



February 9-10, 2016

- Item 1: Consent Calendar
 - Item 2: Approval of Board Meeting Minutes
 - Item 3: Director's Report – Projects of Note
 - Item 4: State Agency Partner Reports
 - Item 5: Washington Administrative Code Updates
 - Item 6: Adoption of Policy and Evaluation Criteria by Grant Category – PART 1, PART 2
 - Item 7: WWRP, State Parks Category – Evaluation Criteria Changes
 - Item 8: Policy Updates for Firearms and Archery Range Projects
 - Item 9: Follow-up on Climate Change Policy Proposal
-



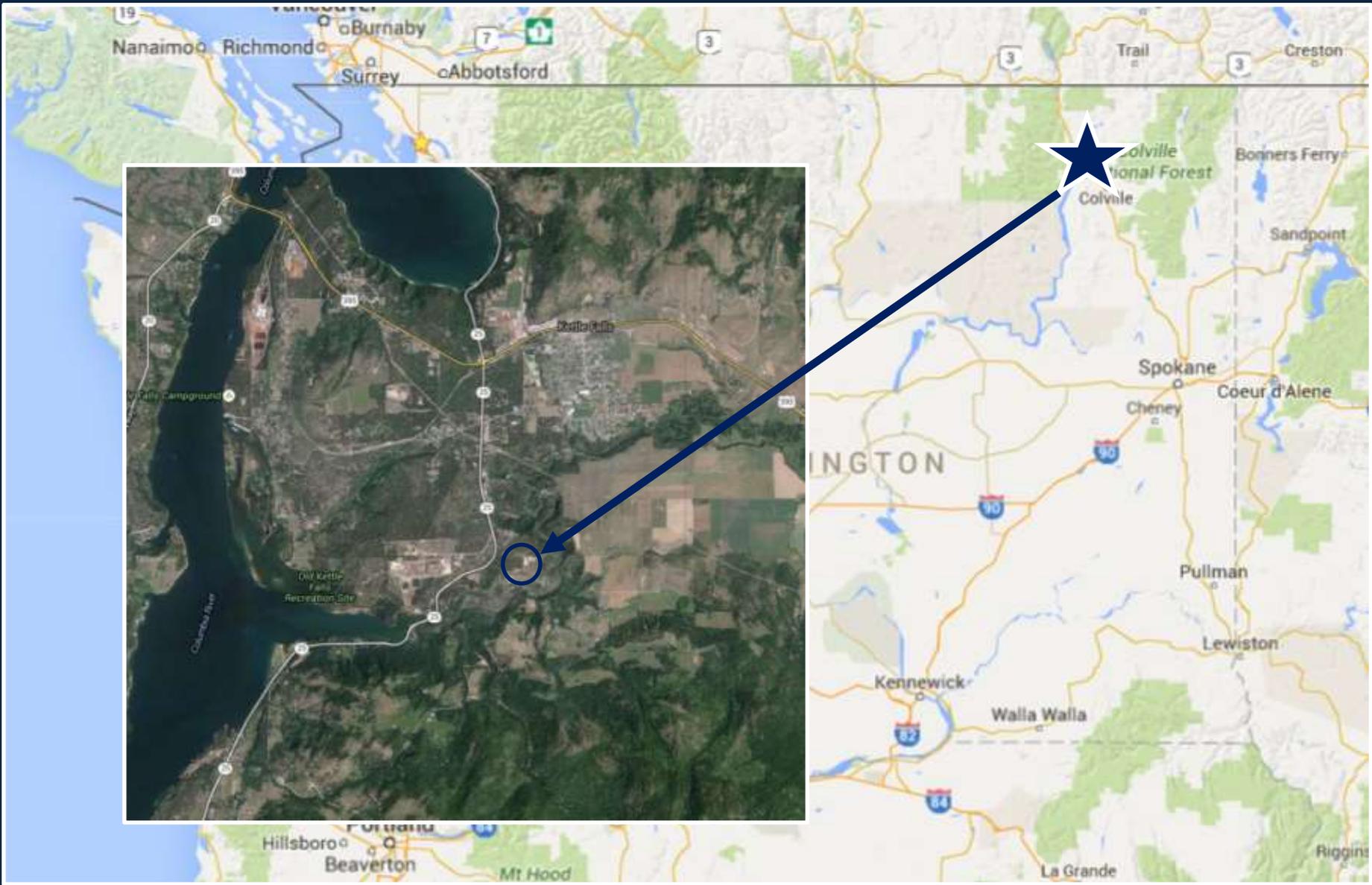
February 9-10, 2016

- Item 10: Performance Measure
 - Demonstration of Trust for Public Lands' GIS/Demographic Data
 - Board Performance Measures
 - Discussion of Changes to the Board's Strategic Plan
 - Item 11: WWRP – Expectations for the Board to Implement Potential Legislative Changes and Other Policy Recommendations
 - Item 12: Conversions
 - A. City of Yakima, Chesterley Park YMCA (RCO #75-030)
 - B. Okanogan County, Methow Community Trail (RCO #91-147AD, #97-1181AD)
 - Item 13: Overview of State Parks' Acquisition Strategy and Prioritization Process
-

Featured Project - FARR



- Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program
- Kettle Falls Gun Club Acquisition and Development
- #12-1717



Location – Kettle Falls, Stevens County

Project Scope



The Problem

Houses



- Keeping the shot on the property

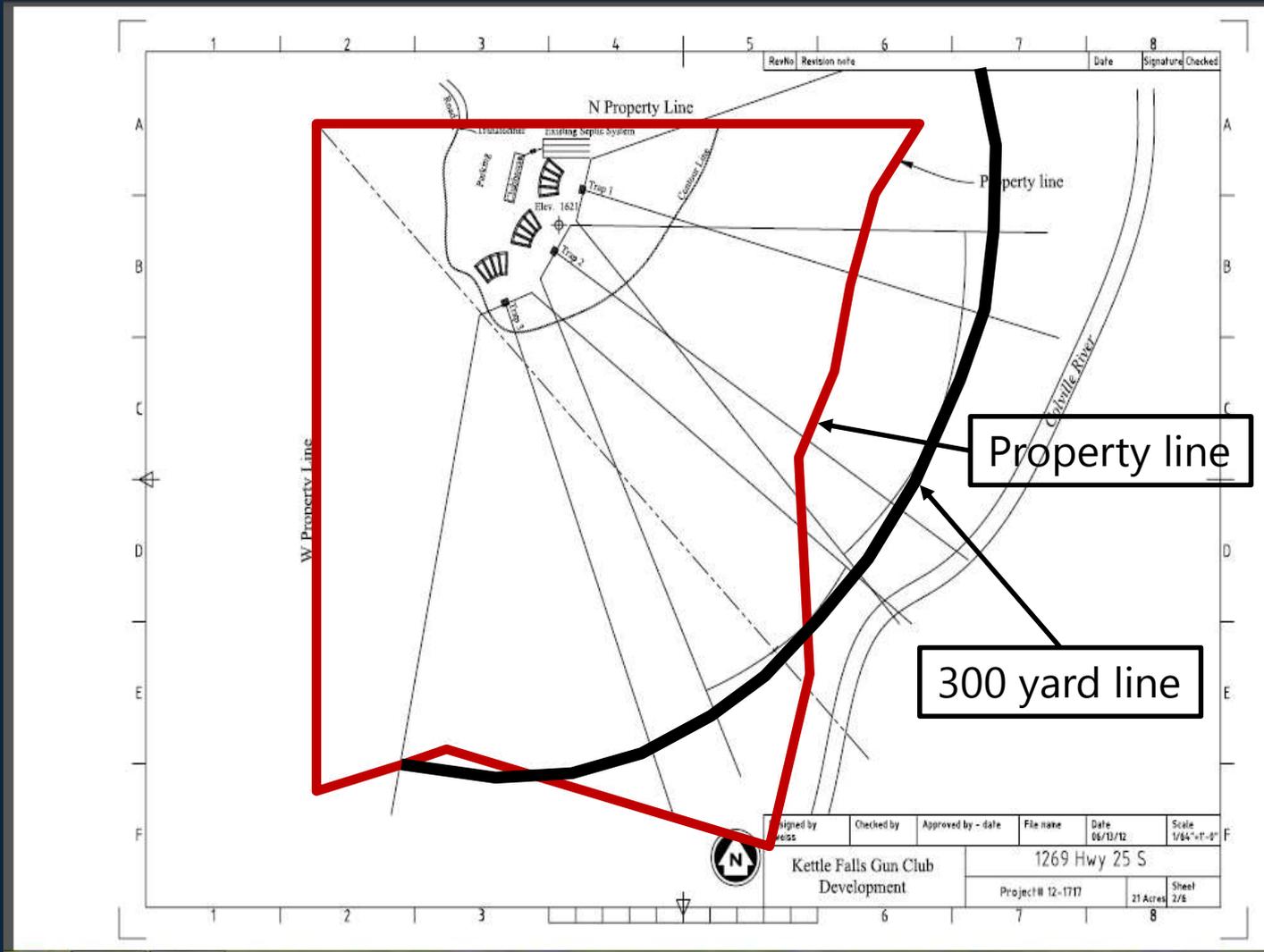
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National Rifle Association

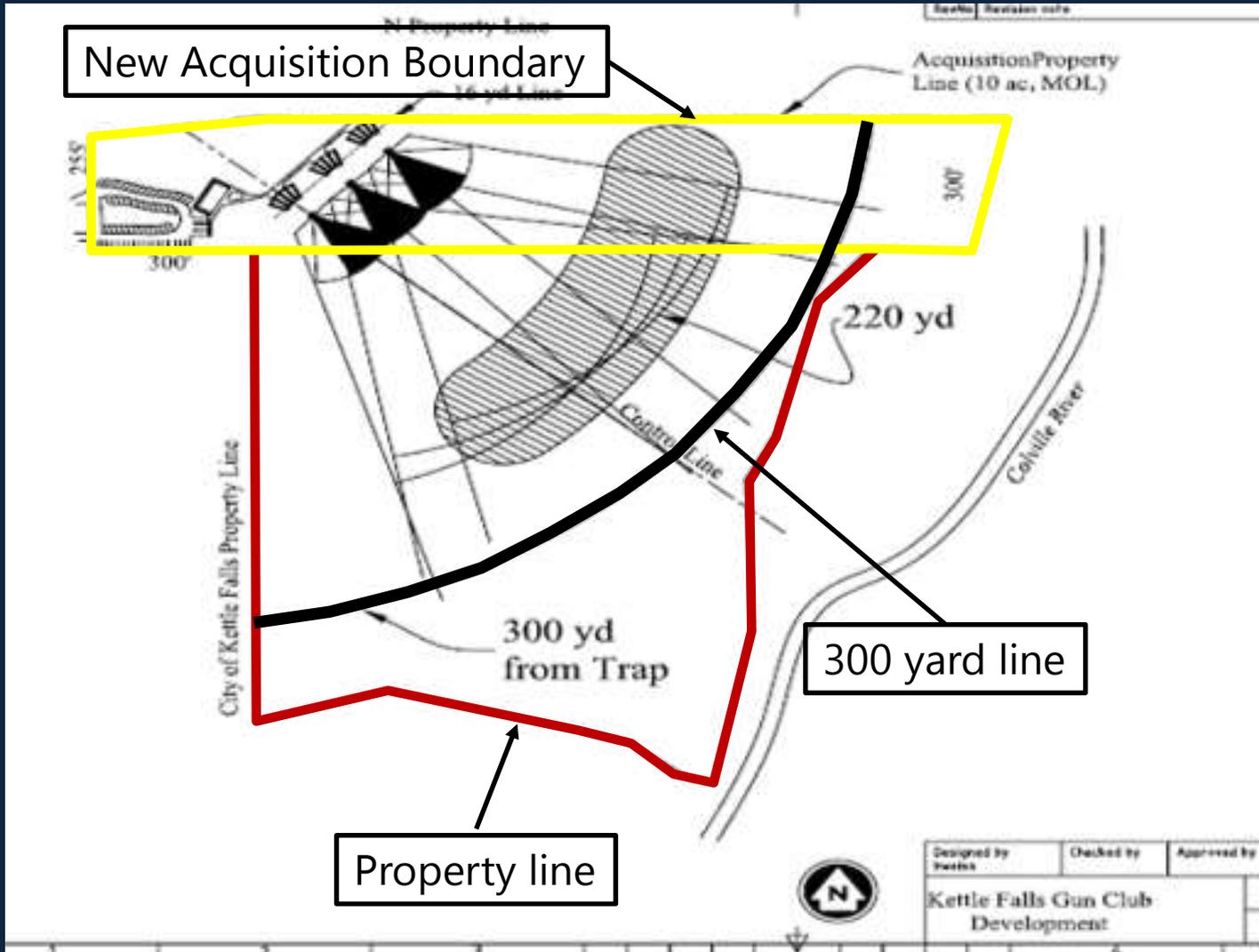
The Range Source Book 2012

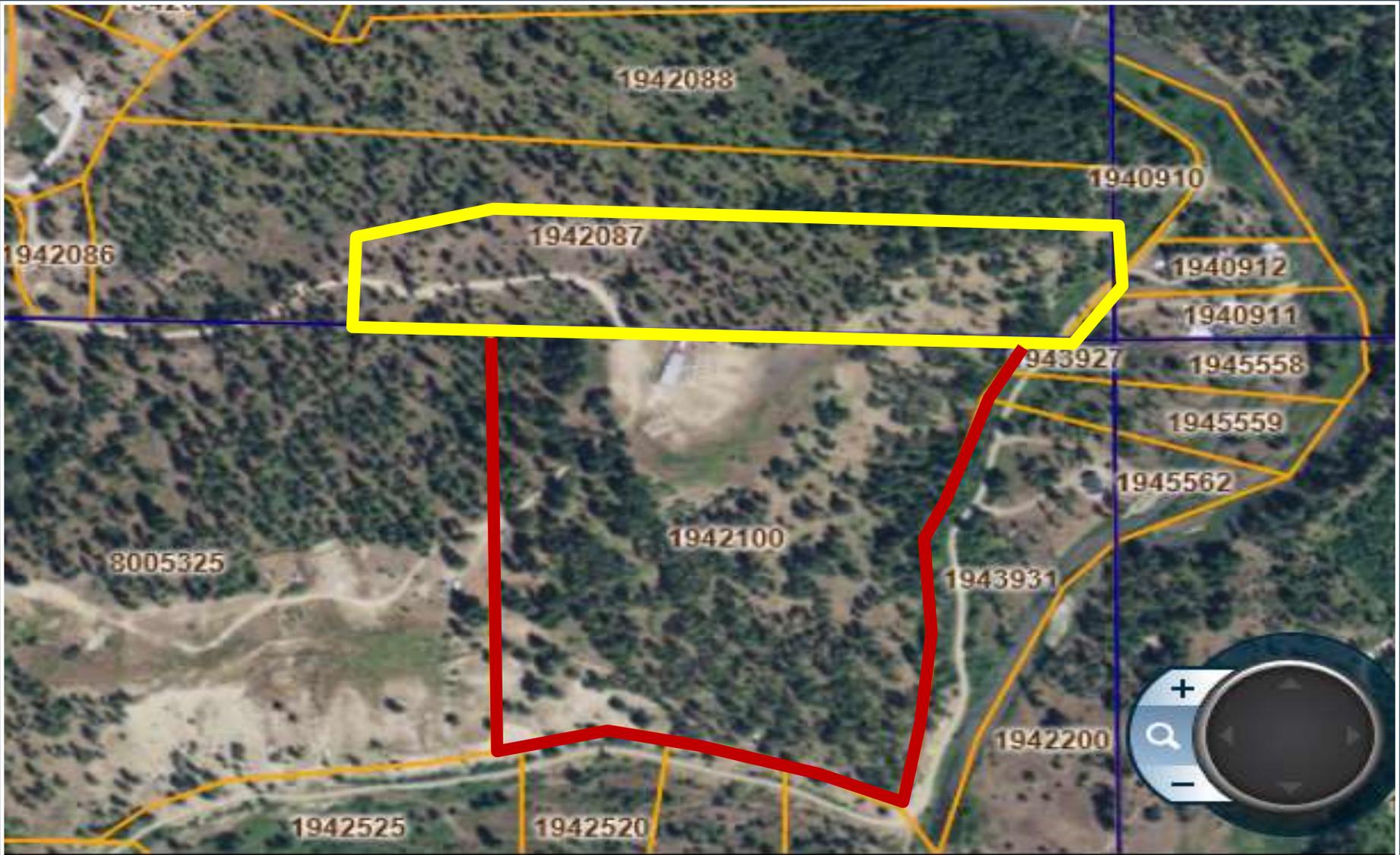
Shot Size Number	Diameter of Shot Inches Inches	Journee's Formula Max Range Yards	Shotshell Ballistics ⁱⁱⁱ					
			Sea Level		5,000 feet Above Sea Level		10,000 Feet Above Sea Level	
			Yards	Feet	Yards	Feet	Yards	Feet
9	0.08	176	204	613	234	703	267	802
8	0.09	198	228	683	258	775	295	884
7 1/2	0.095	209	238	715	270	811	308	925
6	0.11	242	269	807	305	915	348	1044
4	0.13	286	309	926	338	1015	399	1197
2	0.15	330	347	1042	394	1181	448	1345
#1 Buck	0.3	660	606	1819	688	2064	745	2236
0 Buck	0.32	704	639	1916	724	2172	818	2453
00 Buck	0.34	748	654	1963	742	2225	837	2510

The Problem



The Fix





Acquisition



































































































































Donated Labor By Members/Families Of This Club

	Hours	Rate	Grant Matching \$ Value
Barney Weiss	515	\$ 40.00	\$20,610
Jim De Paulo	494	\$ 15.00	\$7,410
Roy Sparks	461	\$ 15.00	\$6,915
Wayne Burkholtz	314	\$ 25.00	\$7,838
Bob Hartinger	229	\$ 15.00	\$3,428
Buzz Webley	124	\$ 15.00	\$1,853
Biff Webley	110	\$ 15.00	\$1,650
Kelly Keenan	110	\$ 15.00	\$1,650
Troy Holland	101	\$ 25.00	\$2,513
Wayne Hansen	84	\$ 22.62	\$1,889
Dusty Weiss	67	\$ 22.14	\$1,483
Clayton Burch	48	\$ 15.00	\$713
Glenn Lickfold	42	\$ 25.00	\$1,050
Shawn Keenan	33	\$ 15.00	\$488
Royce Beardsley	28	\$ 15.00	\$420
Larry Body	28	\$ 15.00	\$413
Bill Carruthers	25	\$ 15.00	\$375
Bill Hansen	24	\$ 15.00	\$360
Troy Kinailuk	22	\$ 15.00	\$330
Judy Weiss	20	\$ 15.00	\$300
Mike Keenan	20	\$ 15.00	\$300

Members Donating 20 Hours Or More



Local Businesses that Donated \$500 or more	
WEBELY LUMBER CO. Provided logs and building material for this project - Donation Value \$20K+	\$ 20,000.00
UNLIMITED LANDSCAPING – Clayton Burch – provided equipment and operator, skid loader, mini-ex-Value \$__+	\$ 4,250.00
COLUMBIA CEDAR INC - Provided cedar lumber for interior and exterior wall coverings Value \$4100	\$ 4,100.00
BOISE CASCADE CORP - Provided dimensional lumber for roof super structure - Donation Value \$4K+	\$ 4,000.00
BURKHOLTZ CONSTRUTION - Provided labor for concrete, building construction - Value \$____+	\$ 3,630.00
NEWTECH LLC – Provided equipment used to complete this project, trucks, backhoe, excavator – Value \$__+	\$ 3,350.00
STEVE’S PLUMBING – Provide labor to install the plumbing and material discounts - Value \$____+	\$ 1,750.00
HOLLAND GENERAL CONSTRUCTION – Provided labor for concrete and building construction - Value \$____+	\$ 1,500.00
KNIFE RIVER – Provided base gravel, labor and trucking for parking areas – Value \$____+	\$ 1,500.00
KETTLE RIVER RAILROAD – Provided lift equipment to install building logs & timbers – Value \$____+	\$ 1,500.00
AVISTA CORPERATION – Provide a discount for the initial underground power installation - Value \$____+	\$ 1,400.00
City of Kettle Falls – Wavier of Water connection fees – Value \$ 1400	\$ 1,400.00
VAAGEN BROTHERS LUMBER - Provided dimensional lumber for wall and framing needs. Donation Value \$4K+	\$ 1,250.00
HUGUENIN CONSTRUCTION – Provide labor for building gutter system – Value \$____+	\$ 750.00
SKINDAWG TRUCKING – provided transportation for heavy equipment to and from site – Value \$____+	\$ 750.00
BUILDER’S SHOPPING CENTER – provide store discount and a cash donation – Value \$__+	\$ 500.00
COLVILLE VALLEY CONCRETE – provided discount and donation of eco-blocks for retaining wall – Value \$__+	\$ 500.00

Project Cost

Application

Acquisition	\$48,000
Development	<u>\$131,100</u>
TOTAL	\$179,100

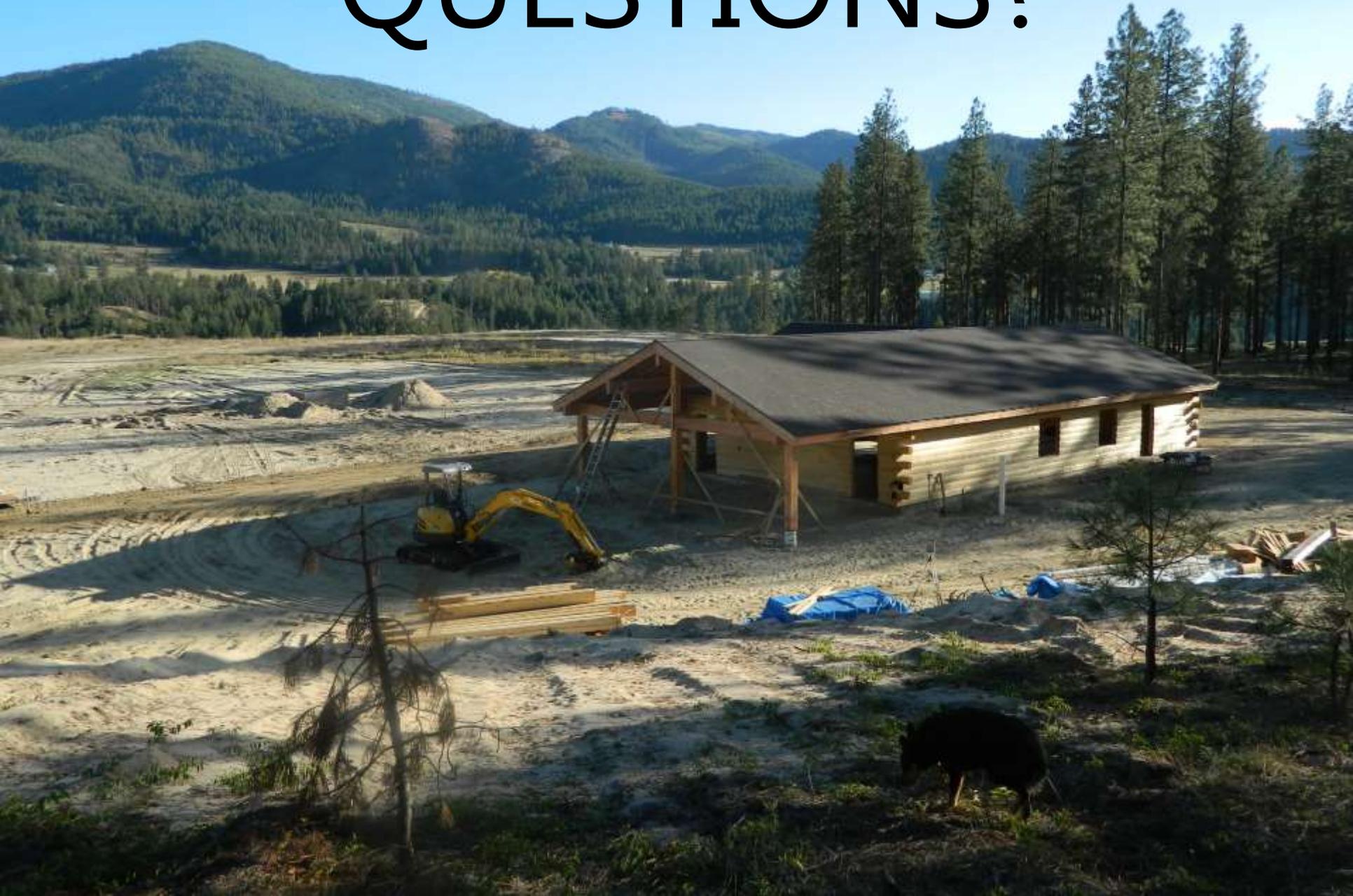
Actual

Acquisition	\$48,946
Development	<u>\$227,624</u>
TOTAL	\$276,570

Funding

FARR Grant	\$89,550
FARR Increase	<u>\$17,600</u>
Total Grant	\$107,150
Sponsor Match	<u>\$169,420</u>
TOTAL	\$276,570

QUESTIONS?



Item 5:

Washington Administrative Code Changes

February 9, 2016

Presented by Leslie Connelly, Policy Specialist



Summary

- Background
- Overview of changes for 2016
- Review draft amendments
- Direction on proceeding to formal hearing
- Direction on “project area”
- Next steps

Background

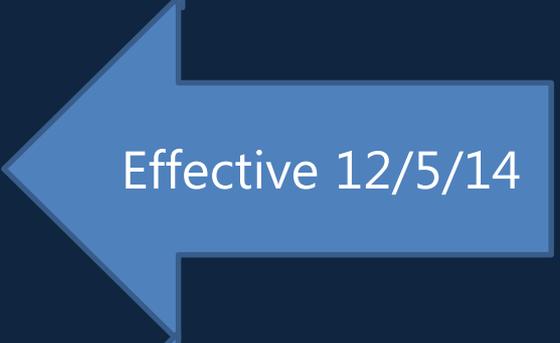
- Washington Administrative Code (WAC)
- Administrative Rules Adopted by the Board
- Governs How We Do Business

Phased Process - Completed

- Phase I
 - Name change
 - References
 - Grant application requirements
 - FARR compliance for acquisition projects
- Phase II
 - Public Records
- Phase III
 - Definitions
 - Restoration projects
 - Grant agreement requirements



Effective 5/19/14



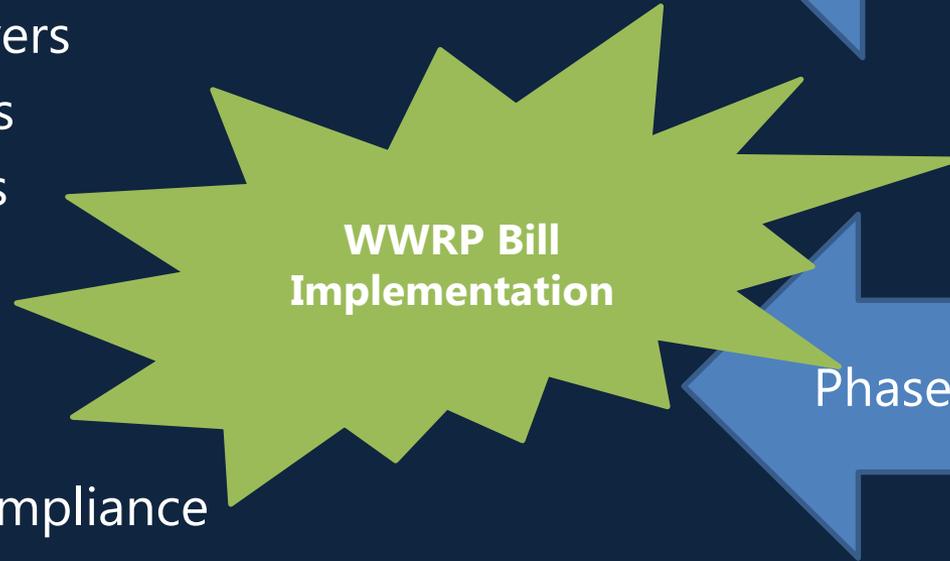
Effective 12/5/14



Effective 8/13/15

Phased Process – Underway

- Phase IV
 - Application requirements
 - Evaluation process
 - Deadline waivers
 - Final decisions
 - Cost increases
 - Reorganize
- Phase V
 - Project area
 - Long-term compliance



Title 286 Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Chapter	Title	
286-04	General	General Rules for Board and RCO
286-06	Public Records	
286-13	General Grant Assistance Rules	Program Specific Rules
286-26	Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicles Fund	
286-27	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program	
286-30	Firearms Range	
286-35	Boating Facilities Program	
286-40	Land and Water Conservation Fund	
286-42	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account	

Phase IV - Draft WAC Amendments

WAC	Subject	Summary of Proposed Changes
286-04-065	Project evaluations	Moves to 286-13-020
286-13-010	Scope of chapter	Adds ability for the director to apply rules to projects not funded by the board.
286-13-020	Applications requirements and evaluation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adds technical review to the evaluation process.• Identifies advisory committees as the evaluators.• Clarifies evaluation process.• Incorporates 286-04-065 Project evaluations.• Incorporates 286-13-030 Application review.
286-13-030	Application review	Moves to 286-13-020

Phase IV - Draft WAC Amendments

WAC	Subject	Summary of Proposed Changes
286-13-040	Grant program deadlines	Changing waiving deadlines to extending deadlines.
286-13-050	Final decision	Expands scope to include all board decisions, not just funding decisions.
286-13-080	Expenses before project agreement	Moves to 286-13-085.
286-13-085	Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revises when the director can approve a cost increase.• Incorporates 286-13-085.
286-13-100	Nonconformance and repayments	Adds project agreement as a source for identifying conflicts with a project cost.

Timeline Phase IV

Date (2016)	Task
April 20	Pre-proposal Statement of Inquiry (CR-101)
June 15	Proposed Rule-making (CR-102)
June 15 – July 5	Public Comment Period
July 13-14	Public Hearing (Board Meeting)
August 15	Effective Date

Draft WAC Amendments

Questions, Feedback, Direction

Define Project Area

Why define a project area?

- Geographic area affects
 - Scope of the project agreement
 - Inspections
 - Use of income policy

Land and Water Conservation Fund

- Model used for the first 25 years
- Protects the entire park or management unit
- Based on viable recreation area
- Protection is forever

- Need a clear definition for other programs

Real Life Examples

A. Neighborhood Park

B. Athletic Fields Development

C. Park Development

D. Park Acquisition

E. Habitat Restoration

F. Habitat Acquisition

A. Neighborhood Park

Town of Wilson Creek

Wilson Creek
Union Grain

Railroad St

Railroad St

Railroad St

3rd St

4th St

Broadway

Broadway

Broadway

3rd St

4th St

A. Neighborhood Park

98-1298
WWRP Local Parks

- Irrigation
- Landscaping
- Lighting
- Benches
- Restroom
- Sidewalks
- Playground

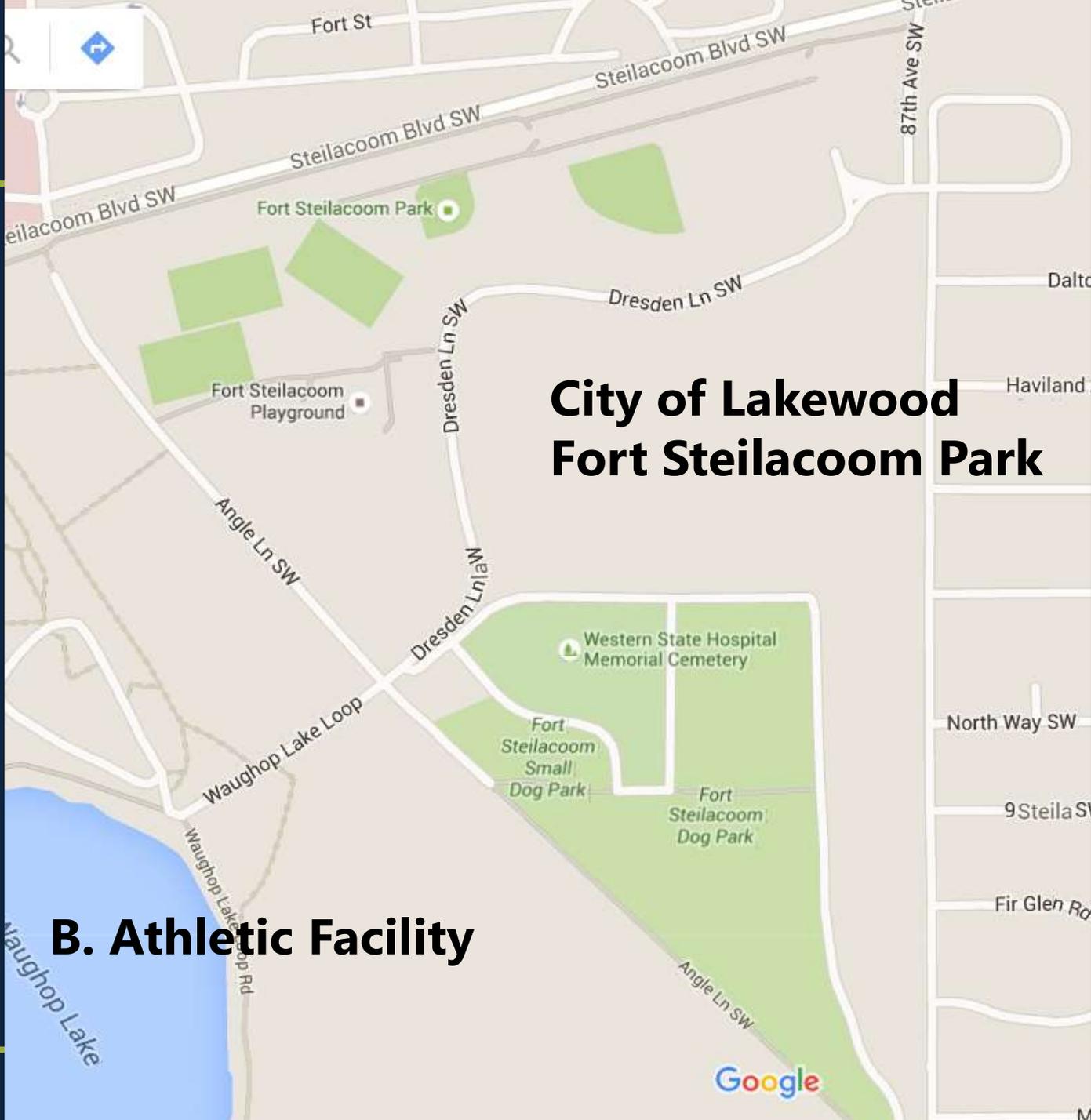
Town of Wilson Creek

Forever
Protected as
Outdoor
Recreation

A. Neighborhood Park



B. Athletic Facility



City of Lakewood Fort Steilacoom Park

B. Athletic Facility



**City of Lakewood
Fort Steilacoom Park**

03-1332
Youth Athletic Facilities

One soccer field
Parking
Pathway

B. Athletic Facility



City of Lakewood Fort Steilacoom Park

03-1332
Youth Athletic Facilities

One soccer field
Parking
Pathway

15-1371
Youth Athletic Facilities

4 baseball fields
1 soccer field
Restroom
Parking

B. Athletic Facility

YAF Project Area

The project area subject to the long-term obligations is defined as the area consistent with the **geographic limits of the scope of work** of the YAF project. It includes the physical limits of the project's final site plans or final design plans and any property acquired with YAF funding assistance. The project area also **may include the surrounding area within the project sponsor's control in order to meet the public outdoor recreation benefits** described in the project agreement. The RCO and sponsor will agree on a boundary map for the project area when the project is complete and include reference to the map in the project agreement.

- Adopted April 2015



20 years
Protected as
Outdoor
Recreation

03-1332
Youth Athletic Facilities

One soccer field
Parking
Pathway

15-1371
Youth Athletic Facilities

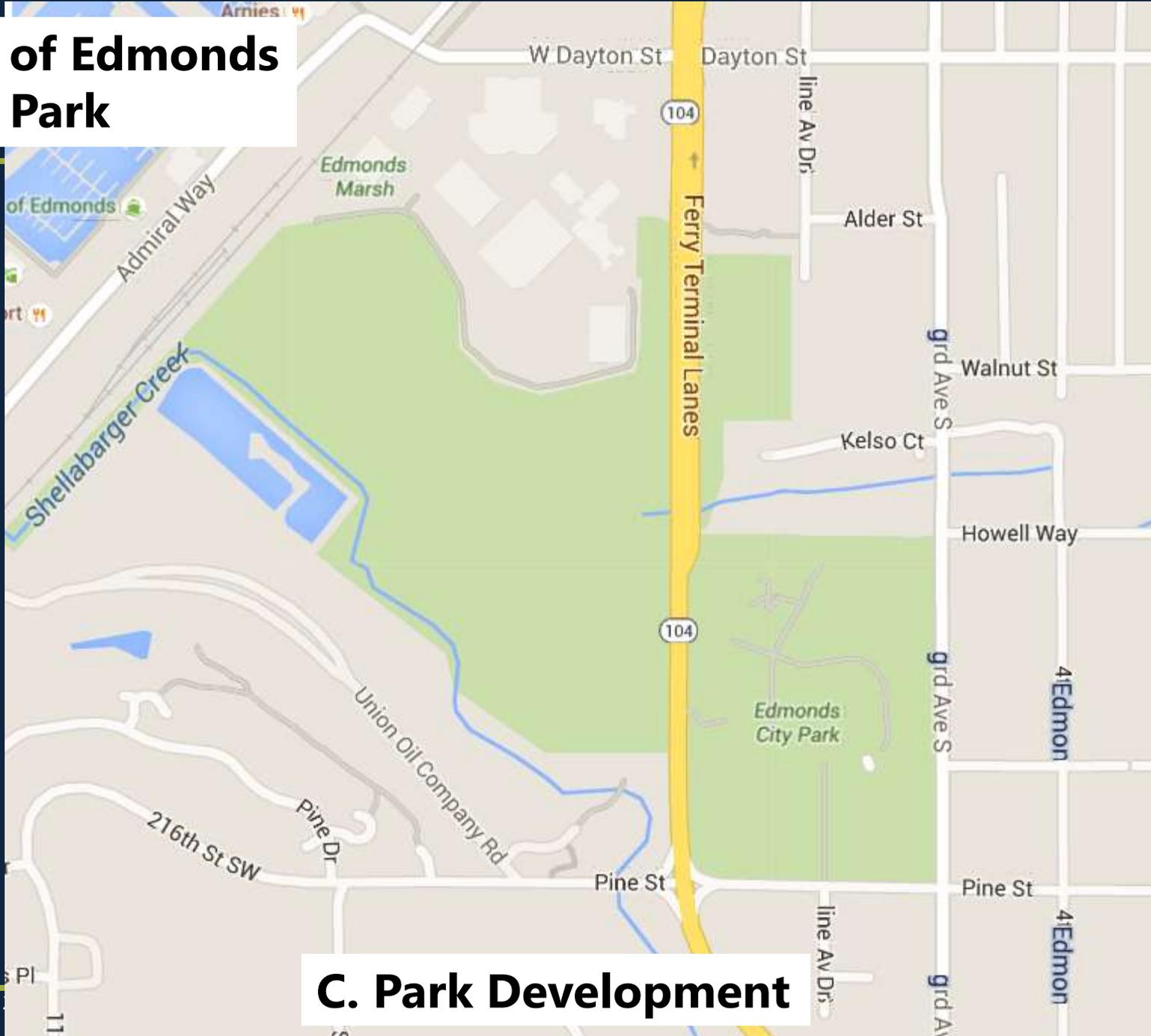
4 baseball fields
1 soccer field
Restroom
Parking

**City of Lakewood
Fort Steilacoom Park**

B. Athletic Facility

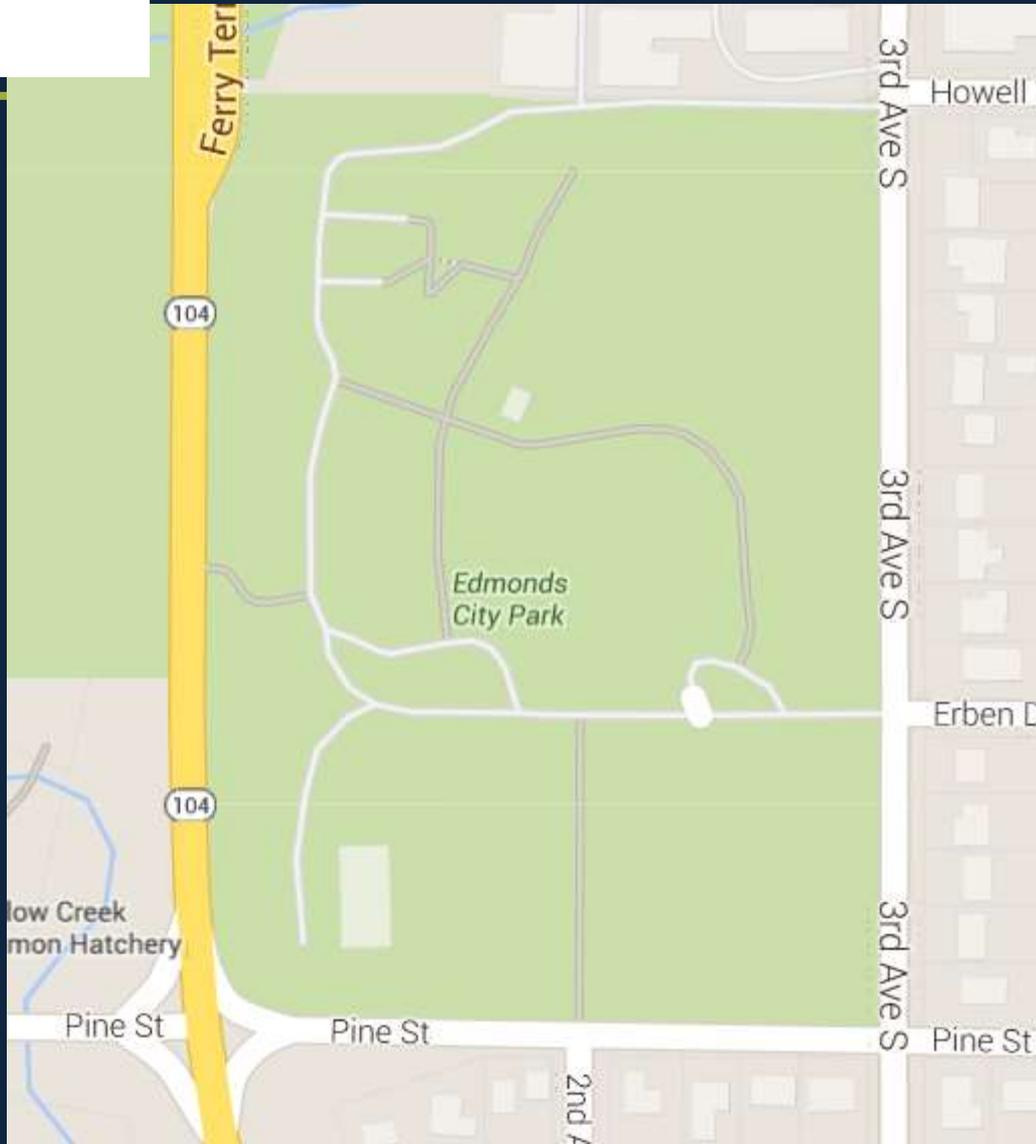
C. Park Development

City of Edmonds City Park



C. Park Development

City of Edmonds City Park



C. Park Development

City of Edmonds City Park



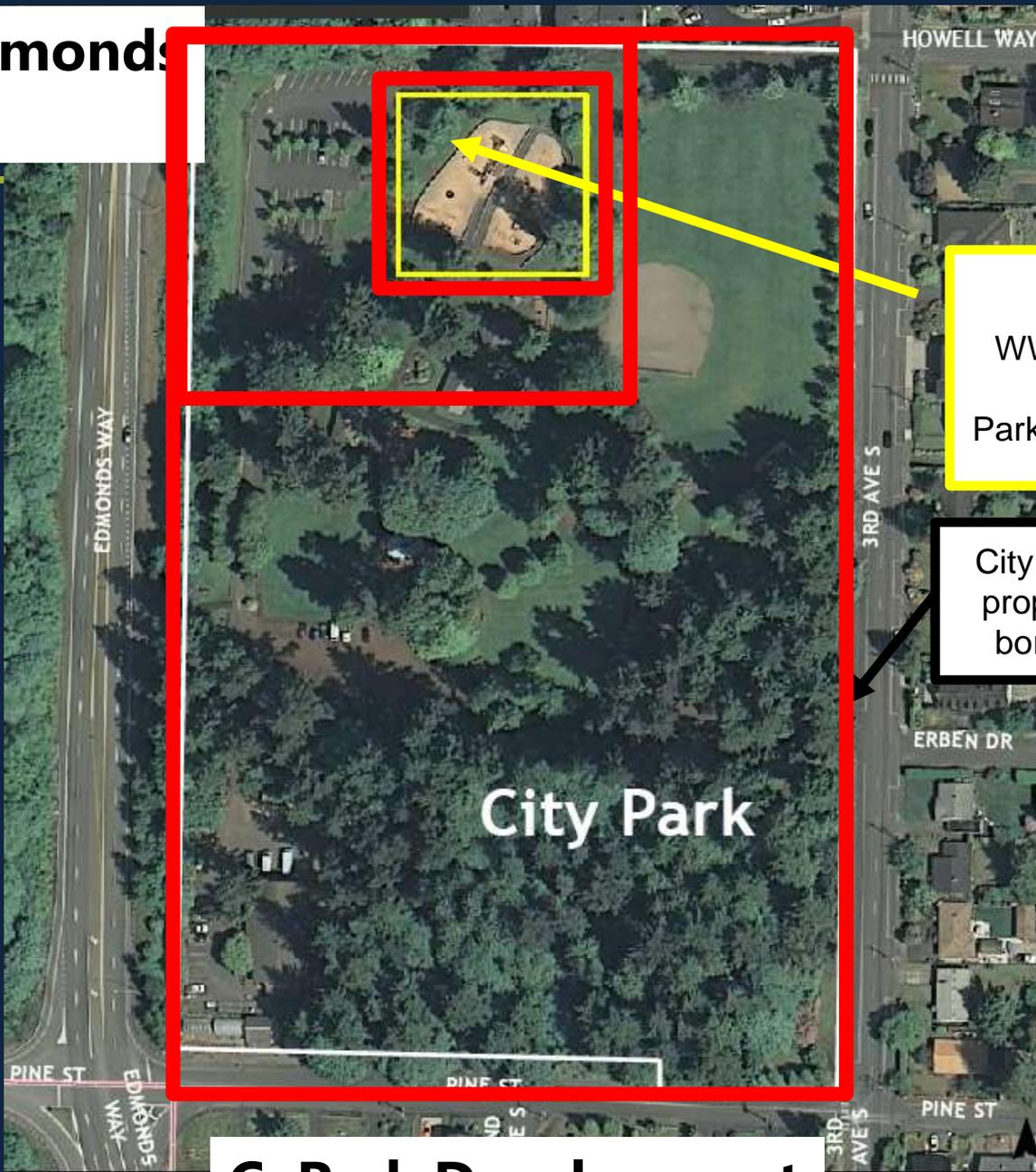
12-1536
WWRP Local Parks
Park play & spray area

City Park
property
border

Forever
Protected as
Outdoor
Recreation

C. Park Development

City of Edmonds City Park



12-1536
WWRP Local Parks
Park play & spray area

City Park
property
border

Forever
Protected as
Outdoor
Recreation

C. Park Development

D. Park Acquisition

City of Bellevue Meydenbauer Park



04-1353
WWRP Water Access

06-2005
WWRP Local Parks

Forever
Protected as
Outdoor
Recreation

D. Park Acquisition

City of Bellevue Meydenbauer Park



04-1353
WWRP Water Access

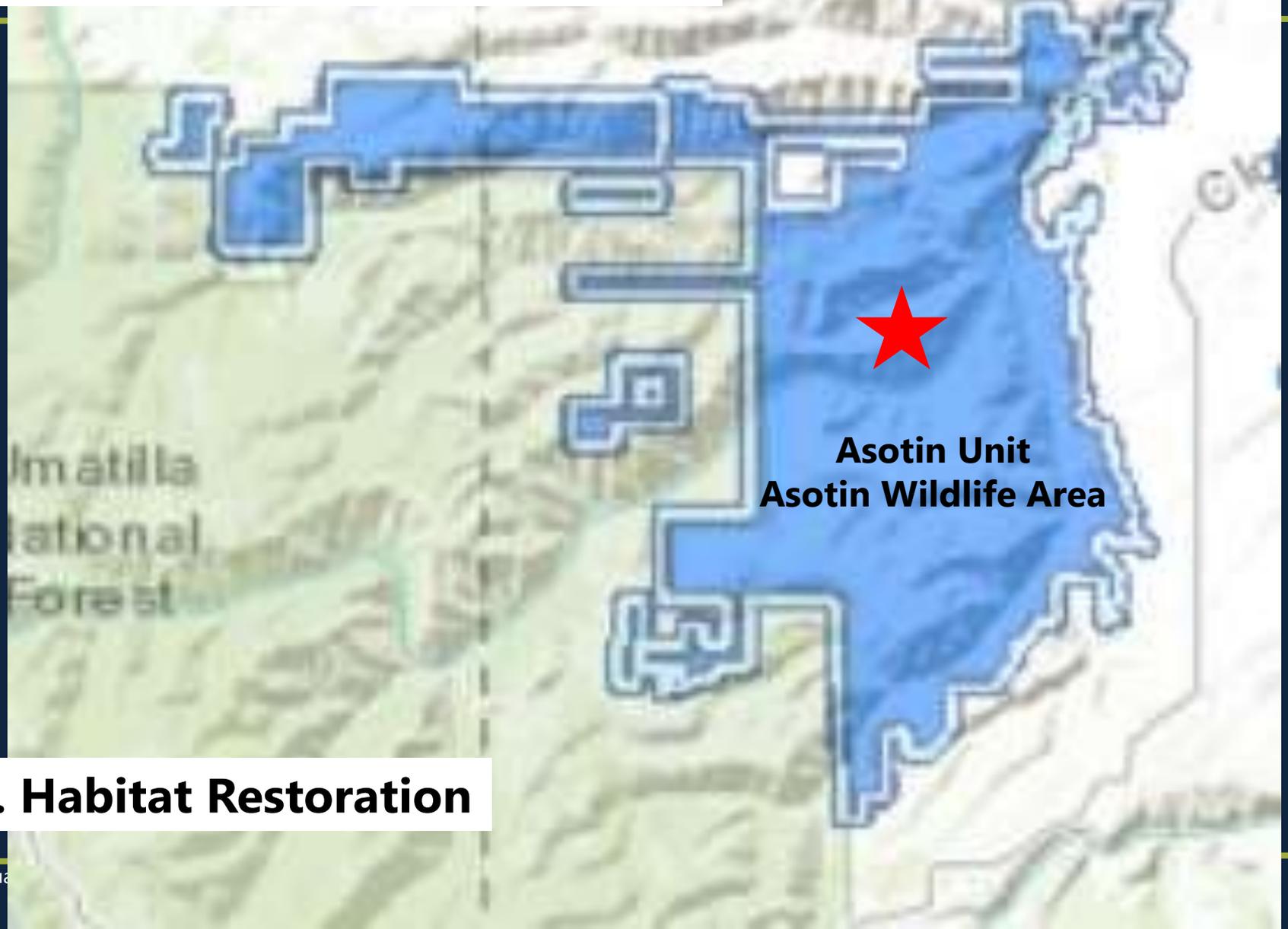
06-2005
WWRP Local Parks

Forever
Protected as
Outdoor
Recreation

D. Park Acquisition

E. Habitat Restoration

Department of Fish and Wildlife Campbell Field



E. Habitat Restoration

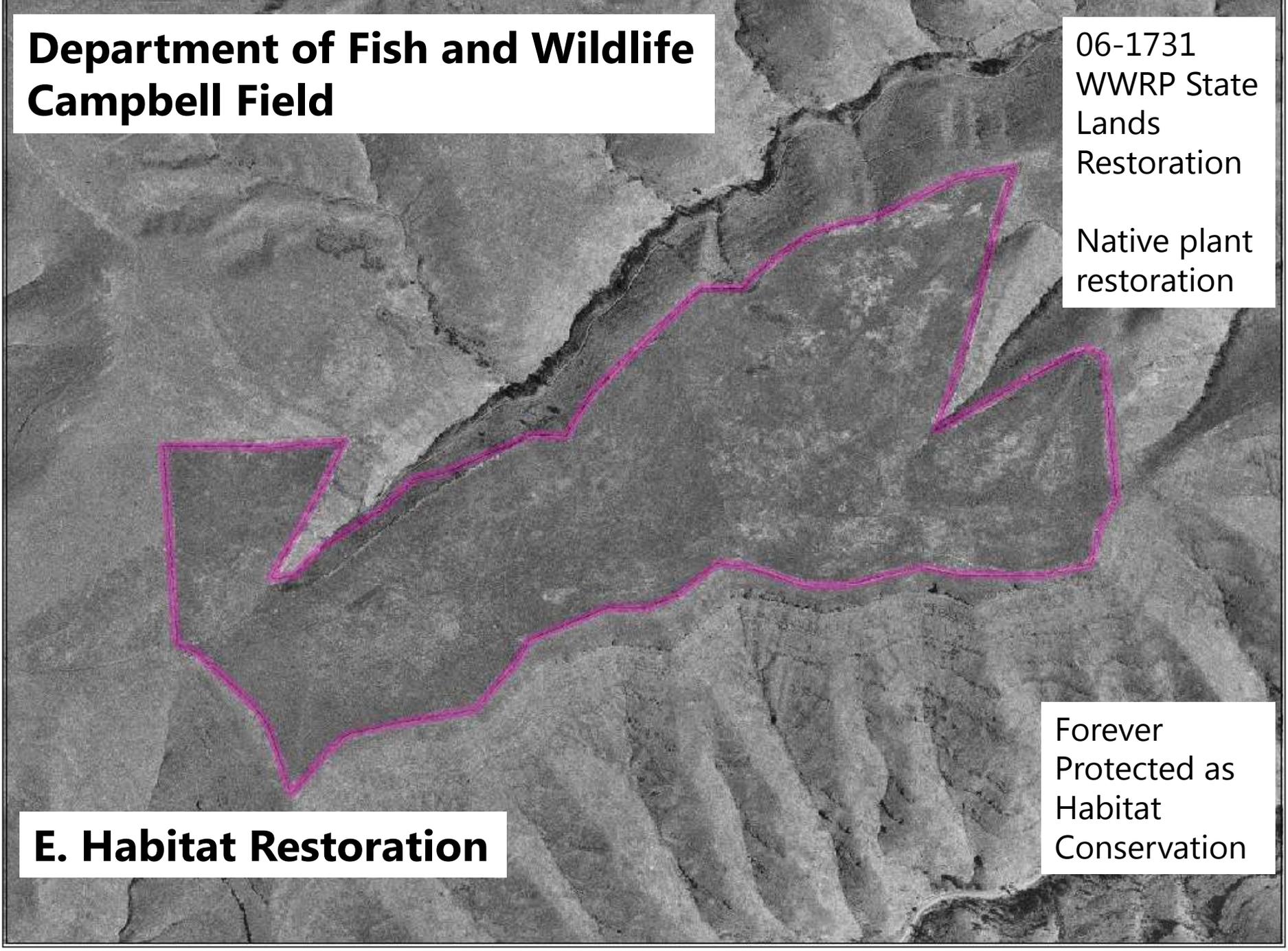
**Department of Fish and Wildlife
Campbell Field**

06-1731
WWRP State
Lands
Restoration

Native plant
restoration

Forever
Protected as
Habitat
Conservation

E. Habitat Restoration



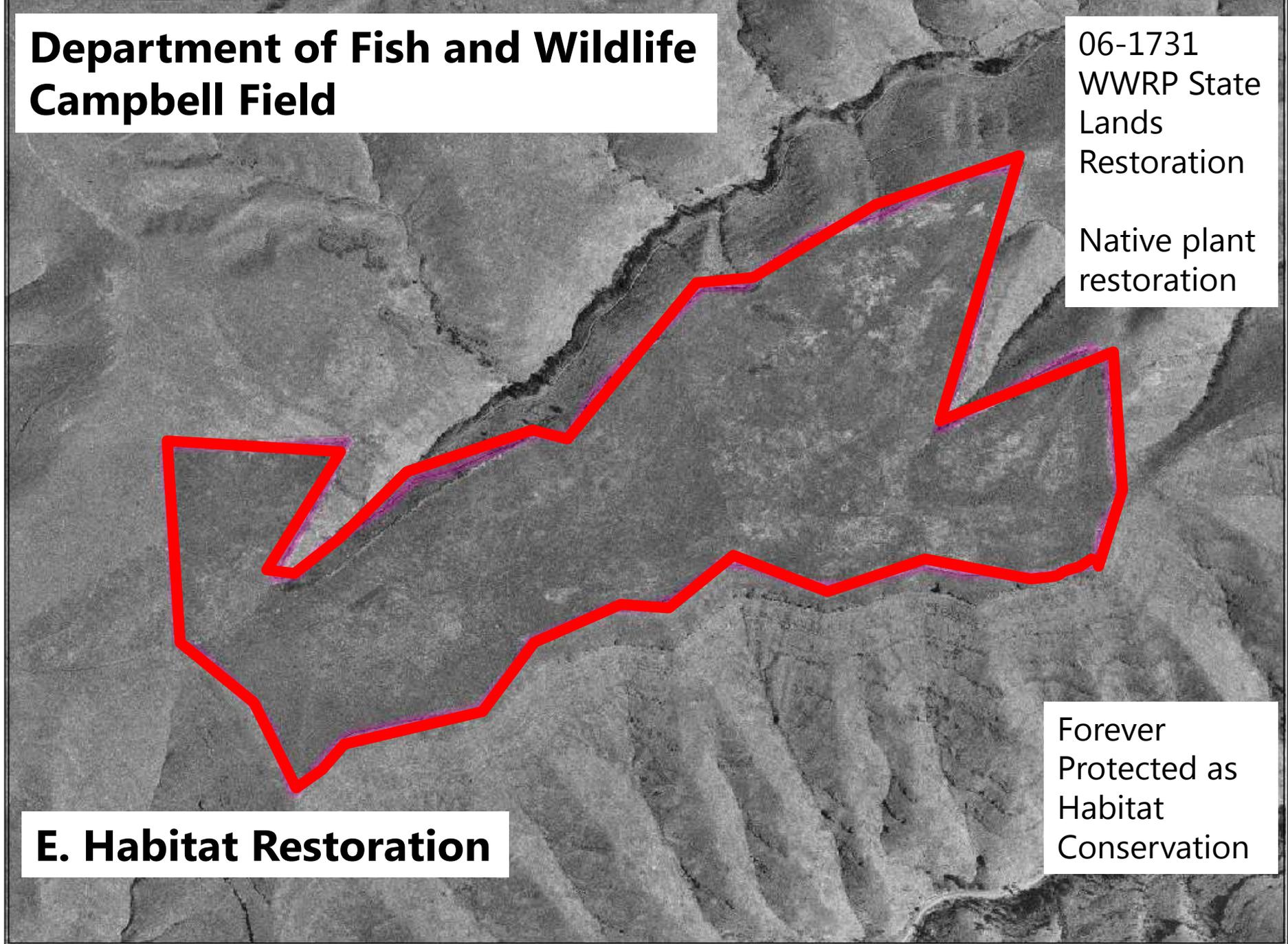
**Department of Fish and Wildlife
Campbell Field**

06-1731
WWRP State
Lands
Restoration

Native plant
restoration

Forever
Protected as
Habitat
Conservation

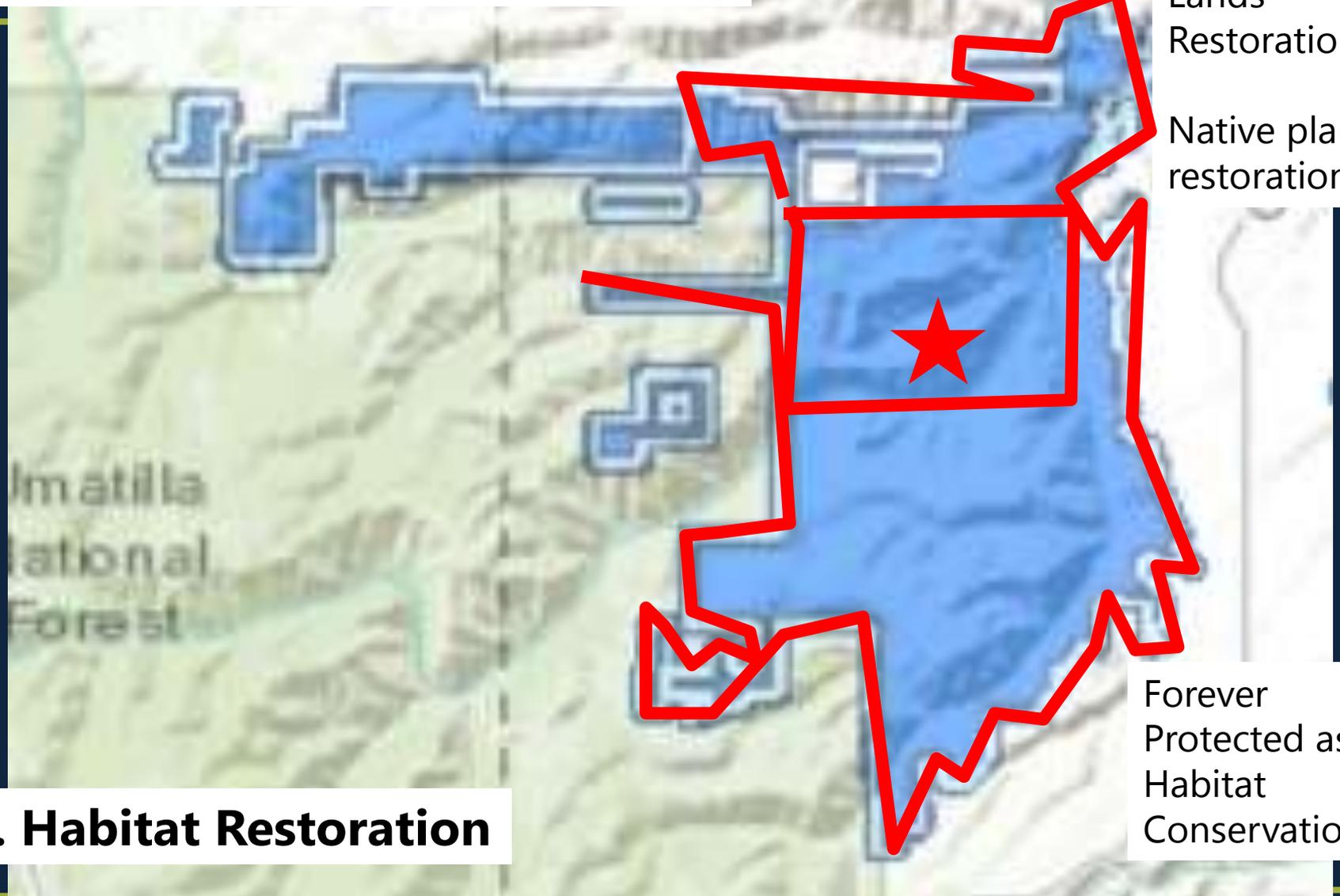
E. Habitat Restoration



Department of Fish and Wildlife Campbell Field

06-1731
WWRP State
Lands
Restoration

Native plant
restoration



Forever
Protected as
Habitat
Conservation

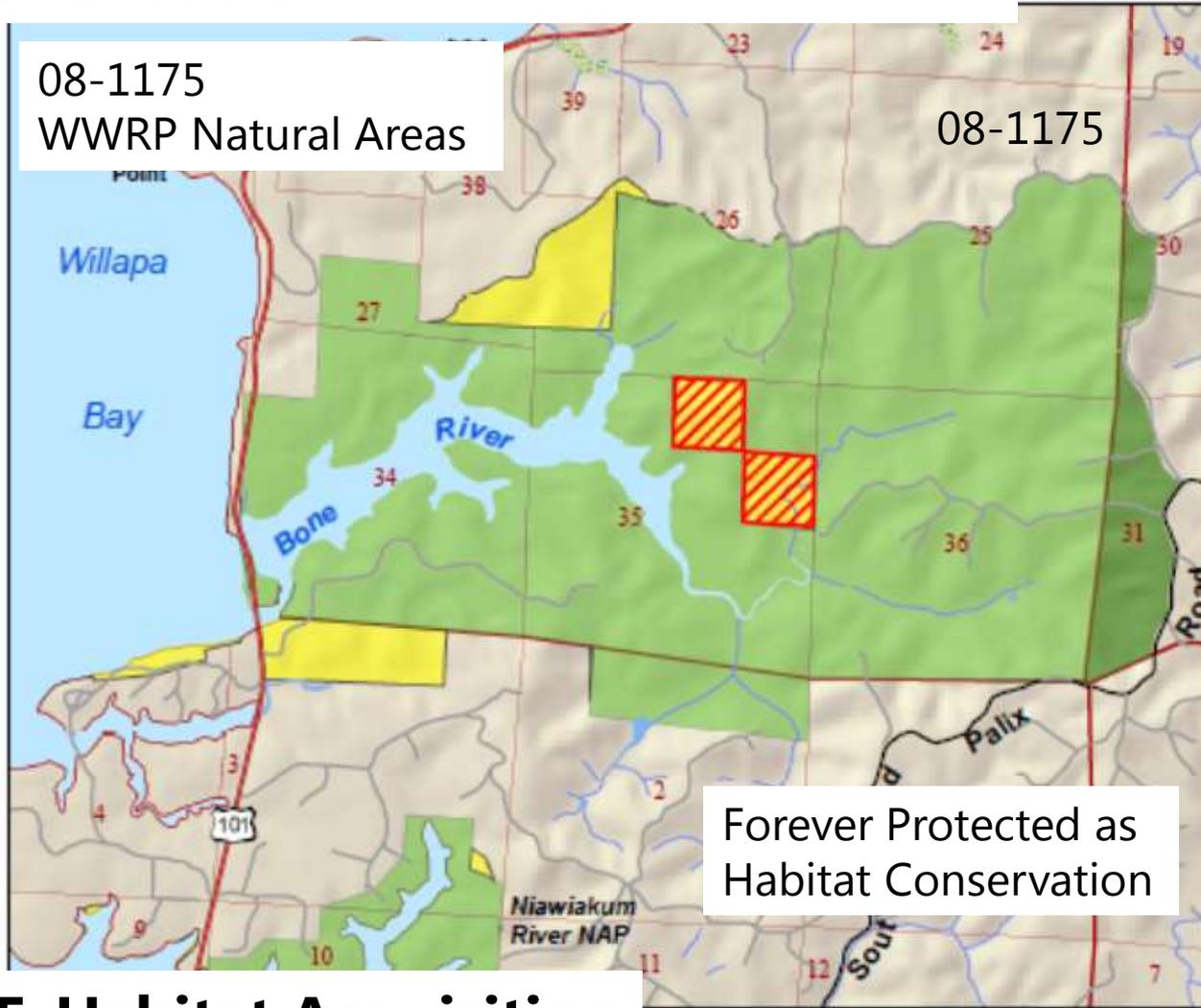
E. Habitat Restoration

F. Habitat Acquisition

Department of Natural Resources

Bone River

08-1175
WWRP Natural Areas



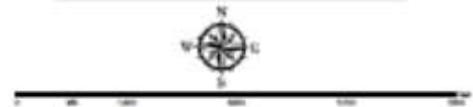
Forever Protected as
Habitat Conservation

 Priority Parcels for Acquisition

DRAFT

Bone River Natural Area Preserve

Northwest Coast Ecoregion



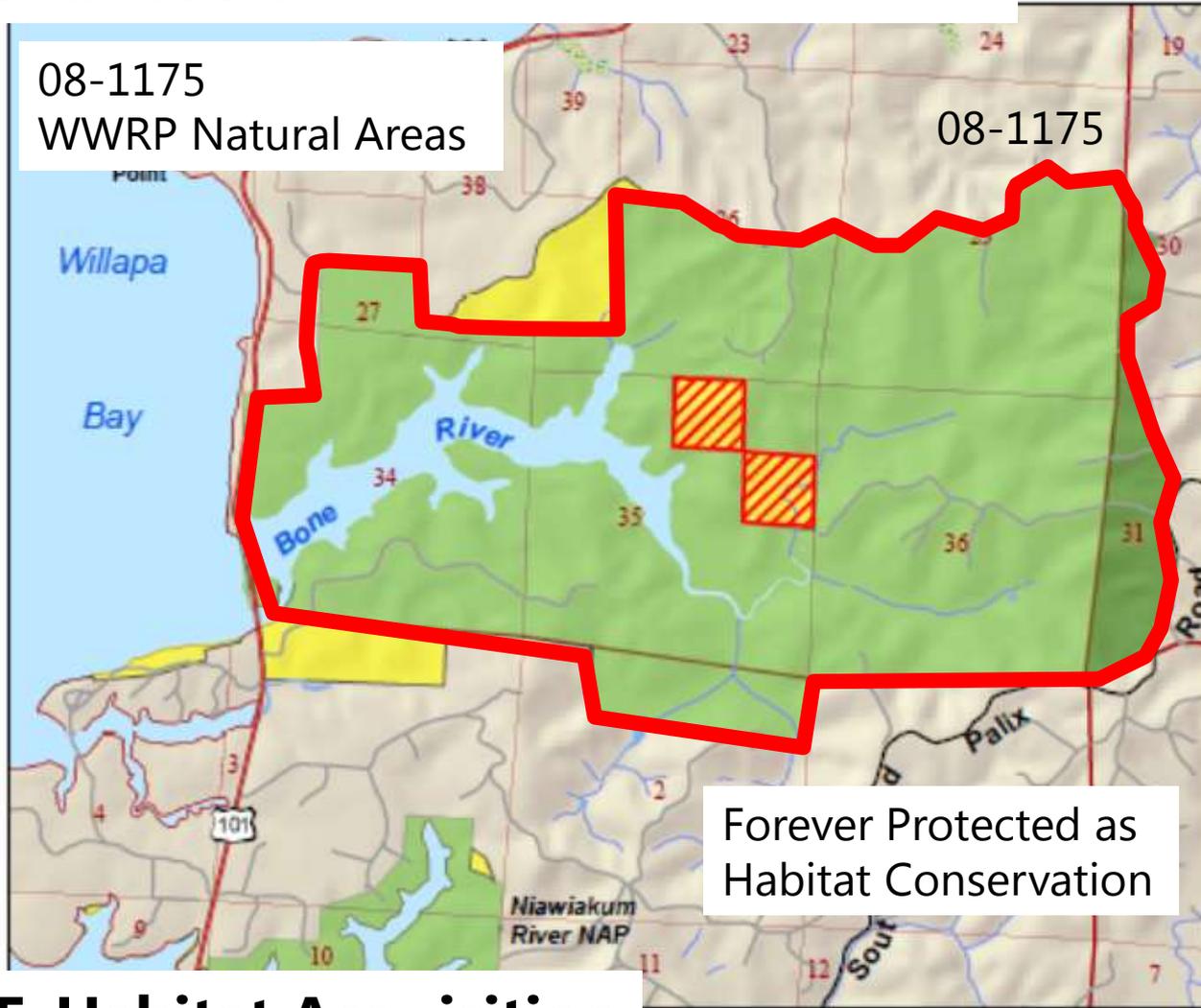
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April 2008

F. Habitat Acquisition

Department of Natural Resources Bone River

08-1175
WWRP Natural Areas

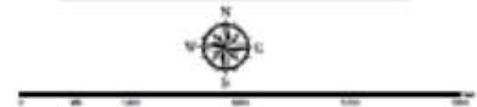
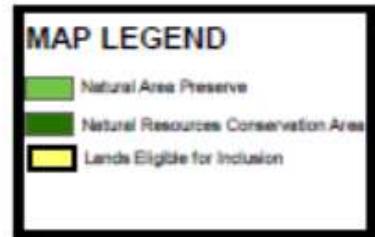


 Priority Parcels for Acquisition

F. Habitat Acquisition

DRAFT Bone River Natural Area Preserve

Northwest Coast Ecoregion



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April 2008

Draft WAC Amendments

Questions, Feedback, Direction



WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation
Funding Board

Item 6: Policy and Evaluation Criteria Changes

February 9, 2016

Presented by Adam Cole and Leslie Connelly, Policy Specialists

ROFFB

Summary

- Public Comment Process
- Action on:
 - WWRP Critical Habitat
 - ALEA
- Discuss two evaluation questions
 - Cost efficiencies
 - SCORP
- Action on:
 - WWRP Local Parks, WWRP Water Access, LWCF, RTP, WWRP Trails, NOVA, BFP

Public Comment Process

- December 10 - 31, 2015
- Comments on:
 - Specific evaluation questions
 - Specific programs
 - Other topics

Attachment A – page 72

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Critical Habitat Criteria

1. Incorporate local planning into Ecological and Biological Benefits question
2. Include grazing in Management and Viability question

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Critical Habitat Criteria

Public Comments

- Comments from two people
 - Question on conservation futures reference
 - Request for minor edits
- Response: Made minor edits

WWRP Critical Habitat Evaluation Summary

Criteria	Evaluation Elements	Possible Points	Weight
Project Introduction	<p>Locate the project on statewide, vicinity, and site maps.</p> <p>Brief summary of the project (goals and objectives statement)</p>	Not scored	0%
1. Ecological and Biological Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bigger picture • Uniqueness and significance of the site • Fish and wildlife species or communities • Quality of habitat 	20	40%
2. Species and Communities with Special Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat to species or communities • Importance of acquisitions • Ecological roles • Taxonomic distinctness • Rarity 	10	20%
3. Manageability and Viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediacy of threat to the site • Long-term viability • Enhancement of existing protected land • Ongoing stewardship • Livestock grazing uses 	15	30%
4. Public Benefit and Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project support • Educational and/or scientific value 	5	10%
Total Points Possible		50	

Summary of Proposed Changes

Existing Question	Significant Changes
Ecological and Biological Characteristics	Incorporates local planning and prioritization efforts by adding a reference to “conservation futures” plans and discussing statewide significance “in addition to” needs of the community.
Management and Viability	Adds a section on livestock grazing uses and requires the sponsor to describe livestock grazing uses per the board’s allowable use policy.

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Critical Habitat Criteria

Staff Recommend Approval of Resolution 2016-02

1. Incorporate local planning into Ecological and Biological Benefits question
2. Include grazing in Management and Viability question



Attachment B – page 78

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Criteria

Applicants with combination projects answer questions for Urgency and Project Design

Aquatics Lands Enhancement Account Criteria

Public Comments

- Comments from two people
 - Both in support
 - One person suggested weighting scores based on the cost of the acquisition and development/restoration elements
- Response: No change.

Proposed Evaluation Question Summary for Projects Meeting a Single Program Purpose: Protection and Enhancement

Scored By	#	Question	Project Type Questions	Evaluators Score	Multiplier	Maximum Points	Weight (%)
Advisory Committee	1	Fit with ALEA Program Goals	ALL	0-5	3	15	23%
Advisory Committee	2	Project Need	ALL	0-5	4	20	30%
Advisory Committee	3	Site Suitability	ALL	0-5	2	10	15%
Advisory Committee	4a	Urgency and Viability	Acquisition	0-5	2	10	15%
			<u>Combination</u>	<u>0-5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7%</u>
Advisory Committee	4b	Project Design and Viability	Restoration	0-5	2	10	15%
			<u>Combination</u>	<u>0-5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7%</u>
Advisory Committee	5	Community Involvement and Support	ALL	0-5	2	10	15%
RCO Staff	6	Growth Management Act Preference	ALL	0	1	0	0%
RCO Staff	7	Proximity to People	ALL	0-1	1	1	2%
Total Possible Points						66	

Proposed Evaluation Question Summary for Projects Meeting a Single Program Purpose: Public Access

Scored By	#	Question	Project Type Questions	Evaluators Score	Multiplier	Maximum Points	Weight
Advisory Committee	1	Fit with ALEA Program Goals	ALL	0-5	3	15	23%
Advisory Committee	2	Project Need	ALL	0-5	4	20	30%
Advisory Committee	3	Site Suitability	ALL	0-5	2	10	15%
Advisory Committee	4a	Urgency and Viability	Acquisition	0-5	2	10	15%
			<u>Combination</u>	<u>0-5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7%</u>
Advisory Committee	4b	Project Design and Viability	Development	0-5	2	10	15%
			<u>Combination</u>	<u>0-5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7%</u>
Advisory Committee	5	Community Involvement and Support	ALL	0-5	2	10	15%
RCO Staff	6	Growth Management Act Preference	ALL	0	1	0	0%
RCO Staff	7	Proximity to People	ALL	0-1	1	1	2%
Total Possible Points						66	

Proposed Evaluation Question Summary for Projects Meeting Both Program Purposes: Protection and Enhancement AND Public Access Elements

Scored By	#	Question	Elements	Project Type Questions	Score	Multiplier	Maximum Points	Total Points	Weight
Advisory Committee	1	Fit with ALEA Program Goals	Protection and Enhancement Elements	All Projects	0-5	2	10	20	28%
			Public Access Elements	All Projects	0-5	2	10		
Advisory Committee	2	Project Need	Protection and Enhancement Elements	All Projects	0-5	2	10	20	28%
			Public Access Elements	All Projects	0-5	2	10		
Advisory Committee	3	Site Suitability	Protection and Enhancement Elements	All Projects	0-5	1	5	10	14%
			Public Access Elements	All Projects	0-5	1	5		
Advisory Committee	4a	Urgency and Viability	All Elements	Acquisition	0-5	2	10	10	14%
			<u>All Elements</u>	<u>Combination</u>	<u>0-5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6.5%</u>
Advisory Committee	4b	Project Design and Viability	Protection and Enhancement Elements	Restoration and Development	0-5	1	5	10	14%
			Public Access Elements	Restoration and Development	0-5	1	5		
			<u>Protection and Enhancement Elements</u>	<u>Combination</u>	<u>0-5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6.5%</u>
			<u>Public Access Elements</u>	<u>Combination</u>	<u>0-5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>		
Advisory Committee	5	Community Involvement and Support	All Elements	All Projects	0-5	2	10	10	14%

Summary of Proposed Changes

Existing Question	Significant Changes
Urgency and Viability	Weight of the score is halved if the application is a combination project.
Project Design and Viability	Weight of the score is halved if the application is a combination project.

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Criteria

Staff Recommend Approval of Resolution 2016-03

Applicants with combination projects answer questions for Urgency and Project Design

Cost Efficiencies Question Overview

Existing question applies to:

- Land and Water Conservation Fund
- Recreational Trails Program
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
 - Local Parks
 - Trails
 - Water Access

Cost Efficiencies. To what extent does this project demonstrate efficiencies or a reduction in government costs through documented use of donations or other resources?

Point Range: Evaluators award 0-5 points.

REMOVE:

Evaluators may add 1 point to the score assigned above, if an applicant demonstrates cost savings through donations and private grants. Matching grants from governmental entities are not eligible for consideration under this factor.

Cost Efficiencies Question

Public Comments

- Comments from eight people
 - All in support
 - One person preferred adding the bonus point to the scoring range
- Response: No change.



Questions?

Discussion

SCORP Question Overview

- Add new question on Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan priorities to:
- Boating Facilities Program
- Land and Water Conservation Fund
- Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
 - Local Parks
 - Trails
 - Water Access

SCORP Question

- **SCORP Priorities.** How will this project address statewide or regional priorities as described in the Statewide Outdoor Comprehensive Recreation Plan?
- Evaluators score 0-5 points.

SCORP Question Part 1

- How will this project specifically provide a diversity of recreation opportunities that meet the needs of the state's underserved populations which are:
 - People with disabilities
 - People of color
 - Residents over 46 years old
 - Women

A Few SCORP Findings

- Recreation Types (p. 130)
 - Support active recreation
 - Offer diverse activities
- Recreation Equity = Underserved (p. 137)
 - Consider changing demographics
 - Increase participate commensurate with population
 - Increase access for residents with disabilities

SCORP Question Part 2

- How will this project help increase physical activities among people of all ages and abilities or low income and diverse communities?
- Will this project support federal, state, regional or local health initiatives?

SCORP Question

Public Comments

- Comments from seven people
 - Four comments in support
 - One suggestion to apply it to other programs
 - Two people concerned about overlap with question on proximity to people
 - One person concerned about overlap with question boating experience in BFP
 - One person disagreed with applying to NOVA
- Response: Removed overlap with question on proximity to people



Questions?

Discussion

Attachment C – page 89

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Local Parks Criteria

1. Add SCORP question
2. Revise Cost Efficiencies question

WWRP Local Parks Evaluation Criteria Summary

Scored by	#	Title	Project Type Questions	Maximum Points	Weight	Focus*
Advisory Committee	1	Public Need	All	15	19% 18%	Local
Advisory Committee	2	Project Scope	All	15	19% 18%	Local
<u>Advisory Committee</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>SCORP Priorities</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>State</u>
Advisory Committee	<u>34</u>	Immediacy of Threat	Acquisition	10	13% 12%	Local
			Combination	5	6%	
Advisory Committee	<u>45</u>	Project Design	Development	15	19% 18%	Technical
			Combination	7.5	9%	
Advisory Committee	<u>56</u>	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	10	13% 12%	State
Advisory Committee	<u>67</u>	Site Suitability	Acquisition	5	6%	Technical
			Combination	2.5	3%	
Advisory Committee	<u>78</u>	Expansion/Renovation	All	5	6%	Local
Advisory Committee	<u>89</u>	Project Support	All	10	13% 12%	State/Local
Advisory Committee	<u>910</u>	Cost Efficiencies	All	<u>65</u>	8% 6%	State/Local
RCO Staff	10 11	Growth Management Act Preference	All	0	0%	State
RCO Staff	11 12	Population Proximity	All	3	4%	State
Total Points Possible= <u>79-83</u>						

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Local Parks Criteria

Staff Recommend Approval of Resolution 2016-04

1. Add SCORP question
2. Revise Cost Efficiencies question

Attachment D – page 93

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Water Access Criteria

1. Add SCORP question
2. Revise Cost Efficiencies question

WWRP Water Access Evaluation Criteria Summary

Score	#	Question	Project Type	Maximum Points Possible	Weight	Focus
Advisory Committee	1	Public Need	All	15	21% <u>19%</u>	Local
<u>Advisory Committee</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>SCORP Priorities</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>State</u>
Advisory Committee	<u>23</u>	Immediacy of Threat	Acquisition	15	21% <u>19%</u>	Local
			Combination	7.5	10%	
Advisory Committee	<u>34</u>	Project Design	Development	10	14% <u>13%</u>	Technical
			Combination	5	7% <u>6%</u>	
Evaluation Team	<u>45</u>	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	10	14% <u>13%</u>	State
Advisory Committee	<u>56</u>	Site Suitability	All	10	14% <u>13%</u>	Technical
Advisory Committee	<u>67</u>	Expansion	All	5	7% <u>6%</u>	State
Advisory Committee	<u>78</u>	Diversity of Recreational Uses	Development	5	7% <u>6%</u>	State
			Combination	2.5	3%	
Advisory Committee	<u>89</u>	Project Support	All	10	14% <u>13%</u>	State, Local
Advisory Committee	<u>910</u>	Cost Efficiencies	All	6 <u>5</u>	7% <u>6%</u>	State, Local
RCO Staff	10 <u>11</u>	Growth Management Act Preference	All	0	0%	State
RCO Staff	11 <u>12</u>	Population Proximity	All	3	4%	State
Total Points Possible:= 74<u>78</u>						

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Water Access Criteria

Staff Recommend Approval of Resolution 2016-05

1. Add SCORP question
2. Revise Cost Efficiencies question

Attachment E – page 97

Land and Water Conservation Fund Criteria

1. Revise Cost Efficiencies question

LWCF Evaluation Criteria Summary

Scored by	#	Title	Project Type Questions	Maximum Points	Weight	Priority
Advisory Committee	1	Need	All projects	15	20%	SCORP
Advisory Committee	2	Need satisfaction and diversity of recreation	All projects	10	14%	SCORP
Advisory Committee	3	Immediacy of threat and viability	Acquisition	10	14%	Board
			Combination	5	7%	
Advisory Committee	4	Project design	Development	10	14%	SCORP
			Combination	5	7%	
Advisory Committee	5	Sustainability and environmental stewardship	All projects	10	14%	SCORP
Advisory Committee	6	Federal grant program goals	All projects	10	14%	National Park Service
Advisory Committee	7	Readiness	All projects	5	7%	Board
Advisory Committee	8	Community support	All projects	5	7%	Board
Advisory Committee	9	Cost efficiencies	All projects	6 <u>5</u>	8% <u>7%</u>	Board
RCO Staff	10	Population proximity	All projects	3	4%	State law
RCO Staff	11	Applicant compliance	All projects	0	0%	National Park Service
Total Points Possible				74 <u>73</u>		

Land and Water Conservation Fund Criteria

Staff Recommend Approval of Resolution 2016-06

1. Revise Cost Efficiencies question

Attachment F – page 101

Recreational Trails Program Criteria

1. Revise Cost Efficiencies question

RTP Development and Maintenance Projects Evaluation Criteria Summary

Scored by	#	Question	Maximum Points Possible	Weight	Project Type Questions
Advisory Committee	1	Need	15	17%	All
Advisory Committee	2	Need satisfaction	15	17%	All
Advisory Committee	3	Project design	10	12%	Development
Advisory Committee	4	Maintenance	10	12%	Maintenance
Advisory Committee	5	Sustainability and environmental stewardship	10	12%	All
Advisory Committee	6	Readiness to proceed	5	6%	All
Advisory Committee	7	Cost-benefit	5	6%	All
Advisory Committee	8	Cost efficiencies	6 <u>5</u>	7% <u>6%</u>	All
Advisory Committee	9	Project support	10	12%	All
RCO Staff	10	Matching shares	10	12%	All
RCO Staff	11	Growth Management Act preference	0	0%	All
Total Points Possible = 86<u>85</u>					

Recreational Trails Program Criteria

Staff Recommend Approval of Resolution 2016-07

1. Revise Cost Efficiencies question



Grant Program Changes

Part 2

Attachment G – page 105

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Trails Category Changes

1. Trail Separation From Roadways (Policy)
2. Trails and Community Linkages
3. Project Design
4. Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values
5. Wildlife Habitat Connectivity
6. - *Cost Efficiencies and SCORP Priorities*

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Trails Category Changes

Public Comments – Trail Separation from Roadway Policy

- Comments from three people:
 - One supported the new policy.
 - Two expressed concerns and recommended further changes.
- Response: Incorporated commenters recommendations in revised policy.

1. Separating Trails from Roadways

"Trails...public ways constructed for and open to pedestrians, equestrians, or bicyclists, or any combination thereof, other than a sidewalk constructed as a part of a city street or county road for exclusive use of pedestrians." (RCW 79A.15.005(11))

"Trails must be for non-motorized use and cannot be part of a street or roadway such as a sidewalk or unprotected road shoulder. Trails adjacent to roadways that are separated by physical barriers and are improved solely for pedestrian, equestrian, or bicycle use are eligible. ”

(Manual 10a, p3)

Intent:

1. Ensure WWRP – Trails funds do not supplant public works funding for sidewalks along roads.
2. Clarifies separation expectations in the project, planning and application phase.
3. Ensure quality recreation experience.
4. Consistency in evaluating completed projects.



FOREST COUNTY REG. 1986
**NO
UNAUTHORIZED
MOTOR
VEHICLES**









14'0"

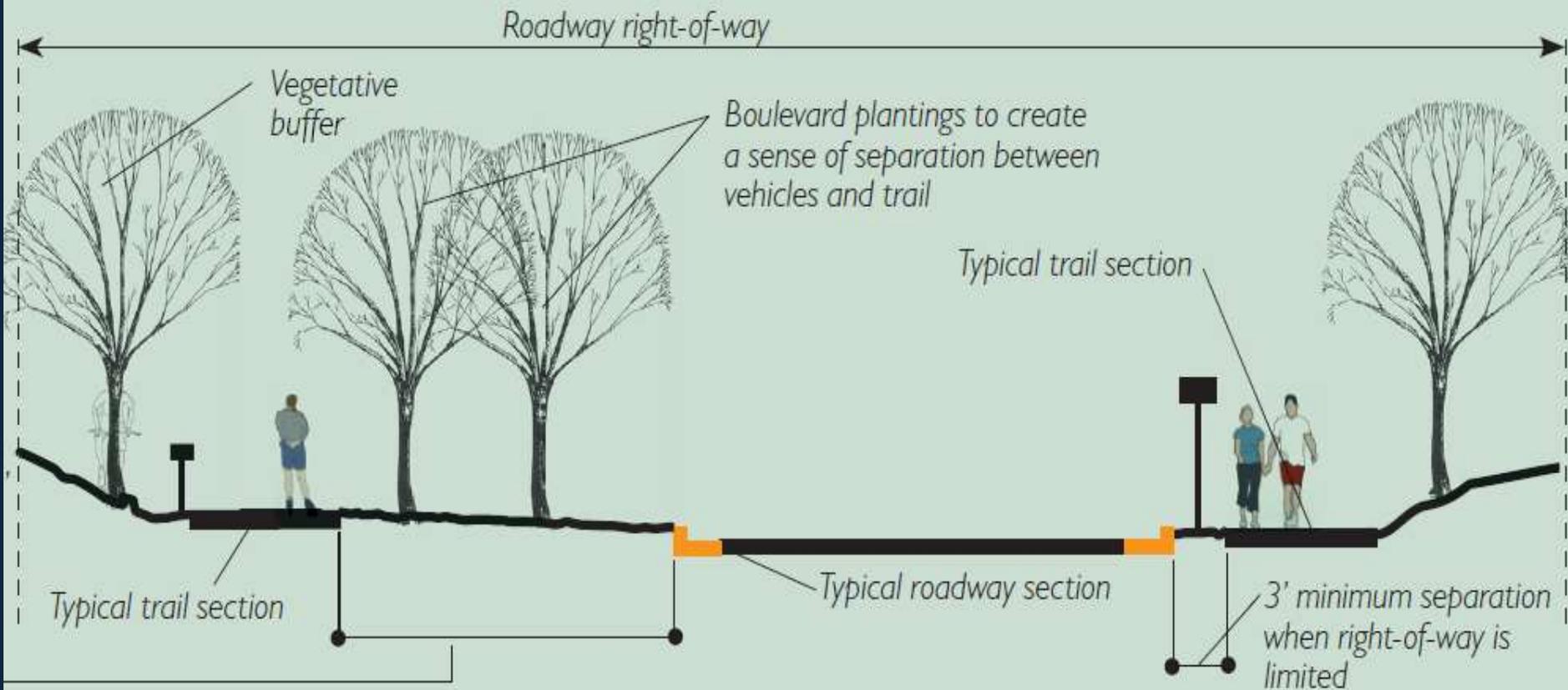
CHEHALIS
WESTERN
TRAIL
→



Separating Trail from Roadways Policy

1. Applicable regulations and guidances
 - Surfacing: hard or natural, or combination
2. “Quality Experience,” “Alternative Transportation”
 - Examples of ineligibility
3. “Separated by Space”
 - 10 Feet, 3 Feet if a barrier exists
 - Space is “permeable”
 - Exceptions to space requirement (but still requires barriers)
 - Barrier defined
4. Defines “Pathways” within a project area.
5. Process for waiving requirements.

SEPARATING TRAILS AND ROADWAYS







Questions?

Discussion

Criteria Changes

2. Trails and Community Linkages
3. Project Design
4. Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values
5. Wildlife Habitat Connectivity
6. - *Cost Efficiencies and SCORP Priorities* -

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Trails Category Changes

Public Comments – Criteria Changes

- Comments from six individuals
 - All supported the criteria changes with the exception of the “Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values” question. Five commenters did not support the proposed change.
- Response: Did not incorporate proposed changes. Drafted an alternative Water Access and Scenic Values question for discussion.

Score	#	Question	Project Type	Maximum Points Possible	Focus*
Advisory Committee	1	Need	All	15	Local
Advisory Committee	2	Trail and Community Linkages	All	15	State and Local
Advisory Committee	3	Immediacy of Threat	Acquisition	15	Local
			Combination	7.5	
Advisory Committee	4	Project Design	Development	15	Technical
			Combination	7.5	
Evaluation Team	5	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	10	State
Advisory Committee	6	Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values	All	10	State
Advisory Committee	7	Wildlife Habitat Connectivity	All	5	State
Advisory Committee	8	Project Support	All	10	State and Local
Advisory Committee	9	Cost Efficiencies	All	5	State and Local
RCO Staff	10	Growth Management Act Preference	All	0	State
RCO Staff	11	Population Proximity	All	3	State
Total Points Possible: 88					

←
SCORP Priorities +5

Existing Question	Significant changes
Trail and Community Linkages	Separates trail linkage and community linkage considerations. Expands guidances in the “Linkages Between Communities” question to highlight destinations and bringing people together.
Design	Updated guidances for accessibility in the context of the trail experience being created, and introduced the “quality” of the recreational experience as an evaluation criterion.
Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values	Creates a separate “Water Access” question with a 0-3 point range. The remaining “Scenic Values of the Site” (to include “views of waters”) has a 0-7 point range. (No net point increase in the criteria)
Wildlife Habitat Connectivity	Syncs title of the question with the statutory verbiage, and simplifies the guidances to allow an applicant to “tell their own story” about the habitat benefits of the project.

Trails Evaluation Criteria Summary				
Score	#	Question	Project Type	Maximum Points Possible
Advisory Committee	1	Need	All	15
Advisory Committee	2	Linkages Between Trails	All	7.5
Advisory Committee	3	Linkages Between Communities	All	7.5
Advisory Committee	4	Immediacy of Threat	Acquisition Combination	15 7.5
Advisory Committee	5	Project Design	Development Combination	15 7.5
Evaluation Team	6	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	10
Advisory Committee	7	Water Access	All	3
Advisory Committee	8	Scenic Values	All	7
Advisory Committee	9	Enhancement of Wildlife Habitat	All	5
Advisory Committee	10	SCORP Priorities	All	5
Advisory Committee	11	Project Support	All	10
Advisory Committee	12	Cost Efficiencies	All	5
RCO Staff	13	Growth Management Act Preference	All	0
RCO Staff	14	Population Proximity	All	3
Total Points Possible:				93



Discussion

Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values

(page 111)

Previous Board Discussion

1. Water access is a benefit to incentivize, but should not outweigh other benefits.
2. Water access is important to long distance users.
3. Can/should access and views be separated? Is a water view a “scenic value”?
4. If Water Access is separated into another question, this exclusive criterion may lift one project over another.

Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values

(page 111)

Public Comments

1. Splitting up Water Access, and Water Views into two questions does not remove a disproportionate advantage.
2. Recommend combining water access and water views into one question.
3. Reduce points for water access and water views criterion.

Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values.

Does the project provide scenic values and/or direct and immediate recreational *access to or views of* a "significant" natural water body? Water access is the primary criterion; scenic values or views of water are secondary.² Considerations include, but are not limited to:

- How long does it take to reach the access?
- What quality is the access (for example, are there obstructions – vegetation, mud, inclines, etc.)?
- What percentage of visitors likely will use the access?
- What activities are enhanced by the access?
- Is comparable access available nearby?
- What is the quality of any view of water (consider obstructions, restrictions, distance, clarity, diversity, etc.)?
- How does distance and perspective affect the view or scenic value?
- How much diversity and variety is provided by the view? (A view may be more interesting if it simultaneously includes water, mountains, sky, or water, city skylines, and other diverse elements.)

▲ Points 0 - 10

Water Access.

Does the project provide direct access to water (physical access by person or boat)?

Considerations include, but are not limited to:

- How long does it take to reach the water access?
- What quality is the access (for example, are there obstructions – vegetation, mud, inclines, etc.)?
- What percentage of visitors likely will use the access?

▲ Points 0-3

Scenic Values of the Site.

Does the project provide scenic values and/or **views of water?**

- How long does it take to reach an area of scenic value or views of water? What percentage of visitors likely will access these?
- Is there scenic values and views of high quantity and quality?
- How does distance and perspective affect the view or scenic value?
- How much scenic view variety is provided.

▲ Points 0-7

Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values.

Does the project provide scenic values and/or direct and immediate recreational *access to or views of* a "significant" natural water body? Water access is the primary criterion; scenic values or views of water are secondary.² Considerations include, but are not limited to:

- How long does it take to reach the access?
- What quality is the access (for example, are there obstructions – vegetation, mud, inclines, etc.)?
- What percentage of visitors likely will use the access?
- What activities are enhanced by the access?
- Is comparable access available nearby?
- What is the quality of any view of water (consider obstructions, restrictions, distance, clarity, diversity, etc.)?
- How does distance and perspective affect the view or scenic value?
- How much diversity and variety is provided by the view? (A view may be more interesting if it simultaneously includes water, mountains, sky, or water, city skylines, and other diverse elements.)

▲ Points 0 - 10

Water Access and/or Water Views.

Does the project provide direct access to water (physical access by person or boat) or views of a water body?

Considerations include, but are not limited to:

- How long does it take to reach the water access?
- What quality is the access (for example, are there obstructions – vegetation, mud, inclines, etc.)?
- What percentage of visitors likely will use the access?

▲ Points 0-3

Scenic Values of the Site.

Do not consider views of water, views of water shall be evaluated within question (X) above.

Does the project provide scenic values

- How long does it take to reach an area of scenic value? What percentage of visitors likely will access these?
- Is there scenic values and views of high quantity and quality?
- How does distance and perspective affect the view or scenic value?
- How much scenic view variety is provided.

▲ Points 0-7

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Trails

Staff Recommend Approval of Resolution 2016-08

1. Trail Separation From Roadways (Policy Change)
2. Trails and Community Linkages
3. Project Design
4. Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values
5. Wildlife Habitat Connectivity
6. Cost Efficiencies
7. SCORP Priorities

Trails and Community Linkages.

Does the trail project connect trails and communities or provide linkages to community oriented facilities or resources?

Applicants should show trail and/or community linkages to the advisory committee. To what extent does will the trail project link to existing trails or provide potential linkages?

Does the project enhance a statewide or community trails network? Broadly interpret the term community to include, but not be limited to, the following linkages:

- Neighborhoods, subdivisions, business districts
- Destination facilities, such as parks, scenic overlooks, schools, churches, libraries
- Urban to rural areas

Linkages Between Trails.

Does the trail project connect existing trails?

- Describe to what extent the proposed trail or trailhead links and serves existing trails and trail networks, or will provide potential linkages?
- Does a coordinated plan identify the proposed linkages?
- Does the project enhance a statewide, regional, or community trails network?

Linkages Between Communities.

Does the trail project connect communities?

Applicants should show how the project will create linkages between communities.

Broadly interpret the term community to include, but not be limited to, the following linkages:

- Neighborhoods, subdivisions, business districts
- Urban and rural areas
- Destinations, such as parks, landscapes, scenic overlooks, schools, churches, libraries, cultural sites, or trail systems.
- Disparate groups of people.

Project Design.

Is the proposal appropriately designed for the intended use(s)? (Development and Combination projects only)

Considerations include, but are not limited to:

- Design complements need.
- Design is barrier-free and accessible.
- Adequate surfacing, width, spatial relationships.
- Grades, curves, and switchbacks.
- Appropriate setting and compatibility of uses.
- Road crossings and trailhead locations.
- Loops and destination trails.
- Ease of maintenance.
- Realistic cost estimates provided.

Renovation returns the site/facility to its original use and capacity.

When considering renovation projects, a proposal to restore a currently underused site to its original intended capacity could score higher if the renovation is to correct problems that are due to circumstances beyond the control of the sponsor (i.e. natural disaster, reached life expectancy, etc.) and are not associated with inadequate maintenance of the facility.

Project Design.

Is the proposal appropriately designed for the intended use(s)? (Development and Combination projects only)

Considerations include, but are not limited to:

- Design consistent with need, and need of intended users.
- Adequate surfacing, width, spatial relationships.
- Design reduces user conflicts.
- Appropriate setting.
- Road and trail crossings well planned.
- Signs and parking provided at trailhead locations.
- Loops and destination of trails.
- Ease and cost of maintenance.
- Realistic cost estimates provided.
- Based on the most current applicable Americans with Disabilities Act or Architectural Barriers Act standard, guidance, or best practice, the design is accessible to the greatest extent possible, given the context and purpose of the trail.
- If trail is adjacent to a roadway, is there adequate separation from the roadway to ensure a safe and quality recreation experience?

Renovation returns the site/facility to its original use and capacity, or expands its capacity and useful life (the need for renovation should not be due to lack of adequate maintenance)?

Wildlife Habitat Connectivity.

Will this proposal enhance wildlife's *access to food, water, or cover*?³

Although wildlife biologists commonly agree that most trails act as barriers that negatively impact wildlife connectivity, such is not always the case. Consider, is the project likely to enhance access to food, water, or cover? That is:

- Will it add any of these elements where they are lacking?
- Will it protect these elements where they are declining?
- Will the trail introduce significant human intrusions?
- What steps will the sponsor take to mitigate or minimize impacts to fish and wildlife?

Enhancement of Wildlife Habitat.

- How will this proposal enhance wildlife habitat beyond what may be required by a development or land use authority such as statute, ordinance, permit, rule and regulation, mitigation requirement, etc.?
 - What are the potential outcomes of your efforts? Why and how will they benefit wildlife?

Attachment H – page 122

Nonhighway Off-Road Vehicle Activities Category Criteria Changes

1. Amend and apply the Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship evaluation question to all project types.
2. Clarify the pathway to score a Combination Acquisition and Development project.
3. Add SCORP Priorities evaluation question.

Nonhighway Off-Road Vehicle Activities Category Criteria Changes

Public Comments (page 127)

- Comments from four individuals
 - None opposed the Combination project scoring.
 - Two supported all evaluation questions' changes.
 - One supported some of the question changes, and recommended changes to others.
 - One recommended removing or dramatically simplifying the Sustainability criterion.
- Response: Incorporated most of the suggestions into the proposed criteria.

NOVA Evaluation Questions Summary

Scored By	Title	Category and Project Type Questions	Maximum Points
Advisory Committee	Need	All	15
Advisory Committee	Need fulfillment	All	15
Advisory Committee	Site suitability	Acquisition	10
Advisory Committee	Project design	Development	10
Advisory Committee	Maintenance	Maintenance and Operation	10
Advisory Committee	Planning	Planning	20
Advisory Committee	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	Acquisition, Development, Maintenance and Operation	10
Advisory Committee	Readiness to proceed	All	5
Advisory Committee	Predominantly natural	Nonmotorized and Nonhighway Road category projects only.	5
Advisory Committee	Project support	All	10
Advisory Committee	Cost-benefit	All	5
RCO staff	Matching shares	All	5
RCO staff	Population proximity	All	2
RCO staff	Growth Management Act preference	All	0

Nonhighway and Nonmotorized Total Points Possible 76

ORV Total Possible Points 71

Evaluation Question	Title	Category and Project Type Questions	Maximum Points
1	Need	All	15
2	Need fulfillment	All	15
3	Site suitability	Acquisition	10
		Combination Acquisition and Development	5
4	Project design	Development	10
		Combination Acquisition and Development	5
5	Maintenance	Maintenance and Operation	10
6	Planning	Planning	10
7	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	5
8	Readiness to proceed	All	5
9	Predominantly natural	Nonmotorized and Nonhighway Road category projects only.	5
10	Project support	All	10
11	Cost-benefit	All	5
12	SCORP Priorities	All	5
13	Matching shares	All	5
14	Population proximity	All	2
15	Growth Management Act preference	All	0
Nonhighway and Nonmotorized Total Points Possible			77
ORV Total Possible Points			82

Nonhighway Off-Road Vehicle Activities Category Criteria Changes

Staff Recommend Approval of Resolution 2016-09

1. Amend and apply the Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship evaluation question to all project types.
2. Establish the pathway to score a Combination Acquisition and Development project.
3. Add SCORP Priorities evaluation question.

6) Planning. To what extent will the proposed plan or study help provide opportunities and address sustainability of the natural environment? (Applicants respond only to bulleted items clearly relevant to your project.)

Recreation Benefit and Public Involvement Factors

- Will this project directly benefit the intended recreation? Explain. (For example, will it result in a development proposal, or will more planning be required?)

What are the results of any public involvement in the planning proposal? Proposed Plan Scope and Outcomes Factors

- Are the project's planning goals and objectives appropriate? Explain.
- Is the proposed plan or study cost-effective?
- Does the plan or study reflect current planning or design standards or is the approach untested?
- Are there any conditions on site or in the study area that might require extraordinary or unique planning or design efforts?
- What is the complexity or feasibility of environmental mitigation that could be required?
- Does the plan or study address maintenance and stewardship of the planning area?
- What are the qualifications and experience of the personnel, including consultants?

Sustainability Factors

~~□ How do the natural characteristics of the site support future planned uses?~~

~~□ Will the plan or study address how to protect, enhance, or restore wetlands and other ecosystem functions of the site?~~

~~□ Does the plan or study include a response to any invasive species on site or within the study area?~~

~~□ What other noteworthy characteristics demonstrate how the natural features within the planning area contribute to energy efficiency, less maintenance, fewer environmental impacts, or sustainability?~~

Point Range: 0-5 points, which staff later multiplies ~~by 4~~, by 2

7. Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship. Will the project result in a project, plan, or program that protects the integrity of the environment? Factors to consider for different project types are outlined in the tables below.

Acquisition and Planning

How was your project site selected and how can impacts to ecosystem functions or habitat loss be minimized or avoided?

How will the proposed uses avoid environmental impacts and support the ecosystem functions of the property to include any aquatic resources?

Are there invasive species on site? If there are, what is your response plan to limit the presence and spread of invasive species in your project and future recreational uses?

What is the strategy or plan for maintenance and stewardship of the site? How will your planned operation and maintenance preserve or protect natural resources?

How do the natural characteristics of the site support future planned uses? What natural features do you plan to retain?

For the planned use of the site, do you expect to go beyond the expected permitting and mitigation requirements?

What natural elements of the site do you plan to retain/protect? Is there an opportunity for public environmental education?

Will the planned project protect wetlands or wetland functions? Describe the size, quality, and classification.

Compare your site and your expected development to other developed sites nearby. How is yours more sustainable and environmentally responsible than others?

What other noteworthy characteristics of the planned project contribute to environmental protection, energy efficiency, less maintenance, fewer environmental impacts, or sustainability?

Development

Does the proposed development protect natural resources onsite and integrate sustainable elements such as low impact development techniques, green infrastructure, or environmentally preferred building products?

Vegetation/Surfaces – Are you replacing invasive plant species with native vegetation? Are you using pervious surfaces for any of the proposed facilities?

Education – Are you installing interpretive panels/signs that educate users about sustainability?

Materials – What sustainable materials are included in the project? Will these material result in a long useful life of the project?

Energy – What energy efficient features are you adding?

What modes of transportation provide access to the site?

Water – Is the on-site storm water managed by rain gardens, porous paving, or other sustainable features? Does the design exceed permit requirements for storm water management?

If there are wetlands on site, describe the size, quality and classification and explain how the design considers the wetland functions.

What is the strategy or plan for long-term maintenance and stewardship of the site?

What other developed features will contribute to increasing energy efficiencies, reducing maintenance, minimizing environmental impacts, or being more sustainable?

Maintenance and Operation

In evaluating alternative approaches to your maintenance and operations, did you consider and reject any to reduce impacts to natural resources and reduce pollution?

Do you have a maintenance and operation plan that prioritizes environmental stewardship?

Do you require staff and contractor training in tasks that reduce waste, lower emissions, and reduce impacts to natural resources?

What other noteworthy characteristics of your project contribute to environmental protection, energy efficiency, less maintenance, fewer environmental impacts, or sustainability?

In what ways will your maintenance and operations reduce impacts to ecosystem function and habitat that would otherwise occur?

In what ways will your maintenance and operations extend the useful life of the facility or preserve public access?

If replacing an existing structure or rerouting a trail, will this reduce existing negative impacts to ecosystem function or habitat? Will your invasive species response plan reduce the presence or spread of invasive species?

Are the materials, equipment, and products you use environmentally responsible? Will they result in a long useful life?

When upgrading facilities, to what extent can you leverage these upgrades to improve your stewardship of natural resources and reduce waste and pollution?

Does your maintenance and operation program have a public education component? How do you communicate with your users about how they can reduce their environmental impacts?

Compare your site and your expected development to other developed sites nearby. How is your planned development more sustainable and environmentally responsible than others?

Attachment I – page 134

Boating Facility Program Changes

1. Add question to give preference to projects that primarily serve boats on trailers.
2. Add a Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship evaluation question.
3. Add SCORP Priorities question.

Boating Facilities Program Changes

Public Comments (page 139)

- Comments from three individuals:
 - All supported the changes.
 - One suggested changes to sustainability guidances to eliminate any redundancy in criteria.
- Response: Incorporated most of the suggestions into proposed guidances.

Proposed “Preference” question:

“Boats on Trailers. Does the project predominantly serve boats on trailers?”

— Points 0 - 5



Washington's Recreational Fleet:

- 236,256 registered boats (2015).
- 90% (211,606) less than 26ft.

“Most” Fuel Docks sell untaxed gas (DOL)



2. Add Sustainability Question?



Newman Lake, Washington Department of fish and Wildlife

Proposed:

“Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship.

Will the project result in a quality, sustainable, recreational opportunity (or planned opportunity) while protecting the integrity of the environment?

– Point Range: 0 – 5

Factors to consider by project type are outlined below.”

Development:

- *“Standard” Guidances:*
 - Natural resource protections.
 - Integrate low impact techniques, green infrastructure or products?
 - Public Education?
 - Strategy for long terms stewardship of the site.
 - What other features are you considering?
- *Added:*
 - “What low impact actions will you take to achieve the longest useful life of the facility?”

Acquisition, Planning, and Acquisition and Planning:

- Did you consider alternate sites?
- Strategy for maintenance....environmental protection and useful life.
- Going beyond permit requirements?
- Compare to other sites nearby sites.
- Other characteristics?

Question	Item	Project Type	Points
1	Need	All	15
2	Site suitability	All	15
3a	Urgency	Acquisition	10
		Acquisition and Planning	5
		Acquisition and Development	5
3b	Project Design	Development	10
		Acquisition and Development	5
3c	Planning success (architecture and engineering only)	Planning	10
		Acquisition and Planning	5
4	Cost benefit	All	10
5	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	5
6	Boats on Trailers	All	5
6	Boating experience	All	6
7	Readiness	All	5
8	SCORP Priorities	All	5
9	Matching shares including non-government contributions	All	4 Local
			1 State
9	Proximity to people	All	1
10	Growth Management Act (local agencies) preference	All	0
			Local=81 State=78

Recommendation

Staff Recommend Approval of Resolution 2016-10

1. Add question to give preference to projects that primarily serve trailerable boats.
2. Add a Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship evaluation question.
3. Add SCORP Priorities question.

Acquisition, Planning, and Acquisition and Planning**Development and Renovation**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In evaluating alternative sites, did you reject them to avoid impacts to valuable ecosystem functions or habitat loss? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposed development protect natural resources onsite and integrate sustainable elements such as low impact development techniques, green infrastructure, or environmentally preferred building products? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will the proposed uses avoid environmental impacts and support the ecosystem functions of the property or adjacent water body? | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there invasive species on site? If there are, what is the response plan? Will the planned development of the property limit the presence and spread of invasive species? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation and Surfaces – Are you replacing invasive plant species with native vegetation? Are you using pervious surfaces for any of the proposed facilities? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the strategy or plan for maintenance and stewardship of the site? How will your planned operation and maintenance of the site protect water and air quality? What low impact actions will you take to achieve the longest useful life of the facility? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education – Are you installing interpretive panels or signs that educate users about sustainability? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do the natural characteristics of the site support future planned uses? What natural features merit retention? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials – What sustainable materials are included in the project? What low impact actions will you take to achieve the longest useful life of the facility? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the planned use of the site, do you expect to go beyond the expected permitting and mitigation requirements? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy – What energy efficient features are you adding? |
| <p>What natural elements of the site do you plan to retain/protect?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What modes of transportation provide access to the site? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the planned project protect wetlands or wetland functions? Describe the size, quality, and classification. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water – Is the on-site storm water managed by rain gardens, porous paving, or other sustainable features? Does the design exceed permit requirements for storm water management? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an opportunity for public environmental education? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are wetlands on site, describe the size, quality, and classification and explain how the design considers the wetland functions. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare your site and your expected development to other developed sites on the subject water body. How is your planned development more sustainable and environmentally responsible than others? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the strategy or plan for long-term maintenance and stewardship of the site? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What other noteworthy characteristics of the planned project contribute to environmental protection, energy efficiency, less maintenance, fewer environmental impacts, or sustainability? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What other developed features will contribute to increasing energy efficiencies, reducing maintenance, minimizing environmental impacts, or being more sustainable? |

Attachment J – page 143

Boating Infrastructure Grant Changes

1. Evaluation Criteria Changes For Tier 1 Category
2. Policy Changes (Tier 1 and 2 Categories):
 - a. Proposal to Allow Maintenance Activities
 - b. Proposal for Long-Term Compliance
3. Adopting federal grant limits

Boating Infrastructure Grant Program Changes (page 151)

Public Comments

- Comments from three individuals
 - Mixed support for the policy and criteria changes.
 - Suggestions made for refining the proposed changes.
- Response: Modified criteria guidances to remove redundant items (Tier 1 projects).

1. Criteria Changes: Tier 1 Category

Question	Subject	Maximum Points	Weight (5)
1	Need, Access, Cost Efficiency	20	51%
2	Project Design	3	8%
3	Match and Partnerships	10	26%
4	Innovation and Environmental Stewardship	6	15%
	Total possible points	39	100%

2.a. Maintenance Activities

Proposed Changes

Tier 1.

Allow federally defined maintenance items as a stand-alone project ("Maintenance") as well as eligible in a larger development or renovation project. As part of a development or renovation project, the maintenance items must be directly related to the development and restoration activities.

Tier 2.

Allow maintenance items only as part of a larger development or restoration project. Maintenance items must be directly related to the development and restoration activities and should not exceed more than 50% of total project costs.

2.b. Long-Term Compliance

Proposed Change

Change the 20-year compliance period to a single useful life period for the entire project based on the longest useful life period identified for one or more capital improvement(s) proposed in the BIG funded project.

3. Grant Limits

Tier 1	Amount	RCO' Administration Rate
Minimum	\$5,000	RCO will add its federally accepted administration rate to this amount.
Maximum	\$200,000*	*Maximum federal allocation is \$200,000. The maximum grant request will be the federal maximum minus RCO's administration rate. In 2016, the maximum sub-award will be \$192,086.

Tier 2	Amount	RCO' Administration Rate
Minimum	\$200,001	RCO will add its federally accepted administration rate to this amount.
Maximum	\$1,500,000*	*Maximum federal allocation is \$1,500,000. The maximum grant request will be the federal maximum minus RCO's administration rate. In 2016, the maximum sub-award will be \$1,440,645.

Recommendation

Staff Recommend Approval of Resolution 2016-11

1. Evaluation Criteria For Tier 1 Category
2. Policy Changes
 - a) Allow Maintenance Activities
 - b) Set Long-Term Compliance Period
3. Establish Grant Limits



WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation
Funding Board

Item 7: WWRP – State Parks Category Evaluation Criteria Changes

February 9, 2016

Presented by Adam Cole, Policy Specialists

ROFFB

Request for Direction: Criteria Changes

Timeline

- Direction Today
- Public Comment Feb-March
- RCFB Decision April 2016
- Applications Due May 2, 2016

Summary

- WWRP – State Parks Category
 - Open to State Parks only.
 - Acquisition, Development, Combination Acquisition and Development (50/50)
 - Renovation of existing facilities are ineligible.
 - No minimum or maximum grant request.
 - No match required.
 - Average 12 applications each grant cycle
 - \$16 million (Average)

Summary

- Board Approves Policies
- The WWRP – State Parks Advisory Committee:
 - Six State Parks staff
 - Three local agency staff
 - Three citizens





Cape Disappointment Seaview Dunes Acquisition

WWRP State Parks
2010





State Parks Criteria Summary					
Score	#	Question	Project Type	Maximum Points Possible	Focus
Advisory Committee	1	Public Need	All	5	State
Advisory Committee	2	Project Significance	All	15	Agency
Advisory Committee	3	Threat and Impact	Acquisition	10	State
			Combination	5	
Advisory Committee	4	Project Design	Development	10	Technical
			Combination	5	
Advisory Committee	5	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	10	State
Advisory Committee	6	Expansion/Phased Project	All	15	State
<u>Advisory Committee</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>Project Support</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>State</u>
Advisory Committee	<u>87</u>	Partnership or Match	All	5	State
Advisory Committee	<u>98</u>	Readiness to Proceed	All	10	Agency
State Parks Commission	<u>109</u>	<u>Commission Priorities Consistency with Mission and Vision</u>	All	<u>65</u>	Agency
RCO Staff	<u>1110</u>	Proximity to Human Populations	All	3	State
Total Points Possible = 8978					

Criteria Changes

Outcome

1) Add Need Satisfaction to Existing question #1 Project Need."

- Strengthens the existing Need question by evaluating how well the project will address the stated need.
- Evaluating Satisfaction within the existing need question retains the existing weight of the criterion in the criteria.
- Emphasizes Parks' mission in the question and scoring guidances.

2) Expand guidances for existing question "#6 Expansion/Phased Project."

- Clarifies the intent of the criterion.
- Improves guidance for scoring the criterion.
- Better defines a phased and/or expansion project.

3) Expand guidances for existing question "#8 Readiness to Proceed."

- Clarifies the intent of the criterion.
- Improves guidance for scoring the criterion.
- Guidances address Parks' current business needs and practices.

Criteria Changes	Outcome
4) Add Project Support Question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adds additional criterion to measure public support. • Raises total potential evaluation score by 10 points.
5) Modify question and guidances for “#5 Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns guidances with Parks’ stated stewardship policies and goals. • Moves existing guidances to the body of the manual. • Replace existing guidances with a streamlined approach to encourage more relevant stewardship responses at evaluation.
6) Change question and scoring scheme for “#10 Commission Priorities.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves criterion relevance and efficacy for the Commission. • Produce more variability in scores which should create more differentiation between projects. • Raising the maximum score to 6 points keeps the criterion near its current weight in the criteria. If adopted (along with the new Project Support question), this question’s weight in the criteria would increase slightly, from 6.4% to 6.7%.

Rank	Question #	1	2	3		4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
				Public Need	Project Significance	Threats and Acq.*	Com.*									
1	Inholdings and Adjacent Properties	4.20	13.20	8.80						7.80	13.50	3.50	8.40	4.86	3.00	67.26
2	Kukutali Preserve Day Use Development	3.60	12.00					7.60		8.80	12.90	4.40	9.00	4.43		62.73
3	Westport Park Connection	3.80	12.60	9.20						8.20	12.90	1.60	7.80	4.21		60.31
4	Larrabee Clayton Beach Railway Overpass	4.70	12.30					8.80		7.80	9.60	2.80	8.20	4.58		58.78
5	Willapa Hills Trail Development Pe Ell Area	4.10	11.40					9.00		7.80	12.90	1.90	7.40	4.17		58.67
6	Lake Sammamish Sunset Beach Picnic Area	3.60	10.80					7.00		8.40	12.90	2.30	6.20	4.67	1.50	57.37
7	Tolmie State Park Parking	4.30	12.90					8.00		7.60	7.20	2.90	8.00	4.33	1.50	56.73
8	Klickitat Trail	3.70	12.00					7.00		6.40	12.00	3.60	6.60	4.29		55.59
9	Fudge Point Additional Uplands	3.50	10.20	6.80						7.20	13.50	0.70	6.60	4.00		52.50
10	Saint Edward State Park Kenmore Acquisition	3.00	9.30	6.80						6.40	10.50	1.10	7.60	4.43	3.00	52.13
11	Nisqually State Park University of Washington Forest Lands	3.00	9.90	4.20						6.40	11.70	2.60	7.40	4.29	1.50	50.99
12	Sacajawea State Park Trail Connection	3.90	9.30					6.80		5.40	10.20	0.40	4.40	4.07	1.50	45.97
13	Manchester State Park Additional Upland	3.10	8.70	7.20						6.80	7.20	0.10	6.60	4.00	1.50	45.20
14	John Wayne Pioneer Trail Malden and Rosalia	2.90	8.70					5.80		5.80	9.60	0.80	5.60	4.21		43.41

#10 Commission's Priorities

Intent: Improve the relevancy and efficacy of the evaluation question.

Current	Proposed						
<p>Consistency with Mission and Vision. How well does this project support the State Parks' mission and vision?</p> <p>Point Range</p> <table><tr><td>0 points</td><td>Does not support the State Parks' mission or vision</td></tr><tr><td>1-2 points</td><td>Moderately supports the State Parks' mission and vision</td></tr><tr><td>3-5 points</td><td>Strongly supports the State Parks' mission and vision</td></tr></table> <p>The State Parks Commission awards a maximum of 5 points.</p>	0 points	Does not support the State Parks' mission or vision	1-2 points	Moderately supports the State Parks' mission and vision	3-5 points	Strongly supports the State Parks' mission and vision	<p>Commission's Priority. How well does this project implement the Commission's priorities?</p> <p>Point Range: 0-6</p> <p>The Commission assigns each application a value from 1 to the total number of applications (projects). The Commission should assign the most important priority project with the highest value available, and the lowest priority project with the lowest value available, and so on.</p> <p>Multiplier(s):</p> <p>If 6 applications scored, no multiplier.</p> <p>In all other cases, the multiplier will vary to make the Commission's highest priority application value 6. All other applications will have values less than 6.</p>
0 points	Does not support the State Parks' mission or vision						
1-2 points	Moderately supports the State Parks' mission and vision						
3-5 points	Strongly supports the State Parks' mission and vision						

Current	Proposed
<p>1. Public Need. Describe why this project should be built or property acquired? Is it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cited in CAMP (Classification and Management Plan)? • Identified in a park master plan or other approved planning document? • Included in the current State Parks 10-year capital plan? • Consistent with State Parks' strategic plan? • Identified and supported by the public or park partners? <p>Point Range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 points: No CAMP or other plan, no or little public interest. • 1-2 points: Consistent with CAMP or other plan, some public support, property acquisition listed in CAMP but not essential. • 3-5 points: Consistent with CAMP or other plan, resolves a management problem, essential to a partnership or will increase park visitation, strong public support. <p>Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points.</p>	<p>1. Public Need and Need Satisfaction. What is the need for the proposed project? To what extent will the project satisfy the need? Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cited in a CAMP (Classification and Management Plan), if one exists? • Identified in a park master plan or other approved planning document? • Included in the current State Parks 10-year capital plan? • Consistent with State Parks' strategic plan? • Project or property is suited to serve the stated need? • To what degree will the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further care for Washington's most treasured lands, waters, and historic places. ▪ Connect more Washingtonians to their diverse natural and cultural heritage. ▪ Improve quality or expand capacity for recreational and educational experiences. <p>Point Range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 points: No CAMP or other plan, Indirectly implements Mission & Vision • 1-2 points: Implements Mission & Vision despite a CAMP. Adequately addresses stated need. • 3-4 points: Implements Mission & Vision. Consistent with CAMP or other plan, resolves a management problem, essential to a partnership or will increase park visitation. Greatly addresses stated need. • 5 points: Strongly implements Mission & Vision. High priority in a CAMP or other plan, resolves a management problem, or essential to a partnership or will increase park visitation. Maximizes the satisfaction of the stated need. <p>Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points.</p>

#5 Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship (Red highlights the suggested changes.)

Intent: changing the format of evaluation question to streamline guidances, facilitate more meaningful responses, and align scoring with State Parks' environmental stewardship policies.

Proposed

What techniques or resources are proposed to ensure the project will result in a quality, sustainable, recreational, cultural preservation, or educational opportunity, while protecting the integrity of the environment? Describe how the project will protect natural resources and integrate sustainable elements such as low impact development techniques, green infrastructure, or environmentally preferred building products.

Point Range: Evaluators award 0-5 points.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 0 points | No or little stewardship elements. |
| 1-2 points | Contains stewardship elements and protects natural or cultural resources. Consistent w/State Parks' Sustainability Policy and some elements of State Parks' sustainability plan goals. |
| 3-4 points | Numerous stewardship elements and protects or enhances natural resources or cultural resources. Implements many of Parks' sustainability goals |
| 5 points | Maximizes natural or cultural resource protection, and contains innovative and outstanding stewardship elements. Implements many of Parks' sustainability goals. |

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are multiplied later by 2.

#6 Expansion/Phased Projects (Red highlights the suggested changes.)

Intent: Expand the guidances to help applicants better understand the question, and help evaluators better score the question.

Current	Proposed
<p>Describe whether this project supports past investments. Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the project part of a phased acquisition or development?• When did the previous phases start and end?• Is this project a distinct stand-alone phase? <p>Point Range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0 points: Not a phased project or is not a distinct stand-alone project• 1-5 points: Project is a key phase in a statewide legacy project or it expands a popular or notable park or facility <p>Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are multiplied later by 3.</p>	<p>Does this project implement an important phase of a previous project, represent an important first phase, or expand or improve an existing site? Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the project part of a phased acquisition or development?• To what extent will this project advance completion of a plan/vision?• Is this project a quality and important first phase?• What is the value of the expansion/current phase? How does it complement an existing site or expand usage, preservation, or education within a site? <p>Point Range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0 points: Neither a significant phase or expansion nor a distinct stand-alone project• 1-2 points: Project is a quality or important phase or expansion• 3-4 points: Project is a key first phase or expansion, or moves a project significantly towards realizing a vision.• 5 points: Project is highly important first phase, final (or near final) phase, moves a project a great deal towards realizing a vision. <p>Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are multiplied later by 3.</p>

#7 Project Support

Intent: Add a new Project Support question to better evaluate the public's support for a project.

Proposed

The extent that the public (statewide, community, and/or user groups) has been provided with an adequate *opportunity to become informed, and/or support* for the project seems apparent.

- Broadly interpret the term project support to include, but not be limited to:
- Extent of efforts by the applicant to identify and contact all parties, i.e. an outreach program to local, regional, and statewide entities.
- The extent that there is project support, including:
 - Voter-approved initiatives, bond issues, referenda.
 - Ordinance and resolution adoption.
 - Public participation and feedback.
 - Endorsements or other support from advisory boards and user and friends groups.
 - Media coverage.

Point Range

- 0 points: No evidence presented.
- 1-2 points: Marginal community support. Opportunities for only minimal public involvement i.e. a single adoption hearing), and/or little evidence that the public supports the project.
- 3 points: Adequate support and opportunity presented for participation.
- 4-5 points: The public has received ample and varied opportunity to provide meaningful input into the project, and there is overwhelming support; and/or the public was so supportive from the project's inception that an extensive public participation process was not necessary.

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are multiplied later by 2.

#9 Readiness to Proceed (Red highlights the suggested changes.)

Intent: Expand the guidances to help applicants better understand the question, and evaluators to score the question.

Proposed

Describe the project's timeline. Is the project ready to proceed? Consider:

- For development projects, is it fully designed and permitted?
- For acquisition projects, is there written documentation indicating a willing seller?
- For acquisition projects, is there a written sales agreement or option with the property owner?
- Are there any significant zoning, permitting issues, or encumbrances?
- **Has State Parks completed an economic impact analysis or business plan for the project that identifies operational impacts and potential for revenue enhancement?**

Point Range

- **0 points:** Not ready, business case not evident.
(Acquisition) No agreement with landowner, and fiscal impact will be substantial and require operational impact from the Legislature.
(Development) No construction drawings, no formal (or negative) business case determined, and fiscal impact will be substantial and require operational impact from the Legislature.
- **1-2 points**
(Acquisition) Willing seller and economic impact analysis identified or positive cost - benefit.
(Development) Construction drawings at or near 60% percent complete, and economic impact analysis identifies minimal operating impacts, **or positive cost – benefit analysis exists.**
- **3-4 points**
(Acquisition) Property (purchase) secured in some way by legal instrument to include a letter of intent, or being held in trust or by NGO (for example). **Positive cost-benefit analysis exists.**
(Development) Construction drawings at or over 60% complete, and economic analysis identifies potential revenue from the project, **or positive cost-benefit analysis exists.**
- **5 points**
(Acquisition) **Has a Purchase and Sale Agreement/Option signed and will the purchase be made within its existing term, has very strong business case and cost-benefit analysis exists.**
(Development) **Plans completed and all permits in hand, economic analysis identifies potential revenue from the project. Positive cost-benefit analysis exists. Completed business plan identifies potential revenue from the project.**

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are multiplied later by 2.

Recommendation

- Publish proposed criteria changes for public comment.



Millersylvania State Park
Acquisition (expansion)
RCO #06-1651



Questions?

Discussion



WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation
Funding Board

Item 8: Updates for Firearms and Archery Range Projects

February 9, 2016

Presented by Adam Cole, Policy Specialists

ROTB

Request for Direction: Policy Changes

1. Expand FARR Range and Course Safety Policy to other grant programs.
2. Establish limits on the number of range evaluations (and reports) eligible for reimbursement.
3. Amend the Safety Policy to ensure projects using the Archery Trade Association's Archery Park Guide's guidance do not conflict with the policy statement verbiage.



Issaquah Sportsmen

Timeline

- Direction Today
- Public Comment Feb-March
- RCFB Decision April 2016
- Applications Due:
 - May 2, 2016
 - November 1, 2016



Cowlitz Game and Anglers

Background

January 2014

- Board adopts Firearms and Archery Range and Course Safety Policy (#2014-05)
 - “We achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us.” (RFCB Strategic Plan Goal 2.)
- Safety Policy limited to the Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) program

Now

- Implementing Policy
- Firearms and archery projects eligible in other programs
- Uptick in interest for firearms and archery projects outside FARR

Safety Policy (Page 177)

Applies to all FARR projects:

- Acquire, Develop, Renovate a range (shooting activity).
- Address noise and/or safety issues.

Says:

- Achieve Containment
- Use Standard Guidances
- Evaluation by qualified person – Project conforms to policy.
 - Sponsor’s “documentation” required
 - Costs are eligible for reimbursement.



WALTER PETER
RIFLE RANGE

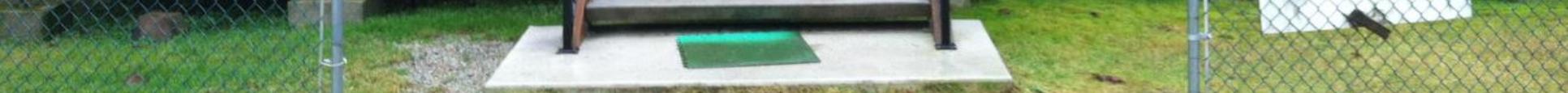
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ASTRO









SHOOTERS
FAIR AND ETE
PROTECTION
BYOB

SHOOTERS ONLY
BEYOND THIS POINT
PLEASE RESPECT
THE PRIVACY
OF PARTICIPANTS

SHOOTERS
ONLY
BEYOND THIS POINT
PLEASE RESPECT
THE PRIVACY
OF PARTICIPANTS

♿
PARKING



RESERVED
PARKING

1.50 HOUR PERMIT REQUIRED
VAN
ACCESSIBLE

20409



NO BROADHEADS

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	STATUS
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THIS COOL BOX
WILL LOCK FOR
SAFETY

1. Expanding Policy – Other Programs

- Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities
- Land and Water Conservation Fund
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
- Youth Athletic Facilities



Expanding Policy

“The RCO does not certify ranges or courses as being safe. However, RCO does require range and course facilities funded by the ~~FARR~~ **Recreation and Conservation Funding Board** to be acquired, planned, designed, operated and maintained to contain bullets, shot, arrows or other projectiles within the facility property and to minimize noise impacts to adjacent and nearby properties. Therefore, all funded projects....”

2) Evaluation and Reports

Proposed Policy Statement

“For project evaluations (and subsequent reports) required by the Firearms and Archery Range and Course Safety Policy, ~~RCO~~ **The Board** limits the number of evaluations (and reports) for which a sponsor may request reimbursement to two, one at design and one at project completion.”

3) Amend Policy

Eliminate Potentially Contradictory Interpretation of Policy

“....For projects using guidance from the Archery Trade Association’s Archery Park Guide, 1) projects must also be acquired, planned, designed, operated and maintained to ensure projectiles do not cross the range property **boundary, the area which the Sponsor can demonstrate adequate control and tenure over per Recreation and Conservation and Funding Board policy**, even if the adjoining property is uninhabited, and 2) all safety buffer zones must be included within the range property for which the project Sponsor can demonstrate adequate control and tenure over per Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policy.”

Recommendation

- Publish proposed policy changes for public comment.



Seattle Skeet and Trap Club



Wenatchee Gun Club



Questions?

Discussion

“The RCO does not certify ranges or courses as being safe. However, RCO does require range and course facilities funded by the FARR program to be acquired, planned, designed, operated and maintained to contain bullets, shot, arrows or other projectiles within the facility property and to minimize noise impacts to adjacent and nearby properties. Therefore, all funded projects that directly benefit shooting activities or noise and safety abatement projects must be constructed to contain all projectiles. Depending upon the type of facility, the design must meet guidance published by the National Rifle Association (NRA), National Field Archery Association (NFAA) and the Archery Trade Association (ATA).”

To determine whether a project meets RCO policy, each project that directly benefits shooting activities or noise and safety abatement projects must be evaluated by a certified advisor from one of the associations identified above, professional engineer or other qualified professional consultant with experience and expertise in the evaluation and design of ranges and courses. Project sponsors must provide documentation of the project’s evaluation by one of the above reviewers prior to receiving reimbursement from RCO. Costs associated with meeting this requirement are eligible administration expenses in the grant.”

Footnotes:

The current NRA guide is called The Range Source Book (2012).

The current NFAA guide is called the Archery and Bowhunter Range Guidelines.

The current ATA guide is the Archery Park Guide (2012).

What is the intent of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board's Range and Course Safety Policy (policy)?

- In January of 2014 the board adopted a policy regarding firing range acquisition and development to ensure projects funded through FARR:
 1. Are planned and implemented in a way consistent with the State's responsibility to protect public safety, and
 2. Are planned and designed using accepted published guidances and best practices.

The RCFB adopted this policy in January 2014:

The RCO does not certify ranges or courses as being safe. However, RCO does require range and course facilities funded by the FARR program to be acquired, planned, designed, operated and maintained to contain bullets, shot, arrows or other projectiles within the facility property and to minimize noise impacts to adjacent and nearby properties. Therefore, all funded projects that directly benefit shooting activities or noise and safety abatement projects must be constructed to contain all projectiles. Depending upon the type of facility, the design must meet guidance published by the National Rifle Association (NRA), National Field Archery Association (NFAA) and the Archery Trade Association (ATA).

*To determine whether a project meets RCO policy, each project that directly benefits shooting activities or noise and safety abatement projects must be evaluated by a certified advisor from one of the associations identified above, professional engineer or other qualified professional consultant with experience and expertise in the evaluation and design of ranges and courses. Project sponsors **must** provide documentation of the project's evaluation by one of the above reviewers prior to receiving reimbursement from RCO. Costs associated with meeting this requirement are eligible administration expenses in the grant.*



Does this policy apply
to an entire complex (multiple
ranges)?

Maybe....the policy applies to
the firing range that is directly
effected by the FARR funded
project.

An Example:



If your complex hosts:

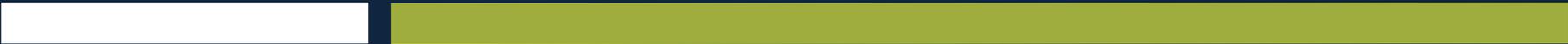
- one Archery walking course,
- a 25 yard pistol range,
- a 100 yard rifle range, and
- trap fields, and
- **all these ranges are physically separated.**

Project: only the 100 yard range is receiving FARR funding...to cover the firing line for example.

Then the policy only applies to the 100 yard range.

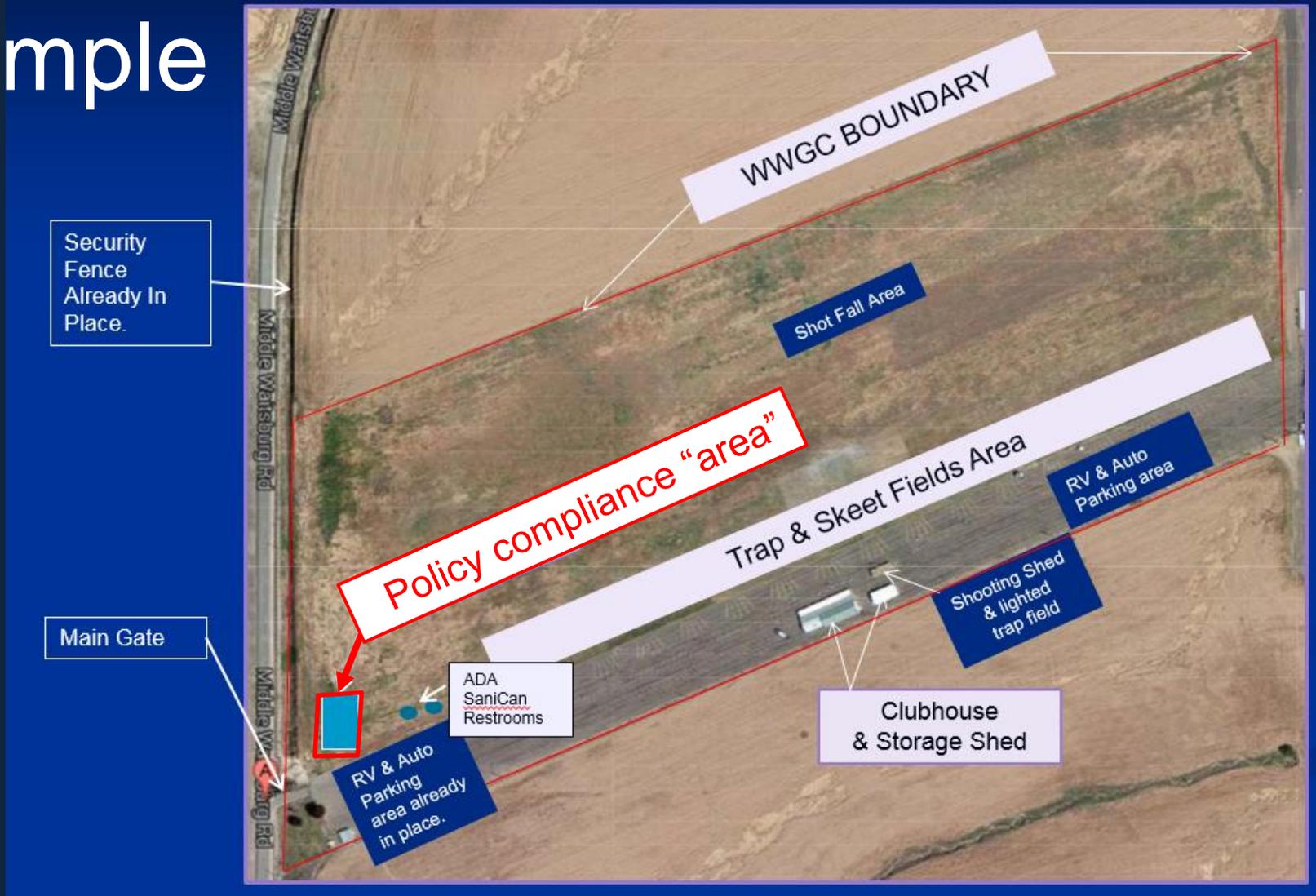
Similarly

If you are replacing trap machines on 10 of 20 fields, the policy only applies to the 10 trap fields, not all 20.



Illustrated Examples...

Example #1



The above complex has many amenities. The FARR funded scope of work adds a new “No Blue Sky” pistol range, shown here in light blue. Therefore, only this firing range (the red outline), not all other firing ranges, would need to conform to the policy.

Example #2

Policy compliance “area” (Roughly, your evaluator can define this area for you.)



This facility has many skeet and trap fields and an existing sporting clay course. The FARR funded scope of work extends an existing sporting clay course in the area outlined in yellow. Therefore, the entire course (old and new) and its related shot fall area need to conform to the policy.

Example #3



**Policy
Applies To
This Area.**

The above facility has a 100, 50, and 25 yard range all served by a single covered firing line. The FARR funded scope of work adds sound abatement material and structures in and around the entire firing line. Therefore, the firing line and all firing ranges in this complex need to conform to the policy (red outline)

Example #4



Policy Applies To This Area.

Similarly, the above facility has a 100, 50, and 25 yard range all served by a single covered firing line. The FARR funded scope of work in this example replaces the berm for the 100 yard firing range. Because the other ranges are not physically separated from the 100 yard firing range, all firing ranges in this complex must conform to the policy (red outline)

What if the FARR funds do not acquire, develop, renovate, or alter a firing range?



For Example:

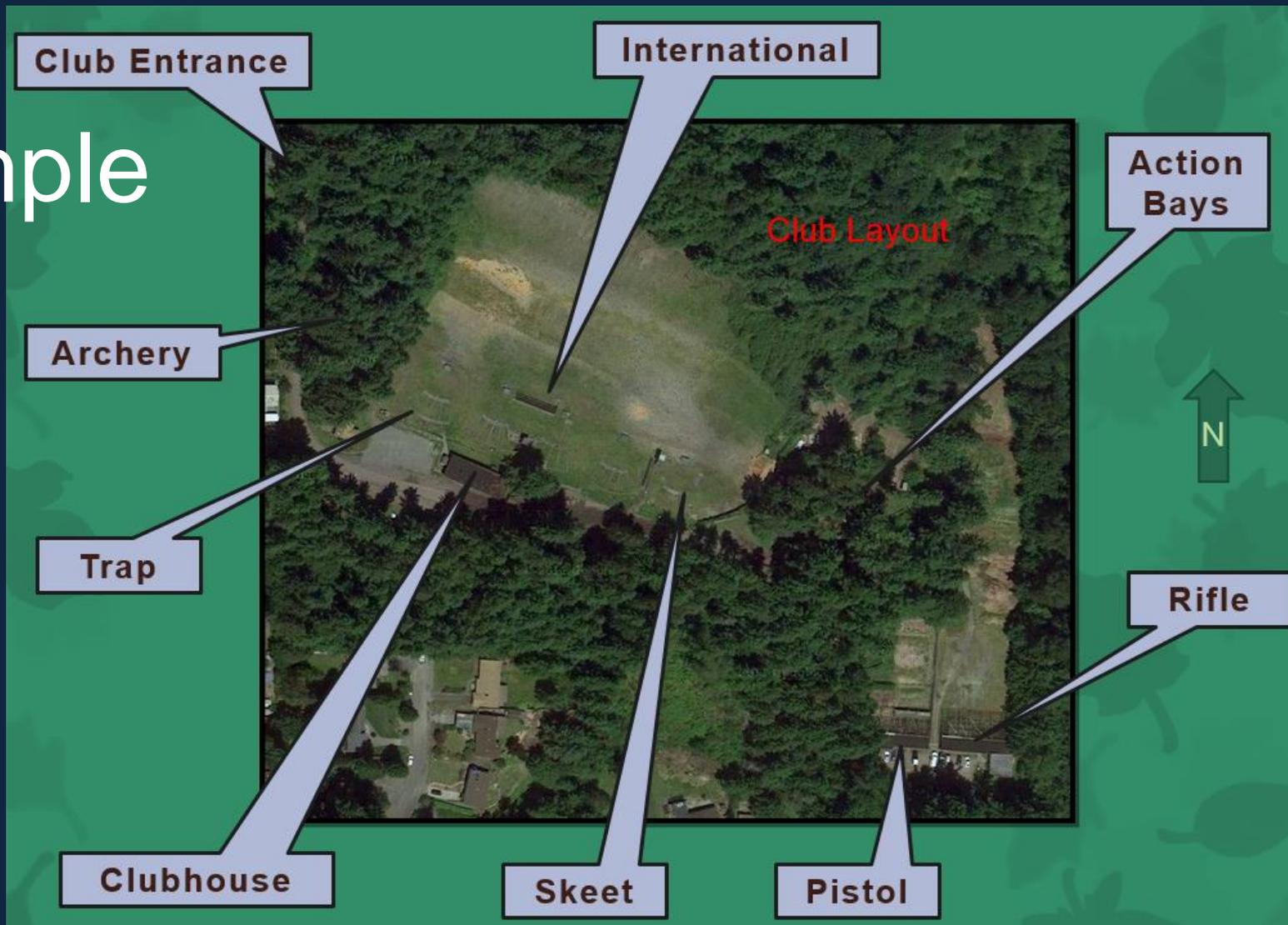
If the project renovates a clubhouse and adds a paved parking lot...

And there is no alteration made to a firing range...

Then the **policy does not apply**.

The policy only applies to projects that directly acquire, develop, renovate, or alter, firing range.

Example #5



The above complex has many amenities and ranges. The FARR funded scope of work puts a new roof on the clubhouse. As no firing range is being acquired, developed, renovated, or altered, the policy does not apply to this project.

More about acquisition projects...



The policy applies to most acquisition projects.

For Example:

- If property is being acquired to add firing positions, or to expand a shot fall zone, **then the policy applies** because the project alters a firing range.
- **Similarly,** if the project will acquire property to reduce the noise impacts to nearby properties **the policy applies.**
- **If,** however, the acquisition of land is for parking only, or for an area to create a new access road or build a clubhouse, **then the policy does not apply**



You may use someone
from the NRA, NFAA or the
ATA to be your Evaluator...

...if not, who is considered
a qualified professional to
act as an **Evaluator**?

An **Evaluator** is:

1. A licensed **professional engineer** or other qualified **consultant**

who has

2. Demonstrable **experience** and **expertise** in the assessment and design of firing ranges and courses.

What should my **Evaluator** do?

1. Review your **project design** and produce a report.
2. If **acquiring land**, review your projects' planned acquisition and concept plan for the property and produce a report.
3. Review your **completed project** and produce a report.

The evaluator's report(s) must state that your project conforms with the policy (or not).

Policy Checklist*:

1. Contact your grants manager to see if the policy applies to your project. **If yes, continue through the steps below:**
2. Contract with an Evaluator to assess your project design/plan.
3. Sign and submit an RCO Appendix C Self-Certification: Project Design form (and attach the Evaluator's report).
4. Obtain a Notice To Proceed from your Grant Manager, then begin the project.
5. Complete your project.
6. Contract with an Evaluator (hopefully the same one that evaluated your project design) to inspect your completed project.
7. Sign and submit an RCO Appendix D Self-Certification: Completed Project form (and attached the Evaluator's report).

** See steps 1-7 in the following slides for more details.*



The Details

Step #1

Contact your RCO grant manager



Work with your RCO Grant Manager to see if your project must comply with the Range and Course Safety Policy. Is the project acquiring, developing, renovating, or altering a firing range? Is your project addressing a noise or safety issue?

No No further action required.

Yes Proceed to Step #2 (contract with an Evaluator).

Step #2

Contract with an Evaluator

- ❑ Provide your Grant Manager with the name and qualifications of the Evaluator to ensure you have the right type of professional.
- ❑ The Evaluator needs to assess your project design (or acquisition plan and concept plan) and safety plan to ensure they conform to the policy.
- ❑ The Evaluator must provide you with a *Project Design Evaluation Report*. See *Appendix C Self Certification: Project Design* form for report requirements.

Step #3

Self-Certify the project design

- Review the Evaluator's *Project Design Evaluation Report*.
- Fill out and sign *Appendix C Self Certification: Project Design* form.
- Attach the signed *Appendix C* and the Evaluator's *Project Design Evaluation Report* to PRISM.
- Let your RCO grant manager know you have completed this step.

Step #4

Has RCO issued a **Notice to Proceed**?

- ❑ Once your Grant Manager has reviewed your self-certification and Evaluator's report, they will contact you.
- ❑ **If** the report and self certification demonstrate that your project design conforms to the policy, **and** you have met all other RCO grant requirements to date, RCO has authority to issue a **Notice to Proceed**.
- ❑ You may start your project (construction, acquisition, renovation) **and** begin requesting reimbursements **only after** you've received a **Notice to Proceed** from RCO.

Step #5

Complete your project.

- Ensure the project is progressing consistent with the design you had evaluated and which you certified with RCO. Stay in touch with your design Evaluator as needed.
- Follow all FARR grant requirements and conditions of your Project Agreement to include the milestones.
- Send RCO Progress Reports as noted in your milestones and as otherwise instructed.

Step #6

Contract with an Evaluator to inspect the completed project.

- ❑ If different from the Evaluator you used to review your design (or acquisition plan and concept plan), provide your Grant Manager with the name and qualifications of the Evaluator to ensure you have the right type of professional.
- ❑ The Evaluator needs to inspect your completed project, **and the entire associated firing range**, to see if it conforms to the policy.
- ❑ The Evaluator must provide you with a *Completed Project Evaluation Report*. See *Appendix D Self Certification: Completed Project* form for report requirements.

Step #7

Self-Certify the completed project.

- Review the Evaluator's *Completed Project Evaluation Report*.
- Fill out and sign *Appendix D, Self Certification: Completed Project* form.
- Attach the signed *Appendix D* and the Evaluator's *Completed Project Evaluation Report* to PRISM.
- Let your RCO grant manager know you have completed this step.

Congratulations!

After RCO has reviewed your *Appendix D: Self Certification Completed Project* form, and reviewed the Evaluator's *Completed Project Evaluation Report*, RCO will conduct a final inspection of the grant funded project to ensure it conforms to your Project Agreement.



Using GIS to Map "Land for People"

WA Recreation and Conservation Board

Breece Robertson, National GIS Director





CHILDHOOD OBESITY, BY THE NUMBERS



Our Mission

The Trust for Public Land conserves land for people to enjoy as parks, gardens, and other natural places, ensuring livable communities for generations to come.



Land for People Services

1

PLAN

2

FUND

3

PROTECT

4

CREATE

5

EDUCATE



Community Garden NYC

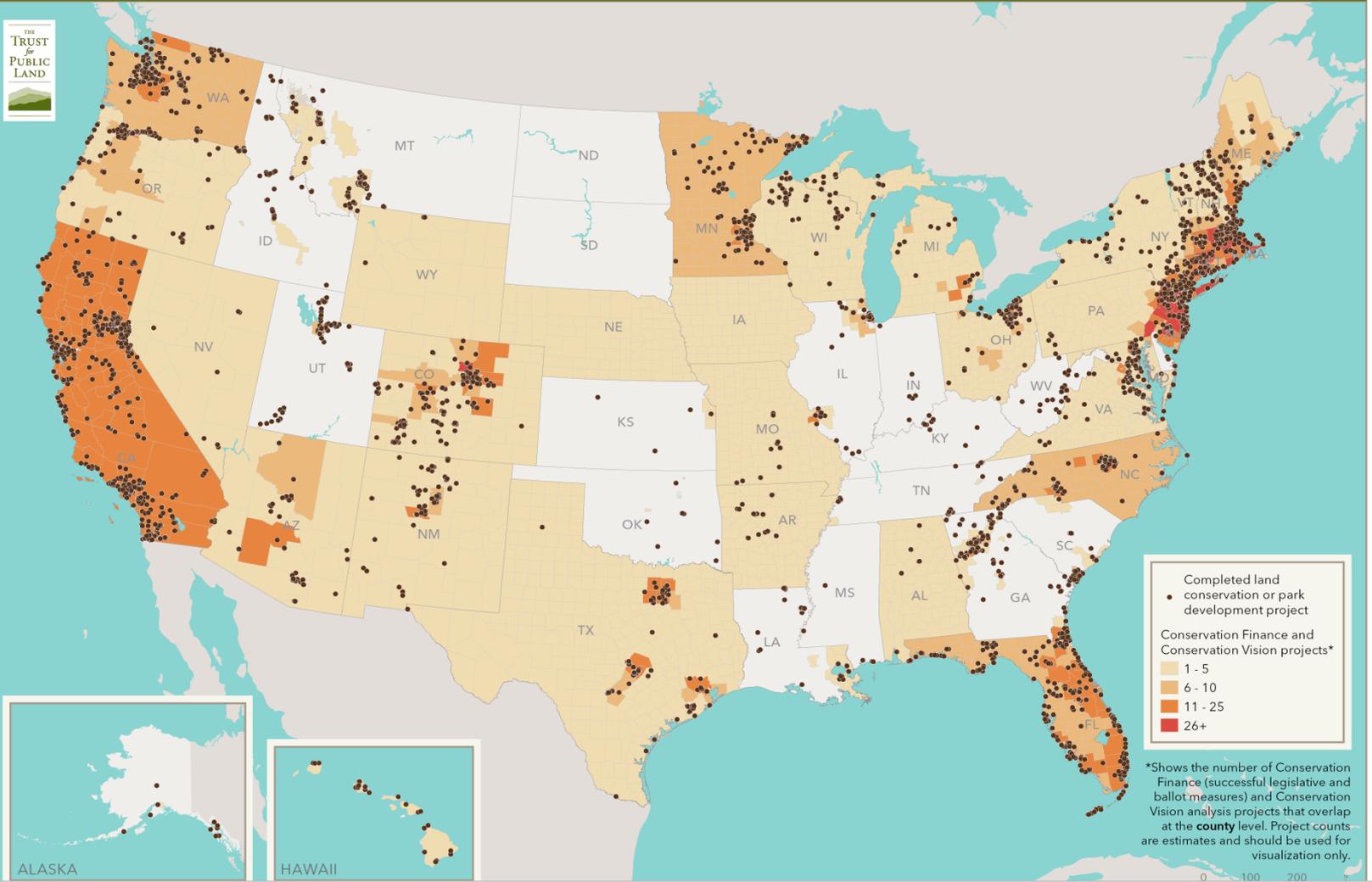
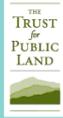
THE
TRUST
FOR
PUBLIC
LAND



Mountains to Sound Greenway, Washington

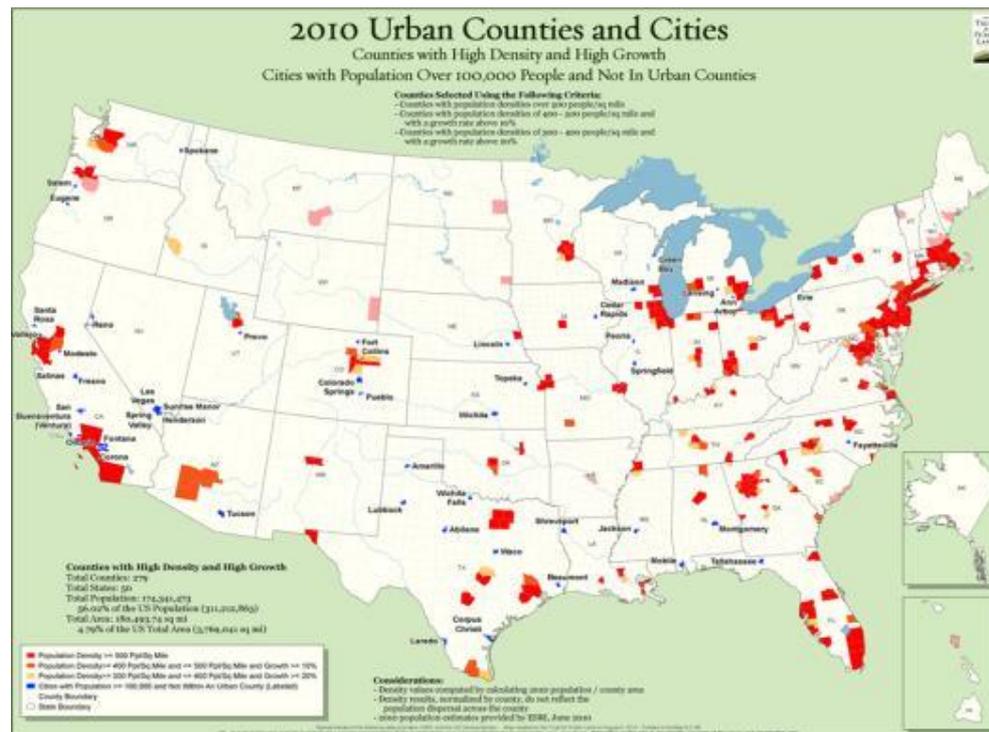
THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND

IMPACT: PLAN, FUN, PROTECT, CREATE, AND EDUCATE

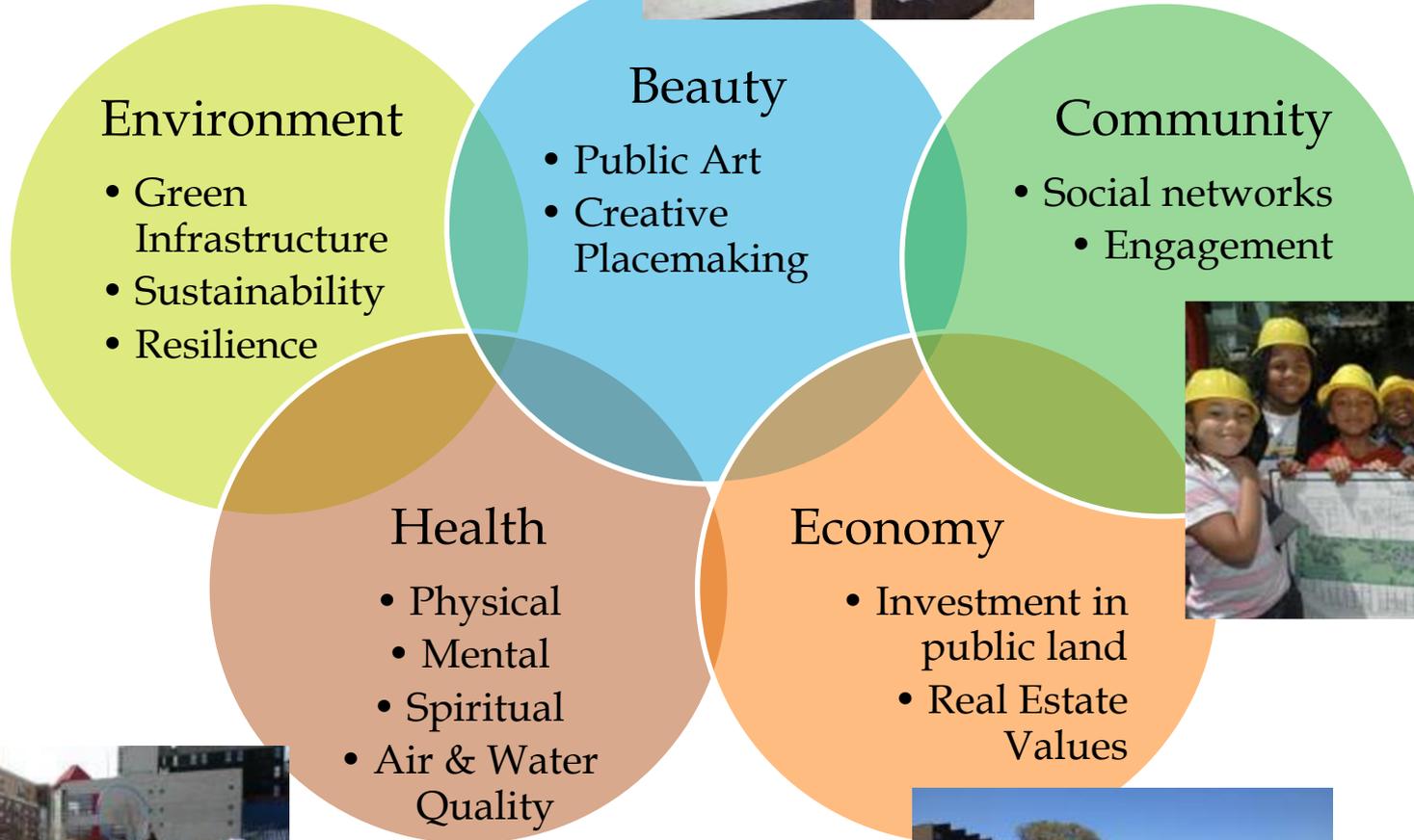


The Need...

Founded in 1972, The Trust for Public Land is the leading nonprofit working to conserve land for people. We protect the places people care about and create close-to-home parks—particularly in and near cities, where more than 80 percent of Americans live.



Parks Provide “Stacked” Benefits



THE TRUST *for* PUBLIC LAND

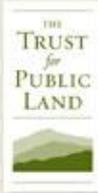
LAND FOR PEOPLE

ParkScore[®] *index*

Rates park systems in the 75 largest U.S. cities
(Also provides obesity and other demographic statistics)

METHODOLOGY





ParkScore® 2015

- > GO TO TPL.ORG
- > FAQ
- > LOG IN

DONATE



RANKINGS

CITY PROFILES

EXPLORE

COMPARE

METHODOLOGY

ABOUT

SEE THE RANKINGS

75 LARGEST CITIES AND THEIR PARK SYSTEMS

↑	ALBUQUERQUE
	ANAHEIM
	ANCHORAGE
	ARLINGTON
	ATLANTA
↓	AUBURN

VIEW DETAILED RESULTS >



EXPLORE CITIES



CHOOSE A CITY ▾

COMPARE CITIES

ACCESS TO PARKS



SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISONS >

IMPROVE YOUR PARKSCORE



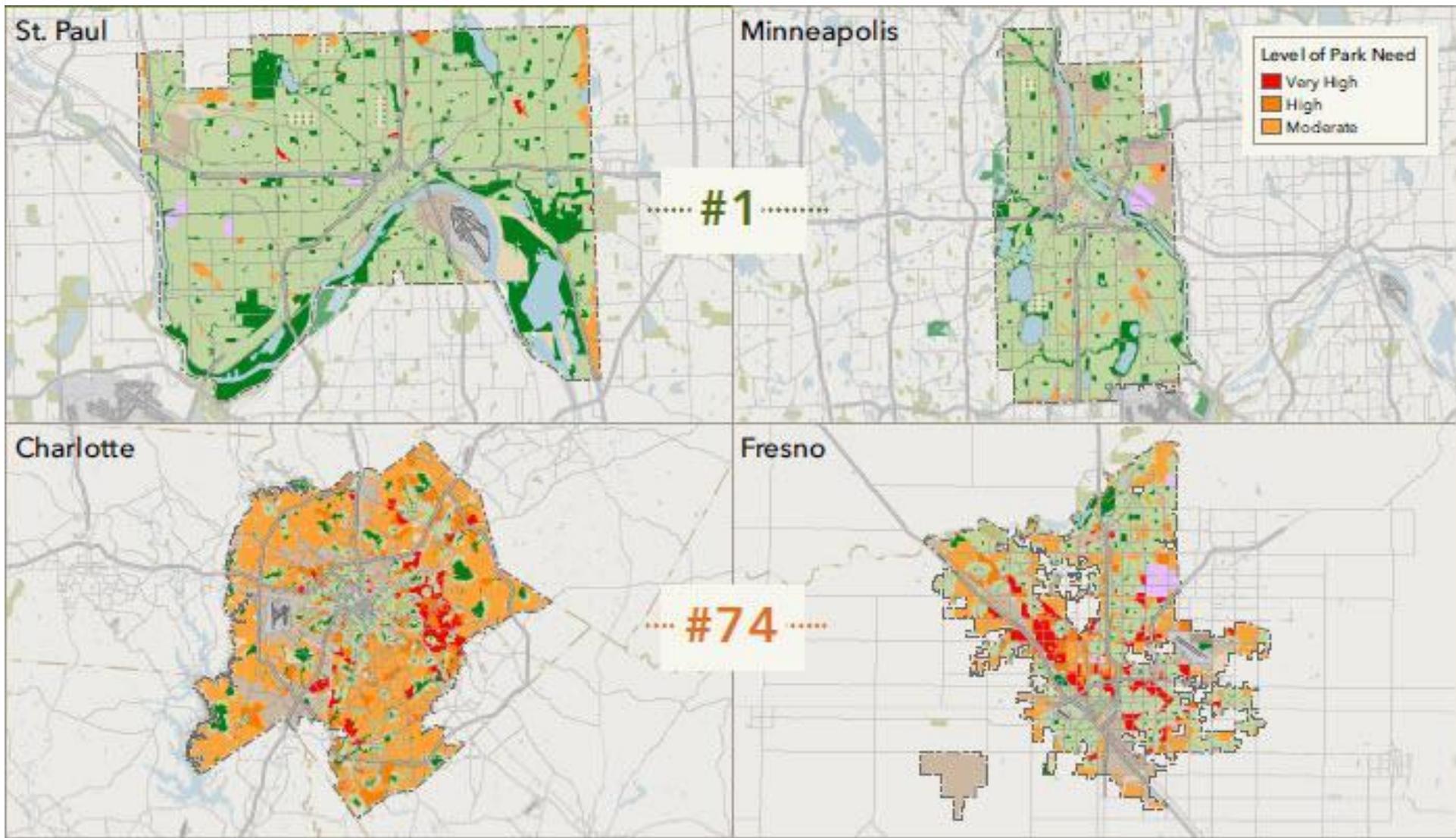
FOR PLANNERS >

WHAT IS A PARKSCORE



OUR METHODOLOGY >

EXPLAINED





DONATE



RANKINGS

CITY PROFILES

EXPLORE

COMPARE

METHODOLOGY

ABOUT

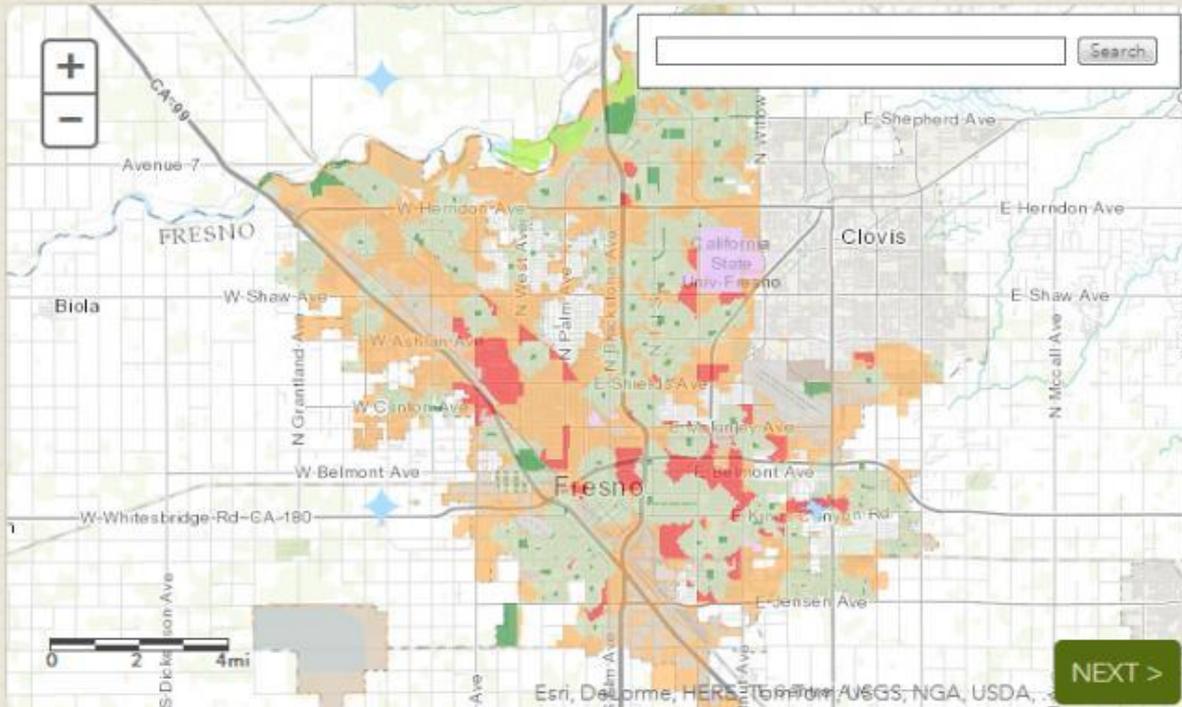
PARK EVALUATOR

Start Over

Help

- 1 Zoom to an area of high park need
- 2 Add proposed park boundary and access points
- 3 Enter information about playgrounds and spending
- 4 View results and create a report

Explore the map to find areas of high park need. Orange indicates a high need for parks, and red indicates a very high need.



CHOOSE MAP FEATURES

See where parks are needed most.

OVERLAY OPACITY
 DARK LIGHT

BASE MAP TYPE —

- TOPOGRAPHIC
- SATELLITE IMAGERY

PARK ACCESS +

PARK NEED +

DEMOGRAPHICS +

HEALTH +



PARK EVALUATOR

[Start Over](#)

[Help](#)

1

Zoom to an area of high park need

2

Add proposed park boundary and access points

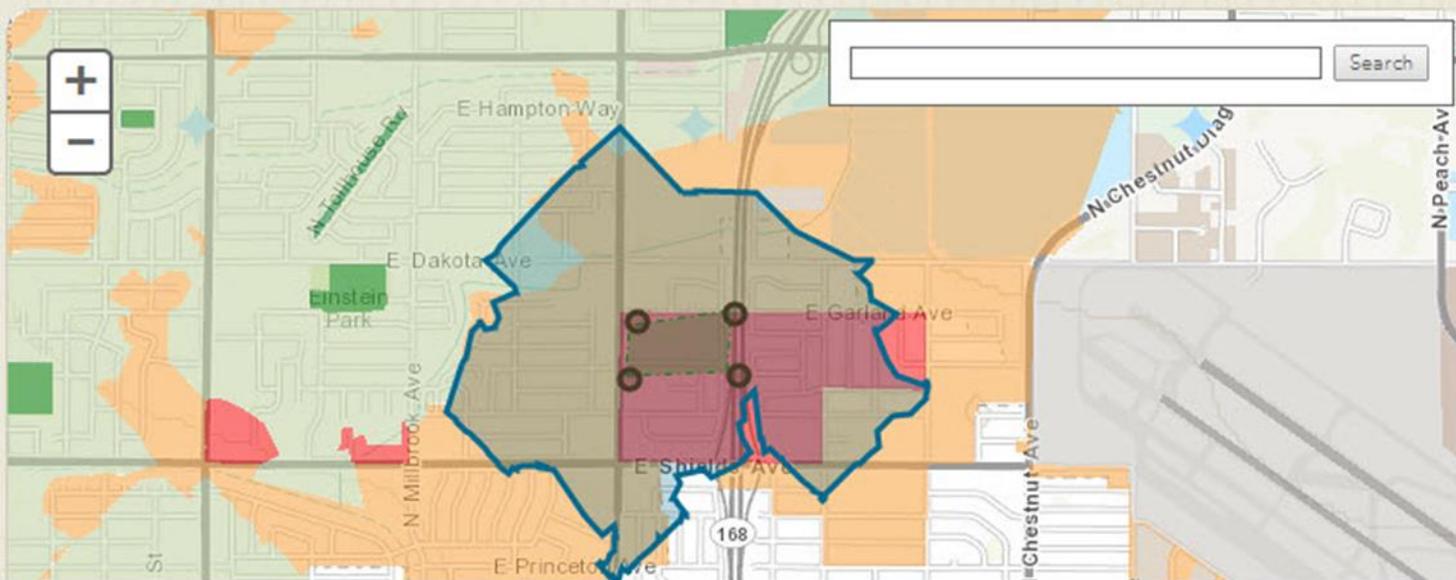
3

Enter information about playgrounds and spending

4

View results and create a report

Your results are showing on the map and in the popup panel.



CHOOSE MAP FEATURES

See where parks are needed most.

OVERLAY OPACITY

DARK LIGHT

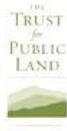
BASE MAP TYPE

- TOPOGRAPHIC
- SATELLITE IMAGERY

PARK ACCESS

+

THE
TRUST
FOR
PUBLIC
LAND

[DONATE](#)

PARK EVALUATOR

[Start Over](#) [Help](#)

1

Zoom to an area of high park need

2

Add proposed park boundary and access points

3

Enter information about playgrounds and spending

4

View results and create a report

Your results are showing on the map and in the popup panel.

PARK EVALUATOR SCENARIO



Adding 10 access points. Adding 76.20 acres of new park area. Adding 5 new playgrounds. Investing \$1,000,000



- ParkScore™
- Demographics
- Access by Age
- Access by Income

	Total Population	Age Under 19	Age 20-64	Age 65+	Income High	Income Medium	Income Low
Scenario	1,022,011	286,073	637,137	98,801	98,732	115,818	115,818
Current	1,013,128	283,035	632,133	97,959	98,478	115,068	115,068
Improvement	8,883	3,038	5,004	842	254	750	750

CHOOSE MAP FEATURES

See where parks are needed most.

OVERLAY OPACITY

DARK LIGHT

BASE MAP TYPE -

- TOPOGRAPHIC
- SATELLITE IMAGERY

PARK ACCESS +

PARK NEED -

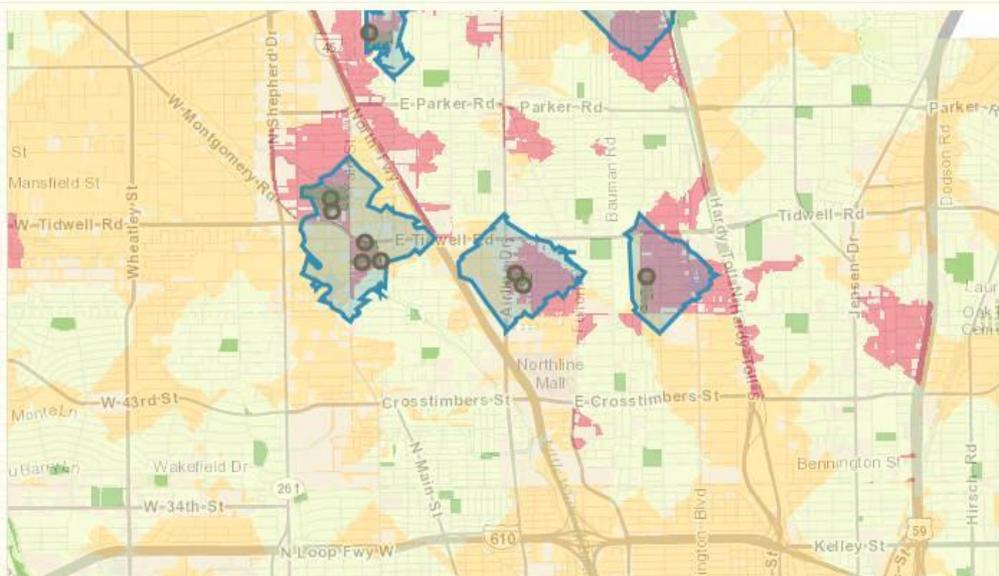
- PARK NEED
- HIGH
- VERY HIGH

DEMOGRAPHICS +

LAND USE +

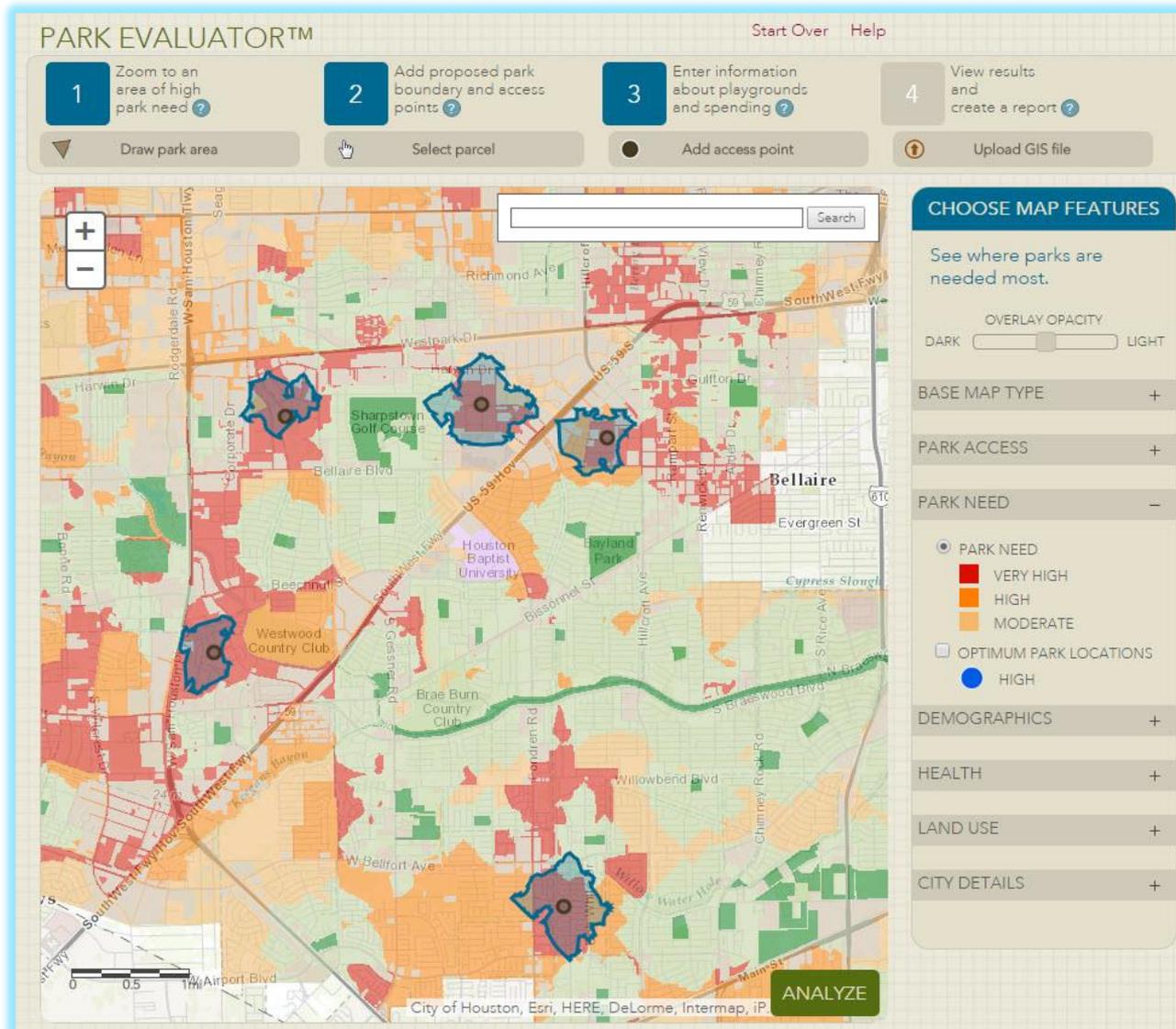
CITY DETAILS -

- City area: **383,737** acres
- Median park size: **5.16** acres
- Park land %: **13**
- Spending per resident: **\$43**
- Playgrounds per 10,000: **2.06**
- Population: **2,214,654**
- Population density: **5.8** per acre



Potential “Optimized” New Parks – Points created using TPL’s “Park Optimizer™” model

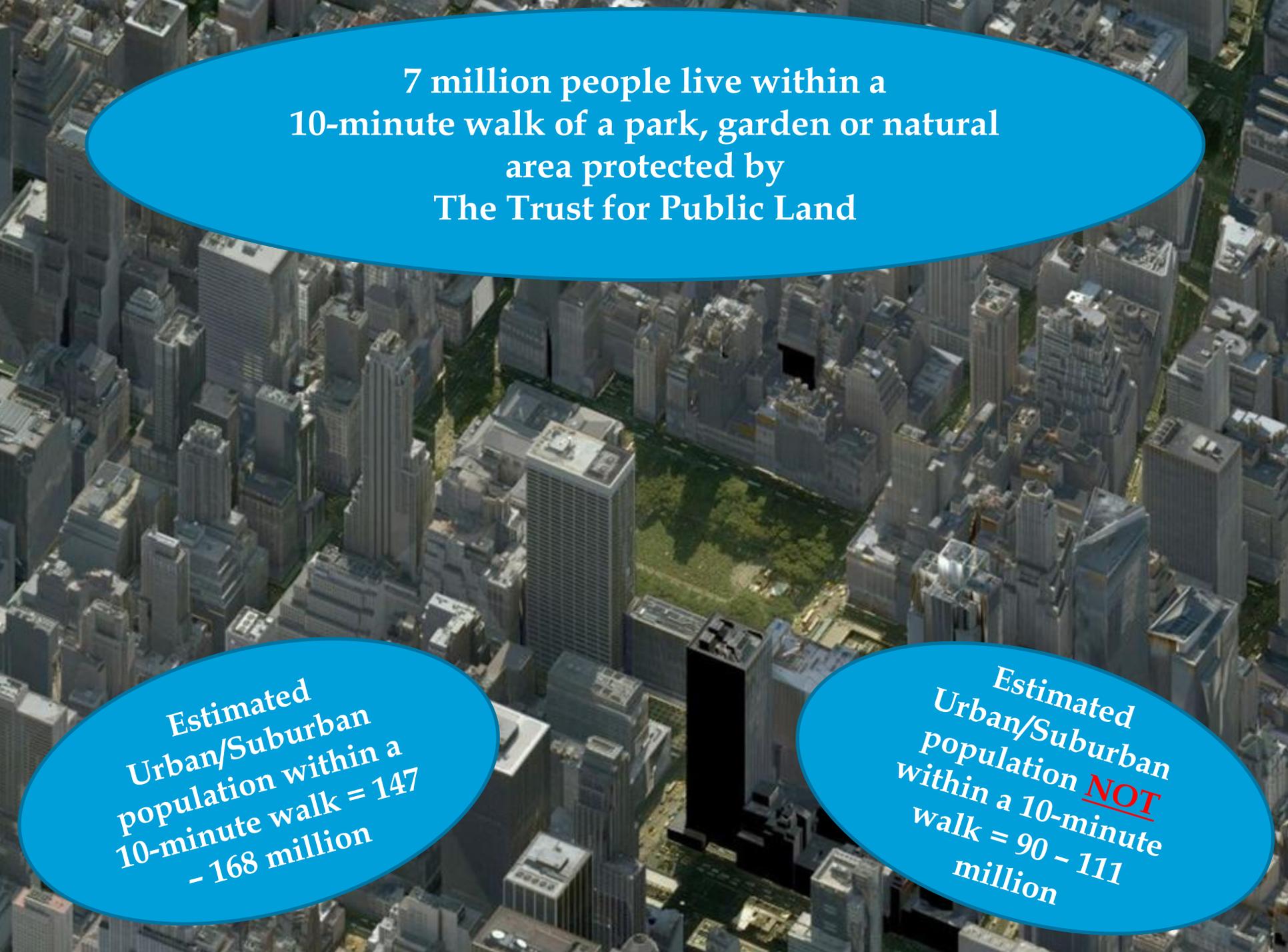
(5 New Parks in these locations would serve approximately 33,988 new residents)



ParkServe™

- Overall Objectives:
 - It is a major component of a national “Park Central” clearinghouse
 - Takes ParkScore® to scale
 - Focuses on 3 metrics that can be calculated using GIS
 - Park access – the 10-minute walk
 - Median park size
 - Park acres as % of city area
- Process:
 - Collect urban parks data for all urban areas in the country
 - Setup and run ParkServe™ models
 - Create ParkServe™ interactive website

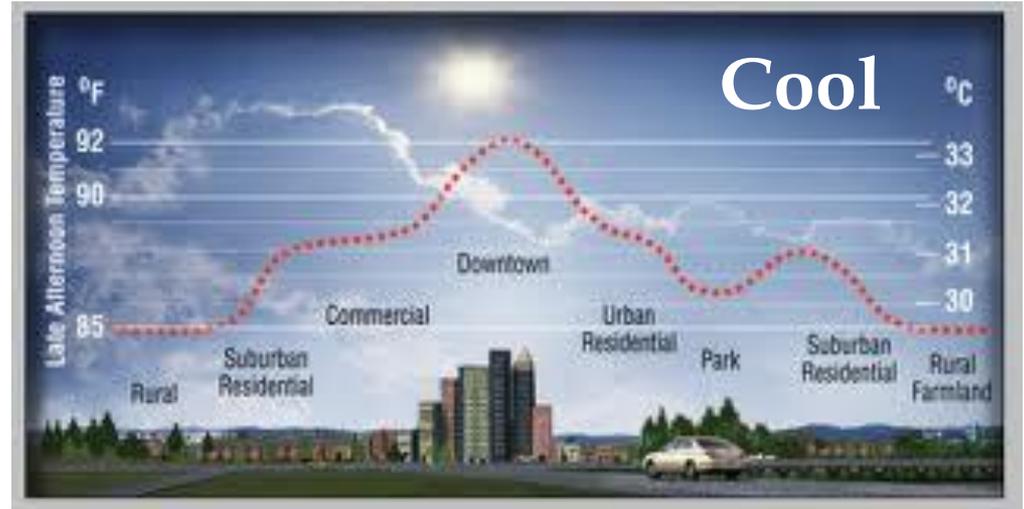


An aerial photograph of a dense urban area, likely New York City, showing a grid of skyscrapers and a central green park area. The image is used as a background for the infographic.

7 million people live within a
10-minute walk of a park, garden or natural
area protected by
The Trust for Public Land

Estimated
Urban/Suburban
population within a
10-minute walk = 147
- 168 million

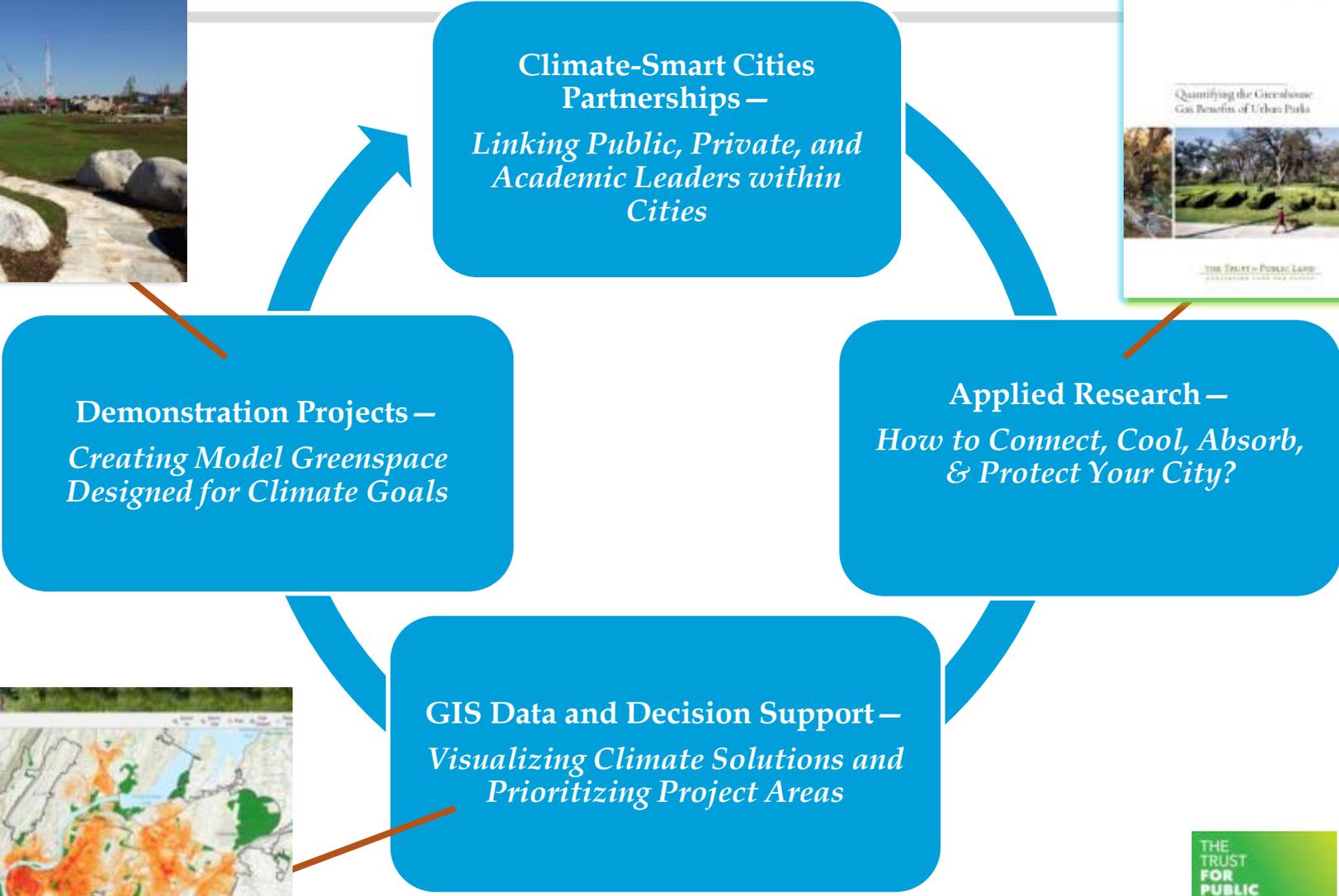
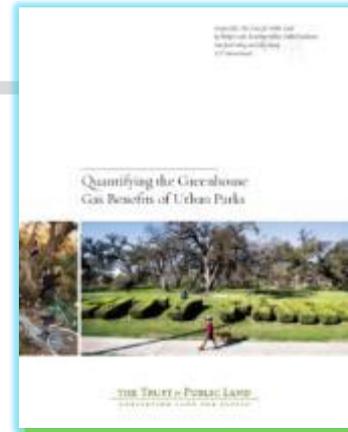
Estimated
Urban/Suburban
population **NOT**
within a 10-minute
walk = 90 - 111
million



Our Climate-Smart Cities Framework

Climate-Smart Cities

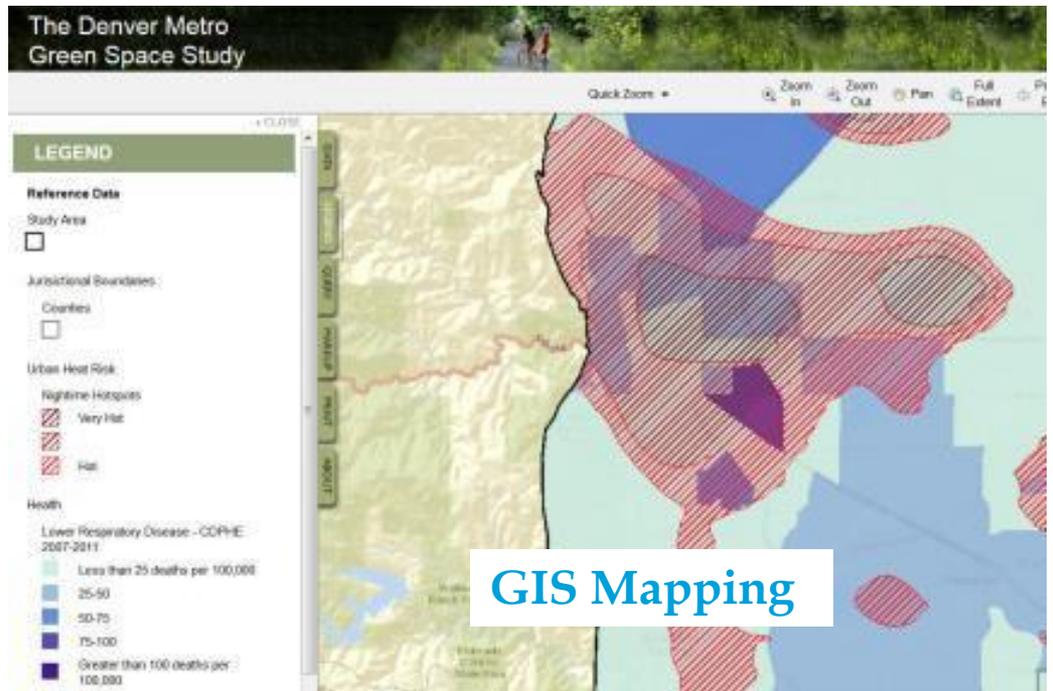
Helping Cities Create Urban Greenspace to Connect, Cool, Absorb, & Protect



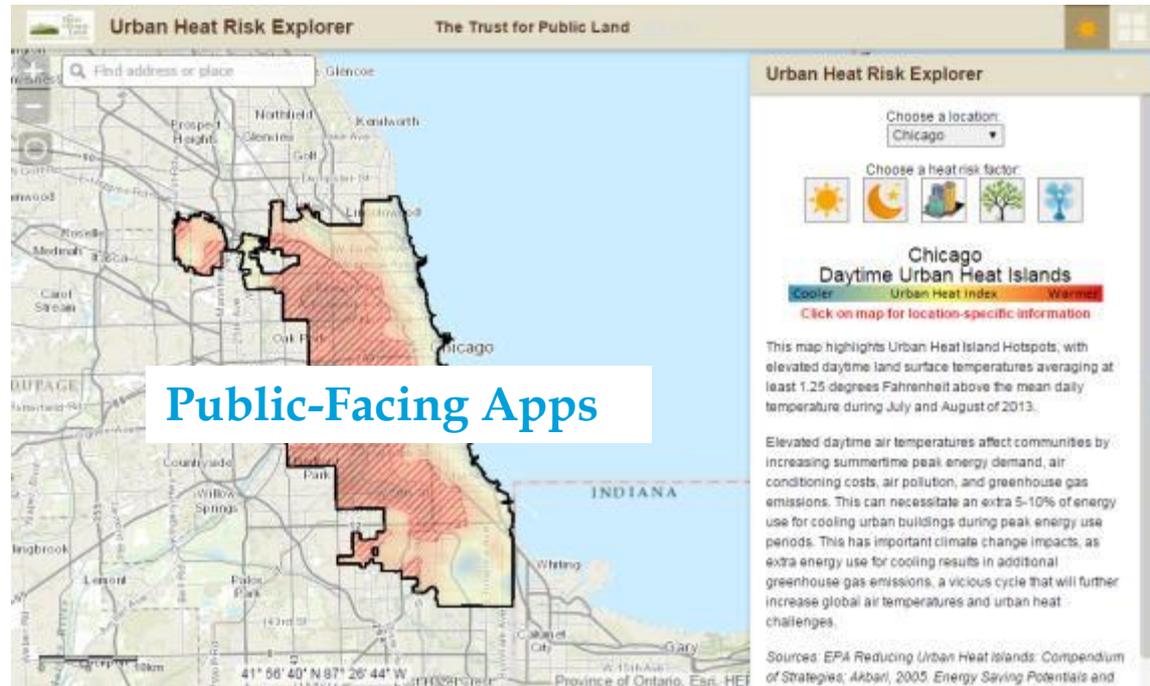
Targeted Strategies for Climate Justice



Social Research and Community Engagement



GIS Mapping



Public-Facing Apps



Decision Support Tool Integrates and Democratizes Data

Climate Smart Cities:
Healthy Connected Chattanooga

THE TRUST for PUBLIC LAND
CONSERVING LAND FOR PEOPLE

Map Background:
Street Map Terrain Map Aerial Imagery

Analysis Data: [Data Sources](#)

- Cool
- Connect
- Absorb and Protect
- Equitable Access and Health
- Green Infrastructure Assets and Opportunities
- Reference Layers

Data Transparency:

Analysis Results: [Data & Methodology](#)

- Turn off Analysis Results
- Overall Stacked Priorities
 - Stacked Priorities
 - Cool
 - Connect
 - Absorb and Protect
 - Equitable Access and Health

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Climate Smart Cities: Healthy Connected Chattanooga Parcel Report

Parcel ID: 136C B 001

Owner: CINCINNATI NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS

Acres: 26.0

LEGEND

Reference Data

- City Limits
- Parcels
- Parks
- Vacant Parcels

Analysis Results

Stacked Priorities

- High Priority
- Moderate To High Priority
- Moderate Priority



Overall: Stacked Priorities

PARCEL HAS PRIORITY ACRES: Yes
PRIORITY ACRES: 17.4
PERCENT OF PARCEL: 100%

Goal: Cool

PARCEL HAS PRIORITY ACRES: Yes
PRIORITY ACRES: 17.4
PERCENT OF PARCEL: 100%

	PARCEL HAS PRIORITY ACRES	PRIORITY ACRES	PERCENT OF PARCEL
Daytime Heat Island Hot Spots	Yes	17.4	100%
Nighttime Heat Island Hot Spots	Yes	17.4	100%
Areas of High Impervious Surface	Yes	17.4	100%

This report was created on June 12, 2014 using the Climate Smart Cities: Healthy Connected Chattanooga site.

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Climate Smart Cities: Healthy Connected Chattanooga Parcel Report

Parcel ID: 136C B 001

Owner: CINCINNATI NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS

Acres: 26.0

Goal: Priority Connections and Adjacent Properties

PARCEL HAS PRIORITY ACRES: No
PRIORITY ACRES:
PERCENT OF PARCEL:

	PARCEL HAS PRIORITY ACRES	PRIORITY ACRES	PERCENT OF PARCEL

Goal: Absorb and Protect

PARCEL HAS PRIORITY ACRES: Yes
PRIORITY ACRES: 17.4
PERCENT OF PARCEL: 100%

	PARCEL HAS PRIORITY ACRES	PRIORITY ACRES	PERCENT OF PARCEL
Estimated Runoff Volume	No		
Wetness Index	Yes	17.4	100%
Floodways and Flood Zones	Yes	17.4	100%
Stream Corridor Evaluation (SCORE) for Riparian Buffers	No		
Wetland and Pond Buffers	No		
Combined Sewer System Areas	No		
Illicit Discharge Potential (IDP) Scores by Subbasin	Yes	17.4	100%

Goal: Equitable Access and Health

PARCEL HAS PRIORITY ACRES: Yes
PRIORITY ACRES: 17.4
PERCENT OF PARCEL: 100%

	PARCEL HAS PRIORITY ACRES	PRIORITY ACRES	PERCENT OF PARCEL
% Obese Teens	Yes	17.4	100%
Likelihood of Obese or OverWeight Adults	Yes	17.4	100%
Likelihood of Adults not meeting Physical Activity	Yes	17.4	100%
Likelihood of Heart Disease	Yes	17.4	100%
Likelihood of Diabetes	Yes	17.4	100%
Likelihood of Suicide	No		
Likelihood of Respiratory Disease	Yes	17.4	100%
Likelihood of Stroke	Yes	17.4	100%
Population Density	No		
% Kids 19 and under	Yes	17.4	100%
% Seniors 65 and older	Yes	17.4	100%
% Low Income households	No		
Access to Recreation Facilities	Yes	17.4	100%

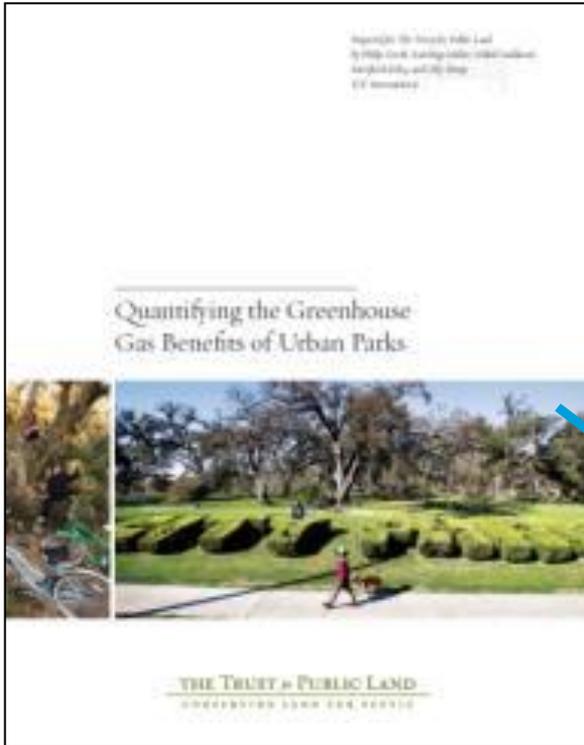
This report was created on June 12, 2014 using the Climate Smart Cities: Healthy Connected Chattanooga site.

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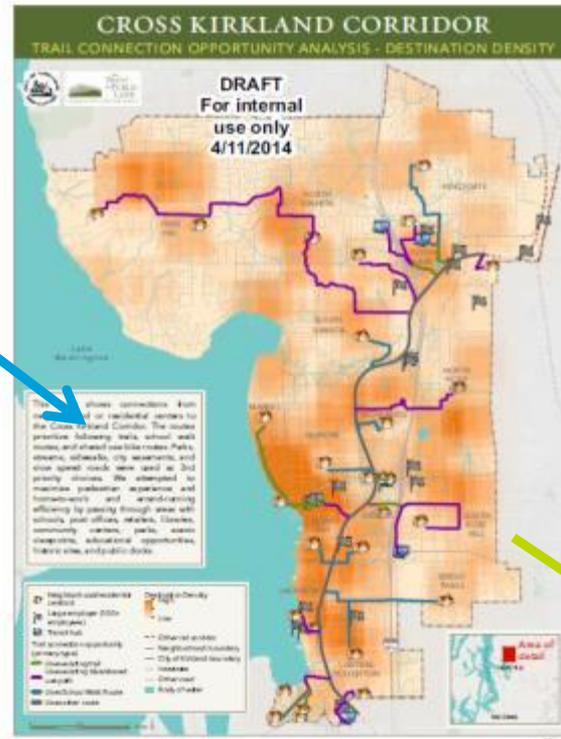
Funding: Show Rationale for Projects w/ 1-Click Parcel Reports



Climate-Smart Cities Pilot: Eastside Rail Conversion to Connect Seattle



**RESEARCH:
Quantify CO2
Reductions**



**GIS: Design
Connected
Network**



**DEMONSTRATION:
Connect + Absorb**



The Trust for Public Land Greenprinting Process

TPL's Greenprint is an interactive, community-driven process that uses GIS and other tools to identify priorities for planning and conserving parks and natural resources.



452
transactions
from
Greenprints
since 2006



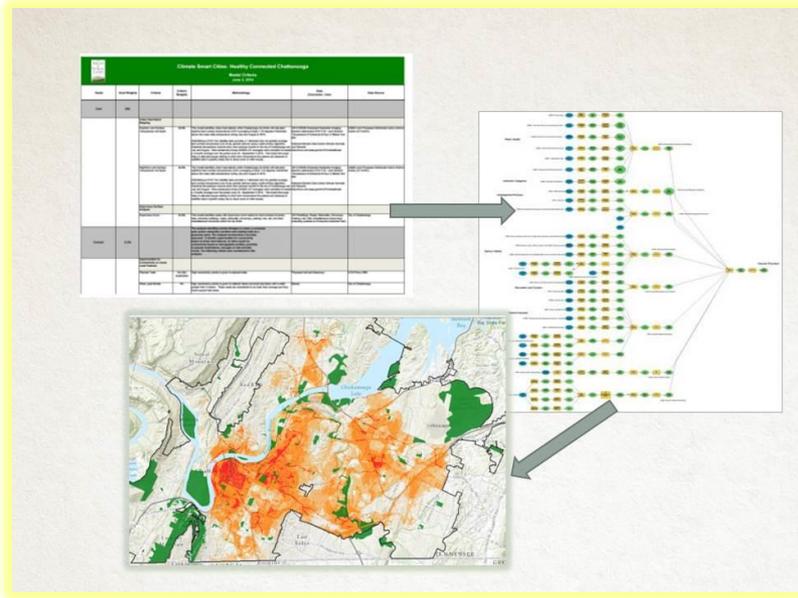


Through Greenprinting, The Trust for Public Land helps communities make informed decisions about protecting important resources, including water quality, recreation, and open space. We facilitate stakeholders working toward common goals using state-of-the-art mapping software.

1. Community conversations are held about priorities



2. Data is collected and translated into a GIS model with the guidance of a Technical Advisory Team

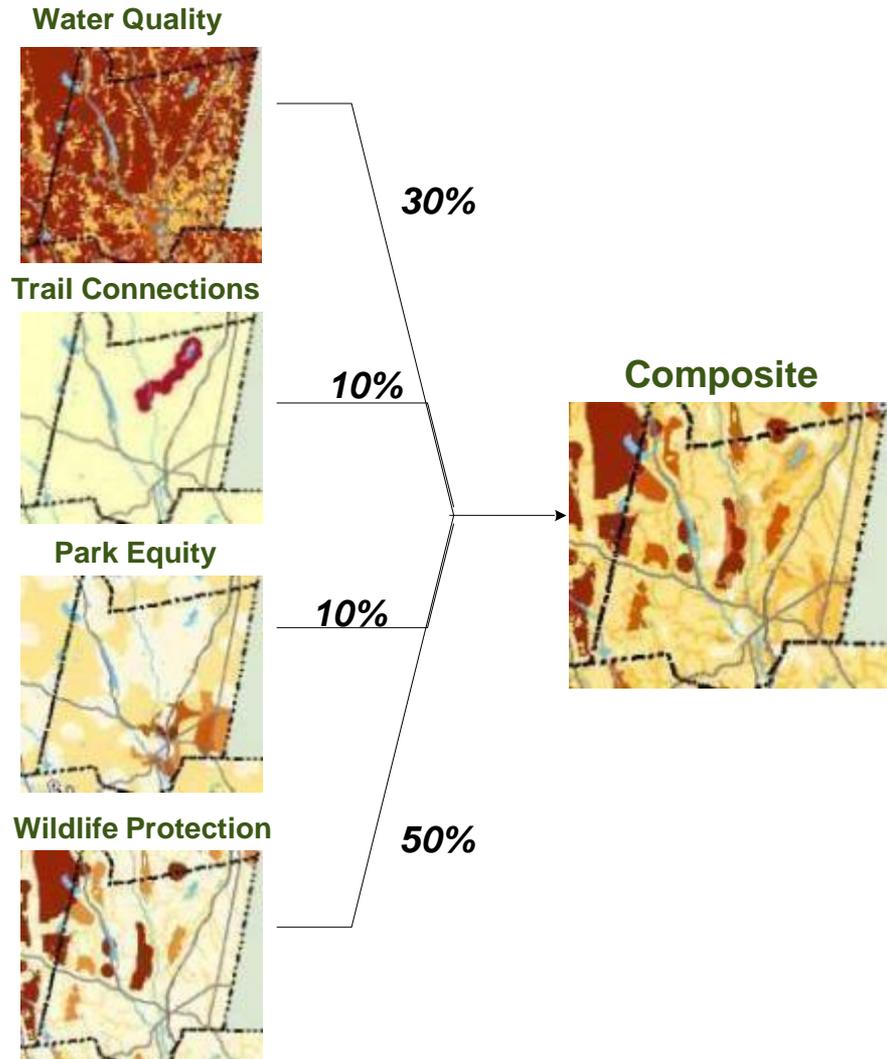


3. Criteria are weighted according to community goals through a collaborative process



Applying Relative Weights to Greenprint Goals

1. Locals and stakeholders identify goals and we assemble data.
2. Translate data into “priority maps” for each conservation goal.
3. Assign relative weightings that reflect community or regional priorities.
4. Create alternative scenarios by adding additional criteria or modifying relative importance of existing criteria.
5. Combine the building blocks into a composite conservation priority map.



Innovation – from “Old School” Weighting Exercise Methods to New

1. Rank Greenprint goals in priority order using the “dot” or thumbs up method!
2. Facilitators compile all entries by hand
3. GIS project managers enter weights into ArcGIS models to create maps that reflect group weightings
4. Discussion and refinement of weights will follow



Innovation: Stakeholder Goal Weighting – Interactive Polling and Geoprocessing

1. Rank Greenprint goals in priority order
2. Use keypads to enter your personal ranking
3. System will compile all entries and display a summary graph
4. Entries feed into ArcGIS to create a sample map that reflects group weightings
5. Discussion and refinement of weights will follow



4. Maps are created that reflect community priorities



5. Stakeholders create a plan for realizing their Greenprint



Wenatchee, Washington Community Lands Plan

Goals:

- High Quality Water Resources
- Sustainable Forests that Support Biodiversity and are Maintained to Reduce Fire Intensity
- Lands that Support Wildlife
- Working Lands for a Thriving Economy
- Increase Recreation



UPPER WENATCHEE COMMUNITY LANDS PLAN

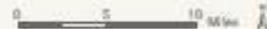
TO HAVE SUSTAINABLE FORESTS THAT SUPPORT BIODIVERSITY AND ARE MAINTAINED TO REDUCE FIRE INTENSITY - CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

This map displays the results of the Sustainable Forests that Support Biodiversity and are Maintained to Reduce Fire Intensity land conservation priority analysis within the Upper Wenatchee Community Lands Plan. The degree of priority for each area is shown with a color scale, with red representing high priority areas and orange representing moderate priority.

This map was created using a weighted overlay analysis based on the following critical infrastructure criteria:

- Mixed forest composition (50%)
- Areas least susceptible to insect outbreaks (40%)
- Areas of forest resilience and strong hold areas (10%)

- Upper Wenatchee Community Lands Plan area of analysis
 - Focus sub-area
 - Longview/Weyerhaeuser parcel
 - Private land
 - National Wilderness Area
 - National Forest
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - State Park
 - WA DNR State Trust Land
 - WA DNR Natural Area Preserve
 - WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
 - County Land
 - Chelan-Douglas Land Trust
 - Other park
- To Have Sustainable Forests that Support Biodiversity and are Maintained to Reduce Fire Intensity - Conservation Priorities
- High
 - Moderate to high
 - Moderate



UPPER WENATCHEE COMMUNITY LANDS PLAN

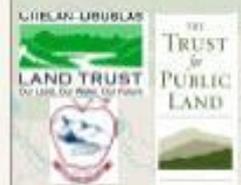
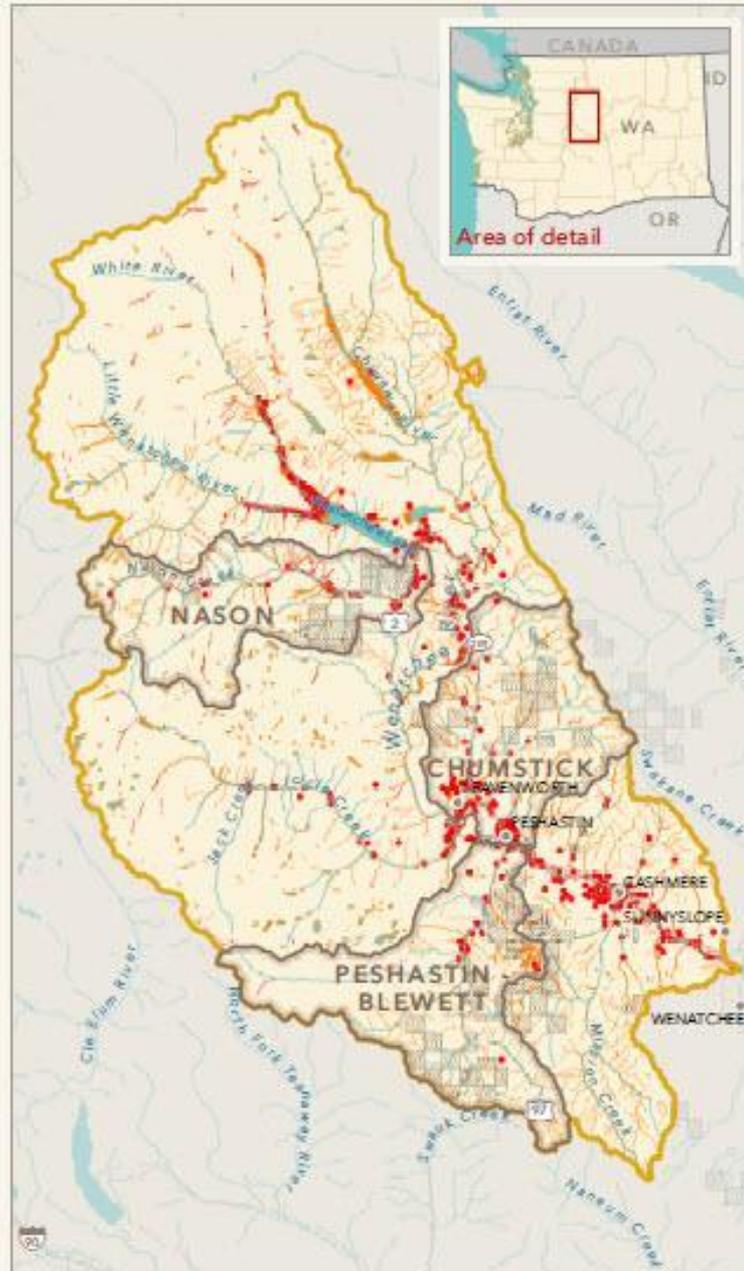
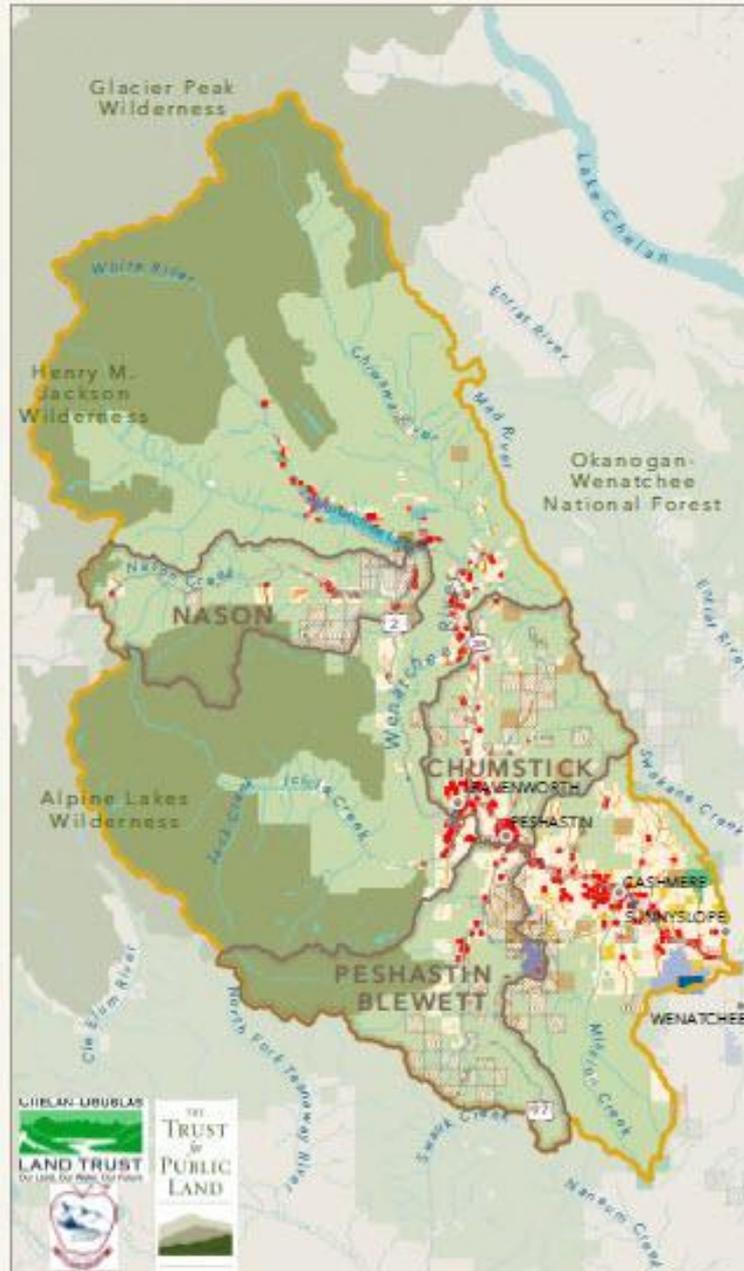
TO HAVE HIGH QUALITY WATER RESOURCES - CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

This map displays the results of the High Quality Water Resources land conservation priority analysis within the Upper Wenatchee Community Lands Plan. The degree of priority for each area is shown with a color scale, with red representing high priority areas and orange representing moderate priority.

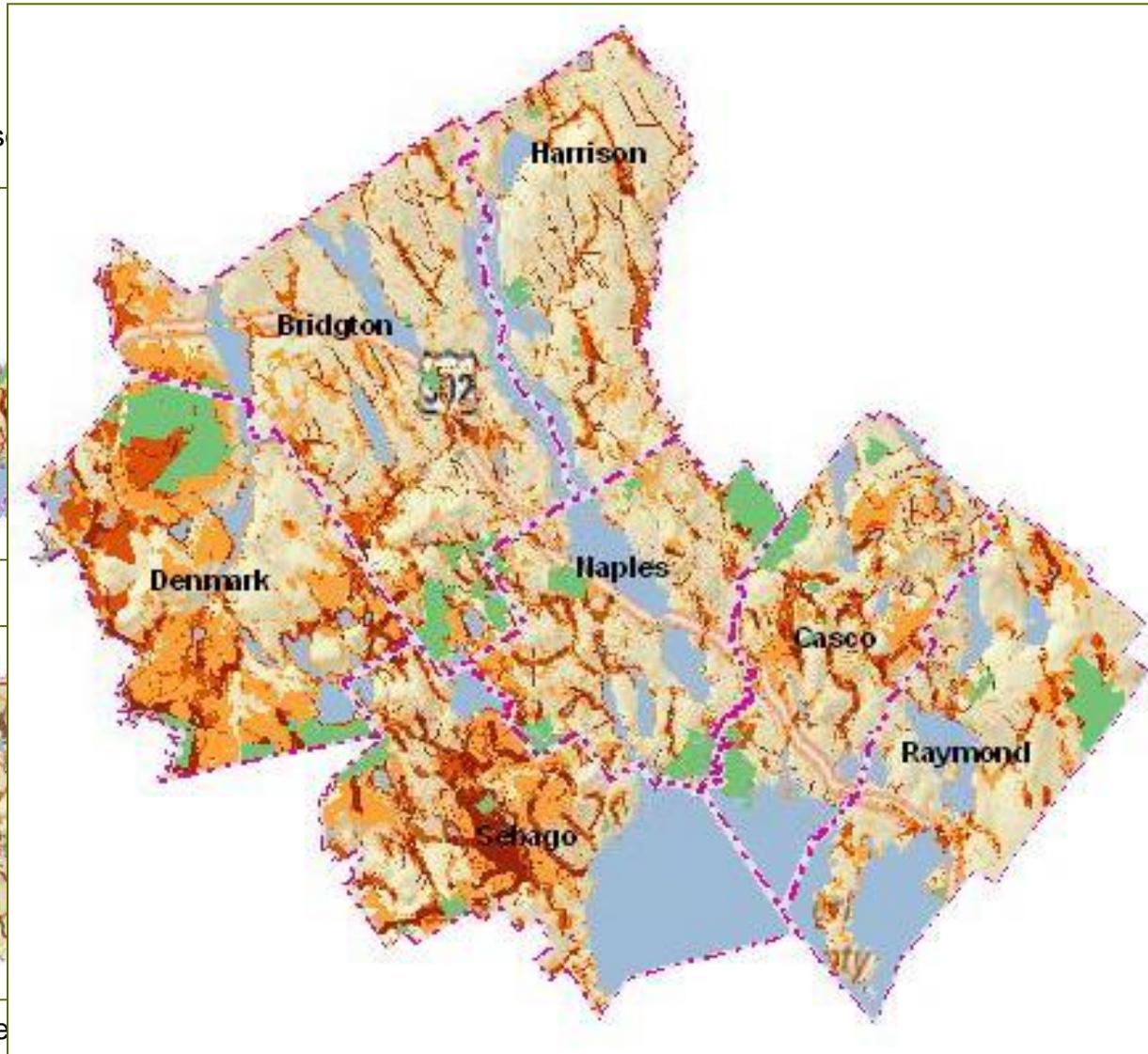
This map was created using a weighted overlay analysis based on the following critical infrastructure criteria:

- Lands inside floodplain (25%)
- Lands around springs and aquifer recharge areas (25%)
- Forests in watersheds integral to public drinking water (5%)
- Lands to collect stormwater (20%)
- Riparian vegetation along streams (20%)
- Lands along headwaters (5%)

- Upper Wenatchee Community Lands Plan area of analysis
 - Focus sub-area
 - Longview/Weyerhaeuser parcel
 - Private land
 - National Wilderness Area
 - National Forest
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - State Park
 - WA DNR State Trust Land
 - WA DNR Natural Area Preserve
 - WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
 - County Land
 - Chelan-Douglas Land Trust
 - Other park
- To Have High Quality Water Resources - Conservation Priorities
- High
 - Moderate to high
 - Moderate



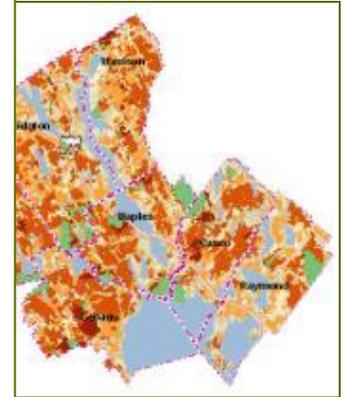
Creating a Greenprint Map



Protect Water Res



Preserve Working Farms and Forests



Protect

Existing Trails



Town Character

of Village Centers

The Trust for Public Land's "4P" Landscape Model

PLANNING:
Integrate Data and
Map Priority
Areas

PARTNERSHIP:
Engage Partners
w/
Complementary
Skills & Resources

POLICY:
Secure Public
Funding and
Policy Alignment

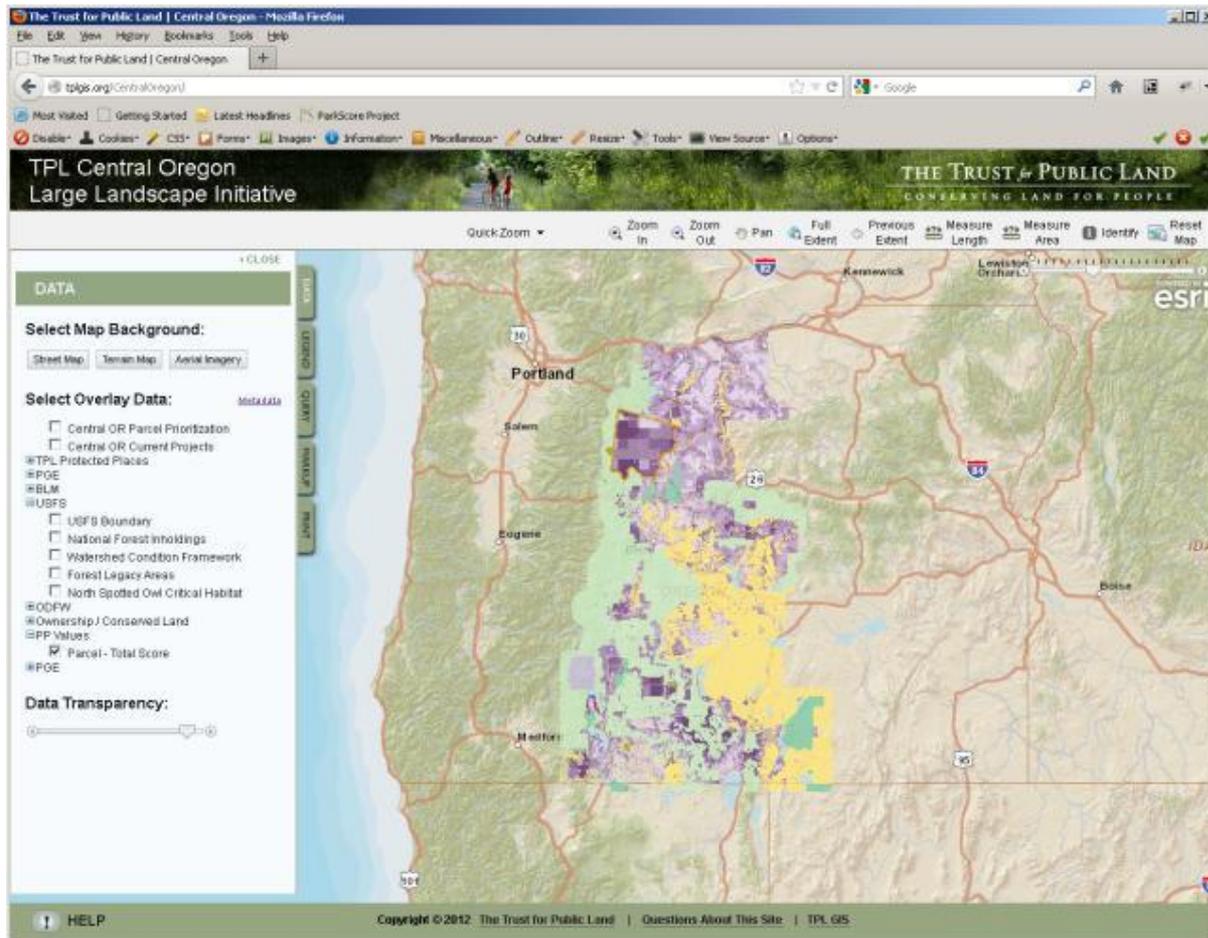
PROJECTS:
Protect and
Restore Priority
Lands



Linking Project Decisions to Landscape Objectives: Central Oregon High Desert Landscape

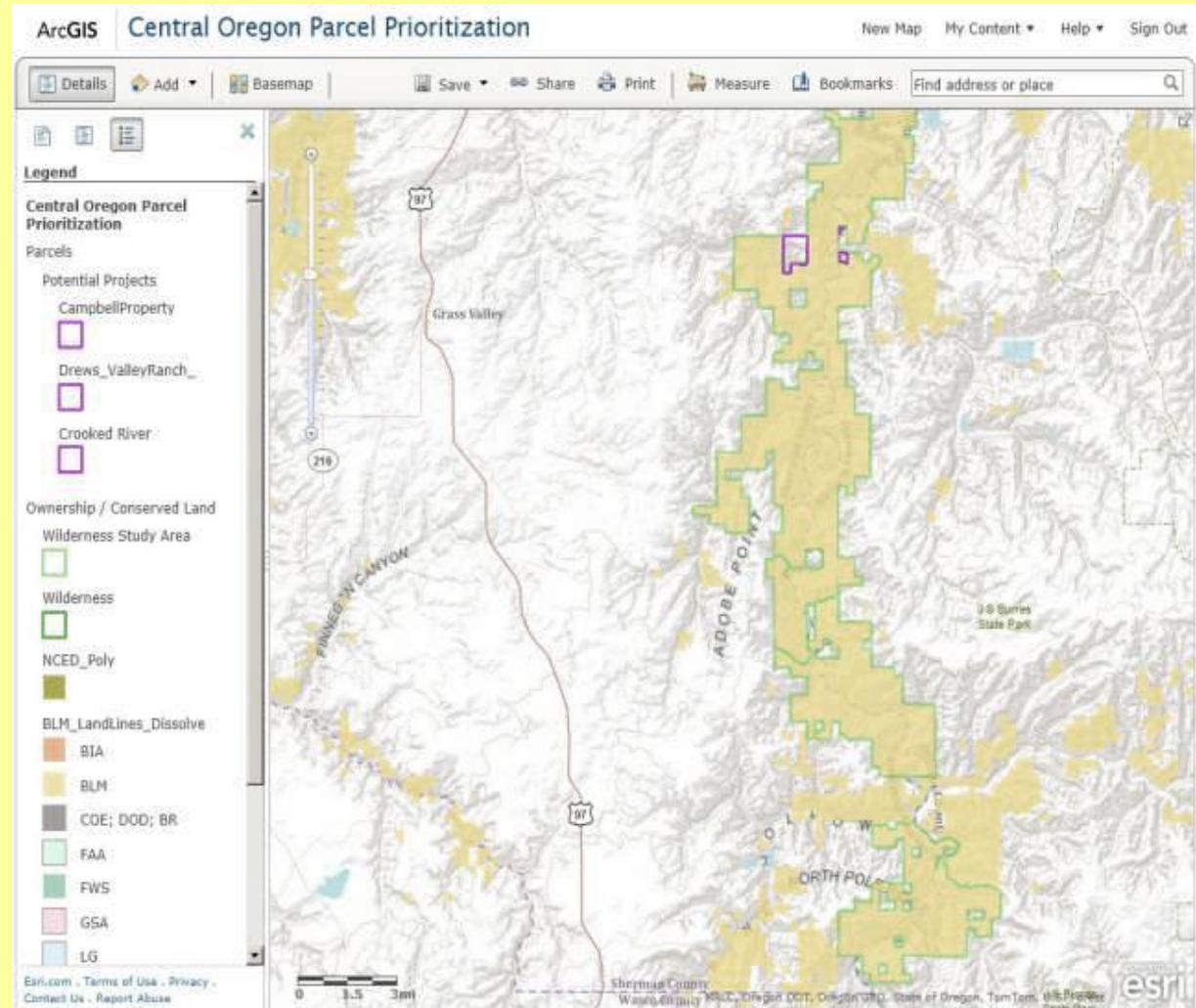
Central Oregon High Desert Landscape Conservation objectives:

- Conserve and Restore River Corridors
- Enhance Recreation Access and Opportunities
- Support Working Farms and Ranches

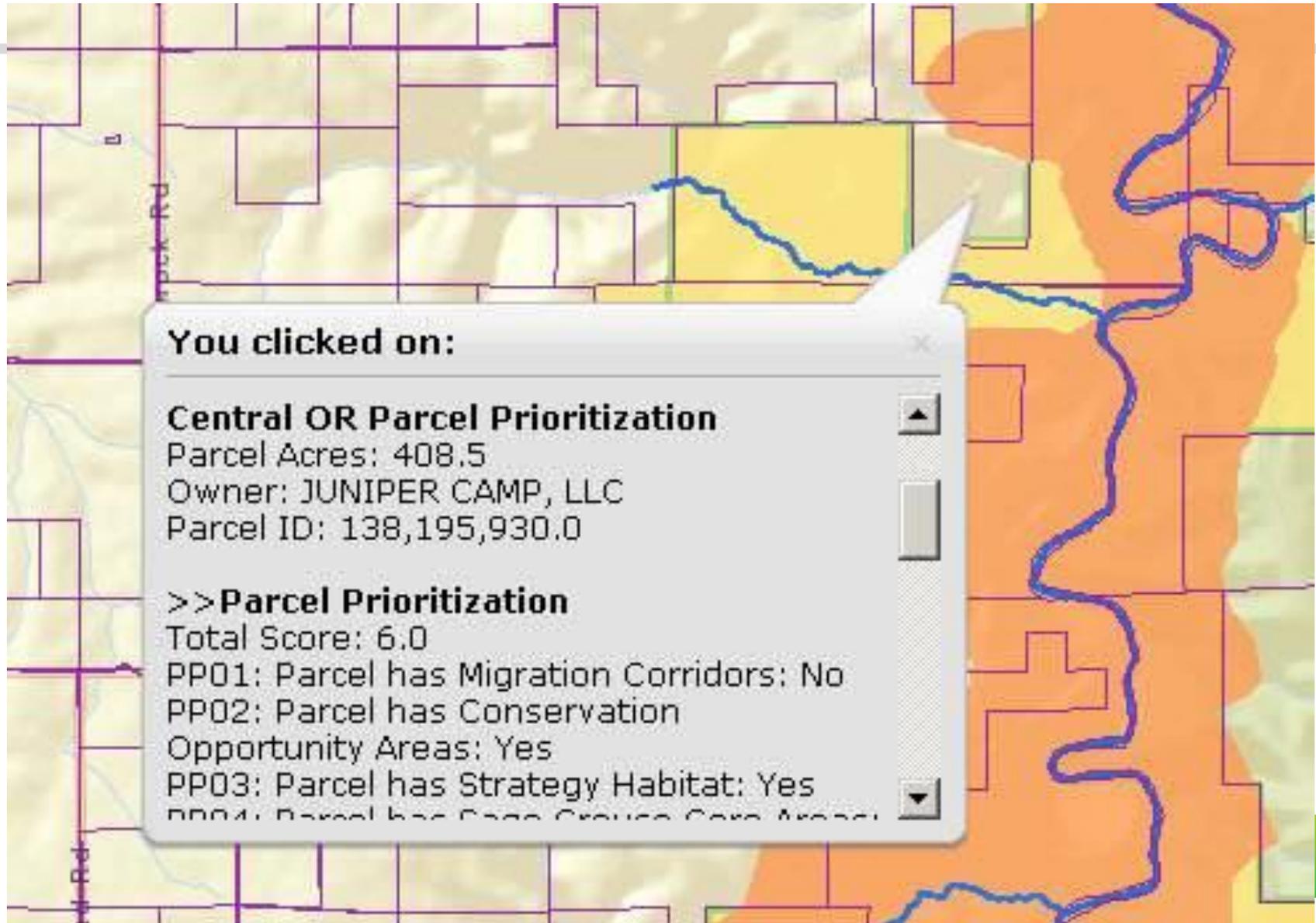


Central Oregon High Desert Landscape Data

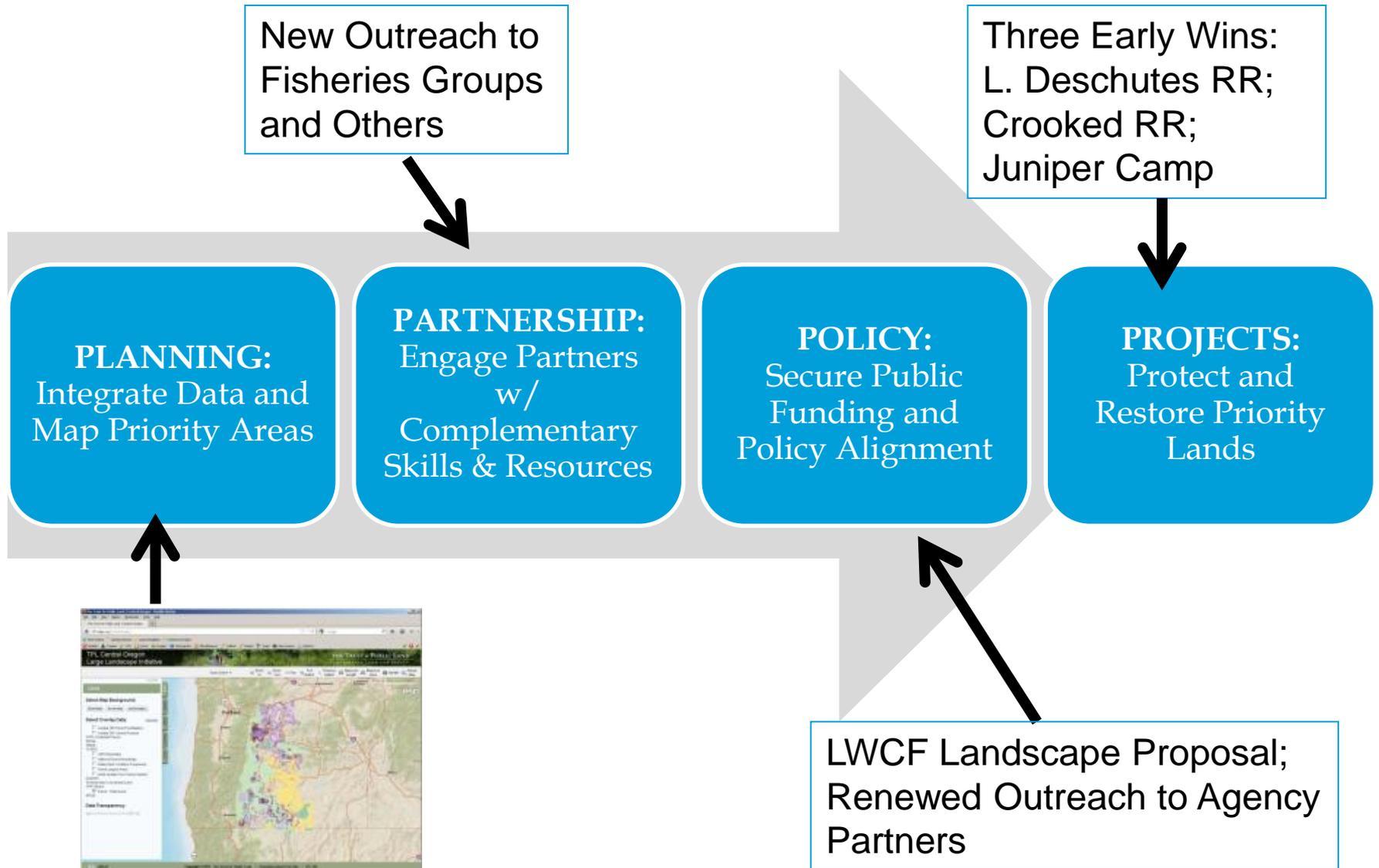
- Migration Corridors
- Conservation Opportunity Areas
- Strategy Habitats
- Sage Grouse Core Areas
- Spotted Owl Habitat
- Trout and Salmon Rivers
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Adjacent to Conserved Land
- USFS Inholdings
- 'Wilderness Areas
- ACEC
- Drinking Water Source Areas
- USFS Watershed Condition Framework
- Riparian Corridors
- Wetlands
- OR Historic and Pacific Crest Trails



View the Overlay Analysis Results



Results: "4P" Landscape Model in Central OR High Desert



White Mountains to Moosehead Lake Initiative

Measures of Progress

* Preserve Workable Forests

- Private Workable Forests
- High Productivity Forest Soils

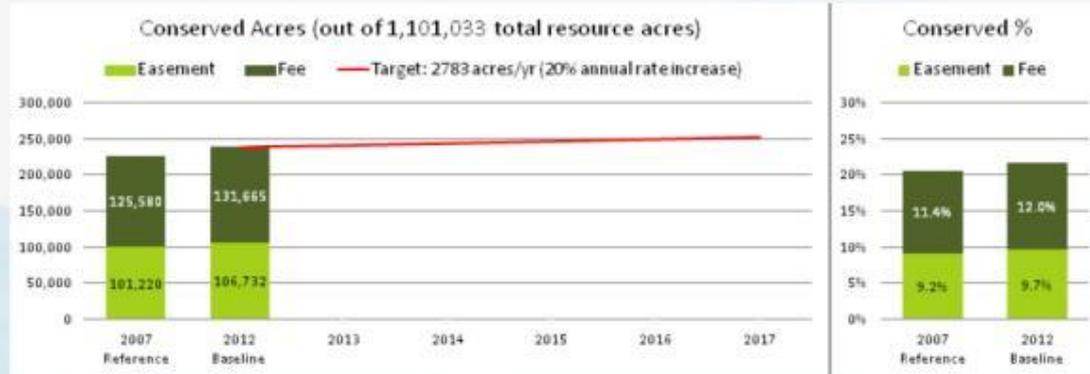
* Maintain Healthy and Resilient Natural Resources

- Eastern Brook Trout Habitat
- Atlantic Salmon Habitat
- Highly Resilient Lands
- State Wildlife Action Plan

* Increase Opportunities for Outdoor Recreation

- Non-Motorized Trail Network
- Motorized Trail Network

Conservation Progress: High Productivity Forest Soils



Featured Project Results

Zoom Project



Hunter Cove Wildlife Sanctuary

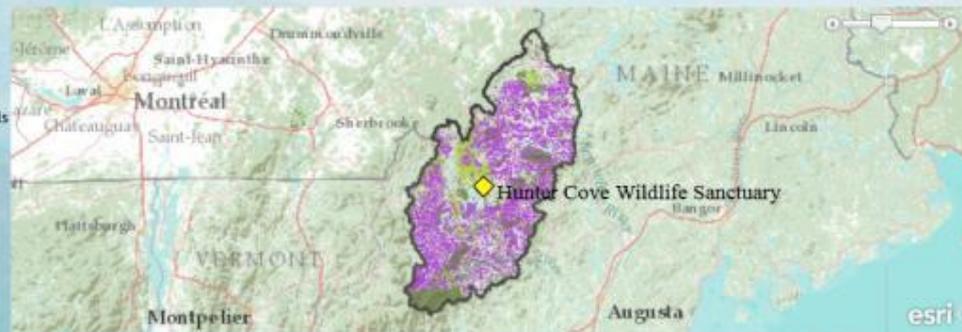
153 acres conserved

13% is High Productivity Forest Soils

[Learn more ...](#)

Study Area Map

Zoom Home



Hide Legend

Map Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Preserve Workable Forests
- High Productivity Forest Soils
- Protected Lands
- Easements
- Fee and Other Conserved

Copyright 2012 [The Trust for Public Land](#) ([Email Us](#))

[Partners](#)

Tracking Delivery by Metrics:

Measures of Progress Site for "White Moose" Landscape

http://tplgis.org/Metrics_WMML/

Juniper Camp / John Day River



Conservation Databases



www.conservationalmamac.org



www.Conservationeasement.us

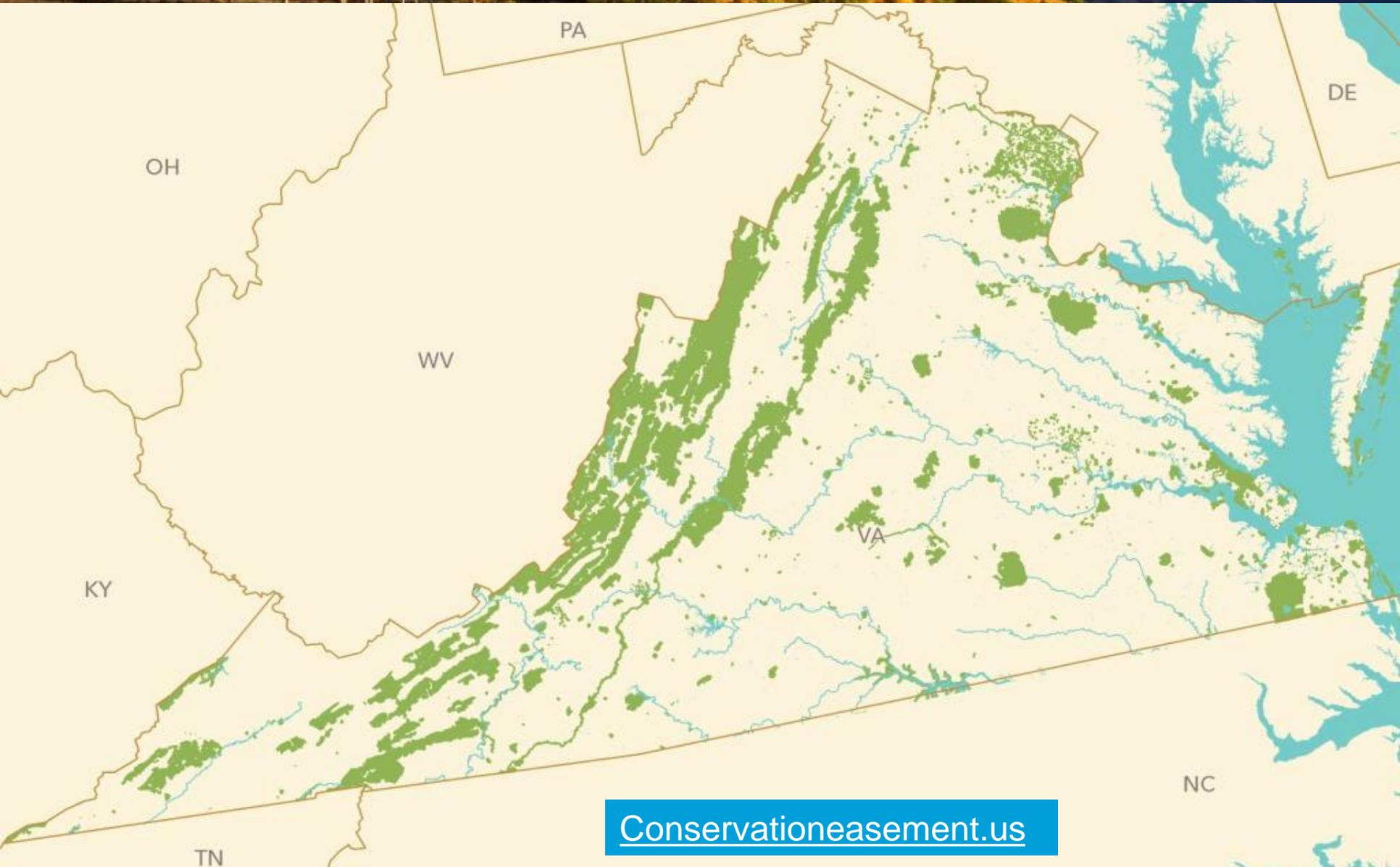


<http://www.dwhprojecttracker.org/>



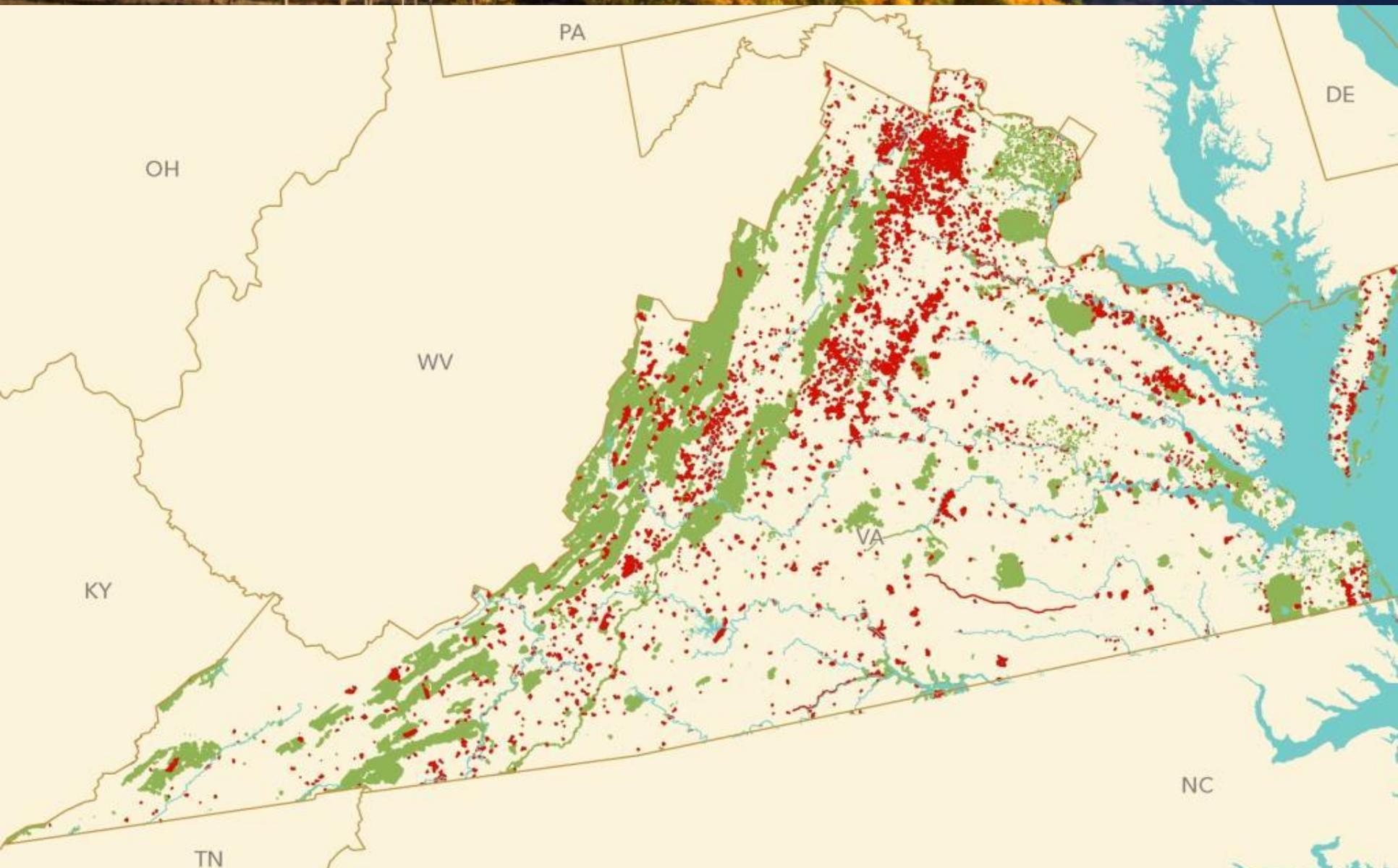
www.landvote.org

NATIONAL CONSERVATION EASEMENT DATABASE



[Conservationaleasement.us](https://www.conservationaleasement.us)

NATIONAL CONSERVATION EASEMENT DATABASE





Rattlesnake Ridge, WA



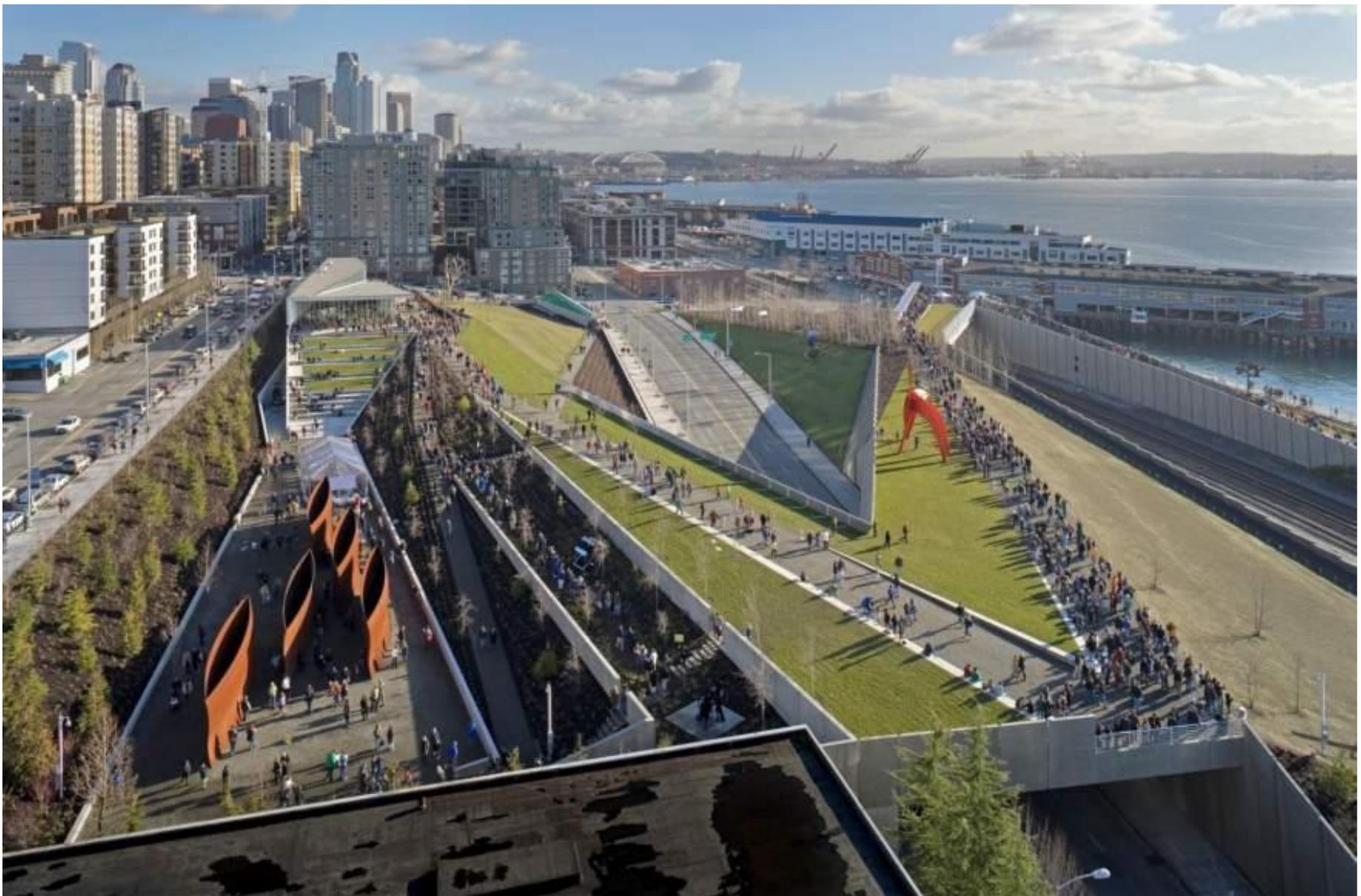
Lower Deschutes River Ranch



Zion Narrows, UT



Seattle Olympic Sculpture Park (before)



Seattle Olympic Sculpture Park (after)



NYC Schoolyard - Before



NYC Schoolyard - After

Thank you!



ITEM 10

Performance Measures

Continued Board Member Discussion

Presented by
Scott Robinson – Deputy Director

ROFB

Performance Measures

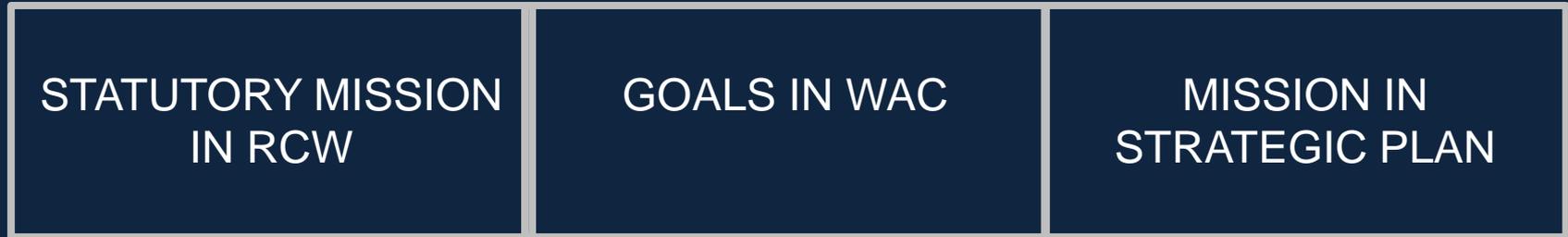
APRIL 2015

JUNE 2015

NOVEMBER 2015

- Schedule TPL Demonstration.
- Collect thoughts from board members.
 - Provide resources for review.

Performance Measures



Performance Measures

Outputs vs. Outcomes

- Outputs – What we do.
 - I.e. The RCFB gave out \$4 million dollars to fund local parks acquisitions which purchased 7114 acres statewide.
- Outcomes – What difference did it make?
 - I.e. More children were able to have access to parks and thus the chance of diabetes has been reduced.

Performance Measures

- *“...create population based measures”*
- *“Our goals are good.”*
- *“How do we know we are making progress on preserving critical habitats and recreational assets; ..helping to fill gaps and making connections in our trail systems”*
- *“As a board are we making a difference?”*



Performance Measures

STEP 1: Applicant is required to submit a plan that is approved by RCO.

STEP 2: Applicant prepares application addressing board approved criteria.

STEP 3: Project scored by advisory committee.



Best/Highest
Priority Projects
Funded

Performance Measures

PLANS, PLANS, PLANS

- WAC 286-04-030(3)
 - Aid organizations and local government, with funds and planning assistance, in providing the type of facilities and resources which, under their jurisdiction, will best serve their needs for outdoor recreation and habitat conservation.

Performance Measures

Creating
Performance
Measures
Around
SCORP



Performance Measures

SCORP - Top Ten Outdoor Recreation Activities

1. Picnicking, barbecuing,
or cooking out
2. Walking or hiking
3. Wildlife viewing /
photographing
4. Sightseeing
5. Gardening
6. Camping
7. Swimming or wading
8. Aerobics or fitness activities
9. Bicycle riding
10. Playground use

Performance Measures

Key Performance Measures

Goal	Framing Question	Measure
We help our partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystems.	Is the board creating opportunities for recreation?	Projects funded by type, location
	Is the board protecting natural systems and landscapes?	Acres protected (through acquisition) or restored
	Are we affecting the health of Washingtonians?	Percent of respondents to OFM and statewide recreation surveys reporting participation in active recreation
We achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us.	Is the evaluation process objective and fair?	Percent of applicants reporting that the evaluation is objective and fair
	Are we managing grants efficiently and reducing project delays?	Agency re-appropriation rate
	How well do we maintain the state's investments?	Percent of grants in compliance (Sustainability measure to be developed with policy)
We deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management.	Are stakeholders involved in policy development?	Percent of sponsors agreeing with the survey question that "The board considers input before making policy decisions"
	Are we achieving statewide participation in our grant programs?	Number of funded projects by location (e.g., county or other geography)

Performance Measures

Reference Materials

- [Board's Current Strategic Plan](#) (adopted June 2012)
- [Board's Strategic Plan Performance Measures](#) (presented in June 2015, Item 4)
- [Agency Performance Measures](#) (presented in June 2015, Item 4)
- [RCW 79A.24.005](#)
- [Colorado Parks and Wildlife 2015 Strategic Plan](#)
- [Great Outdoors Colorado \(GoCo Web site\)](#)
- [Oregon Parks and Recreation Performance Reporting](#)
- [Results Washington – Goal 3 – Sustainable Energy & Clean Environment](#)

Item 11. WWRP Review: Implementation of Potential Legislative Changes and Other Policy Recommendations

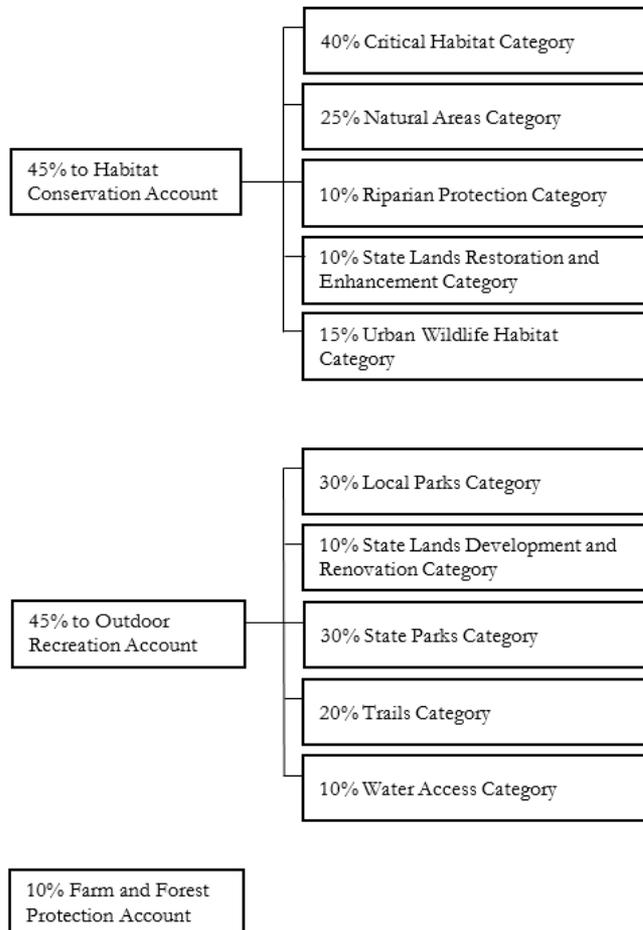


WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation
Funding Board

Wendy Brown & Kaleen Cottingham

Allocation Formula

Proposed WWRP Formula



- To be implemented for 2016 grant cycle; no policy or evaluation criteria changes needed.
- Implementation to occur when Board adopts the 2016 ranked lists of projects.

Capital Improvements

- Increase funds to State Lands Restoration and Enhancement and allow State Parks eligibility.
 - Implementation of percentage of funds occurs as part of the allocation formula (2016); State Parks eligibility requires a change in Board policy (2018).
- Increase funds to State Lands Development and Renovation.
 - Implementation occurs as part of the allocation formula (2016).
- Increase amount of noxious weed funding (allowable incidental cost) from \$125/acre to \$150/acre.
 - Requires a change in Board policy (could be in 2016).

Greater Eligibility

- Land trust eligibility in Critical Habitat, Natural Areas, and Urban Wildlife
 - PRISM modifications easily made before applications
 - Minor manual changes (at the staff level)
 - Implementation in 2016
- State Parks eligibility in State Lands Restoration
 - PRISM modifications
 - Board policy change
 - Implementation in 2018
- Report recommends – develop criteria to reward partnerships between land trusts and state/local agencies
 - Board policy and criteria development
 - Implementation in 2018

Multiple Benefits

- 'Recreational uses that are compatible with habitat conservation or resource uses or management practices that are compatible with and provide the ability to achieve additional conservation benefit.'
 - Board policy to create criteria in CH, NA, UW, Riparian, Forestland
 - New policy applied to 2018 grant cycle

Working Lands

- Forestland Preservation category
 - Board policy to create policy and criteria
 - PRISM changes
 - Establish and appoint an advisory committee
 - Develop conservation easement
 - Proposal to create program and submit list to Legislature in November 2017 (supplemental budget – for authority to spend funds in the account)
- Working land elements as a multiple benefit
 - Board policy and criteria development
 - Implementation in 2018

Acquisition/Development Ratios

- 'No less than 40 percent, and no more than 50 percent, of the funding shall go to projects with acquisition.
 - Can implement a simple statutory split as part of the allocation formula (in 2016)
 - For implementation of the flexible concept, Board will need to decide how to scaling each grant round depending on projects, achieve targets over one or several funding cycles
 - Implementation in 2016; approach with flexibility in 2018

Underserved Communities

- Match waivers if the project 'meets the needs of an underserved population or a community in need, as defined by the board.'
 - Outreach to communities, economic analysis, calculating a metric
 - Eligibility criteria developed with broad public involvement
 - Implementation in 2018
- Reward partnerships between sponsors and organizations that support underserved communities
 - Board policy to create policy and criteria
 - Implementation in 2018
- Provide more direct grant manager outreach and technical assistance
 - Implementation in advance of 2018 grant round

Public Access

- 'Projects must be accessible for public recreation and outdoor education unless the board specifically approves limiting public access in order to protect sensitive species, water quality, or public safety.'
 - Existing board policy – slight manual modifications
 - Implementation in 2016

State Strategic Investments

- Coordinated State Strategy
 - Board policy development
 - Agencies to develop joint strategy
 - Required element in 2018 grant round
- Partnerships and Planning with Local Governments and NGOs
 - Board policy and criteria development
 - Full implementation in 2018; due diligence in 2016
- Funding, Development, and Restoration
 - Board policy and eligibility criteria
 - Full implementation in 2018

Consistent Planning Requirements

- HCA projects required to meet planning requirements in RCW 79A.25.120
 - Board policy and eligibility criteria development
 - Implementation in 2016
- State Parks projects required to demonstrate relationship to relevant plans (SCORP, Trails)
 - Board policy and criteria development
 - Implementation in 2018

Timeline

Mar 2016	July 1, 2016	Nov. 1, 2016	Nov 2016- May 2017	June 2017	June-Nov 2017	Nov 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bill Passes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Law in Affect (Change funding and acquisition formula)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Lists Approved by Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draft Board Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Board Reviews Draft Policy and Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Board Adopts Changes



WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation
Funding Board

Item 12A: City of Yakima Chesterley Park Conversion Briefing

February 10, 2016

RCO #75-030A; #98-1123D

Presented by Myra Barker, Compliance Specialist



Board's Responsibility for Conversions

- Evaluate practical alternatives for the conversion and replacement (including avoidance).
- Ensure the replacement property meets the requirements of the funding (LWCF program and state bonds).
- Provide a recommendation to the National Park Service for LWCF funded conversion.
- Approve or deny the request for state-funded conversions.

When Does a Conversion Occur?

- A conversion occurs when:
 - Property rights are conveyed for private use
 - Property rights are conveyed for non-public outdoor recreation use
 - Non-outdoor recreation uses are made of the project area
 - Unallowable indoor facilities are developed within the project area
 - Public outdoor recreation use is terminated

How is a Conversion Resolved?

- Requirements
 - All practical alternatives to the conversion are evaluated and rejected.
 - Replacement property must:
 - Be equivalent or greater usefulness and location
 - Be at least equal market value
 - Administered by the same project sponsor
 - **Fulfill a need in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**
 - Satisfy a need in the project sponsor's adopted plan
 - Be eligible as a project in the respective grant program
 - Public opportunity to participate in alternative analysis
 - **Compliance with National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act**

Chesterley Park - Location



Chesterley Park

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (1976-1999)

Grant funding \$371,540

- State bonds
- Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Local Parks (WWRP-LP)
- Sponsor match \$343,632

Total investment \$715,172

- 30.08 acres, two soccer fields, skate park, parking

Chesterley Park



Chesterley Park



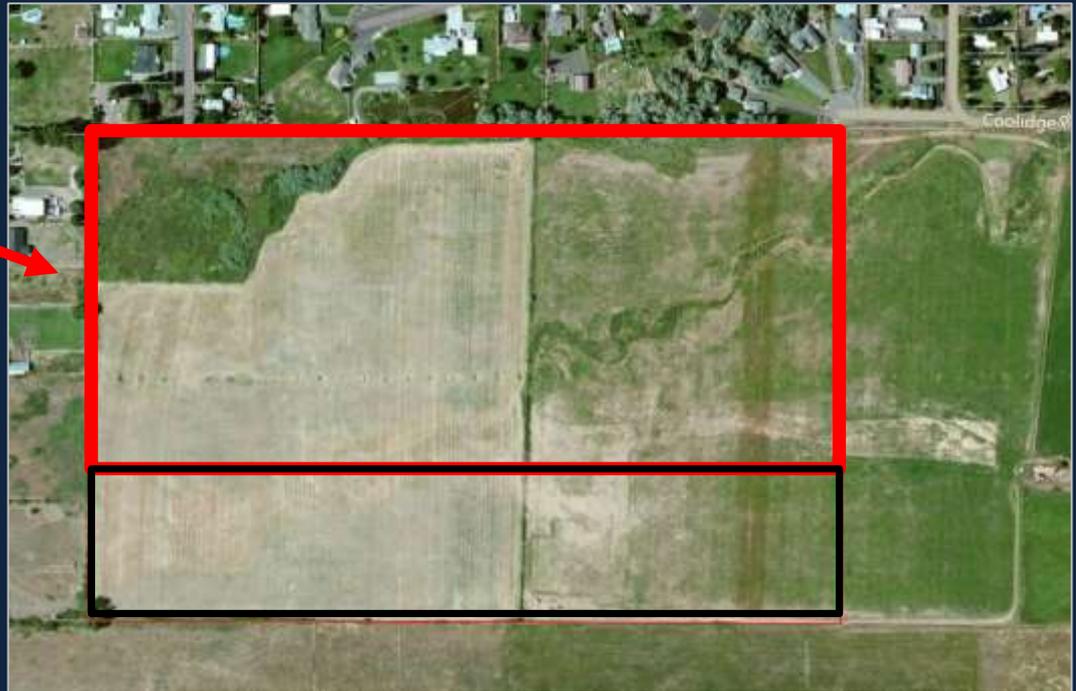
Chesterley Park



Conversion Area



Proposed Replacement Property



Proposed Replacement Property



Summary

- Conversion
 - Convert approximately 7.5 acres
 - Type of conversion
 - Non-outdoor recreational use of project area, remove from project boundary
 - Remaining park property will continue to be protected
- Replacement Property
 - 40 acres

Next Steps

- Staff will work with the City of Yakima to finalize conversion
- Prepare conversion for the board's decision at the April meeting
- Prepare the board's recommendation and conversion documentation to NPS

Questions?





WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation
Funding Board

Item 12B: Okanogan County Methow Valley Community Trail Conversion Briefing

February 10, 2016

RCO #97-1181AD

Presented by Myra Barker, Compliance Specialist





Board's Responsibility for Conversions

- Evaluate practical alternatives for the conversion and replacement (including avoidance).
 - Ensure the replacement property meets the requirements of the funding - Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.
 - Approve or deny the request for state-funded conversions.
-



When Does a Conversion Occur?

■ A conversion occurs when:

- **Property rights are conveyed for private use**
 - Property rights are conveyed for non-public outdoor recreation use
 - Non-outdoor recreation uses are made of the project area
 - Unallowable indoor facilities are developed within the project area
 - Public outdoor recreation use is terminated
-

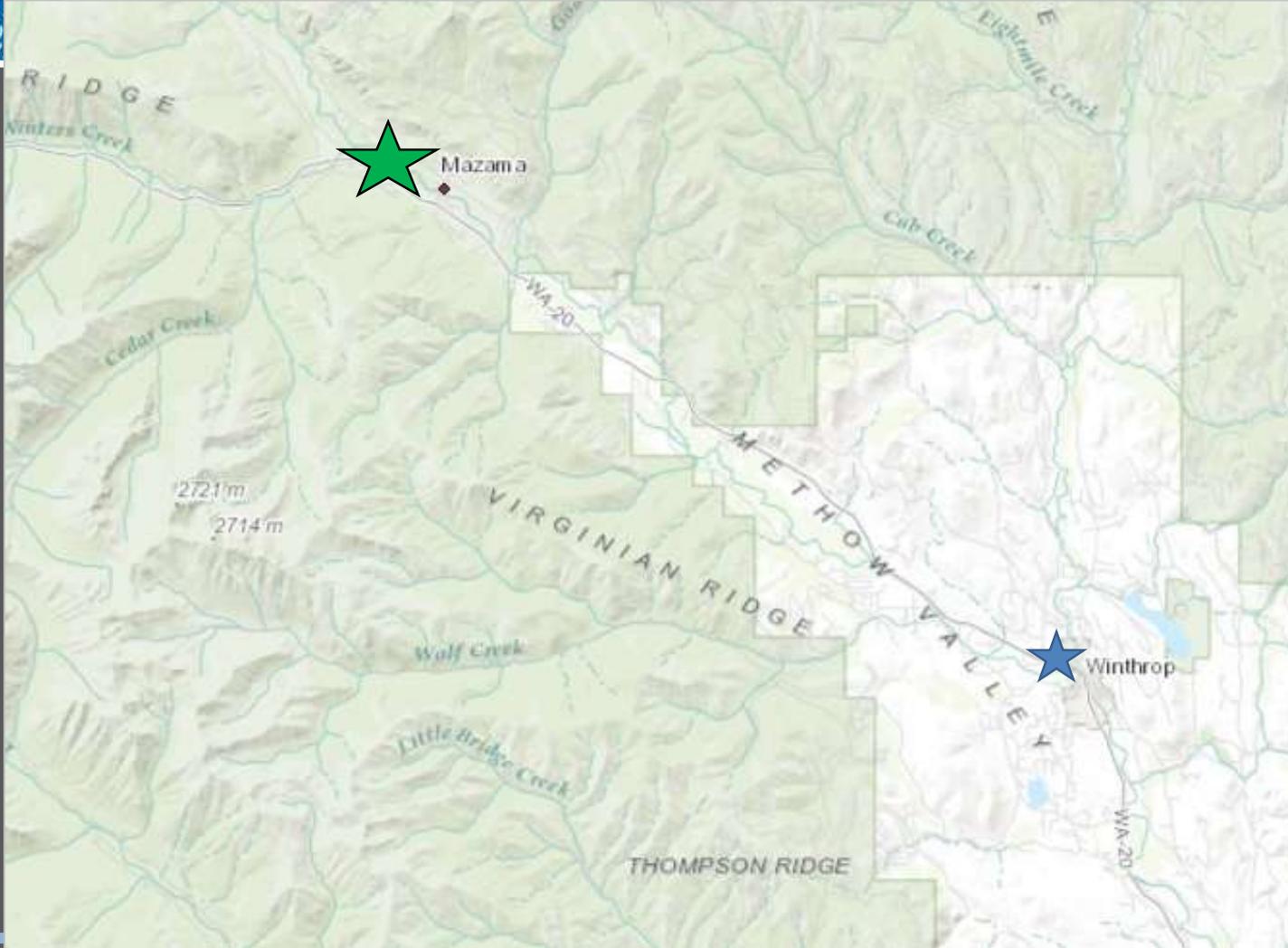


How is a Conversion Resolved?

■ Requirements

- All practical alternatives to the conversion are evaluated and rejected.
- Replacement property must:
 - Be equivalent or greater usefulness and location
 - Be at least equal market value
 - Administered by the same project sponsor
 - Satisfy a need in the project sponsor's adopted plan
 - Be eligible as a project in the respective grant program
 - Public opportunity to participate in alternative analysis

Location Map





Aerial Location Map





Methow Valley Community Trail

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (1991-2012)

Grant funding \$571,577

- Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program (WWRP)
 - Trails category
- Recreational Trails Program

Sponsor match \$578,475

Total investment \$1,150,052

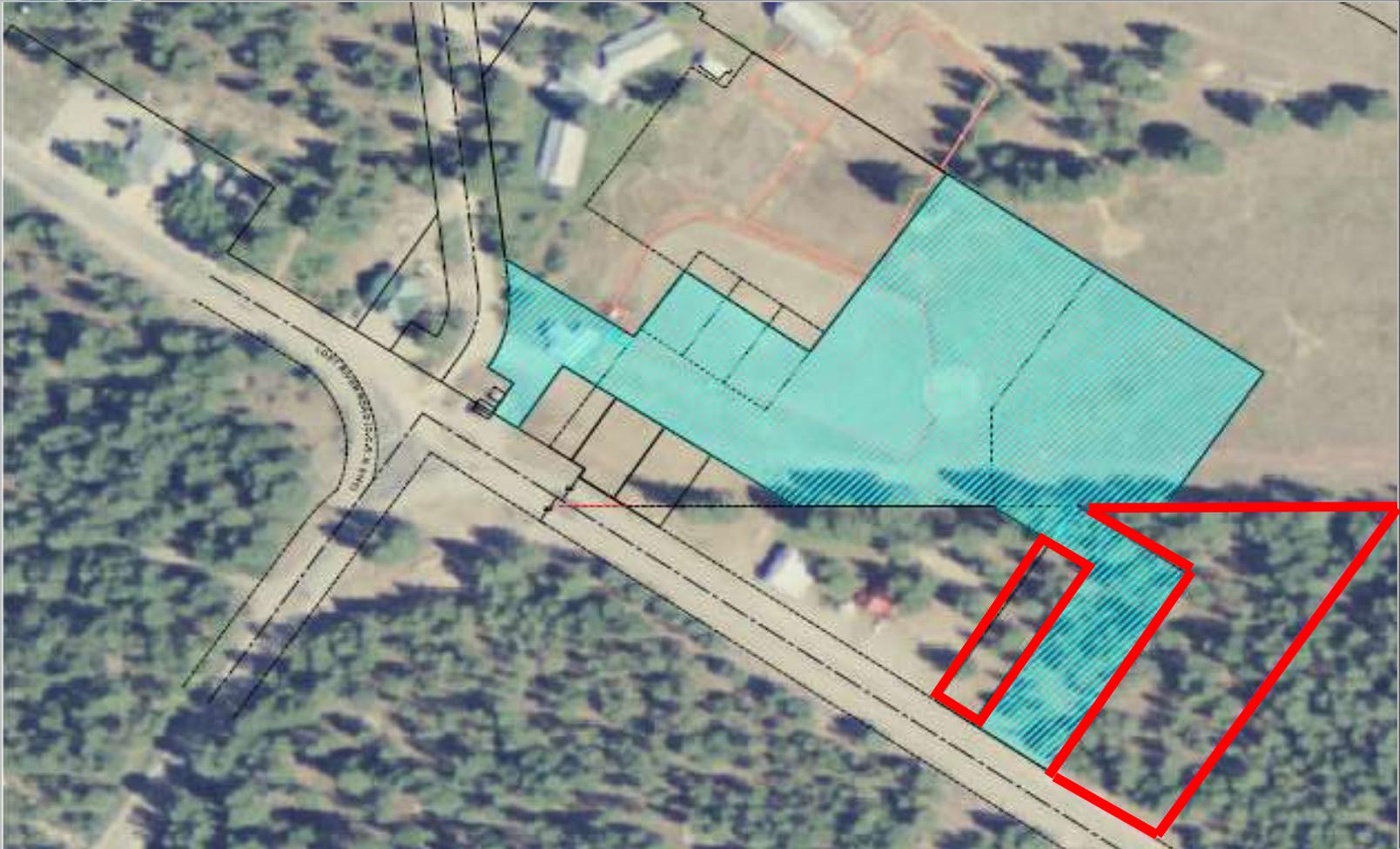
- 38 acres acquired; 28 miles of trail developed; 2 trail bridges renovated; trail maintenance

Methow Valley Community Trail

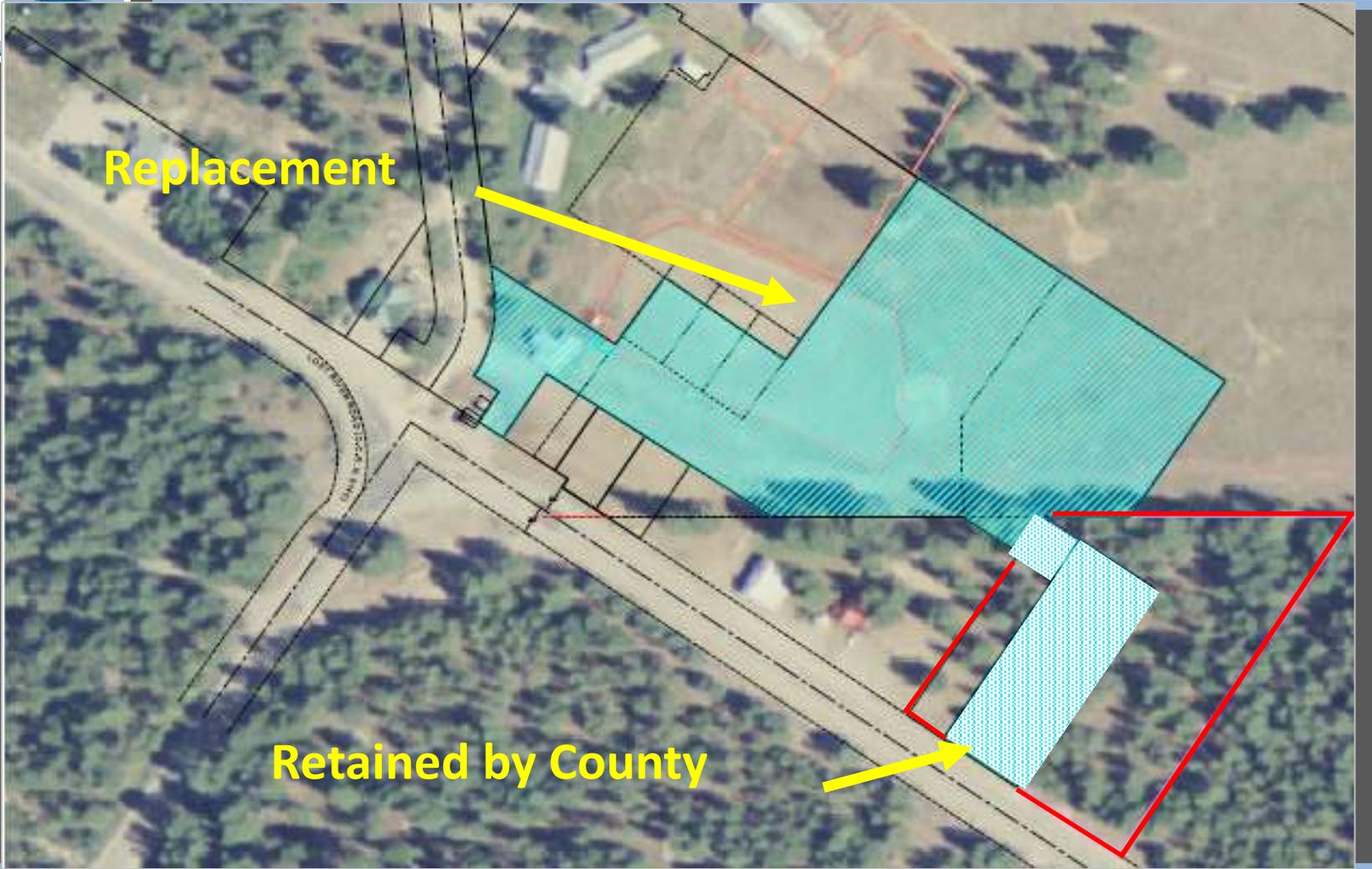




Proposed Conversion Area



Proposed Replacement Property





Summary

Conversion

- Convert approximately 1.44 acres
- Type of conversion
 - Conveying property rights
- Replacement Property
 - 3.34 acres



Next Steps

- Staff will work with Okanogan County to finalize conversion
- Prepare conversion for the board's decision at the April meeting



Questions?



STATE PARKS LAND ACQUISITION & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

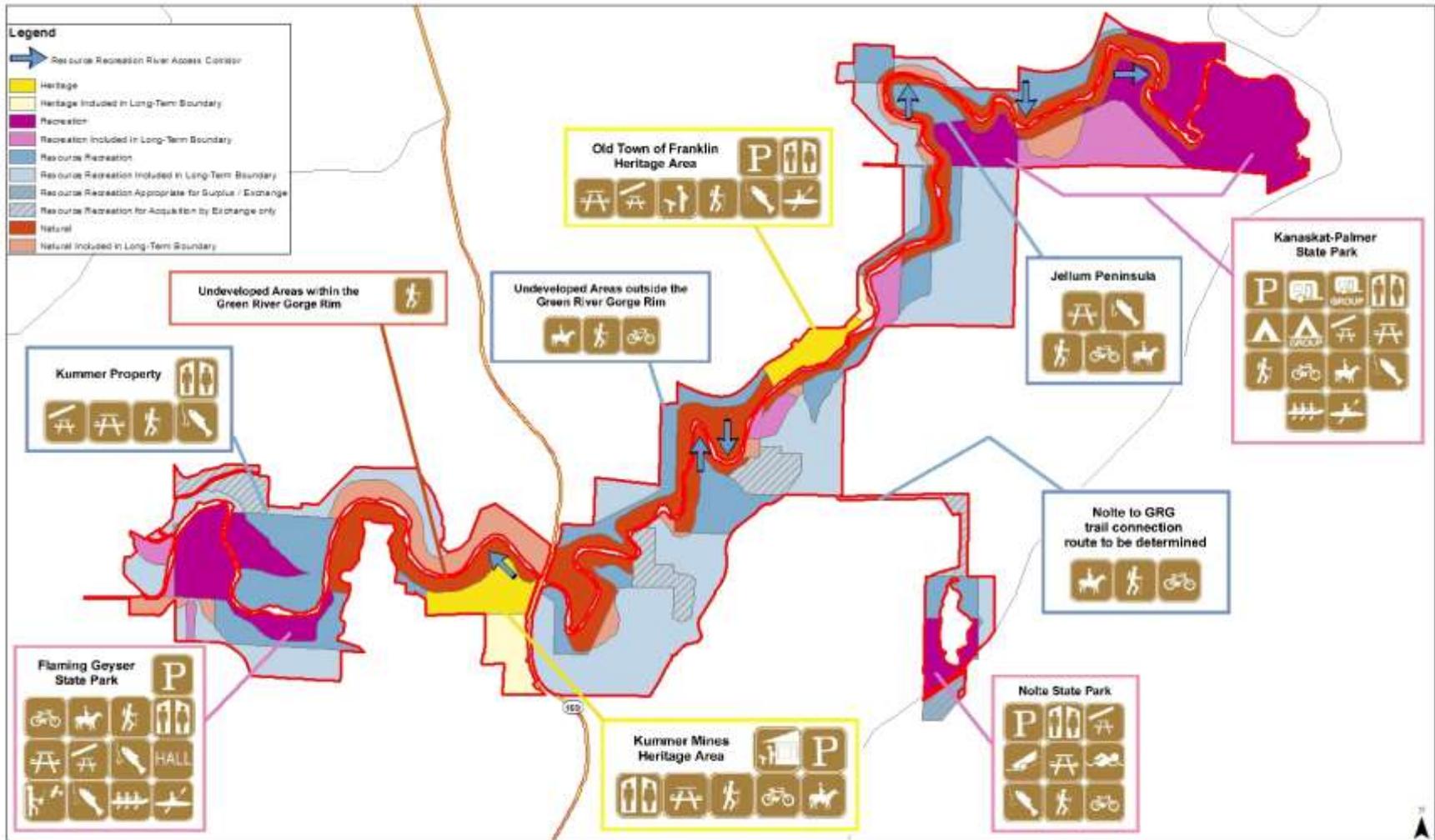


CURRENT STATE

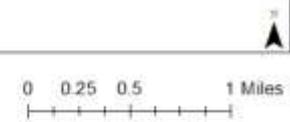
- Opportunistic or political
- Long-term park boundaries



LONG-TERM PARK BOUNDARIES



Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
 Green River Gorge Area Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary
 November 2008



PURPOSE

- Generally affirm positioning of existing state parks
- Affirm current park-by-park acquisition and planning effort (CAMP/Long-term boundary)
- Acquire lands in a more intentional manner
- Develop new parks in a more focused and directed manner
- Inspire and enlist local communities, partners, and the Legislature in achieving our goals

STRATEGY

- Goals – what do we want the system to be
- Evaluation – what do we still need
- Strategic Direction – how do we get it

GOALS: State Parks Mission

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission cares for Washington's most treasured lands, waters and historic places. State parks connect all Washingtonians to their diverse natural and cultural heritage and provide memorable recreational and educational experiences that enhance their lives.

GOALS: State Parks Vision

Washington's state parks will be cherished destinations with natural, cultural, recreational, artistic and interpretive experiences that all Washingtonians enjoy, appreciate and proudly support.

GOALS

- Places to be
 - Connecting people with Washington's iconic landscapes
- Stories to know
 - Engaging people in authentic Washington stories
- Things to do
 - Providing Washington's recreation mainstays
- Ways to grow
 - Inviting novices to experience Washington's outdoors
- Something for everyone
 - Improving the quality of life for all Washingtonians

GOALS

- Places to be – Connecting people with Washington’s iconic landscapes
 - Palouse
 - Dry forests
 - Rain forests
 - Puget trough lowland forests
 - Channeled scablands
 - Shrub steppe
 - Salish sea shorelines
 - Ocean beaches
 - Glacial lakes
 - Columbia basin reservoirs
 - Columbia river gorge
 - Wild rivers



GOALS

■ Stories to know – Engaging people in authentic Washington stories

- Ice age floods
- Native American history
- Lewis and Clark
- Pioneer settlement
- Civil war
- Indian wars
- Ethnic immigration
- Logging
- Coastal defense
- Depression era
- Hydroelectric power
- Aerospace
- Agriculture
- Mining
- Railroads
- Navigation



GOALS

- Things to do – Providing Washington’s recreation mainstays

- Walking
- Cycling
- Horseback riding
- Picnicking
- Fishing
- Camping
- Cabining
- Beachcombing
- Boating
- Rock climbing
- Cross-country skiing
- Wedding



GOALS

- Ways to grow – Opportunities for Washington’s novices to get outdoors
 - Urban gateways - Distant destinations
 - Multi-park recreation opportunities
 - Marine parks
 - Water trails
 - Cross-state trails



GOALS

- Something for everyone – Improving the quality of life for all Washingtonians
 - Health
 - Conservation
 - Economic development
 - Transportation
 - Community identity
 - Intergenerational continuity



GOALS

- **What about...?**

- Population Growth?..... Ways to Grow
- Cultural Resources?..... Stories to Know
- Diversity?..... Stories to Know
- Natural Resources?..... Places to Be &
Something for Everyone
- Economic Development?..... Something for Everyone

EVALUATION

- Goals – what do we want the system to be
- Evaluation – what do we still need
- Strategic Direction – how do we get it

EVALUATION: Gap Analysis

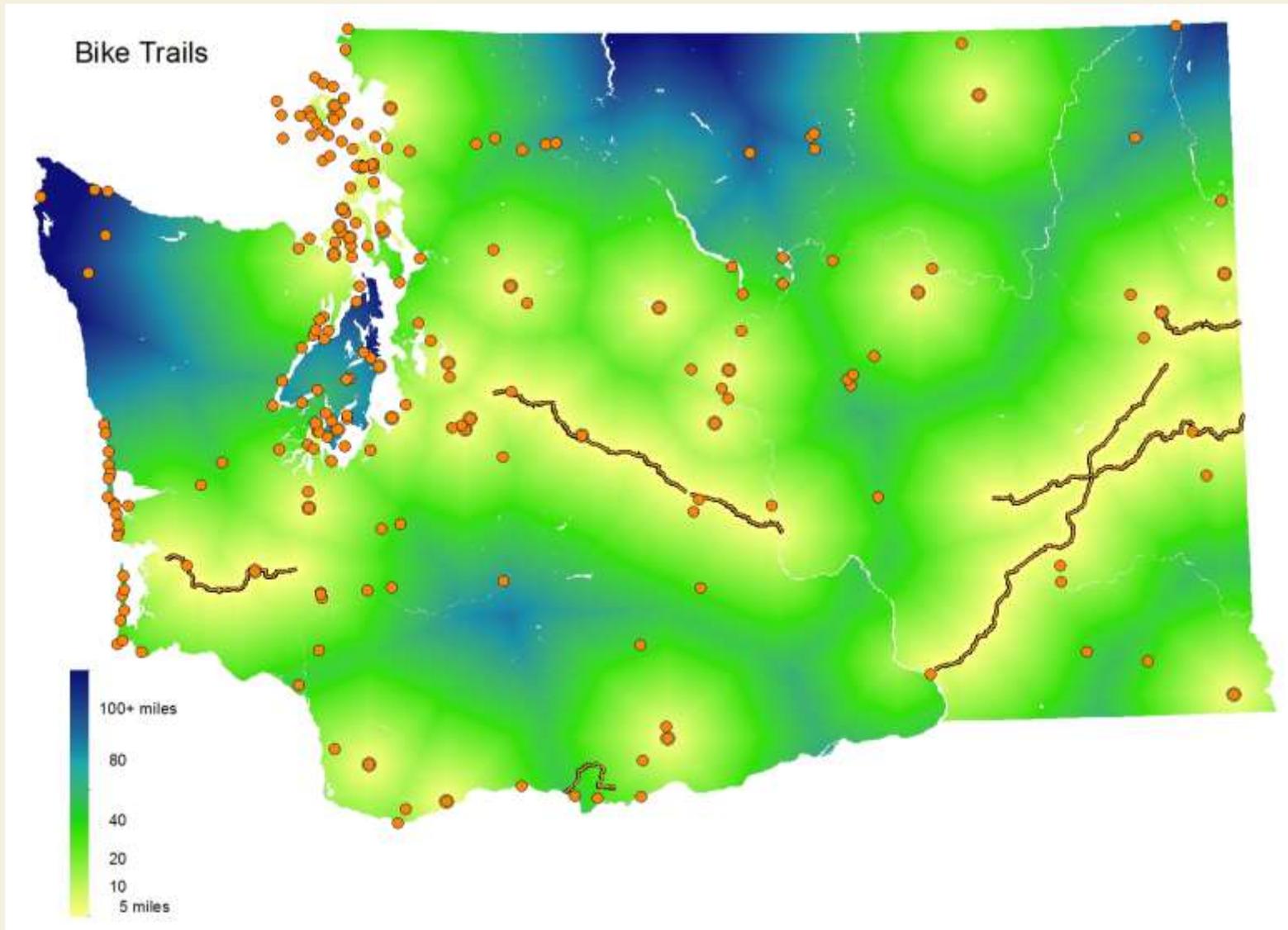
- What do we have
- Do we have enough of it
- What don't we have
- Does someone else have it

EVALUATION: What do we have

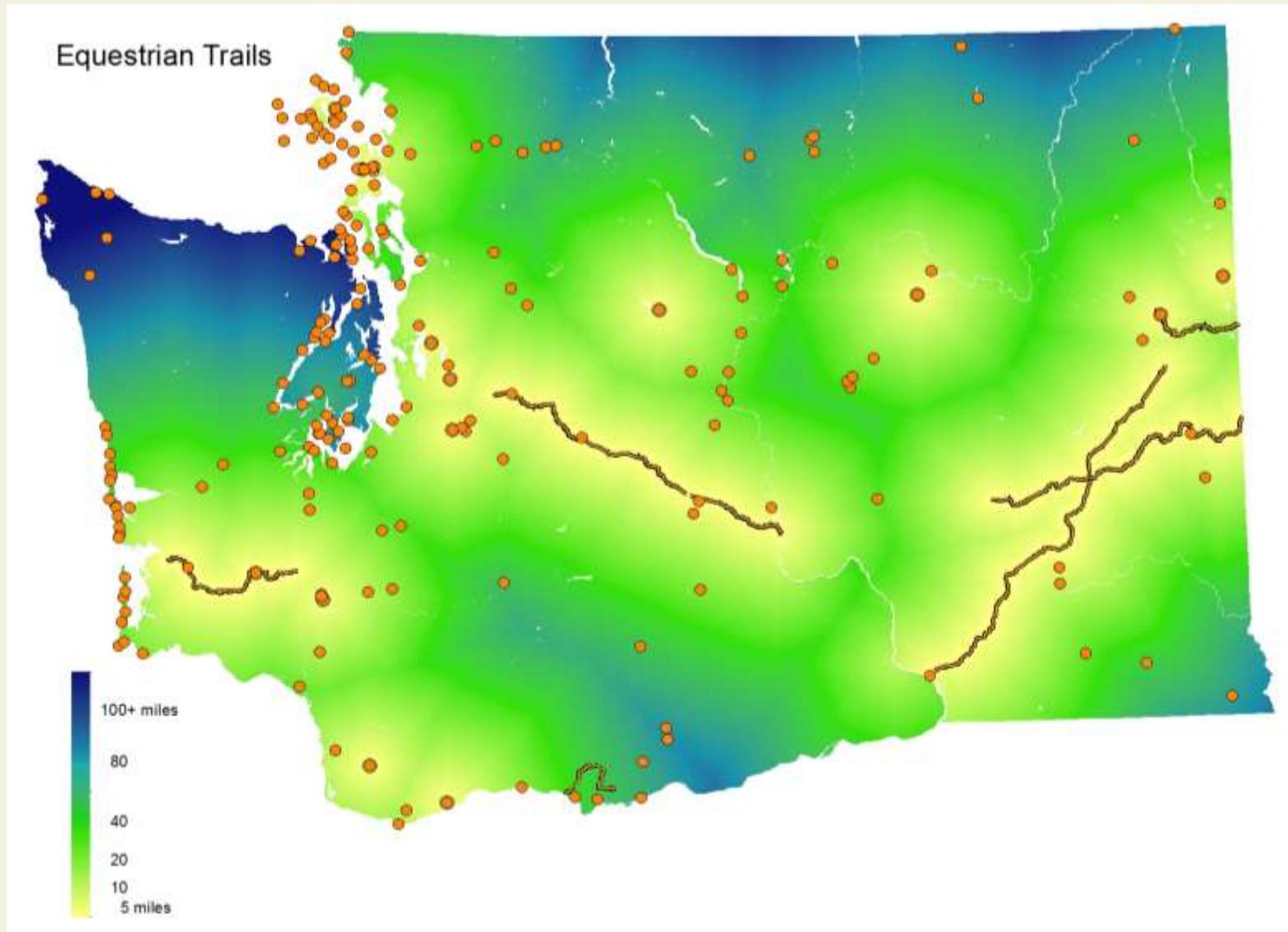
Statewide Landscape Analysis of Properties and Iconic Stories

Park Name	Status	Total Acres 138,191	Icon	Primary Landscape	Secondary Landscape	Story A	Story B	Gateway	unique Activities
Alta Lake	State Park	174.47		Lake	Forest	Glacial	Fires		
Anderson Lake	State Park	496.40	tuonomous rock	Lake	Lowland forest	varied habitat			
Auburn	State Park	1.59							
Battle Ground Lake	State Park	275.30	Caldera	Lake	Lowland forest	Volcanoes		gateway park	
Bay View	State Park	66.26		Saltwater shoreline	Lowland forest				
Beacon Rock	State Park	4456.01	Beacon Rock	Columbia River Gorge	Mature forest	Iceageflood	CCC		Volcanoes
Belfair	State Park	93.70		Saltwater shoreline	Lowland forest				Shellfishing
Ben Ure Island	Marine Sta	11.19		Rocky Saltwater shoreline	Island				vacations
Birch Bay	State Park	664.06		Saltwater shoreline	Lowland forest	saltwater habitat			
Blake Island	Marine Sta	1126.93	Viewscape	Saltwater shoreline	Island	Native Am Story	Oldgrowth		Tillicum Village
Blind Island	Marine Sta	2.36		Rocky Saltwater shoreline	Island				
Bogachiel	State Park	126.67		Rainforest	River				
Bottle Beach	State Park	63.70	Migratory shorebir	Saltwater shoreline	Estuary	Ocosta			
Bridgeport	State Park	622.55		Columbia basin reservoir		Dams washington	Iceage flood		
Bridle Trails	State Park	489.20		lowland forest		urban forest		Gateway park site	Equestrian
Brooks Memorial	State Park	680.39		Dry forest		Fire			
Burrows Island	Marine Sta	395.07		Rocky Saltwater shoreline	Island	Island name			
Cama Beach	Historical S	459.42		Saltwater shoreline	Lowland forest	early auto resort			
Camano Island	State Park	241.52		Saltwater shoreline	Lowland forest	"Park in a day"			
Camp Calvinwood	State Park	115.19							
Camp William T. Wooten	State Park	40.07		dry forest		school camp			
Cape Disappointment	State Park	1978.65	rocky saltwater	ocean beaches	coastal old growth	Lighthouse	lewis and clark		
Cascade Island	State Park	38.98		Wild river					
Chance A La Mer OBA	State Park	3.51		ocean beaches					
Clallam Bay	State Park	48.14							
Clark Island	Marine Sta	50.47		Rocky saltwater shoreline	Island				
Colbert House	State Park	0.46				Ilwaco house			
Columbia Hills	Historical S	3637.35		Columbia River Gorge	Channeled scablands	native American	historic farming		
Columbia Plateau	State Park	3876.73		Channeled scablands		Railroad history			
Conconully	State Park	97.15		Reservoir	lake		mining		
Conconully Lake	State Park	2.47							
Cone Island	State Park	10.89		Island	Salwater shoreline				
Cranberry OBA	State Park	1.55		Ocean Beach					
Crawford	State Park	39.64	Cave	Dry forest		caves of washington			
Crown Point	State Park	12.39		shrub steppe		Dams of Washington			
Crystal Falls	State Park	160.62	Water Falls	Dry forest					
Curlew Lake	State Park	86.30		lake	Shrub Steppe				
Cutts Island	State Park	351.21		Rocky Saltwater shoreline	Island	Feeder Bluff	Peter Puget		
Daroga	State Park	127.11		Columbia basin reservoir		Geology	Iceage flood		
Dash Point	State Park	460.64		Saltwater shoreline	Lowland forest	village site		Gateway park	
Deception Island	State Park	12.26		Rocky Saltwater shoreline	Island				
Deception Pass	State Park	3853.53	Narrow rocky pass	Rocky Saltwater shoreline	lowland oldgrowth	CCC	Native American		
Doe Island	Marine Sta	10.01		Saltwater shoreline	Island				

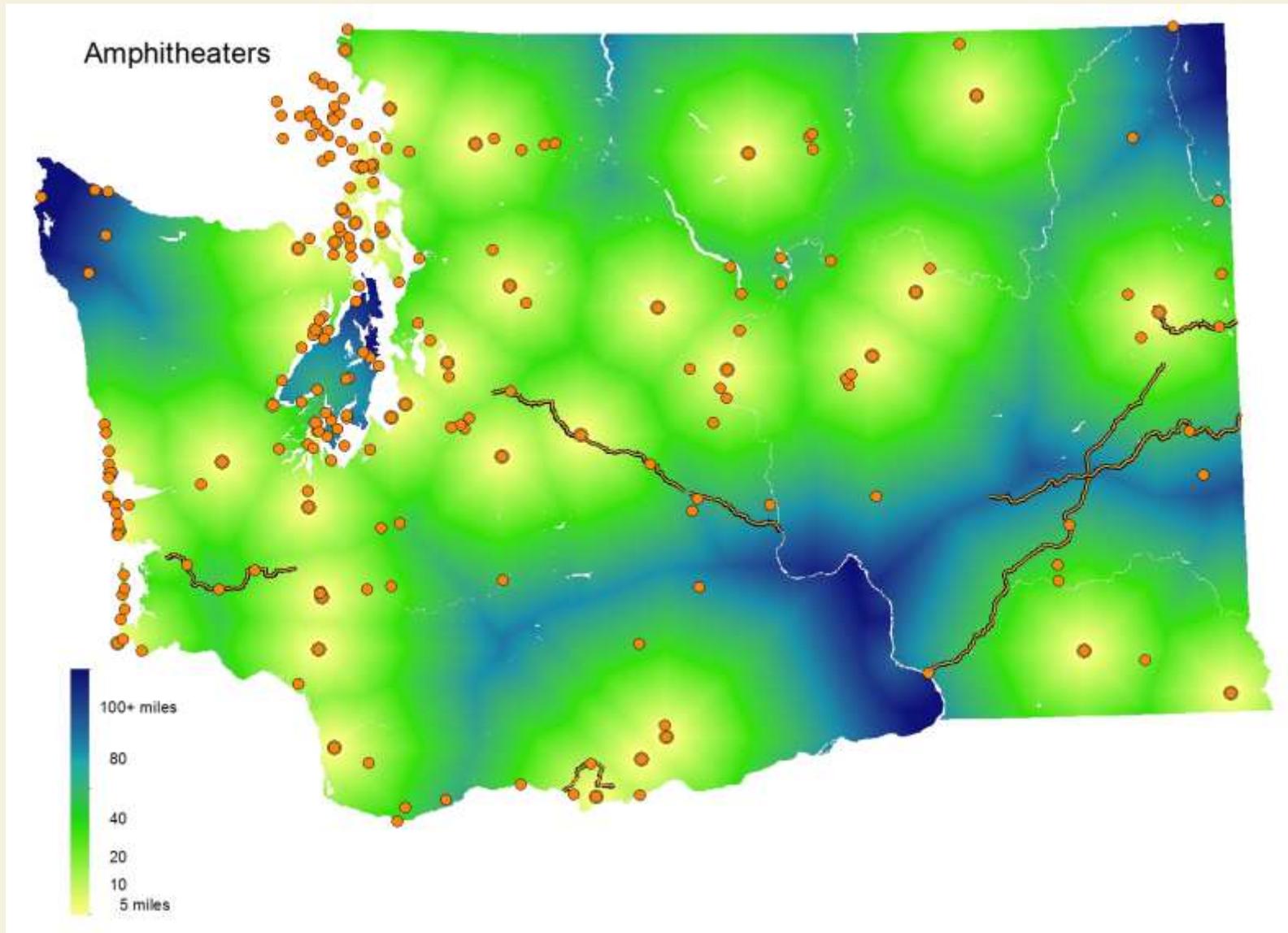
EVALUATION: What do we have



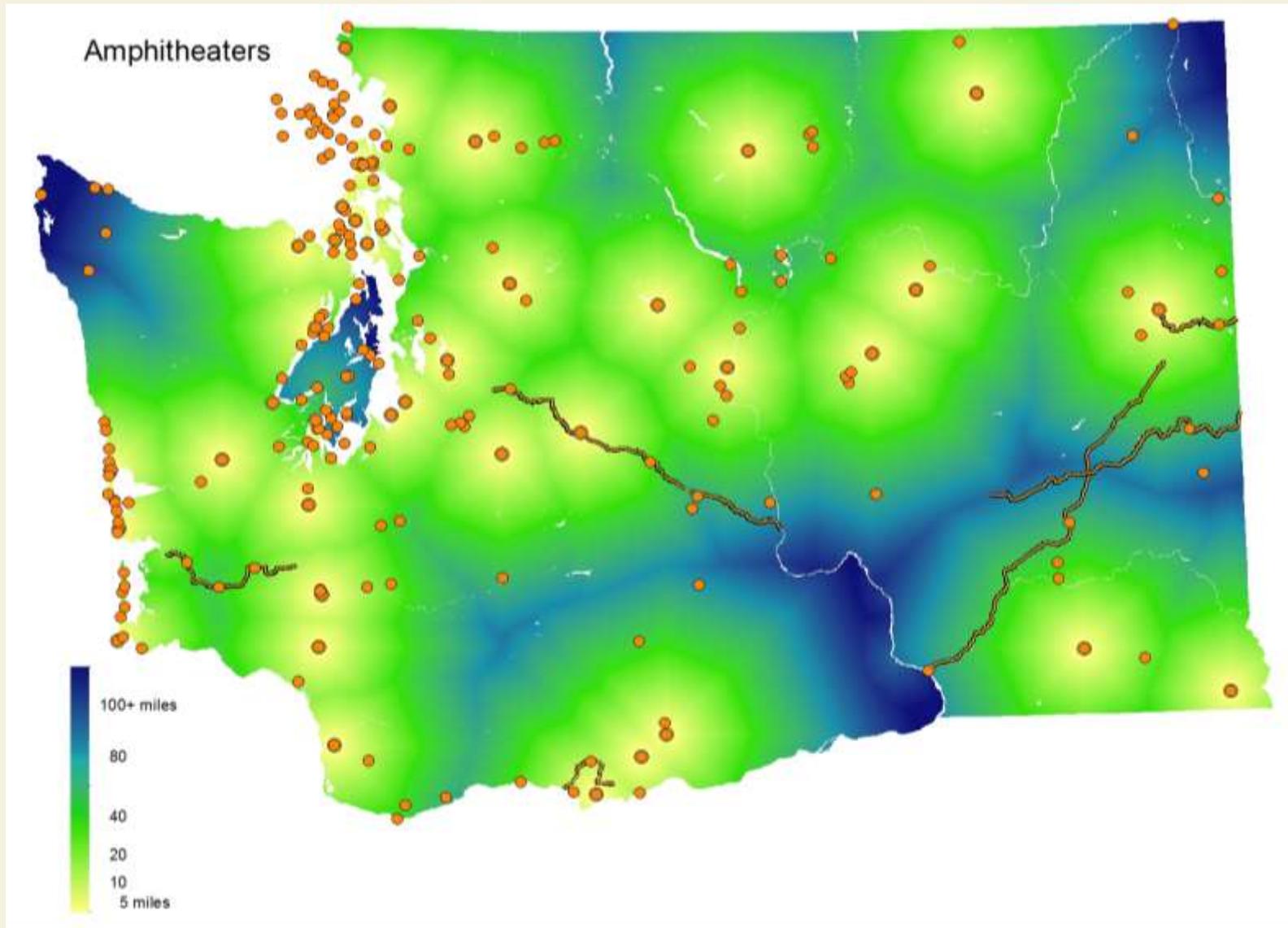
EVALUATION: What do we have



EVALUATION: What do we have

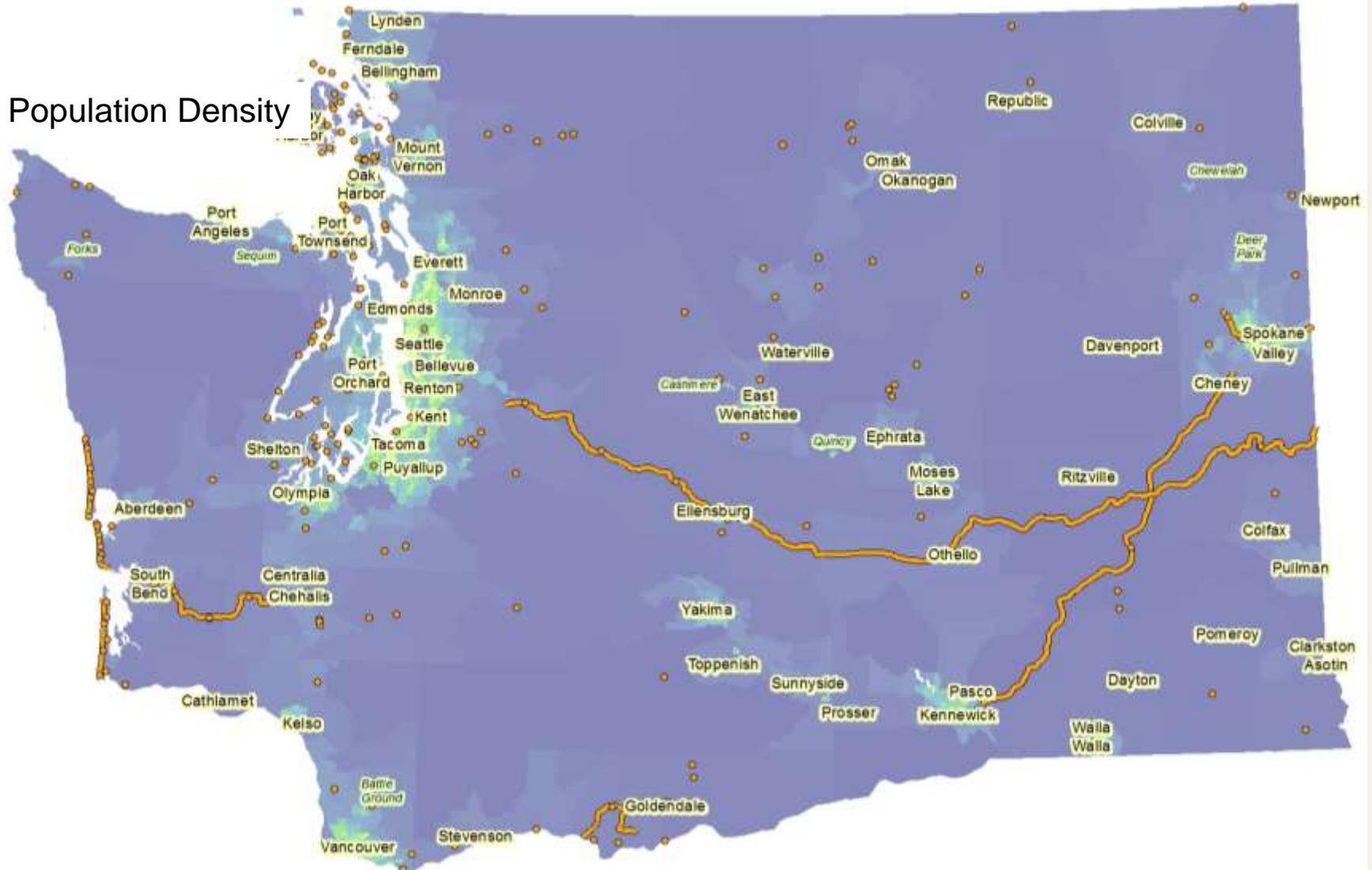


EVALUATION: What do we have



EVALUATION: What do we have

Population Density



EVALUATION: What do we have

Edit only GREEN cells. Select Park by drop down menu.
 Yes/No & Year boxes have drop down menus associated with them. DO NOT manually enter values where there is a drop down menu.
 Current year values are given in the output table titled Manual Visitation Year.
 Not all parks have land cover, cost and/or revenue data and therefore produce a value of 0.
 New parks can be added and park attributes can be edited on the next tab.

Park Name: Cape Disappointment

Cape Disappointment Park Characteristics

Visitation	862,495
Day visitors percent	88.47%
County	Kanby
Park Region	YR
Park Designation	Real
Boating	yes
Number of Boating Vests	25,075
Park Size	1,365 Acres
Overnight Camping?	yes
Hiking Trails	6.11 Miles
ATV	15.98
Land Type for Ecosystem Service Value	Acres
Developed, Open Space	33.94
Residential Forest	14.33
Nonforest Forest	80.16
Mixed Forest	33.09
Grassland/Wetlands	44.25
Pasture/May	0.15
Cultivated Crops	-
Wetland Wetlands	241.44
Emergent Wetlands/Wetlands	381.15
Shrub/Grass	63.88
Rivers and Lakes	289.48
Beaches	224.74
Developed, Low, Med, & High Intensity	19.34
Total	1580.75378

Components Included in Calculation

Include Ecosystem Service Benefits?	Yes
Ecosystem Service Benefits Low/Med/High	Medium
Include Consumer Surplus?	Yes
Include Health & Social Benefits	Yes
Manually input visitation?	No
Manual visitation	15
Manual Visitation Year	2018
Purchase Cost	0
Development Costs	0
ROI Start Year	2018
Visitation Start Year	2018
Percent of visitors that are tourists	0

Benefits and Costs Per Park

Type of Benefit	Cape Disappointment Yearly Benefits and Costs	Year	2018
Driver	3033 Visitation		862,495
Driver	Expenditures		\$21,072,886
Economy	Economic Contribution		\$11,943,525
Economy	Tax Contributions		\$27,742
Security	Recreational Experiences/Consumer Surplus		\$93,075,597
Emergency/Health	Acceptance Services		\$18,072,346
Health	Health		\$395,240
Visitation	Park Revenue		\$1,433,264
Boating	ATV Support		\$2,080,573

ROI

Summary of State Parks ROI Results for Cape Disappointment						
Cumulative Costs	Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20	Year 25
SWM Costs	\$1,180,323	\$1,805,207	\$2,899,987	\$4,342,778	\$6,090,577	\$8,075,570
Other Direct Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Costs	\$1,180,323	\$1,805,207	\$2,899,987	\$4,342,778	\$6,090,577	\$8,075,570
Cumulative Benefits	Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20	Year 25
Park Revenue	\$1,433,264	\$6,172,387	\$17,833,432	\$35,065,433	\$61,138,480	\$87,211,281
Tax Contributions by Park ID	\$27,742	\$2,072,448	\$5,396,689	\$8,795,379	\$12,793,436	\$17,395,929
Recreational Experiences	\$18,072,346	\$18,072,346	\$18,072,346	\$18,072,346	\$18,072,346	\$18,072,346
Emergency Services	\$18,072,346	\$18,072,346	\$18,072,346	\$18,072,346	\$18,072,346	\$18,072,346
Health and Social	\$395,240	\$3,161,920	\$8,884,337	\$14,640,332	\$21,547,807	\$29,700,284
Total Benefits	\$36,373,534	\$50,581,947	\$68,873,167	\$96,646,492	\$133,630,275	\$183,327,246
ROI	307%	211%	238%	216%	228%	248%

Economic Contribution

Summary of State Parks Contribution Analysis for Cape Disappointment						
Cumulative	Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20	Year 25
Expenditures	\$21,072,886	\$19,909,447	\$20,805,209	\$27,699,057	\$48,091,780	\$69,517,230
Economic Contribution	\$11,943,525	\$69,006,531	\$148,305,502	\$243,534,026	\$316,864,935	\$479,948,291
Tax Contributions	\$27,742	\$1,004,940	\$4,336,562	\$10,486,816	\$18,546,819	\$31,978,077
Net	0	50	260	2,800	4,871	8,023

Summary of State Parks Contribution Analysis

Per Year	Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20	Year 25
Visitation	862,495	937,886	860,000	1,021,501	1,078,880	1,427,061
Expenditures	\$21,072,886	\$21,742,701	\$21,981,042	\$25,657,904	\$46,684,480	\$47,576,478
Economic Contribution	\$11,943,525	\$14,886,346	\$17,884,691	\$19,869,804	\$23,098,367	\$34,706,512
Tax Contributions	\$27,742	\$444,692	\$1,846,512	\$8,777,903	\$1,019,894	\$1,561,470
Total Net	389.8	331.8	237.3	379.8	338.2	371.3

Option for Manual Entries

Cape Disappointment Manual Visitation		Year	2018
Visitation			862,495
Expenditures			\$21,072,886
Economic Contribution			\$11,943,525
Tax Contributions			\$27,742
ATV Support			395.6



EVALUATION: What do we have

Summary of State Parks ROI Results for Federation Forest	
Cumulative Costs	Year 1
O&M Costs	\$126,670
One-time Costs	\$0
Total Costs	\$126,670
Cumulative Benefits	Year 1
Park Revenue	\$5,507
Tax Contributions to WA GF	\$80,228
Recreational Experience	\$3,638,309
Ecosystem Services	\$5,257,818
Health and Social	\$43,303
Total Benefits	\$9,019,657
ROI	7021%

Summary of State Parks ROI Results for Lake Sammamish	
Cumulative Costs	Year 1
O&M Costs	\$968,686
One-time Costs	\$0
Total Costs	\$968,686
Cumulative Benefits	Year 1
Park Revenue	\$821,427
Tax Contributions to WA GF	\$1,114,787
Recreational Experience	\$56,914,604
Ecosystem Services	\$4,437,410
Health and Social	\$677,388
Total Benefits	\$63,144,189
ROI	6419%

Summary of State Parks ROI Results for Cape Disappointment	
Cumulative Costs	Year 1
O&M Costs	\$2,100,323
One-time Costs	\$0
Total Costs	\$2,100,323
Cumulative Benefits	Year 1
Park Revenue	\$1,435,263
Tax Contributions to WA GF	\$434,218
Recreational Experience	\$33,033,559
Ecosystem Services	\$18,072,340
Health and Social	\$393,160
Total Benefits	\$51,933,277
ROI	2373%

Summary of State Parks ROI Results for Tolmie	
Cumulative Costs	Year 1
O&M Costs	\$172,711
One-time Costs	\$0
Total Costs	\$172,711
Cumulative Benefits	Year 1
Park Revenue	\$46,669
Tax Contributions to WA GF	\$72,895
Recreational Experience	\$4,411,777
Ecosystem Services	\$953,915
Health and Social	\$52,508
Total Benefits	\$5,491,095
ROI	3079%

EVALUATION: Next Steps

- Refine spreadsheets of existing landscape types, stories, and activities
- Connect landscapes and stories to spatial data
- Seek out population projections at less than county level, if available
- Put together public outreach document and seek input to begin gap analysis

STRATEGY

- Goals – what do we want the system to be
- Evaluation – what do we still need
- Strategic Direction – how do we get it

STRATEGY

- Improve and inoculate existing parks
- Set inspirational goals
- Bring a Value proposition to local communities
- Provide transparent cost estimates
- Emphasize land stewardship
- Develop working relationships with neighbors