority for survey.

Archaeological Resources:

Historic Resources:

Traditional Cultural Properties:

III. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES/STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

This program centers upon the evaluation and designation of properties for inclusion in the National Register and State Register of Historic Places. Nominations are prepared for individual properties and districts. Others are related by a specific theme in nominations referred to as Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) forms.

Indicate the degree of familiarity you have with the National Register program area:

- ☐ Very familiar
☐ Somewhat familiar
☐ Not at all familiar

A. OAHP's present priorities for nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places are (in descending order):

1. Nominations which are derived from, or contribute to, the historic contexts identified through OAHP's comprehensive preservation planning process.
2. Nominations of properties identified as significant through OAHP-funded survey activity.
3. Nominations of endangered properties.
4. Nominations in areas of little or no previous nomination activity.

In view of the above priorities and limited staff time, to which of the following do you believe National Register staff should devote more time? Indicate what priority you would assign to each of the following tasks (1=most important, 9=least important).

- _____ Preparation of Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) forms.
- _____ Preparation of archaeological property nominations.
- _____ Preparation of traditional cultural property nominations.
- _____ Preparation of historic property nominations.
- _____ Nominations of endangered properties.
- _____ Nominations of property of national or state significance.
- _____ Nominations of properties of local significance.
- _____ Public information and publicity on National/State Register nominations.
- _____ Technical assistance to the public in preparing any nomination.
- _____ Other (please explain)

B. Is the National Register nomination process understandable and accessible to you or your constituents? ☐ yes ☐ no

If not, what suggestions do you have for increasing accessibility and making the process understandable?

C. Should OAHP strictly adhere to its priorities (listed in A. above) in generating National Register nomination activity? ☐ yes ☐ no

Comments:

D. What priorities should OAHP establish for listing properties in the State Register of Historic Places?

E. What steps should OAHP take to enhance the State Register program?

F. Does your community currently have a program promoting the recognition/designation of sites of local significance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ not sure

If yes, how do you see your community's program most effectively working with OAHP's National Register program to protect cultural resources?

G. Presently, the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) reviews nominations to the National Register and makes recommendations to the State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the eligibility of nominated properties. What additional roles, if any, do you see the ACHP undertaking?

Should the ACHP actively solicit National Register nominations? ☐ yes ☐ no

Should the ACHP take a position on issues which threaten cultural resources? ☐ yes ☐ no

Should the ACHP assume a higher profile in lobbying for or representing preservation issues before the public? ☐ yes ☐ no

Comments:

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

This program area implements OAHP's responsibility to review publicly assisted or licensed projects which may affect cultural resources. This responsibility was established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), and the Timber, Fish, and Wildlife Agreement (TFW).

Indicate the degree of familiarity you have with:

	Section 106	SEPA	TFW
Very familiar	☐	☐	☐
Somewhat familiar	☐	☐	☐
Not at all familiar	☐	☐	☐

A. What recommendations do you have for enhancing OAHP review of projects submitted for:

Section 106:

SEPA:

TFW:

B. What role should OAHP play in local environmental review decisions?

C. Generally, how would you describe the timeliness of OAHP response to environmental review correspondence?

1	2	3	4	5
always timely				never timely

Comments:

D. Generally, how would you describe the effectiveness of OAHP's participation in the environmental review process?

[illegible]

E. Should state agencies be mandated to conduct surveys and develop mitigation plans to protect cultural resources? ☐ yes ☐ no
Comments:

If so, how would you recommend this be accomplished?

F. If you have used OAHP's printed material on environmental review, rate the value of this material

1	2	3	4	5
high				low
Comments:				

V. CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The Certified Local Government (CLG) program fosters the establishment of qualified local historic preservation programs and disburses matching grants to encourage local historic preservation activities.

Indicate the degree of familiarity you have with the CLG program:

- ☐ Very familiar
- ☐ Somewhat familiar
- ☐ Not at all familiar

- A. In the following list, prioritize the most important cultural resource protection activities which CLGs should perform, (1=most important, 10=least important).

_____	National Register nominations
_____	Development of context documents
_____	Survey and Inventory cultural resources
_____	Update inventory data
_____	Prepare and administer a local preservation plan
_____	Environmental review
_____	Public awareness and education
_____	Implement and administer a local register of historic places
_____	Computerize records
_____	Other (Please explain)

- B. What is your local government (i.e. city, county)? _____

Is your local government a CLG? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ not sure

If no, has your local government considered becoming a CLG? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ not sure

If no, why not?

If yes, who within local government considered the CLG program? (check one)

☐ City council

☐ County commission

☐ Other council, commission, or committee (specify): _____

☐ Department (specify): _____

☐ Staff member

☐ Other (specify): _____

- C. If you have used OAHP's printed material on CLG's, rate the value of this material.

1	2	3	4	5
high				low
Comments				

- D. To encourage other communities to become CLGs, which of the following areas of technical assistance available from OAHP would be of greatest benefit?
- ☐ Presenting CLG program to local government staff, council, commissions, and public.
 - ☐ Drafting of historic preservation ordinance.
 - ☐ Selection of qualified commission members.
 - ☐ Initial training of staff and commission members (includes duties which are unrelated to CLG responsibilities such as staff & commission operations, goal setting, initiating a local register of historic places)
 - ☐ Other (Please explain)
- E. For local governments unable to meet the basic CLG requirements yet desiring to participate in the program, which one of the following options is preferred?
- ☐ Interlocal agreement with an existing CLG (thus sharing status, staff, commission, and grant monies).
 - ☐ Forming a multi-jurisdiction CLG which shares status, staff, commission, and grant monies available to a CLG.
 - ☐ Seeking separate CLG status through a variety of measures (i.e. contract with qualified consultant to meet the staffing requirements) and thus acquiring distinct eligibility to apply for grant monies available to each CLG.

VI. INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS

This program area reviews and comments upon plans for rehabilitation of historic properties taking advantage of federal investment tax credits. Indicate the degree of familiarity you have with the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) program:

- ☐ Very familiar
- ☐ Somewhat familiar
- ☐ Not at all familiar

- A. If you have received technical assistance from OAHP on projects involving the rehabilitation of historic structures, rate the value of this assistance.

1	2	3	4	5
high				low
Comments				

B. Is communication between OAHP and applicants generally handled in a timely manner? ☐ yes

☐ no

Comments

C. Should OAHP provide architectural/design services for rehabilitation of historic properties? ☐ yes

☐ no

Please explain your response:

D. What other technical services would you like to see offered by OAHP through this program area?

☐ More printed material

☐ Regularly scheduled workshops

☐ List of consultants/craftsmen/products

☐ On site consultations

☐ Other (please explain)

E. If you have used printed material on the Investment Tax Credits and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, rate the value of this printed material.

1	2	3	4	5
high				low
Comments				

VII. ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Currently, state matching grants are available for rehabilitating cultural resources. In the past, federal matching grants were available to interested parties for acquiring and protecting cultural resources. OAHP hopes the federal matching grants program may be available in the future.

- From the above list, give examples of specific agencies or groups OAHP should make a priority to establish a close working relationship.

Describe how the relationship between OAHP and other entities could/should be established and function.

What measures or criteria should OAHP use to assess the effectiveness of a close working relationship with other entities?

- F. How can OAHP better assist local governments toward implementing the Special Valuation for Historic Properties local tax incentive program?

- G. Should OAHP increase promotion of its preservation easement program? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, how should OAHP more effectively promote easements?

Would a locally administered preservation easement program be valuable in your community? ☐ yes
☐ no

Comments:

H. What are the three most valuable services or programs offered by OAHP?

1.

2.

3.

Comments

I. What additional services or programs should be offered by OAHP?

IX. RESPONDENT'S PROFILE

A. Indicate the position or position category which best describes your current role or interest in preserving the state's cultural resources. (Check only one category)

- ☐ Interested Citizen
- ☐ Member of a Native American Tribe
- ☐ Public Employee
- ☐ Elected Government Official
- ☐ Land Use Planner
- ☐ Architect
- ☐ Archaeologist
- ☐ Historian
- ☐ Consultant
- ☐ Owner of an archaeological/historic property
- ☐ Owner of a historic property benefiting from tax incentives
- ☐ Board member of a heritage organization or museum
- ☐ Staff member of a heritage organization or museum
- ☐ Member of a local historic preservation commission
- ☐ Other (please identify):

B. Identify the community or jurisdiction where you live or which you represent

C. For what purpose or in what regard have you been in contact with OAHP? (Check all applicable situations)

- ☐ Comprehensive Preservation Planning
- ☐ Survey and Inventory
- ☐ National/State Register of Historic Places
- ☐ Environmental Review (Section 106/SEPA)
- ☐ Certified Local Governments
- ☐ Investment Tax Credits
- ☐ Grants
- ☐ Easements
- ☐ General information
- ☐ Special Property Valuation
- ☐ Heritage Council
- ☐ Questions on Rehabilitation
- ☐ Other (Please list):

D. How frequently are you in contact with OAHP?

- ☐ Two to five times per year
- ☐ Six to twelve times per year
- ☐ Once each year
- ☐ Once during the past five years
- ☐ Never
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

Optional Information

Name: _____
Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Would you like OAHP to keep you informed of progress in developing the preservation plan? ☐ yes ☐ no

Please return the completed questionnaire by October 22, 1990 to:

Greg Griffith
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11
Olympia, WA 98504

Thank you very much!

As in incentive for you to complete and return the questionnaire, we are offering a **20% discount** coupon toward purchase of OAHP's award winning publication, *Built in Washington*. This book traces Washington's past from the habitation sites of the first PaleoIndians 12,000 years ago, to the rise of modern cities in the twentieth century as illustrated by the state's archaeological, historical, and architectural properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Also, the book underscores the need to protect these fragile, beautiful, and invaluable links with our past. Published in cooperation with the Washington State Historical Society, *Built in Washington* is extensively illustrated with line art and 91 historic and contemporary photographs.

The discount coupon may be redeemed **only** at the Cheney Cowles Museum in Spokane, the State Capital Museum in Olympia, and the Washington State Historical Society Museum in Tacoma.

If you would like to receive the discount coupon from OAHP, simply check this box: ☐
OAHP will mail the coupon to you once we have received you completed questionnaire. Be sure to include your name and address on the form above.

Indicate the degree of familiarity you have with this program area.

- ☐ Very familiar
- ☐ Somewhat familiar
- ☐ Not at all familiar

A. In the past, most grants have been available only to the owners of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. If broader funding is possible, which of the following types of properties should be eligible to receive grant funding?

- ☐ Remain limited to National Register properties.
- ☐ Include properties listed in the State Register of Historic Places.
- ☐ Include properties listed in a local register maintained by a certified local preservation program.
- ☐ Other (please identify):

B. Funding for preservation grants is scarce and competition is always keen. Given that there will not be enough financial support for all or even most projects, what category of property owner should receive priority for project funding? (1=highest priority, 8=lowest priority.)

- ☐ Private individual
- ☐ Private firm or corporation
- ☐ Non-profit organization
- ☐ Government agency
- ☐ Tribal government
- ☐ Educational institution
- ☐ All should apply on the same basis (no priority for any applicant)
- ☐ Other (please identify): _____

C. Grants from the federal Historic Preservation Fund can be used to acquire property listed in the National Register. Assuming that levels in the fund rise to a point where acquisition grants could be possible, under what conditions should they be offered?

- ☐ When all requests for repair and rehabilitation work have been met.
- ☐ When the potential buyer is a non-profit organization.
- ☐ When the property is especially significant in national, state, or local history.
- ☐ Acquisition of historic property is best left to other sources than the limited dollars available in the Historic Preservation Fund.
- ☐ When the only other option for the property is demolition.
- ☐ Other (please identify): _____

VIII. GENERAL QUESTIONS

The following questions are intended to focus on broader issues facing the protection of cultural resources in Washington State and how OAHF and the state's heritage community can better respond to this challenge.

- A. What statewide issue(s) would you say will affect **Washington's** cultural resources during the next five to ten years? (List not more than five issues.)

What issue(s) will affect the protection of cultural resources in **your community** during the next five to ten years? (List not more than five issues.)

- B. What types or categories of archaeological, cultural, and historic resources do you see as threatened?

What is the nature of the threats to these types of resources?

- C. Are there any specific geographic locations where cultural resources in Washington will be threatened in the next 5 to 10 years? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, please identify these locations.

D. Please rate the following:

1. Value of service or information provided by OAHP

1	2	3	4	5
high				low

2. Timeliness of service or information provided by OAHP

1	2	3	4	5
very timely				not timely

3. Value of printed material provided by OAHP

1	2	3	4	5
high				low

4. Value of OAHP sponsored training/workshops/presentations/conferences you have attended

1	2	3	4	5
high				low

5. Overall rating of services provided by OAHP

1	2	3	4	5
high				low

Comments?

E. Indicate those entities which OAHP should establish a close working relationship with in order to enhance coordination and communication on heritage issues (1=most important, 10=least important).

_____	Federal agencies
_____	Tribal governments
_____	State agencies
_____	Local agencies
_____	Legislature
_____	Academic community
_____	Environmental groups
_____	Business organizations
_____	Historical organizations
_____	Other (please identify)

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY: SEATTLE & SPOKANE VISIONING CONFERENCES
JUNE 12 & 26, 1992

A combined total of 45 people met to discuss and share a vision for what OAHP and Washington's heritage community should strive to achieve in the future. At each "visioning conference" facilitators and small group leaders guided the meeting process and recorded comments. In addition to arriving at a vision for OAHP and historic preservation, the groups discussed strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats within OAHP operations and the state's present heritage community. Other exercises including identifying specific strategies for achieving goals. In Spokane, time allowed for participants to prioritize their strategies. Finally, both groups were afforded an opportunity to review and comment upon OAHP's present Mission Statement and Beliefs and Intentions.

RESULTS

In brief, the themes which came out of the two visioning conferences were remarkably similar. Although the actual words, examples, and experiences may have been different between Spokane and Seattle participants (and indeed, between the small groups) the themes were very consistent. The one interesting exception was that groups in Seattle called for development of a disaster plan to protect cultural resources before and after earthquakes, floods, or fires. Another distinction between the two sessions is that the Spokane group was more vocal in recommending changes to the OAHP Mission Statement. Suggestions focused on changing existing language to be more sensitive to, and inclusive of, the state's cultural diversity and the resources associated with all cultures.

THEMES FROM VISIONING EXERCISE (SEATTLE AND SPOKANE)

Broadening the Definition of Historic Preservation: A need is seen for historic preservation to be inclusive of all cultures and work to protect and preserve a broader range of resources associated with those cultures. Strategies included greater outreach to representative groups and review of existing processes and criteria to assess how each might be revised to be inclusive of resources such as traditional cultural properties.

Cultural Diversity: A need is seen for OAHP and the heritage community to encompass the state's cultural diversity and support efforts to identify and protect resources associated with each culture.

Education: No end is seen for the need to step up efforts to implement heritage education at all levels and within new and existing forums. Emphasis was often placed on developing curriculum for Kindergarten through 12th grades as well as for government officials and professional training. The media is seen as needing to be cultivated for assisting in education and awareness efforts.

Quality of Life: There is widespread recognition that goals for historic preservation can be achieved by linking heritage with local quality of life discussions. Growth Management, planning, tourism, and economic development in general were topics mentioned frequently as being issues associated with heritage and quality of life.

Coalition Building: There is recognition that preservationists could be more successful at achieving goals if coalitions were formed with other organizations and movements. Environmental, recreation, tourism, and arts groups were mentioned frequently as likely audiences where preservation could merge issues and build a stronger voice for heritage before the public.

Funding: Not surprisingly, much discussion focused on the need for adequate funding for all aspects of heritage protection. Included in this discussion was mention of funds for rehabilitation, mitigation, education programs, plus funding for staffing of heritage organizations and agencies. Discussion also included the need to enhance incentives for preservation work and explore new sources of funding (revolving fund, dedicated funds, and other ideas were cited as examples).

Coordination/Cooperation/Communication: Several comments touched upon the fragmented nature of heritage agencies and organizations in Washington. The result is sometimes seen in turf battles, competition, and lack of coordination with resources often being on the losing end. A need was cited for heritage agencies to define their roles within the heritage community; work to achieve better coordination, cooperation, and communication throughout the heritage community; and increase outreach to grassroots organizations and local preservation programs. Newsletters, workshops, round table forums, a strengthened Certified Local Government program, and sharing of technical information were just a few ideas suggested as strategies.

Be Proactive: Preservationists often find themselves being placed in a reactive mode when resources are threatened. As a result, they are sometimes viewed as obstructionists. Participants at the visioning conference see the need to be proactive rather than reactive. Recommendations included

using Growth Management and other planning tools to get ahead of the development curve and being part of the ongoing planning and development dialogue.

Laws: A need is seen to undertake new legislation. Frequently cited was the need for state legislation providing for mandatory review of state actions for impacts upon cultural resources. Also mentioned were stepped up enforcement of existing regulations and a review of current legislation to assess sensitivity to, and recognition of, the state's cultural diversity.

Leadership: The need for greater visibility in the heritage field was mentioned with the need for OAHP to be more visible in the heritage community, particularly at the local level. However, the call for leadership was extended to all heritage organizations, and indeed the public sector, to set an example.

APPENDIX IV

OAHP AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

During the summer and fall of 1994, the staff of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation worked to develop a new mission that would lead the office into the next century.

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is the state's primary agency with knowledge and expertise in historic preservation. We advocate the preservation of Washington's irreplaceable historic and cultural resources-- significant buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts--as assets for the future. Through education activities and information-sharing , OAHP provides leadership for the protection of our shared heritage.

The mission statement identified three key roles for the office in the future--advocate, educator and information manager. Implied, but not specifically addressed in the mission is OAHP's ongoing role of regulator. Staff recognized that while regulatory powers can help protect cultural resources, far broader success can be achieved through public education programs.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the development of a coordinated public education program for OAHP. Short and long term issues are addressed, including what current activities are most productive, and how activities might be organized and sponsored in the future. This examination has been cursory and un-scientific. It is based on conversations, surveys and anecdotal information, which have confirmed my conviction that more research needs to be done, particularly with OAHP's varied client groups.

What is the Issue?

In order to make the mission more than a paper exercise, OAHP must place additional emphasis on its public education activities. OAHP is experiencing a growing workload and declining resources. This has lead to attempts in the past several months to identify areas in which internal procedures could be consolidated or eliminated and external pressure could be better managed, thereby easing workloads and possibly freeing up staff time to participate in other activities. The effort to identify and implement new procedures has been successful to date and must continue. However, it remains to be seen what kind of impact these efforts have had on workload. A staff review is scheduled for March, 1995. Regardless, OAHP needs to find a way to develop and manage a public information program, or revisit its mission.

Current Activities

OAHP has no formalized public education program, however, it supports events, publications and conferences and other activities that could be considered public education, public affairs or public relations. A list of those activities follows:

Annual Events:

- Historic Preservation Month (May)
- SHPO Awards (May)
- Washington Archaeology Week (October)

Publications:

- Newsletter (four issues/year)
- Technical assistance pieces (i.e. Growth Management guide) (1/year)

Conferences/Training:

- Heritage Conference co-sponsor
- Washington Trust Conference co-sponsor
- Annual CLG Staff Training
- CLG Training Workshops (beginning in 1995)
- Various federal/state agency training sessions
- Professional conference workshops (APA, PAW, AWC)

Advocacy:

- Heritage Caucus - State Legislature
- Congressional relations
- NCSHPO

Technical Assistance/Info Management/Public Outreach

- Responses to 500 information inquiries/month
- Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

The activities that require major investments of staff and financial resources are:

Preservation Month/SHPO Awards: approximately \$2,500 and 465 hours of staff time.

Archaeology Week: approximately \$4,500 and 360 hours of staff time (excluding an OAHP event)

Newsletter: approximately \$1,500/issue (\$6,000/year) and 80 hours of staff time/issue (320 hours/year)

Annual CLG Training: approximately \$500 and 100 hours of staff time

Totals: \$9,000 and 1,245 hours of staff time (31 weeks). Assuming an average weekly salary of \$905/week (salary and benefits), the costs associated with staff time amount to \$28,000/year.

OAHP does not have a reliable system in place to gauge the return on investment or the relative success of these activities. In large part the activities are accomplished without much consideration of target audiences and measurable outcomes. It is difficult, therefore, to evaluate the viability of these activities through any means but anecdotal information.

Client Responses

OAHP serves a number of client groups, and it was impossible to survey all of them about OAHP's current public education efforts. CLG surveys, individual conversations and the focus group meeting helped to gain some limited feedback. Client evaluations of current OAHP public education activities are mixed, depending on the particular client group and their needs. Some generalizations about current activities follow:

Preservation Month/SHPO Awards: Preservation Month has grown tired and stale. Local jurisdictions generally produce some kind of event, but enthusiasm is weak. CLGs that responded know very little about the calendar of events sponsored by OAHP or the SHPO Awards. Only one respondent emphatically wrote that OAHP should "never let this program (calendar of events) die!". Some respondents questioned the need for SHPO and Washington Trust awards. Others confused the awards programs.

Archaeology Week: Respondents are aware of Archaeology Week, notably through the graphics developed by OAHP and activities scheduled in their own communities. CLGs have yet to become very involved with this event, but are interested in participating.

Newsletter: The newsletter seems to get good marks by most client groups. Most feel it is rightly targeted to the knowledgeable preservationist rather than the general public. It keeps preservationists linked statewide. Suggestions have been made about avoiding jargon as much as possible, adding a section that reports on CLGs, and adding more technical information--perhaps a technical insert--with each issue. Also need to examine mailing list to determine which audiences are actually receiving copies.

Annual CLG Staff Training: CLG staff that responded are very supportive of this effort, principally as a way to share information and experiences with each other. Those that responded are also very supportive of the regional workshops scheduled for 1995.

CLG staff and other state agency staff expressed a desire for more OAHP-sponsored technical training opportunities. Workshops on archaeology at the local level, maintenance of historic structures, and basic cultural resource management were mentioned as important needs. A resource guide to state heritage organizations and agencies was also mentioned as a need.

Other client groups focused on OAHP's information management systems. Their biggest need is for up-to-date, accurate, and reliable site information. Still others advocate for OAHP to become more involved with specific projects, such as exhibits, demonstrations, children's programs, etc. Also mentioned as important was OAHP's advocacy efforts in the state legislature.

The varied nature of responses from client groups indicates that a more systematic survey method is needed to get a more accurate view of the variety of needs. OAHP can then develop a program that is based on being responsive to those needs and, therefore, supported by those clients.

Staff Responses

Perhaps predictably, OAHP staff reaction to existing activities is mixed, depending upon the degree of involvement in the activity. Most staff answered the questionnaire selectively, choosing not to comment on all the listed activities.

Some consensus exists on the value of the newsletter as a vehicle to reach the preservation community. However, most staff believe the newsletter needs fine-tuning to make it truly newsworthy and valuable to clients. A concern exists that it is only reaching the converted and that it needs a wider circulation.

Consensus also appears to support continuation of the SHPO Awards, although some staff are uncertain about the public relations value to OAHP, in that only a small number of people are affected each year. Concern was also expressed that not all staff participate in this event.

Preservation Month seems to be the albatross of the office. Most staff believe the calendar of events is no longer viable. Other criticisms include the lack of overall focus and definable goals for OAHP's involvement.

Archaeology Week fares better in staff comments. Unlike Preservation Month it is described as an event that is able to reach those not already attuned to cultural resources. Like Preservation Month, concerns were expressed by some that too few staff are involved in planning and implementing activities. On the other hand, one staff member expressed concern that this event received more attention than others and that Preservation Month and Archaeology Week should be combined into a single event.

Staff appears to be ambivalent about the annual Washington Trust conference and CLG training. Those that responded believe the conference and the CLG training should be separated, as the Washington Trust conference has become, "too repetitive, too incestuous--a dead end". The CLG training, and the opportunity to interact with CLG staff is seen as important.

Activities of other Agencies

OAHP is not alone in trying to develop public education activities. The Washington State Historical Society has recently developed its Washington History Education Initiative. This Initiative has two major elements--the museum history lab and a new classroom curriculum. The Initiative has so far received funding from the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Bishop Foundation and others.

The History Lab will facilitate individual independent learning with the help of computer technology in the form of Internet, CD-ROM, video productions, traveling history boxes and printed materials. The lab is designed to be accessed via computer from any classroom in the state.

The goal of the Classroom Curriculum portion of the Education Initiative is to strengthen the teaching of Washington history in the schools. The Initiative will develop programs and materials needed to enhance teaching of Washington history. Teachers, education professionals, heritage organization staff members, school administrators, curriculum specialists and students will be invited to participate. An initial set of products is to be developed by August 1995.

Conclusions

The research compiled for this analysis is admittedly cursory. The more information that is gleaned, the more questions arise. The overall conclusion I have reached is that more time and effort needs to be invested in building a viable OAHP public education program. Nothing so important, with such implications for change within OAHP, should be fully implemented without substantive evaluation. However, the information gathered thus far can be used as a springboard for further discussions. While acknowledging the limitations of the research, I believe the insights gained are valuable, and have led me to the following preliminary conclusions:

- The mission statement is right. Public education is the way of the future, and an enormous need exists to support grassroots preservation efforts in ways that rely less on regulation and more on incentives, values and persuasion. OAHP's regulatory role can be shielded from criticism by implementing educational activities.

- The activities OAHP has developed to this point have great value. OAHP is the state's preservation leader. The events and publications we produce are appreciated and used, and every new initiative is greeted with enthusiasm.
- OAHP must strike a balance between meeting the needs of existing clients and recruiting new supporters to historic preservation in its public education programming. Meeting client needs gives OAHP a base of credibility and secures support from that constituency. Beyond existing clients, OAHP's emphasis should be broad-based and focused on educating the general public. Others are addressing classroom needs, and OAHP should participate in that effort as requested.
- Identifying client needs is a key step. OAHP must determine exactly what those needs are, how they differ between client groups and where they come together to offer direction.
- The most successful existing OAHP activities meeting client needs are the newsletter and any training program. Preservation Month and Archaeology Week are popular amongst clients because they help reach new audiences. Archaeology Week and Preservation Month are OAHP's premiere opportunities to organize preservation activities on a statewide basis, and to accomplish the broad-based public education which should be its focus.
- The benefits from co-sponsoring the Heritage Conference and Washington Trust conference are mostly political. Benefit does not directly accrue to OAHP, but sponsorship develops goodwill and the support of other organizations. It heightens OAHP's profile among other heritage organizations.
- Clients support and value OAHP's advocacy in the State Legislature and rely on us for information on state and national legislation.
- Training is the largest unmet need. CLG's, state and federal agencies, organizations and private citizens have all expressed a desire to participate in more OAHP-sponsored training events.
- OAHP's existing staffing is inadequate to maintain or expand a comprehensive public education program. Additional support must be developed to implement a full-fledged program. However, program staff should continue to provide assistance and be involved in all events.
- OAHP must develop a long-term strategy on public education, possibly including developing a separate organizational structure capable of soliciting funding and developing strong volunteer and project-based programming.

Recommendations:

A new strategy must be developed to fully implement a well-rounded public education program. The key goal for OAHP should be to eventually balance the regulatory and the education functions. This will allow OAHP to draw more people into its programs and help protect the regulatory side of cultural resource management. With regulatory reform as a rallying cry amongst business, legislative and congressional interests, OAHP will be much better positioned to survive and even grow in the future with an active, enthusiastic and effective public education program. My thoughts on what should be done to begin that process follow.

- 1) Use the Preservation Plan process to further define the needs of client groups. This process can be used to both clarify needs, propose new strategies and set the stage for an OAHP response to concerns. Without this step, OAHP is merely guessing at what an effective program would look like. This step gives OAHP legitimacy within the agency and with potential outside funders. The Education Sub-Committee should be charged with this task.
- 2) The Sub-Committee should also examine ways to implement a stronger public education program. Ideas such as setting up non-profit support groups or strengthening existing organizations should be explored.
- 3) OAHP should immediately follow-up on the recommendations of the Education Sub-Committee.
- 4) Investigate ways to use Legacy Grant (if funded) to help support long-range strategy.
- 5) Develop OAHP brochure **in 1995!**
- 6) Key on Preservation Month and Archaeology Week as the two major OAHP events that can reach the general public.
 - Develop advisory committees for both events.
 - Develop graphics/events packages for each event.
 - Develop and implement media strategy with pre-event coverage, regional calendars of events, feature articles and press releases.
 - Create specific OAHP activities for each event.
 - Encourage federal/state agencies to develop activities.
 - Hire part-time event coordinator to be assisted by staff.
- 7) The Newsletter is the mouthpiece of the preservation community and is important to clients. The newsletter should continue at four issues/year. One issue to be an annual report and one issue on special topic, perhaps with guest writers. Include "technical briefs" as part of newsletter or as insert (see HRC Newsletter). Examine mailing list to determine which client groups receive newsletter. Staffing to be in-house.

- 8) Continue to co-sponsor two major conferences. Participate in sessions as requested. May use conference venues as sites for regional CLG training, if conference topics appropriate.
- 9) Implement CLG regional training program in 1995. Provide evaluations to participants. Continue holding training sessions in conjunction with other organizations and activities (i.e. Preservation Month, Washington Trust Conference, HRC workshops, etc.).
- 10) Continue discussions with State Parks and DNR regarding funding and implementation of state training programs. Broaden discussion to include WSDOT, GA and other land management agencies. Goal should be a state agency cultural resource training program in 1996, with specialized sessions for agencies as needed.
- 11) Continue involvement with Heritage Caucus, and attempts to meet new legislators. Contact new congressional members with information on OAHP activities in districts. Invite congressional staff to attend Preservation Action luncheon on Washington D.C. during NCSHPO meeting.
- 12) Over the longer term volunteer opportunities should be developed in cooperation with other state agencies (i.e. Parks, DNR, WSDOT) to assist cultural resource protection on state lands, strengthen the constituency base, and provide services to OAHP.

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Types of Properties Eligible for Grant Funding

In addition to funding the acquisition and development of National Register properties, the highest percentage of respondents indicated that State Register properties should also be eligible to receive grants. A smaller number of respondents indicated that properties listed in local historic registers maintained by Certified Local Governments also should be eligible to receive funds. Others maintained that grants should be limited to National Register properties in view of scarce grant money and the need to preserve the best of our historic resources.

Category of Property Owners to Receive Grants

Given a choice of various types of property owners to receive grant funds, the largest number of respondents indicated that grants should be given to property owners on an equal basis followed by grants given to non-profit organizations. Tied for third place in priority for receiving grants were private individuals, government agencies, and tribal governments. Follow up comments included the opinion that grants should not be given on the basis of property ownership but rather given on the merit or significance of the property; need; community support; commitment and ability of the party submitting an application; and economic benefit. Other comments suggested that grants be given to properties within CLG jurisdictions and that the grant application and administration process be kept simple and straightforward.

Conditions for Granting Acquisition Funds

For this question, the largest number of persons responded that acquisition grants be given to properties which are "especially significant in national, state, or local history". Strong support was also indicated for acquisition grants going towards properties which are threatened with demolition or other types of threats. Third in the rankings was for acquisition grants to go to non-profit organizations. Other comments or suggestions concerning this topic included a recommendation that acquisition grants also go toward acquiring and interpreting archaeological collections plus a few people suggested that a revolving fund be established to acquire historic properties.

APPENDIX V

HISTORIC SURVEY COVERAGE IN WASHINGTON STATE

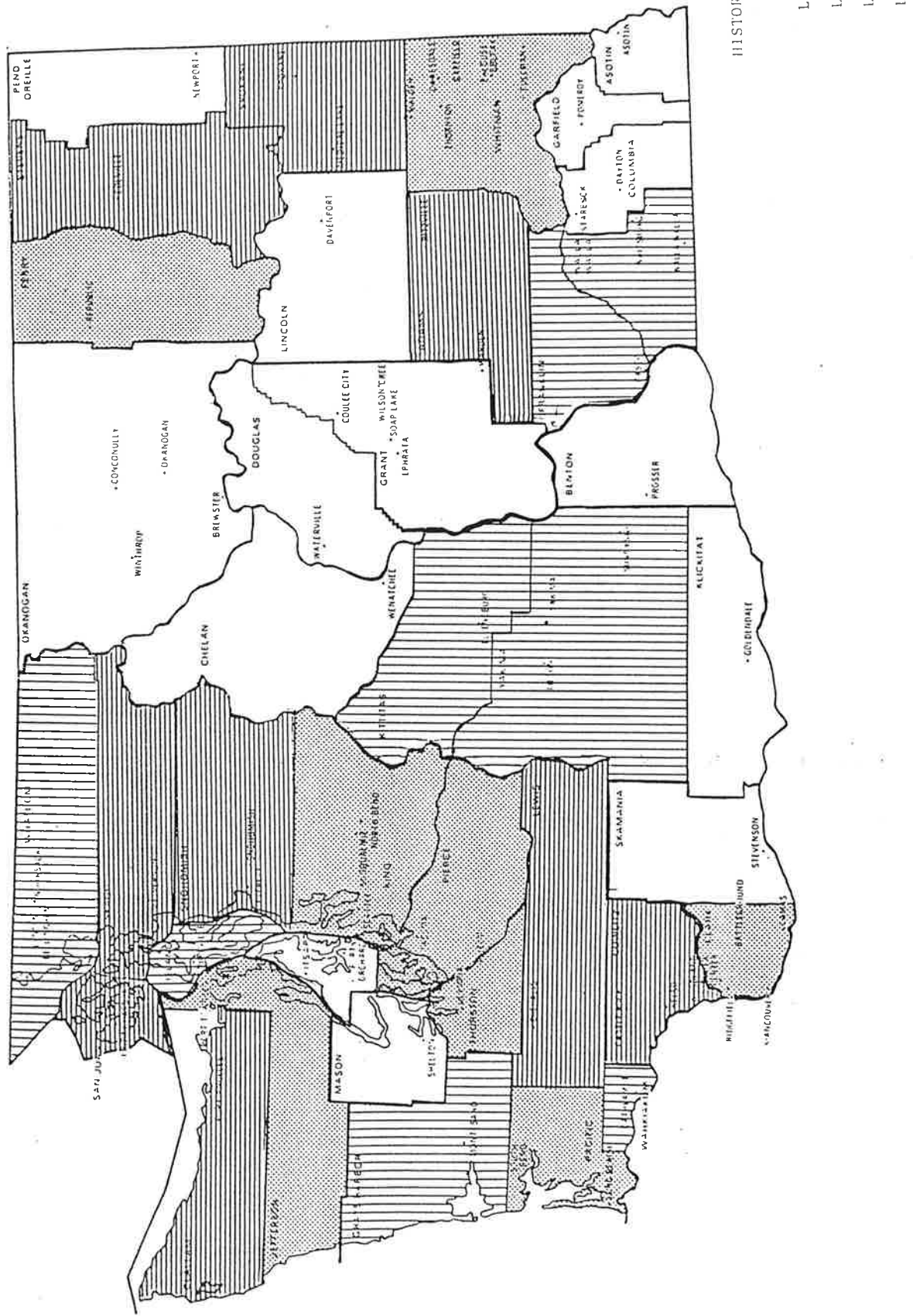
Historic survey data from all counties contained in the Washington Inventory of Cultural Resources has been reviewed. This review has been conducted in order to assess the extent of survey work completed in each county and to determine where priority for additional survey should be placed. Accordingly, historic survey data from each county is categorized according to the following four levels:

- Level 1: Completed survey work is comprehensive, of good quality with complete forms, pictures, maps, and locational information. Usually there is a need for updated or expanded data.
- Level 2: Some survey work is completed or work is underway; but inventory forms lack details or contextual information. General survey coverage may be good but is not as thorough or complete as Level 1.
- Level 3: Some survey work has been done although often concentrated in larger communities. Substantial work is needed to update and expand the database.
- Level 4: Little survey work completed in the county. May contain a few individual forms of varying quality.

These survey coverage levels are subjective. However, the survey material was generally assessed according to whether Historic Property Inventory forms possessed:

- * complete locational information (section/township/range, or street address);
- * presence of a photograph;
- * presence/quality of a locational map;
- * amount and quality of contextual information;
- * presence/quality of survey project reports;
- * the presence or extent of survey forms dating before 1980.

Historic Survey Coverage Map



APPENDIX VI

LISTING OF CURRENT HISTORIC CONTEXTS DEVELOPED OR DEFINED
BY THE OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

I. **Statewide Historic Contexts Developed**

A. Agriculture

Sub-themes:

Diversified Farm, Pioneer Subsistence
Diversified Farm, Market Production
Commercial Dairying
Cattle Ranching, Open Range Phase
Cattle Ranching, Enclosed Grazing
Horse Raising
Sheep Raising
Small Animal Husbandry
Grain Production (see Grain Growing in Eastern Washington
MPD)
Horticulture
Floriculture and Nursery Production
Hop Production
Irrigation and Reclamation (see Federal Irrigation MPD*)
Ethnic Properties (see Asian/Pacific Island American His-
toric Context)

B. Transportation

Sub-themes:

Non-Vehicle Transport--Foot and Horse
Non-Motorized Vehicle Transport--Coach and Wagon
Railways--Transcontinental, Regional, and Branch Lines
 (see Bridges and Tunnels Thematic & Historic Resources
 of the Milwaukee Road MPD)
Railways--Electric Interurbans
Railways--Urban and Suburban Transit
Motorized Road Vehicle Transport--(see Bridges and Tunnels
 Thematic, Historic Transportation Survey Project in
 process)
Multiple Water Transport--(see Maritime Related Cultural
 Resources along Budd Inlet MPD)
Non-Motorized Water Transport
Steam Powered Water Transport
Diesel Powered Water Transport
Air Transport--(see Pearson Airpark, Felts Field NR file)

C. Politics/Government/Law

Sub-Themes:

European and American Territorial Claims
Settling of Oregon--Provisional and Territorial Government
Washington Territory
State Government
County Government
Municipal Government/Special Districts (see Fire Stations
of Tacoma Thematic and Civic and Commercial Buildings
of Longview Thematic)
Federal Government--(see Post Office MPD & BPA Mastergrid
MPD)
Law--(see Centralia Armistice Day Riot MPD)
Politics

D. Black Heritage Survey

Sub-Themes:

Migration and Settlement
Manufacturing and Industry
Commerce
Science and Engineering
Architects
Communications
Health and Medicine
Religion
Education
Arts
Entertainment/Recreation

E. Asian/Pacific Island American Historic Context

Sub-Themes:

Immigration & Settlement
Economic Contributions
Discrimination & Restriction
Community Building, Resistance, and Political Activity
Cultural Contributions

F. Vernacular Architecture Historic Context

Sub Themes:

Bungalow
Post Victorian

II. Statewide Historic Contexts to be Developed

- A. Architecture/Landscape Architecture (see Apartments Held Thematic)
- B. Arts
- C. Commerce
- D. Communication--(see Post Office MPD)
- E. Community Planning/Development (see Civic and Commercial Buildings in Longview Thematic)
- F. Conservation (see Depression Era CCC Structures in National Forests, Fire Lookouts, North Cascades MPD; CCC in State Parks Survey in process)
- G. Education (see Rural Public Schools in Washington MPD, Rural Public Schools in Thurston County MPD, Carnegie Libraries MPD)
- H. Entertainment/Recreation--(see Movie Theaters in Washington MPD)
- I. Ethnic Heritage (see Black Heritage Survey & Asian/Pacific Islander Historic Context)
- J. Health/Medicine
- K. Manufacturing/Industry (see Kirkland Land and Improvement Thematic)
- L. Military--(see survey of PSNS, Sand Point NAS, Bangor, Fairchild AFB, Camp Murray; McChord AFB in process)
- M. Religion
- N. Science and Engineering (see Hydroelectric Power Plants MPD, Federal Irrigation MPD*, Bridges and Tunnels Thematic, BPA Mastergrid MPD)
- O. Social Movements/Organizations--(see Centralia Armistice Day Riot MPD)

III. Local and Regional Historic Contexts Developed

- A. Aberdeen/Hoquiam Survey Report
- B. Anacortes Survey Report
- C. Bainbridge Island Survey Report
- D. Historic Resources of Bothell MPD
- E. Centralia Survey Report (CLG)--(see Armistice Day Riot MPD)
- F. Historic Resources of Chehalis MPD
- G. Dayton Survey Report/Historic Houses of Dayton Thematic
- H. Lacey Survey Report (CLG)
- I. Olympia Survey Report/Historic Resources of Downtown Olympia Multiple Resource/South Capitol Neighborhood NR nomination
- J. Steilacoom Survey Report (CLG)
- K. Thurston County Survey Report/Historic Resources of Thurston County Multiple Resource/Maritime Related Cultural Resources of Budd Inlet/Rural Public Schools
- L. Whitman County Survey Report (see Grain Growing in Eastern Washington MPD)
- M. Yakima Survey Report/Historic Residences of Yakima
- N. Yelm Survey Report (CLG)

- O. Longview Survey Report (CLG)/Civic and Commercial Structures in Longview Thematic
- P. Victorian Residences of Port Townsend Thematic
- Q. Kirkland Land and Improvement Thematic
- R. Fire Stations of Tacoma Thematic/Hilltop Neighborhood Survey
- S. Apartments by Held Thematic
- T. Agriculture in Clark County

IV. Historic Contexts in Development (1993-95)

- A. CCC in Washington State Parks Historic Resources
- B. McChord Air Force Base
- C. Medicine Creek Treaty Site
- D. Historic Transportation Properties (along highway corridors)

V. Statewide Archaeological Contexts Developed

- A. Eastern Washington Protohistoric
- B. Lower Columbia
- C. Middle Columbia
- D. Northern Puget Sound
- E. PaleoIndian
- F. South Cascades
- G. Southern Puget Sound

VI. Statewide Archaeological Contexts Defined

- A. Channeled Scablands
- B. North Central Highlands
- C. Northeast Highlands
- D. Olympic Peninsula
- E. Southeast Washington
- F. Southwest Washington
- G. Western Washington Protohistoric

VII. Other Archaeological Contexts Developed

- A. Island County Archaeological Survey
- B. Traditional Cultural Properties: Makah Tribe
- C. Snohomish County Archaeological Survey
- D. Squaxin Island Traditional Cultural Property Survey