WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

REVISED Agenda
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Regular Meeting

January 31, 2013
Natural Resources Building, Room 172, Olympia, WA, 98501

Time: Opening sessions will begin as shown; all other times are approximate.

Order of Presentation:
In general, each agenda item will include a presentation, followed by board discussion and then public comment. The board makes decisions following the public comment portion of the agenda item.

Public Comment:
- Comments about topics not on the agenda are taken during General Public Comment.
- Comment about agenda topics will be taken with each topic.

If you wish to comment at a meeting, please fill out a comment card and provide it to staff. The chair will call you to the front at the appropriate time. You also may submit written comments to the Board by mailing them to the RCO, attn: Rebecca Connolly, Board Liaison or at rebecca.connolly@rco.wa.gov.

Special Accommodations:
If you need special accommodations, please notify us by January 23, 2013 at 360/902-3013 or TDD 360/902-1996.

Thursday, January 31

OPENING AND MANAGEMENT REPORTS

9:00 a.m.	**CALL TO ORDER** • Roll Call and Determination of Quorum • Review and Approval of Agenda	*Chair Chapman*
	1. Consent Calendar ***(Decision)*** A. Approve Board Meeting Minutes – October 2012 B. Approve Time Extension Request: Department of Natural Resources, Project #06-1911, Klickitat Canyon NRCA (HR) 2006 Resolution #2013-01	*Chair Chapman*
9:10 a.m.	**2. Management Reports** ***(Briefing)*** A. Director's Report • Agency updates regarding high-level issues and other matters related to agency business • Grant management • Fiscal report • Performance report *(written report only)* B. Presentation of Closed Projects of Note	*Kaleen Cottingham* *Scott Robinson* *Rebecca Connolly* *Sarah Thirtyacre* *Adam Cole*
	General Public Comment For issues not identified as agenda items. Please limit comments to 3 minutes.	*Chair Chapman*

9:45 a.m.		**State Agency Partner Reports** • Department of Fish and Wildlife • Department of Natural Resources • State Parks	*Board Members Representing State Agencies*
10:00 a.m.	**3.**	**Update on State Parks Transformation Strategy** • Fort Worden • Lake Sammamish	*Don Hoch* *Larry Fairleigh*
10:15 a.m.		**BREAK**	

BOARD BUSINESS: BRIEFINGS

10:30 a.m.		**Management Report, Legislative, budget, and policy update** • Discussion of board member role and reporting requirements during legislative session	*Nona Snell*
10:35 a.m.	**7.**	**Policy Development for the 2014 Grant Cycle** • Staff recommendations • Board discussion and direction	*Nona Snell*
11:00 a.m	**5.**	**State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)** • Update on progress, trends, and findings to date • Online town hall meeting participation • Review of planning process	*Dominga Soliz* *Mike Fraidenburg*
Noon		**LUNCH**	
12:45 p.m.	**6.**	**Key Grant Cycle Survey Findings and Recommendations** • Surveys of applicants, evaluators, and staff • Implications for process changes in 2014	*Rebecca Connolly* *Marguerite Austin*
1:45 p.m.	**4.**	**Compliance Update** • Conversion related to SR-520 construction • Other compliance issues • Strategy for the coming year	*Leslie Ryan-Connelly*
2:15 p.m.		**BREAK**	
2:30 p.m.	**8.**	**Demonstration of Sponsor Online Application and Project Search Map**	*Scott Chapman*
3:00 p.m.	**9.**	**Sustainable Projects in the 2012 Grant Round** • Review of policy and criteria, resources made available on RCO Web site • Sustainable practices in project applications • Next steps through project implementation	*Myra Barker*
3:15 p.m.	**10.**	**Recognizing Legacy Projects**	*Marguerite Austin*
3:45 p.m.		**ADJOURN** Next meeting: April 4-5,2013	

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2013-01
January 2013 Consent Calendar

BE IT RESOLVED, that the following January 2013 Consent Calendar items are approved:

A. Board Meeting Minutes – October 2012

B. Time Extension Request: Department of Natural Resources, Project #06-1911, Klickitat Canyon NRCA (HR) 2006

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Summarized Meeting Agenda and Actions, October 17-18, 2012

Agenda Items without Formal Action

Item	Board Request for Follow-up
Item 2: Management Reports	No follow up action requested
State Agency Partner Reports	No follow up action requested
Item 3: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Framework	No follow up action requested
Item 9: Communications Plan Update	No follow up action requested

Agenda Items with Formal Action

Item	Formal Action	Board Request for Follow-up
Item 1: Consent Calendar	APPROVED Resolution #2012-08 • Approved Board Meeting Minutes – September 4, 2012 • Approved Cost Increase: TCSA Shotgun Target Storage Building, RCO #11-1053D • Approved Board Meeting Dates and Locations for 2013 • Approved conversion at Woodland Creek Park in Lacey (RCO #92-070A) • Approved Service Recognition: Steve McLellan • Approved Volunteer Service Recognition: Douglas Strong	No follow up action requested
Item 4: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Habitat Conservation Account Grants	APPROVED Resolution #2012-09 • Approved the Critical Habitat Category ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor. APPROVED Resolution #2012-10 • Approved the Natural Areas Category ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor. APPROVED Resolution #2012-11 • Approved the State Lands Restoration Category ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor. APPROVED Resolution #2012-12 • Approved the Urban Wildlife Category ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.	No follow up action requested
Item 5: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Riparian Protection Account Grants	APPROVED Revised Resolution #2012-13 • Approved the Riparian Protection Account ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor. • Added authorization for the director to request a budget proviso, as needed, to address under subscription to program at certain budget levels.	No follow up action requested
Item 6: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Farmland Preservation Account Grants	APPROVED Resolution #2012-14 • Approved the Farmland Preservation Account ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.	No follow up action requested

Item	Formal Action	Board Request for Follow-up
Item 7: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Outdoor Recreation Account Grants	APPROVED Resolution #2012-15 • Approved the Local Parks Category ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor. APPROVED Resolution #2012-16 • Approved the State Lands Development Category ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor. APPROVED Resolution #2012-17 • Approved the State Parks Category ranked list of projects (Table 2) for submission to the Governor. APPROVED Resolution #2012-18 • Approved the Trails Category ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor. APPROVED Resolution #2012-19 • Approved the Water Access Category ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.	Director Cottingham to work with parties as requested to facilitate resolution of control and tenure issues related to Susie Stephens Trail project. Staff to better prepare evaluators in the Local Parks Category regarding how to evaluate match. Staff was asked to contact the city of Bellingham to address their concerns.
Item 8: Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) Grants	APPROVED Resolution #2012-20 • Approved the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account ranked list of projects (Table 1).	No follow up action requested
Item 10: Subcommittee Proposals for Policies Related to Allowable Uses	APPROVED Resolution #2012-21 • Approved the proposed policies regarding allowable uses policies (i.e., livestock grazing, telecommunications facilities, and tree removal).	No follow up action requested

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Summary Minutes

Date: October 17, 2012 Place: Capitol Campus, O'Brien Building, Hearing Room D, Olympia, WA

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board members present:

Bill Chapman, Chair	Mercer Island	**Craig Partridge**	Designee, Department of Natural Resources
Betsy Bloomfield	Yakima	**Larry Fairleigh**	Designee, State Parks
Pete Mayer	Snohomish	**Jennifer Quan**	Designee, Department of Fish and Wildlife
Harriet Spanel	Bellingham		
Ted Willhite	Twisp		

It is intended that this summary be used with the meeting materials provided in advance of the meeting. A recording is retained by RCO as the formal record of meeting.

Call to Order

Chair Bill Chapman called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m. Staff called roll, and a quorum was determined.

Director Cottingham reviewed the materials provided to board members in the packet and introduced new staff members Nona Snell and Adam Cole.

Consent Calendar

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) reviewed Resolution #2012-08, Consent Calendar. The consent calendar included the following:

a. Approve Board Meeting Minutes – September 4, 2012
b. Approve Cost Increase: TCSA Shotgun Target Storage Building, RCO #11-1053D
c. Approve Board Meeting Dates and Locations for 2013
d. Approve conversion at Woodland Creek Park in Lacey (RCO #92-070A)
e. Service Recognition: Steve McLellan
f. Volunteer Service Recognition: Douglas Strong

Resolution 2012-08 moved by: Ted Willhite and seconded by: Betsy Bloomfield
Resolution APPROVED

Item 2: Management Report

Director's Report: Director Cottingham noted that the fall would be busy with big check ceremonies, and that the Trails Conference would be next week. She noted that she was at a national meeting recently with other agency directors who manage grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. She reported that the agency has submitted materials as required for the transition to a new governor and new agency director, if needed. Director Cottingham stated that the RCO has been asked to facilitate conversations between sponsors and other stakeholders about how to overcome differences with regard to project implementation and conversions (Susie Stephens trail, Spruce Railroad trail and SR 520 conversion).

Policy and Legislative Update: Steve McLellan noted the work being done to update the Trails Plan through the SCORP process. Chair Chapman asked about the idea of creating a map of the trails that exist. McLellan responded that the funding did not exist to create a detailed map, although they are doing an inventory and hope to lay the foundation for a more comprehensive approach in the future. Chair Chapman noted that trails mean different things to different people, and suggested that regional trails are the highest need for a trails plan because the connections are the hardest to achieve and identify.

Nona Snell then noted that the budget outlook for 2013-15 is about the same as it was in 2011-13, and that the bond outlook looks good for 2013-15. The constitutional amendment, if passed, would increase the amount of bonding capacity available in the short term. Chair Chapman noted that the debt reduction measure is intended to smooth out the highs and lows; Snell concurred, noting that it would ease planning.

Grant management report: Scott Robinson, Deputy Director, discussed two IT projects: 1) the application workbench, which is in the final stages of development and will guide applicants through the on-line application process beginning in 2013; and 2) the compliance workbench, which is being managed by Leslie Ryan Connelly, and will begin development in late November. He concluded by noting that 650 applications came into the RCO this year, including the Salmon Recovery Funding Board projects. The Recreation and Conservation staff processed over 400 applications.

Rebecca Connolly reported that surveys would be sent out over the next few weeks to staff, applicants and volunteers regarding the 2012 application process.

State Agency Partner Reports

Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW): Jennifer Quan noted that they are doing significant work with Okanogan County, and are focusing on acquisitions that result in conservation easements. They are still hoping to do a fiscal impact analysis of acquisitions in the county. The three agencies have engaged in a business plan for the Discover Pass. Member Willhite asked what is being done with stakeholders in Okanogan. Quan responded that they are continuing to do outreach, and they are trying to focus on providing information. Member Mayer asked Quan if the issue was unique to WDFW. She responded that in Okanogan County, it was a local concern with WDFW's acquisition strategy and not with other agencies.

Department of Natural Resources: Craig Partridge noted that the burn ban has been lifted.

State Parks: Larry Fairleigh reported that the Commission would have a meeting the following week in Vancouver. He noted that the work session would include discussions about revising the fee schedule, wetland mitigation projects, and the notion of endowment lands, which would not include board-funded properties. Fairleigh also discussed the notion of increasing the number of events that they would do to raise revenue and market the parks. They are working with the city of Issaquah on plans for Lake Sammamish State Park. They also will be discussing budget, Discover Pass sales, and how to be a fee-for-service enterprise. They will be meeting with RCO staff to discuss how the transformation affects RCO grants.

General Public Comment

Tom Bugert, Outreach Director for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition, commended the board for requesting $90 million for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. He noted that WWRP has been falling as a percent of both the capital budget and per capita spending. He thanked staff for the work done in the project ranking and evaluation process.

Board Business: Briefings & Discussion

Item 3. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Framework

Scott Robinson presented information about the WWRP program funding, eligibility, and grant process as described in the staff memo. He noted that staff would present the projects and ranked lists. The board would be asked to approve the lists without funding lines. The lists are then submitted to the governor for inclusion in the budget. The board discussed the process by which the governor or legislature can remove projects from the ranked lists.

Board Business: Decisions

Item 4. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Habitat Conservation Account Grants

Sarah Thirtyacre presented information about the WWRP Habitat Conservation Account, including the categories and primary focus, eligible project types, the types of habitat protected, applicant eligibility, and evaluation elements. She noted the process changes for the 2012 evaluations.

Item 4a. WWRP Critical Habitat Category

Sarah Thirtyacre presented information about the applications, applicants, and projects in the category. She noted the funds requested, locations, and how the projects collectively meet the criteria for the category, including species protected. She concluded by presenting the top project in the category, Rattlesnake Mountain 2012.

Member Willhite asked if there were efforts to coordinate with the federal government in the area. Member Quan responded that they are participating in a group that is actively working to coordinate efforts.

Resolution 2012-09 moved by: Jennifer Quan and seconded by: Betsy Bloomfield
Resolution APPROVED

Item 4b. WWRP Natural Areas Category

Kim Sellers presented information about the applications, applicants, and projects in the category. She noted the funds requested, locations, and how the projects collectively meet the criteria for the category, including species protected. She highlighted a new preserve designated by the Department of Natural Resources, and concluded by presenting the top project in the category, Camas Meadows Natural Area Preserve 2012.

Resolution 2012-10 moved by: Craig Partridge and seconded by: Larry Fairleigh
Resolution APPROVED

Item 4c. WWRP State Lands Restoration Category

Kim Sellers presented information about the applications, applicants, and projects in the category. She explained what restoration meant, and highlighted the types of projects that constitute restoration. She concluded by presenting the top project in the category, Oak Creek Forest Restoration.

Member Quan noted that the category has been a significant contributor to WDFW's investments, and that they are very excited that the Oak Creek project will help minimize fire damage. Member Bloomfield noted that there was an article in the Yakima Herald recently about the benefits of prescribed fire treatments.

Resolution 2012-11 moved by: Jennifer Quan and seconded by Craig Partridge
Resolution APPROVED

Item 4d. WWRP Urban Wildlife Category

Myra Barker presented information about the applications, applicants, and projects in the category. She noted the funds requested, locations, and how the projects collectively meet the criteria for the category, including species protected. She concluded by presenting the top project in the category, Stavis Natural Resources Conservation Area–Kitsap Forest Natural Area Preserve 2012.

Resolution 2012-12 moved by: Larry Fairleigh and seconded by Harriet Spanel
Resolution APPROVED

Item 5. WWRP Riparian Protection Account Grants

Sarah Thirtyacre introduced the item by giving an overview of the account, noting that the WWRP program must receive $40 million before the account is funded. She reviewed the eligible project types, public use requirements, development guidelines, focus, applicant eligibility, and evaluation process and elements.

Thirtyacre then presented information about the applications, applicants, and projects received in the 2012 application cycle. She noted the funds requested, locations, and how the projects collectively meet the criteria for the category. She concluded by presenting the top project in the category, Clearwater Riparian Protection Phase 2.

Marguerite Austin then noted that in September, the board approved a request of $90 million for the WWRP program. If that amount is approved, the amount available for projects in the account exceeds the amount requested for projects. Since there is only one category in the account, the board cannot transfer the funds to another category. Marguerite presented four options for board consideration:

1. Do nothing
2. Move eligible alternates from the habitat conservation account to the riparian protection account
3. Hold a supplemental grant round
4. Submit a budget proviso that would allow the board to move funds to alternates in the habitat conservation account

Austin noted that staff preferred the fourth option, and presented advantages and disadvantages of that option. She noted that the board would simply be authorizing the director to take the action if needed; it

would only be used if the funding level triggered the need for the proviso request. She provided draft proviso language.

Chair Chapman asked if funds could be moved to alternate projects from older lists. Austin responded that funds can be moved forward, but not backward. Bloomfield asked which categories are eligible. Austin responded that State Lands Restoration projects are not eligible because they do not include acquisition of land, but the other categories are. Chair Chapman reviewed the options and their potential implications. Bloomfield noted that it would be important to ensure that the additional funds secured through a proviso be allocated via the existing formula so that it is fair. Fairleigh suggested that the best option at this point is to do nothing, and preserve options. Willhite concurred, and suggested that the board wait until the next meeting. Mayer asked if wait and see was a viable option. Director Cottingham noted that they have two meetings before the end of the legislative session at which they could discuss this further, however, her hands are tied once the Governor presents a budget. Chair Chapman responded that in his opinion, it leaves staff and supporters with little to say about an undersubscribed category.

Bloomfield asked if they adopt the proviso, if they could refine it later and then take testimony to determine how to implement it. Director Cottingham advised that a proviso be kept simple.

Partridge noted that the approach used in the past – and suggested in option 2 – was seen as unfair, and that the fourth option would invite a broader discussion. Mayer asked if applicants who had alternates in the HCA could reapply in a supplemental grant round. Director Cottingham reminded the board that projects would have to go to the legislature. Marguerite responded that there are several options for structuring such a grant round.

Partridge asked how subjective the determination would be regarding how well the projects meet the eligibility criteria. Austin responded that the staff would use project metrics, which include information about whether or not a project has riparian elements. That provides important baseline information. However, eligibility would be discussed with applicants. Partridge noted that they are setting a precedent for the future, and they need to think about that. Chapman commented that they are creating flexibility that already exists within other accounts.

Quan asked if the option 4 was to adopt proviso language or to authorize staff to submit the language. Chair Chapman said that the board would adopt language. Following lunch, staff presented revised proviso language. Director Cottingham further clarified that it would allow them to go back to previous riparian lists. Chair Chapman asked Scott Robinson if staff could determine where the funds would go if the proviso were approved. Robinson responded that there are good projects on the previous list, and there was little funding available, so they could go down the list. The board agreed to revise proviso language so that it would allow staff to use the previously adopted (2012) WWRP Riparian ranked list.

Resolution 2012-13 moved by: Ted Willhite and seconded by Larry Fairleigh
Member Willhite moved to amend the resolution to include the suggested proviso language.
Member Bloomfield seconded. Motion APPROVED.
Resolution APPROVED

Item 6. WWRP Farmland Preservation Account Grants

Scott Robinson presented information about the applications, applicants, and projects in the account. He provided some history about the number of grant rounds, projects funded, and the number of acres protected. He addressed the 2012 grant round, summarizing the number of acres that would be protected, the number of applicants, the funds requested, and locations. He discussed the unique features of the farms, how they support the communities and wildlife, and the variety of different farms and rangelands. He concluded by presenting the top project in the category, Hedlin Farm in Skagit County.

Resolution 2012-14 moved by: Craig Partridge and seconded by Betsy Bloomfield
Resolution APPROVED

Item 7. WWRP Outdoor Recreation Account Grants

Darrell Jennings presented information about the WWRP Outdoor Recreation Account, including the categories and primary focus, eligible project types, the types of habitat protected, applicant eligibility, and common evaluation criteria. He noted the process changes for the 2012 evaluations such as the planning eligibility due date, standing advisory committees, and the timing of staff review. He compared the 2010 and 2012 grant cycles, noting that there were about 25 fewer applications in this account.

Item 7a. WWRP Local Parks Category Resolution

Marguerite Austin presented information about the category, a history of the grants awarded, and the current applications, applicants, and projects in the category. She noted the funds requested, locations, and how the projects collectively meet the criteria for the category. She noted in particular the ways in which projects responded to questions about sustainable elements, highlighted the unique features of a few projects, and discussed key themes, such as family recreation, restrooms, playgrounds, and sports facilities, that ran throughout the projects. She concluded by presenting the top project in the category, Evergreen Rotary Inclusive Playground.

Member Spanel asked why there are blanks on the draft $90 million funding list. Austin responded that it was due to the requirement to use at least half of the funds for acquisition. Member Mayer asked if it was typical for acquisitions to rank lower than development projects. Austin responded that it is typical, and that anecdotal evidence is that it is due to the immediacy of threat criterion.

Chair Chapman noted that a letter was received on the morning of the meeting from the city of Bellingham complaining about one of the evaluators. The letter was shared with all board members. Austin noted that this particular evaluator used the full 0-5 evaluation scale, and did score other projects lower. Director Cottingham noted that the board used to have a policy of dropping the high and low scores. Austin responded that the practice was dropped on the advice of a statistician. Willhite asked if the evaluator scored all projects low, and suggested that the director should respond. Chair Chapman agreed that staff should respond, and stated that if an evaluator is rejecting projects on the basis of large match, it is in opposition to the match policy. Austin responded that it would be addressed at a meeting with evaluators and that she would do more work in the future to prepare evaluators.

Resolution 2012-15 moved by: Pete Mayer and seconded by Jennifer Quan
Resolution APPROVED

Item 7b. WWRP State Lands Development Category

Leslie Ryan-Connelly presented information about the applications, applicants, and projects in the category. She noted the funds requested, locations, and the key themes in the projects such as trails, shoreline access, camping. She concluded by presenting the top project in the category, North Willapa Bay Recreation Development Phase I.

Resolution 2012-16 moved by: Ted Willhite and seconded by Jennifer Quan
Resolution APPROVED

Item 7c. WWRP State Parks Category

Karl Jacobs presented information about the applications, applicant, and projects in the category for the 2012 grant cycle. He noted the funds requested, locations across the state, and shared photos of the projects that are proposed. He noted the sustainable elements in the projects. Karl also summarized the board's delegation of evaluation and ranking of projects in this category. He presented the top project in the category, Olallie Trail Development 2012, and concluded the presentation by recommending adoption of the State Parks Commission's revised ranked list.

Member Mayer asked why the Rasar cabins dropped from fourth to eleventh. Member Fairleigh noted that the Commission thought that the per-cabin cost was too high, and wanted a better business plan before making the investment. The changes to the list reflect implementation of the Transformation Strategy. Member Willhite asked if the Commission's criteria are different than the RCO evaluation criteria. Fairleigh responded that RCO and State Parks staff fine tune the criteria, but it is the Commission's prerogative to disagree with the ranked list based on the changes that happen to its business needs. Chair Chapman noted that it has long been the Commission's option to rerank the list or remove projects.

Public Comment

Carolyn Guske, Port Townsend, spoke about the Miller Peninsula Initial Park Access project. The trail is a loop trail, that is very popular and open year-round. Parking is limited to on-street parking due to development of the vacant land where parking used to take place. They want the project to be ranked number four, as it appears on the State Park Commission list.

Resolution 2012-17 moved by: Larry Fairleigh and seconded by Pete Mayer
Resolution APPROVED

Item 7d. WWRP Trails Category

Darrell Jennings presented information about the applications, applicants, and projects in the category. He noted the funds requested, locations, and how the projects collectively meet the criteria for the category. He concluded by presenting the top project in the category, Point Defiance Missing Link.

Public Comment

Dale Sekijima, Fog Horn Ditch Company, spoke in opposition to the Susie Stephens Trail Phase 2 project. He stated that the town does not have control and tenure, and cannot legally implement the project. The town's proposal places the ditch operation in jeopardy. Their core concern is simple – they want no liability concerns or additional operating costs from the trail. Over the past 2½ years, they have tried to work with the town, but to no avail. They have concluded that this objection is their only recourse.

Member Willhite asked if the Ditch Company was willing to engage in discussions with the city. Dale responded that they are, and that they have proposed alternative routes for the trail. They support the goal of moving pedestrians off the state highway, but they think there are safer ways to do it. With regard to the current location and its proximity to the ditch, he believes it is untenable.

Mayor David Acheson and Town Planner Rocklynn Culp, Town of Winthrop, spoke in favor of the Susie Stephens Trail Phase 2 project. He stated that the current location was evaluated through a public process 15 years ago. It has the benefit of providing a trail to the schools in the community. She noted that they are appreciative of RCO support and expertise. Both stated that they are committed to working with Fog Horn Ditch and believe that they can resolve the issues responsively.

Chair Chapman asked Marguerite Austin to clarify the timeframe in which the issues need to be resolved. Austin responded that the administrative rule is that sponsors must provide all documents within 90 days of final funding approval, which would give them until about September 2013. The director can extend it in some circumstances. Director Cottingham noted that they cannot expend any funds, and we cannot have a contract, until control and tenure is resolved. Willhite noted it is very important to respect the rights of the adjoining landowners. Chair Chapman summarized that the parties have indicated a willingness to work out the differences, the director has offered to facilitate it, and the obligation is to work it out before September 2013.

Chair Chapman also noted an email received by the board in the morning from Robert Parlette about the ranking of the Rocky Reach Trail, which is ranked tenth on the Trails category list. Jennings stated, in response to board questions, that there was no clear reason why it did not score higher. Austin noted that alternate projects can receive funding if other projects close short over time. Member Spanel noted that they had received a direct appropriation for the project in the past, and she is not inclined to adjust the list. Member Fairleigh noted that the first phase will be going to construction in the spring.

Resolution 2012-18 moved by: Larry Fairleigh and seconded by Pete Mayer
Resolution APPROVED

Item 7e. WWRP Water Access Category

Laura Moxham presented information about the applications, grant limits, applicants, and projects in the category. She noted the funds requested, and locations. She explained that projects include habitat enhancement, fishing, general access, restrooms, and signage. She concluded by presenting the top project in the category, Eddon Boat Waterfront Park Expansion.

Resolution 2012-19 moved by: Pete Mayer and seconded by Betsy Bloomfield
Resolution APPROVED

Item 8. Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Grants

Leslie Ryan Connelly presented information about the program goals and evaluation criteria, as well as the types of projects in the category. She noted that projects must be adjacent to a navigable water body. She described how the applications meet public access, restoration/protection goals, or both sets of goals – and that the criteria are established to meet both. She noted the numbers of applications, applicants, and highlighted projects proposed in the 2012 grant round. She concluded by presenting the top project in the category, Woodard Bay NRCA Public Access and Education.

Director Cottingham noted that the 2013-15 budget request for this program, based on revenue projections, was $6.6 million. Member Partridge reminded the board that the money come from the Department of Natural Resources' management of state-owned aquatic lands, and it's important to maintain support for the funds.

Resolution 2012-20 moved by: Craig Partridge and seconded by Ted Willhite
Resolution APPROVED

Briefings & Discussion

Item 9. Communications Plan Update

Susan Zemek presented the plan update, as described in the staff memo, along with quotes from the stakeholder survey. The proposed plan was attached to the memo. The board was complimentary of the plan.

Member Willhite asked if the plan would help with efforts to secure more state and federal funds for the grant programs, as well as additional grant applications. Zemek responded that those were outcomes of plan components.

Chair Chapman asked about the coordination with the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition on ground breaking and ribbon cutting events. Zemek responded that they were determining which milestones were most significant for recognition, and that they would be more proactive in coordinating the outreach with the Coalition.

Director Cottingham noted the agency would be very cautious in its use of social media, and would be using filters to ensure that only appropriate content would be posted. She also noted that news clips would begin coming as a monthly link, rather than in the board materials.

Chair Chapman clarified that the Riparian Protection Account proviso approved earlier in the day would be used only as needed, and could be replaced with a LEAP list footnote.

Meeting was recessed at 4:45 p.m.

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Summary Minutes

Date: October 18, 2012 Place: Capitol Campus, O'Brien Building, Hearing Room D, Olympia, WA

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board members present:

Bill Chapman, Chair	Mercer Island	**Craig Partridge**	Designee, Department of Natural Resources
Betsy Bloomfield	Yakima	**Larry Fairleigh**	Designee, State Parks
Pete Mayer	Snohomish	**Jennifer Quan**	Designee, Department of Fish and Wildlife
Harriet Spanel	Bellingham		
Ted Willhite	Twisp		

It is intended that this summary be used with the meeting materials provided in advance of the meeting. A recording is retained by RCO as the formal record of meeting.

Call to Order

[Note: The audio recording software was not functioning at this time.] Chair Bill Chapman called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m. Staff called roll, and a quorum was determined. Members Partridge, Fairleigh, and Quan were absent and did not attend the executive session. The board recessed at 9:10 to executive session for the purpose of conducting the performance review of the RCO director.

The board reconvened at 10:20 a.m. Members Fairleigh and Partridge joined the board at that time. Member Quan joined the board at 10:30 a.m.

Board Business: Decisions

Item 10. Subcommittee Proposals for Policies Related to Allowable Uses

Dominga Soliz presented the subcommittee's policy proposals as described in the staff memo, highlighting the changes that had been made to reflect the board's direction at the June meeting. Members Spanel and Mayer thanked Dominga for her work, and said she had captured the thinking of the subcommittee correctly with good policy work.

Chair Chapman asked for clarification on the proposal regarding what structures a telecommunications facilities can be attached to. Soliz responded that it was new or existing building or structure that serves recreation purposes, which is clearly stated in the policy. There were no other questions about the telecommunications facilities proposal.

Member Willhite asked if staff was confident that there was sufficient outreach with user groups with regard to the grazing policies. Soliz responded that there was were public comment periods, with emails sent to 8,000 people, press releases sent to 127 media outlets, and a public discussion in Okanogan County at a regular board meeting.

Chair Chapman noted that these are public investments it is good to ensure that policies provide staff with good direction about acceptable activities. Member Quan noted that it is important for the board to

continue to educate themselves about good land management and keep current on evolving approaches to healthy landscapes. Member Fairleigh stated that the policy correctly reflected State Parks' interests, and that he supports the policy proposals.

Resolution 2012-21 moved by: Harriet Spanel and seconded by: Pete Mayer
Resolution APPROVED

Director Cottingham reminded the board that the next meeting would be on January 31, 2013.

Approved by:

Bill Chapman, Chair

Date

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-08
October 2012 Consent Calendar

BE IT RESOLVED, that the following October 2012 Consent Calendar items are approved:

a. Board Meeting Minutes – September 4, 2012
b. Cost Increase Request: TCSA Shotgun Range Facility, RCO #11-1053D
c. Board Meeting Dates and Locations for 2013
d. Conversion at Woodland Creek Park in Lacey (RCO #92-070A)
e. Service Recognition: Steve McLellan
f. Volunteer Service Recognition: Douglas Strong

Resolution moved by: Willhite

Resolution seconded by: Bloomfield

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-09
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
Critical Habitat Category, 2013-15, Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-2015 biennium, six Critical Habitat category projects are eligible for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

WHEREAS, these Critical Habitat category projects were evaluated using criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) members; and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all six Critical Habitat category projects meet program requirements as stipulated in Manual #10b, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program- Habitat Conservation Account and Riparian Protection Account,* including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

WHEREAS, the projects address a variety of critical habitat needs and their evaluation included information about the quality and function of the habitat and the demonstrated need to protect it for fish and/or wildlife, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity, protect "listed" species, and maintain fully functioning ecosystems;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Critical Habitat Category, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15,* and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Critical Habitat category projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Quan

Resolution seconded by: Bloomfield

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-10
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
Natural Areas Category, 2013-15, Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-2015 biennium, eight Natural Areas category projects are eligible for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program; and

WHEREAS, these Natural Areas category projects were evaluated using criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) members; and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred through a written evaluation process approved by the board, supporting the board's strategy to deliver successful projects by using broad public participation; and

WHEREAS, all eight Natural Areas category projects meet program requirements as stipulated in Manual #10b, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program- Habitat Conservation Account and Riparian Protection Account,* including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

WHEREAS, the projects address a variety of critical habitat needs and their evaluation included information about the quality and function of the habitat and the demonstrated need to protect it for fish and/or wildlife, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity, protect "listed" species; and maintain fully functioning ecosystems,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Natural Areas Category, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Natural Areas category projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Partridge

Resolution seconded by: Fairleigh

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-11
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, 2013-15, Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-15 biennium, sixteen State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects are eligible for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program; and

WHEREAS, these State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects were evaluated using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board); and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred through a written evaluation process approved by the board, supporting the board's strategy to deliver successful projects by using broad public participation; and

WHEREAS, all sixteen State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects meet program requirements as stipulated in *Manual #10b, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program- Habitat Conservation Account and Riparian Protection Account,* including public benefit and relationship to other plans; and

WHEREAS, the projects restore existing state lands to self-sustaining functionality, and their evaluation included the quality and function of the habitat, longer-term viability, and demonstrated need, thereby supporting the board's objectives to help sponsors maximize the useful life of board-funded projects and to fund projects that maintain fully functioning ecosystems;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15;* and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Quan

Resolution seconded by: Partridge

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-12
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
Urban Wildlife Category, 2013-15, Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-2015 biennium, fourteen Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects are eligible for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program; and

WHEREAS, these Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects were evaluated using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board); and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred through a written evaluation process approved by the board, supporting the board's strategy to deliver successful projects by using broad public participation; and

WHEREAS, all fourteen Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects meet program requirements as stipulated in Manual #10b, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program- Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts,* including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

WHEREAS, the projects address a variety of Urban Wildlife habitat needs, and the evaluation included information about the quality and function of the habitat and the demonstrated need to protect it for fish and/or wildlife, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity, protect "listed" species, and maintain fully functioning ecosystems;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Urban Wildlife Habitat Category, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Fairleigh

Resolution seconded by: Spanel

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-13
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
Riparian Protection Account, 2013-15, Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-2015 biennium, fifteen Riparian Protection Account projects are eligible for funding from the Riparian Protection Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program; and

WHEREAS, these Riparian Protection Account projects were evaluated using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board); and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all fifteen Riparian Protection Account projects meet program requirements as stipulated in *Manual #10b, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program- Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Account*; and

WHEREAS, those program requirements include criteria regarding riparian habitat benefits, public access and education, relationship to existing planning documents, and ongoing stewardship, such that providing funds to these projects would further the board's goals to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process and make strategic investments; and

WHEREAS, the projects provide habitat benefits for a variety of species, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity; protect "listed" species, and maintain fully functioning ecosystems; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Riparian Protection Account, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15*, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Riparian Protection Account projects for further consideration, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby authorizes the director to request a budget proviso or LEAP footnote to the effect that "If additional funds are available, after funding the Riparian Protection Account (RPA) projects approved by the Legislature, the board may use these additional RPA funds for projects that are on the 2012 WWRP Riparian Protection Account ranked list previously approved by the Legislature."

Resolution moved by: Willhite

Resolution seconded by: Fairleigh

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-14
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
Farmland Preservation Account, 2013-15, Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-2015 biennium, twenty-two Farmland Preservation Account projects are eligible for funding from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, and

WHEREAS, these Farmland Preservation Account projects were evaluated using criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) members, and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner, and

WHEREAS, all twenty-two Farmland Preservation Account projects meet program requirements as stipulated in *Manual #10f, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program-Farmland Preservation Program,* including criteria regarding agricultural, environmental and community values, and

WHEREAS, all of the projects meet criteria that demonstrate preference for perpetual easements, thus supporting the board's strategic goal to maximize the useful life of board-funded projects; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Farmland Preservation Account, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15*, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Farmland Preservation Account projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Partridge

Resolution seconded by: Bloomfield

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-15
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
Local Parks Category, 2013-15, Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for 2013-2015 biennium, forty-four Local Parks category projects are eligible for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program; and

WHEREAS, these Local Parks category projects were evaluated using criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) members; and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, these Local Parks category projects meet program requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10a: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Outdoor Recreation Account*, thus supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, the projects involve acquisition, development, and/or renovation of properties for recreation, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance recreation opportunities statewide;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Local Parks Category, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Local Parks category projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Mayer

Resolution seconded by: Quan

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-16
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
State Lands Development and Renovation Category, 2013-15,
Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-2015 biennium, nine State Lands Development and Renovation category projects are eligible for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program; and

WHEREAS, these State Lands Development and Renovation category projects were evaluated using criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) members; and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred through a written evaluation process approved by the board, supporting the board's strategy to deliver successful projects by using broad public participation; and

WHEREAS, all nine State Lands Development and Renovation category projects meet program requirements as stipulated in *Manual #10a, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program-Outdoor Recreation Account,* thereby supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, the projects involve development and renovation of public access sites on state lands, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance recreation opportunities statewide;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Development and Renovation Category, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15*, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of State Lands Development and Renovation category projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Willhite

Resolution seconded by: Quan

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-17
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
State Parks Category, 2013-15, Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-2015 biennium, eleven State Parks category projects are eligible for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program; and

WHEREAS, these eleven State Parks category projects were evaluated using criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) members; and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all eleven State Parks category projects meet program requirements as stipulated in Manual #10a, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Outdoor Recreation Account*; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission request approval of an alternate ranked list of projects, which prioritizes those projects that implement its transformation strategy; and

WHEREAS, the projects involve acquisition and development of properties for recreation, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance recreation opportunities statewide;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 2 – WWRP, State Parks Category, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15*, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor this ranked list of State Parks category projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Fairleigh

Resolution seconded by: Mayer

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-17
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
State Parks Category, 2013-15, Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-2015 biennium, twenty Trails category projects are eligible for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program; and

WHEREAS, these Trails category projects were evaluated using criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) members; and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all twenty Trails category projects meet program requirements as stipulated in Manual #10, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Outdoor Recreation Account,* thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, all of the projects acquire, develop or renovate pedestrian, bicycle, equestrian, or cross-country ski trails, thereby furthering the board's goal to provide funding for recreation opportunities statewide, including bicycling and walking facilities and facilities most conducive to improved health;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Trails Category, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15;* and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Trails category projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Fairleigh

Resolution seconded by: Mayer

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-19
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
Water Access Category, 2013-15, Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-2015 biennium, ten Water Access category projects are eligible for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program; and

WHEREAS, these Water Access category projects were evaluated using criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) members; and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all ten Water Access category projects meet program requirements as stipulated in Manual 10a: *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Outdoor Recreation Account*, thus supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, the projects involve acquisition, development, and/or renovation of properties for recreational access to water, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance recreation opportunities statewide;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Water Access Category, Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15* and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Water Access category projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Mayer

Resolution seconded by: Bloomfield

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-20
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account
2013-15 Ranked List of Projects

WHEREAS, for the 2013-2015 biennium, twenty-seven Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) program projects are eligible for funding; and

WHEREAS, these ALEA projects were evaluated using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board); and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all twenty-seven ALEA program projects meet program requirements as stipulated in Manual 21: *Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Grant Program*; and

WHEREAS, the projects enhance, improve, or protect aquatic lands and provide public access to such lands and associated waters, thereby supporting the board's strategies to provide partners with funding for both conservation and recreation opportunities statewide;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – ALEA Ranked List of Projects, 2013-15*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of ALEA projects for further consideration.

Resolution moved by: Craig Partridge

Resolution seconded by: Ted Willhite

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 17, 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2012-21
Approving the Allowable Uses Policy Proposals

WHEREAS, recipients of grant funds frequently ask Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to make determinations regarding whether certain uses are permitted on grant-funded land and facilities; and

WHEREAS, RCO staff currently has no policy or standard practice for determining whether certain uses are permitted on grant-funded land and facilities; and

WHEREAS, governing statutes and rules state that grant-funded land and facilities may not, without prior approval of the board, be converted to a use other than that for which funds were originally approved; and

WHEREAS, allowable uses of grant-funded land and facilities are distinguished from those eligible for reimbursement; and

WHEREAS, RCO staff have responded to these inquiries by developing proposed policies regarding allowable uses of grant-funded land and facilities; and

WHEREAS, the policies will help staff make clear, consistent, and more streamlined decisions about how to determine whether certain uses are consistent with the grant funding; and

WHEREAS, the policies are critical to ensuring that the board investments are maintained, and that the statutory intent of the programs is upheld; and

WHEREAS, these policies support the board's strategy to regularly monitor progress in meeting objectives and adapt management to meet changing needs; and

WHEREAS, the policy was published for 30-day public review, thereby supporting the board's goal to perform its work in an open manner;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board directs RCO staff to incorporate the policy statements in Attachment A of this memo into the applicable manuals with language that reflects the policy intent.

Resolution moved by: Spanel

Resolution seconded by: Mayer

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: October 18, 2012

WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **1B**

Meeting Date: January 2013

Title: Approve Time Extension Request: Department of Natural Resources, Project #06-1911R, Klickitat Canyon NRCA (HR) 2006

Prepared By: Kim Sellers, Grant Manager

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

Summary

This is a request for the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to consider the proposed project time extension shown in Attachment A.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☒ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☐ Briefing

Resolution #: 2013-01

Purpose of Resolution: Approve the requested time extension

Background

Manual #7, *Funded Projects*, outlines the board's adopted policy for progress on active funded projects. Key elements of this policy are that the sponsor must complete a funded project promptly and meet the project milestones outlined in the project agreement. The director has authority to extend an agreement for up to four years. Extensions beyond four years require board action.

The RCO received a request for a time extension for the project listed in Attachment A. This document summarizes the circumstances for the requested extension and the expected date of project completion. Board action is required because the project sponsor is requesting an extension to continue the agreement beyond four years.

General considerations for approving time extension requests include:

- Receipt of a written request for the time extension;
- Reimbursements requested and approved;

- Date the board granted funding approval;
- Conditions surrounding the delay;
- Sponsor's reasons or justification for requesting the extension;
- Likelihood of sponsor completing the project within the extended period;
- Original dates for project completion;
- Sponsor's progress on this and other funded projects;
- Revised milestones or timeline submitted for completion of the project; and
- The effect the extension will have on reappropriation request levels for RCO.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of this request supports the board's goal of helping its partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, fish and wildlife, and ecosystems.

Summary of Public Comment

The RCO received no public comment on the request.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the time extension request for project listed in Attachment A.

Attachments

A. Time Extension Request for Board Approval

Project number and Type	Project sponsor	Project name	Grant program	Grant funds remaining	Current end date	Extension request
06-1911 Restoration	Department of Natural Resources	Klickitat Canyon NRCA (HR) 2006	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, State Lands Restoration	$28,146 32% of original $86,734 grant. Total project is $93,234.	1/31/2013	3/31/2013

The Department of Natural Resources requests a short time extension to complete final project elements. Most of the work is done, including vegetation management on 47 of the 50 acres being treated in this project. The remaining work will include thinning, piling and pruning trees on the remaining three acres.

Completion of this project was delayed because Washington Conservation Corps crews were reassigned to fight wildfires last summer and then redeployed to the east coast in response to hurricane Sandy. The work will be completed by March 31, 2013 because a window of protection from disturbance for nesting sandhill cranes begins on April 1.

WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **2A**

Meeting Date: January 2013

Title: Management Reports: Director's Report

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

Summary

This memo is the director's report on key agency activities.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:
- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

In this Report

- Agency updates
- Legislative and budget update
  - Discussion of a board member's role and reporting requirements during legislative session
- Policy Update
- Grant management
- Fiscal report
- Performance report

Agency Updates

Agency Operations

Agency Surveys

In October and November 2012, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) surveyed applicants to the 2012 RCFB grant cycle. In addition, we surveyed staff and evaluators who participated in the grant round about their experiences. Taken together, the surveys indicate a general satisfaction with the elements of the grant cycle – application process, project review, and project evaluation. More information is in Item 6.

2012 Agency Self-Assessment

In November, we conducted our annual self-assessment survey. This annual review of our quality management, accountability, and performance systems is required by law (Revised Code of Washington 43.17.385). The self-assessment ranks the agency on 38 questions in 7 categories, using a five-point scale. Overall, staff gave the agency a ranking of *4: Solid Success*, defined by

the survey as *"We perform well in some areas, but not consistently overall; efforts may not be integrated."* Our scores on the numerical portion of the assessment have stayed steady or increased slightly for all questions when compared to the past two years of survey data.

The self-assessment also requires us to identify three strengths and three opportunities for improvement. Based on staff survey feedback, we submitted the following.

Strengths	Opportunities
Internal and external communication -- sharing information with employees and interested parties.	Increase the focus on long-term grant compliance
Managing grants effectively	Continue to develop technology tools to support key business processes
Using technology effectively to support the agency's work	Use data to improve and streamline internal grant management processes

RCO Staff Get Ethics Training

On October 30, RCO staff attended ethics training provided by the Washington State Executive Ethics Board. In the three-hour course, staff learned highlights of the Ethics in Public Service Act, about the ethics board, and the proper use of state resources. The instructor explained ethical concepts and practical tools so employees know how to handle ethical issues when they arise.

RCO Information Technology

Washington's Chief Information Officer and his staff met with RCO to discuss observations and direction about our use of technology. They confirmed that RCO is managing its IT assets well and asked that RCO share its successes more widely with other agencies. In particular, they asked that RCO look into becoming the first agency to virtualize its servers to "the cloud" and for us to periodically review off-the-shelf grant management systems for future PRISM improvements or replacement.

Staff also is completing final preparations for implementing the PRISM sponsor application, which is a Web-based application module that will be used by sponsors starting in 2013 to submit applications to RCO. More information is in Item 8.

Employee News

Adam Cole, a former RCO staff member, re-joined our Recreation and Conservation Grants Team in October. Adam worked for RCO for a couple of years, leaving us to follow his wife (Dr. Jennifer Ferguson Cole) who is a physician with the U.S. Army. During the past three years, Adam has been a customer service officer for Serco Corporation of North America. Not one to waste time, while he was away from RCO, Adam went back to school and earned his master's degree in public administration. Prior to working for RCO, Adam was a long-time employee of Seattle Parks and Recreation.

Implementing the Communications Plan

Big Check Ceremonies

Several board members and I spent much of fall and winter on the road, recognizing our partners for some awesome projects. Every year, we travel to give a symbolic "Big Check" to grant recipients whose projects scored the highest in the grant round. We gave awards to the following grant recipients:

- **Spokane County** for its conservation of Antoine Peak
- The **City of Cheney** for its project to develop a park on Betz Road
- The **Columbia Land Trust** for its work to preserve a Trout Lake Valley farm
- **Washington Trails Association** was recognized for its Recreational Trails Program grants to provide maintenance for front country and backcountry trails.
- **Mossyrock** for its Land and Water Conservation Fund project to develop the Klickitat Prairie Park.
- **Mount Vernon** for its Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program trails grant to develop the Skagit Riverwalk along the river in the city's downtown. Board Member Pete Mayer did the honors for this one.
- **The Nature Conservancy** was recognized by Board Chair Bill Chapman for its top ranked project to conserve the banks of the Clearwater River.
- Board Member Ted Willhite did the honors when he recognized the **Pacific Northwest Trail Association** for a Recreational Trails Program grant for its North Cascades Youth Trail Crew project.

Ribbon Cuttings, Speaking Engagements, and More

- Interagency cooperation was the subject of a class I taught at The Evergreen State College. I gave an overview of the various boards, councils, offices, and programs at the RCO. I talked about the challenges and issues that arise when group with differing interests are brought together.
- I helped the **City of Yakima** open its new Kiwanis Park
- I spoke at the dedication of Hartwood Park in the **City of Washougal**.

Helping Sponsors and Other Partners to Resolve Difficult Issues

Olympic National Park and Clallam County

Marguerite Austin and Sarah Thirtyacre joined me in facilitating communications between the Olympic National Park and Clallam County to reach an understanding of roles and responsibilities for completing the Spruce Railroad Trail around Lake Crescent. Clallam County received a grant (and is on the new list for a second grant) to restore two historic railroad tunnels and 9 miles of the historic railroad grade along the north side of Lake Crescent. Once complete, this portion of the Olympic Discovery Trail will allow users to bypass the dangerously

narrow, traffic congested U.S. Highway 101 route on the south side of the lake. The County has completed 6.2 miles of trail and developed a trailhead. The remaining 3 miles of trail and the two railroad tunnels remains incomplete due to disagreements between the two parties. The meeting resulted in a tentative agreement to send us a revised scope of work and timeline as part of request for a time extension. If the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board approves the time extension, the parties hope get a construction contract out next summer and begin construction in the fall 2013.

Phase 2 of the Susie Stephens trail in Winthrop

Myra Barker and I spent several days meeting with various parties concerned about Phase 2 of the Susie Stephens trail in Winthrop. The proposed trail, which is 4th on the new WWRP-trails list, runs alongside (and crosses) an historic irrigation ditch. The ditch company is very concerned about liability and impacts to their ditch should the trail be constructed. As a result of our meetings, the Town proposed and I have approved a revised scope for the Phase 2 trail project that avoids crossing the irrigation ditch. In addition, I have approved releasing the deed restrictions on three properties, which were backed out of the reimbursement request. Application materials have been updated.

State Route 520 conversion

We have been involved in discussions on the cultural resources impacts to the proposed replacement property chosen to satisfy the State Route 520 conversion at the Arboretum Park. See Item 4.

Meetings with Partners

- Washington Association of Land Trusts, Washington Recreation and Park Association, and Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition – I spoke with each of these groups about legislative requests and transition issues; the salmon, recreation, and conservation grant rounds and policy changes on the horizon, staff changes, the Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group, our strategic recreation plan, and the new communications plan.
- In November, Marguerite Austin spoke at the 12th Annual Northwest Marina and Boatyard Conference in La Conner. The conference had more than 130 participants and gave us an opportunity to share information about grants for recreational boating. This annual conference is cohosted by the Northwest Marine Trade Association and the Washington Public Ports Association. There likely will be a similar session in the Tri-Cities in March 2013.
- In November, Nona Snell attended a "Big Tent" event at REI Headquarters in Kent. The event, hosted by a coalition of outdoor recreation representatives and enthusiasts, was an opportunity to highlight our budget requests and key policy proposals. The coalition is tentatively named "OURS" (*OUtdoor Recreation Stewards*) and includes representatives of boaters, parks and recreation, commercial and recreational fishing, trails organizations, environmental groups, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition, REI, Trust for Public Lands, ports, Citizens for State Parks, Mountaineers, Washington Environmental Council, Wilderness Society, and more. They are trying to raise the profile and recognition of the

outdoor recreation industry and its economic and jobs value to the State of Washington. They are planning a big event in Olympia during the legislative session.

- I attended the National Association of State Liaison Officers (NASORLO) annual meeting in Austin Texas in early October. This is the group of state agencies that implement the stateside portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The purpose of the meeting was to map out our strategy for getting Congress to fully fund LWCF and to assure that a portion of this program still is dedicated to the stateside projects. At this time, the national coalition working on funding and reauthorization has excluded the stateside advocates, preferring instead to focus on the habitat land acquisitions and federal agency components.
- I joined the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in briefings of our congressional delegation staff members about salmon recovery in Washington. I talked about the grants we give and some successful projects.
- Darrell Jennings represented RCO in the Whatcom Active Transportation Summit, sponsored by the Whatcom Parks Foundation. This October event brought together community leaders, trail users, and trail system managers from throughout the county to discuss trail systems, planned projects, the vision for linking communities together via trails, as well as how to form policy to support this vision and how to fund it. Darrell shared information on RCO's past park and trail investments in Whatcom County, different trail-oriented grant programs administered by RCO, as well as RCO's current efforts to update the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Trails Plan. About 100 people attended this day-long event.

Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council

In early December, I signed an agreement to formalize RCO's commitment to the Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council. The council is a nonprofit organization established to help Washington communities identify and obtain resources they need to develop, improve, and maintain infrastructure. The council is made up of staff from state and federal agencies, local government associations, and nonprofit technical assistance organizations. Its primary purpose is to improve the delivery of infrastructure assistance, both financial and technical, to local governments. It does this by keeping its members informed of changes in infrastructure programs or services and in providing opportunities to network and gain information. RCO has been involved with council on-and-off for several years, but this greater level of commitment will allow us to make local governments aware of grants that may be used to better their communities. RCO's primary representative on the council is Marguerite Austin.

Puget Sound Partnership

The Puget Sound Partnership published the second State of the Sound report in November. The report is a report card to the Legislature on efforts to recover Puget Sound. The report concludes that Puget Sound health is in serious condition. It shows that of the 21 ecosystem recovery indicators, two showed clear progress, five showed mixed results, seven demonstrated no progress, and seven were considered incomplete. The gap between the estimated cost for

implementation of the 2012 Action Agenda and the budget currently available is about $475 million. This number does not include the cost for ongoing programs in the region or for current and future costs for stormwater protection and other infrastructure projects. The report highlighted RCO's work to provide nearly $73 million in grants in 2011-2012 to protect and restore habitat, and showcased several RCO projects such as the Invasive Species Council's baseline assessment, the Family Forest Fish Passage Program, and projects to restore habitat along the Elwha River and Ohop Creek.

Update on Sister Boards

Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB)

The Salmon Recovery Funding Board met December 6 and 7 in Olympia. This was the big annual funding meeting, at which the board considered the project lists from the regions and lead entities and awarded about $19 million in SRFB and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration funds. Like the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, SRFB members accepted the updated communications plan. The SRFB also approved funds to undertake a review of its monitoring investment strategy. The SRFB is scheduled to meet February 27-28 in Olympia.

The SRFB also approved the 2013 Salmon Recovery Conference to be held May 14-15 at the Vancouver Convention Center. This conference is held every other year and draws 500 participants. Staff is in the planning stages now. Staff also is working hard to wrap up work on the State of the Salmon Web site, which we will launch in mid-January, to fulfill our biennial reporting requirement.

Washington Invasive Species Council

The Washington Invasive Species Council has held two meetings. In September 27, the council discussed changes to the state weed list, progress made on the Phase 2 baseline assessment project, and the council's draft letter to the National Science Foundation on eliminating invasive species in school science kits. The council heard an update on the new finding of New Zealand mud snails in Bellevue (Kelsey Creek) and the spread of green crabs on Vancouver Island. In December, the council heard a presentation by the RCO communications director on developing a communications strategy for the council. Council staff completed the 2012 annual report, highlighting the work of the council over the past year.

Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group

The lands group submitted its annual progress report and 2013 action plan to the Office of Financial Management. Among the 2012 highlights were the extension of the lands group to 2017, work to improve the visibility of land maintenance funding and the economic benefits of state land purchases, the fourth State Land Acquisition Coordinating Forum, and the 2012 biennial forecast of state land acquisitions. The 2013 action plan includes the second *State Land Acquisition Performance Monitoring Report*, coordination workshops for planners to discuss the details of projects to purchase state lands, the fifth State Land Acquisition Coordinating Forum, and, if funding is approved, an update to the state lands inventory.

Legislative and Budget Update

Governor Gregoire released her proposed 2013-15 operating, capital, and transportation budgets on December 18. The following is a summary of the operating capital budgets, and the impact on the Recreation and Conservation Office.

Operating Budget

RCO's general fund budget was not cut except for minor adjustments. We had submitted three operating budget decision packages. Two – the Habitat Work Schedule and the State Lands Inventory – did not receive funding. The Invasive Species program was shifted to the Aquatic Land Enhancement Account, as we requested. If needed, we still have time to work on funding for the Habitat Work Schedule in the 2014 supplemental budget. Some members of the Legislature remain interested in the State Lands Inventory.

The proposed budget also restores the three percent temporary salary reduction and includes a contingent salary increase based on revenue forecasts. The budget also includes $38.6 million for a new salary step that was negotiated in 2008 and 2010, but delayed both years.

Capital Budget

Governor Gregoire weighed agency requests for natural resource funding in the capital budget against the Puget Sound Partnership's assessment of how the programs relate to the cleanup of Puget Sound. This table summarizes RCO's budget requests and the funding included in the capital budget. The first part of the table includes the Recreation Conservation Funding Board programs, the second part is the Salmon Recovery Funding Board programs, and the third are other programs.

	RCO Request	Governor	Variance
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Programs			
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)	$6,600,000	$6,000,000	($600,000)
Boating Facilities Program (BFP)	$9,663,000	$6,363,000	($3,300,000)
Boating Infrastructure Grants (BIG)	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	--
Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR)	$800,000	$800,000	--
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	--
Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA)	$8,500,000	$8,500,000	--
Recreational Trails Program (RTP)	$5,000,000	$5,000,000	--
Wash. Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)	$90,000,000	$65,450,000	($24,550,000)
Youth Athletic Facilities	$3,000,000	--	($3,000,000)
Salmon Recovery Funding Board Programs			
Puget Sound Estuary & Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP)	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	--
Puget Sound Acquisition & Restoration (PSAR)	$80,000,000	$80,000,000	--
Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) *State*	$40,000,000	$15,000,000	($25,000,000)

	RCO Request	Governor	Variance
Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) *Federal*	$60,000,000	$60,000,000	--
Other Programs			
Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP) *DNR's Request*	$10,000,000	$2,000,000	($8,000,000)
Total	**$329,763,000**	**$265,313,000**	**($64,450,000)**

Other Factors Affecting RCO's Budget

Governor-elect Inslee is expected to release his own version of the budgets in January, or at least some guiding principles. The Economic and Revenue Forecast Council will release an updated revenue forecast on March 20, and the Legislature will develop and negotiate a budget before the end of the 2013 session, which is scheduled to adjourn on April 24. The March revenue forecast may affect the amount of general fund and bonds available for appropriation in the 2013-15 biennium. Staff will update the board with specific information regarding each iteration of the budgets throughout the session.

Roles and Reporting Requirements during Legislative Session

The Public Disclosure Law[1] requires that state agencies that undertake in-person lobbying in order to attempt to influence state legislation must file L-5 reports disclosing their lobbying expenditures. RCO staff submits the required reports to the Public Disclosure Commission each quarter. As a board member, you are responsible for adhering to lobbying laws and rules if you are lobbying as a member of the board[2]. Please let staff know of your lobbying activities upon request for the information. Staff will send a quarterly reminder.

You are not permitted to conduct grass-roots lobbying in your capacity as a board member. Grass-roots lobbying is defined as a program "addressed to the general public, a substantial portion of which is intended, designed or calculated primarily to influence state legislation."

Policy Updates

State Trails Plan Update

Staff will work with Responsive Management, the contractor developing the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) to include an update to the state trails plan as an appendix to the SCORP. $25,000 from unspent Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) program funds will be used to develop the plan. The limited time and resources prohibit

---

[1] RCW 42.17.190 (recodified as 42.17a.635, effective January 2012)

[2] Board members lobbying as individuals or representing another organization do not need to report this activity through the RCO. However, please mention this activity to the board liaison, policy director, or director to avoid potential conflicts.

a comprehensive plan update and trails map, however a current assessment of the state's trails systems will be provided as an appendix to SCORP. This assessment will set the stage for a comprehensive trails plan in 2018. Responsive Management will work with the Recreational Trails Program advisory committee and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Trails advisory committee as well as the public to update the plan. Staff will request board approval of the plan by November 2013. More information about SCORP is in Item 5.

Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Plan Update

Staff will work with a contractor to develop the 2013 update to the NOVA plan, using $100,000 of unused NOVA program funds to complete the work. State law requires an update once every three biennia. The contractor will work with the NOVA advisory committee and the public to identify policy and program issues to address and to recommend any modifications. Staff will request board approval of the plan by November 2013.

Boating Facilities Inventory Update and Mobile Application

Staff has contracted with GeoEngineers to update the state's boating facilities inventory and to make a map of facilities available via Web and mobile device. The last inventory was conducted in 1999. The project is funded by the Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) program, so the primary focus is on facilities for boats 26 feet and larger. Data about facilities for smaller boats will be collected secondarily. The inventory also will include public service information, such as boating safety information and fishing regulations, that is helpful to boaters on the water. The contractor is also expected to recommend a method for updating the inventory to keep the information current. The inventory is scheduled for launch in September 2013.

Grant Management

Recreational Trails Program for Federal Fiscal Year 2013

Congress has appropriated $1.89 million to Washington State for the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) as part of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (Map 21). Map 21 makes significant changes to the legal framework that directs federal transportation funding for the next two years. The framework allows states to determine whether its transportation funds will be used for RTP projects. Governor Gregoire supported RTP funding and did not exercise rights to opt out of the program.

In July 2012 RCO received 77 grant applications requesting more than $5.3 million for backcountry trail related projects. Funds are requested for development, maintenance and education projects. Staff will bring the ranked list for Board approval and funding consideration at the June 2013 meeting.

Using Returned Funds for Alternates and Partially-Funded Projects

The director has recently awarded new grants for alternate projects. The funds are from projects that did not use the full amount of their grant awards.

Project Number	Project Name	Sponsor	Program - Category	Grant Request	Funds Approved
10-1096A	Jeff Dawson	Inland Northwest Land Trust	WWRP - Farmland Preservation	$300,000	$300,000
10-1136A	Asotin Creek / Charley Fork Riparian	Department of Fish & Wildlife	WWRP - Riparian Protection	$1,300,000	$597,000
10-1653A	Clark Lake Park Expansion 12	Kent Parks, Recreation & Community Service	WWRP - Local Parks	$403,900	$125,120
10-1618D	Port Angeles Waterfront Park Phase I	City of Port Angeles	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account	$302,400	$302,400
10-1463C	Stevenson Waterfront Enhancement and Public Access	Port of Skamania	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account	$333,945	$24,500

Also, as unused funds have become available from other projects, the director has approved additional funding for one partially funded project. This table shows the project's original grant awards and the total grant funds now approved.

Project Number	Project Name	Sponsor	Program and Category	Grant Request	Previous Grant Funding[3]	Current Total Grant Funding
10-1553A	Clearwater Riparian Protection Project	The Nature Conservancy	WWRP - Riparian Protection	$930,200	$776,000	$930,200
08-1502A	Okanogan Similkameen Phase 2	Department of Fish & Wildlife	WWRP - Critical Habitat	$4,600,000	$3,264,897	$3,367,492
06-1621D	Magnuson Park Wetlands/Habitat Restoration	City of Seattle	WWRP – Urban Wildlife Habitat	$500,000	$364,852	$500,000

[3] Some projects have received previous cost increases.

Project Administration

This table summarizes the outdoor recreation and habitat conservation projects currently being administered by staff:

- Active projects are under agreement.
- Staff is working with sponsors to place the "Board Funded" and "Director Approved" projects under agreement.[4]

In addition, staff has several hundred funded projects that they monitor for long-term compliance.

Program	Active Projects	Board Funded Projects	Director Approved Projects	Total Funded Projects
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)*	17	0	1	18
Boating Facilities Program (BFP)	9	0	0	9
Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIG)	3	0	1	4
Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR)	10	1	0	11
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	12	0	1	13
Recreational Trails Program (RTP)	53	0	30	83
Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA)	45	0	0	45
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)*	132	0	2	134
Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)	11	0	0	11
Total	**292**	**1**	**35**	**328**

* In October 2012, the board approved ranked list of projects in ALEA and WWRP. These ranked lists are considered to have board preliminary approval, and do not appear on the chart. The board will reconsider the lists for final approval in June 2013 following the 2013 legislative session, which will establish appropriations for both grant programs.

Fiscal Report

The attached financial reports reflect Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) activities as of December 31, 2012. Revenues are shown through November 30, 2012.

- Attachment A reflects the budget status of board activities by program.
- Attachment B reflects the budget status of the entire agency by board.

[4] When the board approves ranked lists of projects, it also delegates authority to the director to approve contracts for eligible project alternates as funds become available. These are shown as "Director Approved Projects" on the chart.

- Attachment C reflects the revenue collections. We are on track to meet our projections.
- Attachment D is a Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP) summary. Since the beginning of this program, $602 million of funds appropriated in the WWRP program have been expended.

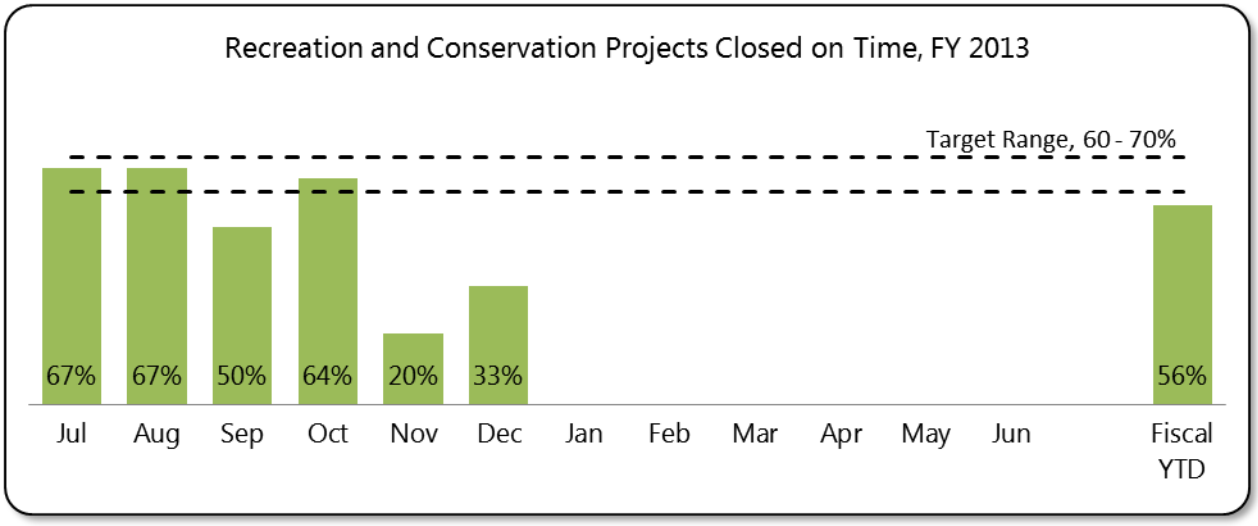
Performance Report

All data are for recreation and conservation grants only. Data are as of December 31, 2012.

Measure	Target	FY 2013	Indicator
1. Percent of recreation/conservation projects closed on time	60-70%	56%	●
2. Percent of project agreements issued within 120 days after the board funding date	85-95%	93%	●
3. Percent of projects under agreement within 180 days after the board funding date	95%	97%	●
4. Fiscal month expenditures, recreation/conservation target *(target 60% expenditure for 40% reappropriation)*	38% As of FM 17	37% As of FM 17	●
5. Bills paid within 30 days: recreation/conservation projects	100%	61%	●

Notes and Analysis

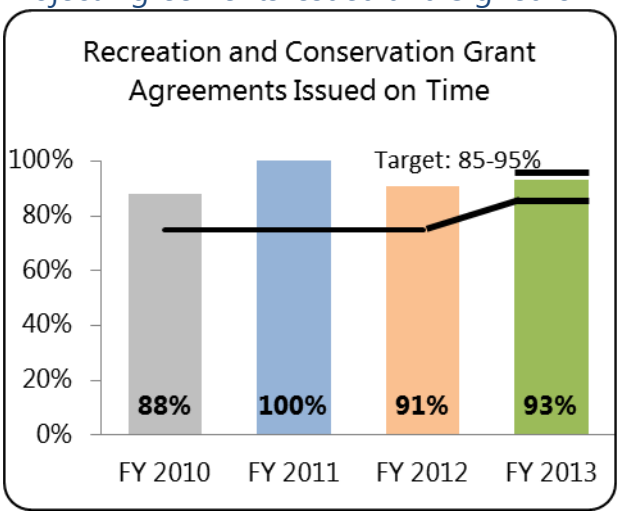
Projects Closed On Time

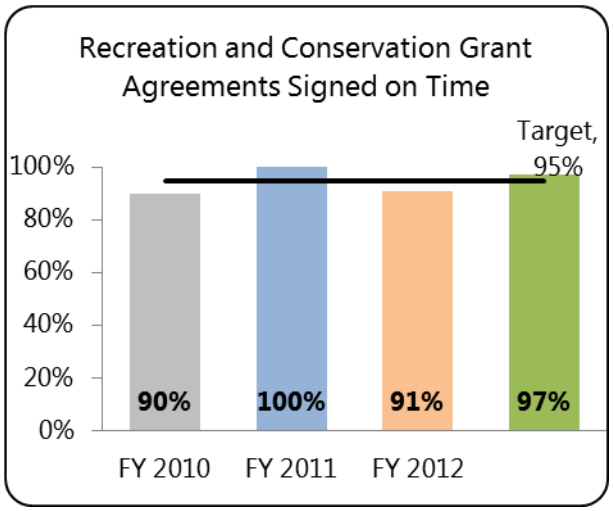


The data reflect 50 projects due to close in this fiscal year. Twenty-seven projects closed on time; three closed late. The other eighteen remain active for a variety of reasons, and are actively

monitored by RCO management. Sponsors have submitted the final reports for most of the projects, and grant managers have completed many final inspections.

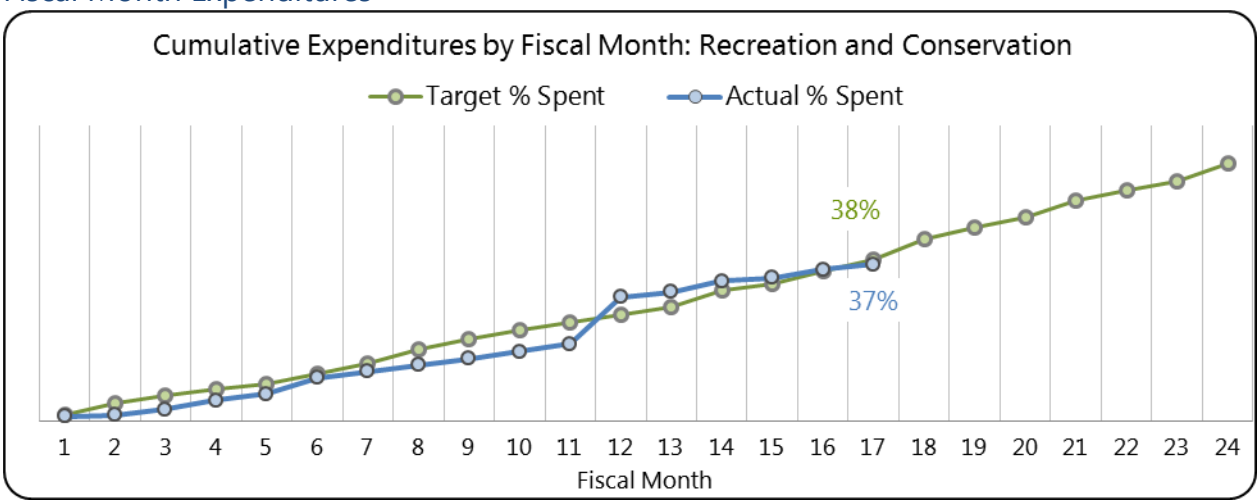
Project Agreements Issued and Signed on Time





Staff members make a strong effort to place grants under agreement. The measure for fiscal year 2013 reflects Recreational Trails Program grants that were approved by the director in May and September following federal funding authorization. The board approved these projects in November 2011.

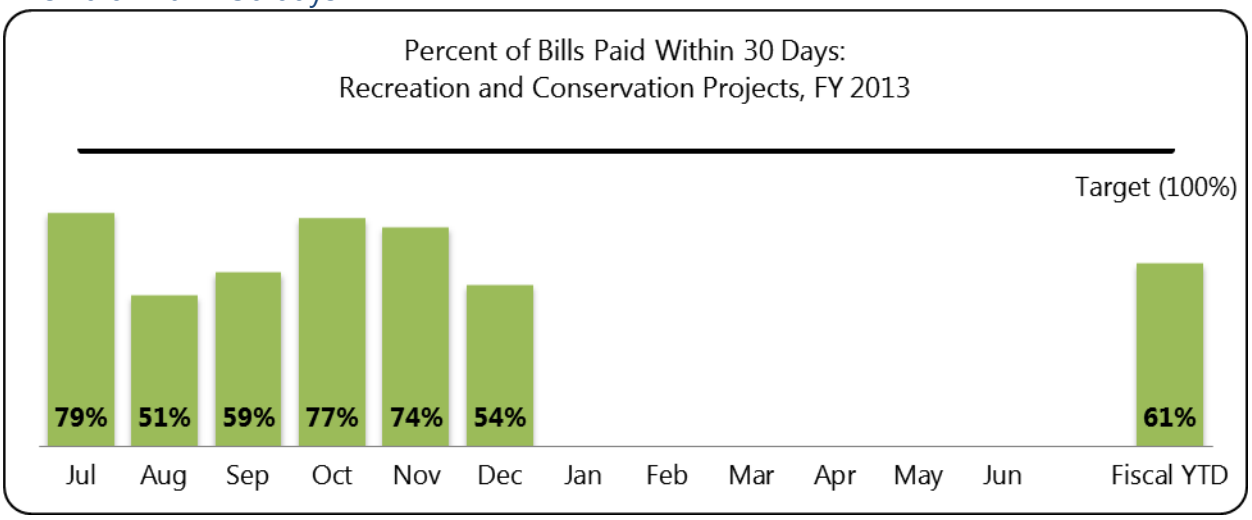
Fiscal Month Expenditures



The agency has set a stretch target of expending 60 percent of its allotments in this biennium; the previous target was only 50 percent.

Expenditures for recreation and conservation grants are slightly behind the target as of fiscal month 17 for recreation and conservation programs. The same is true for the agency overall. The agency expects this trend to continue through the spring, but is optimistic that expenditures will increase near the end of the fiscal year.

Bills Paid within 30 days



Paying bills on time continues to be a challenge. Between July 1 and January 1, there were 394 invoices due for recreation and conservation projects; of those, 242 were paid on time and 129 were paid late. Twenty-three are outstanding. Some require additional documentation. The average number of days to pay a bill is 28; the median is 16.

In some cases, the data reflect business decisions that delay invoice payments. For example, in December, 13 of 16 bills that were paid late belonged to a single sponsor. The RCO held the invoices, with the sponsor's knowledge, pending an in-person meeting at the beginning of the month to discussion documentation and billing problems. The bills were paid (at about 37 to 41 days after receipt) following the meeting and extensive review.

Time Extensions

The board's adopted policy for progress on active funded projects requires staff to report all requests for time extensions and subsequent staff actions to the board.

Director Approved Time Extension Requests: Since the beginning of the biennium, the RCO has received some requests to extend projects. Staff reviewed each request to ensure compliance with established policies. The following table shows information about the time extensions granted by quarter, as of December 31, 2012.

Fiscal Quarter	Extensions Approved	Number of Repeat Extensions	Average Days Extended	Number Closed to Date
Q1	15	9	275	6
Q2	21	11	183	8
Q3	15	7	199	3
Q4	9	5	159	1
Q5	12	6	218	0
Q6	29	12	189	0

Attachments

A. Fiscal Report: Budget status by program

B. Fiscal Report: Budget status by board

C. Fiscal Report: Revenue collections

D. Fiscal Report: Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP) summary

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board - Activities by Program

For the Period of July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2013, actuals through 12/31/2012 (12/31/12) fm 18
Percentage of biennium reported: 75.0%

	BUDGET	COMMITTED		TO BE COMMITTED		EXPENDITURES	
	new & reapp. 2011-13	Dollars	*% of budget*	Dollars	*% of budget*	Dollars	*% of committed*
Grant Programs							
WA Wildlife & Rec. Program (WWRP)							
WWRP Reappropriations	$57,695,035	$53,560,686	*93%*	$4,134,349	*7.2%*	$21,983,213	*41.0%*
WWRP New 11-13 Funds	40,740,000	40,645,506	*100%*	94,494	*0.2%*	17,777,619	*43.7%*
Boating Facilities Program (BFP)							
BFP Reappropriations	1,229,967	1,225,431	*100%*	4,536	*0.4%*	925,998	*75.6%*
BFP New 11-13 Funds	8,000,000	7,867,776	*98%*	132,224	*1.7%*	2,284,751	*29.0%*
Nonhighway & Off-Road Vehicle (NOVA)							
NOVA Reappropriations	3,343,066	3,266,831	*98%*	76,235	*2.3%*	1,361,647	*41.7%*
NOVA New 11-13 Funds	6,461,782	6,386,219	*99%*	75,562	*1.2%*	1,340,090	*21.0%*
Land & Water Conserv. Fund (LWCF)							
LWCF Reappropriations	2,747,126	2,747,126	*100%*	0	*0%*	2,084,836	*75.9%*
LWCF New 11-13 Funds	921,242	921,242	*100%*	0	*0%*	192,771	*20.9%*
Aquatic Lands Enhan. Account (ALEA)							
ALEA Reappropriations	3,866,016	3,386,134	*88%*	479,882	*12.4%*	1,343,821	*39.7%*
ALEA New 11-13 Funds	6,806,000	6,806,000	*100%*	0	*0.0%*	3,097,739	*45.5%*
Recreational Trails Program (RTP)							
RTP Reappropriations	1,831,778	1,831,778	*100%*	0	*0.0%*	1,831,778	*100.0%*
RTP New 11-13 Funds	3,003,333	3,003,333	*100%*	0	*0.0%*	835,402	*27.8%*
Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)							
YAF Reappropriations	686,973	686,973	*100%*	0	*0.0%*	488,375	*71.1%*
Firearms & Archery Range Rec (FARR)							
FARR Reappropriations	616,194	218,489	*35%*	397,705	*65%*	183,479	*84.0%*
FARR New 11-13 Funds	365,000	358,825	*98%*	6,175	*2%*	262,417	*73.1%*
Boating Infrastructure Grants (BIG)							
BIG Reappropriations	1,983,882	1,983,882	*100%*	0	*0%*	1,839,534	*92.7%*
BIG New 11-13 Funds	200,000	200,000	*100%*	0	*0%*	0	*0.0%*
Sub Total Grant Programs	140,497,391	135,096,230	*96%*	5,401,161	*4%*	57,833,468	*42.8%*
Administration							
General Operating Funds	6,455,280	6,455,280	*100%*	0	*0%*	4,286,276	*66.4%*
Grant and Administration Total	**146,952,671**	**141,551,510**	***96%***	**5,401,161**	***4%***	**62,119,744**	***43.9%***

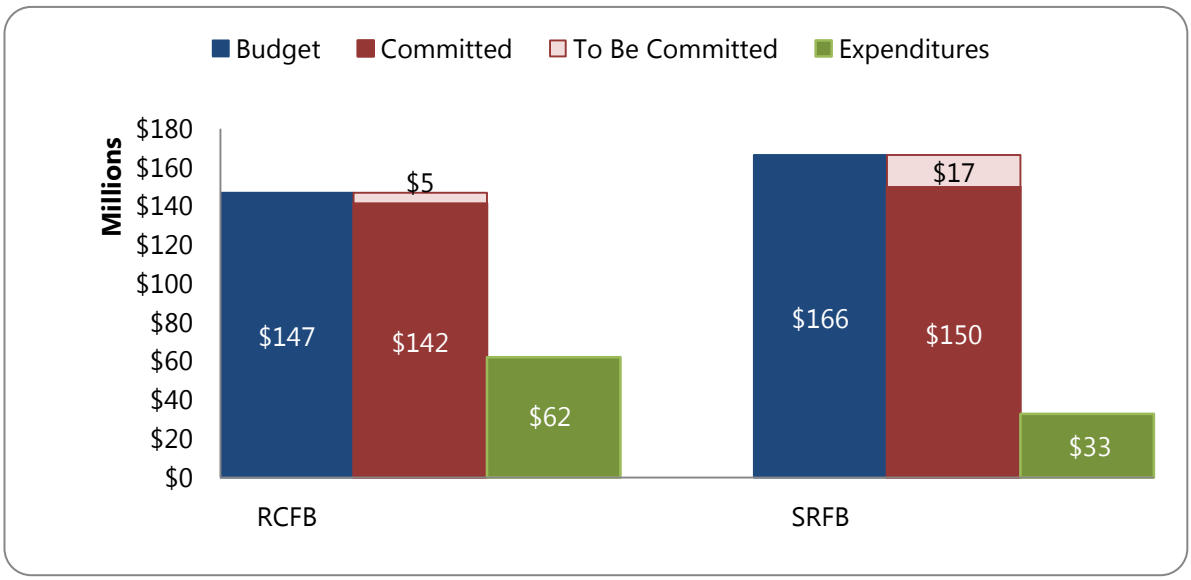
Note: The budget column shows the state appropriations and any received federal awards.

Attachment B

Recreation and Conservation Office – Entire Agency Summary by Board

2011-13 Budget Status Report, Capital + Operating the Agency
For the Period of July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2013, actuals through 12/31/2012 (12/31/12) fm 18
Percentage of biennium reported: 75.0%

	BUDGET			COMMITTED		TO BE COMMITTED		EXPENDITURES	
	New	Reapp.	new and reapp. 2011-13	Dollars	*% of budget*	Dollars	*% of budget*	Dollars	*% of committed*
Board/Program									
RCFB	$71,841,649	$75,111,022	$146,952,671	$141,551,510	*96.3%*	$5,401,161	*3.7%*	$62,119,744	*44%*
SRFB	$60,917,194	$105,508,039	$166,425,233	$149,889,453	*90.1%*	$16,535,780	*9.9%*	$32,880,555	*22%*
Invasive Species Council	$216,000	$0	$216,000	$216,000	*100.0%*	$0	*0.0%*	$114,071	*53%*
Governor's Salmon Recovery Office	$601,705	**$0**	$601,705	$601,705	*100.0%*	$0	*0.0%*	$349,280	*58%*
Total	**$133,576,548**	**$180,619,061**	**$314,195,609**	**$292,258,668**	***93%***	**$18,498,007**	***6%***	**$95,463,650**	***33%***



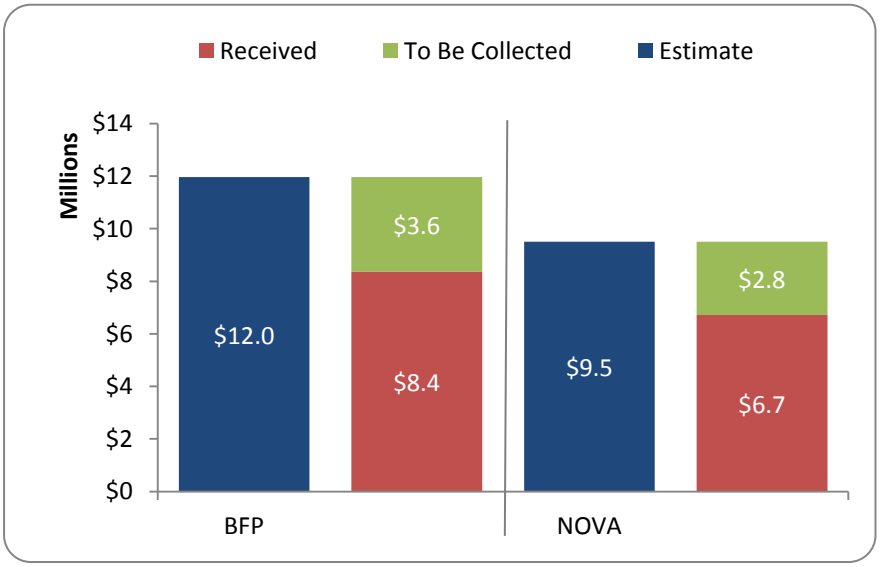
Attachment C

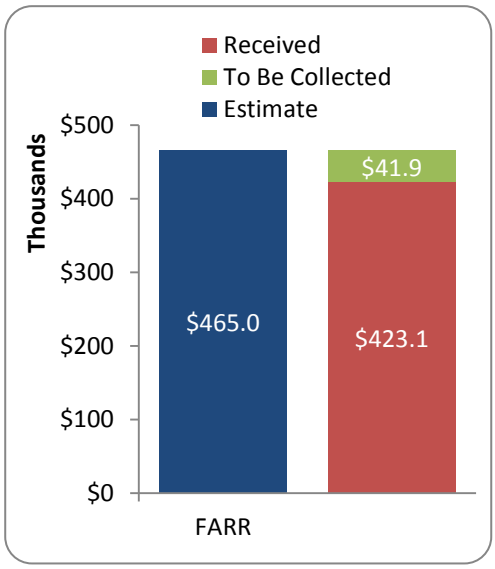
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board – Revenue Report

For the Period of July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2013, actuals through 11/30/2012 (12/14/12) fm 17
Percentage of biennium reported: 70.8%

We are on track to meet our projections.

Revenue	Biennial Forecast Estimate	Collections Actual	% of Estimate
Boating Facilities Program (BFP)	$11,959,839	$8,377,839	70%
Nonhighway, Off-Road Vehicle Program (NOVA)	9,510,053	6,717,246	71%
Firearms and Archery Range Rec Program (FARR)	465,000	423,063	91%
Total	**21,934,892**	**15,518,148**	**71%**





Revenue Notes:

Boating Facilities Program (BFP) revenue is from the unrefunded marine gasoline taxes.

Nonhighway, Off-Road Vehicle Program (NOVA) revenue is from the motor vehicle gasoline tax paid by users of ORVs and nonhighway roads and from the amount paid for by ORV use permits.

Firearms and Archery Range Rec Program (FARR) revenue is from $3 each concealed pistol license fee.

This reflects the most recent revenue forecast of November 2012. The next forecast is due in February 2013.

RCFB – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Summary

1990 through December 31, 2012

History of Biennial Appropriations

Biennium	Appropriation
89-91 Biennium	$53,000,000
91-93 Biennium	61,150,000
93-95 Biennium	65,000,000
95-97 Biennium*	43,760,000
97-99 Biennium	45,000,000
99-01 Biennium	48,000,000
01-03 Biennium	45,000,000
03-05 Biennium	45,000,000
05-07 Biennium **	48,500,000
07-09 Biennium ***	95,491,955
09-11 Biennium ****	67,344,750
11-13 Biennium *****	40,740,000
Grand Total	**$657,986,705**

Notes to History of Biennial Appropriations:

* Original appropriation was $45 million.

** Entire appropriation was $50 million.
3% ($1,500,000) went to admin.

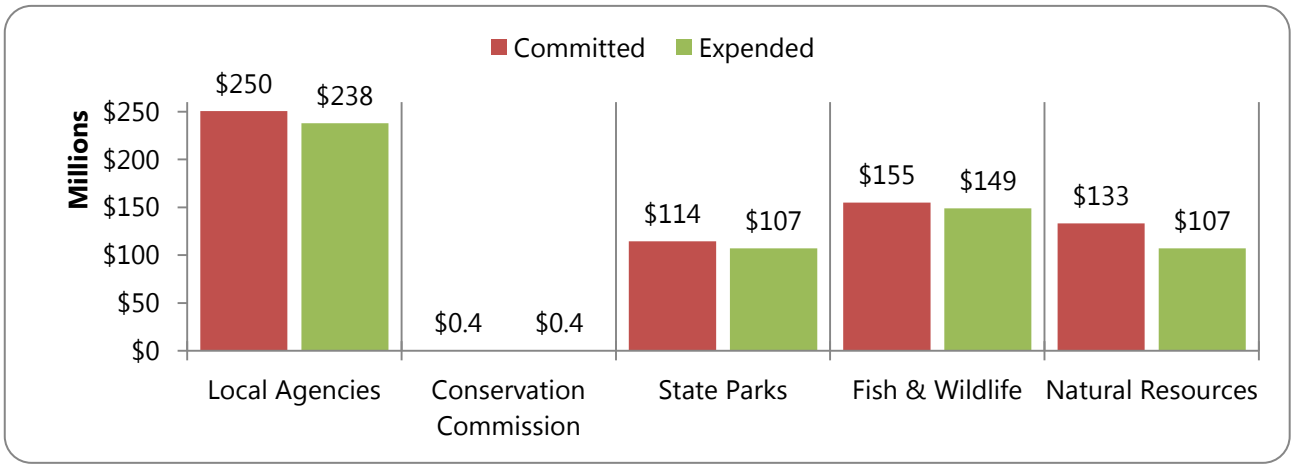
*** Entire appropriation was $100 million.
3% ($3,000,000) went to admin. Removed $981,000 with FY 10 supplemental, removed $527,045 with FY 2011 supplemental.

**** Entire appropriation was $70 million.
3% ($2,100,000) went to admin. Removed $555,250 with FY 2011 supplemental.

***** Entire appropriation was $42 million. 3% or $1,260,000 went to admin.

History of Committed and Expenditures, Since 1990

Agency	Committed	Expenditures	% Expended
Local Agencies	$250,438,557	$237,721,569	95%
Conservation Commission	$356,783	$356,783	100%
State Parks	$114,276,112	$107,173,346	94%
Fish & Wildlife	$154,931,741	$148,802,841	96%
Natural Resources	$133,019,658	$106,977,972	80%
Riparian Habitat Admin	$185,046	$185,046	100%
Land Inventory	$549,965	$549,965	100%
Sub Total Committed	**$653,757,862**	**$601,767,521**	**92%**



WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **3**

Meeting Date: January 2013

Title: State Parks Transformation Strategy

Prepared By: Dominga Soliz, RCO Policy Specialist
Peter Herzog, State Parks Partnerships and Planning Program Manager

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

Summary

This memo provides an overview of the shift in State Parks funding to a system based primarily on user fees and donations, and highlights the implications for projects funded by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). Resolving issues at two sites – Fort Worden and Lake Sammamish – will provide a better understanding of the breadth of potential allowable uses and grant compliance concerns.

Board Action Requested

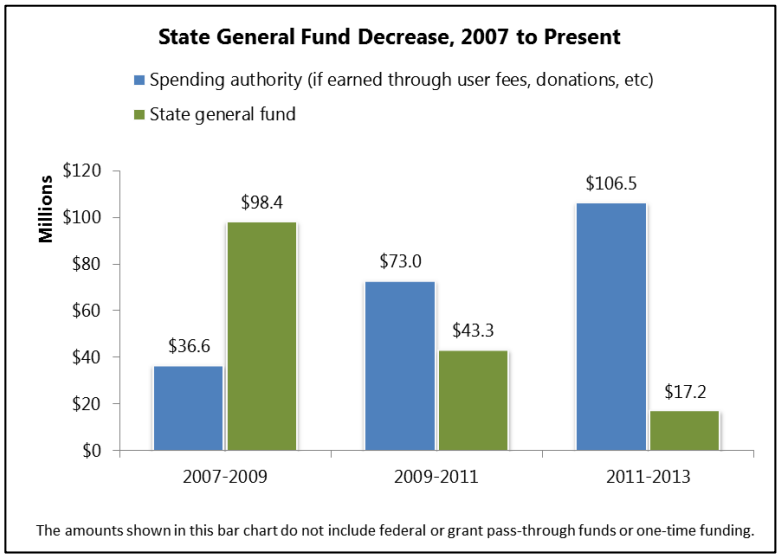
This item will be a:

- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

Background

Since 2007, the state park system has been shifting from a funding structure composed mainly of state general funds to a system that is dependent on user fees and donations (see chart[1]).

In 2007-09, State Parks received about 66 percent of its total budget from general fund dollars; in the current biennium, it received about 12 percent.



[1] Chart Source: *State of State Parks 2012, The quest for a healthy park system, A report to the state Office of Financial Management*, August 13, 2012

Outlook for 2013-15 and Beyond

State Parks expects a budget reduction in the 2013-15 biennium that would equate to about $42 million less in real dollars than its peak allocation of $135 million in 2007-09.

Some of the gap will be addressed as intended through increased revenues (e.g., Discover Pass, fees, and other sources), donations, and partnership efforts. State Parks also will continue to reduce staffing and other expenditures as needed.

In an August 2012 report to the Office of Financial Management, State Parks Commission (Commission) concluded that it could not meet its mission and be entirely financially self-supporting. Instead, the Commission determined that appropriately funding the state park system should include a blend or "right mix" of public financial support, fees, and enterprise activities, partnerships, and contributed financial and volunteer support. With revenue projections for user fees and donations remaining uncertain, the Commission has requested $27 million in general fund support for the 2013-15 biennium to achieve a sustainable, not optimum, service level in all state parks for the biennium. The Governor's proposed 2013-15 budget includes about $18 million in general fund support, but this figure assumes a new tax revenue package. Her "current law" budget, which assumes no new taxes, eliminates general fund support entirely.

Development of the Transformation Strategy

To overcome its financial challenges, State Parks has determined that it will need to (a) earn more income from fees and other land use agreements and (b) attract more cash contributions and in-kind support from its donors and volunteers.

These changes will be described in the *Transformation Strategy* – a document that State Parks describes as its path forward as a primarily fee-based park system. State Parks intends to complete the document by March of 2013. The *Transformation Strategy* will diversify and rebalance State Parks' funding model with a blend of ongoing state general fund support, fees and enterprise activities, partnerships, and contributed financial and volunteer support. Activities outlined in the *Transformation Strategy* include explorations of new revenue sources, enhancement of technology, greater leveraging of partnerships and the potential for sponsorships. More detail is in Attachment A.

Analysis

The changes to park land uses described in the *Transformation Strategy* likely conflict to some degree with Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) policy and existing contractual agreements with State Parks.

Fort Worden and Lake Sammamish Pilot Studies

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff is coordinating with State Parks staff to examine how the *Transformation Strategy* will affect grant-funded areas at Fort Worden and Lake Sammamish. The State Parks Commission has adopted development plans for these parks that will help the parks become more self-sufficient. State Parks created the plans for both parks over several years with the goal of enhancing the "year-round destination" attributes of the parks while continuing to steward the unique cultural, historic, and natural resources of each park. Planning for both Fort Worden and Lake Sammamish benefited from input by park staff, formal public advisory committees, federal, state and local governments, visitors, neighbors, and other members of the public. Planning has included multiple, progressively more detailed phases spanning several biennia.

By conducting pilot studies of these two parks, RCO staff and State Parks hope to gain a better understanding of the breadth of potential allowable uses and grant compliance issues that might arise as the *Transformation Strategy* is implemented.

The pilot studies of Fort Worden and Lake Sammamish will assess how proposals in the development plans align with the policies and grant contracts at each park. At this point, there are few readily-available answers to the questions raised by the proposals.

- For example, both parks were funded by federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants and have 6(f) boundaries[2]. It will be important to assess how new uses for existing facilities at Fort Worden, as well as the new facilities proposed for Lake Sammamish, align with the federal LWCF "Public Facilities" policy.

- Similarly, over time, both parks have received grants from several other grant programs for acquisition, development, and restoration. It will be important to assess how the proposed new facilities and uses are aligned with the policies from those other grant programs.

RCO and State Parks staff members have agreed on the following approach to answer the questions and coordinate on compliance issues during 2013:

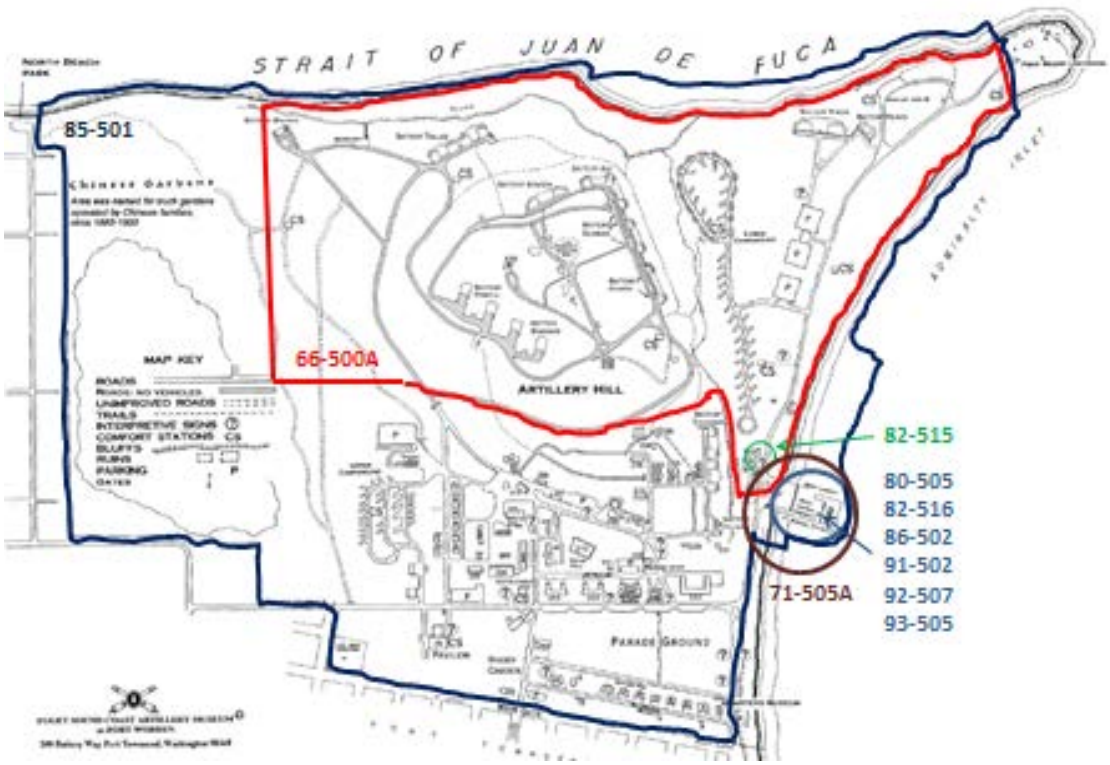
1. Consult the National Park Service (NPS) and identify LWCF 6(f) boundaries,
2. Work with NPS to identify potential LWCF compliance issues,
3. If necessary, develop and submit LWCF "public facilities requests" for new facilities proposed at Lake Sammamish,
4. Identify boundaries of other grant project areas,
5. Identify potential compliance issues and allowable uses for other grant projects within the parks. State Parks may submit allowable uses requests as needed.

[2] The 6(f) boundary delineates the area to be included under the conversion provisions of Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act. See *Manual 15, Land and Water Conservation Fund, page 20* for more information.

Fort Worden

Since 1966, the board has provided 10 grants from four grant programs for the acquisition and development of Fort Worden State Park (see map, below). The first grant (66-500A) was used to acquire land for boating access purposes. Development grants were used to construct campsites, picnic sites, parking areas, and other facilities, to improve and replace boating facilities, and to protect the shoreline. Land and Water Conservation Fund projects have established 6(f) boundaries around most of the park (as shown by the red and dark blue lines).

Map of grant-funded areas at Fort Worden



Since 1973, State Parks has operated the Fort Worden main campus, which includes military housing and facilities from the First and Second World War eras. During this time, the main campus has operated as a conference center, with groups ranging from family reunions to large scale, multiday expositions. Centrum, a resident non-profit arts organization, has been a principal partner that provides extensive arts and cultural programs at Fort Worden. Fort Worden has seen its overall visitation hold static over 10 years, but conference attendance has declined by 31 percent over that period.

In 2008, State Parks developed a long-range plan for the park. A central feature of the plan is the need for State Parks to partner on the management of the lifelong learning center, which would include a "variety of conference facilities and accommodations ranging from camping to residences and single guest rooms, plus high-quality food service…."

A 2012 budget proviso directed State Parks and the Fort Worden Lifelong Learning Center Public Development Authority (Authority)[3] to develop a long-term business plan to support the plan. The proviso made clear that while some of the operations could be transferred to the Authority, the state was to retain title to the property.

The Fort Worden Business and Management Plan (business plan) recommends that:

- State Parks continue to own 434-acre Fort Worden and be responsible for its overall management.
- State Parks focus on its traditional strengths: managing the campgrounds; enhancing recreation opportunities for day-users or campers; serving as steward of natural, historic and cultural resources; overseeing and supporting facility and infrastructure repair and maintenance; providing public access to the beaches, trails, natural areas and historic features; and providing law enforcement for the entire park.
- The Authority manage the 100-acre campus area of Fort Worden and focus on the development of the Lifelong Learning Center, including but not limited to event and conference management; managing accommodations and food service; marketing and sales; Lifelong Learning Center financial sustainability; and lease management.

The business plan concludes that the Authority can be financially self-sustaining in the long-term with the help of initial start-up funds, private development of the historic buildings, and a portion of campground revenues.

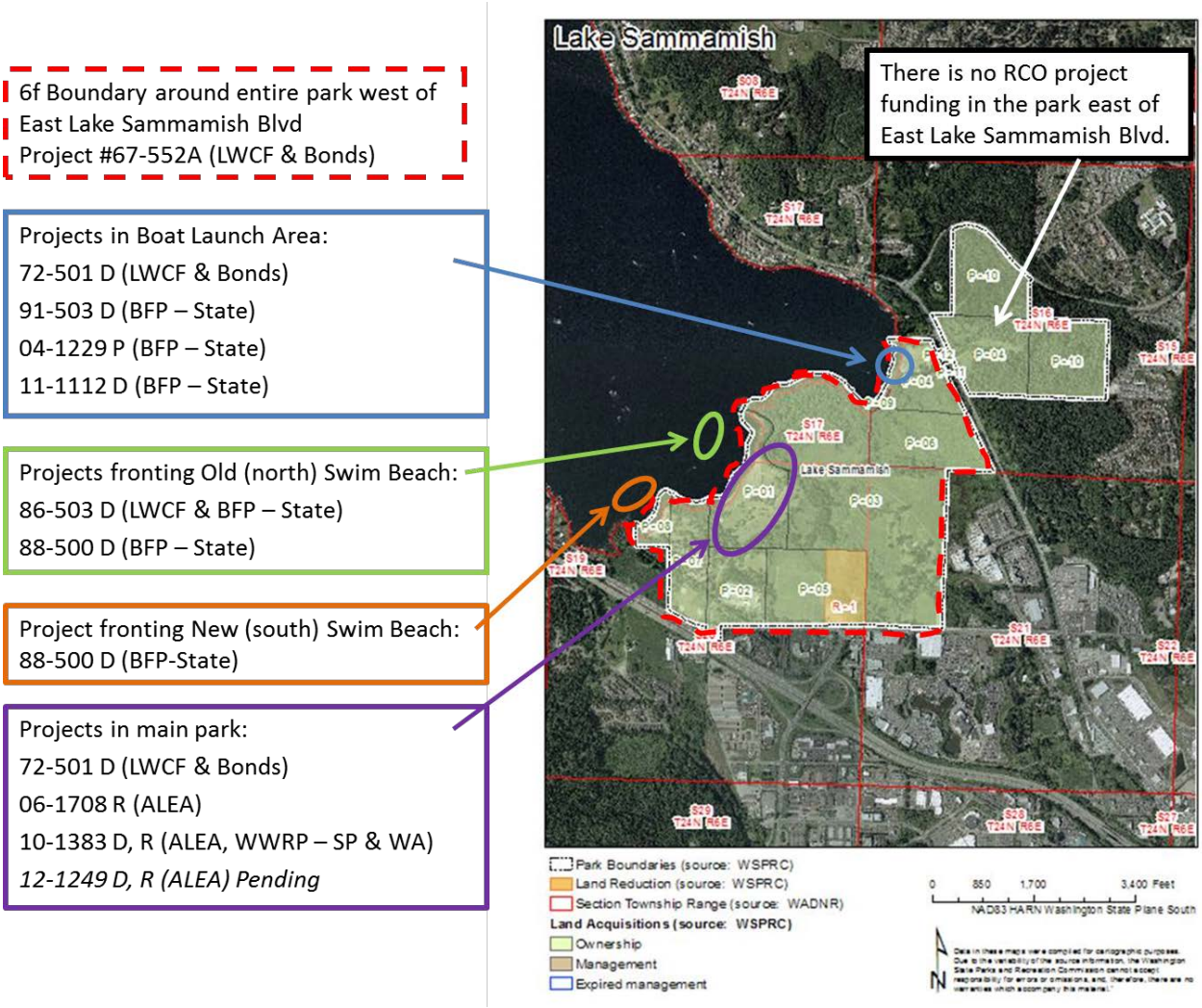
In October 2012, the State Parks Commission approved the business plan prepared by the Authority and has authorized State Parks staff to negotiate a co-management agreement with staff of the Authority by June 2013. Once approved by the Commission, the co-management agreement will authorize the Authority to commence in its role as manager of the Fort Worden Lifelong Learning Center.

Lake Sammamish

Since 1967, the board has provided eight RCO grants from six programs and categories for the acquisition, development, and restoration of Lake Sammamish State Park (see map, below). The initial grant (#67-552A) was used to acquire land for water activities, day use, and overnight camping activities. Development grants were used to provide and improve boating facilities, develop multi-purpose fields and parking, build trails, boardwalks, and other passive recreation facilities, and restore lakeshore and riparian habitat. Land and Water Conservation Fund projects have established 6(f) boundaries around most of the park.

[3] The Authority is a public corporation operating on behalf of the City of Port Townsend. It was created by the city in October 2011. More information is at http://fwpda.org/index.html.

Map of grant-funded areas at Lake Sammamish State Park



A 2001 assessment of Lake Sammamish State Park found that the condition of the park had declined dramatically since State Parks' most recent major capital investment in the mid-1970s. Also, visitation by the typical park user (not including organized athletics or boat launch users) had markedly declined during the 1990s.

From 2003-2007, State Parks worked toward a publicly-supported, financially-sustainable vision for the park. In 2007, the State Parks Commission approved the park's redevelopment and restoration plan. Central features of the plan include (a) engagement of the park's urban population in the restoration, appreciation, and ongoing care of the park's natural areas and (b) sustainable design. The plan also recommends developing new facilities, such as a confluence center[4], rowing shell-house, and café, to extend the park's use season and support the public engagement vision for the park.

[4] A meeting space principally intended to support recreational and environmental education and arts/culture programs, with a subordinate use for other special events.

Following adoption of the 2007 redevelopment plan, the recession slowed progress on implementation, particularly facility improvements. In August 2012, the City of Issaquah and State Parks signed a Memorandum of Understanding, agreeing to seek funding and other ways to make improvements and reestablish the park as a community and regional asset. They are now working on a public planning effort to craft a park-level transformation strategy that will prescribe an appropriate blend of public financial support, fees, and enterprise activities, partnerships, and contributed financial and volunteer support for operating Lake Sammamish State Park. State Parks anticipates completing this effort during the summer of 2013.

Next Steps

RCO staff will continue to work with State Parks staff to implement the pilot studies. Staff will brief the board while the pilot studies are being conducted. State Parks staff also will provide briefings to the State Parks Commission to keep it apprised of the studies and any grant compliance issues.

Attachments

A. Overview of Transformation Strategy

Transformation Strategy

State Parks is developing a Transformation Strategy that will diversify and rebalance the agency's funding model. The strategy is intended to establish an appropriate blend of ongoing state general fund support, fees and enterprise activities, partnerships, and contributed financial and volunteer support. Key to the transformation strategy is that people must now choose to visit state parks. That is, the agency must now compete against other recreational options by maintaining high quality parks and expanding programs and services that will set apart state park experiences and attract visitors who are willing to pay for them.

Activities outlined in the Transformation Strategy include explorations of new revenue sources, enhancement of technology, greater leveraging of partnerships and the potential for sponsorships – all of which are intended to build financial stability, increase public participation and support, ensure services remain relevant and high-quality and build capacity to care for the State Parks' legacy of natural, cultural and historical resources.

State Parks anticipates exploring the following elements as part of its Transformation Strategy:

Increase recreation-supportive commerce on selected park lands, such as lodging, restaurants, and other hospitality functions, to generate revenues in excess of their cost for service.

Assure market-rate pricing to non-recreational uses of parks, for such things as public and private utility services.

Institute creative demand-sensitive pricing for camping and other services. For example, camping on a July weekend would cost more than a June weekend, and in turn certain popular sites would cost more still.

Expand marketing to attract new and repeat visits and stimulate Discover Pass sales**.**

Expand programming to attract visitors and enhance their experience. This includes reinvigorating interpretive programs lost to cuts, expanding educational and youth opportunities.

Empower the State Parks Foundation to become a major source of financial and programmatic support, through legislative changes and administrative support.

Engage in partnerships with other governments, private non-profits and for-profit organizations to improve parks and provide programs that stimulate sales of the Discover Pass.

Expand use of volunteers, friends groups and others to provide distinctive, high-quality programs and services that enhance the visitor experience and attract visitors.

Work with the State Parks Foundation to develop a unified approach to soliciting, thanking, recognizing and cultivating ongoing relationships with individuals and organizations that donate time, money, material or property in support of State Parks.

Empower and support expanded State Parks Foundation efforts to solicit help, recognize contributions and cultivate relationships with corporate and private business donors and sponsors.

Expand efforts to secure grants that enhance the park experience and protect critical natural and cultural resources.

Continue to develop the $5 vehicle license tab donation program and explore ways to more fully engage those donors in support of state parks.

Use some undeveloped or surplus lands to generate revenues: Redirect use of a specific portion of the state parks land holdings for the purpose of generating maximum revenues. While about 95 percent of the Department of Natural Resources' land holdings are trust lands with a fiduciary purpose of funding selected beneficiaries, none of State Parks' lands are so purposed. Redirecting five to ten percent of State Parks lands to long-term, income-generating real estate could offset some agency non-market costs. However, State Parks notes that the sale of its properties to cover short-term operating costs is bad public policy; it converts a permanent public asset to a one-time use with little or no return.

Create a state parks endowment fund. An endowment is a financial corpus which provides a continuous revenue stream over time. If created similarly to Michigan's state parks trust, the state constitution would need to be amended so that the financial corpus would be independent of the Legislature. Then some source of ongoing contributions would be necessary to fund the corpus. Alternatively, the concept of an endowment is already in statute and assigned to the State Parks Foundation to create and steward. Jump-starting in some way this endowment could go a long way toward establishing its long-term funding legitimacy. No matter how established and endowed, it would be a mechanism for assuring funding for those parts of the state parks mission that are not best met through a fee-for-service approach.

State Parks staff is currently developing the Transformation Strategy and anticipate seeking its adoption by the State Parks and Recreation Commission in March 2013.

WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **4**

Meeting Date: January 2013
Title: Compliance Update
Prepared By: Leslie Ryan-Connelly, Compliance Specialist

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

Summary

The Grants Compliance Program is evolving as we learn more about our compliance history and current workload, and work on individual grant compliance issues. This memo presents information about past conversions, the current compliance portfolio, known compliance issues, and an update on specific grant compliance issues under review.

Board Action Requested

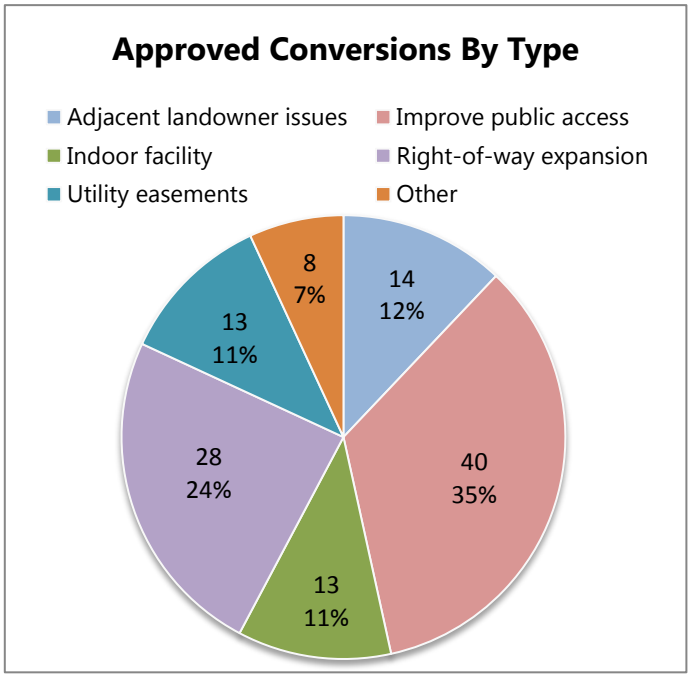
This item will be a:

- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

Background

Historical Conversions Approved

Over the history of the agency, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) has approved 116 conversions of use, which averages to over two conversions approved each year. The most recent approval was in November 2011 (Cheasty Greenspace – City of Seattle). Most conversions were presented as improving public access to the park (35 percent) or right-of-way expansion from adjacent roads (24 percent). The board typically approved conversions either as a consent calendar item or within the context of active and



complete grant project changes. Conversions have been considered to be a way to address changing park needs, address land management changes, or work with neighbors to resolve conflicts. From 1975 to 1977, underground easements were not considered conversions of use based upon the standards established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Compliance Portfolio and Inspections

Compliance Portfolio

Once a grant project is complete, the grant contract enters a period of post-completion compliance.

The period of compliance varies depending on the type of project and the funding program.

- Projects funded in the Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) program have a ten year post-completion compliance period.[1]
- For five of RCO's grant programs, the compliance period for fee simple acquisition projects is forever; for lesser property interests, the compliance period is for the term of the lease or easement acquired.[2]
- The compliance period for acquisition and development projects in all other grant programs is defined by board policy; it is currently is forever[3].
- All other projects types such as education and enforcement projects, maintenance and operation projects, and planning projects are not monitored for post-completion compliance.

Therefore, the number of grants that are subject to post-completion compliance monitoring changes over time, as some completed projects are added to the portfolio while other projects have their compliance period expire. As of September 2012, the compliance portfolio is 4,162 grant contracts for the agency (both Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and Salmon Recovery Funding Board projects).

Table 1: RCO's Compliance Portfolio (September 2012)

	Count
All acquisition, development, and restoration projects completed	4,643
Compliance period expired*	481
Current compliance portfolio	**4,162**

* Past the ten-year post-completion compliance requirement (Salmon and FARR projects only).

[1] RCW 79A.25.210
[2] ALEA, BFP, LWCF, NOVA, and WWRP: Title 286 WAC
[3] Manual 7: Funded Projects

Inspections

RCO grants staff members periodically inspect each project to ensure the post-completion requirements are met.

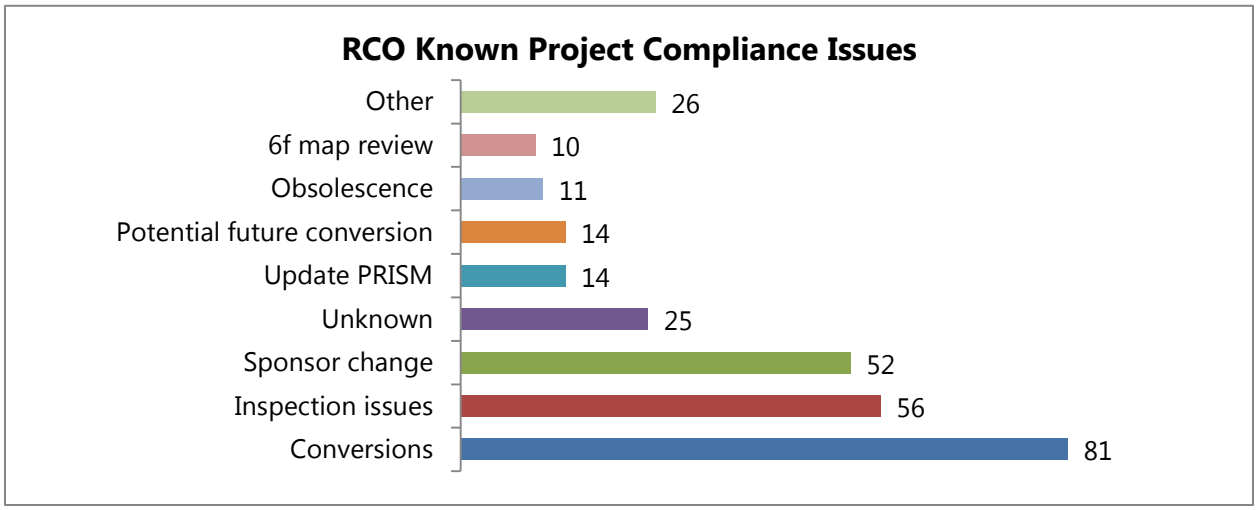
In the past, RCO attempted to inspect each grant once every five years. This approach was similar to the inspection requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. In recent years, it has become more difficult to get to all of the projects sites within this timeframe. RCO has hired part-time staff to conduct inspections for the Land and Water Conservation Fund projects so that we met the inspection requirements for this particular program. This approach proved successful in conducting inspections, but the part-time staff members that were hired did not have the time or resources to fully complete the inspection process when potential compliance issues were identified.

Table 2: RCO's Compliance Inspections Workload

Category	Count
Current compliance portfolio	4,162
Number of completed projects inspected at least once (76% of projects)	3,530
Number of completed projects inspected in the last five years (38% of projects)	1,579
Number of completed inspections needed each year to reach goal of once every five years	833
Number of completed inspections needed each year per grants manager based on current staffing	64

Known Compliance Issues

RCO learns about compliance issues on completed grants through a site inspection, from the project sponsor, or from a report by the public. As of September 2012, there were 289 projects in some status of compliance review. This represents seven percent of the entire compliance portfolio. Another way to look at the data is that of the 3,530 projects that have been inspected at least once, eight percent have a known or potential compliance issue that needs follow-up, as shown in the chart below.



Of particular interest to staff are the 81 projects with known conversions. Some of these conversions already have been approved by the board or director, and need additional staff work to complete; others are still in process.

Compliance Work Plan 2013

Staff developed an informal work plan for 2013 to guide the compliance program. Input for the work plan was solicited from the grant management sections and oversight from executive management. The work plan includes the following elements:

- Develop external communication tools
- Analyze existing laws, rules, and policies for consistency, clarification and gaps
- Define compliance requirements for restoration projects
- Convene quarterly compliance focused meetings with the grant management sections
- Conduct staff trainings
- Assist with specific project compliance workload and issues
- Refine compliance documentation and tracking

External Tool

One new effort this year will be a notification to all project sponsors of their grant compliance responsibilities. Later this year RCO will send an email to each project sponsor identifying for them the projects funded and the requirements for post-completion contract compliance. This is meant to keep project sponsors informed of their RCO grant obligations, which can be a challenge for them when staff changes or they do not keep grant-related records beyond the fiscal retention requirement.

Policy Review

Staff will develop a crosswalk of compliance laws, rules, and board policies in an effort to identify areas of improvement. This may generate new issues for the board to address. In addition, staff hopes to work on policy topics related to stormwater ponds, small scale conversions, and appraisal standards.

PRISM Compliance Workbench

Another major undertaking will be construction of a web-based compliance database and inspection report in our project database, PRISM. The web-based application will be accessible in the field to make inspection reporting easier. The database will help track compliance issues and document how issues are resolved.

Specific Grant Project Updates

Previously Approved Conversions

Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park (#81-043)

In March 2011, the board delegated authority to the director to work toward resolving the park boundary issues at Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park in the City of Port Townsend. The City worked with the Port of Port Townsend to resolve property ownership issues within the park and entered a settlement agreement in June 2012. RCO is working with both parties to implement the settlement agreement, which will transfer all of the Port owned property within Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park to the City. In exchange, the City will transfer its interests in City Dock and Union Dock, both of which have previous RCO funding, to the Port of Port Townsend. Once all properties have been transferred, RCO will submit a formal request to the National Park Service to document the park boundary.

Sullivan Park - City of Everett (#79-011)

In June 2011, the board approved a conversion of use at Sullivan Park in the City of Everett. The conversion was the construction of a fire station within the park in 1996. The City is finalizing the park boundary maps for the remaining parts of Sullivan Park as well as the replacement park off Bruskrod Road. Once the final maps are completed, RCO will submit a formal request to the National Park Service for the conversion and replacement approval.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

In March 2010, the board approved the second phase of a land exchange at the L. T. Murray Wildlife Area between the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Department of Natural Resources (RCO #69-609). The land exchange converted 4,428 acres of land acquired with Land and Water Conservation Funding. The National Park Service approved the conversion in July 2012 with two special conditions, which are due by June 2013. The first special condition established a replacement property bank to resolve three other outstanding conversions. The second special condition requires nine new park boundary maps for the wildlife areas affected by the land exchange. WDFW is actively working to resolve these special conditions by the deadline.

In October 2010, the board approved a land exchange between WDFW and an adjacent landowner along the Yakima River (RCO #68-603). WDFW is working to complete the environmental review process for the conversion. Once the environmental review is complete, RCO will submit a formal request to the National Park Service for the conversion and replacement approval.

Other Compliance Issues

Seattle Arboretum Park – State Route 520 Conversion

In July 2009 and June 2011, staff briefed the board on the conversion that will occur when the Department of Transportation (DOT) widens State Route 520 in Seattle. The road project will affect the Arboretum Waterfront Park, which has received two previous RCO grants (RCO #66-037 and #85-9036). Staff continues to work with the grant project sponsors, the University of Washington (UW) and the City of Seattle on preparing a conversion and replacement package, with significant assistance from the DOT.

The conversion created from the expansion of State Route 520 remains the same at 4.77 acres. The proposed replacement property is the Bryants' Building site, as described in the memo to the board in June 2011. RCO staff is working with the UW, Seattle, and DOT on two main requirements. The first requirement is an update on the appraisals to establish fair market value of the converted property and ensure equal or greater value for the replacement at the Bryant's Building site. The second issue is facilitating discussions on cultural resources impacts to the Bryants' Building site per the National Historic Preservation Act. The Bryants' Building is an eligible historic structure and demolition of it will cause as adverse impact that requires mitigation.

Staff expects to bring this conversion before the board at the April 2013 meeting.

Ellensburg School District

The RCO director is pursuing resolution to park boundary concerns with the Ellensburg School District at Mount Stuart Elementary School (#66-022). The original grant assisted with acquisition of the school property with 19 of the 25 acres set aside for public outdoor recreation. As can often be the case, this older grant lacks documentation on park boundaries and the area protected for public outdoor recreational use. RCO has been working with the school district for several years, and recently informed the school district in writing that if it intends to expand any of the school facilities at this site, it must first negotiate a park boundary with RCO and the National Park Service that sets aside 19 acres for public outdoor recreation.

Portage Island

From 1966 until 1968, RCO awarded four grants to Whatcom County for the acquisition of Portage Island (#66-012, #67-065, #68-074, and #68-133), with a special condition that the County secure access to the island from the Lummi Nation, which owns the surrounding tidelands. In 1979, the board determined that public access to the islands had failed to occur and directed RCO to work with Whatcom County and the Lummi Nation to resolve the public access issues. Subsequently, a memorandum of agreement was executed between the parties that would transfer the island property acquired to the Lummi Nation under the condition the public be allowed to access the property for recreational use.

Implementation of the agreement has been challenging. Since 2009, the director and staff have been attempting to work with the Lummi Nation to resolve outstanding concerns related to public access. These negotiations are still ongoing, primarily between the attorneys for the tribe and the National Park Service.

New Conversions for 2013

Staff is working on a number of new conversions that it hopes to bring to the board for decision in 2013 or 2014. Below is a table that identifies the known conversions that staff is assessing based on the funding program requirements.

Table 3: Conversions for 2013

Project Number	Project Sponsor	Park Name	Conversion Issue
#76-023, #79-037, #90-060	Clark County	Salmon Creek Greenway	Storm water ponds and sewer pump station
#69-132	King County	Green River Trail	Reddington Levee Setback on the Green River
#71-023	City of Auburn	Brannan Park	Reddington Levee Setback on the Green River
#76-001	City of Royal City	City Park	Private development
#74-606 #**75-657**	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mt. Vale land exchange	Land exchanged with an adjacent landowner
#69-610	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Cowlitz River Access Site	Access easement blocked by landowner

Next Steps

RCO staff will continue to work on these compliance issues, and will bring updates or requests for decisions to the board throughout the year.

WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **5**

Meeting Date: January 2013

Title: State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

Prepared By: Dominga Soliz, Policy Specialist

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) has been working with a consultant to complete the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). This memo provides an update on the progress, some initial findings from the surveys, and an overview of the next steps including data analysis and creation of the final report.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☒ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

Background

The National Park Service (NPS) provides federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant-in-aid assistance to the states. To be eligible for the funds, each state must submit a State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), and update that plan at least every five years. The next Washington State SCORP is due for completion in 2013.

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) has contracted with Responsive Management[1] to produce the updated SCORP document. Staff has been working with the consultant to complete the required elements of the plan and to develop a draft plan for final Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) approval in June 2013. Following board approval, the plan will be reviewed and approved by the Governor and the NPS.

SCORP Components

The contract with Responsive Management requires them to produce a SCORP document that provides information about recreation that is uniquely important to Washington State and

[1] Also referred to as "the consultant" in this document.

meets federal SCORP requirements. NPS requires an implementation plan that is of sufficient detail to develop criteria for evaluating LWCF projects. To meet this requirement, the contract's scope of work includes the following components; discussion of the consultant's progress toward fulfilling the scope of work is in the next section.

- **Public Participation:** Include meaningful public participation in developing the SCORP by consulting with affected stakeholders and the general public statewide.
- **Demand:** Assess the actual participation in outdoor recreation and latent demand (activities with potential for popularity or rapid growth).
- **Supply:** Assess the availability of land and facilities for outdoor recreation, including a plan for how geographic information systems (GIS) might be used to assess supply in the future.
- **Need:** Apply the level of service tool statewide to define and measure the effectiveness of the state's investment in outdoor recreation.
- **Key Issues:** Assess current issues in outdoor recreation in Washington State, including an analysis of:
    - How park and recreation sites and facilities can be provided in a manner that contributes to sustainability
    - The economic contribution of outdoor recreation in the state.
- **Wetlands:** Identify and prioritize wetland types based on their desirability and suitability for public outdoor recreation. Develop recommendations for grant projects and conversions involving wetlands.
- **Trails:** The scope of work was amended to include an update to the state trails plan as an appendix to the SCORP.

Progress Report

As described in the sections below, the consultant has completed nearly all of the data collection activities required in the scope of work. They also have started the process of analyzing the data and summarizing their findings into conclusions for the draft report, which is due to the RCO on March 1.

Public Participation

In the past, RCO held general public meetings and attendance was typically low. For this update, Responsive Management has led an extensive public outreach process that used several methods to collect input. An RCO staff team helped develop the general population and provider surveys and has provided other input as necessary.

Scope of Work Requirement: Include meaningful public participation in developing the SCORP by consulting with affected stakeholders and the general public statewide.

General Population Survey

Responsive Management conducted a telephone survey of residents to collect data and public opinion on a variety of recreation topics. A total of 3,114 interviews were completed statewide. Results are described in the section titled "Demand."

Provider Surveys

The consultant conducted Web-based surveys of recreation providers to collect data on recreation supply, needs, and other topics. In total, they obtained 213 completed questionnaires from recreation providers. Results are described in the section titled "Supply."

SCORP Advisory Group

A SCORP Advisory Group of 24 individuals provided guidance on the development of the SCORP. Advisors represent a broad array of recreation users and providers with a diverse geographical distribution throughout the state (Attachment A). Advisors include members of five RCO standing advisory committees[2].

The consultant met with the Advisory Group in March and November 2012 to discuss the planning approach, review the survey data, and identify and discuss key issues. Reports from the Advisory Group meetings are in Attachment B.

The Advisory Group also used an online discussion forum to comment on topics and to review reports and draft documents developed by the consultant. The Advisory Group discussed their role in providing advice on the planning process and on the content tobe included in the SCORP. The group self-selected key recreation issues to discuss and agreed to work toward consensus advice about what should go into the plan.

Public Internet Town Hall

Responsive Management used an Internet Town Hall to collect opinions from the general public on outdoor recreation topics. The Town Hall was active from November through January; a new set of questions was posted every two weeks.

To get the word out about the Town Hall, RCO sent nearly 300 news releases to media centers across the state. The RCO asked about 30 partner organizations to post a notice about the Town Hall on their Web sites or in newsletters, and sent informational emails to the federally-recognized tribes. In addition, for each round of Town Hall questions, staff distributed emails to about 800 potential stakeholders; all previous Town Hall participants were asked to invite others to comment on the new question.

As of December 27, 2012, the Town Hall had received 661 comments from 492 participating individuals. The Web site had received 8,525 visits. Comments are generally thoughtful and

[2] Land and Water Conservation Fund Advisory Committee; Boating Programs Advisory Committee; Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) Advisory Committee; Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Program Advisory Committee; and Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) Advisory Committee

courteous. Participants are expressing a variety of concerns, needs, and expectations for their outdoor recreation.

A few general themes that emerged from the Town Hall process include:

- Some perceived competition among user groups for recreation resources
- General support for sustainable practices
- Keen interest among recreationists to support volunteerism as a way of assisting recreation asset management
- Strong support for cooperation and collaboration among recreation sectors to work on common purposes despite their differences

Reports on town hall participation, including summaries and comments, are in Attachment C.

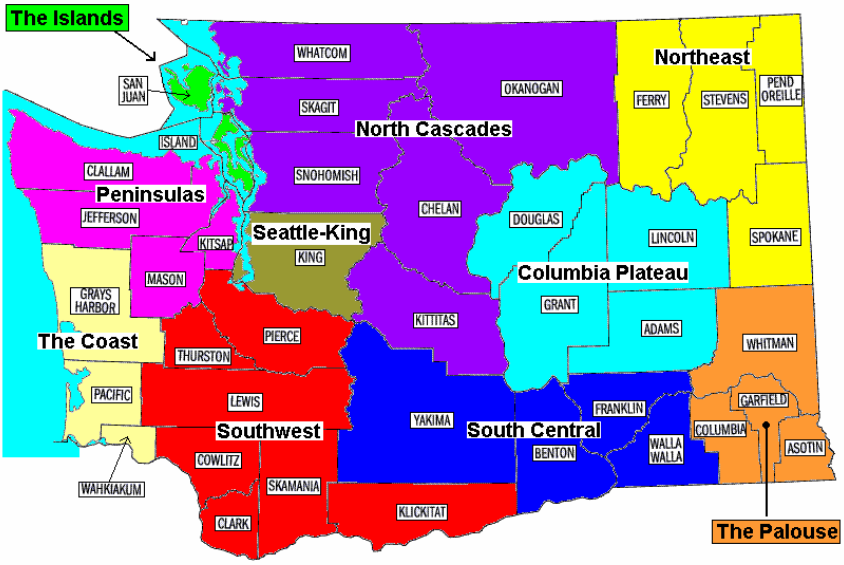
Demand

As noted above, Responsive Management conducted a statewide telephone survey of residents to measure actual participation in outdoor recreation. The survey used random dialing (including cell phones) to obtain 3,114 completed surveys statewide (at least 300 per region) from residents 18 years and over.

Scope of Work Requirement: Assess the actual participation in outdoor recreation and latent demand (activities with potential for popularity or rapid growth).

The survey used the same 10 geographic regions used in the 2006 survey, as shown on the map. The survey used the same categories and 147 subcategories of recreational activities that were used in the 2006 survey.[3] A few new activities, such as disc golf and swimming in natural waters, were added.

Washington SCORP Regions



In addition to participation, the survey collected data about topics including demographics, children's participation, public satisfaction with recreation opportunities and

[3] For example, the category would be "water-related activities," and subcategories would include "boating" and "scuba or skin diving."

facilities, latent demand, modes of transportation, barriers to recreation opportunities, recreation locations, access to parks, and participation in activities involving a wetland and the value of wetlands to the recreation experience.

Key Statewide Findings

The survey produced results on statewide and regional bases. Some general statewide findings follow[4]. The full survey report is included as Attachment D. The consultant will provide a complete analysis of the data in the SCORP.

- As shown in Table 1, the highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (81 percent).

Table 1, Activities with the Highest Participation Rates

Activity	Percent (2012 Survey)	2012 Rank	2006 Rank*	2002 Rank
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	81 percent	1	1	9
Walking Without a Pet	71 percent	2	2	1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	59 percent	3	11	2
Sightseeing	57 percent	4	4	3
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	57 percent	5	5	4
Hiking	54 percent	6	16	8
Walking With a Pet	52 percent	7	7	5
Swimming or Wading at Beach	39 percent	8	3	14
Swimming in Pool	38 percent	9	6	12
Bicycle Riding	37 percent	10	9	6
Playground Use	37 percent	10	8	13

- Eighty percent of residents of Washington State had visited a park. The most popular parks are county or city/municipal parks (60 percent had visited this type of park) and state parks (58 percent). Meanwhile, 38 percent had visited a national park.[5]
- The survey also asked respondents about their satisfaction with condition of facilities and the availability and quality of recreational opportunities. For the vast majority of activities, at least 60% of residents report being satisfied with facilities and opportunities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20 percent: shooting opportunities, disc golf opportunities, off-roading facilities and opportunities, and hunting facilities and opportunities.
- More than a quarter (29 percent) of Washington State residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not participate in, but that they would like to do.

[4] The statewide results have a sampling error of at most plus or minus 1.76 percentage points. This means that if the survey were conducted 100 times on different samples that were selected in the same way, the findings of 95 out of the 100 surveys would fall within plus or minus 1.76 percentage points of each other.

[5] Clearly, some respondents visited more than one type of park. The survey asked them to report all types of parks visited.

Leading the list are air activities (e.g., bungee jumping, sky diving), hiking, skiing, hunting, fishing, canoeing/kayaking, camping, and other boating. Lack of time, other obligations, health, age, expenses, and weather are among the top reasons that participants do not participate. About 10 percent cited "not knowing about opportunities" as a barrier to participation.

- A third (33 percent) of residents report that they would like to participate in some of their current activities more. Leading the list are hiking, camping, fishing, walking, bicycling, off-road driving, and hunting. Again, lack of time, other obligations, health, age, expenses, and weather are among the top reasons that participants do not participate more often.
- Most respondent (95 percent) have used an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in Washington State. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (49 percent), bicycling (21 percent), using public transportation (10 percent), and using an off-road vehicle (7 percent).
- A quarter of Washington State residents live less than one mile from any public park. About 80 percent live within five miles.
- About a quarter of Washington State residents said that they did an activity that involved a wetland and about a third said that wetlands are very important to their outdoor recreation experience.

Supply

The consultant conducted two Web-based surveys between July to October 2012 to obtain current supply estimates regionally and statewide. The Web-based method was used because (a) the respondents were known to have Internet access through their workplace and (b) it allowed the respondents to complete the survey at their convenience. A total of 213 completed questionnaires were received from providers statewide.

Scope of Work Requirement: Assess the availability of land and facilities for outdoor recreation, including a plan for how geographic information systems (GIS) might be used to assess supply in the future.

- One survey queried local recreation providers. About 225 local recreation providers were contacted, and 85 completed the Web-based survey.
- The other survey included federal and state government providers, tribal organizations, and nonprofit organizations. A total of 390 organizations were contacted; 128 of them completed the survey

To assess supply, each provider was asked to estimate the number of sites, miles, or other unit of measurement for 45 major recreation activities or activity groups. The report, which is included as Attachment E, tabulates results beginning on page 77. The consultant is developing a summary of the data about supply for the SCORP.

The survey also provided detailed information about capacity, the demand that is currently met, and information about needs and challenges in providing outdoor recreation. Some general findings follow.

Key Statewide Findings

Important Recreation Issues

- Among local providers, the top three "most important outdoor recreation issues" over the next five years are funding/costs, maintenance of existing facilities, and access and parking issues.
- Responses to the same question were varied among federal, state, and non-profit providers, with public access being identified as a key issue among these providers.

Challenges and Obstacles to Providing Outdoor Recreation

- Among local providers, funding/costs topped the list of the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation over the next five years; 67 percent of local providers identified it as the greatest challenge. The next greatest challenge – maintaining existing facilities – was selected by 23 percent of respondents.
- Federal, state, and non-profit providers identified funding as the top challenge.

Goals

- Three goals emerged as being most important to local recreation opportunities: creating new partnership opportunities, increasing public access, and acquiring land for public parks and/or recreation. Regional differences will be highlighted in the final report.
- The local provider survey also showed that few providers are meeting specific funding goals. Statewide, an average of only 27 percent of the goal for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation is met. The statewide average for acquiring land for public outdoor recreation is 24 percent of the goal.
- Likewise, the survey of state, federal, and non-profit organizations showed that about 60 percent of their biennial capital facility development goals were met, and that about 67 percent of their biennial land acquisition goals were met.

Using GIS to Assess Supply

It was beyond the scope of the current project to assess supply using GIS, so Responsive Management is designing a plan for RCO to use GIS in the future to assess statewide recreation supply. To develop the GIS plan, the consultant conducted two workshops with RCO staff and recreation managers who have GIS expertise. Attendees assessed needs for a GIS-based tool, and the Washington Recreation and Park Association provided a demonstration of its GIS-based recreation inventory tool.

Workshop results suggest that a primary challenge to a GIS-based inventory will be gathering the inventory data. One option would be to design the system to allow recreation managers to

input data at graduated levels of complexity, depending on what they have available. RCO may also need to provide incentives – such as allowing data exports – to encourage recreation managers to input data.

Need

The last SCORP completed in 2008 proposed using the RCO's level of service (LOS) tool, which applies several indicators of need to capture the complex nature of determining and providing access and recreation opportunities. The LOS has been tested statewide and changed based on input from recreation providers and the public.

> **Scope of Work Requirement:** Apply the level of service tool statewide to define and measure the effectiveness of the state's investment in outdoor recreation.

The modified LOS tool provides one set of indicators for state agencies and another for local agencies. It provides a set of standards for measuring strengths and weaknesses of parks and trails systems, suggesting where additional resources may be needed. A summary of the indicators and standards is in Attachment F.

To assess recreation need, Responsive Management applied RCO's LOS tool statewide to data collected from the statewide provider surveys. Many agencies did not yet have or collect the data necessary for all the parts of the analysis. Nonetheless, analysis was run on the limited data the agencies were able to provide. The following is a summary of the findings by geographic region; the full report on the LOS scores is in Attachment G.

Local Agency Scores

For each criterion, Responsive Management assigned grades based on standards established in the LOS tool. The letter grade reflects how well the geographic region meets the criterion; A is the highest score possible and E is the lowest. The actual percentage scores associated with each letter grade varies by criterion (see key on Page 2 of Attachment F).

Criterion	Islands	Peninsulas	Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse
Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities	no data	C	no data	C	D	A	A	D	C	C
Facilities That Support Active Recreation	A	C	C	A	C	C	B	C	A	B
Facility Capacity	D	D	D	C	B	C	C	E	D	D
Agency-Based Assessment of Quality	A	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	B	C
Public Satisfaction	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	C	B	A
Population Within Service Areas	A	C	B	B	A	B	A	C	B	B
Access	B	A	B	B	B	B	A	B	A	C

State and Federal Agencies Scores

The state and federal assessments were not done by region because many of the agencies involved either have jurisdictions that are bigger than the regions or have service areas (i.e., the areas in which they provide recreation opportunities) that are bigger than the regions. For these agencies, the scores are assigned statewide.

Indicator	Statewide Score
Capital Facility Development	D
Agency-based Assessment of Quality	A
Public Satisfaction	A
Sustainable Access	A

Key Issues

Scope of Work Requirement: Assess current issues in outdoor recreation in Washington State

The SCORP will address key issues that help "set the stage" for strategic investments of LWCF funds over the next five years. Responsive Management has been identifying and assessing the key issues by engaging the SCORP Advisory Group and the public, gathering data via surveys of recreation participants and providers, and researching existing studies and literature. Based on an assessment of the issues, the SCORP will provide a set of recommended priorities for improving outdoor recreation in Washington.

These issues include

- The current and future economic contribution of outdoor recreation to the state
- Providing sustainable parks and recreation sites and facilities
- Recreation trends
- Recreation equity - how recreation investments align with demographics
- Public attitudes and expectations for outdoor recreation
- Latent and future demand for recreation
- Barriers to recreation participation
- Challenges to providing recreation opportunities
- Funding for outdoor recreation, including funding for maintenance
- Children's participation
- Challenges facing Washington State Parks
- America's Great Outdoors and the Western Governors' Association priorities
- The role of local, state, and federal agencies in providing recreation opportunities
- Attracting more users while retaining a "natural" experience
- The role of different habitat types in enhancing the recreation experience
- The role of "created" wetlands in public outdoor recreation
- Protecting habitat while providing recreation opportunities

Wetlands

NPS is interested in enhancing the wetlands component of the SCORP to address whether and how sites with wetlands should be prioritized for LWCF grants.

> **Scope of Work Requirement:** Identify and prioritize wetland types based on their desirability and suitability for public outdoor recreation. Develop recommendations for grant projects and conversions involving wetlands.

Responsive Management collected data about wetlands through provider surveys, the general population survey, the advisory group and the Internet Town Hall. The SCORP will include recommendations for grant projects and conversions involving wetlands by addressing questions such as:

- Should projects that acquire wetlands and/or develop wetland associated recreation amenities be prioritized for funding? If so, what kinds of amenities and what kinds of wetlands should be considered?
- Does the ecological value of the wetlands in question matter?
- Should projects receive lower scores for negative impacts to wetlands?
- Should RCO develop criteria for prioritizing wetlands on conversion replacement properties?

State Trails Plan

The most recent state trails plan was published in 1991. RCO intends to update the trails plan on a regular cycle to coincide with the five-year SCORP cycle, and amended the SCORP contract with Responsive Management to include an update of the plan as an appendix to the SCORP.

> **Scope of Work Requirement:** The scope of work was amended to include an update to the state trails plan as an appendix to the SCORP.

This approach will reduce the costs for the trails plan by using the participation, supply, satisfaction, and other data collected as part of the SCORP process. A regularly updated trails plan that is connected to SCORP will bring more attention to the trails plan, help decision-makers better understand the most important trails issues in Washington State, and support strategic investments in trails statewide.

The limited time and resources prohibit a comprehensive plan update and trails map; however, a current assessment of the state's trails systems will be provided in the trails plan appendix. This assessment will set the stage for a comprehensive trails plan in 2018.

Next Steps

Responsive Management will submit a draft SCORP document to RCO by March 1, 2013. The draft will combine the results of the surveys and public comment into a cohesive set of recommendations. For example, demand data from the survey of the public, supply data, and results of the LOS application will be assessed to determine what gaps exists, and what the barriers are to filling them. Such analysis will then be developed into recommendation that will help guide the board policy about LWCF grants and other programs as appropriate.

The draft will be posted online at the RCO Web site and the SCORP Town Hall for public review and given to the Advisory Group for review and advice. The board will receive a draft for review before the April board meeting.

Staff and the consultant will present the draft SCORP to the board in April for discussion, and will make changes based on board feedback and public comment following that meeting. The board will be asked to approve the plan in June 2013.

Attachments

Due to the size of these attachments, they are in an appendix, which starts on page 99.

A. SCORP Advisory Group Members

B. Advisory Group Meeting Reports

C. Town Hall Reports

D. General Population Survey Report

E. Recreation Provider Surveys Report

F. Level of Service Tool

G. Level of Service Report

WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **6**

Meeting Date: January 2013

Title: Key Grant Cycle Survey Findings and Recommendations

Prepared By: Marguerite Austin, Section Manager
Rebecca Connolly, Accountability Manager

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

Summary

This memo presents summary findings from the 2012 grant cycle surveys and recommendations for process changes before the 2014 grant cycle.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

Background

In 2010, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) conducted a survey of applicants following that year's grant round. The survey data informed the agency's efforts to streamline the application process and make other adjustments for the 2012 grant cycle.

In October and November 2012, the RCO surveyed applicants, evaluators, and staff who participated in the 2012 grant cycle. We asked each group about their experiences and solicited comments to help explain their responses.

Survey Structure

The surveys were conducted online. Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with statements about the grant cycle (see image, page 2). They also were asked about their overall satisfaction, and were invited to respond to open-ended questions about what caused them frustration or worked well for them.

- The staff survey focused on the internal processes and systems needed for the grant round.
- The evaluator survey focused on the clarity of the criteria, the scoring tools, the process for evaluating projects, and the evaluation format.

- The applicant survey focused on the ease and objectivity of the process, the availability and clarity of information, our use of technology, and overall experience.

Sample Questions from Applicant Survey

7. Please tell us about your experience with our evaluation process.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	N/A
I understood the evaluation process and what I needed to do.	○	○	○	○	○	○
The time needed to take part in the evaluation was about right.	○	○	○	○	○	○

Survey Response

- The staff survey was sent to eight grant managers who supported project applicants during the 2012 grant cycle. All of them responded.
- The evaluator survey was sent to 163 individuals who served on a review or evaluation team in 2012. One hundred and twenty people responded – a 74 percent response rate.
- The applicant survey was sent to 424 individuals who were listed in PRISM as the primary, secondary, or consultant contact for a project that had been evaluated and placed on a ranked list. One hundred and five people responded – a 24 percent response rate based on the people contacted[1]. Response rate varied significantly by program; for example, grant programs that primarily serve other state agencies had the lowest response rate.

Analysis

General Findings

Taken together, the surveys indicate a general satisfaction with the elements of the grant cycle – application process, project review, and project evaluation.

Staff Survey Summary

Staff members gave the RCO good marks for the project review and project evaluation processes. However, challenges with technology, the application checklist, and deadlines led to mixed results for the application process – about half the staff were satisfied, while half were less satisfied.

Concrete suggestions for improvements, such as tailored application checklists, should make a difference for 2014; this recommendation also was made by respondents to the applicant survey.

[1] The RCO considers this to be a good response rate, given that we expected only one contact per project to respond in the best circumstances.

Evaluator Survey Summary

Evaluators gave the process and the RCO good marks on all questions regarding project review, project evaluation, staff interaction, and overall satisfaction. In response to two direct questions, nearly all stated that they would volunteer again and would recommend that their qualified colleagues participate as volunteers.

Some evaluators who participated in the written evaluation processes requested that the online system be changed so that the documents are easier to navigate; this work is already underway by the RCO.

Although the data indicate that the time for presentation and comment for the projects was adequate, there were comments that in some programs, a few evaluators wanted more time for scoring and/or discussion among evaluation team members.

Applicant Survey, General Findings

Applicants had very good responses for their experience with staff, and good responses with regard to the application process, project review, and most of the evaluation process. They also had a mostly favorable review of the application webinar and online tools.

In response to the open-ended questions, the most common applicant frustration was with PRISM. Most of the concerns (e.g., navigation, lack of drop-down menus), will be alleviated with the move to the online system (see agenda item 8). Not surprisingly, the most common response to the question "what works well?" was "RCO staff."

Table 1.
Overall Satisfaction with the Evaluation Process

	2010	2012
Percent Satisfied or Very Satisfied	71%	59%

Most applicants responded favorably to statements about the process – that is, they understood it and believed they had enough time. Questions about fairness and evaluator knowledge/lack of bias received more neutral, but not negative, results. Despite good marks for most of the evaluation process, fewer respondents reported overall satisfaction with the evaluation process in 2012 than in 2010 (see table 1).

The comments and a cross-tabulation of other survey data associated with the low satisfaction scores indicates that these responses seem related to:

- perception that there was not enough time allowed for presentation;
- concern about a specific evaluator's knowledge and/or bias; and/or
- concerns related to the ranking of a specific project.

Perception about Time

Despite the comments that low satisfaction with the evaluation was linked to a perception that there was not enough time for presentation, about 77 percent of applicants said that the time needed to take part in the evaluation was about right. This discrepancy led staff to compare these findings to the results of other surveys for clues about what problems may exist. Staff believed that the time was about right for most programs and categories. However, some evaluators stated that they believed that in certain categories, a few more minutes could be helpful for discussion or scoring. Staff will do additional analysis in 2013 to see if adjustments to the evaluation timing are needed in any grant programs or categories.

Concerns about Evaluator Knowledge and/or Bias

In October 2012, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) was made aware of the complaint about one evaluator in the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Local Parks program. Many of the comments in the survey referenced that situation.

In addition, staff, evaluators, and applicants all noted in comments that some evaluators can be outspoken and opinionated. During 2013, staff will improve and expand the evaluator orientation to clarify their roles and responsibilities. This orientation will incorporate the board's guidance about the significance of sponsor match. Staff moderators also will meet and discuss best practices so that they are better equipped to manage situations if they arise.

Specific Project Rankings

Some applicants were unhappy that their project scored lower than anticipated, especially if they had received positive feedback at project review. Although somewhat frustrating, this is not unexpected because there are a lot of good projects and some simply score better than others.

Next Steps

Anticipated Process Changes for 2014

As with any process, there are opportunities to improve. Staff will provide more detail about the following process changes at the January 31, 2013 board meeting.

- Strive to improve the reliability of the online technology used for Project Review, offer additional staff training for use of the tool, and plan for additional technical support
- Make changes that simplify the application process
- Conduct additional analysis to determine if more time is needed for evaluation presentations or scoring
- Improve and expand orientation for evaluators regarding roles and expectations

- Ensure that staff have the tools and training to manage the evaluation meetings
- Improve the ease of finding information (e.g., better checklists, information all in one place, ensure integration of PRISM Online with existing Web information)

WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **7**

Meeting Date: January 2013

Title: Policy Development for the 2014 Grant Cycle

Prepared By: Scott Robinson, Deputy Director
Nona Snell, Policy Director

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

Summary

Staff is proposing a list of policy changes for completion before the 2014 grant round. Some are required, while others will require board acquiescence and direction at the January meeting.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☒ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

Background

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) routinely gathers feedback from staff and stakeholders about the policies used by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). The feedback has resulted in the current list of policy changes for completion in 2013. Some of the changes are required RCO work that staff must address, others are recommendations to the board by staff, and still others are policy changes that we will undertake as time allows.

Analysis

The following tables list potential policy items for staff to address in 2013. Each raises important issues. However, because staff is obligated to complete required work, the amount of time to address additional items is limited. Policy changes must be approved by the board in November 2013 to be included in the manuals before the 2014 grant round.

For these reasons, staff proposes a tiered approach for prioritizing policy work based on the amount of time needed to address each item and the policy item's potential for meeting priorities of the board, stakeholders, and staff.

- Tier One: Items that staff must address in 2013. This is work required by law or previous board direction.
- Tier Two: Items that staff recommends be completed in 2013. The recommendations are based on the factors noted above.
- Tier Three: Items that staff will address in 2013 or at a later date if Tier One or Tier Two items are removed and if time allows.

Request for Board Direction

Staff is requesting board direction on Tier Two items. Specifically, staff is asking the board to confirm that the policy items included in Tier Two are the priorities of the board, and if not, to advise regarding changing the policy priorities.

Tier One: Required by Law or Previous Board Direction

Issue	Brief Description of Work
Finalize the update to the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)	Staff will continue to work with the contractor, SCORP advisory group, general public, and other stakeholders to develop a final plan. Final board approval will be requested in April 2013; approval by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Governor is expected by June 2013.
Update criteria and policies for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to reflect the updated SCORP	Staff will work with the LWCF advisory committee to update LWCF evaluation criteria and will make changes to LWCF policies as needed to reflect updated SCORP. Final board approval will be requested in November 2013.
Update state trails plan	An updated state trails plan will be included as an appendix to the SCORP. Staff and the SCORP contractor will work with several trails advisory committees and the public to develop a current assessment of trails and trails issues in Washington. Staff will keep the board apprised of the plan's development throughout 2013. A draft plan will be submitted to the board in September 2013 and final board approval will be requested in November.
Update criteria and policies as needed to reflect updated trails plan	The updated trails plan may include recommendations for improving trails investments. Staff will bring any recommended changes to trails program policies and criteria to the board in September 2013 and will request final board approval in November.

Issue	Brief Description of Work
Update Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) plan	RCO will select a contractor to assist in developing an update to the NOVA plan. Staff and the contractor will work with the NOVA advisory committee and the public to develop a plan that assesses and identifies current policy and program implementation issues. Staff will keep the board apprised of the plan's development throughout 2013. Staff will submit a draft plan to the board in September 2013 and will request final board approval in November.
Update criteria and policies as needed to reflect updated NOVA plan	The NOVA plan may include recommendations for improving the NOVA program. Staff will bring any recommended changes to program policies and criteria to the board in September 2013 and will request final board approval in November.
Align program policies for the Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) program with changes adopted at the federal level	Staff will work with the Boating Programs advisory committee to incorporate new federal criteria focusing on protecting the environment. Staff will bring any recommended changes to program policies and criteria to the board by September; Staff will request final approval in November.

Tier Two: Staff Recommendations for Additional Policy Work to Complete in 2013

Issue	Brief Description of Work
Support the State Parks transformation strategies	Depending on State Parks decisions and actions, as they move forward with their transformation strategy, RCO will work with State Parks to identify how the planned strategy will affect grant-funded projects and RCFB policies and will address the board as needed (see Item 3).
Assess the Farmland Preservation Program and identify what changes should be made to the program	The Farmland Preservation Program will be addressed in two phases. Phase I is recommended for completion in 2013, and phase II is recommended for completion in 2014. • Phase I (2013): Assess the program to learn whether it is meeting its goals and identify priorities for possible changes. • Phase II (2014): Make the recommended changes to the program, such as streamlining the criteria for sponsors and evaluators, and improving alignment with program goals and with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) criteria.
Create a policy about stormwater ponds on grant funded sites.	Develop a policy to clarify how to treat requests for stormwater ponds on grant funded sites.

Tier Three: Staff will Address if Tier One or Two Items are Removed and if Time Allows.

Issue	Brief Description of Work
Make changes to other grant program policies and criteria based on SCORP outcomes.	Work with grant staff and advisory committees to identify changes that should be made to recreation and conservation grant programs based on SCORP recommendations.
Revisit the" Immediacy of Threat" criterion that is found in several grant programs.	Better define this criterion to help applicants and evaluators better understand how to answer and score this question.
Revisit the "Readiness to Proceed" criterion that is found in several grant programs.	Better define this criterion to help applicants and evaluators better understand how to answer and score this question. Consider adding the question to more grant programs/categories.
Define "Available to the Public"	Clarify the board policy that states that funded acquisition and development project sites must be made "available to the public." It is not always clear what this means because properties that are purchased may or may not be developed for public use.

Next Steps

Staff will continue working on Tier One (required work) items. Based on board direction, staff will begin work on Tier Two (staff recommendations) items and will brief the board on their development throughout 2013. As mentioned, staff will work on Tier Three items as time permits.

This list of policy development items also may change pending action taken during the 2013 legislative session.

WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **8**

Meeting Date: January 2013
Title: Demonstration of Sponsor Online Application and Project Search Map
Prepared By: Scott Chapman, PRISM Database Manager

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

Summary

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff will be demonstrating new online tools at the January meeting of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). This memo provides an overview of the purpose and development of those tools.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

Sponsor Online Application

Background

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) first developed PRISM in 1996 to help us manage grants and allow sponsors to submit their applications electronically. To use the system, applicants were required to download the PRISM program onto their computer. Users of Macintosh computers could not use PRISM unless they ran a Windows operating system on their computer.

Over the years, project applicants have consistently mentioned two areas of concern about PRISM:

1) Downloading and installing PRISM can be difficult because of the increased security many organizations have implemented.
2) Using PRISM to complete applications is not intuitive and can be frustrating to first-time and infrequent users.

PRISM Online

In 2011 RCO started the design process to develop a new application system, PRISM Online, that sponsors can easily access and use with any web browser (e.g., Internet Explorer, Firefox, Google, Chrome, Safari, and Opera). Because the application is web-based, applicants will be able to access the system from PCs, Macs, and mobile devices such as iPads and other tablets. The system was designed by a team of RCO staff and PRISM users from various organizations.

Designed as an application wizard, the system will guide applicants through the application step-by-step. As they complete each page, applicants will be able to check for errors and determine if they have successfully completed that portion of their applications. Attachments that must be included will be identified, and a mapping tool will allow applicants to map the location of their projects.

Other features will include customized screens that show the projects associated with their organizations or for which they are a contact. Users also will be able to see the location of their projects on a map.

These new features will help sponsors to fully complete their applications and will save RCO project managers a significant amount of time that they now spend mapping and reviewing applications for completeness.

Next Steps

RCO is now completing the final preparations for PRISM Online. We are currently planning to implement PRISM Online on January 21, 2013. Applicants will be able apply for Salmon Recovery Funding Board grants online beginning this year. Applications for grants to be approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board will use this system with the next grant round beginning in February 2014.

The Application Wizard is the first phase of PRISM Online. Future enhancements are expected to include developing features so sponsors can complete progress reports and final reports, and submit billings using this new web-based system.

Project Search Map

In April 2011, RCO implemented the very popular Project Search feature on our Web site. This feature allows anyone to search for a list of projects or an individual project using selected search criteria such as organization, program, project type, project name, and geographic area.

Once the user has completed a search, they can view a variety of charts and graphs about the selected projects or can view details on a specific project by viewing Project Snapshot. All information is real-time from the PRISM database.

To enhance this popular feature, we are adding a map to Project Search. Once users have selected their search criteria, the location of the projects they have selected will be displayed on a map of Washington, along with the list, charts, and graphs. Users will then be able to view details on specific projects by using the list of projects or by interacting with the map. We are also planning to implement this new feature on January 21, 2013.

WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **9**

Meeting Date: January 2013

Title: Sustainable Projects in the 2012 Grant Round

Prepared By: Myra Barker, Grant Manager

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

Summary

This memo provides an update on implementation of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board's sustainability policy in the 2012 grant round.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

Background

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) began discussing how to encourage greater use of sustainable practices in board-funded projects in 2009. Staff research and briefings were presented during 2010.

In 2011, the board directed staff to revise the "project design" evaluation criterion to include consideration of sustainable design and practices. The board decided to apply this factor initially to the evaluation criteria for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Local Parks and State Parks categories, leaving open the possibility of adding the consideration to other grant programs in the future.

Following a public comment period on the proposed revisions, the board adopted the revised evaluation questions at the September 2011 meeting. The revised evaluation criteria did not increase the overall points in the respective grant programs or categories, but a project with sustainable design, practices, and elements could score higher. The revised criteria were used in the 2012 grant evaluations for the LWCF and WWRP Local Parks and State Park categories.

In addition to updating the project design criteria as described above, staff took three other steps to help implement board policy.

1. Program policy manuals were updated in 2012 to include a section on sustainability. The manuals state:

   The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board encourages greater use of sustainable design, practices, and elements in grant-funded projects. To the board, "sustainability" means to help fund a recreation or conservation project that minimizes impact to the natural environment while maximizing the project's service life.

   Sponsors are encouraged to incorporate sustainable design, practices, and elements into the scopes of projects. Examples may include use of recycled materials; native plants in landscaping; pervious surfacing material for pathways, trails, and parking areas; energy efficient fixtures; onsite recycling stations; and composting.

2. Outreach efforts included adding a sustainability page to RCO's Web site (http://www.rco.wa.gov/grants/sustainability.shtml). The Web page includes information about the revised evaluation criteria, a link to examples from funded board projects, links to various organizations that provide information and resources on sustainable practices and design, and a link to RCO staff. Information about the sustainability policy also was incorporated into the 2012 application webinar presentations.

3. RCO staff added a metric (question) to the final project report that asks sponsors to "describe the sustainable products or techniques for this project." Examples are: green roofs, solar power, pervious asphalt, use of grey water, recycled materials, or use of on-site materials." This metric allows us to capture what sustainable techniques were used on projects that are already underway.

   To date, sponsors have submitted three final reports[1] noting that they used the following sustainable products or techniques:
   - Two dirt infields were converted to synthetic surfacing, which will result in lowering the maintenance needed, and reducing the use of gas-powered mowers and the need for irrigation.
   - Recycled materials were used for decking and benches.
   - A recycled rubber surfacing was used in a playground.
   - Pervious asphalt was used in paved areas.

[1] Projects: 10-1064D, Mason County MCRA Park Infield Renovation, 10-1609D, Pierce County Playground by the Sound, and 10-1209D, Pierce County Frontier Park Renovation Inclusive Playground

Sustainable Practices in 2012 Project Applications

The LWCF and WWRP Local Parks and State Parks evaluators were briefed on how to consider sustainability when scoring the "project design" criterion for 2012 grant applications that included development or renovation. There were 48 applications in which the applicant responded to the revised criteria: 7 proposals in the LWCF, 35 proposals in the WWRP Local Parks category, and 6 proposals in the State Parks category.

All applicants stated they planned to incorporate sustainable design, practices, or elements into the project. Specific responses included:

- Pervious surfacing on pathways, trails, and parking areas
- On-site stormwater management by installing rain gardens, using green roofs
- Reducing existing paved areas and converting portions to landscaped islands for stormwater retention
- Recycled materials in playground equipment and benches
- Water efficiency or water reuse
- Restrooms with low flow toilets, LED light fixtures, skylights, high velocity hand dryers that do not require heat
- Native plantings in landscaping, including the use of drought-tolerant plants

Sustainability is one element of the project design criterion. Evaluators give one numerical score, so there is no way to identify how sustainability affected the overall score for project design. However, projects that received the highest design scores included sustainable elements. For example, Bremerton's Evergreen Rotary Inclusive Playground project included a plan to convert excess paving in a parking area into landscaped islands for on-site stormwater treatment. Likewise, Edmond's City Park Play and Spray Area proposes to capture, treat, and reuse the water to irrigate portions of the park.

Next Steps

RCO staff are adding a sustainability question to project progress reports. Progress reports are required for active projects and provide a regular reporting mechanism about how work is proceeding. Adding a specific question about sustainability will help staff monitor how sponsors are implementing sustainable design and practices during the construction phase of the project. Staff expects that we will be able to provide an update at the end of the 2013-15 biennium as some projects begin to near completion.

WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **10**

Meeting Date: January 2013
Title: Recognizing Legacy Projects
Prepared By: Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

Summary

This memo outlines a proposal for recognizing outstanding projects funded by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). Staff will ask the board for direction on the proposal at the January meeting.

Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☒ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

Background

At its June 2011 meeting, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) started discussing the possibility of developing a recognition program for outstanding or exceptional projects. The discussion began as part of the board's consideration of its sustainability policy; the initial concept was brought up as a way to encourage greater use of sustainable practices. The board asked staff to consider developing the concept and to bring back ideas for a possible recognition program.

Analysis and Recognition Concept

At the January meeting, Recreation and Conservation Office staff will ask the board for feedback and direction about the following proposal for its recognition program. To reach this recommendation, staff researched awards given in other states, reviewed the board's strategic plan, held internal discussions, and met with several advisory committees.

Proposed Name: Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Legacy Award

The name, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Legacy Award, was recommended by the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Trails advisory committee after reviewing and evaluating 2012 grant projects. The committee noted the name would be appropriate,

considering the significance of several trail projects and the long-range vision of creating a statewide trail system that would serve many future generations.

Purpose

The board's legacy award would recognize completed projects that align with the following criteria which are based on the board's guiding principles (Attachment A) and other adopted policies:

- Have the potential to influence lives for generations to come
- Have high-quality sustainability features
- Provide universal access to the greatest extent possible
- Are designed to reduce long-term maintenance costs
- Grant funds were critically needed for project implementation
- Were implemented as presented and in a timely manner
- Meet program priorities in some exceptional way (i.e., preserve and protect Washington's natural and outdoor recreational resources, conservation areas, or farms)
- Demonstrate outstanding partnerships, community support, and/or represent protection of a significant or high priority habitat area, wildlife species, or farmland.

Frequency and Award Process

The award would be considered in the odd year of each biennium. The director would recommend projects to the board, which would make the final award decisions.

Next Steps

Following the January board meeting, staff will incorporate the suggestions from the board into a final proposal.

Staff will then write the specific questions that would need to be answered to address each criterion (listed above and/or added by the board). Staff also will address other administrative considerations such as:

1. How many and what types of categories should there be?
2. How many awards will the board give?
3. Will there be limits placed on award recipients? For example: give one award per organization, only recognize projects completed within a specified timeframe, consider whether there are unresolved organizational or project issues (e.g., compliance issues, audit findings, reporting, etc.)
4. What type of award will be made (i.e., what would the physical award be)?

Staff will share the proposal with a few key stakeholders and bring a final recommendation to the board for consideration in April.

Attachments

A. Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Guiding Principles

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Guiding Principles

Principle 1. The Board's primary roles are to (1) ensure the best possible investment of funds in protecting and improving habitats, ecosystems, and outdoor recreation opportunities, (2) provide accountability for those investments, and (3) provide citizen oversight to the funding process.

Principle 2. Successful protection and improvement of Washington's ecosystems and recreation requires coordination across all levels of government and geographic scales. Decisions and actions should be guided by a statewide perspective coupled with each local community's social, economic, and cultural values and priorities.

Principle 3. The plans and strategies (conservation and/or recreation) of federal, state, tribal, local government, and other partners should help guide the identification and prioritization of projects.

Principle 4. Projects must have explicit objectives, as well as appropriate designs and implementation plans to meet those objectives.

Principle 5. The Board will continue to work with federal, tribal, state, and local agencies, stakeholder organizations, and other interested parties to evaluate and improve the funding process. The Board also will continue to ensure that it funds the highest priority projects with integrity and impartiality and provides accountability to the Legislature and the public to sustain that funding and those investments.

APPENDIX

SCORP ATTACHMENTS

These documents are placed at the end of the notebook due to their size.

State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Advisory Group

First Name	Last Name	Organization	City	Notes
Rebecca	Andrist	Citizen	Omak	LWCF* Advisory Committee Citizen at Large
Joseph	Bee	Citizen	Sedro Wooley	Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Advisory Committee
Leslie	Betlach	Renton Parks Division	Renton	
Mike	Blankenship	Citizen	Kettle Falls	Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicles Activities Advisory Committee
Justin	Bush	Skamania County Noxious Weed Control Board	Stevenson	LWCF* Advisory Committee
Sharon	Claussen	King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	Seattle	
Kurt	Dahmen	Pullman Parks & Recreation Department	Pullman	
Dave	Erickson	Wenatchee Parks and Recreation Department	Wenatchee	
Nikki	Fields	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	Olympia	LWCF* Advisory Committee
Nicole	Hill	Nisqually Land Trust	Lacey	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Advisory Committee
Tana	Inglima	Port of Kennewick	Kennewick	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Advisory Committee
Mike	Kaputa	Chelan County Natural Resources Department	Wenatchee	LWCF* Advisory Committee
Jon	Knechtel	Pacific Northwest Trail Association		
Kathy	Kravit-Smith	Pierce County Parks and Recreation Services	Tacoma	
Marilyn	LaCelle	Citizen	Issaquah	LWCF* Advisory Committee Citizen at Large
Mark	Levensky	Citizen	Seattle	Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Advisory Committee
Michael	O'Malley	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Olympia	LWCF* Advisory Committee
Bryan	Phillippe	Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance		
Anna	Scarlett	Avista	Spokane	LWCF* Advisory Committee Citizen at Large
Paul	Simmons	Cheney Parks & Recreation Department	Cheney	
Dave	Smith	Citizen	Moses Lake	Boating Programs Advisory Committee Citizen at Large
Pene	Speaks	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Olympia	LWCF* Advisory Committee

First Name	Last Name	Organization	City	Notes
Paul	Whitemarsh	Citizen	Pasco	LWCF* Advisory Committee Citizen at Large
Dona	Wuthnow	San Juan County Parks and Recreation Department	Friday Harbor	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Advisory Committee
* Land and Water Conservation Fund				

Responsive Management™

WASHINGTON SCORP

INTERIM REPORT TO THE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE (RCO)

November 29, 2012 SCORP Advisory Group Meeting Notes

December 2012

WASHINGTON SCORP

INTERIM REPORT TO THE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE (RCO)

November 29, 2012 SCORP Advisory Group Meeting Notes

December 2012

Responsive Management National Office
Mark Damian Duda, Executive Director
Martin Jones, Senior Research Associate
Tom Beppler, Research Associate
Steven J. Bissell, Ph.D., Qualitative Research Associate
Andrea Criscione, Research Associate
Patrick Doherty, Research Associate
Amanda Ritchie, Research Associate
Carol L. Schilli, Senior Statistician
Kristin Troyer, Survey Center Manager
Alison Lanier, Business Manager

The Cooperation Company
Michael Fraidenburg, Owner

130 Franklin Street
Harrisonburg, VA 22801
Phone: 540/432-1888 Fax: 540/432-1892
E-mail: mark@responsivemanagement.com
www.responsivemanagement.com

Acknowledgments

Responsive Management would like to thank Dominga Soliz of the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office for her input, support, and guidance on this project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....2
AGENDA ITEM D - Advisory Group Brainstorming and
Identification of Discussion Priorities 4
Advisory Group Member's Opinions the Nature of Their Work as a Team 4
Advisory Group Brainstorming and Identification of Discussion Priorities 4
References.....18

INTRODUCTION

Responsive Management, The Cooperation Company, and the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) hosted a meeting of the SCORP Advisory Group. The meeting purposes were to review research results from the General Population Survey (Responsive Management 2012) and to consider how the Advisory Group would like to begin its deliberations toward offering advice to the RCO on the 2013 revisions to the SCORP. The agenda covered was,

A. Introductions and Meeting Purpose
B. Presentation on the Results from the General Population Survey
C. Status Reports on the Provider Survey and Wetlands Section of the SCORP
D. Advisory Group Brainstorming and Identification of Discussion Priorities (including a discussion on the Advisory Group member's opinions about the nature of their work as a team)
E. Introduction to the Internet Forum Software to Support the Advisory Groups Discussions (this item was deferred)

To accomplish this agenda presentations with discussion were used for Items A-C, a structured facilitation process[1] and a voting process[2] were used for Item D, and Item E was deferred to on-line meetings subsequent to this meeting. Michael Fraidenburg served as the facilitator for the meeting.

While the purpose for this report is to review accomplishments on this agenda, the focus is to present the results produced in Agenda Item D. Readers interested in the General Population Survey research results are referred to the report on this work (Responsive Management 2012). At the meeting the Advisory Group received an in-depth presentation of the research findings,

[1] The process used was 'Snow Carding', see, http://www.cooperationcompany.com/snow-card-facilitation.html.

[2] Multi-voting (often called 'dot voting') gives participants multiple 'votes' (usually the number of items on the brainstorm list divided by a common denominator, such as three). After the brainstorm material has been posted and organized into logical categories, participants are instructed to cast their votes across the array of brainstormed material in a way that reflects their priorities. A participant can 'spend' his/her votes however best reflects their priorities, either spreading votes across a lot of items or by putting multiple votes on a single item if they feel it is that high of a priority. The advantage of multi-voting is that it is a simulation of the real-world decision dynamics of planning where managers have limited resources to 'spend' and the challenge is choice between spending resources wide but shallow versus narrow but deep.

engaged in questioning about the survey methods and had a give-and-take discussion of the implications of the survey results. The remainder of this report will focus on the outcome from Agenda Item D - Advisory Group Brainstorming and Identification of Discussion Priorities.

AGENDA ITEM D - Advisory Group Brainstorming and Identification of Discussion Priorities

Advisory Group Member's Opinions the Nature of Their Work as a Team

The facilitator asked the Advisory Group to conduct a quick listing of individual's aspirations for their work assignment and how they will work together around the seed question, "What does giving advice to RCO on the SCORP document mean?" The results, below, are a simple listing of the thoughts of individuals and *do not* represent the collective opinion of the Group nor does it represent a consensus set of ground rules. This discussion was for the sole purpose of giving Group members the opportunity to share aspirations. The results were,

- Bring our own perspectives to the discussions
- Bring in our user community's perspective
- But balance our user community's perspective with the factual information we have available
- Take responsibility to be informed
- Seek out our own experts and bring their information into the discussions
- Proactively ask staff and researchers for the context that our advice should address
- Carefully decide how to present the research results and our advice
- Be out front identifying emerging issues
- Be a little on the humble side and use the work of others

Advisory Group Brainstorming and Identification of Discussion Priorities

To conduct this assessment the Advisory Group members were asked to consider either of the following seed questions,

- Which topics from the General Population Survey are the ones that the Advisory Group wants to discuss?
- What topic from the General Population Survey is a potential for becoming a key conclusion the Advisory Group might like to pass on to the RCO?

Working initially on their own, participants wrote down their suggestions for topics that are appropriate to put on their discussion agenda in response to these seed questions. To facilitate the voting process, participants were instructed to write out one idea per sheet of paper so that,

later in the meeting, these could be posted on the meeting room wall and could be used in the voting process. To see in your mind's eye how this process worked this visualize one idea per sheet of paper, these individual ideas (sheets of paper) being presented to the whole Advisory Group and taped to the wall, then these sheets organized into categories where similar ideas were clustered together. Once the ideas were displayed on the wall and organized, the participants were asked to vote for the ideas they thought were highest priority for the Group as a whole to discuss and, hopefully, create consensus advice to the RCO about revising the SCOPR. Tables 1 and 2 present the ideas for discussion topics that the Advisory Group came up with and their voting on which of these are priorities. Both tables present the same information but with different organization. Table 1 presents the information ranked only by the number of votes an idea received. Table 2 presents the same information but ranked first by the Category and within that ranked by the number of votes an idea received.

Table 1. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked only by the number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How do we identify need – criteria for ranking recreation development priorities?	6
Policy Issue	AG	82% of Washington residents participate in ‘recreational activities’ many of those activities require indoor facilities. Is it time for the state to support indoor recreation?	5
Policy Issue	AG	What are the challenges of regional and local providers now and in the near future that may change the role and actions of the state (such as regional and local providers doing more or less of some kind of recreation)?	5
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Washington State residents are extremely satisfied with recreation opportunities. How should SCORP present this information in a way that encourages further investments –not less investment?	5

Table 1. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked only by the number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
	AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting		
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How will / should the survey results affect grants / grant criteria?	5
Other	AG	The potential conflicts with providing recreation in sensitive areas (wetlands)	4
Data	AG	Regional Results - Washington varied in population / landscape - Shouldn't be a one-size fits all approach – needs to flex with needs of each region	4
Data	AG	How do we differentiate real trends / changes in preference from short-term changes based on factors like weather, politics, etc.?	4
Data	AG	How will SCORP present or address statewide survey results versus region results? And between regions?	4
Policy Issue	AG	There is no statewide recreation policy for Washington. Should there be?	3
Policy Issue	AG	Need to address flexibility in LOS [Level of Service tool] to reflect diversity of agency roles in the provision of recreation; one size does not fit all!)	3
Policy Issue	P	Is the LOS (Level of Service tool) making sense as a planning tool?	3
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How do we get from inventories and expected population and recreation trends to decision-making on the need for particular recreation facilities? How do we know if we have an unmet need?	3
Policy Issue	AG	How survey results apply to provision of recreation by public agencies and the private sector. Roles? Responsibilities? Partnerships?	2
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Address some of the reasons for	2

Table 1. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked only by the number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
		dissatisfaction or lack of use of existing facilities.	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How do we make more activities available to more users (i.e., ADA accessibility, youth, and urban)?	2
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What populations (such as those that need special accommodation and those who are new immigrants and have language and cultural barriers) may be under represented in the General Population Survey and should we or how can we get their opinions?	2
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How do we balance the larger volume / intensity of special interest groups' input with the interests of the general (and perhaps less vocal) population?	2
Data	AG	Which activities / topics in the survey are confusing and should be reconsidered for future surveys?	2
Policy Issue	AG	Can we suggest ways the SCORP could be used statewide; who uses it now?	1
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What are the keys to maintaining the level of satisfaction?	1
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What are the implications of the upward / downward trends on future recreation planning / funding decisions?	1
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Can we gather more data about how the increasing trend in user fees may impact participation and satisfaction?	1
Funding	P	Funding and prioritization of resources	1
Funding	AG	What are the budgetary implication of population* and participation trends *growth and demographics	1

Table 1. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked only by the number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
Other	AG	Balancing providing recreation opportunities in classified wetlands.	1
Other	AG	1) The potential requirement of providing recreation / public access to / in wetlands and meeting the conflicting federal, state, local, and tribal requirements 2) Is benefit worth the cost?	1
Data	AG	How should regional data / trends / issues be related to statewide?	1
Data	AG	Identify Gaps – Areas where improvement is needed.	1
Data	AG	How do we look at trends and identify emerging gaps or issues, so we can proactively address those things.	1
Policy Issue	P	Multi-agency inventory regionally and funding for success	
Policy Issue	AG	What should the role of government be, and at what level, in funding recreation (especially in the context of satisfied publics)?	
Policy Issue	AG	Discuss public land access and value to local community	
Policy Issue	P	Washington small towns and city stakeholder engagement	
Policy Issue	AG	Should we ‘assign’ roles for agencies / entities delivering recreation opportunities?	
Policy Issue	P	Multi-use access to trails and sources of conflict	
Policy Issue	P	Enforcement: • agency share • cross-jurisdictional • regionally	

Table 1. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked only by the number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
Policy Issue	P	Facility marketing and availability – tourism component	
Policy Issue	AG	As the population ages (Baby Boomers) how can governments' role in providing recreation opportunities accommodate those changes? Should funding sources change?	
Policy Issue	P	Advice to NPS [National Park Service] to simplify/modernize SCORP requirements	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	If we have high satisfaction in opportunities and facilities, do we have a legitimate need for new or improved facilities?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	P	Level of use / crowding of facilities	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	P	Child and family access to appropriate trails and facilities – youth engagement	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Facility investments are long term. How can current data be translated into long-term investment?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	P	Urban trails and paths - #1 need?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Can we better serve state recreational needs with better networking by providers?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What uses should be improved and which ones (based on the survey) maybe don't need as much?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Balancing recreation opportunities for lower population areas.	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What are the significant levels of participation trends and how should they influence long-term planning?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What are trends demographically – socio-economic, age…?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Should the RCO / Legislature focus more funding toward supporting waling / hiking /	

Table 1. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked only by the number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
		climbing or does the large percent (90) reflect that enough as been spent on these activities?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How do we keep high satisfaction rates?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What should we say about maintaining high level of satisfaction (data basis)?	
Funding	P	Revenue -or- how to pay?	
Funding	P	Land acquisitions (acquiring new facilities) versus investing in inventory	
Funding	P	Fund generation: General Fund, Bonds, Sponsorships, Grants and Sources	
Funding	P	Funding Operations/Capital and Capital Replacement	
Funding	AG	Are user fees the best way to fund park budget shortfall?	
Funding	AG	Funding for lack of facilities	
Other	AG	What factors are driving Washington State residents to participate in more nature activities?	
Other	AG	Creating Shared Value -Benefits communities / environment / recreation	
Other	AG	How can we address reasons (personal) that people don't do, or don't do as much of, things they want to do?	
Other	AG	Making access and interpretation of wetlands better for users?	
Data	AG	Regional outcomes from survey - are all voices being heard equally?	
Data	AG	What activities were not included in the survey that should be included next time?	

Table 1. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked only by the number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
Data	AG	What contributes to the significant trend changes in participation?	
Data	P	Clear understanding of level of satisfaction – is it truly as high as it appears across the board?	
Data	AG	Are deficiencies in survey data realistic or a fad?	

Table 2. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked both by the Category and then by number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
Policy Issue	AG	82% of Washington residents participate in 'recreational activities' many of those activities require indoor facilities. Is it time for the state to support indoor recreation?	5
Policy Issue	AG	What are the challenges of regional and local providers now and in the near future that may change the role and actions of the state (such as regional and local providers doing more or less of some kind of recreation)?	5
Policy Issue	AG	There is no statewide recreation policy for Washington. Should there be?	3
Policy Issue	AG	Need to address flexibility in LOS [Level of Service tool] to reflect diversity of agency roles in the provision of recreation; one size does not fit all!)	3
Policy Issue	P	Is the LOS (Level of Service tool) making sense as a planning tool?	3
Policy Issue	AG	How survey results apply to provision of recreation by public agencies and the private sector. Roles? Responsibilities? Partnerships?	2
Policy Issue	AG	Can we suggest ways the SCORP could be used statewide; who uses it now?	1
Policy Issue	P	Multi-agency inventory regionally and funding for success	
Policy Issue	AG	What should the role of government be, and at what level, in funding recreation (especially in the context of satisfied publics)?	
Policy Issue	AG	Discuss public land access and value to local community	
Policy Issue	P	Washington small towns and city stakeholder	

Table 2. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked both by the Category and then by number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
		engagement	
Policy Issue	AG	Should we 'assign' roles for agencies / entities delivering recreation opportunities?	
Policy Issue	P	Multi-use access to trails and sources of conflict	
Policy Issue	P	Enforcement: • agency share • cross-jurisdictional • regionally	
Policy Issue	P	Facility marketing and availability – tourism component	
Policy Issue	AG	As the population ages (Baby Boomers) how can governments' role in providing recreation opportunities accommodate those changes? Should funding sources change?	
Policy Issue	P	Advice to NPS [National Park Service] to simplify/modernize SCORP requirements	
Other	AG	The potential conflicts with providing recreation in sensitive areas (wetlands)	4
Other	AG	Balancing providing recreation opportunities in classified wetlands.	1
Other	AG	1) The potential requirement of providing recreation / public access to / in wetlands and meeting the conflicting federal, state, local, and tribal requirements 2) Is benefit worth the cost?	1
Other	AG	What factions are driving Washington State residents to participate in more nature activities?	
Other	AG	Creating Shared Value -Benefits communities / environment / recreation	

Table 2. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked both by the Category and then by number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
Other	AG	How can we address reasons (personal) that people don't do, or don't do as much of, things they want to do?	
Other	AG	Making access and interpretation of wetlands better for users?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How do we identify need – criteria for ranking recreation development priorities?	6
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Washington State residents are extremely satisfied with recreation opportunities. How should SCORP present this information in a way that encourages further investments –not less investment?	5
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How will / should the survey results affect grants / grant criteria?	5
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How do we get from inventories and expected population and recreation trends to decision-making on the need for particular recreation facilities? How do we know if we have an unmet need?	3
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Address some of the reasons for dissatisfaction or lack of use of existing facilities.	2
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How do we make more activities available to more users (i.e., ADA accessibility, youth, and urban)?	2
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What populations (such as those that need special accommodation and those who are new immigrants and have language and cultural barriers) may be under represented in the General Population Survey and should we or how can we get their opinions?	2
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How do we balance the larger volume / intensity of special interest groups' input with the interests of the general (and perhaps	2

Table 2. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked both by the Category and then by number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
		less vocal) population?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What are the keys to maintaining the level of satisfaction?	1
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What are the implications of the upward / downward trends on future recreation planning / funding decisions?	1
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Can we gather more data about how the increasing trend in user fees may impact participation and satisfaction?	1
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	If we have high satisfaction in opportunities and facilities, do we have a legitimate need for new or improved facilities?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	P	Level of use / crowding of facilities	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	P	Child and family access to appropriate trails and facilities – youth engagement	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Facility investments are long term. How can current data be translated into long-term investment?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	P	Urban trails and paths - #1 need?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Can we better serve state recreational needs with better networking by providers?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What uses should be improved and which ones (based on the survey) maybe don't need as much?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Balancing recreation opportunities for lower population areas.	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What are the significant levels of participation trends and how should they influence long-term planning?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What are trends demographically – socio-economic, age…?	

Table 2. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked both by the Category and then by number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	Should the RCO / Legislature focus more funding toward supporting waling / hiking / climbing or does the large percent (90) reflect that enough as been spent on these activities?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	How do we keep high satisfaction rates?	
Needs, Priorities, Criteria	AG	What should we say about maintaining high level of satisfaction (data basis)?	
Funding	P	Funding and prioritization of resources	1
Funding	AG	What are the budgetary implication of population* and participation trends *growth and demographics	1
Funding	P	Revenue -or- how to pay?	
Funding	P	Land acquisitions (acquiring new facilities) versus investing in inventory	
Funding	P	Fund generation: General Fund, Bonds, Sponsorships, Grants and Sources	
Funding	P	Funding Operations/Capital and Capital Replacement	
Funding	AG	Are user fees the best way to fund park budget shortfall?	
Funding	AG	Funding for lack of facilities	
Data	AG	Regional Results - Washington varied in population / landscape - Shouldn't be a one-size fits all approach – needs to flex with needs of each region	4
Data	AG	How do we differentiate real trends / changes in preference from short-term changes based on factors like weather, politics, etc.?	4
Data	AG	How will SCORP present or address	4

Table 2. Potential discussion topics identified by the Advisory Group, ranked both by the Category and then by number of votes an idea received.

Category	Source of Suggestion:	Discussion Topic	Votes
AG = Advisory Group Member P = Member of the public attending the meeting			
		statewide survey results versus region results? And between regions?	
Data	AG	Which activities / topics in the survey are confusing and should be reconsidered for future surveys?	2
Data	AG	How should regional data / trends / issues be related to statewide?	1
Data	AG	Identify Gaps – Areas where improvement is needed.	1
Data	AG	How do we look at trends and identify emerging gaps or issues, so we can proactively address those things.	1
Data	AG	Regional outcomes from survey - are all voices being heard equally?	
Data	AG	What activities were not included in the survey that should be included next time?	
Data	AG	What contributes to the significant trend changes in participation?	
Data	P	Clear understanding of level of satisfaction – is it truly as high as it appears across the board?	
Data	AG	Are deficiencies in survey data realistic or a fad?	

REFERENCES

Responsive Management. 2012. Results of general population survey in support of the development of the Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Responsive Management, 130 Franklin Street, Harrisonburg, VA 22801

****DRAFT**** DRAFT**** DRAFT**** DRAFT****

Round 1 SCORP Town Hall Comments

Prepared by: Michael Fraidenburg, Blog Facilitator for Responsive Management (www.ResponsiveManagement.com), contractor to the Recreation and Conservation Office for this work.

Background – The SCORP Town Hall Web Site

Part of the 2012 revision of Washington's State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is the use of an Internet blog web site to collect general public input (see, www.scorpwa.wordpress.com). The format is to pose questions asking stakeholders to provide narrative answers and offer their opinions about the implications of their answers to the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities administered by the Recreation and Conservation Office under a SCORP document. This interim report documents the results from the first round of input.

Caveats:

- *This is a draft document, do not cite as a definitive source*. This interim report is being made available to ensure the results of the public discussion on the SCORP document are made available as the SCORP is being developed instead of after the fact when it is finalized. Treat these reports as provisional and subject to change when the final report is compiled.
- *Do not extrapolate these comments to the state as a whole*. In a blog discussion participation comes from respondents who self-select. This means there is no effort to sample stakeholders in a scientifically valid way (i.e., random sampling). Consequently, it would be inappropriate to ascribe quantitative meanings (e.g., percentages, majority/minority sentiments, trends) on any issue. Treat these results as valid opinions of individuals, not as a summary of results that are generally applicable across the state.
- *The results are informative*. Despite the qualification above, the stakeholder input is valuable much in the same way as are results from a focus group (i.e., as qualitative descriptions of the core issues that surround the questions posed to stakeholders). This form of input is useful in naming the issues that are important to stakeholders and for gaining first-level insight about why the issues are important to them. A value of this method for collecting public input is that people can react to each others' comments and, in so doing, they stimulate additional thoughts from one another.

With these cautions in mind, below are the results from the first round of input from the Internet Town Hall blog discussion. Participation was robust with 166 comments received. These came from 164 unique e-mail addresses which is the best estimate of the number of stakeholders who participated in this first round (i.e., there is a small

possibility that a single stakeholder may have responded from more than one e-mail address.

Round 1 Question

We have a three-part question for you:

Park providers need money to operate and maintain their facilities. One solution is to change the current experience visitors have in a public park to generate revenue (such as zip lines in a nature park or concessionaire/gift shops). Another solution is to generate revenue through advertising, naming rights, concessions, etc. We would like your thoughts about,

a. What do you think about advertising in parks or corporate names for public parks?

b. Is it ok to have commercial businesses, such as small grocery stores and gift shops, or should they stay completely natural?

c. Should public parks embrace new types of recreation (zip lines) and new technology (wi-fi access) or remain more natural?

Summary Observations from the Blog Facilitator

Overall there are strong opinions on both sides of the question of whether or not to develop or refrain from developing new infrastructure, services, and experiences at public-sector recreation sites.

If a business activity, like zip lines, is sanctioned at a publically-owned facility it is necessary to approach it as a rigorous business decision—one that considers the capital, operation, and maintenance costs against projected revenue generation and liability exposure.

If small concessionaires, such as grocery and supply stores, are considered there is sentiment that they should be in support of the mission of the facility and not for general commercial purposes. In other words, the enterprise should be complimentary or consistent with the predominant use of the recreation area. There was also sentiment that if allowed these business activities should be small, discretely placed, and visually consistent with the theme of the facility.

Development of new recreation activities, such as zip lines, was embraced by some stakeholders and disapproved by others. Development that is outside the theme of the facility where it would be located was criticized but development that was in harmony with the mission of the facility might be acceptable. Similarly, development

DRAFT

that is not intrusive on the experiences of other visitors (e.g., wi-fi access) could be acceptable to some of the people who responded but other respondents see these as not in harmony with the purposes of sites and facilities that feature nature experiences.

Corporate branding, such as naming rights, was criticized, especially if it was for the sole purpose of promoting the commercial purposes of the business purchasing those rights. These respondents prefer naming of recreation sites to convey the sense of place that is naturally associated with the site or its historical origins. Naming that is only for a commercial purpose was not acceptable to these respondents. There was partial acceptance of acknowledging corporate contributions in support of the mission of a facility with a caveat that this branding be unobtrusive and fit within the look and feel of the facility.

There was a highly mixed response to the introduction of modern technology such as wi-fi access at a facility. There is a sizable population for and against such additions to the recreation experiences provided. Supporters tended to say,

- Making these improvements is providing a positive service to visitors since technology access is part of who we are in our contemporary society,
- This new capacity could make it easier to visit recreation facilities since their work schedule requires nearly constant Internet access and on-site connectivity would mean they could visit without feeling at risk for managing that other part of their life, and
- Users could take advantage of 'on-line' interpretive opportunities such as using a smart phone application along trails to read/listen to interpretative messages that were keyed to benchmarks long their walk, much the same as museums do when they give visitors the opportunity to carry and listen to audio interpretations as various stations as visitors walk through a gallery or series of displays.

Non-supporters of adding technology to recreation sites tended to say,

- When they visit a recreation site, especially those that feature nature and natural landscapes, these users are visiting precisely for the reason of getting away from these intrusions in our lives (i.e., technology access is antithetical to the mission of many recreation facilities that were explicitly designed to be oriented toward 'back-to-nature' experiences),
- Concerns that providing such a service is not economically viable, and
- It would, in fact, be an intrusion since people in their party would be distracted from the group as they 'plugged-in' to the Internet instead of participating fully in their recreation at the site.

There was recognition of the financial needs of public-sector recreation providers. Though this recognition was present there also was stakeholder concerns that recreation providers should not stray from their mission in general and, especially, at specific sites that were created with a specific purpose in mind (e.g., a site should stay true to its back-to-nature experience if that was the original purpose for the site). These stakeholders are concerned that this array of purposes has been

DRAFT

arrived at for good reasons and to compromise these for the sake of financial stress at this time is not appropriate.

There is stakeholder understanding that public-sector recreation providers have a duality in their mission. One of these is certainly a responsibility to provide diversity of recreational access. The other, however, is to manage many recreation opportunities as a heritage responsibility (e.g., think of battle fields, historically important parks, wildlife viewing areas, fishing access).

Below are the unedited comments received from stakeholders in the first round of questioning with the vast majority being posted on the Town Hall web site itself and a few coming via e-mail.

Comments Submitted on the Town Hall Website

Ty Walters

nucklefuster@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 8:54 pm

a. no advertizing

b. no bussinesses exept mobile ones. Mobile parts store, and burrito's perhaps.

c. free for all recreation.

Nick Newhall

cronarkom@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 8:14 pm

Keep the concessions out of the Parks. Alright.with an advertisement or two at the entrance/trailhead. Some places may lend themselves to alternate activities like zip line. Would prefer that to be in a very few Parks and wouldn't personally participate. Might actually be more worthwhile to partner with organizations such as BSA, kayakers mountain bikers, hikers clubs and have them adopt Parks.

Jon Ferrian

jonandedythe@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 8:00 pm

I have just recently moved into this beautiful state from another beautiful state of Minnesota. I personally would love to be able access parks in multiple forms. Hiking,

DRAFT

Climbing, Biking and Snowmobiling. I am just now beginning to learn what is all available for summer and winter recreation. In many places across this country many people are trying to eliminate motorized recreational opportunities for others. Many believe that some how Snowmobiling causes damage to the natural environment. I have only gone on a couple of his locally, however I noticed right away that the hiking trails have in many cases been worn deep into the forest floor. Snowmobiling if done in appropriate manners leaves little to no impact on the forest floor since you are not in contact with the terrain that you ride on. From an emissions stance, New technology snowmobiles have the same or less impact to our environment tan the cars that we all drive to the trail heads. My point is that I feel that parks should be available and open for many uses and one group should not try to dictate how an area should or should not be used.

Brittany Fleming

stryeyz@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 6:13 pm

a. The whole point of going to the great outdoors is to get AWAY from commercialized America! Keep it natural!

b. Regarding businesses near or in the parks – In my opinion, I would only want to see SMALL stores/businesses, not big-box stores. My preference would be to promote the stores that are already existing, locally, to the parks.

c. Personally, I like to go to nature to get AWAY from much of daily life – technology, people, etc. We like to go to be in the quiet of nature. Things like zip lines would disrupt the natural setting of a state park. WiFi, I don't care one way or the other, I would possibly use it while there if I wanted to look on a satellite Google map or something, but I don't want to spend a ton of time on the internet in nature, that's the point of getting out to nature is getting away from technology for a while!

Chelsey Henry

evergreeneast.org x

chelsey@evergreeneast.com

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 6:07 pm

A. I am not in favor of corporate naming or advertising in parks. I think that this would detract from some of the beauty and historical significance of the park. The name should be descriptive & representative of the park location, its history, and its community.

That being said, I understand that the Parks need money. I think small types of advertising would be acceptable. For example, "This bathroom brought to you by, " or, "this bridge donated by". No billboards or gross displays though.

DRAFT

B. I think this could work for some parks, but not most. I'd prefer the parks without them, but done correctly it could be a way to bring some revenue in without greatly affecting the park experience. A good study/understanding of whether this kind of action would actually be beneficial should be taken before choosing this path. Businesses should be select, and locations limited.

C. I am very much in support of opening recreation types. Ziplines are especially great because of their minimal footprint. I would support more mountain biking, adventure parks, kayak parks, rock climbing, ice climbing (man-made), cross country skiing, dog sledders, hang gliding/paragliding, etc… Parks could generate significant revenue by making it easier to hold events such as races and competitions.

ken

khoekema@prillus.com

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 5:17 pm

One of the primary purposes of the public parks system is to protect public lands from being commericialized and potentially ruined by private development. Early natural attractions, like Niagra falls for example, were overwhelmed by private interests trying to capitalize on the public attractions. The only way to avoid this is by keeping the private sector out of the parks when it comes to concessions. Our parks are a public treasure that should be protected for the use of future generations.

Shaina Cox

Shainacox25@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 3:28 pm

I feel like when people visit state parks, it is supposed to be an outlet, or a way to get away from the hustle and bustle of every day life… It is supposed to be focused on nature… Not on the quickest way to make a buck. As far as renaming things go, they have historical names for a reason… I feel that that kind of thing is priceless. I don't feel like any dollar amount could replace the meanings behind the names.

As far as grocery stores, gift shops, and zip lines go… I feel like those could be extremely beneficial. For everyone. If you forget something at home it'd be okay, tourists could have fun in the gift shops, and zip lines would attract many people. Especially the teenage kids who would rather be playing video games at home.

But wifi…….. Come on people, can't you give up Internet for a small amount of time an enjoy the wilderness???

Just my thoughts… Thanks for giving people a chance to voice their opinions.

Matthew Mead

DRAFT

mdmead@charter.net

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 3:07 pm

a. What do you think about advertising in parks or corporate names for public parks? I wouldn't be opposed to small advertising opportunies – an example would be a small corporate logo on kiosks and restrooms. I am opposed to a park name changed to represent a corporate entity. Subliminal is OK, assaulting is not.

b. Is it ok to have commercial businesses, such as small grocery stores and gift shops, or should they stay completely natural? I hve no problem with this if done tastefully. If the park area consisted of log structures, then any business should conform. I don't want to see McDonald's and the Golden Arches, but a smaller local-feel business that blends is OK.

c. Should public parks embrace new types of recreation (zip lines) and new technology (wi-fi access) or remain more natural? Yes, but I'd caution against using public funds for these items. If there is a need/want, let the users find the funds and manpower to create. We see these volunteer projects occuring more frequently and they form great, longlasting partnerships. (I like the wi-fi idea… but again, not subsidized by the State.) It is important that any additions to not take away from or interfere with popular traditional uses.

Sonya Rodgers

info@publicmeanspublic.org

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 3:02 pm

You forgot to mention a third option, which is to fund state public lands with public money. Our legislators are giving huge tax breaks to corporations, then telling us they can't fund essential services, like education, libraries, healthcare, and access to open spaces and recreation? The money is there, it's just not being spent in the public's interests.

I don't want to see any corporate branding, period. I go to the woods to get away from that.

I'm generally okay with parks providing extra fee amenities, like canoe rentals, but not at the expense of established businesses nearby.

Peg

ptillery@co.kitsap.wa.us

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 12:30 pm

I agree with all the statements Chris posted on Nov. 19 at 9:30 am. The replies he/she posted were spot on.

DRAFT

Lindsay F.

Ljfromme@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 11:45 am

While ideologically I am opposed to all three of these proposals, the State budget is suffering and if we are to keep our State Parks open we need to seek alternate forms of revenue. With that in mind, my feelings are the following:

a. Corporate names for parks would seriously disrupt the sense of place that a state park provides, limiting people's personal and emotional connection to the place. When we are on our way to Mount Pilchuck State Park we know that we are going to an area that is special because of the presence of Mount Pilchuck. If we were on our way to the Boeing State Park at Mount Pilchuck, our sense of place would be seriously distorted, the name leaving the impression of corporate ownership. Corporations should not have ownership over public land, even if it is just in a name. A small placard under the parks name saying "sponsored in part by XXX corporation" would be more acceptable.

Advertising in state parks would need to have very careful guidelines in place. Putting up large billboards would be extremely disruptive to the natural environment. Smaller ad banners on buildings, bulletin boards, kiosks etc. would be more tolerable.

b. Commercial businesses would need to be carefully matched to appropriate parks. Heavily visited areas might benefit from a snack shop or restaurant, and may even draw in more users. State Parks that have a campground might benefit from a concession providing camping gear. More isolated state parks that might only offer a few hiking trails would be less appropriate choices for concession stands. Concessions would need to be small, and cater to the needs of users.

c. New types of recreation need to be matched to existing uses. It would be inappropriate to install a zipline near horseback riding trails, but it might work out well near a campground heavily used by families.

In summary, there is no blanket answer to these questions. Each advertisement, commercial business and new recreation use need to be matched appropriately to the State Park it is proposed at. Just like the urban-planners use form-based code to determine whether new development fits the vision of an area on a case-by-case basis, our State Parks should adopt a similar approach.

Dolcideleria

dolcideleria.com x

christina@dolcideleria.com

Submitted on 2012/11/19 at 10:56 am

a. I really don't like the idea of corporations getting naming rights over parks and public/community resources. The name would tend to imply ownership, even when this wasn't the case. And what happens when a corporation changes it's name or gets

DRAFT

acquired? Qwest Field in Seattle will always be Qwest Field to me, despite that it's now CenturyLink field, which only confuses me and everyone I talk with.

b. I think I'm ok with select (limited) small businesses within a park. There should be local alternatives outside the park, as well. We visited a lot of national parks over this past summer and it was really helpful that there were restaurants and supply shops within the parks, since sometimes that worked out best for our day of exploring within the park. But I wouldn't want the commercial options within the park to crowd out or overwhelm or take precedence to the natural wonders of the park.

c. Limited wi-fi/cell service is good. It's helpful for getting additional info about the park so visitors can plan their visits. Also, some cell service could be helpful for people needing to call for help (lost, injured, etc). I don't have a problem with other activities as long as they make sense within the context of the park and, as before, don't overwhelm the natural offerings of the park. They shouldn't impinge on views, wildlife, dark night skies or the natural sounds. I'd say no to thrill rides (like roller coasters) or immersive video experiences, or anything else that detracts from or obscures the natural offerings of the park.

Nate

nathanp@orfh.org

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 11:10 pm

a. Absolutely not! There are precious few places we can escape advertising and sponsorship as it is. The 'branding' of our natural landscapes would be an abomination. I cannot believe this would even be considered.

b and c. Shops and/or things like zip lines in discreet locations could make sense. We already have similar things in some areas and if they were used to support the conservation and restoration of our natural landscapes then it makes sense. Obviously something like a zip line should not be allowed just anywhere but if it is done well it could be a positive amenity. As for Wifi, I can see both sides to this argument. I love being able to get away from all my electronics but, it could be very helpful for things like search and rescue amongst many others. Also, unlike advertising or branding, Wifi effectively disappears into the landscape if you are not using it. I could see this making more sense on a case by case basis rather than one blanket policy.

But please don't start advertising in the parks. I don't care how discreet it is, that's a terrible idea.

As a side note to all three: Public parks ought to be funded and supported by the public not by private enterprises. I understand there are many budget crunches right now and public parks have taken their fair share of cuts but can't we at least recognize and (financially) support the value of preserving our public assets?

Tom Baker

DRAFT

tombaker070@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 7:38 pm

I would survey other state parks and see what they have done and what is working, Idaho SPs each have posts by staff on whats going on.

Naming – is there that much interest from corporations? In Bremerton we have Lions Park and that for the Lions, also Kiwanis Park, each mention or visit is promotion for those organizations.

Small commercial stores can generate revenue, and at the parks where they are at now, seem to be popular. Some small SPs would have a limited market,

Recreation and Technology – absolutely. Zip lines would be a huge draw. Technology, well most parts have electricity and many will not camp without it. If WI-FI fills spots, then I am for it.

Sharon Wilhelm

sharwilhelm@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 7:11 pm

I'm opposed to corporate logos on any state park. We don't need more advertising.

In the case of small stores, most national parks have them near the entrances or near the parking, and I've found them to be very useful. Oregon state parks have them, too, and they maintain their rustic look and feel, selling camping items, rain gear and so forth. So I think small stores would be fine if they are kept close to the park entrances.

I have no experience with zip lines so I can't comment on those. I will say, though, that I have no interest in using electronic gadgets when I'm in a park. It's fine with me if we never have internet access in them.

girl

r-m-j@wildmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 7:07 pm

Advertising and corporate names – absolutely not. Just the thought is disgusting. Don't prostitute our parks.

Commercial businesses – very small concessions could be helpful for visitors if carefully limited. Snacks, boat rentals, that kind of thing.

Zip lines? no. Ridiculous. WiFi? maybe, it's pretty non-intrusive. Really people need to unplug once in a while but it might help some people look up weather reports, animal identification, stuff like that.

DRAFT

Jim Tuggle

tugstours@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 5:49 pm

I think we need to look at the current fiscal failures of our parks, and create new or additional ways to bring funding into our parks. However, I'm not for supporting billboard type corporate sponsorship at any of our existing parks, but would support a plaque or something similar as "The Microsoft Family Outdoor Theatre" if the donation of this item was memorialized on a small plaque, or something similar and non-intrusive.

I think it is essential to have a few small businesses inside the park, especially small grocery stores and possibly souvenir shops. The challenge here is to keep them away from the natural areas, and in an appropriate locations. If funding is the biggest challenge for our parks right now, this would be one way to gain some. I went to Yellowstone last year. You have to wait in line at Old Faithful to buy souvenirs or snacks and groceries. BUT, 99% of the rest of the park is kept as natural as it can be kept given the millions of visitors. We need to market our parks. Different people's perception of parks differs greatly. Some of the comments I've read here certainly want peace and quiet. But I've been to parks with noisy swimming areas, and racous baseball diamonds. That didn't bother me. Put in a boat launch at Flaming Geyser Park on the Green River to promote floating the river for wildlife viewing or fishing. Put in a zip line across a river.

So why not offer activities such as zip lines in a few of our parks? Let some private company construct it to strict specifications, and pay the park a portion of the proceeds. Let that company deal with the insurance, etc. Unfortunately, the people who enjoy peace and quietude don't amount to enough of a support community to pay the state's park bills. I think we need something for every one, almost.

"If you build it they will come."

Dave Troup

DukYuk@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 12:21 pm

Yes

Yes

and Yes.

Private sponsors have had their names all over public property for decades. Corporate funds for the same plaques in the same places (so to speak) would provide a continual source of income rather than a "one hit wonder". Taken to the extreme it could be the undoing of the concept of a public park. We could leave the physical foot print of

DRAFT

sponsorship tastefully sublime and still cash in on it.

I don't think parks need "generic" retail stores. I have however on MANY occassions taken advantage of "commercial" type facilities in or just outside entrances to parks. These usually stock items relative to the area or experience. Firewood, fishing gear, trail maps, batteries, assorted sundries. Also housing the enterprise in a structure complimentary or consistant with the predominent use of the area adds to the experience rather than creating an eye sore too closely depicting the things we are trying to escape. High use areas are already over run. You can't destroy a wilderness that is no longer there. Lake Chelan State Park would be a good example of this. All things in moderation and relative to the predominate use of the park would be ok in my book.

Eco tourism would be a great business for the state. Not everywhere of course. Only in designated areas much like ORV parks are designated with user specific trail designs. The idea being, (in my opinion) to raise cash for self perpetuation of course, also to fund other more remote parks. Look at the UW Huskies football program.

Wi-Fi is already more or less everywhere. It's part of our lives. The same people who say no to that are likely carrying GPS in their packs.

Ashley Harrington

coloradoashley@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 10:59 am

1. NAMING RIGHTS/ADVERTISING, I think it would be terrible to trade our beautiful, descriptive, and traditional park names for Verizon State Park, etc! I'm pretty sure I'm not the only one with this opinion. I'm in love with the beautiful outdoor places in this state, partially because it's a great way to escape the constant drone of the TV (especially commercials) and everything else we're exposed to in our normal lives. I'd hate to see the same tired distractions in my wilderness areas! Not to mention that outdoor advertising in a state park probably won't realistically inspire anyone to switch their wireless plan, etc. "Gee, I didn't even consider Verizon until I saw that tacky park bench in Verizon State Park!" So in conclusion, I'd have to give a negitive opinion on any corporate rights to naming or advertising. I'd suggest SMALL plaques on existing benches acknowledging corporate contributions or 'sponsership', and also getting the employees of said companies to donate volunteer hours for trail maintenance, shoreline clean-up, etc. Then the employees would gain the benefit of fresh air and blessed silence while they worked, maybe a few would even recognize their dream job is in simple work outdoors and start to work towards that! And we'd be left with a park unmarred by their tacky loud advertising. 2. ZIPLINES/RETAIL, I firstly recognize that installing ziplines will cost a good sum in the first place, along with some sort of mandatory insurance in case if death/injury. So it sounds expensive, and who knows how long/if these initial expenditures will take to pay off. I own a small business and pay my industrial insurance bill EVERY month. I'm curious as to how much revenue a zipline would really generate in the three month of WA

DRAFT

summer, and if that would be enough to even cover the year's insurance, maintenance and construction, and the employee's pay who supervises it's use. Plus additional funds for equipment like helmets. My thought is that people can already go elsewhere to Zipline, and the state should spend some serious time watching traffic at those places, to see if there's even a need for a rural zipline in a state park. Would there be enough customers to generate MORE revenue than is needed to cover costs? If not, the State Park loses. As far as concession stores go, as long as they're small and constructed to look like traditional neighboring park structures, I think they would be unobtrusive and on occassion, helpful! Campers in resorts often have little stores, AND they seem to actually purchase from them while vacationing! So I think small stores could be a positive change to the park system. However, they may only be profitable in the summer months, so it might take some effort to find a merchant who only wanted to work seasonally. Also, I'd suggest a small 'made in WA' section where local artisans could sell crafts, foodstuffs, and books. I'm constantly looking for good souveniers on my vacations! 3. INTERNET, choosing to pay for internet would be the least destructive to the park of these three options. However, I question how it would increase revenue, unless the assumption is that more people would come to state parks if they/they're children could surf the web? Basically, my feeling is that those people aren't trying to use the space for it's main purpose, outdoor recreation. And also, that you can get internet in the parking lot of Home Depot and McDonalds, without having to even make a purchase. So why would someone travel to a state park to use it? My thought is that it will not attract additional visitors, and maybe that the park service should focus overall on improving services for the part of the population that DOES value an internet-free escape in the woods! We're your loyal customers! And rather than downgrade OUR experiance by trying to attract one-time-zipline-riders and internet obsessors and corporate sponsership, you should be trying to CUT costs and bring them down to a level that can be sustained with existing revenue and government funds. Also, we should, as a state, realize the unreplaceable value of our many acres of state parks, and bring that message to our state government and ask them to fund a set portion of operating funds each year, and make up the difference with volunteer hours and donations. We could set it up like a nonprofit business who hires someone to organize fundraising and community involvement.

Dennis Cobb

Dennisc656@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 10:32 am

a. Please keep the advertising out of the parks including corprate sponsors. If a private group or company would like to"adopt" a park to provide volunteers to assist the rangers, a recognition sign would be acceptable.

b. I avoid parks with concesson stands. I would be against adding more then the current number, but would be willing to look at individual park needs. Not for increased revenue.

DRAFT

c. Keep the vip lines and WiFi out of the parks. Keep the parks natural and quiet.

Dale Montgomery

dalemontgomery1@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 10:20 am

1. With regards to the first question, I feel ok with advertising in public park with a caveat that the Park Dept be in charge in the manner displayed. I would expect to see a natural blend of advertising to nature and the great outdoors. I also think that the advertising or corporate names should have a standardized look that has no bought out differences. No big fancy colors to compete for your attention. ect…

2. In terms of groceries and gifts, I think a better way of addressing funding can be a achieved. However, i would be lightly opposed to it.

3. Im all in for new types of recreation. Due to the fact that culture of recreation changes with new generations. With that thought, wi-fi should be essential in recreating. Especially a some kind of recreation involving social communtication. There are many different ways that could be a whole new topic. For now I will leave it at that. I would like to specifically bring up Mountain Biking. Although not new, mountain biking can be approached in a new way. Take Larrabee State Park for example. A new approach could be taken, in terms of advertising and accomodations, to make it more of a destination or micro-hub for mountain biking on the hills just above the park. An example of accomodating mt bikers could be providing shuttle services to the top for a fee.

Shannon

sfj@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 10:02 am

I think there is room for different kinds of uses in different parks. If there can be places for hikers, mountain bikers, and equestrians, then why not people who want to use zip lines? As long as they are managed responsibly and safely, their use can be balanced with the needs of others.

Also, there are concessionaires in national parks, so I can see them also operating in state parks. Again, they would have to be managed responsibly.

Sharon

bermoo@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 8:44 am

A. Absolutely not. We don't need our parks to look like sports fields with logos

DRAFT

plastered all over.

B. Possibly, depending on the park, if tastefully done and limited to certain items. Our National Parks seem to do this quite well.

C. No to ziplines and wi-fi. We need places to go be away from all of the tech.

Also, I am willing to pay more in taxes for our parks as long as it is just for that purpose. I buy the Discover Pass but really it is exclusive because not all folks can. We need for everyone to share, this is what community is all about.

Mike Kasper

ipaforme@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 8:33 am

NO, NO, NO, NO!!!! No more 'enhancement'. I'm tired of this line of thinking that 'vew enhancement' = cutting down trees. IMO,, the 'mitigation' effort on the Cape Horn Trail top is a waste of tax money. Enough with the 'enhancements' already. No to all of this stuff. No to all 3 ideas here.

ANTON WOODY

AWOODOG@MSN.COM

Submitted on 2012/11/18 at 8:01 am

A: NO

B: NO

C: NO

I pay so much for ORV tabs, Boating tabs,Fishing licensing, Hunting Licensing, Parking passes of all types for my family and I. If all this money went to what i bought them for the money should go farther.

Michael Wingren

mugende1@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/17 at 9:47 pm

I'm fine with any of the three, as long as they are done tastefully (in the parking lot, not on the trail)

Mike Ames

jctra.org x

DRAFT

mike.ames@jctra.org

Submitted on 2012/11/17 at 9:41 pm

Mostly no on A. I think allowing logos and corporate advertising should be kept to a very bare minimum.

B. Reasonable utility type stores that serve a practical purpose are great…gift shops and other junk stores are tacky and bloong at Disneyland…not a state park.

C. The more activities the better.

george strampher

george996@wildblue.net

Submitted on 2012/11/17 at 1:28 pm

A. NO

B. Yes to small stores and gift shops, no alcohol sales.

C. Zip lines and other recreational sports are ok depends on location. I would like to see more disabled access to public lakes in Eastern WA.

David Anderson

asutinzoo@wavecable.com

Submitted on 2012/11/17 at 1:02 pm

No to corporate names and ziplines. A small "country store" would be OK as long as it doesn't take away from available camping sites. Wi-Fi, as it may be a good thing in certain settings, I don't think belongs in a campground. When going to a campground most people's mindset is we're trying to get away from that ball & chain to begin with. Furthermore not many parks are going to be able to get a decent signal.

Art

Aschick2@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/17 at 9:53 am

A – No to Corporate names. We the Public own these parks.

B – small stores and gift shops are OK in or adjacent the parks that will suport them. Blake Isl, Penrose Point and Jarrell Cove are good examples.

C – If unobtrusive and it pays for itself give it a try.

Lori Lennox

DRAFT

llennox82@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/17 at 9:26 am

In an ideal world I would say 'no' to all three. This is not an ideal world. The days of being able to fund our recreation opportunities from state taxes is gone (for now at least) and I can only see shut downs and erosion of facilities and opportunities of our state parks in the future. So reluctantly, yes to all three but in only limited ways and areas of the parks. Say around the entrances of the larger parks only. If you look at many private parks, zoos, museums, you will have amenities such as food, gift shops, bike rentals, etc. when you first enter but when you get a bit further out you are away from the corporate world. Many large parks have areas that are not used and if a zip line would fit in without detracting or endangering hikers, bikers and equestrians and if the profits generated go directly back to that particular park, then I say yes.

I would like to see more 'adoptions' of trail and facility care offered to organizations who specialize in that: WA Trails Assn, Back Country Horsemen, etc. And locals might come together to form an alliance for a specific park, such as the Friends of Schafer and Lake Sylvia have done. http://www.theschaferstateparkteam.org/

Marion

mhk888@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 7:23 pm

All these ideas are really objectionable. Parks should be set up for people to enjoy natural beauty and quiet, the little bit that is left. In fact, I have yet to see a Washington State Park that is adequate to this idea. Every one I have visited is WAY too overdeveloped, with elaborate campgrounds, boat launches, acres of mowed grass, stores, you name it. Think Dosewallips or Kitsap Memorial, parks that have everything I do not want to experience. Trails and walks should be the essential element, with lots of natural vegetation. I suggest that the entire effort be radically rethought to get rid of these expensive and old fashioned features. Young people and active older people do not want or need this expensive junk. And DO NOT expect me and other park users to pay for maintaining this dead white guy approach to parks. Nature with a bit of trail building is enough, and in fact, ideal. RETHINK!!!!

TW

wardti2@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 7:03 pm

I think public parks should remain without ads or corporate names. My hope is that we can fund them without ziplines. Small concessions would be ok, but not past a trailhead. Wifi seems unobtrusive and if it can raise revenue, good.

DRAFT

Rose

roxanapeace@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 4:05 pm

A) No, I do not support advertising in Parks. Corporate names? Like "Verizon Riverside State Park?" Please, please, please don't ever go that route. That would be terrible.

B) I would rather not have concessionaires in the Parks. They have done this federally with the NPS and I dislike the direction that is taking. They are in it for business and profit more than for conservation and protection. I think small gift shops with local information/books on the history, flora and fauna and geology, etc. of that area would be alright. Similar to a Visitor's Center in the National Parks. For State Parks with camping facilities, a small shop with camping supplies or food that people may have forgotten may even be a good idea. It takes manpower and paychecks to run a Visitor's Center but it can be done and may help add revenue to the Parks. Is there something like an NHA (Natural History Association) for State Parks? I don't know the facts but it seems like the NHA assists the NPS with book sales and such in National Parks but they're not necessarily federal employees. I'm not sure. **Can volunteer associations (not private retailers) assist in running small gift shops or grocery stores/bait shops without being paid State Money but with revenue going toward the Parks?**

C) I think public parks should remain natural and not include wifi or tourist attractions. Instead of zip lines (which sound fun to me but I saw some horse people with good reasons against them) how about good trails that lead through a nice area or provide a nice view? That's good enough for me. I don't think people need to be using wifi in the woods in a State Park. (For someone who said they're not wilderness lands I disagree somewhat. They're as public as the Nat'l Forest and for some they are easier to access and still provide a natural experience!) For the most part I think WA State Parks get decent satellite coverage and if it's any deeper in the wild than that, it should remain techno free (as much as possible). I think on a park by park basis this could be different depending on popular opinion and a look at who uses the park the most.

Nadia Gardner

nadiaegardner@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 4:02 pm

a. Advertising: Limited advertising could be allowed in more developed parks, like those with campgrounds or big motor boat launches. No big billboards, but a kiosk or 3 with ads would be fine.

Corporate names: Absolutely not. A wall of supporters and public thanks at events and in press releases should be sufficient.

DRAFT

b. Concessions: Only in more developed parks like campgrounds or big motor boat launches- cafes and gift shops

c. New recreation: Ziplines should be concessions and only in very developed parks. Better to focus on other amenities to draw visitors, like off street bike trails, swimming areas, kids play structures, docks. More yurts and cabins would bring in more money and would also provide room tax to local communities. But tent camping in natural areas should always also be provided at low cost for lower income people.

Technology: Wireless internet in campgrounds only. Maybe charge for it. Also, having a computer cafe with 2 computers in campgrounds could bring in extra funds also.

Pat Powell

pat@wclt.org

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 3:53 pm

a. No to advertising and no to corporate. Parks are for being outdoors and away from all these commercial things.

b. There are a few parks this might be okay in but for the most part, no – keep them natural. Those parks that are heavy on organized recreation with swimming pools, ball fields, and have a commercial feel already might. But, I don't go to those parks because they are not very natural.

c. Leave them natural. If folks want zip lines, WI FI, etc., let the private sector businesses provide these. Again, keeping parks natural provides such a respite from the busy world we all live in day-to-day and state parks should be a place to get away from all that and be part of nature again.

Uli Steidl

usteidl@myuw.net

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 2:33 pm

1) Naming rights to Park is not OK. Naming buildings (like The Microsoft visitor center) is OK. It's a public park, not the Wells Fargo Bridle Trails State Park.

Any advertising should not be "in your face" and detract from the experience.

2) a SMALL consession stand or conveniance store right next to the parking lot would be acceptable. It should blend in with the park with their architecture….

2) Zip lines and playgrounds and wi-fi would ba acceptable in SOME more urban Parks, like St Edwards. Limit wi-fi to the parking lot area / near buildings.

Jim Eychaner

DRAFT

jim623mo@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 2:28 pm

Yes to commercial activity. Campgrounds could offer stores, for example. Yes to activities such as zip lines. Yes to keeping up with technology.

Katie Trotter

katie_trotter@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 1:45 pm

While I would prefer to keep our parks completely natural and pristine, I know that money must be generated in order to preserve our parks in the first place. My response to the following suggestions is as follows:

a) This seems fine to me

b) I don't like this idea. If it must be done, it should be a small store in a contained area, near the park entrance-expansion at any time (present or future) should not be an option.

c) There are other places specifically meant for this kind of activity. I would say that, unless the park lends itself to this type of recreation (parking/recreation area for large groups, noise tolerant, etc), it should not be considered.

J Schiessl

jschiessl@ci.richland.wa.us

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 12:12 pm

Some state parks would lend themselves to these revenue enhancements more than others. I would support these new ideas provided there was a public process to identify which parks are best as natural areas and which could accomodate limited provision of goods and services, new revenue generating recreation activities, and low-impact corporate sponsorships.

Eva Tyler

tylerpawjesse@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 12:08 pm

A. Advertising or corporate names? Absolutely not. Parks should remain places where people can go to get away from that type of thing. No one wants to see advertisements in the parks. Corporate names for parks just smacks of commercialism. If a corporation wants to make a donation to a park, then they should get acknowledgement with a small, tasteful plaque.

DRAFT

B. For some parks a small store or gift shop could be appropriate. But it needs to be done with the nature of the park in mind. No one wants to go to a park and find a mall. National Parks have gift shops and small stores with groceries and camping supplies. This model could work for some parks.

C. Keep the parks natural. People should go to parks to get out in nature and nature provides many things to do without adding activities, such as zip lines that are better left to a commercial enterprise. A definitely no to wi-fi. People today, particularly children, are too disconnected from nature as it is. Adding technology will defeat the purpose of having the park in the first place.

Jeremy

52hikes52weekends.blogspot.com/ x

stubbs.jeremy@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 11:22 am

a. I go to public parks to escape the made up world where we all spend most of our lives. We cannot allow corporations to invade every area of our life. These places should be left as natural as possible.

b. I feel my response to this question is the same as above. There are plenty of grocery stores on the way to parks. I like the idea of an online store for stuff parks related, but I don't want to hike past stores and gift shops when I am trying to escape the commercialism of my daily life.

c. Parks should remain completely natural, other than amenities that ensure access for all people. I am okay with ramps and sidewalks that give all people access, but WiFi is ridiculous.

Betty Wagoner

yakingfannies@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 11:19 am

a. No, parks are areas of public recreation. A place to try to get away from the tensions of everyday life.

b. Small commercial activities, appropriately placed have worked well within the Federal Parks program; and, they can within the State's system.

c. Yes, assuming the goal is to generate greater use with minimal impacts on liability and commercialism. I would encourage inclusion of horse camping & trails to facilitate increased access by the large community of horsemen within and without our State. For instance, Pearrygin Lake State Park, in size and location, provides an excellent opportunity to facilitate both camping and trail riding with horses in mind.

As a side note, it would be of greater value if the State would quit buying additional

DRAFT

properties; and, focus on maintaining and enhancing existing properties.

E.L.M.

scottnerika@frontier.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 11:13 am

A – No corporate naming rights for our parks . Plaques or nameplates for sponsoring things like a stage (i.e. Larrabee) or other large infrastructure would be ok. Individuals already get recognition for benches and such, corporations or local business could be encouraged to sponsor pre-existing things, or things that are planned anyway, in a similar fashion.

B.- This depends on the location and type of park. Keep it related to the park, equipment rental or sales, (sunscreen, snacks etc.). A small business selling the appropriate pass would be fine, there is so much confusion on passes these days. Maps, books, visitor info type business would probably be ok, once again depending on the park.

C – Canopy trails, zip lines, groomed ski trails in winter, or guided tours that the visitor would pay for could be ok in certain parks. Wi-Fi would be fine, could even enhance visitor experience on nature trails, near the business /parking area, at arenas or sports fields. Please no Wi-Fi in campgrounds, or in remote areas intended for "getting away from it all".

Most of our state parks are already crowded and over used in the summer months. Generating interest and increasing revenues during the off season would be a good strategy.

Pat

phtower@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 10:42 am

I think the answer to all of these would be that it would have to be determined on a park-to-park basis. We definitely need more funding for our parks, but I'm opposed to charging people to use a public park, as it is the only recreation low income families have. In order to increase funding, I think that all three of these could be considered depending upon the park.

For advertising, while I can see it in some parks, it would need to be limited so as not to disturb the beauty of the park.

Groceries/concessions would also have to be limited to those parks that would support them. The small concession at Fort Warden comes to mind. This is a park that something like that would work in, but they definitely should not be put in passive parks.

DRAFT

Adding activities, again, could be considered selectively.

Every park is different, usage is different, people's needs are different. Any changes would need to be consdered carefully. I do feel, though, that these ideas might be good options for some parks. Something needs to be done in order to be able take the general usage fees off of the parks.

J.L.

bowlbarn@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 10:39 am

a. What do you think about advertising in parks or corporate names for public parks? I don't think advertising is appropriate in natural parks. We are so bombarded by advertising in our lives that our parks should be a sanctuary where we do not have to contend with the prevailing commercialization of the rest of our lives.

b. Is it ok to have commercial businesses, such as small grocery stores and gift shops, or should they stay completely natural? If near the entrance or camping area where they would also offer a convenience to visitors and some measure of security for the park and the design of the building was in keeping with the nature, I could see some limited use of this vehicle to help subsidize our parks.

c. Should public parks embrace new types of recreation (zip lines) and new technology (wi-fi access) or remain more natural? No zip lines.

Wi-fi access could be a real asset for safety/security and for the enjoyment of visitors with the ability of visitors to identify plant material, birds, etc. or even have a guided tour of the park similar to those of museums.

Forsman Jim

jifman@embarqmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 10:38 am

a) No

b) No

c) Only in limited areas with similar uses; so as not to disturb historical users.

MikeW

mwestra1@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 9:26 am

Great survey. Yes to all 3, but obviously not everywhere and obviously with limitations. I feel the strongest about C. Having recreated around the US and the

DRAFT

word, I feel WA (especially Western WA) has really shut down too many opportunities to expand outdoor recreation to younger, newer and more diverse users. If we don't get younger generations and a more diverse demographic to love and care for the outdoors, it'll just be a matter of time before we lose it entirely. We need to give up a little "nature" here and there to save it all in the long run. Giving up a little nature could mean some form of advertising in a few places, a cafe near a few trailheads or new trails or amenities for new user groups. Can't help but spill on this topic…

A) Yes – obviously with limits. If I answered from a purely selfish perspective, my answer would be a huge NO! I hate the way we are bombarded with advertising all day long and it's nice to get away from it. But as mentioned over and over again, Parks have a problem to solve: not enough $$ to stay open. It's unrealistic to think increased fees will cover it all or enough of a tax increase to cover it will go through without a civil war. So subtle private/corporate sponsorship of parks, trails, benches and other features is an awesome and minimally intrusive way to generate revenue. Please no large billboard ads at the trailhead or along the trail. And please no video ads running in an endless loop at the ranger station.

B) Yes. Same thing. I personally prefer to never set foot inside a gift shop. Can't stand 'em. But lots people must like 'em and they must be making lotsa money or there wouldn't be so many of them at tourist destinations. If the business model works, go for it – with obvious limitations. Small grocery stores and cafes… much better IMHO.

C) Yes. Huge Yes! We must attract more diverse users to parks. I've attended the last 3 WA State Trails conferences and have seen the aging population of trail and park stewards (I include myself in that). I've heard the many presentations dealing with that issue. I've seen it on the trails and at volunteer work parties over the last 2 decades. It's real. We've got to find new ways to get kids and families away from the couch and back into parks and taking an interest in the outdoors. And we have to find new ways of empowering volunteers and community groups to take more ownership of parks and trails. Once again, personally I have no interest in zip lines, but if the business model works and it can help fund parks and it can bring new younger more diverse users into parks… go for it. Wifi – sure. Mountain biking, rock climbing, trails designed for running, etc all need to be considered. How many peaks are there next to large population centers that only have radio towers and buzzing concrete shacks on them? What else could be done on those peaks that could generate revenue for parks and entice more diverse users into parks?

But not everywhere. Every single park can't serve every individual's needs and desires. But across the spectrum of parks in WA… State Parks, DNR, NPS, USFS, County, Municipal… we can! From active recreation parks like Marymoor serving hundreds of user groups (baseball, soccer, cricket, velodrome, rock climbing, off-leash doggies, etc) to remote wilderness (there is over 100 million acres of designated wilderness in the US and 4.5 Million acres of that is in WA), we need to find the right balance.

DRAFT

Mary

mmccluskey@cityofpoulsbo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 8:36 am

a. This is a tough call, as I know how difficult funding is for parks, and advertising dollars would help boost available funds to make improvements. But, I would not like the use of signs throughout the park. Maybe acknowledgements just at the entry way and then noted in brochures.

b. No concessions/food shops, as the problem with garbage will increase. Shop before you hike!

c. To add an activity such as a zip line must be assessed on a park-by-park basis. Some areas/communities may support the concept while others may not. I don't think there is one answer for all parks/communities. Wi fi is okay is it is non obtrusive.

Darcy

djmitchem@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 8:14 am

1. Yes. Naming rights might be appropriate for specific areas or especially facilities within parks, such as amphitheaters, guest houses, yurts etc. Actually changing the names of existing parks less acceptable.

2. Yes. As a private campground owner myself, I know the value of a small convenience store near in the park, or easily accessible from the park. Today's state park visitors are not looking for a "wilderness" experience. They want hotdogs, marshmellows, espresso–even a small cafe'–and snacks. A smart organization (especially a cash-strapped one) provides that. There are tens of thousands of acres of DNR, USFS land with no conveniences to cater to people looking for a truely wild experience. State parks are often tucked in more populated areas and along heavily traveled routes. Take advantage of this with smartly placed concessions! National parks do it, and they are premier "nature" destinations, too.

3. Absolutely, yes. Again look at the success of yurts. Wash state parks are not wilderness areas. People looking for a wilderness experience go to the national Forest. These "adventures" could be tailored to tie with the scenic features of each park and include interpretive elements. Many national parks do this: Crater Lake boat rides, Grand Canyon mule trips and raft tours, Dune buggies (Oregon Dunes nat. Rec. area) or even riding a ski lift in the summer. Zip lines in timber could help folks appreciate the diversity of the canopy. Boat or raft tours are the only way to feel the power of a river. People want experiences–they are tired of going to public land and being nagged "don't touch". Successful eco-tourism requires opportunities for unique experiences. That they might make more money is a bonus.

DRAFT

Michael Higgins

LopezIsland x

michaelhiggins@rockisland.com

Submitted on 2012/11/16 at 7:44 am

I do not support advertising or corporate naming of parks. Though I would encourage corporate donations, I favor public funding of our state and county parks.

Commercial businesses don't belong on public lands and can function effectively off-site on adjacent properties if they want to serve park populations.

I believe that parks should remain as natural as possible and provide recreational enjoyment that should not include park-sponsored wi-fi.

Matt S.

moswenson@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 7:50 pm

Yes to all three. Since voters in this state have approved measures making it near-impossible to raise taxes, and public parks' budgets are already near breaking, the only alternative is to find new revenue sources. Don't want corporate-sponsored logos or revenue-generating businesses in parks? Write a check or convince your legislator to restore parks funding. Otherwise, we're facing a future of parks closing because ideologues refuse to accept fiscal reality.

Susie S.

sseip@centurytel.net

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 7:48 pm

Horseback rider:

a. no, please no corporate advertising or intrusion

b. grocery, gift shop only ok

c. wifi ok, no zip lines or anything like that that takes away from the nature experience on horseback or scares horses

Tricia Foster

Triciaann777@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 7:22 pm

There are very few places to 'escape' to that are beautiful, and close to 'home' for many people. Keep them natural and clean as possible. Consession stands 'sound

DRAFT

great' but you'll invite much more garbage in the areas. Places like Marymore park and others where there are baseball dimonds/soccer fields/basketball hoops are appropriate for little stores/consessions,

No corporate logos. Swing sets, pools and more cabins to rent out. No wifi or zip lines needed. The most important thing to me, more trails, and clean (cleaner) water .

Scott Fortman

scottf37@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 7:10 pm

A – no corporate names on any parks. Small tasteful nameplates for sponsors of certain amenities like a picnic shelter or bench would be OK. Nothing on trails or in natural areas. No billboards and such eyesores.

B.- Depends on the location and type of park and the type of business. May be OK for some urban parks but not for natural areas, especially out in the mountains. When OK, these businesses should only provide simple food and drink or items related to use of the park like equipment rentals – rent a kayak at a lake for example. Don't turn our parks into malls. We go there to escape that crap.

C – Once again depends on the location and type of park. None of this belongs in a park of hiking trails or a setting intended for solitude. An already busy or noisy park would not likely be harmed by a zip line. Wi-fi should be limited to active areas like sports fields.

For all of these, don't let the brain dead or greedy ruin it for everyone. All of life is not about making money. We don't need to be connected all the time. Some things like parks and education just need to be funded properly. Let's use taxes to maintain our parks the way they were meant to be. Keep user fees low or non-existent for low income people.

arbordoun

gravatar.com/arbordoun x

arbordoun@rockisland.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 7:02 pm

No concessions, or small stores; keep it natural.

No Wi-fi.

Perhaps corporations could donate/ support the parks, but have an ever-so-small acknowledgment somewhere in the park/or park brochure..?

Sondra J

DRAFT

sgjohn1234@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 6:33 pm

No corporate logos in state parks. We're overloaded with advertising on roads, ball parks, etc.

No stores or any kind, there'd be garbage, then a bigger charge for park use to hire someone to pick it up

No zip lines or wifi–leave parks as natural as possible with trails for equestrian, hiking and bikes and minimum roads.

Benay

kbwenger@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 6:33 pm

A) Public parks should not have advertising or corporate names, however, if an company/organization donated funding or purchased a particular item for the park I think it would be acceptable to have a small plaque/metal label identifying the donor or funds provider on the item.

B) Parks should stay natural.

C) I am an equestrian and Backcountry Horseman member and am strongly opposed to ziplines, especially in any area that I may be riding or handling a horse–that's a recipe for disaster.

Ina Ross

msmzwiz@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 6:17 pm

I support WiFi

maybe a small store for hiking supplies

Nancy Doran

nhdoran@charter.net

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 5:38 pm

I would prefer not to have corporate logos on parks but various businesses (gift shops/ zip lines etc)might be acceptable depending on the nature of the particular park

Dennis Rudek

DRAFT

drudek@nctv.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 3:44 pm

NO to question a : No to question b : Maybe to WI-Fi access

Alyson M I

alysonindrunas@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 3:04 pm

No way would I ever want to a corporate logo in a state park. Public parks should remain the one place we can go to without the ever-increasing ubiquity of corporate logos.

No. Let's follow the "Pack it in, Pack it out" rule here. We have plenty of stores on the way to state parks.

No Wifi. No Zip Lines.

Dick Price

dickprice@nctv.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 2:45 pm

State parks are an important part of bringing tourism to the state, as such funding sources are important.

Advertising ok if done discreetly

Store/Gift shop good way to get local items available for park visitors.

Commercial activities that can be incorporated without causing a disruption to the "park experience" could be tried.

perry barrett

biparks.org x

perry@biparks.org

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 2:41 pm

A) Advertising in parks is a 'no' for me. We have advertising in almost every venue and parks should generally be a refuge free from commercial messaging. A corporate donor as part of a general donation commoration that includes other donors is sufficient in my mind. Naming rights for a park in honor of a corporation is not acceptable unless the organization is no longer in business. Today's venerable businesses can make bad future judgments just as admirable living people occasionally make poor choices.

DRAFT

B) Grocery stores are acceptable in certain settings for a specific category of park, for instance, a marina, or other destination where groceries would be expected. That said, the control on facility design should be decisions retained by the agency rather than delegated to the grantee/company. At no moment should the park experience be associated with identifiable corporate architecture. "There's a Denny's" moments should not be tolerated and detracts from why people go to parks.

C) New types of recreation should be reviewed from time to time, depending on the purpose of the park. Something like a zip line might add to the experience in one park but detract from the intention of another park. Natural areas or scenic designations are less accommodating to recreation re-tooling by their mission to offer experiences in context to specifically protected landscapes. On the other hand, parks located near or in urban areas may have a higher level of human interaction in the park space; re-tooling portions of the landscape for different experiences may be more acceptable and timely, subject to public participation processes and covenants.

Charlene Schwartz

facebook.com/charlene.schwartz.3 x

cls4salmon@frontier.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 1:02 pm

Your questions are very timely. In the past National and State Parks have done all of those things to increase revenue. However, there seems to be things that were done that impacted the long term ecology of the parks and others that did not. For instance, in the early years of the Olympic National Park, many things were done to encourage big game hunting, like introducing Rocky Mountain Goats, building lodges etc . This was also done in Glacier National Park. I remember my Mom talking about riding on horses to Many Glacier National Park and the evening entertainment was watching the bears eat the garbage. I know we have come a long way since then. So my answer to all three is will they impact the park heavily in the future.

A. No-to stop people from using a park name exclusively prohibits smaller businesses from identifying their services with a certain park. I do not want big business to be able to buy out something that can be used by all.

B. Small gift shops are iconic. I am all for them. Perhaps we could make sure that most of the gifts are local. Read the history of the Grand Canyon gift shops and the increase in Local Arts. This could be an outlet for all kinds of local products including jams and jellies, etc etc

C. Recreational things like zip lines etc. no, but river rafting companies that get permits etc and touring companies yes who lead ecofriendly hikes yes. Perhaps there could be a process where people pay for permits but also that in order to get a permit have to be certified in some way that they know what they are doing? Oh well may be getting too compulsive here but I really want our parks to survive for future generations.

DRAFT

Robin Dobson

rdobson@fs.fed.us

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 12:09 pm

Advertising can be done tastefully and low key; but if that is not possible, then it should be excluded. The concept of the parks is to maintain more natural settings for people to enjoy. To begin to degrade the natural setting would be to defeat the original purpose of the parks. Zip lines etc should be left to the private sector as these developments typically destroy and cause irreversible impacts to the natural system, including faunal communities. As less and less land is left in a natural state, the demand to access these lands becomes higher. The only lands controlled by and accessible to the public are those public parks and Federal lands which become more and more critical to preserve in their more natural conditions.

Verna McLeod

verna@nas.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 11:51 am

When I was growing up, we camped at lots of parks in California. Whether they were county, state or federal, they were uniformly signed, manned and maintained. They were named after an important geological or historical feature and camp stores sold necessities and memorabilia relevant to that park. When you went to a different park, there was a comfort in being familiar with the basics, then exploring that park's uniqueness. I would like to see Washington's parks run this way. Wi-fi, like hook-ups are a necessary evil that allow more diverse people (they won't leave home without them) to enjoy nature. Leave zip-lines, waterslides and bunjee jumping to commercial enterprises outside the parks.

Tom Linde

tl@gorge.net

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 11:42 am

A. I do not agree with advertising or business's naming parks.

B.It would depend on the park. Some small urban parks could benifit from small business as long as they would take on maintenance duties. In Rural parks small business's would not be desirable. Many rural parks could generate funds by expanding opportunities to the public. One idea would be to allow hunting and fishing access for a fee.

C. In the urban park setting I could see new opportunities fitting into the public demand. In rural parks I would say no. PArk should remain as natural as possible but

DRAFT

need to serve their user group.

Bruce Fletcher

bruce22fletcher@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 11:14 am

A. No to advertising, but yes to naming rights only to family friendly sponsors.

B. Yes to appropriate business to match the park users (such as bike rentals, sail boats, rollerblades…).

C. Yes, change creates new opportunities.

Theresa

cowgirltns@rockisland.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 10:53 am

I believe the point of parks is the outdoor experience and peace of mind. I believe in multi-use; hikers, cyclists, equestrian non motorized use of our trails. I believe advertising, shops, rentals, zip lines, etc have no place in a peaceful setting where the community can go to fend off stress for use of their valuable free time. WiFi is fairly non intrusive but expensive to install. I think most go to Parks to get away for a short time from the stress.

PS Zip lines are a fad, already falling into disuse in the places they have been for a while. Then all you have left is a tree-top-less decimated forest with us paying for the liability ins.

Nick Aldrich

aldrich@speakeasy.net

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 9:51 am

Using discretion is the key to all of these. If the name of a corporation is on the entrance to a park on a wooden carved sign and not “in your face” and it would mean services for the park and public, fine. A refreshment stand could be a real asset and could be a draw and a convenience for park users. Part of the mission of a parks department is to provide recreational opportunities. Washington State has great parks (I have been to all but 6 of them and will be going to those next year) and if things like limited wifi and zip lines can enhance the experience, I believe it is encumbent on the parks department to move forward with the times and provide that type of service. Even if there were unlimited funding, I believe that B&C could be pleasant assets to the parks. Our local parks have a small free zip line. Kids enjoy it so why not have a bigger one that everybody can enjoy.

A previous contributor mentioned the variety of the parks and not everybody is aware

DRAFT

of it. That is true. Some parks on lakes are beehives of activies in the summer and so a refreshment stand would just help. Another is the size of a couple of mountains and so there should be different criteria there. Then there are two that are just gravesites. I don't think that Washington State Parks would ever put up a sign at Ranald MacDonalds grave site saying that it is is brought to you by MacDonalds Restaurants.

marilyn

mo@rockisland.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 9:25 am

I'm absolutely opposed to the commercial naming of parks or advertising in parks. This is a truly terrible idea, and is antithetical to an outdoor recreation experience.

As far as concessions, it may be appropriate in some parks (town, urban) to locate some concessions, probably related to snacks/ coffee/ gifts. But most parks in natural areas should be left alone.

Zip lines don't belong in our public parks.

Wifi may be useful in some areas where telephone access is limited such as campgrounds.

I buy a state parks pass every year to avoid seeing corporate names plastered all over the place.

Don L. Brickey

doba@cablespeed.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 9:19 am

a. No commercialization of public parks

b. No gift shops

c. Zip lines ? , are you kidding no. no fees for use, we need more public access to hunting opportunities on state lands not less as has been the trend

Chris Greacen

chrisgreacen@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 9:13 am

A. No advertising please

B. Only the types of vendors that would be allowed at a farmer's market — focusing on local products. No franchises please.

DRAFT

C. public wifi in parks would be nice.

Peter Montgomery

fritzivos@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 9:05 am

a: No commercialization in parks, in my opinion.

b and c: Complicated. Much depends on the park size. A store or other amenity useful to park-users, I think, is a good idea as long as the addition to the park can be sufficiently separated from the natural areas. Wi-fi would be a good addition. Recreational areas, such as zip lines, tennis courts, horseshoe courts, again, good additions as long as any one addition is appropriately separated from quiet and natural areas.

Michael Haseltine

haseltine@moscow.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 8:51 am

I definitely don't want item A and don't really think B should be done either. I'm split on C. I agree with another commenter that wifi should everywhere, but as for zip lines, that's entertainment, and can be done elsewhere. The park itself is the reason people are there, not other entertainment.

Funding should be through taxes. Entrance fees are not egalitarian so should be minimal.

audra

aadelberger@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 8:50 am

a. no no no never have advertising or corporate names.

b. the small gift shop and ice cream kiosk at Lime Kiln State Park, San Juan Island, works just fine, fits in well, feels appropriate.

c. please no ziplines, wifi, etc. Instead, update current displays and info panels, add pix, info, etc…

Dawn

dawnelaine96@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 8:02 am

DRAFT

Obviously, I'd prefer to keep my parks completely natural. However, I also understand the financial burdens our state parks are facing right now. That being said,

A) Advertising, only if it is suttle and only below the trail head. Such as in the parking lot.

Corporate naming of parks: Not sure what I think about this. If they were to completely change the existing name to something totally different, I'd have to say absolutely not. But if they were to add a corporate name into the existing title somehow, I'd be open to it only if it was a last resort prior to having to shut down the park due to lack of funding.

B) stores and gift shops: again, only if they were below the trailhead such as in the parking lot area. Absolutely not if they were within the park itself. For instance, look at Snoqualmie falls. They have a gift shop and a restaraunt right off the parking lot and I don't think it takes away from the beauty of the park.

C) Sure. I actually like this idea.

Bill Denholm

billdenholm@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 6:41 am

We need to support what has been established. Making an areas like State Parks the cost goes up and we have less. Continue to us volunteers by making it easier for handicap people to help. Try and develop a program like the highways to establish a clean up and maintain area by business, clubs,etc.

Thanks for your willingness to ask the questions.

Jill and Bob Kassa

rjkassa@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/15 at 6:39 am

I would really be disappointed to see our beautiful parks commercialized in any way. Please keep the advertisers out. Our parks provide us the unique opportunity to experience nature in all it's beauty and wonder. We can always go to malls.

In our fast paced culture, it is important to have a place to go where one can slow down, be in the moment and enjoy. Our state parks add to our overall physical, emotional and spiritual health and wellness.

I believe our state parks are worth every penny that is spent on them. We need more funding from the legislature and I would hope that the public would invest in their future.

DRAFT

Chris Enrico

cenrico@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 9:58 pm

a. No corporate naming but some advertising around the entrance (especially if there are concessions) would be okay.

b. Commercial enterprise is okay so long as it remains near the park entrance and does not intrude on the overall park experience.

c. Zip lines do not belong in a nature park or other setting such as where horse riding occurs (horses don't like strange flying objects that make strange noises.) We don't need to spend money so Joe Blow can have wi-fi access everywhere he goes. If he has a smart phone he can use his cell provider's data stream. You will end up with people hanging out just for the free wi-fi access and causing other problems just by their being there. Will they buy anything? Maybe a glass of water! Ask your local coffee shop what their experience has been offering free wi-fi.

Depending on the park, other rentals would be okay; boat, bike.

Parks have historically been a way for us to connect with nature. It helps us relax. Over commercialization will take that away. Zip lines and other such things will take that away. I personally don't want to be observing the local wildlife and hearing whooping and yelling coming from the tree tops. I'd never come back.

Linda

wa-archery@live.com

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 7:36 pm

I don't like the idea of advertising / corporate naming in public parks. Let the good-spirited among the private sector contribute quietly, or create their own parks and attractions.

Within reason and as it suits the particular park, some storea and concessions / souveniers would be appropriate. Postcards and etc, would be nice.

Attractions like a zip line, canoe / kayak rental, bikes and strollers would be beneficial for families that can't afford / store / transport those recreational items.

Reading some of the responses above, I'm not sure people are aware of the diversity of state parks. Some of them are quite natural, and should probably remain so, and others can be developed even more than they have been. Variety is the spice!

Gus

skookumrdr@yahoo.com

DRAFT

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 5:21 pm

I would not have a problem with advertising or corparate nameing of parks if it takes the burden off the tax payer. I think the price to name or advertising fees should depend on the popularity of the park IE more popular park higher fees. Other wise shut down parks that can't support them selves.

Stores should be allowed in parks, I have yet to see a natural state park, I would not consider manicured lawns and defined campsites with showers and bath rooms natural.

I believe the parks need to evolve to meet the desires of the state population, weather it be bolted rock climbing routes, ATV and dirtbike trails, or Moutain bike freeride parks. Make the parks fun to lure the kids away from video games and malls.

kellvblotter

gravatar.com/kellvblotter x

hansondawny@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 3:23 pm

a. Depends – if it is a company that promotes outdoor recreation, such as REI, then maybe (if it means more funding for more recreation and natural area preservation). If it is a company that has been promoting many of the ills in our society (i.e. obesity), such as McDonalds – then, Heck NO.

b. No – stay natural – that is why you visit cities/towns, not why you visit outdoor recreation areas.

c. No – if someone wants that crap they can visit an amusement park or stay home for Wi-Fi, doesn't belong in the wilderness/natural areas.

vicki black

jim_vickyblack@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 2:43 pm

I think we do need to keep up with technology and changing expectations for people, but would still like to see more remote sites remain natural and less commercial. I would rather pay higher taxes to support public parks than worrying about whether I have the right "pass" when I want to go hiking or picnicing.

Don Bihl

donbihl@charter.net

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 2:39 pm

DRAFT

I oppose naming our State parks for companies, even if that would bring in more revenue. The present way of naming the parks is appropriate. The State parks do not belong to companies as would be implied by using their name.

I have no objection to minor commercial stores. Signage should be regulated by the Parks administration, not up to the vendor, and should be adequate to inform visitors of the store but not obtrusive to the environment of the park. The store venue should be compatible with visitor needs appropriate with the nature of a park.

I have no objection to minor expansion of recreational activities if they have minimal impact on the park environment; e.g., zip lines, rental of manual driven watercraft, manual bikes, maybe skateboards in some areas. The allowed activities should be tightly regulated by the Parks administration and compatible with each park's environment. Offroad motorized vehicles of any type should be limited to existing roads and areas presently allowed; no expansion. They are intrusive to the native animals, create noise pollution, and pollute the air and ground.

JK

jkennedy@diamondback.com

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 2:16 pm

A.) I think advertising of corporate names is a great idea as it's little to no cost to you so overhead to implement is lower.

B.) Gift shops sot money to operate. Lets try and find solutions that have little overhead.

C.) I am oky with new recreation so long as it fits the character of the park. Try to identify with the outdoor activities of the youth today (mountain biking, skateboarding, etc.) or it will not work.

John

quack0905@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 11:39 am

1. there is no reason to sell park names to the highest bidder – find another funding source.

2. A small mom/pop type food store is fine, but keep gift shops out of it. Look at Yellowstone, Devil's Tower, Mt. Rushmore and other parks to see how "over-commercialization" has taken the fun out of going to them.

3. How do zip-lines improve the quality of outdoor recreation? They don't – they only (a) generate revenue, and (2) create liability in the event of injury/death. I am not willing to accept that kind of liability just to generate revenue. Tax the users … charge a user fee or raise you user fee if you already charge a fee.

DRAFT

Don't do anything that would detract from other outdoor activities, i.e. fishing and hunting. If I want to go on a ride I'll go to a carnival, not a city/county/state/federal park.

Tom Fitzpatrick

facebook.com/tom.fitzpatrick.311 x

t-cfitz2@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 9:45 am

A. As a general rule, no. I think it's ok to have a sign (not a billboard) saying "this bridge was built by volunteer group X with significant support from the Y Lumber Co." The only way corporate naming rights should happen is if a corporation donates the land outright. I might feel queasy riding trails in Bain Capital Park, but if they donated the land they'd be entitled to a publicity benefit.

B. As a general rule, no. Sure, kayak rentals where there's water access, or something like that as long as it's low-key, but it should be severely limited in size, and related directly in scope to activities in the park.

C. I'd leave this stuff to private amusement parks.

Corey White

bema_mt@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 9:17 am

The more natural and pristine the better – let private industry remain private, public lands remain public. Thus, no to A, B and C. Nature provides enough of a playground and state park lands are limited enough as it is.

m j margoni

mjm4mjm@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/14 at 7:47 am

Camground vending with some advertising in commercial.areas great. Corp naming not so great.

When its 10-20 miles and hours to get supplies a half circle of businesses would be very efficient and helpful. Not a ten story mcdonalds sign tho.

Linda Roe

lzroe1951@msn.com

DRAFT

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 10:35 pm

Absolutely NO corporate naming rights to our public parks! We go to parks to enjoy the outdoors, we don't need advertizing here. Small gift shops or concession stands and grocery stores would be OK. Zip lines etc. might be a good idea, if the company is responsible for their own insurance.

Jerry Schelling

jjschelling@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 7:54 pm

a. Do not agree. b.Agree with some services/ but not far into the parks. c,No to the artificial recreation.

underthegrass

underthegrass@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 6:30 pm

a) Absolute no, please! Parks represent an opportunity for solace away from the corporate world, away from being a targeted demographic. The freedom for retreat somewhere in America is priceless.

b) Within reason. Please, no plastic Mt. Rainier snow-globes, or Jack Kerouac action figures. Certainly no gas stations or fast food.

c) I feel like rental shops, etc… placed strategically could actually be conducive to enjoying our parks and would be happy to see my money help to keep parks funded. But disrupting the natural environment for recreation such as zip lines seems like an unnecessary compromise.

As for wi-fi… I feel like Facebook/work can probably afford to wait on you a few days, but to each their own.

I very much appreciate the opportunity to make my voice heard on this subject.

Machiko Threlkeld

machikoshoji@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 5:51 pm

As much as I become desperate for a grocery store when I realize I forget to pack crucial ingredients for the first-of-year camping trip, I am afraid easy access to such a convenience changes the parks. I do believe those things bring more people to enjoy the great outdoors, I am afraid to see more trash (hence more expense to clean it up) by those unfamiliar first timers. I am sorry, I don't mean to sound snobbish on this

DRAFT

regard, but education will be required for them.

Similar opinion on zip line parks. I go to parks for hiking/camping to escape crowd. It will change the look of parks completely.

However, I know technology is something I can see. If the parks can earn some revenue by letting cell phone towers to be built, I might be totally OK with it. I am not sure how the parks earn revenue by wifi-ing, though.

Kyra

kyraskaggs@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 5:33 pm

I am in support of keeping parks protected from any sort of development, advertising, retail, etc. I believe that the value of a public park or any sort of protected public land lies in the therapeutic nature of it being undisturbed and in its natural state. Natural spaces are a way to get away from our daily lives that are filled with media, advertising, business, etc. Nature is best left as it is, without technology encroaching on the last places where we can get away from it.

Larry Kiser

lkiser@air-pipe.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 3:31 pm

I recommend a guiding principle that nature protected by public parks should continue to be protected for current and future generations, and it should be accessible to everyone without regard to income.

If voters are unwilling to pay taxes sufficient to guarantee this principle, perhaps advertising, commercial enterprises, and income-generating amusements, such as zip-lines, can help. These additional revenue sources, however, should never be allowed to diminish the natural condition of the parks. Such revenue sources must be confined to a relatively small area within each park set aside specifically for generating revenue. Effects on natural conditions should be hardly noticeable. Park users, who want to enjoy nature without having to see these revenue-generators or their effects, should easily be able to do so.

Rita Kepner

rita.kepner@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 2:20 pm

Parks can be both natural and offer food and “rides.” But not all of them. Some should remain totally “natural” scenic, quiet, rustic — no amenities. At the other extreme, some can have and should have all sorts of “extras.” Please put brain in

DRAFT

gear. Don't ruin the natural wilderness. Go ahead and add "stuff" to the ones already citified.

Eric

ebxtreme@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 2:17 pm

Our State parks are in a real conundrum. Their average users tend to be older (some as old as mid-50's) and the public's support for funding them is dropping. The parks obviously recognizes that they are sitting on an incredible asset with some of the most beautiful areas of our state. I just feel they aren't being utilized by enough people.

1. Advertising in the forms of billboards and banners? No. Advertising in the way of subtle sponsorships? yes, if done right..

2. Yes, small commercial stores for supplies and equipment rentals (kayaks, rowboats, crabbing gear, mt. bikes, etc.). Maybe even guiding services.

3. I think, where appropriate, the parks shouldn't rule out any type of outdoor recreation – including zip lines. Who's to say that one person's form of recreating is more or less viable than the next persons? One of the state parks directives is: "A dedication to outdoor recreation and public enjoyment that welcomes all our citizens to their public parks. "

For instance, more youth are mt. biking and the sport is growing overall. We need to focus on activities that make people want to get off the couch or computer and get outside into our parks. Rock Climbing is another example of a growing outdoor activity. Beyond getting more revenue (and different buyers) from Discover Passes, they will also attract more people to camp in the parks. Only 8% of parks users are overnight visitors and that should be the way they should be generating more revenue.

There's a great speech by Brady Robinson about the marriage of conservation and recreation that every parks employee should see.
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j8dT1w5sp74&feature=youtu.be

Merry

bluemarii@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 1:55 pm

a. no advertising or corporate names.

b. smalls stores, mom and pop style are OK for providing camper needs.

c. zip-lines, kayak rental or similar outdoor recreation OK. no loud machines. no Wi-Fi.

DRAFT

Marla

Equiart2@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 12:10 pm

I don't see a problem with corporate names for parks but not obvious advertising in the park.

Small stores with items useful at the park would be fine.

An area of the park for ziplining, etc. would be fine as long as part of the park can be used separately for hiking, biking, horseback riding in a more natural setting.

Mandi

mandib444@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 12:09 pm

I am not interested in having our public city, state or federal parks renamed because of corporate sponsorship, however…..it is more important to me that the parks remain open….so I suppose if there were strict rules that limited any influence from these so called sponsorships, I might be ok with it.

The only stores I could support would be small country style stores that carry basic food and camping items. I want to maintain the integrity of the outdoor experience.

I like to hike, but I also like to ride ATV's and go exploring in my Jeep. I am fully supportive of parks that are developed to enhance all varieties of outdoor experiences.

There are enough logging roads available that little to no damage to the environment would need to be done to install cell towers. I think in the long run it might lower the costs of search and rescue events if people had a way to call out for help when they need it.

Sue Ranger

sranger@fs.fed.us

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 10:52 am

a. No.

b. Small stores, with items for sale in keeping with the intent of that particular park, would be fine.

c. Depends. I would be more inclined to support an activity that promotes movement of the body or enjoyment of nature at the park. I do not see where Wi-Fi access fits into this.

DRAFT

Mary

Marylynne888@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 10:48 am

The greater majority of parks that are within 25 miles of a major urban area can have advertising, WiFi, zip lines etc IF that protects other parks that would then be able to remain as natural as possible. All parks should have restrooms and where possible cell phone service for emergencies.

Corporate or individual naming of parks is fine. Some small, independently owned/operated stores/restaurants that blend into the environment would be fine. (No McDonald's, etc.!)

Becca

becca@polevaultpower.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 10:14 am

A. I don't have a problem with some advertising in parks.

B. I support having appropriate businesses inside of parks. They often provide valuable services to visitors, like being able to buy snacks for the trail or fresh batteries. As long as the purpose of the business somewhat pertains to the park or to meeting the needs of park visitors. No one wants to see an adult video store in the middle of a park, but a hamburger stand can be a nice treat for the family.

C. Yes, as long as there are still natural areas of the park where people can go to get some peace and quiet.

Ken Carmichael

kcarmichael2225@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 9:31 am

All of these questions are too general in nature. Every one of them starts with the comment "it depends". Yes we need to broaden our approach to funding the parks and in some circumstances it may require corporate support and in return some recognition. This will depend on the type and extent of support. There are also situations where commercial businesses are appropriate in our parks, particularly where they are of service to the visitors or provide recreational opportunities that the park can not provide. Again, it depends on the size and type of park. As for recreational opportunities, the use of a zip line as an example has been taken too literally by some respondents. We have to remain flexible to new recreation always keeping in mind the affect on other visitors and the park. Multi-use recreation is possible when the activities are compatible, there is good management and the

DRAFT

resources are capable of handling the activities.

I feel that this survey identifies some issues pertaining to the funding and management of our parks but does little toward answering the questions of what to do. This will come only when we sit down with individual park systems, and specific parks and address the issues.

Lys Burden

facebook.com/lys.burden x

wpburden@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/13 at 12:13 am

A. Definite NO

B. Yes, discretely done.

C. Yes, but not over done, rental canoes, kayaks, non-motorized vehicles and zip wires A-OK.

W.W. Bell

WW.BELL@COMCAST.NET

Submitted on 2012/11/12 at 8:34 pm

A. Advertising does not fit with what parks are supposed to be. We are supposed to be celebrating the 100th anniversary of Washington State Parks in 2013 and for 99 years these parks have been free. It's time our state government steps up and funds the parks as they did for the first 99 years.

B. Many of the parks currently have small stores and/or gift shops. These are not a money maker for the parks but they are convenient for the parks customers. I would not like to see this grow beyond today's standards.

C.Things such as zip lines I don't believe belong in our parks. Some parks such as Fort Worden rent kayaks at this time and that seems ok to me but adding bike rentals and other things could get out of hand very quickly.

C2. I believe WIFI should be in the parks. Many of our senior campers live in their RVs traveling from park to park and their only way to stay in touch with family and do their banking order meds. etc. is on-line. Yet in most cases it is not possible in our parks. We also have many volunteers that spend months volunteering in our parks and having volunteered in Washington State Parks, I have found it ridiculous that I've had to drive into town (a 20 mile round trip) with my laptop and to find a local library or Starbucks or someplace else where I could get on line to stay in touch with my family.

Wayne Mohler

DRAFT

wfmohler@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/12 at 11:23 am

A. No, Parks should not be commercialized. The legislature should fund Parks for all under the general fund. They are for the benefit of all and should not be seen as being “only for those who can or will pay” and they should not have to be dependent on advertising by commercial entities in order to survive. Parks should be one place that a pperson can get away from rampant commercialism.

B. It is ok to provide some services at some parks, such as groceries and gift shops. The gift shop products should be of a decent quality, well thought out, and relevant. Not a bunch of throw-away plastic products.

C. No, leave the zip line opportunities to the private sectorat private venues. If it is economically viable there will be plenty of them. No need to saddle everyone with the cost for liability insurance to satisfy relatively few visitors with a high liability recreational opportunity.

Yes, on the wifi. There are apps that can be very helpful to provide visitors with much better informaiton about a park or specific attraction. It would be a way to do away with some of the interpretive signing that is expensive to provide and maintain. Overall it could give the visitor a better quality experience.

anno

osin@methownet.com

Submitted on 2012/11/12 at 9:58 am

A. NO

B. NO

C. NO

Parks should be completely natural. They should not be amusement parks or “convenient”. They should be free to the public and funded by higher taxes.

evoc

donnanew22@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/12 at 8:31 am

I say no to a., b. is not a bad idea if the shop is ‘small and discrete’ as posted by another commenter; c. is worth consideration. Ziplines in a park which is large enough would be fun and a draw, as well as a revenue source.

Of course the zipline owner would need i to be well insured in light of the young woman in the news not long ago who was cut, became infected and most some limbs.

DRAFT

Wi-fi should be everywhere IMHO.

Mike Slevin

mikeslevin@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/12 at 7:52 am

A) I do not agree with advertising or naming.

B) I like the idea small country type stores, need to be careful that over time they do not turn into mini walmarts…..

C) Yes, zip lines, ATV rentals, boat rentals, etc…. There is more than one way to enjoy our public lands. Parks are parks they should be played in. If people want wildness let them go to the Wilderness areas where they can be one with nature. I'm looking for family fun!

Jo Beachy

svchickadee@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/12 at 6:41 am

A. I do not like the idea of advertising in our parks. that is one of the things we go to escape, ie be with nature…

B. Small, discrete grocery stores and gift shops are appropriate in some parks, particularly those with campgrounds, but they should follow the national parks guide and fit in to the parks style of building, small signs, etc.

C leave these types of sports for outside the park please. Perhaps bicycle rentals if there are appropriate trails.

thanks

Andrew Reding

aareding@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/12 at 6:37 am

A. An awful idea. What are we not going to commercialize in this country? Are we not going to be able to escape from corporate overlordship even when we try to escape it all by going into what until now has been wild land?

B. Independent businesses supporting park users are fine provided they maintain the buildings, that all exterior styling and signage blend in with existing park buildings and signs.

C. WiFi is acceptable, because it is invisible. No zip lines or other physical alterations of the parks. These are public parks, not wild Disney attractions.

DRAFT

Davis Steelquist

gravatar.com/davissteelquist x

drs98376@embarqmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/11 at 5:10 pm

A. I concur with Jeff that discrete advertising would be OK. say a few lines on a brochure, smallish plaques for benches, play ground equipment, restrooms. If say a company or club adopted a trail, or beach, including that for a small fee on any signage. As to selling naming rights to whole parks or parts of parks, no. If say Pope Resources paid $50,000 a year to support Fort Warden preservation, an acknowledgement sign would be ok as long as it was subtle.

B. Commercial businesses supporting park users and visitors are OK provided the maintain the buildings, are not blatant in color, design or exterior advertising. and in park signage is similar to existing park signs. If the park has geothermal, skiing, snorkeling, canoeing, horseback capability, even bicycles (provided they are restricted to designated paved trails,) having a concessionaire develop and maintain them is OK. But no KOA campgrounds. If camp grounds are involved, have some walk in tent only sites away from the motorized campers.

C. NO modern technology as recreation.. yes for displays (and funded by companies is OK) but no Wi-fi, no zip lines, no paint ball zones, air soft zones. no spectator sports, and curtail off road bicycles from trails. Also no areas devoted to free ranging pets. On the other side benches at 1/4 mile intervals on trails that seniors might prefer (Advertising OK as "Brought to you by:…..")

Jeff Chapman

bbbranch@olympus.net

Submitted on 2012/11/11 at 12:03 pm

a. Tasteful promotion of Parks and materials through logos or name sponsorship is okay. For example, "Donated by Coca-Cola" is okay for a plaque, or logos on brochures. As to blatant advertisements, I would say it is okay in the advertising world outside of the public facility itself. For example, an advertisement ahead of a Parks video on You-Tube is okay. But no billboards in Parks or advertising flyers left around the park.

b. Small grocery stores, food stands, and gift shops open to walk-ins are okay, and this is already being done. However these businesses should perform a function typically tied to the visitation of the parks. Also renting space to outside businesses and non-profits that don't provide a storefront is okay as well. This is also happening and has not been a real problem.

Perhaps the biggest controversial topics I've been dealing with are first, should Parks facilities be run by outside concessionaires rather than Park staff. What kind of mark

DRAFT

up should be allowed for use fees to cover business management, like with a campground? Second, should Parks provide long-term storage for RVs? This would be the situation where a motor home could be left on a Park's grounds through the off-season, and the Park would receive rental/storage fees. This is now being considered for our National Parks and Forest system. The argument is it cuts down on fuel use for visitors like snowbirds (driving the large gas guzzlers less). A similar situation would be boat storage. My feeling is I'm not against either of these as long as they don't interfere with the natural environment within the Park. So good concessionaire management with low additional fees is okay. And having some storage buildings tucked away somewhere that houses private recreational vehicles/boats is okay AS LONG as the security isn't an issue and the existing use/ambiance of the Park isn't compromised.

c. Ziplines, Frisbee Golf, and even Mountain Biking are relatively new to Parks. As an equestrian and leader in the Back Country Horsemen, these have presented extreme challenges to us. The advocates are often not aware of or insensitive to existing heritage uses, and relentlessly attack those uses as subordinate to their own. Then the displacement starts. No doubt when jetpacks become a sport where users hover above a trail, the JetPackers will point out how little impact they have on the ground and should displace mountain biking, horseback riding, and hiking.

That said, I have absolutely no problem with providing for new recreational pursuits on public lands. The agencies need to be very firm on finding ways to accommodate new uses without abandoning the uses that pre-existed. Or in shared use situations, that the shared use is strongly adopted and rules are set and enforced that provide for all of the users (as well as plan good trail design). This is how it works on private timberlands open to public use. Everyone gets along or they are kicked out. Unfortunately, this has not been happening effectively with agency officials who have their own biases or are vulnerable to fashionable pressure and user paid studies. There is definitely a rise in user frustration to other user's newly imposed sports on public lands particularly after decades when no controversy existed. There is also the problem with safety. What infrastructure and sport is fun to some users can be extremely hazardous to others. So again, accommodate the demand for new recreation uses if they seem to be more than fads, but do it with good planning and a firm hand. Also give classes in humility and multi-user sensitivity.

Bill Clark

airraceaddict@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/11 at 10:09 am

#1: Advertising can bring in a lot of revenue. Just look at television, (which I hate to mention but it is the most visible and best known example of the money involved). If there was some control over the amount of advertising, restrictions on placement and overall integration with the surroundings, it would be okay. Look, these parks are here for our entertainment. Period. In my opinion, the state does a lousy job of managing anything. Why should we expect different. Sell the operations of the parks

DRAFT

to individuals/consortiums with an interest in making it a viable business. If they fail, then the state can sell the concession to someone else. The state has no skin in the game, to use a common metaphor, and has no incentive to be creative nor efficient until jobs are threatened, (jobs which I believe should not be state jobs to begin with).

#2: Small non-obtrusive, individually owned stores would be fine. As long as most of the revenues are returned to THAT park. The majority to the owner, and nothing to the state except sales tax on sales of goods, services, and concessions. And that tax generated should be dedicated to a small office in Olympia that manages the parks. We have all seen how THAT works in reality. Just ask anyone in Eastern Washington. The owner has to make money to keep it going and to pay employees and their SS/Medicare/Medicaid taxes etc. It is not an inexpensive proposition. If an owner does it right, the revenue will come and the park will thrive. In the case of the state ownership and operation, it sucks revenue from other more important tasks. Such as education. Oversight, regulation, employees and their benefits all come at a cost to other programs in the state budget.

#3: There are two distinct user groups in this discussion. Both groups have distinct visions of how the parks should be run and what they should be. I will venture out on a limb here (without doing any deeper research) and say that the recreational users, as in weekend family campers, boaters, ATV and snowmobile users, skiers and snowboarders, people who hunt and fish, etc, are the vast majority of users of state parks. They also pay a serious amount of tax revenue to the state which does not come back to the parks. If the parks catered to the majority of users, and the state didn't use the fuel and user taxes they collect as a cash cow for other uses, they would probably make more money for the department. And if this means zip-lines, or other adventure destinations, then do it.

The people who want a natural experience and environment when camping, and understandably so, are in the minority of users. If this is what I want, there are options within the jurisdiction of the state and federal lands within the state where I can get away from it all. It takes work, but it is there as an option. If the operations of state parks were sold as concessions, the different groups could get their folks together to purchase a concession and make the park whatever they want. And they will succeed or fail on their particular business model.

Final thought: I think the Discover Pass was a great idea with poor execution. The pass should be transferrable between vehicles owned by the same person. If you are going to have more than one vehicle within the park, then it is reasonable to expect to pay a user fee. (Not a third of an annual fee. People are not stupid and will find a way to get around it). If the pass was transferrable, I believe it would do better in sales. Also, I believe usage of the parks would possibly go up.

I own three vehicles. One is used for work. One is used for family stuff, and the other is a road motorcycle. If the family vehicle happens to break down, or friends come to town and I want to show them a park and their vehicle accomodates everyone better, why shouldn't I be able to transfer it. Or ride my motorcycle into a park. I am not

DRAFT

going to pay $90 a year just to cover all eventuallities, (sp). Charge $50 a year for a transferrable pass, $5 per day user fee, or like the National Park, offer lifetime passes, (transferrable), for $350 or something like that.

Karen

kjrjatprairierim@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/09 at 9:53 pm

a) Please, no advertising or corporate naming for any parks.

b) Small businesses, such as a store with camping supplies, food, souveniers, etc. would be acceptable. Canoe, boat, bicycle etc. services would also be acceptable. Museums, educational attractions would be appropriate.

c) I would not favor zip lines. I think they belong in an amusement park setting. I would favor WiFi in areas that are not served by other means of communication. It could be a safety feature.

C

candl90@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/09 at 6:48 pm

a) No advertising or corporate naming. Period!

b) Small context-appropriate shops would okay–like the "summer store" at Pearrygin Lake State Park in the Methow Valley.

c) Ambivalent about zip-lines for reasons already stated above.

WiFi – as a self-employed web worker, I can only holiday where I have Internet access–same for my spouse who does translation–so we would like to have WiFi available in some parks. However, most access should be "for fee" rather than free, and available only where it makes sense.

For example, places like Fort Worden State Park in Port Townsend should have (free) WiFi access everywhere, as it's essential to operating a successful conference center.

Other parks should have "for-fee" WiFi available near the park office. This would allow access, for people like us, without disturbing those who feel that seeing/hearing computers (and other WiFi-enabled devices) diminishes their park experience.

More remote parks should remain WiFi-free.

Thanks for the opportunity to contribute my 2-cents.

Paul

DRAFT

pcd@olypen.com

Submitted on 2012/11/09 at 12:02 pm

a) I am ambivalent about corporate names for public parks. It seems like a way to get money without increasing the tax burden on the citizenry, but there is something terribly wrong with "Safeco National Park!!!" Or, deep in the woods, relaxing, away from the hustle and bustle, "Allstate: You're in good hands!" Still, it sounds like creativity is in order to increase funding…

b) I'm not against commercial businesses at trailheads, but I have trouble envisioning what kind of business might succeed at park trailheads.

c) I am a member of the BCHW and I DEFINITELY do not want any zip lines across horse trails. To allow such activities could be life-threatening to the horseback rider and those around him/her. Neither should the sound of a zip line cross a trails. Horse can be spooky. And I am against new-fangled stuff in national parks and, obviously wilderness areas. On the other hand, such modern ways might be alright in a county or city park, or newly designated park designed for such activities.

Phil Baumgaertner

photobyphil.com x

philbaum@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/09 at 9:19 am

a. I'm completely opposed to corporate naming or advertising. I haven't seen recent numbers, but in 2310, the AVERAGE tax rate for all corporations was 2.3% and 2/3 of corporations paid no taxes AT ALL. Taxes on corporations should be paid at the same percentage as citizens, or they shouldn't be allowed access to the state to sell their products.

b. I'm sort of ok with small grocery stores at large car and RV camping sites. No land should be for sale and the retail rights should be for lease only. No long term leases should be allowed. A private firm could also rent the operation of equipment booths for things like ski equipment, snowshoes. I'm concerned that this could be overdone, however. Olympic National Park, Hurricane Ridge currently has a nice visitor's center at 5,200 feet. During weekends, a small cafe operates on the bottom floor. Out in the parking lot, a shack is operated for equipment during ski season for snow shoes and skis. This is a very pristine area, and i would hate to make the drive up the mountain some day to see a mini-mall and a gas station – there is so little "pristine" wild areas left anymore.

c. Very limited wifi and no ziplines. In parking lots and trail heads, wifi can provide a safety feature for hikers to report safety problems and get last minute weather reports.

DRAFT

Toni

tch@Well.com x

tch@Well.com

Submitted on 2012/11/09 at 8:46 am

a. I don't see a problem with naming rights as long, as many people have said, it is done in a moderate way with the sell being how good it makes the company look to be associated with this lovely park.

b. Again may be incompatible with a above in some way, but allowing in locally run stores and concessions seems great. Obviously more money would probably be made through allowing chain business to open in all X# of parks across the state, but I think the public is better served by local independent business.

c. New tech isn't incompatible with state parks, neither are commercial attractions where they fit in to the use of the park. What is of concern is giving away state lands and resources to "private non-profit/corporate partnerships" such as is being contemplated at Fort Worden and other state parks. The public should continue to own these resources and continue to mandate public access however the parks are managed.

Sylviane Petersen

sylvianep@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/09 at 7:30 am

A. Parks should not be a place for business advertising.

B. Small stores/gift shops should be only allowed in the larger parks and should only be allowed if they are profitable for the park.

C. Zip lines should be on private property not in our parks. Parks should not spend any money on internet access for the public.

Why do we go the parks in the first place? Beautiful natural solitude! Not for advertising, shopping, thrill rides or internet access.

Linda Johnson

cha@worldfront.com

Submitted on 2012/11/09 at 6:27 am

a. Not keen on commerical advertising in general. I would not like to see Mt. Rainier be remamed Mt. Micrsoft nor would I like to see my local parks such as Lake Sylvia, Jarell Cove or Penrose Point become Lake Toshiba, Starbucks Cove or Lowes Point. Parks to me are a back to nature experience. That said, some parks are in more urban areas and small signs imbedded in picnic tables, for instance, giving credit to a local

DRAFT

company for donating material would be OK.

b. Small gift shops and convenience stores for camp supplies are OK as long as they visually fit in with the environment. Once again these would better fit with more urban areas. Wilderness and remote areas should remain "wilderness and remote" as that is a big part of their attraction.

c. Zip lines are a fad and I question how long they will last, how much it costs to implement one versus how much revenue one would collect. Also if I am hiking or riding my horse along a trail, I certainly would not like a zip line over my head. As far as WIFI, I go to parks to escape electronics, noise and blaring videos. I don't even like to hear someone's radio playing while I am there so I say "no". How much revenue would this produce anyway? I used to not mind paying taxes because I always thought I got something back such as good roads, parks and schools. I am paying more taxes than ever before and now I also have to pay for parks(discover pass), schools (levys) and roads (tolls). Where is my tax money going?

John D, Wegmann

maryjohnwegmann@msn.com48

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 8:20 pm

A. Advertising and corporate naming: Absolutely not!! State and Federal parks are places people visit to get away from commercialism and the humdrum of urban living. Corporate naming of sports stadiums is bad enough. We don't need to go to "Wal-Mart State Park."

B. State parks should stay non-commercial. Most state parks are not that far distant from commercial establishments in urban or rural communities that people can't drive to them. Gift shops or convenience stores are a foot in the door to commercializing the parks. People go to parks to experience the natural environment.

C. Parks should stay "natural." Zip lines, wi-fi, water slides, go-cart tracks, one could go on and on, are readily available. People go to parks to experience the natural environment and to "get away from it all." It is hard enough to escape all the trivial entertainments of modern life. Keep the parks free from this type of commercialism.

Al Pelletier

sekiusweep@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 7:08 pm

When any entity makes a donation designated for certain uses, or for certain parks, some recognitions, such as plaques or signing would be appropriate. Such as "John Doe memorial bench, provided by chapter 87 IOOF and Doe family."

Concessions: Most private businesses would be best advised to locate near, not in state parks. The $30 entry fee will limit customers inside the parks. But some

DRAFT

concessions, with a clear policy, should not be ruled out.

I recently noticed a future state park site has been ruled “off limits” to virtually all use, including hunting, camping, wood cutting and harvesting any plants. That’s just because it may someday become a state park, With no good cause to limit public access and enjoyment of the land.

I think there can be a wide range of activities in public parks, just not all in every park., or at the same times. For example. allow gold panning in historic-themed parks. Snowmobiling in mountain areas in winter. Hunting or trapping when nuisance populations of native or feral animals exist.

ORV Clubs might have access one month, then equestrian groups the next month. All other activities may be curtailed during some hunting seasons. On-site park staff will be needed, but usage will provide funding.

Darin

dablist@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 4:07 pm

Would we rather Nike, RedBull etc. pay atheletes millions or keep our parks?

No need to shelter our children they already know.

Darin

dablist@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 3:38 pm

Parks need money to stay open. Of course the answer is yes, yes, yes.

Ryan

reparr1@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 2:54 pm

For a, b, and c, I think all options should be on the table to get the necessary funding. Ultimately, fees to use parks should be raised until they meet revenue needs, so that the people using them the most pay the most.

Jeremy Przasnyski

gravatar.com/jeremyprz x

jeremy.prz@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 2:33 pm

DRAFT

a. Our public parks and natural spaces are our last bastion against the corporate world. Let's keep it that way.

b. I don't mind shops along main roads and highways, rest stops, and heavily trafficked park entrances, but nowhere else. Trailheads and other areas should remain as natural as possible.

c. Zip-lines and other such recreational technology should be examined on a case-by-case basis – it should be run by the state, but only if profitable without corporate/commercial involvement (no giant Red Bull signs everywhere, etc).

D2

deetwotoo@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 2:22 pm

a. No. Please don't advertise. We are flooded with advertising and it is worthless to me because I ignore any advertising I am exposed to.

b. Yes. As long as it is only one and it is located in a high traffic area assuming a nearby town does not exist.

c. Absolutely. Anything to get people out in the forest.

Peg

ramblin_rose@live.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 2:08 pm

a. Advertising would be acceptable, as long as it was inobtrusive to a visitor's experience of nature. e.g. advertising in the restrooms would be OK, noisy bigscreen electronic billboards in the forest would not.

b. Commercial enterprises would be OK, again, if tasteful, unobtrusive, and complementary to the nature experience (e.g. a small REI vendor, etc.)

c. Zip lines and other enhancements to a person's experience of the great outdoors would be welcome, as would wi-fi access, particularly in the less natural and pristine parks.

William

reson46@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 12:11 pm

a. Completely opposed to corporate advertising or naming rights. This is one of the reasons I go to public parks, to get aware from advertising, etc.

b. Small gift shops could definitely improve parks where appropriate.

DRAFT

c. Yes, new types of recreation and technology would be very beneficial to the user experience.

Pete

wiz636@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 11:51 am

If done in such a manner that it does not change the experience of the park then advertising/naming rights would be okay.

Small concession stands would be great.

Clearly the wifi access would need to have an associated fee for it to generate revenue but I just don't see very many people willing to pay an access fee for wifi while at a park. Pretty much defeats the purpose of going to a park.

Beth Blay

bbinaz@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 9:27 am | In reply to David Seibel.

I agree with all your comments, Dave.

Beth Blay

bbinaz@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 9:24 am

1 & 2. Advertising/commercial gift shops/convenience groceries/etc. is already being done for road side rest stops in many states. It is a method for keeping those open and available for travelers and I appreciate that fact. There is no reason why any public park could not avail itself of that funding in order to remain viable and open.

3. Zip lines and such should be restricted from "wilderness areas" as should helecopters, etc. that destroy the illusion of nature's wonders. However, that said, there is little reason to restrict them as fund raisers from parks already compromised by civilization.

*Back country areas should remain pristine in nature!!!

Tod Petersen

tod701@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 8:58 am

A. Advertising within parks would degrade the visitor experience.

DRAFT

B. Small stores in the larger parks would be acceptable as long as they are visibly unobtrusive and revenue positive.

C. Parks should as natural as possible. Commercial entertainment and amusement facilities should be left to the private sector.

Sandra Coen

rgcoen@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 8:46 am

A. Advertising should be only at the entrances and with descretion

B.Vendors would work but only if they were not too far within the park's inner area

C.NO wifi. We are hammered daily with folks who don't want to release their phones from their clutched fists' Zip lines would work only if they were located out of the equestrian trail areas. I am a member of BCHW and zip lines would cause major wrecks with the riders below.

Eric Kackley

jeneric09@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 8:44 am

I'll start by saying that there is no perfect answer and everyone has their opinion on how it should work. In my opinion this is going to require compromise and creativity.

A) No corporate names for parks. That would look odd. The Microsoft Mt. Rainier example is a good example of what I would not like to see. (nothing against Microsoft)

B) Only certain parks would be able to support a grocery store or gift shop and in those cases I think it would be fine as long as it is located in a developed area of the park (next to a parking area or ranger station). You could also tier the parks based on their visitor stats and then only the tier with the highest population of visitors would be allowed to develop these types of facilities.

(I like the answer above so I copied it)

C) Remain natural. I don't see the advantage of having wi-fi. That's not going to generate revenue and that's what we're focused on.

I like zip lines but not in a State Park.

I live near Beacon Rock so I will use it as an example. It is 5,100 acres and only has 28 tent campsites and 5 RV sites and is open seasonally. That's not a sustainable business model.

It fills up in the summer so I think they should consider making more camp sites with RV's being more of a focus because RV owners will pay more.

DRAFT

Some people are not going to like this but with few options I think everyone needs to open their minds to a "working forest". Use Capitol State Forest in Olympia as an example. It is a self sustained forest that generates annual profits for state schools. This will require logging, permitted gathering of forest products (mushrooms, slough, trees, etc…). No, I don't mean clear cut the whole forest and rape the land of it's resources. Again, use Capitol Forest as an example. It works there and that same plan can work for other state forests.

Create hike and bike trail systems in the state parks to draw more people and continue collecting the Discover Pass FEE of $30/year. Yes, I know it's a form of double taxation but this is where compromise is needed. Let different user groups create and maintain the trails so there is no additional expense for the Forest Service.

Allow permitted events to take place in the forests for a fee. If someone wants to put on a bicycle race on a State Forest trail system they should either pay a flat fee or a certain % of gross revenue. Yes, the participants would be required to buy a Discover Pass.

Please don't complain about the Discover Pass fee if you buy more than 6 latte's / year. I can give a lot of examples why $30 is not worth complaining about.

Each state park should consider promoting their own event each year to raise revenue. Example: The "warrior dash" style events are very popular and would draw a lot of people. This would be a good way to collect corporate sponsorship money without renaming the parks. The "Wikipedia Warrior Dash". Just an example.

Another way to save money is to fire 50% of the politicians and distribute their salaries to the state parks. There's an answer most people can agree on:)

There is no single solution that everyone will agree on but please try to compromise and work together so we don't lose the state parks altogether.

Chuck

chuck4788@live.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 7:29 am

a) No advertising.

b) Vendors running parks and operating related retail will improve the user experience for some locations. A very good example is Sun Lakes Resort vs Sun Lakes State Park campground; the Resort is packed during the week, the campground nearly empty.

c) If wifi is provided do it right, almost all areas with wifi that I have visited were so deficient in coverage area and speed to the point of being useless.

David Seibel

DRAFT

daveseibel@sbcglobal.net

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 6:48 am

A– advertising is ok at the entrance to parks, not throughout.

B– small stores are a great idea near the park entrance.

C– new tech like WI-FI is a plus. Being a member of Back Country Horsemen of Washington, the thought of a zipline over trails is a scary idea. I've Ziplined before and is a great money maker but it must be in an area set away from any trails. The noise would freak out a horse and cause lots of problems.

Thank you…Dave S.

wade youngs

wadeyoungs@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/08 at 2:01 am

I think small level advertising on park kiosks etc could be slightly beneficial, I also think that the money involved with implementing such a thing could easily surpass the revenue generated from such a venture. corporate sponsors for parks I do not agree with, some smaller parks with less of a history maybe, I think tax reform and better spending habits could remedy alot of money issues the parks have.

zip lines, wifi etc really should be taken on a case by case basis, some areas would benefit from such things, others not so much. to general of a question to answer in my opinion.

as far as grocery stores/gift shops, the local impact of such stores in some areas of the state would negate the benefits, lots of small business relys on tourisim of parks and outdoor hobby to stay in business, I would rather see my money spent to a small business, supporting local economys, then see a larger corporation come in and run a raquet with commerce in parks.

Jena Lacomis Garcia

facebook.com/photokitten x

sweetmog@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 11:52 pm

What do you think about advertising in parks or corporate names for public parks?

Rather than looking at short term, fleeting solutions that will not provide significant revenue and provide potential integrity issues, I think parks should look more into education and community engagement to bring revenue and renewed interests to the

DRAFT

park system.

b. Is it ok to have commercial businesses, such as small grocery stores and gift shops, or should they stay completely natural?

How will the revenue of these private businesses contribute to the budget needed for parks resources?

c. Should public parks embrace new types of recreation (zip lines) and new technology (wi-fi access) or remain more natural?

The parks are natural classrooms- use them wisely! Wi-fi is at every cafe and restaurant; there is no need for it in parks, especially since it has nothing to do with revenue contribution to the park system. Create educational events like bird watching tours, nature hikes, inquiry based nature classes for children, lectures about the history of the parks, watersheds, biomes, the species that live in parks, etc. Charging nominal fees for these types of activities will give back to the community and create a longterm connection with community members, as well as give them a sense of pride in their neighborhood park. As opposed to invasive, harmful recreational options like ziplines (which destroy wildlife habitat, create unnecessary and excessive noise that deters wildlife and will be unwelcoming for community members) look toward the many options that protect the natural beauty (flora and fauna) of these neighborhood gems.

Patti wible

pwible@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 11:50 pm

I dont agree with a or c. Parks need to remain natural settings, I go there to not see corporate ads. If I want wifi there are plenty of places for that. A few concessionaires are fine. Option b. they provide services appropriate to visitors and tourists. I am an equestrian with BCHW.

Kyle Dewey

K.Dewey2311@edmail.edcc.edu

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 10:21 pm

A-I dont think that advertising would hurt the parks as long as I dont see billboards while walking down trails, but naming a park after a company would be ok.

B- I think it would cost more money to run and maintain a store or gift shop in a park than profits could cover. You would have no revenue.

C- Leave a park the way it is, don't turn natural lands into amusement parks or starbucks'!

The best way I think to gather more money for maintenance and to properly run parks

DRAFT

is to Promote the park itself, more publicity on TV, radio, billboards, encouraging people to get out in the woods. Also you can promote volunteer days, depending on the time of year, you could gather hundreds of volunteers with some simple food and fun

Lori Flemm

loriflemm@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 9:15 pm

A. I think limited and restrictions on advertising (outfield fences with all banners the same size) in select locations is appropriate (advertising on benches at each tee on a golf course is ok, but on a bench along a regional trail is not desirable). I don't approve of corporate names for parks, but in some instances corporate names on an athletic field, or picnic shelter is acceptable. I prefer to see parks named after notable citizens or geographic significance.

B. Small stores and concession stands, of the "Mom and Pop type" are a convenience for park visitors. (I would NOT want a fast food chain or grocery store).

c. wi-fi would be nice: would it be offered free, or would a park patron be charged to get the password? I would not pay to get a password. For example: my child is Playing in a sports league and has to arrive 45 minutes prior to the game to warm up. I would walk the park trails until the game starts – but if no trail, or have work to do wi-fi would be great to have. I have only been zip lining once in the past 5 years – It was a blast – and I drove 1.5 hours to get there. I would probably only go at most every other year.

I had local parks (city and county) in mind while answering the questions. IF a park is natural, open space, wildlife habiatat, a state or national park, I would say no to a,b, and c.

Thank you for asking our opinion.

Phil

kdxbound@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 8:29 pm

I think we all know there is a set limited amount of funds avaliable for recreation. Although recreation is important for all of us – certain recreation activites should fund themselves

Advertising would be a good method to generate revenue

Concesionaire operation of certain facilites would be another method to at least cover costs of operations

Zip lines / para gliding lift assisted mtn biking, free ride parks – sure in the right

DRAFT

place. This would bring in toursim $$ as well. These activites should be revenue positive

Wifi – why not its all about the place

Kari Fagerness

kfagerness@skamania-edc.org

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 1:39 pm

a) I think some advertising would be good if it generated revenue for the effort (didn't cost more to have someone from parks and rec administer it then it generated); it would also need to be limited, I think, to information kiosks, bathrooms, ranger stations, etc. and not be out in the park or natural area. Corporate sponsors are not a good idea, each park has a name based on history and I think it should stay that way.

b) Only certain parks would be able to support a grocery store or gift shop and in those cases I think it would be fine as long as it is located in a developed area of the park (next to a parking area or ranger station). You could also tier the parks based on their visitor stats and then only the tier with the highest population of visitors would be allowed to develop these types of facilities.

c) I think wi-fi is very important even if it is just for safety or emergency services. My comments under b) are the same for zip lines or other types of commercial development.

Leslie Bryson

cob.org x

lbryson@cob.org

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 1:04 pm

All three ideas have some merit, but must be done in moderation, and based on input from the community. If it is a choice between closing parks, or generating revenue through limited, compatible commercial activities, sponsorships and advertising, it's a no brainer.

Jeff Yeckel

yeckel@televar.com

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 12:50 pm

a,b&c I do not support these ideas …it seems the parks are getting out of their area of expertise…and into an area that would require a whole bunch of new laws and regulations…ending up costing the tax payers more…at what end….WiFi access in the

DRAFT

parks?…I thought people were trying to get away from tech when they go into the outdoors!! To generate moneys…sell some of the state and federal land back to the public…and get the land back onto the tax rolls.

Herb Gerhardt

hgerhardt@wavecable.com

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 10:39 am

a. Rather than blanket advertising, I would support sponsorships and displaying the sponsors name or logo on the items they sponsor, like a Kiosk or an interprative sign. This would be sort of low key advertisement and not deter from the looks of the park or make it look comercialized. I would even look at one big corporation sponsoring one specific park and their sponsorship would be displayed on the info board in a non-overbearing way. I would not support any name changes of the parks to reflect the corporate sponsor.

b. Yes, I would support small busnesses operating within a park under a vendor's license from the park. That way the park could control the type, size and estetic appeal of that business to the specific park.

c. I would think that Wi-Fi access would be a good idea since it would be a drawing card for some users like those who go to the park for lunch. Zip lines would be a huge liability issue and not sure that would be a good idea but the concept of allowing vendor controlled entertainment/drawing card activities is worth while exploring. Kyak rentals or small boat rentals at stratigic locations might work just fine but again these would have to be operated by a licensed vendor and not by the park.

I consider State Parks an asset that the state cannot reduce. The Discover Pass was supposed to solve all of their problems and it has not. The problem is State Parks are fat in personel and services. I think the staff can be reduced and more of the services switched to volunteers. Each State Park does not need a gun carrying ranger who will always call for local law enforcement to come and handle the situation. I think a local warden should suffice. That warden can asses the situation and call the appropriate authorities as needed.

bruce emmons

emmons7bm@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 9:41 am

i am in favor of b and c ….anything to get rid of the discover pass….i don't like being double taxed!!!

nancy

DRAFT

nlbnlb2@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 8:24 am

a. no advertising I go to the parks to get away from this.

b. if they are small and look good

c wifi yes zip line no it open's up to much to other thing like then they would want a place to rent bikes not that I don't think that they should ride bikes on the trail we ride horse on ours. it also takes away from the natural beauty of the parks

Ann Stanton

stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us

Submitted on 2012/11/07 at 8:24 am

a. Advertising in parks or corporate names for public parks:

Please do not allow advertising in outdoor areas.

Please do not sell names for public parks.

Parks are our visual refuge from the constant bombardment of corporate selling that occurs nearly everywhere else in the public realm. Selling park names implies that the corporate sponsor paid most of the costs, but in fact, they pay only a fraction, with the real sponsor being the taxpayer.

However, paid advertsing on paper products like camp area maps and rules pamphlets would be fine with me, especially if ithe advertising related to services connected with the site or park activity, such as a nearby restaurant, recreation activities, etc. Also okay with me is a small, factual acknowledgement on an interpretive sign stating that it was "provided by X Corporation" but not in the format of an advertisement with logos or product listings.

b. Commercial businesses, such as small grocery stores and gift shops, in parks:

Small grocery stores and gift shops in parks would be fine with me, as long as visual pollution of the natural environment was avoided: no flashing signs, no buildings looking like corporate billboards (think gas station paint schemes), etc. Design standards requiring compatibility with the locale could control this.

c. New types of recreation (zip lines) and new technology (wi-fi access) in parks:

Yes, I support new types of recreation (zip lines) and new technology (wi-fi access), but not necessarily in every park. The more remote parks should have correspondingly fewer "enhancements". Less is generally more, as a rule, in our natural parks.

Thank you for asking!

B

DRAFT

Burnett x

holnam@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/06 at 4:19 pm

what ever it takes to get rid of the fees for stuff we already were taxed for.

Richard Hazelton

48north.com x

richard@48north.com

Submitted on 2012/11/06 at 10:33 am

a. Advertising possibly at an entrance would acceptable, but throughout would ruin the experience. Might as well be at the mall.

b. Businesses seem fine if they blend in, as they do in National Parks. They would have to be in the larger parks.

c. WiFi is invisible but where's the income? Zip lines etc. depend on the parks. No marine parks or smaller parks where zip lines would change the dynamics of the park.

Russ Cahill

woodardcreek@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/06 at 10:22 am

Concessions should provide essentials for park visitors. An example is the small store at Lake Wenatchee which provides food and basic supplies; allowing campers to avoid long drives to a store. In my experience, concessions do not provide revenues of significant value to keep parks financially stable. Short seasons and highly restrictive contracting rules do not make for substatial return.

Zip lines are faddish responses to serious fiscal needs. While I hold no animosity for them there are plenty of places outside the public parks to site these entertainments.

Public parks, libraries and museums are small consumers of tax money. They are a part of the disappearing social contract we have enjoyed for nearly two centuries in the United States. In them we share a heritage and a safe mixing bowl for the many diverse components that have made our country great.

Eliminate subsidies and assess fair taxes on all segments of our state's commercial, Industrial and personal income and keep the parks available to all.

Byron Stuck

WOHVA.org

DRAFT

nmatrust@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/06 at 10:10 am

a. I'm fine with it as a piece of the solution. It hasn't changed my baseball experience going to Safeco Field.

b. Stores are OK but location and storefront should be regulated.

c. I don't understand how these technologies even fit in the mission of the park. Embracing nature is the opposite of embracing the web …

Jim Sprott

sprott.j@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/06 at 7:34 am

a) Advertising is okay as long as it isn't too much. It seems like it would be better served to have local businesses advertise so visitors can find them, "corporate" sponsors at a small local park don't seem feasible. I think this would be a small source of revenue.

b) It will depend on the park. Deception Pass is a great place for it's beauty and should remain that way. Other places are better for recreation so there is more opportunity for amenities to make it more accessible for families.

c) Parks are competing for patrons. There needs to be a healthy mix of activities and amenities that attract users of all sorts. I don't believe there is one approach that will fit all of the parks. The local communities should be engaged to find volunteer groups and businesses that will support any amenities and uses consistent with the park. If an area lends itself to a zip line and there is a steady stream of users that like that activity AND it will bring visitors there to bring in businees to the community then it should be there. If a park is known for it's beauty and that's why people come there, then it should remain that way.

Tim Dustrude

dustrude@mac.com

Submitted on 2012/11/05 at 8:28 pm

I don't like the idea of Corporate Naming or Branding at all, but I think small grocery or concession stands, snack bars, etc would be fine. Also, I think wi-fi would be good.

Geoff Kirk

gkirk91@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/05 at 5:38 pm

DRAFT

a. I don't like the idea of ads in a park or Microsoft Mt. Rainer.

b. Some small stores might be okay. I would limit them to locally owned small businesses.

c. I want to go to a park to get away from yahoos screaming on a zip line and/or the blue light and tapping keyboards of people on their computers and phones.

We need to reform our state's tax system so that we don't have to consider these ideas.

Todd Hansen

toddghansen@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/05 at 4:09 pm

a) I would not want advertising that blocks views or that overly interferes with the natural experience. So it would be most appropriate in sporting recreational areas, i.e. athletic fields, frisbee golf parks, and so forth. Naming rights are kind of cheesy though. It distracts from the original names and history. You can't change Ike Kinswa SP, for example.

b) I think concessionaires are appropriate when they do a good job. Xanterra operates some fine facilities, but they are in top tier national parks, so you cannot assume that level of professionalism across the spectrum. If you could maintain the original feel of the park, then I believe concessionaires could be possible. Just leave it to them to install infrastructure, or use mobile buildings when possible.

c) Zip lines would be cool in some areas, but you have to be careful to not get caught in a fad. They seem to be popping up everywhere. It would be more fun to do temporary routes, for example; use non-destructive anchor webbing from tree to tree in Federation Forest and change the routes monthly.

When it comes down to it, are there enough people already visiting natural parks? Have those that support a natural park been more supportive of nature or the park? If you can be creative in your quest to find lucrative joint park-private ventures, then I think you have to do what you must to maintain the parks. People will learn about or remember fun experiences in a park, and return. It works even better if people can enjoy it in the rain and cold, like running or biking, or a Tough Mudder race.

Todd Welch

jtoddwelch@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/05 at 11:25 am

a. I believe all options are on the table, but I don't see where this would bring in enouch revenues to support a park.

DRAFT

b. A very good option at the busier parks and camping areas to generate revenues.

c. I great option depending on what a privite managemement company would like to use at a specific park where it would work. We must find ways to draw more people and it may take some extra to get that done.

Sarah

scuttlebutt777@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 7:05 am

a. I would really hate to see a park named after a large retail corporation. Our family tries to support local businesses not retail giants, so it would really bother me to have to go to Target State Park. Target does not need more advertising, I would prefer to see less. * If the advertising was only small businesses that are nearby to the specific park, I could consider it. That would help support the local businesses advertise more and hopefully bring in more business. I will be honest, if Costco names a park after them, I may never go there.

b. I think they would be better off near the park, but not within the park. My fear is that the parks are going to become come trash receptacle for a wide variety of things, not just cliff bar wrappers. I also think it takes away from the nature of the park. If I were a parent, I would rather take my child to a place where food and purchases were not an option. I would want them to remember we went to Mt. Rainer and how beautiful it is, not that we bought a snow globe in the gift shop. They need long lasting memories of nature, not temporary ones that go out of style.

c. I would prefer not to have wifi in parks, I think they should be a place where people go to disconnect from our very connected world. I think a zip line would be great or other types of recreation, possibly ropes courses, obstacle courses for kids and adults. This could bring more events to the parks. However I do fear that these are the things that bring in the future concession stands and gift shops, so if they can stay as close to natural as possible, I would approve them.

Comments submitted by e-mail:

Margie Loomis

Margie.K.Loomis@centurylink.com

Submitted on Nov 12, 2012 4:28 PM

I'd like to comment on the issues concerning the parks and in particular the zip lines. I realize there is a new generation of outdoor enthusiasts who enjoy the x-factor experience. That's great. Set up those types of activities like zip lines, power mountain biking, etc. in an area such as a snow ski or snowboard area. Those places

DRAFT

have open trail systems, are set up to handle the more mobile type of recreationists and are seldom used in the summer months. As for myself being an older equestrian type recreationalist, I don't mind sharing trails with hikers or other types of mellow activities. The reason I go out in the parks and woods is to get away from the hustle and bustle of noisy people. I'd like to think that the few equestrian approved trails we have out there would be left to the more serene activities such as hiking, horseback riding, llama packing, etc.

As for the funding, again this issue isn't easily resolved. I would support small commercial businesses like grocery stores, gift shops, or things that would be park related set up in a centralized location near the park entrance. I would not support strip malls, fast food chains, or crap that's put there just for the purpose of entertainment (the park should be the focal point of entertainment). Advertising, especially in the form of signage should be kept to a minimum and sized appropriately so you aren't starring at it from every prominent spot in the park. As for commercial names branding our parks – a big fat NO. Let them have the sports arena's. We need to continue to recognize our natural wonders and those great American's of the past who made these parks possible. If a big commercial business wanted to donate land to create and maintain a new park and wanted that park named for them, go ahead. Don't rename our existing familiar parks.

Unfortunately parks were never meant to be a source of income, therefore there was never a financial basis established to support them over the years. Charging a daily usage fee, encouraging people to clean up after themselves and overseeing them with volunteer PARK HOSTS offsets some of the costs. I'm not sure installing zip lines, which would require huge insurance liabilities, is the answer to gaining more revenue.

Eric Guenther

PenMet Parks

eguenther@penmetparks.org

Park providers need money to operate and maintain their facilities. One solution is to change the current experience visitors have in a public park to generate revenue (such as zip lines in a nature park or concessionaire/gift shops). Another solution is to generate revenue through advertising, naming rights, concessions, etc. We would like your thoughts about,

a. What do you think about advertising in parks or corporate names for public parks?

We generally don't like it, but that may be necessary to attain fiscal sustainability.

b. Is it ok to have commercial businesses, such as small grocery stores and gift shops, or should they stay completely natural?

We think having items available that visitors might want is convenient for them and potentially beneficial to provider through needed revenues and helping with the park visitation experience (i.e. equipment rentals)--with appropriate respect for the

DRAFT

"natural" aspect of the site and also meeting local zoning guidelines.

c. Should public parks embrace new types of recreation (zip lines) and new technology (wi-fi access) or remain more natural?

Wifi can enhance the experience with the addition of educatinal content. People are also doing (managing/maintaining) the rest of their life everywhere they go and are more apt to experience places where they can continue to deal with the rest of life--while getting this new experience. Like the theaters, request appropriate respect at appropriate times and locations.

The new recreation is acceptable, again, with appropriate balance, protection, and respect for the natural aspects of the site.

Questions 2 & 3 are somewhat related to an earlier topic RCO presented which related to expanding allowable use of structures in the water access category.

For instance, kayak rentals at a water access property would enhance the experience, so a storage facility would be beneficial, not only for kayaks but for other water experience equipment.

DRAFT

****DRAFT**** DRAFT**** DRAFT**** DRAFT****

Round 2 SCORP Town Hall Comments

Prepared by: Michael Fraidenburg, Blog Facilitator for Responsive Management (www.ResponsiveManagement.com), contractor to the Recreation and Conservation Office for this work.

Background – The SCORP Town Hall Web Site

Part of the 2012 revision of Washington's State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is the use of an Internet blog web site to collect general public input (see, www.scorpwa.wordpress.com). The format is to pose questions asking stakeholders to provide narrative answers and offer their opinions about the implications of their answers to the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities administered by the Recreation and Conservation Office under a SCORP document. This interim report documents the results from the first round of input.

Caveats:

- *This is a draft document, do not cite as a definitive source*. This interim report is being made available to ensure the results of the public discussion on the SCORP document are made available as the SCORP is being developed instead of after the fact when it is finalized. Treat these reports as provisional and subject to change when the final report is compiled.
- *Do not extrapolate these comments to the state as a whole*. In a blog discussion participation comes from respondents who self-select. This means there is no effort to sample stakeholders in a scientifically valid way (i.e., random sampling). Consequently, it would be inappropriate to ascribe quantitative meanings (e.g., percentages, majority/minority sentiments, trends) on any issue. Treat these results as valid opinions of individuals, not as a summary of results that are generally applicable across the state.
- *The results are informative*. Despite the qualification above, the stakeholder input is valuable much in the same way as are results from a focus group (i.e., as qualitative descriptions of the core issues that surround the questions posed to stakeholders). This form of input is useful in naming the issues that are important to stakeholders and for gaining first-level insight about why the issues are important to them. A value of this method for collecting public input is that people can react to each others' comments and, in so doing, they stimulate additional thoughts from one another.

With these cautions in mind, below are the results from the first round of input from the Internet Town Hall blog discussion.

Round 2 Question

We have a two-part question for you:

Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

Are they maintained well enough?

Summary Observations from the Blog Facilitator

Participation was robust with 345 comments received. These came from 306 unique e-mail addresses which is the best estimate of the number of stakeholders who participated in this round (i.e., there is a small possibility that a single stakeholder may have responded from more than one e-mail address).

Overall, a consistent theme was stakeholder appreciation of the recreation resources available in Washington and the opportunity to express their needs and concerns via this blog. One respondent put it this way, "Good questions, great subject, as we all love to be in the outdoors and we live in such a diverse part of our nation." Another person said, "First, I appreciate that you asked for our opinions. This is the way our government should work!" And there were comments about the broad, shared interest that exists across stakeholders as said in one comment, "Last, I reiterate that hikers, mountain bikers, OHV motorcyclist, horse-back riders, and others need to work together to share land... We are all simply short-term borrowers of nature. We [are] working together to enjoy it."

Conflict Management

Many respondents commented on conflicting use for the same site. One respondent put it this way, "The multi use areas can make it hard for all types of users as they all feel they should be there but not the other due to _____(fill in The blank)." In response to these kinds of conflicts, respondents noted that, to a degree, people are making active choices to self-manage their experiences. An example is the horsewoman who said, "I understand the need for public lands that are multi use but I find riding with motorized vehicles too dangerous for my liking." The difficulty of managing the challenge of conflicting uses was described by another respondent who said, "...accommodating newer uses without displacing existing heritage uses can be a challenge without adequate recreation planning and new site development."

The need for cooperation among user groups was also expressed as when user said, "Yes we need more useable trails for all groups I realize that keeping these trails

DRAFT

repaired is the largest issue we have to getting more trails put in, this can only be resolved by all user groups to work harder together." Another respondent called for a kind of cooperation, but in the context of sharing opportunity when he said, "Whatever decision is made [about allocations to different kinds of recreation], it needs to be made to balance the rights we all have relative to each trail and it's natural suitability. … Can't we all just get alone and share?"

There were a variety of aspiration statements about lack of cooperation creating missed opportunity due to in-fighting among users. One mountain biker said, "We can share the trails – bikers, hikers, runners, dog walkers and equestrians – I always enjoy to see other people's way of enjoying outdoor. We should be allies." A hiker said, "We lack respect or [...acceptance...] for what other people enjoy. User groups lobbying against each other instead of banding together for everyone." And a horsewoman said, "My second concern is compassion and respect for all user groups. We all have the same common interest – the natural outdoors and protection of this asset. Working together and building on our common interest will get us much further... Bicycles and horses probably shouldn't share the same trails, but this doesn't mean we can't work together to help save or build trails." Similarly, a mountain biker commented, "Bikers, equestrians, hikers, dirt bikers all have one thing in common: a love of playing outside. With so many pressures on the local land and with so many open spaces disappearing we all need to recognize what we have in common – protecting our open spaces and keeping them healthy enough for all to enjoy."

Themes that emerged across the comments included,

- Trail users who need 'heavier development' such as equestrians, report a decline in the number of opportunities available to them,
- Motor-sport trail users report a decline in the number of opportunities available to them (e.g., increased gaiting of logging roads),
- Comments that made a case for preferential use by one type of recreation over another,
- Comments that made a case for expanding the recreation resource base and its diversity as a way to manage conflicts, and
- Comments that made a case for area or time-based zoning to separate conflicting uses

Interventions mentioned included:

- Interest in zoning to separate uncomplimentary recreation activities and
- Sequestering days to separate conflicting dual use (motorcycles versus mountain bikers) on the same trail.

One supporter of zoning put it this way, "In a perfect world, I would like to see individual parks designated for specific uses (i.e. mountain bike parks, hiking parks, equestrian parks, ATV parks, etc.), but I know this is not feasible. As a trade off, areas of each park should be segregated by use." But a cautionary note was sounded,

DRAFT

as articulated by another respondent, “Dividing trails up for individual user groups creates a charged environment with one group attacking the efforts of another in order to protect an area for one user type."

Is there enough?

Opinions about whether or not there is enough recreational opportunities varied to extremes,

- from beliefs that there is a serious shortage of opportunity,
- to opinions that we have an adequate supply,
- to opinions that we have an adequate supply but the geographic distribution is not right,
- to opinions that we have adequate supply, generally, but there is a shortage for some recreation interests, and
- to opinions that we have more opportunity than we need and/or can afford.

The increasing Washington population was the demographic change most cited by respondents who believe there is a shortage of opportunity. One respondent put it succinctly, “Populations are growing, with the consequence that public lands seems to be diminishing.”

There also were highly divergent opinions about the merit of various direct fees (e.g., Good To Go Pass) and indirect fees (e.g., allocations of gas taxes) that support recreation development, especially for trails and associated infrastructure. Opinions ranged from support to pay more to get more access, to recognition that the current state government fiscal situation means new money has to come from somewhere if supports are to remain in place, to opposition to fees because of concerns that too much money is being spent already or the money would not be used for supporting these recreation opportunities. A repeated message that appeared in the comments was from users who questioned the value they receive for the fees they pay. They, essentially, were not able to see the use of their fees ‘on-the-ground’. A mountain biker put it this way, “I paid extra attention after I bought the Discover Pass, and found that most of the recent work involved putting up the signs requiring the pass. Beyond that….not allot of other work being done...”.

There was sentiment that the distribution of opportunity by type of recreation is not appropriate. Some people expressed this in the context of there not being enough recreation opportunity and by others who felt there is enough it is just not distributed adequately. An example of the latter was the commenter who said, “We have adequate trails in some areas, but remain hopelessly lacking in other areas.” A frequently cited criterion for locating facilities is the typical driving distance for users to access their style of recreation. One mountain biker put it this way, “However there are simply not enough trails and back country opportunities to meet the need, particularly within a reasonable driving distance (1 hour) from the major population

DRAFT

centers." There also were calls for multiple-use trails but often these were stated with qualifications like the comment from a horsewoman who said, "I advocate for multi-use trails -with trail user education." Some respondents observed that there are missed opportunities because there are too few private-public partnerships. One mountain biker put it this way, "Maybe work together with logging companies to leave areas for riders."

Connectivity of trails was on the minds of some respondents. They, basically, were making a case that opportunity can be improved by connecting trails in a way that allows access at one point and egress at another, thereby increasing both the quantity and diversity of opportunity. At the extreme of this thinking was the person who articulated this objective as analogous to building an interconnected transportation system when she said, "Trails need to be thought of as regional transportation, same as roads, that connect areas and communities."

Some comments offered a recognition of the limits on government spending that are a reality but also observed that against that reality is,

- Increasing demand as Washington's population increases; e.g., one person observed, "According to WSDOT, WA's population has grown from roughly 4 to 7 million in the last 30 years" and another person summarized this impact by saying, "What that means then is the per capita amount [of recreation opportunity] (with a growing population) is actually shrinking".
- A desire to provide meaningful outdoor experiences for youth who spend too much time tied to television, video games, etc.

Recreation opportunities were frequently defined by respondents as an asset; one that provides a diversity of values, such as,

- Economic Asset: "…I feel that we have a responsibility to continue improving our parks and trails. They are an invaluable asset and a great marketing tool when working with companies looking to relocate to our area."
- Health and wellbeing asset: "This is key as [mountain] bikes is a draw for kids to the outdoors and away from TV and video games and drugs. We need more trails to support that draw to the activity in nature."
- Quality of life asset: "Parks, trails, and recreational facilities all add to the quality of life in any town...".
- Moral meaning: "I endorse all outdoor activity, because it brings us closer to the creator who built this planet."

<u>Adequacy of Maintenance</u>:

There were different opinions about how to manage the dilemma of choosing between spending limited funding on creating new recreation opportunities versus spending that same money on maintenance. People felt strongly in both directions as

DRAFT

these opposing comments illustrate,

> "To allow new trails when existing ones exist but are not brought up to par is irresponsible."
>
> "As 'development' gobbles up more and more natural areas, we need to protect as many remaining natural areas as possible..."

There is a level of recognition among stakeholders that they are part of the solution. One user said, "I think that as users we need to help maintain the areas or contribute to the costs in some way." A frequent solution they put forward is to use more volunteers. Tempering this suggestion other respondents expressed concern about the efficiency of using volunteers (i.e., if volunteers live far from a recreation site recruiting them to work at that distant site may take more effort than is cost effective), about sustainability of relying upon volunteers for maintenance over a long time frame (i.e., volunteer burn-out), the cost of managing volunteers ("Volunteers are not free…"), and the reality of land owner liability if a volunteer is injured. Several people suggested that a legislative remedy is a solution. An example is the comment from a mountain biker who said, "If legislation could be drafted similar in concept to RCW 4.24 (recreational immunity for private land owners) we would open the door to more groups and individuals assisting with O&M."

There were comments about the challenges of maintenance in an environment of retracting government funding for this kind of public service. One mountain biker put it this way, "The trail that is accessible is not always well-maintained because the USFS and DNR simply don't have the funds to handle this."

Divergent opinions existed about whether or not facilities are maintained well enough versus not well enough. There was recognition in the comments that people have different attitudes about how much maintenance is enough. Some folks using more primitive areas like lower maintenance since that is part of the 'back-to-nature-experience they are seeking. Others, who feel maintenance is inadequate, make the case for 'safe-and-serviceable' facilities. One person summed up this divergence of opinion and then added his own feelings when he said, "Adequate maintenance is in the eye of the beholder. The standard should be such that those values we sought to protect in the first place [are] not degraded or irretrievably damaged." One respondent noted that maintenance is a two part commitment. "First, the physical aspects – access, cleanliness, function and second, the work needed to maintain relevance and keep the areas interesting for future users and needs."

Below are the individual comments received in response to this question:

Comments Submitted on the Town Hall Website

Joshua Marvel

DRAFT

joshuamarvel@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 8:53 am

I would like to see more trails for mountain biking in and around the Seattle area. Specifically, I would like to see more trails within 30-60 minute's drive from downtown that are under 2500′ elevation so that they either remain rideable in the winter or become rideable in the springtime. We can see that the few good trail systems near to Seattle (like Duthie Hill, Grand Ridge and Tiger Mountain) are seeing huge numbers of users. Mountain Bikers are a distinct user group and need the space to build more legal, sustainable trails for their use.

mrweirdwrench

beatmatched@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/03 at 10:29 pm

Would really like to see more trails for off-roading enthusiasts (e.g. off road motorized vehicles,cyclists,etc)

Tyw509

slubogger@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/03 at 9:06 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

NO.

I would love to see more ground allowing ORV's. as well as 4X4 vehicles. people complain about others not on the right trails. but what has been happening is people who do not understand are closing down ORV parks and trails. so by doing that they think that orv enthusiast will just disappear but that is not the case, these anti-whatever people are just causing people to search for other areas to enjoy the outdoors which in some cases forces orv enthusiast into areas they should not have been.

The major disappointment i have with our current government is i have been paying licensing on vehicles for the BLM and forest service to maintain trails and our state government decides to grab money designated for trail maintenance and spend it where they wish.

shame on government.

therefore maintenance would not be a problem if the money was spent where it should be.

once again shame our government lets hope you get it right this time.

you are not here to manage people only to help manage OUR lands fairly among the

DRAFT

outdoors men/women as we see fit.

Ned Higgins

nedhi@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/03 at 8:32 pm

Enough recreation resource? My general stance is that more is better- better for broadening scope of opportunity, better for spreading out user load and better for representing WA state as a true unpoliticized recreation hotbed and draw in user/tourist dollars. Unfortunately WA state front country is suffering from competing agenda and the liability lawyers who have closed down a lot of opportunities.

Maintained well enough? I participate in many forms of recreation ranging from simple dog walks to backcountry hiking to mountain biking to off road motorcycle riding. Generally speaking, the areas for lower intensity activities are reasonably well kept (easy) while the facilities for high intensity activity are languishing or being tied up by political agenda (read: designated offroad motorcycle areas such as Gold Bar) to eventually choke out those particular activities. Last I heard, only a small fraction of my WA Discover Pass fee is making it to DNR's hands and I won't even get into the NOVA funds misappropriation, I'd prefer to keep the discussion productive…but you get the point.

I'll be out working on the trails I use if you need to reach me.

Herve Burnel

h_burnel@frontier.com

Submitted on 2012/12/03 at 6:34 pm

Do we have enough parks and trails ?

As(1) a hiker , mountain(2) biker and(3) dirt bike rider I will say (1)Yes ,(2)not too bad but could be better and (3)without hesitation not even close to enough .As already noted by some ,the lack of trails for motorcycles or others actually hurts nature and damages the trails from overuse .Open more trails specific to off-road vehicles ,contrary to popular belief we are not out there to destroy the environment !

The key is responsible use and it seems that we are paying for the few that have no respect for Anything and the zealots of this world .

Are they well maintained?

How much maintenance does one need?

When i hike I am not looking for groomed trails, same for mountain biking(or I would be road biking?) same for dirt bike .It's about exercise , nature and challenge .

regular use of a trail will maintain it as far as hiking is concerned ,Most mountain bike trails are well taken care off by user groups and off roaders also have some active

DRAFT

groups although not as well organized .(not counting funds misappropriated that if properly used could do wonders .

As a side comment on trail maintenance the only ones I have never seen (but I could be wrong) do any maintenance are the horse riders (and they do some serious damages to trails)

Greg

greghalberg@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/03 at 3:08 pm

Study after study shows the conomic value of trails and access to outdoor recreation. It is worth the investment. The tendency in 2012 is to restrict access using lack of funding as a reason. So yes to more trails, and yes to more maintainence.

Lori Lennox

llennox82@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/03 at 1:34 pm

I am a trail maintenance volunteer and a member of Back County Horsemen of WA, the Pacific Crest Trail Association and Washington Trails Association. Thank you for this wonderful way for being heard.

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas? I doubt that any of us really feel like there is enough! Seriously, that varies around the state and where there is 'enough' today that will probably not be so 10 years from now the way WA is growing. And there will always be the problem that if people live in a big city they typically will have to drive further to recreate since everything around them has been developed. More urban bike trails connecting areas are needed and should be taken into consideration when any changes are made to a cities infrastructure.

With the financial situation the way it is I can't see that acquiring new properties is wise. Neither is adding more designated Wilderness area to the already cash and manpower strapped USFS & NP's to figure out how to manage. There is already a big backlog of expensive (vs. non-wilderness) Wilderness trails that are not being maintained, either to standard or at all, and those trail miles are growing.

What I do see when looking at maps for many of the existing areas is that they have large areas with no developed recreation but that the opportunities are there if the land managers would allow it. In many cases the local volunteer users would do the work. Most users groups have great, very experienced people who could come up with viable plans and crews – this is what they DO! – but many land managers will not give them the go ahead to get it done. Legality issues? Job security? It would be nice to see what is stopping this.

I also know of several areas with trails where horseback riding is allowed but the

DRAFT

parking needed for trucks and trailers is not there. Or it is there but horses are not allowed in the parking area itself, such as Griffiths- Priday Ocean State Park at Copalis.

One group that I see as really needing to start to be considered as a separate user group are the extreme and downhill mountain bikers. Their needs are quite different from the bike riders who are out to quietly enjoy the land and scenery and are in no great hurry. Horse people have their 'extremes' also, the cross country riders who want jumps and ditches on trails. The horse people have worked primarily with private land owners throughout the state to get jump courses built and usually hold competitions at those sites as well. This group of bikers don't seem to have those same facilities and so they use multi-user designated trails. This is where I see a lot of conflict and the opportunity for people to get hurt – quiet and speed mixed with hikers and horses, often on narrow trails, is not a good combination. Personally, as a horseback rider, I would rather ride with motorized; I can hear them coming and prepare myself plus they don't have to focus as much attention on the trail right in front of their wheels so can look see what is up in front of them better. If bikers would put small bells on their bikes it would help, quite a few are already doing that I have noticed.

This group of bikers is large and growing. If I were younger I would probably be right there with them – this looks like fun! Most are quite organized and ready and willing to do the physical work necessary, maybe even help fund projects. I would like to see land managers work with them to come up with areas for designated courses. Other states are utilizing ski areas for this and offering downhill resorts, Utah in particular. Maybe there are motorized opportunities at those places as well? How about ski park trails? Some thinking outside the box is needed I think.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

That varies. On many USFS lands, Wilderness in particular, there are huge backlogs of unmaintained or minimally maintained trails. Usually that is in the more remote areas where many volunteers have to use their vacation time to spend several days on site vs. urban trails such as the DNR's Capitol Forest. There people can go up and work one weekend day here and there. Making it easier for experienced volunteers to do routine trail maintenance should be addressed. There are often times big differences in management methods from district to district also, many times on the same Forest.

Mark

rmarkgarnick@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/12/03 at 9:02 am

As an outdoor recreation enthusiast I dont think there could ever be enough parks however with limited budgets I understand the limitations. Its unfortunate that there is little recognition of just how much volunteer work mountain bikers put into building and maintaining areas that they want to ride. Given the oppotunity and access to open land, many more trails could be built and maintained with little to no

DRAFT

burden on tax dollars. As our sport continues to rise in popularity we need more approved areas to ride with more diversity.

As for maintance, most new (mountain bike) trails that have been completed in the last few years are built to a standard that helps create lower maintenance trails. Most of the older trails that are ridden by bikes tend be in ill-repair even with effort to keep them up.

The argument that new trails cost money to build and then create a burden to maintain has changed in significantly in the last decade (at least speaking of mtb trails). There is a vast population of bikers who are willing to volunteer with building and maintenance (large and small scale). There is a high demand for more, and more diverse trail systems and I would love to see more access given to the biking community.

Chad

cda89xj@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/03 at 8:00 am

I have been enjoying the outdoors since childhood. Mostly then was by way of hiking or dirtbike, since past years I am unable to ride or hike long distances, I have moved towards 4x4ing as a way for myself and family to enjoy the PNW. And now I like to take my two kids out into the PNW outdoors to share my past experiences with them. I am a 4×4 enthusiest and so are my daughters. While there are only a few places we go, Naches, Elbe, Evans Creek, that are within a reasonable distance and thats driving up to 1-2hrs. We also go on FS roads and such to explore and find creeks and hi up lakes also. Those OHV areas are well maintained thanks to volunteers and clubs. But is there enough trails for this sport/hobby, not at all in my opinion. And I am a fan of the Trail Watch program to help regulate abusers of the trail system instead of the state shutting more places down due to not being able to fund law enforcement ect.

There is so much land for one to enjoy in the great state, but only by certain ways that some of us are not physically able to do so. I hope the state one day can expand the trail availability for those of us who enjoy exploring the outdoors by way of capable 4×4 vehicle. And I personally have no doubts that if they allow/build it the users and volunteers to make it happen will come.

Wayne

wfmohler@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/12/02 at 9:00 pm

Given the lack of funding from the state general fund there are plenty of parks. There isn’t enough money from the discover pass and limited amount from the genreal fund to adequately take care of the parks that presenty exist. It is non-sensical for additional lands to be purchased, just because the money is there.

DRAFT

As for trails – depends on what kind of trails are being referred to. Basically there could be more trails of all types. Especially since no seems wiling to share – the hikers don't like dogs on "their trails", The mountain bikers don't like horses or people or dogs on "their". The hikers, horse people, and mountain bikers don't like motorcycles, ORVs or ATVs on "their" trails. Basically the motorized community seems more willing to share the trails; however, until the various user groups become wiling to share, there never will be enough trails.

Q 2 – maintenance seems to be lacking to some extent at most parks and on most trails. Money should be spent taking care of what is already in the system and new lands should not be aquired until the routine maintenance needs are met.

Chris Marsh

thehouseofccccc@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/12/02 at 8:46 pm

Another comment is that the state needs to stop these lawsuits from rebuilding existing roads and trails that have been damaged. These small groups need to find something else to do then waste tax payers money in friviless lawsuits. We have paid for these roads…..lets fix them. Suattle river road and the Mt. loop hwy are prime examples of areas that were caught up in red tape. These areas are highly benifitial and it is tragic for us to lose them. i am glad the courts saw the reality in saving them.

Chris Marsh

thehouseofccccc@msn.com

Motocross riding is the 2nd most demanding sport out there. We are not riding cuz we are lazy. just an fyi

Sharon Rodman

sharon@ilanga.com

Submitted on 2012/12/02 at 7:11 pm

a. Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

I'm always on the lookout for new hiking trails in the Seattle area–for day outings. Many of the available trails are overused on weekends and thus the more trails available, the better. Motorized vehicles on trails ruin the outdoor experience for me. I prefer hiking-only trails, or to share with horses where appropriate.

Dogs, when allowed, should be kept on leash unless in designated off-leash areas.

As "development" gobbles up more and more natural areas, we need to protect as many remaining natural areas as possible–for future generations of native plants and

DRAFT

the birds and other wildlife that depend on them. Parks in natural areas provide important ecological and life-support functions–for humans and wildlife–and we must be sensitive to the impacts of recreation.

b. Are they maintained well enough?

The heavy reliance on volunteers to maintain parks and trails is problematic because of sustainability issues. Volunteers are great, but there's often an overwhelming amount of work required. Volunteers are not free because they typically require training and management. The removal of Invasive plant species and trail maintenance require public investment.

Ralph Loewen

stmtrail@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/02 at 3:43 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

No we do not have enough of these lands and facilities. The increase in the population of Washington since 1970 has been huge. The amount of parks, trails, and especially campgrounds has failed to keep up with the demand for recreation. Even if lands we acquire now, or should acquire now, can not be developed at least they would be saved from being paved over. Saying no to expansion of park lands and preservation of open space even if those lands can not be soon turned into parks, trails, etc is shortsighted thinking at its very worst. After all when was the last time a 1500 acre park with trails was needed and a shopping mall and hundreds of houses were demolished to make that happen? Open space once lost does not come back.

As for specific needs there is a real and undeniable shortage of trails for mountain biking and campgrounds. This is especially true for those areas close to most of the population of this state. If you have to have a reservation system for campgrounds you have a problem.

There are plenty of hiking and horse riding opportunities. Many hiking-only trails should be opened to mountain bike use. In a few places having no bikes allowed makes sense. Most of the time it does not. Shared use trail systems that allow horse or motorized recreation do not work especially if there is any significant volume of users. The high impacts of motorized and horse trail use frequently render trails unuseable and undesirable for other users. I have no problem agreeing with the horse and moto user groups saying they need more receational areas but such use should happen on trails and parks set aside for that. On the other hand mountain biking and hiking have the same very low impact on a trail system. Also these two types of trail users desire a similar experience and should be allowed together.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

In some places maintenance appears adequate but overall it is a problem. The mere fact that this question is being asked speaks volumes. Were it not for the large amount of volunteer work being done in federal, state, and county lands many trails

DRAFT

and facilities would be unuseable or nonexistent. Over dependence on volunteers is also an indication of a problem and cannot be a desired method of operation. It is obvious that there needs to be a larger public investment in outdoor recreation facilities for both construction and maintenance. The demand is clearly present and will generate additional economic activity in rural and small town locations that most need it. Given the current financial problems faced by government entities alternatives such as specific user fees, event venue fees, food concessions, supervised community service/inmate labor, business sponsorship, or even advertising ought to be considered.

Brandon

motocross88@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/02 at 12:38 pm

NO we don't have nearly enough trails in washington state i would love to see way more!!!!!!!!!! I also feel that none of the trails are maintained as they should be. it would be nice to have some state of some kind of help keeping the trails nice and it would be nice if we could have some more groups come together and build a recreation area just for the people who love the out doors and motorized vehicles.

Adventureweiner (@Adventureweiner)

Adventureweiner@twitter.example.com

Submitted on 2012/12/02 at 12:20 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

Yes for hiking. The trails available for mountain biking is very limited and almost non-existent in the winter (as most currently open in the summer are closed. I would assume the Washington Recreation Office is also concerned with promoting the fitness, health and wellbeing of Washington residents. Hiking isn't the only physical activity. Many people only mountain bike so these people are being essentially forced to being couch potatoes in the winter.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

I don't have a really informed opinion on this but by observation I would say yes…although I know many of my favorite trails are cleared in the spring of trees and brush by volunteers, not the State.

Norm

normansounddisp@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/12/02 at 12:01 pm

If you take a look at Orgeons trail system and compaire it to ours, Washington has alot

DRAFT

of work to do. I think Washington should look at Orgeon to rewrite our comp plan. We fall way short.

Gus

skookumrdr@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/02 at 11:39 am

We do not have enough trails in washington. I grew up riding dirt bikes and mountain bikes in places like the Crater/Victor Falls Tanwax lake and several other places that closed do to development. I remember when there was alot of trails open to dirt bikes on the Oly national forest.

The OHV crowd needs more ohv trail on the west side. The OHV crowd needs a couple of large OHV area on the sage step of the east slope of the cascades.

The Mountain Bikers need more trails in Central Washington. There is a vast amount of WDFW and DNR land near Yakima, Ellensburg,and Wenatchee to build some great trail systems. WDFW would need to have new laws put in place to allow for trails.

I have seen several trails and systems degraded from use. These trails get maintenance but will never be as good as when they had less traffic on them and were 12" wide. The Majority of the trails on the National Forest were never designed, they followed a game trail or a ridge line or some other feature. People started hiking, dirt biking, mountain biking or driving 4×4's on them. These trails were generally to steep, poor drainage or had some other problem so they are hard to maintain

Lynn C Jasper

novy7628@frontier.com

Submitted on 2012/12/02 at 1:15 am

Of course we do not have enough parks and recreational areas. But we need more areas that are really out in the wild. We probably do not need a lot more parks in towns. We need parks for activities such as snowmobiles and ORVs. We need parks that offer real activities and challenges as well as easier access for disabled and children activities. They need bathroom facilities with showers. Many people do not partake in outdoor activities because it is a little rough for them. Some people want the tougher experience. Need a balance, something to encourage those less able and challenging areas for those who are more able. The more people we can encourage to experience the great outdoors, the more support we will receive.

Michael

themastermarine@hotmail.com

DRAFT

Submitted on 2012/12/01 at 10:07 pm

I would like to see more trails developed for motorcycle use. The number of miles of single track trail in WA is decreasing every year due to many factors including management by closure, watershed expansion, and concerns over liability by private land owners. This focuses an increasing number of motorcycle riding citizens on the fewer miles of trail which leads to more degradation of those overworked trails. This trend needs to be reversed.

Most of the trail repair and maintenance work I have seen had been performed by the users. Obviously, more maintenance could be done by the associated agencies.

Matt Meyer

sunnee31swanby@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/01 at 6:51 pm

I would like more off road trails and parks. Its becoming harder to find a place to ride my dirt bike. In fact my entire family rides and it is something we like to do when ever posble,

Lyle Anderson

lyleand2@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/01 at 2:42 pm

I would like to see the American Alps Legacy Project created; I realize it is an addition to a national park, but i would like to see the State do whatever it can to encourage it.

The trails I have hiked have been maintained well enough. I actually like some obstacles on the trails; they make one appreciate the work it takes to keep them in good shape.

Verna McLeod

verna@nas.com

Submitted on 2012/12/01 at 11:42 am

Until the economy improves a great deal, more parks should only be acquired if the land is very special and imperiled. Any available money should be spent maintaining and improving those in existence.

The parts of parks and trails that are open are for the most part well maintained, but there are so many parts that are closed due to wash-outs, landslides, vandalism, blowdowns, etc. I'd like to see available funds used to have those areas restored and reopened, which would provide more park area to the public without spending money

DRAFT

to acquire, develop and maintain new parks.

Rob T

tappstractor@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/01 at 11:02 am

I agree intirely we need more roads to trails access to connect existing trails.

Rob T

tappstractor@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/01 at 11:00 am

Everyone deserves access to public lands to enjoy their recreational pursuits. There does seem to be an imbalance to that access. Right now there is a serious shortage of places to ride (be that dirt bikes or mtn. bikes). While we seem to be making some progress with trails for mtn. bikes orv trails look to be moving the other way. Of all our trail sports orv is the only one that shares all its trails and pays its own way we need more trails and more locations.

Jerry Lemke

klondikeacres1@juno.com

Submitted on 2012/12/01 at 9:59 am

Great answer. Well stated.

Jerry Lemke

klondikeacres1@juno.com

Submitted on 2012/12/01 at 9:58 am

For me the question misses the point. As an ORV enthusiast I think Washington should model Idaho's take on recreational activity. Open the forests to people who have the equipment to enjoy it. Idaho doesn't limit people to tiny, spotty, spread out parks to go and play. They tell people to buy an ORV sticker, open the woods and tell people to enjoy.

1) So, to answer your questions No, we do not have enough parks. Especially, ORV parks. ORV people spend 5 to 10 thousand dollars just on the vehicle to play on, let alone the safety equipment and vehicle to get it to the ORV area. A lot of money is spent by ORV people. Yet, ORV people are ostracized as the lowest of the low when it comes to land use rights. So to be more specific, there are plenty of trails, just very few ORV trails.

DRAFT

By the way Washington. A lot of ORV $ is going to Idaho because of the ultra restrictive rules imposed on us.

2) And yes, the parks in Washington are maintained well.

KTM Guy

Pat

Gottaorv2@juno.com

Submitted on 2012/12/01 at 6:36 am

The simple fact is that there isn't enough single track opportunity out there to meet the demand. I am old enough to remember when the NOVA funding was created and its intent was to provide more off road opportunty; as soon as the first orv tabs where sold the the signs of trail closures where put in place. Many of these very same trails that have been mentioned here were started and created bike motorcycle enthusiasts. the funding is there, it is been proven when Washington state took the money that was ear marked for off road opportunities and spent it on items such as lake Sammmamish state park.To broaden the varitiy of all the user groups

Segregation is not the answer. Spending the money that the state take from us for what it was intended to be used for does .

John Traeger

john-traeger@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 11:06 pm

No, there are not adequate trails, especially for mountain bike riding. As the "last user group to the table" the mountain bike community has the least amount of trail access available relative to the size of the user group. Multi-use trail conflicts are occurring on the west side due to the inadequate trail mileage for all user groups given the size of the Puget Sound population.

Despite valiant efforts by volunteer groups, post storm repair has been slow to non-existent after major events and maintenance due to wear and tear from users has also not kept up.

There is a need for full-time paid trail crews similar to what they do in Canada to address the above issues.

Tyler S

tyler@evergreenmtb.org

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 8:35 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

DRAFT

Nope, and the trails we do have are getting loved to death, by the moto, horse and mountain bikers . Which is a good thing if we can get more trail for these user. Lots of people, more then ever are getting out in to open spaces. which is why we need more. There is lots of public land and timber land in WA. Most of which is only open to foot traffic, more then any where I can think of. Seems like 90%+ are foot traffic only. More of these exist trails need to be opened up to other users. Some need to be rerouted/ updated and more user specific trails need to be built for Mountain bikers and other over looked user groups. Mountain biking is the most popular over looked user group and has the biggest opportunity to bring in more economical impact. In short we need more trails near Seattle for bikes as well as big high mountain trail network(s) near Seattle that let you travel many miles with out riding the same trail or area twice in a day (+50 miles if you want or bail outs for shorts rides).

b) Are they maintained well enough?

Yes and no. Some are over maintained by some user groups because they have a lack or miles. Although lots of hiking only trails that are more then six miles from a trail head are not maintained that well. When I use trails I am ether running or riding them. Bike trails are maintained very well because there are so few. While hiker only trails are among the leased maintained because there are so many that are not used as much any more. Open some of them to bikes, they will be in tip top shape fast.

jeannette

jetobin13@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 8:20 pm

There are not enough orv parks and capgrounds. My family and I love riding our dirt bikes and camping. We love enjoying the wil life and nature as well.

ron ringuette

ron.ringuette@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 6:54 pm

we have enough parks fo sitting walking but for off road motorcycle the areas keep getting smaller and the types of trails gets lower. as a trials motorcyclist I've been reduced to zero legal trails for my sport outside of privite propert. As far as cross county type trails unless you are on the east side of the mountain I don't know of any.

The condition of many of the existing trails is going downhill fast from over use because there is only a handfull of ohv and the acerage of each is low. I live in the northern area and most of my money towards ridding ends up in canada! Would be nice to support my state.

Chris Marsh

DRAFT

thehouseofccccc@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 5:32 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas

No there is not enough trails for Motorcycles and 4X4. More and more it is the Hikers and the Bikers that claim the land for themselves and shut out the Orv user groups. Reiter Pit is a prime example of that. Mt Pilchuck is shut down in the winter to satisfy the hiking user groups. It was one of the safest snow 4x4ing avaible to all. I have miles of gravel roads to use around where I live but they are all closed to the public. What happened to being able to use public lands???? It is for everyone. I am sorry that one or two user groups do not like the others. But it isn't right for them to shut the others out. Especially when the tabs and the passes I have to buy support the majority of their trails. Any of the illegal dumping found at the closed sites where not done by the user groups…..it was done by the inconsiderate people who feel they do not have to follow the law. The Orv'ers take the brunt on that as well. It seems that theses sites were closed on purpose for the reason of getting them over to the east side of the mountains, which is expensive. This is a very sore subject for a lot of Orv'ers.

What we need is Education for all. And we all can share the land. I love to look at viewpoints and nature as well. How I chose to get there should not be left up to the user groups because they do not like the others. My belief is if they want to hike and bike. They can get there by the same methods…..not drive to an area and then go do it. That itself is pretty hypocritical.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

I feel the maintainance is excellent. For the lack of money and the wonderful volenteers and the paid staff…..They are doing an excellent job for the tools that they are given.

I know that my comments may upset the user groups, but they are the feelings of all of the people I have been in contact with that are in the motorized ORV sport. PUBLIC LANDS ARE FOR EVERYONE!!!!

Beverly Masteller

bamasteller@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 4:54 pm

It would always be great to have more trails, but I think it is more important to maintain the present trails than to add new ones. However, that being said, I think it's becoming crucial with more & more people using trails for varied activities to have enough trails to keep a variety of users safe. I am an avid trailrider and Back Country Horseman, and realize the importance of horses being safe on the trails, but no more than hikers and bikers and ORV users. There need to be enough trails for people to be able to use different trails for different uses. I think each group of users needs to do its share of trail maintenance. I know BCH does hours of volunteer work

DRAFT

keeping trails open, and helps fund efforts to do the same. With our shrinking economy I think it comes down to having some designated trails for different groups and then each group finding ways to help keep those trails open.

Bob Langley

hondaride@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 3:39 pm

We do not have enough ORV parks or riding areas for ATV and dirt bikes.We also need to have more volunteers to maintain our riding areas.

Don Larson

larson_don@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 3:35 pm

Scott, I think Cougar Mt. is primarily a King Co. Parks resource and not state or DNR. I live right in the middle of all that and while we differ in our recreation and dreams of using the area, it is effectively taboo to discuss anything more then a heartbeat and a hiking boot when talking about apropriate uses. I am a 45 yo native and I can tell you outright, with 100% certainty, that the majority of the trails that exist today in the so-called "Issaquah Alps" were developed by off road motorcycles in the 60's, 70's and 80's. Its a shame that any one user group can take their elitist ideals and make them law, omitting not only other user groups but the very group that created the opportunity in the first place.

justin fernandes

justin.fernandes@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 12:14 pm

1. as a MOUNTAIN BIKER there are NOT ENOUGH trails. Coming from the east coast where trails are plentiful (in connecticut) i was very surprised at the lack of legitimate, maintained trails in the area.

2. of the few trail networks i know of, i believe maintenance is done well and adequate.

I moved to washington because of the great bike community here. i was awestruck at the lack of available trails.

I know that there is a significant community of educated trail maintenance/building volunteers that would be available to create a sustainable and environmentally friendly trails if they were given access. This is true in multiple parts of teh state. specifically around Seattle, bellingham, leavenworth, and wenatchee.

DRAFT

Drew Ryan

drew_ryan@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 10:37 am

Parks and lands for recreational vehicle use are becoming more and more scarce, forcing enthusiasts into fewer and smaller areas to recreate. This has a negative effect on the existing spaces as more and more people are funneled into fewer and fewer areas which often results in damage from overuse and eventual closure. Recreational vehicles put their gas tax into the NOVA fund which should be used for development of new areas and maintaining existing areas. This state has consistently raped the NOVA fund account and used it for purposes for which it was not intended.

Rocky Johnson

rocknejohnson@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 10:27 am

We do not have enough trails for ORV use in Washington state. The westside of the cascades with the majority of the states population has the fewest opportunities. The majority of the riders travel to eastern Washington for a place to ride. The young riders need places to go where the parents aren't required to pack up the RV just so the kids can ride for a few hours. Most of the forest roads require require license plates, The kids many times are under age and will not have drivers licenses for years in some cases.

The few areas that have access for the kids on the westside exceed the expectations of the kids. More area is wanted not a higher level of manicuring.

Brian Johnson

brian.johnson44@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 9:00 am

First, I appreciate that you asked for our opinions. This is the way our governement should work!

I am a OHV (Motorcycle) user primarily, but also hike, mountain bike, and in general appreciate all users opportunities to use our natural resources.

Importantly, I would like to see more efforts to connect user groups to share land instead of competing. But, that's a different soap box.

A) There is not enough motorcycle OHV land located in close proximity to the population (tax base). Anyone driving I-90 on any given weekend will see many OHVs on trailers heading East. Similarly, many travelling South on I-5. This is evidence that the greater Seattle area has no land available – yet there is much land opportunity

DRAFT

available. I know, as I served on county commission for many years and we identified many areas. One of the limited areas we have (Walker Valley) is considerably North – but a least closer – yet it continually is a battle for use rights, and recently ridiculous imposition of environmental impact regulations. Seriously, I've ridden for 40 years, and if not for motorcycles and other users traffic, all of these trials would simply work back into natural state within 5 – 10 years. In summary, there needs to be less red tape, and more land opened or made available.

Also, of the land we have, there is seriously limited camping sites and facilities for overnight. A topic for a different day.

B) Of the lands available, the maintenance is "adequate" including the help achieved by volunteers. I volunteer on trail maintenance teams and talk with rangers frequently. Any ranger will tell you that if not for volunteers, there is no way trails would be maintained. This would result in closures of trails we have. As it is now, many forests have limited openings – trails that have been removed from maps – and other because there simply is not enough resources to maintain all the trails available. I am NOT advocating for more taxes, I still upset about NOVA funds. I would much rather see the taxes and fees currently collected be actually applied to the purpose they were charged for….then see what short-fall there is in funding.

Last, I reiterate that hikers, mountain bikers, OHV motorcyclist, horse-back riders, and others need to work together to share land. I am supportive of noise regulations (and fines), tire type restrictions (trials instead of knobby on trails) and other that make our sharing of resources more compatible. We are all simply short-term borrowers of nature. We working together to enjoy it.

Rick Mogstad

rick.mogstad@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 7:24 am

I don't think we currently have enough trails and open areas. The bigger problem is not the lack of trails, but the lack of accessible areas in which to build trails. There are many groups (motorized, MTB, horse, etc.) who are more than willing to build and maintain trails on their own time, from their own budget, if we could only get into more areas to build them.

The current lack of trails creates a situation in which the trails are overcrowded, and to some extent creates drama and strife from people expecting to use them for different purposes.

I support more trails for all groups (Dirt Bike/ORV, MTB, Horse, Hiking, etc.) to use OUR land for the type of recreation we choose.

There are many trails that are not maintained enough, though I think if use was spread among more trails, the damage to them would be less, and more easily correctable by the user groups that are more than willing to put forth the effort

DRAFT

Troy Turner

troy@visualventures.com

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 6:50 am

1) We need more space. I have been an ORV enthusiast for 45 years. Like my father before me (who is 75) and my son who is now 18, we have enjoyed the outdoors and have spent many hours sitting around the camp fire talking about life instead of playing Xbox. It's becoming quite clear that we are being squeezed out. The forest belongs to ALL of us and for the most part we get along great we just need more space. You know you are in trouble when you have to leave on a thursday night just to get a campsite for the weekend.

B) The trails are wonderful and in some cases much better than when I was a kid. We do need to make it easier for volunteer work. Most all of us would love to help and that doesn't cost the state anything.

Allan McDonald

kcmamm@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/30 at 6:16 am

We do NOT have enough trails for off road use. The lack of trails for dirt bikes has created an over use of the current trail system. This then causes more damage due to the lack of funding for repair. I have spent hours and hours repairing trails on my own time in order to keep the trails open. PLEASE create more trails for the off road rider.

Everett Lewis

lewiseveretta@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 9:51 pm

I am cought in the middle on this one, do we have enough receration,the public owns the National forest land which we are being locked out of. As far as state parks, I am a horse packer and hunter so the parks are off limets for my Rec.

We have formed Friends For Public Use as a volinter groupe, we work on the West side of the Cascades to keep the roads in safe operation so we all have axcess to the PCT and other high country trales.

We all have to work together to maintaine multi use trales and to do this see http://WWW.what a horsesees.com for safe passage on trailes for hikers and MTB and horses.

erik

DRAFT

erikfoldvik@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 8:43 pm

Are there enough parks, trails etc.? It is hard to believe that near Seattle there are only a few spots to legally ride mountain bikes. When ever I visit Oregon I am amazed at how many trails they have access to. It seems like DNR land is really under utilized here in Washington and that the rules for DNR land is different all over the state. The Dry Hills area in Port Angeles seems to have excellent cooperation with the land manager but Bellingham seems to have no cooperation. I would agree with other posts that the highway 2 corridor from Monroe to Stevens Pass should be an area that is looked at for future mountain bike trails.

Are the trails maintained? It has been my experience that when user groups are involved, the areas they use are very well maintained.

Scott Wipp

scotwipp@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 7:05 pm

We moved here from the East Coast a couple of years back, and I remember looking at Cougar Mt. on Google Earth thinking… REALLY? Is there anything we can do to open up a positive conversation about developing a neighborhood friendly bike loop there? Is this a taboo subject?

One of the great ironies about biking is that you increasingly have to increase your carbon footprint by driving further and further to ride well designed, sustainable singletrack. Do we have enough trails, well yeah… if your that user group at that time, in that far off neighborhood, sure. Are they well maintained? From my newbie(ish) Eastsider point of view, tip of the hat to WTA and their efforts at Grand Ridge and to Evergreen for their efforts at Tiger and Duthie. That's been an intense effort to observe and the surrounding neighborhoods have in my opinion benefited.

As a near by Cougar Mt. neighbor, I'd love to see the same level of effort and enthusiasm toward developing sustainable, multi-use trails at Cougar Mt. I think of this every time I'm slogging up the 405 to ride PVCA or East on 90 to ride Grand Ridge, Tiger or Duthie. More is better, it lowers impact for all user groups.

Jessica Harris

jessicaina@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 2:40 pm

1. I do not believe there are sufficient multi-use trails. We have some extensive options for hiking, but both ORV and mountain bike trails are much more scarce and this puts more burden on the few trail systems available for ORV use. This is especially problematic in the winter months.

DRAFT

2. Maintenance could always be better, but with budget constraints it would be good to leverage the volunteer organizations and ORV clubs who would be interested in helping.

r.j.herd@boeing.com

r.j.herd@boeing.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 2:39 pm

I am a avid mountain biker… family of 4… two small children that will grow up riding trails in the local areas. I not only want to take them out with me on my local trails, but I'll be planning mini-vacations revolving around mountain biking all over the state. My focus will be mostly on mountain biking, but I have friends that moto and hike and want them to have places to enjoy their sport. There is a lot of land in Washington – my perception is that there should be more places available to everyone than there currently are.

Luke

jalm111@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 2:22 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

We have a good amount of parks and etc. What we don't have enough of is mountain biking access. This is mostly due to the fact that mountain bikes are for some reason not allowed in places where hiking and etc is. Seems sad that we are spending our tax money maintaining those facilities but aren't allowing them to be used to their full capacity (thus also lowering the use on other trails overall).

Having said that, we could definitely use more technical MTB areas. This is very clearly visibly by looking at the tremendous success Duthie Hill has been. I ride there very often (living in Sammamish) and I have NEVER seen it empty. Considering that the place is tiny (compared to other recreation areas) it is simply amazing at the growing amount of mountain bikers in the area. We need more, bigger and legal places where mountain bikers can build more technical options. Places such as Tokul would be awesome if they were maintained in the same way Duthie is (I personally miss Tokul greatly now that is has been forested).

b) Are they maintained well enough?

In most cases yes although this seems mostly due to the organizations (such as evergreen mtb alliance and etc) that put in their own time/money/effort to maintain places for their use. We mountain bikers love our sport and we spend endless amount of time and money to keep the trails maintained.

swanny32

DRAFT

swan.nick@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 1:45 pm

I'd love to see more mt bike trails. I love to hike and bike, but find my self constantly having to revisit the same trail series over and over when mountian biking. Sure there are some good trails close to Seattle, but there aren't nearly enough to keep the variety. There are plenty of places to add more trails for mountain bikers or hikers. I have no problem with mixed use in urban areas.

Jamie

info@taskysmetriccycle.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 12:45 pm

A) I am a motorcycle dealership owner and have seen over the last 10 years availability of ORV trails and parks be squeezed down to next to nothing. The one's that are open are over used and as a result the conditions of the trails are less than ideal. In this hugely forested state of ours it definately seems that there should be more than a handful of parks to offer recreation for motorcycles, atv, horse, hikers etc.. Think of the revenue generated in areas that have ORV parks. From the gas stations, grocery stores, restaurants, to the motorhomes, campers, and dealerships affected by the impact of areas that do or do not have these parks. We need more parks for recreation definately. Stimulates the economy!

B)The maintenence is satisfactory, but the state should embrace the users enthusiasm to take pride in helping and building new trails through work parties. We have a long list of folks that would volunteer.

Ivar Chhina

ivar.chhina@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 11:59 am

While there are tons of hiking trails in the state, those that are multi use or mountain bike specific are few and far between. Mountain bikers are typically among the most active trail stewards, and can accordingly fill in the gaps where trails cannot be maintained by govt agencies.

There are also many of us who, in addition to being avid mountain bikers, are also active hikers and equestrians as well, and who believe strongly in working together to protect and enjoy our scenic outdoor lands in a cooperative and productive manner.

Jennifer Bond

mama_rides@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 11:07 am

DRAFT

Though I have hiked and rode (horses) trails all across the state my comments relate to the Olympic Peninsula which is my home.

A bit of background on me: My husband and I grew up on the Olympic Peninsula and returned after college (as soon as employment options enabled us to do so). We had been avid backpackers since high school and while I have owned horses all my life it wasn't until the birth of our second child that we began horse packing. Our local Backcountry Horsemen chapter taught us the skills we now needed to get our young family (now three children) into the backcountry. Our children did their first Leave No Trace training when they were 5 & 6 years old and the skills they learned at that course are evident every time we set foot (or hoof) on a trail.

A) Regarding the number of trails/parks/recreation areas – I feel that everyone could benefit from increasing recreation opportunities on the Peninsula. While I don't often use "front country" trails I do believe there should be more of these trails that offer easy access for the general public, specifically young families and retirees. Ideally these trails would have parking and access that would accommodate multi-users (walkers, bikers, horses). The huge success of the Olympic Discovery Trail confirms that people want trails that are near their home and/or work. While we are blessed with beautiful trails in the National Park and other State and Federal lands, many young families and retirees are not going to brave extreme driving conditions often required to reach these destinations (example – Upper Dungeness Trailhead, Whiskey Creek Road). I would also like to see more horse camping opportunities at trailheads on the Peninsula. Of course, I fully support more backcountry trails, especially trails that are located in areas that can be maintained for stock access.

B) Trail Maintenance – I would very much like to see more funding for maintenance not only on trails located on the Peninsula but also on the roads that access these trail systems. The road to the Upper Dungeness Trailhead is great for most Suburas…that is until they meet my 40-foot truck and trailer along one of those ridiculously tight corners. In addition to improvements to roads, I would like to see improvements to trailhead parking areas too. Many trailheads do not accommodate truck and trailers during the high use season (Dosewallips, Upper Dungeness trail systems, Bogachiel, Quinalt to name just a few). I would love to see Olympic National Park maintain a cross-park trail system accessible to stock users. Our local BCH club dedicates hundreds of hours each year to trail work and in the current funding crisis I feel that Federal and State land managers are going to need to work closer with local user groups on trail maintenance issues. It is very important to me, my husband and my three young children (ages 9, 8, 4) that we continue the tradition of stock use in the Olympic Mountains.

Kell

kell3238@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 10:55 am

A. As an OHV (motorcycle) user I feel that the trail systems in WA are becoming

DRAFT

limited as they are continualy facing permanent closure or closure to Shared Use. Removing trails while the population, as well as the sport, grows can only lead to one thing: over use of the trail systems left in place.

Also, I think that changing trail designations should be minimized. If one user group has such a large issue with other groups (usualy the group responsible for building said trail) then they should cope with the issue or work with state to create their own trails. Fair is fair…

B. As mentioned in my answer above the over use of trails has definitely left some areas in poor shape. One of the largest contributors to this issue is Washington's history of stealing the NOVA funds for use in state parks or else where. These funds are largely the contribution of OHV gas tax and registration tab money so using it in parks where OHVs are largely prohibited is frustrating. This frustraion is then multiplied when our trails are closed due to lack of maintenance.

While there are trails in disrepair I think its worth mentioning that clubs and organizations (not just OHV) are a huge resource in fixing the trails and keeping them in a usable condition. If the state could make it easier for these clubs to get involved, instead of creating more hoops for them to jump through, we would all be better off!

Thanks for the opportunity to weigh in.

Troy K.

TNKASPER@GMAIL.COM

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 10:55 am

A) We need more trails/access for mtn bikers across the state. As a hiker I can go on just about any trail, and I often wish I could ride the trails that I hike. Motorcycles need separate trails where they can do what they do, but also maintain the trails at the same level that they degrade them which is a much higher rate than other users.

B) I think in general trail maintenance is good in WA due to the amazing volunteers through Evergreen, WTA and other user groups.

Jim Hudak

jhudak2@charter.net

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 9:36 am

Are there enough trails? Not for cross country mountain biking. I believe, with the amount of designated and expanding wilderness areas, that hiking and equestrian trails are sufficient. I would like to see a N/S (Canada to Oregon) biking trail established as well as continued improvement of the John Wayne Pioneer trail especially the section from Vantage to Idaho.

Trail maintenance, in general, is well done on the places I've hiked and cycled.

DRAFT

Scott Trout

travelingscott@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 9:09 am

we need more bike parks like duthie hill

Rob Rice

robr54@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 9:09 am

There are not nearly enough trails for off-road motorcycles, and what areas we do have are getting overused as we lose land to ride on, creating more of an issue.

brit

britskin@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 9:04 am

We have a two-part question for you:

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

No, we currently do not have 'enough' – we definitely need more options to choose from!

b) Are they maintained well enough? I think the dirt bike riders out there do a spectacular job of maintenance, and garbage removal, even though they didn't intend to spend their day doing either of those.

travis

dirtbikejunkie@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 8:21 am

Hi, I am an avid trail runner and off-road motorcycle enthusiast. I run 20-30 miles a week and have a good selection of parks within an hour of my house (Snohomish, WA).

I cannot say the same for off-road motorcycle riding and often have to drive 4-6 hours round trip to achieve the same variety. The areas available are congested and dangerous for families due to increased possibility of collisions. The trails in many areas are deteriorating faster than they can be repaired due to over-use. There is little opportunity for families during the winter months. I urge Washington parks recognize the strong contingency of families who support this recreation.

DRAFT

Todd King

king2007@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 8:12 am

I think we have a excellent array of hiking trails in the state, but not nearly enough for Mountain Biking…in my area it gets very old riding the same trails over and over (Tokul, Tiger, Tolt, Soaring Eagle), and I would love to see more. In contrast, I could hike every day for a year and probably never have to see the same trail!

Also, we need Winter biking options. The soil and system in WA in general is not impacted greatly by biking as it is mostly loamy and rooty anyway, so why close trails like Tiger in the Winter? Our clubs build and maintain the trails so let us have the option year-round please.

In general, trails around WA are in great shape, both for hikers and bikers. I appreciate the natural beauty, and not making trails excessively easy or dumbed down like they do in CA.

Matt Rose

mattrose@genext.net

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 5:01 am

A) Are there enough trails? As I am both a hiker and a mountain biker, I have to answer two ways. As a hiker I have access to the vast acreage locked up as wilderness which I have been using for forty years and there are still many trails on my "bucket list" I have yet to hike just in Washington State alone, given that I have to say that there is an abundance of hiking trails; enough?….never. As I mountain biker for just over twenty years I have ridden nearly all the trails on my wish list and repeated many. Of the trails I have yet to ride, I see no point in driving four or five hours for a 10 mile ride. Mountain bike tourism in this state could be huge is there was access to all day rides worth the longer drives. There is certainly a need for mountain bike specific trails designated as non-motorized. There are many of us in the mountain bike community that dislike moto recreation as much as those in the hiking community. One way to help this would be for land managers to limit the motor size of trail bikes, to reduce noise and trail damage.

B) Are trails maintained well enough? That can be subject to location and the type of experience the user desires. I have had many enjoyable hikes and bike rides exploring old forgotten trails that by current trail standards would be considered unusable. On the other hand most users prefer trails where blow down trees and rutted tread does not exist. I have to applaud groups like WTA and Evergreen for the amount of trail work done by volunteer users. This is the way of the future for trail maintenance given the shrinking budgets of land management agencies. The bottom line with trail maintenance is that trails need to be built sustainable to reduce environmental impact and maintenance cost; and trails must be maintained to accomodate traffic volumes, some simply see more use than others and need to be maintained

DRAFT

accordingly.

jojotherider

joel.miranda@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/29 at 1:05 am

I think we need more mountain bike trails that exist in steeper terrain as mentioned in a post before. There are no trails with any sustained descents off of i90. Tiger mountain is a great riding location but is closed for a large portion of the year. I would like to see 3 or 4 steep and/or fast one way mountain bike trails. making it directional and mountain bike only would reduce risk for hikers going up or down and also reduce risk for any bikers going uphill. There are several hiker only trails, there's no reason that can't exist for mountain bikers (or motos/equestrians). Hikers don't want to worry about getting hit by bikers and bikers don't want to worry about hitting hikers. The hikers have the Preston and issaquah side of Tiger, let the bikers/motos/equestrians divide the trails on the hwy18 side.

I really only use the mountain bike trails at Tiger and Duthie and feel they are pretty well maintained. I also believe that Duthie and the Tiger projects are a great example of how the mountain bike community can come together and provide volunteer labor. I've never done any volunteering, but have put in a little time at both spots that I frequent.

Kat

katsweet1@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 11:48 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

I would really love to see more mountain bike trails in Washington. It's been incredible to see how much community parks like Duthie Hill have created. I'm seeing kids choosing to do trail work parties for their 14th birthday parties, families riding together, and top level competitive athletes training all in the same park. Mountain biking is good for the community and we could really use more space to enjoy our sport.

Scottt

Fumanchu43@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 10:13 pm

More technical, steep, legal trails are needed for mountain bikers. Start by legalizing and updating the illegal trails that are filling this void. Second, we should be to share

DRAFT

trails. Multi use trails can be a great success, but it comes down to the users acting appropriately. I think most trails should be multi use, perhaps with case by case exceptions.

Finally, I think trails are typically maintained enough for me.

Thanks for the opportunity to be heard!

Mike Petro

cadmiumdesign@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 10:09 pm

We need more places designated for mountain bikes. We need more people to step up and help maintain these trails and places. We need trails connecting interurban and wilderness. Mountain Bikers need to stop riding trails that are designated to hikers. I feel that has been a problem for awhile and we need to find a way to open more areas up to bikes.

slugsmasher

slugsmasher@oakharbor.net

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 9:43 pm

a) we have plenty of recreational opportunities for all disciplines.

b) most of the trails and parks are maintained adequately either through existing funds or volunteers.

Folks who live near metropolitan areas are at a disadvantage and it shows in the comments. Outside the Seattle area there are more than enough areas to enjoy every outdoor sport imaginable. It appears more focus is needed to support parks within the Seattle area especially mountain biking.

I fortunately do not live near Seattle and do not see a problem with the areas that I go to for biking, running and hiking around the state. Washington state has one of the best park systems in the entire country when it comes to mountain bike and motorcycle access to near wilderness areas. The only issues I have seen lately is conflict with DNR land use for recreation vs timber harvesting. We have demonstrated in areas like Galbraith and the Pilchuck Tree farm that resource development and recreation can coexist through active involvement and cooperation from all interested parties. We should all strive to cooperate in this manner for all multi use areas and limit urban growth into forest lands.

Bill W

bbjjweide@yahoo.com

DRAFT

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 9:38 pm

Do we have enough trails? Of course not! Can there ever be enough? Trails are the primary means for my family to enjoy the Pacific NW's beauty and amazing recreational resources. Although I rarely find trails too crowded to be enjoyable, there's no doubt that more trails would spread out users and certainly enhance everyone's outdoors experiences.

As a enthusiastic mountain biker, I am completely dumbfounded however by the conspicuous lack of mountain bike trails along the highway 2 corridor. Reiter is a good start, but it's a long way from completion. Given the large, and ever increasing MTB community, it will surely and quickly become quite crowded. More suitable and maintained single track bike trails between Monroe (Lord Hill) to Stevens Pass are badly needed.

Trail maintenance is really quite good here. There are clearly a lot of conscientious users: hikers, bikers, horse folk, and ORV people alike who work effectively with government agencies. Kudos especially to organizations like Evergreen for their diligence and organizing ability. Duthie and Tiger Mtn are strong testaments to how well effective stewardship can work.

Daniel Keiley

dankeiley@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 9:16 pm

Had the good fortune of riding MTB in Bridle Trails 20+years ago. It was fun! The Equestrian community promoted no MTB and eventually got their way in the early 90's. I never had an incident with a horse rider in the park, other than being told it was off limits to MTB's fully 3 years before the state ruled it such and posted signage.

These days I ride by horseriders frequently on the Pipeline trail out of Woodinville and sense no tension at all. We all like to get away from cars and noise while we exercise and recreate on foot, on horseback, or on a bike. I've heard informal talk of opening up Bridle Trails again to MTB, but nothing official.

Dave Schuldt

daveschuldt@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 8:37 pm

We need more trails open to mountain bikes. Winter time riding close to Seattle is limited. It's getting better with the new projects at Tiger but just across HWY 18 there's lots of space. No hikers over there.

Spectre

DRAFT

jeffreylchen@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 8:20 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

There is a lack of trails that allow mountain bikes. This is especially true in more remote areas that would have less impact on other trail users.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

Generally trails are well maintained, but some areas do have the tendency to get damaged in the rainy season. The trails at Duthie Hill have held up well in the rain. I can see specific things that were done in the building of the trails that encourages water to drain rather than pool on the trails. Building or reconstructing trails to withstand wet weather is the most effective form of maintenance.

Glen

buzzworm@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 7:44 pm

1) Do we have enough trails, etc.?

I think we need a much wider availability of mountain bike trails. Some areas have high concentrations of bikeable trails but other areas like Tacoma require a significant drive to get to any good area. Capitol Forest is great but so muddy it's unusable much of the year so we need more options. The general consensus among government agencies these days is that biking is good for people's health and for the environment, and should be encouraged. So that should extend to promoting biking off-road, too. One of the major frustrations I have is that national forests in our state have massive miles of trails that could be ridden, but yet are illegal to ride. It seems to be totally up to the whim of the individual forest managers, who make autocratic decisions without influence from the public. For example, how many singletrack trails in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest are legal to ride between Highway 2 and the Canadian border? Only one that I know of (Canyon Ridge, near Glacier). And that trail is barely maintained, plus the access road is washed out. You can get an idea of the lack-of-access in this huge forest region by viewing this map (although that trail isn't shown): http://trails.evergreenmtb.org/wiki/Main_Page

That one legal trail is also open to motorcycles, which I think illustrates another problem; mountain bikes are "lumped in" with motorcycles as similar vehicles. In reality, they are nothing alike. Although motorcycles should have good trails too, mountain bikes lack the "horsepower" to cause anywhere near the damage of motorcycles, or even horses. When I visited the Canyon Ridge trail (albeit several years ago) there was an extremely rough, steep section near the beginning that motorcycles had been powering up, but a normal mountain biker would have to push. So the damage from "biking" that section would be much less than riding up on a horse or motorcycle. Because the impact of mountain biking relatively minor, it

DRAFT

should be legal on many more trails than it is now.

2) Are they maintained well enough?

In general I think so, because the primary problem is lack of legal access, not lack of maintenance. This state has active volunteer organizations who will step up and build and maintain trails where needed (for all modes of transport), if they are legally allowed to. Let's be real, budgets are tight, and I know that. So let's prioritize increasing legal access for mountain bikers.

NickN

cronarkom@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 7:15 pm

Yes for hiking trails. We need more trails for biking, both mountain biking and touring (John Wayne trail–wouldn't it be great to have a contiguous trail across the state?). Mountain bikers have shown there is a pent up demand that still remains largely untapped for trails, and the ability to maintain and build/re-build trails to be sustainable and enjoyable.

More collaboration is needed with the user groups for maintenance. Many of the close-in hiking trails to Seattle have been re-worked in the last several years and are in good shape, but more can be done to work with user groups further out to re-build/maintain or create new. Mountain biking seriously needs to be considered as the terrain is available close to Seattle and would make this area a bigger draw from those from out-of-state. Local business as well as the state benefit as a result.

Jay

jrouleau@alum.rpi.edu

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 7:15 pm

No, we do not have enough park space for native habitat or for recreation.

Pro-suburban sprawl planners have left us with pocket-sized parks scattered through the region. Are they useful at all? In all too many of them, the tiny little plots are planted with grass that requires maintenance but you never see kids playing in the muddy field, and there's hardly a native plant or animal peeking out from the blackberry bramble borders.

While volunteers from biking clubs & hiking groups do a really outstanding job where they are welcomed, overall most parks in Western WA are poorly designed or maintained for any recreational activity except of course letting dog walkers have their way with the parks & trails. Local & state agencies need to do a far better job coordinating resources and pushing back against developers who want to pave it all.

DRAFT

Kurt F

kbfalken@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 6:48 pm

My personal interest in more in trail development, rather than parks or other recreational opportunities.

A critical part of quality trails is ongoing maintenance of current trails, and development of new trails for the variety of users. I've had experience working with a couple of the volunteer groups, and funding from the state allows these groups to do good things with creating/maintaining trails – but it takes money to acquire materials and tools to get this done. Most volunteer groups can't afford all of this on their own. If the state can provide more of this, then the groups I've worked with have shown through their efforts that they can provide the labor needed to create wonderful opportunities for all members of the public to enjoy their efforts.

Given the size of our state and the abundance of beautiful places to enjoy trails, I think there are plenty of opportunities for all users (hikers, bikers, equestrians, ORVs). Of course, having trails closer to the population centers would certainly be of great benefit to more users. As much as I would like to experience opportunities some distance from where I live, it simply isn't practical to do so.

In addition, to increase the quality of the experience, and the safety of all, I think it is sensible to consider the types of mixed use trails. In short, mixing bikers and hikers on mixed-use trails is probably fine in the vast majority of places. Mixing hikers and equestrians also seems to work well. But (based on my girlfiend's nearly 4 decades of equestrian experience), mixing bikers with equestrians can be a safety issue for the mtn biker, the equestrian rider as well as the horse, should there be a surprise encounter. In some areas where there is good visibility and both types of users can easily see the other approaching, it would be fine to have a mixed use trail for bikers and equestrians. But in areas where there is limited visibility due to the nature of the trails and nature of the land (i.e. trees/brush limiting visibility), it would probably be better to consider keeping horses and mtn bikes on different trails or on the same trails but at different times. I've seen this done successfully in the maple valley/black diamond area where both sets of users seem satisfied being voluntarily segregated. As another example, in Banner Forest on Kitsap Penisula, I've had a couple of encounters where equestrians and my group of mtn bikers met up suddenly. Fortunately, nothing bad happened, but certainly had the potential. Perhaps some sort of even/odd day system for some of the mixed use trails use would work well (like is currently used for the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie trails for mtn bikers), or a sensible separation of trails that provide all users with quality access.

Also, it probably makes the most sense to have trails for ORV enthusiasts that are not mixed use, again for safety concerns. By that I certainly don't mean to exclude ORV enthusiasts. But from my experience, having a well built area designed specifically for ORV folks, it would likely create a better experience (not unlike having Duthie Hill near Issaquah being a mtn bike park and not mixed use), allowing for maximum enjoyment of the ORV experience (knowing it's motorized only, and no non-motorized

DRAFT

users would unexpectedly be on the trails creating a potential risk for both). The Tahuya area seems to do this well, and having more opportunities throughout the state that are easily accessible would be a great solution. I think the main issue is ensuring ORV users have trails spread throughout the state so access to ORV opportunites is improved (i.e. having trails close to population centers so that travel and use of the trails can be done in a day trip). And again, by having materials and tools provided by the state to established volunteer organizations, much can be accomplished for ORV users in developing trails systems well designed for the intended use.

Josh

Engstrom427@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 5:28 pm

The state needs more area open to mountain biking. As a resident of the Seattle metro area, access to trails generally requires travel by car in Seattle area traffic. More trails closer in would improve quality of life and help reduce carbon emissions.

Parks are reasonably well maintained.

Terry Lillybridge

lillybridgejt@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 5:00 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

I feel as if we will never have “too many parks, trails and recreation areas. So, we don’t have enough. Our ancestors will never look back and say that we set aside to many natural and recreation areas but they will despair if we don’t.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

In general the maintenance has declined with the state’s budget. Many access roads are ungraded and make use difficult. This is true across most ownerships and agencies. I have seen a general reduction in services with along with increases in out-of-pocket costs.

thedieselone

d-tao@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 3:51 pm

We need way more mountain bike trails!

DRAFT

Jesse G

jessegrissom2002@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 2:29 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

I feel that we as a state could benefit from establishing more trails and recreation areas. My opinion is that communities and their citizens would benefit from more trails that connect to urban areas to encourage people to get outside without having spend so much time on the freeway. Please develop more trails for the full spectrum of users that promote connections between communities and public lands.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

Generally yes trails are well maintained in large part to the vibrant volunteer community that exists in the state. However, one challenge is “opening” trails in the spring that have been effected by the winter. I think establishing a “adopt a trail” program could be a vehicle for improving trail quality.

DaveH

davemutton@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 1:54 pm

My wife and i are avid outdoor enthusiasts. My wife hikes and trail runs, while I prefer mountain biking. I am actually quite surprised at the lack of mountain biking opportunities close to the Seattle area. There are a huge number of areas that could be developed to make this area one of the best mountain biking regions in the country. Biking is such a healthy and fullfilling sport, it amazes that more is not done to encourage our youth.

One only has to look as far as Grand Ridge trail in Issaquah to see the popularity of a well built, sustainable and fun trail that can be enjoyed by one and all. Unfortunately, its own success and popularity and the fact that there are so FEW alternatives make this trail quite crowded at peak times.

Gone are the days of poorly built and unsustainable trails. Organizations like Evergreen Mountain bike alliance have proven they can manage and deliver on significant projects. More legitimate trails and opportunities will result in less illegal trails and riding.

I look forward to hearing more about positive news about trails connecting various communities (E.g. Issaquah,Fall City, North Bend and beyond) and riding areas (Duthie)to create an awesome network of trails that will allow people to get out and enjoy our beautiful surroundings.

Byron Stuck

DRAFT

nmatrust@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 1:52 pm

But getting more OHV trails thru a special pass to fund these is a program we ALREADY have. That ORV permit you bought and those gas taxes you gave up the right to receive back are going into your NOVA fund to create and manage your trail OHV trail system already. We don't need more funding schemes, we need to keep these funds from being stolen and direct them to where users like you are EXPECTING them to go.

JD

jdusto@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 1:48 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

Absolutely not. I would like to see the state get eventually out of the forest products business (at least for Western Washington); the sale of which get turned over to education and the general fund. In its place, the emphasis should be switched to utilizing these public lands for recreation (hiking, biking, equestrian, and ORV) to generate revenue accordingly. While the presence of trails and people has an environmental impact, it is significantly less than the effects of clear cutting.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

For the most part I would say yes. High usage parks do have their various issues but I believe on the whole park system at the state level works well.

Zookeeper

jeffse666@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 1:36 pm

Appreciate the chance to provide feedback on the process.

Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

While I believe that overall we don't have enough parks or trails within reach of urban areas I don't believe that the various agencies have the funding to expand. From the perspective of an avid mountain biker, I hate the idea of having to pile my bike into my car and drive 1-2 hours to get to trails that I'm allowed to ride. Often drive time is greater than ride time and it seems to defeat the purpose of a low-impact activity such as mt. bikes. Lack of locally accessible trails also inhibits families and kids from participating in the sport. We should provide as many different opportunities to kids to enjoy the outdoors as possible from the POV getting kids off the couch and building future advocates for our parks and outside spaces. Let's improve and open up the spaces we have. Not just for bikes but for other forms of outdoor activity as well.

DRAFT

Are they maintained well enough?

I don't believe so but I won't put the blame solely at the feet of agencies. Maintaining large open spaces isn't easy and users need to get involved. I look to my home town of Vancouver at a great example. Almost all of the mtb trails on the North Shore are user maintained. A large and vibrant community of riders contribute to building some of the best trails in the world. I'll go back to my above argument whereby the more users we have the bigger the pot we can pull from to help maintain now and to be the stewards of the parks into the future. Bikers, equestrians, hikers, dirt bikers all have one thing in common: a love of playing outside. With so many pressures on the local land and with so many open spaces disappearing we all need to recognize what we have in common – protecting our open spaces and keeping them healthy enough for all to enjoy.

Robijii

huki01@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 11:37 am

We could use more mountain bike trails and access to trail that exist. Trails are adequately maintained by the user groups, but there is always room for improvement and more funding

Bikeschic

Bikeschic@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 11:10 am

There will never be enough trails for mountain bikes!! As for maintenance there could definitely be some improvement.

Mark Quinn

midequinn@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 11:08 am

A better question might be, how much more recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat will be lost as our population continues to expand and consume space and resources in the name of growth. We should continue to use every opportunity and avenue to protect our natural resources and spaces while we can. We can always change our mind about those reservations in the future. On the contrary it is difficult and expensive to reclaim areas that we let slip trhough our grasp and are now industrialized or otherwise developed.

Adequate maintanenace is in the eye of the beholder. The standard should be such that those values we sought to protect in the first place and not degraded or irretrievably damaged. After that, the need for maintenance should be dictated by

DRAFT

the amount and kind of public use. We should always hope that all of us that benefit from these public lands and opportunties treat them like they are ours, becasue they are.

Kelley Hinkle

k2kelley@tds.net

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 10:45 am

I am an avid hiker and mountain biker. I would like to see more trails open up to mt bikers and see more trails developed for mountain bike use.

Mountain bikers will ride just to ride and trails can be designed for just that.

Kathy Hardy

kathyhardy@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 10:43 am

As an avid mountain biker, hiker, and cross country skier, I chose to locate in Issaquah, WA to be close to the great opportunities we have nearby. However, with the exploding popularity in mountain biking, I think we have a severe shortage of mountain bike trails in the area. I think hikers and mountain bikers and equestrians can peacefully coexist, and I would like to see some of the thousands of miles of hiker only trails be opened to mountain bikers, in addition to the creation of new trails. That said, it would be great to have more cross country trails that were separated from snowmobiles. While I think these two groups can coexist as well, the noise and smell associated with snowmobiles is a little off putting.

Jimba

jimcfii@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 10:34 am

Mountain biking is expanding continuously and has been for years. More and more kids are getting into the sport. Complete families are seen out at Duthie park. But as the population of mountain bikers is increasing, the placed to ride decrease. in just recent past we have lost Griffin creek, South Seatac and a few places have gone to user pay which pushes many riders away.

Lets make Washington THE place for mountain biking and lead the way for all other states to follow.

trail maintenance is pretty good, I think the mountain bike community could do a bit better at getting out and volunteering some trail work hours.

DRAFT

Suzi Parr

rockin-np@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 9:27 am

I'm going to answer from a very specific viewpoint of an equestrian. The majority of equestrians are pleasure riders-trail riders-people who enjoy horses and the great outdoors.

*No we absolutely do not have enough parks, trails or other recreation areas related to horses. The areas we do have experience a significant amount of traffic. I advocate for multi-use trails -with trail user education. We share trails with hikers and mountain bikers quite often and try to engage them all in conversation. Technically, right of way goes the horse, but if we're meadering along and some bikers are courteously covering ground, we'll get out of the way. Same thing with hikers or joggers who might be moving faster than us. We try not to kick up dust when we know other users are behind us. Its really not that hard since we are all after a pleasant outdoor experience.

*The areas we do have definitely could use more maintenance. I work as a volunteer to maintain trails that can be used by multiple users. A lot of trail maintenance is done by volunteers. There is only so much volunteers can do-we also want to be able to enjoy the amenities and not be constantly cutting logs, clearing brush, building bridges, etc. I'm concerned that as less people volunteer, less opportunities will exist for recreation. That will increase the strain on the areas that are maintained-in both physical wear and tear and multi user conflicts that can arise.

Jerry Schelling

jjschelling@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 9:24 am

I think we have enough parks but do need more trail development and parking for horsemen.

Bryan Stempson

stempson@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 9:02 am

I'd like to throw my vote in for more mountain bike trails! I would also like more access to state owned lands in the mountains. Maybe work together with logging companies to leave areas for riders. Trails seem generally well maintained we just need to open more up to riders! My vote is for the mountain bikers! I would like to see some new trail opportunities in the Taylor Mt./Raging River areas as well…lots of potential!!

DRAFT

Darcy

djmitchem@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 8:58 am

Reading through these comments only makes me feel stronger about one of the major road blocks to good recreation management in our state: We lack respect or exceptance for what other people enjoy. User groups lobbying against each other instead of banding together for everyone.

I hike mostly in Wilderness, but don't mind horses, bicycles, or motorcycles in other areas. I can enjoy a city park. I've seen good trail systems shunned because they allow "multi-use". Areas where logging has occured are thought "not natural enough" for recreation use. Urban and suburban recreation is ok, too. Anything to get people (especially kids) connected, in their own way, to the outdoors is good–even if it is not "perfect" in someone's mind. So as it refers to the questions: more diverse recreation is needed in more diverse places for more diverse users. Don't be afraid to try something different!

Steve

stephenflow@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 8:46 am

Do we have enough parks and trails?

Our region will become increasingly urbanized with over one million people being added in the next 25 years. It will be vital to continue to not only keep the parks and trails we have, but also develop new facilities to accomodate the inevitable influx of new users.

What do we need?

I am a Mountain Biker, hiker, and father of young kids and use the parks/trails accordingly. My wife is an avid hiker. My son and daughter both mountain bike. Of the dozens of kids we know, they all bike and I can think of 25 of the top that mountian bike on trails. That used to be with their parents but as they get to 11 or 12 years old, it's with their friends.

This is key as bikes is a draw for kids to the outdoors and away from TV and video games and drugs. We need more trails to support that draw to the activity in nature. This is especially true in urban areas where inner-city kids have a tough time getting to Tiger Mountain. Building trails in parks for teenagers to ride can replace hanging-out and causing trouble in the parks.

In addition, the mountain bike demographic now spans over 30 years of riders that until recently, have had a shrinking selection of trails to ride that weren't 2-5 hours away. This group is now motivated, organized, and relevant. They are coming out in

DRAFT

force to build sanctioned trail systems that are used in mass by the general public. These become county/regional assets that cost local governments little, but drive tremendous economic activity. Duthie HIll Park for example was built for $500,000 in grants/donations and generates 100,000 visits annually. Why would we not have 10 similar parks all over the puget sound. It's obvious they are needed and wanted.

Speaking for bikers we need more trails; specifically along the I5 corridor and in Pierce/Snohomish Counties. There is tremendous progress along I90 but there's no reason why this area couldn't be a draw for hikers/bikers nationwide. The I-90 corridor should be connected with single-track trail from Issaquah to Snoqualmie Pass and back. It could and should be the best major-suburban trail system in the world.

I cannot speak for hikers as I don't hike enough to find a lack of trails but I'm sure they would want more also. Variety is always good and it spreads out the users which protects the trail integrity.

b) I don't have a problem with the mainenance. More is always better with trail maintenance. It would be amazing to have roaming trail crews (beyond what EMBA and WTA provide) that would be constantly improving and upgrading trails.

The parks in my area (Sammamish) are well maintained by the city.

Thanks

Scott Marlow

swmarlow@seanet.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 8:44 am

a) We have lots of public land in Washington State. However, the land needs to be better managed to provide access for more recreational user groups – including mountain bicyclists and ORV enthusiasts.

b) In my experience, most trails are maintained well enough. However, some trails – for example: Duthie Hill, Preston Railroad on Tiger, and other mountain bike trails – often require more maintenance since they receive a disproportionate amount of traffic due to limited access to other trails – see a) above.

Jason Van Horn (@bermstyle)

bermstyle@twitter.example.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 8:18 am

As someone who would ideally spend time on trails everyday when not at the office, having more trails to ride is key, and why I regularly volunteer time to maintain them. Having places to recreate closer to home makes the difference between sitting on the couch and being a potato and being able to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

DRAFT

Any efforts in increase recreational opportunities for (all) users that enjoy narrow, natural surface trails is appreciated.

Doug Walsh

dougwalsh@centurytel.net

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 7:57 am

Thanks for the opportunity to provide input about recreation in WA.

1) Do I think there are enough trails in WA? Though I am very impressed by the abundance of trails in WA, there are far too few that are open to mountain biking. My family is one that is interested in a variety of activities from hiking to mountain biking to snowshoeing, yet time and again we find ourselves returning over and over to the same select handful of mountain biking trails in Washington. While we may never see the "mechanized transport" wording lifted from lands falling under the Draconian Wilderness legislation, National Park, State Parks, the Forest Services, and DNR must acknowledge the ever-growing segment of the population that wants to recreate — peacefully and safely — in the backcountry, sidecountry, and frontcountry via mountain bike.

2) Do I think trails are maintained well enough? I do think that the trails are maintained very well in WA, thanks in large part to the variety of user groups, their volunteers, and their paid staff.

Jim LeMonds

seattle0@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 7:26 am

There is very little trail access for mountain bikers, particularly in Southwest Washington. The trail that is accessible is not always well-maintained because the USFS and DNR simply don't have the funds to handle this. That's why I think it is very important to get user groups involved in an "adopt-a-trail" type program.

Paul Norris

bikekayakhike@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 6:58 am

I would like to see more trails for mountain bikes in the area. I believe there are enough parks, we just need to use them better.

As an avid rider and trail builder in southwest WA, I would like to see more trails closer to Vancouver.

Part 2, not so much. Every trail I rode maintained by the state of WA needed work. I paid extra attention after I bought the Discover Pass, and found that most of the

DRAFT

recent work involved putting up the signs requiring the pass. Beyond that….not allot of other work being done except for the work done by mountain bikers.

Kevin Golic

kgolic@comast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 6:41 am

We do need more mountain bike trails. They are limited and frequently require long drives. Overall the trails are kept up reasonably well given the huge amount of rain we get.

rtheinz@comcast.net

rtheinz@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 6:20 am

Live in Maple Valley. Avid mountain biker and trail runner.

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

I will speak to trails since that is primarily what I use. We have a lot in the puget sound but I feel we can always us more since they are such and easy means to get out and enjoy the outdoors. Various user groups of differing skills and needs can all enjoy them. They are a great way for families and friends to do something together!

b) Are they maintained well enough? From a trails perspective buiding them right (sustainable) from the get go minimizes work on them later. But, not all were build that way so many of them can always use some TLC.

Lori Flemm

loriflemm@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/28 at 5:47 am

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

Parks: NO. Our municipal parks and recreation dept. has many acres of undeveloped land for future parks, but lacks funds for development as well as O&M. In some neighborhoods in our UGA, we have no undeveloped park land. Acquiring land prior to density development is critical in some communities/areas.

Trails: NO. There are some existing trails that could be widened to allow for additional capacity, but adding impervious surface triggers storm water reports, retention, etc. and that additional cost defers some projects.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

I think each person could identify a park and trail that is maintanied very well, as

DRAFT

well as some that need more attention. It is a balancing act, those parks and trails that get used more frequently get more maintenance attention, and as we direct resources away from those areas that don't, people use them less frequently because they are not maintained as well. Volunteers have been the "life savers". However, the cost of insurance for some volunteer groups is too costly, and thus land managers may be unable to allow volunteers to tackle some projects, or the use of power tools by volunteers on some projects. If legislation could be drafted similar in concept to RCW 4.24 (recreational immunity for private land owners) we would open the door to more groups and individuals assisting with O&M – as well as building new trail corridors, park amenities, etc.

susan copner

scopner@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 11:21 pm

I would like to see equestrian trails developed in the Wenatchee Heights/Colockum area. As of this writing, there are just unimproved forest service roads. It is a beautiful treed area which would afford riders from the greater Wenatchee area a nearby spot to enjoy the forest.

Joe Wildenhaus

drivinjoe@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 11:06 pm

As a mountain biker I feel like we do not have access to enough trails. The mountain bike community continues to grow and riding areas are not keeping up. Duthie Hill park is a great example that shows what a partnership with EMBA can accomplish. It is a tremendously popular park that was built and is maintained through massive volunteer hours. Galbraith Mountain in Bellingham is another riding area built and maintained through volunteer hours.

Gated roads just work to keep out potentially legitimate users. Managed access to lands will allow the mountain bike community serve as stewards of the land.

As far as trail maintenance, I find that the trails that are opened are well maintained.

Marcin Porwit

mkporwit@porwit.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:56 pm

While the parks and recreation areas that I have been to have in general been well maintained, I think there is a shortage of areas and trails that are suitable for motorized recreation. Especially in the Puget Sound area, there are only a handful of places where dirt biking is allowed, and they are often crowded and a pain to get to

DRAFT

from the major metro areas.

The loss of Reiter Pit (one cannot really call the few miles that have been rebuilt anything more than a token) is especially hard-felt, as it was the closest place to the Seattle area. Opening up more trails and areas for dirt riding would be high on my list.

Karen

kbailey4280@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:50 pm

I fear we are losing many trails and recreation areas due to private land purchases and funding cut backs. Due to these cutbacks most agencies and private land owners charge fees to use there lands, but these funds don't seem to be applied to keeping the trails open and maintained. I am willing to support our parks and trail system though volunteer efforts and funding but there needs to be accountibility to the use of these funds. My second concern is compassion and respect for all user groups. We all have the same common interest – the natural outdoors and protection of this assest. Working together and building on our common interest will get us much further. As a member of BCHW (Backcountry Horsemen of Washington) we volunteer countless hours to keep our trails open for all users groups. We enjoy working with other groups to help pack in equipment/food or teach Leave No Trace principals and share our love of the outdoors. Bicycles and horses probably shouldn't share the same trails, but this doesn't mean we can't work together to help save or build trails. I used to hike and ride bicycles but I can't anylonger- my horse is my legs and companion, please have compassion for the horse and rider also. Thank you for requesting our input.

Kim s

Ksturts@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:28 pm

As an avid mountain biker I have found the trails in the Seattle area to be lacking. Although the recent addition of Duthie hill and the new trail on tiger have been great, I still find myself traveling many hours and sometimes across the Canada boarder to find the trails that I really like to ride, the more advanced, steep, and technical trails. It would be great to get more of these types of trails in the Seattle area, to fit with the advanced technology if the bikes being built, and how far the sport has progressed in the last 10 years.

tom wichert

mojodog38@yahoo.com

DRAFT

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:08 pm

As a mountain biker I think new trails are important, but i would like access to trails that already exist. There are many trails that mountain bikes are not allowed on. I think mountain bikers do lot of good work on the trails in washington. We all want the same thing, to enjoy the outdoors.

Robert L Jones

nasaillc@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 9:42 pm

I'll start with the second question first:

b) For the most part, yes the trail systems for hikers are quite well maintained. I hike much of the year, in all seasons, for both day hikes and overnighters. This said, many of the trails can use regrading, but I like the difficulty many provide. Given the range of opportunity, I don't see how it's possible to take care of everything to the degree I'd like to see. Still, I think it's amazing we have so many opportunities in the first place.

Now…… that being said:

a) There aren't near enough opportunities for the mountain biker or even (God forbid, I can hear the naysayers scream) the ORV rider. Because trail systems have been unfairly limited, bikers of all kinds are left to poach existing trail systems after hours or off season, and/or build illegal trail systems that should never have to be considered in the first place. This is wrong. Tax dollars and/or federal funding of any capacity is not for a specific group. It is for the enjoyment of all. ALL. Let me say that again. It is for all. ALL. Yes, I'm shouting. It's unfair, it will continue to be unfair, and all bike bans need to be repealed. Everywhere.

If someone breaks a law, causes serious damage to a trail or person, they need to be punished and/or banned (and fined) from a park or trail system. However, to start off that way, with all bikers being dangerous or unsavory is beyond unfair. It's beyond profiling. It's offensive to the highest degree.

I hike. I bike. I ski. I snowboard. I rally race. I build trails, near and far. I endorse all outdoor activity, because it brings us closer to the creator who built this planet.

Everyone needs access. On all trails. For those that say "I don't want to see bikers on Mailbox Peak," I can say… no problem. It's not that fun a trail to consider the pain of pushing a bike up 3 miles. I don't want to ride everything out there, but I want and deserve access to everything. Heck, set a few rules that must apply to all trail users, or again… severely penalize those that don't.

The snobby desires of a few have unfairly pushed the system into it's current state of unbalance. Bring it back to the way it was intended, Congressionally, years ago.

DRAFT

Ron

radm1f@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 9:26 pm

Mountain biking in our part of the world is a rarity only enjoyed by a few and desired by many more. I would love to see more mountain biking trails. This could mean more folks traveling to our neck of the woods and more business to help to our local economy. The beauty, natural elements and local weather for mountain biking can not be reproduced anywhere else, please lets cultivate this treasure.

steve kelly

stevekelly@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 9:05 pm

as a mtn biker AND a dirt biker I find it appalling the few and far between trail systems we have for motorized orv's. This sport isnt going away anytime soon its only growing. Where will all the extra riders go? I am all for new mtn bike trails too but right now mtn bike trails easily outnumber motorized by 100 to 1.

Oh and anyone concerned about "damage" by orv'rs has never seen what a few horses can do to a muddy trail.

Andy Voight

avoight@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:10 pm

Like others have already stated, I don't think we'll EVER have enough parks and trails. Mind you, there are definitely a good assortment of both throughout King County, but lots of unrealized potential lies out there for all users.

Being an avid mountain biker and an amateur (at best) hiker, I appreciate and respect all that currently lies out there. I do feel that it would be nice to have more user-specific trails evenly disbursed throughout the area – in many/all cases, those user-specific trails could all be in the same regions/parks/etc.

As far as the maintenance is concerned, I feel things are well cared for and taken care of on a regular basis. Thank you for doing all that needs to be done and keep up the great work!

Sincerely,

Andy Voight

Daniel Keiley

DRAFT

dankeiley@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:10 pm

The more the better. Seattle is an active community, I lived 17 years in the Salt Lake City/Park City area, also active communities. I know my trails, I know where I like to go, I cherish what we have and participate in trail building and maintenance.

It saddens me to chat with 95% of the population that does not get out on our wonderful trails and public lands. Most people think starting an exercise program means going to a health club, and that walking (even with a baby in a stroller) or bicycling is always a "share the road" (with automobiles) experience, on pavement.

A Huge % of the population doesn't know that the Bridle Crest, Puget Sound Energy, or Iron Horse Trail even exist.

Pavement is not a natural surface for the human body to walk or jog on. Much safer, and healthier for our joints, to walk and jog on dirt and gravel.

I've had recent conversations with locals, at the workplace and around town, who think being off pavement is dangerous, that an occasional fall on a trail is more serious than a fall on a paved road. The public is in need of serious education, there is no such thing as "trail rash," road rash is a serious injury. Much safer to bicycle on a trail, with no automobiles around, than on the street.

More Trails! More publicity of our trails! Get more people involved!

Joel Lavin

joel@lavinconstruction.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:08 pm

#1 I am a heavy user of parks, I feel that there are enough "parks" I do feel that there is a grave shortage of trials in the Seattle metro area and the east side of the mountains as well. 90% of my outdoor recreation time is devoted to mountain biking, that community is suffering greatly with restrictions on access to trails.

#2 I feel like parks are well maintained, I would promote user group involvement to help in that respect if a user group has a need allowing them to maintainer makes sense to me. They know what they need.

Bill H

w_hemmen@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:05 pm

Riding a mountain bike should be available here, and can share the trail with others. These locations are destination spots for riding while as a hiker my wife and I go to other locations.

DRAFT

Dave M

dmasino@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 7:55 pm

a) No, there is not enough. More trails and recreation opportunities for singletrack motorcycle riding and mountain biking, please. Given the amount of public land in WA state, the current opportunities for off road motorcycling and mountain biking is significantly lacking. I would like to see the available trail mileage for both activities increased, especially on DNR lands which are working forests that are logged. As a mountain biker, I'm happy with current developments at Tiger Mountain thanks to Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, and would like to see such developments continue on Tiger, and along the I-90 corridor as well. As an offroad motorcycle rider I feel downright ripped off by the state. $10 million dollars were misappropriated from the NOVA funds in 2009 to fund State Parks by the legislature. I don't know how this was legal. Aside from that, 85% of Discover Pass revenue goes to State Parks, where only 7.5% goes to DNR lands where off-road motorcycling is allowed. For a user group that pays so much to ride (Discover Pass, ORV tabs), the return on the dollar is extremely weak.

b) I feel that volunteers and state employees do a great job of maintenance, however more trail opportunities are needed for off-road motorcycles and mountain bikes to reduce trail impact, not more maintenance on existing trails. Both user groups are growing, and trails are becoming more crowded. The public land is out there. More trails please to help maintenance issues.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

digitaljanitor

megancapon@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 7:47 pm

1. More Mtb please. If one looks at a map of Washington with no-go wilderness and national parks overlaid (see wilderness.net) and grok that we can do 20-30 miles/day even in pretty rough country, it becomes quickly apparent that our opportunities are limited. Husband and I are now in the process of trying to put together multi-day bikepacking routes here in Washington state and it's surprisingly difficult to find nice, contiguously wild routes that are legal to access.

I would strongly support the idea of a long term 'connective trail' strategy… this ultimately may offer the most bang-for-buck.

2. Most of the trails we ride are maintained very well, but only because of MASSIVE volunteer efforts by either mountain bikers or motos. I like to think that the younger generations will continue in this spirit as best they can, but I'm always concerned that the ad-hoc nature of said maintenance means the future of these routes is

DRAFT

fragile.

And on that note: it's worth considering that because a bike can pack more in (yes I've pulled a bike trailer in the mountains on singletrack, up to #50 even- it's slow but actually not terrible) and cover more distance in a day than a person on foot and in some cases maybe even a horse, mountain bikes may be the very best non-motorized method to keep your deeper trails in good shape.

beccaroo

lostshopper@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 7:46 pm

I do think we have enough – meaning our priority should be to keep what we have cared for, clean, patrolled, and repairing storm damage, keeping roads open, and enforcing regulations.

Mike Handron

mikehandron@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 7:06 pm

I think we have an amazing amount of hiking trails but the growing mountain bike user group is severely underserved by existing limited trail access. I believe there is plenty of opportunity to create more trails for ORV's as well.

Walter Sholund

wsholund@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 6:59 pm

no & no

Mark

herrklinke@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 6:04 pm

I appreciate Neil Morgan's insight and agree with his experience. As a hiker, trail runner, and mountain biker, I would like to see the trail maintenance and building methods to take into account these most common forms for trail use where these user groups frequent. It makes no sense that some trails are built without regard for mountain biking and as a result are not sustainable. When will we get an agreement on the standardization?

The areas where trails can be built is more than enough room for current or new

DRAFT

trails. The caveat here is that no new trails should be undertaken before existing ones are brought up to snuff. Only then there should be no restriction on new trails in the already reserved areas such as Tiger Mountain and other such areas. To allow new trails when existing ones exist but are not brought up to par is irresponsible. Despite this, I would like to see more mountain bike access to either existing trails or allow Evergreen to move on new trails as they are a proven entity in these pursuits.

John Bremer

john.bremer@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 5:52 pm

We need to do more to protect and restore shorelines and marine habitats. New instruments are generating data about the environment under the surface. Historically, armoring, marinas, piers, etc. have fragmented habitats and done horrific damage to ecosystems that we are beginning to appreciate and understand. Think of the horribly wrong decision to site the coal-carrying railroad through intertidal zones or the diking of the Skagit Delta. Restore shorelines to rejuvenate fishing and beach walking. Read "Walking the Beach to Bellingham" by Harvey Manning.

This summer, I hiked Heliotrope Ridge, Skyline Divide and Chain of Lakes Loop at least once, and that was enough for me. As I have for several years, I spent two or three Saturdays working with the Washington Trails Association to maintain trails. I encourage everyone to help maintain the trails we enjoy, particularly the mountain bikers, who owe a bit more payback than the hikers.

brian

bkchef2000@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 5:45 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

I think we have a good start of trails but the variety truly leans heavily in favor towards the hikers and horse back riding. Which is great because that group has existed since the beginning of man kind! Recently the increased amount of mountain bikers has just boomed with the advent of Whistler, Stevens, and Duthie Hill… I think it is time that the mountain biker be given their share of the prize. Duthie and the Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance have proven what is possible with such a strong community dedicated to the creation and preservation of the trails we have and we, as a group would love a new challenge in reworking places like St. Edwards, Wellington Hills, Exit 27, etc… or creating new ones like the other opportunities near Issaquah.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

Duthie seems to be self sustaining, but places like St. Edwards i say no. So I think if

DRAFT

given the chance Evergreen would welcome the chance to be overseers of the building and maintaining of the trails as they have done at tiger mountain and duthie. Hiking wise (as I partake in both) places like lake serene and such have great systems of trails but foot traffic and run off have beat these up. I would love to see more work done to walking/hiking trails as well. The Biggest Issue that I find on our trails systems is quiet frankly PARKING… there is never enough, NEVER… For example, at Duthie Hill the lot is full often two deep with friends or family stacking up in the lot. The congestion is really bad. People waiting for spots, others leaving to head to nearby neighborhoods which require you to ride on a very dangerous section of road. also these neighborhoods have made it very clear they do not like the road sides littered with cars, bikes and people… often having cars inappropriately parked or in illegal spots, ticketed or towed. Parking is the issue, the maintenance on the majority of the trails we use.

Jackie Yereance

jjyy@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 5:38 pm

Recreation areas sooth our soles and rejuvenate our characters and in some cases keep us from being down right crazy. We need every bit that we can manage for ourselves, other species and future generations.

Based on the responses it appears that more trails are needed for mountain bikers. I would like to add that more education for them is also needed and some specific instruction from parks departments on acceptable conduct. Mountain bikers tend to travel much faster than other users and that makes them scary and sometimes dangerous. As one of the bikers said it is a difficult dynamic when they share trails. Serious thought needs to be put into keeping the trails available and safe for all users and that is the big need at this time.

mikef

fraid@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 5:02 pm

This post is by the Moderator at the request of Brooke and Jason Guthrie who e-mailed in the following comemnts:

We think there can never be enough parks and trails in the community. We have many, but there is always a need for people to be able to get out into nature to explore and learn about the environment and get some exercise. The parks and trails seem to be minimally maintained, we have gone many times when the bathrooms are closed or not working properly. One of our favorite parks, Tolmie is on permanent winter hours and not open Monday or Tuesday, several times we have driven all the way out there (45 minute drive) to find that it was closed, which is, to say the least frustrating. We also went out a few months after the winter ice storms and it was

DRAFT

closed, with no indication on the website of the closure.

Brooke and Jason Guthrie

mikef

fraid@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 4:58 pm

This post is by the Moderator at the request of Mr. Neil T. Morgan who e-mailed in the following comemnts:

From: Neil T. Morgan

To: Washington State Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Dominga Soliz, RCO Policy and Planning Specialist

1111 Washington Street SE

P.O. Box 40917

Olympia, Washington 98504-0917

Subj: In response to the question "Do we have enough parks and other recreation areas?" and "Are they maintained well enough?"

1. This letter is my comments concerning subject question apparently being asked by Washington State Office of Recreation and Conservation (RCO). I understand these questions will be used in connection with and the 5 year updating of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

I also understand this update will be presented to the Federal Government in an effort to insure continued specific federal funding. I hope it will also be used to better recreation areas in Washington State as well.

My comments are based on my 60 years of state residence and being extremely involved in various forms of recreation and associated issues affecting both the recreational user and issues effecting our environment. I have been involved with and instruction of educational programs associated with recreation conservation.

2. I am very familiar with and participated in and applying for, the federal and state recreation grants associated your agency has the responsibility to manage. This familiarity has enabled me to better understand the issues and needs associated with recreation areas and has given me insight in what is takes to maintain those areas for the public for now and for the future.

3. My answer to the first question, "Do we have enough recreational areas?" is without doubt "Yes we do have enough recreation areas". My reasoning and comment follow:

a. Given the available funds, it is totally irresponsible for land managers to acquire new areas for future development. I am aware of lands being acquired for future parks and other recreation areas without funds to actually put these areas into

operation nor for their maintenance, once established. Why do we want to provide for the future when we can't seem to pay for the maintenance and operation (M&O) of those areas presently being used by our recreationalist?

I have inquired on several occasions reasoning why funds are not available for maintenance and operation yet available for acquisition, the answer seems to be consistently answered by "acquisition funding is from another pot". "Let's buy it today and worry about the operation and maintenance cost later" is being used too much by our land managers and elected officials. This, is in my opinion is a very irresponsible approach to the issues.

b. The implementation of Discover Washington Pass made it quite clear managers in Washington State do not intend to wisely use funding but rather to find new avenues to tax those who recreate. Where do managers intend to get funds to acquire new areas? Are new taxes or in the words of our land managers and elected officials, "User Fees" being considered for acquisition?

c. I realize that the number of areas is in direct relationship with the increasing number of recreationalists, their needs and the ability of our areas to sustain this increase number of users.

In reality, the majority of our population recreates in one form or another and I believe the increasing number of recreationalists is proportional to our population growth but I continue to believe new areas are not needed. Managing present areas more effectively is a better choice than compounding the problems acquiring new areas.

The needs of users are complex given the vast forms of recreation and I believe land and program managers has been lacking in understanding or considering those needs. It is hard for me to understand the reasoning for wanting to acquire new areas when the needs are not fully understood.

The ability of our are present areas to sustain the number of users is dependent on numerous issues including, type of recreation, both positive and negative impacts, land compatible with varying forms of recreation it is intended to provided for and the ability to fund maintenance for those areas.

I understand that many forms of recreation with minimal needs provide for many users, particularly in higher populated areas. The areas used for these forms of recreation suffer from lesser degree of impacts equating to a reduced funding in operation and maintenance. I believe these areas tend to be smaller in size yet have the ability to serve more users.

In reality, their continuance as a recreational area is largely dependent on the ability to continue maintenance. I do not believe those responsible for maintaining these areas have taken the time to incorporate user participation as a part of their programs. At times, I have witnessed areas closed due to lack of maintenance thus creating user panic and support for additional taxes. If an effective comprehensive manager/user management program were implemented many maintenance issues would be avoided.

DRAFT

I do however; understand there are forms of recreation with needs that inflict increased negative impacts to the areas. One method to minimize these impacts is to provide for larger areas to insure areas can adequately provide for user needs yet sustain itself for continued use. These areas tend to be larger in size and provide for a smaller number of users. The downside is increased maintenance and operation costs. Interesting is my opinion that user involvement in the maintenance program is not extensively used. The reasoning will be expanded on in my summary.

4. My answer to the second question, "Are they maintained well enough?" is they are not maintained well enough to protect our environment and provide a safe area for the users. This is a very complicated issue and involves several separate subjects including M&O, law enforcement, public safety and providing an environmentally friendly area. My reasoning and comments follow:

a. I believe the most important reasoning for inadequate maintenance is the lack of individual user involvement with maintenance programs. I do applaud those who involve organized user groups but I believe the vast majority of users are not part of any organized user groups and not targeted for involvement in a comprehensive maintenance program by land managers. I do not understand the reasoning or this tremendous resource not being considered or incorporated.

If one would consider who is responsible for the vast majority of the negative impacts one would find these impacts were created by individual users. The reasoning for the most part is individuals are not always familiar with the consequences of their actions and what is actually involved in keeping areas open for the public.

b. Why aren't individuals involved in maintenance programs? Why aren't individuals being incorporated in user agreements thus taking a more active role in maintenance? Why are land managers of the opinion that user agreements cannot include individuals? Why isn't there more education programs directed towards educating the unaware?

c. I personally have identified negative impacts in recreational areas effect the direct safety of users but have been told sufficient funds are not available to mitigate those impacts. This should not be the case.

I have helped develop, implement and participated in a management/user management agreements and have witnessed firsthand the positive impacts of this management tool. The agreement establishes the roles and responsibilities of each party, one being identification and plan of action concerning maintenance issues. I will expand on the management\user agreement a bit more in summary.

In summary,

5. I question if these question concerning the number of areas is for the purpose of bettering recreation or used for justification for new areas.

As stated above my answer to the question "Do we have enough parks and other recreation areas?" is "yes". This means I do not believe Washington State should acquire new areas. If the question was "Shall Washington State acquire, implement and maintain additional recreation areas only when acquisition, implementation and

DRAFT

maintenance funding is fully provided?" I would say Washington State should.

I cannot in good conscious indicate new areas are needed without additional information including funding sources and positive/negative impact statement.

6. Maintenance and Operation (M&O) of trails go hand in hand with Education and Enforcement (E&E). In my opinion, education is the most important, as users must be aware of their role in recreation. They must be familiar with both positive and negative use impacts and how they can become a partner in providing for a safe, environmentally friendly area for the present and for the future. Education is not being given the priority it deserves. I believe an education plan be mandatory when E&E grants are submitted and reviewed.

I understand funding for enforcement is primarily through E&E grants. These grants may be or may not be granted therefore the quality of enforcement suffers. I believe E&E programs should be permanently funded. In essence, when E&E grant funding is unavailable, maintenance costs escalate.

7. As state above, small recreational areas tend to serve large numbers of users quite well while large areas are at times needed to serve the needs of a smaller number of users. This is primarily due to forms of recreation enjoyed by the users.

Too often is the number of persons served tends to control the acquisition and development of areas without taking into consideration of all user groups and their needs. Simply, the phrase "Its easier and financial more responsible to provide for twenty five thousand users recreating in a hundred acre area than ten thousand users recreating in a two hundred acre area". True, this does make financial sense but I don't consider it providing for all those who recreate.

8. Management/User use agreements have been used extensively across the nation and been identified as a very important and useful tool to achieve recreation areas for all. These agreements tend to strengthen land manager/user partnerships, decrease negative impacts, enhance education, lessen the need for enforcement and insuring maintenance issues are identified and addressed.

I have witnessed these agreements changing individuals attitudes towards the environment and towards area managers, allows users to better comprehend the consequences of their actions, educate users in what is involved in provided areas, and foremost of all, consider themselves part of the solution and not part of the problem.

Pure and simple, manager/user agreements reduce the cost of maintenance. At times the cost of maintenance is so great, issues are not corrected and continued to further develop to a point where closure is warranted. I personally believe this is used too much for closure justification throughout Washington State.

For an unknown reason, these user agreements are not implemented in Washington State to any large degree. I has discussed the reasoning with many and the greatest two obstacle issues. One being governmental agencies see themselves as "the absolute power" concerning areas and it seems beyond them to share this responsibilities with users. The responsibilities of managers are very well

DRAFT

acknowledged and accepted by those participating in such agreements and we are fully aware of their bottom line responsibilities yet the team management approach adjusts. Secondly, many responsible agencies tend to strongly object to individual users to become part of these agreements. They do not believe it is their responsibility to include individuals as a player in any user agreement.

9. Questions or comments to this letter can be directed to me at the indicated address above or at (360) 385-03915 at your convince.

Respectfully

Neil T. Morgan

David M Taylor

taylords@starband.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 4:24 pm

I am a Back Country Horseman in Okanogan County. I think the trails we already have are not maintained as well as they should be because of the lack of money to suport them, Some roads to the trailheadsare in poor shape because of the lack of money. Until the powers that are incontrol of our public lands can come up with ways to generate funds to suport the systems we all ready have, I don't think we need more trail systems. One idea I thought would help is go back to loging, only treat our forest like a garden and not clear cut them. That would generate good revenue. When I use the term garden you weed a garden.

KP

kord247@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 4:08 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

I think there are enough parks and recreation areas to meet the traiditional demand – fishing, hiking, walking, camping, picnics, etc.

What is severely lacking are trails suitable for mountain biking. An area like Duthie Hill Park is great for a lot of reasons. What is not great about it is it's size is a limiting factor. While it serves as a good training ground the the trails are short. There need to be long mountain bike rides in and/or near the mountains.

Mountain bikes can travel greater distances in a single day outing than hiking. Trails (if new) need to be longer or existing trails have connectors so longer loops can be pieced together. With Hansen Ridge and South Fork Snoqualmie it sounds like the I-90 area has been getting some attention. What about the Hwy2 area and areas north of there?

Like it or not but the mountain bikes of this day and age are built to jump. Backcountry freeride trails should be legitimately recognized. More importantly areas

DRAFT

for these types of trails should be identified, allowed, and encouraged. It's probably a good idea to appoint a different trail "ambassador" for each of these. In my mind an ambassador would say a local bike shop or bike group – not an individual that could lose interest after time and their interests have past.

Another factor I think about relating to trails is the use of Greenspaces as connectors. Be open minded about the use of greenspaces. Use them to connect to different parks whether they are city, county, state, heck even if they're owned by say a utility company.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

What is currently there sure. Of course there are always issues of bathrooms and outhouses being smelly. On the whole my perception is there are varying levels of upkeep from park to park. Maybe that's a reflection of the managers themselves or maybe its areflection of the level of funding.

Fish

mfish71@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 3:51 pm

I've been a Mountain Biker since 1991, Hiker since I can remember… 30+ years. My primary choice for enjoying Washington trails is mountain bike.

Washington could definitely use more trails and access for mountain biking. We are one of, if not THE, best and most varied states in the union when it comes to natural topography and climate. It seems we are sorely lacking when it comes to recreational opportunities. Opening more of these areas to other forms of recreation such as mountain biking, and getting more user groups involved in the planning, funding and maintenance can only help our state as a whole.

Most areas that I ride and hike are well maintained, usually by user groups who have a vested interest in doing so. Educating users and advocating shared responsibilities for the few areas we do have is incredibly important as well as rewarding and infectious.

Expanding opportunities to enjoy nature, whether hiking, mountain biking, on horseback, or motorized vehicle is something we should be striving for.

Bill Somes

billsomes@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 3:13 pm

The state of Washington could always use more trails for recreation as the population in the state increases. I am a Backcountry Horsemen of Washington member. While using stock in the backcountry I have noticed that many trails are being closed to all user groups except hikers. Due to the lack of trail maintenance? My suggestion is that the existing trails be better maintained. There are trails in the Cascades that have

DRAFT

been closed fof years due to the lack of maintenance.Why construct new trails if the existing trails can not be maintained ? BCHW members put in thousands of hours each year maintaining existing trails. They, also, help support other user groups maintaining trails with the use of stock for packing in tools and other supplies.Their work is never done. Other user groups have their own issues.Other user groups (mtn.bikes,motorized vehicles) should have their own trail systems.I can not speak for them as to whether or not they need more trails, parks,and other recreation areas.I would like to see the existing trails in the backcountry and wilderness areas be kept open for stock use and hikers only. It is impossible to "Leave No Trace" while using mtn. bikes and off-road vehicles in these areas. The issue of more trails would be partially answered if all existing receational trails were maintained and kept open in a timely fashion.

Randy Wright

wright_randy@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 3:07 pm

We need more mtn bike access in Wa State. Mainly of the more aggressive trail style similiar to trail systems in Squamish, BC and Bellingham, Wa. Dedicated trail systems are needed that allow vert. drop and access via shuttle roads. These trails cater to all mountain bikers when designed and built correctly. Tiger mountain has huge potential to be a mountain bike mecca!

Steve Randock Jr

jr@hbmodular.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 2:58 pm

Yes we need more parks and trails for both snowmobilers and atv's. I live in Washington but spend more money going to Idaho or BC to ride as they have better riding trails and parks. Look at trail systems in Priest Lake Idaho, McCall Idaho, and Island Park Idaho this will give you an idea. My family and I would much rather ride in Washington and keep our $ here working instead of another state or country.

Brandon

metalman457@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 2:38 pm

Well said Michael Sylvan.

There needs to be more access for everyone, not just one group. We all need our own places to go outdoors and do what we love to do! I've been riding dirt bikes my whole life and sharing the trails with everyone else, and yes it is nice to have areas for just dirt bikes, I belive that the mountain bikes, equestrians, and hikers need there own

DRAFT

areas too.

I have ridden my bike all over the state and the trails I do ride are kept in great shape by the people who ride them.

Mike Decker

decker_m222@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 2:31 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

As an avid ORV (motorcycles only) user, the simple answer is no. The ORV community is growing yet we are being forced into fewer and smaller areas which compounds issues signifcantly. More miles available, less stress on trails. Within S. King County, the nearest ORV area is at least a 90 minute drive yet I can be on hiking / mtn. biking trails in minutes. There are a lot of DNR working forests that can support ORV use.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

The current ORV trails that I frequent, yes they are maintained.

Dan

dscarf+scorp@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 1:55 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

I'd like to see more mountain bike trails.

I don't understand why bicycles aren't allowed in Bridle Trails SP. This would be a perfect place for me to take my daughter on some easy mountain biking, and is really close to our home in Bellevue.

Separately, I'd love to be able to go through the Cedar River watershed. From what I can see, it's beautiful and unspoiled.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

I suppose so.

Craig

craigcpowers@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 12:46 pm

I would like to see more trails built for Mt. Biking in particular. We have such a spectacular area in the NW with many different trail conditions to experience. There may be an opportunity to create a sustainable trail network along the I-90 corridor or the 410 corridor that would be similar to Whistler, BC or Bend, OR. Bike parks are

DRAFT

good however, in many cases are not feasible due to building, maintenance, operating and insurance costs. With that, more cross country type of trails could be cheaper and more immediate.

I believe the user groups that volunteer to build and maintain trails do a fantastic job and in particular the Tiger Mt. trails open to MTB…we need more of that!

Ann

anndav@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 12:17 pm

I do not believe that there are enough trails for mountain biking in the close proximity of Greater Seattle area. Mountain biking is an activity that can be enjoyed by people of all ages. I have helped teach classes to the youth and many times the parents end up seeing how much their kids enjoy biking that they too decide to pick up the activity.

I also would like to see more parks and recreational areas available for orienteering. Cascade Orienteering Club would like to be able to offer meets at more parks where there is no restrictions to only stay on designated trails. Orienteering, like mountain biking, is another fabulous family activity

will fernyhough

willfern@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 12:16 pm

I am an avid mtn biker and racer. I use most local areas on the eastside. We could always use more trails. The trails system is a great asset to the local area and must be a huge draw as evidence by the crowded trails particularly on weekends. I think they are generally well maintained.

Erik E.

eje_snow@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 12:12 pm

Avid mountain biker (10 yrs) and hiker (30 yrs) here.

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas? As a hiker I think there are plenty of trails available. I have no issues with finding great trails for hiking. As a mountain biker there is a severe shortage of trails from which to choose. If some existing trails were open to bikes then that would help immensely. Ideally construction of new trails would be an important part of the solution. Rehabilitation of “abandoned” trails would also help.

b) Are they maintained well enough? I think they are. I believe resources should be

DRAFT

put into new trail construction.

windsurfhr

jshawk@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 12:05 pm

#1 I think we need more mountain bike trails.

#2 Trails are very well maintained.

JN

neffj@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 12:02 pm

More singletrack trails accessible and designed to accommodate bikes should be created/allowed in Forest land on the west side. Not converted logging roads. Real singletrack trails. The users will build and maintain them. If we are allowed to design and route them properly they will have all the ecological impact of a string of floss crossing your lawn.

Gregg

gbergstrom22@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 11:55 am

I want to say how much I appreciate the efforts of Evergreen and Friends of Capitol Forest to build, maintain, and provide a community for local mountain bikers. I would like to see access closer to Tacoma. Currently, we travel over an hour to reach Duthie or Capitol Forest. The geography of Duthie (minimal elevation gain) makes it ideal for riding with kids and famiy. Supporting Evergreen's efforts in the Swan Creek area of Tacoma would be great. Additionally, a Colonnade-type park in the Tacoma area would be fantastic for family riding during the winter and rainy months.

Chris Wood

treylrunner@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 11:54 am

More trails for mountain bikes please.

Existing trails seem to be properly maintained.

Thank you

DRAFT

NF

naokof@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 11:33 am

If you go to Duthie Hill Park or Paradise Valley trails any day of the week, you will see so many kids and families riding their mountain bikes. It shows that Mountainbiking is a great way to enjoy outdoor and if there are easy access and more trails, more kids and families will be riding and getting healthier. We can share the trails – bikers, hikers, runners, dog walkers and equestrians – I always enjoy to see other people's way of enjoying outdoor. We should be allies.

Lee

itslee95084@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 11:10 am

I think clear cutting would be a larger cause of erosion the a bicycle. I ride motorcycles off rode for the thrill, adventure, and solitude of the wilderness. I've ridden right up to wildlife SLEEPING on the trail. I've shut off my motorcycle and watched deer walk 20 feet up the hill only to stop and watch me start my bile and rise away. Just as I've come up on elk backpacking. We have a desperate need for more recreation trails other then for hiking . Sorry but this comes crime someone how love hiking and backpacking

Franco

faudia@excite.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 11:10 am

I am an avid mountain bike rider and have recently been enjoying Duthie Hill Bike Park with my son and friends. I would love to see additional MTB parks and trails. There is a big community of users (evidenced by the number of cars parking around Duthie and internet forums), who are very active in maintaining trails and reducing environmental impact.

Steve

stevecole7777@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 11:07 am

The raging success of the Duthie Hill mountain bike park has demonstrated that the huge and growing mountain bike community can build, sustain, and enjoy its sport in relatively small allocations of cherished space with financial benefit to the local economy. My family would like to see more bike parks like this in convenient locations, as well as maintenance and growth of high mountain biking opportunities.

DRAFT

TK

Tkads11@gamil.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:59 am

edit: I would make MORE mountain bike trips away from my home area if more access were to open up.

Brad

brad@jibthegnar.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:58 am

Mountain biking is something that I can do with my three kids and would love more trails that support the mtb community. Duthie is a great example of what we can achieve and I'd like to see more dedicated trail areas that I can get out there with the kids on.

TK

Tkads11@gamil.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:56 am

I enjoy hiking, mtn biking, snow shoeing, and skiing. I feel that there is no shortage of trails available to hiking. In fact I don't feel that I'll be able to set foot on every available hiking trail.

However, as a mountain biker I feel like access is limited. I would definitely make mountain bike trips away from my home area if more access were to open up.

I generally find that access points and trails are well maintained.

Carrie Sunstrom

Carrie_Greece@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:55 am

No, there are not enough trail systems, both large and small. Washington has an amazing landscape, yet compare our miniscule trail development with England or Ireland, countries with similar landscapes, where the countries are crisscrossed with "Long Walks" and equestrian trials that allow public access, even through private lands. This is the example that we should be striving for.

Trails are not just an amenity for WA state residents but they are a draw for the tourism industry as a whole which used to be a 15 billion dollar industry (the 5th largest in WA state) before the State Tourism office was eliminated. (WA is the only

DRAFT

state in the U.S. that has no State Tourism office.) For example, the more Oregon develops their trail systems, the more tourism market share they capture from Washington, yet our landscape is more compelling!

To not fund trail development and maintenance, and keep existing trails open to all user groups …. is like shooting the state economy in the foot.

Government agencies writing rec. and trail grants would do well to acknowledge that equestrians are a major user group and include them in the process.

John Wendl

jwendl@johnwendl.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:53 am

I believe we need more dedicated mountain bike trails. The MTB population has exploded with the addition of the Duthie Hill Bike Park which shows the audience is there. Ideally there would be more options available to avoid over crowding and reduce environmental impact. While hikers, equestrians and bikers can and do co-exist on trails with proper education and trail etiquette, it's a difficult dynamic to maintain especially when it's crowded. The mountain bike community has been extremely proactive in building and maintaing trail networks through organizations like Evergreen Mountainbike Alliance. I personally contribute generously to this organization every year because I see the difference they make in creating and maintaining trail networks that reduce environmental impacts while cooperating fully with private land owners and government agencies.

Martin

sj_martin@live.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:49 am

We need more Mountain Bike Trails. Duthie is an amazing place and has already outgrown it's capacity. There is never enough parking.

The MTB community helps maintain all the trails which is great.

However you rarely see equestrian or hikers pitching in the same way.

I think the trails are maintained well. There needs to be some sort of law that prohibits horses from pooping everywhere.

Some trails have poop every 10 – 20 feet. It's disgusting.

Lee

itslee95084@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:47 am

DRAFT

We already do. Its called ORV tabs, Discovery Pass, and fuel tax refund. ORV users always get ripped off and put down.

Bill Koonce

seatown7@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:39 am

As a trail runner and bicycle rider, I'd like to see more trails for mountain biking. The sport continues to grow and support from riders for maintenance and access could be better directed. Why not look to Colorado for guidance and ideas? They have thousands of miles of trail that are well maintained. We aren't re-inventing the wheel here.

Michael Sylvan

miposy2002@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:36 am

I am primarily a mountain biker, but also a hiker and occasional offroad motorcyclist and I will say only this. These trails don't belong to any one user group. They don't. They belong to all of us. The idea that there is some kind of sovereign right to the trails because you are part of user group X is selfish and wrong.

Whatever decision is made, it needs to be made to balance the rights we all have relative to each trail and it's natural suitability. There are some trails that can't stand up to horses and motorcycles, and some trails that are truly best for rolling tires as opposed to hiking boots. And, there are trails that are hiking only and that should probably stay hiking only– the problem is that most hikers I've spoken about this with, especially folks from the Issaquah Alps, believe this to be all trails.

Can't we all just get alone and share?

AC

anthony.cree@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:36 am

Re mountain bike trails, one thing we do NOT need more of is parks like Duthie. We need access to trails, trails that connect to other trails, trails that go places, that meander through the woods, etc. Not parks full of jumps and stunts. More WTA trail, not more EMBA stunts, and certainly not more stunt parks at the expense of trail mileage.

Cary Clemenson

DRAFT

cary.clemenson@bp.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:32 am

I have seen lots of userbuilt MTB and moto trials in my time. Most of the hiking trails I have seen were installed by people being paid by tax dollars. Just sayin….

DN

drdodi@bellevuesmiles.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:32 am

Would love to see more singletrack, doubletrack for mt biking. There are only a handful of spots to go ride on dirt. When i want to hike I have too many spots to choose from. It would be great to see some more trails for cyclists to use.

nomeato

nomeatoburrito@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:24 am

I agree with the sentiments that there are nowhere near enough parks and trails to satisfy the demand of the many users and different types of users without creating conflict. Populations are growing, with the consequence that public lands seems to be diminishing. In a perfect world, I would like to see individual parks designated for specific uses (i.e. mountain bike parks, hiking parks, equestrian parks, ATV parks, etc.), but I know this is not feasible. As a trade off, areas of each park should be segregated by use. Intersecting trails of different uses should be kept to a minimum. But trails for all uses should be expanded with an eye towards preventing over-development of park land (i.e. we need more parks).

Regarding maintenance, volunteer efforts are the way to go. If a community of users can't maintain the trails they use, the trails should be designated for other users as a consequence.

Jeremy O'Grady

jeremyog@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:23 am

Need more mountain bike parks!!! After seeing what EMBA can do with Duthie Hill park I'd love to see more. Duthie is great for all ability levels and ages. It's a great environment that we definitely need more of.

Hiking trails seem to be everywhere. I used a different one every week last spring/summer and don't have any complaints. They seem to be well taken care of.

DRAFT

Thank you for caring enough to ask our thoughts.

PS. More mtn bike parks in case I wasn't clear enough.

Paul Knowles

pknowles@spokanecounty.org

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:20 am

In Spokane County and Eastern Washington (East of the Columbia River) in general, there are not enough parks, trails, and recreation areas. The potential for recreation in these areas is huge – the Channeled Scablands with impressive basalt cliffs, dry falls, creeks, and other features are probably 95% privately owned. We just are completing our Park Plan and have received plenty of public input regarding this issue.

Public access to creeks, lakes, and other water bodies is limited as well and needs to be expanded. Trail availability and access to those facilities are lacking mainly due to the lack of public land (again, east of the Columbia River) and the improvement / development thereof. Some of this is beginning to change with increased signage, better public information, etc. However, there's still a dearth of trails South and West of Spokane.

Maintenance and care vary dramatically. Some locations are clearly well-cared for and maintained. Other areas appear forgotten and down right scary. Overall, condition of built structures (infrastructure) is ok, but appears to be declining due to the apparent lack of capital funding to replace many of the aging structures, roads, etc.

cb

corinnabolender@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:13 am

I don't believe either Washington state or the Seattle area have even close to the capacity of mountain-bike trails in Washington that we need to support the ever growing user group. If you consider year round riding and free-ride/dh trails there is even less. We continually need to drive way too far in order to recreate, including other states and provinces. This results in not being able to support the local economy as our business gets taken elsewhere, not getting enough exercise impacting our overall state of health, and having more of an ecological impact, due to the necessity of needing to drive a lot more additional miles. Mountain-biking is a great way to keep kids healthy and out of trouble and shows them how to embrace nature and preserve this for future generations.

AC

DRAFT

anthony.cree@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 10:01 am

WA has a lot of parks, trails, and open space. We may have enough parks in terms of land space, but definitely not in terms of trails, and they are definitely not maintained enough.

I don't know if more space is necessarily needed, but very clearly more multi use trails are needed, with more connectivity between systems. In particular, there is a severe lack of trails open to mountain bike use, particularly compared to those open to hiking. Many, many more miles are needed (and could be had, for free, by merely opening existing trails to more users). Trails should connect to other systems and communities, such that users can access the trails without driving whenever possible, and link multiple smaller areas into epic days on the trail, whether on foot, bike, or whatever.

Trails open to motorcycle use are also severely under served. There should be more ORV park type opportunities closer to the urban areas. Plans should be underway now for Duthie like parks to accomodate electric bikes that will be common in 5 to 10 years.

Many trails seem to cater to equestrians, while that sport is dying a slow death. Equestrian use should be managed such that the huge mudholes and piles of horse crap inhererent to their use is limited, or the user groups should do a better job of cleaning up this mess.

brian

dirtdude21@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 9:30 am

we need way more access for bicycles.. the hiking community already has about 200 miles of trails to the bicycle communitys one, our hiking needs are completely fulfilled.

BH

brent@hulinginc.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 9:23 am

I would like to see more mountain bike trails. As a member of EMBA and volunteer, the resources and volunteers are there to help build sustainable trails.

Mark Brent

markebrent@gmail.com

DRAFT

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 9:22 am

The mountain bike community has been given the opportunity to show that we get behind legal and managed ride areas. Many of us drive up to an hour to ride areas like Duthie Hill. It would great to have legal ride spots in places like West Seattle or south of the city. When we have legal access to ride spots, the riders take care of the spots. In short, a Duthie Hill type spot north of the city and one south of the city would be used greatly. Thanks for asking.

Jeff Cummings

jsclmber@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 9:11 am

I think we have alot of parks, but we can always use more, but I know that with more parks comes more maintenance. I think there should be a push to have "parks" that are left in their natural state,meaning the trails that are there should not be covered in gravel and any "structures" should be maintained by the group that uses that park/area, there by reducing or eliminating any funds needed to "maintain" that area!

Motorized use should be severely restricted if allowed at all, they create more damage,and hence maintenance/upkeep then a whole army of hikers and bikers!

Thanks

Jan Breuel

jbreuel@live.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 9:01 am

My husband and I are Back Country Horsemen members in Okanogan County, Washington, and backcountry stock users. We can't respond to the question of enough trails and other recreation areas because we are only familiar with our local area. However, we can respond to the poor condition of most of the trails in our County and in the wilderness areas, the Sawtooth and Pasayten. Most trails have been abandoned by the agencies that maintained them in the past, thus restricting use for all but hikers. Failure to maintain trails is squeezing foot and horse traffic onto only a few, over used areas. Dispersed use would be better.

And it is our contention that if the Back Country Horsemen weren't out there for tens of thousands of hours every year across the country more areas would fall into unusable condition. Other user groups, such as motorcyles and snowmobiles also spend tens of thousands of hours maintaining recreation areas. We are all willing to do so but not if our access to public land continues to be taken away. We live in an area where State and Federal land is leased out for cattle grazing. We have no objection to that at all, but there are quite a few areas, especially those controlled by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife have old, locked up fencing that

DRAFT

restricts use onto public land where cattle are not being fed.

Appreciate the opportunity to add our thoughts to this dialog.

David Ripp

david@portcw.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:59 am

As a public employee and a user of our Washington trails and parks, I feel that we have a responsibility to continue improving our parks and trails. They are an invaluable asset and a great marketing tool when working with companies looking to relocate to our area. Companies research what the benefits are of moving and what is available for their employees in reference to outdoor activities.

eric stobin

stobstar@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:47 am

we need more trails for mountain biking, especially up on tiger mtn where evergreen mtn bike club proved they could build new, sustainable trails of the highest quality. mountain bikers spend money at the communities they visit, whether it is cle elum, roslyn, bellingham, orcas island, anacortes, leavenworth, sammamish (Duthie Hill Park), Juanita (St Edwards Park) or Paradise Valley Conservation Area. In fact, mountain bikers work more on the trails at Paradise Valley than the other two groups combined. we would like more trails at PVCA as we are working with experienced trail builders who are really taking care of the trail all year round, especially in winter where we are putting in over 200+ of volunteer hours. there's plenty of room at Tiger Mtn for more mtn bike trails as well, and the more people we get mtn biking the better it is for our local economy in seattle and the eastside, especially bike shops.

Logan

logan.riggs@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:27 am

We always need more trails. Areas near Seattle can be very crowded on weekends, reducing the enjoyment.

I would love to see more motorized OHV trails. I think OHV users would be willing to buy a special pass to fund these trails if they were close to the Seattle area.

Jeff

DRAFT

jeff@ics-support.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:22 am

We need more mountain biking trails in this state. I have seen encouraging signs in recent years in terms of various government agencies beginning to realize that mountain bikers are good stewards of the land and put forth tremendous constructive effort working with other stakeholders to produce wonderful outdoor recreation opportunities. Thank you to all those that have contributed to this very tangible effort and result!

However there are simply not enough trails and back country opportunities to meet the need, particularly within a reasonable driving distance (1 hour) from the major population centers. The number of good mountain biking trails accessible via our main transportation corridors (I-5, I-405, I-90, Hwy 2) is a very small number indeed. Yet the amount of land and potential for creating local and destination quality riding opportunities is immense.

The quantity of mountain bikers in our state continues to rise. The sport offers young and old alike (I'm in my 60's) the exhilaration of being able to experience the outdoors in ways that cannot be replicated any other way. Mountain biking encourages and rewards physical activity and stewardship. Mountain biking is a win-win for all concerned. Let's do more to encourage and embrace it by building more great riding challenges and opportunities. Thank you.

frrider26

frrider26@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:17 am

I'd like to throw my vote in for more mountain bike trails! I would also like more access to state owned lands in the mountains. Maybe work together with logging companies to leave areas for riders. Trails seem generally well maintained we just need to open more up to riders! Maybe to help with multi-use areas have some trails designated for bikers, hikers, and moto riders on the same mountain or in the same area. My vote is for the mountain bikers!

Mike Jacobs

mikej@teamnelsoninc.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:15 am

Question #1 – Do we have enough trails, parks, etc??

No, we do not. Washington State has huge portions of public land that we are not allowed access to. And as time goes on all of the user groups are forced onto less and less land. It is a shame that as citizens who own the land, we are locked out of the land and denied access. All user groups have the right to use and recreate on state

DRAFT

lands. I spend a lot of time in the woods for various activites, one of my main hobbies is off road motorcycle riding. The ORV community is very large and and it is pretty sad that there is only 2 legal ORV areas in the greater puget sound area. We need our access back, and more trails and areas for all user groups. ORV, mtn bikes, horses, hikers, everyone. The current open areas have all the pressure, the more open areas there are the less conflicts there will be and the better off and more sustainable each area will be.

Question #2 – Are the areas well maintaned?

Generally speaking yes, largely in part to volunteers and state employees. However, it is a struggle to keep up with the heavy use in such few areas. I do not think the problem lies with the maintenace, but more the fact that we are all crammed into such few areas when you look at how much open land we have in this state.

Peter Sherrill

petersherrill@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:12 am

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input. Washington is truly a unique place to live in large part because of the outdoor recreational opportunities the forests provide.

A) I believe we should be working hard to add trails in the recreational areas, especially for mountain biking. Mtn biking is a growing sport, and studies show that this trend will continue. Mtn biking has the potential to provide a huge economic benefit to areas that embrace mtn biking, and right now in Washington we do not have an area, such as Bend, Oakridge, or Mt Hood in Oregon, which have used mtn biking to draw in folks from outside the area. This in turn provides big dollars for local economies.

Having more legal places to ride with more legal trails will also encourage more people to spend time in the forests and will discourage illegal trail building and riding.

B) More should be done to maintain the trails. The NW climate takes its toll on the trails. Fortunately, we have organizations like The Evergreen Mtn Bike Alliance, the Washington Trails Alliance, and the Backcountry Horsemen who provide countless hours of trail building and maintenance. The govt. should be supporting and encouraging these organization at all times.

Joan Weaver

hoansw@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:01 am

I have been a hiker and backpacker for many years. In my experience, mountain

DRAFT

bikers care not about the quiet beauty of any place . . . they are after the challenge, and thrill. Too often, I have witnessed, that this thrill-seeking comes in the form of cutting down trees, laying them across trails, and creating a ramp/jump for more thrills. This is only one negative facet.

Mountain bikers very often come zooming down narrow, or single-track, trails which might be populated by people on foot, horse riders, or wildlife, who have no time to move out of the way. A friend of mine was left with a broken collar bone, and the mountain biker apologized, saying "Oh, I thought you were a kid." She was at the back of the line of hikers, and couldn't jump out of the way fast enough.

The noise of these mechanical devices is enough to scare wildlife away from their own habitat – not to mention disrupting the peace and quite for humans! And, it is all too common that we see trails "cut" by bicycles, crossing the existing switchback trail in order to exaggerate the biker's downhill thrills – destroying vegetation and causing erosion.

Oh yes, erosion. As the mountain bikers careen around corners, the compacted soil becomes loose, and grooves form, making for certain erosion when the rains come. This also happens on up-hill and down-hill portions of trails because of the wheel-spinning and braking actions of the bikes.

One more point – teaching children that it is alright to seek thrills and challenges by destroying the beauty and serenity around us for selfish reasons is NOT alright! Mountain bikers have the same rights to enter these peaceful, beautiful areas as the rest of us – on foot. I advocate for the plants, wildlife, and peace and serenity for all.

Please do not consider allowing mountain biking in any parks, wild areas, or wilderness.

blcman

blciesinski@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 8:00 am

I'm a mountain biker and would like to see more trails opened up.

Like many other posters have said, it is a good thing to get people out to recreate more. Multi-use trails are fine and user groups can/would take ownership of maintainence. Many good comments here. Let's share the great outdoors!

Margaret Swanberg

peggyswan@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 7:56 am

Of course Washington does not have enough available parks and recreation sites considering how much land is owned by various government entites. And what is available is priced outside what some families can afford. Considering that this land

DRAFT

belongs to us, this is an outrage.

I belong to BCHW and am an equestrian/trail rider. I give many hours of volunteer time in order to keep what trails we do have available for all users. But our small organization can only do so much and we continue to see trails become unusable due to lack of maintenance. As time goes by, these unmaintained trails fall from maps because of lack of use, maintenance or people's memory.

McKenzie

doug kelley

doug.kelley@avistacorp.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 7:47 am

I live in Spokane County and we have some wonderful trails started, many miles worth. However, there are significant gaps and opportunities to connect different trails that could prove to be not only significant for our regional population, but actually become economic development drivers for recreation/tourism and lifestyle attractants for relocation. These are pedestrian and bycycle in nature and those are of the highest value. Being on the east side (I don't mean Bellevue folks) we have plenty of motorized areas for people to recreate.

Maintaining should be covered by local juristictions and covered within their growth management planning as a section/addendum.

Andrew Nuez

Andrewnuez@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 7:23 am

While I feel blessed to live in a state with so much access to awesome mountain biking trails I feel like there can never be enough. We need to have more riding areas like tiger mountain, duthie hill, and the trails in black diamond. I use these areas frequently and enjoy the amount of maintenance that their respective builders have put in.

Randee Crisman Blackstone

randeecb@me.com

Submitted on 2012/11/27 at 7:13 am

Love the availability of trails for both riding & hiking. Having grown up in MT, mostly on the back of a horse, I know how valuable the backcountry is. And I love the diversity of trail users. Most people share a love of the outdoors & are courteous of other users. Most of us stay on designated trails & even work together to help maintain them. While there are an adequate number of trails, budgets are tight.

DRAFT

Trails close to urban areas are much more heavily used. Let's find ways to make this an asset in terms of helping hands.

Mike Vandeman

mjvande@pacbell.net

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 7:03 pm

We don't need more trails, which constitute habitat destruction. We just need to remove the bicycles, so everyone can enjoy the trails on an equal footing.

Bicycles should not be allowed in any natural area. They are inanimate objects and have no rights. There is also no right to mountain bike. That was settled in federal court in 1994: http://mjvande.nfshost.com/mtb10.htm . It's dishonest of mountain bikers to say that they don't have access to trails closed to bikes. They have EXACTLY the same access as everyone else — ON FOOT! Why isn't that good enough for mountain bikers? They are all capable of walking….

A favorite myth of mountain bikers is that mountain biking is no more harmful to wildlife, people, and the environment than hiking, and that science supports that view. Of course, it's not true. To settle the matter once and for all, I read all of the research they cited, and wrote a review of the research on mountain biking impacts (see http://mjvande.nfshost.com/scb7.htm). I found that of the seven studies they cited, (1) all were written by mountain bikers, and (2) in every case, the authors misinterpreted their own data, in order to come to the conclusion that they favored. They also studiously avoided mentioning another scientific study (Wisdom et al) which did not favor mountain biking, and came to the opposite conclusions.

Those were all experimental studies. Two other studies (by White et al and by Jeff Marion) used a survey design, which is inherently incapable of answering that question (comparing hiking with mountain biking). I only mention them because mountain bikers often cite them, but scientifically, they are worthless.

Mountain biking accelerates erosion, creates V-shaped ruts, kills small animals and plants on and next to the trail, drives wildlife and other trail users out of the area, and, worst of all, teaches kids that the rough treatment of nature is okay (it's NOT!). What's good about THAT?

To see exactly what harm mountain biking does to the land, watch this 5-minute video: http://vimeo.com/48784297.

For more information: http://mjvande.nfshost.com/mtbfaq.htm .

Daniel

dcollin@pnt.org

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 6:54 pm

Parks, trails, and recreational facilities all add to the quality of life in any town, even

when they are not well maintained. More of the above will promote better public stewardship…if those features don't involve lots of tedious maintenance like grass clipping and toilets.

I would like to see the State work closely with their federal and County parks/forest land managers to support the big dreams, the long trails: the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, the Olympic Discovery Trail, the Centennial Trail, John Wayne and other major unfinished systems. And to take this on, I think our Govenor-elect Jay Inslee could create a Commission to oversee a dedicated budget to implement these plans underway.

When these improvements are complete, we will have bona fide trail systems that will inevitibly generate more enthusiasm, tourism, and public stewardship. However, as we drag our heels on these plans that have consumed so much volunteer time we drain the public energy.

I don't see the controversy between trail user groups that some talk about. But I do see that some users feel the resources are not distributed fairly, and this the State needs to put some energy into. Many young people who have worked for me, claim no one listens to their perspective; why not stage a Town Hall with these creative thinkers?

greg

gregmatty@Hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 5:33 pm

More motorized trails please . . .

Motorized users can cover more ground than most recreational groups and yet every year we lose more and more ground forcing more people onto the same trails. This leads to resource damage that could be be eliminated by simply adding more multiple use or motorized only trails. Increasing the density of any user group will lead to overcrowding, conflict among users and unnecessary damage. More trails is a simple solution

KevinD

rhinofromwa@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 5:30 pm

Hello. I have spent my 37 years on this planet living in the Pacific Northwest. 32 of those years have been spent riding motorcycles recreationally with my family (Father, Mother, Little brother, and I) and friends. I remember all the riding options we had in the past and how much access has disappeared. There are very few options in the west side of the state. The ones that do exist are well used and maintained by both government and public volunteers. There is a considerable short fall in single-track motorcycle access in this state, even more so on the west side of the Cascades.

DRAFT

Single-track motorcycle trails are available to Hikers, Horsemen, Hunters, and more to use also. Motorcyclists don't need big fancy parking lots or fixtures (outhouses, picnic benches, etc) to be happy. I enjoy getting away from it all in the woods, where we may not see another human being all day. The current reality is the available pool of trails has withered and left us with a congested couple areas. They are used because that is what is legally remaining. I am merely asking for more legal options to enjoy. Thank you for your time spent to read this post and taking my thoughts into consideration. ~Kevin

Seattle fella

josephlaubach@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 5:11 pm

There simply is not enough ORV area in Washington State. If you live in Seattle, the closest legal trail is about 60 miles away. That is way too far. It is a waste of gas to drive so far just to ride our ORVs. Thank you!

Delaine Clizbe

ronandde@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 4:58 pm

Who has time to read all this? This survey is probably eating up budget money…… However, for what it is worth. The State should focus on adding trails to the many many acres of variously held Government land in the state. (ie, DNR, Bureau of Reclaimation, Dept of Interior ect ect). The focus should be on multi-use trails(like Capitol Forest) only and no additional picnic tables. (Read: We have enough "parks". What we need are more areas to "recreate" in). The focus should be in developing partnerships with user groups to build and maintain trails.

Of course the State should maintain what they have. Again, this should be done with contracts with user groups.

dt

dmthayer@easy.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 4:47 pm

Another vote for more singletrack motorcycle trails. Also would be in favor of more access to state managed lands for any and all user groups and more multiple-use sites where motorcycles are allowed. Keep the costs of maintenence down by letting the users do the work; we are willing and able.

I generally find that the trails we have are well-maintained. Having a perfectly graded/paved path and super clean restrooms at every parking area is not what I want; having access to be able to explore the land is. In the rare case I find a trail

DRAFT

that is not in good shape, the motorcycle groups I associate with are involved in fixing them and returning them to good condition. Also I firmly beleive that more trails will disperse our use over a greater area and actually help/improve the conditions on the trails we do have currently.

Don Larson

larson_don@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 4:45 pm

Yes! I too have read all of the public input and DNR comments on this area and Motorized use is not even mentioned let alone considered! Drive north over 18 and look at all locked gates…. I own an off road bike and a Dual Sport Bike, my wife also has a dual sport bike and we love dual sporting. Living where we do, (May Valley near Issaquah/Hobart) we SHOULD be able to just drive out of the garage and enjoy the miles and miles of dirt roads near our house, with any one of the THREE DISCOVERY PASSES the household has had to purchase…. but no, all the dirt roads on public land are locked?

B2

olybronc@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 4:09 pm

More single track motorcyle trails please. Capital Forest has a ton of room and potential for more motorcyle only recreation. I hope that this considered. ST trails are cheap to build and easy to maintain.

Thanks

dawn Kleinhuizen

dawnmantle1@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 3:06 pm

As a horse back rider I would like to see more trails open to horses and the ones that are open remain that way. I would also like to see some public education on the fact that horse manure is bio degradable and usually quickly does so, please just step over it. on the trails. I strongly support leaving the parking area for horses clean of manure and hay or anything else that a horse person might leave behind. I am willing to ride with other trail users. I have found most of them to be very willing to go to the low side of the trail to let me pass.

I feel until we have enough funds for maintenance on the trails we already have new ones seem to be an added stress to an already stressed budget.

DRAFT

David Smead

dave@maildr.us

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 2:27 pm

I grew up riding horses but I'm not a fan of them on hiking trails because of the smell of horse manure and the flys that it attracts. Maybe clean-up rules needs to be applied, or there needs to be more horse-only trails.

Noise, horses and hikers is not a pleasant mix either. More off-roads trails are needed for motorcycles and ATVs. They need to be closer to Seattle to reduce the impact of driving miles just to ride an hour or two.

Linda Mattos

linda@hopti.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 12:58 pm

I have been an equestrian all my life and began riding the back country in 1972. I agree with Jeff:

It would be great if we could complete the cross-state and cross-county trail systems. These includes:

John Wayne Pioneer Trail (State Parks) (inc. fix tunnels and trestles)

Columbia Plateau Trail (State Parks)

Olympic Discovery Trail (multiple agencies/counties)

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (USFS)

Darcy

djmitchem@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 12:53 pm

We have adequate trails in some areas, but remain hopelessly lacking in other areas. Where there is abundant public lands, especially USFS land, we have enough trails–if you can get to them. I am working in Cowlitz County to connect community trails to the USFS system, but private timberlands (which own most of our county) are hostile to public access. These private companies sometimes own tens–even hundreds of thousands– of acres wedged between communities and public lands. Sometimes the bulk of a county is held by one or two owners. My community is trapped by the practices of these big industrial landowners. Our county is (or acts) powerless if a timberland owner says "no" to a trail that would benefit everyone, and barely inconvenience anyone. Much of the time these companies do not allow access through their land, which landlocks our public lands, and makes people travel extra miles to

DRAFT

reach trailheads. For example, our county is trying to get a trail through a tiny wedge of 100 acres of Weyerhaeuser land to reach 7,000 acres of state land. The company says NO, so the public land is landlocked. In another place official Mount St. Helens national monument trailheads are locked behind industrial timberland gates. To make it worse, landlocked public land is ineligible for ROC grants including NOVA. It is so frustrating to live in a beautiful place and to have industry hold public lands hostage. (They get a tax break from us, too, for providing "recreational spaces." This needs re-examined: get a tax break for providing a public benefit, hold them to providing that benefit.

Trails need to be thought of as regional transportation, same as roads, that connect areas and communities. The public needs some tools to get through private land to public land, and trails need the same "rights" as roads. Regional trail systems will never work if they can only pass through public lands, and can be blocked by a single private landowner. Passes that are needed on each landowner (USFS, DNR, Private) would never be tolerated on a public transportation system and should not be needed for trails.

As for maintenance, when has anyone ever said it is adequate? Actually I find the roads to trails in need of more help than the trails themselves much of the time.

Jason

jbabcock@uw.edu

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 11:47 am

While we do have lots of trails and many well maintained trails, there is a ton of land that should me managed for multiple uses that currently seems to be primarily managed for revenue from extraction. While I have no problem with logging or mining, I do think that those lands (thinking mainly DNR here) should be managed for recreation as well. This would put a lot of trails out on mountains and in forests that are currently inaccessable.

Rick

rickrohwer@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 11:02 am

I hike, bike, CC ski, and show shoe on Washington trails. I don't feel hindered by the amount of trails available. Some trails preclude some activities. Motorized trails are fun on a bike, and all the rest of my activities are compatible with all others.

Improvement could be made regarding maintenance of trails and facilities but I don't feel that they are lagging. Our trails are certainly up to the same or better standards of any other state I am aware of. Thank you for allowing my opinion.

DRAFT

Hurricane Harry

hurricaneharry50@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 10:41 am

We need more ORV trails please.

Kevin

kevin@transitionbikes.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 10:28 am

I see that there is definitely a lack of mountain bike trails in Washington when you look at the popularity of the sport. The growth of the sport sky rocketed in 2001 to 40 million participants annually so it was impossible for state agencies to keep up with demand of this user group. Now we need to look at a comprehensive plan to provide bikers with more access to the mountains that other users currently have. It has been proven in other areas that you can create trail plans where hikers, bikers, trail runners and equestrians co-exist together. Mountain bikers are a responsible user group that have proven track records of putting in volunteer hours to maintain and build trails. The biggest area I see for improvement is access in National Forests and better access in DNR lands which make up some of the most spectacular terrain that bikers want to ride in. Creating more legal trail options in Washington will also cut down on illegal trail building.

Pete

wiz636@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 10:06 am

We need more trail mileage for motorcycles!

100% of the state's trails are open to hiking yet only 8% of the state's trails are open to motorcycling. Any hiker can easily find solitude throughout the state if that is what they want.

As a motorcyclist I can say that more mileage is desperately needed as closures have forced us into smaller and smaller areas creating unsustainable situations. Motorcycle use is on the rise and not going away so it needs to managed, not just closed down.

Motorcyclists are NOT looking for trails in wilderness areas, state parks, or national parks. I think any OHV user will agree that REAL wilderness is no place for motorized vehicles…but what about all the working forests within our state? We have been told that a trail must be closed because of too much wear only to have the area clear cut, skidded, and then the slash piled up with buldozers a year later!

Open up the working forests for public recreation!

DRAFT

Sara Redfield

ktmchick@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 9:44 am

As an avid trail runner and offroad motorcyclist, I am often frustrated by the double standard that I see in Washington's trail systems. If I want to go for a trail run, I simply have to drive 10-15 minutes and begin my adventure. However, when I want to go for an offroad motorcycle ride, I have to drive at least 1-2 hours one way before the adventure begins, and most of the time I have to pay to park my vehicle at the trail head. Washington needs more trails that serve multiple uses. There are a plethora of trails available to those on foot, but a very minute amount for those who want to recreate via motorcycle. I encourage Washington to keep the current ORV areas open and to look at new areas that can be opened to ORV use. The ORV community is pretty good about self-maintaining their trail systems through collaboration with governmental entities such as the DNR and Forest Service. Please consider expanding the ORV use areas.

Lori Taylor

zero_it@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 9:40 am

Washington state is blessed with many national/state/county/city parks, trail systems and recreation areas. The downfall is lack of equitable distribution of those lands to various competing recreational groups. More singletrack and doubletrack multiple-use trails open to offroad vehicles are needed in this state. ORV enthusiasts are crammed into an increasingly smaller number of trail systems, particularly in the Puget Sound area. There is ample land available to re-open and properly manage areas that were once open for ORV use in this state and/or develop new multiple-use trail systems, the land managers and government just have to commit to it. In this world where few people have physically demanding jobs, there are more people participating in recreational sports. That means there are higher volumes of trail users within every sport and this requires proper management to ensure all user groups are respecting the land and playing well together. HIgher volumes of users and growth of new sports also requires the managers of public lands to spend the time to get educated on the needs of all the trail users and actively work toward meeting those needs. This is possible and very much needed.

Joe H

guns_equal_freedom@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 9:39 am

Ms. Herbert, you are wrong when you state "parks stand for…a natural wildnerness." Parks are developed areas for different types of recreation.

DRAFT

If you want a true wilderness experience then please, head on up into one of the designated Wilderness Areas in Washington State.

Once you are in there a mile or so you won't be bothered by any of the issues you seem to be concerned about.

Please point me in the direction of the report where ORV's cause fires in State Parks. A lot of Eastern Washington burned this year due to natural causes, the rest were due to carelessness or outright stupidity.

As a taxpayer in Washington State, as an ORV rider who pays for ORV tabs, as someone who has two Discover Passes I feel strongly that we (all users) need to work together to come to an agreement on how to manage the public lands for public use.

No one here is asking that an ORV park be built in Deception Pass or Mt. Pilchuck (even though a lot of the trails in a lot of state parks were at one time dire bike trails).

We are asking for a fair and equal use of the public land.

I think that's something we can work together on.

Robin Nicholson

songbirdranch@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 9:21 am

We need more parks and recreational land.

The land belongs to the people, and should be accessable to the people.

I am an equine trail rider and a member of BCHA the land is of great importance to us. The equine industry is huge in our state and maintanance of these lands is crucial.

Thankyou for listening.

David B.

spirittalk@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 9:21 am

I am an avid hiker and biker and would love more trails however we need to be more fiscally responsible in Washington State first. The State budget is too big and out of control. It is leading to citizens being overtaxed and vast amounts of money being wasted. Our national trend toward spending more and more is not sustainable. I would suggest that more people volunteer to help maintain trails that we already have through several great organizations such as WTA. More trails should not be added on the public's dime until there is more fiscal responsibility overall in Washington State.

DRAFT

Dolcideleria

christina@dolcideleria.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 9:14 am

I would like more walking and biking (not mountain biking) trails within reasonably accessible distance from urban areas. We're an urban family but would prefer not to bike recreationally in the city. We've found some trails but more within less than an hour's drive would be awesome.

I don't feel that I've seen a large enough sampling of the available trails to speak to their maintenance. Those I've used have been fine.

Elisa Halcomb

joehalco@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 8:51 am

I have been an equestrian enthusiast all my life. Over the past years, I have seen trails and areas that are available for horses diminish in my Port Townsend area. I believe that we simply cannot have enough parks and trails to enjoy our beautiful Pacific Northwest and I would love to see trails that connect state wide.

The maintenance of trails and parks is a problem with all the budget cuts from the declining economy. The Back Country Horseman have helped maintain and build trails. They have done excellent work in helping to keep many trails in good shape for riding.

Don Larson

larson_don@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 8:48 am

No, there is not enough trail in this state. More area is needed for all forms of recreation! Motorized recreation continues to be pushed out of existing areas and into smaller and smaller parks or areas. This is not only inherently dangerous but also creates more impact on the environment.

There are so many areas that are suitable for light weight, single track vehicles, (read: Motorcycles), that simply are not being utilized. Areas where this activity took place for years but now the public is locked out of for other reasons?

Maintenance? I can't speak to trails other than single track motorcycle trails but I can tell you that those trails, in general, are maintained well because most mc riders are more than glad to go out and build / maintain their own systems. (read: low cost for an already "user funded" activity.)

I live with in minutes of two vast state land parks, (Squak Mt and Tiger Mt.), both area's trail systems were basically developed decades ago by motorcycles. Today

DRAFT

there are no motorcyclists allowed – Squak Mt. is dedicated primarily to equestrian and Tiger is Hiking / Mt. Biking….. I have to drive 90 – 120mins to get the nearest state ORV park. There is something wrong with this picture and it clearly demonstrates the need for more trails.

Thanks fo rthe opportunity to comment!

Mary

mmccluskey@cityofpoulsbo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 8:18 am

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

We definately need more trails – pedestrian, bicycle and eqestrian. Some areas can support all kinds while the urban areas not so much. I don't have a good feel as to whether we need additional parks – each community (and the state) have set a level of need and are working towards it. While I venture to say "yes", I also know that all agencies are trying to also maintain what they have during these tough economic times.

b) Are they maintained well enough

The amount of maintenance can always be improved. There is always a need for more maintenance in one place or another. When I see something that is not maintained to its highest level, I am assuming it is because of reduced resources. Other people may think it is a job done poorly by the agency.

Jackazz

timharmon242@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 8:04 am

Question #1

The user groups have spoken and it seems everyone wants more opportunity's to enjoy their recreation of choice. (except for some of the hikers that want it all to themselves, More for them, less for everyone else.) I want more places to ride my motorcycle! For the winter months I have two choices, Walker or Tahuya. That's ridiculous! Sadly if the progress at Reiter is an indication to what it will take to get new trail built we're all screwed.

Question #2

When the state stole the NOVA funding a couple years ago it was a setback for maintenance but right now the areas I ride and camp are in decent shape thanks to the funds back where they belong and also to the people and groups that volunteer!

DRAFT

Tom

tombaker070@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/26 at 7:45 am

a) Parks and Trails. Would like to see more trails for bicyclers and walkers. Would like to see the Willipa trail completed. Any of these trails I have noted are used a lot and bring many visitors

b) Maintained. Some are, for example trails in Pierce County, but others such as the Olympic Discovery Trail , rely a lot on volunteers to maintain.

Carolyn Guske

riverranch@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/25 at 8:48 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

We need more Equestrian trails PLEASE! I moved here from Los Angeles CA 2 years ago to this fabulous paradise of the PNW. I found more riding trails in LA than I have found here on the peninsula. We trailer our 2 horses to the few trails, please more trails!

b) Are they maintained well enough?

I belong to JEA and Back country horseman both groups are dedicated to create and help maintain horse trails. I would personally do what ever it takes to create and maintain any new and existing horse trails.

Peter Harris

pnrharris@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/25 at 6:16 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

There is a statewide need for more off road vehicle (ORV) parks, trails and roads, particularly on the west side of the Cascades. I also hike, hunt and fish. I believe we need access for non-motorized activities as well. It seems as if more and more PUBLIC land is being closed off from the public for any type of use.

Much more undeveloped DNR and Forest Service land could be opened for off road motorcycle use with no negative impact on other users or the envioronment. It seems like many of the gates are put up to keep out trash dumpers and meth labs. Neither of which are likely on an off road or dual sport motorcycle.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

The off road vehicle parks and trails are not maintained well enough. There is money available in the NOVA funds. However since the state does not use it for its

DRAFT

intentioned purpose of establishing and maintaining ORV parks and trails they then use this money for other purposes.

The lack of ORV access forces larger numbers of users into smaller areas making it even harder to maintain those areas.

Sarah Dean

sarahgsyfan@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/25 at 5:13 pm

I am a horse enthusiast and ride and also drive a cross country carriage. More trails that would welcome horses are needed and it would be nice if the trail systems could be connected.

As a member of BCHW, I have volunteered to help maintain trails and am willing to continue. Please work on making the regulations of maintenance more user friendly.

Llloyd Ge3lentere

lloydkgh@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/25 at 5:10 pm

I would like to see horse camps maintained.I am physically not able to hike but can ride a horse.These horse camps are in Washington

and Oregon.The trails surrounding these camps are good for horses,hikers and mountain bikers.Because of soils, they are not

trails for motor cycles.Separate trails or perferable logging roads should be used for motor cycles.

Byron Stuck

nmatrust@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/25 at 12:22 pm

I share your vision Mark. And 40 years ago so did folks wiser than us when they voluntarily gave up their rights to gasoline tax rebates to put them in a fund to support their sport, and then added to that fund revenues from a permit system they designed so as to fund their sport … pay to play. That fund, the Nonhighway and Offroad Vehicle Activities, or NOVA fund worked pretty well to fund trail creation and maintenance until recently the legislature no longer agreed with your “users pay to play” concept, and stole those funds to solve a State Parks budget problem. Arguably, you could say that’s why this website and process is in place right now, because of the need to demonstrate commitment to that fund and concept. Search the web for “NOVA funds – Washington State” to learn more.

DRAFT

Jeff Chapman

bbbranch@olympus.net

Submitted on 2012/11/25 at 11:52 am

It would be great if we could complete the cross-state and cross-county trail systems. These includes:

John Wayne Pioneer Trail (State Parks) (inc. fix tunnels and trestles)

Columbia Plateau Trail (State Parks)

Olympic Discovery Trail (multiple agencies/counties)

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (USFS)

cyndyb

cctlbuech@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/25 at 8:23 am

we are very fortunate in the pacific northwest to have so many beautiful areas to recreate. I would like to see our bike paths more interlinked in both city and rural areas to allow safer options for communting and recreating

Tod Petersen

tod701@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/25 at 7:30 am

Good points, but is important not to blame the land managers for the liability issue. To properly resolve the problem RCW4.24.210 needs to be changed. Currently recreational access liability protection is lost if injury is caused by a “known dangerous artificial latent condition”. Even a ditch alongside the road or leftover logging debris can leave the landowner exposed to liability. Last year Senate Bill SB6800 would have fixed that, but the trial lawyers lobbied against the bill and it failed.

Pat

Gottaorv2@juno.com

Submitted on 2012/11/25 at 6:26 am

As an active ORV user for last 35 years I have seen the reduction of single track trails in the state. trail systems that have the ability to connect multiple trails together to make a loop are getting harder to find, putting greater pressure on the current trail system that is left. Installing (or re installing)single track opportunities reinforces

DRAFT

what makes our trail system the best.

a concerning note regarding the disclaimer above about the me against you comments. I have always had positive experiences with the other user groups i have met out in the trails. I am with the opinion that user conflict isn't as prevalent as some may want you to think. it only detracts from the task at hand

More single track opprotunities

Seth Robertson

redrobertson@hotmail.co

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 10:02 pm

I grew up on green mountain. My folks still live there. I have hiked or ridden my motorcycle all over that mountain hundreds of times. It saddens me when entire sections of trail are destroyed in clear cuts but I have never seen any trail severely erode way from ORV or any other user group use. The rocky terrain that the trails are built on is quite durable compared to most areas.

Karen Johnson

kjrjatprairierim@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 9:26 pm

I am an active member of Back Country Horsemen of Washington, and help maintain multiuse trails in the State Capitol Forest and Scattercreek WDFW area. Unfortunately, these are the most heavily used equestrian trails in Thurston County because we have few other places to ride our horses. In winter, we have only a 2.5 mile trail open to equestrians in the Capitol Forest. With the expansion of land development most everywhere in the state, equestrians are losing places to ride at a rapid rate. Therefore, I would need to say No to your Question #1. We equestrians need more trails that are open for us to ride.

Question #2: WDNR attempts to maintain the trails in Capitol Forest but with the extreme budget cuts in the recent years, they depend on volunteer groups to help out. The BCHW help to support their applications for grant funding by recording our volunteer hours and reporting them. WDNR has a backlog of work needed to be done in Capitol Forest which leaves some trails inaccessible until the funding becomes available to reopen. WDFW has banned equestrian use of the Scattercreek area to equestrians so we only have one trail across the property to access private timber land which we are allowed to ride on. (WDFW is protecting butterfly and plant species habitat on the Scattercreek land area.)

Thank you for the opportunity to express my opinion.

Phil

DRAFT

kdxbound@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 8:52 pm

I agree we do need more ORV trails. There are miles and miles of non motorized in the front and back country. The amount of non moto trails is growing along with theme parks for mountain bikes while not much is happening for ORV's ORV recreation provides family fun and for some kids it maybe the only way they are going to get out in the woods with Dad. Not to knock other forms of recreation but the question was what types of opportunites do we need more of – Phil

Ron West

wescnmbkr1@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 8:22 pm

For the past numerous years I've always donated my $5 to the State Parks System at the time of vehicle license renewal; That is until some buracrats forced the use of our State Parks, in the name of "Good To Go Pass" in the amount of $30 per vehicle! That is when I refused to support donations to the State Parks. When you have more than 1 vehicle, you have been forced to purchase multiple Pass' at $30 each! After much public uproar over this, they say 1 "Good To Go Pass" can be used on 2 different vehicles. That is a help, but still not acceptable for many who own motorcycles for several family members, as well as travel trailers, utility trailers, motorhomes, and automobiles. Until they abolish the "Good To Go Pass", I refuse to support that particular fee & use!! Vehicle license fees continue to escalate as a means of getting more money that goes into a "General Fund", instead of being dedicated to Highway Funds. For the month of November I have already paid license fees for 2 of my vehicles, 1 of which you force the purchase of new plates with an extra $20 fee; if you want to keep a current plate that is in perfectly good condition, it still cost you the $20 Fee!! The State of Washington needs to do a better job of controling it's spending. With the tremendous population explotion within this state you already have gained more tax revenue, yet you continue to raise taxes!! We the people need to control our spending with budgets, it's about time the State Government controls its spending with a better budget!! A good place to start saving money is to cut the pay rate to ALL MEMBERS working in the Capitol in Olympia, WA.

Anita Will

flyingdunfarm@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 7:11 pm

Yes we need more useable trails for all groups I realize that keeping these trails repaired is the largest issue we have to getting more trails put in, this can only be resolved by all user groups to work harder together. I know this is possible for groups to work together to the benefit of everyone. With trail education we could do this and we will have more voices to be able to get more accomplished in a shorter time

DRAFT

frame without as much red tape. If the agencies in charge could also learn and work together also to streamline the paper work that it involves for volunteers to actually be able to use equipment that is paid for by our tax dollars already to work on the trails it would help. It is hard to get equipment donated when it is already owned by State, City and County Agencies. We have Many volunteers who have a huge amount of experience and have the proper licenses to operate equipment but can't excess this resource this is something that needs to be addressed

Al Pelletier

sekiusweep@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 6:04 pm

I have story to share about a park the state owns but can't maintain: Last winter on a Sunday, a tree fell across a rural road that leads to farms, forest, a huge lake, and a national park. At least a dozen willing chain saw operators live within a mile of where the tree fell. But this is what happened: I called the Wa state hwy dept, and got the home number of a Dept employee. He couldn't assist or give permission for any clearance of the tree, because it was on (undeveloped) state park land. The County road dept could not do anything either, for the same reason. I was warned that huge fines could result from cutting up a state park tree. Eventually a state park employee was found, but other downed trees prevented him from reaching the site to approve any action. Last I heard a contractor was being sought to bid on cutting up the tree. I never found out what happened, but parts of three are still laying in the ditches, with warning signs that they are state park property. I offer this, not to castigate any person or agency. I just wanted offer an example of why management by closure, combined with no maintenance, is not always a wise policy.

Mark Schooley

markschooley@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 5:50 pm

It seems that there are not nearly enough trails open for the various forms of recreation. Sadly, some forms of recreation are not compatable in the same area. For example, powered atv use (motorcycles, quads, side-by-side, 4x4s, etc) are not a good choice to share an area with horses and in most cases bikes and hikers. Some horses get spooked by the sound of the engines, and the speeds attained by some riders quickly overcome bikers and hikers for the most part. I personally believe this one of the major reasons for most conflicts between users of recreation areas.

I think the best solution would be to allow horses, hikers and bikes (all non-motorized forms of recreation) to have their own designated areas for recreation while requiring those users to pay to use the areas. These areas would also be restricted to non-motorized use only. Fees collected from the users would only be allowed to be used to maintain, improve and expand these non-motorized recreation areas. Additionally,

DRAFT

since most non-motorized forms of recreation are quiet and the speeds are slow, these recreation areas could easily be placed closer to population areas.

Similarly, motorized recreation areas should be set aside and non-motorized uses prohibited. Again, fees should be charged to use these areas and the monies collected should only be used to maintain, improve and expand these motorized areas. If the two forms of recreation are kept separated, this would eliminate the constant conflicts between hikers, horse riders and bikers and those who choose to ride motorcycles, quads, jeeps, etc. The motorized recreation areas would be better suited to rural or wilderness areas.

Additionally, once the monies are collected and separated by use (motorized and non-motorized) this would allow a more scientific means of determining which user group is spending more time and money recreating and thus which group should get more attention when adding recreation areas. It seems that right now all of the monies collected go into a single account and the loudest group gets the most attention.

If a group wants to recreate on public lands, then they should be willing to spend their time and money to maintain their recreation areas. I have spent numerous hours over the years cleaning up trails and parking areas along with other members of my chosen form of recreation (off road motorcycle) only to have the areas which we are legally allowed to ride shrunk more each year. I can honestly say that in all my years of helping out in the woods, I have never met a hiker or horse rider willing to help maintain trails or police for trash or other trail hazards. I am not saying that they do not also spend time cleaning up, I am only saying that I have never seen them in an organized group.

Teren MacLeod

teren@ptproperty.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 5:34 pm

As a horseback rider, hiker, and outdoor enthusiast, I enjoy the many trails we have access to as public trails, and particularly the opportunity to have diversity of use an appreciation on those trails. The trails locally have been used and maintained over the years primarily by the horse-folk – and sometimes in collaboration with the hikers and cyclists. Now that some of the trail systems are more developed and funded, there are sometimes concerns that horses may not be as welcome as before.

In my experience, the connection that other trail users have with the horses and riders is often pleasant and welcome – so often people will stop and ask – “may I pet yor horse?” Sometimes this is a young person – sometimes someone older who remarks, “I have always wanted a horse” or “I used to have horses years ago, and miss them so much.” Horses offer soething that is unique and special – and we need to be sure to allow for optimum use of trail systems and parks for horses and their people.

Some of the parks that do not allow horses would see improved use and even funding by being open to horses using the land. Horses tread lightly, are quiet, usually well-

DRAFT

mannered, and bring so much joy to those around them. Please, wherever possible, maintain and expand the opportunitiers for horses to be part of the landscape. We will all be better for it.

Al Pelletier

sekiusweep@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 5:29 pm

I am sure there are places where more recreation places would be welcome, and there sure to be some sites of special beauty or significance that are not now protected from irreversible alteration. However, most of the state park system sites I know of are either closed frequently, have no amenities for staying at them. Some are maintained (more or less) by local "friends" groups, who have limited, if any funding to assist the parks.

A lot of rural people don't welcome more parks, because of the history of "keep out" policies on many rural parks. Fishing, hunting and swimming areas enjoyed by communities for decades or centuries are suddenly off limits, except with special passes or only at limited times of the year. When gates and keep out sign are the only "improvements" done, it can be hard to see that as improvement, or as being for the good of the communities. Understood, there are limited funds for "developing" state recreation lands. My point is that, if there isn't funding to enhance the area's public access, at least don't just closed it off. The money spent on restrictive gates and signage can be better used at other sites to keep them staffed or maintained or just kept clean of litter.

larry waters

lwwaters@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 4:44 pm

While things seem to be going in the right direction, I think we could use more mountain biking facilities (trails and bike parks/skills areas). Duthie is great (actually, incredible), but I have to drive almost an hour to get there (from south Mukilteo). Both Lynnwood and Mountlake Terrace have areas (Lyndale Park in Lynnwood and Rideview? Park MLT) that could be developed into mountain biking skill parks. That would eliminate a lot of driving by individuals or families getting to bike parks.

Donald E. Van Elk

Dutchgrunt@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 4:01 pm

There simply are no where near enough trails to satisfy all the users with different forms of recreation without controversy.

DRAFT

We need many more trails and specific use areas where conflict is reduced or eliminated.

There would be more volunteer effort put into trail maintenance if the legislature had not created a system whereby some users pay double and triple fees while others pay no fees at all.

Kris Kiesel

shop4atoy@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 2:41 pm

Hi,

As a member of JEA and of the Equimasters Pony Club, I am very grateful for the many parks and trails here, but I am so sorry I am not allowed to ride my horse on most of them.

I live near Old Fort Townsend, and I don't know why I can't ride my nice, well mannered horse there. I would be happy to help volunteer maintain trails, and i would be satisfied if horses were to be allowed on just some trails as long as there was a good reason, but I see no sense in the total ban on horses.

I used to live in Massachusetts and rode every week (sometimes more than one time a week) in Callahan State Park. My horse often knew a bike was coming before I did, and was fine with them. I carried chunks of carrot in my pockets, and when I came across family groups hiking I asked the young ones if they would like to feed my horse. They often did, and were delighted. One little girl looked up at me with total awe, and asked, "Is that the BLACK STALLION??" So sweet.

As for dogs, he was fine with them as well. Once in a while we would come across a loose dog with no person nearby, and once the dog got aggressive. But my horse knows dogs, and he put his head down and gave the dog "that look". End of issue. The dog went home.

Kris Kiesel

Sally Houghton

sallyequis@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 1:15 pm

I am a Back Country Horsemen member of the Skagit and previously Methow chapters. I feel we need more areas for recreation for equine enthusiasts, hikers, and bikers of all kinds. The BCH members and other horse owners are responsible for (along with other groups) hauling in materials and working on many hundreds of miles of back country multi-use trails all over the state. Greater numbers are using the trails at all times and buying the appropriate parking passes.

I do feel strongly that gun fire does not mix well in recreational areas that already

DRAFT

have heavy visitation regardless of the mode of travel. Hunting and target practicing areas need to be in a separate area year round. It makes common sense to me as it is a set up for tragic accidents. Opening up and maintaining more trail systems may create safer recreation for all.

Jim Eychaner

james.eychaner@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 12:28 pm

The greatest need is in-town trails (think Yakima Greenway) and town-to-town connectors (Interurban, Cedar River) on which people can walk or bicycle away from motor vehicles.

Tom Poste

steeleposte@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 12:26 pm

I am a member of WTA, PCTA & BCHW/BCHA:

I have spent many years as a hiker (began in the 1960's) and have "progressed" to the equestrian mode of travel. There are numerous Wilderness trails for both hikers and equestrians…not so many trails or trailheads in the lowlands and foothills of our many beautiful regions within Washington State. There are definitely not enough safe trailheads where you can find room to maneuver a rig, find stock water and toilet facilities.The heavily populated County in which I reside…Pierce…is totally devoid of any official public facility for equestrians, with the exception of a DNR property in the Elbe-Ashford area.

Regarding maintenance: I and many of my BCH associates have been very active for years in helping to maintain the Pacific Crest Trail from South of Chinook Pass to well North of Snoqualmie Pass and all of the feeder trails within that area. We are also very active participants in the maintenance of the trails at Taylor Mt., Tiger Mt., Elbe Hills., Pack Forest., Nisqaully -Mashell and many others.

It seems that there is a fair amount of volunteer maintenance accomplished on lowland trails while the backcountry trails along and adjoining the PCT receive much less attention from volunteer organizations.

Safety is always a concern when riding trails, whether it be trail conditions, (maintenance) or multi use challenges, (management).

Existing trails were designed for specific uses. (Hiker, Equestrian, Bike, ORV). They should be maintained and used for those designed puropses.

Dan Petersen

DRAFT

petersendr60@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 12:03 pm

There are enough parks and recreation areas for the state's current population, but many of those areas are far from the main population in the Puget Sound area. Nearby recreation areas need to be more open and accessible to all kinds of uses, not gated and policed.

More attention needs to be made to address the limitations currently imposed on ORV use. It's especially disturbing to see miles of basically serviceable old logging road closed to motorized use. These are facilities that are readily used by the motorized community but are left to be reclaimed by overgrowth, and basically ignored by the non-motorized community.

I think much of the (new or recently designed) trail in Washington is ove rmaintained and over engineered. Often the goal seems to be maximum accessibility by the lowest common denominator of ability. Too much emphasis is placed on removing all risk from outdoor activity. The example of DNR mountain bike trail destruction is a a case in point. The recreation managers in the state focus on indemnity rather than supporting, or at least accepting, a wide range of sometimes risky recreation.

Part of our responsibility as users is to accept some risk, and to take steps to deal with it accordingly. Mountain bikers, ORV users, equestrians, and hikers can share trails, but it takes an open attitude and an understanding that the trails are for all, and that trail use entails some risk, either from other users, wildlife, or the terrain itself. Risk free outdoor activity seems like an oxymoron to me.

Bradley Cunningham

bacski5@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 11:51 am

A.) There is very much a shortage of legal ORV areas, certainly on the West side of the State.

B.) The locations we do have are maintained too well using too much funds as it is. Cut maintenance to current locations and open up more state land to recreation of all types, specifically motorized. The users will maintain if you give them the opportunity. Reiter Pit is a huge waste of time and $ and should have been left alone to begin with.

davis steelquist

drs98376@embarqmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 11:30 am

Q#1 enough parks etc.. I think there would be better responses if the question restated that it pertains only to Washington State owned Parks.

DRAFT

The parks were generally set aside when we had lower populations using them. So there are some that really need expansion either totally or just in parking and restrooms. At the same time there are some that are under used. Western WA has higher year around usage, but also has tremendous back up with the Federal lands and National parklands.

While there is contention about new uses (bikes, ORV, Zip lines etc.), the state might want to look into unprofitable (timber growth wise) DNR lands to meet some of those needs.

There are also some parks that probably would be better transferred to private use (Anderson Lake which is closed too much, Carroll Park in Brinnon – inaccessible without trespassing).

Q#2 maintained?.. In general most are well maintained and staffed. One area that seems to definitely lag is historic places such as forts that were transferred to the state.. there is a need for better policies for use and some long range maintenance to prevent further decay. Dividing these sites with city/county/PDA groups without an overall plan for total park maintenance could leave holes.

I think the DNR campsites, parks, boat launches would be better served if transferred to the state parks. They would definitely be better maintained and policed.

Chris Enrico

cenrico@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 11:20 am

Do we have enough areas? For some, perhaps. Others like the ORV groups find the pickings slim. I'm not a ORVer but respect their right to access. Some areas have a good trail system, others not so great. (depends on your mode of travel)

Depending on where you are trail maintenance is good or lacking. For the most part I believe it's a matter of which trails get used more. The more use the higher the priority and thus the greater the maintenance. Lately it seems lots of back country trails are no longer stock accessible (or barely hiker) due to blowdowns, slides, washouts and so forth. This I know is due to a lack of funding. So far as wilderness areas it would be great to be able to run chainsaws to remove blowdowns, some so thick the only safe way is to blow them up. There are some that relish taking the old non-maintained trails which can be a good or bad thing. If it's not maintained due to lack of use then yes, use it (at your own risk.) If it's closed because of damage and was rerouted then please stay off it.

And lest I forget, another probable reason for not repairing roads/trails is the risk of getting sued. Some are "sue happy" these days. No further comments on that.

I'm a hiker/mountain biker/member of BCHW.

DRAFT

Becca

becca@polevaultpower.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 10:53 am

I think we generally have enough parks, though certain user groups could use more areas dedicated to them.

Many state parks are struggling with severe budget cuts, and if they are left in that state we will likely see an increase in crime, vandalism and deterioration of historical structures.

Lys Burden

wpburden@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 10:45 am

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

We definitely need to finish some regional trails, such as the Olympic Discovery Trail in our area. There are some significant missing links. We also have some great locally/regionally significant trails in need of signage, so they can be better located, followed and used.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

Our local/regional trails are fairly well maintained, but can always use more volunteer support.

Byron Stuck

nmatrust@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 10:09 am

Well-said!

Terry

terrywentriding@gamil.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 8:56 am

Hi, As a BCHW member I find that there is a great system of trails in some areas then little to non in others. Soma areas see a lot of use and can be hard to get in to at times due to the level use. the camping areas are really used during the warmer months. The multi use areas can make it hard for all types of users as they all feel they should be there but not the other due to _____(fill in The blank). As a back country horsemen member the two over laps the are the hardest on the trail to

DRAFT

handle, are the hunter in camo horses can't see it so it's like in the movie "Predator" they only see, I dont know but is unnerve's a solid horse. (Pull your shirt off or something) The other big one is mountian bikes coming down hill. They are too quite and too fast. On a steep trail this could end in injury or death.

So anyway, To the first question, not really !!

The second question, some yes, some no. some people that have guns seem to need to destroy everything by shootiing it (signs, outhouses, you name it). Outhouses/restrooms are a tough one too. They are dirty or not stocked with things you need in there!!

Good questions, great subject, as we all love to be in the outdoors and we live in such a diverse part of our nation.

Julie

gregpo@centurylink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 8:40 am

I'm a horse person. Very thankful for all the State and Counties have left for us to use. I know dollars are short for all programs including recreation. I use a lot of OPM properties to trail ride which are non motorized vehicle. Love it. I understand the need for public lands that are multi use but I find riding with motorized vehicles too dangerous for my liking. I have a lot of very young horses. I would love it if we had more mixed use areas without vehicles. I think that as users we need to help maintain the areas or contribute to the costs in some way. Not opposed to a fee at all. But would like it to be a yearly pass not a pay per use, maybe both? And if improvement projects were put out in some sort of media where I could see them and volunteer to help I sure would. I think bikers, hikers and horse riders co-exist pretty darn well on the trails they use together with very few problems. The horse and bike riders of course cause more wear and tear and we should chip in to help with that.

Robert

randjranch@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 6:54 am

simple no not enough. and no not being maintained well enough. everybody above we must all stand united if we want access. they (the gov.(of the people)). do not like any of us to much liability. we need to quit bickering between the groups hikers, horseman, bikers get along with orv users they have as many rights as we do to be there. orv be more observant on the trail police yourself tell your friends to slow down.and so on. If we do not learn we are sunk. by the way I am a horseman

Jeff Chapman

DRAFT

bbbranch@olympus.net

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 1:21 am

I am a horseman (BCHW) and a hiker (WTA). While Washington State thankfully still has a great deal of undeveloped lands, accommodating newer uses without displacing existing heritage uses can be a challenge without adequate recreation planning and new site development. In order to provide for the various recreation enthusiasts as well as newer recreational interests, a variety of opportunities need to be developed as to parking, camping, and assorted trail opportunities. Over the years, increased community populations have led to a desire to have more accessible recreation closer to these residential areas, which would consequently cut down on driving expenses. Rider enthusiasts (horse, mountain biking, ATV) and runners look for non-road loop type routes, often missing from areas where yesteryear trail development was meant to get to the top of a peak and back. Old logging and mining roads have actually provided alternatives, and should these arterials be decommissioned or closed, serious effort should be put into evaluating them for continued recreation use. Planned development that provides for a variety of recreation including horseback riding and hiking, if done thoughtfully, can cut down on user contention. Washington State DNR really sets the example for trying to provide a full range of opportunities in planned out recreation/conservation landscapes.

Existing trails often developed as social trails, and may not be located in the best places as to unstable soils and riparian areas. Add in the wet conditions in Western Washington, and trails may need to be hardened up or moved to more secure ground with better drainage. Some trails have deteriorating infrastructure such as puncheons and bridges that date back to the CCC days. Added vehicle use to existing shared use trails, such as with adding mountain biking, can require additional work for controlling speed, sight distance, drainage, width for passing, and other design changes. Shared use trails will always be necessary outside of dedicated user group specific “parks” or Wilderness areas so finding the optimum and affordable maintenance design standards is important. Also, each user group needs to be willing to adjust on public lands to the standards that serve all of the users for a given trail. In other words, everyone has to be willing to give up something as far as the trail experience on shared trails. In return, we get the satisfaction of being a community of trail users.

Increased maintenance means an increase in investment and labor. Both BCHW and WTA provide volunteer crews, which along with youth crews and other user crews can tremendously help address the backlog of work. What can be very frustrating is that the volunteer groups may have the labor, and they may even be able to secure funding through grants, but sometimes they can’t get the go-ahead to do the work from the agencies even for existing trails in serious need. Agency rules or management may require oversight of the work, but there may not be enough field staff, rangers, or environmental planners to provide that oversight. During fiscally lean years, management rules themselves may prevent the very upgrades that need to happen.

In summary, for a harmonious recreation community, agencies and politicians should

DRAFT

not displacing existing users from public lands that have an established history of use in an area. Set maintenance standards for trails, much like the Forest Service does, and don't down-class trail maintenance levels in order to save money or boost the experience for a particular user type.

Judy Tilley

judy@clikrf8images.com

Submitted on 2012/11/24 at 12:20 am

We can never have enough trails, parks and other outdoor recreation. People need to be connected to the outdoors via trails, parks, conservancies, etc. I think $30 a year for access to Washington state parks is a steal. Other states have higher fees such as Utah.

Joe H

guns_equal_freedom@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 8:14 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

In my opinion there are not enough trails. People will say we need more parks, however, the state can't fund the operations of the parks we already have.

It's obvious that there needs to be more single track motorcycle trails on state lands.

It's my opinion that the DNR should not have to shoulder the burden of ORV parks.

In California the state parks system owns 8 SVRA's and operates many more on BLM and USBR land. Why can't Washington do the same?

Each county in Washington needs to have an off-road vehicle area.

Walker Valley as an example of how to do it, Reiter Pit as the example of how not to do it.

Whatcom, King, Pierce and the rest, there are enough ORV enthusiasts to make ORV parks in those areas viable. People who choose to recreate with ORV's are part of the public and as such should be able to access public lands for their form of recreation.

Another thing I would like to see and that's the end of land management by gate. With the growth of adventure bikes and with the passage of SB5800 it's obvious that there needs to be more roads and trails for street legal "dirt" bikes.

Gates have closed off and are closing off riding opportunities. There should be a managed trail system that connects areas of the state here in Western Washington.

This is a recreation opportunity that the state is losing out on. Look at the popularity of the Washington Backcountry Discovery Route (WABDR). If more land was interconnected via existing roads and trails (end of gates) and some form of easement

DRAFT

for crossing private property was established this would help the growth of these types of “adventure rides” and contribute to the tourism dollars coming into the state.

One other item I would like to see is whenever an area is closed to the public via gate or decree that an equal area is opened for public recreation, be it ORV’s, horses, Mt bikes or hiking.

I realize that the federal designation of “Wilderness Lands” is not a direct state issue, however, I would also like a like sized area of the land mass that the Wild Sky closed off opened up for ORV and other public uses.

If this means breaking new ground for trails and building fish protection bridges then so be it.

I think that we can all work together to keep the public land open for the public to use it, not to close it off to keep the public out.

Karen

karencarlberg@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 4:41 pm

Yes, around the Spokane area we have enough trails for cross-country skiing and hiking. I’d like more trails for snowshoeing. Maintenance is fine. Better separation between human-powered and motorized sports would be nicer. I do think it’s appropriate for us users to pay our way, either with user fees or with volunteer labor.

Connie

craig@olympus.ne

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 4:33 pm

I would lik to see more horse trails or have access to existing trails that are not designated for horse use, we are loosing areas to horseback ride in at an astonishing rate. Horse trails require very little maintanance and there are several equestrian organizations that put in many hours of volunteer trail repair, construction and maintenance in many of our parks and have been doing this work for many years.

This volunteer work benefits all users with the improvemets that are made.

shrubitup

ontopofit@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 4:00 pm

Unrecognizable is a result of wearing gear to protect us from the crash. We buy ORV tabs and Discover Passes so we have same right to recreate as you do. We volunteer

DRAFT

our time to maintain trails. We write letters and attend planning meetings. We vote. We pay taxes. If you don`t like motorized vehicles then please use non-multiple use trails. There are so many miles of trail open to non motorized; you should have no trouble finding these exclusive trails unlike a motorized user. There is not exclusive trails open to only motorized that I am aware of nor should there be in my opinion.

One of the reasons maintenance has fell back as bad as it has is that the NOVA fund was diverted to pay state parks` employee salaries. This fund receives cash from off highway vehicle gas tax refunds as well as ORV tab sales. If you don`t like funds being diverted away from maintenance I suggest you contact your representative about this.

shrubitup

ontopofit@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 3:49 pm

Wash State Dept of Natural Resources runs Green Mountain. It is a active working forest with logging occuring right now and future timber sales proposed. I`m afraid the timber sales tear up Green Mountain a little more than the ORV.

Lunell Haught

Lunellh@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 3:01 pm

For me, yes, we have enough. The difficulty I experience sometimes is being run down by motorized or down hill folks, so it seems like more education on how to share – and I don't see this as an issue with groups as much as the people who are not part of a club or organization.

I don't mind some of my gas tax going to hiking trails because I drive to get to trail heads.

There should be some proportionality for need for maintenance. I pay extra for XC ski grooming and I would expect to pay extra for downhill mountain biking.

thanks for asking.

Ken Evans

pkevans@tds.net

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 2:42 pm

Talk of expansion in the throes of public austerity seems to me a precarious carrot. Yet, if it can be so, a welcome addition. As a active BCHW participant in trails maintenance and construction, I find it is my chance to give back to the existing opportunities afforded one in the universe of public lands. Washington has many opportunities for multi use recreation, and we are big enough to keep in mind the

DRAFT

safety issues of the various users. The willingness to preserve and volunteer for the common good is a great way to make all a stakeholder in the process. The State agencies I believe should take the lead in being the facilitator of that process. There is considerable maintenance work that is waiting on our existing trails, and the expertise and willingness of the user groups is a powerful tool that, when properly applied, holds great promise. The privilege of participation and preservation is incumbent on all.

Lee

itslee95084@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 1:49 pm

Thanks. More proof that these small areas can't keep up with the overwhelming demand for more ORV trails.

Marion

mhk888@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 1:41 pm

Thanks for the info re ORV use in state parks. I am familiar with a Green Mountain trail in Kitsap County which is torn up by ORV use but it must be administered by some other state entity. Thanks.

Cary Clemenson

cary.clemenson@bp.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 1:37 pm

More trails is the question? Where do I start? 10 years ago in Whatcom County I had 5 different locations I could go ride my motorcycle off-road. North Fork, Galbraith Mtn, Vedder Flats, Sumas Mtn and Saxon. Today I have ZERO, that's right none. To go ride off-road with my family these days in Whatcom County I risk a hefty fine and potentially, I could loose my bike.

Why should I trust the State of Wa and more specifically the DNR? Tough question, to start with the governor stole my NOVA funds and dumped them into the general fund in 2009 and 2010. So they require me buy ORV tabs to ride off-road, even though I don't have a legit place to ride off road in Whatcom County. The state constitution says that money collected for a specific purpose shall be spent on that purpose, period. However our Governor stole that money and dumped it into the general fund to pay for her pet environmental programs. She knew it was illegal and she did it anyway.

The so called "discovery pass", a portion of which goes directly to the state DNR. I have purchased two of those now and the only thing that has changed for me is now

DRAFT

the DNR has money to pay an enforcement officer to throw me off public lands. Prior to the discovery pass they did not have the funding to do that.

As recently as this spring the DNR threw me out of the North Fork, for the second time. The first was 7 years ago on my moto and this year they threw my family and I out on my MTB citing "liability" and "trail erosion". Both of which are bunk, the MTB community offered to buy them "liability" insurance indemnifying the state which they promptly turned down. And you cannot tell me or any other clear minded individual that clear cutting a working forest has less "trail erosion" impact than my trail.

The bottom line is its easier for the DNR to manage public lands with a gate and no public access. In reality its easier to work with private corporations (Sierra Pacific and many more like them) than it is to work with the State DNR and our public lands. For 30 years offroad advocates have tried and failed to get access to public land in Whatcom county, and it continues to fall on deaf ears.

Tod Petersen

tod701@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 1:07 pm

ORV use is not allowed on any trails within Washington State Parks with the exception of 600 acres at Riverside State Parks near Spokane.

Carol Davis

bonjourcarol@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 12:43 pm

Yes, we have enough parks and trails. However, with the start of the Discovery Pass, the parks and trails are not accessible to poor families. The parks used to be the last place that families could go for free recreation. The state parks were b ought and maintained with state funds. It is not right that the state should now charge for citizens to use the lands that have already been paid for by taxpayers. The state parks and trails should be open to all for day use without a charge. What is the point of having more parks and trails if the people buying them can't accesss them? To say that citizens can volunteer to pay for their Discovery Pass is to miss the point. The parks belong already to the citizens, not to the bureaucrats who work for the State of Washington. If the state can't afford to maintain the parks, don't waste our precious tax dollars buying more parks.

Sue Preston

spreston@rainierconnect.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 11:48 am

DRAFT

No there are not enough trails to accommodate the variety of users because many useres are incompatible with each other. Used to be that bikers, hikers and equestrians were considered compatible, but now bikers are often speeding down steep, narrow trails without regard to who is coming UP the trail. Also, motorized vehicles are basically incompatible with any other users…ruining other users experience with the noise, smell, and speeding vehicles ridden/driven by people who are dressed to be unrecognizeable. I am a hikerl/horseman (member of The Back Country Horsement who are most involved in trail maintenance). There is definitely NOT enough maintenace being done on State and Federal lands since the economic crunch hit, and unfortunately, we are not able to personally allocate our tax dollars. There is a major land-use issue here.

Peg Greiwe

peg2@mashell.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 11:29 am

I am a horseback rider. There are not enough front and middle country trails. With the economy as it is, trail funding for maintenance has been cut and trails will be closed (and have been closed). We in Back Country Horsemen of Washington and America have accomplished millions of dollars of volunteer work on the trails and trailheads in the past few years. Last year alone, we recorded 313,000 hours of work. We work with the public land managers and other user groups to keep trails open to recreational users. Yes, we need more trails and more maintenance!

shrubitup

ontopofit@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 10:14 am

I understand your concern but dirt bikers and other non-politically popular groups have NOT suggested using state parks for this activity. Interest in using public lands includes multiple use National Forest and DNR lands rather than state parks. If you want all out seclusion from this altogether there`s still three Natl Parks and countless existing designated Wilderness areas throughout the state for your use.

lee

itslee95084@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 9:26 am

Thank you Aaron

lisa shriver

DRAFT

lisascranberryriver@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 7:47 am

i am willing to pay taxes for more parks rec/ open space! preferrably numerous small parks with picnic tables and a view. for example new mason county park like latimmers landing shelton, perfect!!!!! parks are well maintained but park rangers are too MEAN/ heavy handed about applying, rules fills like you are at a being watched. they should be there in afternoons and at night not during day. not secure at NIGHT when the real crimanals are out!!! 2-5 am!! prowlers, tweakers. need revolving fund for state park purchases, example olsens resort sequi… parks should at least buy it before developers do! perfect place to pull camper go fish…WHY has parks not bought it yet!

Ray

raynh442@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 7:19 am

We can always use more ORV trails and trail heads. The trails can be over-used close to the current trail heads. Added maintenance is needed in these areas. The trails are much better away from the higher use trail head areas. The point is, adding more trail heads spreads the useage of the trails and keeps the overall trail system in better shape. I take my family out to ride at least twice a month on DNR trails. Getting out away from the city is a very important aspect of our recreation time.

Aaron

Aarondiedrichs@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/23 at 6:12 am

Please answer the question instead of attacking other user groups. The questions are easy:

A) DO WE HAVE ENOUGH PARKS, TRAILS, AND OTHER RECREATION AREAS?

B) ARE THEY MAINTAINED WELL ENOUGH?

Your reply does not answer either question.

danny stineback

kanddmules@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/22 at 9:03 pm

I am a member of BCHW. We can always use more trails to ride on. I am a willing helper for the PCTA and WTA, for this is a win,win situation. Packing in tools, food and anything else. It is a never ending battle to keep trails open. Very little is done

DRAFT

by the forestry community because of cut backs. Being in the mountains is a very special experience, one that everyone should have no matter how you get there.

Debby Herbert

tahoedebby@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/22 at 10:26 am

I understand the off-road vehicle users would like more trails, but a couple of points that I hope will be considered regarding that request:

1) Since these are state parks what percentage of the park-going population use this type of trail? So I think to be fair, that % should determine how much funding is allotted for that activity.

2) Having more ORV trails will mean more extremely loud, pollution gas emitting, non-environmentally friendly ORV's, which seems to be the anti-thesis of what the parks stand for…a natural wildnerness.

I think most will agree the absolute quiet and stillness in the park environment is one of the main attractions of the parks…to escape the urban jungle of motor vehicles, cars, noise. With more ORV's that would be diminished/lost and back to point #1 above, for what % of the park going public?

3) And more ORV's means more gasoline in the parks and the risk of more wildfires fires is real, endangering all and imposing a huge cost to the system to contain those fires.

The WA. state parks is a huge draw for this state. The better they are I feel the better the state is. They promote family friendly activities and are a healthy outlet for young people, so very much needed. Same for the horse trails, more money there I think is well spent.

Tootie Crowson

crowson2@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/22 at 8:11 am

We are members of WA State Back Country Horseman. As such we ride regularly On joint base Lewis McCord and Capital Forest. Capital Forest closes in the winter, at least to stock use, so we could really use more trails to ride in winter. We horse camp in summer, but the roads to the camp sites and not being repaired and maintained.

Dan Huff

huffdan292@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/22 at 5:20 am

DRAFT

I have 2 adult children and 5 grandchildren. My dream is to be able to take my grandkids to the places I've experienced in the great Northwest. I enjoy going places and seeing things and I like doing this on my motorcycle using trails and roads in remote areas of the state. As for me and my family, I need very little in the way of expensive improvements to the land – what I need is for the state to keep the land open for me and my family so we go places and see things from our motorcycles.

Margaret Mates

pmalpinerose@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 11:52 pm

I am a hiker and believe we have enough state parks, trails and recreation areas. The state budget cuts and layoffs of park rangers, however, have resulted in a significant decline in the maintenance of many state park facilities and trails. I would like to see the state utilize volunteers more to assist with park maintenance. Washington Trails Association has been highly successful in recruiting volunteers for trail maintenance and could provide the state with invaluable assistance in setting up such a program. Nature Conservancy utilizes the adopt a wilderness area approach to encourage volunteer participation, which I feel the state could also benefit from.

shrubitup

ontopofit@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 8:29 pm

No, there is not enough places to recreate as an ORV user. As more areas get closed and more ORV users emerge the existing facilities take a beating and result in more closures. Adding or opening up historically used ORV areas disperses the impact and reduces maintenance requirements. If DNR does not add additional acreage please at least consider preserving what few acres remain open to ORV users.

Matt S.

moswenson@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 7:45 pm

Better maintenance of existing trails is more important than building new trails – with future budget cuts likely, adding new trails in any significant numbers will stretch already-strained trail maintenance resources even further, leaving more trails in disrepair (or deliberately abandoned, which would be ironic).

Linda Roe

lzroe1951@msn.com

DRAFT

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 7:19 pm

Of course I would love to see more parks and hiking trails. Realistically the money is just not there. I would choose to maintain the parks and trails we already have. Mountain biking trails are OK, but not ORV.

Rus

rusmandery@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 7:08 pm

A) No we do not have enough trail mileage for the amount of users. Especially those of us who utilize the OHV trails systems, particularly the 4×4 user groups. In the Capitol Forest there is a gross inequity with the 4×4 users being totally excluded from the trails systems. As an OHV 4×4 user I would like to be able to utilize a trail system close to my house which I could help to maintain more easily than volunteering my time in maintaining OHV parks 2-3 hours from my home. A trails system like is in place in Tahuya makes perfect sense for the Capitol Forest trail system.

B) Most of the trails are effectively maintained. The state needs to allow increased participation of volunteer user groups to maintain the trail mileage needed by the recreation groups. These groups do not need handholding and micro-management by DNR officials.

Juelanne Dalzell

gobi@olympus.net

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 5:39 pm

I am a horseback rider. I would love it if there were more trails. The nautre of trails requires ongoing mantenance. I belong to Back Country Horsemen and often work on trails to keep them open for all users. We can always use more help!

Tom Mix, Sequim

tom@cuttinggarden.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 3:45 pm

I believe we need more recreation areas and we need to build the volunteer base for follow-on maintenance. Users have the skills and knowledge to safely build/install new areas. We need front, middle and back country areas available to the many user groups. I am a member of WTA, PCTA, PNTA and BCHW/BCHA and am quite active in all aspects of trail and trailhead construction and maintenance. Funding levels need to be maintained along with building the volunteer base to leverage skills to keep camps, trails and trailheads available for folks to recreate.

Some recreation areas are well maintained however – with long term reductions in

DRAFT

funding and staff at the land agencies – we are experiencing a decline in trail maintenance and in some cases – trail closures. The “deferred maintenance” backlog needs to be addressed with increased funding levels to at least maintain the infrastructure.

Su

sue@arkless.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 3:29 pm

I grew up in an area where we could walk through the woods all the way to town and sometimes would spend an afternoon doing so exploring along the way. In our fast paced world, we need as many lovely ways to escape the hustle bustle and stress related work environment we seem to have. It would be nice to know exactly how many parks, trails and what types of recreation they support so we could make a better decision as to what is needed. I support all activities (motorized and non motorized) where one can get out into the fresh air and experience their surroundings. I also believe we need places where people can go to escape the noise and just walk or sit and enjoy birdwatching or just contemplating life. We also need places where one can exercise (biking) without worrying about distractions or dangers on their path. Motorized vehicles should also have a place (away from the others of course) where they can safely utilize the paths without hurting others or themselves. So, how can we learn about what Washington state currently offers and then how do we plan to accommodate all users of these pathways? Let’s find a way to serve all of the people who want to escape and enjoy what nature has to offer in our beautiful wooded areas.

Ryan

biggreenscout71@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 3:07 pm

As an offroader I would love to see more trails for 4×4 vehicles. I feel we are loosing access to more and more 4×4 trails every year. As for maintenance, I think the existing 4×4 and hiking trails are maintained just fine. I take my dog hiking regularly and there has never been a problem finding new hiking trails. I go 4×4 trail riding every other weekend. At about an hour and a half away naches and evans creek are my go to trail systems wich can be covered in a weekend no problem. We need more 4×4 trails

Evie Bredeson

johnevie@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 2:07 pm

DRAFT

Yes, we need more trails and public land areas opened and the existing ones maintained to keep up with the growing number of people who recreate in non-motorized ways on trails. Some areas need better and larger trailhead parking areas to accomodate these growing numbers. As a horseback trail rider for many years, I, and numerous other equestrians, have been involved in the building and maintenance of horse camps and trails throughout the past years and we have enjoyed working with public and private officials to do so. With the current economic struggles that families are dealing with these days, outdoor recreation provides an inexpensive and accessible realm of activities for people to maintain mental and physical health and nurturing experiences for their children. It is imperative that there be more access to recreational trails and to maintain those that already exist.

Stacy Karacostas

stacy.karacostas@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 2:07 pm

While there are loads of hiking trails out there, we are lacking in mountain bike trails. I believe trails and trail heads are more important right now than creating more established parks that require a lot of facilities. And my preference, particularly in areas with a very wilderness feel to them, is that more trails be non-motorized. A big part of my enjoyment and reason for getting out hiking, backpacking and mountain biking on trails is to escape the sights and sounds of civilization.

Given the budget situation it makes more sense to me to spend money on maintaining the park facilities we have, and building more lower cost resources like trails that can be maintained by volunteers and enjoyed by a variety of user groups. Right now there is certainly a lot of backlogged maintenance statewide, though overall I find most parks and trails to be in pretty good shape. I do hate seeing facilities like campgrounds closed due to lack of funding – particularly ones that are close to urban areas as for many families that is the first and best place to introduce kids to camping.

Rudy Adams

rudynjerry@centurylink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 1:47 pm

We in the 4-wheel community need more trails. Between the closures and attempted closures by the Forest Service and the DNR, due to lack of funds, we're finding more closures and less trails to operate on. I believe that the trails that we have available are in pretty good maintenance. This is possible because of our volunteer efforts in conjunction with these two agencies to keep the existing trails open.

We're hoping that our future NOVA funds don't get confiscated again a- then we are left with too little funds to support the trail systems.

DRAFT

We are also lacking in funds to patrol the trails and keep everyone honest as well as cite and apprehend the 'outlaws.' If we don't have enforcement, our whole system gets messed up by the wrong people. Even with these handicaps we try our best to enable the few patrol folks out when we can. I guess that enforcement to prevent trail destruction could truly compound our trail maintenance issues.

Eric

ebxtreme@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 1:08 pm

No, specifically for mt. bikers and motorized users there aren't enough trails to legally recreate on. I am a hiker as well and feel that many of the areas that could allow mt. biking without any user conflict were shut down when our sport was still in its infancy. Some of that was our own doing due to a lack of etiquette and showing courtesy to hikers, but a lot has changed and we've matured as a user group.

Since then, mt. biking has grown dramatically in popularity and the local clubs and advocacy groups have done a tremendous amount of work to build and maintain sustainable trails. In fact, there are many world class trail designers and builders in our area that route trails that are both environmentally friendly ans still a blast to ride.

I live in Whatcom County and on State Trust Land managed by the DNR, there are ZERO places to legally recreate off road for ANY user group. That is a fact and, as a result, the various user groups (motorcycle/ORV's, equestrians, hikers, mountain bikers, etc.) have all gone out and have built the trails that they recreate on because the DNR has had no eye on recreation until very recently. Unfortunately, the motorized community has been kicked out of several areas over the years and mt. bikers have also suffered that fate this past year.

Maintenance and Trail building:

The great thing about when a user group has a stewardship of an area, the trails are often BETTER maintained and don't cost the public a dime. Additionally, having a group (or groups) that is responsible for an area helps keep other unwanted use out! Stuff like garbage dumping, illegal shooting, meth labs, grow ops, etc.

On private timberland in Bellingham, our local mt. bike group has built and maintains 46 miles of trail on Galbraith Mountain. These trails are all non-motorized today and most are open to hikers/runners, but a handful of trails were built specifically for descending on bikes and those are open to bikers-only to avoid user conflict. It's just smart trail design. Additionally, this past year, we've rebuilt 21.8 miles of trail after 1/3 of the mountain was harvested for timber. We've also worked successfully with the backcountry horsemen on Blanchard Mountain and built multi-use trails for Whatcom County Parks and recently with Larrabee State park.

The reality is that if State Parks, DNR and USFS engaged and listened more to the various user groups, they'd find that there are many clubs/groups that are more than

willing to help build and maintain authorized trails, trailheads, parking lots, etc. When those groups have a stake in these areas, they also help police unwanted activity. I feel like the more people that can legally recreate on these lands, the more those people would understand and support the various agencies' missions….whether that be timber harvest on DNR land or preservation/conservation on State Parks' lands. Gating them up and locking the public out does not constitute managing recreation.

Ben Prout

benny_mech@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 12:55 pm

We need more ORV trails. The ones we have are dwindling as we lose access (Reiter). The trails can all be volunteer built and maintained, all we need is a place and permission to do so! Duthie Hill mountain bike park is a great example of this. All volunteer built and maintained, and is a wonderful place to ride. I have donated hundreds of dollars to help build and maintain that park, and would do so again for more places to ride my dirt bike. All we, the ORV users, need is access to the land!

Harold Elyea

regnier45@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 12:34 pm

As member of BCHA I find it hard to find safe places to park or turn around my truck with a horse trailer at most parks. Also many trails are in need a lot more work. I have worked with BCHA on local trails and would hope for more help from the state. Also I would like to see more trails safe for horses. As I get older it's harder to walk into the back country and I'm finding more trails unsafe for my horse. By not keeping trails horse safe you closing them off to many people like myself.

William

reson46@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 12:19 pm

a. Depends on your perspective. As a hiker I have more trails than I can explore in a lifetime. As an OHV user I am discriminated against, my funding is stolen to build and maintain hiking trails, and my trails are stolen and converted into hiking trails.

I am more than happy with the amount of hiking trail mileage. I am appalled by the lack of OHV trails. This puts an even greater burden on the limited OHV trails that do exist, which then results in threats of closure due to lack of sustainability.

It is painfully obvious that more OHV trails are needed. It would be great if the

DRAFT

legislature stopped ignoring those needs.

Do we have enough recreation areas? No, it is hard to have too much, as long as specific user groups are not oppressed.

b. This is so much more than a yes or no question. Some trails are wonderfully maintained, others are in deplorable conditions.

Darrell Wallace

exec@bchw.org

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 11:57 am

While we may have sufficient parks in some areas, we still lack them in others. And we need far more trails and trailheads! The explosive growth in mountain biking necessitates some provisions for that recreation, while not impinging on other types – for example, some mountain bikers like to speed down steep trails, which is a little scary for hikers with children, and cause a wreck for equestrians. There should be facilities and provisions for all kinds of recreation!

As to maintenance: there are not enough resources to maintain all trails, trailheads and parks in the face of our weather and other destructive elements. Making facilities available to volunteers who help to maintain them is an important part of the task. WTA, EMBA, BCHW, and various 4×4 and four-wheeler groups all help to keep these recreational opportunities going. State agencies should work to encourage, not discourage, their contributions.

Peter Nielson

nielson425@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 10:58 am

Yes, we need more ORV trails. We need to use the funding that we, the ORV users, paid in registration and gas taxes for ORV areas. Forcing us to pay for a Discovery pass when our NOVA funds have been stolen for other uses is painful. We also need more dual sport access. With more ORV being sold and less areas to use them, something is going to have to give!

I think the few ORV areas we currently have are fairly well maintained, but we need more!

Lennie Harris

walkinlennie2@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 10:52 am

DRAFT

I am an active BCHW member, a Leave No Trace Master Educator, and horse rider. I feel that we need more trails that are open for equine use as with the economy being the way it is more equine riders are leaving the arenas and heading for the trails. This is a very good family adventure that does not cost a lot. As for the trail maintenance the trails that I use are good, as we BCH members work close with our county, DNR, and state to help in keeping them open.

Tom Boyer

staynavytom@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 10:40 am

What we need is a dedicated funding source for maintenance of all these recreation properties. Buying and building trails, facilities or whatever are the low cost items. Proper maintenance for the years and years of expected service life is the most expense. So far no legislative body (state, county, city) has devised a sure fire way to finance maintenance of their parks and trails.

Andy Patterson

awp_design@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 10:35 am

1) I do not feel that there are enough ORV trails, trail sytems or access to areas that could be used as such, expecially for 4×4 and motorcycle use on the west side of the state. It seems that popularity of ORV recreation is increasing and ORV areas are decreasing. As such there becomes a cycle of overuse and damage which causes those areas to be closed and the cycle continues.

2) It is my opinion that maintenance is a two part commitment. First, the physical aspects – access, cleanliness, function – seem to be acceptable but declining in the areas that I've visited. Second, the continued work needed to maintain relevance and keep the areas interesting for future users and needs is where I feel that the state is failing.

Ben Gregor

frothol@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 10:20 am

We do not have enough ORV areas. I think we would all benefit from a great ORV area in the Snoqualmie corridor. As of right now, they are under way planning for recreation opportunities and changes in the Snoqualmie corridor and I've voiced my opinion there as well with no feedback. I am also a hiker, avid mountain biker and camper. I feel that I haven't even come close to hiking or camping all the mountains off of the Snoqualmie corridor. Mountain biking is doing well with the creation of

DRAFT

Duthie Hill and the wonderful job everyone has done at Tiger mountain. For ORV use though, I have to drive at least 2 hours in any direction to get to a spot where I can ride legally. I really think the Raging river/Taylor mountain area on the east end of SR-18 would be a great place for dirtbikes.

Sean

sean_mcdermott@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 10:06 am

a) The state has ample parks, trails and other recreation opportunities, but the closure of these areas and confusing fee structures puts them out of reach to many citizens. The poor management of these resources means that despite ample possible opportunities, many are unavailable to the public.

b) The state does a fair to poor job of maintaining recreational resources. They collect money from one or two groups using fundamentally flawed information from the 2002 Herbert Research project. Multi-use trails open to all users would be ideal and would spread the impact of use over greater areas, minimizing that impact. Opening trails to more users and evening charging all user groups would increase the quality of the assets as a whole. Dividing trails up for individual user groups creates a charged environment with one group attacking the efforts of another in order to protect an area for one user type. We all enjoy the outdoors, let's work together to maintain and use these assets.

C.R.

c.resleff@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 10:00 am

I believe we need much more in the way of trails, parks, and recreation opportunities. At this phase of the state's existence, anything that isn't currently designated for other use should be parkland. The nature of our state as open, wild, and green, which has characterized it throughout its history, depends on this.

Maintenance in some areas is great, in other areas, less so. Outreach programs, to get citizens involved in maintenance, as well as parallel programs to hire professional maintenance crews, should be expanded if possible.

Tod Petersen

tod701@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 9:57 am

Motorized use trails are built with ORV permits and fuel tax funds. They have no impact on general fund spending or debt.

DRAFT

Bob Myrick

BobMyrick@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 9:51 am

We still need more facilities, especially linear trails that serve both recreation and transportation purposes. In Pierce County, we have several trails with missing links and several trails that have been planned, but have no funding. There is also a need for adequate operation and maintenance of our facilities.

Kevin Vanderhorst

chevykev@frontier.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 9:50 am

I know there's not enough motorized recreation access in the North Sound…I'd like to see more Motorized areas opened, specifically in Whatcom Co.; There's a HUGE base of motorized (4×4, m/c, atv) users in this area, and NO legal place to recreate. Skagit Co. has Walker Valley, and in my opinion, there's much room for expansion of this trail system for 4×4 use…Said expansion will reduce the amt of maintenance needed on any given trail due to the spread of users from more mileage…

MikeW

mwestra1@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 9:46 am

No (we don't have enough trails/parks/recreation opportunities) and yes (those we do have are maintained well enough — but that doesn't mean we can cut back on maintenance).

We definitely need more trails and outdoor recreation opportunities — especially close to the Seattle-Tacoma metro area. And especially for alternative, newer, younger, growing user groups. According to WSDOT, WA's population has grown from roughly 4 to 7 million in the last 30 years. We need more trails to accommodate that growth. We also need new and different types of trails to encourage younger generations and more diverse users to get off the couch and get out into the outdoors.

I'm generally happy with maintenance. IMHO, land managers and parks employees should own infrastructure maintenance for roads, parking lots, paved regional trails, trailheads, ball fields and heavily used public spaces. But the user communities should be empowered to really drive most of our trails' maintenance. A small amount of funding to groups like the WTA, EMBA, IMBA, BCHW, WOHVA, etc will generate a lot of volunteer power to keep trails in shape. That will make the entire effort more efficient, provide more community ownership and… show where users really care

DRAFT

about their trails. If a trail isn't getting used and is getting overgrown, maybe it's time to turn that trail over to a different user group or find a new use for it to try to bring the public back to it… or decommission it.

Byron Stuck

nmatrust@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 9:34 am

Enough parks, trails and recreational areas? Ha, that's a rhetorical question right?! If I compare today to 20 years ago, the absolute amount appears less due to suburbanization and other demands for land. What that means then is the per capita amount (with a growing population) is actually shrinking … when tech stress, growing health life style pressure and all the other growth reasons should lead it the other way. We need more not less of these outlets. And motorized off road recreation is especially shrinking in available land and mileage. Gravel pits, 4×4 areas and tracks close to urban areas are seemingly the first targets for apartments and condos … so much for the neighborhood lot you can take your kid to for riding lessons on that minibike. Or to try out that ATV that you justified based on yard/garden work! Nope, we need more outlets for motorized off road recreation … please.

And the motorized community established the agreement starting NOVA … we've got funding and needs … yes please build more trails. The OV in NOVA stands for Offroad Vehicle … we don't want those funds stolen, just used for their intended purpose.

Maintenance is a secondary concern given the above. Volunteers can handle large portions along with NOVA as USFS has shown.

Brian Jones

brianjonesphoto@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 9:26 am

There is a major shortage of ORV riding areas in western Washington. Since the closure of Reiter the remaining areas especially Walker Valley have seen a significant growth in usage. The now concentrated usage at Walker is accelerating erosion. The only way to preserve the current ORV areas is to open more state lands with existing trails to ORV use. Reopen the Machias Trust Land, Reiter Pit, and Stossel Creek to help spread the load.

The current maintenance seems sufficient for the short term, but it is not a long term solution. With the increase user concentration at Walker Vally it is only a matter of time before that trail system is severely damaged from over use. The only long term solution is to open more trail systems to spread the load.

Trail maintenance is costly and we are still in the midst of a budget crisis. Any way to increase Volunteer hours should be explored. Take the current program for volunteers to earn a Discover Pass. If you currently do 24 volunteer hours on a eligible project

DRAFT

you can get a free Discover Pass that works out to a pathetic $1.25 per hour. Most people value there time too much to invest 3 full weekend days to volunteer project to earn a $30 annual pass. Revising the program to allow a volunteer to earn a free pass after one 4-6 hour work party is much more realistic and would encourage more people to show up and work and lead a larger volunteer pool.

The new trail "standard" that has been set at Reiter is extremely costly and there needs to be an alternative. If all new ORV trails need to built to that standard there will be no new ORV trails constructed anywhere in the state due to expense. When trails boarder streams and wetlands it is appropriate to build in extra erosion controls, but does a trail being cut through a recent clear cut need to be built the same way? The clear cut area has already be decimated. How would a singletrack motorcycle trail cause more damage?

I'm also a avid mountain biker and remember how the Snoqualmie Middle Fork Trail was reopened. It was a compromise closed during the most sensitive time of the year to reduce erosion and then open alternating days May-September. Has anyone ever considered an arrangement like this to allow for more access to existing but now closed multi use ORV trails in Western Washington?

Mary Lou

mlradcliff@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 9:20 am

Yes we need more recreational land, for all user groups. The conflict over motorized vs. non motorized use is tiresome. Everyone has the right to their form of recreation. Along with those rights comes the responsibility of helping to maintain those recreation lands. As a JEEP (4X4) trail user I have enjoyed many hours on the trail with my family (and now my grand kids)–AND I have spent many hours on trail manitenance and supporting my association that supports educated trail use. In the 70's we worked hard to get dedicated funds to build and maintain (with lots of sweat equity included) these trails, and these funds have been used for other purposes over the years. The $$ were there until they were taken away. We all need to work together so we can all enjoy our form of recreation. Thank you for the oppurtunuity to respond.

Tom Plank

tomplank@juno.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 9:12 am

Question's A&B–yes

I'd like to see gated roads on DNR land be allowed for Dual-Sport motorcycle use. These public recreation roads should be available for use by street legal motorcycles. The gaates keep out the four wheel users who leave trash and dig up the road

DRAFT

surface. Just riding down a dirt road is enjoyable

recreation. There are trails and and areas for ORV's, Dual Sport motorcycles should have allowed access also.

Marion

mhk888@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 8:11 am

Yes, yes, yes we need more walking trails!! I use county parks much more and state parks only once in a while, because of this major deficiency. Public Beach access is so limited in state parks, also a big problem. I am constantly looking for loop trails, 2-4 mile nature trails, in short walking trails for the rest of us. The state parks do little to provide these.

I should mention that I don't use trails open to motorized vehicles. It is dangerous, plus the ATVs tear up the trails to the point that I have trouble walking on them. It would be better to provide alternative facilities for ATVs and for the rest of us, or perhaps leave that activity to the private market..

Marion

Steve G

ysgould@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 8:10 am

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

I have seen a steady decline in the availability of parks, trails (especially motorized trails), and other recreation areas. I understand that most of this is caused by funding issues. I would like to see an increase of available areas for all uses.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

The remaining recreation areas are maintained as well as can be expected with the available funding. I believe the parks departments would benefit from increasing the role of volunteer organizations to help maintain the land and allow the parks department staff to concentrate on the facilities and access.

Tod Petersen

tod701@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 8:05 am

All trail users would benefit from having more trails in our state, but offroad vehicle users are in dire need of additional trail mileage. Depending on who's numbers you use, motorized use is prohibited on between 89 and 84 percent of the trail mileage in

DRAFT

Washington State. There are pristine and special places where offroad vehicle use is not appropriate, but the current ratio is truly unfair and is causing overuse of the existing trails where motorized use is allowed. Rather than open more existing trails to ORV use, it would be more appropriate to add more trails open to ORV use. This way the current trails would hold up better, the user experience for all trail users would be improved with less dense use and the potential for user conflicts would be reduced. A win-win for all involved.

Concerning trail maintenance, different levels of maintenance should be applied to different trails. With some trails such as those in National and State Parks there is an expectation for the trails to be kept in a high level of maintenance, but more remote trails don't need the intense grooming. Some ORV trails should only be maintained to a level that protects the environment and the resource since a flawless trail actually detracts from the user experience for many highly skilled riders.

will

wbedient@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 8:03 am

A. I'd like to see more recreation areas open to motorized recreation. I'm fine with roads/trails being closed during certain hunting seasons to give wildlife a break, but when the DNR puts a road in for a timber sale they should leave access open to ORVs. I think we've got enough parks and developed recreation areas.

B, I think all the developed recreation areas are maintained well enough. If people don't like the condition of the parks, raise the price of admission so those who use developed recreation pay for it.

Tootie Crowson

crowson2@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 8:03 am

The places to ride are slowly being eliminated which is a major concern to me.

The roads to back country camp sites need to be repaired.

Alan

adwesley@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 7:15 am

Excellent post Jeffrey!

Ron

DRAFT

rcraig@willapabay.org

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 7:12 am

In a word No, not with our state debt as we now have. Need to develop and maintain what we have at a lower level. I don't believe the RCO is reviewing and managing the allowacation of the funds in a cost effective manner.

Mike Sprague

longdistancemike@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 6:13 am

That's correct, NOVA funds were supported by offroad motorized recreational groups on the (now false) premise that the money would be used towards motorized offroad activities.

Hikers should not get ONE DIME of the funds.

Aaron

Aarondiedrichs@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 5:39 am

There are plenty of parks for recreational use, and plenty of hiking trails, but there is not enough OHV trail riding available to meet the demand of OHV riders/drivers.

Ideally there would be an OHV area in each county for it's residents to use. There would be plenty of support for this from the OHV community and volunteer maintenance work could probably be arranged if the areas are worthwhile to ride (enough trails to keep things interesting for an afternoon).

Current park maintenance seems to be adequate.

Luke

yousk8@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 12:43 am

a. I would like more motorized vehicle trails

b. The trails are maintained well enough

Ty Walters

nucklefuster@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/21 at 12:23 am

DRAFT

We need a lot more land for off road use.

I am not worried about ameneties, or upkeep, just leave the gates open, and let us wheel. The land will repair itself. Dispersed recreation is the key.

Cooper Lange

cdlange@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 10:22 pm

I have been hiking, mountain biking and motorcycling in the forests of this state for many years. The trend for trails being opened (or staying open) here is generally downward. While I wouldn't want to stifle any efforts to create more hiking trail, mechanized users (such as mountain bikers and dirt bikers) are becoming more and more excluded, often times from trails that they were the initial builders of. These wheeled users are being stuffed into smaller and smaller areas, increasing the impact of their activity and causing unsafe congestion. We need more trail opportunities for all, and need to stop excluding the people from their lands because their preferred form of recreation doesn't fit into a certain ideal that some have. User group organizations have become increasingly important in the maintenance of the recreation sites they love and should be allowed to continue to do.

In short: we need more trails and recreation areas open for multiple uses, emphasizing the need for more wheeled recreation sites becoming available. The trail user groups continue to do an excellent job picking up the slack from the government agencies tasked with maintenance.

Marty Bridenstine

gramparacer@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 10:15 pm

Motorized activities are the life blood for many businesses and provide many good jobs for our communities. The town of Sultan was hit hard when the Reiter orv area was closed. There are plenty of miles for hiking only. Make more trail systems available for mountain bikes and orvs.

nrussell

ninarussell13@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 9:40 pm

We need more equine friendly trails with ample room for horse trailer parking. State/County parks closer in so your not hauling hours to get to DNR or forest service land.These areas would not have ziplines over head of the equestrain trails (not safe for riders). Possibly areas could encompass equestrains, hikers & have mountain bike trails. I would think all of these hobbiests would be willing to help do trail work for

DRAFT

the greater good or buy a pass. Most of the public land I've visited is maintained mostly by BCH & other private enthusiats volunteer hours as well as state & forest service. State, County, & federal rely greatly on volunteer hours as trail maintaince bugets are slim. I've only visited one equestrian park that's county owned (King Co.) & they appear to be strict on volunteers hours & the trails are so beyond behind of being kept up, much of it has already been lost,overgrown. Although the county has big plans for a trail system, they can't seem to keep the trails they have open with the current staff I see out at the property often.

ELAINE DERRICK

elainederrick123@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 9:25 pm

There are 3 ORV parks in the state of Washington, NOVA funds have for the most part been used to build them. We need to protect and provide for the parks that we have. With the help of Nova funds and volunteers we will have these parks available for generations to come. if these parks go away we will never see a public ORV park in our state again. Straddleline orv park is in great need of improvements such as trail and track maintenance, building maintenance as most of the builiding on site are dry rot. with roof needing replaced. With the NOVA funds being used as they were intended for we hope to have funds available to keep this park in operation.

Seth Robertson

redrobertson@hotmail.co

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 8:43 pm

I am an avid hiker and off road motorcycle enthusiast. Even in the last 5 years I have seen a general increase in anti-ORV sentiment especially on the western part of the state. whereas when hiking areas around some of our parks may have limited access (ie washed out roads) under duress, ORV areas get completely shut down. When I lived in Seattle someone noted that there were no (nor are there now) any legal,public ORV areas in all of king county. Now living in Spokane I worry that the same policies will make their way east. More access to public land either with or without a motor lies in placing the public as an active steward. Volunteer groups love to keep areas open and maintained, but many are turned off by the process that has systematically reduced or removed access.

Bryan Higgins

Prksguy@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 8:30 pm

Do we have enough Parks, Trails, and other recreation areas? It really depends on

DRAFT

where you live. Some local communities (cities and counties) have made large investments in their parks and trails, through a variety of means. Other communities have not or are in the early stages of development. The actual number existing developed State Parks seems reasonable on the surface, but during the peak season available space for camping and recreation is very limited and overcrowding is common.

Are they maintained well enough?

NO. Many local communities and State Parks suffer from a huge lack of deferred maintenance in their parks and trails. This is mostly due to ongoing budget issues. It could also partially be blamed on a “lets just build it mentality” and worry about the upkeep later, which unfortunately never happens.

Herb Gerhardt

hgerhardt@wavecable.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 8:12 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

No, we will never have enough but we must be realistic and do it within our budget restraints. Rather than State Parks which is in a financial pickle since the legislature no longer wants to fund them out of General Funds, I think we need to focus on County and City Parks for recreation. That way the local folks have total control over what they want in their area.

Building more trails on DNR lands fall into similar categories as State Parks, the local tax payer does not have total control for the recreation in their area. The same hold true for trails on Federal lands.

We must look to providing enough recreation areas to satisfy the next generation and the ones that follow. Things will never get less expensive than they are now, so let’s plan for the next hundred years so we and our children and their children, and so one, will have adequate recreational opportunities.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

Yes, I think trails are maintained adequately in most areas. I also am an advocate to have the users maintain the trails and the agency supplies the material and any heavy equipment that might be required.

Mike

ilovetocode@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 7:50 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas?

We are short on a middle area for off-roading after reiter pit was closed.

DRAFT

It would be nice to have some smaller local parks to practice off-road riding in.

It would be nice to have more open dual sport areas or dual sport access to areas. I guess the feeling I get is like forcing hikers to hike in a park and telling them that is all they get until we do a environmental study, while 100 ft away they are logging…

I would like to see longer dual sport trails. Even if they were maintained by motorcycle groups. I have ridden many amazing roads/trails in Oregon and other states.

Sharing trails could be controlled by set days like out middle fork. Motorcycles get to ride the trail a day, mountain bikers b, hikers c day, ect…

b) Are they maintained well enough?

Most of the motorcycle/jeep trails are very well maintained by private groups.

I guess most the damage I see is from very specific people.

Here are some examples:

-a quad trying to force their way up a motorcycle trail.

-a 4×4 intentionally trying to throw dirt all over damaging the trail

-a dirt biking doing the same as the 4×4 (it happens)

I believe there are more responsible people than irresponsible people, but unfortunately it only takes a few to really mess up the trails.

I think the above problems could be fixed by real enforcement not do you have a discovery pass, orv tags, or plates. This doesn't have to be 24/7. You see an area that looks like it is getting abused, go their during peak hours and find out who is doing it or if its a design flaw.

The mountain bike community is AMAZING on how well they maintain stuff. Hats off!

The local hiking trails seem to be getting overused. It's nice people are out, but this just means more work needs to be performed to keep the trails in good shape.

Horses pretty much wreck hiking/motorcycle/mountain bike trails I have been on. This is mostly on the wet side and not so much on the dry side.

That is my 2 cents.

Keith

kwisn@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 7:30 pm

No, we don't have enough trails for ORV use. We pay our own way and don't expect a handout. We are willing to share with other users. A great deal of our NOVA funds are used for projects that we aren't able to use. Please think about EVERYONE paying their own way.

DRAFT

william

william@casperson.net

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 7:28 pm

There needs to be more motorized trails nearer major metropolitan areas. The closest motorized trails to Seattle are a good two hour drive away (Walker and Tahuya, Reiter is effectively closed).

I enjoy hiking. There are plenty of places to hike.

NOVA funds are created from ORV tab money. These funds should maintain motorized use trails. If money needs to be used for maintaining hiking trails, those funds should come from hiking trail fees, and not NOVA.

Mike

ilovetocode@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 7:23 pm

Same and I agree. We need more money for trail maintenance from the hiking, biking, and horse riding community. Horses do HUGE damage to trails from what I have seen, both hiking and riding.

Lee

itslee95084@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 6:46 pm

Id wish you to take a look at who's money you are using (NOVA) before you tell the one's that raised it, they aren't entitled to it

Lee

itslee95084@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 6:39 pm

In 1972 the offroad vehicle community supported passage of legislation that waived their right to a direct refund of the taxes they paid for ORV fuel in exchange for having those same funds "refunded" into a dedicated account to promote and protect their sport. Later on, their ORV license tab money was added to this account too. The NOVA program was established to administer these funds.

Thanks for fighting to use our NOVA fund. I hope you put in as much as I did.

DRAFT

Joe H

guns_equal_freedom@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 6:34 pm

Eva, instead of fighting, why not follow the words of our elected President Barack Obama and work together.

NOVA Funding comes from a portion of the gasoline tax and off-road vehicle use permits, in effect the very same people you wish to keep out of the public land are in fact the ones who are funding a majority of the NOVA program.

Advocating closure of public lands to motorized vehicles is in effect cutting off your nose to spite your face.

Multipurpose trails can and do work. We all put up with a little bit of something we don't like.

Ever had to sidestep horse manure on a trail?

Ever had to sidestep dogdoo on a trail?

Ever had a mountain biker come railing down a trail from behind you?

If we work together on the issues we can come to a sensible agreement on how to best use the resources on public land.

Eva Tyler

tylerpawjesse@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 6:04 pm

In response to those wanting more motorized trails, that is fine if they are totally separate from non motorized trails. Multi use trails are just not compatible and motorcycles ruin the trails for hikers. Hiking organizations have had to fight to get their share of NOVA fund for nonmotoized uses. Don't give the motorized groups any more of that money.

Tom Linde

tl@gorge.net

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 5:57 pm

With a growing population and diversity in users, we will need more parks, trails and recreation areas. It's probably critical now to set aside more land for these purposes.

Maintenance is always a problem and on the bottom of the funding list. Most parks, trails and recreation areas are old and in bad need of upgrading and repairs. I always hate to see funding spent on new facilities when we are not maintaining the existing facilities. Volunteers can help but the state should not be counting on them to carry

DRAFT

the load for the state.Funding savings can

be made in consolidating parks, reducing overhead staff and replacing them with tech's and seasonals.

Justin Vander Pol

justin@vanderpol.org

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 5:30 pm

a) Do we have enough parks, trails, and other recreation areas? We need more trails to keep pace with population growth. We need more singletrack mountain bike trails – and specifically those to views or in nice, old forests that don't require a huge drive. Everywhere I bike is crowded, and the best short hikes are crowded. We need trails with short hikes to views or interesting places that are family friendly.

I think mountain bike trails are the most glaring need. We're losing our kids to video games and the "magic glowing box". Close-in places to ride are a great way to introduce them to a life-long habit of using the forest (be it hiking, biking, climbing, etc) and a desire to protect it. I'm really worried about the next generation and what their lack of outdoor activities means for conservation.

There's also a lack of good trails near lower income areas, even if they're near the mountains. Think Kent or Auburn – huge opportunity but a lack of available trails. We need trails to views here, and mountain bike trails easily accessible to introduce kids to the outdoors.

b) Are they maintained well enough?

Yes and no. WA Trails, Mtns to Sound and Evergreen Mtb Alliance to an admirable job, especially on the close-in trails. However, the further-out trails aren't as efficient to maintain with volunteers, and need paid crews. All these sports continue to grow, so we need additional maintenance dollars for our public agencies and also to fund the volunteer management and tools for Evergreen & WTA.

Rocklynn Culp

planner@townofwinthrop.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 5:20 pm

A. From the standpoint of healthy, livable communities, there is much more work to be done in providing recreation space, open and green space, and connecting trails.

B. In our area, I think existing facilities in my community are well maintained, but my concern is our heavy reliance on a constant supply of volunteer labor that can be hard to sustain over the long haul. It's clearly a challenge for agencies/municipalities to provide quality maintenance in a time of dwindling funds.

DRAFT

Mike Sprague

longdistancemike@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 5:02 pm

I'd like to see NOVA funds used for their intended purpose, according to law, than pillaged for the General Fund due to our state government's shortcomings.

As far as motorized access trails, yes I would like to see more of them. I live in the Wenatchee area and think a lot of the Forest Service road closures need to be reversed, though I know that's not a state matter. It is funding-related, so possibly the state and USFS could work something out.

Let's put all those prisoners to work clearing brush and building campgrounds.

Many of the trailheads and acess points are poorly maintained, again a money thing.

My .02

Daren

dlrabago@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 4:24 pm

I think we need more motorized access trails. I am an avid hiker, and have hundreds if not thousands of places I can hike on a weekend. However, I am an avid off-highway motorized recreationist, and I have very few places to take my Jeep for trail running. I have a ton of volunteer hours into maintaining and building what little motorized access we do have, and probably spend more time maintaining than I do using.

If given the chance to make a difference, user groups in motorized recreation can do the bulk of maintenance.

Ken M

ken@svfelicity.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 4:05 pm

I think we have enough parks and trails in general for hiking, though it does seem that in peak times camping can be challenging without advance planning. However, public trails for motorized access by dirt bikes and other ORVs seems to be diminimishing every year, particularly in Western WA nearby populated areas. For example, Reiter Pit was closed and is now only open on a very limited basis in both days and amount of trail access.

I find trails maintained well enough, though it seems there is ample opportunity to better engage the public in these activities. Directing State funding towards public engagement program could have an exponential impact on trail quality versus

DRAFT

investing in direct maintainance. Thanks for the opportunity to share my thoughts!

Lee

itslee95084@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 3:47 pm

"Too many people crowd into just a few trails"

This it sooo true for motorized trails as well. With the correct education motorized use will cause less and less impact on the wilderness. I too use our land for hiking, backpacking, camping, and motorized use. But for my motorized use I pay over $180 per year in permints and tabs, I don't see my money being used to its full potential.

Lee

itslee95084@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 3:21 pm

We need more OHV trails, mostly single track dirt bike trails with our NOVA fund supporting the development and maintaining them!! I've paid into my NOVA fund for too long not to see it being use for it's intended purpuse!!

L Peterson

lpeterson1122@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 3:17 pm

Additional parks, waterfront access (lakes, rivers), open space & greenways are needed for urban and rural public access. Expanding trail systems throughout the State to further connect cities and towns together in a comprehensive way are needed to meet current and future demands for a multitude of uses. A recreation strategy is essential to connect State Parks with local jurisdictions so to maximize public benefits and leverage state and local funds.

Public spaces play a major role in tourism, and investments with public dollars create environment that attracts private developers to invest in adjacent properties, all creating good jobs with liveable wages.

Volunteers and State Park staff do an amazing job keeping the parks clean and accessible. However, I would like to see a portion of my personal tax dollars earmarked for on-going M&O of our State Parks. State Parks should receive general fund support and not be financed solely by Discover Passes. That is unrealistic and will cause the park system to deteriorate over time, forcing closures and eventually requiring substantial funds to restore the sites for safe public access.

DRAFT

Sarah

scuttlebutt777@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 2:10 pm

I agree with Julie, more mountain bike trails would be great. The closer to the city the better. Discovery Park? It could be the next Duthie!

Eva Tyler

tylerpawjesse@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 12:25 pm

A. I think we need to preserve as much open space as we possibly can and that may mean obtaining some areas and leaving any development and amenities for another time. We especially need to protect and preserve the environment and to me that means keeping motorized vehicles out of most area. Keep some areas just for motorized use and leave the rest for hikers, bikers and horse riders. They do much less damage and do not disturb the peace with their noise. The same goes for snowmobiles. Keep areas free of snowmobiles so skiers and snowshoers don't have to content with the noise, speed and pollution. Wilderness areas are especially valuable and need to be increased.

B. Washington Trails does a fine job of maintaining trails on the trails that they work on. However, there are many trails that are being lost because they are not being maintained. Too many people crowd into just a few trails when many others could be maintained and allow the people to spread themselves out over a wider area. Other groups need to become involved in maintaining trails as there is simply not enough money in either the State Parks, DNR or Forest Service to maintain the trails as they should be.

Scott

boxboy_jeep@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 11:19 am

I don't think there are enough motorized vehicle parks… I would like to see more motorcycle trails quad and 4×4 trails being built also move to a more technically challenging trails. I would like to see less dirt roads being closed as this is also cutting down the access to more back country access. The wilderness areas rules are a joke! The rules need to be changed to allow proper access to maintain trails and historic locations with out needing to go to court… we also need some reform on what can be taking to court remove the parks from liabilities and put them more on the users who do know when out in nature it can be dangerous.

Tim Clark

DRAFT

timc@rockisland.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 11:16 am

In 2011 our county published their six-year Parks, Trails and Natural Areas Plan. Public input was loud and clear: people wanted conservation of natural lands, and more trails. At the moment our facilities are maintained, but budget cuts have hit hard, especially for State Parks. People with limited budgets go to free accessible public land, rather than paying for a pass, which concentrates the use in certain areas.

BW

kbwenger@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 9:30 am

No, definitely not enough trails and natural areas.

Most are maintained sufficiently, but would like to see more maintenance funds spent on trails to avoid closures. Leave areas more natural and allow people good, usable trails to get out and enjoy the nature.

Corey White

bema_mt@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 9:12 am

I don't think there could be too much public land. I also think what we have is maintained fairly well, but largely due to volunteer groups, such as the Washington Trails Association. I would like to see a larger effort put forth to involve students and school groups (in fact, ALL of the public) in the use (education) and maintenance of these lands. Keep the public in public land!

I greatly appreciate the opportunity to weigh in on this question.

Geoff Trickett

geoff.trickett@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 8:44 am

1. I think we have enough parks but need more motorized vehicle trails.

2.I think the trails are best maintaind by volunteers that way we are not wasting funding on trail maintenance and can better focus it on opening more motorized vehicle recreation.

Julie Lauzon

DRAFT

munichjulie@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 8:39 am

Yes and No. I am an avid mountain biker. I think we have plenty of trails for hiking but for Mountain biking near Seattle, we are somewhat limited. I also think we should put more thought into how to get younger people out. The only way to protect our wild lands is to have a younger generation who cares about them and if we don't get them out there they won't care. As far as maintenance goes, I believe if we build the trails for mountain bikers we could engage groups like evergreen to help with the maintenance.

Suellen Jeffrey

Omhome4@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/11/20 at 8:11 am

We need many more park, trails, campsites, and public beaches (lake and river) acsess. I understand that we have had budget cuts that led to some closures. With the high stress state of people and families, more outdoor availability at free or minimal charges is essential for mental and physical health.

Currently most of our parks need more and cleaner facilities.

DRAFT

****DRAFT**** DRAFT**** DRAFT**** DRAFT****

Round 3 SCORP Town Hall Comments

Prepared by: Michael Fraidenburg, Blog Facilitator for Responsive Management (www.ResponsiveManagement.com), contractor to the Recreation and Conservation Office for this work.

Background – The SCORP Town Hall Web Site

Part of the 2012 revision of Washington's State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is the use of an Internet blog web site to collect general public input (see, www.scorpwa.wordpress.com). The format is to pose questions asking stakeholders to provide narrative answers and offer their opinions about the implications of their answers to the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities administered by the Recreation and Conservation Office under a SCORP document. This interim report documents the results from the first round of input.

Caveats:

- *This is a draft document, do not cite as a definitive source*. This interim report is being made available to ensure the results of the public discussion on the SCORP document are made available as the SCORP is being developed instead of after the fact when it is finalized. Treat these reports as provisional and subject to change when the final report is compiled.
- *Do not extrapolate these comments to the state as a whole*. In a blog discussion participation comes from respondents who self-select. This means there is no effort to sample stakeholders in a scientifically valid way (i.e., random sampling). Consequently, it would be inappropriate to ascribe quantitative meanings (e.g., percentages, majority/minority sentiments, trends) on any issue. Treat these results as valid opinions of individuals, not as a summary of results that are generally applicable across the state.
- *The results are informative*. Despite the qualification above, the stakeholder input is valuable much in the same way as are results from a focus group (i.e., as qualitative descriptions of the core issues that surround the questions posed to stakeholders). This form of input is useful in naming the issues that are important to stakeholders and for gaining first-level insight about why the issues are important to them. A value of this method for collecting public input is that people can react to each others' comments and, in so doing, they stimulate additional thoughts from one another.

With these cautions in mind, below are the results from the first round of input from the Internet Town Hall blog discussion.

Round 3 Question

Help us explain the following trend,

New research shows that for adults (18 and over) in Washington, between 2006 and 2012,

- Nature-based recreation activities, such as backpacking, primitive camping, snowshoeing, horseback riding, and climbing generally are increasing while

- Activities that depend on built facilities, such as soccer, baseball, rollerblading, football, and boat camping generally are decreasing.

What do you think the reasons are?

Summary Observations from the Blog Facilitator

Participation was robust with 90 comments received. These came from 85 unique e-mail addresses which is the best estimate of the number of stakeholders who participated in this round (i.e., there is a small possibility that a single stakeholder may have responded from more than one e-mail address).

Overall, a consistent theme was that all forms of recreation remain important but there are some intuitive reasons that may be behind this trend, such as an aging population changing recreation preferences and generally lower participation costs for nature-based recreation.

Recognized in the comments was the idea that multiple factors are affecting changes in participation patterns. For example, "There are numerous reasons your studies show changes happening, and no one reason to cover all questions and answers!"

NATURE OF MODERN FAMILIES, LIFE STYLES, AND THE RECREATION SUPPORT STRUCTURE

"Society in the Great Northwest has changed dramaticly." One theme in the comments was around the changing nature of family activities and the press to time commitments in a modern family. For example,

- "Family's may not want to be tied to a schedule that organized sports require and want more flexible schedules."
- "Organized recreation can be hard to fit into a chaotic schedule; nature-based recreation is typically more individual, offering more options for developing skills without compromising a team, and provide people a feeling of wellbeing."
- "In todays economy more families are recreating in the out of doors. After the

DRAFT

initial investment in the outdoor activity equipment i.e the purchase of bikes. It is relatively inexpensive to participate in an outdoor activity vs. the cost of viewing spectator sports as a family."

- "I used to play a lot of golf and attended stadium level sports. Then kids came and spending 4-6 hours and hundreds of dollars on these things became inefficient. Mountain Biking and HIking took over. Fun, excitement, exercise, time in nature, stress relief, all packed into 1-2 hours for free (other than the gear)."
- "The economy in the years sited has probably been a factor. Longer hours at work and less money for team fees, gear etc. Also, when young families want to have time together, they want a family activity, like hiking or biking."
- "I think it had more to do with time. I feel like people are working more hours these days than in the past. My parents only worked 40 hour/week yet I feel like most people i know are in the 45-55 hours per week range. Plus add in families and now you have even less time… Now that we are all so busy, its pretty hard to get a group of 10 friends for a full court basketball or around that many for football or soccer. Outdoor recreation doesn't need that many people."
- "Individual communities and schools have taken much of the burden of support for organized activities away from the state. I don't even know why this is a question. There is no shortage of organized sports where I live, in fact I think it has increased greatly over the years… State parks in or near urbanized areas see less use because of the Discover Pass, pretty simple math there."
- "…I don't think there are always good transitions in place that allow players to move up to adult leagues as they age. Youth sports and adult sports are often governed by very different organizations that don't even think about ways to transition players from one to the other."
- "I think our society is changing in the way we form social groups and share activities. In my own experience there has been a shift in group activities and group forming dynamics with the internet as a gateway to more informal groups of folks with shared interests."
- "Very simply, people are looking for a connection to the natural world as opposed to an urban or competitive experience. Whatever the reason, we look to our public lands managers to respond to the changes."

DEMOGRAPHICS AND THE ECONOMY

Another theme centered on changing demographics changing the demand structure for outdoor recreation experiences. For example, these comments,

- "Baby Boomers. The graying Americans are still healthy and active but want peaceful and relaxing experiences with nature (and their horse in my case), not doing things where they will get hurt."
- "…my own experience is that there are a lot of very active, healthy older citizens in Washington who have long since left their playing- field days behind

DRAFT

them but who are interested in doing those outdoor ("nature-based") activities that they can tailor to their own level of fitness."

- "The interest in nature based recreation is a result of an aging population…Grandparents are a major factor in bringing the younger generation back to nature recreation. You can see it on most weekends during the summer grandparents are bringing their kids and grandkids out to rural areas."
- "…TIME is the big issue for most people. Most families have both parents working and with budget pressures there is just not enough time and funds to contribute to recreation activities."
- "A primary factor is the declining economy, increasing gas prices and increasing costs of recreational sports programs. People are choosing to utilize low cost recreation opportunities such as neighborhood parks, hiking etc rather than participation in more expensive sports programs and boating."
- "Additionally … the explosion of on-line gaming, xbox etc, more kids are not interested in sports."
- "I think it's baby boomers discovering it takes good knees and backs to play soccer, hoops, and softball while hiking and biking are lifetime activities."
- "Many immigrants likely come from cultures where family camping is not a tradition, however, as they move into the middle class they may represent a new wave of campers."
- "The economy has been in decline or in the doldrums for over 6 years; in that time, sports which entail small fees (parking, fuel) and less expensive gear are taking a greater role in people's lives than sports which require a lot of expensive gear and greater fees."
- "Boomers have money nowadays."
- "…primitive camping, backpacking, snowshoeing and climbing do not require a specific location in order to participate. Pretty much anyplace that you can get to either on foot or in a vehicle you can then do your preferred form of "Nature-Based" recreation."
- "In the winter, snowshoeing has become a favorite for us, in part due to the bank busting price tag of skiing for a family of four!"
- "I think cost has a big part. For my son to play soccer it cost me over $150. To take my son out for a hike it costs me a trip to Subway for a lunch to pack."

PERCEIVED OVER-USE OF EXISTING SITES

There are concerns about recreation resources being 'loved to death' as embodied in the comments such as,

- "It is difficult to not be totally self centered when discussing this subject. Seeing areas get over used and under loved or simply closed is depressing."
- "There are fewer maintained facilities than there were just a few years ago. Because of the reduced number of facilities, those that remain have gotten more use and are more crowded."
- Re: built facilities: "Overfull trash cans, locked bathrooms, vehicles being

DRAFT

broken into, and general lack of maintenance do not induce me to spend my money visiting these locations."

- "Since the early '90s many of the areas that we would ride have been closed down and placed off-limits to motorized recreation. It has been an ever shrinking area of legal places to ride. Those areas that are still open to off road motorcycle use are also open to hiking and horse riding, and as we are all getting squeezed into a smaller area to recreate, conflicts between different user groups happen more and more often."

SOCIAL AND TECHNOLOGY IMPACTS

Another possible explanation lies in attitude changes associated with the environmental movement. For example,

- "A final factor is that the environmental movement has created a new generation of individuals that enjoy outdoor activities."
- "I am sure there is a 'green' aspect to the leisure shift as reported by the research. However, rather than a 'protect the environment' decision, I think the environmental community has brought a grand attention to the outdoors making it a more desirable activity."

Similarly, the advent of on-line technology has changed thereby empowering people to more easily and more comfortable to make choices about outdoor recreation. One hiker and biker put it this way, "I believe technology is also a factor in increased usage. 30 years ago we relied on Beckys Guide, clubs and word of mouth to find the perfect places to experience the outdoors. Online photography, maps, GPS, reviews and other tech offers a concrete view of where we want to explore and puts the details in front of a lot more people. Tech also brings a lot more safety (GPS, SPOT, beacons, etc) and that creates a larger user base willing to try something new."

Despite this question being about adults, commenters volunteered comments about the positive benefits to children on outdoor recreation opportunities. A mountain biker put it this way, "Outdoor based activities are right in the backyard of Whatcom County. That would be the one fundamental reason for the increase in younger people seeking outdoor activities, and, why people will always need a safe place to recreate…We don't need kids in Whatcom County growing up in a city where their first instinct to go outside and get away from the computer means going to one of the nasty 7Elevens in town to hang at. They need a place to recreate."

COMMENTS ABOUT EXPENDITURES

As in the last round of questioning, there were comments about the appropriateness of government expenditures for recreation development, sometimes tied to the especially current challenging fiscal environment.

Concern about government expenditures, especially in the context of the current fiscal situation for governments was expressed by one person who said, "The state is broke! We need to cut back in all land purchases and improvements, and let the

DRAFT

income catch-up with the spending."

Government fees were also cited as an impediment. An example is the motorcycle enthusiast who said, "Because of the reduced riding areas, increased usage fees (Discover Pass and my ORV tags) and the encounters with other users that sometimes result in verbal abuse, I find it much easier and more pleasant (not to mention cheaper) to only ride on private lands now." Another commenter noted a connection between level of use and government fees when he said, "Are you considering any recent decline in the use of public lands like state parks, DNR land, etc.? That might be due at least in part to the recent implementation of an annual 'Discovery Pass' fee for the use of those areas."

NOVA fund management was highlighted. An example was the frustration ofne off road vehicle enthusiast who said, "WA State government needs to wake up and realize they are currently squandering millions of dollars from the Nonhighway and Offroad Vehicle Activities (NOVA) fund. Those funds were established and are provided by the OHV users themselves. Management of those funds over the last 20 years has been a travesty of epic proportions"

In contrast the wisdom of making expenditures was considered by others as a beneficial investment, as when one person said, "I disagree with those that say we should not be spending money on recreation facilities in this down economy. Instead, I see it as an investment in public health and preservation of open space which would be difficult to recover in the future. Demographics and emphasis on types of use may shift, but the human need to get outside and move will not go away."

POLICY CAUTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the potential causes of the trend, some respondents offered cautions that responsible public policy should still consider provision of a healthy diversity of opportunity. One person put it this way, "… I see that organized sports in developed recreation areas are still very important to large numbers of people. Declines in participation might be related to shifts in demographics. But it is always important to provide for a diverse array of opportunities to facilitate people getting outdoors and moving." Another person said, "Multi-sport is the norm now and fields are needed more than ever. Issaquah Soccer Club has 3500 kids on rec and 50+ select/premier teams."

Some respondents believe there are opportunities yet to be captured. One person noted the value of explicitly working on increased coordination when he said, "I'd like to see the state help organize these user built trails a bit more; serve in an advisory role and help resolve issues that would have negative environmental or legal impacts; instead of blatantly shutting them down."

The need for capacity management was often cited. Beyond the management of the total volume of recreationists one person commented on the need to manage existing use as a way of preventing unauthorized use spreading, "The North Fork is a good recent example of a trail system that should have been mitigated instead of shut down. (Because mtn bikers just moved elsewhere)."

DRAFT

CONCERN RE: THE RESEARCH

There were some comments about the correctness of the research findings or, at least, the subtly of explaining the cause behind the trend. For example,

- "Frankly, I am surprised at 'your' findings about 'built structures.'… So, in many ways I think the research may be correct but to the extent that the palette of choices for leisure is actually expanding more than it is changing. The 'actively' recreating public may be re-exploring the more traditional 'old school' activities, as the opportunity for leisure increases."
- "This seems unanswerable in the absence of numbers showing increase or decrease in overall usage. Maybe overall usage is either up or down, but one of these groups was affected more than the other."
- "I don't know anybody who rollerblades anymore… But why does the question include rollerblading? It hasn't been popular for over a decade before this site was launched."
- "First I beleve the way we track and calculate the date is in question. In this state we use a lot of electronic and email type surveys, this fourm is an example of such an approach. Marketing studies I have seen show that this type of approach shifts the data to the demograhic that would be more likely to focus on the nature based recreation. So I am not so sure your data is accurate."
- "Please provide links to this research. I suppose for ADULTS the results make sense, but I've read different results (see Western Governers Assoc. Get Out website) that focuses on children."
- Concern that there might be inappropriate lumping of activities in the research results. For example,
    - "For example, you included 'boat camping' as a 'built facility' activity. That might be true for power boaters who need a dock or a mooring buoy, and who might desire shore facilities like restrooms, showers, potable water, a pump out station, etc. But what about those of us who camp from a sea kayak or a canoe?"
    - "I think you need to dig one more level down in the nature based activities and look at the time spent at the activity. Is climbing a 500 foot face more popular than scrambling on a 30 foot wall? Are snowshoeing and backpacking engaged in for 3 hours or 3 days? I"

Below are the individual comments received in response to this question:

Comments Submitted on the Town Hall Website

DRAFT

Al Pelletier

sekiusweep@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 8:02 am

This seems unanswerable in the absence of numbers showing increase or decrease in overall usage. Maybe overall usage is either up or down, but one of these groups was affected more than the other.

alan

alan9062shank@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/07 at 12:50 pm

As metioned, I suspect it's about an aging population that may be more reflective than competitive.

Andrew Reding

aareding@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 7:08 am

All I can say is that I fit this trend in my own personal relationship with the outdoors, and I can easily state why: I like to encounter wildness. I have a built environment around me at home in Bellingham. When I venture out I prefer to leave that for the most part behind. I very deliberately do not own a motor vehicle – just a utilitarian all-purpose mountain bike. Wildlife photography is my primary passion. Human powered wheels and legs are my means of getting about.

Andy Bishop

bananaco36o@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 8:40 pm

I don't know anybody who rollerblades anymore… More adults are into solo sports today. There are amateur leagues for hockey, softball or whatever but most adults into sports are going skiing, biking, or camping. Team sports are for kids. But why does the question include rollerblading? It hasn't been popular for over a decade before this site was launched. I would like more legitimate Mt Bike areas such as Duthie.

Ashley Harrington

coloradoashley@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 8:04 am

DRAFT

I'm 29 and have recently, in the last 5 years, really started to enjoy the outdoors. I snowshoe, hike, backpack, and ride my mountain bike more often for the health benefits and for fun because it's easy to disappear in our vast wilderness and get away from the stresses of my life. I think there are some people who can exist almost entirely indoors, but that could never be me, however, I didn't recognize my love of nature until I was at least 21. Now, it's one of the things I'm most passionate about! On the other hand, I've never been drawn to team sports or organized recreation.

B. Lorber

jolorber@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/12/09 at 3:02 pm

People have limited time and find organized, structured activities aren't flexible for their changing work/family constraints. Also, people are looking for activities that allow them to relax, reflect, and soak in nature, silence, and peacefulness

ben gregor

frothol@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/09 at 11:10 am

I think it has to do with popular culture, especially in Washington state. People are looking for their own adventures whether its by themselves or with a group of people. Sports such as soccer and football rely on the fact that there must be a certain number of people there in order to achieve any sort of fun. Build ORV trails! Woo!

Bill Somes

billsomes@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 7:04 am

In todays economy more families are recreating in the out of doors.After the initial investment in the outdoor activity equipment i.e the purchase of bikes.It is relatively inexpensive to participate in an outdoor activity vs.the cost of viewing spectator sports as a family. My generation and my children's generation have become more health consciences as adults and are spending more time out of doors recreating. Unfortunately the computer age has ushered in a generation of children who play indoors with electronic devices. The reason for a program aimed at these kids called " Go Play Out Doors" Unless this trend changes maybe outdoor recreation will peak in the not too distant future. I doubt that future generations will suddenly recognize the outdoors and go out and play without alot of interest and help from previous generations

DRAFT

Bj Hedahl

bjhedahl@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 2:39 pm

Cost, yes, cost of getting there too is going up! I look at it like this; it seems that climate change, whether we believe it or not, is not making the earth – and this beautiful Pacific Northwest – any better. Sports, in 'built facilities' can come and go, but once a place is logged or washes-out or becomes polluted, it's almost impossible to replace. So, people are out there enjoying what's left before its gone. It is like that song, "They paved paradise and put up a parking lot" You could take all the money, time, and talent of pro-sports (especially the facilities) and put it into saving wild places; wow, that would take care of it.

Bob Boyington

bobboyington@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 9:05 am

I believe that nature based recreation would increase if this state quit taxing us in the form of a discovery pass. If you look at what dollars it takes to go on an excursion and realize it goes to the venders or the business owners it further helps our small local business economy thrive thus effects so much in a good way. I do not believe that nature based recreation has increased very much if at all.

Brian Shay

bshay@cityofhoquiam.com

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 1:55 pm

A primary factor is the declining economy, increasing gas prices and increasing costs of recreational sports programs. People are choosing to utilize low cost recreation opportunities such as neighborhood parks, hiking etc rather than participation in more expensive sports programs and boating. Also, I believe that there are more and more year round traveling sports teams which has lead to more selective participation, not available to all which has lowered the overall participation rate. Additionally the the explosing of on-line gaming, xbox etc, more kids are not interested in sports.

A final factor is that the environmental movement has created a new generation of individuals that enjoy outdoor activities.

Bruce Booker

b_booker@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 1:36 pm

You stated two trends: 'nature-based' activities are increasing, and activities that

DRAFT

depend on ‘built facilities’ are decreasing.

How well defined are those categories? Have you allowed for activities that might fall somewhere in between both categories? For example, you included ‘boat camping’ as a ‘built facility’ activity. That might be true for power boaters who need a dock or a mooring buoy, and who might desire shore facilities like restrooms, showers, potable water, a pump out station, etc. But what about those of us who camp from a sea kayak or a canoe? That is ‘boat camping,’ but all we need is an accessible beach, no dock or mooring bouy. An established fire ring and a simple outhouse help keep an area clean and more pristine, but they aren’t vital. You lumped all ‘boat camping’ into the ‘built facilities’ category, even though camping from a kayak or canoe (those are boats) is really a ‘nature-based’ activity. Is your study flexible enough to justify a decrease in spending for docks and buoys, but an increase in spending for kayak/canoe campsites? Or has someone already chosen which activities fall into which categories, and that’s that?

A similar question arises about tent camping in established campgrounds. I like ‘nature-based’ camping with a backpack. But my wife is handicapped, so we do our ‘together’ ‘nature-based’ camping in state parks. Are you saying or implying that that is not ‘nature-based’ because there are restrooms or outhouses and maybe a water spigot and a trash can? It is certainly a far cry from a ‘built facility’ like a soccer or baseball field or a rollerblading facility (your examples).

Are you considering any recent decline in the use of public lands like state parks, DNR land, etc.? That might be due at least in part to the recent implementation of an annual ‘Discovery Pass’ fee for the use of those areas. One advantage of a ‘nature-based’ activity versus some other recreational activities is the cost difference. A family can picnic on state land for nothing more than the cost of a few groceries and some gas, whereas going to a zoo or acquarium or some other family activity can be expensive. Now that it costs $35 a year or $11.50 for a one-time use, some of that savings is gone. Likewise, it adds considerably to the cost of tent camping in a state park versus taking the family to a motel for a few days. The economy is bad. Discretionary spending makes up a smaller and smaller piece of the family budget. Paying to use state parks and DNR land, over and above what we already pay in taxes and fees, has put them out of reach for some people.

Thank you for allowing people to give you some input. The Pacific Northwest is a great place to live and recreate. Let’s keep it that way.

Carol

happiehorsie@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 10:30 am

Some commenteors have stated economics as a primary reason. I agree that it is a factor. However, I feel that the world in general has become very hectic and artificial. People are seeking meaning in life. And are seeking to be “grounded” in something real. As a backcountry horseback rider, I know exactly where to find peace

DRAFT

and serenity. Being surrounded by nature is the only place where I feel whole. I feel hope and peace when I am in the woods hearing only the natural sounds. For horseback riders it isn't really a choice of economics. Horses are expensive companions, but they are worth it in my opinion.

carole5154

carole.l.woodard@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/13 at 8:30 am

I believe that nature-based recreation activities are less expensive, require less formal training and can be more individually tailored. People in this area like the outdoors but we don't necessarily want to stay in one area and play on a team in a static setting with a set schedule.

Chris Marsh

thehouseofccccc@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 4:16 am

OVERPOPULATION!!!!!

The increasing need to invite people to move to this state, for the reasons of building up the tax base, has led to the overpopulation of our existing sites, closing of our existing sites (due to the lack of knowledge, and increased illegal dumping because it was free to dump where they came from). The greed of local and state governmet has driven this increase of population and thus forced the locals to find activities to get away from the crowd.

Chris Marsh

thehouseofccccc@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 3:32 pm

Amen brother!!!

Chris Marsh

thehouseofccccc@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 4:08 pm

Beautifully said!!!!

Chris R.

DRAFT

c.resleff@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 9:29 am

1) The outdoors are awesome, being inside is kinda lame;

2) Outdoor activities generally cheaper, more appealing in a bad economy;

3) Indoor activities far more dependent on corporate involvement, and don't they already get too much of our money.

Chris Wood

treylrunner@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 6:45 am

More variety is better. Team sports require more people getting together at a set time. The trending activities are easy to participate, freeflowing, less structured.

Chuck Cannon

chuckcannon@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/15 at 8:48 pm

Based on my experience there are also trends showing a greater need for more snowmobile and ATV trails as well as parking facilities.

Craig Earl

earlsbikeshop@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/07 at 8:38 am

Outdoor based activities are right in the backyard of Whatcom County. That would be the one fundamental reason for the increase in younger people seeking outdoor activities, and, why people will always need a safe place to recreate. Every summer I see more young people participating in mountain biking in the area. This interest is either facilitated by a friend, a parent or both. In doing so, I've seen kids learn about earning money by getting their first lawn mowing job to help pay for a bike or parts, physics by learning how to work on there bike and physical fitness. The list of positive elements absorbed by an individual from mountain biking, cycling in general or any outdoor activity is endless. These experiences lead people in positive directions because they build independent thinking. We don't need kids in Whatcom County growing up in a city where their first instinct to go outside and get away from the computer means going to one of the nasty 7Elevens in town to hang at. They need a place to recreate.

DRAFT

Darcy

djmitchem@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 8:43 am

Please provide links to this research. I suppose for ADULTS the results make sense, but I've read different results (see Western Governers Assoc. Get Out website) that focuses on children. These results showed less outdoors ie. backpacking, and more organized sports for youth. Of course ADULTS won't use sports fields as much as children. They are designed for school age children in mind. As the population ages activities like birdwatching, day hiking, RVing, driving for pleasure will increase. I have read studies that wilderness backpacking, big game hunting and other highly involved outdoor activity is decreasing overall. This makes sense as economics, time constraints, demographics and OVER REGULATION make it dificult for someone to break into these activities. If you didn't hunt or backpack as a child, you are less likely to just try these activities on your own. While more "simple" activities like day hiking and close in bicycle paths use soar. For children, which your question ignores, I believe there is much more use of organized sports facilities than traditional outdoor recreation like camping and backpacking. As a parent of school age children, I rarely see families in the outdoors. We must make a conscientious effort to NOT enroll our kids in organized summer activities so we have time to backpack, hike, and take the traditional National Park road trip. We see very few other families doing these things. Most of the people on the trails are older–much older.

As a community leader I also see the affects of cost on facilities. Our county has no public swimming pool, and although in surveys citizens site this problem and need over and over, pools are simply too expensive with liability insurance etc. for us to operate. Even with an huge donation of several million, pools long-term costs cause cities/counties to really balk. We need jointly operated community–school district–government facilities and insurance reform for these to be viable in less populated areas.

Darrell Wallace

exec@bchw.org

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 2:02 pm

As soon as facilities are constructed, they become "crowded facilities". Many people are seeking activities they can share with a limited number of people.

Dave

dhiatt07@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 9:49 am

I agree with some of the prior postings about the desire of many older people to get back into the woods in relatively solitary settings while staying away from high impact

DRAFT

indoor sports and large groups. I am one of them.

Many of us older people are purchasing Off Highway Vehicles and using them to get back into the woods. The sales numbers for simple to operate OHVs have been phenomenal over the past ten years.

Unfortunately, a large portion of those recreational dollars are going out of WA State to states like Idaho and Oregon where non-street legal OHVs can be used on the majority of forest roads. Those states also have significant OHV trail systems connecting with forest roads that make for enjoyable all day rides, thereby meeting the user's needs for "seat time" in back country recreation settings.

The WA Department of Natural Resources (WA State Timber Company) has wasted millions of dollars on over studied, over designed, over built, and extremely limited OHV trail opportunities that to date do not provide any desirable amount of "seat time" while putting locked gates on their roads at a pace that must be making the steel companies a lot of money, i.e. managing our public lands by locking it up from the public instead of managing it for the public.

WA State government needs to wake up and realize they are currently squandering millions of dollars from the Nonhighway and Offroad Vehicle Activities (NOVA) fund. Those funds were established and are provided by the OHV users themselves. Management of those funds over the last 20 years has been a travesty of epic proportions and WA State residents are taking their recreational dollars to other states that provide the desired opportunities.

As mentioned above in other posts, many WA residents with OHV's no longer support the WA State NOVA program with their OHV sticker money or even WA State revenue in general with their OHV purchase sales taxes (just buy it and ride it in the state where you are going to use it on public land and ride it only on private land in WA and pay no sales tax).

Oregon and many other state governments understand OHV recreation and they are doing a great job of meeting the older generation's desires for OHV recreation. WA State government does not.seem to have a clue and is losing millions of dollars in potential revenue as a result.

Opening nonhighway forest roads to non-street legal OHV use would be an excellent first step in the right direction by WA State.

The WA DNR should be leading the way on opening nonhighway roads for OHV use as they skim approximately 36% of the NOVA funds right off the top every year. However they seem to be intent on locking up more and more land from use by the public and wasting NOVA money at an atrocious rate..

David McNeely

demcneely@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 6:59 pm

DRAFT

My wife and I are sailors in this beautiful northwest. Regulations, environmental issues and the cost of boating are making it more and more difficult to enjoy the outdoors. We would like to tie up to one of those buoys in a bay which are owned by the state park system but the annual fee of over $100 is to much. I even have to be careful where I can anchor because of endangered sea weed. Recreational boaters even have to pay to come back into the U.S. My suggestion would be to use some of the gambling money and pot money to help with the FEES that seem to be everywhere. I believe those who are younger are taking to the back country because it is less expensive. We can no longer afford the recreation that we once could do for free. When I was young I could hike into the mountains and camp without purchasing a permit and/or camping fee. I would also cut down on the expensive buildings that house pictures at the campgrounds. Cut cost instead of building more buildings.

David Swindale

DSwindale@cityofup.com

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 1:03 pm

In 2005-2006 the City of Univdersity Place conducted a Citizen Survey as part of the Update of the PROS Plan. Walking and Biking facilites scored highest among those activites that people cared about most. I would be happy to send the results of that survey if you would like it.

davis steelquist

drs98376@embarqmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 9:59 am

Ned makes a good point that the era of the soccer mom has moved to the working mom. I also read the family sizes are coming down. There is also increasing costs of facility maintenance that in some cases (like city and county) get passed on to the organizers, and in turn to the participants families. These have risen to the point that some activities are exclusionary economically. However also as mentioned some facilities are booked solid.. and I suspect that is because while costs may be exclusionary, there are still plenty who can afford them and still a large number of "soccer moms and dads." Now the boat based camping that's purely a result of the costs and time of boat maintenance.. however there seems to be more kayakers using the facilities leaving a smaller footprint and more contentious of packing everything out.

The apparent move to more the "wilderness" activities is probably much the same as when I was able to get out and do it.. just to get away from the crowds.. (however days when one could go 3 days without seeing another soul are probably passed.) As noted in a previous discussion the Federal Gov. does a good job meeting those needs here on the Olympic Peninsula and thanks to the ferry costs that will be sufficient for years to come. However the Cascades are becoming saturated.. my last hike there I

DRAFT

ended up in a line of hikers that stretched form the road to the destination lake and back.. no peace and quiet there.

The other aspect is where facility activities are generally team and social based, roughing it is more “survivalist” (even in family groups).. to some it’s doing away with the niceties of civilization (and the noise, light, computers, constant connection) and being alone. (although there are exceptions.) I would expect to see this grow and force measures to lessen the impact (like the Mt. Rainier reservation system.

What wasn’t in either bucket was the old car camping. Where have all those one tent pull-outs gone? Would they provide some relief to crowded campgrounds with motor homes and crowds without the hassle of packing in? And with the new awareness of the environmental issues would users maintain them better?

Debbie

dberto@isspress.com

Submitted on 2012/12/13 at 9:59 am

- Youth sports often come with a big time commitment for both child and parent
- Organized sports are expensive
- State parks/picnic areas are run down
- With social media, people are being less socialized

Deborah

deborahgurney@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/13 at 8:55 am

Nature provides an escape from our urban (built environments) can not provide. Climbing and snow shoeing specifically could be increasing due to the fact that more technology (tools of the trade) and information are available.

My family enjoys the connection with nature that primitive camping provides,as well as, it’s economy. We also love the exercise and silence of snowshoeing.

Eric

ebxtreme@earthlink.net

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 12:20 pm

I think a lot of folks are missing the “OVER 18″ aspect of this particular Question. Yes, youth sports programs such as football, soccer, baseball, basketball, lacrosse, hockey, wrestling, etc. are still extremely popular in most areas and I grew up playing multiple sports as well. I know most of my friends did as well.

DRAFT

That said, when folks were kids, playing organized sports is/was much easier due to their common schedule along with the necessary facilities nearby or at their school. As you get older and busier, it's much harder to align a work & family schedule for the necessary practices and the games/matches that a season usually entails.

Beyond that, a lot of people's bodies (myself: both ACL's replaced) can't take the abuse of running and other aspects of these sports. As such, I moved to mt. biking as my primary way of enjoying the outdoors while getting the necessary exercise that keeps me sane (especially in the winter!!). Where I live, I can easily get in a quick mt. bike ride in 2-3 hours and then still have time for my family. Additionally, mt. biking, hiking, climbing, snowshoeing and skiing are things I can do WITH my daughter as she gets old enough. I've heard friends refer to these activities as "lifelong sports" and I totally agree with that term. I hope to be able to ride my mt. bike well into my 70's as long as I don't keep crashing!

Eva Tyler

tylerpawjesse@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 8:27 am

As the population ages they see the value of the peace and tranquility of nature based outdoor recreation and have the ability to do it in a less structured and scheduled manner. It appears that kids organized sports are as popular as ever, but I think parents can get burned out on organized sports when they run their kids here and there and then find nature activities more appealing. In the future I would hope that we would see more kids doing nature activities, not necessarily in place of organized activities, but in place of having their faces stuck to an electronic device.

Fabian White

fabianwhite3@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 9:51 am

Like other commentators, I'm not sure I understand how the built facilities use is declining with specific regard to soccer? Soccer is alive and well in my areas of Whatcom and Snohomish counties! Having participated as both a parent, coach and adult league player, I would argue for MORE soccer field facilities/support… Indoor and Outdoor! Having come from So. Cal, the growth of soccer in WA these past 12 yrs has been exciting, culminating with a quality professional team that frankly will only further drive kids and adults to get involved. With regard to outdoor use my biggest complaint is the migration of most ALL campgrounds to be 100% reservable with NO First come/First serve spots left in reserve! This feature has eliminated many a camping opportunity for my family since we didn't think about RESERVING a spot 8mo earlier! You would think campgrounds with 100+ sites could afford to set aside a handful of spots for walkup families wishing to camp. In turn though, since we couldn't always camp we have taken opportunities to complete many day hikes we

DRAFT

otherwise may have missed out on. In the winter, snowshoeing has become a favorite for us, in part due to the bank busting price tag of skiing for a family of four! Snowshoeing means we're not trapped indoors all winter long and we don't have to spend a small fortune on ski equipment or lift tickets etc. Hiking, snowshoeing, climbing and primitive camping are all healthy opportunities for my family to enjoy time together for a relatively LOW COST with priceless memories!

Gayle Austin, Langley WA

wavy@whidbey.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 2:53 pm

I'll add a 2nd to Bruce Booker's comment. As kayaker, I've been camping both on the shores of Washington and in Canada for 20 years. Often there are several other kayakers at the sites. With all the kayaks we see out there it is difficult to believe there is a decrease. On the other hand, perhaps with the inflated gas prices last summer there was a decrease in motor-boating.

Might there might also be changes because of an aging population? As a retiree, my rollerblading days are long over, but now I have more time for hiking, backpacking, and cross-country skiing!

Gerry Hodge

gnthodge@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 4:03 pm

I think you need to dig one more level down in the nature based activities and look at the time spent at the activity. Is climbing a 500 foot face more popular than scrambling on a 30 foot wall? Are snowshoeing and backpacking engaged in for 3 hours or 3 days? I feel we are evolving into an instant gratification society in our recreational pursuits as well as other aspects of our life. It is too much work to get several people together to engage in activity that requires built facilities and too much commitment to engage in extended activity of any kind. Whatever is happening, just be glad every time you see a younger person engaging with the outdoors instead of their smart phone.

Gus

skookumrdr@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 1:03 pm

I think you are seeing a decline in organized sports and an increase is sports that do not depend on an organized group. Family's may not want to be tied to a schedule that organized sports require and want more flexible schedules. Duthie Hill mountain bike park is a great example of a facilitiy for a non- traditional sport. King County

DRAFT

spent 1 million dollars on 2 soccer fields, at the same time spent $100,000 on the mountain bike park and the bike park has about 20 times the use.

Jakob P.

japerry@jademicrosystems.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 9:06 pm

Most of my friends are not interested in any organized built trail or indoor activities. The idea of a 'world class' trail system for mountain bikes, motorcycles, hiking, or 4×4 is usually something that users built, not some 2-5million dollar park project. While its understandable some state laws would need to change, the current environment already exists to support this.

I'd like to see the state help organize these user built trails a bit more; serve in an advisory role and help resolve issues that would have negative environmental or legal impacts; instead of blatantly shutting them down.

If you look at major capitol projects like Reiter, you can see what a dismal failure large project can be. While this will cost taxpayers nearly 3m in building costs when its done, its already done millions more in economic impact to the sky valley. And at the same time user-built trails have been growing unchecked. The North Fork is a good recent example of a trail system that should have been mitigated instead of shut down. (Because mtn bikers just moved elsewhere)

So work with users to let them lead what they need, and stop thinking about large million dollar capitol projects.

James Nagle

jamesandteresanagle@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 4:39 pm

I think cost has a big part. For my son to play soccer it cost me over $150. To take my son out for a hike it costs me a trip to Subway for a lunch to pack.i already have to have a discover pass so I can ride my motorcycle in this state.

Jay

jrouleau@alum.rpi.edu

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 1:07 am

Pathetic parenting.

Our observation is that an increasing percentage of people are becoming couch potatoes, spending far too much money on video games & brain-numbing screen time instead of healthy outdoor pursuits. This is not a judgment, but a verifiable

DRAFT

observance that has resulted in a well-documented obesity epidemic.

No surprise that the occasional stout-to-obese person might join a few friends hiking once in a while, but few of them are likely to sign up for a full season of organized intense physical activity.

Jeff Chapman

bbbranch@olympus.net

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 8:37 pm

I think many of the responses reflect my own. When young I played team sports. Later, in midlife I road bicycles across the country as well as climbed and hiked every place in North America I could get while working or during winters off work from the USFS fire crews. Now I ride horses further distances and hike less distance (weak knees), often riding to base camps I used to climb/hike out of. Not everyone is in a position to ride or own horses, but many of those that do on backcountry trails are actually older gray haired folks who have found a way to stay connected with the outdoor world they have always enjoyed and loved.

Perhaps then, as youth are less interested in outdoor recreation, and as boomers are more interested in staying healthy, there is a corresponding reflection in types of activities that shrink or grow.

Jim Harris

jimharris183@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/14 at 10:28 am

Round one summary identified the values of outdoor recreation in categories of:

Economic Asset – attracting businesses and institutions to our area.

Health and Wellbeing – improving physical health and mental stimulation, providing an alternative to passive electronic entertainment.

Quality of Life – playing together builds families, social opportunities, and community spirit.

Moral Meaning – spiritual restoration as defined by each individual.

This is a good foundation of need on which to build.

Thoughts on round one comments:

• Demand for any recreation activity can be driven by;

1) population increase,

2) change in current population's use of time, individual activities perceived as more or less desirable than competing use of one's time, causing growth or decline in

DRAFT

demand, or

3) recreation facility availability and quality, if outdoor recreation facilities are insufficient in quantity or quality, it can drive recreationist to redirect their time to a different activity that they perceive as a better value. They may prefer an outdoor recreation activity, but if availability hard to obtain or facility quality does not meet their expectation, their interest may shift to something else, such as becoming a spectator at a sporting event.

• One must be careful when considering shared use trails. Respect for other trail users, the desire to self-manage conflict, and willingness to share are all good traits, but some uses are incompatible by the nature of the activities. Limits of Acceptable Change data on accidents and near accidents support the intuitive premise that wide variations in speed combined with limited site distance makes for incompatible activities. Widening trails and increasing site distance is appropriate in some locations (heavy use, wide range of user age or ability) but in other locations it changes the feeling of nature that the activity was based upon, whether we're talking snowmobiles and Nordic skiers or casual hikers and downhill mountain bikers. The Forest Service, Recreation Opportunity Spectrum was created in part, to prevent the elimination of primitive recreation as recreation areas went through a development evolution to accommodate greater use, which resulted in the loss of what attracted the original recreationist to the area.

Round Two

The opening statement can lead to an assumption that may or may not be true: Nature based recreation activities are increasing. Facility based outdoor recreation activities are decreasing. Is this a linear statement, the greater the need for built facilities directly results in declining demand?

Participation in any activity will be influenced by:

• Travel distance (fuel cost)

• Travel time (travel congestion and related stress)

• Cost (equipment investment, use/activity fees)

• Availability – this category is influenced by construction cost, maintenance costs, environmental regulation compliance cost, and permitting costs, including potential litigation.

• Perceived personal value (outdoor recreation values)

Looking at these various factors it would be hard to extrapolate that one factor, the level of built facilities, has a direct correlation to demand for a recreational activity. It may be true that many activities with low travel time, distance, and cost are those that utilize less built facilities, but the decision was not based on the level of built facilities.

• There is a need to focus more resources to the development and operation of trails.

DRAFT

This is the most common opportunity for the introduction of youth to the out of doors. Trails provide opportunities for numerous low cost outdoor activities in a variety of settings and support several other outdoor activities that are showing rapid growth, such as nature viewing and wildlife photography.

• If the updated SCORP is to be a true strategic plan it must address the biggest challenge of outdoor recreation – how do we fund outdoor recreation operations and maintenance in the future? This must go beyond redirecting existing funds. It must find alternatives to the "pay-as-you-go" approach, which leads to the outdoors becoming the playground of upper economic classes, and we wonder why lower and middle income youth and young families aren't out participating in healthy activities. This must me a coalition effort. Those developing open space into residential and business must see the value of outdoor recreation to their bottom-line revenue analysis for them and lead to their willingness to be part of the solution.

Thanks for the opportunity to comment,

Jim Harris

Jim Hudak

jhudak2@charter.net

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 9:20 am

This is a personal observation that might be relevant. Not being a baby boomer (BB) but fairly close I have seen a surprising change in who uses the outdoor areas.

On a summer hike to Annette Lake, with my 2 sons, we saw a lot of hikers in the baby boomer age group (55-75). There were approximately 20+ BB's on a Thursday afternoon. These were hikers in separate small groups. We rode our bikes from Cle Elum on the JWPT and encountered another 1/2 dozen BB's during our trip. I believe this age group has more time and opportunity than their parents had to enjoy outdoor activities.

I believe technology is also a factor in increased usage. 30 years ago we relied on Beckys Guide, clubs and word of mouth to find the perfect places to experience the outdoors. Online photography, maps, GPS, reviews and other tech offers a concrete view of where we want to explore and puts the details in front of a lot more people. Tech also brings a lot more safety (GPS, SPOT, beacons, etc) and that creates a larger user base willing to try something new.

joel miranda

jiel.miranda@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 5:13 pm

I think it had more to do with time. I feel like people are working more hours these days than in the past. My parents only worked 40 hour/week yet I feel like most

DRAFT

people i know are in the the 45-55 hours per week range. Plus add in families and now you have even less time. Video games are using up a lot of adults time also (im 35 and spend quite a few hours with a controller in my hand).

Now that we are all so busy, its pretty hard to get a group of 10 friends for a full court basketball or around that many for football or soccer. Outdoor recreation doesn't need that many people. You can go out by yourself or even just 1 person if you want to share the experience. Often times ill send an email out to 5-6 people to ride duthie over the summer. Most will say they are joining. However, the day of many people have other things they need to handle. Ive done the same thing over and over.

i like to call it unorganized sports vs organized sports. You dont have to be super committed to the outdoors like you would a select team. Don't feel like riding today? No harm. Don't feel like playing with your team? Team might lose and you might get kicked off.

Im viewing thus from the adult participation viewpoint. Sure there are lots of people with their kids at the facilities, but it's the kids participating. The parents are busy yelling at referees or updating statuses on Facebook from their phones. Not necessarily participating.

John Bremer

john.bremer@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/12 at 1:23 pm

The institutional structures, for example unions and churches, that supported organized activities are weaker than they used to be. Employers are less likely to support a softball or bowling team.

Maybe the cost disease is part of it. As the cost to produce goods decreases through automation, activities like sporting events that still require as many hours as they always did seem more costly — for example, healthcare and education.

John Bremer

john.bremer@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/12 at 2:34 pm

Children are less exposed to organized sports in school for two reasons: 1) the austerity minded have forced cutbacks in both gym class and intramural sports; and 2) the consolidation of high schools resulted in a smaller percentage of children participating on the school sports teams.

Jorge Villa

DRAFT

anaplopomatidae@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 5:52 pm

Disrepair or reduced working hours at the built facilities vs, nature-based ? The nature-based activities also tend to be non-scheduled, whereas the others require greater planning and commitments toward other people.

Judy Smith

jhspacnw@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 11:10 am

Perhaps there is another time or section better suited for my comment but I don't see it, and want to provide this input. Any discussion of Washington state parks must include the issue of the "parking fee." It's ridiculous that the state has carved out this area of public service for being self-sustaining (at least in some part) via charging this fee. As soon as the economy improves, this fee should be discontinued! Because it is recessive it hurts lower-income people most. Furthermore, I don't recall any public discussion about what the public feels are state priorities — who says the parks we already own are of such a low priority that they can be kicked to the curb like this? Or I should say, users are kicked to the curb. There should be no admission charge to general-use parks.

karl

kcortyota@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/18 at 9:29 am

I agree the nature based activities are on the increase but, other outside activities would also be on the increase if the state/nation would get the funding to enhance or build better facilities for the areas currently operational. we/us the 4wheeldrive community are constantly seeing our areas being closed or left to go neglected. we need to keep these areas open and maintained.

Kevin Casey

casey514@myuw.net

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 12:38 pm

Kayak camping should not be linked to motorized boat issues. Access to kayak camping and kayak water trails should be maintained please. Public access to the water and water access to shoreline should be maintained for recreational kayakers, recreational SCUBA divers and for safety.

DRAFT

Kurt Reuter

kreuter@cityoffife.org

Submitted on 2012/12/07 at 3:34 pm

I believe that there is a general trend among younger adults to be more “green” which in part includes a greater proportion of recreation time being spent engaged in the natural environment. Given the ever expanding urban centers and population, industrialization, and resulting negative environmental impacts, younger people are looking to escape and experience the great outdoors. What I see in my own adult children and their generation is that in this age of technology they are bombarded by information 24/7. I feel their increased trend towards outdoor recreation is a means to leave that behind for a while enjoy a slower pace of life.

I also believe that a reduced emphasis in physical education in our K – 12 school system has resulted in diminished interest in participating in recreational sports later in life.

The poor economy is also a factor in the decline of team sports for adults and children. As the economy declined fewer businesses had discretionary money to sponsor teams. That put the burden on individuals to pay more out of their pocket to play. If you compare the cost for one person to participate on a sports team vs. the entire family to go hiking or camping, it is easy to see that the money spent on outdoor recreation goes a lot farther.

Linda Frkuska

lfrkuska@ci.sammamish.wa.us

Submitted on 2012/12/10 at 9:58 am

As the population demographics change, so do the recreation trends. The large population of baby boomers are not only participating more than 50+ people did in the past, but they are also demanding more passive activities such as hiking, walking, backpacking, etc.

Since we have a larger population of retirees, we also may have a larger number of people on fixed incomes. Many of the more passive, nature-based activites are low to no cost, as opposed to programmed activities such as field sports and those sports that require more expensive equipment (like a boat).

In addition to an aging population, we are seeing a rise in ethnic populations that may be more family focused; and thus desire to participate in recreational activities that can be done with the whole family, such as camping and hiking.

Linda Roe

lzroe1951@msn.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 9:49 pm

DRAFT

I think there are several reasons. One, increased pressure on established facilities by youth teams, there is simply many open fields at convient times for adult teams. The economy in the years sited has probably been a factor. Longer hours at work and less money for team fees, gear etc. Also, when young families want to have time together, they want a family activity, like hiking or biking. Nature based activities are a much better de stresser, non competitive and most anyone can hike or ride a bike.

Lori Lennox

llennox82@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 1:57 pm

Baby Boomers. The graying Americans are still healthy and active but want peaceful and relaxing experiences with nature (and their horse in my case), not doing things where they will get hurt.

Lynn

lynnjill1@yahoo.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 9:56 pm

It is interesting that family camping in developed campgrounds is not mentioned. I would think that the economy would have caused a decline in family camping and likely is a factor in the decline in boat camping. Many immigrants likely come from cultures where family camping is not a tradition, however, as they move into the middle class they may represent a new wave of campers. I would like the state to encourage and facilitate family camping opportunities as it represents a healthy and affordable activity that promotes an interest in nature and the outdoors. My own personal experiences include family tent camping beginning in my childhood, backpacking, hiking, skiing, pickup camper, travel trailer, fifth wheel and boat camping over a period of 60+ years.

Lys Burden

WPburden@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/12/08 at 1:45 am

I think people are hungry to reconnect with the natural world, especially people who live in urban environments (which is most of us). As an industrialized culture we have so little connection to the earth and cosmos because of the way we live, that we have lost amazing amounts of understanding of who we are and where we are. Only being in nature can remedy this disconnect.

Marion

DRAFT

mhk888@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/08 at 5:42 pm

I concur with Lys' comments on why the turn to light impact wilderness experiences among younger people. Krakauer's Into the Wild is a cult book. They are less inclined or able to burden themselves with the large array of possessions required for old-fashioned trailer camping, boating, and developed camping activities. I see a philosophy of living light, hiking light, recreating light, immersing oneself in wilderness, at work. These are people who hike, backpack, rock scramble, and are more inclined to travel out of the country to achieve a wilderness experience (e.g. Patagonia) if they cannot get that experience locally. Desert Solitaire is still an important book for the young people I know. And most likely it is the otherness of wilderness for the young city living set. We are not far from our evolutionary origins, and wilderness calls to us as we try to understand ourselves. ,

Mark Levensky

mlevensky@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/07 at 12:46 pm

Results of the recent SCORP survey are not surprising. What people here are doing for outdoor recreation is more or less what people have been doing here for years. Changes that have occurred are probably due to, among other things, changes in old equipment, introduction of new equipment, the rise and fall of the ecomony, Internet instruction, new outdoor stores, increased advertizing, outdoor magazines, movies and TV. Outdoor recreation is, in part, a fashion industry. No need to give examples. But in Seattle, there are now organized lacrosse, rugby, and cricket teams. I don't know how this happened. As Washington's population continues to grow, so will interest in outdoor recreation of all kinds. In response, and for other good reasons, we should do all that we can to conserve and maintain Washington's mountain, river, stream, lake, farm, forest, park, meadow, wetland, estuary, beach, shore, and sea lands. This is not all that we should do, but it would be a good start.

Mark Quinn

midequinn@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 8:21 am

As our world becomes much more crowded especially in urban environments, the outdoors is a attractive alternative for finding peace, new challenges and renewal, away from the madening crowd, as they say, giving us the fortitude to return to the urban environments where we live and work.

Mark Schooley

DRAFT

markschooley@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 1:20 pm

New research shows that for adults (18 and over) in Washington, between 2006 and 2012,

• Nature-based recreation activities, such as backpacking, primitive camping, showshoeing, horseback riding, and climbing generally are increasing while

• Activities that depend on built facilities, such as soccer, baseball, rollerblading, football, and boat camping generally are decreasing.

I think that some of reasons for the increase in "Nature-Based" activities are that they can usually be accomplished alone or with a very small group. Additionally, primitive camping, backpacking, snowshoeing and climbing do not require a specific location in order to participate. Pretty much anyplace that you can get to either on foot or in a vehicle you can then do your preferred form of "Nature-Based" recreation. Horseback riding is the one exception to those that you listed in that there needs to be a suitable place to park your truck/trailer and unload your mount(s). But even then, most places are suitable to ride horseback. All of the above activities require very little in the way of facility support.

Those activities that depend on built and maintained facilities are on the decline for a few reasons in my mind.

(1) There are fewer maintained facilities than there were just a few years ago. Because of the reduced number of facilities, those that remain have gotten more use and are more crowded. Much of the time when the number of people using a facility increases, there is not an increase in the maintenance and upkeep of the facilities. This causes the play fields and recreation facilities to be in poor condition overall. Often times there are overfull trash cans, the bathrooms are either locked or filthy, and there is rarely anyone available to take care of these issues. I have often times seen facilities with broken glass and other hazards in the area and I have personally gotten tired of spending my time cleaning and making the area safe for use.

(2) Boating and camping (at actual campgrounds) have decreased because of increased usage fees and pass requirements (the Discover Pass is the main reason in my mind). The costs to use the state operated boat launches and campgrounds just keeps going up, year after year, while the overall condition of the facilities continues to decline. Overfull trash cans, locked bathrooms, vehicles being broken into, and general lack of maintenance do not induce me to spend my money visiting these locations.

It seems to me that more areas could be opened up for my preferred form of outdoor recreation of off-road motorcycle riding by re-opening the state forests. Little to no monies from the state treasury would be needed to make this happen as the different clubs would take the time to build and maintain the trails, and definitely do a superior job of cleanup and maintenance of the parking areas and trails than what I have experienced on the limited riding areas that are currently open to use.

When I was a kid in the '70s, there were literally thousands of miles of trails to

DRAFT

explore and enjoy. We would spend entire weekends camping and riding outside of the state campgrounds in the state forests. We would rarely have an encounter with a hiker or horseman, and when we did it was generally a positive encounter. We always packed out our trash and would often times pack out a bag or two of extra trash from illegal dumpsites that we would discover.

Since the early '90s many of the areas that we would ride have been closed down and placed off-limits to motorized recreation. It has been an ever shrinking area of legal places to ride. Those areas that are still open to off road motorcycle use are also open to hiking and horse riding, and as we are all getting squeezed into a smaller area to recreate, conflicts between different user groups happen more and more often. The last two times that I was riding on public lands (legal riding areas) I had encounters with groups of hikers. Both times, I pulled to the side of the trail and shut off my bike and was treated to verbal abuse about my chosen form of recreation. I have found that speaking with people such as these does nothing to alleviate the situation, and I just hope that they walk past as quickly as possible so that I can continue my ride.

Because of the reduced riding areas, increased usage fees (Discover Pass and my ORV tags) and the encounters with other users that sometimes result in verbal abuse, I find it much easier and more pleasant (not to mention cheaper) to only ride on private lands now. I am lucky that I have good friends who combined own several thousand acres of land that they allow me to ride on. Since the state of Washington does not want to allow me to use the state forests for riding my motorcycle, I see no reason to renew my ORV tags nor do I see a reason to purchase the Discover Pass. Until the state reopens all of the state forest lands and the wilderness areas to use and recreation, I will save my money and ride in private forests and lands.

Mary

owens.maryj@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/10 at 7:49 am

Cost of keeping up the built facilities and/or parking along with the cost for the sport such as soccer could lead to the decline. There are lots of outdoor activities that families can do even without the Discovery Pass that would be less expensive.

Matt S.

moswenson@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 6:48 pm

There's often a higher participation cost, mandatory and inflexible time commitments, and limited access to playfields and equipment associated with soccer, football l, and similar sports. Outdoor sports are more flexible, generally cheaper, and don't require as much prior training (with the exception of a few activities such

DRAFT

as climbing).

Mel Davidson

melnbarbara@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/16 at 4:56 pm

I haven't noticed a derease of interest in soccer. Recreational soccer is still basically cheap if the fields are available. Per individual use, an all-weather soccer field is still an efficient way to provide healthy recreation most months of the year.

Mike

ilovetocode@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 5:47 pm | In reply to Brian Shay.

I totally agree with your first comment. I would say the second comment is they enjoy a different part of outdoor activities. Local hiking ect. Not so much like the pacific crest trail or more remote hikes.

Mike

ilovetocode@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 5:48 pm

Show me the numbers.

Mike Branstetter

mike@scanmarineusa.com

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 2:17 pm

Frankly, I am suprised at "your" findings about "built structures." I live near and drive by many soccer fields that appear as active as ever. I attend High School, College and Professional sporting events on a regular basis and find them as crowded as ever. I travel a fair amount and have found the airports, hotels and activity centers as busy as they have been the last 20 years. It's not that I doubt the research, but rather I think the "visible" (consuming public if you will) is, in fact, expanding their leisure activity palette. I have more time, and I am spending it in many more ways than than time had previously allowed. I now walk, bike and hike more than I ever have, but it is really just a "health" issue as I have gotten older. Many of my friends are the same. We still take trips to Hawaii, but instead of just the beach, we explore.

So, in many ways I think the research may be correct but to the extent that the palette of choices for leisure is actually expanding more than it is changing. The "actively" recreating public may be re-exploring the more traditional "old school"

DRAFT

activities, as the opportunity for leisure increases.

I am sure there is a “green” aspect to the leisure shift as reported by the research. However,rather than a “protect the environment” decision, I think the environmental community has brought a grand attention to the outdoors making it a more desirable activity.

in short, I still go to plenty of football games, but I have recently added activities like walking and bird watching to my leisure routine.

Mike M

mikemw1921@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 7:57 pm

I’ve been more active in outdoor nature based activities my whole life. A comment on demographics, not directly related; I’ve been surprised that most of the people I know who are active in the outdoors are typically older than me (I’m currently in my early 40’s). I’ve always assumed this is because my generation was the start of the video game generation. I know quite a few people my age who still gravitate towards video games (which never interested me). I find it interesting that your stating nature based recreation is increasing. Perhaps it is the younger generation who has enough community through social media and doesn’t feel the need for team type recreation and prefer more solitary recreation. I agree with William’s comment about electronic gadgets making the wilderness seem more accessible and safe. I’ve seen too many reports of inexperienced climbers going way beyond their limits knowing they could make the 911 call once they get into trouble. I’ve also talked with a few Rangers who say most of the lost hikers today were following their GPS (or at least they thought they were).

Mike SLeivn

mikeslevin@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/08 at 1:03 pm

First I beleve the way we track and calculate the date is in question. In this state we use a lot of electronic and email type surveys, this fourm is an example of such an approach. Marketing studies I have seen show that this type of approach shifts the data to the demograhic that would be more likely to focus on the nature based recreation. So I am not so sure your data is accurate.

2nd the people that use the built environment for baseball, soccer, skate boarding are teen and pre teen, it is not often that the govenment gives much care to the concerns of ones so young.

All the people I know are not that involveled with internet questions or surveys they

DRAFT

are working class people raising kids and not a twenty something single that has hours to surf the net.

This same group of people go camping often, own travel trailers, have girls and boys in soccer, baseball, and football.

In short the reliance on tech based surveying is not giveing you the representation you need from working families.

Just my thoughts.

Thx

Nancy Doran

nhdoran@charter.net

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 11:25 am

Purely guesswork on my part but I wonder how much if it is related to the fact that many of the team sports mentioned are highly organized for kids (with all the work done by parents.) Many young adults (post high school, post-college) are perhaps not prepared to spend the volunteer time needed to make these activities succeed.

In addition, I don't think there are always good transitions in place that allow players to move up to adult leagues as they age. Youth sports and adult sports are often governed by very different organizations that don't even think about ways to transition players from one to the other. Also although we are a nation of organized sports for youth, I think there's a sense that that these are kid's activities, that as an adult, one does different things.

(I've certainly seen the same effect in music – lots of kids take lessons, particularly on the piano. Unfortunately, many of them completely abandon their instruments as they grow up, thereby missing out on the lifetime joy of making music. One doesn't have to be a professional to do these activities but our culture seems to make distinctions between what is done as a child from what is done as adults.)

Finally, my own experience is that there are a lot of very active, healthy older citizens in Washington who have long since left their playing- field days behind them but who are interested in doing those outdoor ("nature-based") activities that they can tailor to their own level of fitness.

Ned Higgins

nedhi@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 11:01 am

The 90's into the early 2000's were the era of the soccer Mom and the minivan, moving forward it's become the era of the urban outdoor user and the crossover/sport utility vehicle. The region has developed and evolved as a result.

DRAFT

Why? Urban recreational facility pressure, urban life pressure/congestion and aggressive marketing are key contributors to people 'clueing in' facility and pursuing what the outdoor recreation resource has to offer-peace, privacy, adventure and excitement.

R. Carlos Cavazos

seacarlos@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 4:01 pm

Perhaps part of the reason may be that the types of activities which are diminishing for that particular age group is that the "depend on built facilities" recreations were part of everday life in childhood and youth for many of the same individuals who are now out backpacking, primitive camping, snoshoeing, horeseback riding, and climbing.

Growing up out of those urban developments the lure of that great big room — the biggest of any home — the great outdoors beckons. And I suspect that boat camping is also diminishing, but likely motorized boat camping as more aventurous types turn as well to whitewater & sea kayaking in the great outdoors. There is much more challenge and allure from such "boat camping" when it also offers such as the Deception Pass Dash or surf-riding in a sea kayak!

The unique experience is still a best-seller, readily replacing the "same ol', same ol'" if we can just get out there and do it! Nature-based activities offer new sights & sounds for the jaded eye & ear. Even a mundane thing as paddling on the small urban Martha Lake can yield an experience not likely to occur while involved in facilities-based activities — novel, unique, & exhilirating experiences, sights & sounds such as seeing two irridescent swallows playing tag with a goose down feather in the wind, — at eye level — while the geese sun complacently on a stump projecting from the water.

Out there, ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN! Let's get out there to experience it!

But what might I know, I was only editor for the Washington Kayak Club for a while and now living in North Caolina! God bless!

R. Carlos Cavazos

seacarlos@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/07 at 10:02 am | In reply to Chris Marsh.

Thanks … easy when we've experiences in the Pacific Northwest!

Rich

richhaydon@hotmail.com

DRAFT

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 7:18 pm

(1) While this addresses "adults over 18," the demographics of that group are not stable, and we are an aging nation; rollerblading and soccer are giving way to lower-impact sports such as hiking and snowshoeing and so on because the median age is shifting, and that is a long term trend which will continue.

(2) The economy has been in decline or in the doldrums for over 6 years; in that time, sports which entail small fees (parking, fuel) and less expensive gear are taking a greater role in people's lives than sports which require a lot of expensive gear and greater fees. However, that may be a temporary shift. People at the lower economic levels would love to have their kids on a soccer, baseball, or swin team as much as more afluent parents, and with a slight shift in economics they may again feel able to do those sorts of things in greater numbers.

Rich Blake

slugsmasher@oakharbor.net

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 2:15 pm

Individual communities and schools have taken much of the burden of support for organized activities away from the state. I don't even know why this is a question. There is no shortage of organized sports where I live, in fact I think it has increased greatly over the years.

State parks in or near urbanized areas see less use because of the Discover Pass, pretty simple math there.

Increase in natural activities seems to be proportional to the amount of REI, LL Bean and Columbia junk mail catalogs I get in the mail every year. I remember when the only people wearing Teva sandals and fleece were climbers and rafters. Outdoor 'adventure tourism' is a big industry, the explosive increase in outdoor 'enthusiasts' is testament to a successful commercial campaign to sell more gore tex, 6000 dollar mountain bikes, ATVs, pickups and toy haulers. I think it is called status through association or something. Boomers have money nowadays.

The more people are lured by the outdoor commercialism genie the more over crowded our areas become. At some point we either reduce use/access to mitigate over use, increase cost to reduce use and maintain funding with less patronage or increase opportunities to meet demand which is normally met with much land use resistance and budgetary demand.

It is difficult to not be totally self centered when discussing this subject. Seeing areas get over used and under loved or simply closed is depressing.

Rich Hillman

rhhillman@yahoo.com

DRAFT

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 6:30 pm

I don't know that you are seeing a decline in organized sports. The fields look busy to me. Snohomish county is investing heavily to build on the Wellington Hills golf course. As for me, the kids are out of the house and I personally don't spend any time at organized sports. All of my, and my wife's, time is spent in independent activities: hiking, walking, biking, golfing. We also spend a lot of time boating and fishing in the summer. We use the San Juan boat campgrounds and love them. I also spend a fair amount of time riding my motorcycle off road. For me, it's a lot more cost and time effective way to see the backcountry and be able to get to areas you would have a hard time on foot or horse.

Rocklynn

planner@townofwinthrop.com

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 3:47 pm

I think it's a shift in lifestyle choices and good marketing by companies like REI. Organized recreation can be hard to fit into a chaotic schedule; nature-based recreation is typically more individual, offering more options for developing skills without compromising a team, and provide people a feeling of wellbeing. Nature-based recreation appeals to people's spirits of adventure, and helps people feel more connected to open spaces. There has been an increased emphasis on providing trails and open space, which enables more people to participate in those types of activities.

All that aside, I see that organized sports in developed recreation areas are still very important to large numbers of people. Declines in participation might be related to shifts in demographics. But it is always important to provide for a diverse array of opportunities to facilitate people getting outdoors and moving.

I disagree with those that say we should not be spending money on recreation facilities in this down economy. Instead, I see it as an investment in public health and preservation of open space which would be difficult to recover in the future. Demographics and emphasis on types of use may shift, but the human need to get outside and move will not go away.

Roger B Nelson

rogerramjet1961@hotmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 7:04 pm

I think the shift is us middle aged baby boomers are still healthy to get out in nature and in joy it in my case on mules and horses.

Ron

DRAFT

rcraig@willapabay.org

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 1:10 pm

Look, there has been a long run on purchasing land and improvements. The state is broke! We need to cut back in all land purchases and improvements, and let the income catch-up with the spending. I know this is not a popular position, but it is just simple math. We can't continue to spend and tax, without complete failure. I know all the do-good'ers reject this approch.

Ron West

wescnmbkr1@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 12:02 pm

There are numerous reasons your studies show changes happening, and no one reason to cover all questions and answers!

Influx of population, many with large pocket books, many with less pocket books, economical status has changed many ways people have to spend their moneys, many have lost jobs, many taking huge pay cuts just to keep a job, many barely making ends meet. The cost of living has sky rocketed, despite what our government leaders want us to believe! If you want to enjoy the ways of the out of doors for excercise, togetherness of family, enjoying nature, etc. you make changes in your life style according with your income, especially if you have family members living at home, and/or are a senior with an income that does not increase to meet the overall cost of living.

Rose

roxanapeace@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/07 at 1:28 pm

I think perhaps while some of us have taken more and more to "stay-cationing" as gas and other costs have increased, we turn to nearby natural areas as a new or continuously enjoyable experience. As someone else pointed out, built facility based activites generally cost more. It's cheaper and way more fun (for me anyway) to go for a hike instead of going to the theater. Just my two cents.

Ruth

mcintyr@wsdot.wa.gov

Submitted on 2012/12/10 at 6:18 am

money is the largest reason, even if the events at built facilities are free, there are always costs for equipment, travel and time. Outdoor sports that involve nature can be as cost effective as you want or need them to be.

DRAFT

Scott

scottf37@aol.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 9:26 pm

Aging population stopping team sports. People needing to escape more from other people – the madness of a growing population, poisoned politics, city pollution, ever-expanding bland concrete, ugly strip mall "architecture", etc. Lower costs during a recession. Not enough soccer fields.

Sheryl

sheryl8185@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/16 at 4:25 pm

I am an equestrian – horseback rider – and definately do more riding and exploring of DNR land and other "backcountry areas" etc then i did years ago. The main reason is that my kids are grown, out of the house and I am no longer taking them to soccer practice and games all the time! I suspect some of it is aging population, but at least for me it is also an increasing desire to turn off the TV and other electronics and enjoy the natural beauty that we are so blessed to have all around us. It was harder for me to do as much of that – although we always did some hiking – when I was busy with kid committments.

Steve

stephenflow@comcast.net

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 10:36 am

I used to play a lot of golf and attended stadium level sports. Then kids came and spending 4-6 hours and hundreds of dollars on these things became inefficient. Mountain Biking and HIking took over. Fun, excitement, exercise, time in nature, stress relief, all packed into 1-2 hours for free (other than the gear).

I've seen a couple comments about soccer Mom's going away. Come to the Eastside and it's the opposite. Now it's the multi-sport Mom/Dad toting Junior and Princess to Soccer, Basketball, Swimming, and Karate in the same day. This is the extreme case but not an exageration. Multi-sport is the norm now and fields are needed more than ever. Issaquah Soccer Club has 3500 kids on rec and 50+ select/premier teams. Lacrosse is huge. Baseball is huge an lasts all summer. Football is huge (see Skyline HS). Basketball is 9 months.

And then throw in a trip to Duthie, the skate park, pool, and a round of golf.

I don't think kids are the answer to the question above as a reason for the change to "nature" sports. I think it's baby boomers discovering it takes good knees and backs

DRAFT

to play soccer, hoops, and softball while hiking and biking are lifetime activities.

Steve D.

sdecoy@wavecable.com

Submitted on 2012/12/08 at 1:54 pm

I think cost and time certainly could play a role in this trend. The facilities based forms of recreation listed usually require a participant's fee, and to be done at a scheduled time. The nature based recreating activities are generally free once you have purchased your equipment, and can be done any time you want.

Tim S

tim.swartz@frontier.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 7:09 am

The economy has a large impact on recreation for most people that have to work for a living and the outdoors offers an inexpensive mode of recreation. As a Member of a Committee representing an Off Road Motorcycle Association our numbers have shown for the past several years an increase in participation just when you would think a decline was more in line. I attribute this to the fact that even if people are broke, they still find a way to recreate. In the 1930's during the Great Depression the business's which showed promise were bars and movie theaters.

Tom

tomstarr@mindspring.com

Submitted on 2012/12/13 at 1:51 am

When I was younger and less concerned about the future I did all the things that are decreasing!

But now boomers are no longer buff and everyone has seen their fortunes decrease so we are all doing the things that are increasing!

So surely age demographics and cost figure prominently here.

Tom Linde

tl@gorge.net

Submitted on 2012/12/04 at 1:32 pm

1. The interest in nature based recreation is a result of an aging population. Many older people remember the old days when nature based recreation was a major part of the growing up experience. Grandparents are a major factor in bringing the

DRAFT

younger generation back to nature recreation. You can see it on most weekends during the summer grandparents are bringing their kids and grandkids out to rural areas. Growth in nature recreation will continue to grow and a problem is there is a limited number of facilities to meet their needs. Dispersed recreation is a major increasing activity and provides for privacy and a more nature experience.

2. The days of the organized recreation moms are over and and a decrease in these recreation activities are becoming less of demand. Cost is one issue, many of these activities have became expensive. Population dropping is another reason for decreasing demands. I think the major reason is high tech availability. It is to easy to just plug into games and activities without having to really be involved. The under served population has great demands for recreation but are limited by availability of funds and time. The underserved population also has different expectations and demands than outdoor recreation has provided.

In both cases TIME is the big issue for most people. Most families have both parents working and with budget pressures there is just not enough time and funds to contribute to recreation activities.

tom poste

tposte47@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/05 at 2:24 pm

I just could not let this go unanswered. I was reading a comment by “others” that stated that they had never seen anyone from the horse community work on trails.

If anyone believes that the horse community doesn’t do trail maintenance you should go to the Back Country Horsemen of America, (315,442 Vol hrs in 2011) or BCHWashington (70,000 + vol. hrs. in 2011), websites and take a look at the many thousands of volunteer hours done annually. I personally average 250- 300 hours a year on the PCT and its feeder trails between Chinook and Snoqualmie. I also participate in “The Great Gravel Haul” at Capitol Forest every year wherein many members of several user groups such as hikers, equestrians, jeepers, quaders, mountain bikers, together, actively maintain those trails in the spirit of collaboration and cooperation.

Disparaging another user group that you obviously have zero knowledge of is not helpful to anyone.

Troy K.

TNKASPER@GMAIL.COM

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 10:16 am

It’s all about cost. Outdoor recreation is cheaper than organized sports.

But are you asking the questions in regards to Adults over 18 or everyone?

DRAFT

Water Dragon

QQQQKT@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 2:12 pm

Very simply, people are looking for a connection to the natural world as opposed to an urban or competitive experience. Whatever the reason, we look to our public lands managers to respond to the changes. Recreation requiring facilities are obviously more expensive and the participants should pay to use them…enough to completely cover their cost, and even help pay for the maintenance of natural recreation facilities (trails, campgrounds, trailhead parking, picnic areas, etc.).

Thank you.

William G Dalzell

wgdalzell@gmail.com

Submitted on 2012/12/06 at 2:28 pm

I think our society is changing in the way we form social groups and share activities. In my own experience there has been a shift in group activities and group forming dynamics with the internet as a gateway to more informal groups of folks with shared interests. Three of the activities you mentioned as declining were team sports; are we experiencing just a decline in team sports using established facilities or is participation in team sports themselves declining? Another question to ask is whether the use of these facilities by sports teams has become more cumbersome or expensive for them?

For the nature based activities, mobile electronic devices have made being alone in the wilderness less dangerous and off-putting. One can share one's experiences on-line as they happen in many cases, navigate with more surety and call for help more easily should the need arise.

Lori Flemm

loriflemm@comcast.net

We are not seeing this trend in Lacey. The Regional Athletic Complex opened in May, 2009, and we have seen enormous growth in baseball, softball, football, rugby, soccer, ultimate Frisbee, and still have a shortage of fields. I realize the research is about adults, but we have seen a drop in our teen trips/program registration for nature based activities, but I attribute it to the economy.

Anonymous

Input by the Moderator

DRAFT

Submitted on 2013.03/13

1. I think that many of the activities (soccer, baseball, football) listed are dependent on organized leagues and a group of people, vs. the nature based activities which can be a enjoyed by a single person or a few. With all that competes for our time, it is tough for a person to commit to team sports, or to find enough people to be on our team. Some park and recreation departments allow individuals to register for a team sport and be grouped together on one team. If everyone did this, participation might not be decreasing.
2. The economy has had an impact. The cost of team sports has risen over this time period. Field rental fees have risen. Many adults have had to forego participation to afford for their children to participate in team sports. Friends, who played in softball tournaments every other weekend, now play in one tournament a year.
3. Organized activities for Single adults to meet other singles are often nature based – hiking, cross country skiing, snowshoeing. The number of single adults is increasing. It is non-threatening to go on a group hike and meet others casually, not the same as sitting next to a 'stranger' at a movie theater.
4. Families want activities they can do together. Many families participate in nature based activities as a family vs. the organized sports which is often just one family member per activity. Dad goes to son's baseball game, while Mom goes to daughter's soccer game on Sat., but all four go hiking together on Sunday.
5. Affordable equipment is now available at retailers, such as Costco, and they are selling more nature based equipment. After being in a snowshoeing wellness outing, we bought affordable snowshoes at Costco.
6. Employer wellness programs have increased in the past 6 years – many offer nature based activities – kayaking, snowshoeing introduction, which employees like and then develop a passion for it. Stress reduction is a benefit of nature based activities.
7. Emphasis today is on extreme sports and activities. Traditional activities are not as COOL to post on your FACEBOOK page. I ran a 10k race – ho hum/boring vs. I was in a 5k obstacle course and had to crawl through mud…. "Survivor" mentality.
8. Weather: when you play in a league, you play the same day each week in all kinds of weather. You can pick the weekend you want to go backpacking based on the weather forecast.

DRAFT

****DRAFT**** DRAFT**** DRAFT**** DRAFT****

Round 4 SCORP Town Hall Comments

Prepared by: Michael Fraidenburg, Blog Facilitator for Responsive Management (www.ResponsiveManagement.com), contractor to the Recreation and Conservation Office for this work.

Background – The SCORP Town Hall Web Site

Part of the 2012 revision of Washington's State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is the use of an Internet blog web site to collect general public input (see, www.scorpwa.wordpress.com). The format is to pose questions asking stakeholders to provide narrative answers and offer their opinions about the implications of their answers to the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities administered by the Recreation and Conservation Office under a SCORP document. This interim report documents the results from the first round of input.

Caveats:

- *This is a draft document, do not cite as a definitive source*. This interim report is being made available to ensure the results of the public discussion on the SCORP document are made available as the SCORP is being developed instead of after the fact when it is finalized. Treat these reports as provisional and subject to change when the final report is compiled.
- *Do not extrapolate these comments to the state as a whole*. In a blog discussion participation comes from respondents who self-select. This means there is no effort to sample stakeholders in a scientifically valid way (i.e., random sampling). Consequently, it would be inappropriate to ascribe quantitative meanings (e.g., percentages, majority/minority sentiments, trends) on any issue. Treat these results as valid opinions of individuals, not as a summary of results that are generally applicable across the state.
- *The results are informative*. Despite the qualification above, the stakeholder input is valuable much in the same way as are results from a focus group (i.e., as qualitative descriptions of the core issues that surround the questions posed to stakeholders). This form of input is useful in naming the issues that are important to stakeholders and for gaining first-level insight about why the issues are important to them. A value of this method for collecting public input is that people can react to each others' comments and, in so doing, they stimulate additional thoughts from one another.

With these cautions in mind, below are the results from the first round of input from the Internet Town Hall blog discussion.

DRAFT

Round 4 Question

What about wetlands in recreation?

Wetlands, which in Washington are often marshes, swamps, or small ponds, are important for wildlife and for recreation – people go there to watch birds and wildlife or to hike near them. We have a two part question for you about wetlands,

1. Do you visit wetlands for recreation and why are they important to you?

2. What role should wetlands play in enhancing outdoor recreation?

Summary Observations from the Blog Facilitator

Sixty-nine comments were received from 65 people addressing this question. The Town Hall discussion revealed that stakeholders, when asked to consider the role of wetlands in recreation planning, are recommending that the RCO consider the various values of wetlands, their expectations and concerns for management, and definitions of appropriate use.

Values of wetlands. The people commenting on the Town Hall identified three broad wetland values that figure into planning: environmental services, recreation, and education.

- For environmental services they want us to be mindful of the importance of wetlands to issues such as stormwater runoff management, biodiversity repositories, groundwater recharge, critical habitat for fish and wildlife, water purification, etc.
- For recreation values they want us to remember that water features like wetlands are an integral part of the 'outdoors' in the Northwest, they are, generally easy to access, especially for the physically challenged because of their relatively flat topography, they support destination recreation activities like bird watching, hiking, fishing and hunting, kayaking, and horse riding, and emersion in peaceful, outdoor settings, etc.
- For educational values commenters pointed out that wetlands are ready-made 'class rooms' for teaching about the environment generally and, particularly, about wise water management, etc.

Expectations and concerns. Recreationists expressed a range of expectations about access reflecting a core dilemma that managers routinely encounter—what is the appropriate balance between recreation development and preservation? Many commenters acknowledged this in comments recognizing that their access carries an impact but, at the same time, their access has important value to them. Another dilemma brought up was concern about or advocacy for multiple-use of wetlands for

DRAFT

different modes of recreation (e.g., equestrian, hiking, ORV, bird watching, nature study) at the same site.

Appropriate use. Many commenters noted that recreation development associated with wetlands carries a management burden to prevent degradations. A typical comment was, "Recreational development should not hurt wetlands." At the same time other commenters expressed concern that access for the mode of recreation they prefer is too limited. Thus there is an unresolved discussion about multiple-use of wetlands. Commenters suggested use with conditions and explicit visitor behavior management as a possibly appropriate management approach.

Here are excerpts from the comments. A full reporting of all comments received is below these excerpts.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE VALUES

- "They have tremendous benefits – stormwater processing, habitat and 'lab zone' for biodiversity. I'm not sure we appreciate how much 'buffer' they need."
- "Wetlands recharge the watershed and provide habitat for fish, fowl , reptiles/amphibians and mammals."
- "Wetlands are critical habitat and are an important part of the 'water cycle'".
- "They are important water regenerators, cleaners/filters, buffers, dampers – on and on!"

RECREATION VALUES

- "I can't imagine being outdoors in the northwest without water in the picture and wetlands are an integral part of making this happen."
- "Yes, their characteristic flatness makes them ideal for walks with my elderly mother."
- "I enjoy riding my horse and watching wild life in wetlands areas."
- "I do spend lots of time near the wetlands during hunting seasons and the rest of the year to observe wildlife."
- "The main focus of these areas is to provide habitat, nesting and winter refuge, but we humans hugely enjoy the opportunities provided by access into them for wildlife observation and connection to nature."
- "…what a loss it would be if we and others were deprived of wetlands as part of our outdoor life. Including, of course, educational signs helping us understand what they offer and why they matter."
- "I love to hike and bird watch …"
- "It's great exercise in a quiet, peaceful setting which is what I cherish."
- "I visit wetlands often as I recreate as a hiker, kayaker and equestrian. I go there for the views and to see different sorts of inhabitants."

DRAFT

Examples of wetlands access that are potential role models were offered. One person likes the way wetlands access is handled near Arcata, CA, "In Arcata in California there are wonderful models:, the trails at the Arcata Marsh, full of birds, birders, walkers, and Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge."

EDUCATIONAL VALUES

- "Existing trails in or near wetlands should be high-priority candidates for maintenance and upgrading, and proposed new trails must be evaluated and sited to prevent adverse impacts on wildlife."
- "We need to have access for people so they can learn the importance of wetlands. Educational signs should be placed near areas so the public will learn about what is special about wetlands."
- "Hiking, riding, birding, hunting, fishing and other nondestructive activities should be encouraged to create citizen support for the preservation of wetlands."
- "It is important to continue environmental education to foster greater appreciation of wetlands and educate people about the value of wetlands."

EXPECTATIONS AND CONCERNS

Recreationists expressed a range of expectations about access reflecting a core dilemma that managers routinely encounter—what is the appropriate balance between recreation development and preservation? Many commenters acknowledged this in comments recognizing that their access carries an impact but, at the same time, their access has important value to them. Here are sample comments reflecting the way this was expressed.

- "I enjoy wetlands, usually from the shore and don't expect too much in the way of access."
- "I enjoy hiking around wetlands, but as they are fragile, trails should be carefully planned and rules enforced. The elevated walkways at Tennant Lake are a good example: they allow people to explore the wetland habitats and wildlife, while preventing unofficial trails."
- "A delicate balance of recreation and conservation, managed carefully to preserve the environment while maximizing the recreational value on a case-by-case basis, will best serve the public. Neither locking people out, nor allowing unrestricted use will prove the right answer over time."
- "For the most part I think they should be protected in as natural condition as possible, while a few areas are appropriate for boardwalks and education and group visits."
- "I am concerned that some agencies would rather not have to deal with the public on public lands."
- "Hiking in another state recently, a group of horse riders thought the

DRAFT

creekbed was a great way to go up the canyon, they appeared to be lead by a professional outfitter?????."

APPROPRIATE USE AND CONDITIONS IF USE IS ALLOWED

Many commenters noted that recreation development associated with wetlands carries a management burden to prevent degradations. A typical comment was, "Recreational development should not hurt wetlands." At the same time other commenters expressed concern that access for the mode of recreation they prefer is too limited. Thus there is an unresolved discussion about multiple-use of wetlands. Some commenters suggested use with conditions and explicit visitor behavior management might be an appropriate management approach. The kinds of prescriptions recommended were,

- "Recreational use of wetlands should work in concert with ecological priorities to ensure preservation and prevention of damage."
- "Recreation that damages wetlands should be limited – for example, motorized recreationalists should be fenced/directed away from wetlands, dog owners AND horse owners should be required to pick up after their animals, and hiking should be on raised walkways around wetlands and streams."
- "Wetlands provide a greater verity for viewing wildlife, but the access must be controlled to not disrupt the wildlfe."
- "It would be helpful if funds were made specifically avaliablble for restored wetlands."
- A wildlife photographer noted that developing wetlands access could be conditioned on whether or not there was an educational mission associated with the development "It is desirable for the citizenry to be aware of the exceptional role played by wetlands in wildlife conservation, and therefore developing access to wetlands, with suitable boardwalks and educational placards, should be a top priority in outdoor recreation planning."
- Visitor behavior management was mentioned by commenters, "The role should be "look, but don't touch". No stirring up the mud."
- "Most wetlands should be left wild and un-intruded upon, however peripheral areas would benefit from raised walkways (like Nisqually) and pedestrian/ADA access for viewing."
- "Access should be limited to areas where disturbance would threatened sensitive species. The use of ORVs, motor boats, any motorized vehicle should be limited at wetlands due to their noise and bigger footprint."
- "Because they are sensitive areas, trails and access should be limited and be discretely added with consultation with biologists and others."
- "I'd prefer wetland areas to be maintained and preserved as critical and sensitive environmental areas, with limited access. More access can be available at less sensitive areas."
- "All exisiting wetlands should be preserved and new ones made primarily for the benefit of the plants, animals, fish, and water in them and secondarily for

DRAFT

the benefit of people who visit or who might visit a wetland for observation, education, or meditation."

- "Trails should not be placed on the direct shore of wetlands to avoid disturbing wildlife. Trails should meander from a distance, with defined spur trails leading to viewing platforms that connect to the shores."

_____

Below are the individual comments received in response to this question:

Comments Submitted on the Town Hall Website

Matt Rose

mattrose@genext.net

Wetlands are an enhancement to the outdoor rrecreational experience. They provide an unique look nature from a different point of view, just like forests, mountains, and deserts provide their own view of what comprises nature. It is unfortunate that wetlands are often overprotected by well meaning planners and our ability to experience that ecosystem is compromised. There are obvious recreational activities like motorsports and sometimes equestrian use that could diminish the value of these unique resources, but for the most part the value of people enjoying them outweighs the risk of damage.

fred butler

fredb@issaquahwa.gov

Wetlands provide an opportunity to see nature up close. Interpretive signs enhace the experience.

Brad Conner

bradconner@gmail.com

My family regularly hikes/walks through wetlands (on boardwalks) near our home in Sammamish, WA. Wetland trails provide access for my toddler to get close to birds, plants, etc that live in the wetlands. Preserving wetlands and providing learning opportunities/signage help the next generation appreciate and value conservation. Please continue to preserve Washington's Wetlands!

Brian Adams

briana@co.skagit.wa.us

DRAFT

“wildlife viewing around wetlands” finishes as a top priotity for people in our park surveys. Wetlands connect with adjacent uplands, creating an interface with two different ecological envionments. This “edginess” creates a zone where species from these two ecotones merge and specie richness is elevated as a result. Trails should not be placed on the direct shore of wetlands to avoid disturbing wildlife. Trails should meander from a distance, with defined spur trails leading to viewing platforms that connect to the shores.

The Moderator

fraid@earthlink.net

The following comment was submitted by e-mail and input here by the moderator.

I would like to comment on the State Strategic Plan for Outdoor Recreation.

Please consider grants for improvements to Cypress and Strawberry Island camping and buoy system as you work on your strategic plan. Cypress is on of the most popular destinations for kayakers, sailors and powerboaters up her in the San Juan Islands due to it’s close proximity to Anacortes, Fidalgo Island, Bellingham and LaConner. The limited camping areas are over-crowded due to the closing a the Strawberry Island camping area and the seasonal closure of Pelican Beach and Cypress Head camping areas.

I would like to propose opening up a new camping area in one of the small coves just South of Pelican Beach in the Bellingham Channel or better yet on the West side of the Island. It is my understanding that these are state DNR lands.

This would be a perfect use of state and federal grant monies.

Thanks for your time

mo323

moswenson@gmail.com

I visit wetlands for outdoor recreation. I think their primary role is as a wildlife habitat, but especially during the wintertime or on rainy days, they’re a fun destination. Given their abundant wildlife, I think wetlands also play a key role in “recreational” educational activities, such as school field trips. Mercer Slough’s a great example of this.

Rich Haydon

richhaydon@hotmail.com

Personally I recreate in wetlands (as opposed to recreating near them) a few times per year; flat-water kayaking, canoeing, bird watching, wildlife viewing and fishing

DRAFT

would be my primary activities. I'd also note that wetlands are a key focus for a lot of hunters (duck hunting, etc.) Confluence State Park, Fish Lake Bog, Tea Pot Lake, UW Arboretum, Sammamish Slough, the Skagit Flats, and the Lake Wenatchee bog come to mind as good examples of wetlands that provide for recreation of a kind not afforded by bodies of water in themselves.

Wetlands afford a unique niche in recreation, different from strictly water-basd activities such as boating, sailing, water-skiing, and different from merely hiking along a shore.

Wetlands also have an equal though somewhat indirect importance for recreation as habitat, scenery, and rare species refugium that should be acknowledged. However, that is a bit different from using wetlands to recreate, as such.

Wetland recreation is an interesting case in that preservation of wetlands is fairly strong both nationally and within the State, but wetland recreation has not been a focus of much development. Access points, boat launches, handicap access, handicap fishing platforms, and water trails are all somewhat poorly represented. Wetland recreation has a great potential for growth if such infrastructure is improved.

Quimper Arts

quartzsecy@rocketmail.com

I live on Marrowstone Island and am an avid bird watcher here at Isthmus and visit Sequim frequently. I agree we need our wetlands and this season have enjoyed watching the swans in Chimicum valley that is now a huge lake. I walk, bike and ride my horse in some of the most amazing country I have ever seen, some of that being wetlands, private property and public. As long as the flora and fauna are not harmed by people observing I support building trails and creating parks, especially more trails for horse riders.

Jim Harris

jimharris183@yahoo.com

I support the intent of the wetland protection regulations, but while working as a state agency executive, I witnessed many occasions when staff responsible for obtaining project permits went to the ultimate extreme in environmental protection and project mitigation in order to protect their "creditability" with regulators. Combine this with the broadened interpretation of wetlands to included constructed water retention and irrigation run-off retention and the cost of trail projects has risen to the point that far fewer projects can be completed with the available funds. Many of the prior commenters, who enjoyed using trails near wetlands, failed to mention that many of those trails exist due to rail banking and federal protection of the corridor. Regulators and third party environmentalist have challenged those projects, with legal costs to the projects necessary to uphold the federal rights. I fully support the value of wetlands and regulations to protect them, but there is a need for a

DRAFT

balance between the social good of wetlands and the social good of recreation. Environmental regulations were intended to protect the environment or mitigate development, but it is getting to the point it is counter to social health. I'm supportive of Governor Gregoire's comments on a need for a balance in regulations to create State budgetary health (economic growth), social health, and environmental health. Agencies responsible to protect the environment worry about third party legal challenges and seek to assure they do the scientific "best" to uphold their responsibilities, but there is no forum for balance.

Herb Gerhardt

hgerhardt@wavecable.com

I agree with your statement in general, however, keep in mind that all of our water needs to go somewhere, so some of those "wetlands" I would really call RETENTION PONDS where the water can collect temporarily until it dissipates into the ground. It is important to have such "retention ponds" in order to reduce flooding which is another issue and of course, we need this ground water to replenish our drinking water supplies.

As far as going overboard on interpretations of the laws/court cases, I agree that especially public agencies and others take the ultra conservative approach in complying to avoid any court litigations regarding streams and silt in wetlands. That is part of our problem with the RMAP (Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans (RMAPs) Protect Fish Habitat) court decision in attempting to restore fish blockages. I have seen what our state's DNR has been doing in attempting to comply with all of the RMAP requirements and in my opinion they have wasted millions of dollars in replacing culverts with larger ones or pulling them completely and decommissioning the roads. Then they also spend thousands of dollars installing silt fencing to prevent any silt from going into "wet lands" that I would consider "retention ponds". Well I think someone needs to do a sanity check on the RMAP decision, however, that would require very costly litigation which might actually wind up being higher than just doing a lot of this needless work.

Cary Clemenson

cary.clemenson@bp.com

Agreed, we have gone so far overboard on the "wetlands" designation. Point to something in Western Washington that isnt wet? Everybody likes the wetlands designation until the state says "here is some on your land". Its ridiculous, its so far beyond ridiculous I can no longer take it seriously.

Kevin V.

chevykev@frontier.com

DRAFT

I may visit wetlands, but not as a primary form of recreation…

The problem I have with wetland designation is, any time a small collection of water appears even if only for a short time, there are those that are hellbent on designating said runoff as wetlands with NO substantiated evidence supporting it is or could be…it disappears when the weather dries out, therefore it is runoff/temporary! The other side of the coin is those with any power to contest this don't for fear of being sued…Don't get me wrong, there is a place for wetlands, and there is PLENTY of it…just not in EVERY nook and cranny of the woods, or town/community where water collects.

Robin Dobson

rdobson@fs.fed.us

Yes, I use and visit wetlands throughout the year for bird watching, educational purposes, botanizing, etc.

While it is important to make wetlands available for recreation, wetland function should not be compromised by such activities. This is the dilema we face: how much recreation can a wetland take before its function is compromised? Often the recreating public may only be alloted access to a small fraction of the wetland while the rest is reserved for its other inhabitants.

Marti Campbell

traveling.marti@gmail.com

All of our wetlands do not need trails and viewing platforms throug them or around them. The expense for this is great and the maintenence more so. Most wetlands could have a gravel perimeter trail which would be simplier to maintain and ealier to construct. A few benches here and there are also enjoyable. With even a simple pair of binoculars most vviewers can spot birds. We do not need to be at the bird, and it is better to maintain our distance especially during breeding times and nesting. I live in Sequim, which is filled with nature lovers, and volunteers who build, and maintain several trails in our county. Get youur community involved in these pursuits, especially the youth so everyone has ownership of the project.

Yes, misuse and vandalism of trails, benches, signs is problemtic, but this should not be a factor in creating the greatest good for the majority who will use the area properly.

Marti Campbell

traveling.marti@gmail.com

Ilove to walk, or bicycle past aa wetlands area anytime of the year. I am a birding enthusiast and the wetlands are excellent places for all year long bird watching. My

DRAFT

home development in Sequim is situated beside a designated wetlands that we all own a portion of as part of our propertuy. We are nor allowed to buildon it or alter it in any way. During heavy rainfall it becomes a shaallow lake and is filled with eater birds and birds that just fly over catching the insects that hover over the water. The birds also ingest mosqqioto larvae that begin there. The frogs move in, the local cyotes have a feast, so there is an abundant food chain. I love our neighborhood wetlands that would not be there had some developer sold the property. Most wetlands here in WA are easily accessible to drive to without a long hike. Please save our wetlands. All of nature needs them. Wetlands are shrinking globally. Migratory birds are finding their former wintering areas gone in Mexico, Central and South America, Africa, and Asia where I have visited rarely have neighborhood wetlands, thankfully the ones that remain are in designated National Parks or private reserves. We do not have the population explosion that those continents have so there is no excuse for us here in WA and the USA to continue to destroy our exixting wetlands and not strive to perserve or create other wetland areas.

Mark Levensky

mlevensky@comcast.net

All exisiting wetlands should be preserved and new ones made primarily for the benefit of the plants, animals, fish, and water in them and secondarily for the benefit of people who visit or who might visit a wetland for observation, education, or meditation. No public wetland should be harmed for the whim or benefit of people or companies or governments, whether for outdoor recreation or for any other reason. Good examples of wetland preservation which allows for and promotes non-harmful outdoor recreation are the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge near Olympia, the Hylbos Wetland in Federral Way, and the Hazel Wolf Wetland outside of Sammamish.

P Harris

pnrharris@gmail.com

Duck hunting.

Sharon

bermoo@gmail.com

We enjoy watching the birds at various wetlands around Olympia. We have even observed turtles at the McLane Creek Trail and wetland. There are numerous wetlands along the Woodland Creek and Western Chehalis Trails where my husband and I both enjoy bicycling. The wetlands are so close to us that we don’t even have to get in the car to enjoy the peace and quiet of these beautiful spots.

I can’t imagine being outdoors in the northwest without water in the picture and wetlands are an integral part of making this happen.

DRAFT

Delaine Clizbe

delaine918@gmail.com

Yes wetlands are important to recreation, however, not more important than other areas. Well built trails that allow for hiking and mountain biking should be allowed in wetlands.

This question is a bit vague. I am concerned there is more to it. Could the question behind this question be something like "should the State purchase more wetlands to conserve them for recreation?". To that I would answer an emphatic "no". There are so many regulations that limit any kind of building in wetlands that many of these areas have become unusable. The State should/could work with landowners in developing recreation opportunities in these areas but should not be actually purchasing them.

Another question may be, "should the State use tax payer funds to purchase "Conservation Easements" on wetlands". Again the answer would be an emphatic "no" for the same reasons listed above.

Birds and frogs are fabulous, but so are prairie dogs. Just build some trails for hiking, running and mountain biking, I really don't care where.

Ron West

wescnmbkr1@gmail.com

All wet lands are important to the ecosystem! They can be used as a learning tool to teach all of us the importance of our precious Wild Life Habitat. Whenever I'm viewing any wetlands, I'm usually able to enjoy sounds of various wildlife creatures as they sing, rustle in the bushes, watch them forage for food, watch the birds fly in freedom above the wetlands and not have to worry about the immediate surroundings.

Too often our greed to build more buildings & roadways destroy these natural habitats. Commercial developers have no concern, or wants for keeping our natural surroundings. They are too damned concerned with the "all mighty dollar!"

Our population growth has and is destroying our wildlife population, and their way of living. The wildlife was here long before we arrived!!

Daniel Keiley

dankeiley@aol.com

Great Thread, Great comments.

The NW corner of Lake Sammamish was home in the 80's. Developers were allowed to fill wetlands. Fill for one project was from SR 520 construction. The flock of Canadian Geese that used that wetland were displaced, can't say what happened to them. This

DRAFT

practice was outlawed in mid 80's, no building or fill on wetlands, and many developments now have boardwalks, huge step forward!

Hiking in another state recently, a group of horse riders thought the creekbed was a great way to go up the canyon, they appeared to be lead by a professional outfitter?????. Us hikers gave them an earful and they thankfully turned back.

Seems like there are plenty of wetlands with gravel roads, trails, and rail trails, that work for horses. (I don't think horses do well on wet boardwalks). Signage, and placement of facilities to support horses where trails are suitable, seems like that is already in practice and should be continued.

WTA, Rails to Trails, Mts to Sound, and many others have done an outstanding job coordinating trail maintenance. Maintenance of wetland trails is more involved.

Our work is cut out for us.

Suzanne

sgrover@ci.washougal.wa.us

As a park and trail developer and former trail rider, I can say that doing anything near a wetland is a challenge. I fill out the paperwork and jump through the hoops to build trails through "sensitive" areas. These are fantastic places that we should learn from and enjoy. Given a suitable path to stick to, responsible human traffic (…even horse traffic) will not harm the wetland. Folks who want to enjoy these areas are usually conscientious about their actions. A responsibly built trail improves the wetland by providing a single path of travel for users, removal of invasive weeds, planting of native material… we would do this regardless of mitigation requirements because it improves an already amazing place. I have seen wetlands filled, major creeks redirected, priority habitat trees logged, etc… all done illegally and the responsible party usually gets off easier than someone filling out applications and trying to connect the dots properly. Why is it so difficult to legally build a trail or boardwalk through a wetland or riparian area?

Tom Mix, Sequim

tom@cuttinggarden.com

I visit wetlands often as I recreate as a hiker, kayaker and equestrian. I go there for the views and to see different sorts of inhabitants. Trails can and should be constructed of durable surfaces to accommodate multi users and their chosen method of conveyance. I volunteer on many different trail crews and we repair and construct different tread to support the different user groups and to fit the surrounds.

I am concerned that some agencies would rather not have to deal with the public on public lands. USDFW comes to mind immediately.

DRAFT

Howard Ferguson

ferguhlf@yahoo.com

I think wetlands are important – just look at all of the great comments!

1. Do you visit wetlands for recreation and why are they important to you?

I visit wetlands to bird watch. The diversity of birds and wildlife in general are often the highest that can be found – aquatic and upland species in one place providing habitat for both. I also visit wetlands to kayak and observe wildlife. I like to walk near wetlands because it is usually quiet, beautiful, and I encounter few other people – great in both early spring to see the early duck and birds and late fall to catch the late migrants.They are important water regenerators, cleaners/filters, buffers, dampers – on and on!

2. What role should wetlands play in enhancing outdoor recreation?

Public access to wetlands on publicly managed/owned lands should be a priority. It is important to allow access but also to protect. Be sure to plan with wildlife in mind – e.g., no around the wetland trail – make it only one side or one trail with a blind. It is important to continue environmental education to foster greater appreciation of wetlands and educate people about the value of wetlands.

Chris Resleff

c.resleff@gmail.com

I hike and birdwatch in state wetlands, and have kayaked a couple of times.

As critical habitats for wildlife, and unique environments for careful human enjoyment, I believe wetlands should be an integral part of both conservation and outdoor recreation plans.

Lori Flemm

loriflemm@comcast.net

1. Do you visit wetlands for recreation and why are they important to you?

I visit wetlands for recreation to kayak and observe wildlife and waterfowl. I like to walk near wetlands because it is usually quiet, beautiful, and I encounter few other people.

2. What role should wetlands play in enhancing outdoor recreation?

Public access to wetlands on publicly managed/owned lands should be a priority. Agencies have wetland protection regulations that are interpreted by the staff person reviewing the permit application, so what may be allowed in one jurisdiction may not be permitted in another jurisdiction with a similar ordinance. There is a “No people allowed” mentality encountered frequently. Over the years it has been a struggle to provide recreation opportunities in and near wetlands. Opportunities that lead to a

DRAFT

greater appreciation of wetlands and educate people about the value of wetlands are needed.

audra

aadelberger@yahoo.com

When our children were young, Foster's Island area in Seattle was one of our favorites. What a super place to see a wide variety of plant and animal life while getting outside for a walk and fresh air. We go less often now, but what a loss it would be if we and others were deprived of wetlands as part of our outdoor life. Including, of course, educational signs helping us understand what they offer and why they matter.

beccaroo

lostshopper@comcast.net

I love to hike and bird watch – wetlands are important habitat for lots of wildlife and are excellent places for bird watching. I thinks it's important to include wetlands as part of larger conservation areas for the connection between habitats. For the most part I think they should be protected in as natural condition as possible, while a few areas are appropriate for boardwalks and education and group visits.

Karen Johnson

kjrjatprairierim@aol.com

We enjoy hiking on the Nisqually Delta wetland area. It is wonderful to see all the different types of birds, animals, and plants there. It's great exercise in a quiet, peaceful setting which is what I cherish.

I believe wetlands provide an opportunity for the public to enjoy an area that they may not otherwise be able to see. I think it's important for educational purposes to reach people of all ages. The boardwalk at Nisqually Delta allows disabled persons to enjoy the area as well.

Darrell Wallace

exec@bchw.org

As a horse rider, I usually avoid wetlands because I know that hooves and bikes can cause damage to the trails. I do hike on wetlands, and I enjoy the more abundant wildlife – sometimes by hunting or fishing, other times by watching and photographing.

A delicate balance of recreation and conservation, managed carefully to preserve the environment while maximizing the recreational value on a case-by-case basis, will

DRAFT

best serve the public. Neither locking people out, nor allowing unrestricted use will prove the right answer over time.

Walter Sholund

wsholund@gmail.com

1- Yes, their characteristic flatness makes them ideal for walks with my elderly mother. We both love the amount of wildlife easily observed in these areas. Favorites include; Nisqually, McLane Creek, and Union Bay-Foster Island.

2- Hiking, riding, birding, hunting, fishing and other nondestructive activities should be encouraged to create citizen support for the preservation of wetlands.

Linda Roe

lzroe1951@msn.com

I like hiking around wetlands. The birdwatching is excellent, and there are lots of flowers in the spring. Wetlands can also be good places to go in the winter months when the mountains are covered with snow. Boardwalk trails and ADA accessable trails would be a good way to enhance these areas for outdoor recreation.

davis steelquist

drs98376@embarqmail.com

Yes wetlands are important, I look across them from my house and walk along them where there is solid ground.. however the best part is watching the birds, otters, weasels, and mink in the interlacing streams, the eagles, ravens, vultures during fish runs, and the snow geese and trumpeter swans in the winter.

Most wetlands should be left wild and un-intruded upon, however peripheral areas would benefit from raised walkways (like Nisqually) and pedestrian/ADA access for viewing. Walkways should have periodic benches for extended viewing and seniors to rest. They should not be open to bicycles, skate boards, roller skates of any type as these contradict the slower quiet pace of wetlands. wetland roofed overlooks would be nice also. I have no objection to duck and goose hunting, provided there is sufficient separation from bird watchers and other activities.. this is already partially accomplished by the early hunting hours.

Lys Burden

WPburden@aol.com

We have some wonderful wetland natural areas in our small city that are enjoyed tremendously for bird watching, hiking and bicycling on trails that stay on higher ground, even occasional paddling. The main focus of these areas is to provide habitat,

DRAFT

nesting and winter refuge, but we humans hugely enjoy the opportunities provided by access into them for wildlife observation and connection to nature.

Tom Fitzpatrick

t-cfitz2@comcast.net

Trails in or near wetlands cost more to build and maintain (e.g. sometimes boardwalks are the only feasible design choices) but are vital for supporting education (both for school kids and the general public). I also think wetland views enhance the quality of recreation for trail users, regardless of mode of travel. Existing trails in or near wetlands should be high-priority candidates for maintenance and upgrading, and proposed new trails must be evaluated and sited to prevent adverse impacts on wildlife.

Judy Tilley

judy@clikrf8images.com

Wetlands recharge the watershed and provide habitat for fish, fowl , reptiles/amphibians and mammals. Last year we visited the Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge near Spokane. It was done well with flat access for disabled folks and had many viewing areas with informational signs. We saw a moose, a beaver den, and many birds including cranes. There were few people there and it was peaceful. There was also one near Republic where on an abandoned RR right of way people could walk along the shore.

We need to have access for people so they can learn the importance of wetlands. Educational signs should be placed near areas so the public will learn about what is special about wetlands. Access should be limited to areas where disturbance would threatened sensitive species. The use of ORVs, motor boats, any motorized vehicle should be limited at wetlands due to their noise and bigger footprint.

We are photographers who love the diversity of life found in an area of wetlands, not to mention reflections and scenery. Because they are sensitive areas, trails and access should be limited and be discretely added with consultation with biologists and others.

Thank-you for allowing comments. To address your questions: 1. Yes, we visit wetlands for recreation (photography, quiet and solitude, scenery, education) and they are important to us for those reasons in addition to their natural functions. 2. Wetlands should enhance recreation by education and providing a glimpse into the many forms of life that call them home.

dick price

dickprice@nctv.com

DRAFT

I do a lot of work in the Columbia Basin on wetlands and the surrounding upland riparian zones trying to help improve the habitat for Wildlife. The major problem we're faced with here is the fact that a lot of these wetlands continue to fill with blow sand and dead vegatation, which over time eliminates the wetland.

To reopen these wetland areas requires a permit, which cost several thousands of dollars and an engineer to properly fill out the paperwork. I see this as an unneccessary expense when there was an existing wetland there and the project is to just reestablish it again.

In the Columbia Basin we are losing many of our wetlands because funding does not exist to reopen these small ponds used by wildlife for nesting and cover. They are an important element in the survival of many wildlife species.

Dolcideleria

christina@dolcideleria.com

Wetlands are critical habitat and are an important part of the "water cycle". I haven't visited a lot of wetlands specifically recently, but when I do I expect them to be quiet and restorative. I'd prefer wetland areas to be maintained and preserved as critical and sensitive environmental areas, with limited access. More access can be available at less sensitive areas.

Bj Hedahl

bjhedahl@hotmail.com

There's a sticker that came out recently: Trees ARE the view; so there is another; "Wetlands ARE the view"

Let the earth live and it will let us live.

Heather McCartney

hmccartney@ci.mukilteo.wa.us

Wetlands with low impact trails, trails in ravines and trails in open spaces are being heavily used in the City of Mukilteo. Our surveys show that access to waterfront and trails have the highest demand and support over the last twenty years. Wetlands are found in upland forests, on hillsides and along streams. They are being used by the pre-schools/daycares, Elementary, M.S, and High Schools for education. The community is using the public trails, wetland, fish passage projects for volunteer community guided walks. Incorporating environmental education into all sites has become a way of incorporating all the principles into residents and visitors everyday lives. It is a soft approach that has developed support for redeveloping projects that include Low Impact Development strategies into all types of projects.

DRAFT

slugsmasher

slugsmasher@oakharbor.net

Recreational use of wetlands should work in concert with ecological priorities to ensure preservation and prevention of damage. The priority should always lie in the environmental impact when discussing wetlands. Not every open area of the state needs a trail through it and I would be willing to give up use in sensitive areas in order to preserve the natural habitat it provides for plants and animals. Existing areas with trails and hunting opportunities that minimize impact need to be preserved and maintained in accordance with established standards.

Herb Gerhardt

hgerhardt@wavecable.com

1. Do you visit wetlands for recreation and why are they important to you? Wetlands are crucial for wildlife and recharge of our aquifer. As humans encroach the wetlands due to growth, more escapement is required for wildlife and more areas are required to recharge our ground drinking water. I do spend lots of time near the wetlands during hunting seasons and the rest of the year to observe wildlife.

2. What role should wetlands play in enhancing outdoor recreation? Wetlands should be made accessible for people to be able to visit and enjoy them; however, motorized access should be limited so as not to destroy this fragile environment. Wetlands should not be used for ORV use, there are plenty of woodlands that can be utilized for ORV recreation.

Tootie Crowson

crowson2@comcast.net

I enjoy riding my horse and watching wild life in wetlands areas. It's important that we maintain access to these areas for our enjoyment and the protection of these areas. People will want to protect what they enjoy.

Verna McLeod

verna@nas.com

I enjoy hiking around wetlands, but as they are fragile, trails should be carefully planned and rules enforced. The elevated walkways at Tennant Lake are a good example: they allow people to explore the wetland habitats and wildlife, while preventing unofficial trails. I am a horse rider, but I wouldn't like to see horse-approved trails where they would damage wetlands.

Peg C

DRAFT

ramblin_rose@live.com

1. Do you visit wetlands for recreation and why are they important to you? Yes! They are an entirely different environment, with a fascinating array of life.

2. What role should wetlands play in enhancing outdoor recreation? I've hike many trails that cross wetlands on puncheon walkways and such, a very interesting feature on the hike. The role should be "look, but don't touch". No stirring up the mud.

Lunell Haught

Lunellh@aol.com

I visit them – for the bird/creature viewing and because they're along a trail I'm traveling. They have tremendous benefits – stormwater processing, habitat and 'lab zone' for biodiversity. I'm not sure we appreciate how much 'buffer' they need.

Brian Shay

bshay@cityofhoquiam.com

This question concerns me, as I am hoping there is not some proposed new regulation to require wetlands or prioritize recreational funding to projects involving wetlands. Living in a county such as Grays Harbor or most of Western Washington, we have plenty of wetland/wildlife viewing already in place & available to the public.

Nadia Gardner

nadiaegardner@yahoo.com

I value wetlands and all they do for us as people (as well as for wildlife). When I visit a park that has damaged or filled wetlands, I am saddened and am less apt to visit there again. Wetlands provide us with clean water filtration, flood/tsunami risk mitigation, salmon and other fish rearing areas (supporting the fishing industry), as well as great wildlife watching and photography opportunities. We should be protecting special places for their natural amenities as well as for recreation.

Recreation that damages wetlands should be limited – for example, motorized recreationalists should be fenced/directed away from wetlands, dog owners AND horse owners should be required to pick up after their animals, and hiking should be on raised walkways around wetlands and streams.

Recreational development should not hurt wetlands. We have damaged too many already. It should be placed in appropriate upland areas and infrastructure (bridges, raised walkways) uses to cross.

William G Dalzell

DRAFT

wgdalzell@gmail.com

I feel that wetlands are an integral part of the environment, necessary for the many species that depend on them. Most wetlands are small and easily polluted by human access, which can also cause unwanted disturbance to the animals living there. I enjoy wetlands, usually from the shore and don't expect too much in the way of access. It would be nice to be able to canoe or kayak on some to the larger ones at times that wouldn't upset nesting birds.

Chuck Cannon

chuckcannon@comcast.net

I do not visit wetlands for recreation. My family and I are more interested in spending our time boating, fishing, snowmobiling and riding quads. We want to see the state develop these type of recreational choices.

Mark Quinn

midequinn@comcast.net

Wetlands are a natural and functionally important part of our landscape and they need to be maintained and properly understood. I don't visit wetlands exclusively but expect them to be part of our natural areas, state parks, national forest and other public lands. The fact that wetlands attract and harbor wildlife is an additional benefit not overlooked by thousands of bird watchers, hunters and nature lovers.

Byron Stuck

nmatrust@hotmail.com

I only visit wetlands to the extent that they're located near where I go outside to recreate. I appreciate that they serve a vital function as a bird habitat as well as source of yummy mosquitos for the non-waterfowl! As part of the larger ecosystem I see them as necessary.

Marion

mhk888@gmail.com

I would use wetlands trails if they were available, but so far have not encountered much in and around Kitsap. County. Possibly some of the trails at Clear Creek Park in Silverdale are what you have in mind. If so these are fabulous. In Arcata in California there are wonderful models:, the trails at the Arcata Marsh, full of birds, birders, walkers, and Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge.. Those parks are absolutely gorgeous and well beloved by residents of the area. I would absolutely love to have many such trail systems here. I think that the openness and surrounding wildlife of wetlands areas combine to lift the spirit no matter what the weather. The openness is

DRAFT

an important feature since most local trails are dark and forested. And marshes are very important for the life cycle of migratory birds so we need much more restoration around the Kitsap Peninsula from what I know.

Ron

rcraig@willapabay.org

Just completed a design for restoring 500 acres of wetlands in Pacific county (Bear River). The first phase was completed in 2012.. Also completed a trail design to provide access to the wetlands for viewing the wildlife. Wetlands provide a greater verity for viewing wildlife, but the access must be controlled to not disrupt the wildlfe. While funds are avaliable for restoration of wetlands, there are little to no funds avaliable for trail construction. The cost for the trails are high because of the need to provide handicap access. To assure the access will not interfere with wildlife, the trail needs to be limited to a controlled path. It's important to provide for interpertative sites, and assure the trail passes through the variety of habitats that are present. It would be helpful if funds were made specifically avaliablble for restored wetlands.

John Bremer

john.bremer@comcast.net

Wetlands attract traffic. In my volunteer role as a land monitor for a land trust, my first purpose in visiting wetlands is to check for litter and report on vandalism. I take notes on native plants, birds and signs of animals.

As a citizen of Bellingham and Whatcom County, I'm aware of the failure of our local government over decades to manage wetlands that support our drinking water source, the Lake Whatcom Reservoir, and our Salish Sea through our heavily polluted Drayton Harbor. Our county government recently allocated $50,000 of our tax money to hire lawyers to resist the Growth Management Act.

Al Pelletier

sekiusweep@gmail.com

First, a working definition of wetlands is needed. I live in the olympic rain forest. In April and October, water may be "standing" anywhere or everywhere! It is difficult for me to imagine a recreation site that does not include water. (There may be some dry areas in eastern WA) Wetlands are possible sources of disease carrying insects and toxic algeas. Natural control methods should always be tried before chemical applications.

Andrew Reding

DRAFT

aareding@gmail.com

I am a wildlife photographer and visit wetlands with great frequency. They are absolutely critical for the support of waterfowl. They are also critical for the support of aquatic or semiaquatic animals such as otter, mink, beaver, muskrat, turtles, frogs. Acre for acre, wetlands also have a higher rate of biological productivity than other lands. It is desirable for the citizenry to be aware of the exceptional role played by wetlands in wildlife conservation, and therefore developing access to wetlands, with suitable boardwalks and educational placards, should be a top priority in outdoor recreation planning.

Chris Marsh

thehouseofccccc@msn.com

Oh and further more, I love the new commercial where the Governer says on tv that the Discover Pass is used to save state parks, come buy one and keep them open. Once again the ORV community has to spend money to maitain areas we cannot use and still have no where to go. Open up ALL State lands to the Public, not to the elite few.

Chris Marsh

thehouseofccccc@msn.com

Current Question – What about wetlands in recreation?

Wetlands, which in Washington are often marshes, swamps, or small ponds, are important for wildlife and for recreation – people go there to watch birds and wildlife or to hike near them. We have a two part question for you about wetlands,

1. Do you visit wetlands for recreation and why are they important to you?

2. What role should wetlands play in enhancing outdoor recreation?

1) in my recreation, I come upon wetlands and view their nature, if there is any to be seen. They really have no importance to me, but I do know they have an importance in nature and water run off.

2) I don't know that it has a role in my recreational habits except that it shuts everything down. I believe to much money is spend in keeping the public from using their land than is beneficial.

ken

khoekema@prillus.com

I do understand that wetlands are sensitive and typically bird nesting areas. But, the wetland areas where I live (Little Spokane State Park) are closed to bicycles. This seriously limits my ability to enjoy the wetlands and seems to be a relic of past rules

DRAFT

designed to keep noisy, motorized vehicles out of sensitive areas. Bicycles are not noisy or intrusive and should be allowed in wetland areas so that all users can enjoy the beauty of these areas.

tom poste

tposte47@gmail.com

Wetlands are a great place for the public to recreate. Because they ARE wetlands they need to be protected and people that use and or visit them need to be very respectful of them. We ride horses for the most part but liike being near the wetlands to observe the flora and the fauna at the different times of year. Fortunately there are wetlands practicly everywhere, giving lots of the “city dwellers an opportunity to actually observe nature without having to travel much. I am also a waterfowler so I have selfish motives as well.

Gerry Hodge

gnthodge@msn.com

We like to visit wetlands to birdwatch. The hikes are usually flat and short for the older people to get outside. A good wetland attraction is a regional draw—if the birds are there regularly, people will come from longer distances to view them. Wetlands should be included in any overall outdoor inventory, although the cost to develop access is probably higher than other hiking venues.

Leslie Bryson

lbryson@cob.org

Wetlands are a vital part of our environment and must be protected. However, the public should have some level of access to wetlands for wildlife viewing and enjoyment of the natural environment. Wetland protection regulations have gone overboard in preventing appropriate recreational access to wetlands by creating extensive buffer protection areas and requiring onerous mitigation for any disturbance. If we don’t plan appropriately for access, users will find their own paths, which will result in greater degradation.

Gus

skookumrdr@yahoo.com

Yes I visit wet lands, its the best place to duck hunt.

The more wetlands we have, the better hunting we have.

DRAFT

Bob

eulissrj@hotmail.com

Duck and goose hunting!

Mary C. DeVany

mdevany@earthlink.net

Wetlands are fabulous places to watch birds and enjoy other wildlife,; especially to observe plant and animal life that is peculiar to these settings. It is also a natural location to teach children about how different animals and plants fit into different types of biological habitats, and how without those habitats, these animals and plants may not be able to survive. I treasure these locations for my grandchildren. They put on their boots and have fun while they learn!

Anita Will

flyingdunfarm@gmail.com

I love riding near water and wetlands as there are more animals to see they are sensitive areas and rules need to be clearly followed making trails in or near these areas is more costly and take more work to keep them up but the views we get are worth it

Anita Will

flyingdunfarm@gmail.com

Hello I am a Horse back Rider and love trail riding one of the reasons there aren't enough trails Is the amount of work it takes to keep them usable. Volunteers are needed to help if you want more trails, are you willing to commit to helping keep them useable! It's Thousands of hours of hard physical labor most times with out the use of heavy equipment. Because of where they are located or the red tape it takes to get ok'd to use them. I know this for a fact as the mountain of paper trail to get Whipple Creek Park Trails restored has been huge. We Have put In Thousands of Hours already this year and will need to do the same this next year. We all want to use the trails but never have enough volunteers to keep them up. If we ride horses and or bikes & ATV 's this is especially true as we do more damage to the trails. Take a weekend off to work on the favorite trail you have it will make a big difference to getting more trails approved in the future. We need to do more Volunteering. Getting out and helping is a great way to stay in shape and give back at the same time. If You Can't Work physically then help staff the paper trail that needs to be done to get the work approved and find volunteers. It is amazing the time involved in getting new volunteers interested. There is always something that needs to be done

DRAFT

Responsive Management™

RESULTS OF GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY IN SUPPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Conducted for the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office

by Responsive Management

2012

RESULTS OF GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY IN SUPPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

2012

Responsive Management National Office
Mark Damian Duda, Executive Director
Martin Jones, Senior Research Associate
Tom Beppler, Research Associate
Steven J. Bissell, Ph.D., Qualitative Research Associate
Andrea Criscione, Research Associate
Patrick Doherty, Research Associate
Amanda Ritchie, Research Associate
Carol L. Schilli, Senior Statistician
Tim Winegord, Survey Center Manager
Alison Lanier, Business Manager

130 Franklin Street
Harrisonburg, VA 22801
Phone: 540/432-1888 Fax: 540/432-1892
E-mail: mark@responsivemanagement.com
www.responsivemanagement.com

Acknowledgments

Responsive Management would like to thank all of the Washington State residents who took the time to take the survey and provide their input.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted for the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to determine resident participation in outdoor recreation in Washington, as well as residents' opinions on recreation facilities and opportunities. This survey is a component of the overall research being conducted in support of the Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Specifically, this report presents the results of a telephone survey of randomly selected residents of Washington State.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among Washington residents (both landlines and cell phones were called). Additionally, telephone surveys, relative to mail or Internet surveys, allow for more scientific sampling and data collection, provide higher quality data, obtain higher response rates, are more timely, and are more cost-effective. Telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

The telephone survey questionnaire for residents was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the RCO. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey. A central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. The survey was conducted from August to October 2012. The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language. Responsive Management obtained a total of 3,114 completed interviews statewide.

The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval for the statewide results. For the entire sample of Washington residents statewide, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.76

percentage points, with a sample size of 3,114 and a population size of 5,143,186 Washington residents 18 years old and older.

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES—STATEWIDE RESULTS

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (81% of Washington State residents), walking without a pet (71%), observing or photographing wildlife (59%), gardening (57%), hiking (54%), and walking with a pet (52%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	56.8
Sightseeing—Public Facility	23.7
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	25.3
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	47.7
Nature Activities	81.4
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	29.2
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	26.1
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	3.3
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	59.0
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	9.1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	34.1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	40.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	6.4
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	27.2
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	14.9
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	18.4
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	6.7
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	4.2
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	56.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	2.3
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	55.5

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity**
Fishing or Shellfishing	34.1
Fishing for Shellfish	11.3
Fishing for Finfish	27.1
Fishing—Total Freshwater	26.3
Fishing—Total Saltwater	15.6
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	7.4
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	17.3
Fishing from Private Boat	18.5
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	9.2
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	13.0
Fishing with Guide or Charter	3.1
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	1.7
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	1.8
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	80.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	43.2
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	6.3
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	26.6
Water-Related Activities	75.2
Beachcombing	32.6
Beachcombing—Saltwater	28.2
Beachcombing—Freshwater	11.4
Swimming or Wading at Beach	38.8
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	27.7
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	17.4
Surfboarding	2.1
Wind Surfing	1.0
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.4
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.7
Inner Tubing or Floating	17.1

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity**
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	35.6
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	13.5
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	29.0
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	2.8
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	32.8
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	11.1
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	3.7
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	9.0
Boating—Sail Boating	3.5
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	2.1
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	1.9
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	1.6
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	1.8
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	5.2
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	1.0
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	4.7
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	24.8
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	9.3
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	21.3
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	20.0
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	4.5
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	1.8
Boating—Using a Marina	7.7
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	2.3
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	22.5
Water Skiing	7.4
Water Skiing—Saltwater	1.3
Water Skiing—Freshwater	6.8
Scuba or Skin Diving	1.6
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	1.2
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	0.7
Snorkeling	3.7
Snorkeling—Saltwater	1.9
Snorkeling—Freshwater	1.9
Using a Splash Park	8.1
Using a Spray Park	6.4

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	31.3
Snowshoeing	6.7
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	15.5
Snowboarding	7.1
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	6.5
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.1
Skiing, Downhill	10.4
Skiing, Cross Country	4.5
Snowmobiling	2.7
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	2.4
Ice Skating	3.3
Ice Skating—Outdoors	1.7
Ice Skating—Indoors	2.0
Ice Hockey	0.5
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.1
Ice Hockey—Indoors	0.3
Air Activities	3.8
Bungee Jumping	0.6
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.2
Hot Air Ballooning	0.2
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	0.8
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	1.5
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.2
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	90.0
Walking With a Pet	51.6
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	25.1
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	11.5
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	21.3
Walking Without a Pet	71.3
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	38.7
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	39.5
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	35.3
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	2.9
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	0.9
Hiking	53.9
Hiking—Trails	51.0
Hiking—Urban Trails	17.5
Hiking—Rural Trails	18.5
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	36.4
Hiking—Off Trail	10.9
Climbing or Mountaineering	10.0
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	3.6
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	1.9
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	4.6

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	36.9
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	26.6
Bicycle Riding—Trails	24.4
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	17.3
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	10.8
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	8.0
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	6.9
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	0.9
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.5
Bicycle Riding—BMX	0.6
Bicycle Touring	2.6
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	2.3
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	0.7
Horseback Riding	7.7
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	2.8
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	1.3
Horseback Riding—Trails	3.9
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.5
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	2.3
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	2.7
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	2.7
Off-Roading for Recreation	15.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	4.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	0.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	2.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	2.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	0.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	1.4
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.8
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	1.7
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	7.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	1.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	1.8
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	5.2
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	1.4
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	2.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	2.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	9.5
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	1.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	1.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	6.6
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	1.4
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	3.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	2.5

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity**
Camping	42.4
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	2.4
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	1.2
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.4
Camping—In a Boat	2.4
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	0.6
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	1.3
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.8
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	0.7
Camping—With a Bicycle	1.2
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	1.1
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.4
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	8.3
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	7.7
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	0.3
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	26.5
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	21.2
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	7.9
Camping—RV Camping	14.2
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	11.2
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	4.7
Hunting or Shooting	21.4
Hunting	9.4
Hunting—Archery Equipment	2.2
Hunting—Firearms	8.5
Hunting—Modern Firearms	8.0
Hunting—Rifle	6.2
Hunting—Shotgun	4.1
Hunting—Handgun	1.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.2
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.2
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.3
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.3
Hunting—Big Game	8.0
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	4.8
Hunting—Waterfowl	1.9

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	17.4
Shooting—Archery Equipment	3.6
Shooting—Modern Firearms	15.7
Shooting—Rifle	11.4
Shooting—Shotgun	8.4
Shooting—Handgun	10.9
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	2.5
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	2.4
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	1.0
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	1.5
Target Shooting	15.3
Trap Shooting	4.6
Skeet	4.0
Sporting Clays	3.5
Other Target or Clay Sports	1.7
Recreational Activities	82.7
Playground Use	36.9
Playground Use—Park Facility	30.0
Playground Use—School Facility	13.8
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	37.8
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	26.4
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	30.1
Weight Conditioning	27.6
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	20.6
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	20.9
Jogging or Running	36.2
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	23.2
Jogging or Running—Trails	17.2
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	11.4
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	7.8
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.9
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	2.7
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	2.2
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	51.6
Swimming in Pool	38.2
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	18.1
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	24.2
Swimming in Natural Waters	35.7
Roller or Inline Skating	4.7
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.3
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	1.8
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	2.2
Skateboarding	2.9
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	1.1
Skateboarding—Trail	0.6
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	2.4

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	6.0
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	2.2
Badminton—Indoor Facility	0.8
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	4.2
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	0.4
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	3.5
Volleyball	10.3
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	5.8
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	3.3
Basketball	16.8
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	9.1
Basketball—Indoor Facility	7.8
Tennis	10.1
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	9.1
Tennis—Indoor Facility	2.2
Field Sports	11.0
Football	5.3
Rugby	0.2
Lacrosse	0.4
Soccer	7.0
Soccer—Outdoors	6.2
Soccer—Indoors	0.7
Baseball	5.4
Softball	7.8
Golf	15.5
Golf—Driving Range	5.1
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	1.6
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	13.3
Indoor Community Facilities	28.4
Activity Center	5.5
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	3.5
Class or Instruction	7.4
Social Event	14.8
Frisbee Activities	16.8
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	4.5
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	3.0

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 80% of residents of Washington State had visited a park, the most popular being a county or city/municipal park (60% had visited this type of park) and a State Park (58%). Meanwhile, 38% had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.

DAYS OF PARTICIPATION—STATEWIDE RESULTS

- The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among Washington State Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	15.2	9.7
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	7.3	2.1
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	17.5	0.4
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	13.5	3.5
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	45.4	24.3
Fishing or Shellfishing	15.0	4.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	20.5	16.0
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	6.1	0.2
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	15.1	5.1
Inner Tubing or Floating	8.0	1.4
Surfboarding	6.1	0.1
Using a Splash Park	6.5	0.5
Using a Spray Park	6.4	0.4
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	17.8	8.6
Scuba or Skin Diving	13.3	0.2
Snorkeling	9.4	0.3
Water Skiing	8.7	0.6
Wind Surfing	0.1	0.1
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	7.6	0.8
Snowboarding	8.5	0.6
Skiing, Cross Country	8.6	0.4
Snowshoeing	4.4	0.3
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	11.3	0.4
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	5.5	0.8
Ice Skating	2.7	0.1
Ice Hockey	40.5	0.2
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	no participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	2.3	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	16.7	0.2
Hot Air Ballooning	1.1	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	1.5	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	3.0	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	6.8	0.0

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among the Islands Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	23.6	3.5
Climbing or Mountaineering	9.2	0.9
Hiking	17.1	9.0
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	97.8	76.7
Bicycle Riding	35.5	12.8
Horseback Riding	31.9	2.3
Off-Roading for Recreation	25.7	3.8
Camping	10.6	4.5
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	15.9	1.5
Shooting	14.4	2.4
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	32.1	11.1
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	86.6	24.0
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	82.5	21.4
Jogging or Running	66.0	22.3
Swimming in Pool	21.5	7.8
Swimming in Natural Waters	14.5	5.0
Roller or Inline Skating	12.9	0.6
Skateboarding	39.8	1.0
Badminton	9.5	0.6
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	13.4	0.5
Volleyball	13.1	1.3
Basketball	20.4	3.3
Tennis	17.1	1.7
Football	18.5	1.0
Rugby	50.5	0.1
Lacrosse	7.5	0.0
Soccer	28.7	2.0
Baseball	16.7	0.9
Softball	17.7	1.4
Golf	12.6	1.9
Indoor Community Facilities	38.1	10.3
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	14.4	0.4
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	14.1	0.6

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—STATEWIDE RESULTS

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction is low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: shooting opportunities, disc golf opportunities, off-roading facilities and opportunities, and hunting facilities and opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among All State Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=1,908)	Facilities	6	20	70	4	1
		25			4	
	Opportunities	5	25	62	6	2
		30			7	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=2,584)	Facilities	15	68	14	3	0
		83			3	
	Opportunities	17	68	12	3	0
		85			3	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Ice Skating (n=103)	Facilities	27	52	16	1	4
		79			5	
	Opportunities	15	64	8	7	5
		79			12	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=400)	Facilities	30	54	9	5	1
		85			6	
	Opportunities	24	50	13	12	1
		74			13	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=2,644)	Facilities	19	70	6	4	1
		89			5	
	Opportunities	20	71	5	4	0
		91			4	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=1,119)	Facilities	16	68	7	8	1
		84			9	
	Opportunities	20	67	4	8	1
		87			9	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 20 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among All State Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=580)	Facilities	6	48	29	12	5
		54			18	
	Opportunities	9	48	22	15	5
		58			20	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=1,090)	Facilities	25	67	4	4	0
		92			4	
	Opportunities	26	67	4	3	1
		92			4	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=1,112)	Facilities	23	46	25	5	1
		69			6	
	Opportunities	25	49	18	7	1
		74			9	
Weight Conditioning (n=739)	Facilities	9	50	35	6	1
		59			7	
	Opportunities	12	53	25	7	2
		65			10	
Jogging or Running (n=941)	Facilities	20	69	8	3	0
		89			4	
	Opportunities	22	69	6	2	0
		92			2	
Swimming (n=1,640)	Facilities	14	63	12	9	2
		77			10	
	Opportunities	15	63	10	10	2
		78			12	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=120)	Facilities	16	46	20	14	4
		62			18	
	Opportunities	10	57	15	13	4
		68			17	
Skateboarding (n=59)	Facilities	8	65	19	6	3
		73			8	
	Opportunities	13	57	19	9	1
		70			11	
Badminton (n=170)	Facilities	10	18	68	4	0
		28			4	
	Opportunities	9	28	54	9	0
		37			9	
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=111)	Facilities	23	53	19	5	0
		76			5	
	Opportunities	27	48	14	10	0
		76			10	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 20 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among All State Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Volleyball (n=320)	Facilities	13	55	24	8	0
		68			8	
	Opportunities	12	58	21	9	0
		69			9	
Basketball (n=477)	Facilities	21	56	18	5	0
		76			6	
	Opportunities	26	51	16	6	1
		77			7	
Tennis (n=237)	Facilities	15	74	5	6	0
		89			6	
	Opportunities	14	74	6	4	2
		88			6	
Football (n=137)	Facilities	26	65	7	2	0
		91			2	
	Opportunities	31	61	6	1	1
		92			2	
Soccer (n=162)	Facilities	18	69	10	2	1
		87			3	
	Opportunities	22	66	9	3	1
		88			3	
Baseball (n=195)	Facilities	26	57	8	6	3
		82			9	
	Opportunities	22	61	8	8	1
		83			9	
Softball (n=232)	Facilities	13	75	7	5	0
		88			5	
	Opportunities	8	77	7	7	0
		86			7	
Golf (n=467)	Facilities	20	69	10	1	0
		88			1	
	Opportunities	24	66	8	2	0
		89			2	
Frisbee Activities						
Ultimate Frisbee (n=72)	Facilities	30	50	14	6	0
		80			6	
	Opportunities	27	48	12	11	2
		75			13	
Disc Golf (n=142)	Facilities	19	55	12	10	4
		74			14	
	Opportunities	13	53	10	17	6
		66			23	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 20 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among All State Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=2,111)	Facilities	19	74	5	1	0
		94			1	
	Opportunities	23	70	4	2	0
		93			3	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=944)	Facilities	16	65	15	3	0
		81			4	
	Opportunities	19	65	12	4	1
		84			4	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=1,879)	Facilities	21	66	11	2	0
		87			2	
	Opportunities	24	66	8	3	0
		89			3	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=1,188)	Facilities	13	73	7	5	1
		86			7	
	Opportunities	16	70	6	7	1
		86			9	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=1,567)	Facilities	21	69	5	5	1
		89			6	
	Opportunities	25	66	3	5	0
		91			6	
Scuba or Skin Diving (n=53)	Facilities	15	74	10	0	0
		90			1	
	Opportunities	14	81	5	0	0
		95			0	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=1,131)	Facilities	17	70	9	4	1
		86			5	
	Opportunities	20	70	6	3	0
		90			4	
Water Skiing (n=200)	Facilities	15	72	11	2	0
		87			2	
	Opportunities	17	72	6	5	0
		89			5	
Snorkeling (n=126)	Facilities	10	65	24	1	0
		75			1	
	Opportunities	6	71	19	3	0
		78			3	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 20 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

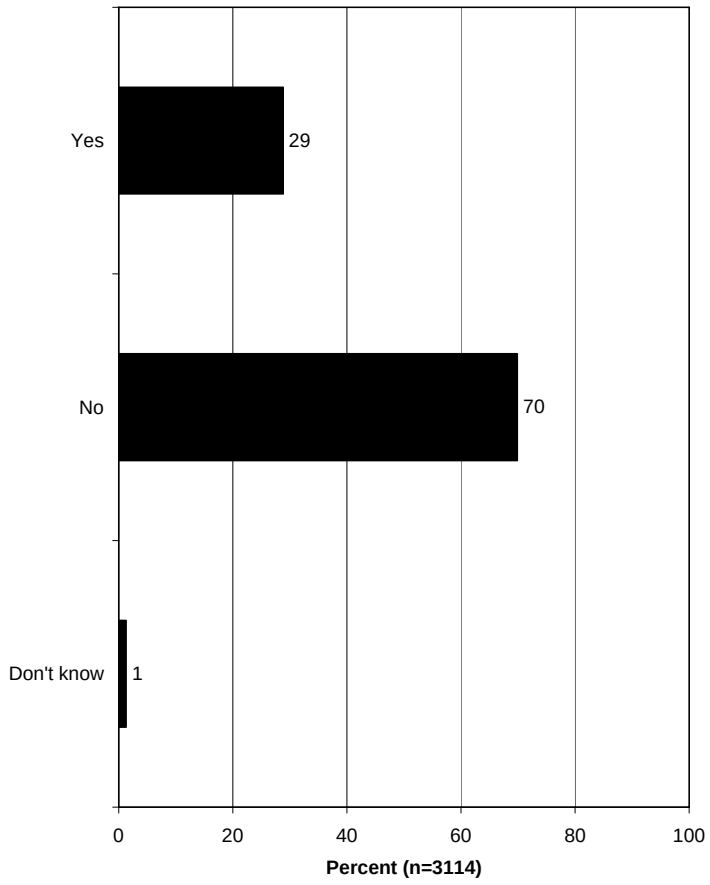
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among All State Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=178)	Facilities	17	68	11	4	0
		85			4	
	Opportunities	18	64	11	7	1
		82			8	
Skiing, Cross Country (n=134)	Facilities	19	66	11	2	1
		85			3	
	Opportunities	18	65	12	5	1
		82			6	
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice (n=151)	Facilities	13	61	14	11	1
		74			12	
	Opportunities	14	65	9	10	3
		78			12	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=1,540)	Facilities	24	68	6	2	0
		92			2	
	Opportunities	27	67	3	2	0
		95			2	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=251)	Facilities	13	71	14	3	0
		83			3	
	Opportunities	20	63	9	7	1
		84			8	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=285)	Facilities	14	53	26	6	2
		66			8	
	Opportunities	14	56	21	7	2
		70			9	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=535)	Facilities	7	57	14	17	4
		65			21	
	Opportunities	10	55	12	18	5
		65			23	
Camping						
Camping (n=1,406)	Facilities	17	69	8	4	1
		86			6	
	Opportunities	20	67	6	6	1
		87			7	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=349)	Facilities	9	61	9	18	3
		70			21	
	Opportunities	15	57	6	18	3
		72			21	

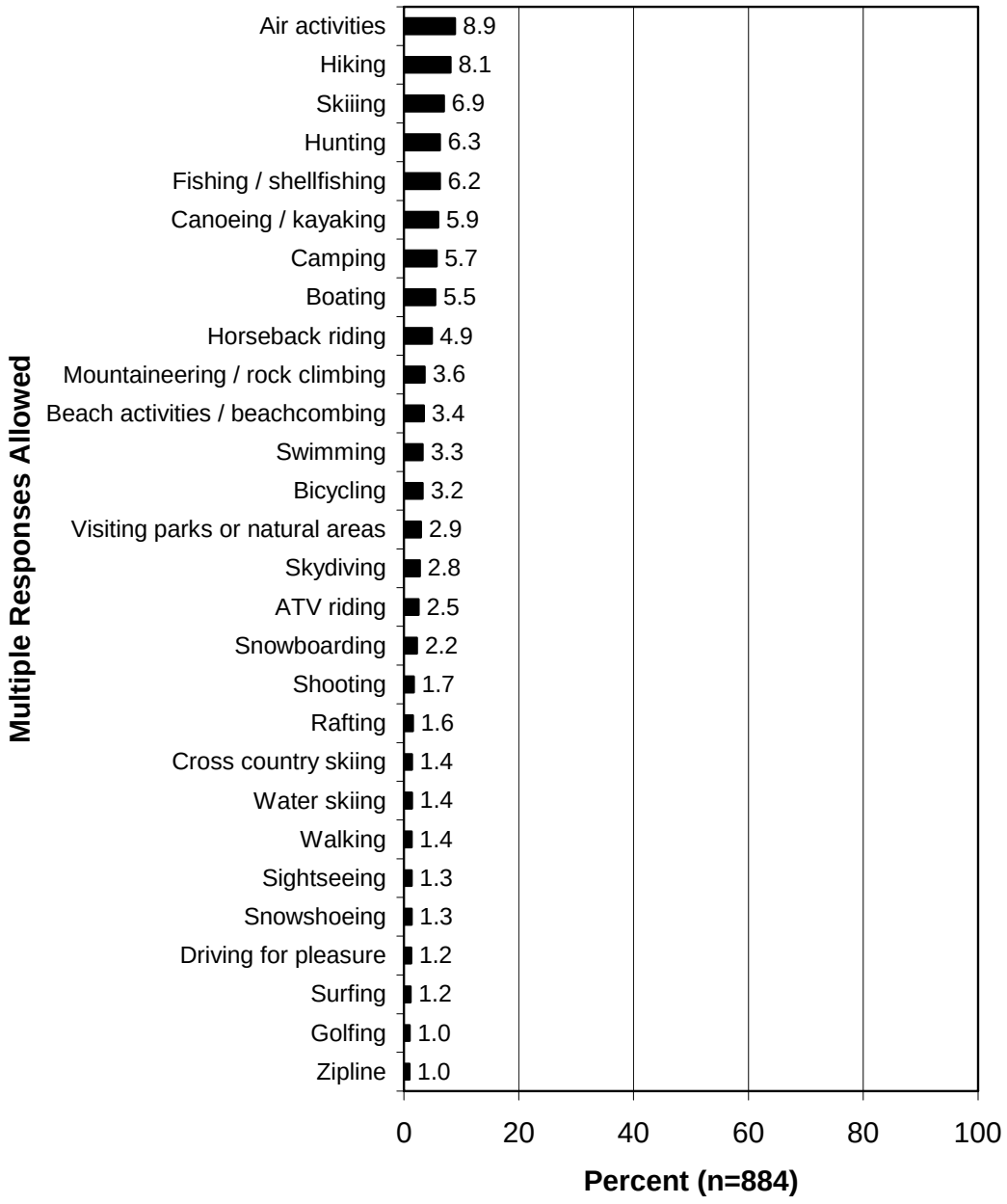
Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 20 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - More than a quarter (29%) of Washington State residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do. A graph shows the listing of activities named in the follow-up question. Leading the list are air activities, hiking, skiing, hunting, fishing, canoeing/kayaking, camping, and other boating.
  - A third (33%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of. A graph shows the listing of activities named in the follow-up question. Leading the list are hiking, camping, fishing, walking, bicycling, off-road driving, and hunting.

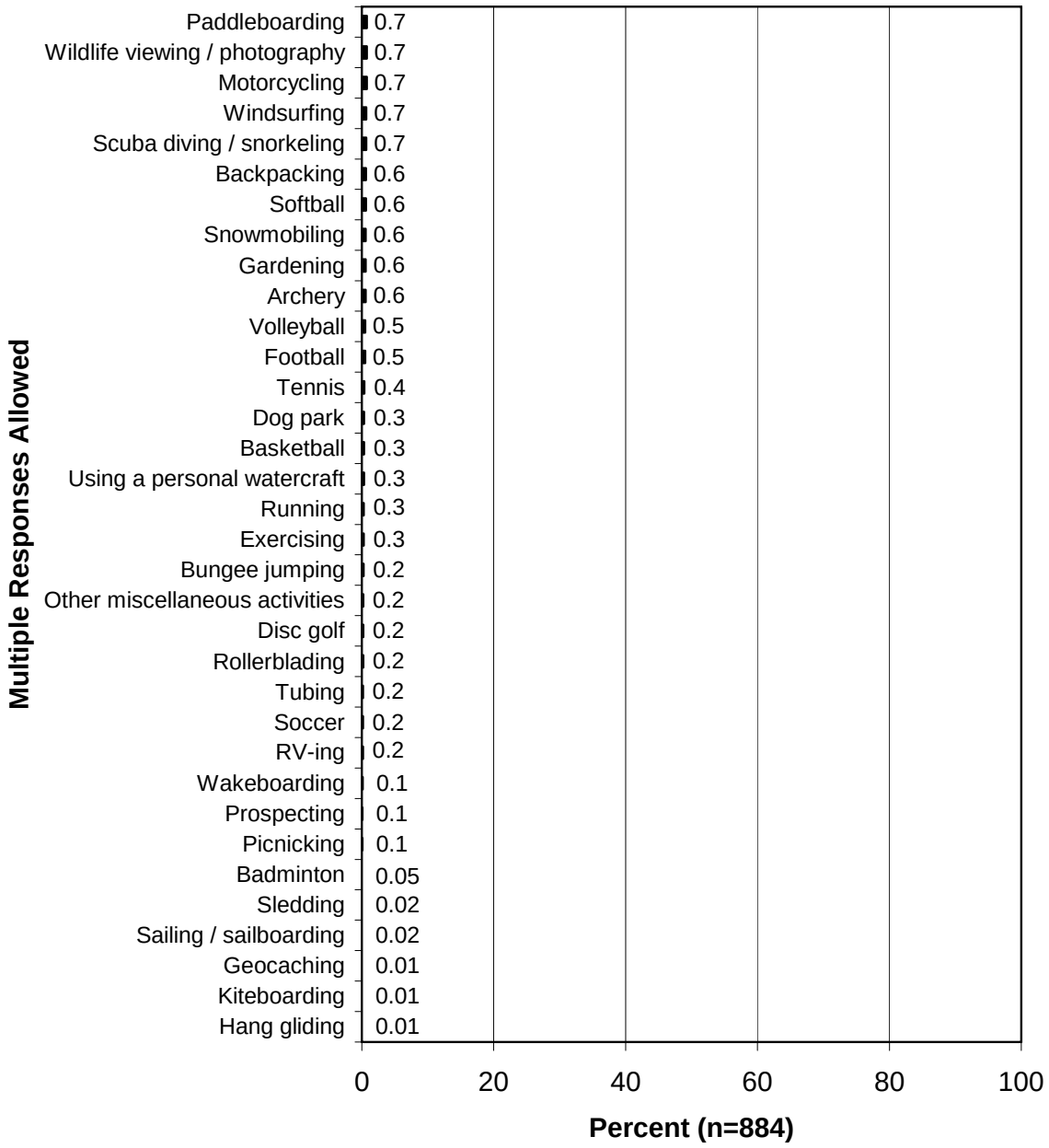
Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (Statewide)



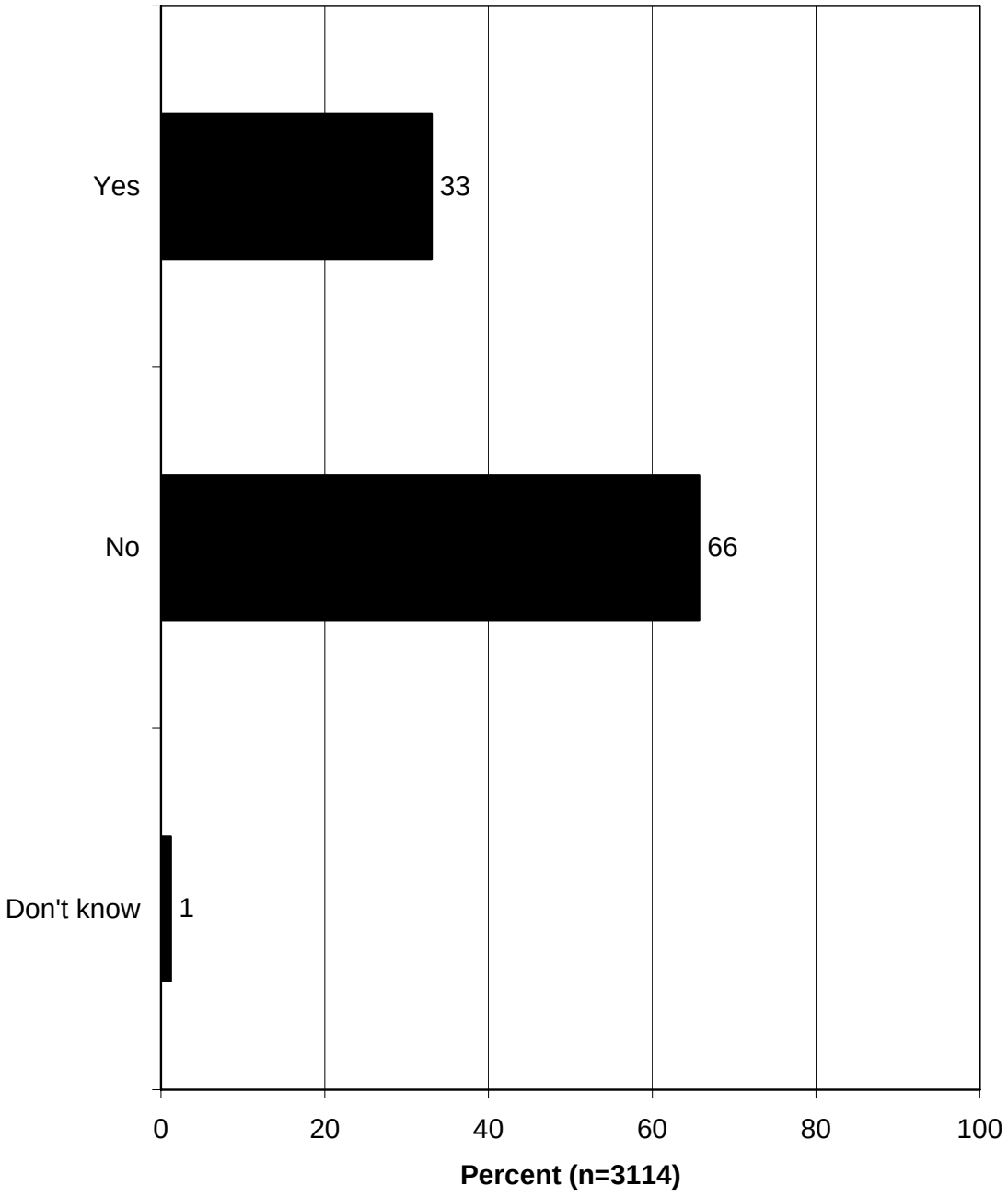
Q341. Which outdoor activities do you think you'd like to do? (Asked of those who indicate that there is an activity(ies) that they do not currently do but would like to do in Washington.) (Statewide)



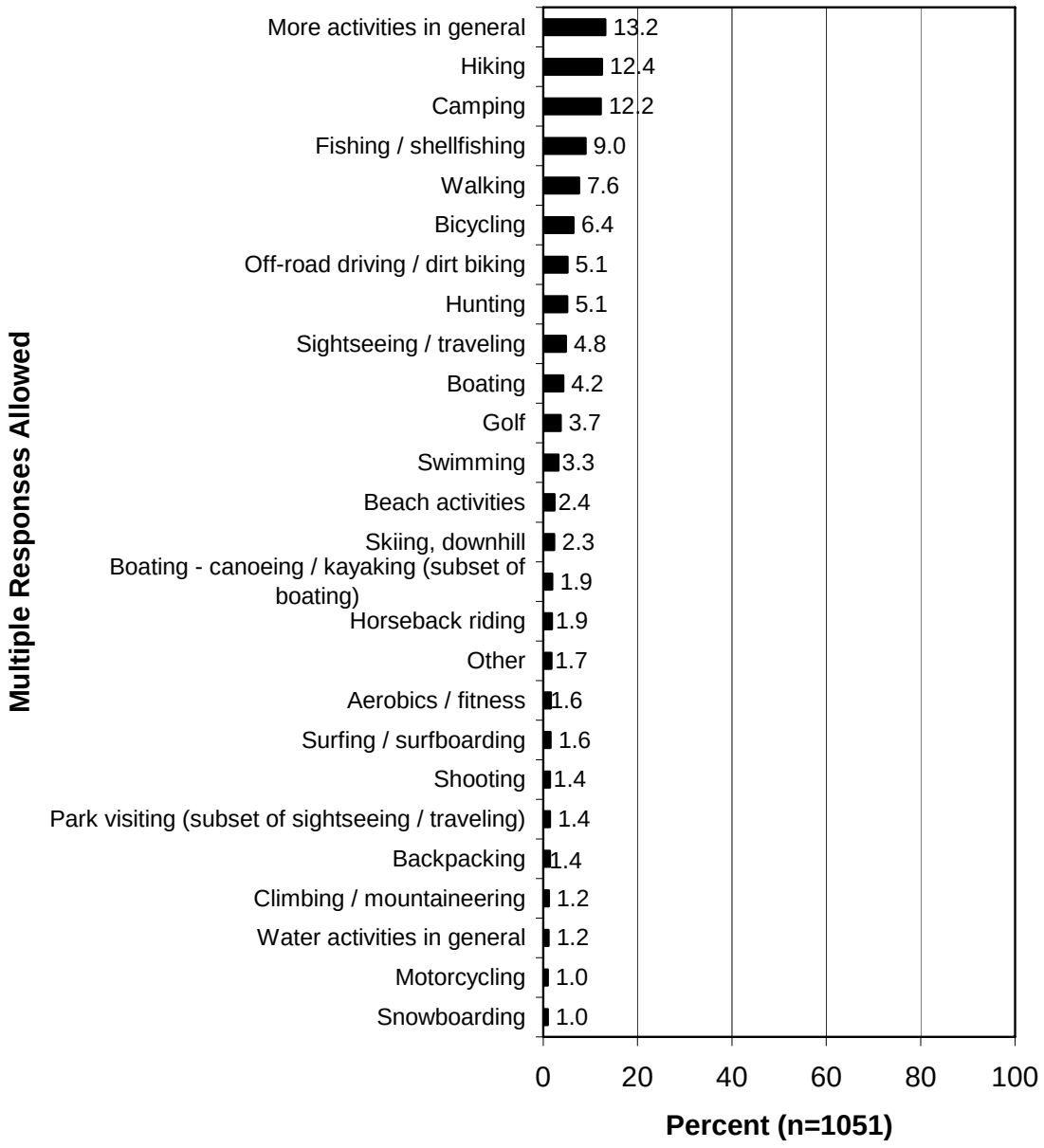
Q341. Which outdoor activities do you think you'd like to do? (Asked of those who indicate that there is an activity(ies) that they do not currently do but would like to do in Washington.) (Statewide)



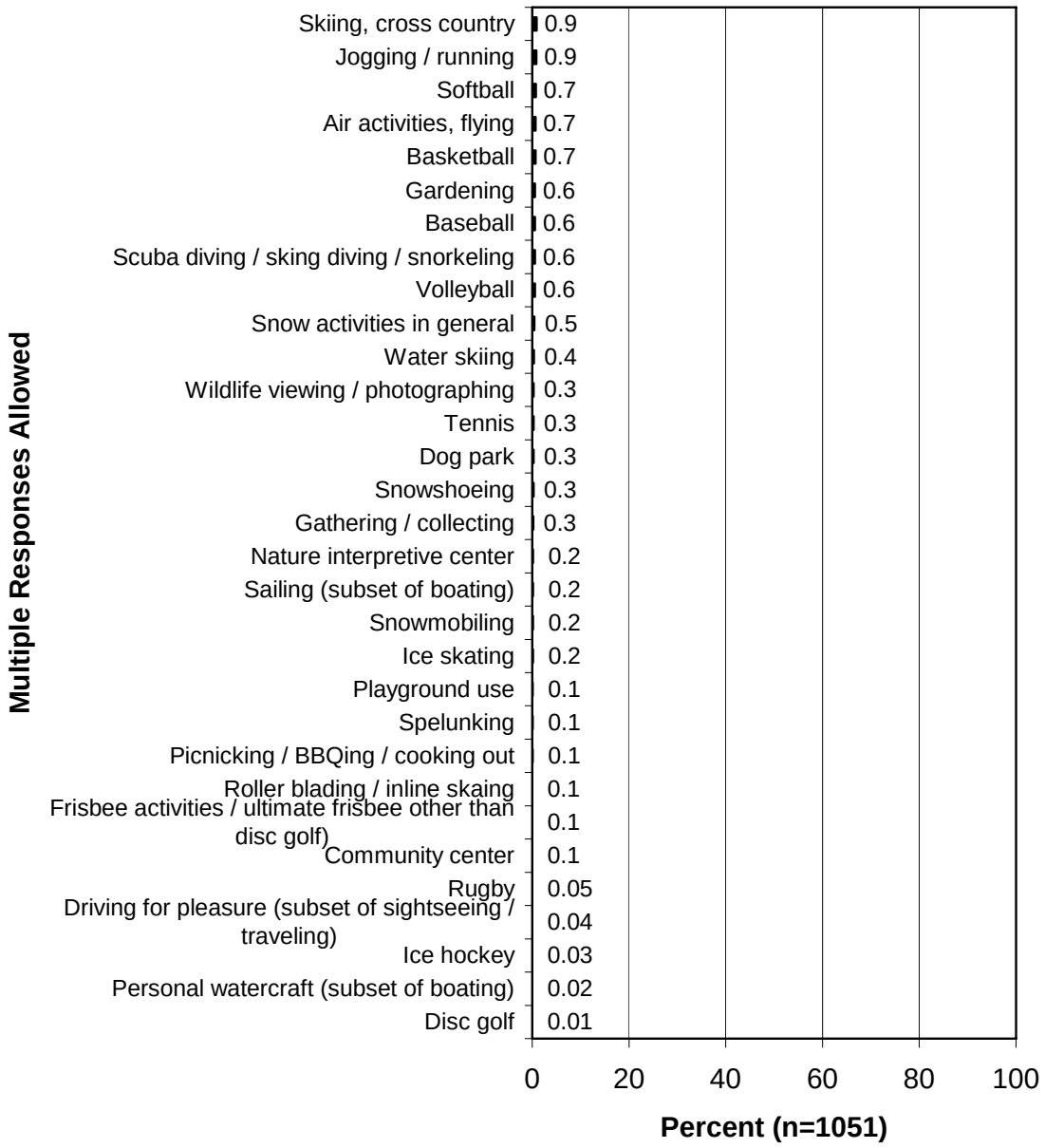
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (Statewide)



Q344. Which outdoor activities do you think you'd like to do more of in Washington? (Asked of those who indicate that there is an activity(ies) that they currently do but would like to do more of in Washington.)
(Statewide)



Q344. Which outdoor activities do you think you'd like to do more of in Washington? (Asked of those who indicate that there is an activity(ies) that they currently do but would like to do more of in Washington.) (Statewide)



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—STATEWIDE RESULTS

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in Washington State is nearly universal: 95% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (49%), bicycle (21%), public transportation (10%), and off-road vehicle (7%).
  - A quarter of Washington State residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (25%), and a majority live no more than a mile (52%). Additionally, 80% live within 5 miles. The mean amount is 3.71 miles.

WETLANDS—STATEWIDE RESULTS

- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 26% of Washington State residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the State. The most common rating is “10” (32% gave this rating), with more than a third giving a rating of “9” or “10” (38%) (rounding on the graph causes the apparent discrepancy in the sum). The mean rating is well above the midpoint at 7.16.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction and Methodology 1
Use of Telephones for the Survey 1
Questionnaire Design 1
Survey Sample 1
Telephone Interviewing Facilities 2
Interviewing Dates and Times 3
Telephone Survey Data Collection and Quality Control 3
Data Analysis 4
Sampling Error 5
Additional Information About the Presentation of Results in the Report 5
Statewide Results 7
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—Statewide Results 7
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—Statewide Results 7
Days of Participation—Statewide Results 19
Locations—Statewide Results 21
Children's Participation—Statewide Results 25
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—Statewide Results 27
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—Statewide Results 44
Wetlands—Statewide Results 46
Results for the Islands Region 50
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—The Islands Region 50
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Islands Region 50
Days of Participation—The Islands Region 62
Children's Participation—The Islands Region 64
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—The Islands Region 66
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—The Islands Region 73
Wetlands—The Islands Region 75
Results for the Peninsulas Region 77
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—The Peninsulas Region 77
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Peninsulas Region 77
Days of Participation—The Peninsulas Region 89
Children's Participation—The Peninsulas Region 91
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—The Peninsulas Region 92
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—The Peninsulas Region 99
Wetlands—The Peninsulas Region 101

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Results for the Coast Region....103
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—The Coast Region....103
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Coast Region....103
Days of Participation—The Coast Region....115
Children's Participation—The Coast Region....117
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—The Coast Region....119
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—The Coast Region....126
Wetlands—The Coast Region....128
Results for the North Cascades Region....130
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—The North Cascades Region....130
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The North Cascades Region....130
Days of Participation—The North Cascades Region....142
Children's Participation—The North Cascades Region....144
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—The North Cascades Region....146
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—The North Cascades Region....154
Wetlands—The North Cascades Region....156
Results for the Seattle-King Region....158
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—The Seattle-King Region....158
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Seattle-King Region....158
Days of Participation—The Seattle-King Region....170
Children's Participation—The Seattle-King Region....172
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—The Seattle-King Region....174
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—The Seattle-King Region....181
Wetlands—The Seattle-King Region....183
Results for the Southwest Region....185
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—The Southwest Region....185
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Southwest Region....185
Days of Participation—The Southwest Region....197
Children's Participation—The Southwest Region....199
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—The Southwest Region....201
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—The Southwest Region....208
Wetlands—The Southwest Region....210
Results for the Northeast Region....212
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—The Northeast Region....212
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Northeast Region....212
Days of Participation—The Northeast Region....224
Children's Participation—The Northeast Region....226
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—The Northeast Region....228
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—The Northeast Region....236
Wetlands—The Northeast Region....238

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Results for the Columbia Plateau Region 240
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—The Columbia Plateau Region....240
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Columbia Plateau Region....240
Days of Participation—The Columbia Plateau Region 252
Children's Participation—The Columbia Plateau Region 254
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—The Columbia Plateau Region 256
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—The Columbia Plateau Region 263
Wetlands—The Columbia Plateau Region....265
Results for the South Central Region....267
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—The South Central Region 267
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The South Central Region 267
Days of Participation—The South Central Region....279
Children's Participation—The South Central Region 281
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—The South Central Region....283
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—The South Central Region....290
Wetlands—The South Central Region 292
Results for the Palouse Region 294
Participation in Outdoor Recreation—The Palouse Region....294
Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Palouse Region....294
Days of Participation—The Palouse Region 306
Children's Participation—The Palouse Region 308
Satisfaction With Facilities and Opportunities, and Constraints to Participation—The Palouse Region 310
Modes of Transportation to Recreation Areas—The Palouse Region 317
Wetlands—The Palouse Region....319
Appendix A: Comparison of Activity Rankings from 2002, 2006, and 2012 321
About Responsive Management 323

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted for the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to determine resident participation in outdoor recreation in Washington, as well as residents' opinions on recreation facilities and opportunities. This survey is a component of the overall research being conducted in support of the Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Specifically, this report presents the results of a telephone survey of randomly selected residents of Washington State. Specific aspects of the survey methodology are discussed below.

USE OF TELEPHONES FOR THE SURVEY

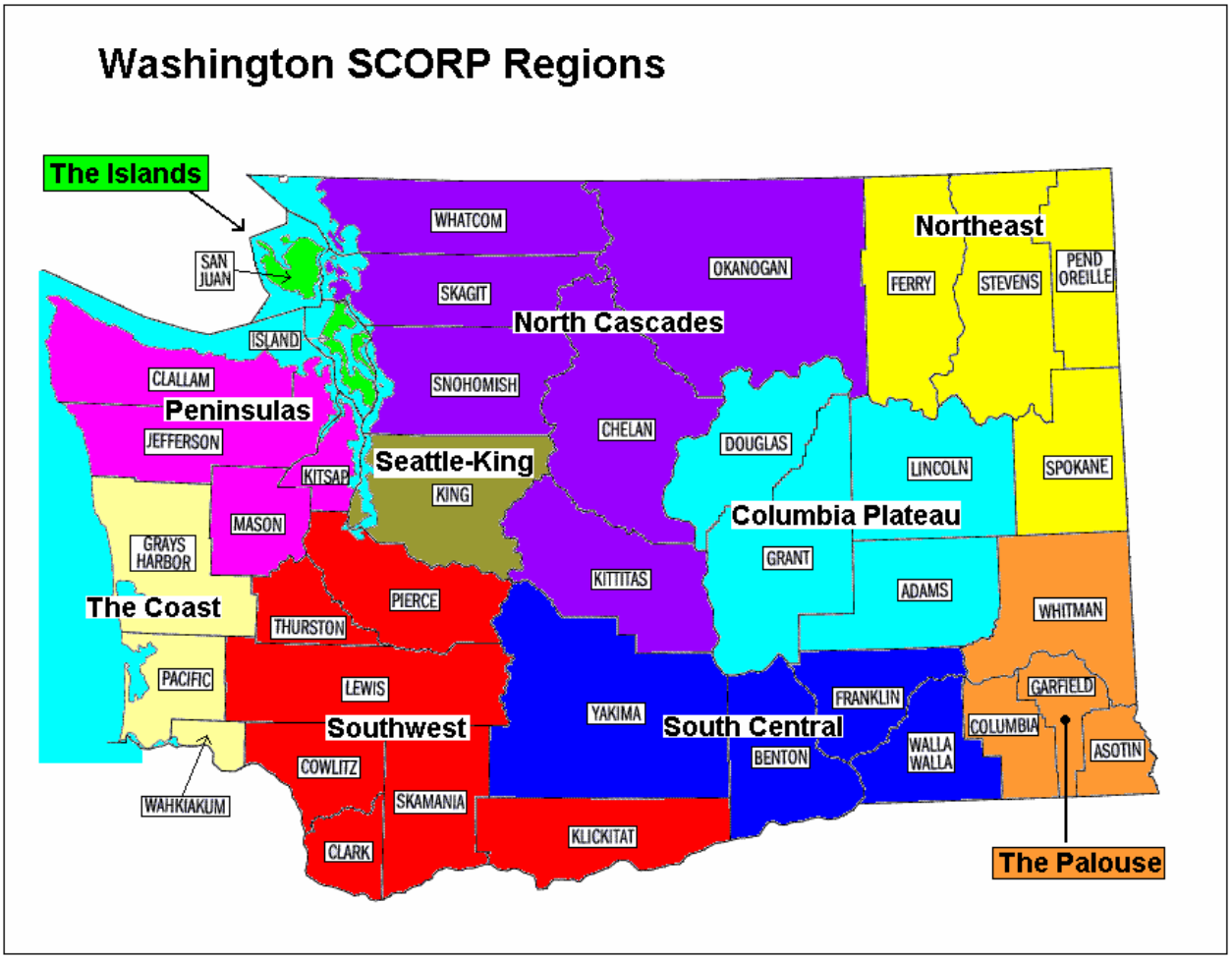
For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among Washington residents (both landlines and cell phones were called). Additionally, telephone surveys, relative to mail or Internet surveys, allow for more scientific sampling and data collection, provide higher quality data, obtain higher response rates, are more timely, and are more cost-effective. Telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The telephone survey questionnaire for residents was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the RCO. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey.

SURVEY SAMPLE

The sample of randomly selected Washington residents was obtained from Survey Sampling International and DatabaseUSA, firms that specialize in providing scientifically valid telephone samples; the sample included landlines and cell phones, with cell phones sampled in the same proportion that they are owned in the state. The sample was obtained to provide a set amount of completed interviews in each of ten regions in Washington (see map that follows). For overall results, the regions were weighted so that the sample was representative of all residents of the state.



Note: Map was produced in color; may not be legible in black and white.

The Islands: Island and San Juan Counties
Peninsulas: Clallam, Jefferson, Kitsap, and Mason Counties
The Coast: Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Wahkiakum Counties
North Cascades: Chelan, Kittitas, Okanogan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties
Seattle-King: King County (including the City of Seattle)
Southwest: Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Lewis, Pierce, Skamania, and Thurston Counties
Northeast: Ferry, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens Counties
Columbia Plateau: Adams, Douglas, Grant, and Lincoln Counties
South Central: Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla, and Yakima Counties
The Palouse: Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, and Whitman Counties

TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING FACILITIES

A central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience

conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of outdoor recreation and natural resources.

To ensure the integrity of the telephone survey data, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers and other professional staff conducted a project briefing with the interviewers prior to the administration of this survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey questionnaire, reading of the survey questions, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey questionnaire.

INTERVIEWING DATES AND TIMES

Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The survey was conducted from August to October 2012.

TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey questionnaire was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection.

The Survey Center Managers and statisticians monitored the data collection, including monitoring of the actual telephone interviews without the interviewers' knowledge, to evaluate the performance of each interviewer and ensure the integrity of the data. The survey questionnaire itself contains error checkers and computation statements to ensure quality and consistent data. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians checked each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness. Responsive Management obtained a total of 3,114 completed interviews statewide, broken down as shown in the tabulation that follows.

Region	**Number of Completed Interviews**
The Islands	310
Peninsulas	312
The Coast	314
North Cascades	310
Seattle-King	308
Southwest	318
Northeast	313
Columbia Plateau	313
South Central	307
The Palouse	309
STATEWIDE	3,114

DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. Within each region, the results were weighted by demographic characteristics so that the sample was representative of residents of that region. For statewide results, each region was weighted to be in proper proportion to the state population as a whole.

The data analysis included an examination of trends. The relative ranking of activities from the 2002 survey, the 2006 survey, and this survey are compared in Appendix A.

On questions that asked respondents to provide a number (e.g., number of miles from a park), the graph shows ranges of numbers rather than the precise numbers. Nonetheless, in the survey each respondent provided a precise number, and the dataset includes this precise number, even if the graph only shows ranges of numbers. Note that the calculation of means and medians used the precise numbers that the respondents provided.

SAMPLING ERROR

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval for the statewide results. For the entire sample of Washington residents statewide, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.76 percentage points. This means that if the survey were conducted 100 times on different samples that were selected in the same way, the findings of 95 out of the 100 surveys would fall within plus or minus 1.76 percentage points of each other. Sampling error was calculated using the formula described below, with a sample size of 3,114 and a population size of 5,143,186 Washington residents 18 years old and older.

Sampling Error Equation

$$B = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\frac{N_p(.25)}{N_s} - .25}{N_p - 1}} \right)(1.96)$$

Where: B = maximum sampling error (as decimal)
N_P = population size (i.e., total number who could be surveyed)
N_S = sample size (i.e., total number of respondents surveyed)

Derived from formula: p. 206 in Dillman, D. A. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys*. John Wiley & Sons, NY.

Note: This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENTATION OF RESULTS IN THE REPORT

In examining the results, it is important to be aware that the questionnaire included several types of questions:

- Open-ended questions are those in which no answer set is read to the respondents; rather, they can respond with anything that comes to mind from the question.
- Closed-ended questions have an answer set from which to choose.

- Single or multiple response questions: Some questions allow only a single response, while other questions allow respondents to give more than one response or choose all that apply. Those that allow more than a single response are indicated on the graphs with the label, "Multiple Responses Allowed."
- Scaled questions: Many closed-ended questions (but not all) are in a scale, such as excellent-good-fair-poor.

Most graphs and tabulations show results rounded to the nearest integer; however, all data are stored in decimal format, and all calculations are performed on unrounded numbers. For this reason, some results may not sum to exactly 100% because of this rounding on the graphs. Additionally, rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in the reported results of combined responses (e.g., when "highly satisfied" and "satisfied" are summed to determine the total percentage who express satisfaction).

STATEWIDE RESULTS

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—STATEWIDE RESULTS

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—Statewide Results

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (81% of Washington State residents), walking without a pet (71%), observing or photographing wildlife (59%), gardening (57%), hiking (54%), and walking with a pet (52%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity**
Sightseeing	56.8
Sightseeing—Public Facility	23.7
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	25.3
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	47.7
Nature Activities	81.4
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	29.2
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	26.1
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	3.3
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	59.0
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	9.1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	34.1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	40.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	6.4
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	27.2
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	14.9
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	18.4
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	6.7
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	4.2
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	56.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	2.3
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	55.5

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	34.1
Fishing for Shellfish	11.3
Fishing for Finfish	27.1
Fishing—Total Freshwater	26.3
Fishing—Total Saltwater	15.6
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	7.4
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	17.3
Fishing from Private Boat	18.5
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	9.2
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	13.0
Fishing with Guide or Charter	3.1
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	1.7
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	1.8
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	80.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	43.2
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	6.3
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	26.6
Water-Related Activities	75.2
Beachcombing	32.6
Beachcombing—Saltwater	28.2
Beachcombing—Freshwater	11.4
Swimming or Wading at Beach	38.8
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	27.7
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	17.4
Surfboarding	2.1
Wind Surfing	1.0
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.4
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.7
Inner Tubing or Floating	17.1

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity**
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	35.6
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	13.5
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	29.0
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	2.8
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	32.8
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	11.1
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	3.7
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	9.0
Boating—Sail Boating	3.5
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	2.1
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	1.9
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	1.6
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	1.8
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	5.2
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	1.0
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	4.7
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	24.8
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	9.3
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	21.3
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	20.0
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	4.5
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	1.8
Boating—Using a Marina	7.7
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	2.3
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	22.5
Water Skiing	7.4
Water Skiing—Saltwater	1.3
Water Skiing—Freshwater	6.8
Scuba or Skin Diving	1.6
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	1.2
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	0.7
Snorkeling	3.7
Snorkeling—Saltwater	1.9
Snorkeling—Freshwater	1.9
Using a Splash Park	8.1
Using a Spray Park	6.4

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	31.3
Snowshoeing	6.7
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	15.5
Snowboarding	7.1
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	6.5
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.1
Skiing, Downhill	10.4
Skiing, Cross Country	4.5
Snowmobiling	2.7
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	2.4
Ice Skating	3.3
Ice Skating—Outdoors	1.7
Ice Skating—Indoors	2.0
Ice Hockey	0.5
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.1
Ice Hockey—Indoors	0.3
Air Activities	3.8
Bungee Jumping	0.6
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.2
Hot Air Ballooning	0.2
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	0.8
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	1.5
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.2
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	90.0
Walking With a Pet	51.6
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	25.1
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	11.5
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	21.3
Walking Without a Pet	71.3
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	38.7
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	39.5
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	35.3
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	2.9
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	0.9
Hiking	53.9
Hiking—Trails	51.0
Hiking—Urban Trails	17.5
Hiking—Rural Trails	18.5
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	36.4
Hiking—Off Trail	10.9
Climbing or Mountaineering	10.0
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	3.6
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	1.9
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	4.6

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	36.9
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	26.6
Bicycle Riding—Trails	24.4
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	17.3
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	10.8
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	8.0
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	6.9
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	0.9
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.5
Bicycle Riding—BMX	0.6
Bicycle Touring	2.6
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	2.3
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	0.7
Horseback Riding	7.7
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	2.8
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	1.3
Horseback Riding—Trails	3.9
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.5
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	2.3
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	2.7
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	2.7
Off-Roading for Recreation	15.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	4.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	0.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	2.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	2.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	0.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	1.4
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.8
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	1.7
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	7.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	1.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	1.8
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	5.2
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	1.4
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	2.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	2.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	9.5
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	1.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	1.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	6.6
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	1.4
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	3.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	2.5

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Camping	42.4
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	2.4
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	1.2
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.4
Camping—In a Boat	2.4
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	0.6
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	1.3
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.8
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	0.7
Camping—With a Bicycle	1.2
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	1.1
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.4
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	8.3
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	7.7
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	0.3
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	26.5
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	21.2
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	7.9
Camping—RV Camping	14.2
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	11.2
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	4.7
Hunting or Shooting	21.4
Hunting	9.4
Hunting—Archery Equipment	2.2
Hunting—Firearms	8.5
Hunting—Modern Firearms	8.0
Hunting—Rifle	6.2
Hunting—Shotgun	4.1
Hunting—Handgun	1.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.2
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.2
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.3
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.3
Hunting—Big Game	8.0
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	4.8
Hunting—Waterfowl	1.9

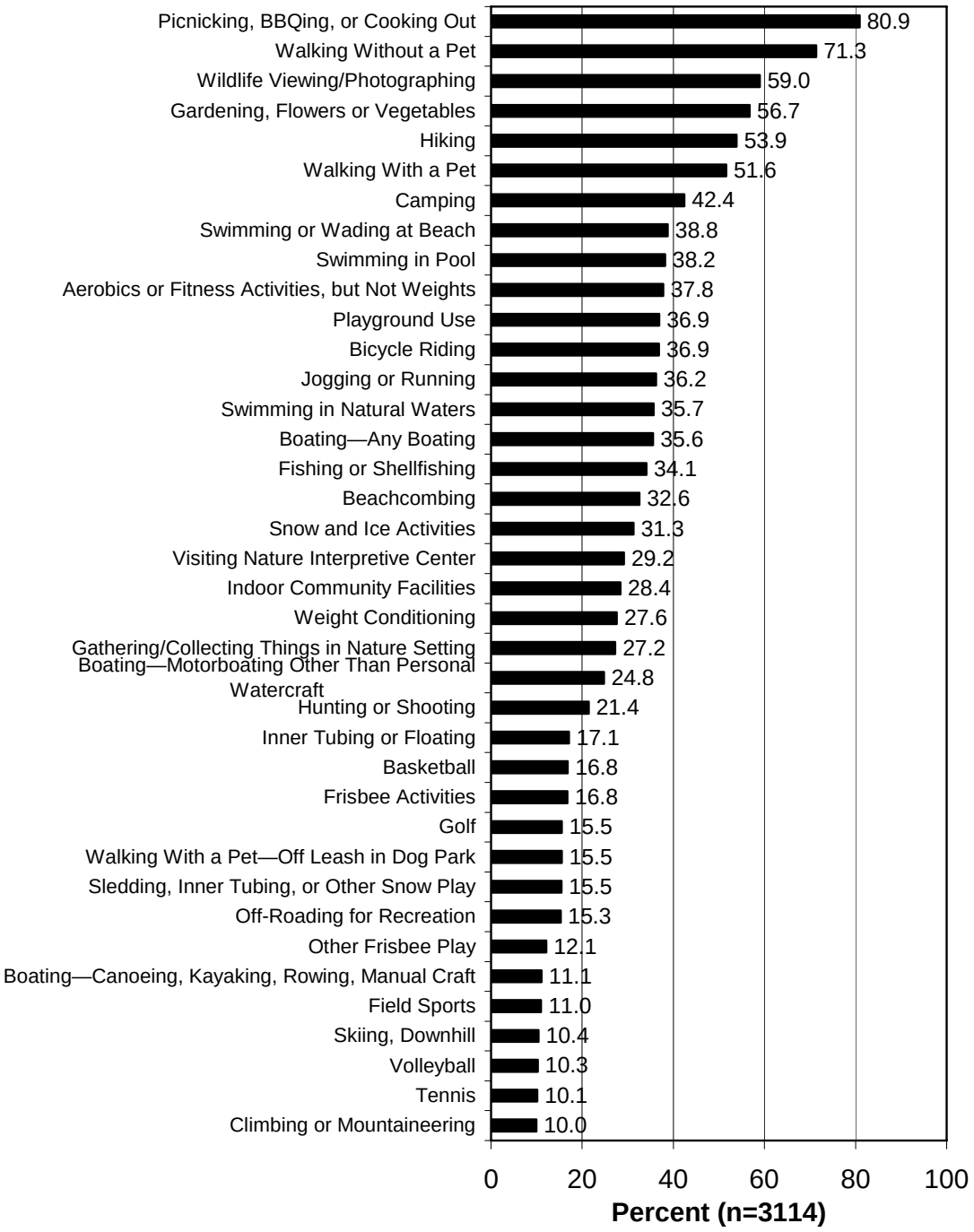
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	17.4
Shooting—Archery Equipment	3.6
Shooting—Modern Firearms	15.7
Shooting—Rifle	11.4
Shooting—Shotgun	8.4
Shooting—Handgun	10.9
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	2.5
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	2.4
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	1.0
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	1.5
Target Shooting	15.3
Trap Shooting	4.6
Skeet	4.0
Sporting Clays	3.5
Other Target or Clay Sports	1.7
Recreational Activities	82.7
Playground Use	36.9
Playground Use—Park Facility	30.0
Playground Use—School Facility	13.8
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	37.8
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	26.4
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	30.1
Weight Conditioning	27.6
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	20.6
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	20.9
Jogging or Running	36.2
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	23.2
Jogging or Running—Trails	17.2
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	11.4
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	7.8
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.9
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	2.7
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	2.2
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	51.6
Swimming in Pool	38.2
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	18.1
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	24.2
Swimming in Natural Waters	35.7
Roller or Inline Skating	4.7
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.3
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	1.8
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	2.2
Skateboarding	2.9
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	1.1
Skateboarding—Trail	0.6
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	2.4

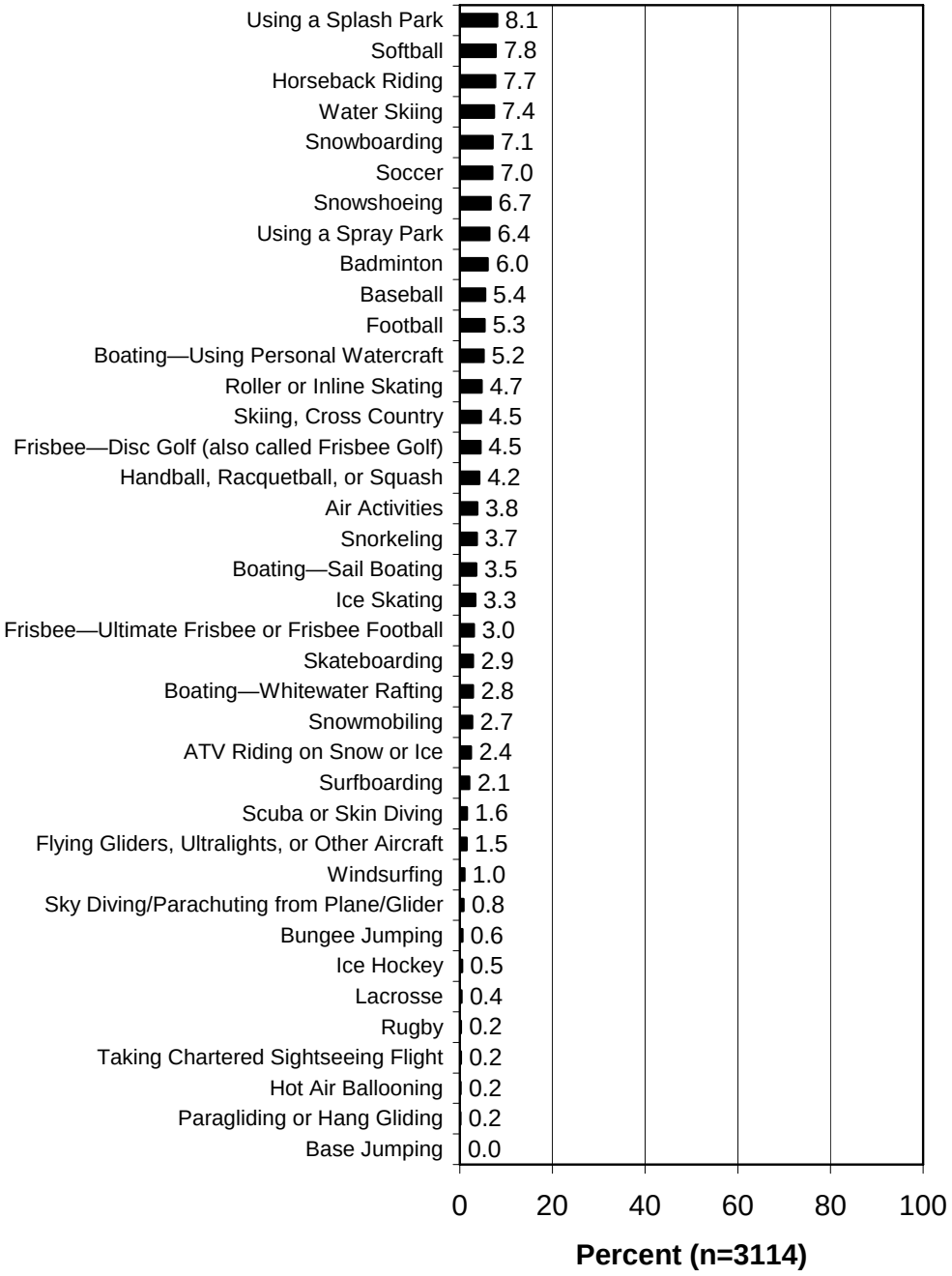
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in Washington State Participating in the Activity
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	6.0
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	2.2
Badminton—Indoor Facility	0.8
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	4.2
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	0.4
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	3.5
Volleyball	10.3
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	5.8
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	3.3
Basketball	16.8
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	9.1
Basketball—Indoor Facility	7.8
Tennis	10.1
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	9.1
Tennis—Indoor Facility	2.2
Field Sports	11.0
Football	5.3
Rugby	0.2
Lacrosse	0.4
Soccer	7.0
Soccer—Outdoors	6.2
Soccer—Indoors	0.7
Baseball	5.4
Softball	7.8
Golf	15.5
Golf—Driving Range	5.1
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	1.6
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	13.3
Indoor Community Facilities	28.4
Activity Center	5.5
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	3.5
Class or Instruction	7.4
Social Event	14.8
Frisbee Activities	16.8
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	4.5
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	3.0

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Statewide)



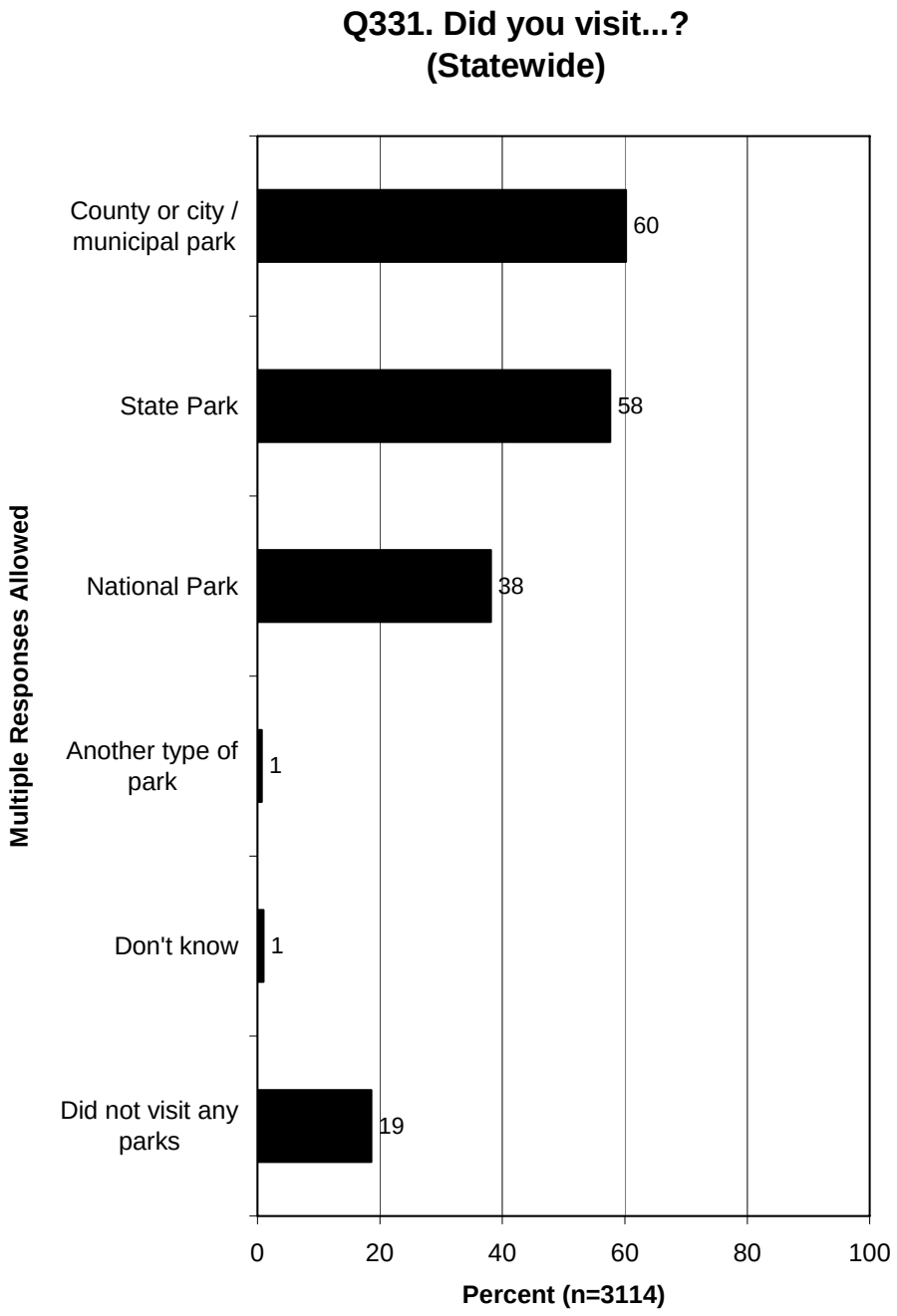
Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Statewide)



- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; softball, soccer, and baseball leagues all have participation rates of at least 1.0% in Washington State.

Activity	**Percent and Number of Washington State Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in Washington State**
Ice Hockey	0.1	12.5
Baseball	1.0	19.2
Softball	2.9	37.3
Basketball	0.8	4.7
Volleyball	0.9	8.9
Football	0.8	15.1
Lacrosse	0.1	27.2
Rugby	0.1	41.8
Soccer	1.7	23.8

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 80% of residents of Washington State had visited a park, the most popular being a county or city/municipal park (60% had visited this type of park) and a State Park (58%). Meanwhile, 38% had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.



Days of Participation—Statewide Results

- The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among Washington State Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	15.2	9.7
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	7.3	2.1
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	17.5	0.4
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	13.5	3.5
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	45.4	24.3
Fishing or Shellfishing	15.0	4.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	20.5	16.0
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	6.1	0.2
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	15.1	5.1
Inner Tubing or Floating	8.0	1.4
Surfboarding	6.1	0.1
Using a Splash Park	6.5	0.5
Using a Spray Park	6.4	0.4
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	17.8	8.6
Scuba or Skin Diving	13.3	0.2
Snorkeling	9.4	0.3
Water Skiing	8.7	0.6
Wind Surfing	0.1	0.1
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	7.6	0.8
Snowboarding	8.5	0.6
Skiing, Cross Country	8.6	0.4
Snowshoeing	4.4	0.3
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	11.3	0.4
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	5.5	0.8
Ice Skating	2.7	0.1
Ice Hockey	40.5	0.2
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	no participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	2.3	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	16.7	0.2
Hot Air Ballooning	1.1	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	1.5	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	3.0	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	6.8	0.0

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among the Islands Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	23.6	3.5
Climbing or Mountaineering	9.2	0.9
Hiking	17.1	9.0
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	97.8	76.7
Bicycle Riding	35.5	12.8
Horseback Riding	31.9	2.3
Off-Roading for Recreation	25.7	3.8
Camping	10.6	4.5
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	15.9	1.5
Shooting	14.4	2.4
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	32.1	11.1
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	86.6	24.0
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	82.5	21.4
Jogging or Running	66.0	22.3
Swimming in Pool	21.5	7.8
Swimming in Natural Waters	14.5	5.0
Roller or Inline Skating	12.9	0.6
Skateboarding	39.8	1.0
Badminton	9.5	0.6
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	13.4	0.5
Volleyball	13.1	1.3
Basketball	20.4	3.3
Tennis	17.1	1.7
Football	18.5	1.0
Rugby	50.5	0.1
Lacrosse	7.5	0.0
Soccer	28.7	2.0
Baseball	16.7	0.9
Softball	17.7	1.4
Golf	12.6	1.9
Indoor Community Facilities	38.1	10.3
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	14.4	0.4
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	14.1	0.6

Locations—Statewide Results

- The following tabulations show the locations in which residents engaged in recreational activities.

Facility / Land (Statewide)	Percent of Participants Participating in the Locations Indicated				
	Collecting / Gathering	Viewing / Photo-graphing Wildlife	Picnicking, BBQing, Cooking Out	Beachcombing, Wading or Swimming at Beach	Hiking
Beach, freshwater, public				37	
Beach, freshwater, private				7	
Beach, freshwater, unknown if public or private				1	
Beach, ocean, public	19			51	
Beach, ocean, private				4	
Beach, ocean, unknown if public or private				1	
Beach, saltwater (other than ocean), public				31	
Beach, saltwater (other than ocean), private				4	
Beach, saltwater (other than ocean), unknown if public or private				1	
Public land, park, National Park or Monument	8	20	7		25
Public land, park, State Park	18	29	30		38
Public land, park, county/city/municipal	8	14	28		16
Public land, National Forest	18	20	6		29
Public land, State Forest	8	12	4		13
Public land, National Wildlife Refuge	1	5	1		3
Public land, BLM	1	2	1		2
Other public land (in general)	19	22	0		16
Private land, home/own property	14	33	53		2
Private land, other than home	27	18	18		10
Trail, paved					38
Trail, unpaved					77
Informal trail (not built)					34
Off-trail / no trail					20

Locational tabulations continue on next page.

Facility / Land (Statewide)	Percent of Participants Participating in the Locations Indicated			
	Snowshoeing or Cross Country Skiing	Snowmobiling / ATV Riding on Ice/Snow	Ice Hockey	Ice Skating
Rink, indoor, public			65	50
Rink, indoor, private			5	10
Rink, outdoor, public			4	34
Rink, outdoor, private			20	8
Not at rink, outdoors, public land			0	4
Not at rink, outdoors, private land			7	6
Trail, public	66	59		
Trail, private	16	19		
Trail, unknown if public or private	5	2		
Off-trail / no trail, public land	18	24		
Off-trail / no trail, private land	13	29		
Off-trail / no trail, unknown if public or private land	2	2		

Facility / Land (Statewide)	Percent of Participants Participating in the Locations Indicated									
	Aerobics and fitness	Badminton	Basketball	Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	Volleyball	Weightlifting	Football	Rugby	Lacrosse	Soccer
Beach (in general)					8	0				
Field, established, public							72	42	65	66
Not on established field, public land							23	6	16	13
Indoor facility, public (including community center)	36	9	36	52	26	32				7
Indoor facility, private	37	3	12	32	7	43				3
Public land (in general)	15	21	45	7	34	2				
Private land, home/own property	29	56	18	5	23	29	16	5	0	12
Private land, other than home	5	15	13	3	16	0	14	20	24	11

Locational tabulations continue on next page.

	Percent of Participants Participating in the Locations Indicated	
Facility / Land (Statewide)	**Baseball**	**Softball**
Batting cage, public	5	3
Batting cage, privately run	1	1
Public land (in general)	88	78
Private land, other than home	3	12
Home/own property	13	7

Facility / Land (Statewide)	**Percent of Swimmers Participating in the Locations Indicated**
Natural waters, public land	54
Natural waters, private land	8
Natural waters, not sure if public / private	2
Pool, indoor, public	30
Pool, indoor, private	16
Pool, indoor, unknown if public or private	1
Pool, outdoor, public	17
Pool, outdoor, private	14
Pool, outdoor, at home	6
Pool, outdoor, unknown if public or private	0
Beach, at ocean	11
Splash park	3

Facility / Land (Statewide)	**Percent of Golfers Participating in the Locations Indicated**
Driving range, public	27
Driving range, private	10
Driving range, unknown if public or private	1
Golf 9- or 18-hole, municipal or public course	72
Golf 9- or 18-hole, private country club	31
Golf 9- or 18-hole, unknown if public or private course	1
Golf pitch-n-putt, municipal or public course	8
Golf pitch-n-putt, private country club	2
Golf pitch-n-putt, unknown if public or private	2

Locational tabulations continue on next page.

Facility / Land (Statewide)	Percent of Skateboarders Participating in the Locations Indicated
Skate park, public	42
Skate park, private	5
Skate park, unknown if public or private	6
Trail, skateboarding	17
Outdoors, not at designated park	36
Indoor facility, public (including community center)	0
Indoor facility, private	3

Facility / Land (Statewide)	Percent of Tennis Players Participating in the Locations Indicated
Courts, outdoors, public	81
Courts, outdoors, private	21
Courts, indoors, public	15
Courts, indoors, private	12

Facility / Land (Statewide)	Percent of Disc Golf Players Participating in the Locations Indicated
Public land (in general)	22
Private land (in general)	11
Course, public	65
Course, private	15

Children's Participation—Statewide Results

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Statewide	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	45
Walking	43
Hiking	41
Playground Use	39
Sightseeing	39
Camping	38
Swimming	37
Bicycle Riding	29
Boating	27
Nature Activities	25
Fishing or Shellfishing	22
Jogging or Running	21
Beachcombing	20
Gardening, Flower or Vegetable	17
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	16
Basketball	16
Soccer	14
Indoor Community Facility Use	13
Frisbee Activities	12
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	12
Using a Splash or Spray Park	12
Baseball	11
Skiing or Snowboarding	10
Dog Park Use	9
Off-Roading for Recreation	9
Hunting or Shooting	8
Horseback Riding	8
Skateboarding	7
Football	7
Tennis	7
Volleyball	6
Climbing or Mountaineering	6
Roller or Inline Skating	5
Golf	5
Skiing, Cross Country	5
Weight Conditioning	5
Ice Skating	5

The children's participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Statewide	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Softball	4
Badminton	4
Water Skiing	3
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	3
Snorkeling	3
Snowshoeing	2
Handball	2
Surfboarding	1
Air Activities	1
Windsurfing	1
Racquetball	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—STATEWIDE RESULTS

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction is low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: shooting opportunities, disc golf opportunities, off-roading facilities and opportunities, and hunting facilities and opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among All State Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=1,908)	Facilities	6	20	70	4	1
		25			4	
	Opportunities	5	25	62	6	2
		30			7	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=2,584)	Facilities	15	68	14	3	0
		83			3	
	Opportunities	17	68	12	3	0
		85			3	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Ice Skating (n=103)	Facilities	27	52	16	1	4
		79			5	
	Opportunities	15	64	8	7	5
		79			12	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=400)	Facilities	30	54	9	5	1
		85			6	
	Opportunities	24	50	13	12	1
		74			13	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=2,644)	Facilities	19	70	6	4	1
		89			5	
	Opportunities	20	71	5	4	0
		91			4	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=1,119)	Facilities	16	68	7	8	1
		84			9	
	Opportunities	20	67	4	8	1
		87			9	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 20 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among All State Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=580)	Facilities	6	48	29	12	5
		54			18	
	Opportunities	9	48	22	15	5
		58			20	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=1,090)	Facilities	25	67	4	4	0
		92			4	
	Opportunities	26	67	4	3	1
		92			4	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=1,112)	Facilities	23	46	25	5	1
		69			6	
	Opportunities	25	49	18	7	1
		74			9	
Weight Conditioning (n=739)	Facilities	9	50	35	6	1
		59			7	
	Opportunities	12	53	25	7	2
		65			10	
Jogging or Running (n=941)	Facilities	20	69	8	3	0
		89			4	
	Opportunities	22	69	6	2	0
		92			2	
Swimming (n=1,640)	Facilities	14	63	12	9	2
		77			10	
	Opportunities	15	63	10	10	2
		78			12	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=120)	Facilities	16	46	20	14	4
		62			18	
	Opportunities	10	57	15	13	4
		68			17	
Skateboarding (n=59)	Facilities	8	65	19	6	3
		73			8	
	Opportunities	13	57	19	9	1
		70			11	
Badminton (n=170)	Facilities	10	18	68	4	0
		28			4	
	Opportunities	9	28	54	9	0
		37			9	
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=111)	Facilities	23	53	19	5	0
		76			5	
	Opportunities	27	48	14	10	0
		76			10	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 20 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among All State Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Volleyball (n=320)	Facilities	13	55	24	8	0
		68			8	
	Opportunities	12	58	21	9	0
		69			9	
Basketball (n=477)	Facilities	21	56	18	5	0
		76			6	
	Opportunities	26	51	16	6	1
		77			7	
Tennis (n=237)	Facilities	15	74	5	6	0
		89			6	
	Opportunities	14	74	6	4	2
		88			6	
Football (n=137)	Facilities	26	65	7	2	0
		91			2	
	Opportunities	31	61	6	1	1
		92			2	
Soccer (n=162)	Facilities	18	69	10	2	1
		87			3	
	Opportunities	22	66	9	3	1
		88			3	
Baseball (n=195)	Facilities	26	57	8	6	3
		82			9	
	Opportunities	22	61	8	8	1
		83			9	
Softball (n=232)	Facilities	13	75	7	5	0
		88			5	
	Opportunities	8	77	7	7	0
		86			7	
Golf (n=467)	Facilities	20	69	10	1	0
		88			1	
	Opportunities	24	66	8	2	0
		89			2	
Frisbee Activities						
Ultimate Frisbee (n=72)	Facilities	30	50	14	6	0
		80			6	
	Opportunities	27	48	12	11	2
		75			13	
Disc Golf (n=142)	Facilities	19	55	12	10	4
		74			14	
	Opportunities	13	53	10	17	6
		66			23	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 20 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among All State Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=2,111)	Facilities	19	74	5	1	0
		94			1	
	Opportunities	23	70	4	2	0
		93			3	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=944)	Facilities	16	65	15	3	0
		81			4	
	Opportunities	19	65	12	4	1
		84			4	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=1,879)	Facilities	21	66	11	2	0
		87			2	
	Opportunities	24	66	8	3	0
		89			3	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=1,188)	Facilities	13	73	7	5	1
		86			7	
	Opportunities	16	70	6	7	1
		86			9	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=1,567)	Facilities	21	69	5	5	1
		89			6	
	Opportunities	25	66	3	5	0
		91			6	
Scuba or Skin Diving (n=53)	Facilities	15	74	10	0	0
		90			1	
	Opportunities	14	81	5	0	0
		95			0	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=1,131)	Facilities	17	70	9	4	1
		86			5	
	Opportunities	20	70	6	3	0
		90			4	
Water Skiing (n=200)	Facilities	15	72	11	2	0
		87			2	
	Opportunities	17	72	6	5	0
		89			5	
Snorkeling (n=126)	Facilities	10	65	24	1	0
		75			1	
	Opportunities	6	71	19	3	0
		78			3	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 20 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

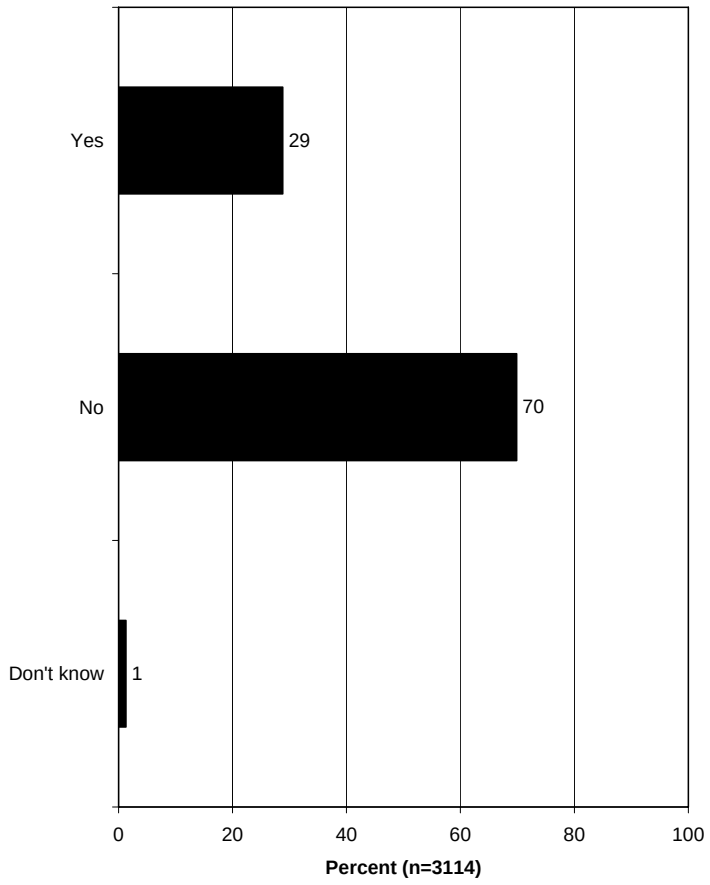
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among All State Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=178)	Facilities	17	68	11	4	0
		85			4	
	Opportunities	18	64	11	7	1
		82			8	
Skiing, Cross Country (n=134)	Facilities	19	66	11	2	1
		85			3	
	Opportunities	18	65	12	5	1
		82			6	
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice (n=151)	Facilities	13	61	14	11	1
		74			12	
	Opportunities	14	65	9	10	3
		78			12	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=1,540)	Facilities	24	68	6	2	0
		92			2	
	Opportunities	27	67	3	2	0
		95			2	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=251)	Facilities	13	71	14	3	0
		83			3	
	Opportunities	20	63	9	7	1
		84			8	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=285)	Facilities	14	53	26	6	2
		66			8	
	Opportunities	14	56	21	7	2
		70			9	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=535)	Facilities	7	57	14	17	4
		65			21	
	Opportunities	10	55	12	18	5
		65			23	
Camping						
Camping (n=1,406)	Facilities	17	69	8	4	1
		86			6	
	Opportunities	20	67	6	6	1
		87			7	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=349)	Facilities	9	61	9	18	3
		70			21	
	Opportunities	15	57	6	18	3
		72			21	

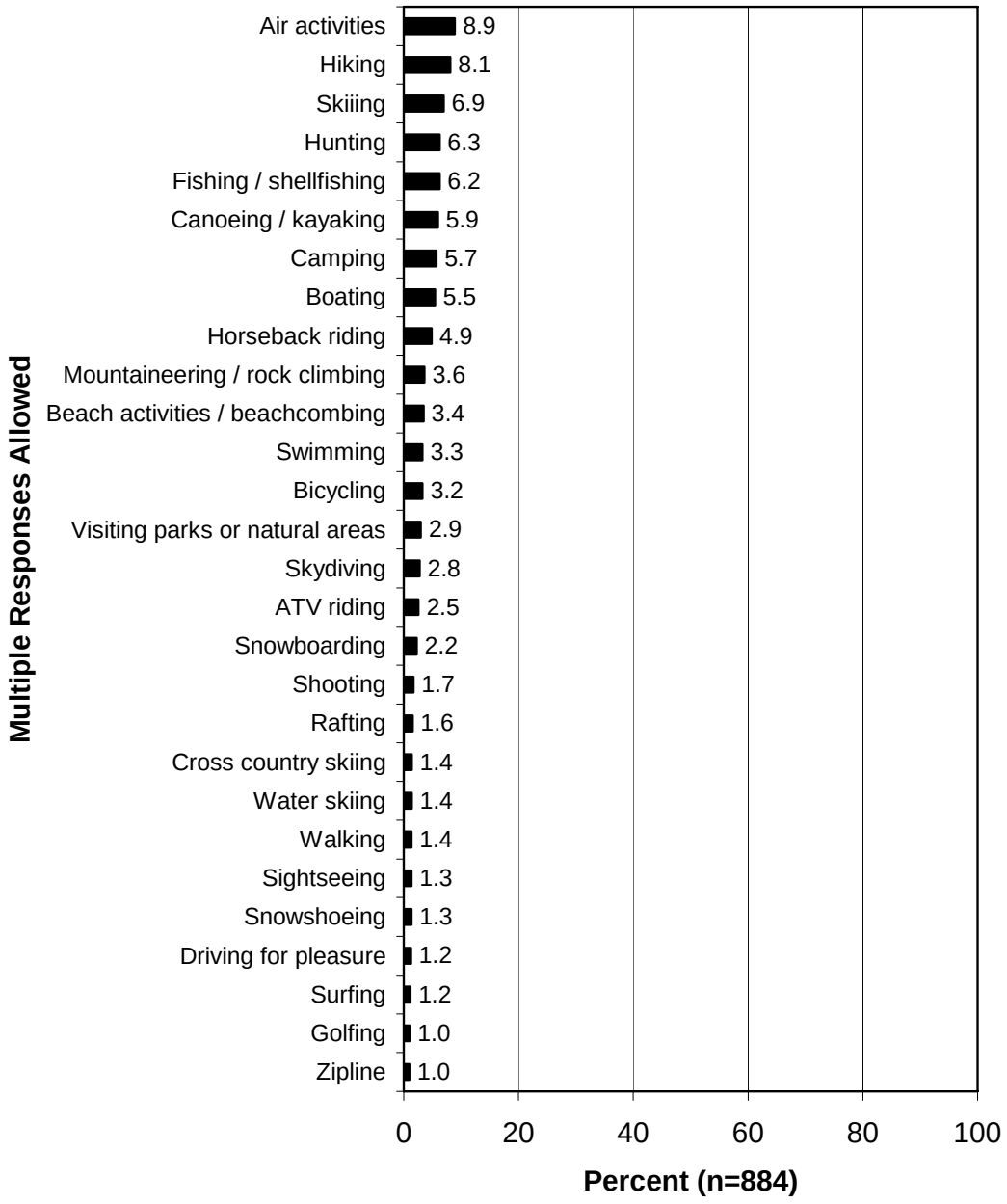
Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 20 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - More than a quarter (29%) of Washington State residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do. A graph shows the listing of activities named in the follow-up question. Leading the list are air activities, hiking, skiing, hunting, fishing, canoeing/kayaking, camping, and other boating.
  - A third (33%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of. A graph shows the listing of activities named in the follow-up question. Leading the list are hiking, camping, fishing, walking, bicycling, off-road driving, and hunting.

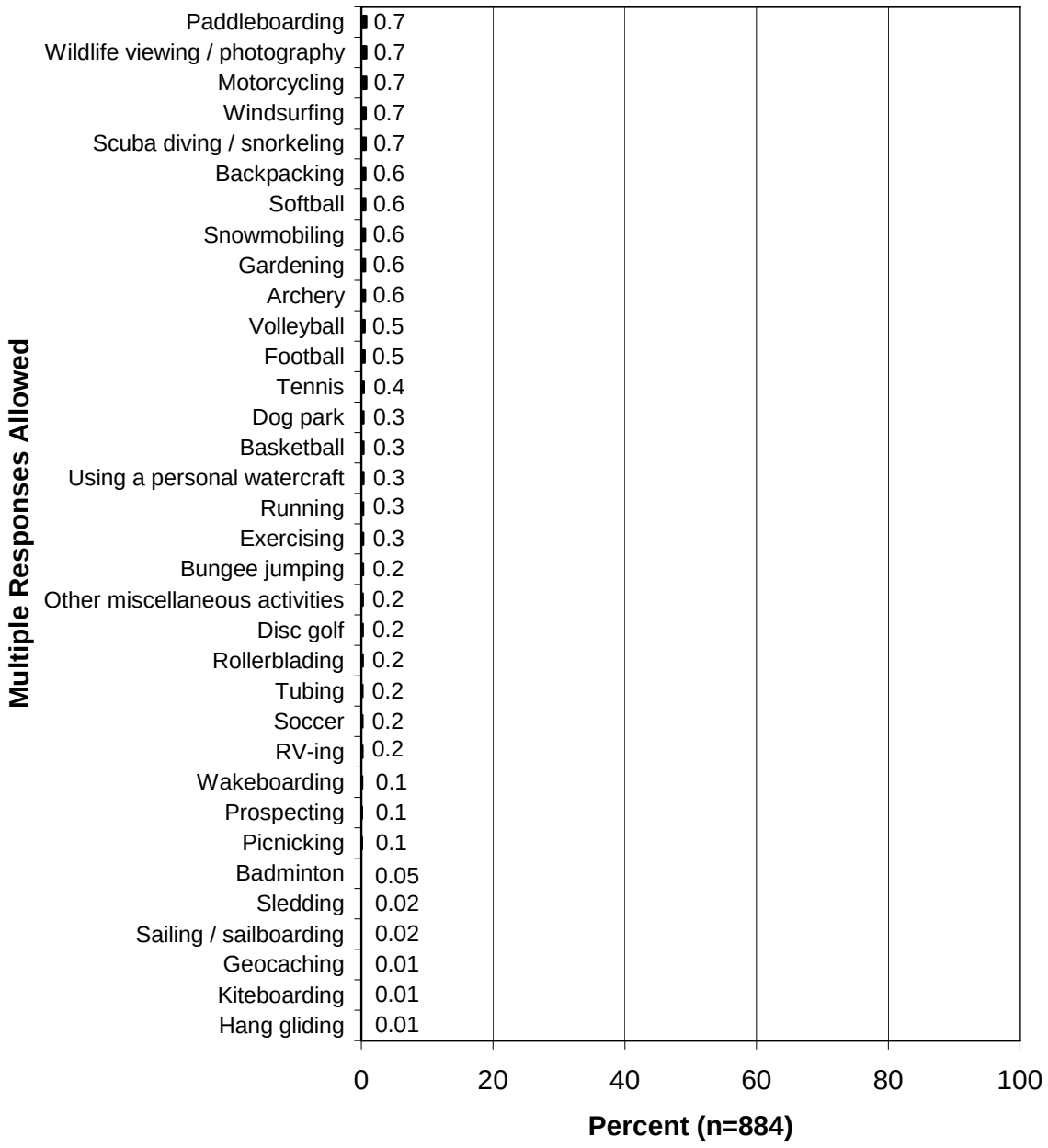
Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (Statewide)



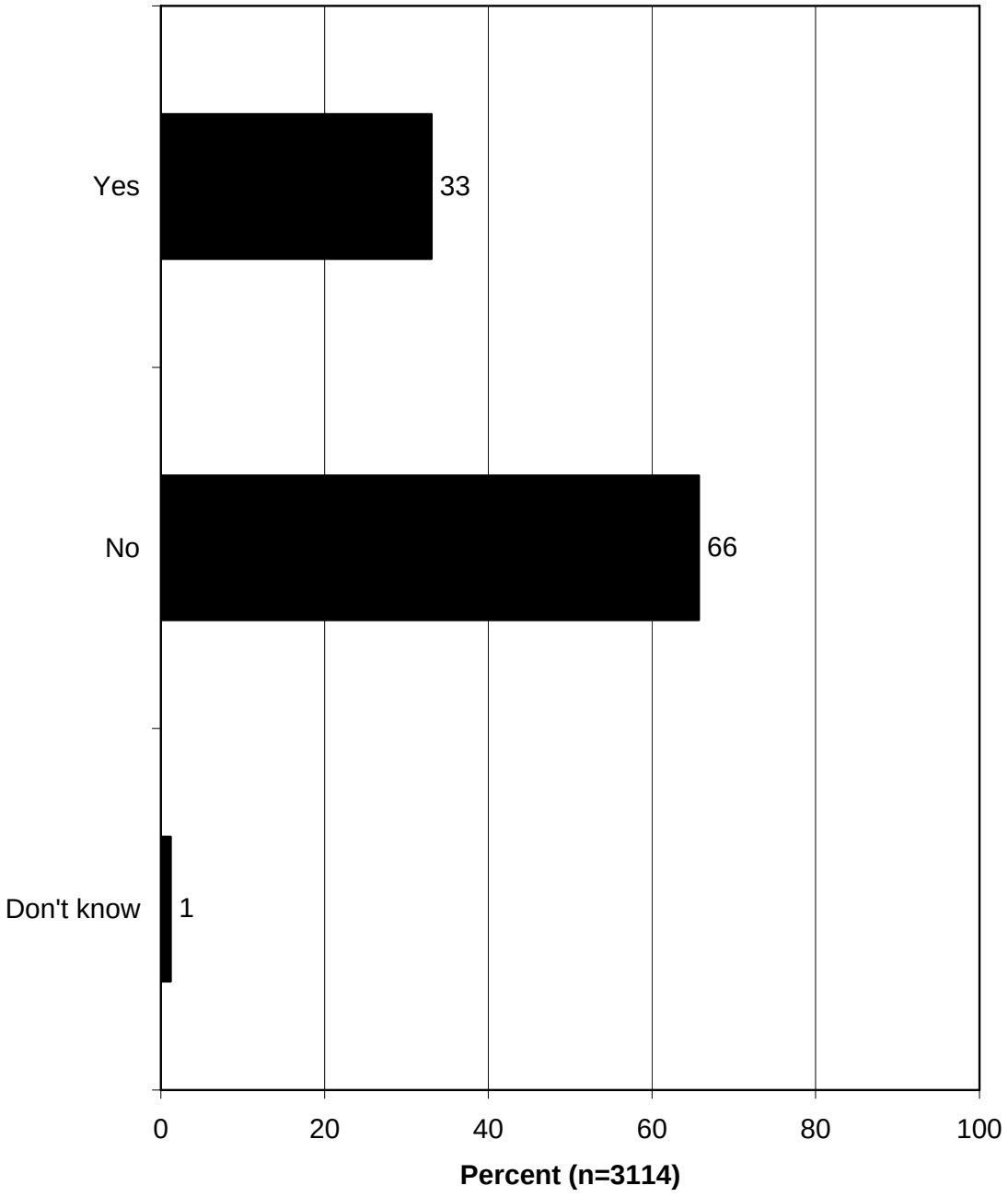
Q341. Which outdoor activities do you think you'd like to do? (Asked of those who indicate that there is an activity(ies) that they do not currently do but would like to do in Washington.) (Statewide)



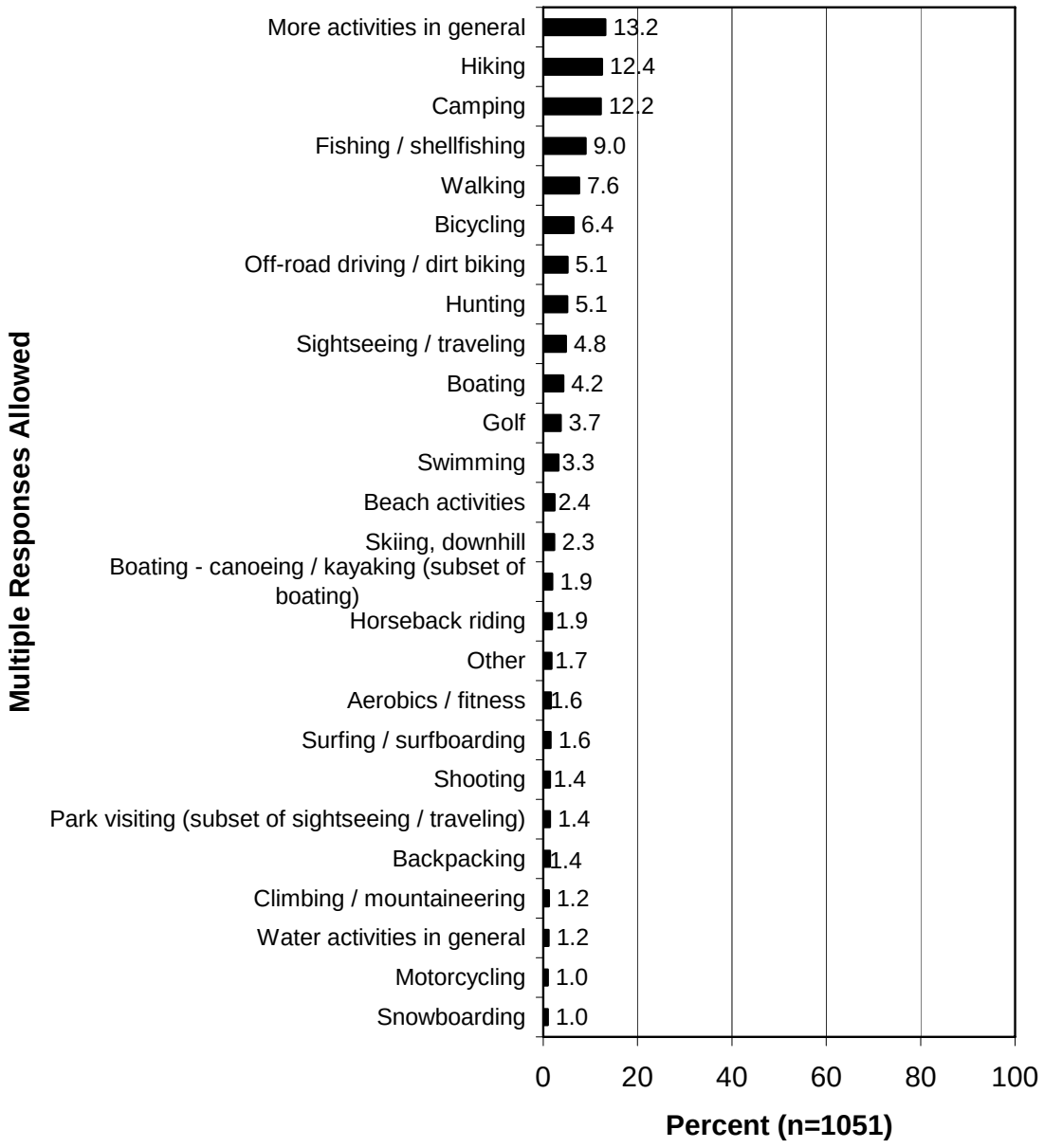
Q341. Which outdoor activities do you think you'd like to do? (Asked of those who indicate that there is an activity(ies) that they do not currently do but would like to do in Washington.) (Statewide)



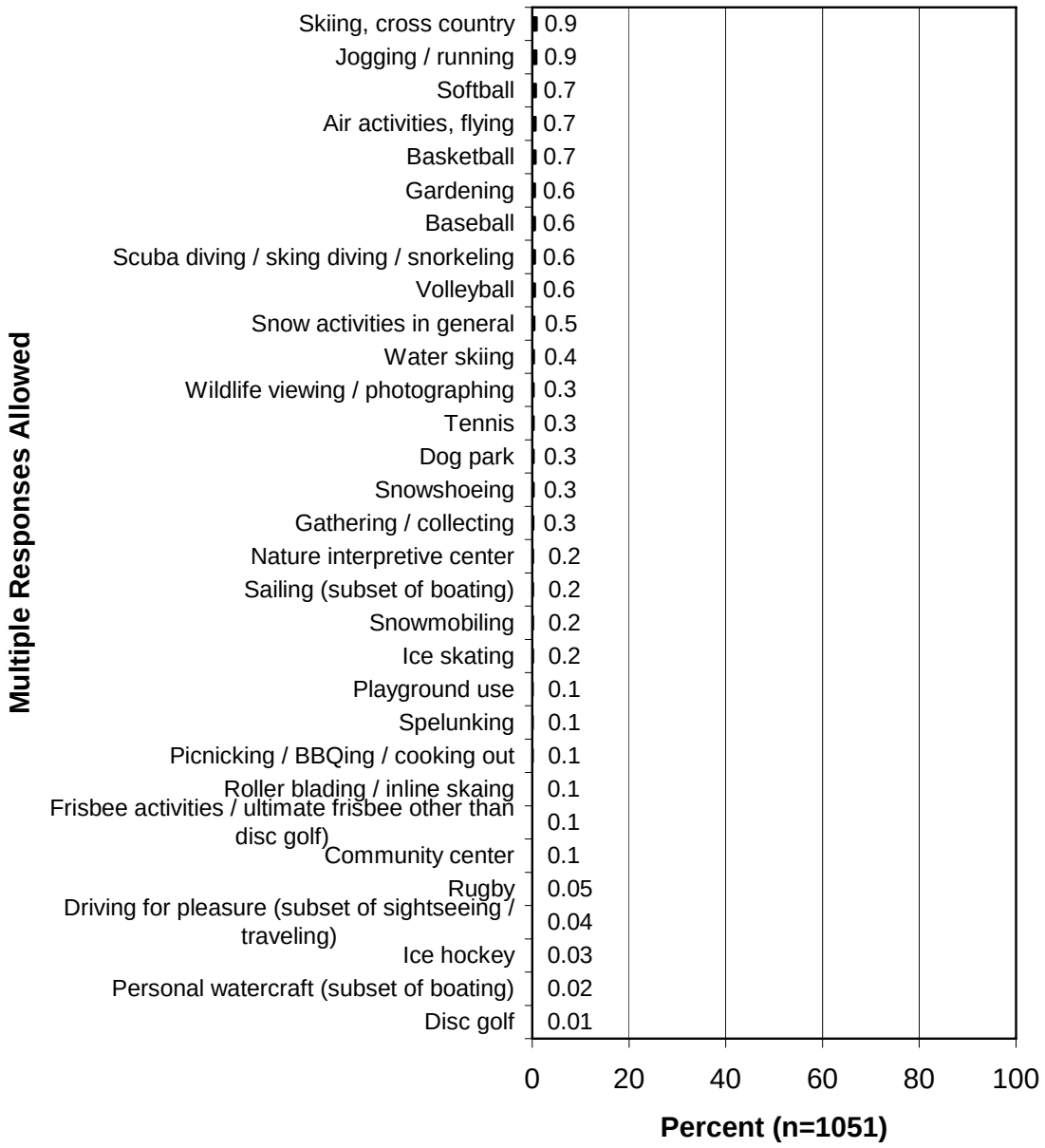
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (Statewide)



Q344. Which outdoor activities do you think you'd like to do more of in Washington? (Asked of those who indicate that there is an activity(ies) that they currently do but would like to do more of in Washington.)
(Statewide)

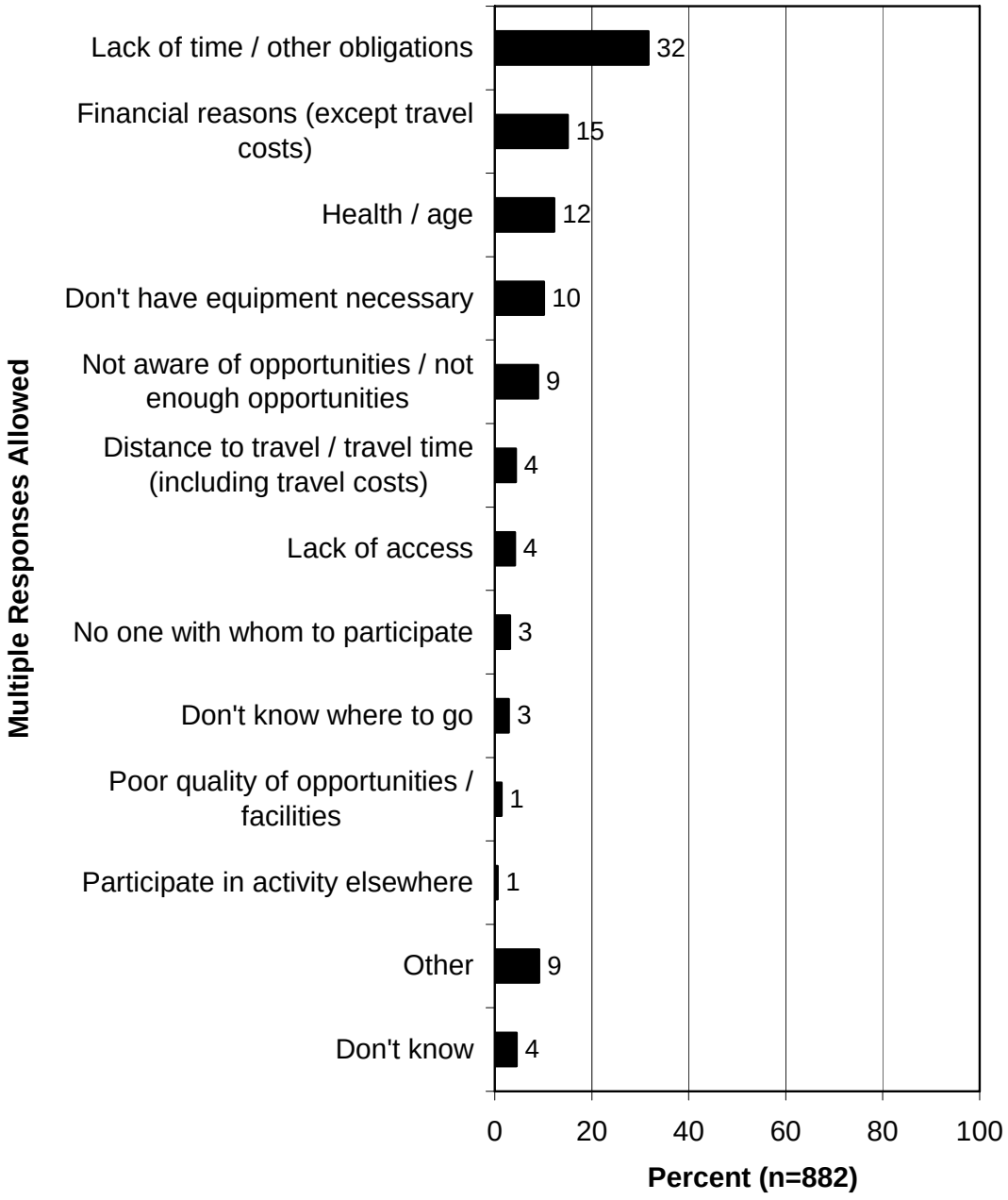


Q344. Which outdoor activities do you think you'd like to do more of in Washington? (Asked of those who indicate that there is an activity(ies) that they currently do but would like to do more of in Washington.) (Statewide)

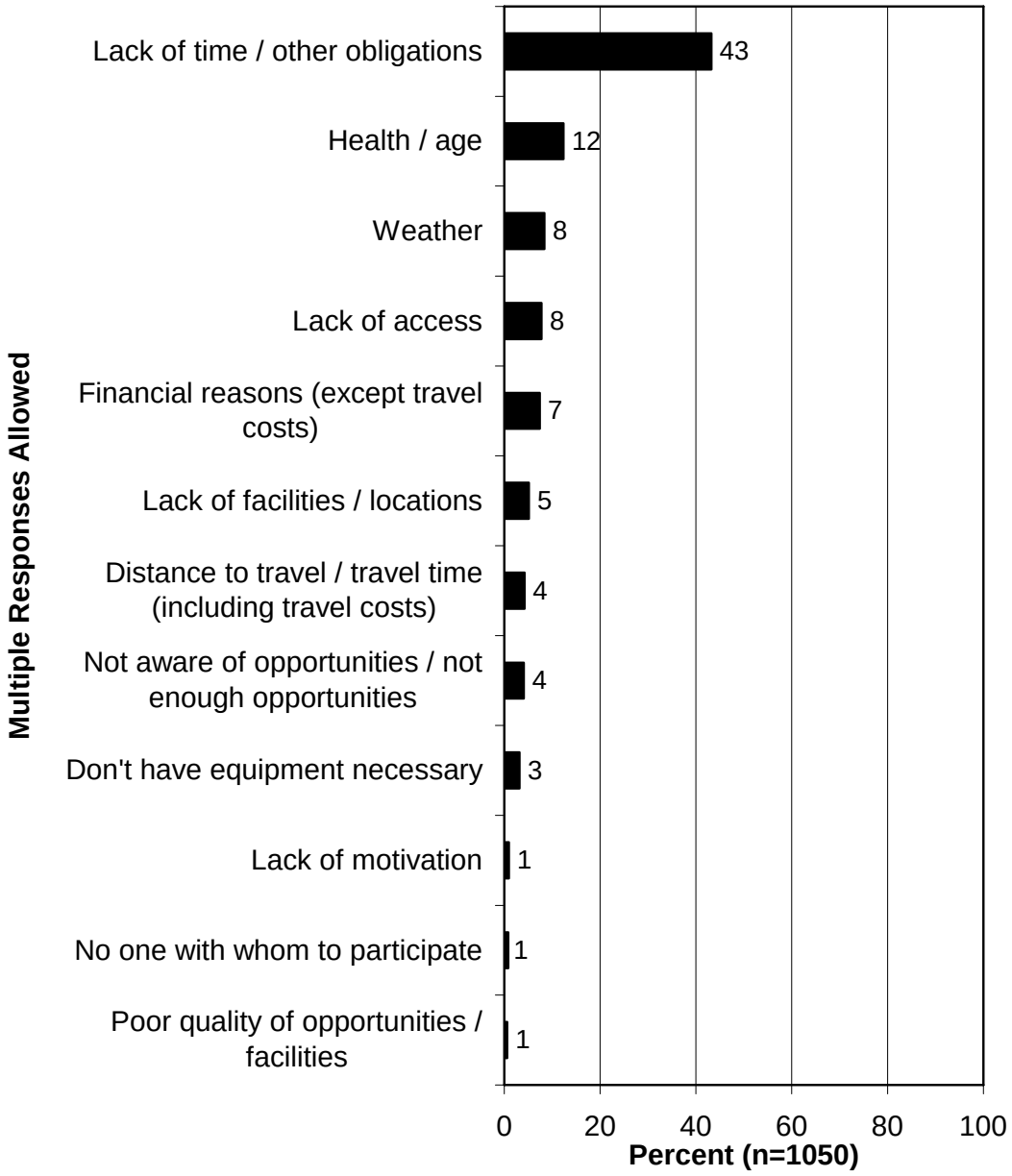


- The follow-up questions to both of the above explored constraints to participation in outdoor recreation. One question asked for the reasons Washington State residents did not do the activities in which they expressed interest (29% of residents overall indicated that there were such activities and received the follow-up question). Another follow-up question asked about reasons that respondents did not do *more of* the activities in which they already participated (33% of residents received the follow-up question).
  - Social issues top the list of reasons that residents did not engage in activities in which they expressed interest: lack of time/other obligations (32% of those who received the follow-up question), financial reasons (15%), and health/age (12%). Rounding out the list of important constraints are a lack of the necessary equipment (10%), not being aware of opportunities (9%), travel distance (4%), lack of access (4%), not having a companion to go with (3%), and not knowing where to go (3%). Because provider agencies and organizations have little influence over social issues, the constraints of note for providers are a lack of the necessary equipment, lack of awareness of opportunities and places to go, and access issues.
  - Again, social issues (and other issues over which agencies/organizations have little influence, such as weather) top the list of reasons that residents did not do more of the activities in which they currently engage: lack of time/other obligations (43% of those who received the follow-up question), health/age (12%), and weather (8%). Rounding out the list are lack of access (8%), financial reasons (7%), lack of facilities/locations (5%), travel distance (4%), lack of awareness of opportunities (4%), and a lack of the necessary equipment (3%).

Q342. How come you don't do that activity(ies) in Washington now? (Asked of those who indicate that there is an activity(ies) that they do not currently do but would like to do in Washington.) (Statewide)

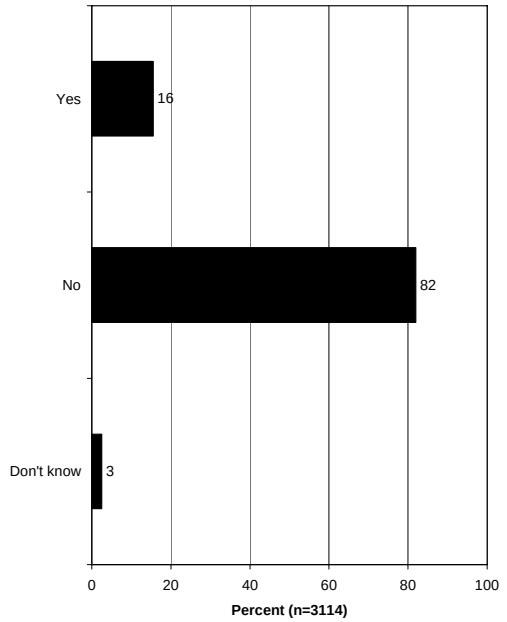


Q345. How come you don't do more of that activity(ies) in Washington now? (Asked of those who indicate that there is an activity(ies) that they currently do but would like to do more of in Washington.) (Statewide)

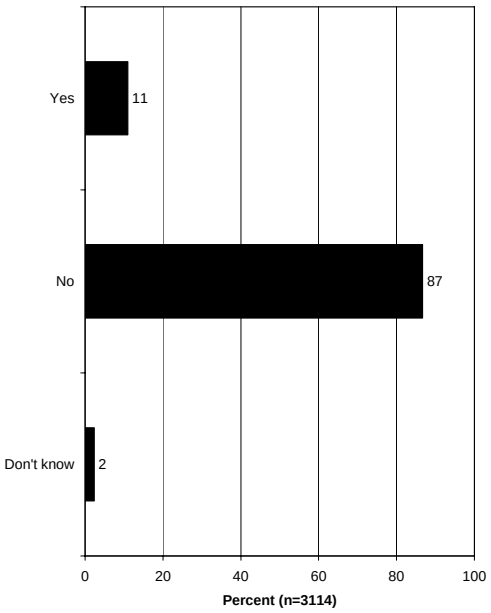


- Another question related to constraints asked respondents about problems with facilities for outdoor recreation in their community. The initial question found that 16% of residents said that there were problems with facilities for outdoor recreation in their community. The top problems are a need for more facilities/more availability (35% of those who received the follow-up question), poor state of facilities (21%), restricted access (13%), costs too high (13%), poor behavior of other people/crime (7%), difficulty with access (4%), and broken equipment/poor maintenance (4%).
  - A similar question was asked about opportunities for outdoor recreation: 11% indicated that there were problems with opportunities. In follow-up, the top problems were lack of facilities (48% of those who received the follow-up question), access issues (17%), costs (12%), closed facilities (8%), travel distance (4%), and poor quality of existing facilities (3%).

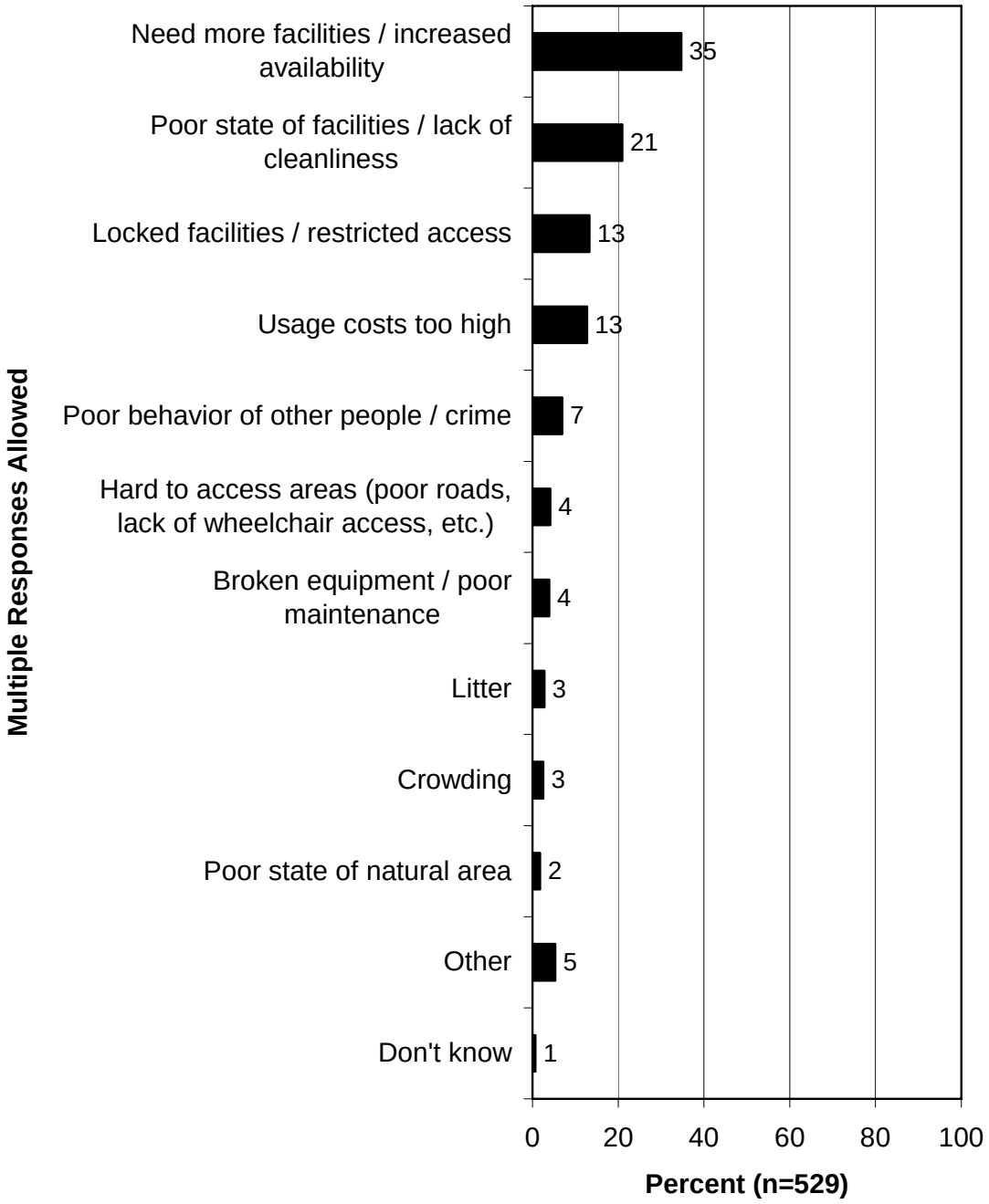
Q346. Are there any problems with facilities for outdoor recreation in your community? (Statewide)



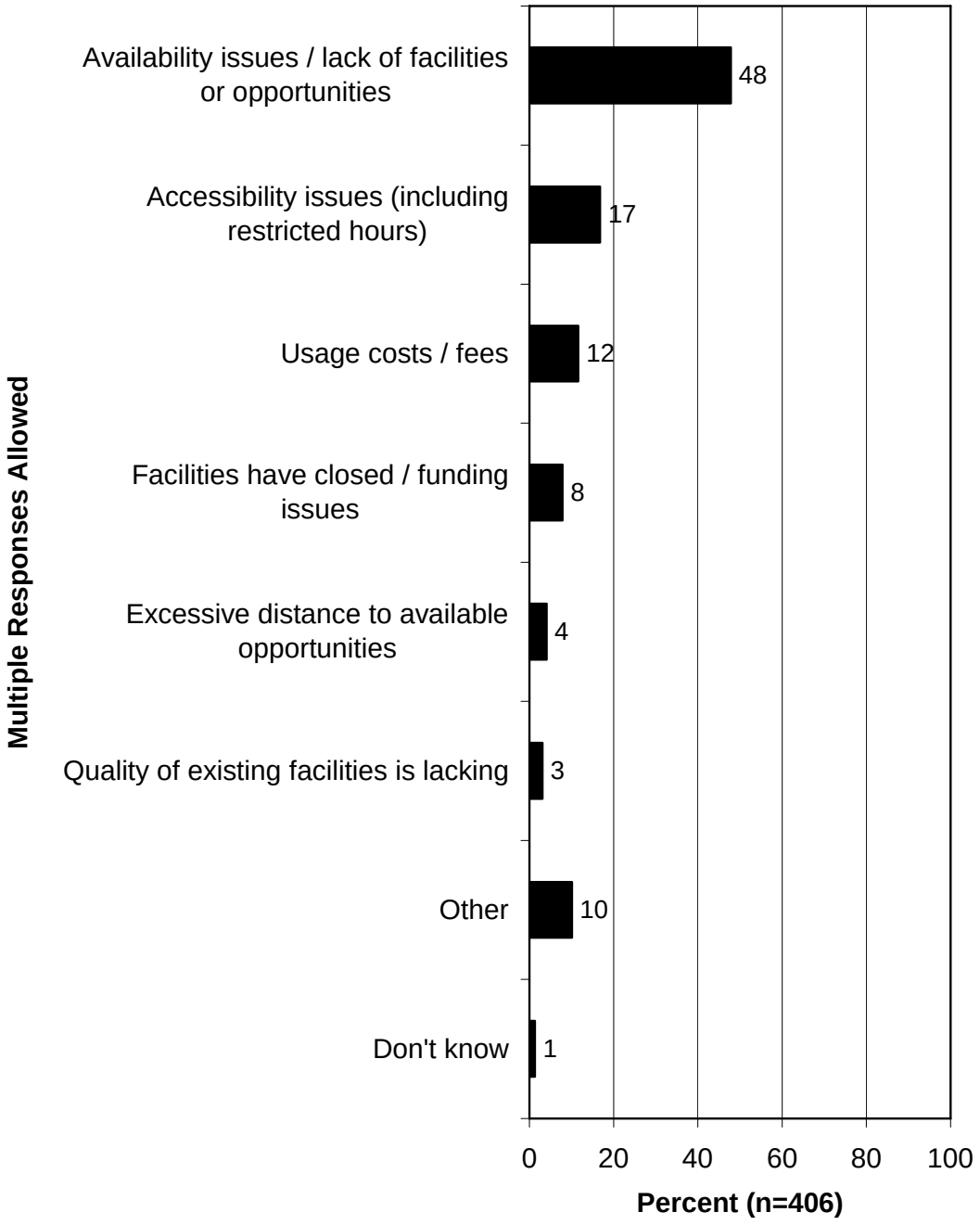
Q348. Are there any problems with opportunities for outdoor recreation in your community? (Statewide)



Q347. What are the problems? (Asked of those who indicate that there are problems with facilities for outdoor recreation in their community.) (Statewide)



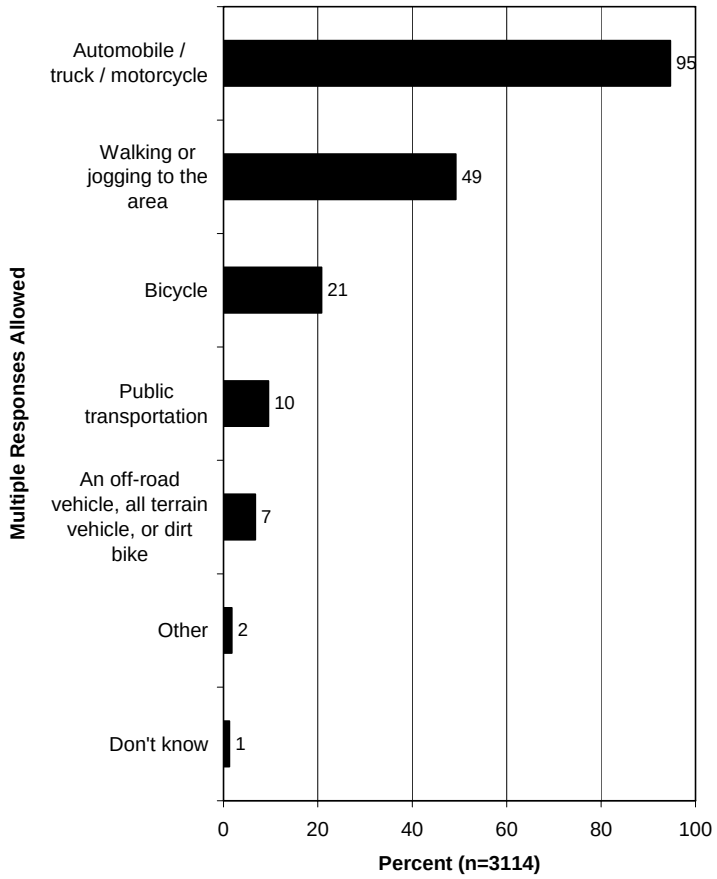
Q349. What are the problems? (Asked of those who indicate that there are problems with opportunities for outdoor recreation in their community.) (Statewide)



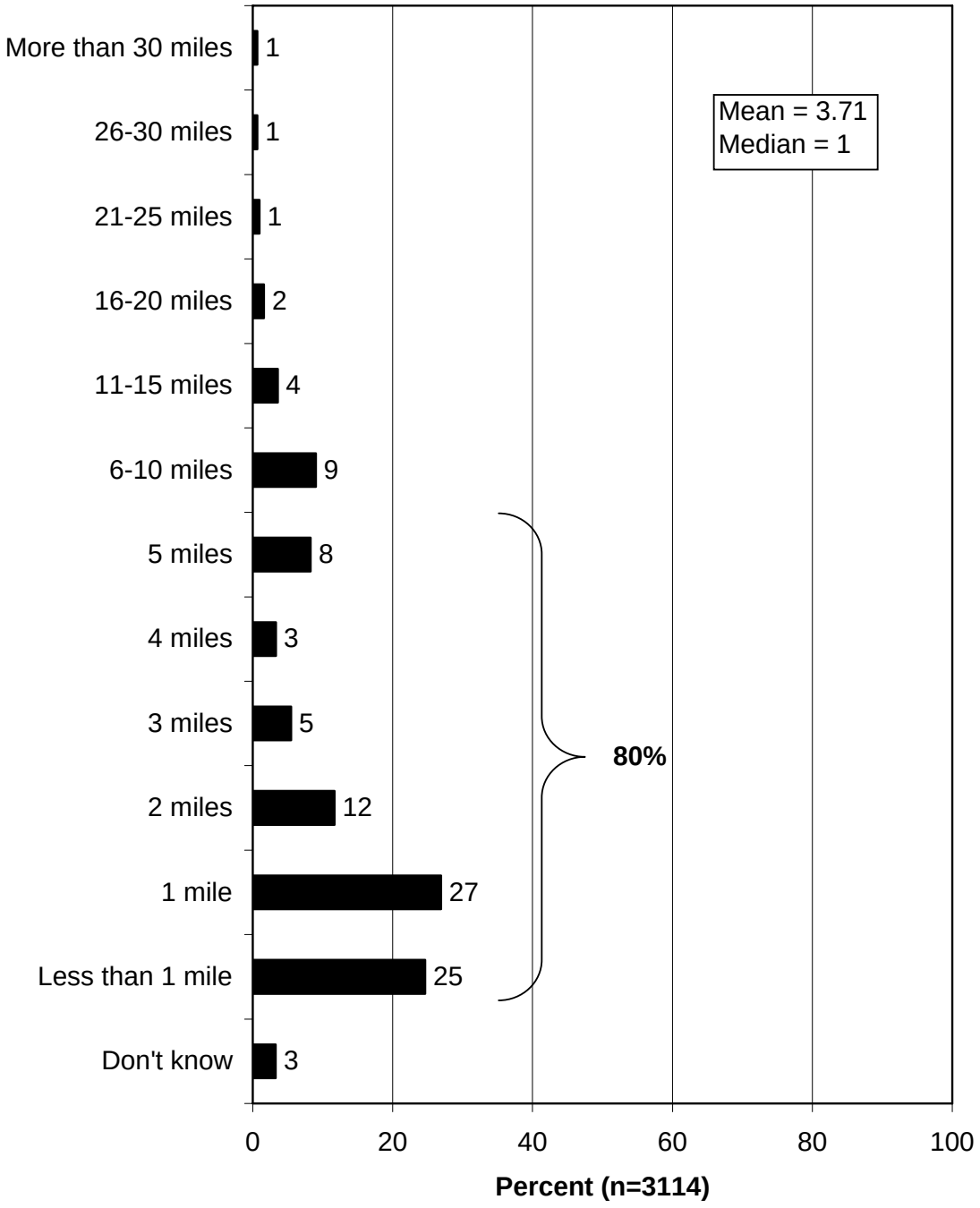
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—STATEWIDE RESULTS

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in Washington State is nearly universal: 95% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (49%), bicycle (21%), public transportation (10%), and off-road vehicle (7%).
  - A quarter of Washington State residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (25%), and a majority live no more than a mile (52%). Additionally, 80% live within 5 miles. The mean amount is 3.71 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (Statewide)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (Statewide)

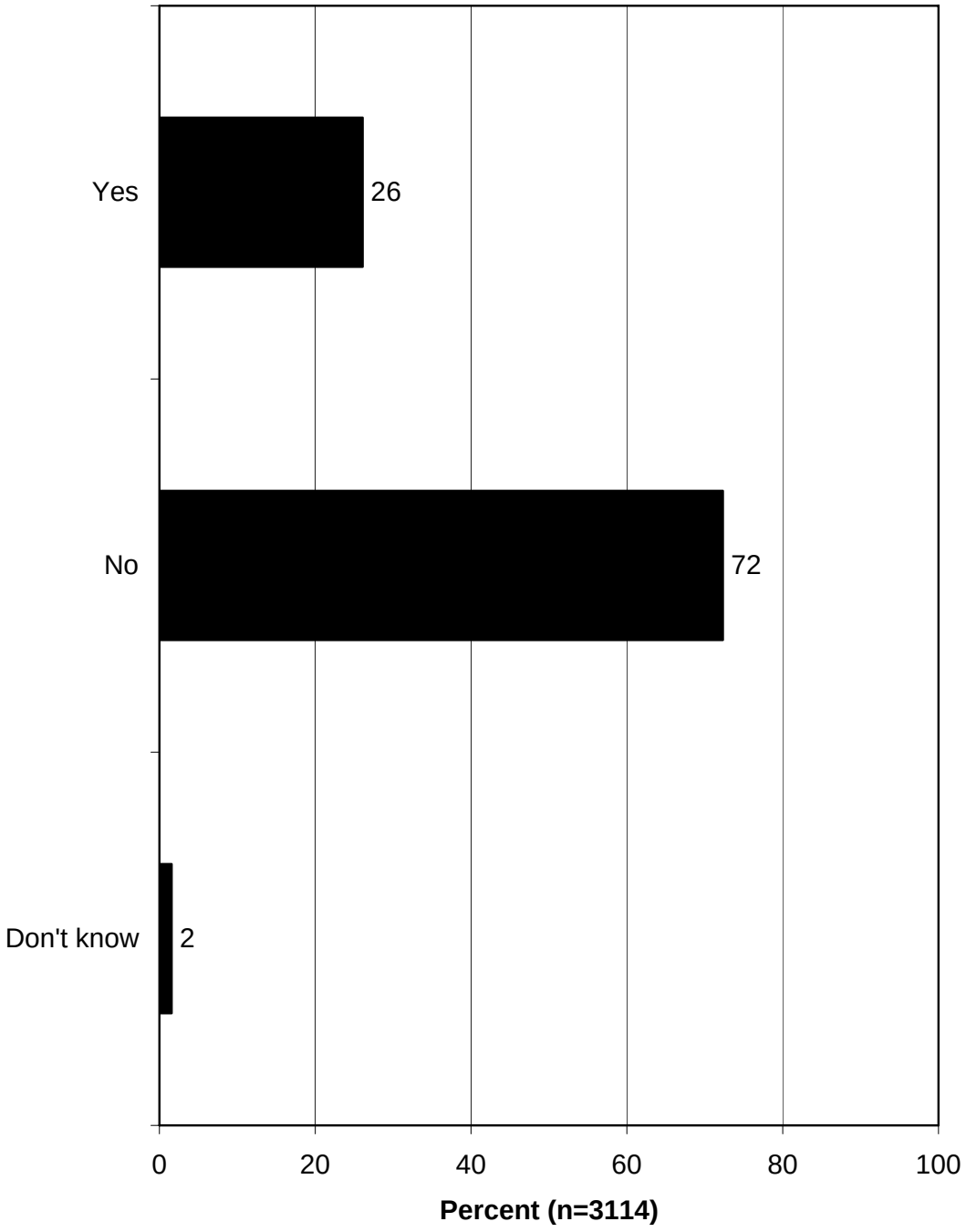


WETLANDS—STATEWIDE RESULTS

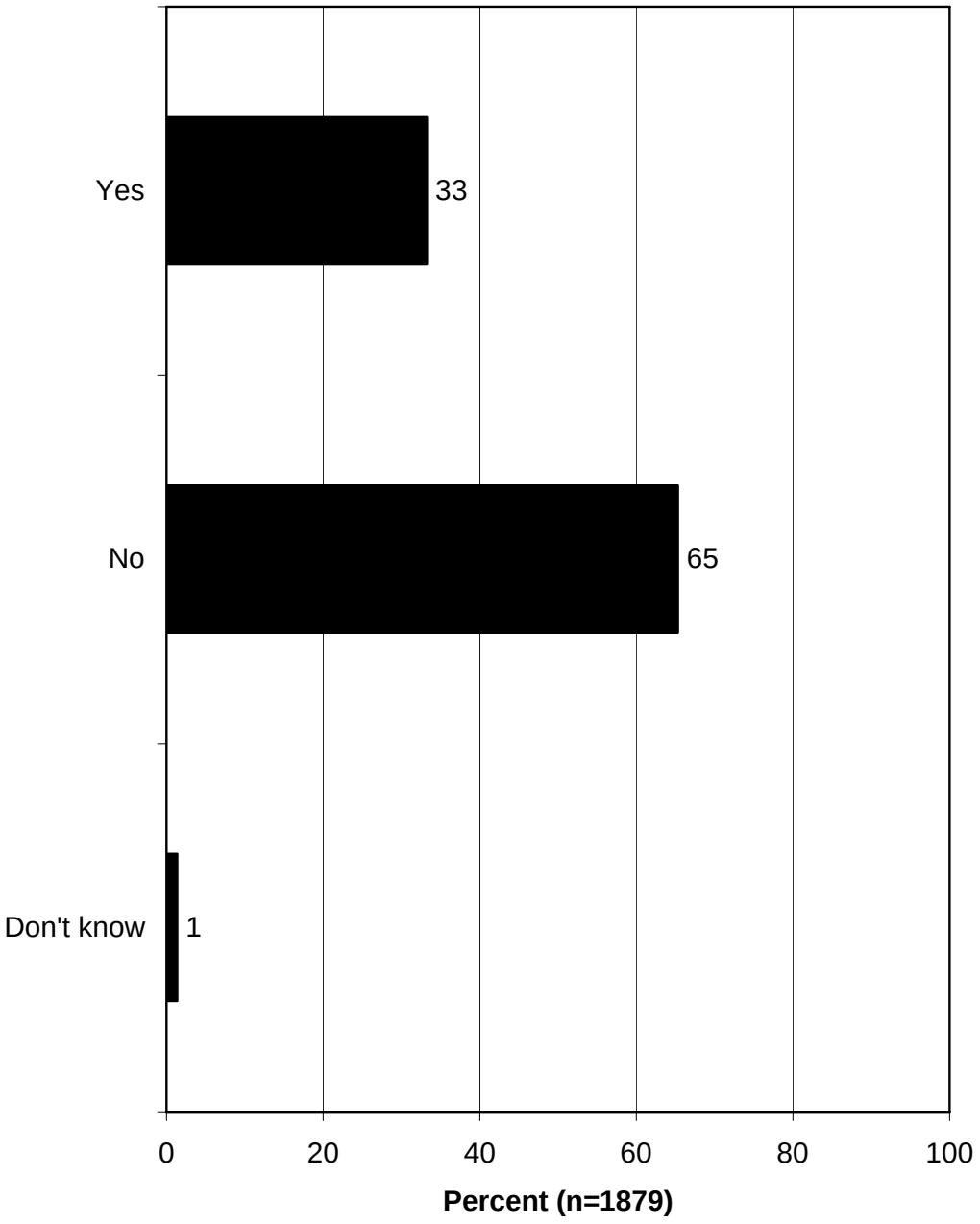
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 26% of Washington State residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.
  - Those residents who had viewed or photographed wildlife were asked if they did so in a wetlands environment: 33% of wildlife viewers/photographers had done so.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the State. The most common rating is "10" (32% gave this rating), with more than a third giving a rating of "9" or "10" (38%) (rounding on the graph causes the apparent discrepancy in the sum). The mean rating is well above the midpoint at 7.16.

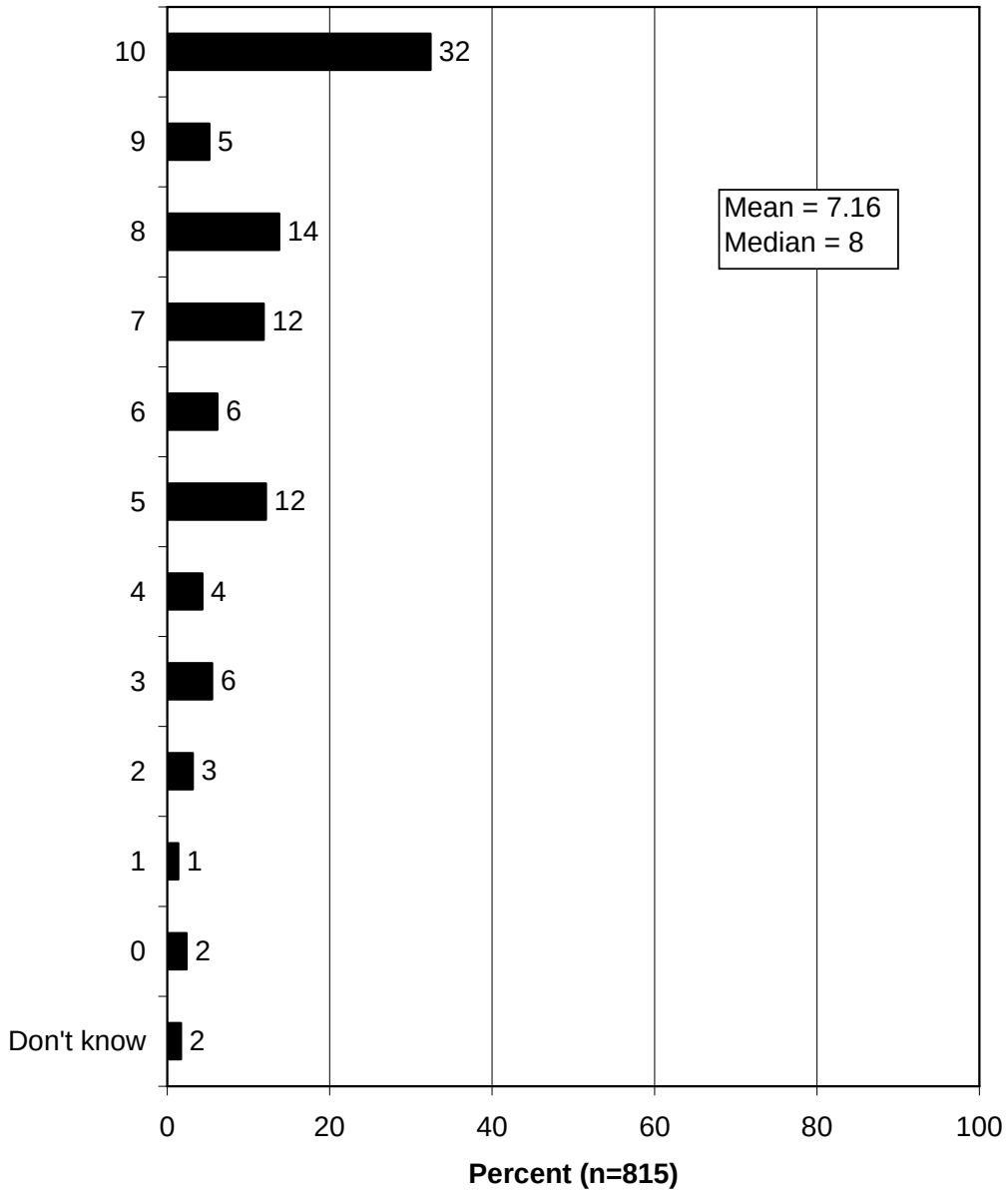
Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (Statewide)



Q216. Did you view or photograph wildlife in a wetlands environment? (Asked of those who viewed or photographed wildlife.) (Statewide)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Statewide)



RESULTS FOR THE ISLANDS REGION

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—THE ISLANDS REGION

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Islands Region

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (83% of the Islands Region residents), walking without a pet (73%), observing or photographing wildlife (68%), walking with a pet (61%), and gardening (61%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Islands Region Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	63.6
Sightseeing—Public Facility	21.9
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	33.0
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	55.0
Nature Activities	87.3
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	35.5
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	31.2
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	4.1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	67.7
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	7.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	47.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	44.2
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	7.8
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	38.7
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	21.9
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	26.1
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	10.1
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	4.9
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	61.2
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	3.5
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	61.0

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Islands Region Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	45.3
Fishing for Shellfish	30.0
Fishing for Finfish	32.6
Fishing—Total Freshwater	20.8
Fishing—Total Saltwater	40.9
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	21.8
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	10.3
Fishing from Private Boat	29.6
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	28.1
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	9.9
Fishing with Guide or Charter	2.5
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	2.5
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	1.0
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	82.5
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	53.5
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	3.4
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	33.0
Water-Related Activities	80.7
Beachcombing	53.5
Beachcombing—Saltwater	53.1
Beachcombing—Freshwater	9.8
Swimming or Wading at Beach	40.8
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	39.1
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	9.6
Surfboarding	0.6
Wind Surfing	0.0
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.0
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.0
Inner Tubing or Floating	12.4

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Islands Region Participating in the Activity
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	46.6
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	39.7
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	18.0
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	0.4
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	46.3
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	18.3
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	16.2
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	7.0
Boating—Sail Boating	6.9
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	6.9
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	0.5
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	3.2
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	3.9
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	2.6
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	1.2
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	2.1
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	31.3
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	27.7
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	12.9
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	23.4
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	8.5
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	3.6
Boating—Using a Marina	13.7
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	5.1
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	28.5
Water Skiing	2.7
Water Skiing—Saltwater	1.3
Water Skiing—Freshwater	2.0
Scuba or Skin Diving	2.8
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	2.7
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	0.6
Snorkeling	4.2
Snorkeling—Saltwater	4.0
Snorkeling—Freshwater	1.1
Using a Splash Park	4.7
Using a Spray Park	1.9

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Islands Region Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	24.5
Snowshoeing	3.5
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	13.2
Snowboarding	6.4
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	6.1
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.3
Skiing, Downhill	9.7
Skiing, Cross Country	7.3
Snowmobiling	0.6
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	0.0
Ice Skating	2.4
Ice Skating—Outdoors	0.7
Ice Skating—Indoors	1.7
Ice Hockey	0.0
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.0
Ice Hockey—Indoors	0.0
Air Activities	6.8
Bungee Jumping	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.0
Hot Air Ballooning	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	1.8
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	4.3
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.3
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	88.4
Walking With a Pet	61.2
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	28.5
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	17.1
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	25.4
Walking Without a Pet	72.5
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	35.2
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	45.6
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	40.0
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	2.1
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	1.4
Hiking	56.1
Hiking—Trails	53.9
Hiking—Urban Trails	15.1
Hiking—Rural Trails	21.8
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	40.5
Hiking—Off Trail	14.1
Climbing or Mountaineering	10.2
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	5.1
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	0.9
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	5.5

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Islands Region Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	33.1
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	23.8
Bicycle Riding—Trails	20.5
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	13.0
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	6.5
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	7.7
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	6.7
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	0.4
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.0
Bicycle Riding—BMX	0.4
Bicycle Touring	2.0
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	1.7
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	0.6
Horseback Riding	5.9
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	1.8
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	1.1
Horseback Riding—Trails	2.5
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.3
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	0.3
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.0
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	1.7
Off-Roading for Recreation	12.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	4.4
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	0.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	1.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	1.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	0.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	0.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.1
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	2.4
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	2.8
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	1.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	0.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	1.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	0.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	0.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	0.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	0.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	6.4
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	1.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	0.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	3.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	0.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	0.6
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	0.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	1.1

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Islands Region Participating in the Activity
Camping	49.2
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	1.7
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	1.0
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.0
Camping—In a Boat	4.5
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	0.5
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	3.5
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.7
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	0.3
Camping—With a Bicycle	0.6
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	0.6
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.0
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	9.3
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	9.3
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	0.0
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	35.1
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	29.9
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	14.6
Camping—RV Camping	16.4
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	14.6
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	5.8
Hunting or Shooting	25.2
Hunting	11.5
Hunting—Archery Equipment	2.5
Hunting—Firearms	9.7
Hunting—Modern Firearms	9.3
Hunting—Rifle	6.4
Hunting—Shotgun	4.6
Hunting—Handgun	0.3
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.0
Hunting—Big Game	9.2
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	2.6
Hunting—Waterfowl	2.6

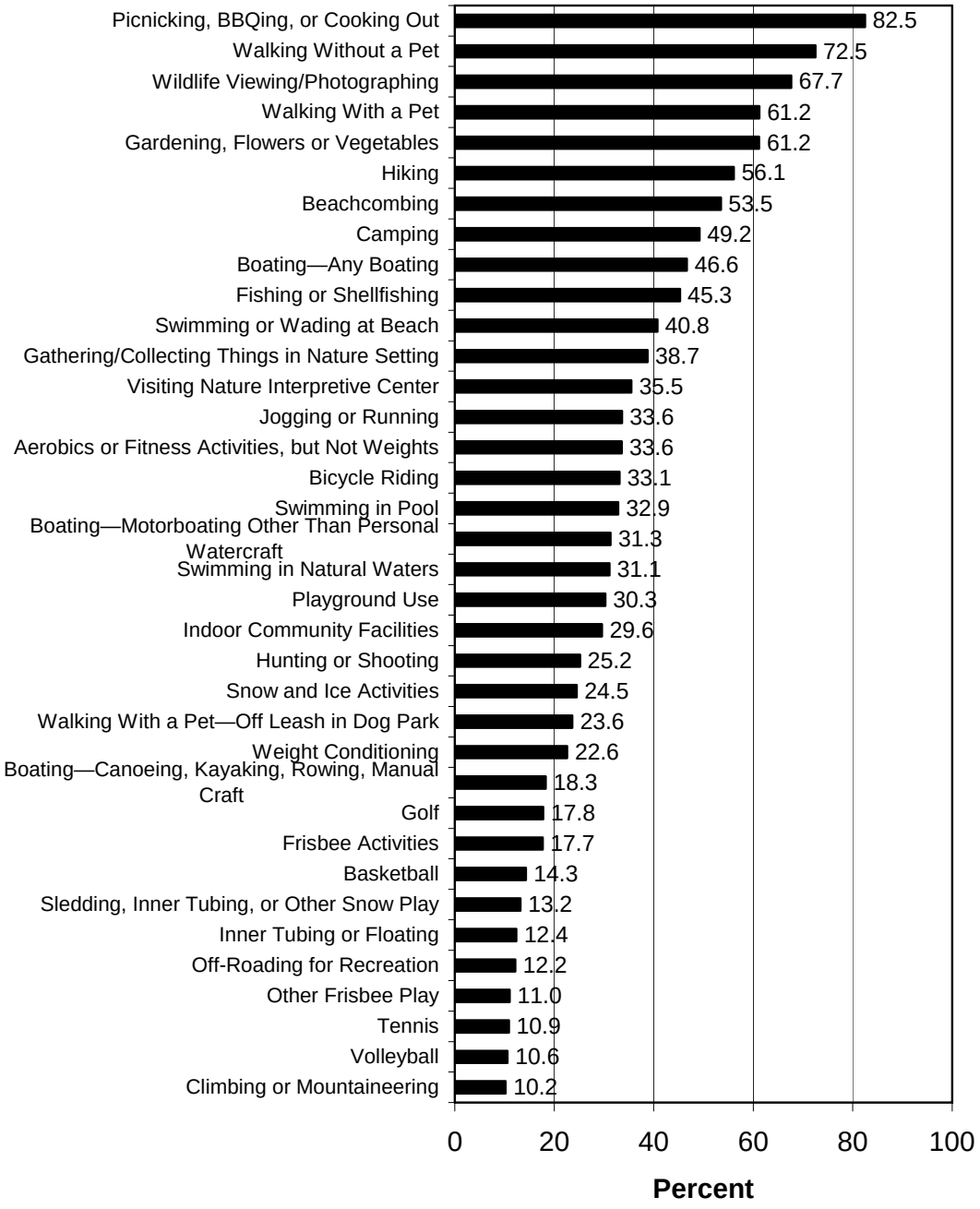
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Islands Region Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	21.6
Shooting—Archery Equipment	3.7
Shooting—Modern Firearms	19.3
Shooting—Rifle	14.7
Shooting—Shotgun	10.7
Shooting—Handgun	13.5
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	2.1
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.3
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	1.1
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.7
Target Shooting	19.5
Trap Shooting	3.2
Skeet	3.0
Sporting Clays	3.4
Other Target or Clay Sports	1.8
Recreational Activities	79.2
Playground Use	30.3
Playground Use—Park Facility	23.7
Playground Use—School Facility	12.3
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	33.6
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	24.0
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	28.3
Weight Conditioning	22.6
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	13.8
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	14.0
Jogging or Running	33.6
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	24.1
Jogging or Running—Trails	17.8
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	9.8
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	8.3
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	5.1
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	5.9
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	0.5
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	43.4
Swimming in Pool	32.9
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	8.4
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	25.3
Swimming in Natural Waters	31.1
Roller or Inline Skating	4.0
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.0
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	0.7
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	3.4
Skateboarding	4.7
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	2.9
Skateboarding—Trail	0.0
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	2.1

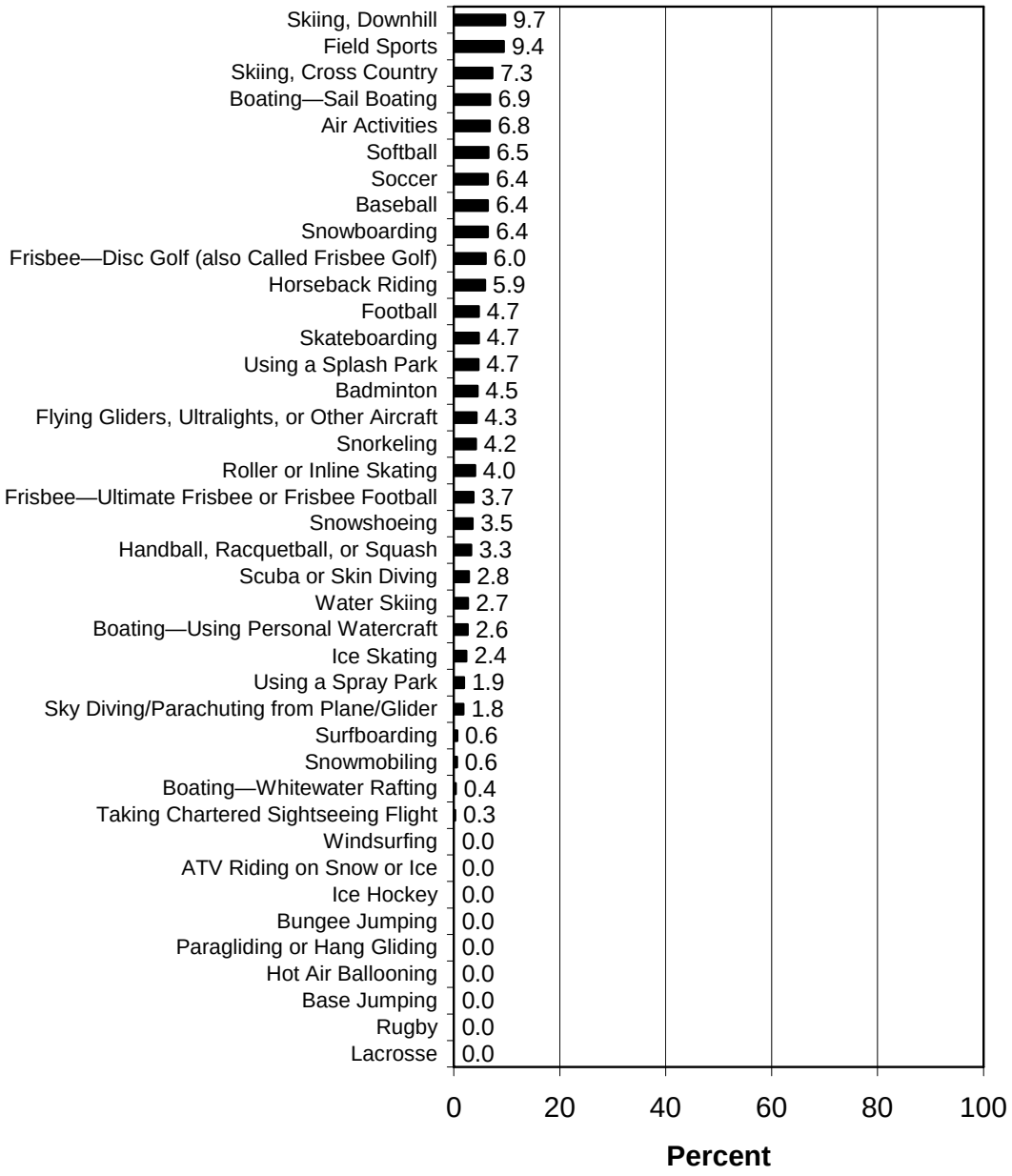
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Islands Region Participating in the Activity
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	4.5
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	1.4
Badminton—Indoor Facility	1.7
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	3.3
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	0.4
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	3.1
Volleyball	10.6
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	4.4
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	7.4
Basketball	14.3
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	5.2
Basketball—Indoor Facility	6.9
Tennis	10.9
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	9.0
Tennis—Indoor Facility	0.9
Field Sports	9.4
Football	4.7
Rugby	0.0
Lacrosse	0.0
Soccer	6.4
Soccer—Outdoors	5.2
Soccer—Indoors	0.4
Baseball	6.4
Softball	6.5
Golf	17.8
Golf—Driving Range	5.3
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	3.0
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	15.6
Indoor Community Facilities	29.6
Activity Center	10.3
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	6.7
Class or Instruction	10.7
Social Event	19.4
Frisbee Activities	17.7
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	6.0
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	3.7

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (The Islands)



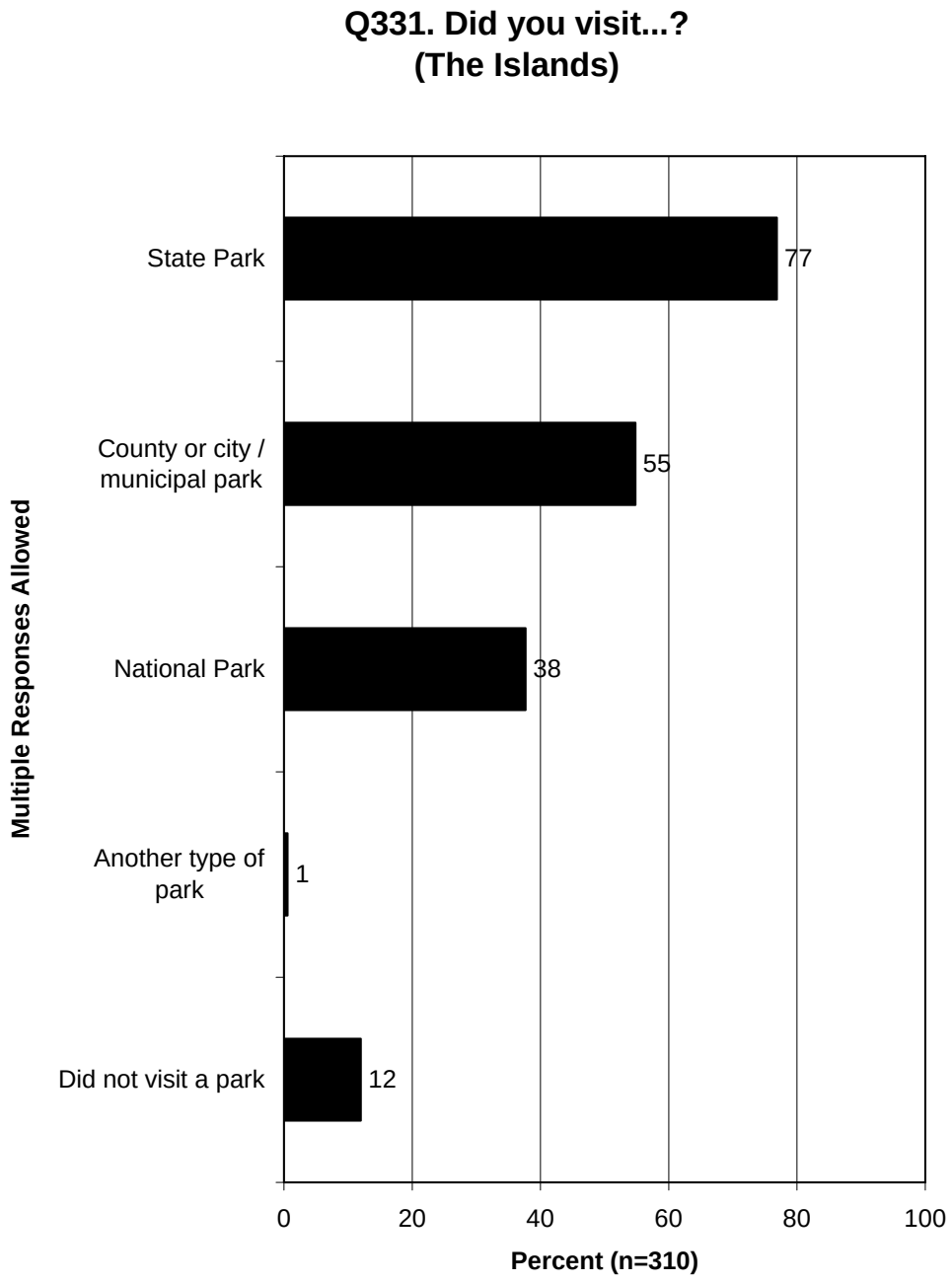
Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (The Islands)



- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; softball, baseball, and basketball all have participation rates of at least 1.0% in the Islands Region.

Activity	**Percent and Number of Islands Region Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in the Islands Region**
Ice Hockey	0.0	0.0
Baseball	2.1	33.2
Softball	2.7	41.5
Basketball	1.0	7.1
Volleyball	0.8	7.2
Football	0.4	7.2
Lacrosse	0.0	0.0
Rugby	0.0	0.0
Soccer	0.6	8.6

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 88% of residents of the Islands Region had visited a park, the most popular being a State Park (77% had visited this type of park) and a county or city/municipal park (55%). Meanwhile, 38% had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.



Days of Participation—The Islands Region

➢ The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among the Islands Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	23.9	15.4
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	13.5	4.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	44.5	1.6
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	21.9	7.9
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	95.0	57.3
Fishing or Shellfishing	24.4	10.6
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	22.1	16.9
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	5.5	0.0
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	30.7	13.4
Inner Tubing or Floating	8.6	1.1
Surfboarding	16.3	0.1
Using a Splash Park	4.1	0.2
Using a Spray Park	2.8	0.1
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	58.1	33.5
Scuba or Skin Diving	26.0	0.7
Snorkeling	23.8	0.8
Water Skiing	8.5	0.2
Wind Surfing	No participants	0.0
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	5.7	0.6
Snowboarding	7.6	0.5
Skiing, Cross Country	5.8	0.4
Snowshoeing	4.8	0.2
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	13.3	0.1
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	4.5	0.6
Ice Skating	3.2	0.1
Ice Hockey	No participants	0.0
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	No participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	No participants	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	16.9	0.7
Hot Air Ballooning	No participants	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	No participants	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	5.9	0.1
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	No participants	0.0

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among the Islands Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	40.3	9.5
Climbing or Mountaineering	10.3	1.0
Hiking	33.8	18.5
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	96.2	72.4
Bicycle Riding	29.9	9.2
Horseback Riding	19.0	1.0
Off-Roading for Recreation	9.6	1.2
Camping	12.3	5.9
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	12.0	1.3
Shooting	21.0	4.3
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	24.7	6.6
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	98.0	23.9
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	103.8	21.3
Jogging or Running	59.4	18.6
Swimming in Pool	24.3	7.7
Swimming in Natural Waters	24.1	7.2
Roller or Inline Skating	7.6	0.3
Skateboarding	44.0	1.8
Badminton	5.3	0.2
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	15.2	0.4
Volleyball	13.8	1.4
Basketball	16.9	2.4
Tennis	6.0	0.6
Football	36.1	1.7
Rugby	No participants	0.0
Lacrosse	No participants	0.0
Soccer	22.2	1.4
Baseball	19.6	1.0
Softball	18.9	1.2
Golf	21.1	3.8
Indoor Community Facilities	43.2	12.3
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	19.8	0.7
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	10.0	0.6

Children's Participation—The Islands Region

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—The Islands	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	50
Camping	50
Hiking	47
Sightseeing	44
Walking	43
Playground Use	38
Bicycle Riding	37
Swimming	29
Fishing or Shellfishing	28
Beachcombing	27
Nature Activities	25
Gardening, Flower or Vegetable	20
Jogging or Running	17
Boating	17
Indoor Community Facility Use	16
Soccer	14
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but not Weights	13
Hunting or Shooting	13
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	12
Roller or Inline Skating	12
Baseball	12
Dog Park Use	12
Football	11
Skiing or Snowboarding	9
Frisbee Activities	9
Basketball	8
Skateboarding	8
Horseback Riding	8
Softball	7
Golf	7
Off-Roading for Recreation	6
Snorkeling	6
Tennis	6
Climbing or Mountaineering	5
Using a Splash or Spray Park	5
Weight Conditioning	5
Volleyball	4

The children's participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—The Islands	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Badminton	3
Lacrosse	3
Surfboarding	3
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on snow or ice	2
Water Skiing	2
Skiing, Cross Country	2
Windsurfing	1
Snowshoeing	1
Air Activities	1
Handball	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—THE ISLANDS REGION

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction is low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: shooting facilities and opportunities, roller or inline skating opportunities, off-roading facilities and opportunities, and hunting facilities and opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among the Islands Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=193)	Facilities	4	18	76	2	0
		22			2	
	Opportunities	4	24	66	6	0
		28			6	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=258)	Facilities	11	68	17	3	1
		79			3	
	Opportunities	12	70	11	6	1
		82			7	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=67)	Facilities	31	57	5	5	2
		87			8	
	Opportunities	22	69	5	4	1
		90			5	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=262)	Facilities	10	77	7	5	2
		87			6	
	Opportunities	11	81	3	4	1
		92			6	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=102)	Facilities	15	65	7	9	3
		80			13	
	Opportunities	13	68	8	10	1
		81			11	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=55)	Facilities	7	45	25	13	9
		52			22	
	Opportunities	9	48	18	18	7
		57			25	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among the Islands Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=102)	Facilities	18	75	3	3	1
		92			4	
	Opportunities	18	75	4	2	0
		94			2	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=114)	Facilities	20	42	32	6	1
		62			7	
	Opportunities	25	34	27	12	3
		59			15	
Weight Conditioning (n=70)	Facilities	15	28	54	2	0
		43			2	
	Opportunities	12	39	44	5	0
		51			5	
Jogging or Running (n=99)	Facilities	18	68	8	4	3
		86			7	
	Opportunities	19	68	5	5	3
		88			8	
Swimming (n=138)	Facilities	12	64	8	14	1
		76			16	
	Opportunities	9	67	7	15	2
		76			17	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=12)	Facilities	12	60	14	14	0
		72			14	
	Opportunities	12	60	7	21	0
		72			21	
Badminton (n=11)	Facilities	7	40	54	0	0
		46			0	
	Opportunities	0	46	54	0	0
		46			0	
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=8)	Facilities	61	33	6	0	0
		94			0	
	Opportunities	18	82	0	0	0
		100			0	
Volleyball (n=27)	Facilities	0	71	20	9	0
		71			9	
	Opportunities	0	77	14	9	0
		77			9	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among the Islands Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities						
Basketball (n=36)	Facilities	6	45	35	9	5
		50			14	
	Opportunities	12	41	28	16	3
		54			19	
Tennis (n=26)	Facilities	5	75	18	2	0
		80			2	
	Opportunities	3	90	5	2	0
		93			2	
Football (n=10)	Facilities	35	46	7	12	0
		81			12	
	Opportunities	42	39	7	12	0
		81			12	
Soccer (n=16)	Facilities	22	64	12	3	0
		86			3	
	Opportunities	31	52	12	6	0
		83			6	
Baseball (n=17)	Facilities	10	63	27	0	0
		73			0	
	Opportunities	5	63	27	6	0
		67			6	
Softball (n=24)	Facilities	19	68	8	5	0
		87			5	
	Opportunities	11	76	8	5	0
		87			5	
Golf (n=48)	Facilities	14	70	14	2	0
		84			2	
	Opportunities	14	69	13	4	0
		83			4	
Frisbee Activities						
Disc Golf (n=14)	Facilities	8	80	12	0	0
		88			0	
	Opportunities	8	67	12	12	0
		76			12	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among the Islands Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=220)	Facilities	14	81	5	1	0
		95			1	
	Opportunities	17	79	2	2	0
		95			2	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=123)	Facilities	17	68	14	1	0
		85			1	
	Opportunities	17	69	12	2	0
		86			2	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=213)	Facilities	16	71	9	3	1
		87			4	
	Opportunities	17	73	8	1	1
		91			2	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=134)	Facilities	11	78	4	6	0
		89			6	
	Opportunities	13	69	4	14	0
		82			14	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=198)	Facilities	14	70	7	8	1
		84			9	
	Opportunities	19	68	3	9	1
		87			11	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=135)	Facilities	20	65	8	7	0
		85			7	
	Opportunities	21	71	5	2	0
		92			2	
Water Skiing (n=8)	Facilities	11	89	0	0	0
		100			0	
	Opportunities	11	89	0	0	0
		100			0	
Snorkeling (n=9)	Facilities	38	49	13	0	0
		87			0	
	Opportunities	38	49	13	0	0
		87			0	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

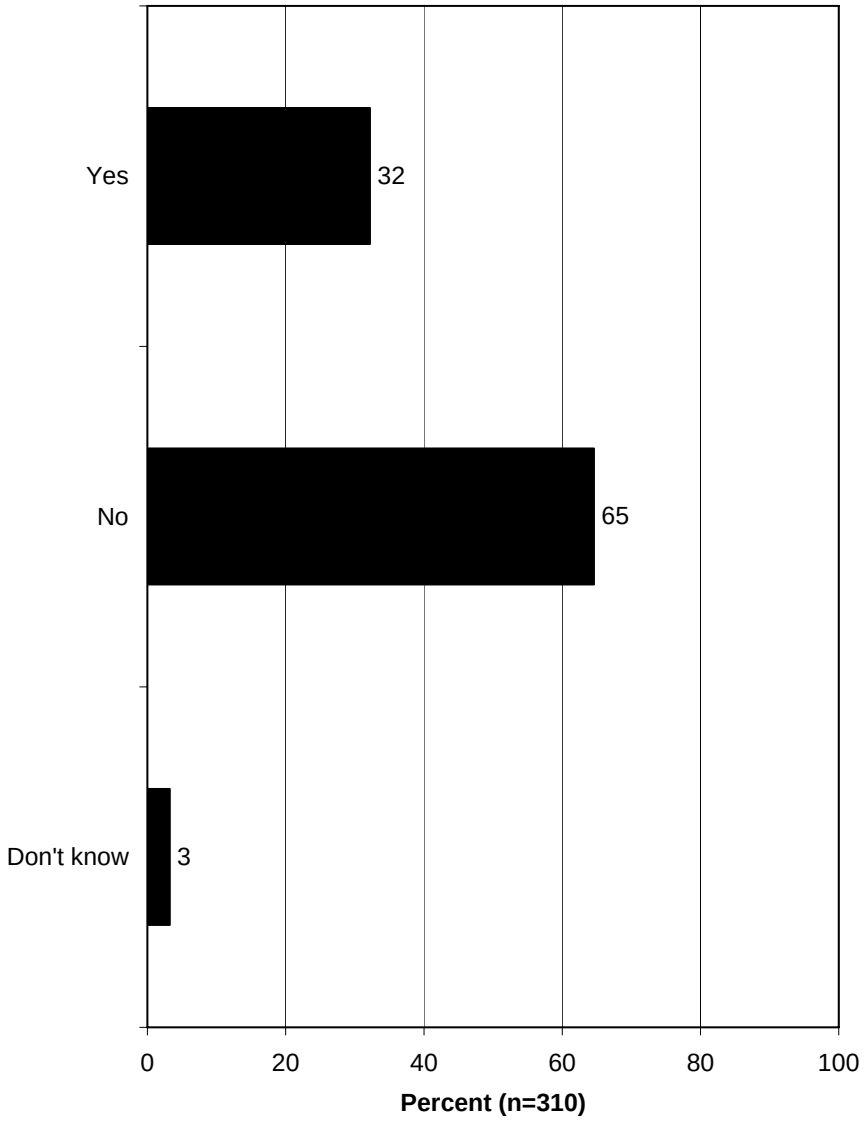
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among the Islands Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=12)	Facilities	19	71	10	0	0
		90			0	
	Opportunities	19	71	10	0	0
		90			0	
Skiing, Cross Country (n=20)	Facilities	16	72	12	0	0
		88			0	
	Opportunities	16	71	7	6	0
		87			6	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=174)	Facilities	24	73	1	3	0
		96			3	
	Opportunities	25	71	2	1	0
		97			1	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=28)	Facilities	20	61	18	0	0
		82			0	
	Opportunities	24	64	9	4	0
		88			4	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=21)	Facilities	6	59	17	17	0
		65			17	
	Opportunities	9	51	22	17	0
		60			17	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=30)	Facilities	4	58	8	22	8
		62			30	
	Opportunities	4	58	2	29	6
		63			35	
Camping						
Camping (n=142)	Facilities	13	75	5	6	1
		88			7	
	Opportunities	15	74	3	6	2
		89			7	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=29)	Facilities	9	43	17	24	7
		52			31	
	Opportunities	6	52	14	28	0
		58			28	

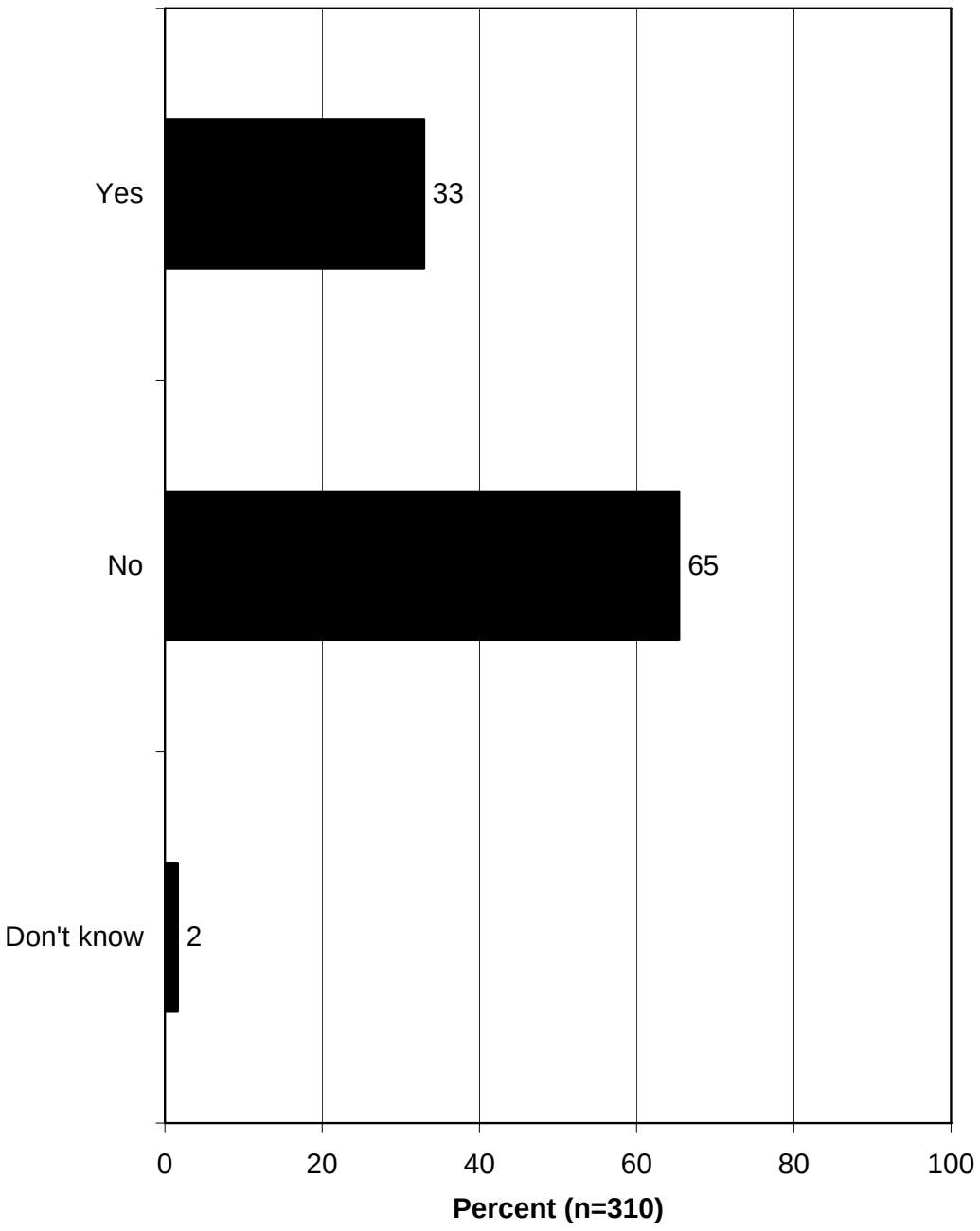
Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - About a third (32%) of the Islands Region residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do.
  - A similar percentage (33%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of.

Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (The Islands)



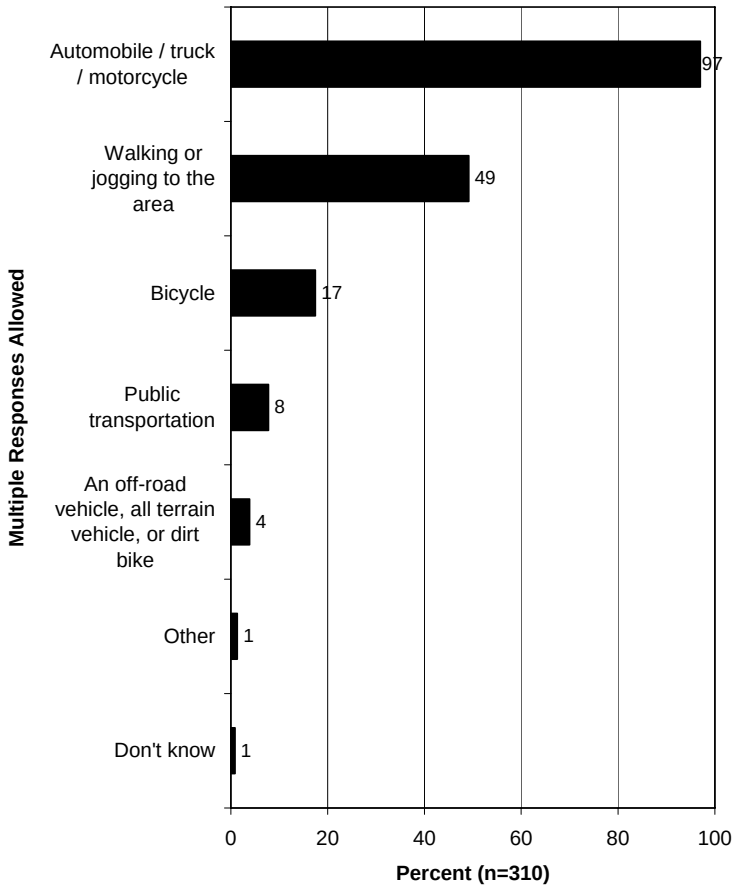
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (The Islands)



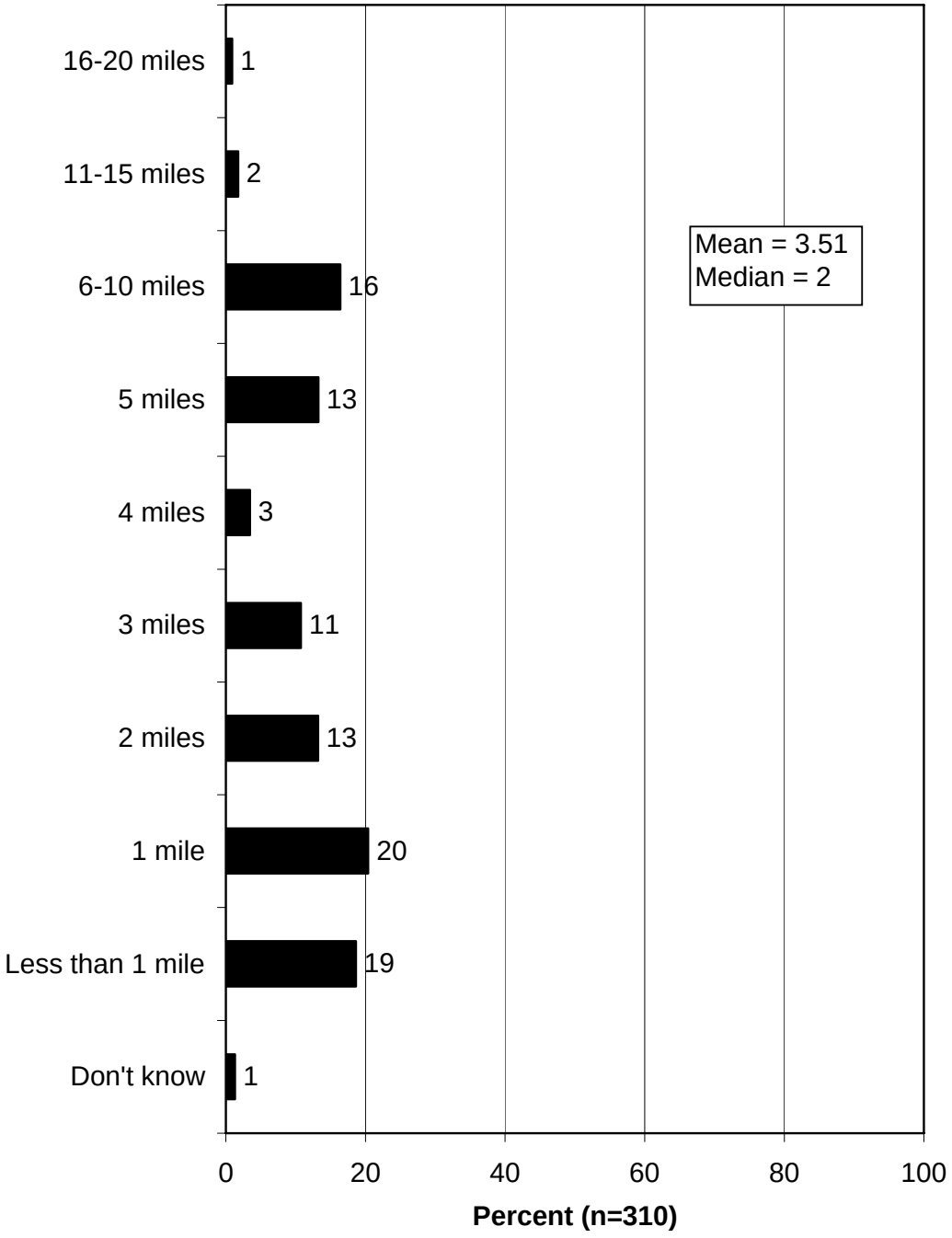
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—THE ISLANDS REGION

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in the Islands Region is nearly universal: 97% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (49%), bicycle (17%), public transportation (8%), and off-road vehicle (4%).
  - About a fifth of the Islands Region residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (19%), and more than a third live no more than a mile (39%). The mean amount is 3.51 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (The Islands)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (The Islands)

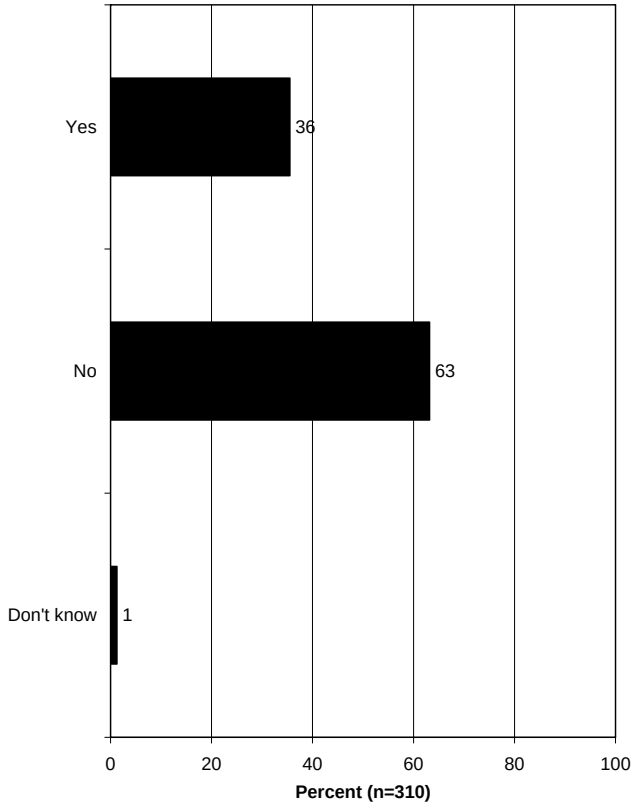


WETLANDS—THE ISLANDS REGION

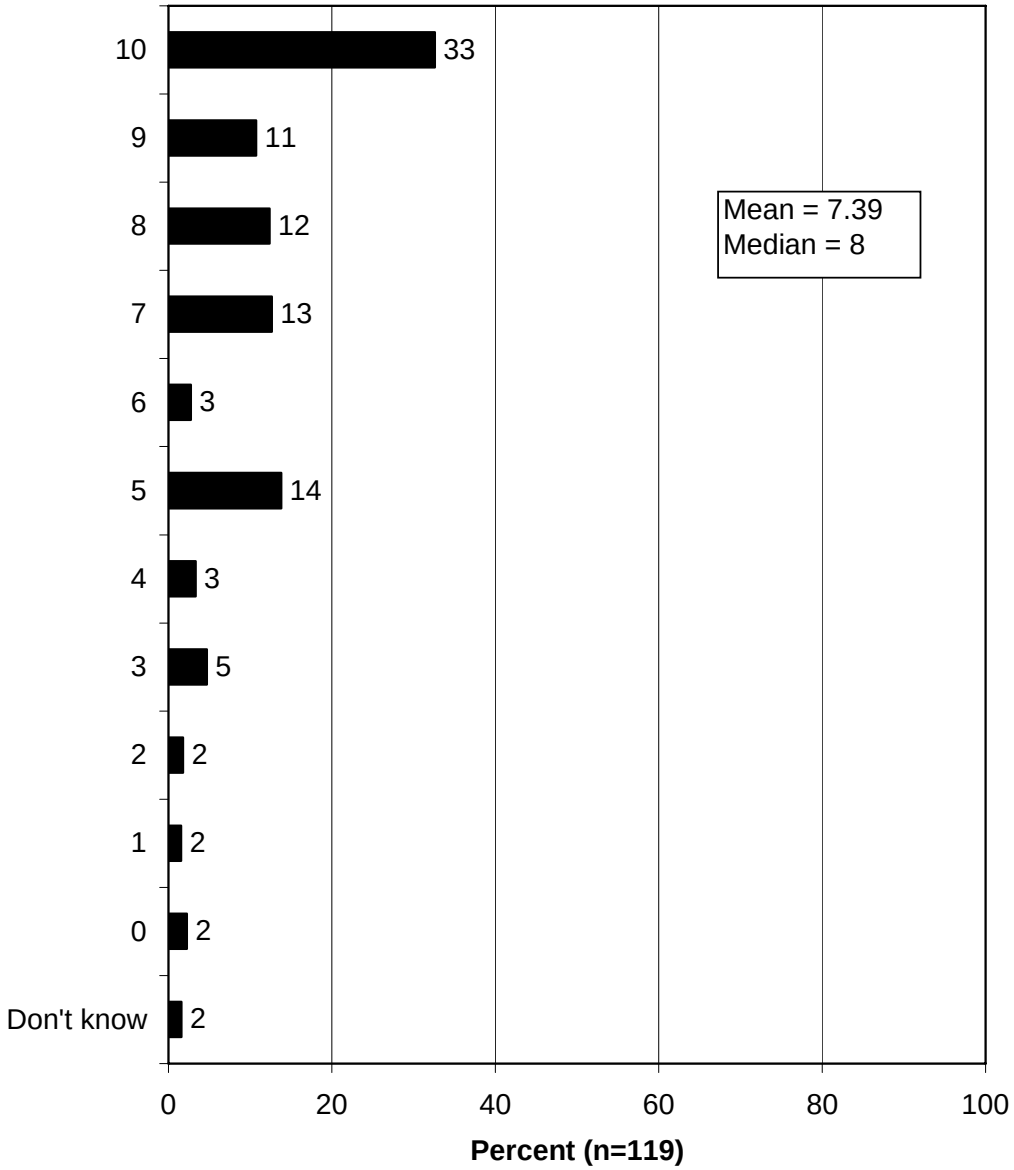
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 36% of the Islands Region residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the Islands Region. The most common rating is "10" (33% gave this rating), with just under half giving a rating of "9" or "10" (43%) (rounding on the graph causes the apparent discrepancy in the sum). The mean rating is well above the midpoint at 7.39.

Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (The Islands)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Asked of those who used a wetland in the past 12 months in Washington.) (The Islands)



RESULTS FOR PENINSULAS REGION

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—PENINSULAS REGION

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—Peninsulas Region

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (80% of the Peninsulas Region residents), walking without a pet (74%), observing or photographing wildlife (65%), gardening (58%), and walking with a pet (55%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Peninsulas Region Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	55.6
Sightseeing—Public Facility	17.4
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	22.4
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	50.6
Nature Activities	81.8
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	31.5
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	33.5
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	2.9
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	65.2
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	9.3
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	42.1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	52.1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	7.2
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	30.4
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	19.4
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	25.3
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	6.1
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	3.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	58.2
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	1.3
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	57.9

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Peninsulas Region Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	46.5
Fishing for Shellfish	29.4
Fishing for Finfish	34.0
Fishing—Total Freshwater	27.0
Fishing—Total Saltwater	38.6
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	19.4
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	15.7
Fishing from Private Boat	27.0
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	22.6
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	14.6
Fishing with Guide or Charter	3.6
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	2.5
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	1.6
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	79.8
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	43.8
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	2.4
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	29.8
Water-Related Activities	78.0
Beachcombing	48.4
Beachcombing—Saltwater	46.3
Beachcombing—Freshwater	12.9
Swimming or Wading at Beach	40.1
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	37.2
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	13.1
Surfboarding	2.6
Wind Surfing	0.3
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.2
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.0
Inner Tubing or Floating	17.4

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Peninsulas Region Participating in the Activity
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	36.7
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	29.6
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	22.0
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	2.3
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	34.4
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	13.4
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	9.4
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	7.1
Boating—Sail Boating	4.4
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	4.4
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	0.0
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	0.9
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	3.7
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	3.5
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	1.1
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	3.3
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	27.3
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	24.5
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	17.1
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	23.3
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	4.4
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	1.0
Boating—Using a Marina	10.6
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	2.6
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	23.4
Water Skiing	6.0
Water Skiing—Saltwater	3.4
Water Skiing—Freshwater	5.3
Scuba or Skin Diving	1.1
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	1.1
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	0.2
Snorkeling	5.2
Snorkeling—Saltwater	3.6
Snorkeling—Freshwater	2.1
Using a Splash Park	4.0
Using a Spray Park	1.6

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Peninsulas Region Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	26.3
Snowshoeing	3.8
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	16.6
Snowboarding	3.4
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	3.4
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.4
Skiing, Downhill	5.4
Skiing, Cross Country	1.7
Snowmobiling	1.4
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	1.9
Ice Skating	1.3
Ice Skating—Outdoors	0.2
Ice Skating—Indoors	1.3
Ice Hockey	0.0
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.0
Ice Hockey—Indoors	0.0
Air Activities	3.0
Bungee Jumping	0.2
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.0
Hot Air Ballooning	0.8
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	0.2
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	1.2
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.7
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	90.9
Walking With a Pet	55.2
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	16.1
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	6.0
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	23.2
Walking Without a Pet	74.0
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	28.4
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	44.5
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	37.7
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	1.5
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	0.0
Hiking	43.8
Hiking—Trails	41.9
Hiking—Urban Trails	9.6
Hiking—Rural Trails	14.3
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	33.1
Hiking—Off Trail	10.5
Climbing or Mountaineering	13.2
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	5.8
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	1.2
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	3.3

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Peninsulas Region Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	26.3
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	18.6
Bicycle Riding—Trails	14.9
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	7.9
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	8.8
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	5.0
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	4.5
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	0.3
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.0
Bicycle Riding—BMX	0.3
Bicycle Touring	0.9
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	0.9
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	0.2
Horseback Riding	6.9
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	1.9
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	1.9
Horseback Riding—Trails	4.4
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.8
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	1.7
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.1
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	2.8
Off-Roading for Recreation	20.5
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	3.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	1.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	0.8
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	1.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	0.4
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	0.5
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	0.6
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	8.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	1.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	1.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	6.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	1.6
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	2.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	2.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	15.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	1.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	1.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	12.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	1.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	6.3
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	4.8

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Peninsulas Region Participating in the Activity
Camping	40.2
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	1.7
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	0.6
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.4
Camping—In a Boat	1.6
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	0.4
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	0.3
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.1
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	0.4
Camping—With a Bicycle	0.0
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	0.0
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.0
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	7.0
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	6.5
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	0.9
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	26.3
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	16.2
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	13.9
Camping—RV Camping	14.6
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	10.7
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	6.4
Hunting or Shooting	29.4
Hunting	10.0
Hunting—Archery Equipment	4.1
Hunting—Firearms	7.3
Hunting—Modern Firearms	7.1
Hunting—Rifle	6.0
Hunting—Shotgun	2.3
Hunting—Handgun	0.6
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.1
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.1
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.4
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.0
Hunting—Big Game	9.6
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	3.4
Hunting—Waterfowl	0.7

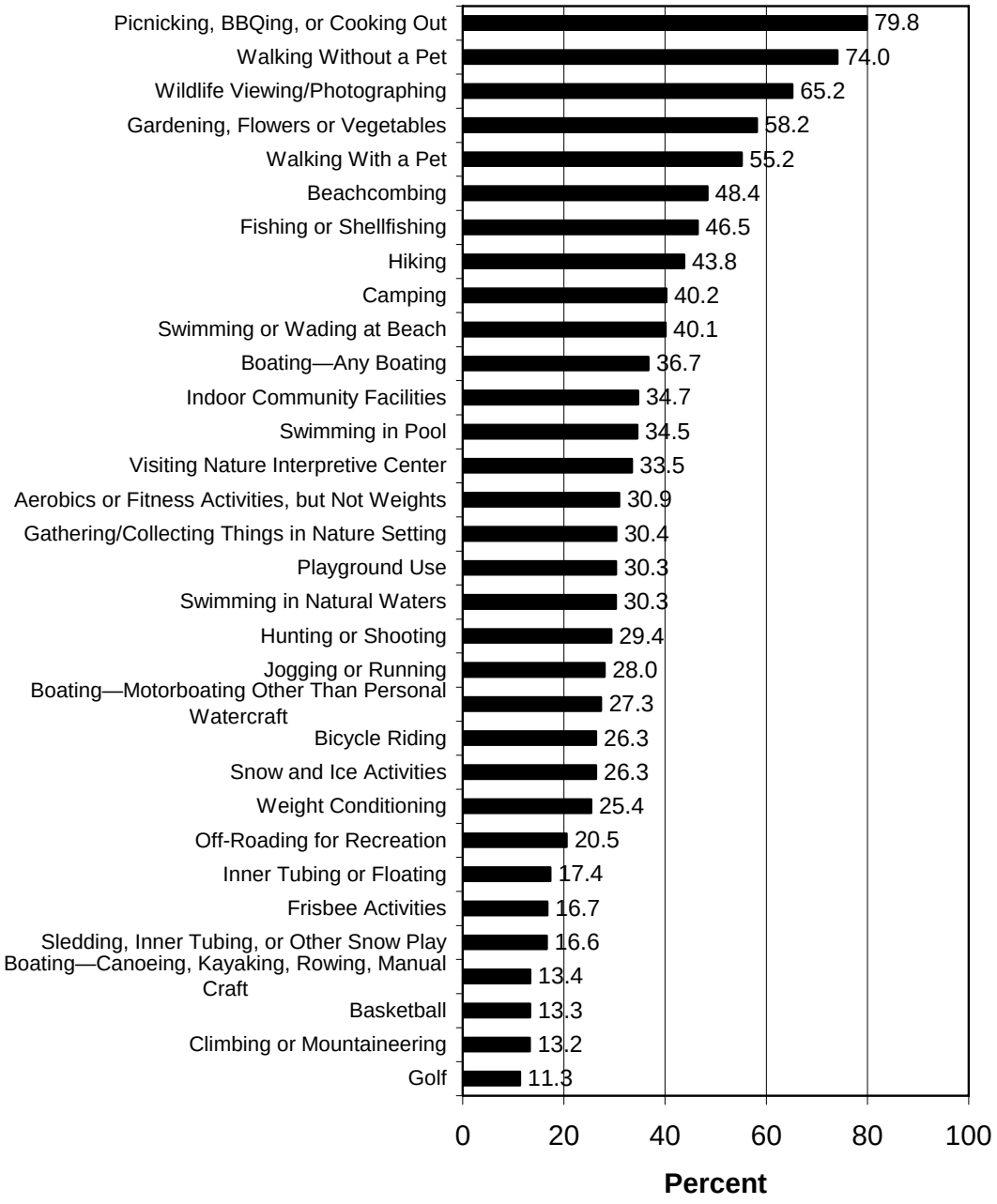
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Peninsulas Region Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	23.5
Shooting—Archery Equipment	7.8
Shooting—Modern Firearms	22.7
Shooting—Rifle	15.2
Shooting—Shotgun	12.5
Shooting—Handgun	16.0
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.8
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.4
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.9
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	1.8
Target Shooting	22.7
Trap Shooting	5.0
Skeet	5.1
Sporting Clays	3.0
Other Target or Clay Sports	1.4
Recreational Activities	78.2
Playground Use	30.3
Playground Use—Park Facility	24.8
Playground Use—School Facility	12.3
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	30.9
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	24.3
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	25.0
Weight Conditioning	25.4
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	18.5
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	18.5
Jogging or Running	28.0
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	14.0
Jogging or Running—Trails	12.4
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	4.9
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	9.5
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	7.3
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	1.1
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	2.2
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	44.8
Swimming in Pool	34.5
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	9.5
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	25.8
Swimming in Natural Waters	30.3
Roller or Inline Skating	4.7
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.0
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	1.7
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	2.4
Skateboarding	1.2
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	0.6
Skateboarding—Trail	0.0
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	0.3

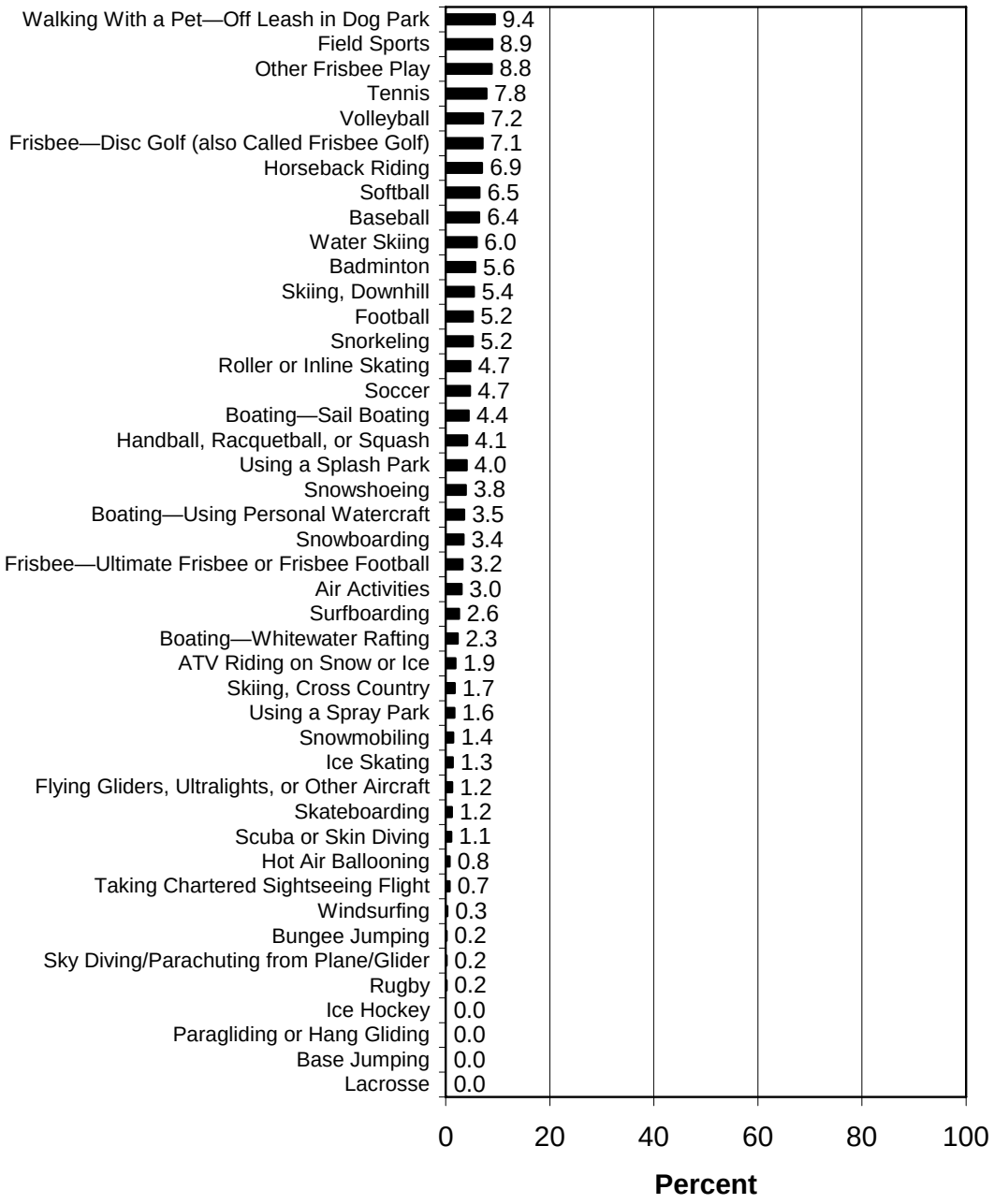
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Peninsulas Region Participating in the Activity
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	5.6
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	1.2
Badminton—Indoor Facility	1.4
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	4.1
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	0.0
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	3.8
Volleyball	7.2
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	2.9
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	3.7
Basketball	13.3
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	5.3
Basketball—Indoor Facility	6.1
Tennis	7.8
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	5.8
Tennis—Indoor Facility	2.0
Field Sports	8.9
Football	5.2
Rugby	0.2
Lacrosse	0.0
Soccer	4.7
Soccer—Outdoors	2.8
Soccer—Indoors	0.8
Baseball	6.4
Softball	6.5
Golf	11.3
Golf—Driving Range	4.9
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	2.4
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	8.6
Indoor Community Facilities	34.7
Activity Center	7.3
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	4.4
Class or Instruction	10.4
Social Event	17.4
Frisbee Activities	16.7
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	7.1
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	3.2

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (The Peninsulas)



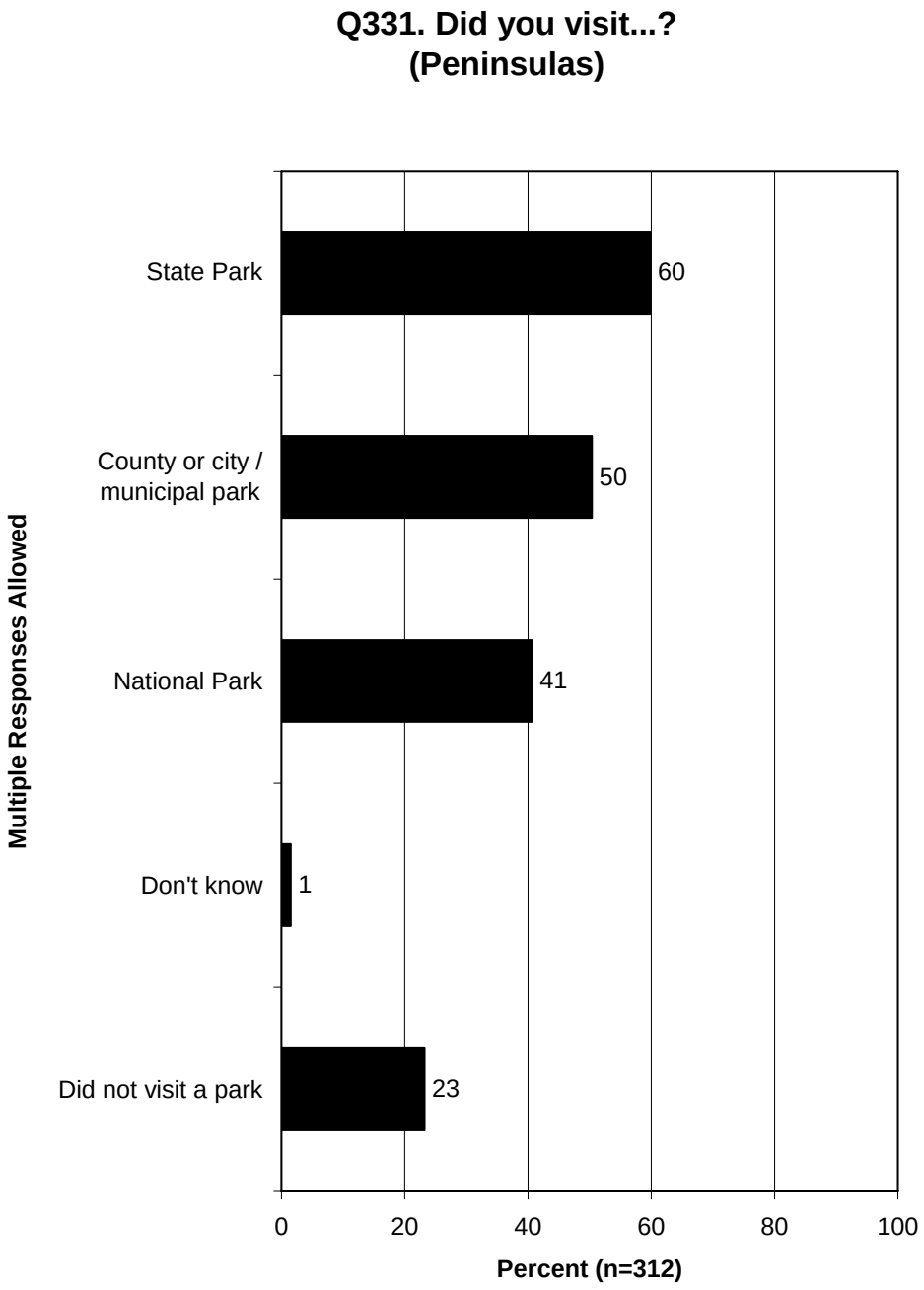
Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (The Peninsulas)



- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; softball, soccer, baseball, basketball, football, and volleyball all have participation rates of at least 1.0% in the Peninsulas Region.

Activity	**Percent and Number of the Peninsulas Region Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in the Peninsulas Region**
Ice Hockey	0.0	0.0
Baseball	2.0	30.7
Softball	2.4	37.2
Basketball	1.4	10.6
Volleyball	1.1	15.6
Football	1.3	22.4
Lacrosse	0.0	0.0
Rugby	0.2	100.0
Soccer	2.1	44.5

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 77% of residents of the Peninsulas Region had visited a park, the most popular being a State Park (60% had visited this type of park) and a county or city/municipal park (50%). Additionally, 41% had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.



Days of Participation—Peninsulas Region

- The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among the Peninsulas Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	14.3	8.1
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	8.5	2.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	20.9	0.3
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	19.3	5.5
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	59.0	35.2
Fishing or Shellfishing	16.6	7.4
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	22.8	17.5
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	4.0	0.1
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	26.1	8.7
Inner Tubing or Floating	10.6	1.8
Surfboarding	5.8	0.1
Using a Splash Park	6.9	0.3
Using a Spray Park	15.1	0.2
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	24.0	12.7
Scuba or Skin Diving	15.9	0.2
Snorkeling	6.6	0.3
Water Skiing	16.3	1.0
Wind Surfing	10.0	0.0
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	5.9	0.3
Snowboarding	5.6	0.2
Skiing, Cross Country	6.9	0.1
Snowshoeing	2.8	0.1
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	14.2	0.4
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	4.3	0.7
Ice Skating	4.1	0.1
Ice Hockey	No participants	0.0
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	No participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	1.0	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	9.0	0.1
Hot Air Ballooning	1.0	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	No participants	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	2.0	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	25.9	0.2

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among the Peninsulas Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	18.8	1.7
Climbing or Mountaineering	6.4	0.8
Hiking	19.3	8.1
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	95.4	71.6
Bicycle Riding	50.2	13.1
Horseback Riding	51.9	3.5
Off-Roading for Recreation	25.4	5.2
Camping	13.0	5.1
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	16.8	1.7
Shooting	16.0	3.6
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	29.6	8.5
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	85.9	17.6
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	83.4	20.3
Jogging or Running	83.8	22.3
Swimming in Pool	28.1	8.6
Swimming in Natural Waters	15.1	4.4
Roller or Inline Skating	13.4	0.6
Skateboarding	81.8	0.9
Badminton	12.7	0.7
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	6.2	0.3
Volleyball	16.6	1.2
Basketball	26.2	3.4
Tennis	14.4	1.1
Football	19.2	0.9
Rugby	No participants	0.0
Lacrosse	No participants	0.0
Soccer	26.5	1.1
Baseball	17.1	1.1
Softball	23.3	1.5
Golf	13.5	1.5
Indoor Community Facilities	48.6	14.8
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	9.6	0.3
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	9.2	0.6

Children's Participation—Peninsulas Region

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—The Peninsulas	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Walking	43
Swimming	29
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	9
Soccer	7
Weight Conditioning	7
Using a Splash or Spray Park	7
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	3
Volleyball	2
Softball	2
Snorkeling	1
Tennis	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—PENINSULAS REGION

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction ratings are low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: shooting facilities and opportunities, baseball opportunities, snowmobiling/ATVing on ice or snow facilities and opportunities, horseback riding opportunities, off-roading facilities and opportunities, and hunting facilities and opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among the Peninsulas Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=185)	Facilities	4	17	77	1	0
		21			1	
	Opportunities	7	20	71	3	0
		26			3	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=254)	Facilities	15	65	17	2	1
		80			3	
	Opportunities	18	64	14	3	1
		83			4	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=34)	Facilities	41	45	11	3	0
		86			3	
	Opportunities	20	49	12	19	0
		69			19	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=263)	Facilities	17	64	11	7	1
		81			8	
	Opportunities	20	66	9	4	0
		86			4	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=90)	Facilities	14	69	3	13	1
		83			14	
	Opportunities	17	66	2	12	3
		83			15	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=55)	Facilities	1	70	9	19	1
		71			20	
	Opportunities	16	58	3	22	1
		73			24	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among the Peninsulas Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=98)	Facilities	19	74	0	7	0
		93			7	
	Opportunities	25	72	0	3	0
		97			3	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=102)	Facilities	21	48	25	5	1
		69			6	
	Opportunities	21	43	26	9	2
		64			10	
Weight Conditioning (n=72)	Facilities	12	55	31	2	0
		68			2	
	Opportunities	12	59	28	2	0
		71			2	
Jogging or Running (n=72)	Facilities	24	64	10	1	2
		87			3	
	Opportunities	37	53	9	1	0
		90			1	
Swimming (n=146)	Facilities	19	59	13	8	1
		78			9	
	Opportunities	16	66	7	9	1
		82			11	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=12)	Facilities	18	67	8	3	3
		86			7	
	Opportunities	6	79	8	3	3
		86			7	
Badminton (n=18)	Facilities	10	24	66	0	0
		34			0	
	Opportunities	10	24	63	0	3
		34			3	
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=12)	Facilities	17	56	7	14	6
		74			19	
	Opportunities	31	63	0	0	6
		94			6	
Volleyball (n=23)	Facilities	2	33	48	16	0
		35			16	
	Opportunities	2	40	45	13	0
		42			13	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among the Peninsulas Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Basketball (n=46)	Facilities	17	54	24	3	1
		71			5	
	Opportunities	25	49	21	5	1
		73			6	
Tennis (n=20)	Facilities	17	59	23	2	0
		75			2	
	Opportunities	22	53	23	2	0
		75			2	
Football (n=19)	Facilities	16	49	24	11	0
		65			11	
	Opportunities	21	54	22	3	0
		75			3	
Soccer (n=14)	Facilities	0	67	27	7	0
		67			7	
	Opportunities	12	58	27	3	0
		70			3	
Baseball (n=21)	Facilities	22	61	6	11	0
		83			11	
	Opportunities	19	44	14	20	3
		63			23	
Softball (n=19)	Facilities	27	65	6	3	0
		91			3	
	Opportunities	27	71	2	0	0
		98			0	
Golf (n=38)	Facilities	35	61	3	0	0
		97			0	
	Opportunities	37	53	6	5	0
		90			5	
Frisbee Activities						
Ultimate Frisbee (n=9)	Facilities	6	77	13	5	0
		82			5	
	Opportunities	23	59	8	10	0
		82			10	
Disc Golf (n=18)	Facilities	41	42	9	0	8
		83			8	
	Opportunities	24	39	27	2	8
		63			10	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among the Peninsulas Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=204)	Facilities	24	71	5	0	0
		95			1	
	Opportunities	24	69	5	1	0
		94			2	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=96)	Facilities	15	70	14	1	0
		85			1	
	Opportunities	17	71	11	1	0
		88			1	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=206)	Facilities	26	62	10	2	0
		88			2	
	Opportunities	35	59	5	1	0
		93			2	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=136)	Facilities	22	65	8	6	0
		86			6	
	Opportunities	23	66	6	5	0
		89			5	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=177)	Facilities	16	70	1	12	1
		85			14	
	Opportunities	28	61	3	8	0
		89			8	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=107)	Facilities	18	70	6	4	2
		88			6	
	Opportunities	31	60	3	6	0
		91			6	
Water Skiing (n=18)	Facilities	12	76	0	12	0
		88			12	
	Opportunities	7	76	5	12	0
		83			12	
Snorkeling (n=18)	Facilities	12	64	25	0	0
		75			0	
	Opportunities	12	68	20	0	0
		80			0	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

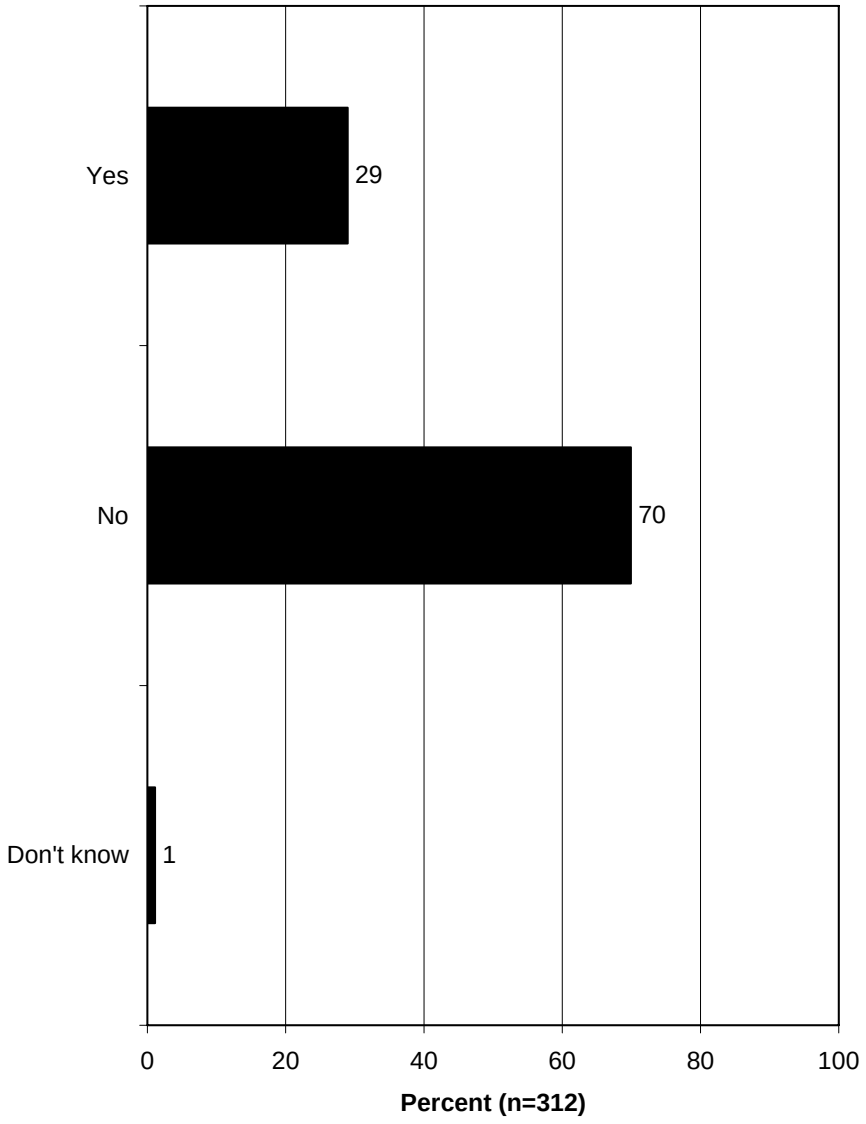
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among the Peninsulas Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=11)	Facilities	35	61	4	0	0
		96			0	
	Opportunities	35	61	4	0	0
		96			0	
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice (n=8)	Facilities	0	67	0	33	0
		67			33	
	Opportunities	11	55	0	33	0
		67			33	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=149)	Facilities	27	70	2	2	0
		96			2	
	Opportunities	31	66	1	2	0
		97			2	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=23)	Facilities	34	63	3	0	0
		97			0	
	Opportunities	62	35	3	0	0
		97			0	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=28)	Facilities	8	53	17	23	0
		61			23	
	Opportunities	7	67	9	13	3
		74			16	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=55)	Facilities	15	51	7	24	3
		66			27	
	Opportunities	14	49	8	27	1
		63			29	
Camping						
Camping (n=129)	Facilities	19	62	14	4	1
		81			4	
	Opportunities	25	58	13	4	0
		83			4	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=28)	Facilities	15	64	0	17	4
		79			21	
	Opportunities	11	62	2	23	2
		73			25	

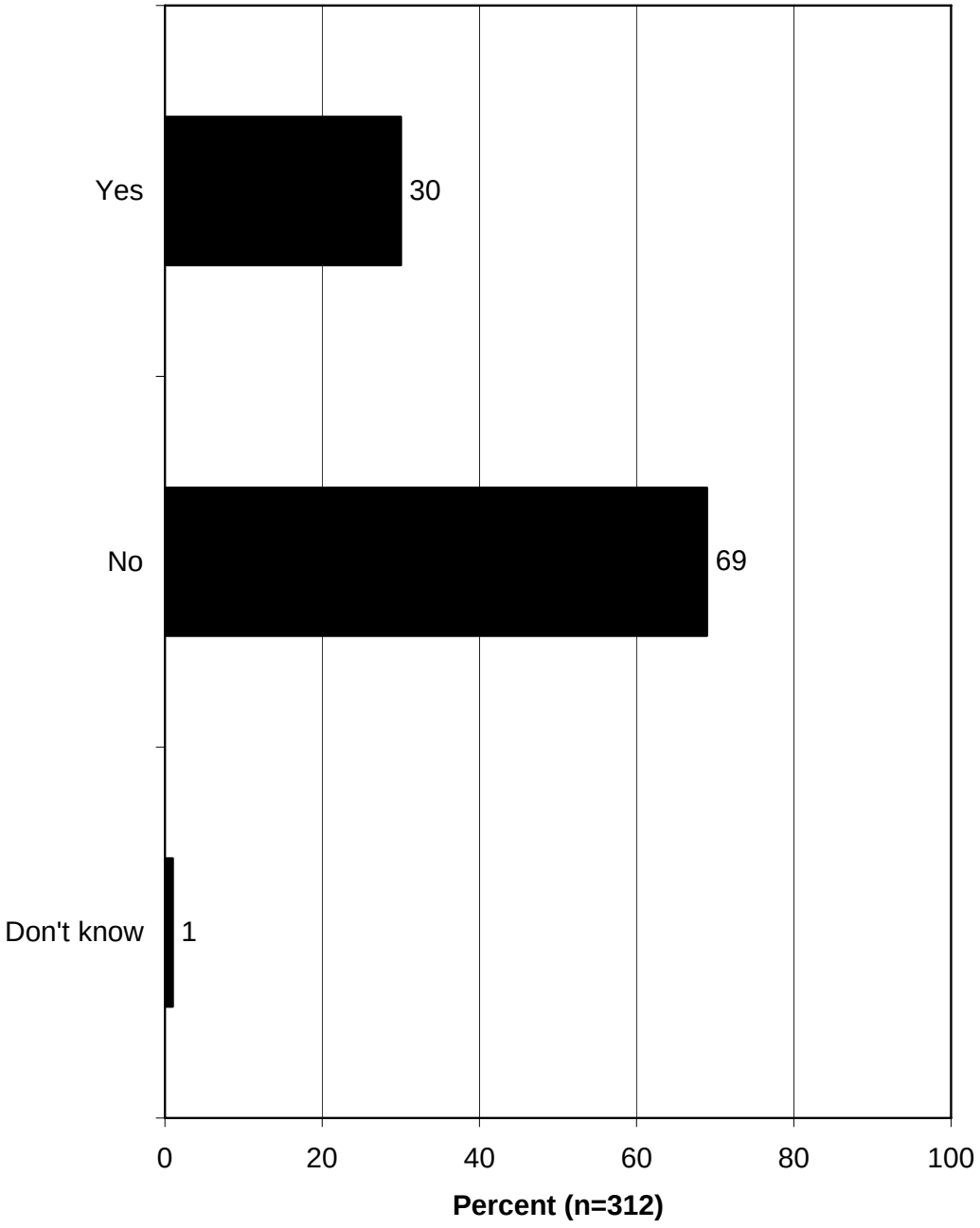
Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - Just under a third (29%) of the Peninsulas Region residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do.
  - About the same (30%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of.

Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (Peninsulas)



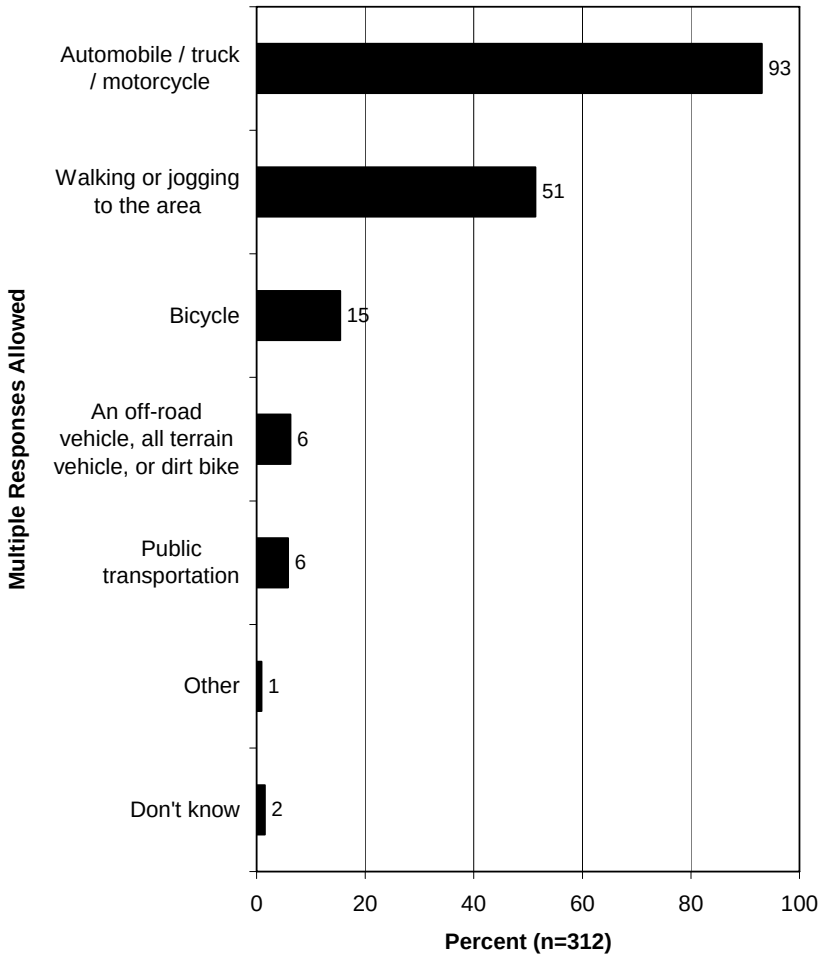
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (Peninsulas)



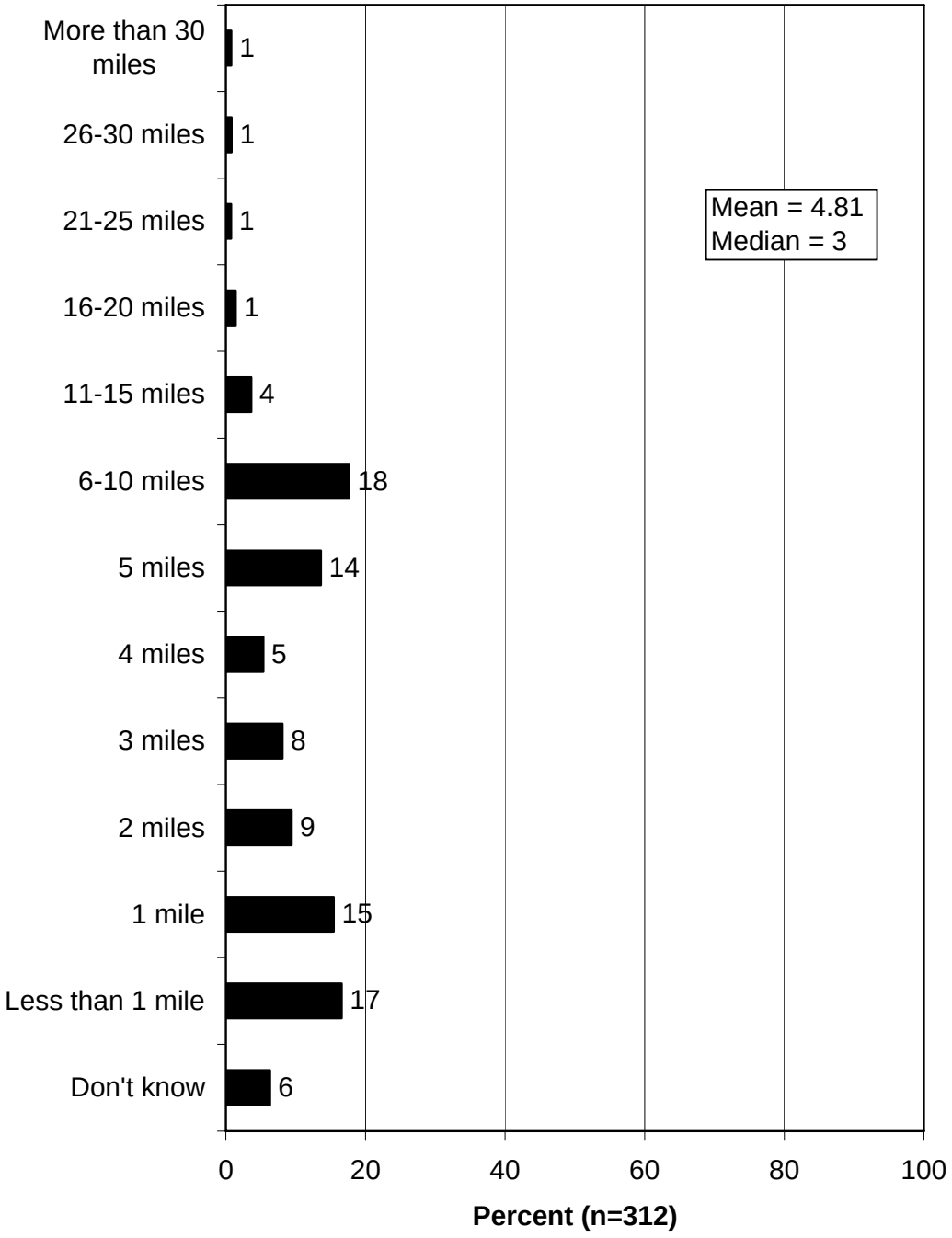
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—PENINSULAS REGION

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in the Peninsulas Region is nearly universal: 93% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (51%), bicycle (15%), off-road vehicle (6%), and public transportation (6%).
  - About a third of the Peninsulas Region residents live (32%) live no more than a mile of any public park. The mean amount is 4.81 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (Peninsulas)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (Peninsulas)

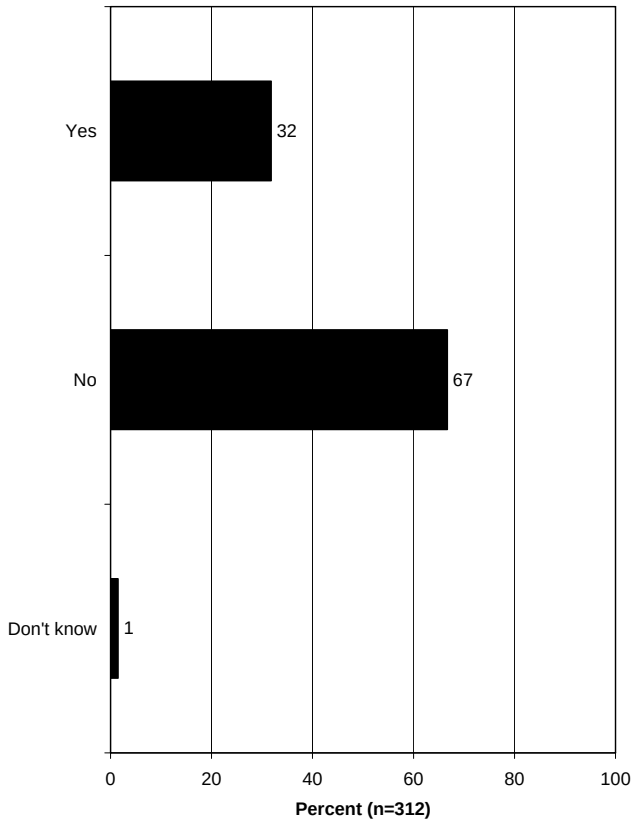


WETLANDS—PENINSULAS REGION

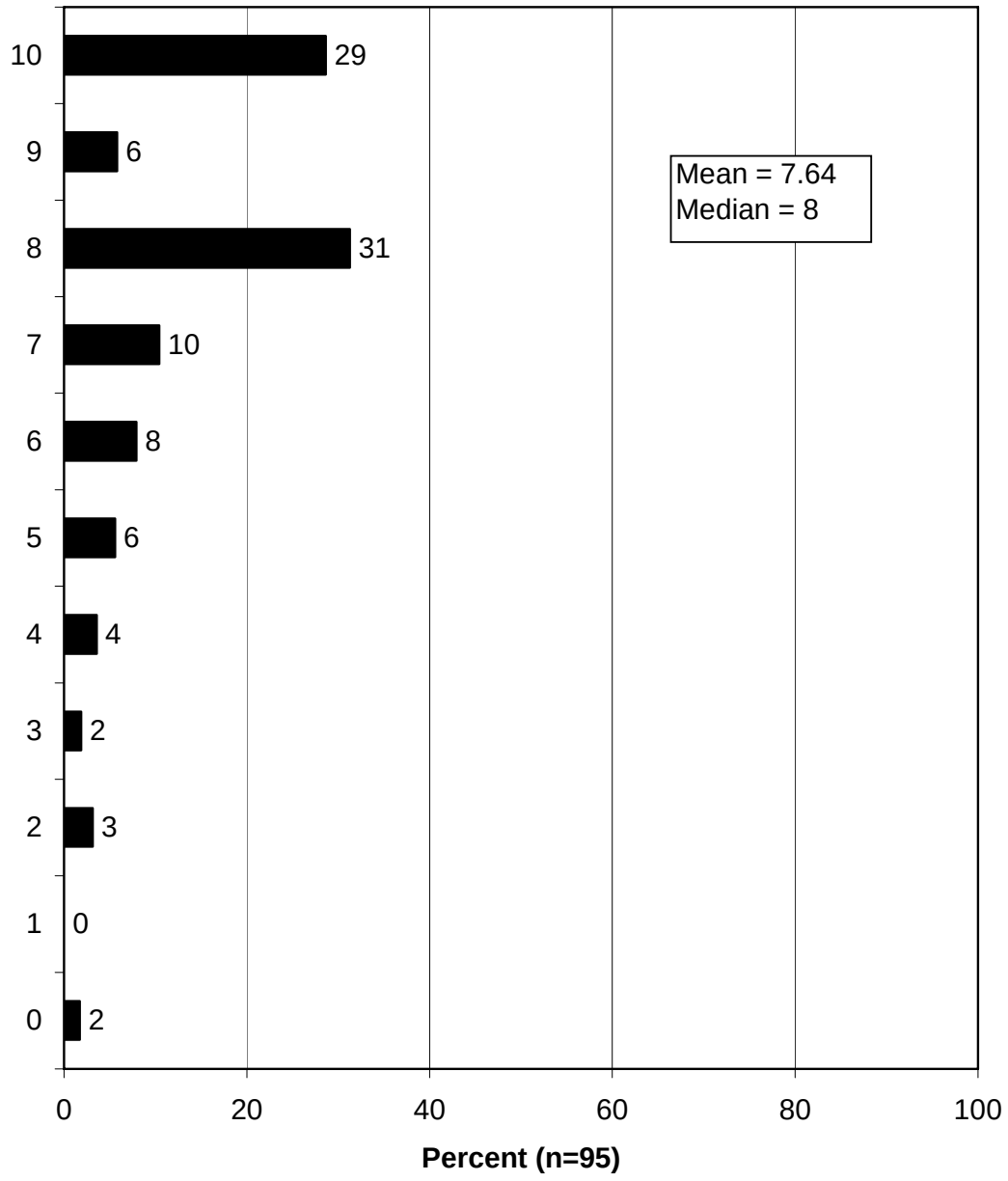
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 32% of the Peninsulas Region residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the Peninsulas Region. Although the most common rating is "8" (31%), close behind is "10" (29% gave this rating), with more than a third giving a rating of "9" or "10" (34%) (rounding on the graph causes the apparent discrepancy in the sum). The mean rating is well above the midpoint at 7.64.

Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (Peninsulas)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Asked of those who used a wetland in the past 12 months in Washington.) (Peninsulas)



RESULTS FOR THE COAST REGION

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—THE COAST REGION

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Coast Region

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (76% of the Coast Region residents), walking without a pet (67%), gardening (62%), walking with a pet (61%), and observing or photographing wildlife (55%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Coast Region Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	47.4
Sightseeing—Public Facility	15.7
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	18.6
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	40.5
Nature Activities	82.7
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	29.7
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	27.3
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	2.0
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	55.2
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	6.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	32.7
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	41.7
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	5.3
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	32.2
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	20.7
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	21.8
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	9.3
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	5.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	62.2
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	2.5
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	60.9

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Coast Region Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	46.6
Fishing for Shellfish	29.7
Fishing for Finfish	32.9
Fishing—Total Freshwater	32.8
Fishing—Total Saltwater	28.8
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	14.6
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	22.9
Fishing from Private Boat	21.8
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	13.0
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	18.2
Fishing with Guide or Charter	3.0
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	2.3
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	1.8
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	76.3
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	31.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	4.6
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	17.0
Water-Related Activities	79.0
Beachcombing	48.7
Beachcombing—Saltwater	47.3
Beachcombing—Freshwater	7.5
Swimming or Wading at Beach	35.4
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	33.9
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	7.5
Surfboarding	2.2
Wind Surfing	0.0
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.0
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.0
Inner Tubing or Floating	16.2

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in the Coast Region Participating in the Activity**
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	35.0
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	16.6
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	27.6
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	0.8
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	34.2
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	7.5
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	1.6
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	7.3
Boating—Sail Boating	1.3
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	0.5
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	0.8
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	0.8
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	0.5
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	4.9
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	0.9
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	4.5
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	26.6
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	15.0
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	21.8
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	23.6
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	3.3
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	0.8
Boating—Using a Marina	7.9
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	3.2
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	23.4
Water Skiing	4.1
Water Skiing—Saltwater	0.2
Water Skiing—Freshwater	3.8
Scuba or Skin Diving	1.1
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	0.9
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	0.6
Snorkeling	5.5
Snorkeling—Saltwater	2.4
Snorkeling—Freshwater	2.5
Using a Splash Park	3.1
Using a Spray Park	1.7

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Coast Region Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	16.7
Snowshoeing	1.2
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	9.8
Snowboarding	3.2
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	3.2
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.6
Skiing, Downhill	4.0
Skiing, Cross Country	0.7
Snowmobiling	0.4
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	1.5
Ice Skating	0.7
Ice Skating—Outdoors	0.0
Ice Skating—Indoors	0.7
Ice Hockey	0.0
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.0
Ice Hockey—Indoors	0.0
Air Activities	5.3
Bungee Jumping	0.8
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.8
Hot Air Ballooning	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	1.2
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	1.7
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	1.1
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	88.5
Walking With a Pet	61.4
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	21.8
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	7.9
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	26.6
Walking Without a Pet	66.5
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	28.0
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	35.5
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	26.0
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	1.3
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	0.6
Hiking	43.8
Hiking—Trails	38.8
Hiking—Urban Trails	7.8
Hiking—Rural Trails	14.4
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	23.5
Hiking—Off Trail	12.6
Climbing or Mountaineering	6.1
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	1.0
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	0.2
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	3.7

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Coast Region Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	31.8
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	22.1
Bicycle Riding—Trails	17.5
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	9.1
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	6.8
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	5.1
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	3.6
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	0.4
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.0
Bicycle Riding—BMX	0.4
Bicycle Touring	0.7
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	0.7
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	0.0
Horseback Riding	10.2
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	2.8
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	2.7
Horseback Riding—Trails	5.1
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	1.0
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	1.9
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	3.0
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	2.7
Off-Roading for Recreation	25.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	5.5
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	1.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	2.5
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	4.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	2.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	0.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	3.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	0.6
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	11.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	1.8
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	3.2
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	8.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	3.2
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	3.4
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	5.4
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	2.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	16.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	2.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	3.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	11.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	2.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	4.6
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	5.4
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	4.5

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Coast Region Participating in the Activity
Camping	46.3
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	2.8
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	1.0
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	2.0
Camping—In a Boat	3.4
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	0.8
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	2.6
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.4
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	0.0
Camping—With a Bicycle	1.0
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	0.8
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.4
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	9.2
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	8.7
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	1.2
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	25.1
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	19.5
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	8.8
Camping—RV Camping	20.6
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	17.8
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	5.8
Hunting or Shooting	28.1
Hunting	16.7
Hunting—Archery Equipment	4.4
Hunting—Firearms	14.9
Hunting—Modern Firearms	14.1
Hunting—Rifle	13.0
Hunting—Shotgun	5.7
Hunting—Handgun	3.7
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.9
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.9
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.8
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.8
Hunting—Big Game	15.5
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	10.2
Hunting—Waterfowl	5.2

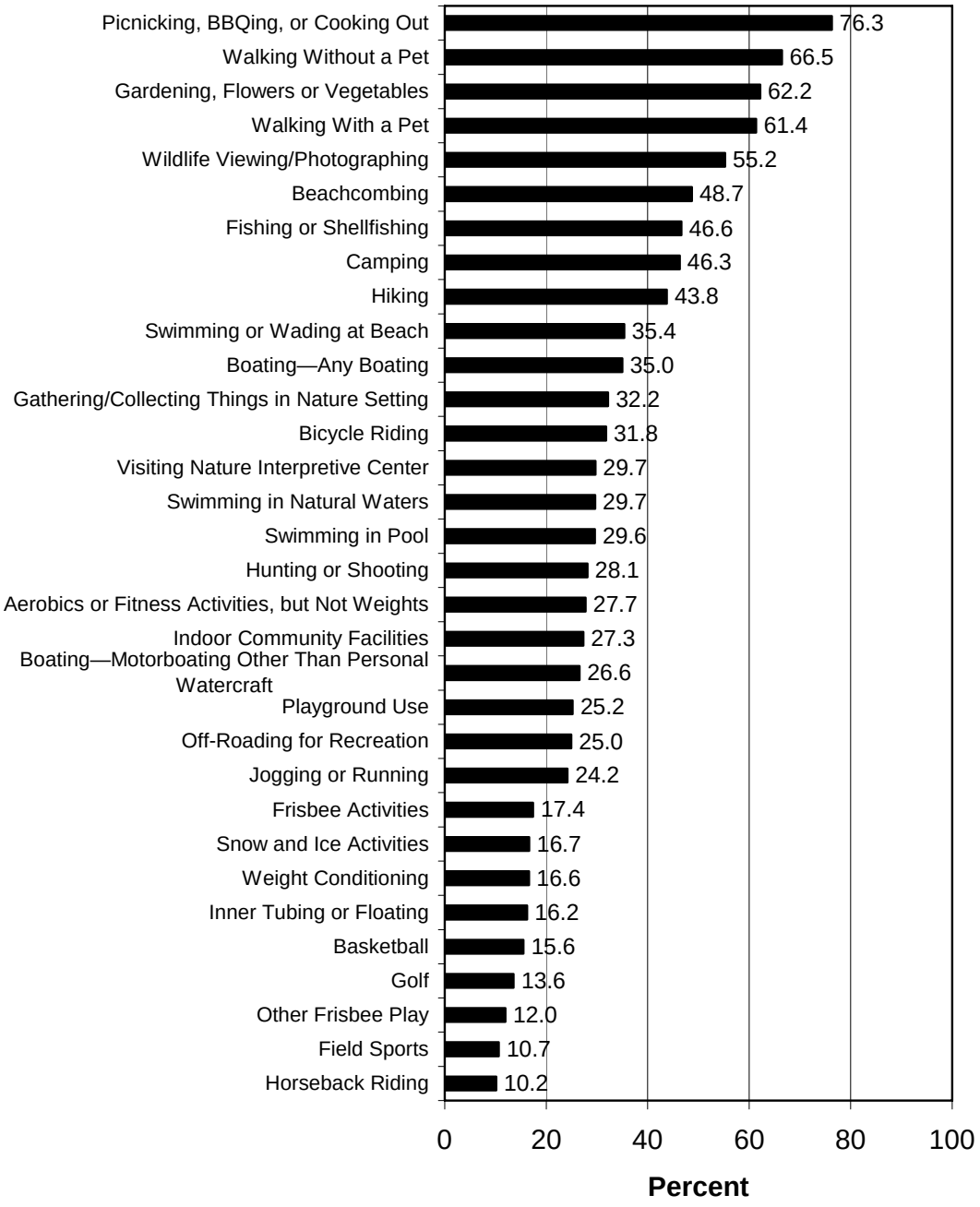
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Coast Region Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	22.4
Shooting—Archery Equipment	3.2
Shooting—Modern Firearms	20.6
Shooting—Rifle	16.9
Shooting—Shotgun	11.1
Shooting—Handgun	13.4
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	3.4
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	3.4
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	1.8
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	1.8
Target Shooting	19.5
Trap Shooting	0.0
Skeet	5.8
Sporting Clays	6.8
Other Target or Clay Sports	1.9
Recreational Activities	66.7
Playground Use	25.2
Playground Use—Park Facility	21.2
Playground Use—School Facility	9.1
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	27.7
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	18.5
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	21.4
Weight Conditioning	16.6
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	10.8
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	11.1
Jogging or Running	24.2
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	16.6
Jogging or Running—Trails	7.2
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	2.4
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	3.1
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	3.1
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	2.8
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	1.2
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	43.2
Swimming in Pool	29.6
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	11.8
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	19.3
Swimming in Natural Waters	29.7
Roller or Inline Skating	4.6
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.2
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	1.9
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	2.9
Skateboarding	1.8
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	0.2
Skateboarding—Trail	0.0
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	1.6

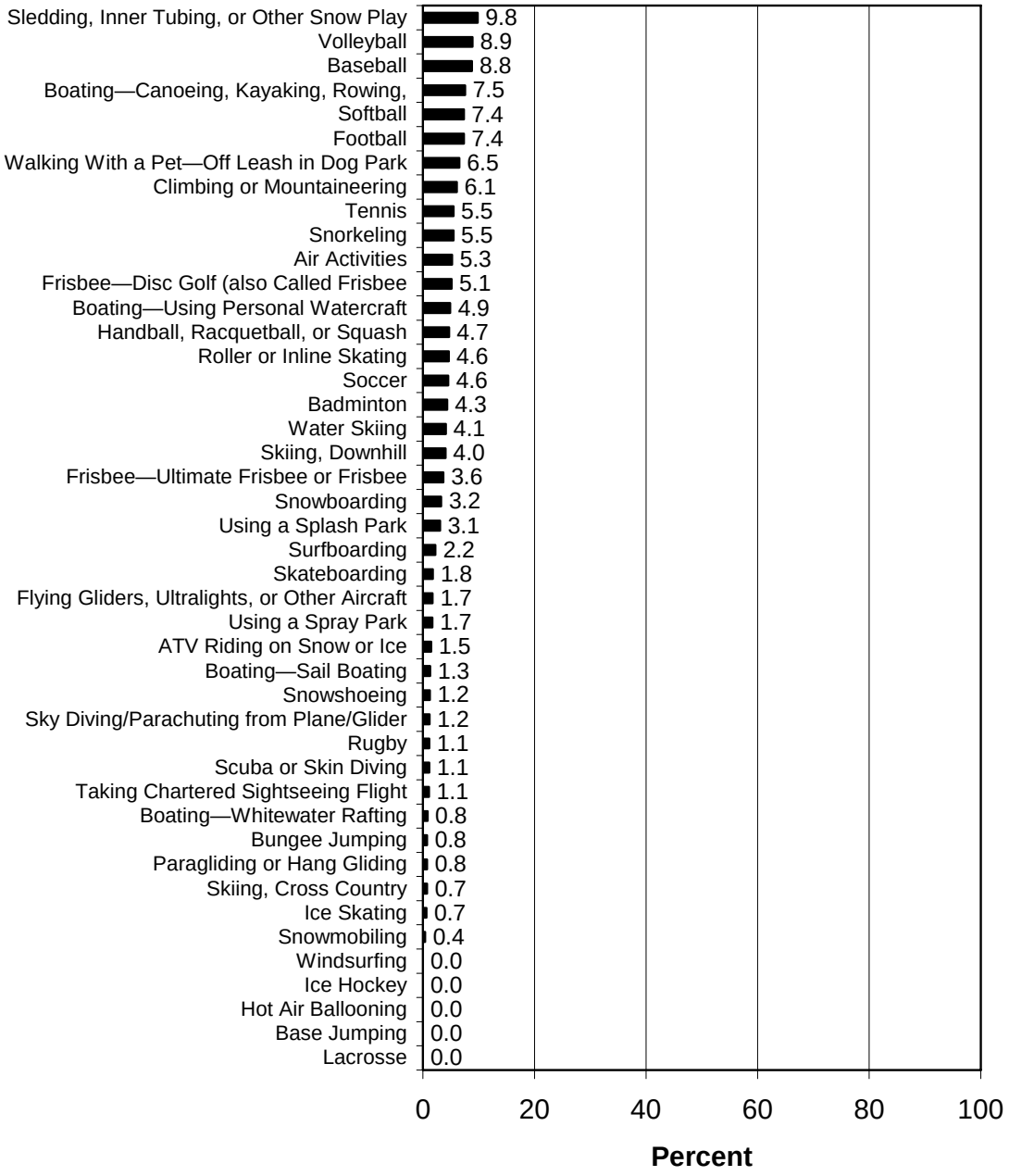
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Coast Region Participating in the Activity
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	4.3
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	1.4
Badminton—Indoor Facility	0.9
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	4.7
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	1.3
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	3.4
Volleyball	8.9
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	4.6
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	4.7
Basketball	15.6
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	6.9
Basketball—Indoor Facility	8.2
Tennis	5.5
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	4.9
Tennis—Indoor Facility	1.0
Field Sports	10.7
Football	7.4
Rugby	1.1
Lacrosse	0.0
Soccer	4.6
Soccer—Outdoors	4.2
Soccer—Indoors	0.0
Baseball	8.8
Softball	7.4
Golf	13.6
Golf—Driving Range	5.3
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	0.7
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	11.7
Indoor Community Facilities	27.3
Activity Center	3.5
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	2.3
Class or Instruction	5.5
Social Event	12.0
Frisbee Activities	17.4
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	5.1
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	3.6

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (The Coast)



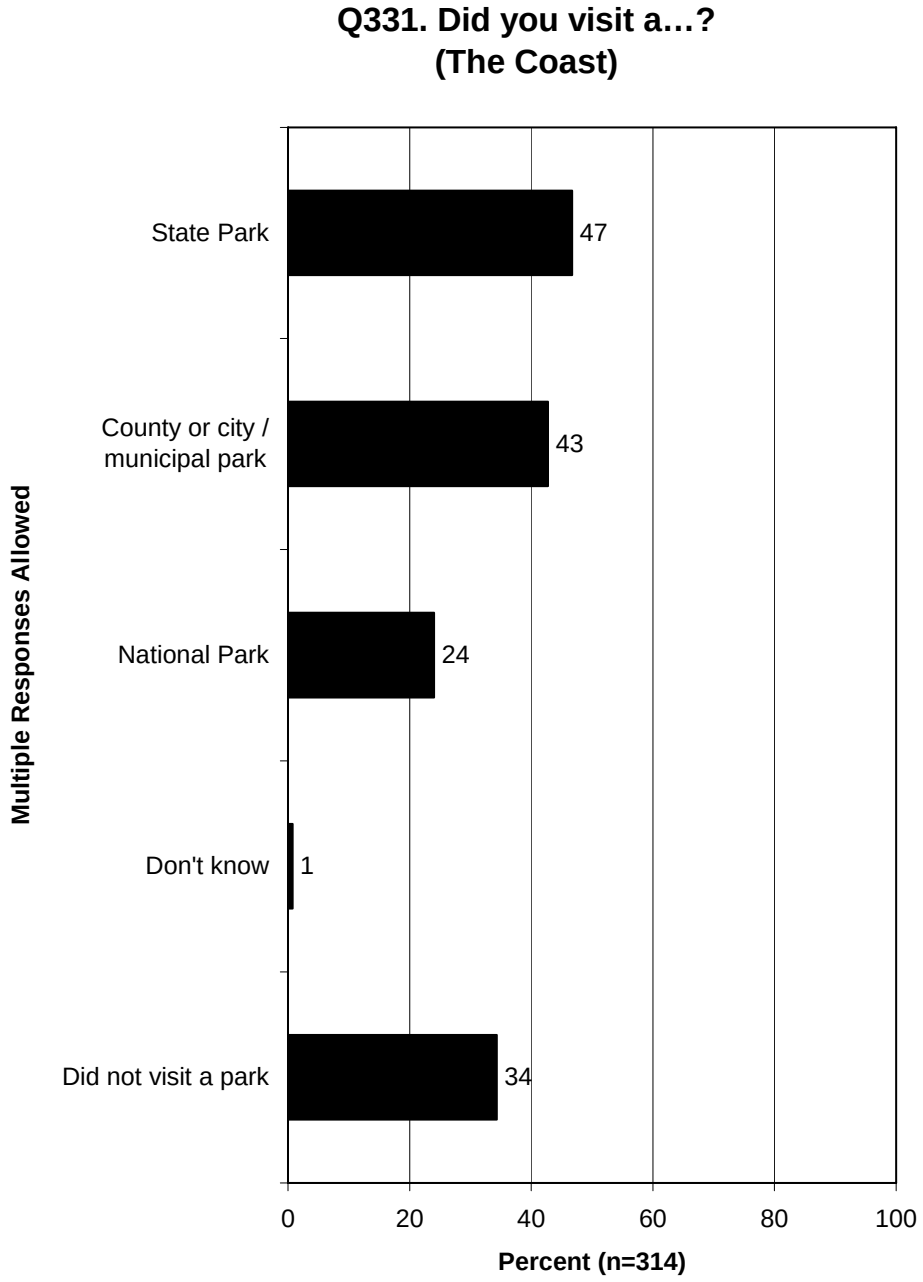
Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (The Coast)



- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; baseball, softball, basketball, volleyball, and football all have participation rates of at least 1.0% in the Coast Region.

Activity	**Percent and Number of the Coast Region Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in the Coast Region**
Ice Hockey	0.0	0.0
Baseball	2.8	32.3
Softball	2.6	35.2
Basketball	2.5	16.0
Volleyball	1.6	17.8
Football	1.6	17.4
Lacrosse	0.0	0.0
Rugby	0.0	0.0
Soccer	0.3	7.5

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 66% of residents of the Coast Region had visited a park, the most popular being a State Park (47% had visited this type of park) and a county or city/municipal park (43%). About half that percentage (24%) had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.



Days of Participation—The Coast Region

- The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among the Coast Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	17.8	9.1
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	5.9	1.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	39.1	0.9
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	28.6	8.6
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	74.9	37.4
Fishing or Shellfishing	19.9	9.1
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	23.8	16.6
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	1.8	0.0
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	16.3	5.1
Inner Tubing or Floating	11.7	1.8
Surfboarding	5.7	0.1
Using a Splash Park	3.0	0.1
Using a Spray Park	13.9	0.2
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	41.1	22.6
Scuba or Skin Diving	20.9	0.2
Snorkeling	4.3	0.2
Water Skiing	3.1	0.1
Wind Surfing	No participants	0.0
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	3.6	0.1
Snowboarding	8.6	0.3
Skiing, Cross Country	1.4	0.0
Snowshoeing	3.5	0.0
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	5.0	0.1
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	10.6	0.9
Ice Skating	1.0	0.0
Ice Hockey	No participants	0.0
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	No participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	1.0	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	3.9	0.1
Hot Air Ballooning	No participants	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	1.0	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	1.6	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	4.4	0.0

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among the Coast Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	34.0	1.7
Climbing or Mountaineering	3.9	0.2
Hiking	27.5	11.6
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	105.7	80.3
Bicycle Riding	31.0	9.3
Horseback Riding	27.5	2.3
Off-Roading for Recreation	20.2	4.3
Camping	11.8	5.4
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	18.4	3.0
Shooting	14.7	3.2
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	30.4	6.9
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	82.1	16.4
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	90.4	13.6
Jogging or Running	48.8	10.7
Swimming in Pool	31.1	8.7
Swimming in Natural Waters	15.2	4.4
Roller or Inline Skating	5.0	0.2
Skateboarding	16.7	0.3
Badminton	8.6	0.4
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	4.4	0.2
Volleyball	10.7	1.0
Basketball	22.7	3.4
Tennis	10.5	0.5
Football	16.9	1.2
Rugby	12.7	0.1
Lacrosse	No participants	0.0
Soccer	32.0	1.5
Baseball	36.0	2.7
Softball	28.3	2.0
Golf	14.4	1.9
Indoor Community Facilities	36.1	8.7
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	10.0	0.4
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	7.9	0.4

Children's Participation—The Coast Region

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—The Coast	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	52
Camping	47
Sightseeing	41
Walking	41
Fishing or Shellfishing	39
Playground Use	33
Beachcombing	31
Hiking	30
Swimming	30
Boating	30
Bicycle Riding	29
Nature Activities	20
Hunting or Shooting	17
Jogging or Running	15
Off-Roading for Recreation	15
Basketball	14
Gardening, Flower or Vegetable	12
Soccer	12
Frisbee Activities	11
Indoor Community Facility Use	10
Softball	9
Baseball	9
Using a Splash or Spray Park	8
Climbing or Mountaineering	8
Golf	8
Horseback Riding	7
Skateboarding	7
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	6
Roller or Inline Skating	6
Volleyball	6
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but not Weights	5
Weight Conditioning	4
Badminton	3
Football	3
Tennis	2
Skiing or Snowboarding	2
Water Skiing	2

The children's participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—The Coast	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Dog Park Use	1
Handball	1
Ice Hockey	1
Ice Skating	1
Snowshoeing	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—THE COAST REGION

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction ratings are low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: dog park opportunities, shooting facilities and opportunities, roller or inline skating opportunities, tennis facilities and opportunities, soccer facilities and opportunities, and hunting facilities and opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among the Coast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=197)	Facilities	1	17	78	2	1
		18			4	
	Opportunities	1	21	74	4	1
		22			4	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=244)	Facilities	8	71	18	3	0
		78			3	
	Opportunities	10	70	16	3	1
		80			4	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=19)	Facilities	5	50	33	8	4
		55			12	
	Opportunities	0	35	39	23	4
		35			27	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=265)	Facilities	9	72	9	9	0
		82			9	
	Opportunities	11	73	8	7	0
		85			7	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=102)	Facilities	8	65	10	16	2
		73			17	
	Opportunities	8	67	7	18	0
		75			18	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=68)	Facilities	3	45	28	17	6
		49			23	
	Opportunities	3	52	23	16	5
		56			22	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among the Coast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=85)	Facilities	20	76	1	1	2
		96			3	
	Opportunities	20	76	3	1	1
		95			2	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=87)	Facilities	28	41	21	8	1
		69			9	
	Opportunities	22	43	20	13	2
		65			15	
Weight Conditioning (n=54)	Facilities	8	54	32	4	3
		61			7	
	Opportunities	10	52	29	5	3
		63			8	
Jogging or Running (n=78)	Facilities	14	73	9	4	0
		87			4	
	Opportunities	18	70	6	6	0
		88			6	
Swimming (n=143)	Facilities	11	61	15	10	2
		73			12	
	Opportunities	12	57	12	15	4
		69			19	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=12)	Facilities	24	51	9	16	0
		74			16	
	Opportunities	16	58	5	21	0
		74			21	
Badminton (n=12)	Facilities	31	22	38	10	0
		53			10	
	Opportunities	38	14	32	10	6
		53			15	
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=11)	Facilities	25	63	7	5	0
		87			5	
	Opportunities	25	63	7	5	0
		87			5	
Volleyball (n=28)	Facilities	15	72	7	7	0
		87			7	
	Opportunities	12	76	3	9	0
		89			9	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among the Coast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Basketball (n=45)	Facilities	17	61	8	14	0
		78			14	
	Opportunities	22	56	6	14	3
		77			17	
Tennis (n=14)	Facilities	23	50	0	27	0
		73			27	
	Opportunities	23	52	0	24	0
		76			24	
Football (n=17)	Facilities	18	77	0	5	0
		95			5	
	Opportunities	18	77	5	0	0
		95			0	
Soccer (n=11)	Facilities	17	55	8	20	0
		72			20	
	Opportunities	17	54	8	21	0
		71			21	
Baseball (n=24)	Facilities	33	49	10	5	4
		81			8	
	Opportunities	32	49	14	5	0
		81			5	
Softball (n=26)	Facilities	7	87	0	6	0
		94			6	
	Opportunities	7	84	0	8	0
		92			8	
Golf (n=43)	Facilities	21	73	0	6	0
		94			6	
	Opportunities	21	75	0	4	0
		96			4	
Frisbee Activities						
Ultimate Frisbee (n=8)	Facilities	0	66	34	0	0
		66			0	
	Opportunities	12	66	5	17	0
		78			17	
Disc Golf (n=15)	Facilities	0	92	4	4	0
		92			4	
	Opportunities	0	92	0	8	0
		92			8	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among the Coast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=186)	Facilities	14	78	5	3	0
		92			3	
	Opportunities	16	75	5	4	0
		91			4	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=110)	Facilities	9	68	14	6	3
		78			9	
	Opportunities	11	71	12	4	3
		82			7	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=180)	Facilities	13	66	19	2	0
		79			3	
	Opportunities	20	63	15	2	0
		83			3	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=147)	Facilities	12	75	5	7	1
		87			8	
	Opportunities	11	73	5	8	2
		85			10	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=190)	Facilities	16	68	7	10	0
		83			10	
	Opportunities	21	69	3	5	1
		90			6	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=104)	Facilities	17	74	2	6	0
		91			6	
	Opportunities	16	76	4	4	0
		92			4	
Water Skiing (n=12)	Facilities	15	71	5	0	9
		86			9	
	Opportunities	15	71	0	5	9
		86			14	
Snorkeling (n=13)	Facilities	14	49	37	0	0
		63			0	
	Opportunities	18	45	37	0	0
		63			0	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

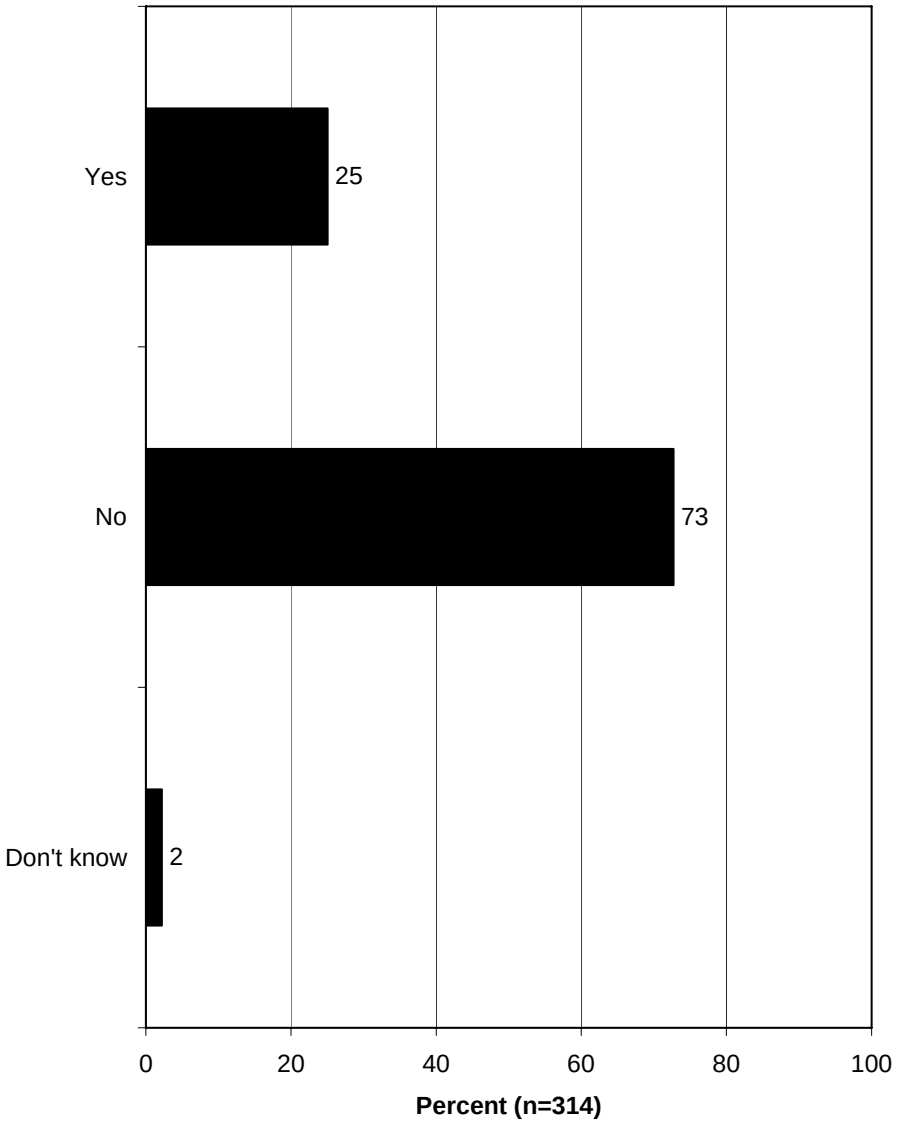
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among the Coast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice (n=8)	Facilities	10	69	20	0	0
		80			0	
	Opportunities	10	69	20	0	0
		80			0	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=140)	Facilities	17	69	10	3	1
		86			4	
	Opportunities	17	71	8	4	1
		87			5	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=19)	Facilities	26	46	19	9	0
		72			9	
	Opportunities	26	50	16	9	0
		75			9	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=29)	Facilities	10	68	19	3	0
		78			3	
	Opportunities	10	66	24	0	0
		76			0	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=74)	Facilities	9	55	22	11	3
		65			13	
	Opportunities	8	57	17	13	4
		65			17	
Camping						
Camping (n=147)	Facilities	11	71	10	7	1
		82			8	
	Opportunities	13	70	8	8	1
		83			9	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=50)	Facilities	7	64	6	14	9
		71			23	
	Opportunities	7	63	6	19	4
		71			24	

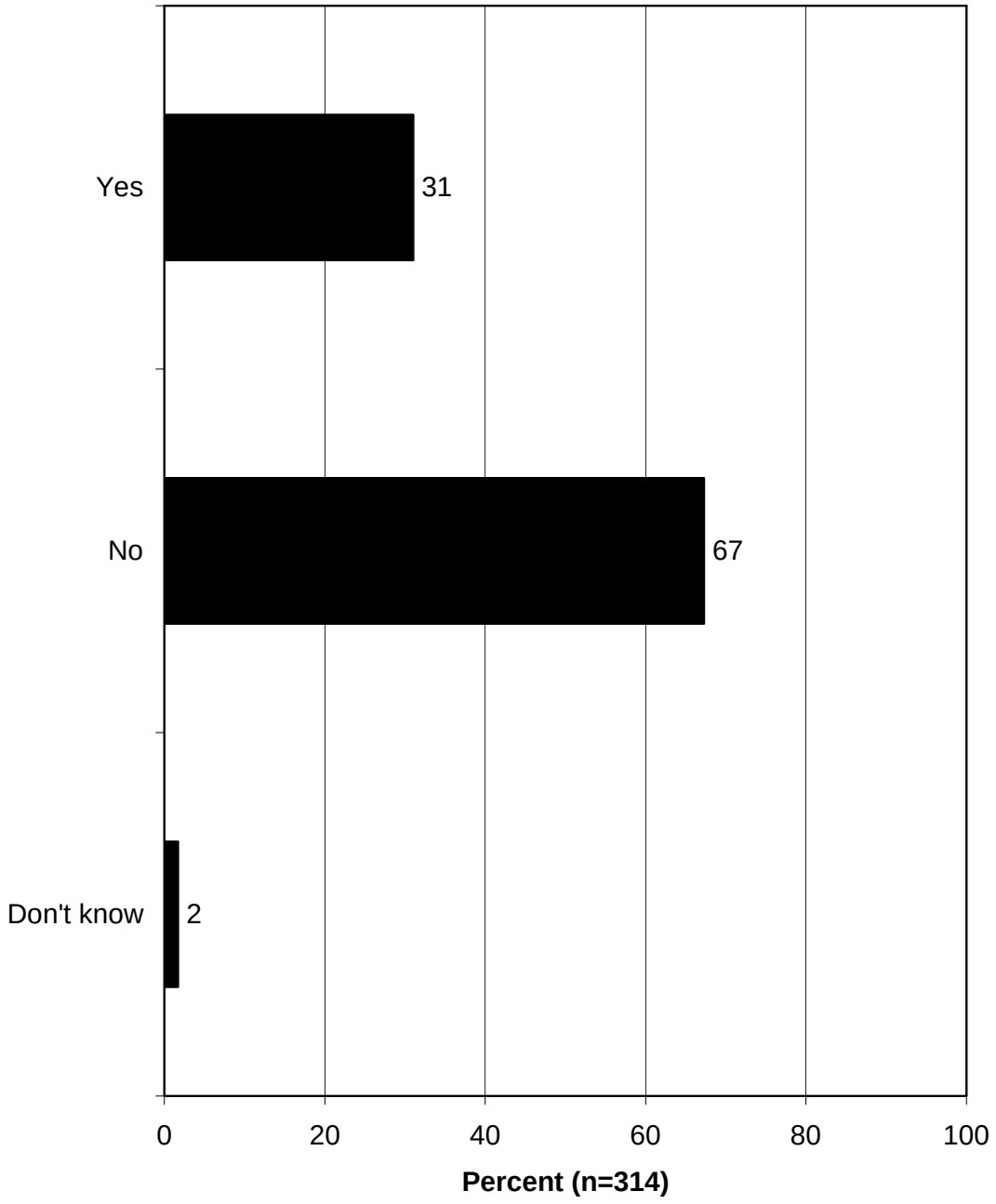
Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - A quarter (25%) of the Coast Region residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do.
  - Just under a third (31%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of.

Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (The Coast)



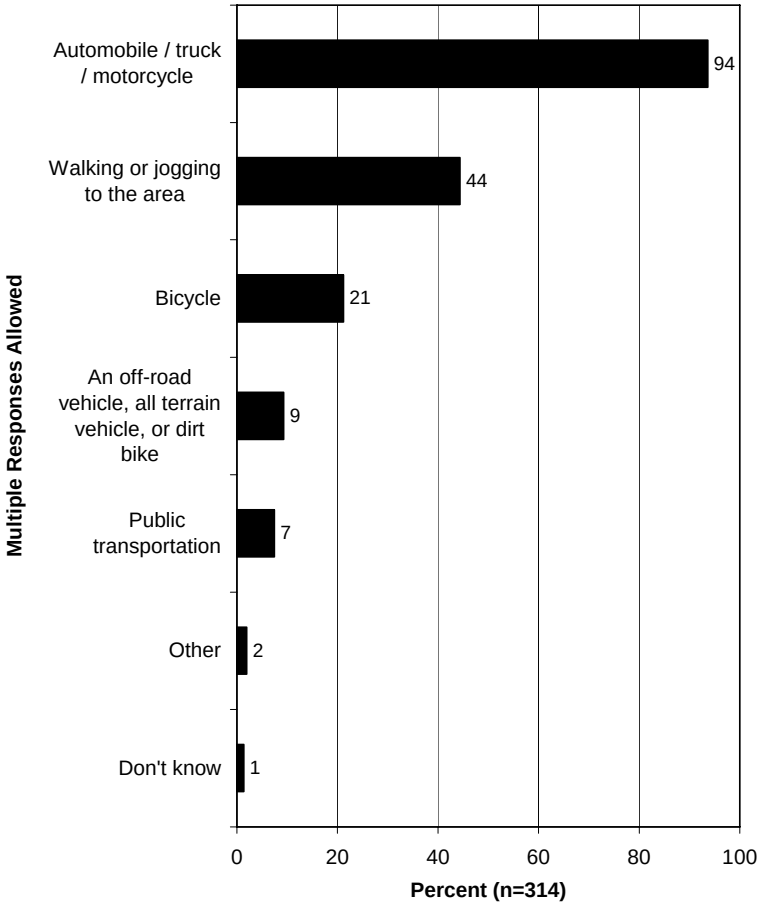
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (The Coast)



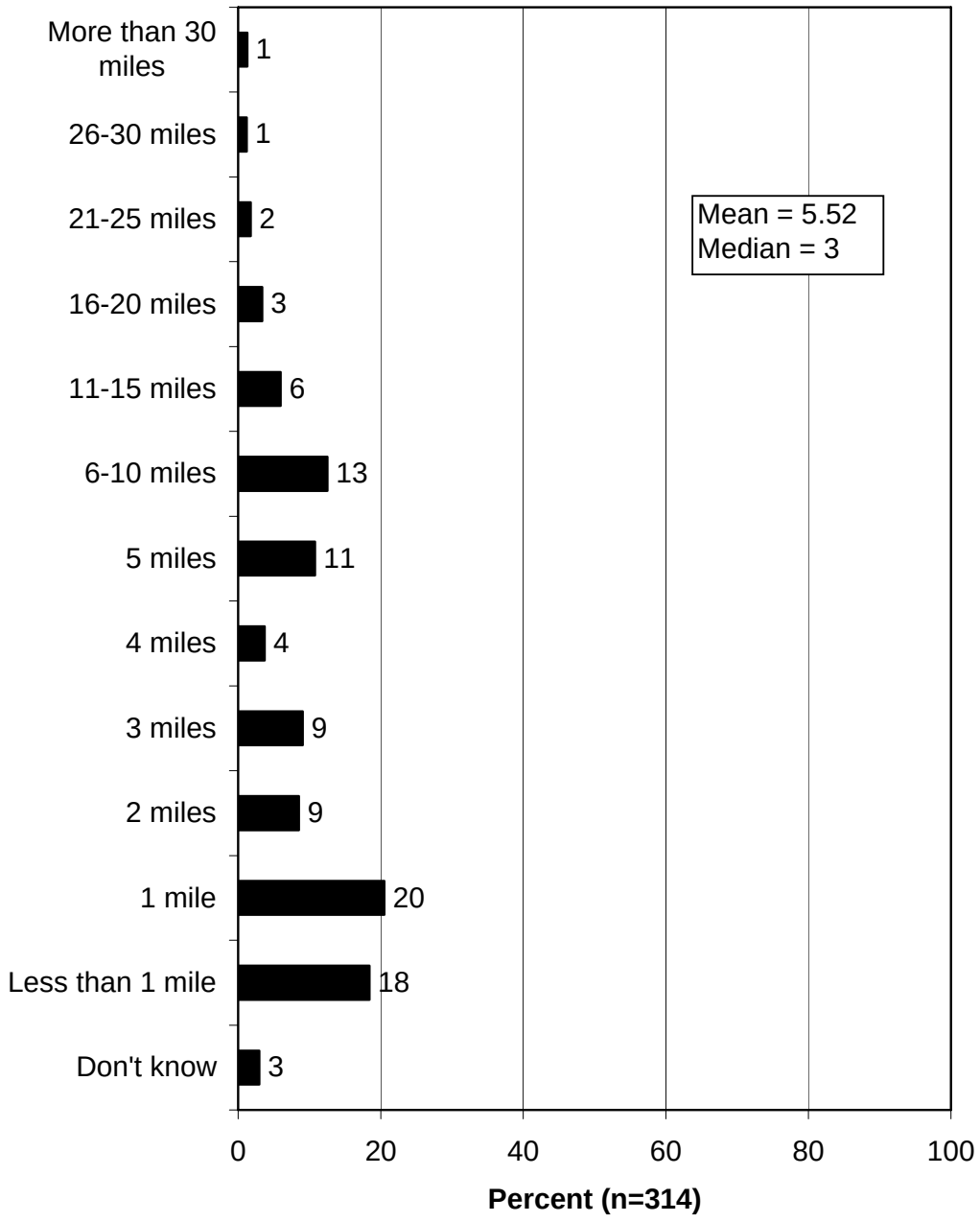
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—THE COAST REGION

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in the Coast Region is nearly universal: 94% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (44%), bicycle (21%), off-road vehicle (9%), and public transportation (7%).
  - About a fifth of the Coast Region residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (18%), and well more than a third (39%) live no more than a mile (rounding on the graph causes the apparent discrepancy in the sum). The mean amount is 5.52 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (The Coast)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (The Coast)

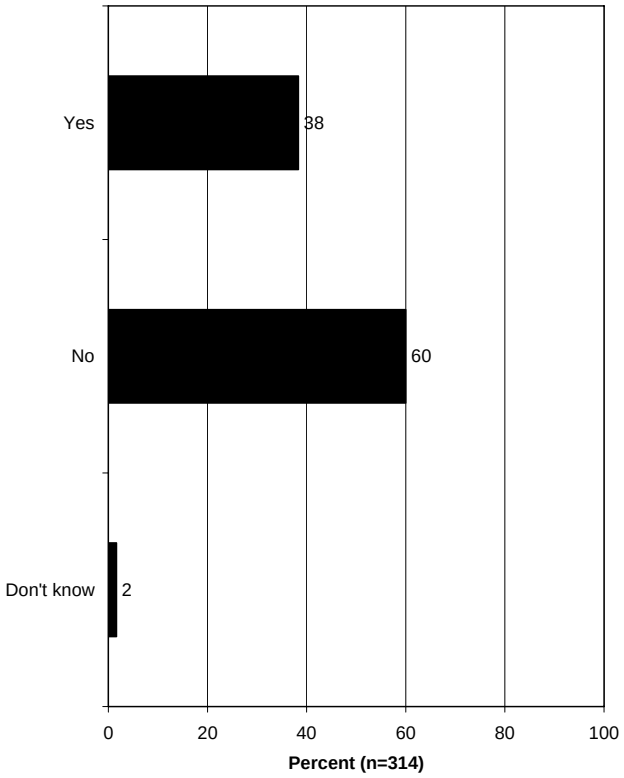


WETLANDS—THE COAST REGION

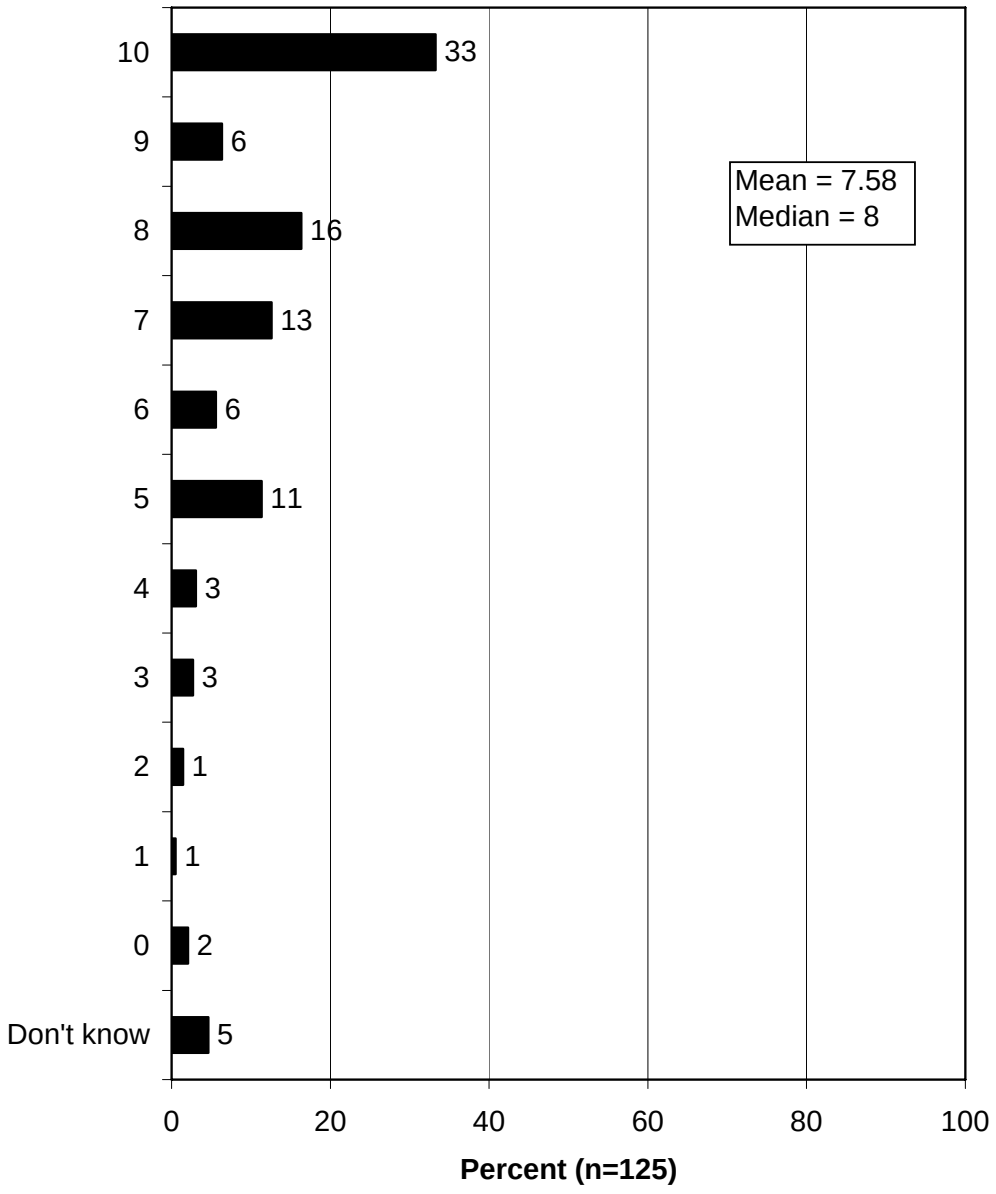
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 38% of the Coast Region residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the Coast Region. The most common rating is "10" (33% gave this rating), and 40% give a rating of "9" or "10" (rounding on the graph causes the apparent discrepancy in the sum). The mean rating is well above the midpoint at 7.58.

Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (The Coast)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Asked of those who used a wetland in the past 12 months in Washington.) (The Coast)



RESULTS FOR NORTH CASCADES REGION

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—NORTH CASCADES REGION

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—North Cascades Region

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (83% of North Cascades Region residents), walking without a pet (68%), observing or photographing wildlife (62%), hiking (59%), gardening (58%), walking with a pet (56%), and camping (50%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the North Cascades Region Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	61.8
Sightseeing—Public Facility	25.5
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	28.7
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	51.7
Nature Activities	81.1
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	31.8
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	28.2
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	3.0
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	61.6
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	5.7
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	32.3
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	40.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	6.1
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	28.3
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	14.5
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	19.7
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	8.0
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	7.8
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	58.0
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	1.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	57.7

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the North Cascades Region Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	33.9
Fishing for Shellfish	9.7
Fishing for Finfish	28.3
Fishing—Total Freshwater	27.8
Fishing—Total Saltwater	13.7
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	6.5
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	20.3
Fishing from Private Boat	17.2
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	9.6
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	11.4
Fishing with Guide or Charter	3.2
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	1.9
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	2.2
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	83.3
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	43.2
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	6.6
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	26.5
Water-Related Activities	79.8
Beachcombing	31.5
Beachcombing—Saltwater	26.3
Beachcombing—Freshwater	11.7
Swimming or Wading at Beach	39.0
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	25.5
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	20.9
Surfboarding	0.7
Wind Surfing	0.4
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.2
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.4
Inner Tubing or Floating	21.0

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the North Cascades Region Participating in the Activity
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	40.2
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	17.0
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	34.4
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	3.7
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	36.5
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	11.9
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	3.3
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	11.2
Boating—Sail Boating	4.3
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	3.1
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	1.8
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	1.1
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	2.3
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	6.8
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	1.0
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	6.4
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	27.8
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	11.1
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	24.6
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	22.0
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	4.1
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	2.6
Boating—Using a Marina	10.3
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	1.7
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	23.7
Water Skiing	9.1
Water Skiing—Saltwater	1.2
Water Skiing—Freshwater	9.1
Scuba or Skin Diving	0.5
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	0.5
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	0.0
Snorkeling	3.6
Snorkeling—Saltwater	1.9
Snorkeling—Freshwater	2.3
Using a Splash Park	8.4
Using a Spray Park	5.8

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the North Cascades Region Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	37.9
Snowshoeing	9.7
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	20.6
Snowboarding	8.5
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	8.2
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.9
Skiing, Downhill	11.7
Skiing, Cross Country	6.1
Snowmobiling	4.1
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	3.3
Ice Skating	4.5
Ice Skating—Outdoors	1.2
Ice Skating—Indoors	3.3
Ice Hockey	1.8
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.4
Ice Hockey—Indoors	1.4
Air Activities	3.5
Bungee Jumping	0.3
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.0
Hot Air Ballooning	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	0.3
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	1.4
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.0
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	90.7
Walking With a Pet	56.4
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	31.0
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	13.5
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	23.5
Walking Without a Pet	67.6
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	36.0
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	43.2
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	30.3
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	3.9
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	0.6
Hiking	59.1
Hiking—Trails	55.3
Hiking—Urban Trails	12.8
Hiking—Rural Trails	20.1
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	40.7
Hiking—Off Trail	13.0
Climbing or Mountaineering	10.3
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	4.4
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	1.4
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	4.1

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the North Cascades Region Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	43.5
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	32.3
Bicycle Riding—Trails	24.2
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	14.3
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	12.6
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	7.2
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	8.6
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	0.6
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.2
Bicycle Riding—BMX	0.8
Bicycle Touring	2.2
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	1.9
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	1.0
Horseback Riding	9.8
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	4.0
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	2.6
Horseback Riding—Trails	6.4
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.6
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	4.2
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.3
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	2.2
Off-Roading for Recreation	15.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	3.4
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	0.5
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	1.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	3.1
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	0.5
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	2.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	0.7
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	8.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	2.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	2.7
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	4.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	0.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	1.6
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	3.4
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	2.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	8.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	2.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	2.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	4.5
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	1.3
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	1.4
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	3.4
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	3.0

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the North Cascades Region Participating in the Activity
Camping	50.0
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	2.0
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	0.7
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.6
Camping—In a Boat	3.9
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	1.1
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	2.6
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.8
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	1.0
Camping—With a Bicycle	1.8
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	1.5
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.0
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	10.0
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	8.4
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	0.3
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	29.0
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	24.0
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	8.6
Camping—RV Camping	17.7
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	13.5
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	6.3
Hunting or Shooting	22.8
Hunting	10.0
Hunting—Archery Equipment	2.3
Hunting—Firearms	9.1
Hunting—Modern Firearms	8.4
Hunting—Rifle	5.1
Hunting—Shotgun	5.9
Hunting—Handgun	0.9
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	2.2
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	2.2
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	1.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	1.0
Hunting—Big Game	7.8
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	6.4
Hunting—Waterfowl	3.1

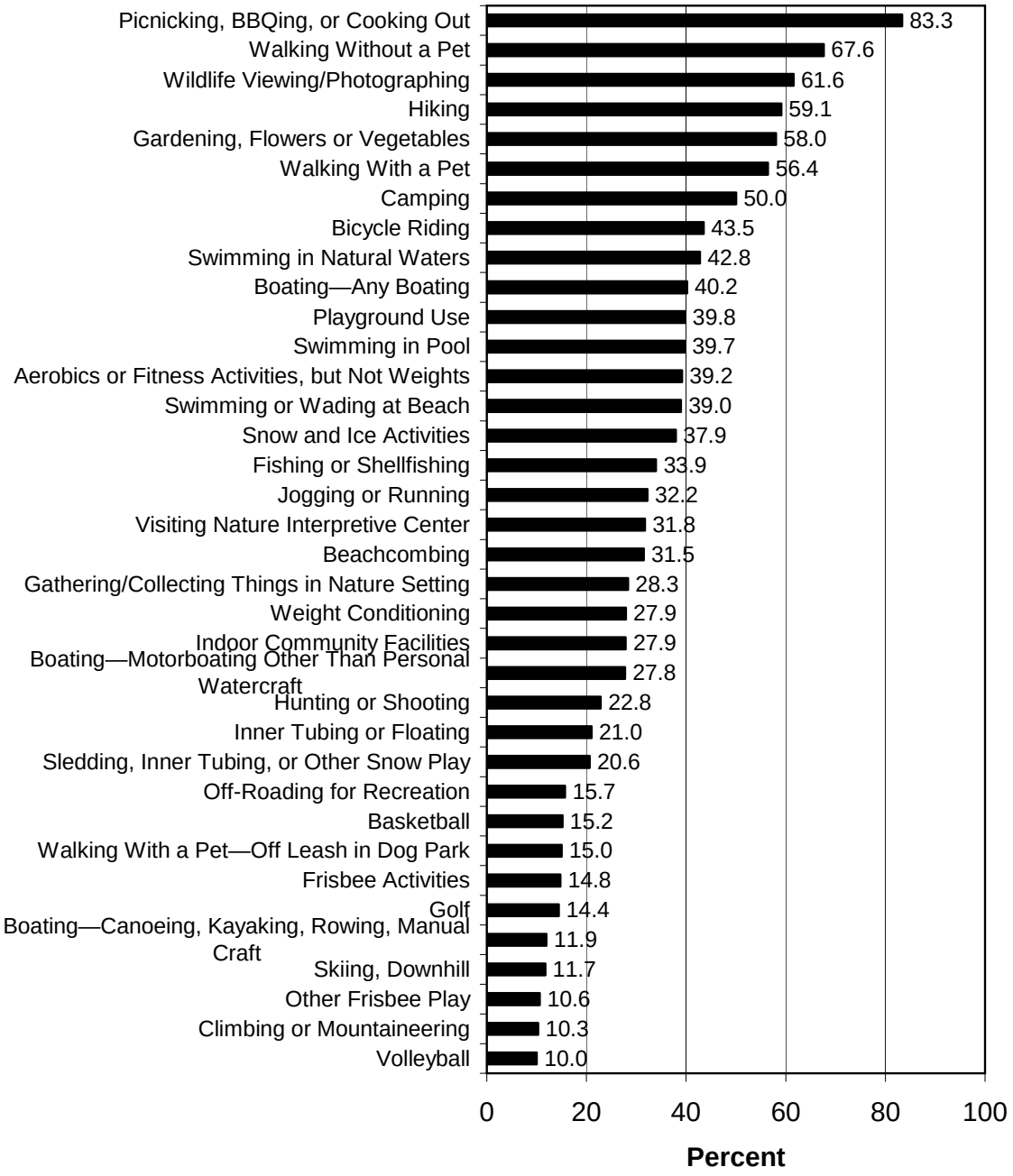
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the North Cascades Region Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	18.6
Shooting—Archery Equipment	2.9
Shooting—Modern Firearms	16.8
Shooting—Rifle	12.4
Shooting—Shotgun	9.4
Shooting—Handgun	11.1
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	2.2
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	2.2
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	1.4
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	1.8
Target Shooting	14.8
Trap Shooting	6.8
Skeet	3.9
Sporting Clays	5.0
Other Target or Clay Sports	3.7
Recreational Activities	84.2
Playground Use	39.8
Playground Use—Park Facility	32.4
Playground Use—School Facility	15.5
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	39.2
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	26.6
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	31.0
Weight Conditioning	27.9
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	20.5
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	20.9
Jogging or Running	32.2
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	22.6
Jogging or Running—Trails	13.7
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	7.0
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	5.1
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.0
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	1.6
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	1.1
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	59.0
Swimming in Pool	39.7
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	19.8
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	26.6
Swimming in Natural Waters	42.8
Roller or Inline Skating	5.0
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.4
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	0.7
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	2.8
Skateboarding	2.1
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	1.1
Skateboarding—Trail	1.6
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	3.7

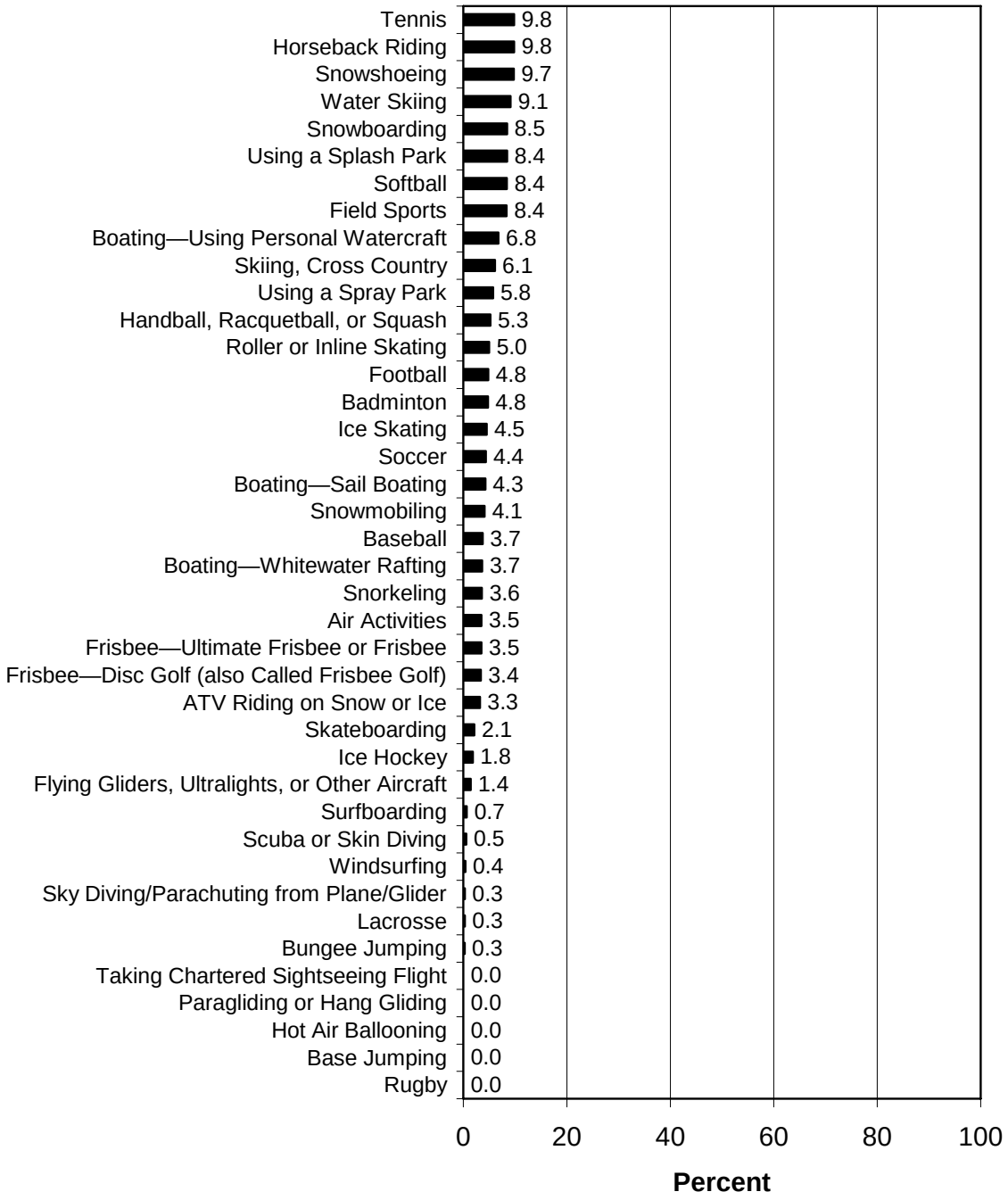
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in the North Cascades Region Participating in the Activity**
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	4.8
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	2.0
Badminton—Indoor Facility	0.4
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	5.3
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	0.8
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	4.0
Volleyball	10.0
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	6.9
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	2.7
Basketball	15.2
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	8.6
Basketball—Indoor Facility	5.1
Tennis	9.8
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	9.8
Tennis—Indoor Facility	0.6
Field Sports	8.4
Football	4.8
Rugby	0.0
Lacrosse	0.3
Soccer	4.4
Soccer—Outdoors	4.2
Soccer—Indoors	0.3
Baseball	3.7
Softball	8.4
Golf	14.4
Golf—Driving Range	4.5
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	1.8
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	12.0
Indoor Community Facilities	27.9
Activity Center	6.3
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	4.5
Class or Instruction	8.4
Social Event	15.0
Frisbee Activities	14.8
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	3.4
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	3.5

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (North Cascades)



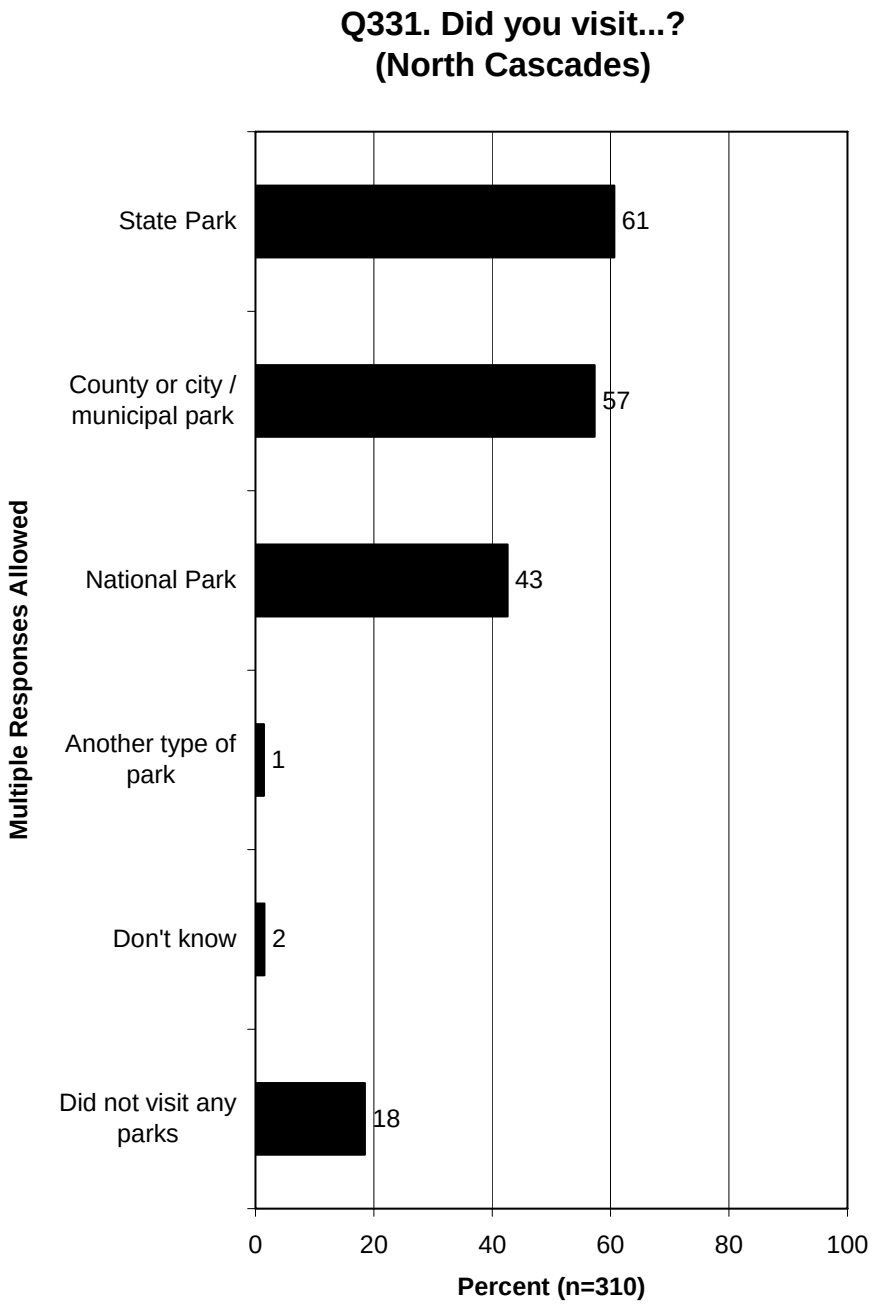
Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (North Cascades)



- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; softball and baseball both have participation rates of at least 1.0% in the North Cascades Region.

Activity	**Percent and Number of the North Cascades Region Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in the North Cascades Region**
Ice Hockey	0.0	0.0
Baseball	1.4	38.2
Softball	2.9	34.9
Basketball	0.1	0.9
Volleyball	0.3	2.5
Football	0.4	9.2
Lacrosse	0.3	100.0
Rugby	0.0	0.0
Soccer	0.8	18.2

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 82% of residents of the North Cascades Region had visited a park, the most popular being a State Park (61% had visited this type of park) and a county or city/municipal park (57%). Meanwhile, 43% had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.



Days of Participation—North Cascades Region

➢ The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among North Cascades Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	15.4	10.1
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	8.6	2.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	18.7	0.3
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	22.5	6.0
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	55.1	30.6
Fishing or Shellfishing	14.8	4.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	21.7	17.2
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	7.2	0.3
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	12.5	4.8
Inner Tubing or Floating	6.7	1.4
Surfboarding	2.2	0.0
Using a Splash Park	5.7	0.5
Using a Spray Park	5.2	0.3
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	18.4	9.7
Scuba or Skin Diving	1.9	0.0
Snorkeling	3.5	0.1
Water Skiing	8.2	0.7
Wind Surfing	12.5	0.0
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	7.8	0.9
Snowboarding	7.2	0.6
Skiing, Cross Country	15.5	0.9
Snowshoeing	5.1	0.5
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	16.6	0.7
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	5.9	1.2
Ice Skating	1.9	0.1
Ice Hockey	51.7	1.0
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	No participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	1.0	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	25.0	0.4
Hot Air Ballooning	No participants	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	No participants	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	1.0	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	No participants	0.0

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among North Cascades Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	27.9	3.9
Climbing or Mountaineering	7.2	0.7
Hiking	15.7	9.1
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	102.3	80.1
Bicycle Riding	46.2	19.7
Horseback Riding	26.4	2.5
Off-Roading for Recreation	26.1	3.9
Camping	12.8	6.4
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	18.0	1.8
Shooting	15.7	2.8
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	31.1	11.6
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	78.3	23.4
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	84.5	22.2
Jogging or Running	62.9	19.4
Swimming in Pool	19.1	7.1
Swimming in Natural Waters	15.6	6.5
Roller or Inline Skating	4.3	0.2
Skateboarding	51.3	1.1
Badminton	7.2	0.3
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	11.7	0.6
Volleyball	17.2	1.7
Basketball	24.1	3.6
Tennis	15.0	1.5
Football	22.1	1.0
Rugby	No participants	0.0
Lacrosse	5.0	0.0
Soccer	35.8	1.6
Baseball	10.8	0.4
Softball	17.4	1.5
Golf	12.3	1.7
Indoor Community Facilities	35.1	9.5
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	16.2	0.6
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	7.0	0.2

Children's Participation—North Cascades Region

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—North Cascades	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Camping	52
Hiking	51
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	50
Walking	47
Swimming	45
Sightseeing	43
Playground Use	40
Boating	37
Fishing or Shellfishing	31
Bicycle Riding	31
Nature Activities	30
Beachcombing	23
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	22
Jogging or Running	19
Skiing or Snowboarding	18
Off-Roading for Recreation	18
Using a Splash or Spray Park	18
Basketball	17
Dog Park Use	17
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but not Weights	17
Frisbee Activities	16
Gardening, Flower or Vegetable	15
Hunting or Shooting	13
Climbing or Mountaineering	13
Indoor Community Facility Use	12
Volleyball	10
Weight Conditioning	9
Tennis	9
Horseback Riding	8
Baseball	8
Ice Skating	8
Football	7
Soccer	7
Softball	6
Golf	6
Skiing, Cross Country	6
Badminton	5
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	5
Skateboarding	5

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—North Cascades	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Water Skiing	4
Snorkeling	3
Snowshoeing	2
Air Activities	1
Handball	1
Roller or Inline Skating	1
Windsurfing	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—NORTH CASCADES REGION

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction ratings are low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: ice skating opportunities, shooting opportunities, roller or inline skating facilities and opportunities, volleyball facilities and opportunities, disc golf facilities and opportunities, snowmobiling/ATV riding on snow or ice opportunities, off-roading facilities and opportunities, and hunting opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among North Cascades Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=180)	Facilities	5	21	64	9	0
		26			9	
	Opportunities	6	23	58	10	3
		28			13	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=259)	Facilities	14	70	11	4	1
		84			4	
	Opportunities	17	69	10	3	0
		86			4	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Ice Skating (n=13)	Facilities	22	46	32	0	0
		68			0	
	Opportunities	22	57	0	12	9
		79			21	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=49)	Facilities	27	52	14	6	1
		79			7	
	Opportunities	26	47	14	13	0
		73			13	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=264)	Facilities	19	70	7	4	0
		89			4	
	Opportunities	20	71	6	4	0
		90			4	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among North Cascades Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=132)	Facilities	13	70	3	13	0
		84			13	
	Opportunities	17	66	4	13	0
		83			13	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=56)	Facilities	11	46	33	10	0
		57			10	
	Opportunities	11	55	13	17	4
		65			21	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=128)	Facilities	22	72	2	3	1
		94			4	
	Opportunities	22	69	3	3	3
		91			6	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=118)	Facilities	28	46	20	5	2
		73			6	
	Opportunities	33	47	11	7	3
		80			9	
Weight Conditioning (n=74)	Facilities	11	51	25	13	0
		63			13	
	Opportunities	20	47	20	13	0
		67			13	
Jogging or Running (n=93)	Facilities	17	70	6	6	1
		86			7	
	Opportunities	18	71	6	4	1
		90			5	
Swimming (n=181)	Facilities	16	65	9	9	1
		80			10	
	Opportunities	14	67	6	10	3
		81			13	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=12)	Facilities	5	40	32	0	23
		45			23	
	Opportunities	5	40	32	0	23
		45			23	
Badminton (n=17)	Facilities	9	12	76	3	0
		21			3	
	Opportunities	9	21	52	17	0
		30			17	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among North Cascades Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=11)	Facilities	22	70	8	0	0
		92			0	
	Opportunities	22	64	14	0	0
		86			0	
Volleyball (n=28)	Facilities	16	52	9	24	0
		67			24	
	Opportunities	16	54	9	22	0
		69			22	
Basketball (n=42)	Facilities	24	44	23	9	0
		68			9	
	Opportunities	25	47	21	6	2
		72			7	
Tennis (n=29)	Facilities	12	74	3	11	0
		87			11	
	Opportunities	10	74	3	9	4
		84			13	
Football (n=13)	Facilities	18	82	0	0	0
		100			0	
	Opportunities	42	58	0	0	0
		100			0	
Soccer (n=13)	Facilities	13	81	7	0	0
		93			0	
	Opportunities	39	61	0	0	0
		100			0	
Baseball (n=12)	Facilities	17	65	11	8	0
		82			8	
	Opportunities	23	69	0	8	0
		92			8	
Softball (n=25)	Facilities	22	68	3	7	0
		90			7	
	Opportunities	9	76	3	12	0
		85			12	
Golf (n=42)	Facilities	15	73	8	4	0
		88			4	
	Opportunities	28	60	7	6	0
		87			6	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among North Cascades Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Frisbee Activities						
Ultimate Frisbee (n=8)	Facilities	78	8	8	6	0
		86			6	
	Opportunities	52	34	0	6	8
		86			14	
Disc Golf (n=12)	Facilities	20	51	4	17	8
		71			25	
	Opportunities	20	42	4	25	8
		62			34	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among North Cascades Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=222)	Facilities	18	76	4	1	1
		94			2	
	Opportunities	25	69	3	2	1
		95			3	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=95)	Facilities	21	58	13	8	0
		79			8	
	Opportunities	25	57	10	7	1
		82			8	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=190)	Facilities	24	62	11	2	1
		87			3	
	Opportunities	25	63	7	4	1
		88			5	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=101)	Facilities	13	78	1	5	3
		91			8	
	Opportunities	19	70	0	7	5
		88			12	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=168)	Facilities	24	68	3	5	0
		92			5	
	Opportunities	22	71	2	4	0
		94			4	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=121)	Facilities	20	71	5	4	1
		90			5	
	Opportunities	22	69	3	5	1
		91			6	
Water Skiing (n=27)	Facilities	21	79	0	0	0
		100			0	
	Opportunities	24	76	0	0	0
		100			0	
Snorkeling (n=13)	Facilities	0	87	13	0	0
		87			0	
	Opportunities	0	76	13	11	0
		76			11	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

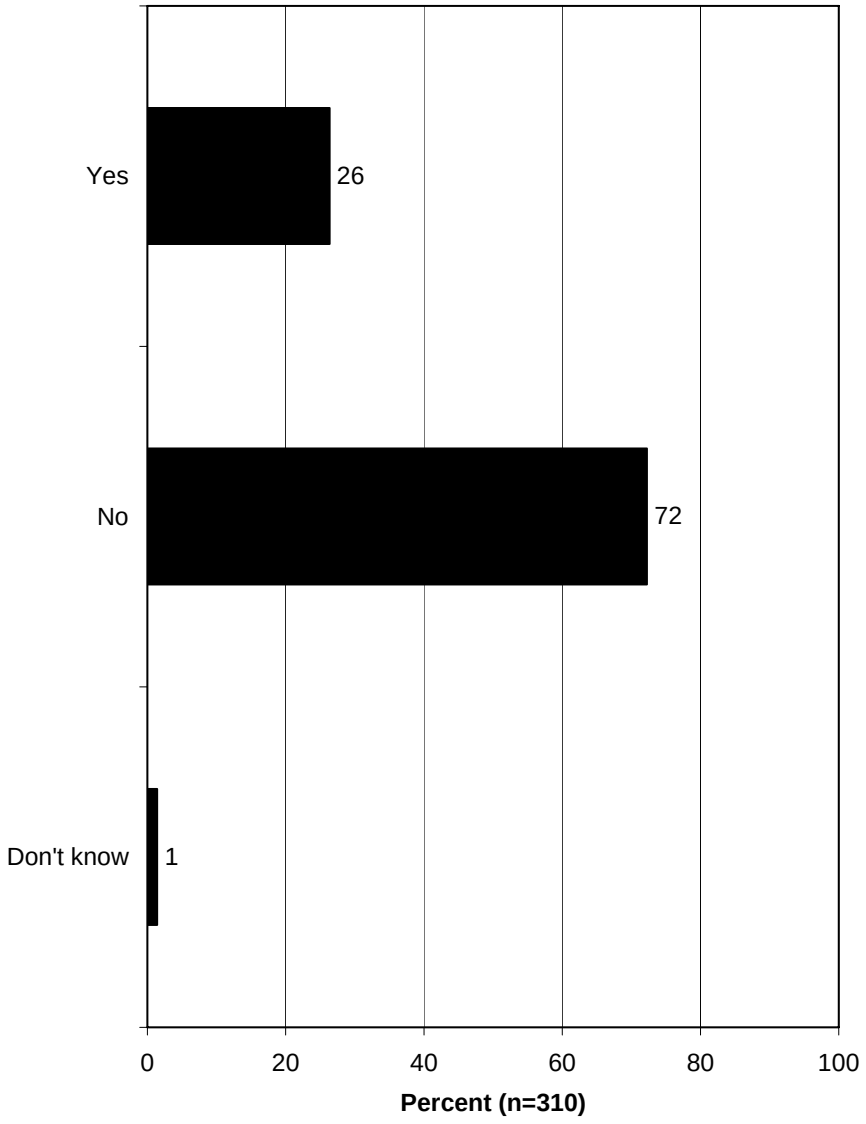
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among North Cascades Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=32)	Facilities	13	77	6	3	0
		90			3	
	Opportunities	16	68	2	13	0
		85			13	
Skiing, Cross Country (n=21)	Facilities	21	65	7	7	0
		86			7	
	Opportunities	21	65	7	7	0
		86			7	
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice (n=17)	Facilities	11	63	6	19	0
		74			19	
	Opportunities	23	51	6	12	8
		74			20	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=177)	Facilities	22	72	4	1	1
		94			2	
	Opportunities	27	66	2	4	1
		93			5	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=31)	Facilities	12	80	8	0	0
		92			0	
	Opportunities	16	75	1	8	0
		91			8	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=33)	Facilities	25	53	8	9	4
		78			13	
	Opportunities	19	57	8	12	4
		76			16	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=45)	Facilities	5	58	9	16	12
		63			28	
	Opportunities	9	44	12	22	13
		54			35	
Camping						
Camping (n=152)	Facilities	18	69	7	3	3
		87			6	
	Opportunities	21	66	4	8	2
		87			10	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=33)	Facilities	11	61	9	17	2
		72			19	
	Opportunities	18	55	0	24	4
		72			28	

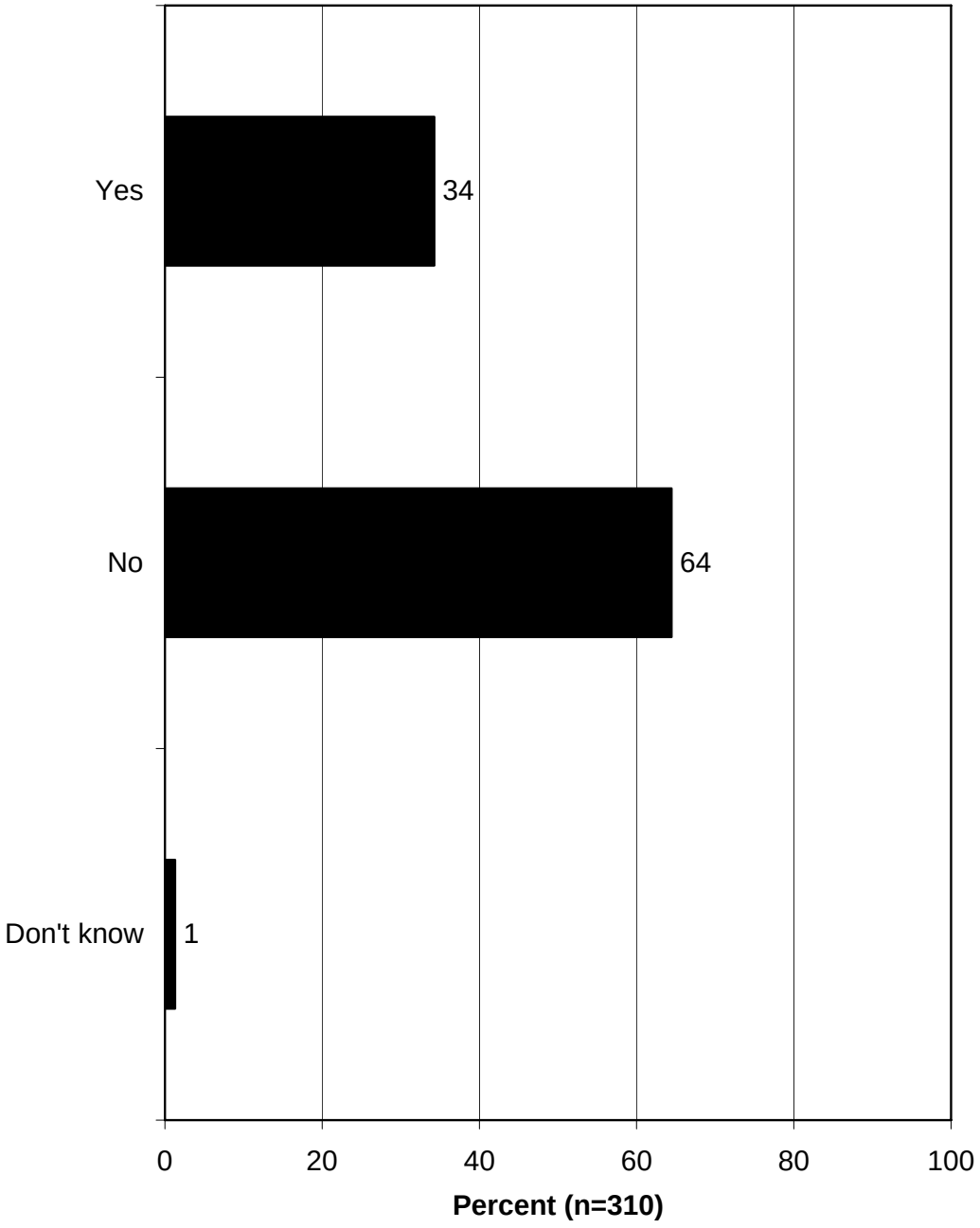
Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - About a quarter (26%) of North Cascades Region residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do.
  - About a third (34%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of.

Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (North Cascades)



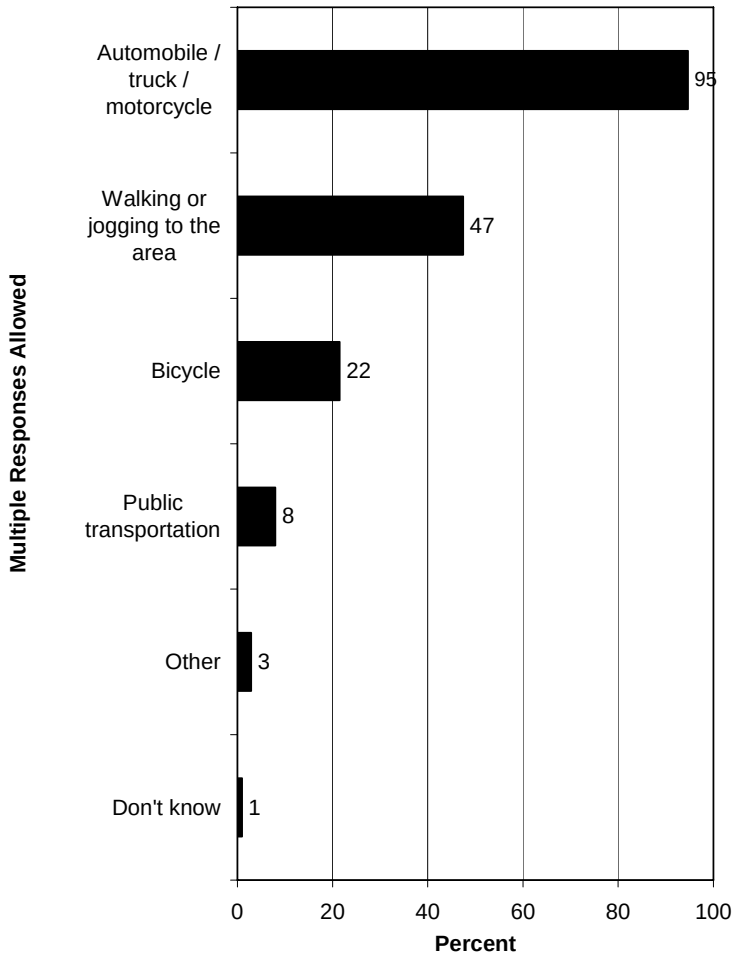
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (North Cascades)



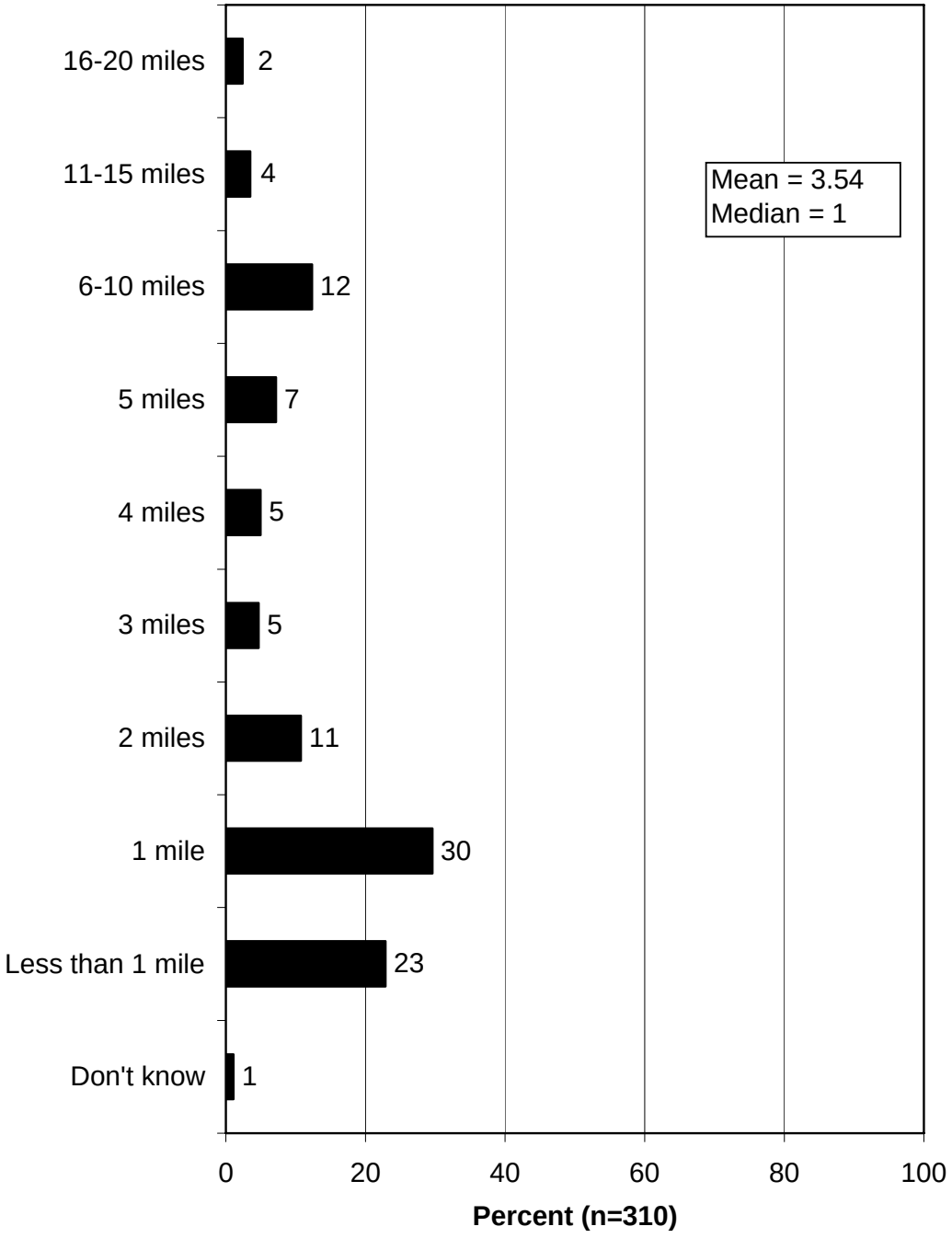
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—NORTH CASCADES REGION

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in the North Cascades Region is nearly universal: 95% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (47%), bicycle (22%), and public transportation (8%).
  - Just under a quarter of North Cascades Region residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (23%), and a majority live no more than a mile (52%) (rounding on the graph causes the apparent discrepancy in the sum). The mean amount is 3.54 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (North Cascades)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (North Cascades)

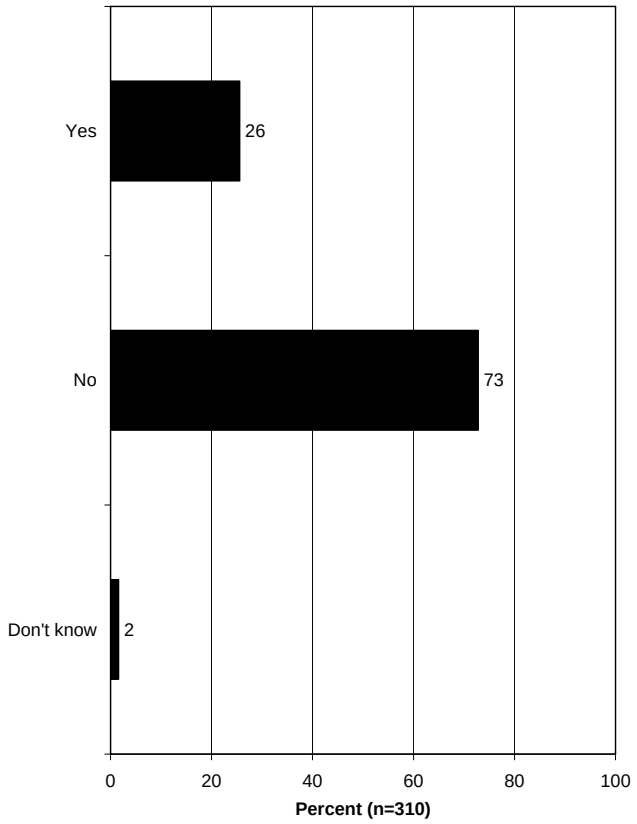


WETLANDS—NORTH CASCADES REGION

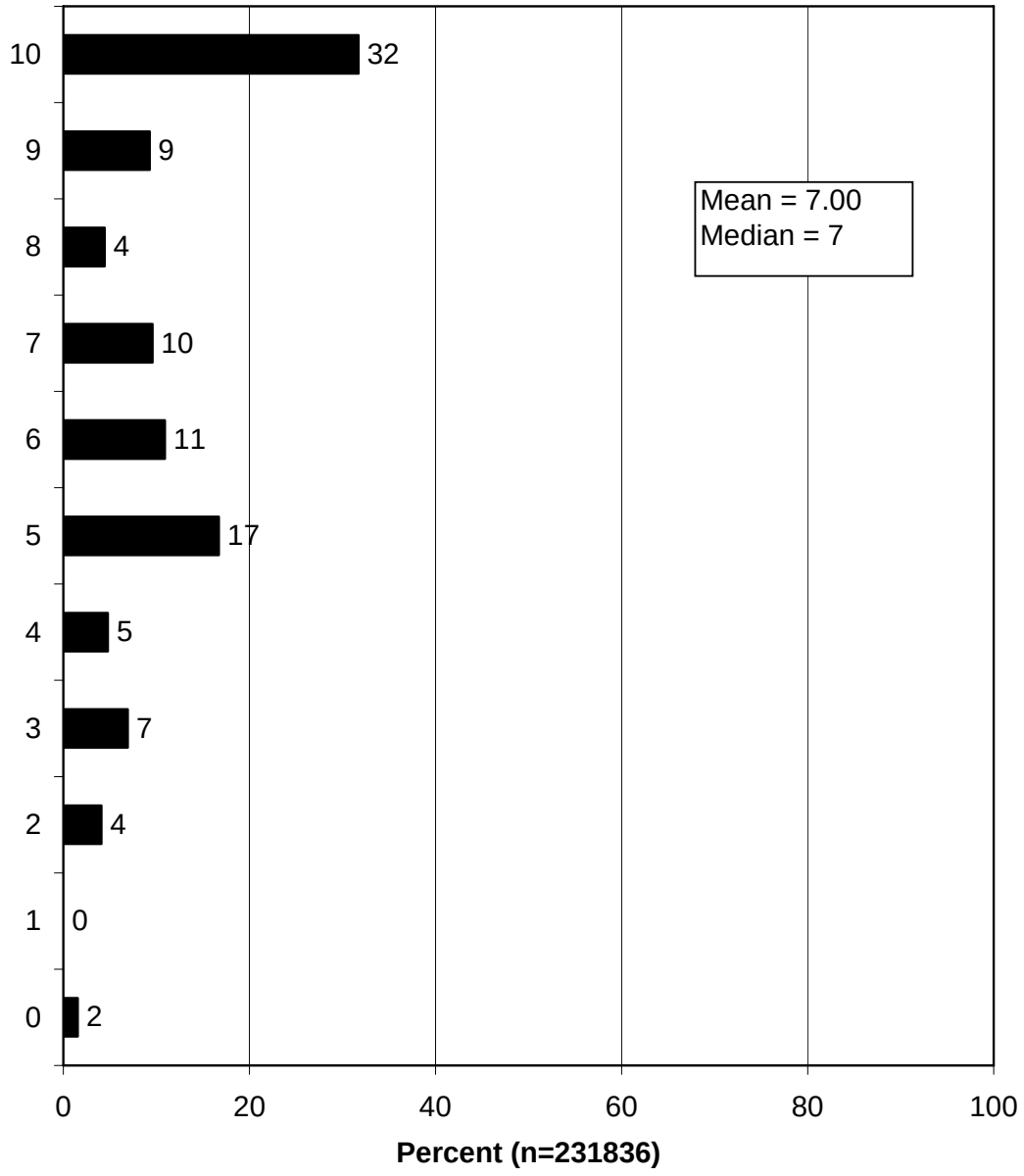
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 26% of North Cascades Region residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the North Cascades Region. The most common rating is "10" (32% gave this rating), and 41% give a rating of "9" or "10." The mean rating is above the midpoint at 7.00.

Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (North Cascades)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Asked of those who used a wetland in the past 12 months in Washington.) (North Cascades)



RESULTS FOR SEATTLE-KING REGION

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—SEATTLE-KING REGION

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—Seattle-King Region

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (78% of Seattle-King Region residents), walking without a pet (78%), observing or photographing wildlife (58%), hiking (58%), and gardening (also 58%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Seattle-King Region Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	58.4
Sightseeing—Public Facility	27.7
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	28.9
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	48.6
Nature Activities	80.8
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	29.3
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	25.8
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	3.7
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	58.1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	14.8
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	36.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	39.5
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	9.6
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	25.5
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	12.3
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	19.5
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	4.0
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	1.5
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	57.5
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	3.8
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	55.4

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Seattle-King Region Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	25.6
Fishing for Shellfish	11.2
Fishing for Finfish	17.6
Fishing—Total Freshwater	13.2
Fishing—Total Saltwater	16.4
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	7.5
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	8.8
Fishing from Private Boat	12.3
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	8.1
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	6.3
Fishing with Guide or Charter	4.0
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	1.8
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	2.2
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	78.3
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	47.5
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	6.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	28.7
Water-Related Activities	75.3
Beachcombing	37.7
Beachcombing—Saltwater	32.1
Beachcombing—Freshwater	14.9
Swimming or Wading at Beach	41.5
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	30.6
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	18.5
Surfboarding	2.5
Wind Surfing	2.0
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.5
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	1.7
Inner Tubing or Floating	13.8

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Seattle-King Region Participating in the Activity
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	33.9
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	14.3
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	26.9
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	2.5
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	31.4
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	11.5
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	5.2
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	9.0
Boating—Sail Boating	5.6
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	3.0
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	3.9
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	3.0
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	2.8
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	4.1
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	1.7
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	3.2
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	21.5
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	8.1
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	18.7
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	17.6
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	4.5
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	0.7
Boating—Using a Marina	9.2
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	3.3
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	19.9
Water Skiing	8.7
Water Skiing—Saltwater	1.3
Water Skiing—Freshwater	7.3
Scuba or Skin Diving	2.1
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	2.1
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	0.5
Snorkeling	4.0
Snorkeling—Saltwater	2.8
Snorkeling—Freshwater	1.4
Using a Splash Park	5.4
Using a Spray Park	7.3

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Seattle-King Region Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	35.3
Snowshoeing	7.6
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	13.5
Snowboarding	6.5
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	5.6
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.9
Skiing, Downhill	16.9
Skiing, Cross Country	5.2
Snowmobiling	0.9
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	1.0
Ice Skating	3.0
Ice Skating—Outdoors	1.9
Ice Skating—Indoors	2.0
Ice Hockey	0.0
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.0
Ice Hockey—Indoors	0.0
Air Activities	3.8
Bungee Jumping	0.8
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.3
Hot Air Ballooning	0.3
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	1.3
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	1.2
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.3
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	91.5
Walking With a Pet	43.6
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	23.9
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	17.5
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	16.8
Walking Without a Pet	78.1
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	51.0
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	43.7
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	40.1
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	3.4
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	1.0
Hiking	57.8
Hiking—Trails	56.5
Hiking—Urban Trails	27.9
Hiking—Rural Trails	21.7
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	41.6
Hiking—Off Trail	7.5
Climbing or Mountaineering	10.4
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	3.9
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	2.7
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	3.7

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Seattle-King Region Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	37.7
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	27.0
Bicycle Riding—Trails	27.6
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	22.5
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	9.3
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	8.5
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	6.2
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	1.1
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.6
Bicycle Riding—BMX	0.0
Bicycle Touring	4.4
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	4.1
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	1.2
Horseback Riding	4.9
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	2.6
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	0.6
Horseback Riding—Trails	2.3
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.5
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	1.1
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.5
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	1.9
Off-Roading for Recreation	7.1
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	1.8
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	0.4
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	0.8
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	0.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	0.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	0.5
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	0.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	0.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	1.8
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	0.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	0.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	1.8
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	0.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	0.6
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.1
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	0.6
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	4.1
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	1.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	0.3
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	2.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	0.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	1.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.1
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	0.5

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in the Seattle-King Region Participating in the Activity**
Camping	32.1
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	1.7
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	1.7
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.0
Camping—In a Boat	0.9
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	0.2
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	0.4
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.0
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	0.5
Camping—With a Bicycle	1.7
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	1.7
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.3
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	7.6
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	7.6
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	0.0
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	21.6
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	17.6
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	5.0
Camping—RV Camping	7.7
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	6.4
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.6
Hunting or Shooting	10.0
Hunting	4.0
Hunting—Archery Equipment	1.1
Hunting—Firearms	3.7
Hunting—Modern Firearms	3.1
Hunting—Rifle	2.0
Hunting—Shotgun	1.7
Hunting—Handgun	0.8
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	0.6
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	0.6
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.3
Hunting—Big Game	3.0
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	2.5
Hunting—Waterfowl	0.5

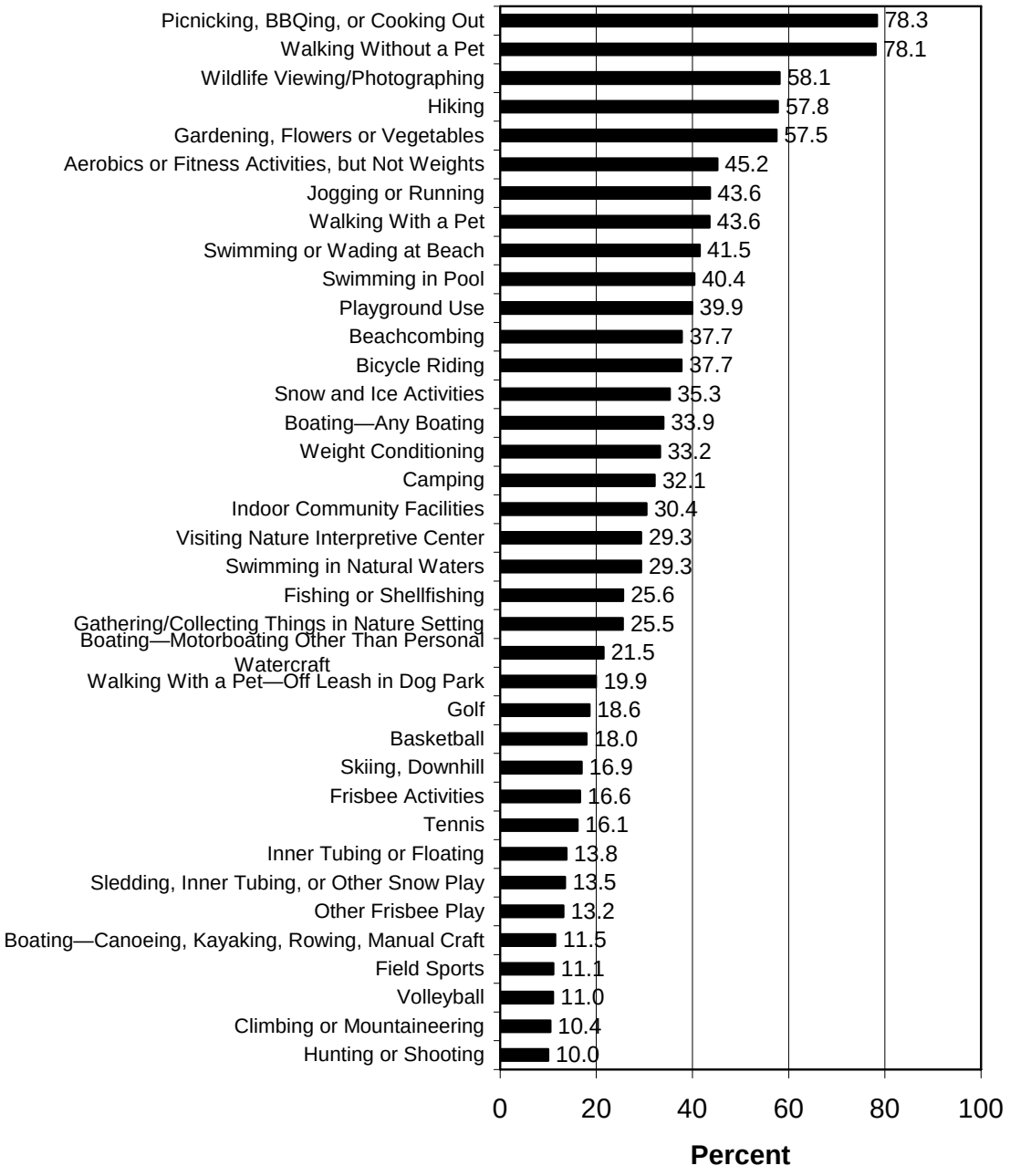
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Seattle-King Region Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	7.5
Shooting—Archery Equipment	1.9
Shooting—Modern Firearms	6.6
Shooting—Rifle	4.2
Shooting—Shotgun	3.8
Shooting—Handgun	6.1
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	0.6
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	0.6
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.6
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.3
Target Shooting	5.9
Trap Shooting	2.3
Skeet	2.1
Sporting Clays	2.0
Other Target or Clay Sports	1.0
Recreational Activities	85.6
Playground Use	39.9
Playground Use—Park Facility	33.5
Playground Use—School Facility	16.0
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	45.2
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	34.6
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	39.6
Weight Conditioning	33.2
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	26.1
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	26.6
Jogging or Running	43.6
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	28.6
Jogging or Running—Trails	24.0
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	16.9
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	9.2
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	6.4
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	3.2
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	2.2
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	50.4
Swimming in Pool	40.4
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	14.3
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	29.3
Swimming in Natural Waters	29.3
Roller or Inline Skating	5.1
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.3
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	2.7
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	1.9
Skateboarding	3.7
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	1.0
Skateboarding—Trail	0.5
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	0.8

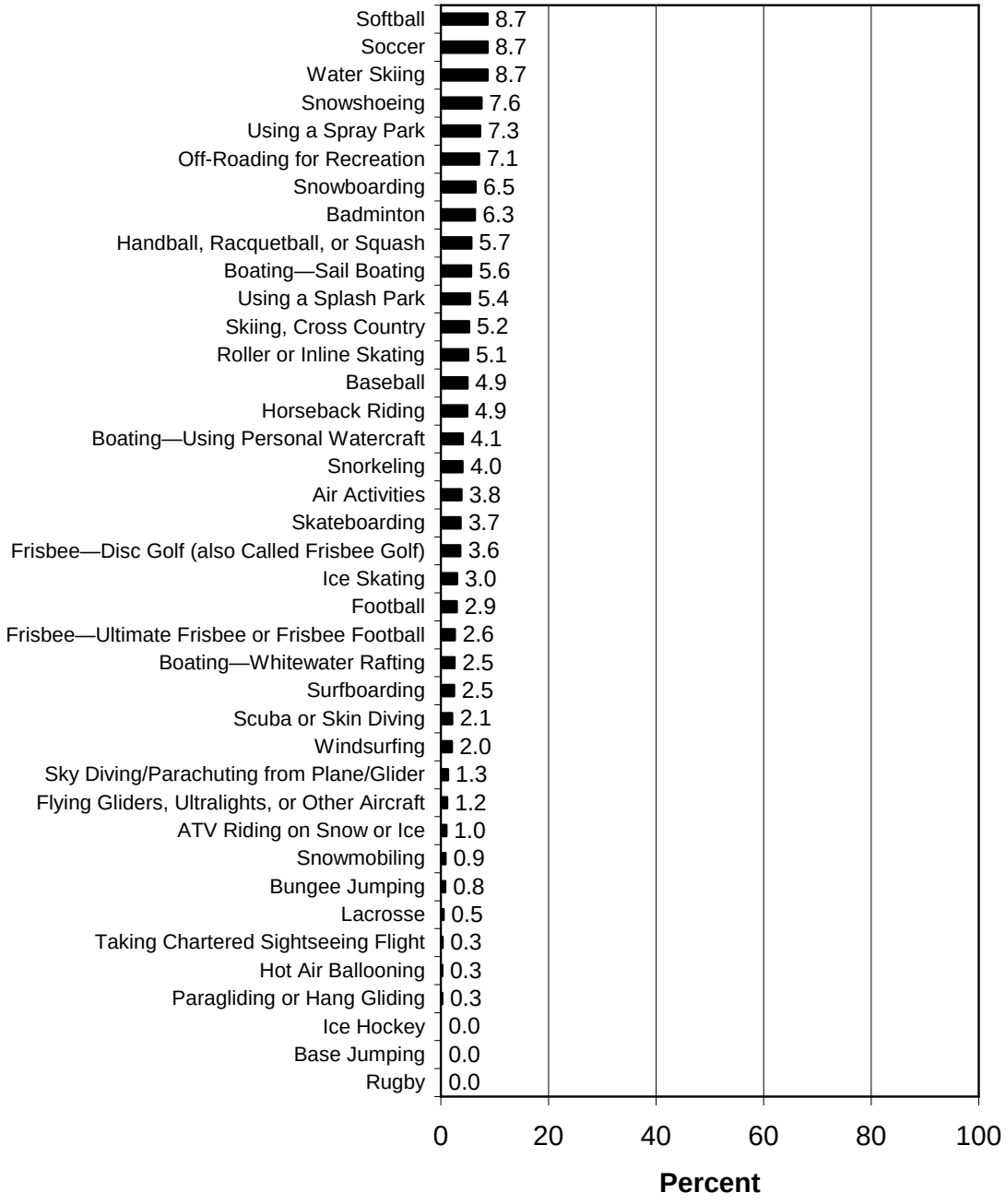
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in the Seattle-King Region Participating in the Activity**
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	6.3
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	2.0
Badminton—Indoor Facility	1.4
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	5.7
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	0.0
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	5.0
Volleyball	11.0
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	6.6
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	2.3
Basketball	18.0
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	9.7
Basketball—Indoor Facility	10.0
Tennis	16.1
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	14.9
Tennis—Indoor Facility	3.5
Field Sports	11.1
Football	2.9
Rugby	0.0
Lacrosse	0.5
Soccer	8.7
Soccer—Outdoors	8.4
Soccer—Indoors	0.5
Baseball	4.9
Softball	8.7
Golf	18.6
Golf—Driving Range	7.4
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	2.0
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	16.1
Indoor Community Facilities	30.4
Activity Center	4.6
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	3.1
Class or Instruction	7.7
Social Event	15.8
Frisbee Activities	16.6
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	3.6
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	2.6

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Seattle-King)



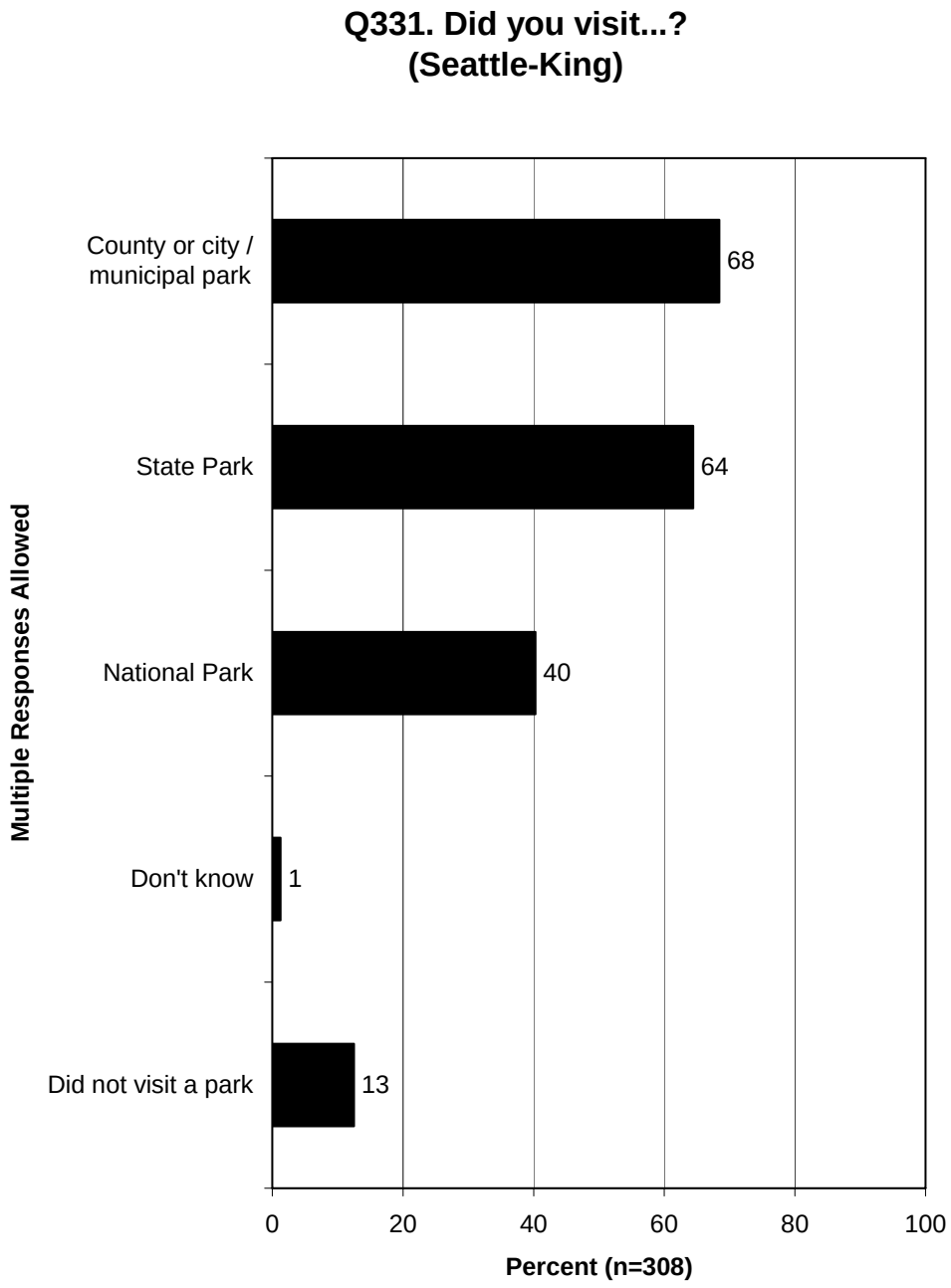
Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Seattle-King)



- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; softball, soccer, and football have participation rates of at least 1.0% in the Seattle-King Region.

Activity	**Percent and Number of Seattle-King Region Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in the Seattle-King Region**
Ice Hockey	0.0	0.0
Baseball	0.5	10.0
Softball	4.1	47.6
Basketball	0.6	3.5
Volleyball	0.5	4.8
Football	1.2	40.1
Lacrosse	0.3	49.7
Rugby	0.0	0.0
Soccer	2.5	27.8

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 87% of residents of the Seattle-King Region had visited a park, the most popular being a county or city/municipal park (68% had visited this type of park) and a State Park (64%). Meanwhile, 40% had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.



Days of Participation—Seattle-King Region

➢ The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among Seattle-King Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	14.3	9.5
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	5.2	1.5
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	4.2	0.2
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	8.9	2.2
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	31.9	16.7
Fishing or Shellfishing	10.0	2.4
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	20.8	15.9
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	2.1	0.0
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	12.2	3.9
Inner Tubing or Floating	4.3	0.6
Surfboarding	2.6	0.1
Using a Splash Park	5.5	0.3
Using a Spray Park	6.5	0.5
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	14.1	7.1
Scuba or Skin Diving	15.4	0.3
Snorkeling	5.0	0.2
Water Skiing	5.0	0.4
Wind Surfing	7.2	0.1
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	7.8	1.3
Snowboarding	9.0	0.5
Skiing, Cross Country	8.0	0.4
Snowshoeing	3.5	0.2
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	4.5	0.1
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	4.2	0.6
Ice Skating	2.0	0.1
Ice Hockey	No participants	0.0
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	No participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	1.0	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	12.6	0.1
Hot Air Ballooning	1.0	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	2.0	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	3.6	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	1.0	0.0

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among Seattle-King Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	17.9	3.5
Climbing or Mountaineering	7.6	0.8
Hiking	13.2	7.5
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	97.9	78.8
Bicycle Riding	29.1	10.6
Horseback Riding	39.6	1.7
Off-Roading for Recreation	10.5	0.7
Camping	7.8	2.5
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	9.6	0.4
Shooting	10.5	0.7
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	37.4	14.2
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	94.4	33.2
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	64.7	20.1
Jogging or Running	72.9	28.7
Swimming in Pool	22.6	8.6
Swimming in Natural Waters	12.8	3.6
Roller or Inline Skating	9.4	0.5
Skateboarding	7.7	0.2
Badminton	5.4	0.3
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	13.3	0.7
Volleyball	11.2	1.2
Basketball	18.2	3.1
Tennis	23.1	3.7
Football	33.2	1.0
Rugby	No participants	0.0
Lacrosse	9.5	0.0
Soccer	37.1	3.3
Baseball	21.0	1.0
Softball	18.0	1.6
Golf	12.2	2.2
Indoor Community Facilities	37.1	11.0
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	20.9	0.5
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	24.0	0.9

Children's Participation—Seattle-King Region

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Seattle-King	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	50
Walking	49
Playground Use	48
Hiking	43
Sightseeing	43
Swimming	36
Beachcombing	33
Camping	30
Nature Activities	30
Boating	29
Bicycle Riding	29
Jogging or Running	27
Gardening, Flower or Vegetable	19
Basketball	19
Indoor Community Facility Use	18
Frisbee Activities	17
Soccer	16
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	14
Fishing or Shellfishing	13
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but not Weights	13
Baseball	12
Skiing, Cross Country	11
Using a Splash or Spray Park	11
Roller or Inline Skating	11
Dog Park Use	10
Skiing or Snowboarding	10
Skateboarding	9
Football	9
Tennis	9
Golf	8
Horseback Riding	7
Climbing or Mountaineering	5
Softball	5
Handball	4
Volleyball	4
Weight Conditioning	4

The children's participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Seattle-King	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Water Skiing	3
Ice Skating	3
Snorkeling	3
Snowshoeing	3
Badminton	2
Off-Roading for Recreation	2
Surfboarding	2
Windsurfing	2
Hunting or Shooting	1
Ice Hockey	1
Racquetball	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—SEATTLE-KING REGION

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction ratings are low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: roller or inline skating facilities and opportunities, and hunting facilities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Seattle-King Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=177)	Facilities	5	22	70	2	1
		28			3	
	Opportunities	4	32	59	5	1
		36			5	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=244)	Facilities	17	66	15	2	0
		83			2	
	Opportunities	17	68	12	2	0
		85			2	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=65)	Facilities	40	50	8	2	0
		90			2	
	Opportunities	33	47	12	6	2
		80			8	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=265)	Facilities	21	71	5	3	1
		92			3	
	Opportunities	23	72	3	2	0
		95			3	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=113)	Facilities	19	71	4	4	1
		91			5	
	Opportunities	25	70	0	2	2
		95			4	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=21)	Facilities	0	48	36	11	4
		48			16	
	Opportunities	4	49	31	11	4
		53			16	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Seattle-King Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=113)	Facilities	32	62	4	2	0
		94			2	
	Opportunities	33	62	4	1	0
		94			1	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=138)	Facilities	19	52	23	6	0
		71			6	
	Opportunities	20	56	17	7	0
		76			7	
Weight Conditioning (n=100)	Facilities	8	46	40	4	2
		54			7	
	Opportunities	11	53	27	6	2
		64			9	
Jogging or Running (n=120)	Facilities	24	67	8	1	0
		91			1	
	Opportunities	25	69	6	0	0
		94			0	
Swimming (n=154)	Facilities	13	65	14	7	1
		77			8	
	Opportunities	16	65	11	7	1
		81			8	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=15)	Facilities	15	41	19	25	0
		56			25	
	Opportunities	5	61	10	25	0
		66			25	
Skateboarding (n=9)	Facilities	0	56	44	0	0
		56			0	
	Opportunities	0	56	44	0	0
		56			0	
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=16)	Facilities	29	36	29	6	0
		65			6	
	Opportunities	34	31	18	17	0
		65			17	
Volleyball (n=28)	Facilities	14	58	28	0	0
		72			0	
	Opportunities	11	58	29	2	0
		69			2	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Seattle-King Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Basketball (n=47)	Facilities	19	57	22	1	0
		77			1	
	Opportunities	34	46	18	3	0
		80			3	
Tennis (n=39)	Facilities	17	78	4	2	0
		95			2	
	Opportunities	17	76	6	0	0
		94			0	
Football (n=9)	Facilities	34	66	0	0	0
		100			0	
	Opportunities	28	72	0	0	0
		100			0	
Soccer (n=21)	Facilities	29	51	17	0	3
		80			3	
	Opportunities	29	54	17	0	0
		83			0	
Baseball (n=12)	Facilities	20	67	5	9	0
		86			9	
	Opportunities	0	79	9	12	0
		79			12	
Softball (n=22)	Facilities	7	79	14	0	0
		89			0	
	Opportunities	7	79	14	0	0
		86			0	
Golf (n=59)	Facilities	18	75	7	0	0
		93			0	
	Opportunities	21	74	5	0	0
		95			0	
Frisbee Activities						
Disc Golf (n=12)	Facilities	10	52	25	14	0
		62			14	
	Opportunities	25	52	10	14	0
		77			14	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among Seattle-King Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=216)	Facilities	22	73	5	0	0
		94			1	
	Opportunities	26	69	4	1	0
		95			1	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=77)	Facilities	21	62	17	0	0
		83			0	
	Opportunities	21	66	12	0	0
		88			0	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=176)	Facilities	22	68	10	1	0
		89			1	
	Opportunities	22	71	6	2	0
		92			2	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=78)	Facilities	6	79	9	6	0
		85			6	
	Opportunities	10	71	9	8	2
		81			10	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=157)	Facilities	23	71	4	3	0
		93			3	
	Opportunities	28	64	2	5	1
		92			6	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=98)	Facilities	11	69	15	5	0
		80			5	
	Opportunities	14	72	11	3	0
		86			3	
Water Skiing (n=24)	Facilities	6	71	19	5	0
		77			5	
	Opportunities	15	63	10	12	0
		78			12	
Snorkeling (n=14)	Facilities	15	60	25	0	0
		75			0	
	Opportunities	9	66	25	0	0
		75			0	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

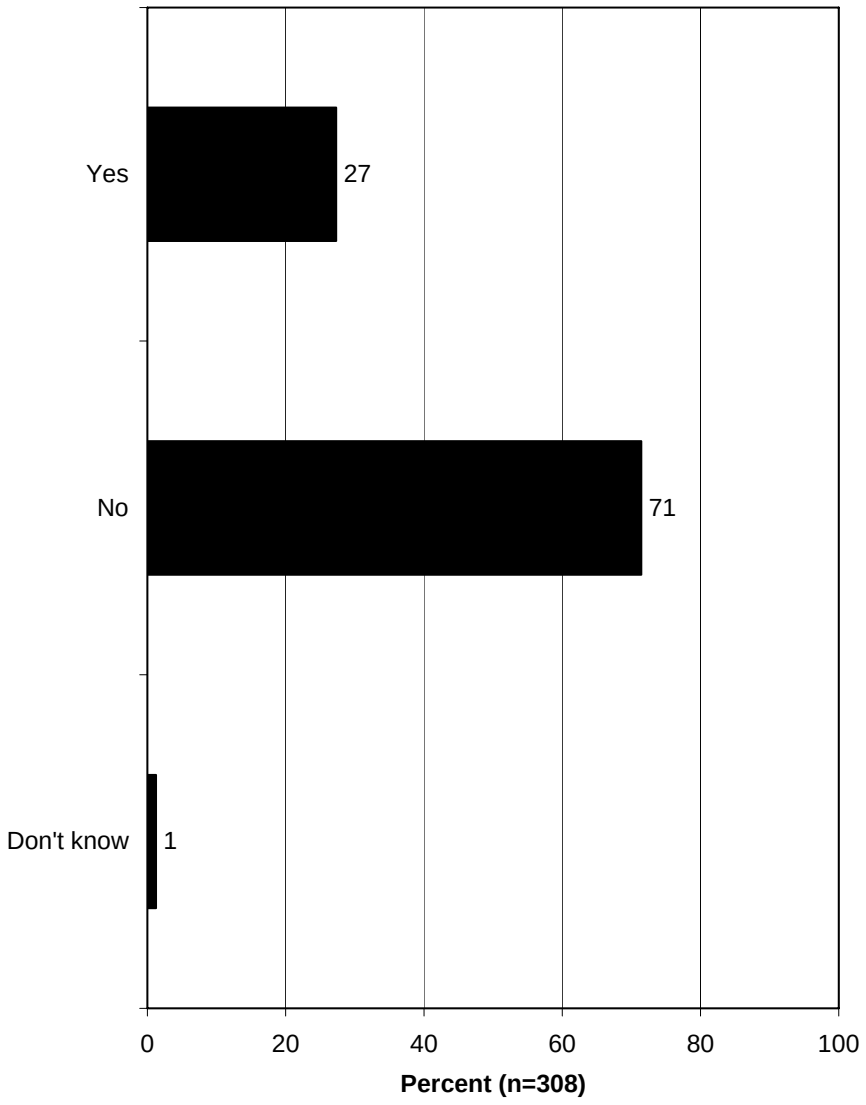
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among Seattle-King Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=25)	Facilities	18	69	11	2	0
		87			2	
	Opportunities	18	65	15	2	0
		82			2	
Skiing, Cross Country (n=18)	Facilities	24	76	0	0	0
		100			0	
	Opportunities	24	73	0	4	0
		96			4	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=173)	Facilities	31	62	6	1	0
		93			1	
	Opportunities	33	63	4	0	0
		96			0	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=31)	Facilities	3	68	24	5	0
		71			5	
	Opportunities	11	66	8	15	0
		77			15	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=16)	Facilities	10	63	27	0	0
		73			0	
	Opportunities	10	59	27	4	0
		69			4	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=20)	Facilities	7	67	17	10	0
		74			10	
	Opportunities	7	62	17	14	0
		96			14	
Camping						
Camping (n=98)	Facilities	15	74	4	5	2
		89			7	
	Opportunities	18	73	7	3	0
		90			3	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=13)	Facilities	0	65	12	23	0
		65			23	
	Opportunities	0	63	20	17	0
		63			17	

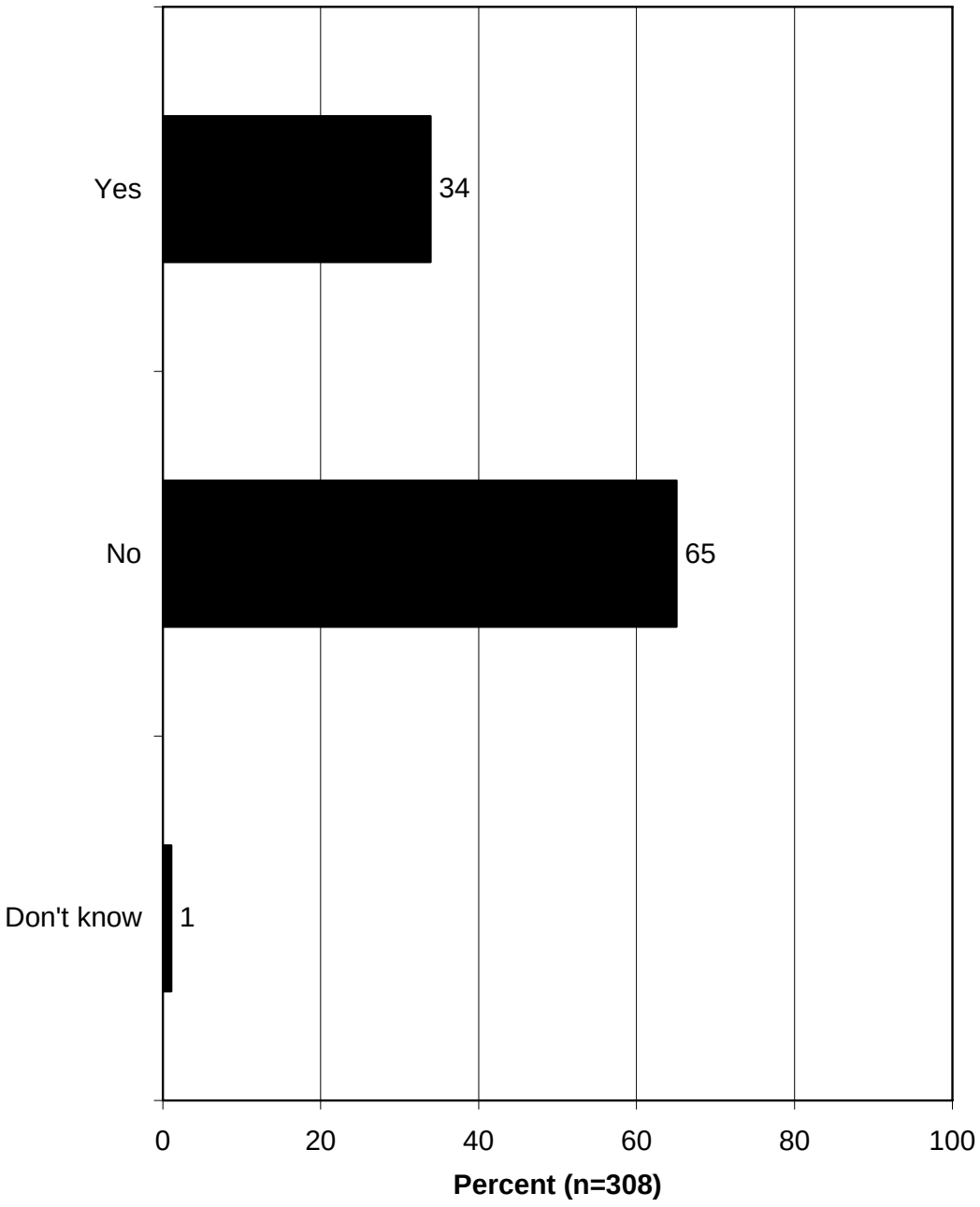
Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - A little more than a fourth (27%) of Seattle-King Region residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do.
  - More than a third (34%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of.

Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (Seattle-King)



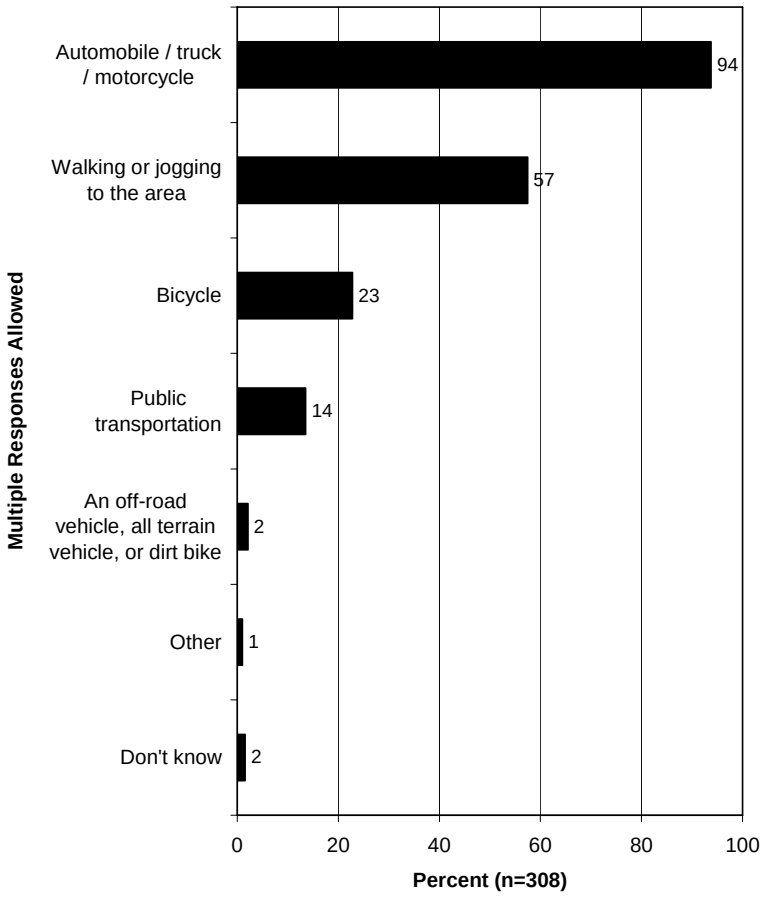
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (Seattle-King)



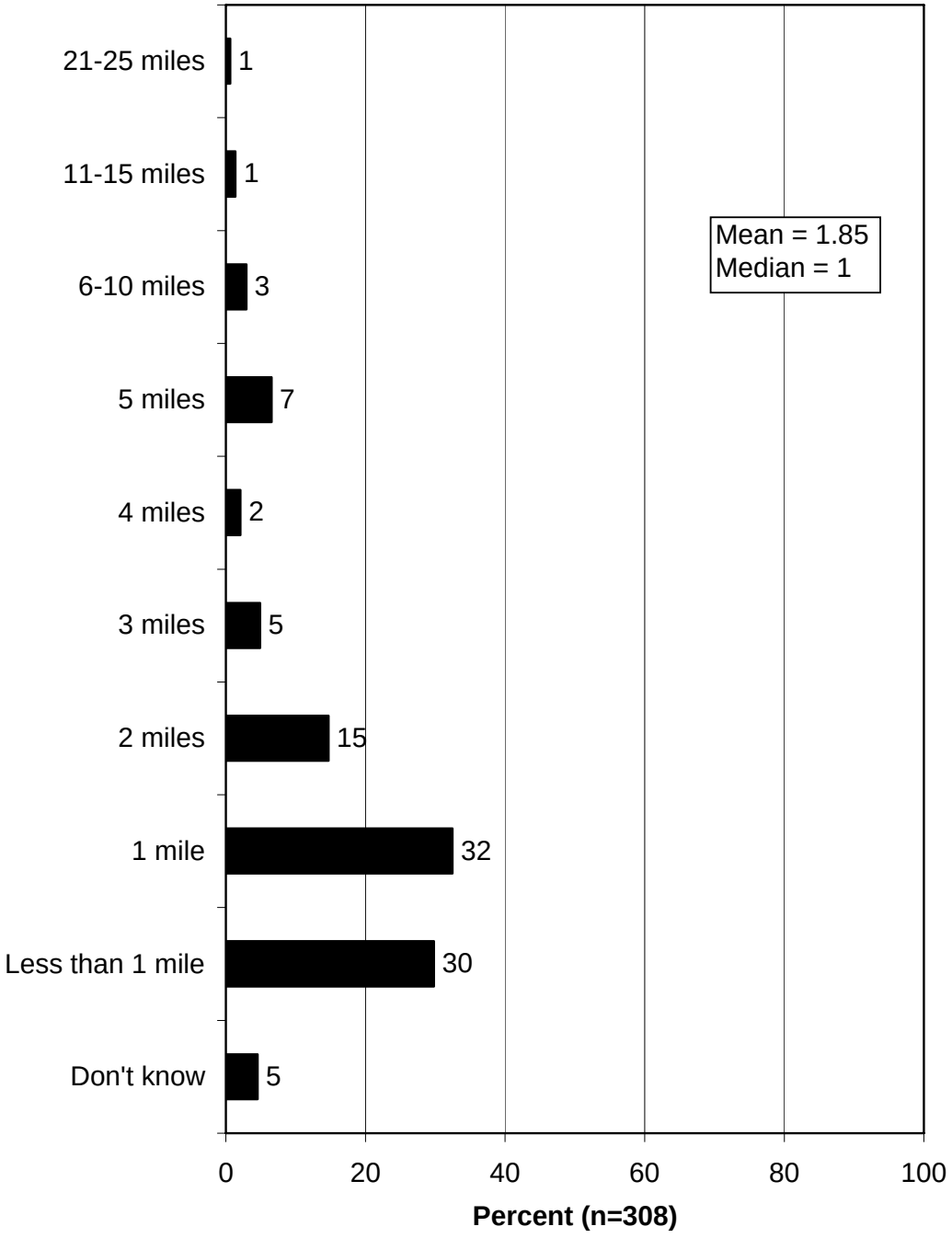
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—SEATTLE-KING REGION

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in the Seattle-King Region is nearly universal: 94% use this mode at some time. A majority indicate sometimes walking or jogging to the area (57%). Other modes include bicycle (23%), public transportation (14%), and off-road vehicle (2%).
  - About a third of Seattle-King Region residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (30%), and a large majority live no more than a mile (62%). The mean amount is 1.85 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (Seattle-King)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (Seattle-King)

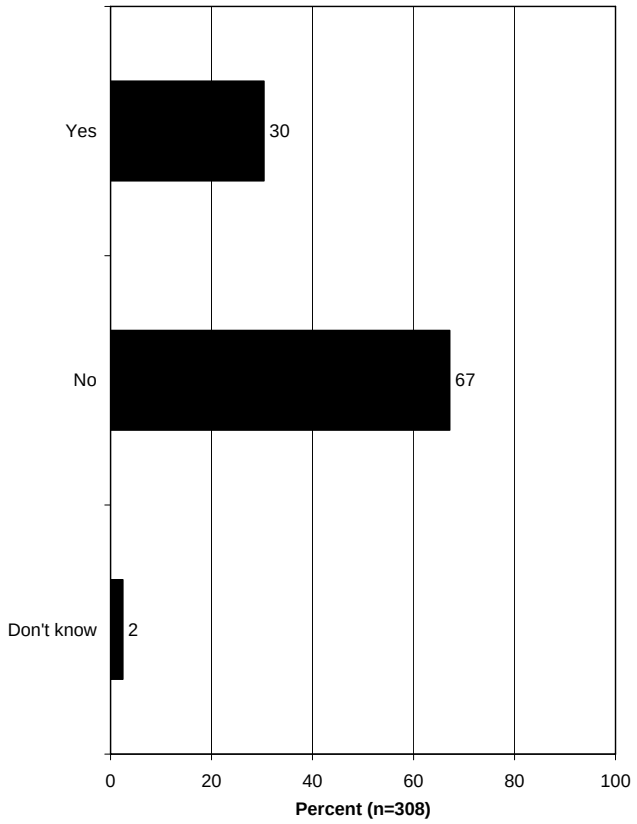


WETLANDS—SEATTLE-KING REGION

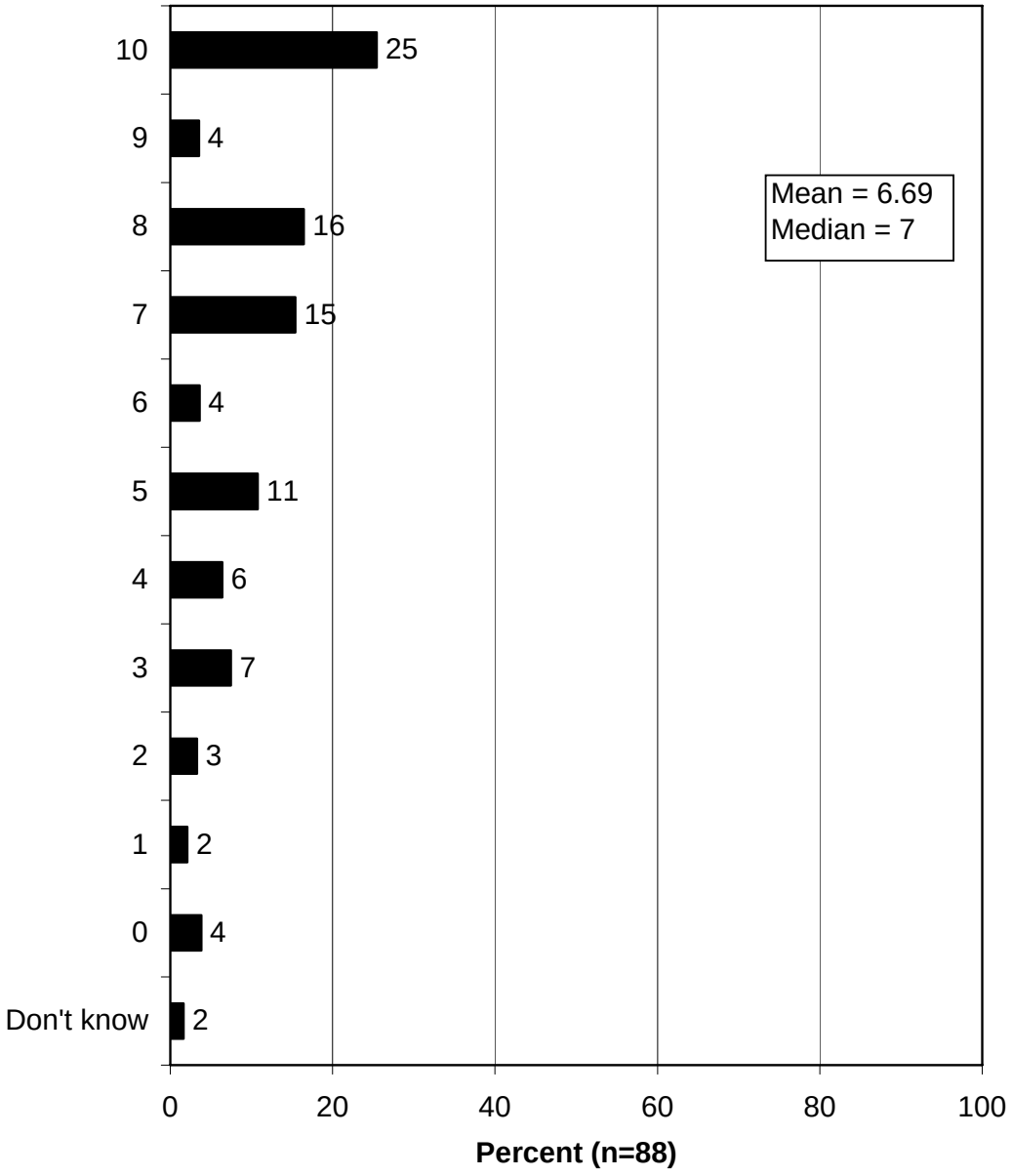
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 30% of Seattle-King Region residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the Seattle-King Region. The most common rating is "10" (25% gave this rating), and 29% give a rating of "9" or "10." The mean rating is above the midpoint at 6.69.

Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (Seattle-King)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Asked of those who used a wetland in the past 12 months in Washington.) (Seattle-King)



RESULTS FOR SOUTHWEST REGION

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—SOUTHWEST REGION

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—Southwest Region

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (79% of Southwest Region residents), walking without a pet (66%), observing or photographing wildlife (59%), hiking (54%), gardening (51%), and walking with a pet (51%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Southwest Region Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	54.9
Sightseeing—Public Facility	22.5
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	24.1
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	46.2
Nature Activities	80.4
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	26.6
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	29.4
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	3.7
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	59.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	6.5
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	31.3
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	37.7
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	3.9
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	26.4
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	17.6
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	14.5
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	7.7
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	4.2
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	50.8
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	1.6
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	49.3

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Southwest Region Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	37.7
Fishing for Shellfish	12.0
Fishing for Finfish	32.1
Fishing—Total Freshwater	33.9
Fishing—Total Saltwater	16.0
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	7.6
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	19.9
Fishing from Private Boat	22.7
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	10.3
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	17.5
Fishing with Guide or Charter	2.4
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	1.5
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	1.1
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	78.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	37.0
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	6.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	23.2
Water-Related Activities	71.3
Beachcombing	32.4
Beachcombing—Saltwater	30.1
Beachcombing—Freshwater	9.6
Swimming or Wading at Beach	35.9
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	31.5
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	11.2
Surfboarding	3.0
Wind Surfing	1.0
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.7
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.3
Inner Tubing or Floating	14.8

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in the Southwest Region Participating in the Activity**
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	30.9
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	11.2
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	24.2
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	3.3
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	27.6
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	8.9
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	2.7
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	6.8
Boating—Sail Boating	1.9
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	0.8
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	1.0
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	1.1
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	0.7
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	4.3
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	0.3
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	4.0
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	22.1
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	8.3
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	18.4
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	17.8
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	4.0
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	3.0
Boating—Using a Marina	4.6
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	1.9
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	20.0
Water Skiing	4.8
Water Skiing—Saltwater	1.5
Water Skiing—Freshwater	4.4
Scuba or Skin Diving	1.3
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	1.1
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	0.9
Snorkeling	2.6
Snorkeling—Saltwater	1.0
Snorkeling—Freshwater	1.1
Using a Splash Park	9.1
Using a Spray Park	7.2

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Southwest Region Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	24.3
Snowshoeing	4.0
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	12.9
Snowboarding	6.1
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	6.1
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.1
Skiing, Downhill	6.2
Skiing, Cross Country	2.9
Snowmobiling	1.5
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	2.5
Ice Skating	1.8
Ice Skating—Outdoors	0.4
Ice Skating—Indoors	1.4
Ice Hockey	0.0
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.0
Ice Hockey—Indoors	0.0
Air Activities	4.2
Bungee Jumping	0.7
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.3
Hot Air Ballooning	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	1.0
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	1.6
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.0
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	88.2
Walking With a Pet	50.6
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	24.4
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	8.1
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	17.9
Walking Without a Pet	66.0
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	34.1
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	31.4
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	35.1
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	2.0
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	1.1
Hiking	53.6
Hiking—Trails	50.1
Hiking—Urban Trails	15.2
Hiking—Rural Trails	16.7
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	34.2
Hiking—Off Trail	12.7
Climbing or Mountaineering	8.5
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	2.8
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	1.6
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	5.3

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Southwest Region Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	35.0
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	24.5
Bicycle Riding—Trails	23.5
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	17.2
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	11.8
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	8.6
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	6.7
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	1.0
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.4
Bicycle Riding—BMX	0.6
Bicycle Touring	2.3
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	1.7
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	0.4
Horseback Riding	7.9
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	2.3
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	1.3
Horseback Riding—Trails	3.8
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.4
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	2.4
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	2.1
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	2.9
Off-Roading for Recreation	16.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	6.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	1.4
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	3.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	3.5
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	1.4
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	1.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	3.1
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	8.2
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	1.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	2.0
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	6.7
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	2.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	2.7
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.2
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	3.1
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	11.3
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	1.3
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	2.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	8.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	1.3
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	3.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	3.0

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Southwest Region Participating in the Activity
Camping	46.3
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	2.8
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	1.2
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.9
Camping—In a Boat	2.4
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	0.0
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	0.9
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.4
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	1.0
Camping—With a Bicycle	0.8
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	0.8
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.4
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	8.8
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	8.0
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	0.3
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	29.3
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	23.5
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	8.3
Camping—RV Camping	15.8
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	11.2
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	7.3
Hunting or Shooting	26.0
Hunting	12.3
Hunting—Archery Equipment	2.5
Hunting—Firearms	11.2
Hunting—Modern Firearms	10.8
Hunting—Rifle	9.3
Hunting—Shotgun	4.6
Hunting—Handgun	0.9
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.3
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.3
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.0
Hunting—Big Game	11.7
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	4.5
Hunting—Waterfowl	1.9

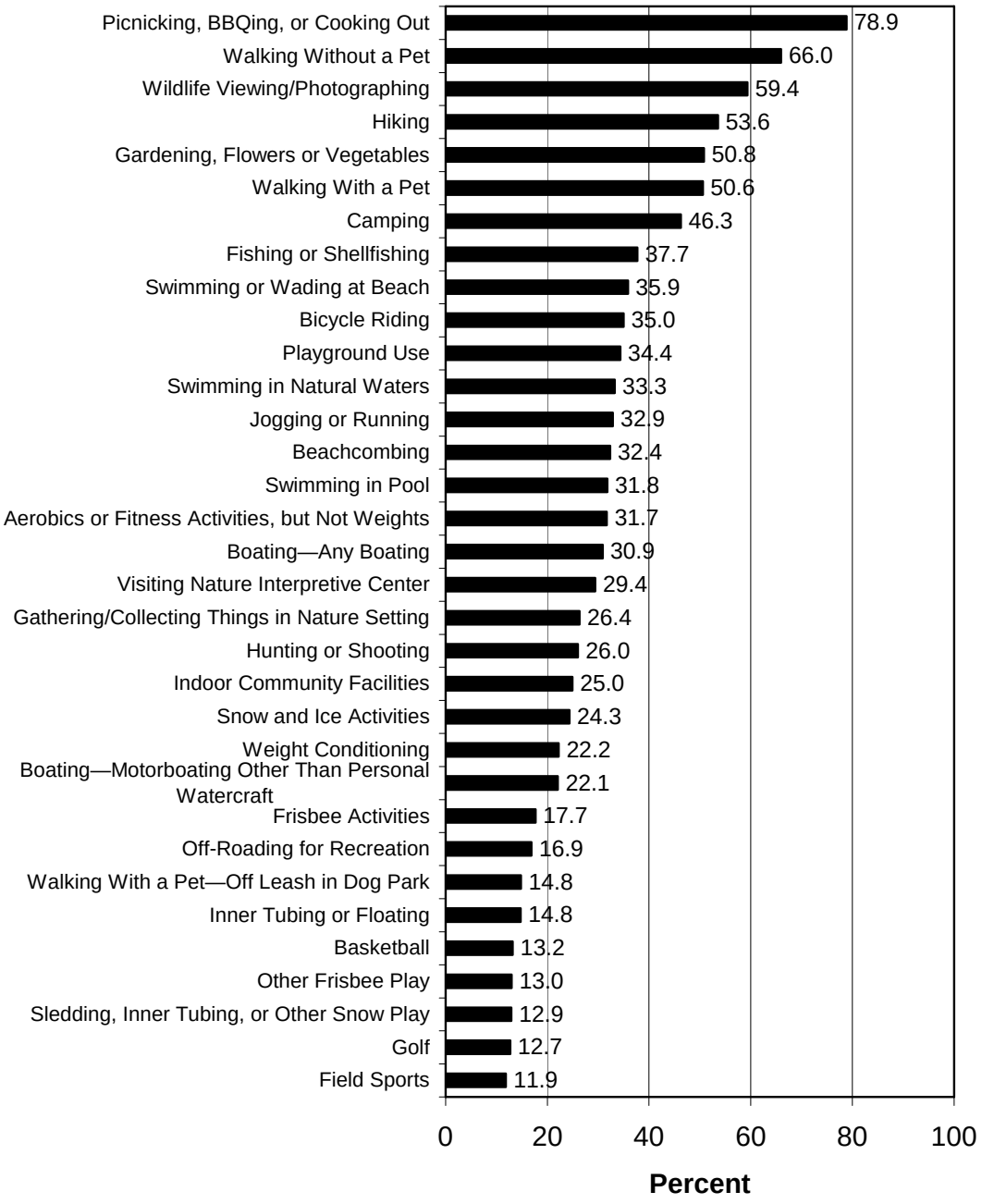
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Southwest Region Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	21.8
Shooting—Archery Equipment	5.1
Shooting—Modern Firearms	18.9
Shooting—Rifle	12.8
Shooting—Shotgun	10.7
Shooting—Handgun	11.2
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	4.7
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	4.7
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	1.3
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	2.7
Target Shooting	20.7
Trap Shooting	0.0
Skeet	5.7
Sporting Clays	3.7
Other Target or Clay Sports	0.2
Recreational Activities	80.0
Playground Use	34.4
Playground Use—Park Facility	27.2
Playground Use—School Facility	10.8
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	31.7
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	19.3
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	21.3
Weight Conditioning	22.2
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	15.9
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	15.9
Jogging or Running	32.9
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	19.4
Jogging or Running—Trails	15.3
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	11.8
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	8.8
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.6
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	1.8
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	2.6
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	44.0
Swimming in Pool	31.8
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	15.8
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	21.3
Swimming in Natural Waters	33.3
Roller or Inline Skating	4.3
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.4
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	1.5
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	2.3
Skateboarding	1.6
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	0.7
Skateboarding—Trail	0.3
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	1.6

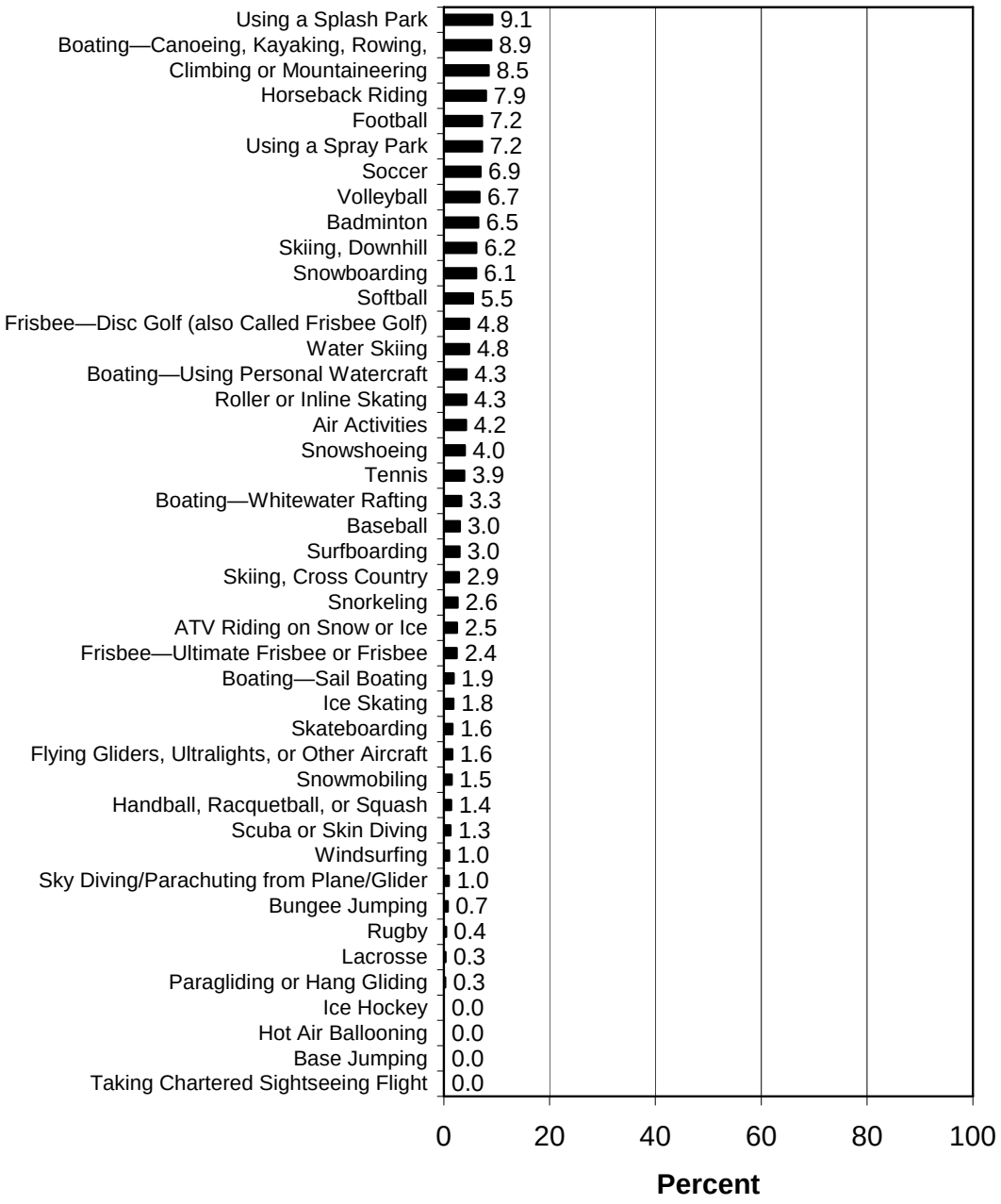
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Southwest Region Participating in the Activity
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	6.5
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	2.6
Badminton—Indoor Facility	0.2
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	1.4
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	0.6
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	0.8
Volleyball	6.7
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	3.0
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	2.9
Basketball	13.2
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	7.7
Basketball—Indoor Facility	5.1
Tennis	3.9
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	3.3
Tennis—Indoor Facility	0.9
Field Sports	11.9
Football	7.2
Rugby	0.4
Lacrosse	0.3
Soccer	6.9
Soccer—Outdoors	5.8
Soccer—Indoors	1.4
Baseball	3.0
Softball	5.5
Golf	12.7
Golf—Driving Range	4.2
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	0.6
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	11.2
Indoor Community Facilities	25.0
Activity Center	4.8
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	2.5
Class or Instruction	5.3
Social Event	11.8
Frisbee Activities	17.7
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	4.8
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	2.4

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Southwest)



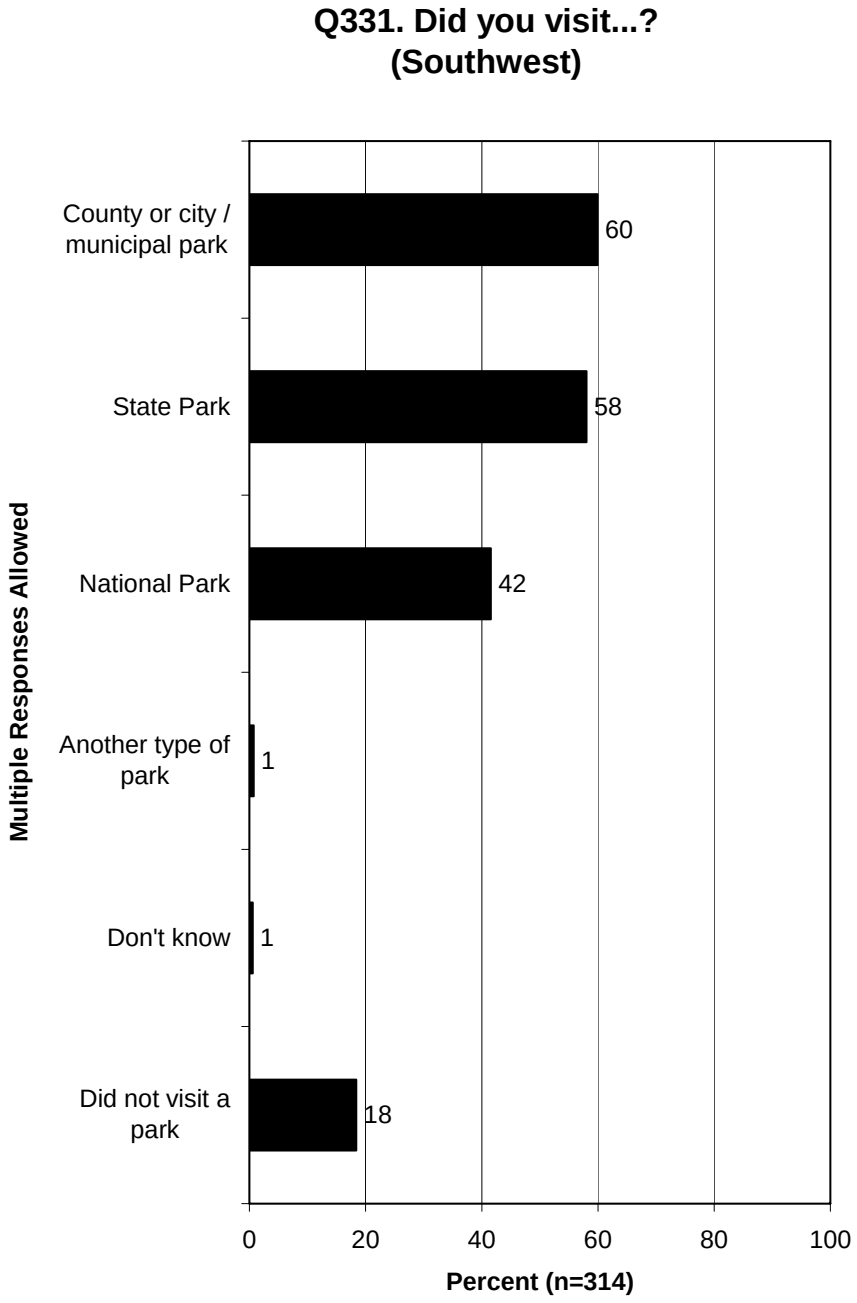
Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Southwest)



- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; softball, soccer, and volleyball all have participation rates of at least 1.0% in the Southwest Region.

Activity	**Percent and Number of Southwest Region Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in the Southwest Region**
Ice Hockey	0.0	0.0
Baseball	0.6	18.6
Softball	1.6	29.6
Basketball	0.2	1.7
Volleyball	1.1	16.3
Football	0.3	4.7
Lacrosse	0.0	0.0
Rugby	0.4	55.7
Soccer	1.5	22.1

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 82% of residents of the Southwest Region had visited a park, the most popular being a county or city/municipal park (60% had visited this type of park) and a State Park (58%). A little less than that had visited a National Park (42%). Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.



Days of Participation—Southwest Region

- The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among Southwest Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	13.9	8.7
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	7.5	2.1
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	38.7	0.6
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	11.4	2.8
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	38.8	20.9
Fishing or Shellfishing	18.1	6.7
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	18.0	13.9
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	9.6	0.3
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	16.4	4.9
Inner Tubing or Floating	12.1	1.7
Surfboarding	8.3	0.2
Using a Splash Park	6.1	0.6
Using a Spray Park	7.1	0.5
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	17.8	8.3
Scuba or Skin Diving	15.9	0.2
Snorkeling	14.6	0.4
Water Skiing	14.2	0.7
Wind Surfing	3.0	0.0
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	7.2	0.4
Snowboarding	8.8	0.5
Skiing, Cross Country	3.6	0.1
Snowshoeing	2.5	0.1
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	10.7	0.4
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	4.4	0.6
Ice Skating	1.4	0.0
Ice Hockey	No participants	0.0
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	No participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	5.0	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	17.9	0.3
Hot Air Ballooning	No participants	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	1.0	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	2.5	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	No participants	0.0

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among Southwest Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	29.5	4.1
Climbing or Mountaineering	12.6	1.0
Hiking	20.5	10.4
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	92.4	69.9
Bicycle Riding	28.8	9.9
Horseback Riding	30.9	2.3
Off-Roading for Recreation	21.6	3.5
Camping	10.8	4.9
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	15.4	1.9
Shooting	9.7	2.1
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	34.1	10.5
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	77.5	15.0
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	107.0	21.5
Jogging or Running	56.5	17.3
Swimming in Pool	18.0	5.5
Swimming in Natural Waters	12.2	3.9
Roller or Inline Skating	17.3	0.7
Skateboarding	47.4	0.8
Badminton	15.0	0.9
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	11.3	0.2
Volleyball	16.4	1.0
Basketball	15.8	2.0
Tennis	5.5	0.2
Football	8.7	0.6
Rugby	90.0	0.4
Lacrosse	1.0	0.0
Soccer	21.2	1.5
Baseball	17.6	0.5
Softball	15.8	0.8
Golf	11.7	1.4
Indoor Community Facilities	38.7	8.8
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	12.8	0.3
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	18.5	0.7

Children's Participation—Southwest Region

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Southwest	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Walking	40
Hiking	39
Sightseeing	38
Playground Use	36
Camping	35
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	35
Swimming	33
Bicycle Riding	31
Nature Activities	22
Boating	22
Jogging or Running	20
Fishing or Shellfishing	18
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	17
Soccer	16
Gardening, Flower or Vegetable	14
Basketball	11
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but not Weights	10
Using a Splash or Spray Park	10
Beachcombing	10
Indoor Community Facility Use	9
Baseball	9
Skateboarding	9
Off-Roading for Recreation	8
Hunting or Shooting	8
Dog Park Use	7
Horseback Riding	7
Volleyball	6
Skiing or Snowboarding	6
Frisbee Activities	6
Tennis	5
Football	5
Climbing or Mountaineering	5
Badminton	4
Golf	4

The children's participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Southwest	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Weight Conditioning	3
Roller or Inline Skating	3
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	3
Snorkeling	3
Snowshoeing	3
Ice Skating	2
Water Skiing	2
Skiing, Cross Country	2
Softball	1
Squash	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—SOUTHWEST REGION

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction ratings are low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: shooting facilities and opportunities, disc golf opportunities, and off-roading opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Southwest Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=169)	Facilities	8	19	70	3	0
		27			3	
	Opportunities	8	21	67	4	0
		29			4	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=245)	Facilities	15	68	16	2	0
		83			2	
	Opportunities	17	69	11	1	1
		86			2	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=46)	Facilities	21	66	4	8	1
		87			9	
	Opportunities	12	68	3	17	0
		80			17	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=258)	Facilities	24	68	5	2	1
		92			3	
	Opportunities	23	70	3	3	1
		93			4	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=106)	Facilities	16	59	14	10	0
		76			10	
	Opportunities	20	61	7	11	1
		81			12	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=58)	Facilities	3	47	26	13	11
		50			24	
	Opportunities	7	45	27	14	6
		52			20	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Southwest Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=112)	Facilities	25	62	8	6	0
		86			6	
	Opportunities	24	65	6	5	0
		89			5	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=105)	Facilities	25	37	30	6	1
		62			8	
	Opportunities	23	50	20	6	2
		73			7	
Weight Conditioning (n=67)	Facilities	10	46	40	4	0
		56			4	
	Opportunities	12	48	29	6	6
		60			12	
Jogging or Running (n=92)	Facilities	22	67	8	3	0
		89			3	
	Opportunities	24	70	5	1	0
		94			1	
Swimming (n=146)	Facilities	13	61	16	8	2
		74			10	
	Opportunities	12	60	14	11	3
		73			13	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=15)	Facilities	22	31	28	18	0
		54			18	
	Opportunities	17	49	18	16	0
		66			16	
Badminton (n=21)	Facilities	9	18	65	9	0
		27			9	
	Opportunities	7	46	35	12	0
		53			12	
Volleyball (n=23)	Facilities	14	53	30	3	0
		67			3	
	Opportunities	9	62	26	4	0
		70			4	
Basketball (n=41)	Facilities	23	58	10	7	1
		81			9	
	Opportunities	26	51	11	8	4
		77			11	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Southwest Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Tennis (n=13)	Facilities	13	68	10	9	0
		81			9	
	Opportunities	5	68	10	9	9
		72			17	
Football (n=15)	Facilities	27	62	10	0	0
		90			0	
	Opportunities	32	58	9	0	0
		91			0	
Soccer (n=17)	Facilities	7	90	3	0	0
		97			0	
	Opportunities	7	85	3	5	0
		92			5	
Baseball (n=11)	Facilities	37	46	11	0	6
		83			6	
	Opportunities	37	63	0	0	0
		100			0	
Softball (n=17)	Facilities	10	81	4	5	0
		91			5	
	Opportunities	4	81	4	11	0
		85			11	
Golf (n=40)	Facilities	19	56	25	0	0
		75			0	
	Opportunities	17	60	20	4	0
		76			4	
Frisbee Activities						
Disc Golf (n=15)	Facilities	18	68	0	10	4
		86			14	
	Opportunities	0	66	0	26	8
		66			34	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among Southwest Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=213)	Facilities	18	76	5	1	0
		95			1	
	Opportunities	22	71	4	3	0
		93			3	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=87)	Facilities	10	70	17	3	0
		80			3	
	Opportunities	13	69	13	4	1
		82			5	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=193)	Facilities	19	66	12	2	0
		86			2	
	Opportunities	24	63	9	4	0
		87			4	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=112)	Facilities	17	66	11	4	2
		83			6	
	Opportunities	17	67	9	8	0
		84			8	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=154)	Facilities	19	67	7	5	1
		87			6	
	Opportunities	28	66	4	2	0
		94			2	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=96)	Facilities	18	70	10	2	1
		87			3	
	Opportunities	18	72	8	3	0
		89			3	
Water Skiing (n=15)	Facilities	28	62	10	0	0
		90			0	
	Opportunities	21	79	0	0	0
		100			0	
Snorkeling (n=10)	Facilities	9	37	54	0	0
		46			0	
	Opportunities	0	72	28	0	0
		72			0	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

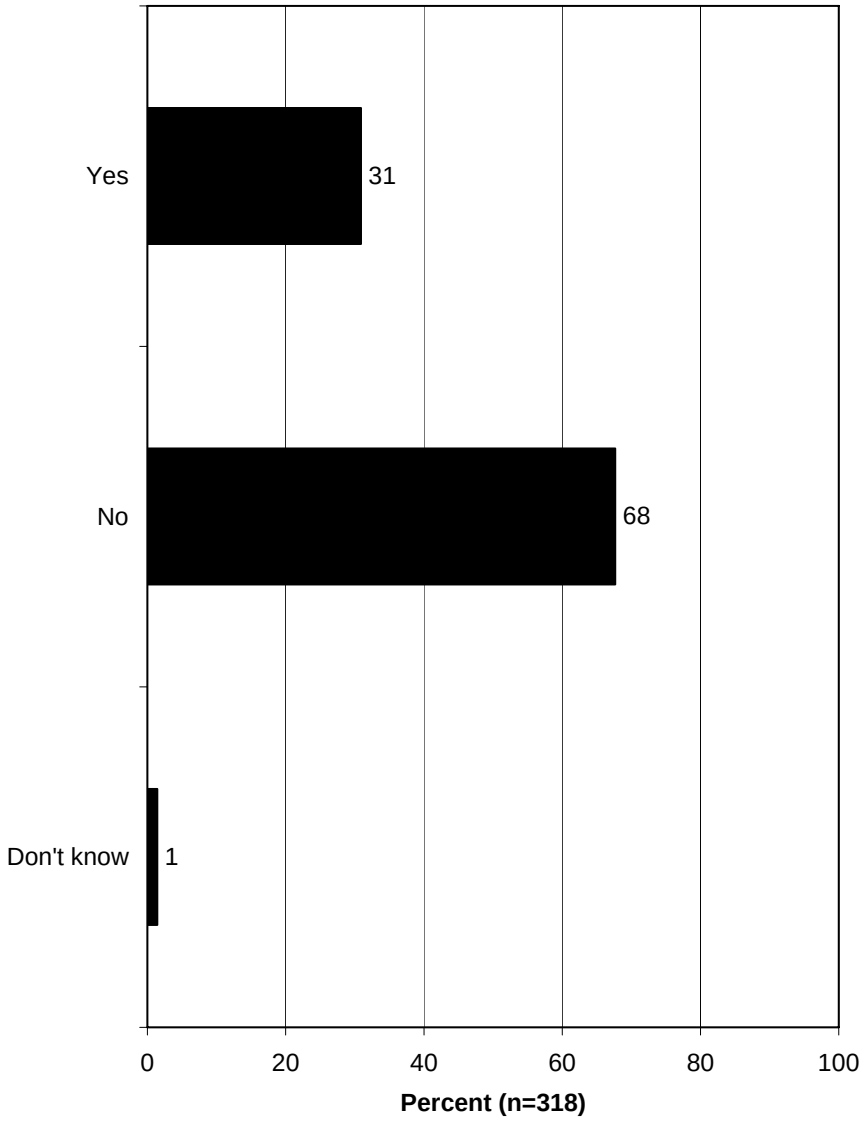
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among Southwest Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=13)	Facilities	25	60	9	6	0
		85			6	
	Opportunities	16	69	9	6	0
		85			6	
Skiing, Cross Country (n=12)	Facilities	8	48	38	0	6
		56			6	
	Opportunities	0	48	38	8	6
		48			14	
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice (n=11)	Facilities	19	63	7	11	0
		82			11	
	Opportunities	0	94	0	6	0
		94			6	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=162)	Facilities	22	67	8	2	0
		89			2	
	Opportunities	25	69	4	1	0
		95			1	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=23)	Facilities	17	76	8	0	0
		92			0	
	Opportunities	25	59	13	3	0
		85			3	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=29)	Facilities	15	48	29	5	3
		63			9	
	Opportunities	15	52	22	8	3
		67			11	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=49)	Facilities	5	59	17	17	2
		64			19	
	Opportunities	7	65	8	16	4
		72			20	
Camping						
Camping (n=138)	Facilities	19	66	12	3	0
		85			3	
	Opportunities	21	66	8	6	0
		87			6	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=33)	Facilities	6	69	7	18	0
		76			18	
	Opportunities	18	63	5	14	0
		81			14	

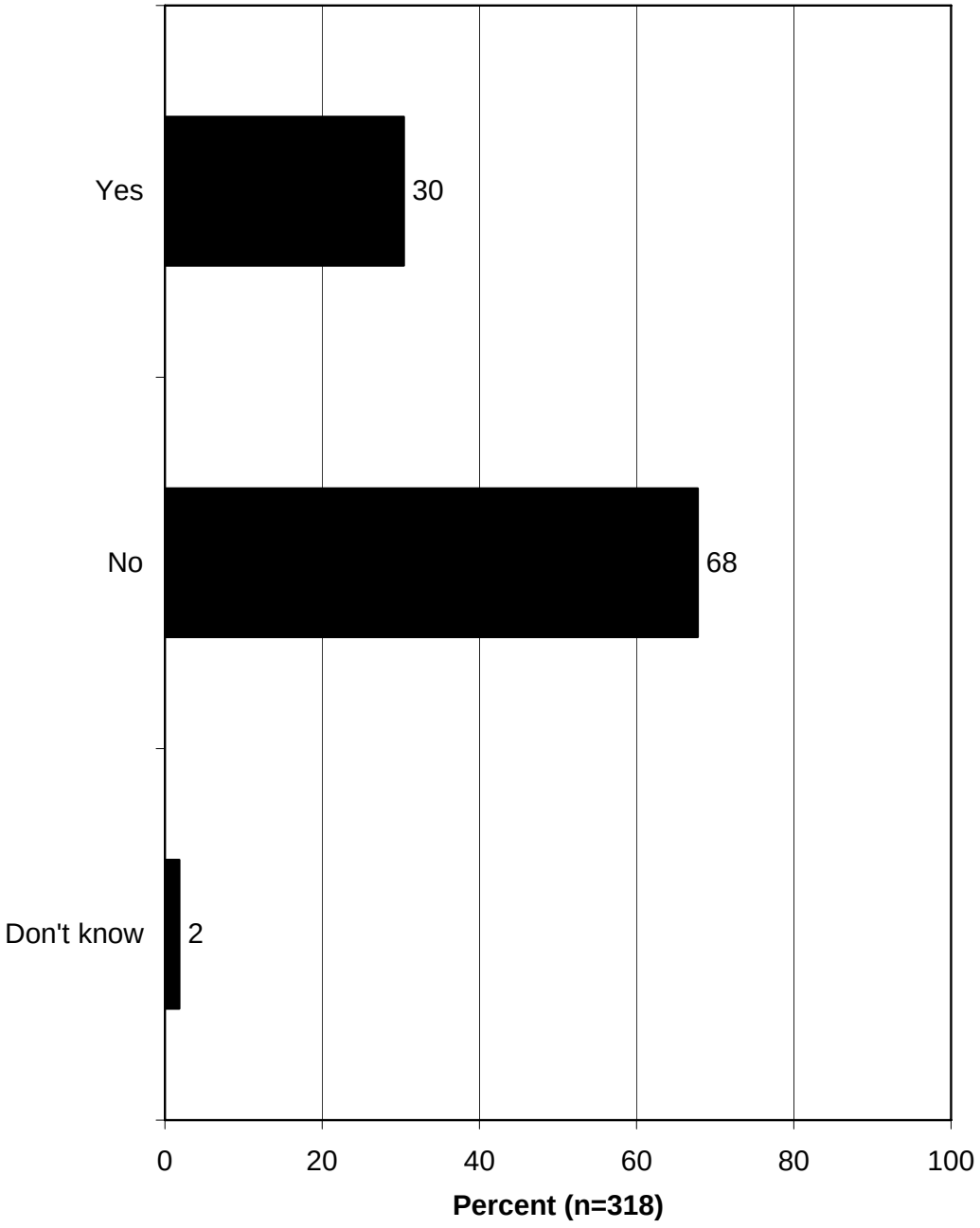
Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - About a third (31%) of Southwest Region residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do.
  - A similar percentage (30%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of.

Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (Southwest)



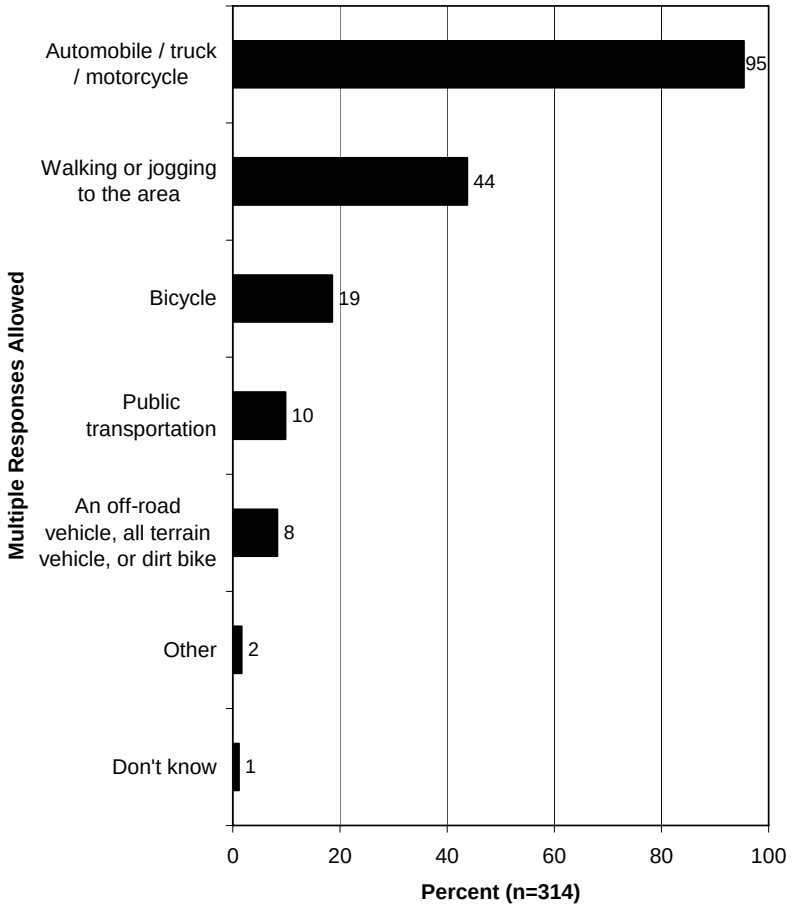
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (Southwest)



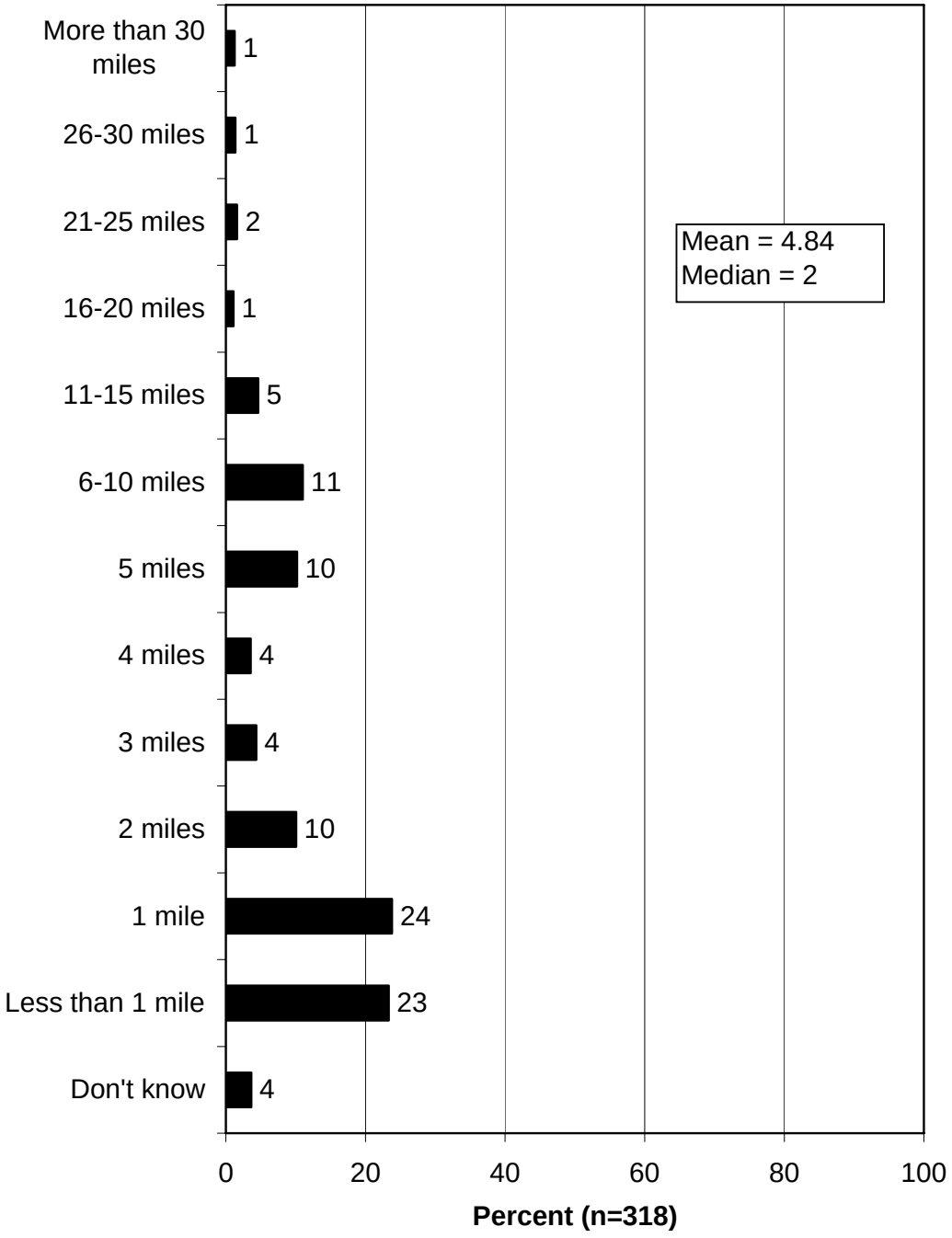
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—SOUTHWEST REGION

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in the Southwest Region is nearly universal: 95% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (44%), bicycle (19%), public transportation (10%), and off-road vehicle (8%).
  - Just under a quarter of Southwest Region residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (23%), and nearly half live no more than a mile (47%). The mean amount is 4.84 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (Southwest)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (Southwest)

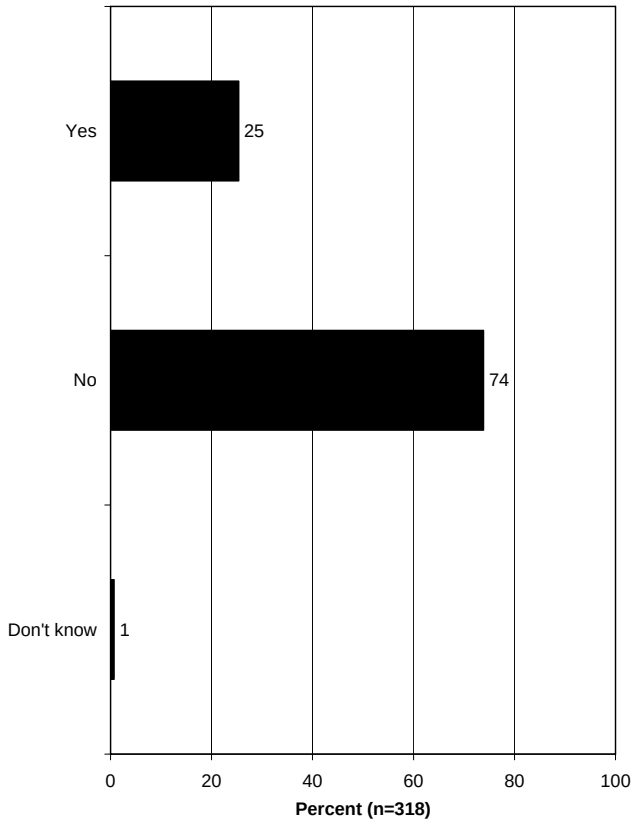


WETLANDS—SOUTHWEST REGION

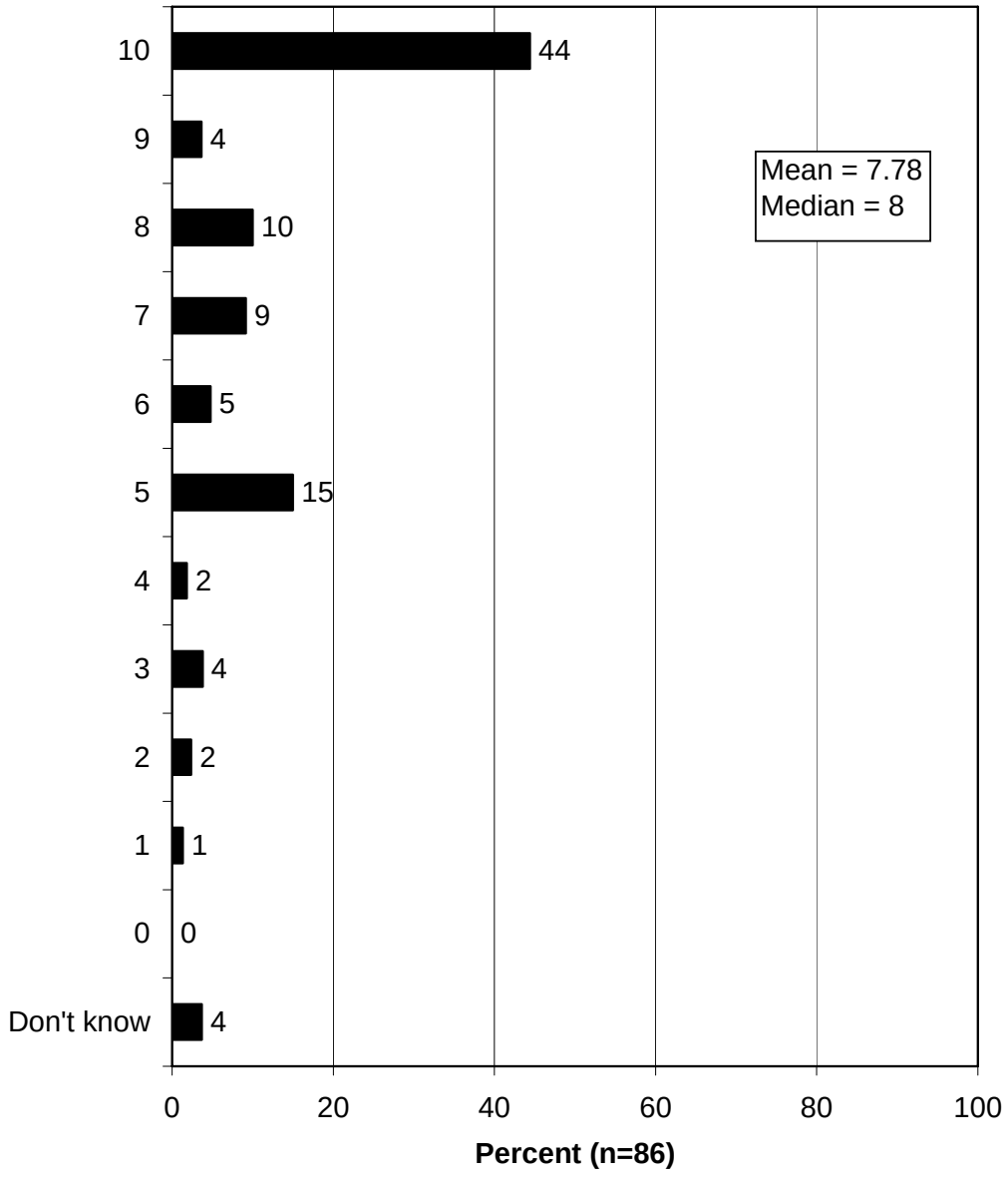
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 25% of Southwest Region residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the Southwest Region. The most common rating is "10" (44% gave this rating), with almost half giving a rating of "9" or "10" (48%). The mean rating is well above the midpoint at 7.78.

Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (Southwest)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Asked of those who used a wetland in the past 12 months in Washington.) (Southwest)



RESULTS FOR NORTHEAST REGION

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—NORTHEAST REGION

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—Northeast Region

- The highest participation rates are picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (88% of Northeast Region residents), walking without a pet (70%) or with a pet (63%), gardening (62%), observing or photographing wildlife (59%), swimming in natural waters (58%), hiking (53%), and swimming or wading at a beach (50%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Northeast Region Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	53.5
Sightseeing—Public Facility	18.7
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	19.8
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	45.6
Nature Activities	86.7
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	22.6
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	18.5
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	1.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	59.3
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	6.6
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	33.2
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	46.8
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	3.9
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	32.2
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	16.5
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	19.5
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	12.6
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	6.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	62.4
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	1.5
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	61.2

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Northeast Region Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	36.6
Fishing for Shellfish	2.2
Fishing for Finfish	31.4
Fishing—Total Freshwater	35.2
Fishing—Total Saltwater	4.2
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	2.7
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	25.7
Fishing from Private Boat	22.0
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	2.7
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	20.6
Fishing with Guide or Charter	1.9
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	0.4
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	1.4
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	87.9
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	42.7
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	6.7
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	21.5
Water-Related Activities	80.5
Beachcombing	21.7
Beachcombing—Saltwater	11.8
Beachcombing—Freshwater	13.5
Swimming or Wading at Beach	50.2
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	16.5
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	36.1
Surfboarding	0.8
Wind Surfing	0.0
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.0
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.0
Inner Tubing or Floating	28.0

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Northeast Region Participating in the Activity
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	43.5
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	2.8
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	42.4
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	3.1
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	40.4
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	15.9
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	0.2
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	15.9
Boating—Sail Boating	1.3
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	0.5
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	1.1
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	1.1
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	0.2
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	7.8
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	0.0
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	7.8
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	32.7
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	2.8
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	31.8
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	27.9
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	5.3
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	1.2
Boating—Using a Marina	6.1
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	1.7
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	31.5
Water Skiing	11.8
Water Skiing—Saltwater	0.4
Water Skiing—Freshwater	10.8
Scuba or Skin Diving	2.2
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	0.0
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	1.8
Snorkeling	6.7
Snorkeling—Saltwater	1.1
Snorkeling—Freshwater	5.4
Using a Splash Park	11.2
Using a Spray Park	5.9

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Northeast Region Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	37.3
Snowshoeing	13.0
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	20.6
Snowboarding	9.5
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	8.4
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.8
Skiing, Downhill	8.9
Skiing, Cross Country	9.3
Snowmobiling	10.4
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	6.2
Ice Skating	9.7
Ice Skating—Outdoors	8.3
Ice Skating—Indoors	2.2
Ice Hockey	0.7
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.5
Ice Hockey—Indoors	0.3
Air Activities	3.0
Bungee Jumping	0.8
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.0
Hot Air Ballooning	0.2
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	0.0
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	1.7
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.3
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	91.8
Walking With a Pet	63.3
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	20.4
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	5.9
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	37.5
Walking Without a Pet	70.1
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	27.6
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	43.1
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	31.7
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	2.9
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	0.5
Hiking	53.0
Hiking—Trails	47.2
Hiking—Urban Trails	14.0
Hiking—Rural Trails	20.8
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	32.7
Hiking—Off Trail	16.1
Climbing or Mountaineering	11.8
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	3.6
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	2.2
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	5.5

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Northeast Region Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	36.8
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	26.1
Bicycle Riding—Trails	27.5
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	16.6
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	12.1
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	11.7
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	8.5
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	1.0
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.4
Bicycle Riding—BMX	1.1
Bicycle Touring	1.4
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	1.1
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	0.5
Horseback Riding	11.4
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	4.3
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	1.5
Horseback Riding—Trails	5.8
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.7
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	3.0
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.4
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	3.9
Off-Roading for Recreation	28.8
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	8.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	0.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	1.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	7.4
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	2.1
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	4.1
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	7.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	4.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	18.4
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	2.4
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	4.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	14.1
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	2.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	7.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	12.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	7.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	18.5
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	3.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	4.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	13.1
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	2.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	4.5
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	12.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	4.4

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Northeast Region Participating in the Activity
Camping	47.9
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	5.7
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	1.0
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	4.4
Camping—In a Boat	4.1
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	2.1
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	2.4
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.7
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	0.5
Camping—With a Bicycle	1.0
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	0.2
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.0
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	7.4
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	7.1
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	0.7
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	29.4
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	24.0
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	11.1
Camping—RV Camping	18.8
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	16.6
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	5.5
Hunting or Shooting	31.3
Hunting	16.5
Hunting—Archery Equipment	3.3
Hunting—Firearms	15.4
Hunting—Modern Firearms	15.1
Hunting—Rifle	13.4
Hunting—Shotgun	7.6
Hunting—Handgun	2.6
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.4
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.4
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.6
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.6
Hunting—Big Game	13.7
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	10.0
Hunting—Waterfowl	2.8

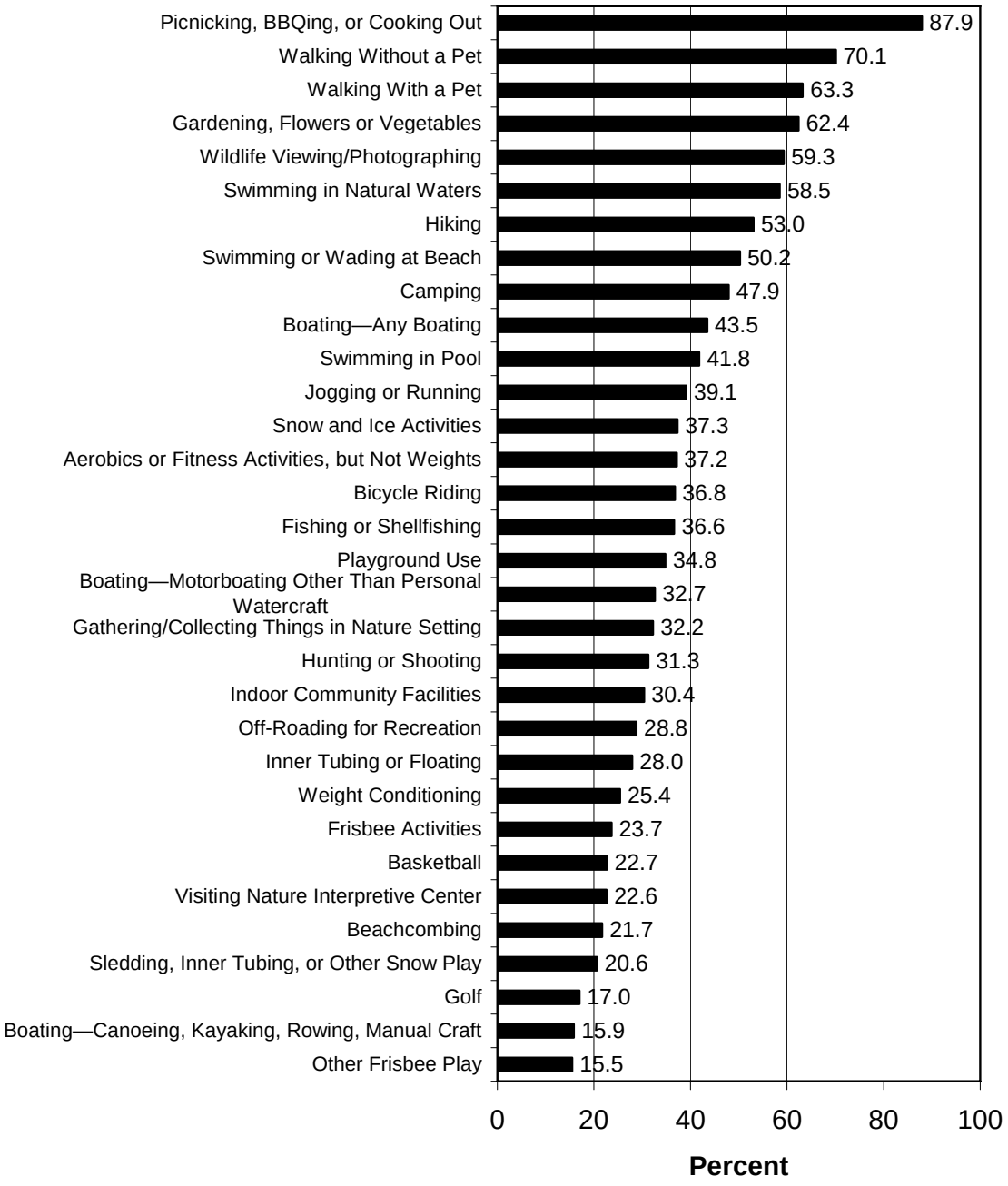
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Northeast Region Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	26.0
Shooting—Archery Equipment	4.1
Shooting—Modern Firearms	25.0
Shooting—Rifle	22.0
Shooting—Shotgun	11.8
Shooting—Handgun	16.7
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	3.6
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	3.3
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	2.1
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	2.4
Target Shooting	24.2
Trap Shooting	7.4
Skeet	5.5
Sporting Clays	5.5
Other Target or Clay Sports	3.8
Recreational Activities	83.4
Playground Use	34.8
Playground Use—Park Facility	27.1
Playground Use—School Facility	10.4
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	37.2
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	25.9
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	29.6
Weight Conditioning	25.4
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	18.4
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	18.8
Jogging or Running	39.1
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	27.2
Jogging or Running—Trails	13.8
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	7.7
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	7.1
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.4
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	1.7
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	2.5
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	66.2
Swimming in Pool	41.8
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	25.3
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	21.3
Swimming in Natural Waters	58.5
Roller or Inline Skating	5.3
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.2
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	1.4
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	2.9
Skateboarding	4.5
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	2.8
Skateboarding—Trail	0.3
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	5.0

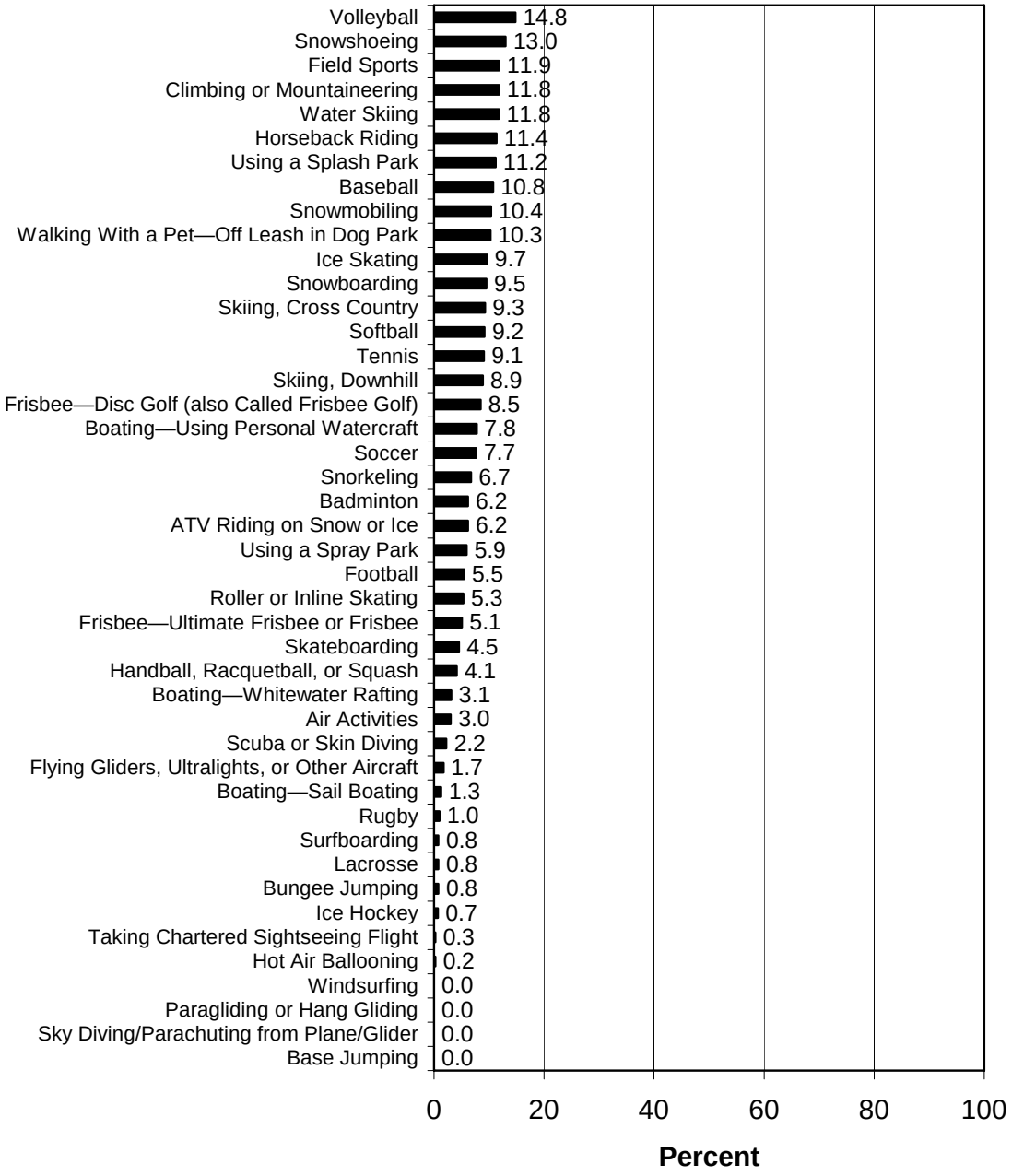
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Northeast Region Participating in the Activity
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	6.2
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	2.8
Badminton—Indoor Facility	0.2
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	4.1
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	0.6
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	3.5
Volleyball	14.8
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	8.5
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	3.3
Basketball	22.7
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	12.3
Basketball—Indoor Facility	10.5
Tennis	9.1
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	7.2
Tennis—Indoor Facility	2.6
Field Sports	11.9
Football	5.5
Rugby	1.0
Lacrosse	0.8
Soccer	7.7
Soccer—Outdoors	5.7
Soccer—Indoors	1.2
Baseball	10.8
Softball	9.2
Golf	17.0
Golf—Driving Range	3.6
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	0.7
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	14.5
Indoor Community Facilities	30.4
Activity Center	8.0
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	2.9
Class or Instruction	8.4
Social Event	17.8
Frisbee Activities	23.7
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	8.5
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	5.1

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Northeast)



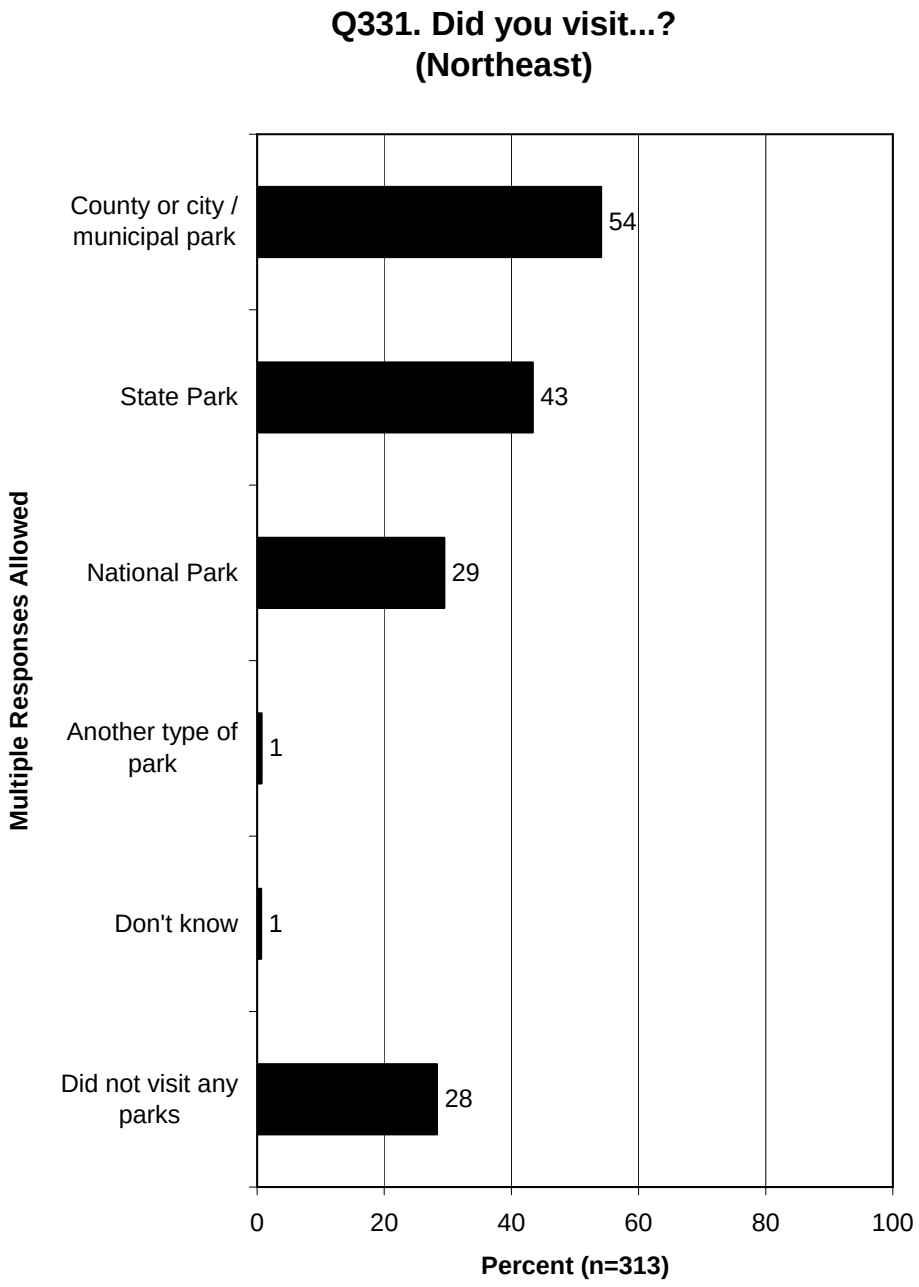
Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Northeast)



- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; softball, baseball, soccer, and basketball all have participation rates of at least 1.0% in the Northeast Region.

Activity	**Percent and Number of Northeast Region Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in the Northeast Region**
Ice Hockey	0.0	0.0
Baseball	1.5	13.7
Softball	2.4	25.8
Basketball	1.0	4.6
Volleyball	0.6	4.2
Football	0.8	14.6
Lacrosse	0.0	0.0
Rugby	0.2	19.5
Soccer	1.2	16.2

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 72% of residents of the Northeast Region had visited a park, the most popular being a county or city/municipal park (54% had visited this type of park) and a State Park (43%). Meanwhile, 29% had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.



Days of Participation—Northeast Region

➢ The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among Northeast Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	20.0	12.9
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	14.0	3.1
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	42.3	0.5
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	12.5	4.0
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	76.5	39.4
Fishing or Shellfishing	15.4	5.3
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	25.5	21.6
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	5.6	0.2
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	16.4	6.9
Inner Tubing or Floating	8.1	2.2
Surfboarding	1.3	0.0
Using a Splash Park	12.4	1.4
Using a Spray Park	5.3	0.3
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	16.8	8.6
Scuba or Skin Diving	4.5	0.1
Snorkeling	15.0	1.0
Water Skiing	6.7	0.8
Wind Surfing	No participants	0.0
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	6.7	0.6
Snowboarding	12.1	1.1
Skiing, Cross Country	5.7	0.5
Snowshoeing	6.9	0.9
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	11.6	1.4
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	11.0	2.2
Ice Skating	2.5	0.2
Ice Hockey	4.6	0.0
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	No participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	1.0	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	25.6	0.4
Hot Air Ballooning	1.0	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	No participants	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	No participants	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	2.0	0.0

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among Northeast Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	20.4	2.1
Climbing or Mountaineering	6.2	0.6
Hiking	22.1	11.7
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	109.6	89.8
Bicycle Riding	39.8	14.5
Horseback Riding	39.7	4.4
Off-Roading for Recreation	46.9	12.9
Camping	12.3	5.8
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	19.0	3.0
Shooting	24.7	6.3
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	26.3	8.9
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	81.7	24.2
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	78.9	19.9
Jogging or Running	61.0	22.9
Swimming in Pool	17.6	7.3
Swimming in Natural Waters	18.6	10.8
Roller or Inline Skating	7.0	0.3
Skateboarding	78.5	3.2
Badminton	10.2	0.6
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	12.0	0.5
Volleyball	11.6	1.7
Basketball	25.9	5.8
Tennis	9.2	0.8
Football	28.3	1.4
Rugby	16.8	0.2
Lacrosse	10.0	0.1
Soccer	16.4	1.2
Baseball	12.0	1.3
Softball	14.4	1.3
Golf	12.0	2.0
Indoor Community Facilities	32.5	9.7
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	8.8	0.4
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	5.9	0.5

Children's Participation—Northeast Region

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Northeast	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Camping	46
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	44
Swimming	42
Walking	36
Hiking	32
Playground Use	32
Bicycle Riding	29
Boating	26
Fishing or Shellfishing	25
Sightseeing	25
Jogging or Running	23
Basketball	21
Soccer	21
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	21
Nature Activities	20
Using a Splash or Spray Park	19
Horseback Riding	18
Skiing or Snowboarding	18
Frisbee Activities	16
Baseball	16
Off-Roading for Recreation	14
Beachcombing	13
Ice Skating	12
Hunting or Shooting	12
Indoor Community Facility Use	12
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but not Weights	12
Gardening, Flower or Vegetable	10
Roller or Inline Skating	9
Weight Conditioning	8
Volleyball	8
Climbing or Mountaineering	8
Football	7
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	7
Skiing, Cross Country	6
Water Skiing	6
Skateboarding	5
Golf	5
Dog Park Use	5

The children's participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Northeast	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Snorkeling	4
Softball	3
Badminton	3
Racquetball	2
Snowshoeing	2
Tennis	2
Air Activities	2
Handball	1
Squash	1
Lacrosse	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—NORTHEAST REGION

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction ratings are low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: dog park opportunities, skateboarding facilities and opportunities, disc golf opportunities, off-roading facilities and opportunities, and hunting facilities and opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Northeast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=204)	Facilities	2	18	72	4	4
		20			8	
	Opportunities	2	21	66	4	7
		23			11	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=277)	Facilities	11	71	15	3	0
		81			3	
	Opportunities	15	64	15	5	0
		80			5	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Ice Skating (n=27)	Facilities	23	58	17	2	0
		81			2	
	Opportunities	18	51	18	12	0
		69			12	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=35)	Facilities	24	42	16	14	4
		66			18	
	Opportunities	16	28	27	20	8
		45			28	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=275)	Facilities	11	71	13	5	0
		82			5	
	Opportunities	13	70	11	6	0
		83			6	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Northeast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=120)	Facilities	10	72	11	5	2
		83			7	
	Opportunities	11	76	6	5	2
		87			7	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=78)	Facilities	9	46	32	8	5
		55			13	
	Opportunities	11	50	22	8	9
		61			17	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=109)	Facilities	20	70	4	6	0
		90			6	
	Opportunities	22	70	3	4	0
		92			4	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=119)	Facilities	22	42	31	2	3
		65			5	
	Opportunities	28	35	26	8	4
		62			12	
Weight Conditioning (n=81)	Facilities	6	62	28	3	1
		69			3	
	Opportunities	11	62	17	5	5
		73			10	
Jogging or Running (n=120)	Facilities	8	73	11	8	0
		81			8	
	Opportunities	14	71	8	7	0
		85			7	
Swimming (n=206)	Facilities	15	67	7	8	2
		82			11	
	Opportunities	16	65	8	9	2
		81			11	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=16)	Facilities	17	76	0	7	0
		93			7	
	Opportunities	17	73	4	7	0
		89			7	
Skateboarding (n=12)	Facilities	18	46	0	18	18
		63			37	
	Opportunities	18	55	0	18	9
		73			27	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Northeast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Badminton (n=22)	Facilities	22	8	58	12	0
		30			12	
	Opportunities	10	25	54	12	0
		35			12	
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=13)	Facilities	12	65	18	5	0
		77			5	
	Opportunities	7	72	16	5	0
		79			5	
Volleyball (n=47)	Facilities	9	52	29	11	0
		61			11	
	Opportunities	9	55	23	11	2
		64			12	
Basketball (n=63)	Facilities	15	68	9	8	0
		83			8	
	Opportunities	20	59	8	13	0
		79			13	
Tennis (n=26)	Facilities	30	62	2	5	0
		92			5	
	Opportunities	21	72	2	2	2
		93			5	
Football (n=15)	Facilities	25	57	11	8	0
		81			8	
	Opportunities	25	56	0	12	8
		81			19	
Soccer (n=20)	Facilities	28	67	0	5	0
		95			5	
	Opportunities	33	58	4	5	0
		91			5	
Baseball (n=33)	Facilities	18	52	15	11	4
		69			15	
	Opportunities	24	56	14	2	3
		81			5	
Softball (n=30)	Facilities	11	76	2	11	0
		87			11	
	Opportunities	8	72	5	16	0
		80			16	
Golf (n=51)	Facilities	30	69	1	0	0
		99			0	
	Opportunities	39	58	3	0	0
		97			0	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Northeast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Frisbee Activities						
Ultimate Frisbee (n=9)	Facilities	8	16	75	0	0
		25			0	
	Opportunities	0	22	70	8	0
		22			8	
Disc Golf (n=21)	Facilities	23	42	21	5	9
		65			14	
	Opportunities	9	45	25	11	9
		54			21	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among Northeast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=221)	Facilities	18	73	6	2	0
		92			2	
	Opportunities	18	71	6	3	1
		90			4	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=108)	Facilities	10	61	20	7	2
		71			9	
	Opportunities	13	62	17	7	1
		75			7	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=191)	Facilities	13	71	13	3	0
		84			3	
	Opportunities	19	67	12	1	1
		86			2	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=120)	Facilities	10	79	4	7	0
		89			7	
	Opportunities	11	76	4	7	1
		88			8	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=168)	Facilities	15	68	6	10	1
		82			11	
	Opportunities	16	64	7	12	1
		80			13	
Scuba or Skin Diving (n=8)	Facilities	0	69	31	0	0
		69			0	
	Opportunities	0	69	31	0	0
		69			0	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=134)	Facilities	19	71	5	3	3
		89			6	
	Opportunities	26	70	1	2	0
		97			2	
Water Skiing (n=35)	Facilities	17	67	16	0	0
		84			0	
	Opportunities	17	67	12	4	0
		84			4	
Snorkeling (n=22)	Facilities	7	83	6	4	0
		89			4	
	Opportunities	7	83	6	4	0
		89			4	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

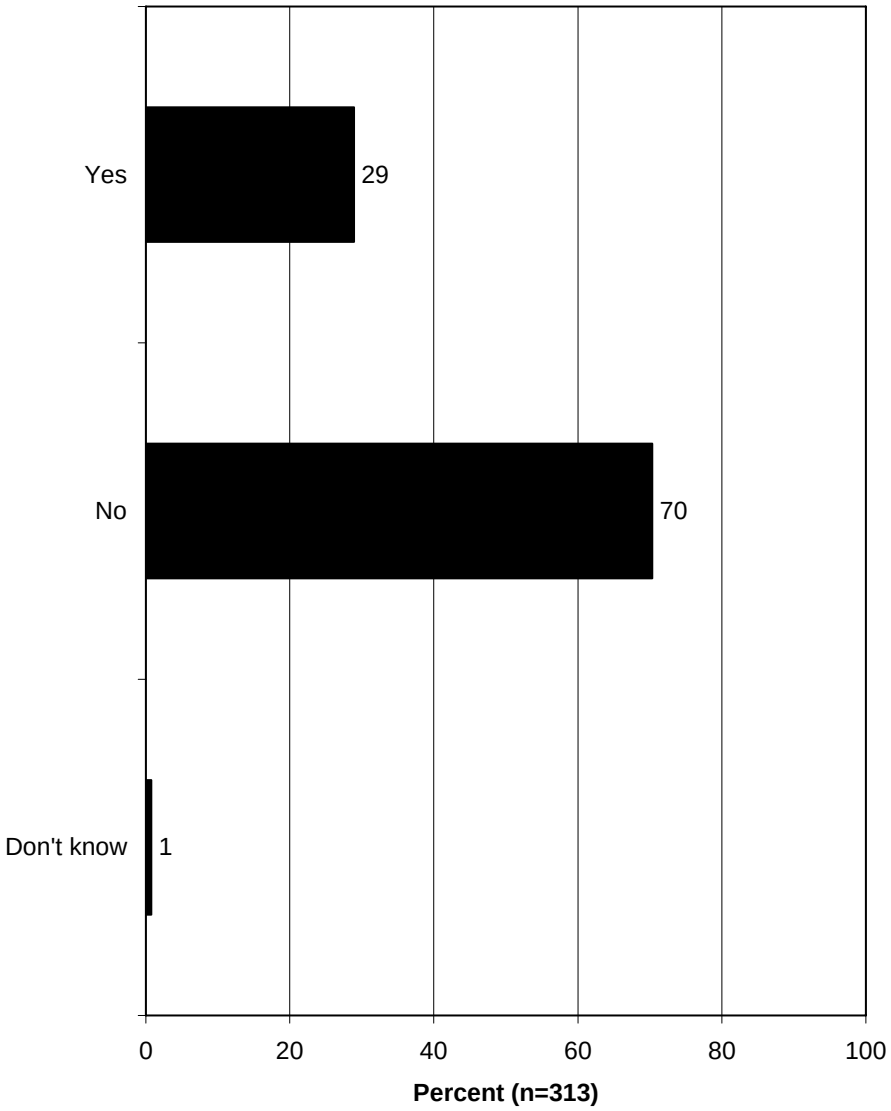
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among Northeast Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=38)	Facilities	12	59	21	8	0
		71			8	
	Opportunities	18	52	15	9	6
		70			15	
Skiing, Cross Country (n=28)	Facilities	15	65	17	2	0
		81			2	
	Opportunities	15	65	17	2	0
		81			2	
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice (n=38)	Facilities	4	64	21	9	2
		67			11	
	Opportunities	10	70	12	6	2
		80			8	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=175)	Facilities	15	74	6	4	0
		89			5	
	Opportunities	20	72	4	3	1
		92			4	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=32)	Facilities	18	55	21	4	2
		73			6	
	Opportunities	17	59	18	0	6
		77			6	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=34)	Facilities	2	36	55	4	2
		38			7	
	Opportunities	19	42	33	2	4
		60			7	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=87)	Facilities	5	48	13	28	6
		54			34	
	Opportunities	10	51	13	22	5
		60			27	
Camping						
Camping (n=153)	Facilities	21	63	9	5	2
		84			7	
	Opportunities	28	60	6	6	0
		88			6	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=52)	Facilities	17	45	14	13	11
		62			24	
	Opportunities	22	44	6	18	11
		66			29	

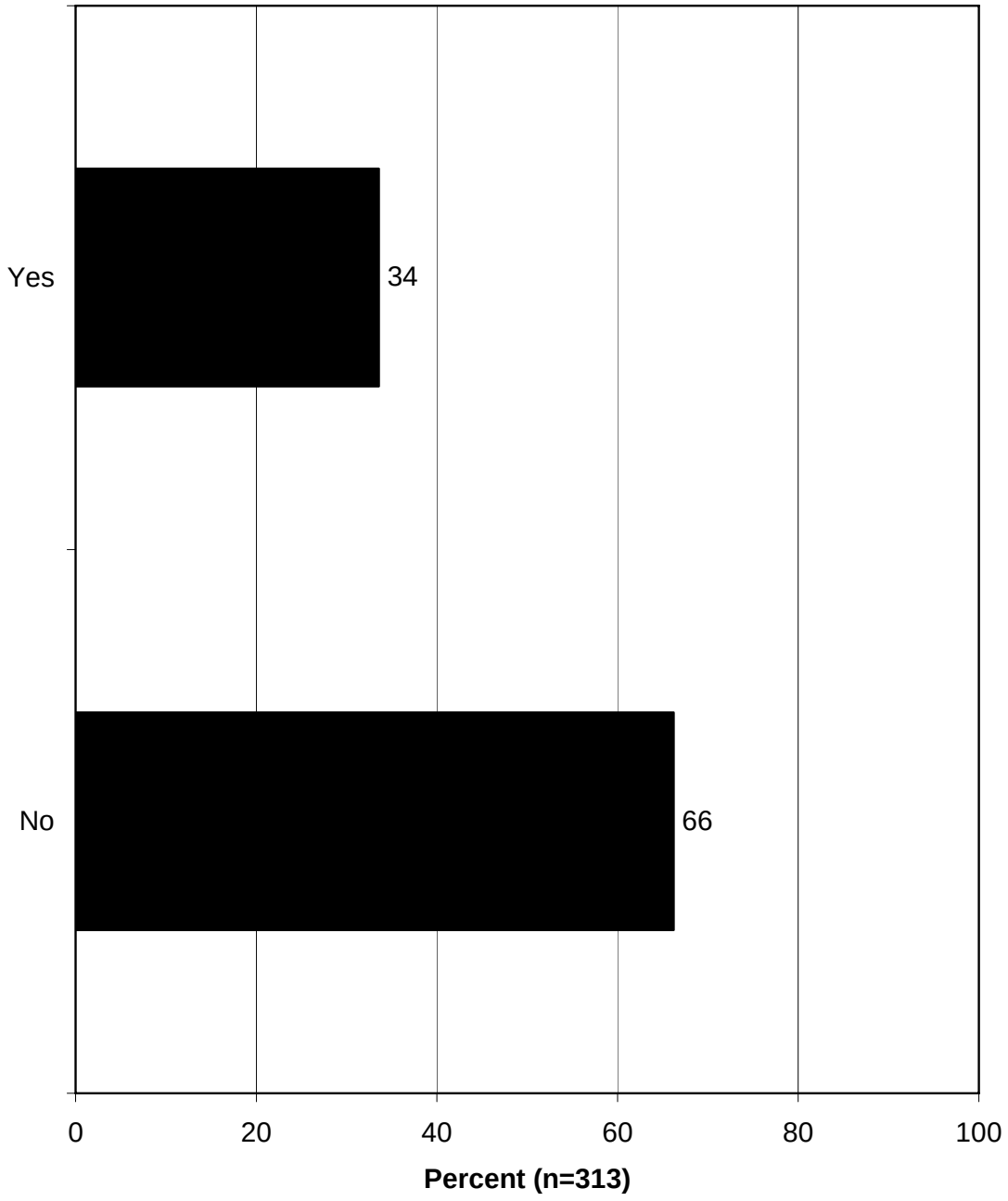
Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - Just under a third (29%) of Northeast Region residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do.
  - Slightly more than a third (34%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of.

Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (Northeast)



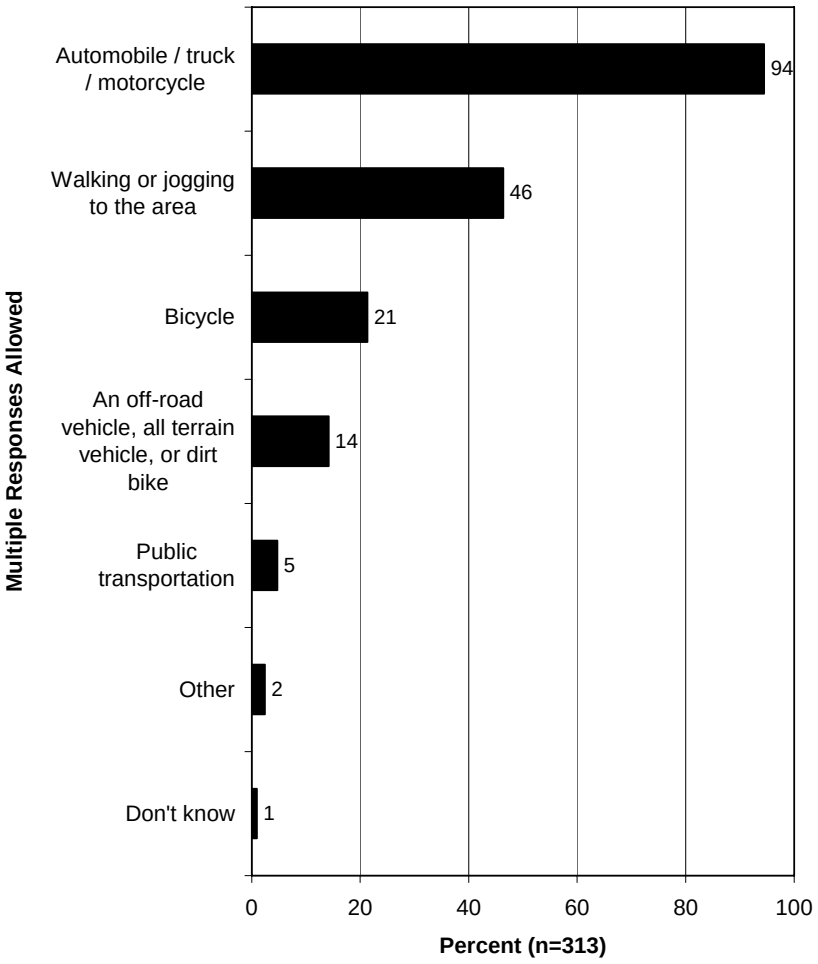
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (Northeast)



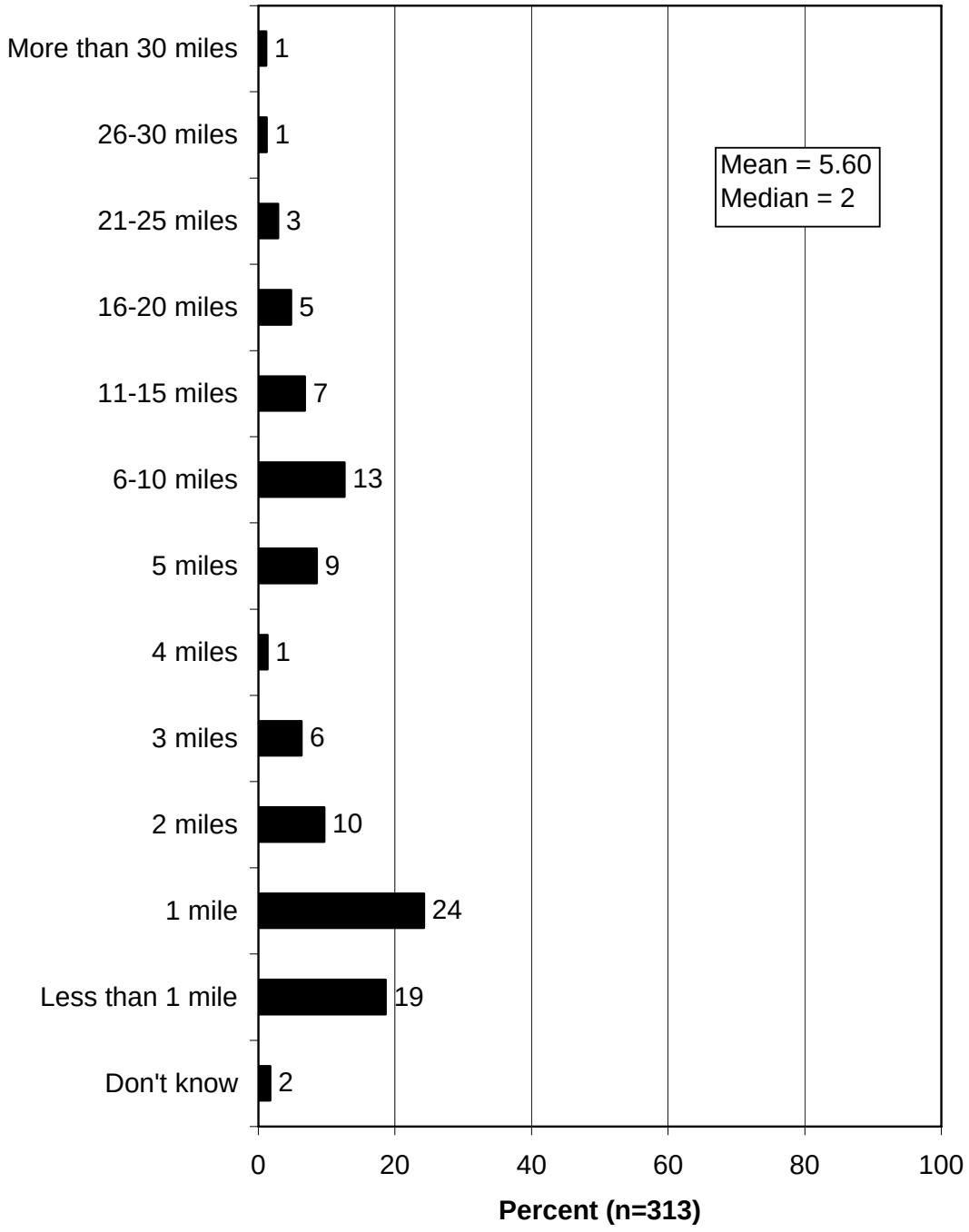
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—NORTHEAST REGION

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in the Northeast Region is nearly universal: 94% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (46%), bicycle (21%), off-road vehicle (14%), and public transportation (5%).
  - About a fifth of Northeast Region residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (19%), and 43% live no more than a mile. The mean amount is 5.60 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (Northeast)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (Northeast)

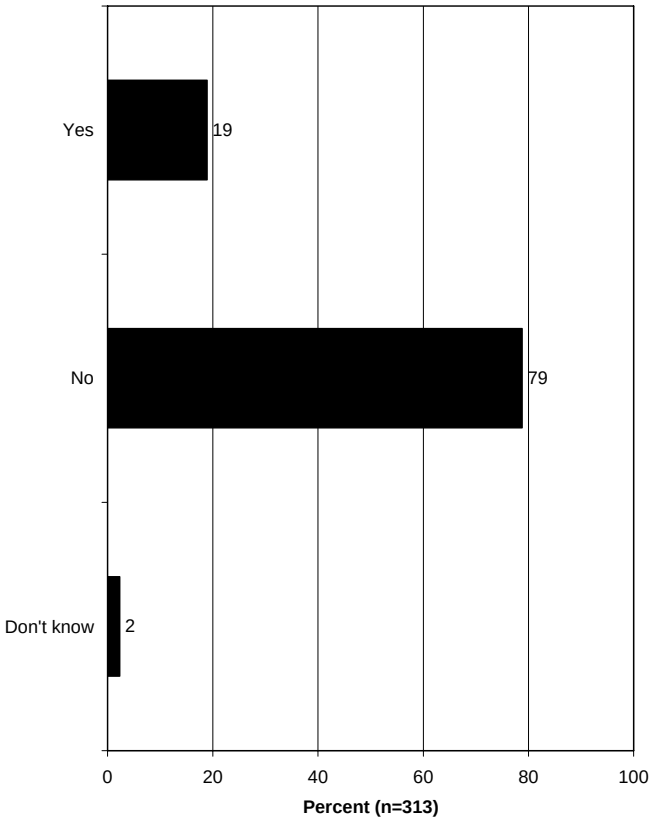


WETLANDS—NORTHEAST REGION

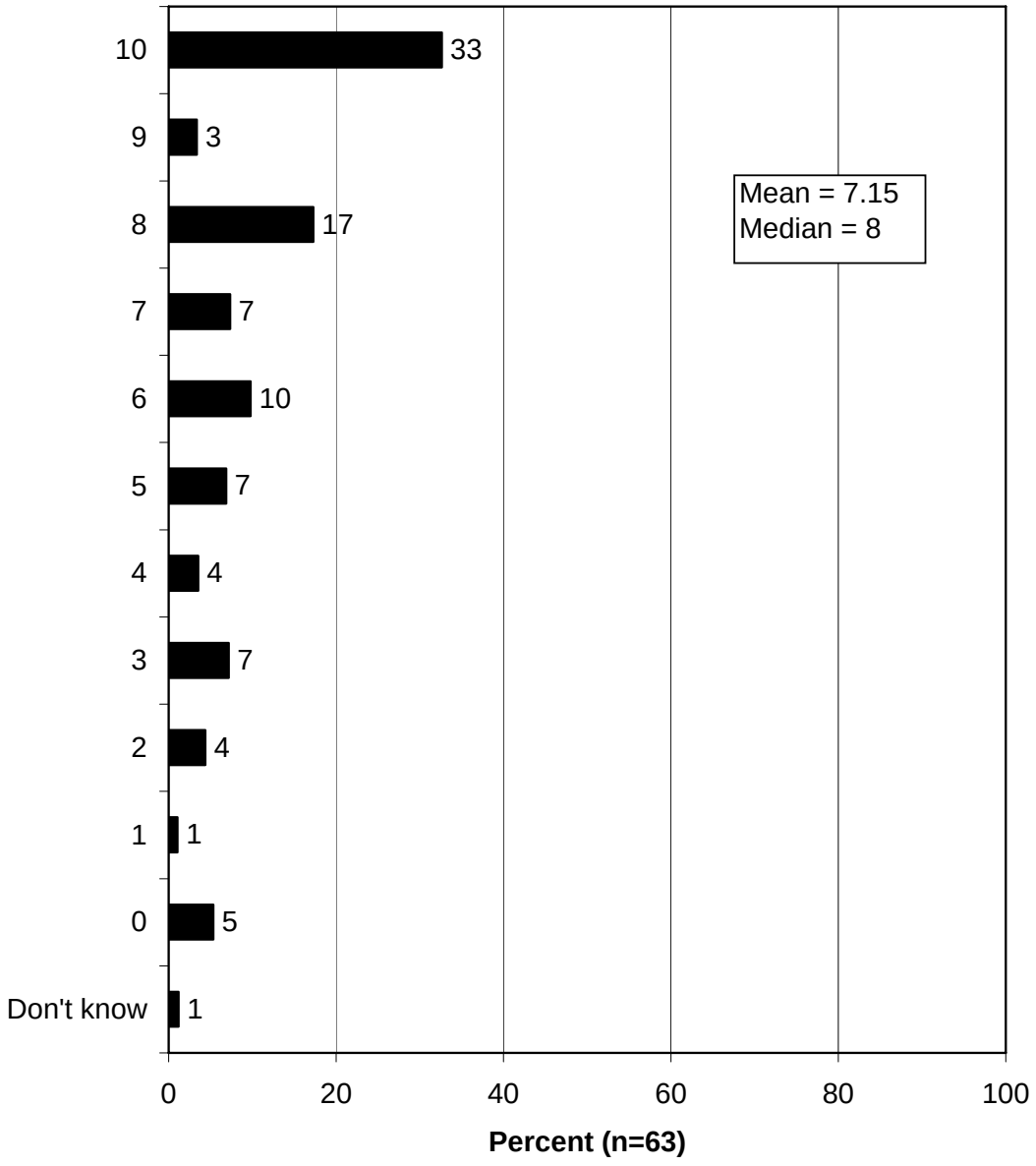
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 19% of Northeast Region residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the Northeast Region. The most common rating is "10" (33% gave this rating), and 36% give a rating of "9" or "10." The mean rating is above the midpoint at 7.15.

Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (Northeast)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Asked of those who used a wetland in the past 12 months in Washington.) (Northeast)



RESULTS FOR COLUMBIA PLATEAU REGION

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—COLUMBIA PLATEAU REGION

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—Columbia Plateau Region

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (85% of Columbia Plateau Region residents), walking without a pet (65%), gardening (58%), walking with a pet (57%), observing or photographing wildlife (55%), and camping (54%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Columbia Plateau Region Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	54.7
Sightseeing—Public Facility	27.3
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	19.6
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	43.6
Nature Activities	80.0
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	21.9
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	18.5
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	3.3
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	55.3
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	6.5
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	33.8
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	44.3
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	8.3
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	10.5
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	24.7
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	15.5
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	6.7
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	2.3
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	2.9
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	57.9
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	57.9

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Columbia Plateau Region Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	47.1
Fishing for Shellfish	3.6
Fishing for Finfish	43.2
Fishing—Total Freshwater	44.8
Fishing—Total Saltwater	6.5
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	1.7
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	28.3
Fishing from Private Boat	26.6
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	4.1
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	25.6
Fishing with Guide or Charter	3.0
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	2.1
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	2.5
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	85.1
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	44.0
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	7.2
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	27.8
Water-Related Activities	75.6
Beachcombing	14.4
Beachcombing—Saltwater	10.9
Beachcombing—Freshwater	4.6
Swimming or Wading at Beach	30.8
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	14.1
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	18.7
Surfboarding	2.5
Wind Surfing	0.8
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.0
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.0
Inner Tubing or Floating	18.9

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Columbia Plateau Region Participating in the Activity
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	44.6
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	5.2
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	42.8
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	1.4
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	43.3
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	8.2
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	0.7
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	7.8
Boating—Sail Boating	0.0
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	0.0
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	0.0
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	0.0
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	0.0
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	5.9
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	0.2
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	5.9
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	39.4
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	5.2
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	38.8
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	31.2
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	6.4
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	2.0
Boating—Using a Marina	6.0
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	3.2
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	34.2
Water Skiing	9.1
Water Skiing—Saltwater	0.8
Water Skiing—Freshwater	8.6
Scuba or Skin Diving	1.1
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	0.2
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	0.5
Snorkeling	2.4
Snorkeling—Saltwater	1.0
Snorkeling—Freshwater	2.4
Using a Splash Park	14.0
Using a Spray Park	6.3

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Columbia Plateau Region Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	30.6
Snowshoeing	2.5
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	17.7
Snowboarding	10.4
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	8.9
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	4.9
Skiing, Downhill	6.4
Skiing, Cross Country	2.2
Snowmobiling	6.2
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	6.1
Ice Skating	7.1
Ice Skating—Outdoors	4.9
Ice Skating—Indoors	2.7
Ice Hockey	2.3
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	1.4
Ice Hockey—Indoors	1.0
Air Activities	1.0
Bungee Jumping	0.8
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.0
Hot Air Ballooning	0.2
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	0.8
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.0
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	85.4
Walking With a Pet	57.1
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	21.0
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	3.9
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	27.3
Walking Without a Pet	65.3
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	31.5
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	31.8
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	23.6
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	2.6
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	0.8
Hiking	36.5
Hiking—Trails	30.3
Hiking—Urban Trails	9.7
Hiking—Rural Trails	11.0
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	18.2
Hiking—Off Trail	13.8
Climbing or Mountaineering	7.0
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	2.6
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	0.5
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	5.1

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Columbia Plateau Region Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	34.7
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	24.2
Bicycle Riding—Trails	20.3
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	11.0
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	12.1
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	6.4
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	8.5
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	1.2
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.7
Bicycle Riding—BMX	3.7
Bicycle Touring	0.9
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	0.7
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	0.2
Horseback Riding	12.1
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	2.1
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	1.4
Horseback Riding—Trails	2.1
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.2
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	0.8
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.9
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	7.5
Off-Roading for Recreation	31.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	8.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	6.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	4.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	5.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	2.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	3.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.4
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	2.3
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	15.7
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	5.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	3.6
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	8.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	3.1
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	5.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	5.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	7.1
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	18.4
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	5.2
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	3.6
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	10.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	3.7
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	7.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	5.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	7.1

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in the Columbia Plateau Region Participating in the Activity**
Camping	54.1
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	2.8
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	0.0
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	2.8
Camping—In a Boat	6.2
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	1.8
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	3.3
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	3.1
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	0.5
Camping—With a Bicycle	0.6
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	0.6
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.4
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	8.7
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	6.7
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	1.5
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	24.8
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	19.4
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	8.6
Camping—RV Camping	21.3
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	19.4
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	6.4
Hunting or Shooting	31.7
Hunting	16.9
Hunting—Archery Equipment	2.6
Hunting—Firearms	16.4
Hunting—Modern Firearms	16.4
Hunting—Rifle	12.0
Hunting—Shotgun	10.5
Hunting—Handgun	1.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	2.8
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	2.6
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	1.1
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.0
Hunting—Big Game	11.6
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	11.3
Hunting—Waterfowl	5.9

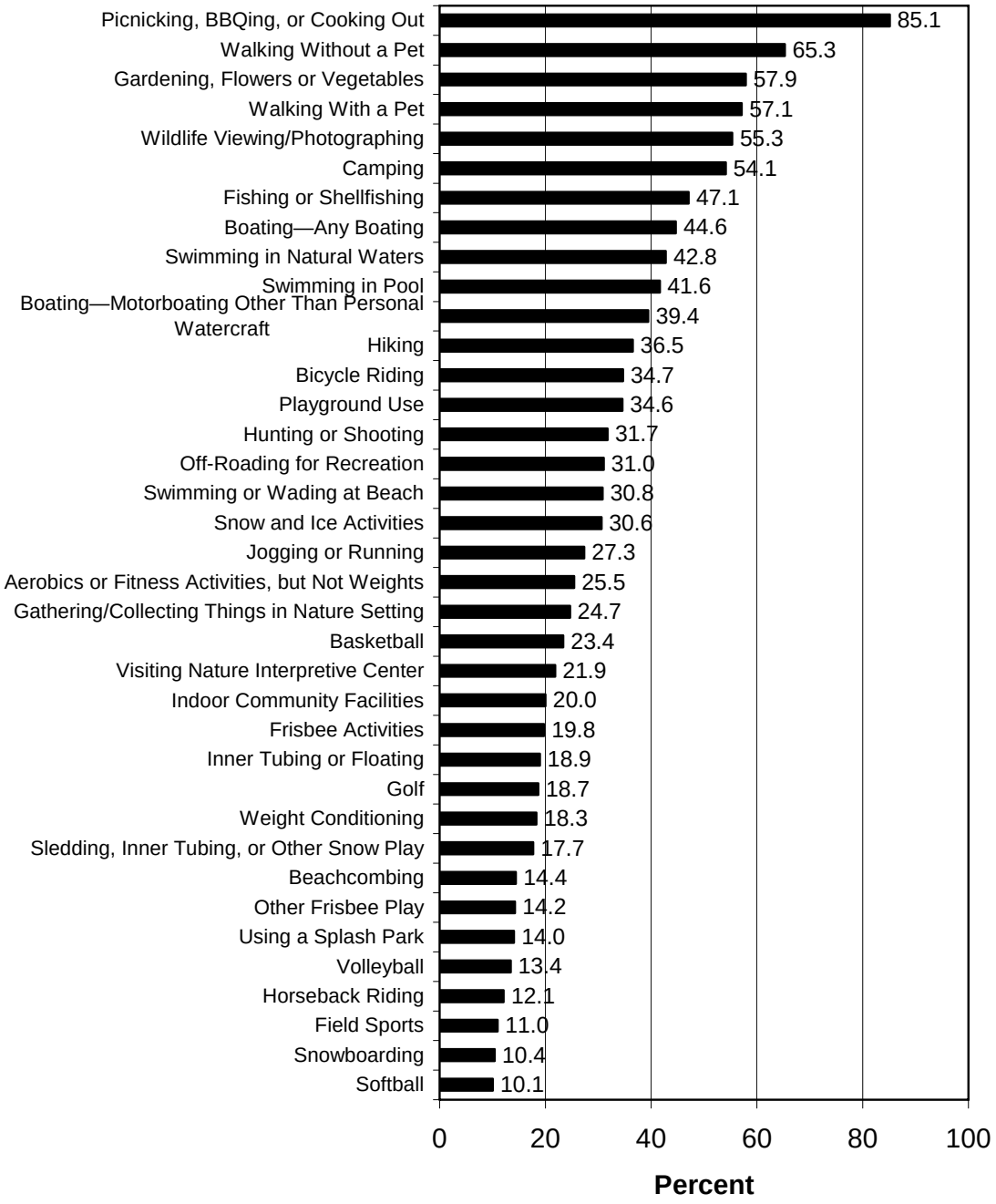
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Columbia Plateau Region Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	26.9
Shooting—Archery Equipment	5.5
Shooting—Modern Firearms	26.1
Shooting—Rifle	20.6
Shooting—Shotgun	15.4
Shooting—Handgun	20.1
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	4.6
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	4.1
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	1.6
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	2.2
Target Shooting	23.2
Trap Shooting	10.1
Skeet	5.6
Sporting Clays	7.0
Other Target or Clay Sports	7.0
Recreational Activities	80.6
Playground Use	34.6
Playground Use—Park Facility	30.5
Playground Use—School Facility	12.0
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	25.5
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	15.0
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	17.6
Weight Conditioning	18.3
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	11.2
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	11.2
Jogging or Running	27.3
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	14.8
Jogging or Running—Trails	11.5
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	7.8
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	3.6
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	1.2
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	2.9
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	1.8
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	55.9
Swimming in Pool	41.6
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	32.6
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	11.1
Swimming in Natural Waters	42.8
Roller or Inline Skating	3.1
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.8
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	2.1
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	0.6
Skateboarding	3.5
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	1.2
Skateboarding—Trail	1.8
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	3.8

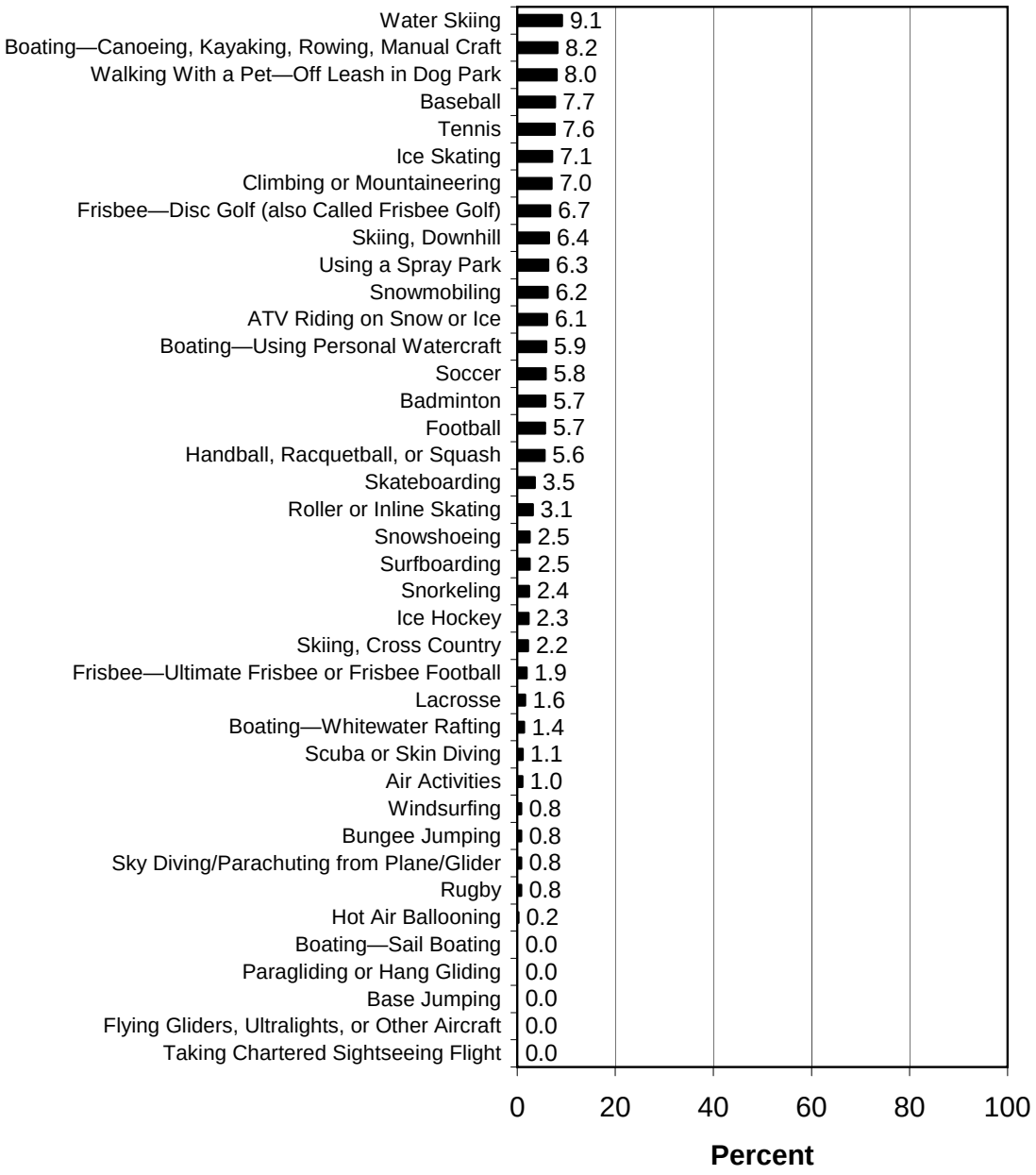
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in the Columbia Plateau Region Participating in the Activity**
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	5.7
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	2.4
Badminton—Indoor Facility	1.0
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	5.6
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	0.0
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	5.6
Volleyball	13.4
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	6.6
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	6.2
Basketball	23.4
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	12.2
Basketball—Indoor Facility	11.0
Tennis	7.6
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	7.1
Tennis—Indoor Facility	1.3
Field Sports	11.0
Football	5.7
Rugby	0.8
Lacrosse	1.6
Soccer	5.8
Soccer—Outdoors	5.1
Soccer—Indoors	0.2
Baseball	7.7
Softball	10.1
Golf	18.7
Golf—Driving Range	3.1
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	1.7
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	16.4
Indoor Community Facilities	20.0
Activity Center	3.6
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	2.8
Class or Instruction	6.0
Social Event	11.9
Frisbee Activities	19.8
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	6.7
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	1.9

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Columbia Plateau)



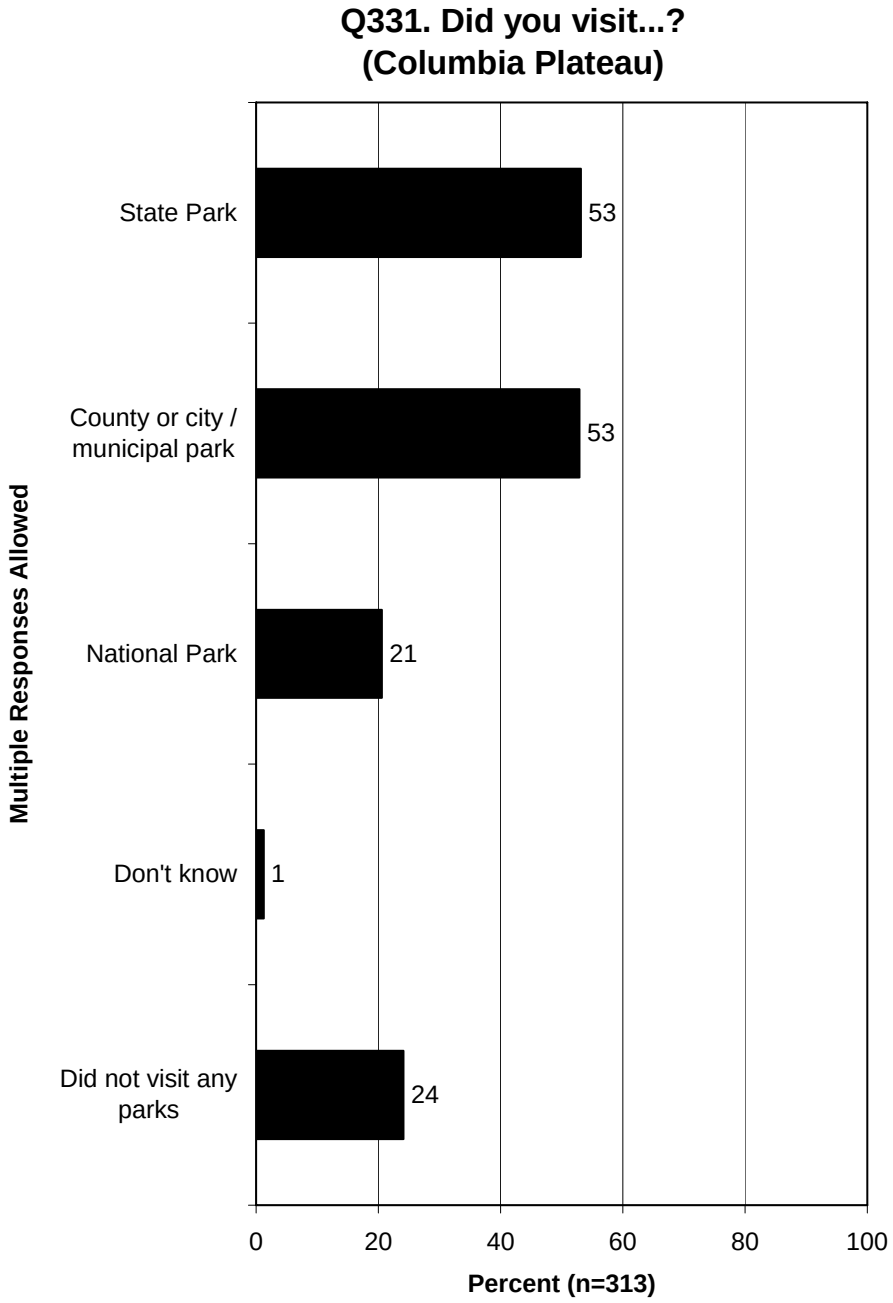
Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Columbia Plateau)



- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; softball, basketball, volleyball, football, and baseball all have participation rates of at least 1.0% in the Columbia Plateau Region.

Activity	**Percent and Number of Columbia Plateau Region Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in the Columbia Plateau Region**
Ice Hockey	0.5	21.9
Baseball	1.2	15.6
Softball	1.9	19.2
Basketball	1.9	7.9
Volleyball	1.6	11.6
Football	1.6	28.0
Lacrosse	0.0	0.0
Rugby	0.0	0.0
Soccer	0.5	8.0

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 76% of residents of the Columbia Plateau Region had visited a park, the most popular being a State Park (53% had visited this type of park) and a county or city/municipal park (also 53%). Less than half that (21%) had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.



Days of Participation—Columbia Plateau Region

➢ The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among Columbia Plateau Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	12.1	7.3
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	9.9	2.1
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	36.1	1.0
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	10.5	2.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	31.1	16.2
Fishing or Shellfishing	18.5	8.6
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	18.9	15.5
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	4.8	0.1
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	16.8	7.0
Inner Tubing or Floating	13.4	2.4
Surfboarding	4.7	0.1
Using a Splash Park	8.6	1.2
Using a Spray Park	3.1	0.2
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	15.0	5.4
Scuba or Skin Diving	16.7	0.1
Snorkeling	71.5	1.7
Water Skiing	22.2	1.9
Wind Surfing	5.0	0.0
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	14.3	0.9
Snowboarding	21.6	2.1
Skiing, Cross Country	3.1	0.1
Snowshoeing	5.6	0.2
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	9.1	0.8
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	8.9	1.5
Ice Skating	3.3	0.2
Ice Hockey	17.9	0.4
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	No participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	1.0	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	No participants	0.0
Hot Air Ballooning	1.0	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	No participants	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	1.0	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	No participants	0.0

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among Columbia Plateau Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	46.7	3.7
Climbing or Mountaineering	11.3	0.8
Hiking	17.3	6.1
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	71.9	52.3
Bicycle Riding	38.7	12.8
Horseback Riding	36.7	4.4
Off-Roading for Recreation	42.5	12.4
Camping	9.5	5.0
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	24.9	4.0
Shooting	11.5	3.0
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	21.0	7.1
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	60.1	10.5
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	78.7	12.7
Jogging or Running	77.7	21.1
Swimming in Pool	23.8	9.6
Swimming in Natural Waters	19.7	8.1
Roller or Inline Skating	34.8	0.9
Skateboarding	18.1	0.5
Badminton	18.9	1.1
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	8.5	0.4
Volleyball	15.4	2.0
Basketball	16.7	3.9
Tennis	28.2	2.1
Football	22.0	1.2
Rugby	2.0	0.0
Lacrosse	13.5	0.2
Soccer	16.5	1.0
Baseball	15.5	1.1
Softball	11.3	1.1
Golf	13.0	2.4
Indoor Community Facilities	23.2	4.5
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	6.2	0.1
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	13.1	0.9

Children's Participation—Columbia Plateau Region

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Columbia Plateau	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	56
Camping	51
Walking	42
Swimming	41
Playground Use	38
Fishing or Shellfishing	37
Bicycle Riding	34
Sightseeing	32
Hiking	30
Boating	30
Baseball	25
Basketball	23
Nature Activities	22
Jogging or Running	22
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	21
Hunting or Shooting	20
Gardening, Flower or Vegetable	19
Off-Roading for Recreation	18
Indoor Community Facility Use	16
Ice Skating	15
Using a Splash or Spray Park	15
Frisbee Activities	14
Horseback Riding	12
Beachcombing	12
Soccer	10
Volleyball	10
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but not Weights	10
Football	9
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	8
Tennis	8
Badminton	8
Skiing or Snowboarding	7
Softball	7
Skateboarding	7
Golf	7
Climbing or Mountaineering	6
Dog Park Use	4
Water Skiing	4

The children's participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Columbia Plateau	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Weight Conditioning	3
Snowshoeing	3
Skiing, Cross Country	2
Roller or Inline Skating	2
Racquetball	2
Snorkeling	1
Handball	1
Rugby	1
Scuba or Skin Diving	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—COLUMBIA PLATEAU REGION

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction ratings are low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: shooting facilities and opportunities, roller or inline skating facilities, and hunting facilities and opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Columbia Plateau Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=195)	Facilities	7	30	62	1	1
		36			2	
	Opportunities	6	37	54	2	1
		43			3	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=266)	Facilities	14	71	12	3	0
		85			3	
	Opportunities	15	74	10	2	0
		89			2	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Ice Skating (n=22)	Facilities	17	66	13	4	0
		84			4	
	Opportunities	14	77	6	4	0
		91			4	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=22)	Facilities	18	55	14	0	13
		73			13	
	Opportunities	20	50	22	4	3
		70			7	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=258)	Facilities	12	71	11	6	1
		83			6	
	Opportunities	14	72	8	6	0
		87			6	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=108)	Facilities	8	68	9	13	2
		76			15	
	Opportunities	18	67	6	8	1
		84			10	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Columbia Plateau Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=73)	Facilities	6	36	38	15	5
		42			20	
	Opportunities	8	40	31	21	0
		48			21	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=109)	Facilities	21	75	1	3	0
		96			3	
	Opportunities	21	75	1	3	0
		96			3	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=87)	Facilities	26	43	28	4	0
		68			4	
	Opportunities	31	37	22	10	0
		68			10	
Weight Conditioning (n=56)	Facilities	11	47	37	4	0
		58			4	
	Opportunities	5	50	37	7	0
		56			7	
Jogging or Running (n=74)	Facilities	15	70	11	3	0
		85			3	
	Opportunities	14	77	6	3	0
		90			3	
Swimming (n=180)	Facilities	15	69	9	5	2
		84			7	
	Opportunities	16	66	6	11	2
		82			13	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=8)	Facilities	0	42	14	44	0
		42			44	
	Opportunities	0	75	14	11	0
		75			11	
Skateboarding (n=8)	Facilities	14	66	20	0	0
		80			0	
	Opportunities	14	53	20	13	0
		67			13	
Badminton (n=17)	Facilities	14	35	48	3	0
		49			3	
	Opportunities	15	47	35	3	0
		62			3	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Columbia Plateau Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=13)	Facilities	0	88	4	7	0
		88			7	
	Opportunities	9	80	0	11	0
		89			11	
Volleyball (n=41)	Facilities	17	67	10	6	0
		84			6	
	Opportunities	17	66	9	8	0
		83			8	
Basketball (n=61)	Facilities	29	54	12	5	0
		82			5	
	Opportunities	22	55	14	8	1
		78			9	
Tennis (n=22)	Facilities	28	61	0	11	0
		89			11	
	Opportunities	28	58	0	9	6
		85			15	
Football (n=13)	Facilities	16	84	0	0	0
		100			0	
	Opportunities	23	77	0	0	0
		100			0	
Soccer (n=15)	Facilities	17	83	0	0	0
		100			0	
	Opportunities	24	76	0	0	0
		100			0	
Baseball (n=22)	Facilities	53	45	0	2	0
		98			2	
	Opportunities	56	41	0	3	0
		97			3	
Softball (n=29)	Facilities	31	67	2	0	0
		98			0	
	Opportunities	13	85	2	0	0
		98			0	
Golf (n=55)	Facilities	20	75	5	0	0
		95			0	
	Opportunities	26	66	8	0	0
		92			0	
Frisbee Activities						
Disc Golf (n=17)	Facilities	24	62	11	2	0
		86			2	
	Opportunities	21	62	4	13	0
		83			13	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among Columbia Plateau Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=203)	Facilities	14	77	8	1	0
		91			1	
	Opportunities	21	71	5	3	0
		92			3	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=84)	Facilities	10	74	13	3	0
		84			3	
	Opportunities	14	74	10	3	0
		88			3	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=176)	Facilities	21	64	12	2	1
		85			4	
	Opportunities	22	66	9	2	0
		89			2	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=137)	Facilities	15	75	5	4	0
		90			5	
	Opportunities	17	76	3	4	0
		93			4	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=118)	Facilities	23	70	6	1	1
		92			2	
	Opportunities	23	70	3	3	1
		94			3	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=132)	Facilities	19	72	6	2	1
		92			3	
	Opportunities	23	72	3	2	0
		94			2	
Water Skiing (n=24)	Facilities	7	84	9	0	0
		91			0	
	Opportunities	7	84	9	0	0
		91			0	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=11)	Facilities	16	53	25	6	0
		69			6	
	Opportunities	16	59	19	6	0
		75			6	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

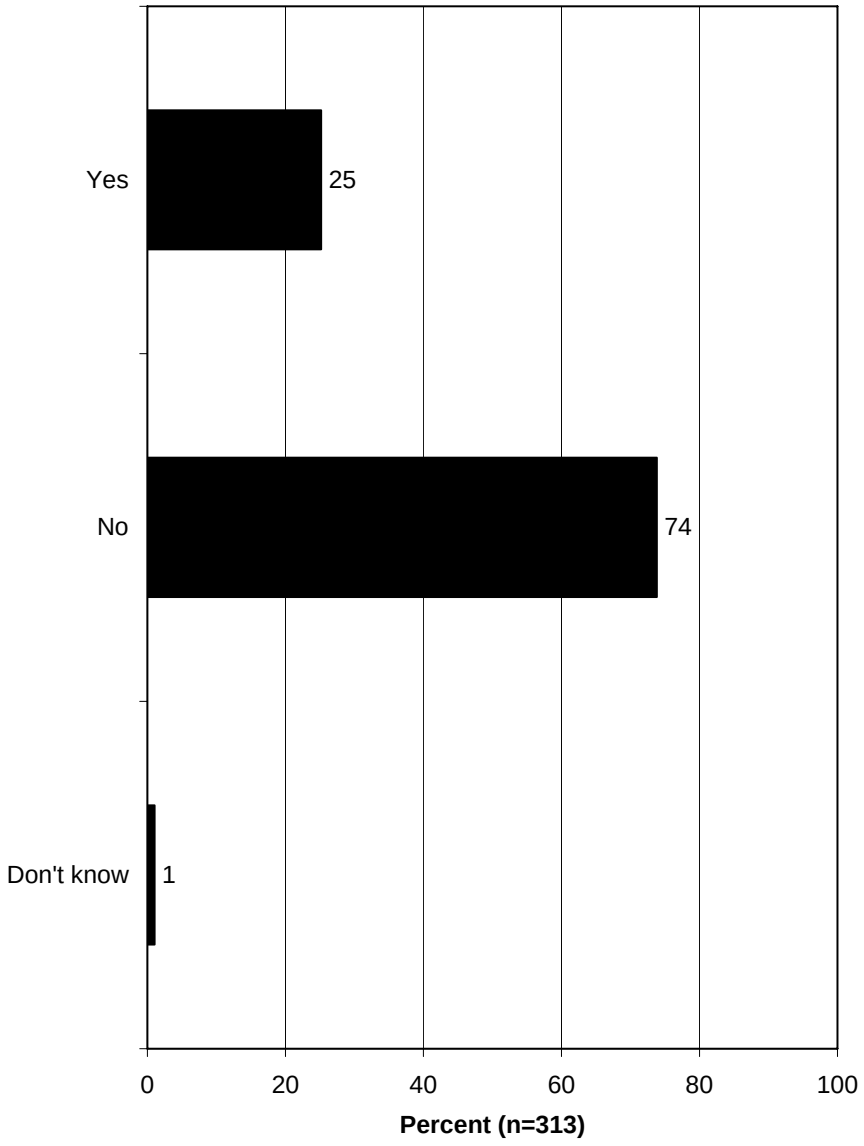
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among Columbia Plateau Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities (continued)						
Skiing, Cross Country (n=8)	Facilities	51	38	11	0	0
		89			0	
	Opportunities	51	38	11	0	0
		89			0	
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice (n=32)	Facilities	12	54	30	4	0
		66			4	
	Opportunities	14	63	13	9	0
		78			9	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=115)	Facilities	15	75	5	4	0
		91			4	
	Opportunities	20	73	3	3	1
		93			4	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=19)	Facilities	20	56	7	16	0
		76			16	
	Opportunities	10	76	15	0	0
		85			0	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=37)	Facilities	6	60	28	7	0
		66			7	
	Opportunities	4	74	19	2	0
		79			2	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=85)	Facilities	20	57	11	11	0
		78			11	
	Opportunities	24	51	10	15	0
		76			15	
Camping						
Camping (n=160)	Facilities	18	64	9	8	1
		82			9	
	Opportunities	17	70	2	9	1
		87			11	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=45)	Facilities	0	65	10	20	5
		65			25	
	Opportunities	1	66	6	22	6
		67			28	

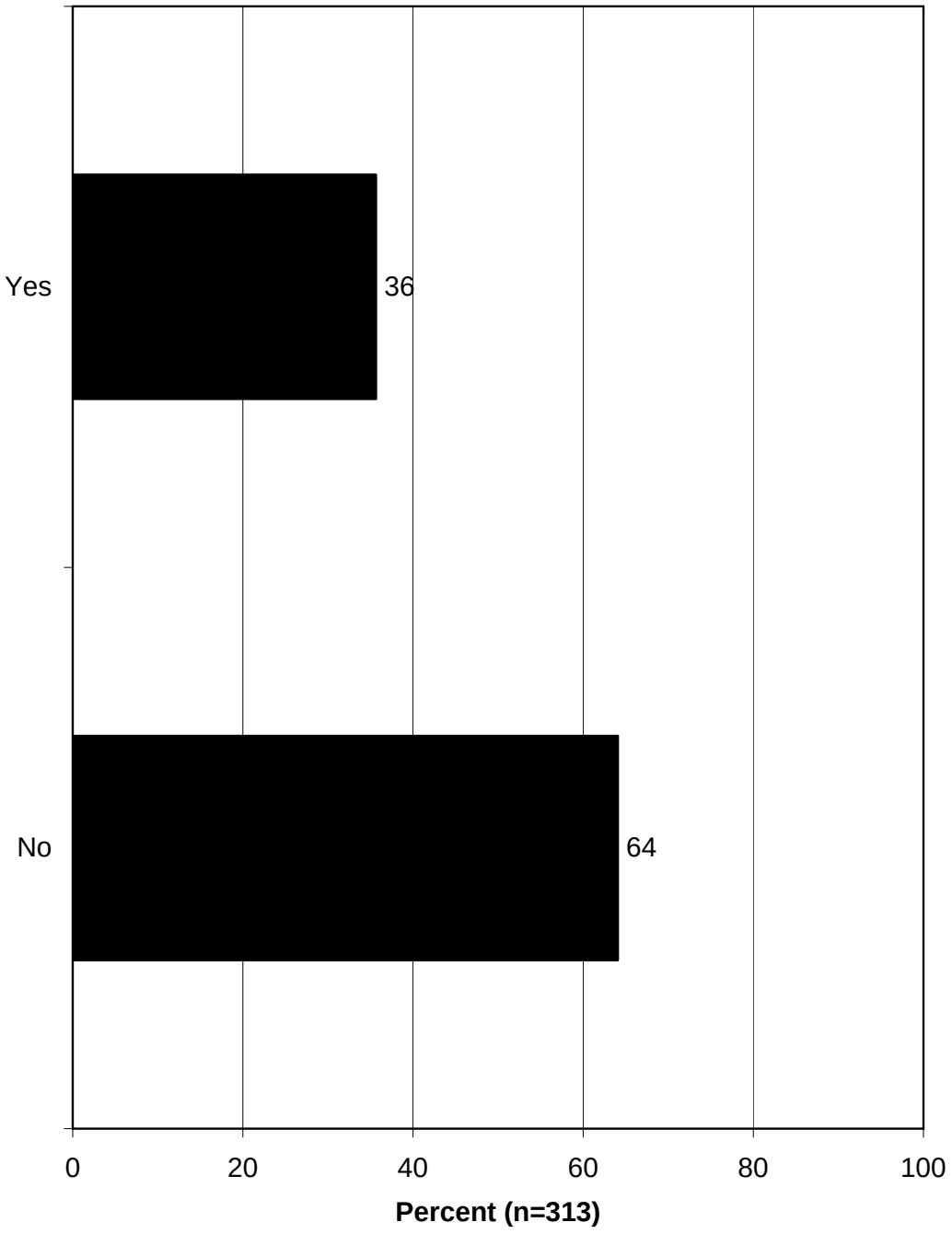
Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - A quarter (25%) of Columbia Plateau Region residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do.
  - More than a third (36%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of.

Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (Columbia Plateau)



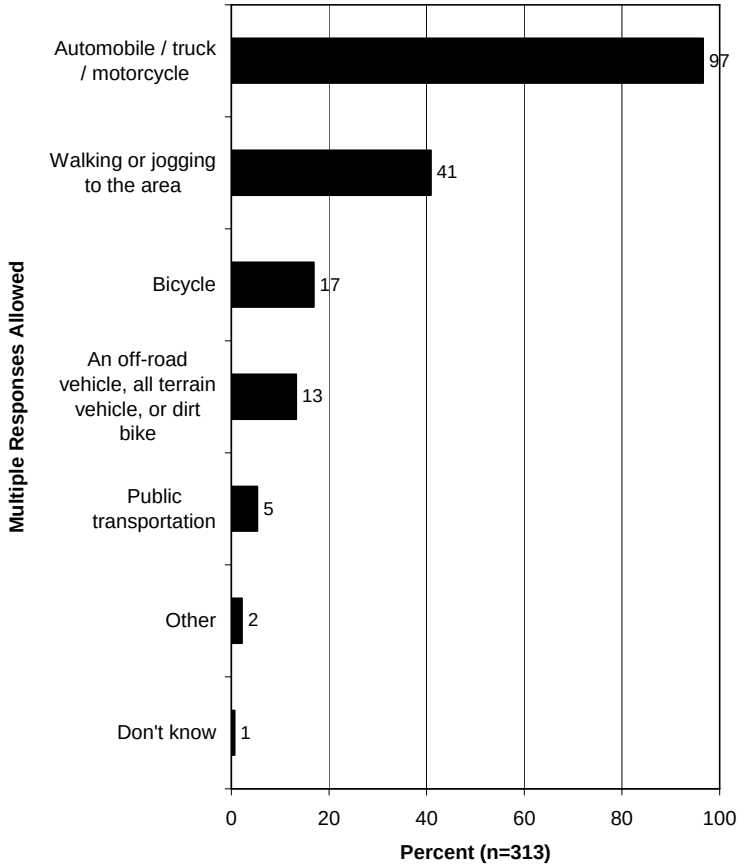
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (Columbia Plateau)



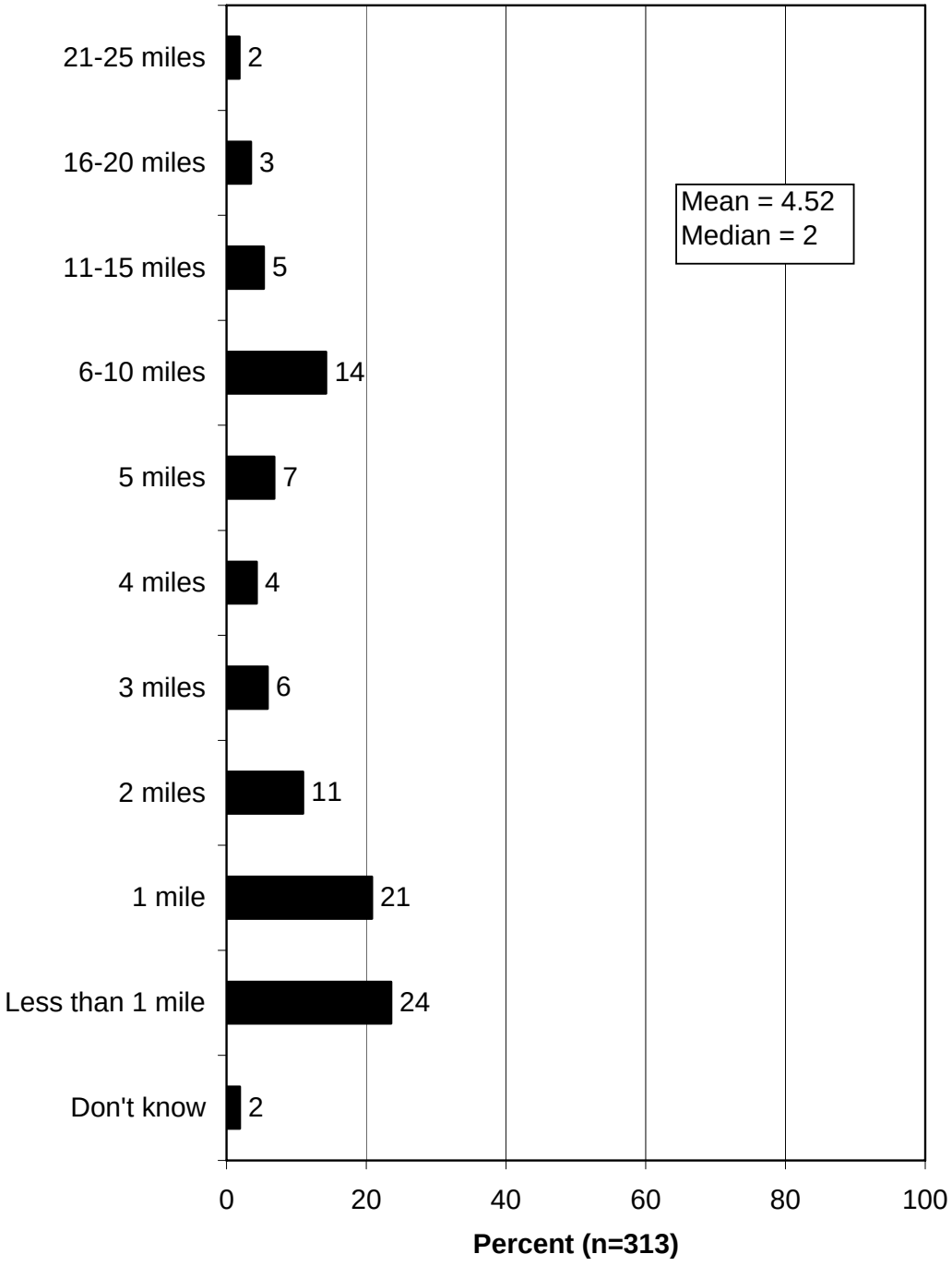
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—COLUMBIA PLATEAU REGION

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in the Columbia Plateau Region is nearly universal: 97% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (41%), bicycle (17%), off-road vehicle (13%), and public transportation (5%).
  - About a quarter of Columbia Plateau Region residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (24%), and just under half (44%) live no more than a mile (rounding on the graph causes the apparent discrepancy in the sum). The mean amount is 4.52 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (Columbia Plateau)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (Columbia Plateau)

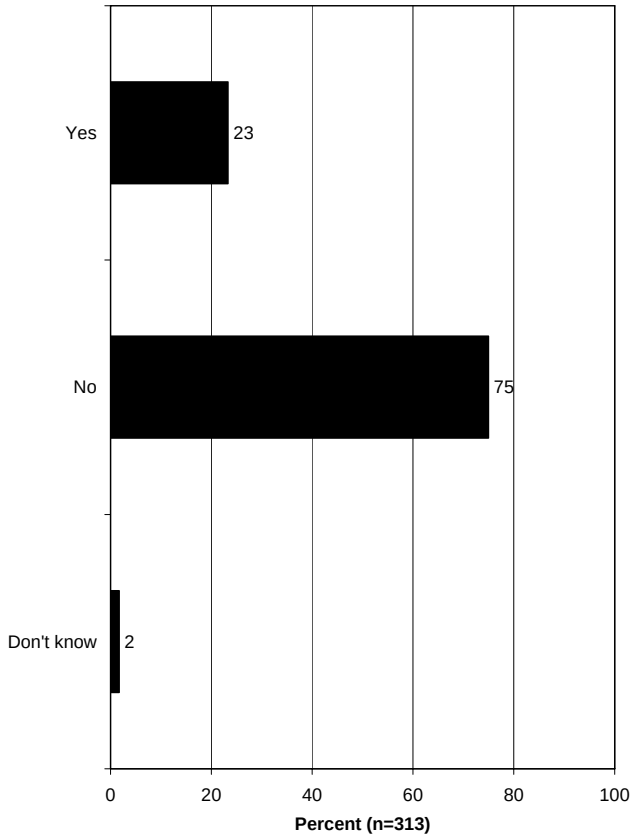


WETLANDS—COLUMBIA PLATEAU REGION

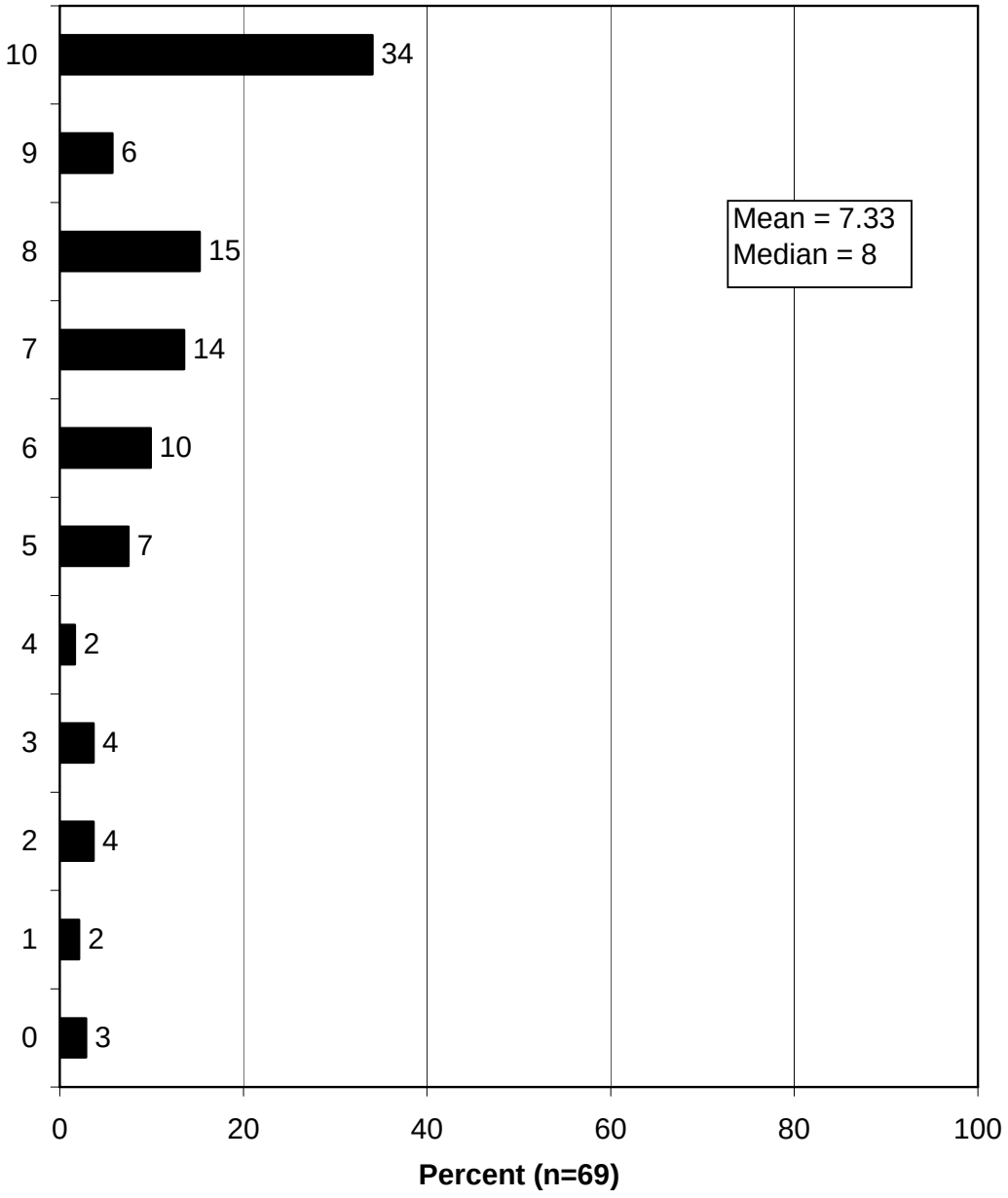
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 23% of Columbia Plateau Region residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the Columbia Plateau Region. The most common rating is "10" (34% gave this rating), and 40% give a rating of "9" or "10." The mean rating is above the midpoint at 7.33.

Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (Columbia Plateau)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Asked of those who used a wetland in the past 12 months in Washington.) (Columbia Plateau)



RESULTS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—South Central Region

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (84% of South Central Region residents), walking without a pet (72%), gardening (59%), walking with a pet (53%), and observing or photographing wildlife (50%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the South Central Region Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	51.3
Sightseeing—Public Facility	18.7
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	17.1
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	41.2
Nature Activities	80.8
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	25.9
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	24.5
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	3.6
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	49.9
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	8.0
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	32.3
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	35.1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	3.9
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	24.3
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	10.9
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	16.6
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	4.1
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	4.7
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	59.2
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	2.0
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	58.6

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the South Central Region Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	33.2
Fishing for Shellfish	3.8
Fishing for Finfish	27.1
Fishing—Total Freshwater	31.1
Fishing—Total Saltwater	5.0
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	1.1
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	22.8
Fishing from Private Boat	16.4
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	2.4
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	14.6
Fishing with Guide or Charter	3.5
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	2.1
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	2.0
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	84.2
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	46.0
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	5.3
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	32.3
Water-Related Activities	66.5
Beachcombing	15.0
Beachcombing—Saltwater	12.8
Beachcombing—Freshwater	3.7
Swimming or Wading at Beach	27.0
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	16.1
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	12.3
Surfboarding	2.0
Wind Surfing	0.5
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.0
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.5
Inner Tubing or Floating	16.4

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	**Percent of Residents in the South Central Region Participating in the Activity**
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	33.2
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	5.4
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	30.7
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	2.0
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	31.2
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	8.2
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	0.7
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	7.5
Boating—Sail Boating	1.8
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	0.3
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	1.1
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	0.5
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	0.3
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	7.7
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	1.5
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	7.7
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	23.0
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	4.6
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	22.1
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	15.8
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	5.4
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	1.7
Boating—Using a Marina	4.8
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	0.6
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	23.3
Water Skiing	4.9
Water Skiing—Saltwater	0.7
Water Skiing—Freshwater	4.9
Scuba or Skin Diving	2.2
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	0.8
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	1.3
Snorkeling	1.7
Snorkeling—Saltwater	0.8
Snorkeling—Freshwater	0.8
Using a Splash Park	13.9
Using a Spray Park	8.7

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the South Central Region Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	26.3
Snowshoeing	3.9
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	14.7
Snowboarding	9.4
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	7.5
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	2.1
Skiing, Downhill	5.3
Skiing, Cross Country	2.2
Snowmobiling	2.7
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	1.6
Ice Skating	1.8
Ice Skating—Outdoors	0.2
Ice Skating—Indoors	1.5
Ice Hockey	0.5
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.0
Ice Hockey—Indoors	0.5
Air Activities	4.4
Bungee Jumping	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.0
Hot Air Ballooning	0.7
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	0.4
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	2.6
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.5
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	87.4
Walking With a Pet	53.0
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	30.0
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	7.8
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	21.0
Walking Without a Pet	71.9
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	37.4
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	36.5
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	34.5
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	3.4
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	1.0
Hiking	43.8
Hiking—Trails	43.2
Hiking—Urban Trails	12.6
Hiking—Rural Trails	12.4
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	27.0
Hiking—Off Trail	7.4
Climbing or Mountaineering	8.6
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	3.0
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	2.0
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	6.3

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the South Central Region Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	35.1
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	28.0
Bicycle Riding—Trails	22.3
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	17.0
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	10.6
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	5.4
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	7.3
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	0.8
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	1.5
Bicycle Riding—BMX	2.2
Bicycle Touring	1.5
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	1.5
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	0.0
Horseback Riding	7.4
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	1.7
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	0.2
Horseback Riding—Trails	3.8
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.6
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	3.0
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	2.5
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	3.7
Off-Roading for Recreation	17.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	4.1
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	0.8
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	3.1
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	2.3
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	1.6
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	0.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	2.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	2.4
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	8.1
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	2.1
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	2.6
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	5.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	2.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	2.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.9
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	4.3
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	10.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	2.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	2.6
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	7.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	1.1
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	3.8
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	4.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	1.8

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the South Central Region Participating in the Activity
Camping	42.9
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	2.5
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	1.4
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.6
Camping—In a Boat	2.1
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	1.2
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	0.8
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.5
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	0.0
Camping—With a Bicycle	1.3
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	1.3
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.0
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	7.8
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	6.8
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	0.5
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	26.5
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	21.0
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	6.1
Camping—RV Camping	17.2
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	15.1
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.9
Hunting or Shooting	25.0
Hunting	7.0
Hunting—Archery Equipment	1.8
Hunting—Firearms	5.8
Hunting—Modern Firearms	5.8
Hunting—Rifle	4.4
Hunting—Shotgun	3.3
Hunting—Handgun	1.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	0.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	0.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.0
Hunting—Big Game	4.7
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	4.1
Hunting—Waterfowl	2.5

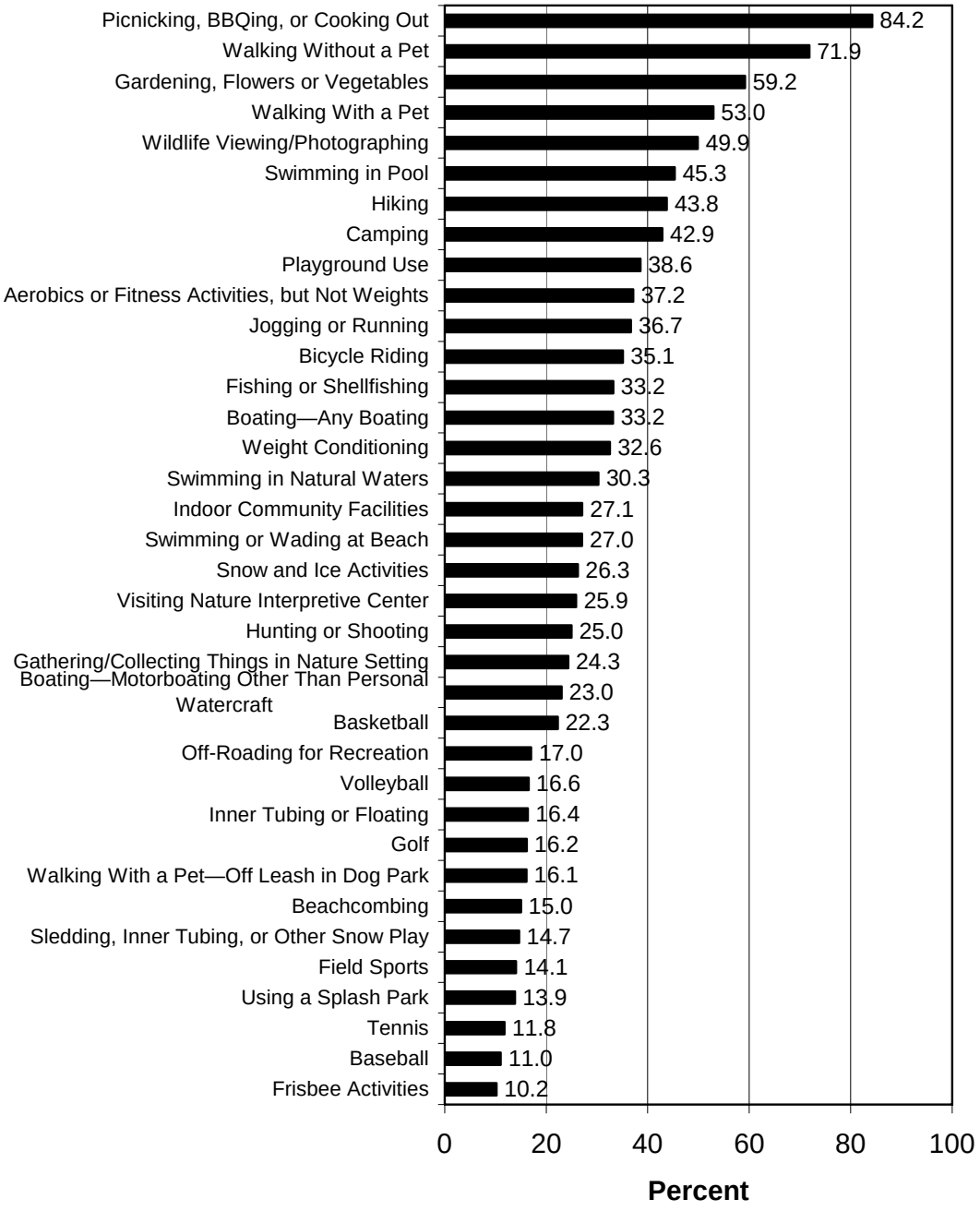
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the South Central Region Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	19.2
Shooting—Archery Equipment	2.0
Shooting—Modern Firearms	17.5
Shooting—Rifle	13.2
Shooting—Shotgun	6.2
Shooting—Handgun	13.2
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.6
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.4
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.0
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.7
Target Shooting	16.2
Trap Shooting	2.8
Skeet	3.2
Sporting Clays	2.0
Other Target or Clay Sports	0.9
Recreational Activities	83.1
Playground Use	38.6
Playground Use—Park Facility	30.7
Playground Use—School Facility	18.5
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	37.2
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	24.8
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	29.4
Weight Conditioning	32.6
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	25.3
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	25.7
Jogging or Running	36.7
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	23.5
Jogging or Running—Trails	15.3
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	11.7
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	6.8
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	2.3
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	8.0
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	3.7
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	54.5
Swimming in Pool	45.3
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	32.1
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	14.4
Swimming in Natural Waters	30.3
Roller or Inline Skating	4.6
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.0
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	2.6
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	1.5
Skateboarding	5.1
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	1.7
Skateboarding—Trail	0.9
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	6.4

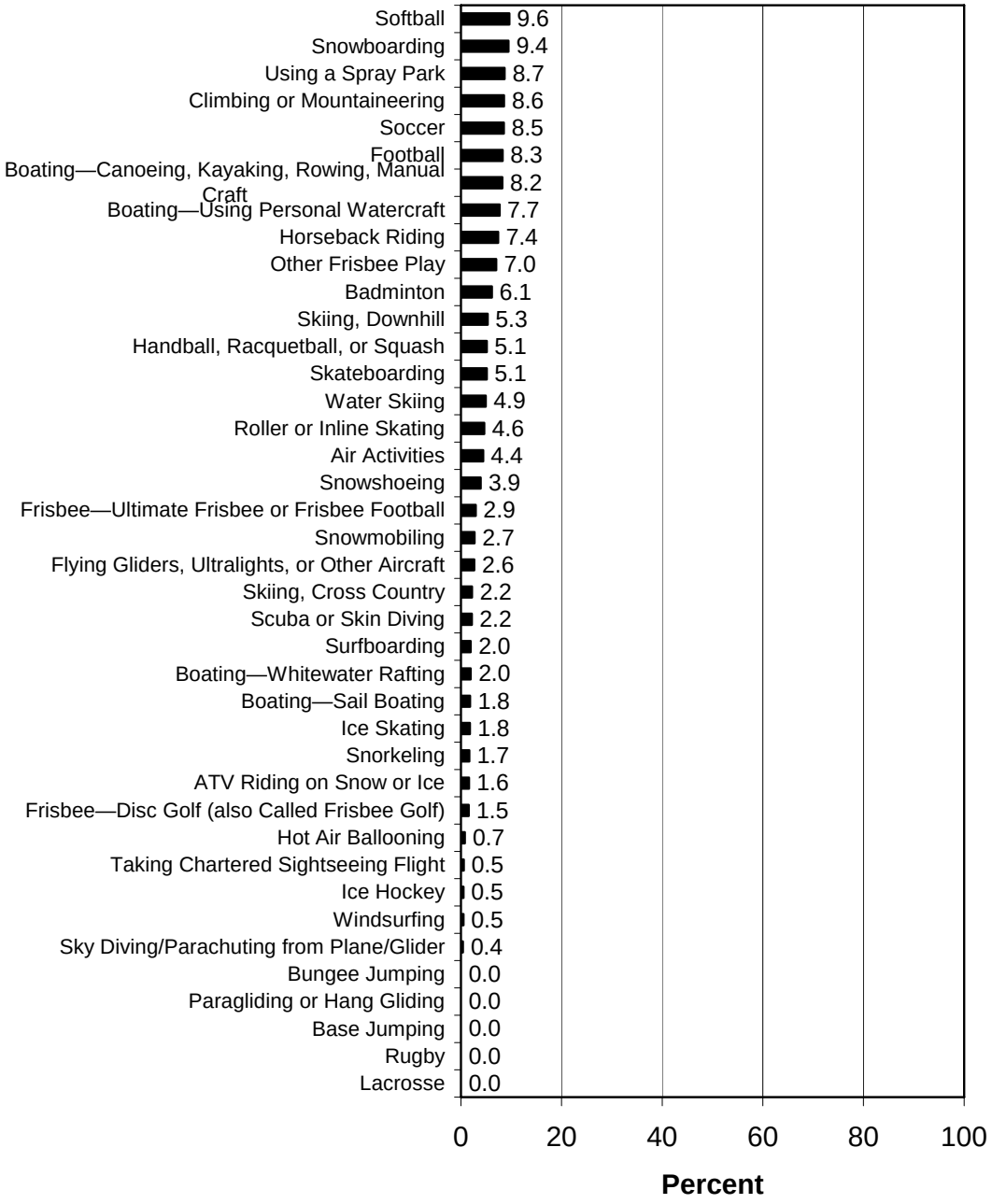
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the South Central Region Participating in the Activity
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	6.1
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	2.6
Badminton—Indoor Facility	0.7
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	5.1
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	0.5
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	4.2
Volleyball	16.6
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	8.8
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	8.0
Basketball	22.3
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	13.5
Basketball—Indoor Facility	11.3
Tennis	11.8
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	9.9
Tennis—Indoor Facility	5.5
Field Sports	14.1
Football	8.3
Rugby	0.0
Lacrosse	0.0
Soccer	8.5
Soccer—Outdoors	7.7
Soccer—Indoors	0.4
Baseball	11.0
Softball	9.6
Golf	16.2
Golf—Driving Range	3.1
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	2.6
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	14.9
Indoor Community Facilities	27.1
Activity Center	4.4
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	4.9
Class or Instruction	7.2
Social Event	14.7
Frisbee Activities	10.2
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	1.5
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	2.9

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (South Central)



Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (South Central)

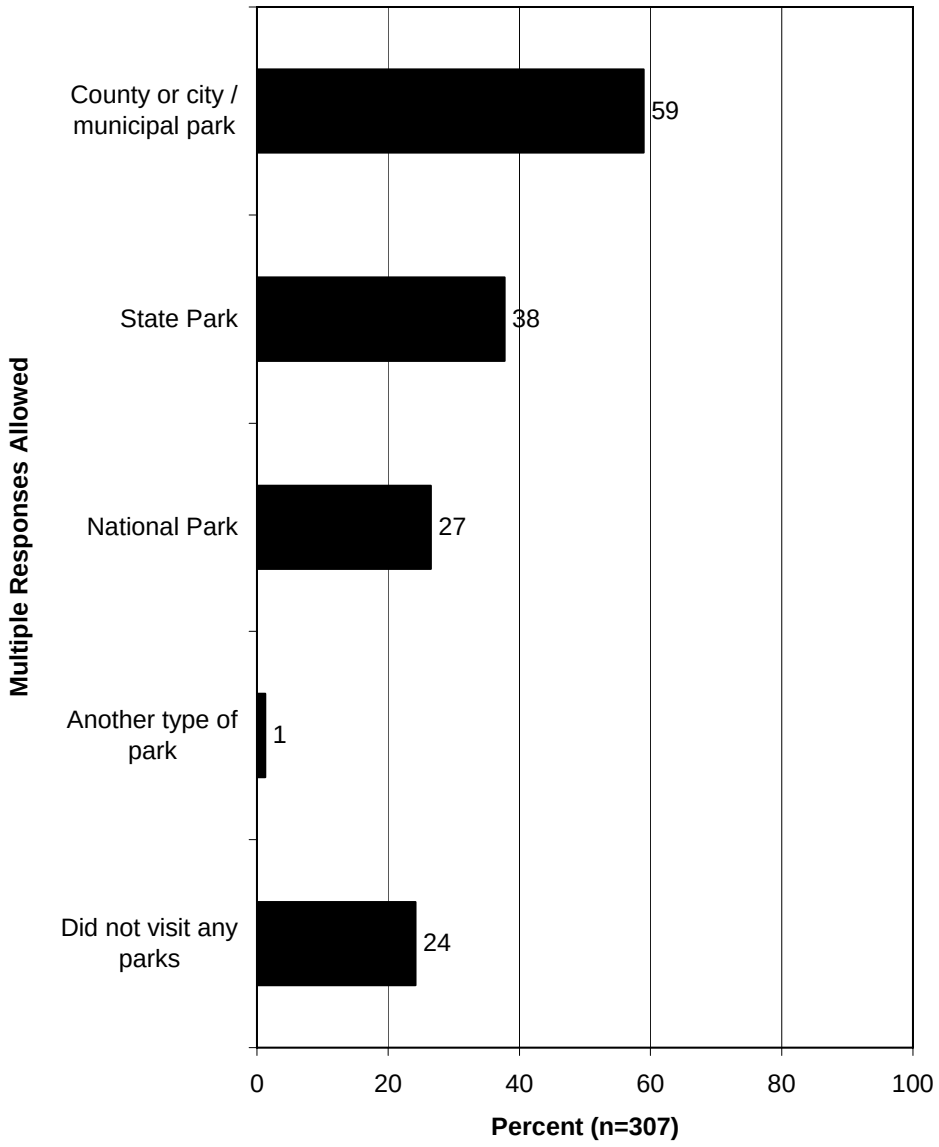


- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; softball, basketball, volleyball, baseball, soccer, and football all have participation rates of at least 1.0% in the South Central Region.

Activity	**Percent and Number of South Central Region Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in the South Central Region**
Ice Hockey	0.5	100.0
Baseball	2.2	19.6
Softball	3.9	40.9
Basketball	3.2	14.1
Volleyball	2.9	17.5
Football	1.2	14.8
Lacrosse	0.0	0.0
Rugby	0.0	0.0
Soccer	2.0	23.2

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 76% of residents of the South Central Region had visited a park, the most popular being a county or city/municipal park (59% had visited this type of park). Meanwhile, 38% had visited a State Park, and 27% had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.

Q331. Did you visit...?
(South Central)



Days of Participation—South Central Region

- The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among South Central Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	17.1	10.2
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	3.5	0.9
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	13.0	0.3
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	6.9	1.6
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	37.7	17.9
Fishing or Shellfishing	11.7	3.8
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	17.0	13.7
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	4.7	0.1
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	14.1	4.5
Inner Tubing or Floating	8.9	1.5
Surfboarding	17.1	0.3
Using a Splash Park	4.9	0.7
Using a Spray Park	6.7	0.6
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	10.5	3.2
Scuba or Skin Diving	12.9	0.3
Snorkeling	1.9	0.0
Water Skiing	8.4	0.4
Wind Surfing	3.0	0.0
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	6.6	0.3
Snowboarding	4.0	0.4
Skiing, Cross Country	8.6	0.2
Snowshoeing	3.9	0.1
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	8.3	0.3
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	3.6	0.5
Ice Skating	17.5	0.3
Ice Hockey	16.0	0.1
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	No participants	0.0
Bungee Jumping	No participants	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	7.0	0.2
Hot Air Ballooning	1.3	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	No participants	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	1.0	0.0
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	1.0	0.0

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among South Central Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	21.2	3.4
Climbing or Mountaineering	19.9	1.7
Hiking	15.6	6.8
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	95.5	77.0
Bicycle Riding	41.1	14.1
Horseback Riding	10.0	0.7
Off-Roading for Recreation	19.8	3.2
Camping	8.9	3.8
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	13.4	0.9
Shooting	17.9	3.4
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	21.3	7.9
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	95.3	27.4
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	96.9	31.2
Jogging or Running	64.8	23.8
Swimming in Pool	28.2	12.7
Swimming in Natural Waters	13.5	4.0
Roller or Inline Skating	41.0	1.9
Skateboarding	59.5	3.0
Badminton	5.7	0.3
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	28.0	1.4
Volleyball	8.2	1.3
Basketball	22.2	4.8
Tennis	8.8	1.0
Football	13.0	1.1
Rugby	No participants	0.0
Lacrosse	No participants	0.0
Soccer	22.1	1.8
Baseball	15.7	1.7
Softball	20.9	2.0
Golf	15.0	2.3
Indoor Community Facilities	48.8	12.7
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	11.3	0.3
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	3.6	0.1

Children's Participation—South Central Region

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—South Central	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	39
Camping	38
Swimming	37
Sightseeing	36
Playground Use	35
Walking	34
Hiking	23
Gardening, Flower or Vegetable	22
Bicycle Riding	20
Fishing or Shellfishing	19
Boating	19
Basketball	18
Soccer	18
Nature Activities	15
Baseball	13
Frisbee Activities	10
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	10
Tennis	10
Indoor Community Facility Use	10
Volleyball	9
Beachcombing	9
Jogging or Running	9
Softball	8
Using a Splash or Spray Park	8
Football	7
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but not Weights	7
Hunting or Shooting	7
Skateboarding	6
Ice Skating	5
Climbing or Mountaineering	4
Badminton	4
Horseback Riding	4
Off-Roading for Recreation	4
Dog Park Use	4

The children's participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—South Central	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Roller or Inline Skating	2
Skiing or Snowboarding	2
Air Activities	2
Ice Hockey	2
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	2
Golf	1
Water Skiing	1
Weight Conditioning	1
Snorkeling	1
Snowshoeing	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction ratings are low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: dog park opportunities, and swimming facilities and opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among South Central Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=193)	Facilities	5	15	77	3	0
		20			3	
	Opportunities	4	24	62	9	1
		28			10	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=263)	Facilities	13	68	14	4	1
		81			5	
	Opportunities	17	66	11	5	1
		83			6	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=41)	Facilities	18	63	9	8	3
		80			11	
	Opportunities	17	32	30	21	0
		49			21	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=259)	Facilities	15	72	4	7	2
		87			9	
	Opportunities	15	74	5	7	0
		88			7	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=114)	Facilities	16	72	5	7	0
		88			7	
	Opportunities	19	71	4	6	0
		90			6	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=54)	Facilities	14	41	33	10	2
		55			12	
	Opportunities	15	36	31	14	3
		52			17	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among South Central Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=116)	Facilities	21	72	1	6	0
		93			6	
	Opportunities	23	72	2	4	0
		95			4	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=121)	Facilities	22	44	26	7	1
		66			8	
	Opportunities	29	42	20	6	3
		71			9	
Weight Conditioning (n=91)	Facilities	7	54	29	9	0
		62			9	
	Opportunities	6	63	20	9	1
		69			11	
Jogging or Running (n=103)	Facilities	18	76	0	5	2
		93			6	
	Opportunities	19	74	2	3	2
		93			4	
Swimming (n=166)	Facilities	11	58	11	16	4
		69			20	
	Opportunities	15	49	10	21	5
		64			25	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=10)	Facilities	23	72	5	0	0
		95			0	
	Opportunities	23	72	5	0	0
		95			0	
Badminton (n=16)	Facilities	8	23	69	0	0
		31			0	
	Opportunities	12	23	65	0	0
		35			0	
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=13)	Facilities	12	50	26	12	0
		62			12	
	Opportunities	12	50	26	12	0
		62			12	
Volleyball (n=44)	Facilities	14	57	22	7	0
		71			7	
	Opportunities	17	62	11	10	0
		79			10	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among South Central Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Basketball (n=52)	Facilities	20	58	18	4	0
		78			4	
	Opportunities	14	63	18	5	0
		77			5	
Tennis (n=28)	Facilities	3	87	1	8	0
		90			8	
	Opportunities	7	88	1	3	0
		95			3	
Football (n=17)	Facilities	24	69	0	7	0
		93			7	
	Opportunities	24	69	6	0	0
		94			0	
Soccer (n=23)	Facilities	12	83	0	5	0
		95			5	
	Opportunities	14	81	0	5	0
		95			0	
Baseball (n=29)	Facilities	36	50	4	2	8
		86			10	
	Opportunities	40	41	6	13	0
		81			13	
Softball (n=25)	Facilities	13	73	0	15	0
		85			15	
	Opportunities	8	73	8	11	0
		81			11	
Golf (n=48)	Facilities	20	62	11	4	3
		82			7	
	Opportunities	20	71	5	0	4
		90			4	
Frisbee Activities						
Ultimate Frisbee (n=8)	Facilities	23	77	0	0	0
		100			0	
	Opportunities	28	72	0	0	0
		100			0	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among South Central Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=209)	Facilities	18	73	6	3	0
		91			3	
	Opportunities	21	68	8	3	0
		88			3	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=81)	Facilities	24	64	8	3	1
		88			4	
	Opportunities	24	61	7	8	0
		85			8	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=161)	Facilities	20	67	11	2	0
		87			2	
	Opportunities	24	64	9	2	0
		89			2	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=97)	Facilities	15	72	5	7	0
		87			7	
	Opportunities	21	69	3	7	0
		90			7	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=102)	Facilities	22	66	8	3	1
		87			4	
	Opportunities	19	65	6	10	0
		84			10	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=92)	Facilities	22	68	5	3	2
		90			5	
	Opportunities	27	66	3	3	1
		93			5	
Water Skiing (n=18)	Facilities	14	79	7	0	0
		93			0	
	Opportunities	14	83	3	0	0
		97			0	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=15)	Facilities	11	60	23	6	0
		71			6	
	Opportunities	17	60	23	0	0
		77			0	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

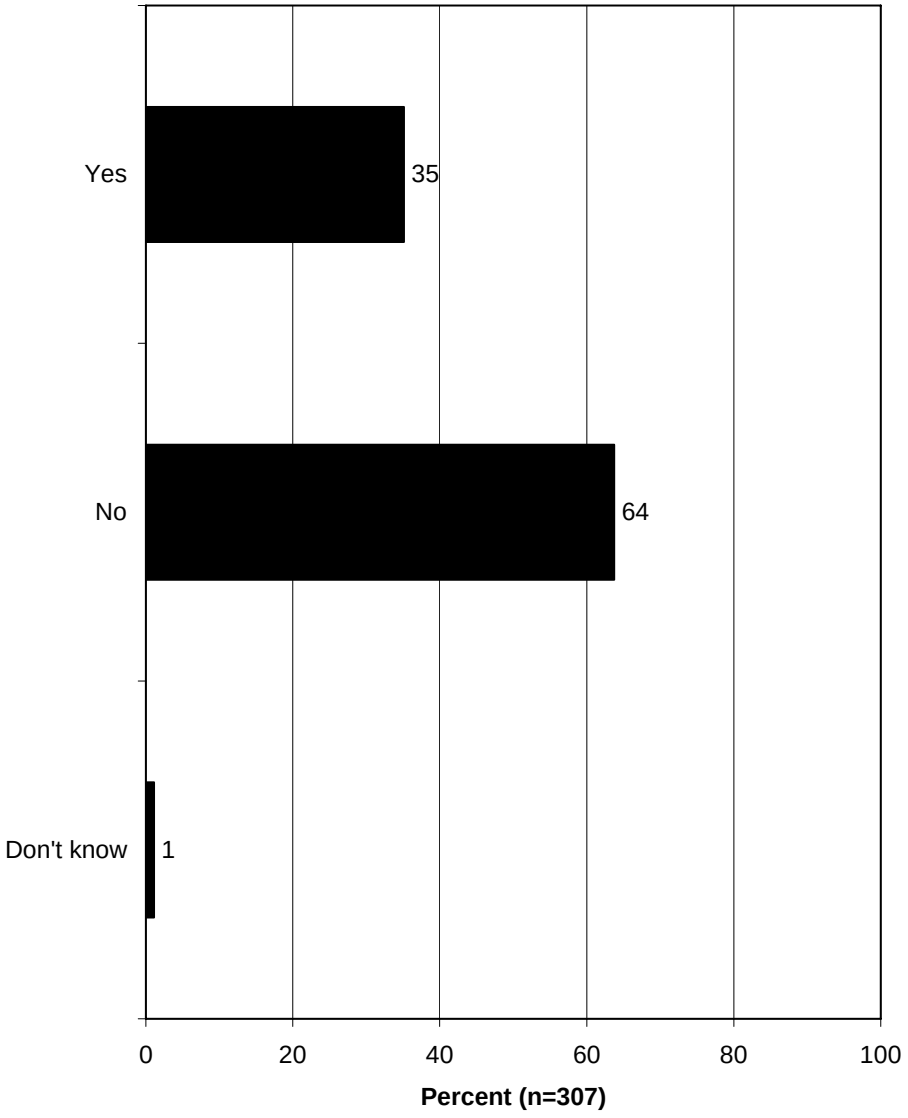
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among South Central Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities (continued)						
Skiing, Cross Country (n=10)	Facilities	21	71	8	0	0
		92			0	
	Opportunities	21	71	8	0	0
		92			0	
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice (n=13)	Facilities	13	72	6	6	4
		85			10	
	Opportunities	13	72	6	6	4
		85			10	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=137)	Facilities	20	73	2	4	0
		93			4	
	Opportunities	19	77	1	2	0
		97			2	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=21)	Facilities	9	78	8	5	0
		87			5	
	Opportunities	19	63	13	5	0
		82			5	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=25)	Facilities	14	52	34	0	0
		66			0	
	Opportunities	15	59	26	0	0
		74			0	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=45)	Facilities	10	60	15	13	1
		71			14	
	Opportunities	16	52	18	11	3
		68			14	
Camping						
Camping (n=130)	Facilities	11	75	4	8	2
		86			10	
	Opportunities	13	69	3	13	2
		82			15	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=24)	Facilities	12	53	16	16	2
		65			19	
	Opportunities	28	39	15	10	9
		66			19	

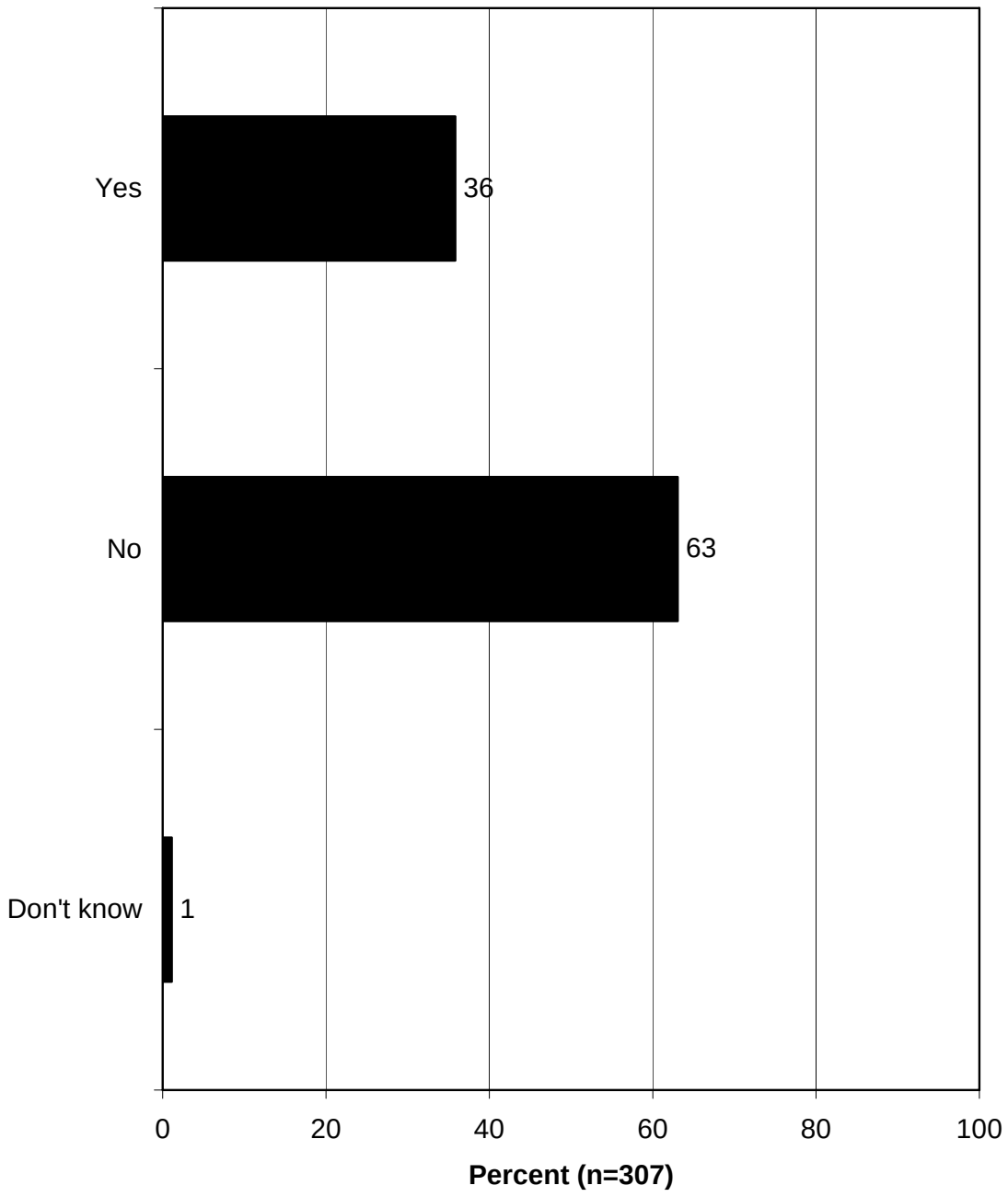
Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - More than a third (35%) of South Central Region residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do.
  - A similar percentage (36%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of.

Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (South Central)



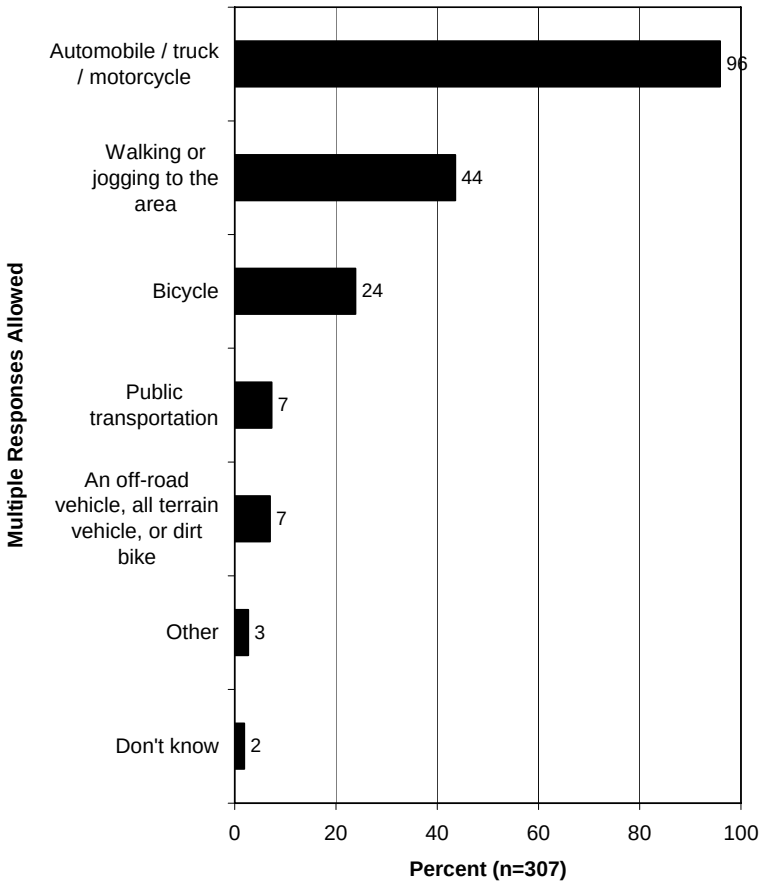
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (South Central)



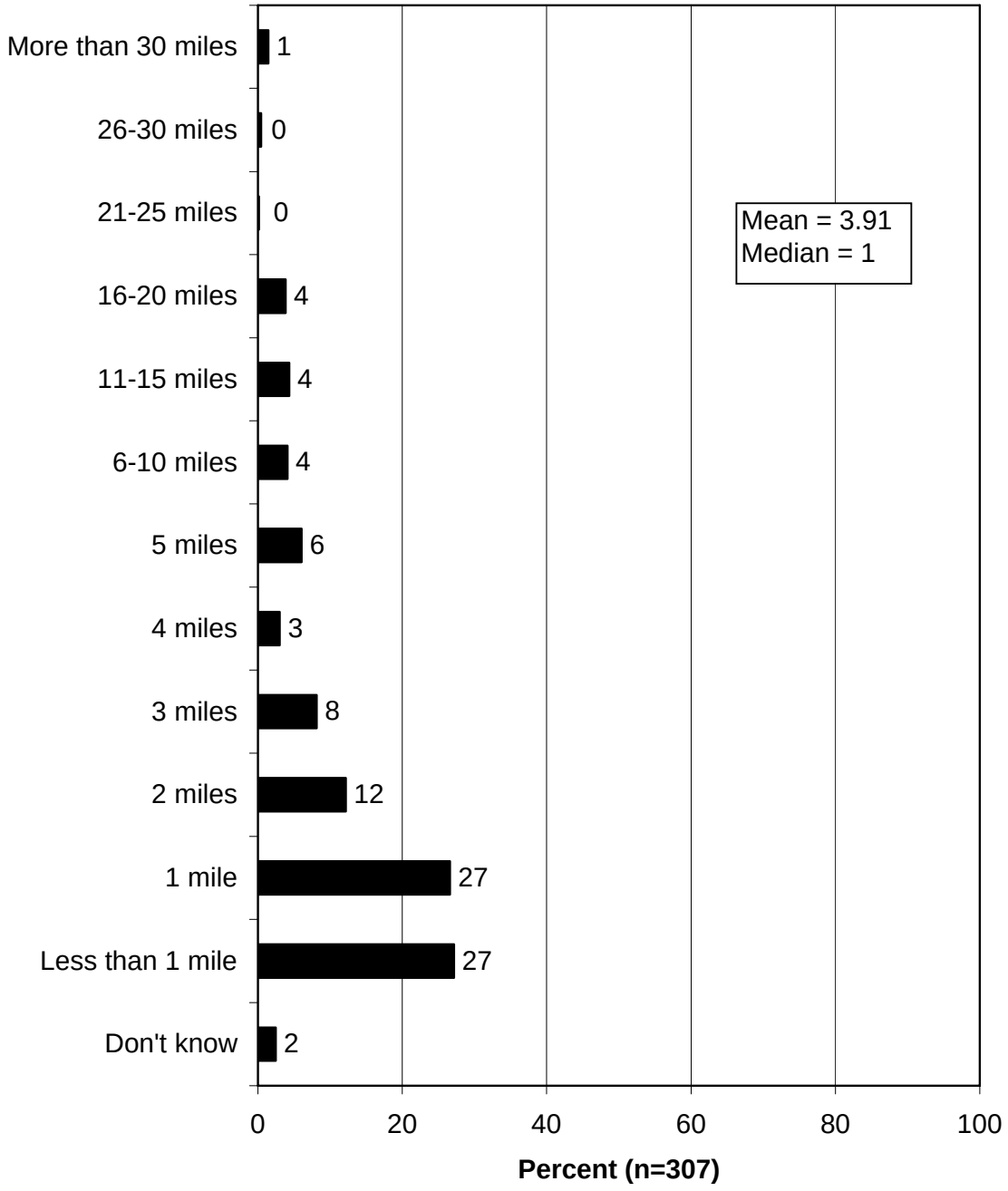
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in the South Central Region is nearly universal: 96% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (44%), bicycle (24%), public transportation (7%), and off-road vehicle (7%).
  - More than a quarter of South Central Region residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (27%), and double that amount live no more than a mile (54%). The mean amount is 3.91 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (South Central)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (South Central)

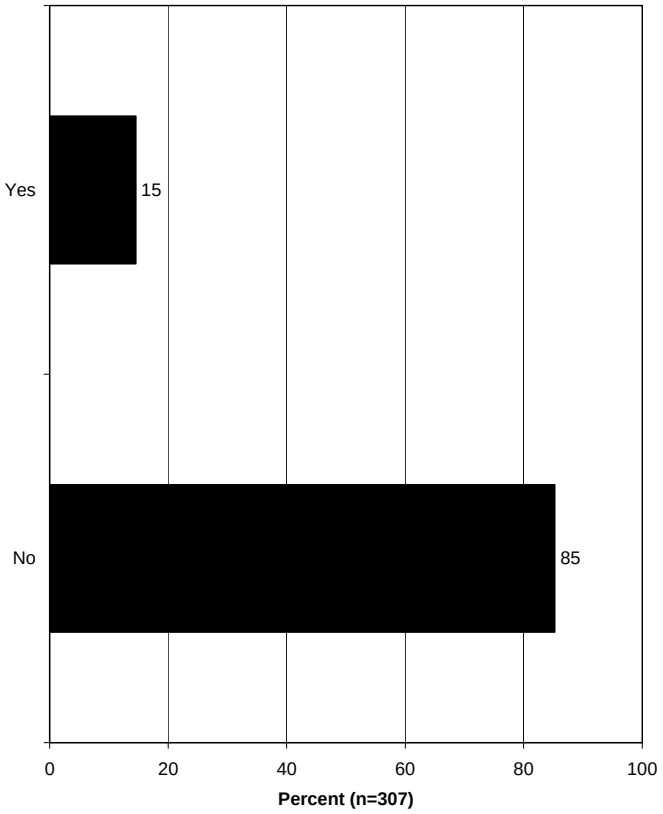


WETLANDS—SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

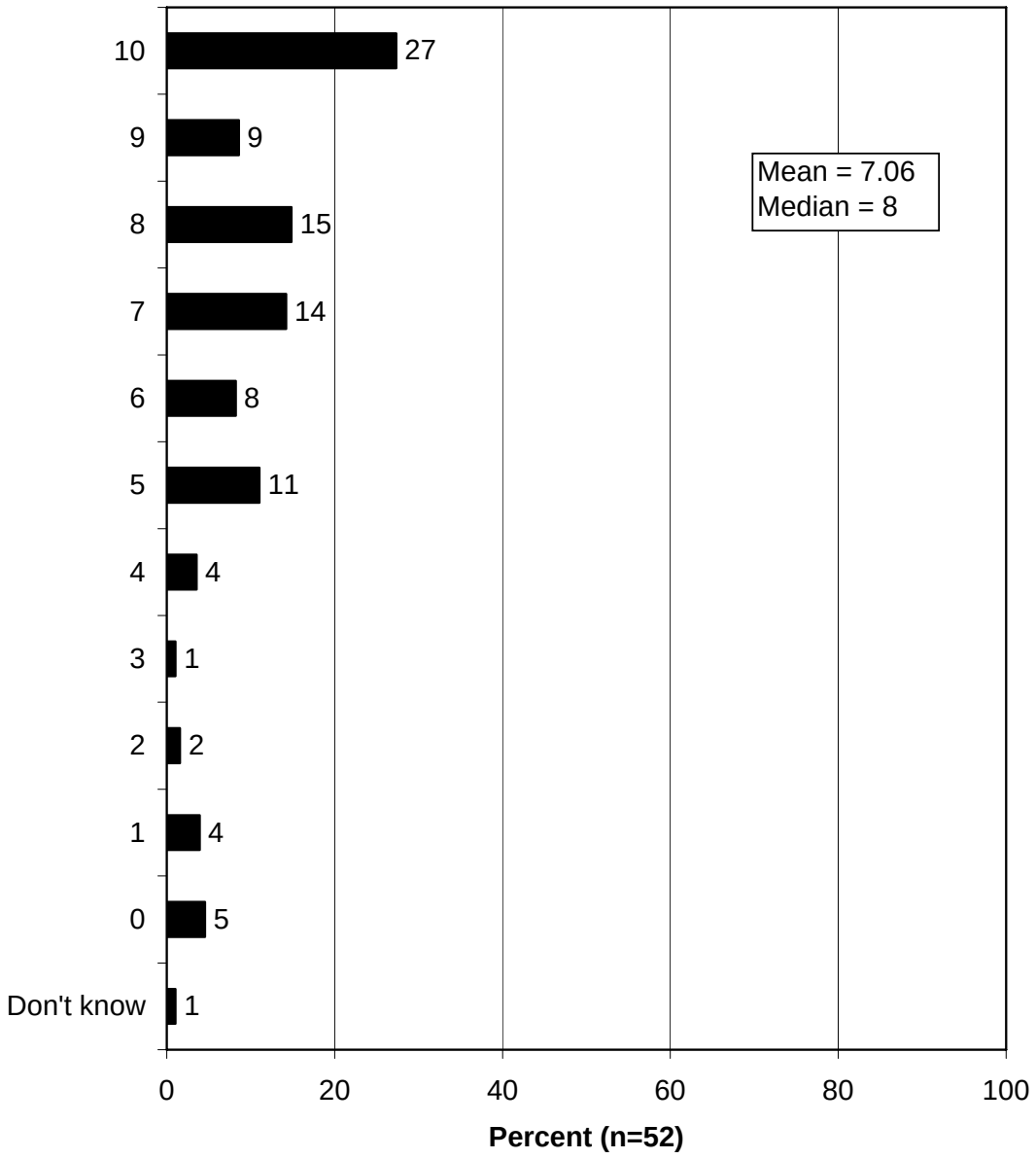
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 15% of South Central Region residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the South Central Region. The most common rating is "10" (27% gave this rating), and 36% give a rating of "9" or "10." The mean rating is above the midpoint at 7.06.

Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (South Central)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Asked of those who used a wetland in the past 12 months in Washington.) (South Central)



RESULTS FOR THE PALOUSE REGION

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION—THE PALOUSE REGION

Participation in Outdoor Recreational Activities—The Palouse Region

- The highest participation rates are for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (85% of Palouse Region residents), walking without a pet (76%), gardening (67%), walking with a pet (63%), observing or photographing wildlife (58%), swimming in a pool (54%), and hiking (52%). The full listing is shown in a multi-page tabulation that starts below; following the tabulation are graphs showing participation ranked by participation rate.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Palouse Region Participating in the Activity
Sightseeing	56.7
Sightseeing—Public Facility	23.6
Sightseeing—Cultural or Historical Facility	23.9
Sightseeing—Scenic Area	43.4
Nature Activities	82.1
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	29.6
Interpretive Center—Individual, Family, Informal Group	26.8
Interpretive Center—Organized Club, Group, or School	6.2
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	58.4
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Plants	6.8
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Birds	24.9
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Land Animals	38.6
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing—Marine Life	6.0
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	22.8
Gathering/Collecting—Berries or Mushrooms	15.5
Gathering/Collecting—Shells, Rocks, or Vegetation	13.4
Gathering/Collecting—Firewood	3.9
Gathering/Collecting—Christmas Tree	1.5
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	66.4
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	1.4
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Yard/Home	61.7

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Palouse Region Participating in the Activity
Fishing or Shellfishing	43.3
Fishing for Shellfish	2.6
Fishing for Finfish	30.4
Fishing—Total Freshwater	40.8
Fishing—Total Saltwater	7.7
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Saltwater	2.9
Fishing from Bank, Dock, or Jetty—Freshwater	32.4
Fishing from Private Boat	17.7
Fishing from Private Boat—Saltwater	4.5
Fishing from Private Boat—Freshwater	17.4
Fishing with Guide or Charter	2.0
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Saltwater	0.6
Fishing with Guide or Charter—Freshwater	1.8
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	85.2
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Site Specifically Designated	46.7
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Location Not Specifically Designated	4.5
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out—Group Facility	28.3
Water-Related Activities	74.9
Beachcombing	12.2
Beachcombing—Saltwater	6.7
Beachcombing—Freshwater	5.4
Swimming or Wading at Beach	35.8
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Saltwater	14.2
Swimming or Wading at Beach—Freshwater	19.3
Surfboarding	2.4
Wind Surfing	0.3
Wind Surfing—Saltwater	0.0
Wind Surfing—Freshwater	0.1
Inner Tubing or Floating	24.1

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Palouse Region Participating in the Activity
Water-Related Activities (continued)	
Boating—Any Boating	30.8
Boating—Any Boating—Saltwater	6.1
Boating—Any Boating—Freshwater	28.7
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	2.3
Boating—General, Except Whitewater Rafting	28.4
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	5.4
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Saltwater	0.6
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft—Freshwater	5.3
Boating—Sail Boating	2.5
Boating—Sail Boating—Saltwater	0.3
Boating—Sail Boating—Freshwater	2.2
Boating—Sail Boating—Less Than 26 Feet	1.1
Boating—Sail Boating—26 Feet or More	1.4
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	2.6
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	0.3
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	2.3
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	24.0
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Saltwater	5.1
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft—Freshwater	23.2
Boating—Motorboating—Less Than 26 Feet	21.5
Boating—Motorboating—26 Feet or More	1.8
Boating—Using a Charter Service or Guide	3.6
Boating—Using a Marina	6.2
Boating—Using Public Transient Moorage Facilities	1.0
Boating—Using a Boat Ramp	23.0
Water Skiing	4.7
Water Skiing—Saltwater	0.2
Water Skiing—Freshwater	4.4
Scuba or Skin Diving	1.9
Scuba or Skin Diving—Saltwater	1.4
Scuba or Skin Diving—Freshwater	0.3
Snorkeling	2.5
Snorkeling—Saltwater	1.1
Snorkeling—Freshwater	1.9
Using a Splash Park	7.5
Using a Spray Park	2.3

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Palouse Region Participating in the Activity
Snow and Ice Activities	25.4
Snowshoeing	3.6
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	12.0
Snowboarding	11.4
Snowboarding—Downhill Facility	11.4
Snowboarding—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.5
Skiing, Downhill	5.5
Skiing, Cross Country	1.3
Snowmobiling	2.7
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	2.5
Ice Skating	1.6
Ice Skating—Outdoors	0.3
Ice Skating—Indoors	1.2
Ice Hockey	0.1
Ice Hockey—Outdoors	0.0
Ice Hockey—Indoors	0.1
Air Activities	1.0
Bungee Jumping	0.0
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.0
Hot Air Ballooning	0.0
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	0.0
Base Jumping	0.0
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	0.7
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	0.0
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering	91.6
Walking With a Pet	62.7
Walking With a Pet—On Leash in Park	37.8
Walking With a Pet—Off Leash in Dog Park	5.9
Walking With a Pet—Location Not Specifically Designated	28.1
Walking Without a Pet	76.2
Walking Without a Pet—Sidewalks	34.5
Walking Without a Pet—Roads or Streets	28.5
Walking Without a Pet—Park or Trail Setting	38.2
Walking Without a Pet—Outdoor Track	2.5
Walking Without a Pet—Indoor Facility	0.6
Hiking	51.8
Hiking—Trails	47.2
Hiking—Urban Trails	5.7
Hiking—Rural Trails	10.3
Hiking—Mountain or Forest Trails	35.4
Hiking—Off Trail	8.3
Climbing or Mountaineering	12.5
Climbing or Mountaineering—Alpine Areas/Snow or Ice	1.3
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Indoors	0.7
Climbing or Mountaineering—Rock Climbing Outdoors	5.8

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Palouse Region Participating in the Activity
Bicycle Riding	38.5
Bicycle Riding—Roads or Streets	27.6
Bicycle Riding—Trails	30.9
Bicycle Riding—Urban Trails	17.3
Bicycle Riding—Rural Trails	13.5
Bicycle Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	7.3
Bicycle Riding—No Established Trails	5.3
Bicycle Riding—Racing/On Race Course	0.8
Bicycle Riding—Velodrome	0.0
Bicycle Riding—BMX	0.2
Bicycle Touring	0.9
Bicycle Touring—Day Trip	0.9
Bicycle Touring—Overnight Trip	0.1
Horseback Riding	10.4
Horseback Riding—Stables or Grounds	4.5
Horseback Riding—Roads or Streets	0.0
Horseback Riding—Trails	2.5
Horseback Riding—Urban Trails	0.0
Horseback Riding—Rural Trails	1.1
Horseback Riding—Mountain or Forest Trails	2.1
Horseback Riding—No Established Trails	4.0
Off-Roading for Recreation	13.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	1.7
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Off-Road Facility	0.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Roads or Streets	1.2
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Trails	0.9
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Urban Trails	0.0
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Rural Trails	0.5
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—Mountain or Forest Trails	0.6
Off-Roading—Motorcycle—No Established Trails	0.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	9.8
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Off-Road Facility	0.6
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Roads or Streets	1.5
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Trails	6.2
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Urban Trails	0.6
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Rural Trails	2.6
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—Mountain or Forest Trails	5.1
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy—No Established Trails	3.6
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	8.5
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Off-Road Facility	0.0
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Roads or Streets	1.5
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Trails	5.9
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Urban Trails	2.6
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Rural Trails	3.3
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—Mountain or Forest Trails	5.1
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle—No Established Trails	1.5

The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Palouse Region Participating in the Activity
Camping	43.0
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	1.3
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Site Specifically Designated	0.8
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe—Location Not Specifically Designated	1.1
Camping—In a Boat	2.0
Camping—In a Boat—On Open Water	0.3
Camping—In a Boat—State Park or Site Specifically Designated	0.5
Camping—In a Boat—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.9
Camping—In a Boat—In a Marina	0.4
Camping—With a Bicycle	0.2
Camping—With a Bicycle—Campground	0.2
Camping—With a Bicycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	0.0
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	6.9
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Self-Carry Packs	6.0
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location—Pack Animals	0.4
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	28.0
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Campground	23.7
Camping—Tent w/ Car/Motorcycle—Location Not Specifically Designated	7.6
Camping—RV Camping	12.0
Camping—RV Camping—Campground	9.3
Camping—RV Camping—Location Not Specifically Designated	4.8
Hunting or Shooting	26.0
Hunting	17.2
Hunting—Archery Equipment	1.6
Hunting—Firearms	16.3
Hunting—Modern Firearms	15.7
Hunting—Rifle	12.6
Hunting—Shotgun	5.4
Hunting—Handgun	0.6
Hunting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.0
Hunting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.0
Hunting—Big Game	14.1
Hunting—Birds or Small Game	5.6
Hunting—Waterfowl	1.9

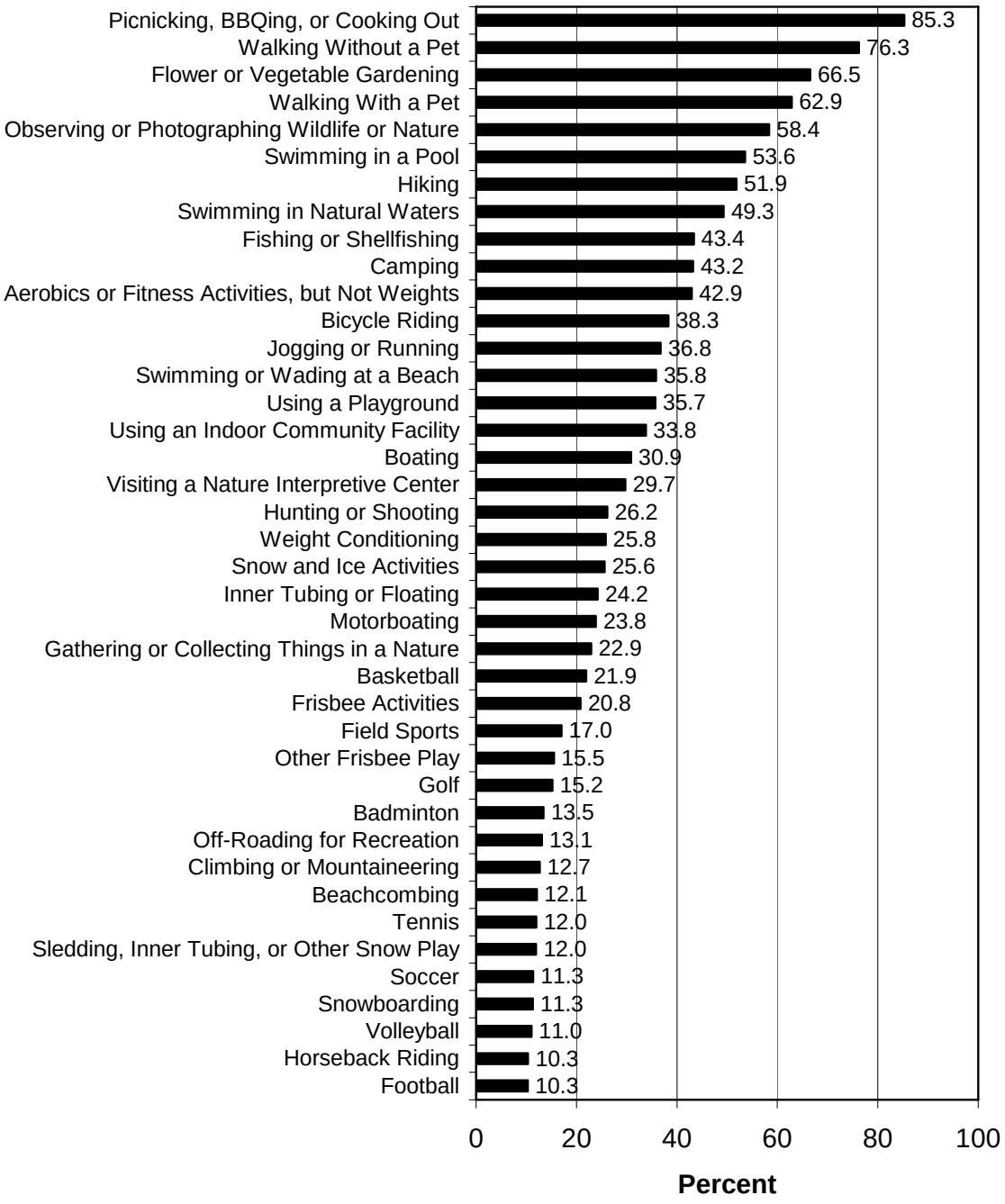
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Palouse Region Participating in the Activity
Hunting or Shooting (continued)	
Shooting	21.7
Shooting—Archery Equipment	7.5
Shooting—Modern Firearms	20.9
Shooting—Rifle	17.3
Shooting—Shotgun	9.6
Shooting—Handgun	13.4
Shooting—Blackpowder Firearms	1.5
Shooting—Blackpowder Rifle	1.5
Shooting—Blackpowder Shotgun	0.4
Shooting—Blackpowder Handgun	0.4
Target Shooting	18.7
Trap Shooting	8.2
Skeet	4.1
Sporting Clays	4.1
Other Target or Clay Sports	3.5
Recreational Activities	87.4
Playground Use	35.9
Playground Use—Park Facility	27.7
Playground Use—School Facility	11.3
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	42.9
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	28.5
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	33.8
Weight Conditioning	25.9
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	19.9
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	19.9
Jogging or Running	36.9
Jogging or Running—Streets or Sidewalks	21.0
Jogging or Running—Trails	18.5
Jogging or Running—Urban Trails	11.9
Jogging or Running—Rural Trails	8.3
Jogging or Running—Mountain or Forest Trails	0.6
Jogging or Running—Outdoor Track	2.7
Jogging or Running—Indoor Track	0.8
Swimming (all, Except at Beach)	63.6
Swimming in Pool	53.6
Swimming in Pool—Outdoors	38.9
Swimming in Pool—Indoors	27.4
Swimming in Natural Waters	49.1
Roller or Inline Skating	1.5
Roller or Inline Skating—Roads, Sidewalks, Other Places	0.0
Roller or Inline Skating—Trail at Outdoor Facility	0.7
Roller or Inline Skating—Indoor Facility	0.6
Skateboarding	0.1
Skateboarding—Roads, Sidewalks, Places Not Specifically Designated	0.0
Skateboarding—Trail	0.6
Skateboarding—Skate Park or Court	0.7

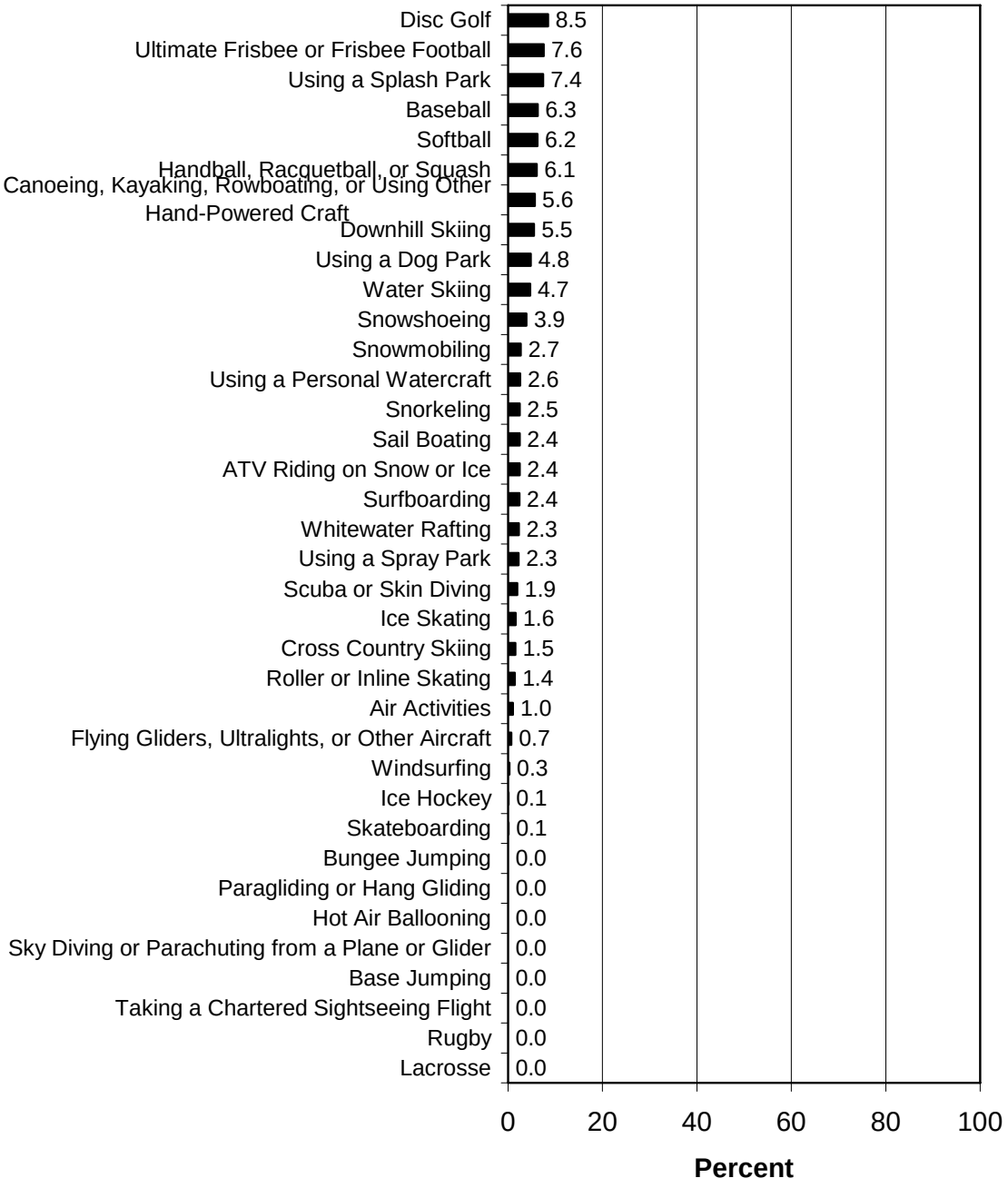
The participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity	Percent of Residents in the Palouse Region Participating in the Activity
Recreational Activities (continued)	
Badminton	13.5
Badminton—Outdoor Facility	5.1
Badminton—Indoor Facility	0.6
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	6.1
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Outdoor Facility	2.3
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash—Indoor Facility	3.5
Volleyball	11.1
Volleyball—Outdoor Facility	6.7
Volleyball—Indoor Facility	4.6
Basketball	22.0
Basketball—Outdoor Facility	6.6
Basketball—Indoor Facility	11.4
Tennis	12.1
Tennis—Outdoor Facility	11.9
Tennis—Indoor Facility	2.8
Field Sports	17.1
Football	10.4
Rugby	0.0
Lacrosse	0.0
Soccer	11.4
Soccer—Outdoors	7.2
Soccer—Indoors	0.5
Baseball	6.3
Softball	6.2
Golf	15.3
Golf—Driving Range	6.7
Golf—Pitch-n-Putt	3.7
Golf—9- or 18-Hole Course	13.1
Indoor Community Facilities	34.0
Activity Center	9.4
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity	6.5
Class or Instruction	9.8
Social Event	19.0
Frisbee Activities	20.7
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	8.5
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	7.6

Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Palouse)



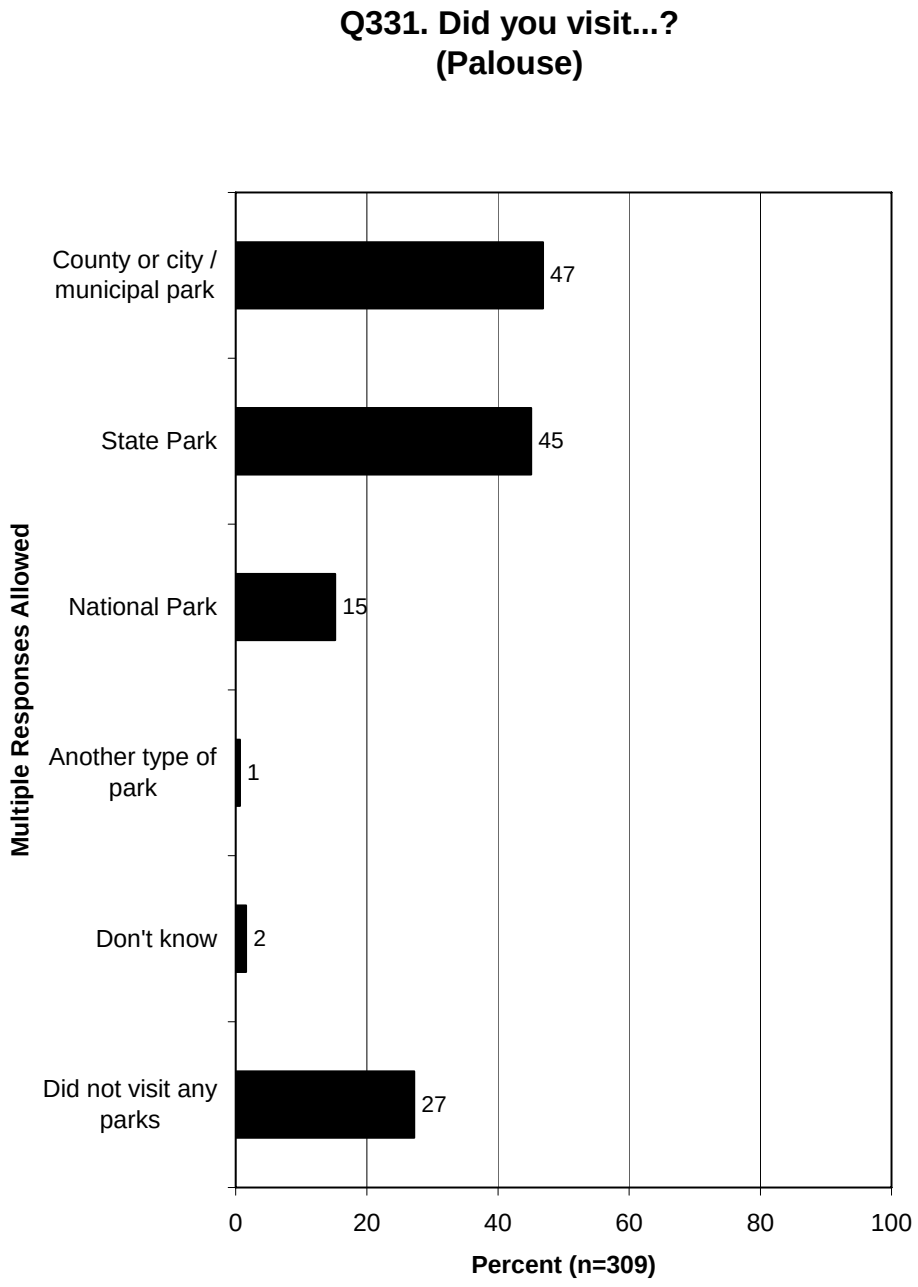
Percent of respondents who participated in each of the following in Washington in the past 12 months. (Palouse)



- Participation in leagues is detailed in the tabulation below; soccer and volleyball both have participation rates of at least 1.0% in the Palouse Region.

Activity	**Percent and Number of Palouse Region Residents Who Participate in a League for the Activity**	**Percent of *Participants* in the Activity Who Participate in a League in the Palouse Region**
Ice Hockey	0.1	100
Baseball	0.0	0.0
Basketball	0.8	3.5
Softball	0.2	3.1
Volleyball	2.5	22.3
Football	0.0	0.0
Lacrosse	0.0	0.0
Rugby	0.0	0.0
Soccer	2.6	22.6

- In a direct question about visitation to any parks in Washington, 71% of residents of the Palouse Region had visited a park, the most popular being a county or city/municipal park (47% had visited this type of park) and a State Park (45%). Meanwhile, 15% had visited a National Park. Note that respondents could have visited more than one type of park.



Days of Participation—The Palouse Region

➢ The 2-part tabulation that starts below shows the mean days of participation in the activities among participants and then among all respondents.

Activity (Among Palouse Region Residents)	Days per Participant	Days per Resident
Sightseeing	12.8	
Nature Activities		
Visiting Nature Interpretive Center	6.4	
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables—Community Garden/Pea Patch	52.1	
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	11.0	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	42.3	
Fishing or Shellfishing	9.1	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	17.1	
Water-Related Activities		
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	4.5	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting	11.1	
Inner Tubing or Floating	4.1	
Surfboarding	1.0	
Using a Splash Park	4.4	
Using a Spray Park	4.8	
Beachcombing and Beach Activities	9.4	
Scuba or Skin Diving	5.6	
Snorkeling	4.3	
Water Skiing	4.9	
Wind Surfing	2.0	
Snow and Ice Activities		
Skiing, Downhill	11.6	
Snowboarding	3.3	
Skiing, Cross Country	3.5	
Snowshoeing	2.6	
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	7.6	
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	4.4	
Ice Skating	2.2	
Ice Hockey	5.0	
Air Activities		
Base Jumping	No participants	
Bungee Jumping	No participants	
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	33.0	
Hot Air Ballooning	No participants	
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	No participants	
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	No participants	
Taking Chartered Sightseeing Flight	No participants	

The mean days tabulation continues on the next page.

Activity (Among Palouse Region Residents)	**Days per Participant**	**Days per Resident**
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering (w/ or w/o Pets)		
Using a Dog Park	29.1	
Climbing or Mountaineering	3.7	
Hiking	15.6	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet)	114.8	
Bicycle Riding	27.3	
Horseback Riding	9.3	
Off-Roading for Recreation	23.6	
Camping	8.7	
Hunting or Shooting		
Hunting	9.3	
Shooting	12.5	
Recreational Activities		
Playground Use	17.7	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—Not at Home	99.7	
Weight Conditioning—Not at Home	67.9	
Jogging or Running	57.4	
Swimming in Pool	17.9	
Swimming in Natural Waters	9.2	
Roller or Inline Skating	9.0	
Skateboarding	No participants	
Badminton	13.4	
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	11.0	
Volleyball	9.4	
Basketball	22.2	
Tennis	16.6	
Football	13.7	
Rugby	No participants	
Lacrosse	No participants	
Soccer	16.4	
Baseball	8.6	
Softball	12.2	
Golf	10.6	
Indoor Community Facilities	22.0	
Frisbee Activities		
Frisbee—Ultimate Frisbee or Frisbee Football	4.0	
Frisbee—Disc Golf (also called Frisbee Golf)	3.3	

Children's Participation—The Palouse Region

- Children's participation is shown in the tabulation below. The percentage is out of those respondents with children.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Palouse	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Camping	44
Walking	41
Bicycle Riding	37
Hiking	37
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	36
Playground Use	34
Swimming	33
Sightseeing	29
Fishing or Shellfishing	25
Boating	20
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	17
Basketball	16
Nature Activities	16
Soccer	15
Skiing or Snowboarding	14
Frisbee Activities	12
Gardening, Flower or Vegetable	11
Using a Splash or Spray Park	11
Baseball	10
Off-Roading for Recreation	10
Indoor Community Facility Use	10
Skateboarding	10
Jogging or Running	9
Volleyball	9
Beachcombing	9
Football	9
Softball	7
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights	6
Hunting or Shooting	6
Climbing or Mountaineering	5
Weight Conditioning	5
Horseback Riding	5
Dog Park Use	4
Ice Skating	4
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	4

The children's participation tabulation continues on the next page.

Children's Participation in Outdoor Activities—Palouse	
Activity	**Percent of Residents With Children Whose Children Participate in the Activity**
Water Skiing	3
Skiing, Cross Country	3
Snowshoeing	3
Roller or Inline Skating	3
Badminton	2
Golf	2
Racquetball	2
Tennis	1
Scuba or Skin Diving	1
Snorkeling	1

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION—THE PALOUSE REGION

- The survey asked about satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities for activities and then for opportunities for participating in the activities. Also, some activities were asked about at the community level; other activities were asked about at the state level. In general, dissatisfaction ratings are low for most activities. Nonetheless, the following activities have dissatisfaction rates of at least 20%: shooting facilities and opportunities, aerobics/fitness opportunities, badminton opportunities, volleyball facilities and opportunities, tennis facilities and opportunities, soccer opportunities, and hunting facilities and opportunities.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Palouse Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Nature Activities						
Gardening—Community Garden/Pea Patch (n=217)	Facilities	14	21	62	3	0
		34			3	
	Opportunities	15	26	56	4	0
		40			4	
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out						
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out (n=276)	Facilities	16	69	12	3	0
		84			3	
	Opportunities	15	65	13	7	0
		80			7	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Ice Skating (n=10)	Facilities	8	73	9	0	9
		81			9	
	Opportunities	8	73	9	0	9
		81			9	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Using a Dog Park (n=22)	Facilities	19	39	29	14	0
		58			14	
	Opportunities	17	34	41	3	5
		51			8	
Walking (w/ or w/o a Pet) (n=277)	Facilities	21	68	9	1	0
		90			1	
	Opportunities	26	64	3	6	0
		90			6	
Bicycle Riding						
Bicycle Riding (n=132)	Facilities	13	67	13	6	0
		80			6	
	Opportunities	19	59	13	8	1
		78			9	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Palouse Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Hunting and Shooting						
Shooting (n=63)	Facilities	6	33	21	35	4
		39			39	
	Opportunities	16	42	15	26	0
		58			26	
Recreational Activities						
Playground Use (n=118)	Facilities	13	80	2	5	0
		93			5	
	Opportunities	15	71	2	11	0
		87			11	
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights (n=122)	Facilities	37	39	23	1	1
		75			2	
	Opportunities	40	29	9	19	3
		69			22	
Weight Conditioning (n=74)	Facilities	4	63	18	14	2
		66			16	
	Opportunities	4	73	15	6	2
		77			8	
Jogging or Running (n=90)	Facilities	12	74	14	1	0
		85			1	
	Opportunities	14	73	12	1	0
		87			2	
Swimming (n=182)	Facilities	23	64	7	6	0
		86			7	
	Opportunities	17	71	7	4	1
		88			5	
Roller or Inline Skating (n=8)	Facilities	0	57	30	13	0
		57			13	
	Opportunities	0	67	20	13	0
		67			13	
Badminton (n=17)	Facilities	1	15	84	0	0
		16			0	
	Opportunities	2	12	57	27	1
		14			29	
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash (n=8)	Facilities	4	87	2	7	0
		91			7	
	Opportunities	4	89	0	7	0
		93			7	
Volleyball (n=31)	Facilities	3	64	8	23	2
		67			25	
	Opportunities	3	65	5	24	2
		68			27	

Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the Community Level

Activity (Among Palouse Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Recreational Activities (continued)						
Basketball (n=44)	Facilities	31	32	26	12	0
		63			12	
	Opportunities	21	53	22	5	0
		73			5	
Tennis (n=20)	Facilities	4	43	1	50	2
		47			52	
	Opportunities	4	45	0	51	0
		49			51	
Football (n=9)	Facilities	44	17	39	0	0
		61			0	
	Opportunities	44	17	39	0	0
		61			0	
Soccer (n=12)	Facilities	1	62	33	4	0
		63			4	
	Opportunities	1	66	0	0	33
		67			33	
Baseball (n=14)	Facilities	48	39	4	8	0
		88			8	
	Opportunities	12	71	8	8	0
		84			8	
Softball (n=15)	Facilities	6	85	6	2	0
		92			2	
	Opportunities	4	87	3	2	3
		92			5	
Golf (n=43)	Facilities	13	79	7	1	0
		91			1	
	Opportunities	42	51	6	0	0
		94			0	
Frisbee Activities						
Disc Golf (n=14)	Facilities	5	93	2	0	0
		98			0	
	Opportunities	2	96	0	2	0
		98			2	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among Palouse Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Sightseeing						
Sightseeing (n=219)	Facilities	23	70	5	2	0
		93			2	
	Opportunities	16	76	5	2	1
		92			3	
Nature Activities						
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting (n=84)	Facilities	4	81	7	5	3
		85			8	
	Opportunities	12	78	3	4	3
		90			7	
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing (n=194)	Facilities	15	58	23	2	1
		73			4	
	Opportunities	18	57	22	3	1
		75			3	
Fishing or Shellfishing						
Fishing or Shellfishing (n=127)	Facilities	15	79	3	2	1
		94			3	
	Opportunities	12	80	2	6	1
		91			7	
Water-Related Activities						
Beach Activities (n=136)	Facilities	24	64	7	4	1
		88			5	
	Opportunities	15	74	7	2	2
		89			4	
Boating—Except Whitewater Rafting (n=113)	Facilities	15	77	4	3	1
		92			3	
	Opportunities	16	75	6	1	2
		91			3	
Water Skiing (n=19)	Facilities	10	87	3	0	0
		97			0	
	Opportunities	10	87	3	0	0
		97			0	
Snorkeling (n=13)	Facilities	0	61	33	6	0
		61			6	
	Opportunities	0	61	25	14	0
		61			14	

Neutral includes “Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “No facilities nearby,” or “Don’t know.” Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

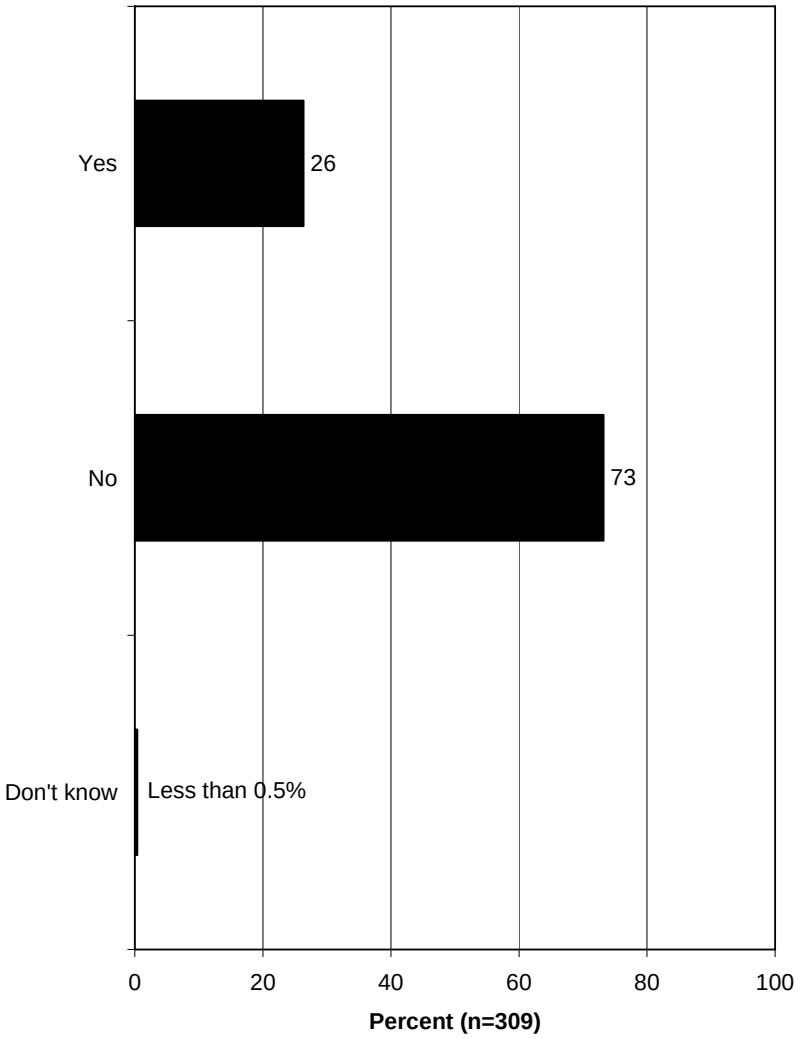
Satisfaction with Activities at the State Level

Activity (Among Palouse Region Residents)	Facilities or Opportunities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
		Overall Satisfied			Overall Dissatisfied	
Snow and Ice Activities						
Snowshoeing (n=17)	Facilities	0	73	23	4	0
		73			4	
	Opportunities	0	73	19	7	0
		73			7	
Skiing, Cross Country (n=9)	Facilities	0	82	10	8	0
		82			8	
	Opportunities	9	64	27	0	0
		73			0	
Snowmobiling or ATV Riding on Snow or Ice (n=16)	Facilities	0	71	25	0	4
		71			4	
	Opportunities	0	75	25	0	0
		75			0	
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering						
Hiking (n=139)	Facilities	11	69	11	9	0
		80			9	
	Opportunities	12	69	10	9	0
		81			9	
Climbing or Mountaineering (n=25)	Facilities	5	90	4	0	1
		95			1	
	Opportunities	5	89	3	2	1
		94			3	
Horseback Riding						
Horseback Riding (n=33)	Facilities	1	76	17	6	0
		77			6	
	Opportunities	4	78	12	5	0
		83			5	
Off-Road Driving						
Off-Roading for Recreation (n=45)	Facilities	1	61	25	11	1
		62			12	
	Opportunities	4	68	11	11	6
		72			17	
Camping						
Camping (n=159)	Facilities	24	66	4	5	1
		90			6	
	Opportunities	15	72	4	9	1
		87			9	
Hunting and Shooting						
Hunting (n=43)	Facilities	7	44	12	37	4
		47			41	
	Opportunities	12	55	1	26	6
		67			32	

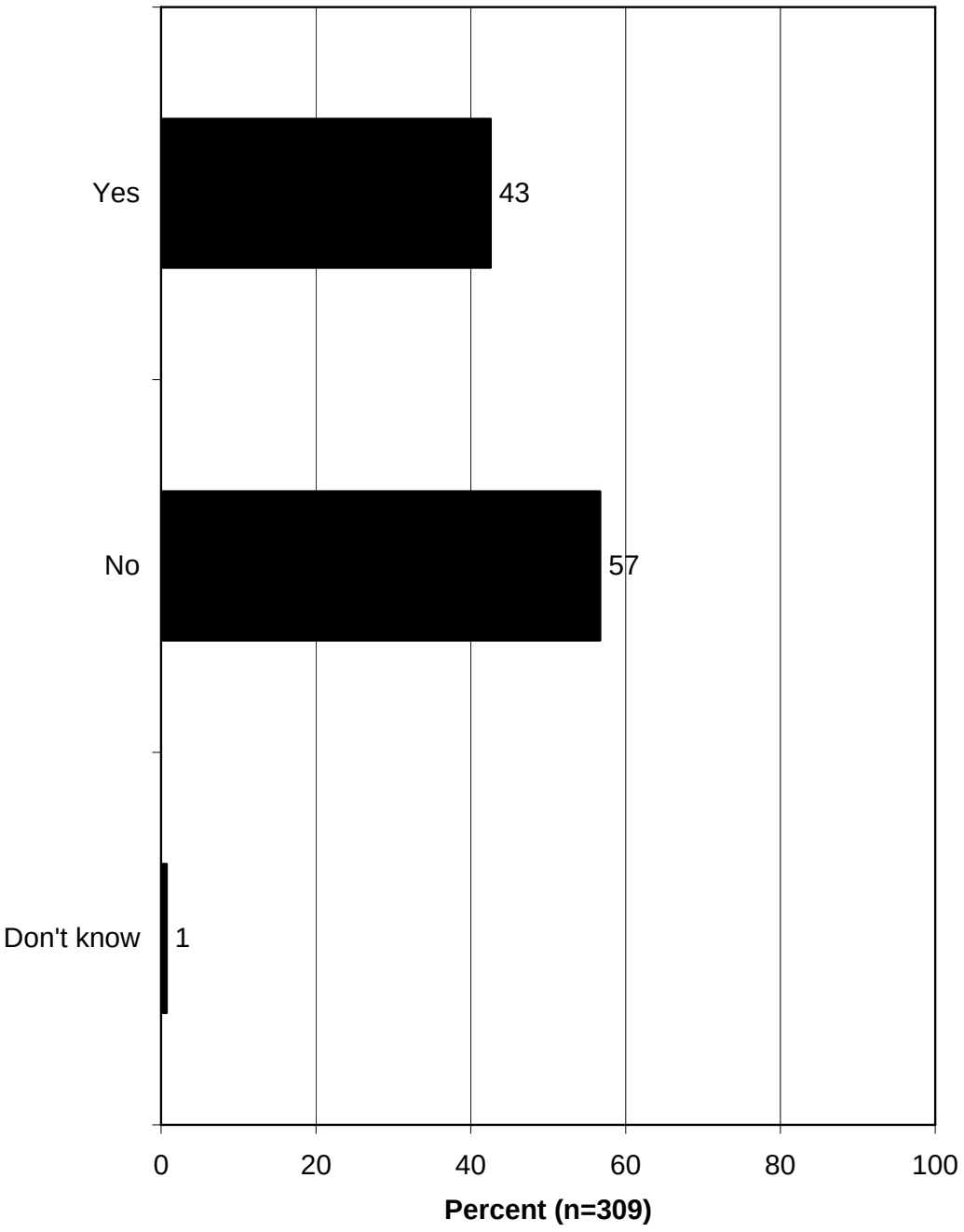
Neutral includes "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied," "No facilities nearby," or "Don't know." Tabulation shows only those activities with at least 8 respondents. Rounding may cause apparent discrepancies in sums.

- The survey had two measures of latent demand.
  - About a quarter (26%) of the Palouse Region residents say that there are outdoor activities that they currently do not do but that they would like to do.
  - A somewhat higher percentage (43%) have activities that they participate in but want to do more of.

Q340. Are there any outdoor activities that you'd like to do in Washington but don't currently do? (The Palouse Region)



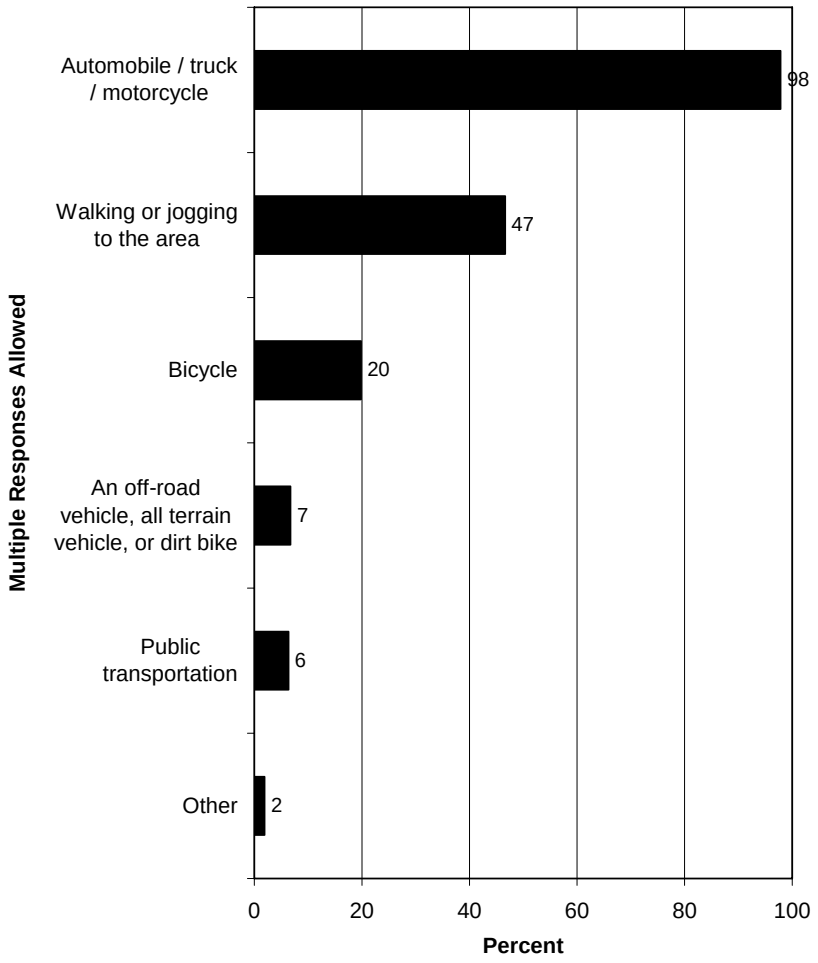
Q343. Are there any outdoor activities that you currently do, and you want to do more of in Washington, but can't do more of for any reason? (The Palouse Region)



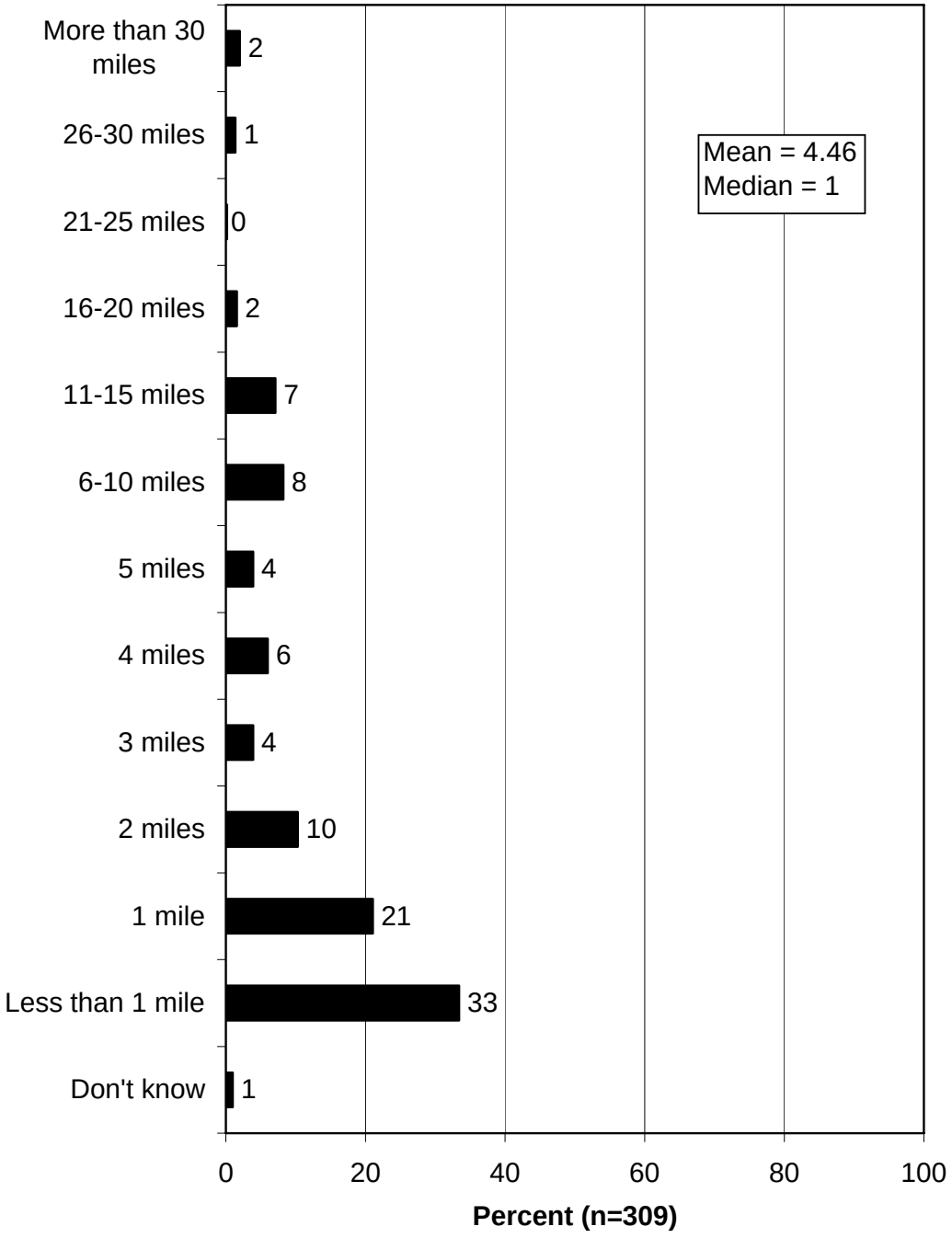
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION TO RECREATION AREAS—THE PALOUSE REGION

- The use of an automobile, truck, or motorcycle to get to recreation areas in the Palouse Region is nearly universal: 98% use this mode at some time. Other modes include walking or jogging to the area (47%), bicycle (20%), off-road vehicle (7%), and public transportation (6%).
  - About a third of Palouse Region residents live less than 1 mile of any public park (33%), and a majority live no more than a mile (54%). The mean amount is 4.46 miles.

Q350. Please name all the different modes of transportation you use to get to your recreation areas. Do you use...? (Palouse)



Q352. How close in miles would you say you live to any public park in your community? (Palouse)

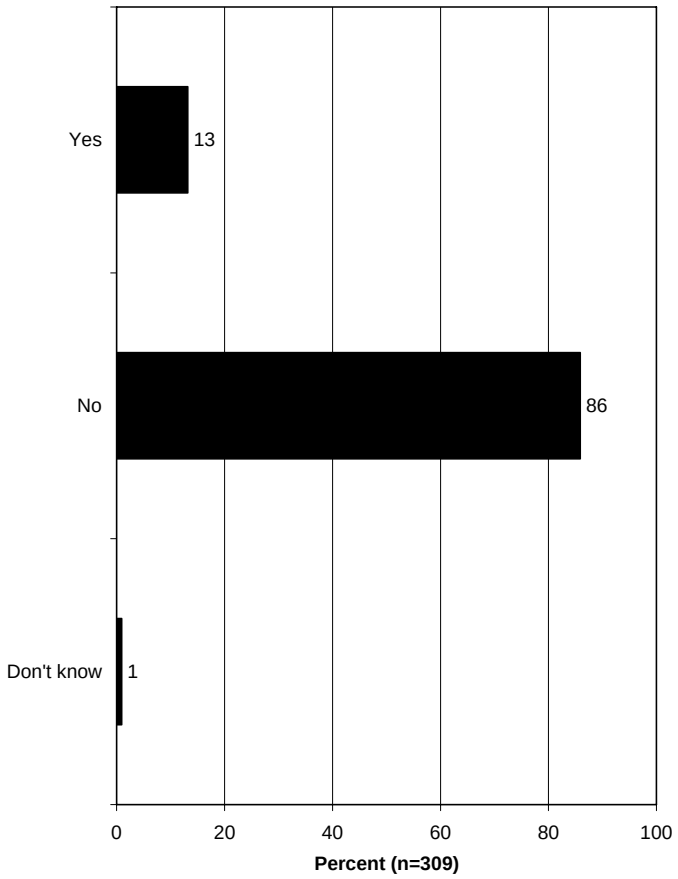


WETLANDS—THE PALOUSE REGION

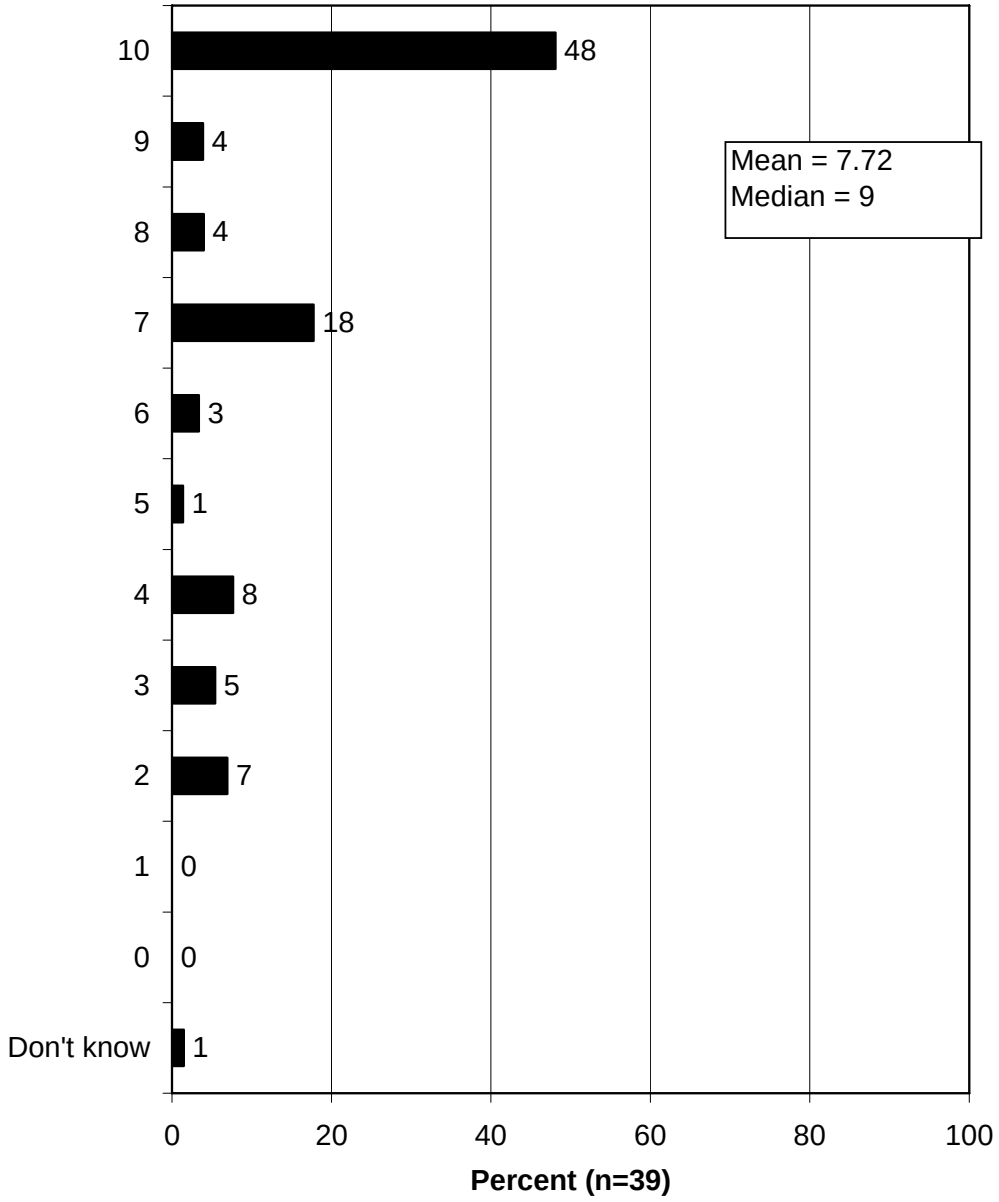
- Respondents were asked if any of their activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involved a wetland: 13% of Palouse Region residents said they did an activity that involved a wetland.

- The survey asked residents to rate the importance of wetlands to their total outdoor recreation experience in Washington, and the ratings were fairly high in the Palouse Region. The most common rating is "10" (48% gave this rating), with a majority giving a rating of "9" or "10" (52%). The mean rating is well above the midpoint at 7.72.

Q334. Did any of your activities in Washington State in the past 12 months involve a wetland? (Palouse)



Q336. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, how important would you say wetlands are to your total outdoor recreation experience in Washington? (Asked of those who used a wetland in the past 12 months in Washington.) (Palouse)



APPENDIX A: COMPARISON OF ACTIVITY RANKINGS FROM 2002, 2006, and 2012

The following tabulation shows a comparison of the rankings of activities from two previous surveys with the ranking from the current survey. Because of methodological differences between the three surveys, a direct comparison of participation rates was not possible; however, a comparison of the relative rankings is made in the tabulation.

Activity	Percent (2012 Survey)	2012 Rank	2006 Rank*	2002 Rank
Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out	80.9	1	1	9
Walking Without a Pet	71.3	2	2	1
Wildlife Viewing/Photographing	59.0	3	11	2
Sightseeing	56.8	4	4	3
Gardening, Flowers or Vegetables	56.7	5	5	4
Hiking	53.9	6	16	8
Walking With a Pet	51.6	7	7	5
Swimming or Wading at Beach	38.8	8	3	14
Swimming in Pool	38.2	9	6	12
Bicycle Riding	36.9	10	9	6
Playground Use	36.9	10	8	13
Jogging or Running	36.2	12	12	15
Beachcombing	32.6	13	14	21
Visiting a Nature Interpretive Center	29.2	14	33	20
Gathering/Collecting Things in Nature Setting	27.2	15	21	7
Camping—Tent Camping with Car/Motorcycle	26.5	16	19	26
Aerobics or Fitness Activities, but Not Weights—At a Facility	26.4	17	13	33
Boating—Motorboating Other Than Personal Watercraft	24.8	18	17	18
Fishing from a Bank, Dock, or Jetty	20.7	19	31	17
Weight Conditioning—At a Facility	20.6	20	18	24
Firearms (Hunting or Shooting)	19.6	21	41	22
Fishing from Private Boat	18.5	22	30	19
Inner Tubing or Floating	17.1	23	25	45
Basketball	16.8	24	20	28
Golf	15.5	25	24	10
Sledding, Inner Tubing, or Other Snow Play	15.5	25	15	31
Social Event at Community Center	14.8	27	10	11
Camping—RV Camping	14.2	28	22	16
Fishing for Shellfish	11.3	29	48	39
Boating—Canoeing, Kayaking, Rowing, Manual Craft	11.1	30	28	38
Skiing, Downhill	10.4	31	35	25
Volleyball	10.3	32	34	46
Tennis	10.1	33	36	32
Climbing or Mountaineering	10.0	34	44	54
Off-Roading—4-Wheel Drive Vehicle	9.5	35	26	23
Camping—Backpacking/Primitive Location	8.3	36	50	51

Activity	Percent (2012 Survey)	2012 Rank	2006 Rank*	2002 Rank
Softball	7.8	37	40	53
Horseback Riding	7.7	38	55	34
Class or Instruction at Community Center	7.4	39	23	29
Water Skiing	7.4	39	54	42
Off-Roading—ATV/Dune Buggy	7.3	41	39	37
Snowboarding	7.1	42	49	43
Soccer	7.0	43	27	36
Snowshoeing	6.7	44	63	61
Badminton	6.0	45	45	65
Activity Center	5.5	46	29	27
Baseball	5.4	47	32	50
Football	5.3	48	37	56
Boating—Using Personal Watercraft	5.2	49	53	52
Roller or Inline Skating	4.7	50	38	30
Archery (Hunting or Shooting)	4.5	51	65	48
Handball, Racquetball, or Squash	4.2	52	58	58
Off-Roading—Motorcycle	4.2	52	46	35
Arts and Crafts Class or Activity at Community Center	3.5	54	47	40
Boating—Sail Boating	3.5	54	51	59
Ice Skating	3.3	56	52	47
Fishing with Guide or Charter	3.1	57	67	63
Skateboarding	2.9	58	56	41
Boating—Whitewater Rafting	2.8	59	64	66
Snowmobiling	2.7	60	61	44**
Bicycle Touring	2.6	61	68	57
ATV Riding on Snow or Ice	2.4	62	42	44**
Camping—In a Boat	2.4	62	43	55
Camping—With a Kayak/Canoe	2.4	62	62	62
Surfboarding	2.1	65	70	69
Scuba or Skin Diving	1.6	66	60	60
Flying Gliders, Ultralights, or Other Aircraft	1.5	67	57	49
Camping—With a Bicycle	1.2	68	59	64
Wind Surfing	1.0	69	73	67
Sky Diving/Parachuting from Plane/Glider	0.8	70	72	74
Bungee Jumping	0.6	71	69	73
Lacrosse	0.4	72	66	71
Hot Air Ballooning	0.2	73	74	68
Paragliding or Hang Gliding	0.2	73	75	70
Rugby	0.2	73	71	72

*Based on peak month data; therefore, ranking based on the lower bound estimate of participants in 2006.
**Snowmobiling and ATV riding were combined into one category in 2002.

ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is an internationally recognized public opinion and attitude survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Our mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Utilizing our in-house, full-service telephone, mail, and web-based survey center with 50 professional interviewers, we have conducted more than 1,000 telephone surveys, mail surveys, personal interviews, and focus groups, as well as numerous marketing and communication plans, needs assessments, and program evaluations.

Clients include the federal natural resource and land management agencies, most state fish and wildlife agencies, state departments of natural resources, environmental protection agencies, state park agencies, tourism boards, most of the major conservation and sportsmen's organizations, and numerous private businesses. Responsive Management also collects attitude and opinion data for many of the nation's top universities.

Specializing in research on public attitudes toward natural resource and outdoor recreation issues, Responsive Management has completed a wide range of projects during the past 22 years, including dozens of studies of hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers, boaters, park visitors, historic site visitors, hikers, birdwatchers, campers, and rock climbers. Responsive Management has conducted studies on endangered species; waterfowl and wetlands; and the reintroduction of large predators such as wolves, grizzly bears, and the Florida panther.

Responsive Management has assisted with research on numerous natural resource ballot initiatives and referenda and has helped agencies and organizations find alternative funding and increase their membership and donations. Additionally, Responsive Management has conducted major organizational and programmatic needs assessments to assist natural resource agencies and organizations in developing more effective programs based on a solid foundation of fact.

Responsive Management has conducted research on public attitudes toward natural resources and outdoor recreation in almost every state in the United States, as well as in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan. Responsive Management has also conducted focus groups and personal interviews with residents of the African countries of Algeria, Cameroon, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Responsive Management routinely conducts surveys in Spanish and has conducted surveys in Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese and has completed numerous studies with specific target audiences, including Hispanics, African-Americans, Asians, women, children, senior citizens, urban, suburban and rural residents, large landowners, and farmers.

Responsive Management's research has been upheld in U.S. District Courts; used in peer-reviewed journals; and presented at major natural resource, fish and wildlife, and outdoor recreation conferences across the world. Company research has been featured in most of the nation's major media, including CNN, *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and on the front pages of *USA Today* and *The Washington Post*. Responsive Management's research has also been highlighted in *Newsweek* magazine.

Visit the Responsive Management website at:

www.responsivemanagement.com

Responsive Management™

SURVEY OF PROVIDERS OF OUTDOOR RECREATION CONDUCTED IN SUPPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Conducted for the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office

by Responsive Management

2012

SURVEY OF PROVIDERS OF OUTDOOR RECREATION CONDUCTED IN SUPPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

2012

Responsive Management National Office
Mark Damian Duda, Executive Director
Martin Jones, Senior Research Associate
Tom Beppler, Research Associate
Steven J. Bissell, Ph.D., Qualitative Research Associate
Andrea Criscione, Research Associate
Patrick Doherty, Research Associate
Amanda Ritchie, Research Associate
Carol L. Schilli, Senior Statistician
Tim Winegord, Survey Center Manager
Alison Lanier, Business Manager

130 Franklin Street
Harrisonburg, VA 22801
Phone: 540/432-1888 Fax: 540/432-1892
E-mail: mark@responsivemanagement.com
www.responsivemanagement.com

Acknowledgments

Responsive Management would like to thank all of the providers who took the time to complete the survey and give their input.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction and Methodology 1
Use of the Web for the Survey 1
Questionnaire Design 1
Survey Sample 1
Survey Facilities 2
Survey Dates and Times 2
Data Analysis 3
Additional Information About the Presentation of Results in the Report 4
Major Issues and Obstacles 5
Funding 63
Use Conflicts, and Pressures on Recreation Land for Other Uses 65
Recreation Infrastructure and Demand Met, Goals and Goals Met 76
Satisfaction of Residents and Users of Recreation Services 129
Other Outdoor Recreation Issues 131
Proximity to Parks and Trails, and Access to Recreation Areas 131
Sustainability 133
Active and Passive Forms of Recreation 140
Conservation Projects and Access 141
Habitat Types and Recreation 143
GIS 155
Data on the Agencies and Organizations in the Sample 157
Existence of Outdoor Recreation Plans 163
About Responsive Management 164

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to help assess issues pertaining to providing outdoor recreation in the State of Washington. This study is a component of the overall research being conducted in support of the Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Specifically, this report presents the results of two separate web-based surveys of providers of outdoor recreation in Washington State: a survey of local recreation providers and a survey of federal and state government providers, tribal organizations, and nonprofit organizations (the latter survey for those working statewide or, at least, regionally, rather than strictly local). The purpose of the surveys of recreation providers is to provide detailed information on supply, capacity, and the demand met, as well as information about needs and challenges in providing outdoor recreation. Specific aspects of the survey methodology are discussed below.

USE OF THE WEB FOR THE SURVEY

To reach providers of outdoor recreation, a web-based survey was selected as the preferred sampling medium. Appropriately designed web-based surveys are methods of public opinion polling where a known group of potential respondents are invited to participate in completing a web-based survey, and their responses are submitted electronically by means of the Internet. Web-based surveys are an excellent survey method to use when the sample consists of *known* respondents with Web access, as is the case in these surveys of recreation providers. In the sample for this survey, all potential respondents had guaranteed Internet access through their workplace. In addition, web-based surveys allow the respondent to complete the survey at a time (and often, place) most convenient to him or her.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The provider survey questionnaires were developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the RCO. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaires to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic.

SURVEY SAMPLE

The sample of providers of outdoor recreation in Washington State was obtained through cooperation with the RCO; additional research was conducted by Responsive Management to supplement the sample provided by the RCO. The sample consisted of the following:

- Park department directors and other administrative personnel (those with project management or park management responsibilities).
- Directors and project managers of districts, such as public utility districts or irrigation districts.
- State and Federal agency personnel (those with project management, park management, or administrative responsibilities).
- Tribal representatives.
- Not-for-profit organization administrators (not-for-profits concerned with outdoor recreation and natural resources).

SURVEY FACILITIES

A central polling and data collection site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the surveys and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house surveying facilities.

SURVEY DATES AND TIMES

An advantage of a web-based survey is that respondents can complete the survey at a time most convenient to them. Nonetheless, staff members from Responsive Management were on call during the day, and via return email or telephone call (if a question arose during the evening or night), to assist respondents with any problems or questions they had with the survey.

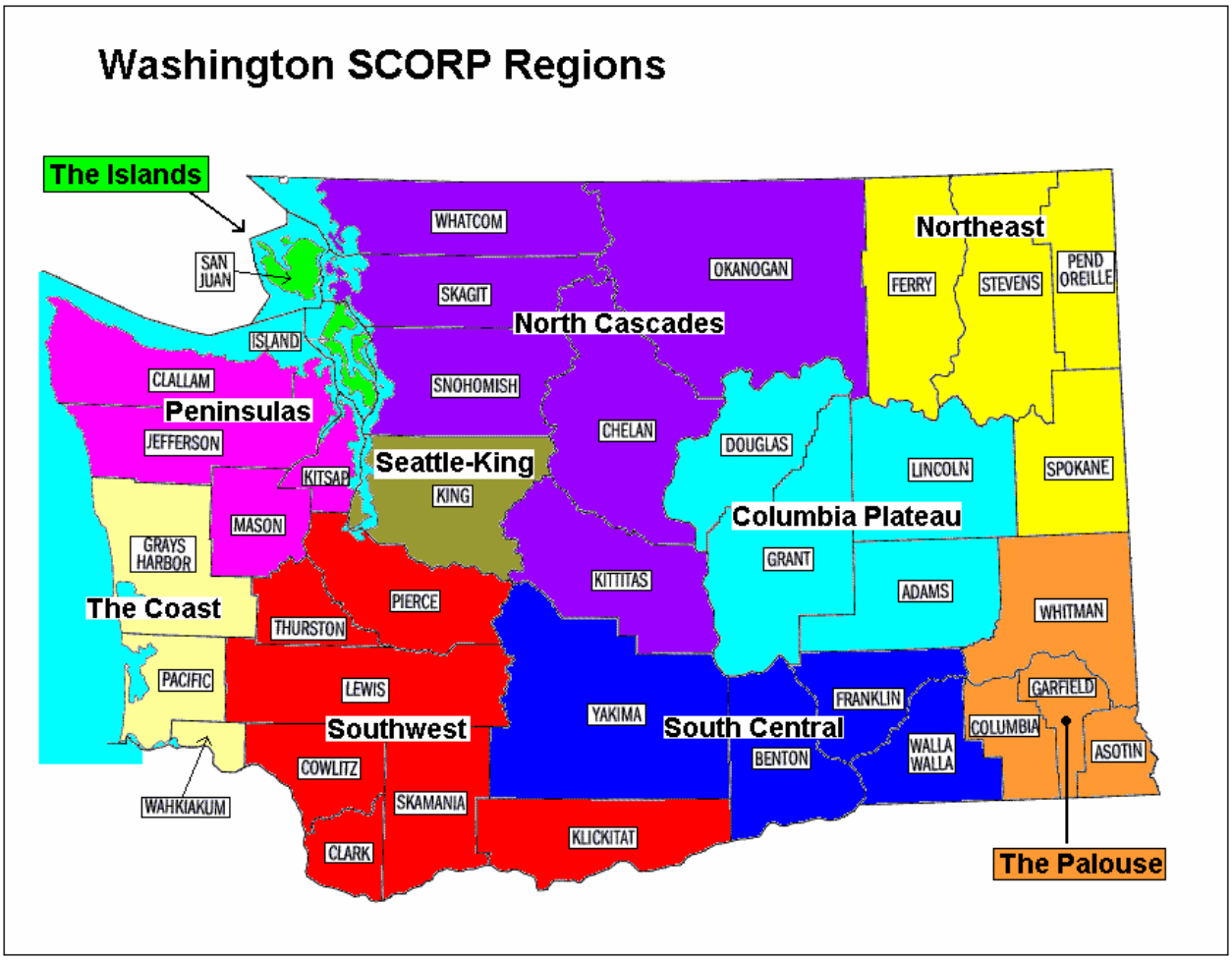
To ensure a good response rate, Responsive Management used a multiple-contact strategy to conduct the web-based surveys. Responsive Management sent an initial email invitation to potential respondents to inform them of the survey and to encourage their participation. The invitation included information about the survey and an Internet link to the survey site. Shortly after distributing the initial email, a trained, professional interviewer contacted each respondent to confirm that he or she received the email and to encourage completion of the survey. The interviewer also maintained a log of contacts, which was updated daily with new information to ensure that the appropriate individuals were being re-contacted to complete the survey.

After two weeks, Responsive Management sent a second invitational email to all those who had not yet completed the survey to serve as a reminder and encourage their participation. The second email message was personalized (i.e., sent to specific, named people), and it provided an invitation to participate and the Internet link to the survey. In the week following the second email, a professional interviewer contacted each person who received the second email, confirmed receipt of the email, and encouraged them to complete the survey. Additionally in the second email, a specific deadline was given for survey completion, and the reminder highlighted the timeliness and importance of responding before the deadline. The contact log was updated after this second round of emails and reminder calls to track non-respondents to be targeted for further outreach. Finally, a third email was sent to all non-respondents as a final reminder to complete the survey, followed by a personal telephone call by a professional interviewer. Throughout the project, survey responses and contacts with respondents were recorded in the contact log to ensure that all non-respondents received several notifications and personal telephone calls to encourage survey completion.

After the surveys were obtained, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians checked each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness. The Local Provider Survey was conducted from July to October 2012. The Federal/State/Not-for-Profit Survey was conducted from August to October 2012. In total, Responsive Management obtained 213 completed questionnaires from providers, broken down as follows: 85 local providers and 128 state/federal/not-for-profit providers.

DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. Part of the analysis included a breakdown of the data into ten regions in Washington (see map that follows).



Note: Map was produced in color; may not be legible in black and white.

The Islands: Island and San Juan Counties
Peninsulas: Clallam, Jefferson, Kitsap, and Mason Counties
The Coast: Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Wahkiakum Counties
North Cascades: Chelan, Kittitas, Okanogan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties
Seattle-King: King County (including the City of Seattle)
Southwest: Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Lewis, Pierce, Skamania, and Thurston Counties
Northeast: Ferry, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens Counties
Columbia Plateau: Adams, Douglas, Grant, and Lincoln Counties
South Central: Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla, and Yakima Counties
The Palouse: Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, and Whitman Counties

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENTATION OF RESULTS IN THE REPORT

In examining the results, it is important to be aware that the questionnaire included several types of questions:

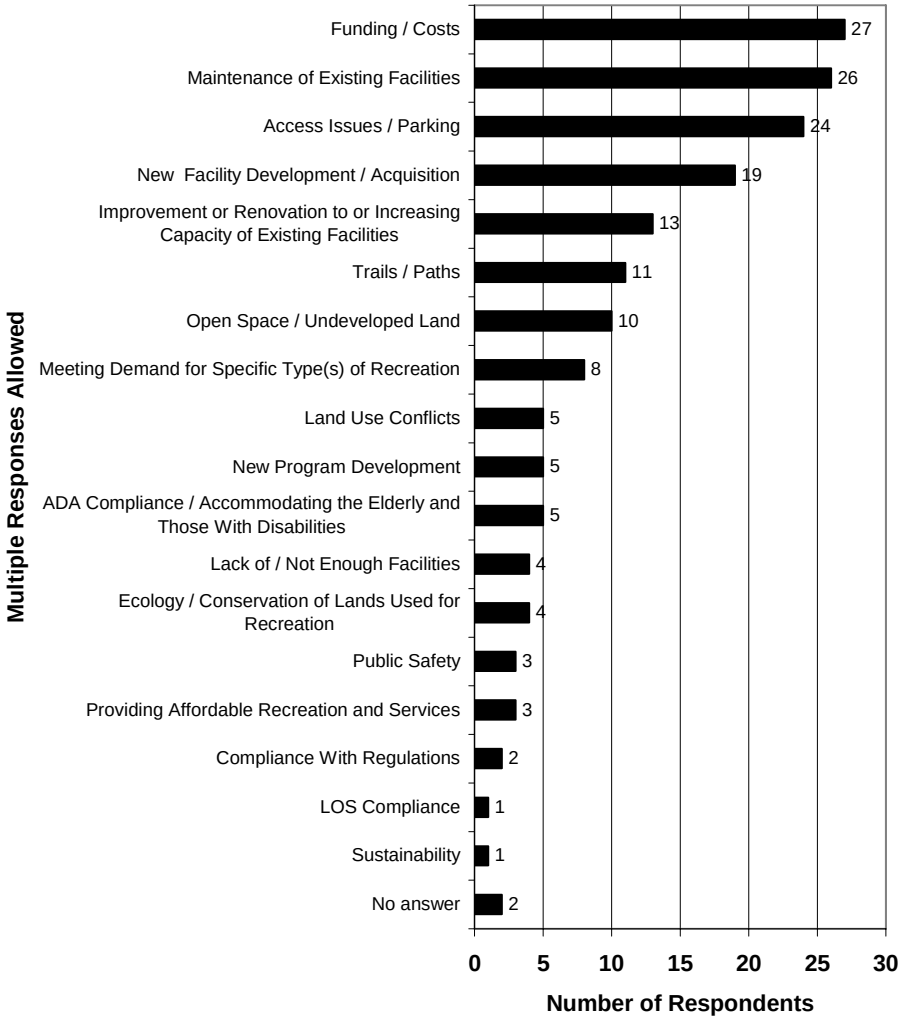
- Open-ended questions are those in which no answer set is provided to the respondents; rather, they can respond with anything that comes to mind from the question.
- Closed-ended questions have an answer set from which to choose.
- Single or multiple response questions: Some questions allow only a single response, while other questions allow respondents to give more than one response or choose all that apply.
- Scaled questions: Many closed-ended questions (but not all) are in a scale, such as excellent-good-fair-poor.
- Series questions: Many questions are part of a series, and the results are primarily intended to be examined relative to the other questions in that series (although results of the questions individually can also be valuable). Typically, results of all questions in a series are shown together.

Some graphs and tabulations show an average, either the mean or median (or both). The mean is simply the sum of all numbers divided by the number of respondents. Because outliers (extremely high or low numbers relative to most of the other responses) may skew the mean, the median may be shown. The median is the number at which half the sample is above and the other half is below. In other words, a median of 30 days means that half the sample gave an answer of more than 30 days and the other half gave an answer of less than 30 days.

MAJOR ISSUES AND OBSTACLES

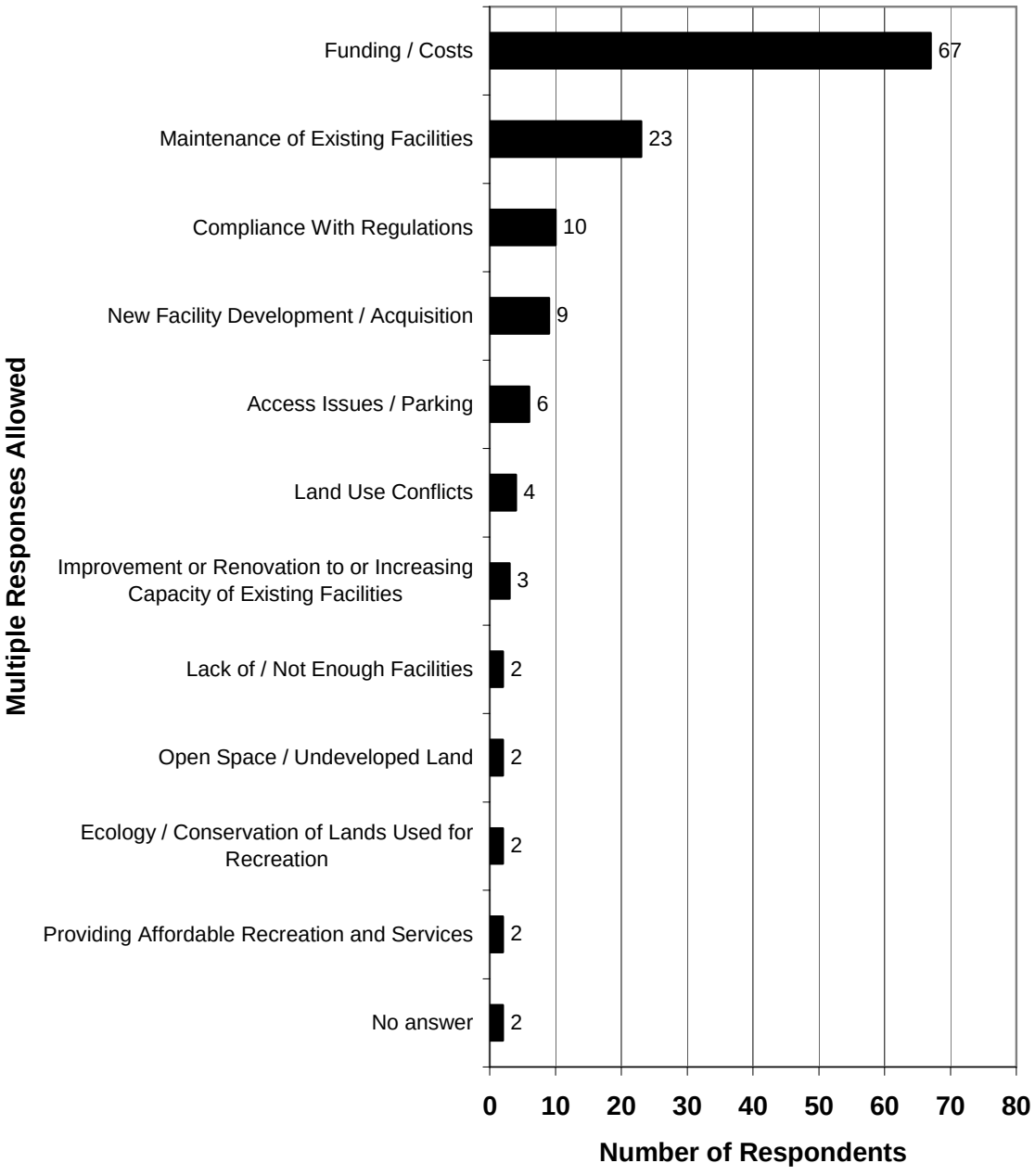
- The Local Provider Survey and the State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey each had two questions that asked providers to name their most important outdoor recreation issues and to name their biggest obstacles and challenges to providing outdoor recreation. The results of the questions were categorized and summarized, as shown in the graphs that follow. Additionally, the verbatim results are presented in tables. First the results of the Local Provider Survey are presented (two graphs of local providers overall and tabulations), and then the results of the State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey are presented (graphs showing a breakdown by type of entity and then tabulations).

Q2. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey)



(Note: "Other" responses not shown on graph.)

Q3. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey)



(Note: "Other" responses not shown on graph.)

Q2. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey)

Region	Issue
The Islands	Providing and maintaining quality facilities.
	Paying for the facilities we already have in place.
	The potential for reductions in funding allocated for parks and recreation operations and maintenance at the Washington State and Island County levels is significant enough that special actions by other parks stakeholders, including the South Whidbey Parks & Recreation District, may be necessary to maintain public access to facilities within district boundaries currently operated by these and other entities. A year-end 2011 Washington State Parks "Bridging the Gap" presentation documents this possibility in outlining a plan to deal with a sizeable budget shortfall resulting from the unprecedented financial crisis at the state level. One major element of that state parks plan is the immediate creation of a "Partnership Unit." The State Parks Plan indicates that the agency needs to immediately begin building viable volunteer Friends Groups and Cooperating Associations that can assist with keeping parks open and in a condition that the public will choose to use them. The District's role as key stakeholder in any local, regional, or state-level initiative to maintain public access to these facilities has the potential to place significant pressure on the Parks District budget.
	Outdoor recreation space development vs. conservation/preservation of lands.
Peninsulas	Citizens here have really prioritized trail development and water access. We just did an outreach survey for our park plan update, and those were the two top items.
	Mason County is a small rural/residential community. I see funding as the main issue for this area.
	Lack of multi-use, all-weather facilities.
	Public access to shorelines and support of recreational fishing and motorized/non-motorized recreational boating.
	Increasingly strict regulations on maintenance and construction of waterfront facilities. It has taken us eight months to get a permit to replace a 20x60 ft. float in the same footprint with upgraded construction (fish-friendly) that was damaged during a wind storm. And the cost involved.
	Funding availability for marinas that provide recreational use and public access.
	The ability to continue providing parks for people to enjoy. Our county, like so many others, is feeling the impacts of reduced funding. Being a "non-mandated" department places us in a position to be one of the first to be eliminated and/or closed down as the situation dictates.
	Providing adequate neighborhood park space and water access.
	Water access and storage for non-motorized watercraft (kayaks, rowing shells, rowboats, etc.). Maintenance and repair/replacement of existing boating facilities (pier, dock, boat launch, dredging, etc.).
	Continued use of our boat launch and marina facility.
	Adequately taking care of what we own so that parks are kept open and maintained for the public.
	1) Providing a backlog of needed capital projects; 2) Creating and then implementing Forest Management Plans for the thousands of acres of open space lands.

Q2. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Issue
The Coast	We need better facilities for supporting water recreation.
	Waterfront access; maintenance of existing facilities; and improvements/renovations of facilities.
	Transient boats visiting our marina. Dredging issues and areas of shoaling make it harder and harder for boats to visit our marina.
	Finding the money to pay for maintenance.
	Access to Willapa Bay, picnic facilities, and trails.
North Cascades	Water access, trails, snowmobiling.
	Trail improvements—more walking/hiking trails, more biking trails, and ice skating/hockey.
	Management of passive recreation land, undeveloped land. Working near critical areas, wetlands, and streams while still providing public access. Deterring homeless camps in natural areas.
	Safe bicycle and pedestrian paths.
	Financial viability for departments to adequately serve their constituents. Value of parks recognized for the importance in providing mental and physical well-being.
	Maintenance dredging at our marina and keeping the marina full of boaters.
	Providing access for boats 32 feet and under. Many marinas are redesigning their moorage to accommodate larger boats because there is high vacancy of moorage slips in the smaller boat categories; therefore, marina's revenues have declined, making it difficult to cover expenses. More and more small boats are being stored on trailers or in dry storage facilities because of the inability of small boat owners to afford keeping a moorage slip on a year-round basis.
	Limited or declining availability of funding for operations, maintenance, and recreation services. Aging infrastructure and demand for new programs, facilities, and services.
	We have a very strong public support base for our park systems. The issue is bringing elected officials to that same level of public support.
	Public access to the waterfront. Connectivity and maintenance of non-motorized trails and paths.
	Providing additional RV camping spaces for the significant number of fishing boats and tow vehicles. We currently have 23 full hook-up spaces and 8 overflow spaces available. During July and August, we had an average of 220 boats per day being launched from the public launch. Those people only had empty dirt lots to park/camp in.
	Open space needs, field space, overcrowding of existing facilities.
	Lack of funding.
	Maintenance of green space where the field surface needs to be completely re-done, and keeping the blackberries from encroaching on the playing surface and the nearby skateboard park. Trails need to be restored and maintained.
	Increasing capacity of existing facilities to meet increased demand for use, maintaining and restoring natural and cultural resources on parklands, and maintaining an aging infrastructure.

Q2. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Issue
North Cascades (cont.)	New park and trail development, deferred maintenance of existing parks/trails, meeting LOS and ADA compliance.
	Acquisition of open space, comprehensive trails, and habitat restoration and protection.
	Providing quality parks and recreation with reduced budgets and staffing.
	Walking trails, water access, and a trail along water.
Seattle-King	Competing interests and the importance of continuing to support parks and recreation with limited resources.
	The ability to optimally maintain and care for our assets (parks and facilities) during challenging budget times when local budgets have been reduced significantly; hence, hammering our ability to keep up with maintenance and service levels. Another related issue is the need for more grant dollars to help with renovating and preserving existing public assets. While acquisition is still important, major urban cities such as Seattle are having a harder time protecting and preserving our recreation assets. More grant funding for WWRPs [Washington Wildlife and Recreation Programs]. Development of local parks would be helpful to tackle these concerns.
	Affordable marina space, particularly for large boats, and guest moorage. Saltwater waterfront access, including boat launch facilities, parks/picnic areas, and shoreline access.
	Funding.
	Preservation of open space within or adjacent to urban growth areas. Preservation and development of regional trails—particularly rail-banked corridors. Encouraging ethnically diverse populations to take advantage of outdoor recreation opportunities.
	Funding for operations, maintenance, and improvements.
	Preservation of open space; mitigation of natural hazards so that recreation areas are safer; resolving conflicts among incompatible users and providing separate areas/facilities for incompatible uses.
	Buying land and developing new neighborhood parks, community parks, and trails to keep up with the rapid growth in the new and growing suburbs.
	Maintaining what we have.
	Developing parks to meet the needs of our citizens.
	Changes in the public use and preferences for their outdoor recreational experiences. More elderly users and more demand for active opportunities like hiking and bicycling.
	Meeting the need for a spray park, community garden, skate park, free-ride bike park. Keeping up with maintenance and operations of existing facilities.
	Scheduling use of field time so as not to compromise turf integrity balanced with declining levy income.

Q2. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Issue
Southwest	Satisfying the City of Tacoma.
	Projects to provide access to recreational areas, like the Pioneer Street Railroad Overpass, the bridge over Lake River to the RNWR [Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge] River S Unit, and the water trail.
	Construction of short-term and long-term moorage and associated services (e.g., commercial vessel dock, pump-out station, upland services, fuel dock), improved parking and access to existing parks, and improved conveniences (e.g., ADA-compliant restroom facilities, showers, drinking fountains).
	Maintenance and operations funding; expansion of existing trail systems to meet public need; enhancing bike/pedestrian mobility; and increasing accessibility.
	Development of youth athletic fields; renovation of boat launching facilities; renovation of playground equipment; bicycle paths, routes, and signage.
	Replacing/maintaining existing dock facilities that have exceeded their lifespan. Having sufficient parking available to marina tenants and transient boaters. Compliance with the ever-changing regulations of state and federal agencies.
	The decline of the city's general fund (property and sales taxes) that pays for operations and maintenance expenses of parks, facilities, and recreation programs.
	1. Economic recovery has been slow, and it appears that further reduction in city services will be necessary. 2. Obesity is an important issue (referred to often as a national crisis), and outdoor recreation providers are being asked to do more (programs and outdoor facilities). 3. Parking stalls and the demand for additional parking eats up green, outdoor recreation space. 4. Vandalism, misuse, dog waste, etc., consume resources that would be better used elsewhere, and it continues to escalate each year. 5. Union opposition to volunteer projects.
	Budgets: Most all recreational development and maintenance take funding, and, given the current state of the economy, it is harder and harder to dedicate funding to new recreational opportunities. Basically make it the priority during budget cuts so we can maintain what we already have.
	Providing public access to natural areas while protecting sensitive habitat and environmental resources.
	Trying to satisfy a diverse community and their recreational needs and being able to have a unified focus for the agency.
	Providing access to and maintaining park and open space areas.
	The development of sports fields to serve the youth and adult population of the Puyallup area. Also the need for additional community parks and neighborhood parks in identified locations of the city. The addition of special services such as spray pools, dog parks, and playgrounds are issues as well.
	Lack of regional facilities to provide adequate level of service for the county population.

Q2. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Issue
Northeast	User access rises to the top. There are several public lands within a 15-30 minute drive from our community, yet few have adequate parking or are even recognizably marked as public lands. There are incredible outdoor recreation opportunities close by, but people first need to know that they are available and accessible, and then, once the people know the opportunities are there, the people need to be welcomed by appropriate signage that identifies boundaries, rules regarding use, safety precautions, etc.
	Accommodation of a healthy aging population with recreational opportunities. Older recreation facilities. Reduction in operating funding.
	Management of OHVs. The widening division between motorized and non-motorized users. Similarly, the large split between those users desiring additional wilderness acres and those desiring no additional acres. Just a couple of these polarizing issues are making it difficult to move forward on numerous recreational planning projects.
	Adequate funding for care and maintenance of existing parks and recreation facilities. Improvement of access (parking, trailheads, etc.) to newly acquired natural areas and open space to meet rising demand for hiking trails and passive recreational experiences in Spokane County.
Columbia Plateau	Funding.
	Gas prices.
	Not enough outdoor facilities.
	Access to Wells Reservoir for a growing recreational fishery. Maintenance of existing facilities. Water trail facility development in the mid-Columbia River. Trail development in populated areas.
South Central	Providing facilities for the members of our community and surrounding area to participate in programs and activities.
	Development of, access to, and maintenance of recreation facilities near and on the Columbia River to benefit a growing population.
	Continuing to provide quality programs that are sustainable while still being affordable to the public.
	State and federal funding cutbacks for parks and recreation areas, which could close parks or leave the parks short-staffed.
	People recreating closer to home due to the economy and fuel prices. Lack of outdoor recreation facilities due to state parks' and local parks' closures. Higher outdoor recreation demand due to baby boomers retiring.
The Palouse	The ability for parks to remain open due to lack of funding.
	Access.
	Completion and opening of a dog park. Development of land that was donated for two parks. Development of outdoor spray park.

Q3. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey)

Region	Challenge or Obstacle
The Islands	Funding for ongoing maintenance and capital improvements.
	If we can't afford the facilities we have in place, how will we afford creating new facilities?
	Finding public support for increased parks funding and funding required to support new properties transferred to this district from other entities. It is unlikely the public tax burden levied by those other entities will be reduced when facilities are surplused, so local district citizens will see overall tax rates increase to keep those surplus facilities open, if they are picked up by the district to be kept open.
	Outdoor recreation land(s) development vs. conservation/preservation of land(s).
Peninsulas	Sustainable funding for maintenance and operations of our parks and facilities.
	As stated above, funding will be the biggest challenge.
	Lack of a reliable funding source.
	Ownership/control of shorelines and funding to meet recreational needs while meeting environmental concerns in support of a healthy Puget Sound aquatic environment.
	Acquiring permits and funding for much-needed upgrades at our marina.
	Funding.
	Available funding.
	Planning, permitting, financing, construction. Limited parking will be a continuing issue. New comprehensive planning will be initiated and completed.
	Shoaling of the area around our boat launch and marina facility.
	Funding and staff for maintaining the parks as they should be.
	Budget. Most park staff are on part-time status due to reduced funding.
The Coast	Limited local funding and difficult permit requirements for water-oriented projects.
	Funding for regular maintenance and improvements.
	Getting the monies and permits to have the dredging completed.
	Local tax base and the growing percentage of the general fund that goes towards police and fire.
	Permitting, funding.
North Cascades	Availability of monies.
	Funding.
	Funding.
	Financial constraints; 1% cap limits on taxes reducing budgets by the rate of inflation.
	Maintenance dredging at our marina and keeping the marina full of boaters.
	Lack of funding.
	Bringing back the staff we have lost due to the economic downturn.
	Topography (much of Chelan County is mountainous, except river bottoms where most people live and work). Federal land ownership (85% of Chelan County is under U.S. Forest Service management).
	Limited financial resources. Inability of many public agencies to maintain and/or rebuild existing facilities to accommodate users.
	Availability of funding.
	Funding opportunities. Available space. Land use conflicts.

Q3. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Challenge or Obstacle
North Cascades (continued)	With budget cuts and reduced revenues along with building costs for an expanded RV park, money is the biggest issue.
	Available space to be developed, budget dollars for maintenance and development.
	Lack of funding and volunteers. Volunteers have expended many hours taking out blackberries and other encroaching vegetation, and have also donated a significant amount of machinery and materials to completely re-grade and surface the parking area. Volunteer fatigue is resulting in the re-growth of the encroaching vegetation and lack of funds has resulted in an abandonment of all objectives to restore the playing surface to a safe level (there are sinkholes in the field making it dangerous to run or play), or to pursue any new objectives to add outdoor recreational areas (currently considering a Frisbee golf course, picnic areas, outdoor stage).
	Maintaining adequate funding and staffing levels for maintenance and operations.
	Available funding.
	Funding at local, state, and federal levels.
	Meeting the needs of both urban and rural areas in the county.
	Property access; money for construction.
Seattle-King	Resources, maintenance, competing interests, funding.
	Lack of local funding. More grants to support and complement current local resources would be helpful. Looking at a less than 50% local match requirement may also be helpful.
	Funding for the above recreation issues.
	Funding. More specifically the state's archaic property tax system.
	Lack of funding.
	Providing shoreline public access due to high cost of land and redevelopment pressures. Outdoor recreation preferences, particularly for outdoor sports, are becoming more diverse and increasingly offered year-round, resulting in higher levels of demands for existing fields. Providing accessible facilities/trails for individuals of all ages with health and mobility challenges.
	Insufficient facilities to accommodate some popular activities; insufficient open space on our small island for some activities such as mountain and dirt biking that need vast open space that others do not want to remain pristine; conflicting goals among stakeholders and users. Keeping illegal drug/alcohol activity (and its tentacles) out of parks.
	Funding for staff, acquisition, development, and maintenance.
	Securing funding for maintenance of facilities we currently manage.
	Funding for acquisition and development of park land.
	The funding to keep up with current usage and facility conditions, not to mention catching up on maintenance deferred already due to budget constraints.
	Lack of matching funds for grants, no funding for operations and maintenance demands.
	Declining levy income to maintain, upgrade, and complete construction of new fields when staff cuts are pending.

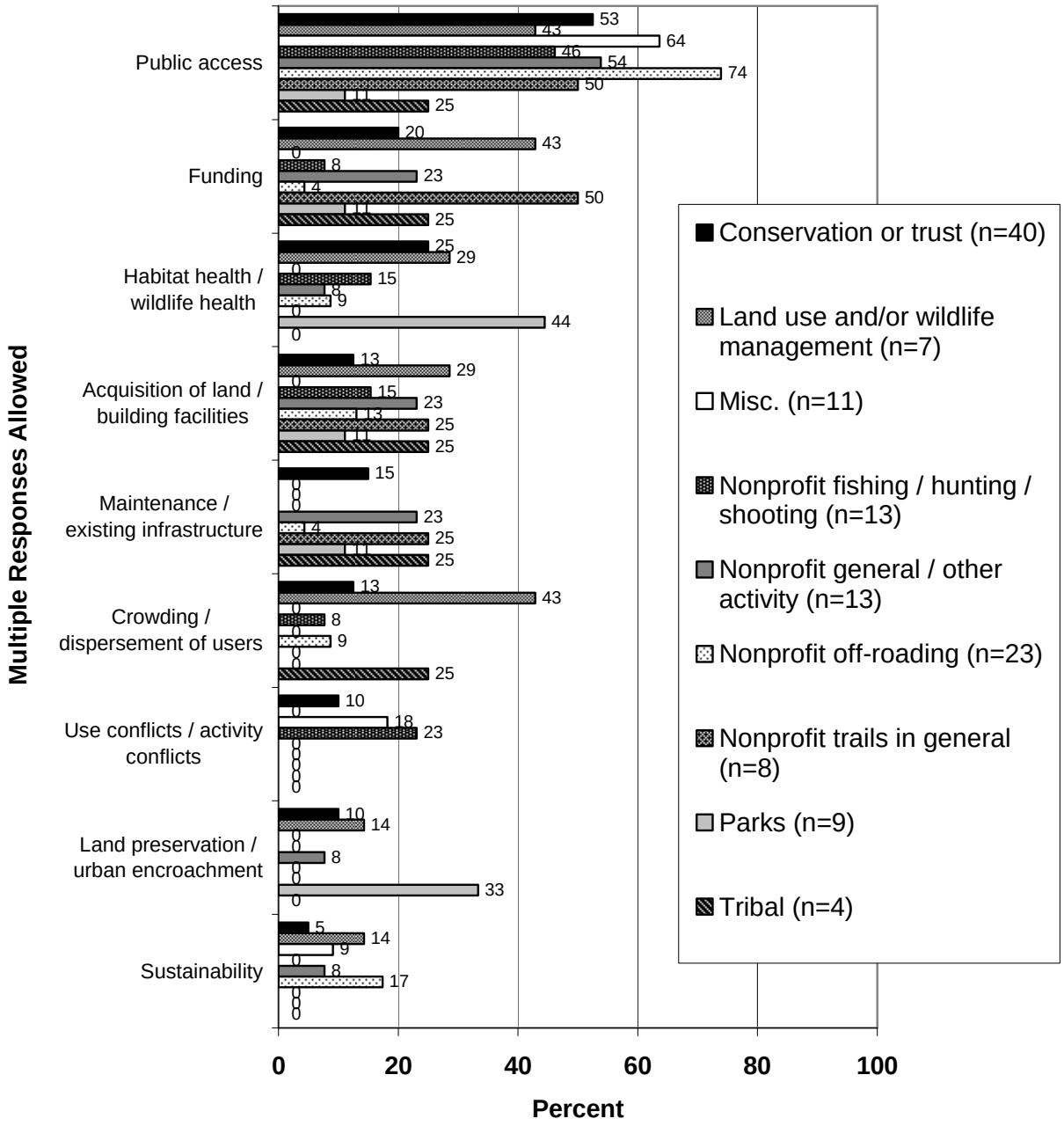
Q3. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Southwest	Creating shoreline access while avoiding conflict with industrial uses.
	Obtaining funding for the above projects.
	Funding. Moorage is commonly a break-even prospect (over the long term) at best. Parks are a cost center that must be funded through other revenues that are already being squeezed.
	Insufficient staffing and resources.
	Limited and dwindling local funding.
	Providing adequate parking for the marina.
	It's all about need and meeting people's expectations for recreation services. As the baby boomers continue to retire, there is an expectation that low-cost recreation opportunities will be available. Unfortunately, the declining economy and tax base make it difficult to provide parks and recreation services when competing for funding for other municipal services such as fire, police, and utilities.
	Securing funds to provide even minimal development of land for which we have had master plans for several years is an obstacle. The second obstacle is being able to maintain any new parks developed at an acceptable standard. Public demand exceeds true need, in my opinion, but we aren't meeting true need.
	Budgeting and permitting.
	Adequate funding of maintenance requirements.
	Operational funding to support program delivery and facility maintenance.
	Funding and lack of awareness of importance of open space as a core need/service in a community.
	Finding funding to provide these additional parks and facilities in a time of shrinking public funds, and balancing funds with other city service needs.
	Lack of capital funding sources to acquire recreation lands and build recreation facilities.
Northeast	1. Costs: With the state now charging for access to state parks, there is a fear that fewer people will have the means to visit. Also, there is a fear that many people will look to local parks, where they do not have to pay, as opposed to venturing into the outdoors. Also, there are quite a few people who do not realize the amount of available low-cost outdoor recreation. They look to rock climbing, skiing, or river rafting, see all the high costs, and totally forget about hiking, mountain biking, geocaching, snowshoeing, etc. Education about low-cost outdoor recreation activities could be helpful. 2. Education: Most people do not know how to get started or where to go when it comes to outdoor recreation. We need to educate people on what they can do and how to do it. Historically, our physical education classes teach about sports, physical activities, and recreation, but few have focused on outdoor recreation.
	Reduction in maintenance and replacement funding.
	Funding shortages on all aspects of recreation management: trail and campground maintenance and operations, winter trail grooming (ski and snowmobile), and compliance patrols for OHV management. Without adequate funding, trails and recreation sites may need to be closed for public safety. A shortage of compliance patrols may result in excessive illegal OHV use. This type of use may lead to decisions to close motorized recreation opportunities in order to protect resource values.
	Limited funding due to budget constraints at all levels of local government.

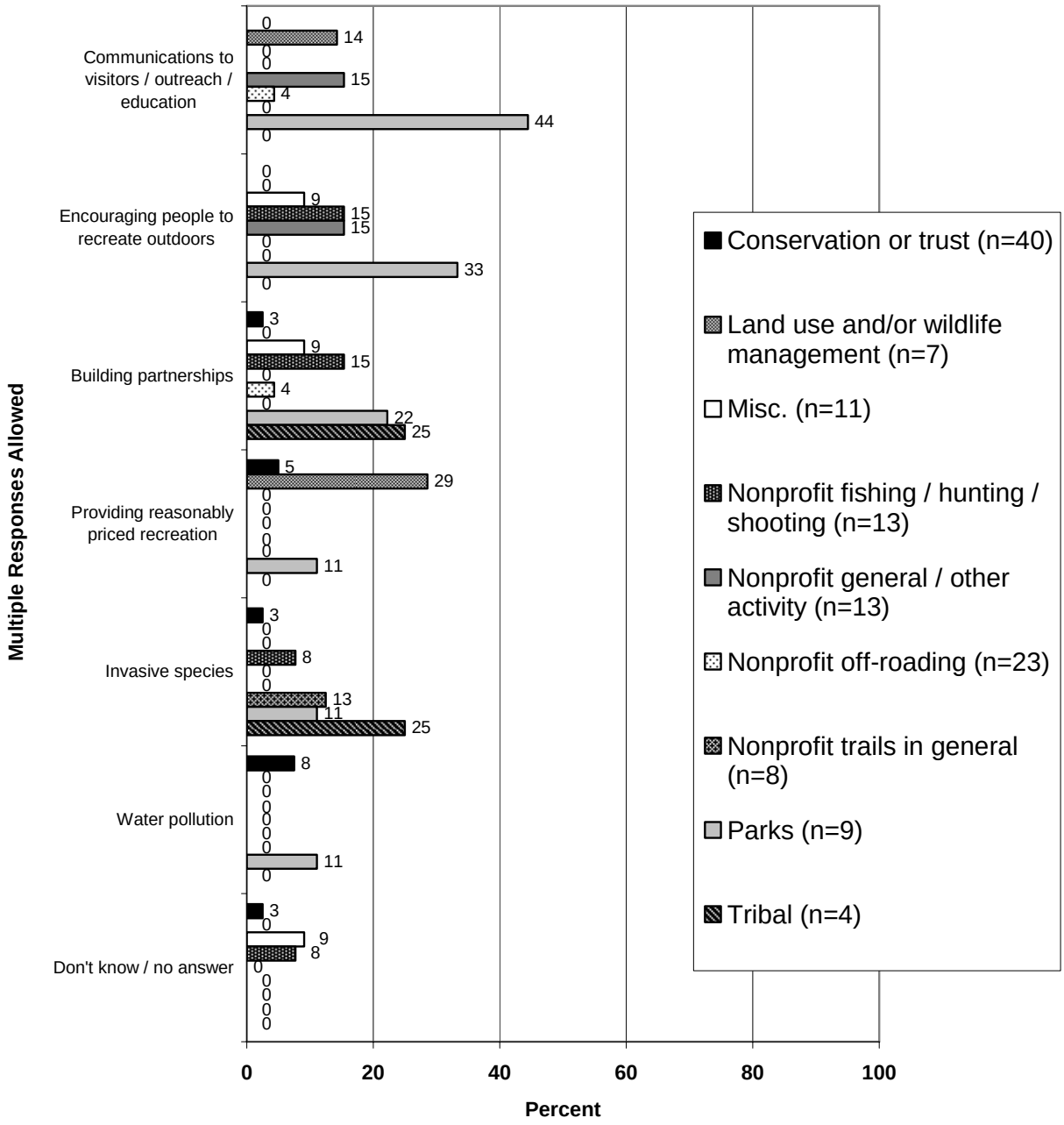
Q3. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Challenge or Obstacle
Columbia Plateau	Ecology.
	Upkeep on the parks with a limited budget.
	Economic uncertainty.
	Costs and constraints associated with environmental permitting and mitigation for public facilities in the shoreline environment. This includes permitting for new facilities as well as maintenance activities at existing facilities.
South Central	Lack of facilities.
	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations relating to development, management, and maintenance of leased recreational property as well as NOAA, NMF, Ecology, FWS, and other regulatory agency rules relating to operation, maintenance, and development of recreational facilities on the Columbia, Snake, and Yakima rivers. Access to grants and other funding to support maintenance of existing and development of new recreational facilities for a rapidly expanding population.
	In this time of reduced budgets, maintaining what we have is crucial. Our parks are being used very heavily, and we are constantly finding ways of doing more with less. We have fewer employees doing more work with less money on old equipment. In the meantime, our population has been consistently growing, which further puts strain on the facilities. There is a push to provide more park facilities, but the money to develop and maintain them is difficult to come by.
	The permitting process is very difficult. There is no checklist from the state or federal level, and none of the government agencies know exactly what permits are needed and from whom.
	Lack of funding for outdoor recreation facilities and programs. Postponed maintenance or outright closing of outdoor facilities due to lack of funding. Providing outdoor recreation opportunities for a growing local/retirement population with limited facilities and funding.
The Palouse	State budget and the lack of funding.
	Funding for priorities.
	Lack of dedicated funds.

Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Part 1) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

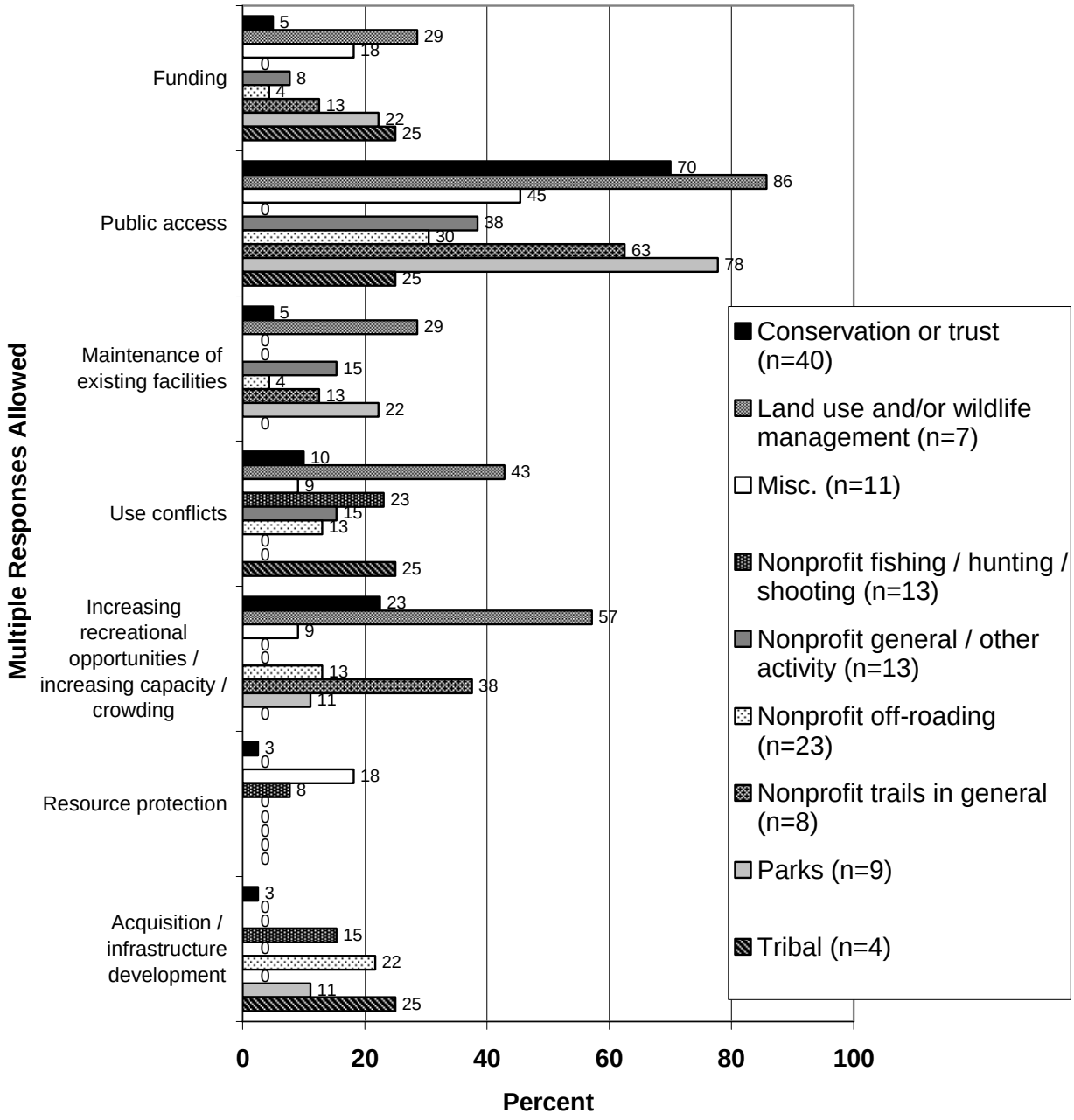


Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Part 2) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

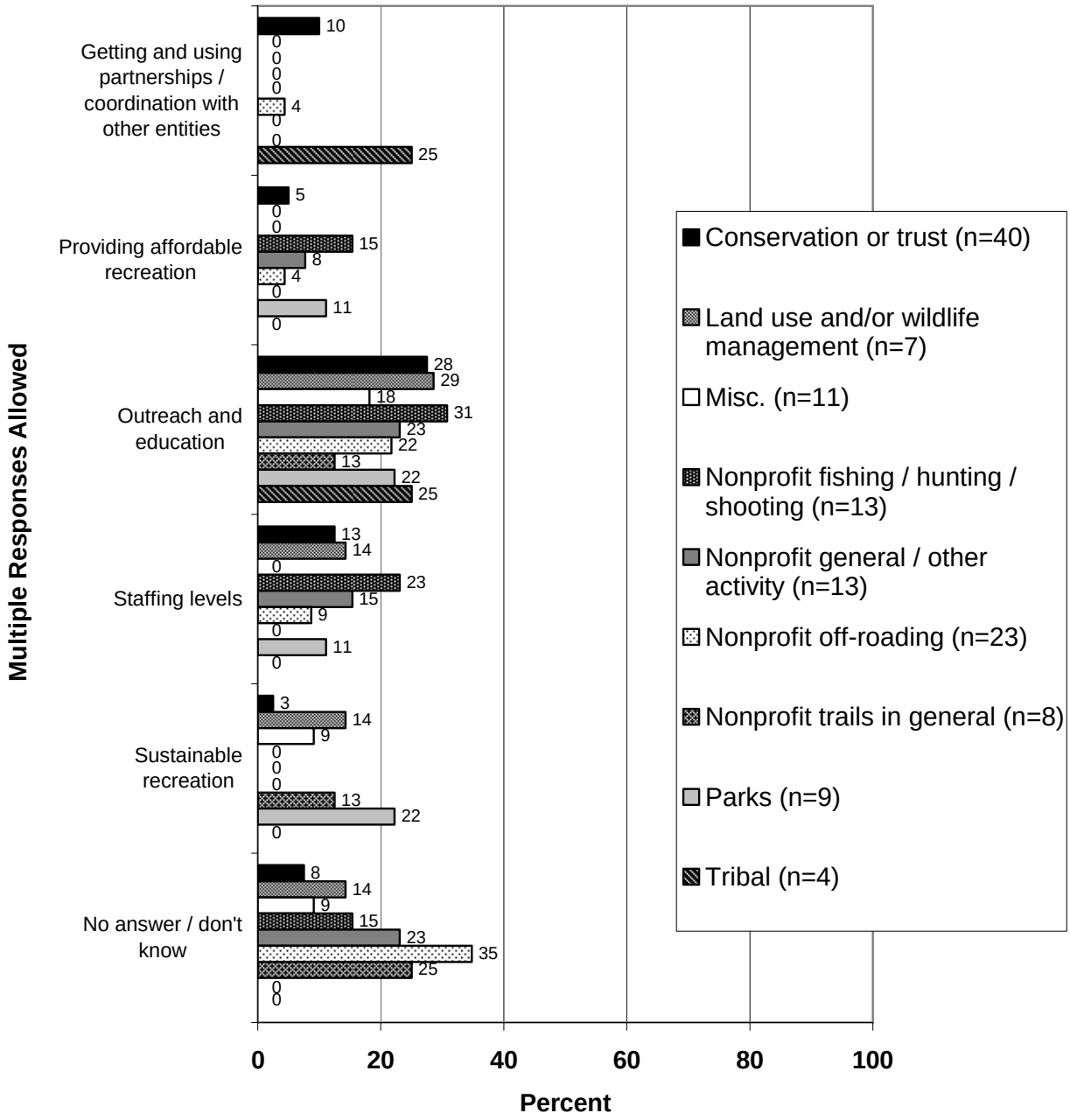


(Note: "Other" responses not shown on graph.)

Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Part 1) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)



Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Part 2) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)



(Note: "Other" responses not shown on graph.)

Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Type of Org.	Issue
Conservation or Trust	Public access to saltwater and freshwater shorelines; funding to manage and maintain existing infrastructure (trails, structures, roads, etc); and funding to secure additional land to make available for outdoor recreation.
	Costs of management and maintenance balanced with the ability of the public to use recreation areas. One critical component of management and maintenance that is typically under recognized and vastly under funded is noxious weed control, which impacts the ecosystems in the recreation areas. I recommend that volunteers pull/mow/cut Scotch broom, herb Robert, tansy ragwort, European blackberry, foxglove, English holly/laurel/ivy, butterfly bush, reed canary grass, and others as a way to pay for their user fees.
	In terms of the marine environment, access to the shoreline continues to be an obstacle. In some areas, there are no public launch sites for miles, and beaches are closed due to over protective landowners. As more and more people move to Washington state, which unfortunately allows landowners to "own" and thus limit access to beaches and tidelands, this will make work and recreation on the shoreline more challenging.
	Maintaining the boundaries between incompatible user groups.
	Diminishing free access to private forest lands and need for dispersed recreation around Mount Rainier National Park.
	The ability of recreation-area managers (state and local governments, non-profits, etc.) to maintain their existing facilities.
	Operations and maintenance funds.
	More people in the San Juans recreate at state-owned places such as parks and DNR land than anywhere else, and maintenance of the existing trails and infrastructure is probably the biggest issue due to reduced funding.
	Bike and walking access, trail connectivity, protected outdoor space, forest health/fuel load management, growth management, salmon recovery, water quality and quantity, and rural community sustainability.
	Parking is always the biggest concern for our organization. There is a very limited number of restoration sites along the Cedar River that accommodate more than 30 vehicles.
	Land use.
	Meeting demand for outdoor recreation sites and facilities at a time when funding sources are becoming harder to find. The population of the Puget Sound region continues to grow, as does demand for multiple forms of outdoor recreation: hiking, biking, kayaking, equestrian activities, mountain biking. Meeting the needs of these many user groups in a sustainable fashion that does not detract or damage existing natural areas will be a challenge in the next 5 years, especially with government (federal, state, county, local) agencies facing significant budgetary challenges.

Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Issue
Conservation or Trust (continued)	The increase in population impacting recreation areas. Establishing new areas with proactive management plans to protect resources, while allowing access.
	Waterfront access is currently an issue and will probably be an even greater issue in coming years.
	ORV overuse of public and private land.
	The Columbia River Gorge is loved, but is it on its way to being loved to death? Trends show that the Portland-Vancouver metro area is set to double in size over the next 50 years, and with that comes the need for more managed recreation. Recently, public land managers are encountering user-made trails and access points to public lands, causing problems in managing and protecting public land. We believe this is a crucial time to rein in these behaviors by implementing managed corridors of recreation to address needs.
	Need for completion of planned trails and implementation of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan.
	1. Protection of remaining undeveloped shoreline for recreational access and habitat protection. 2. Protection of wildlife networks and connecting corridors for people, wildlife, and water resources before resurgent development pressure fragments remaining natural areas too much.
	Overuse and accompanying natural resource problems (noxious weeds, trail erosion, soil and water degradation, etc.).
	Water: access and clean.
	Lack of access by most Americans and particularly young student-age citizens.
	Public beach and dock access for all ages and abilities.
	Developing appealing urban outdoor recreational opportunities to encourage density in urban areas vs. sprawl and carving up the landscape into 5-acre tracts. We have recognized this need and are starting to partner more with local municipalities. There is also a need to develop more access to our river and shorelines.
	Having a sensible raised boardwalk on an existing trail in the wetland/stream so people will have safe and easy access to view wildlife and recreate in an urban natural area.
	We are literally “loving to death” our existing outdoor recreation facilities. The last 4 or 5 years, we have seen a dramatic increase in the number of people using our pathways, parks, and playgrounds as the community is facing the shuttering of public-maintained facilities and families are struggling to find inexpensive ways to recreate and entertain. Obesity is on the rise, and families need a way to get out and walk and bike that is close to home.
	Restricted uses of public lands (Discover Pass, no overnight camping at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sites, etc.), overly conservative and confusing regulations (primarily in regard to fishing and hunting), and limited accessibility and availability of recreational opportunities in or near urban areas (easier to spend time on Xbox/computer than visit a recreation site in the country).

Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Issue
Conservation or Trust (continued)	Overuse and motorized vs. non-motorized recreation.
	Providing outdoor recreation to the public while protecting wildlife habitat.
	Invasive species, aquatic and terrestrial.
	Adequate funding for land acquisition to meet the recreation needs of the growing state population. Also, stewardship dollars are needed for the ongoing maintenance of those assets.
	Balancing access to state aquatic lands with habitat needs and recreational use.
	Access to public lands is a big issue here locally, as well as recreation opportunities such as bike paths and hiking opportunities for people of all abilities.
	Access to water (the Nisqually) and trail systems that support a variety of uses.
	Continuing to acquire and steward habitat-sensitive areas and working lands through grant programs.
	Continued unimpeded access by the public to wilderness areas, State Parks, and National Forests.
	As part of our mission to create great communities and conserve great lands, it's important to have outdoor recreation preserved both in our urban cores and in our rural and wild lands.
	Public access to shoreline and funding to keep State Parks open.
	Cost of participation for parks departments, schools, etc. There are cutbacks in all of these traditional routes to recreation and activity with no real replacements emerging.
	Funding to maintain trails and other facilities as well as improving access and opportunities to certain communities such as Cowlitz County.
Land Use and/or Wildlife Management	The decrease in federal, state, and local funding is the greatest issue Reclamation faces over the next 5 years. Funding is anticipated to be tightening, and, as a result, we will be focusing on building and improving the relationships we have with our federal and non-federal managing partners and, where possible, seeking new partnerships to assist in providing quality recreation. Ninety-seven percent of Reclamations recreation sites in Washington are managed by a federal or non-federal managing partner. Without a federal or non-federal managing partner, Reclamation lacks the authority to provide recreation facilities and is limited to installing only basic minimum facilities, such as toilets, guardrails, and vehicle turnarounds. Being able to enter into management agreements with other agencies allows the managing partner to provide more than just the minimum basic facilities, such as electrical hook-ups, water, showers, etc. Potential management partners are required to submit detailed information regarding their ability to manage and provide long-term funding for operating and maintenance activities for a recreation area prior to Reclamation agreeing to a partnership. If a potential partner does not provide sufficient evidence of its ability to provide funding to manage an area, Reclamation will not enter into a management agreement with that entity, which takes away recreational opportunities for the general public.

Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Issue
Land Use and/or Wildlife Management (continued)	Funding.
	Sustainable recreation: responding to changing demographics, evolving expectations, increasing demand for access, and increasing value for landscape settings in which our public lives, works, and plays. Specifically, an increased visibility and importance of recreation; scenic and social resource components in forest planning; connecting people with their natural and cultural settings; restoring and adapting recreation settings; implementing sustainable operations; finding ways to strengthen existing and new partnerships; and collaboration with other recreation providers to provide sustainable experiences, benefits, and outcomes across the larger landscape to communities and the general public.
	Completing rails-to-trails sections. Maintaining and improving public access to waterfronts and rivers. Removing vacant waterfront buildings and replacing with parks.
	Population growth and demand for outdoor recreation.
	1) Providing access for motorized recreation at Juniper Dunes. 2) Increasing popularity of public lands recreation and a population increase, leading to competition amongst individual recreation activity users for limited lands and capacity management problems. 3) Protecting natural and historical resources from potentially impactive recreation such as off-highway vehicles and target shooting.
	Funding, public safety, resource protection, risk management, population growth, recreation planning, and an increasing demand for facilities that support newer, more "extreme" sports and recreation activities.
Miscellaneous	To be able to serve all of Chelan and Douglas Counties for the people that have autism and autism-spectrum disorders.
	Preservation of habitat and access.
	Lack of recreation for youth.
	Land closures.
	Land closures.
	Access to areas and closures of ORV opportunities.
	Lack of access to public lands for multi-use activities, especially off-road motorcycles.
	Lack of access.
	Preservation of lands for recreation.

Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Issue
Not-for-Profit Fishing / Hunting / Shooting	Loss of accessible property for hunting. This includes private land being posted as "No Hunting."
	Land access! Overharvest of Northwest fisheries and impacts from commercial fishing.
	Political agendas that are anti-shooting do not reflect the growth that Seattle Skeet & Trap Club and the industry are experiencing. Well-managed facilities that are accessible to the public are very important to help decrease unauthorized shooting on public lands. Also, with very limited hunting opportunities in this state, it is important to provide a service where sport shooters can at least enjoy simulated hunting activities at a managed shooting facility.
	Increasing population combined with greater urbanization of the region leading to fewer people with a tradition of outdoor recreation. In our case, we face the concern of many of our members being senior citizens with limited younger membership. We are running ambitious youth programs, however, to try to counter this trend.
	Two things: loss of habitat and crowding. 1. Loss of places to recreate outdoors due to development. Two examples (of many) are bottomland development in the Puyallup/Orting/Sumner Valley and the defunct Cascadia development above the valley. Cascadia was an awesome mountain biking area, now destroyed. The bottomland (farmland) destruction limits habitat for wildlife, deteriorates wildlife numbers in semi-wild areas, and puts decent birding, hunting, and fishing areas that much more out of reach geographically to the average person. 2. Western Washington has high usage of wild areas due to the nearby population density, which also diminishes the outdoor experience. I thought rifle season was crowded, went bowhunting, and it's still crowded out in the woods, within an hour's drive of Puyallup anyway. Not everyone can always afford a week-long birding, hiking, or hunting trip to a remote part of the state.
	Complying with environmental issues and requirements.
	Getting new people involved, aging population is getting less active outdoors.
	USFS/DNR road closures restricting access to public lands for hunting, etc. Cost of running Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife. Cutting hunting seasons for all the wrong reasons and increasing costs of tag/licenses with little or no benefit to the wildlife or the sportsman. Urban growth into wild areas (although most is on private property) still affects habitat.
	Housing developments.
	Higher fuel prices and the struggling economy seem to be the two factors that affect our shooting sports the most.
	Leasing property for a range.
	Lack of available public land for the firearms sports. At Black Diamond [Gun Club], due to the limited space and availability of ranges, we often have to shut down one venue to support the activity in the other venue. Shotguns vs. rifle or rifle vs. pistol. Just hearsay, but am hearing for instance that Cascade Rifle and Pistol [Club] has capped their membership at 1,000 and that there is a 2-year waiting list to join.

Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Issue
Not-for-Profit General / Other Activity	Access to trails and trailheads, particularly those farther away from large urban areas. Maintenance of trails and campgrounds, especially with declining resources and increased environmental protection processes.
	River access and cleanliness. As the Columbia River is our primary recreation source, it is imperative that we continue to maintain safe and reasonable access. Additionally, limiting pollution of the river is a primary concern.
	1. Underfunded, misused parks: In the absence of sufficient government funding, more parks are naturally turning to "Friends of" groups of citizens for maintenance and, increasingly, policy decisions about who can and cannot use the park. This shift often results in public use restrictions that are based less on ecological science and more on the idea that every park is a pristine wilderness area—separating audiences of users from their parks just when more engagement is needed. 2. Indoor kids: The next generation is growing up with less environmental immersion than ever before, and they will vote on future park bonds. We need to experiment now with diverse ways to help kids interact with their local parks in immersive, exciting ways beyond the ballfields.
	Increasing participation and organic growth, as well as increasing awareness for our sport/activity.
	Providing and maintaining quality facilities.
	Finding safe areas to cross country ski and educating the other winter recreation users to respect the ski trails and not walk on them.
	More ballfields (baseball/soccer/softball). More trails for hiking.
	Maintaining existing Washington State Park facilities and trails along the Washington coast. Maintaining and expanding the Olympic Discovery Trail.
	Loss of off-road motorcycling areas.
	Cost of agency compliance for river facility improvements, i.e., access, docks, trails, ramps, buildings, flood control, shoreline repair, etc.
	Adding to the number of public access sites open to state waterways as well as protecting those we already have in place. A complementary issue is environmentally stewarding these sites and educating the users of these sites as well as members of the public at large. These interconnecting issues will increase the health of our human communities while limiting human impacts to shore lands and waterways.
	The need for more money for trails and off-road parks for people to have a place to ride. More lands are needed, and it seems that there are fewer places to ride.
	The sport of soccer is becoming increasingly popular, but there are not enough turf fields to match the demand. There are pastures that serve as fields, but due to the rainy weather, they are only able to be used a few months a year.

Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Issue
Not-for-Profit Off-Roading	Expansion. The area is vastly under-serving the motorized recreational public in Southwest Washington. We have a very limited amount of ATV/dirt bike trails and zero legal 4x4 opportunities on public land in Southwest Washington.
	Grooming for the trails, SnoPark expansion, and road maintenance.
	Access to the Okanogan National Forest.
	Balancing the wants and needs of the individual or group with the need to protect our environment.
	Access and trail closures.
	Lack of single-track trails to ride dirt bikes or any type of trail system or roads to enjoy ORVs.
	Coming up with a feasible, affordable, and sustainable trail management plan for OHV use.
	Education of proper OHV recreation to ensure sustained future use. All users working together to maintain OHV recreation opportunities.
	I am worried about the closure of four-wheeling trails. People like different kinds of activities, whether it is four-wheeling, hiking, horseback riding, dirt biking, camping, whitewater rafting, etc. Everyone deserves the right to use the land however fits his/her desires.
	Maintaining single-track trail access for motorized off-road vehicles.
	Lack of designated Class II OHV areas with true Class II OHV trails that are challenging, rewarding, and sustainable. While there are some, there are none in Southwest Washington. Another issue is regaining the trust of OHV users after the governor raided the OHV fund.
	The lack of places for OHV enthusiasts to recreate. There are more and more users competing for less and less space to legally ride. There is roughly 45% of the space open for riding with roughly 55% more riders to fit in the same area, while non-motorized users get more wilderness to recreate in.
	Loss of access for ORV uses.
	Closure or lack of open Forest Service roads.
	The nonsensical expansion of “wilderness” areas for the purpose of excluding ORV users, which is a legitimate outdoor recreation!
	Public access to public lands.
	Loss of public access for motorized off-highway use and discrimination against motorized off-highway recreation.
	Lack of access to trails for 4x4s. Lack of trails when compared to the number of users in a fast-growing sport. Overuse of existing legal trails.
	All terrain, utility vehicles, and dirt bikes.
	Funding, so organizations such as ours can provide the needed services.

Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Issue
Not-for-Profit Off-Roading (continued)	Less space and access allowed for usage.
	The most important issue is multiple use recreation access to public lands. Roads and trails need to remain open to motorized recreation. Many roads on the forest need to be designated at dual-use roads so that the public can use ATVs. Some forest roads need to be converted to ATV trails.
	The amount of public land available for OHV recreation is continually decreasing. This forces an increasing number of OHV users onto a limited number of areas, causing overuse and irreversible damage to these public OHV lands.
	Elimination of OHV recreational opportunities.
Not-for-Profit Trails in General	Acquisition of land and water recreation properties.
	Continued use of public lands on which our trails exist.
	Lack of funding is probably the biggest issue facing recreation today. If it wasn't for the RTP [Recreational Trails Program] funding through the RCO, there would not be much in the line of funding for recreation.
	Funding the rising costs of keeping trails and other recreational facilities open and in high quality without limiting access to low/medium income residents and visitors because of prohibitively high trail pass or trailhead pass fees.
	Lack of motorized recreation sites and trail mileage.
	Not having enough places for the types of recreation required.
	Keeping parks open due to funding decisions. Maintenance of the park systems.
	1. Lack of funding for recreational opportunities and maintenance. 2. Need for more hiking opportunities near urban areas. 3. Proliferation of passes and resulting confusion.
Parks	Integrating interpretive messages into recreation by local repeat visitors. Noxious weed and trash introduction at remote riverside site.
	Increasing opportunities and awareness among the community and tourists.
	Reasonably priced access and transportation options for getting to public lands for the entire public. I see that, as an issue we've been ignoring, it will probably not bite us in the next 5 years but will come to impact us a great deal if we don't address it in a meaningful way in the near future. Our current user base (at least for National Parks) is overwhelmingly white, middle- to upper-class, and increasingly older. When that population is gone, there will be fewer champions for public lands. If people don't recognize a personal need for public lands, they may not vote in a way that allows for the continued protection of natural areas with opportunities for outdoor recreation.
	Increased emphasis on environmental education. Increased emphasis on partnerships in accomplishing all our goals. Increased emphasis on broadening the diversity of the natural and cultural history represented in the National Park System. Increase emphasis on active recreational opportunities.

Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Issue
Parks (continued)	1. Development of management responses to manage impacts of climate change. 2. Lack of scientifically defensible metrics quantifying the public health benefits of parks. 3. Engaging youth to create lifelong stewards of parks among all populations. 4. Development of a comprehensive park-wide transportation system that balances public demand with resource protection.
	Providing continued access to the public via safe and well-maintained facilities while protecting the environment.
	Providing recreational opportunities for the public at current or slightly reduced levels.
	Balancing recreational demand while continuing to protect the environment and resources.
	With the loss of state general funding for WA State Parks, the most important issue is revenue funding for general operations, retaining and recruiting recreational and maintenance staff, and capital funds for maintaining and repairing aged park facilities in a safe and sustainable manner. Land acquisition and the protection of environmentally, culturally, and historically significant properties are also priorities.
Tribal	Tribally created and managed opportunities.
	Lack of funding to build and maintain parks. There is a need to provide services in our area for more people turning to RV and trailer use.
	Access and cost for tribal members. Tribal members should have access to areas to gather resources. They should be able to access areas for free. They should be able to access areas easily without having the Internet.
	The increase in the numbers of youth in the tribe, requiring more recreation opportunities for children, teens, and families.

Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Conservation or Trust	As more and more people head outdoors to recreate, the challenge will be to provide access while limiting impact. As more rural and shoreline parcels are sold and developed, areas that were traditionally available for recreation will be impacted. In addition, we need to keep identifying developed and denuded areas that can be restored in order to ensure no net loss of ecosystem function, and indeed to make gains in ecosystem function so all that is wild and wonderful in this region can be preserved.
	Providing access to private timberlands, dramatically increasing harvest rates on those lands.
	Unrestricted growth, reduced funding for conservation programs, water quantity reduction, lack of prevention of wildfire, disconnectedness of habitat and floodplains, lack of public education, and lack of support for rural communities.
	We enhance the volunteer habitat restoration experience with educational talks and tours, which we have found our volunteers love. However, available funding for restoration work limits how well we can develop our education or how many groups we can reach.
	The lack of sustainable funding sources. Agency budgets are shrinking, and this has a substantial effect on outdoor recreation facilities. Trails, trailheads, and other facilities are not being cleaned or maintained. Law enforcement and safety patrols are decreasing at a time when day use and demand are increasing. Fewer facilities are being constructed, such as access points and trails, and there are fewer crews and resources to sustainably manage existing opportunities.
	Shrinking federal and state budgets.
	Funding and capacity of public land agencies to address and manage their lands.
	Funding for development, implementation, and maintenance.
	Financial resources.
	Access to private land, lack of comprehensive recreation management on private lands, and lack of coordination between private land and public land management.
	Water, access and clean.
	Funding.
	Adequate funding for management of lands after acquisition.
	Permitting for projects to restore habitat and to make environmentally friendly access projects for hiking, etc.
	Dealing with increasing numbers of users and non-compatible forms of recreation.
	Access to areas that could be designated for outdoor recreation. Having adequate personnel (either paid or volunteer) to assist in this effort. Educating the public on the issue of outdoor recreation. Funding to implement ideas and plans.
	Budget cuts. Less funding for maintenance, parks, restoration, etc.
	1. Adequate funding. 2. Political bickering over the capital budget for recreation dollars. 3. State parks becoming self-sufficient.
	Resources to manage public lands and provide access.

Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Fed/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Conservation or Trust (continued)	Maintaining public access in the midst of population growth and economic challenges, and stewardship of acquisitions.
	Access and availability of outdoor recreation opportunities.
	Concerns over landowner liability for providing access, concerns over recreational user liability associated with in-stream restoration projects.
	Funding for management and upkeep. I support a targeted income tax, user fees on a sliding scale, or somehow adjusted for incomes so that low-income users can still access places.
	Shrinking government=less funding to maintain and expand trails and facilities.
	Diversification of funding sources to maintain areas.
	Reduction in funding to State Parks, which may cause additional fees or closures. There are also challenges from extractive industries and logging interests that may reduce access.
	Access to recreation that is local, affordable, and easily accessible (perhaps even by public transportation or other alternative transportation methods).
	Funding for effective management and stewardship of recreation areas.
	Funding to maintain infrastructure.
	Funding: public and political support for making funds available for maintaining and expanding outdoor recreational opportunities.
	Lack of funding to maintain public spaces, which reflects prevailing thought that we can't raise revenue, taxes in particular, to provide for the public good.
	Lack of operations and maintenance funds.
	Land use planning.
	Maintaining existing levels of service as government continues to face budget woes that are shuttering publicly operated facilities, increasing the demand for non-profit organizations that provide outdoor recreation opportunities to the community without charge and without government money for operations. Donations are not matching increasing costs to provide services.
	Many landowners we work with on conservation easements are not interested in allowing public access, and purchasing lands fee simple is much rarer for our organization. When we do purchase lands fee simple, we often manage them for the public, but this is expensive and time-consuming. The biggest barrier for us is funding to manage those lands for the public.
	Money. We have decent facilities here, but if they fall into disrepair, fewer people will use them.
	Ocean Inquiry Project educates students and community members of all ages through boat-based, scientific inquiry on Puget Sound, making them partners in estuarine research by contributing data to current projects and long-term databases.
	Public sector funding.
	Cost of participation for parks departments, schools, etc. There are cutbacks in all of these traditional routes to recreation and activity with no real replacements emerging.

Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Fed/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Land Use and/or Wildlife Management	Due to the decrease in funding limits for work-related travel, Reclamation faces the challenge of conducting Comprehensive Condition Assessments (CCA) at recreation sites in Washington. The purpose of the CCA inspections is to ensure public health and safety requirements are being met and to monitor compliance with Federal regulations. Other items reviewed include: compliance with terms and conditions of agreements with Reclamation; assessments for public demand for recreation; identification of hazards and risk reduction actions; care of natural resources; potential cost-share opportunities; and storage and handling of hazardous materials. Reclamation has a responsibility to ensure that its recreation facilities are effectively operated and maintained. Regardless of the operating and maintenance entity, the federal investment and ownership in these facilities has an inherent liability (design/construction) and there is a need to safeguard related public interests relative to their operation. To adequately protect these interests and for responsible asset management purposes, a periodic review of the condition and associated activities of these facilities is necessary. Any deficiencies identified in the CCA review may require corrective actions, and, due to the lack of funding, those items end up creating a backlog of deferred maintenance items for Reclamation and the managing partner. This could lead to a potential shutdown of the recreation site if the deferred maintenance items are not corrected.
	Funding for operating and maintaining facilities, including removal of invasive species and development of new facilities.
	Relatively static land base compared with increasing demand for recreation use. Maintenance backlog of developed recreation facilities, trails, and other associated facilities. A niche on many forests includes providing general forest and dispersed recreation opportunities, which are underfunded and time-consuming to manage. Resolving conflicting use demands on specific recreation sites. Travel planning and resource management that leads towards a sustainable network of roads and trails. A changing workforce to keep up with the needs of our recreating public. Declining budgets necessitate that we provide a more focused view of what we provide, where, and how. Climatic changes in forest vegetation conditions will heighten the risks and challenges in protecting and enhancing scenic character of recreation settings.
	1. Efficient cooperative management between recreation and other programs/emphases, especially wildlife, historical/cultural, natural resource protection, wilderness and lands with wilderness characteristics, botany, weeds. 2. Meeting public demand for provision of recreation opportunities where appropriate (especially for impactive activities), and facilities/infrastructure. 3. Public access issues.
	Lack of stable funding sources, aging infrastructure, and an increase in demand for outdoor recreation opportunities coupled with an decrease in accessibility and decline in the number of available opportunities.
	Funding for purchases of prime real estate when available.
	Lack of funding and staff for maintenance of existing facilities/sites, as well as for any new facilities/sites.

Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Fed/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Miscellaneous	Staffing and budget are always a challenge. Transporting people to the sites requires time and money. Serving only those who can transport themselves to sites would threaten the equitability.
	Budgets to keep parks open and trails maintained.
	Keeping land open for motorized recreation.
	U.S. Forest Service and Department of Natural Resources.
	Increasing ORV usage and shrinking ORV resources.
	Lack of access and the theft of off-road tab money by the legislature.
	Use of NOVA [Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities] program funds by other agencies not related to ORV use.
	Creation of land and water trails.
	Lack of space and funding.
	Government interference.
Not-for-Profit Fishing / Hunting / Shooting	Anti-hunting/gun political parties and environmental special interest groups have a great impact on hunting.
	More opportunities for hunting and fishing instead of less with price increases.
	If the economy recovers and the housing market improves, political agendas will attempt to limit growth or eliminate existing shooting ranges. I thought the GMA [Growth Management Act] would help here. It has not. Developing a new range in another rural area in King County is very expensive for a non-profit and also financially unattractive to a private developer.
	Again, an aging population of shooters is a concern, but we are trying to attract a younger generation of shooters through FFA [Future Farmers of America] and the Scholastic Clay Target programs. We are located in a rural area, so we have limited complaints about noise, traffic, or other concerns that plague other firearms ranges. Environmental concerns may arise over lead accumulation, but our site is being mined at the present time to clean up this material.
	The greatest challenge is finding ways to satisfy people's need to get outdoors and recreate while managing use of available areas and resources to avoid overcrowding. There is currently too high a demand and too few opportunities and places to enjoy the outdoors. In our particular case—that is, we are an archery range with a good population of hunting archers (vs. target/tournament archers)—we can provide a place for hunters to practice, but if there's no chance of ever getting an animal because good hunting areas are too far away, have no animals, or are too crowded, why hunt? Another obstacle is that DNR lands are supposed to be open for the public to hunt on, but when you get to a DNR plot, often the lessee has posted the land, so a promising patch on paper becomes nothing but disappointing when you get there. We need a map that truly shows which public lands really are open to the public.
	Meeting the environmental requirements.

Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Fed/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Not-for-Profit Fishing / Hunting / Shooting (continued)	Expensive. We are going to need to be easy to do, open more hours, and add to types of shooting.
	Economy issues/jobs in the local area. Logging is the lifeblood of this area and there isn't much logging on USFS land going on. I don't know what the numbers are, but I know that the USFS logging cutbacks have had some effect on the local economy.
	Environmental issues.
	Trying to keep the price of shooting down so that the general public can afford to come to our gun club.
	Road access to and in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.
	Encroachment from the urban growth in the Black Diamond area. Not unlike what happened between Kent and Auburn or what we see going on between Bonneylake and Buckley or Buckley and Enumclaw. It seems that by and large, the land between two cities that are close eventually fills in with homes and businesses.
Not-for-Profit General / Other Activity	Objections from "habitual appellants" to anything they feel is inappropriate for the environment, including recreation. Increasing drought resulting in less available water in certain areas.
	With changing environmental conditions and industrial proposals, it will be important to maintain a close working relationship with local, regional, and national government agencies, as well as non-governmental entities, to ensure everyone is on the same page and working together to accomplish goals.
	Orienteering is a sport that immerses people of all ages in the outdoors, building valuable navigational skills that are useful across many outdoor activities. It is so valuable that Nordic countries teach it in schools, and many meets involve thousands of participants. Yet in this area, the growth of orienteering is often restricted by local landowners and "Friends of" groups on the basis that their land is so unique and natural that even small groups of outdoor people can't use it for navigation. This is how to overprotect a public property into irrelevance.
	Off-trail bans. Park fees.
	Limited number of sports fields and high competition for access to them.
	A lack of safe areas to ski in. The downhill ski area has no course for us, and the snowshoe and walkers don't respect our trails.
	Lack of designated funding.
	Funding for WA State Park facilities and trails along the Washington coast. Funding for Olympic Discovery Trail through the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.
	Not following the vision Gifford Pinchot envisioned for multiple use in our forests.

Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Fed/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Not-for-Profit General / Other Activity (continued)	Cost of agency compliance for river facility improvements (e.g., access, docks, trails, ramps, buildings, flood control, shoreline repair).
	The greatest current challenge is financial support for keeping water trails open and ecosystems healthy. Long-term partnerships with state agencies have become more difficult because of the cumulative legislative cuts in their budgets. WWTA [Washington Water Trails Association] plans to assist in whatever ways we can with stewarding our shared outdoor recreation lands, and we have a site steward project on the Cascadia Marine Trail to monitor all public access sites on a continuing basis.
	The state taking away money from our fund so that we have fewer places to ride, and less work is being done on the trails that we have.
	Increase in population requires more land development for housing rather than green space/soccer fields.
Not-for-Profit Off-Roading	Dealing with political red tape from the upper levels on the DNR and objections from environmental radicals.
	Funding for grooming and maintenance.
	Access and funds to maintain the trail systems in the National Forest.
	Maintaining open trails for the motorized recreationist. The motorized community is continually being demonized as the major contributor to erosion, illegal trails, or habitat destruction. The vast majority of motorized recreationists are law-abiding citizens who spend countless hours volunteering to help maintain trails and the environment, while the only ones who are publicized are the people doing illegal or destructive activities.
	Liability issues and funding.
	The greatest challenge or obstacle to providing outdoor recreation in my area is the environmentalist and the Washington State DNR. Environmentalists are constantly trying to obstruct any kind of outdoor activity that either involves a motor or isn't affiliated with their belief system. The DNR managers are anti-ORV or have no affiliation to any type of outdoor recreation involving an ORV.
	The current plan being implemented at Reiter Road is cost-prohibitive and entirely too limited for people to use. The cost must come down and the miles must go up. The only way to decrease impact on the trails is to get more miles, so that the users get dispersed and the impact is spread out. The impact from the closure of Reiter has negatively affected all other areas on the west side of the Cascades and is unsustainable.
	Getting user groups to work together to maintain outdoor recreation opportunities. Whether motorized or non-motorized, we should all have the common goal of maintaining opportunities for everyone.

Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Fed/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Not-for-Profit Off-Roading (continued)	I am worried that building is going crazy and we aren't going to have any forest and open space left. With the rising obesity rate in our country, outdoor activity is more important than ever. We need lots of space to accommodate everyone's activities. No more passes and fees for everything either. We already pay taxes—use the money more wisely.
	Changing land-use policies.
	The time it takes to get OHV trails built and open takes too long. DNR has been working on the Yacolt Burn OHV system for 3 years without opening any trails. Thousands of dollars have been raised by a local club to support this trail system, but the project seems to continue to be bogged down in red tape. The lack of Class II OHV systems in Washington is causing the state to lose money as residents are forced to travel out of state. There is no reason to have a Washington State OHV tag if I can't use it here.
	The overuse of the existing trails we now have, with the constant threat of closure due to overuse. We need more space to recreate in.
	Environmentalists.
	Elitist groups who hate off-road vehicles use every means possible to exclude, close, or restrict this very legitimate form of outdoor recreation.
	Organizations disguised as conservation groups pass legislation and file lawsuits attempting to lock people out of public lands.
	Regulation and restriction of motorized off-highway vehicle use and diversion of funds that are intended to provide for motorized off-highway vehicle use. Agency personnel that discriminate against motorized recreation.
	Getting roads open in the state and National Forest lands.
	Maintaining funding for outdoor recreation activities.
	Adequate management of current and proposed areas.
	The greatest obstacle is selfish people. Many hiker-only organizations, groups, and individuals work hard to exclude other forms of recreation on public lands so they can have it all to themselves. They use environmental regulations as a lever to attain their own exclusive use of public lands.
	Lack of funding has proved the greatest challenge in keeping public land open for OHV use. This lack of funding means less money available for the maintenance, construction, and public education on these lands.
	Misguided attempts to further the above agenda.

Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Fed/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

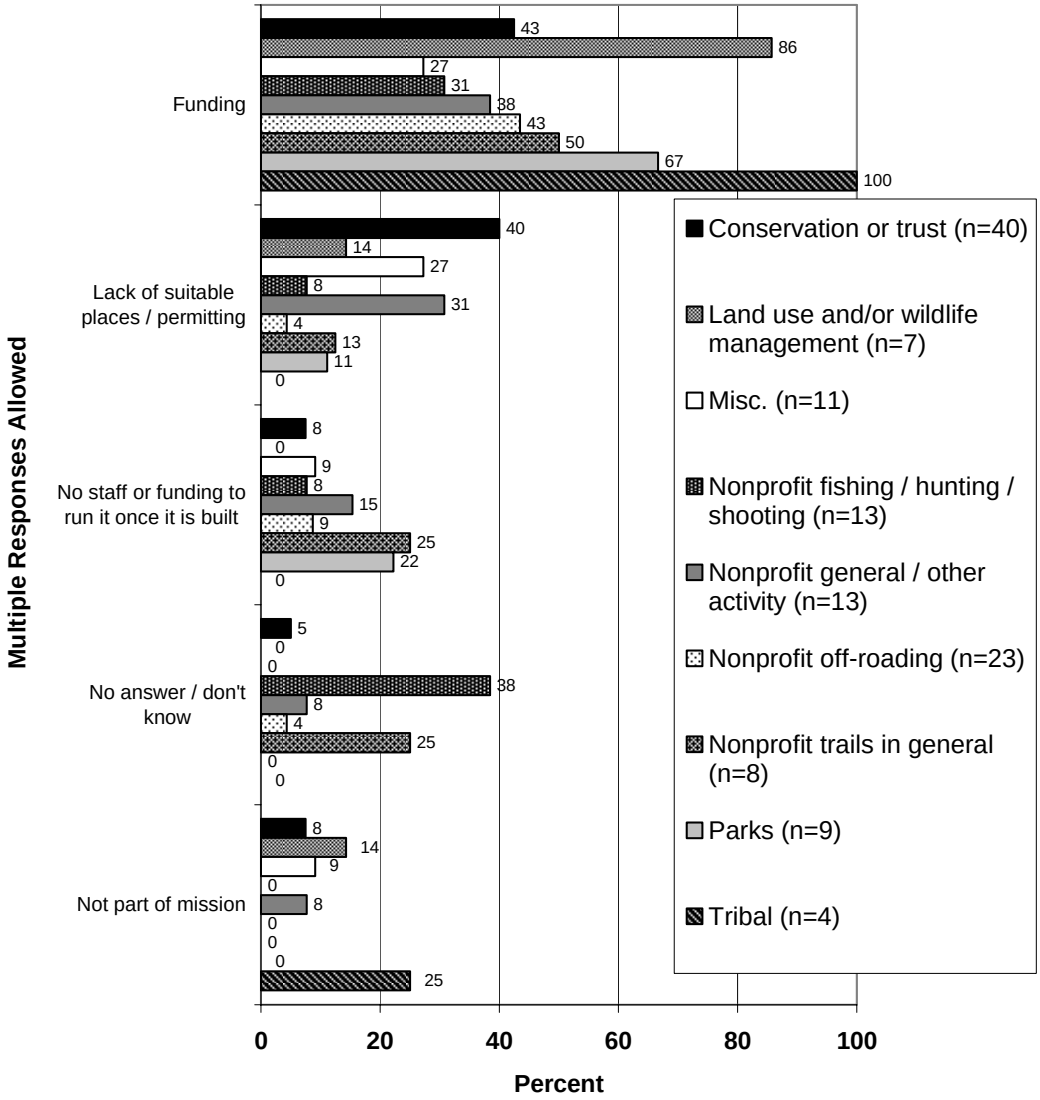
Type of Org.	Challenge
Not-for-Profit Trails in General	Development of those properties for all types of wildlife, recreation, and eco-recreation.
	Funding for operation and maintenance of grooming equipment for cross country skiing: snow cats and snowmobiles.
	We serve a very diverse area, with the trail being over 1,200 miles long and another 600 miles of feeder trails. I know that federal dollars for a lot of recreation are drying up, and that needs to be rectified somehow. We lobby Congress every year for more recreational dollars, whether it be to fund the RTP [Recreation Trails Programs] or the various agencies, and sometimes we are successful.
	The high (and rapidly increasing) cost (of finances and time) to coordinate with county, state, and federal agencies to secure permitting and funding for high-priority and time-sensitive maintenance and development projects that support the local economy and character of the region.
	Environmental and non-motorized recreation groups pushing the motorized recreation groups out of areas that have historically been used by the motorized groups.
	People making decisions to close down areas without good data or reasons. Someone doing something wrong and blaming everyone.
	Funding. Maintenance.
	1. Lack of funding for trail and road maintenance and unmet planning needs. 2. Lack of agency personnel to coordinate with volunteer-based non-profits. 3. Confusion over federal vs. state land passes.

Q2. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (State/Fed/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Parks	Sufficient funding for infrastructure development; remote site staffing; cultural and natural resource preservation vs. visitor impacts.
	To provide outdoor recreation facilities and access that is sustainable without major maintenance needs, as State Parks and other organizations have less and less available funding to support.
	The lack of connection to the Lewis and Clark NHT with all other resources along the 3,700-mile Lewis and Clark National Historic Trial. Working to protect, connect, promote, and assist managing partners to increase interpretation and recreational opportunities along the Lewis and Clark NHT.
	Flat to decreasing budgets.
	Lower lake levels on Lake Roosevelt and shrinking budgets for parks.
	Doing more with less: providing excellent park services with fewer full-time rangers and maintenance staff. Transition from subsidized service to service for a fee (Discover Pass). With agency staff reductions, the loss of institutional knowledge.
	1. Receding glaciers and aggrading rivers threatening park infrastructure and forcing closure of roads and campgrounds. 2. Funding to repair/maintain critical park infrastructure. 3. Management of growth and development pressures outside park boundaries. 4. Development and ongoing monitoring of standards and indicators to measure visitor experience and resource protection in specified management zones of the park.
	Reasonable transportation access for an urban population reliant on public transportation (some of whom have given up cars for a lighter footprint, but in particular for those who simply can't afford to own reliable transportation) and the deterrent that entrance fees can pose to people of limited income. Public lands should be accessible to everyone, not merely those of means. This will of course prove increasingly difficult as budgets continue to dwindle and more land managers are forced to be increasingly self-sustaining. This is less of an issue at present for National Parks, but is a very real concern for State Parks and some other federal agencies, and the public does not always understand the difference between who manages what land.
	Working collaboratively with other outdoor recreation partners and agencies to provide a multifaceted approach to recreation.
Tribal	Funding and maintaining jurisdiction over all lands on the reservation.
	Providing services for RVs and trailers, building more boat launches, and keeping up with an increase in visitation.
	Tribal members are unaware of what is available because there is no direct outreach. Also, they don't have prioritized access to areas or access to areas that are not available to the general public.
	The tribe does not have a parks and recreation plan or department that can give guidance on how to increase recreational opportunities.

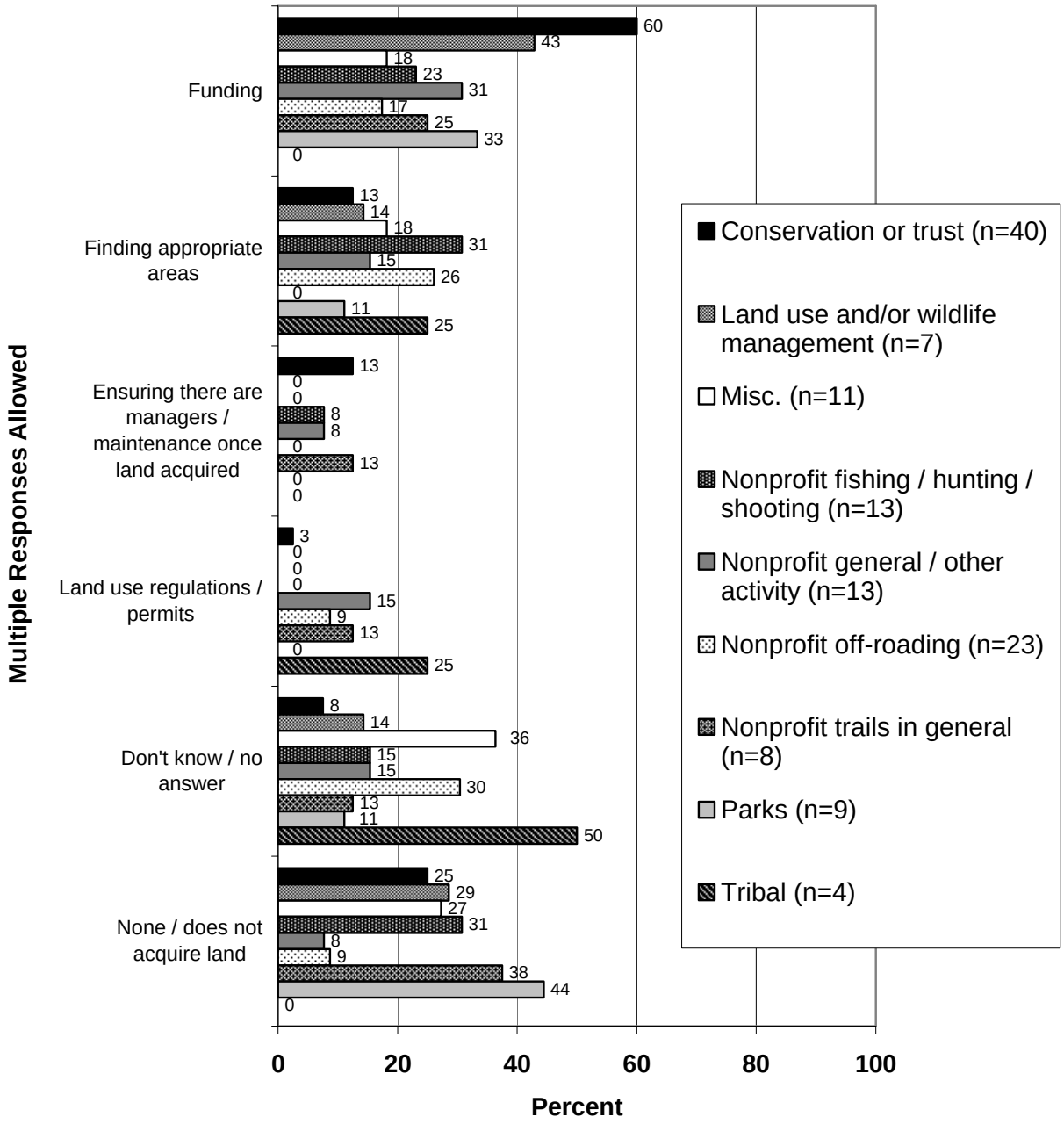
- The State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey asked providers to name their organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for *developing* capital facilities for outdoor recreation and their greatest challenges to meeting demand for *acquiring* public land for outdoor recreation. The results are summarized in graphs followed by the verbatim responses in tabulations that follow the graphs. The tabulations omit comments when the question does not apply to the particular organization (e.g., when respondent wrote "does not apply to us" or "we do not acquire land").

Q25. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation?(State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)



(Note: "Other" responses not shown on graph.)

Q27. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for acquiring public land for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)



(Note: "Other" responses not shown on graph.)

Q25. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Conservation or Trust	Funding.
	We develop minimal facilities to keep management and organization costs down and also to ensure that protection of the natural environment takes precedence. We partner with local and state organizations for high-level use areas, and, in those cases, lack of funding and management and organization to maintain the facilities are the biggest problems.
	Lack of new funding and the decrease of current funding.
	Deciding where it's appropriate to allow visitation and creating public access to those sites (some are located on private roads).
	Having the money to install facilities, like bathrooms for public use, kitchen facilities, and community indoor meeting space.
	Overregulation and taxation.
	The greatest challenge to meeting demand is the lack of sustainable funding. Wild land trails, trailheads, river access points, roads, regional trails (such as the Burke-Gilman Trail), parks, and natural areas all have costs associated with their development and long-term management. Controlling for invasive species and restoring natural areas, monitoring for changes, cleaning, repaving, clearing and brushing, repairs—all have costs that must be paid for, and finding sources of funding that will last longer then a few years is extremely challenging. The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust generally does not hold funding for capital development projects. We work with agencies to secure funding and assist in design, development, construction, and other aspects of projects.
	Funding.
	Finding capital.
	No planning has been conducted.
	Maintenance budgets: We've weathered the storm of post-2008 economy by deferring maintenance.
	Funding, capacity, and resources of local land managers. With dwindling resources to support existing facilities, public land managers are hesitant to implement new capital facilities.
	Obtaining property from private owners.
	Development of capital facilities is not our primary mission. Our primary mission is conservation through acquisition or conservation easements, either alone or in partnership with agencies more directly focused on developing and managing recreational facilities. We also have begun sponsoring major shoreline restoration efforts in our service area, mostly for improvement of habitat rather than for recreation.
	Funding, organizational capacity, landowner willingness.

Q25. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Conservation or Trust (continued)	Funding and staffing.
	Generating funds.
	Funding and permitting.
	Money to maintain and expand.
	Lack of capital.
	Cost, lack of funding.
	Public dollars.
	Balancing the desires for access and recreational use with habitat restoration needs.
	Funding.
Land Use and/or Wildlife Management	State parks have the primary role of meeting demand for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation.
	Limited funding for capital improvements and declining funding for long-term operations and maintenance.
	Budget for capital and operating expenses.
	Decreasing BLM funding, especially for maintenance. Increasing time needed for paperwork and appeals of BLM decisions.
	Flat/declining budgets and limited opportunities to leverage outside funding.
	Funding, limited staffing levels.
Miscellaneous	Staffing time to set up and manage events. Changes in government policies about land use.
	Lack of funding.
	Money.
	Funding.
	Getting more area designated for ORV use.

Q25. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Not-for-Profit Fishing / Hunting / Shooting	Funding.
	Funding.
	The length of time, complexity of the process, and associated expense of the permitting process in King County is excessive. State government permitting expenses, so far, are reasonable for nonprofits, their processes more streamlined, and the employees come across as genuinely committed to our success and serving our needs.
	Limited revenue above costs of operations to allow us to participate in programs like FARR [Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program] that require matching funds from the applicant organization. We recently qualified to receive 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, allowing us to be considered a charitable organization for purposes of fundraising.
	Money. We need cash to expand our members' range, which is open to the public one night a week (and it's packed). We now offer two sessions, and we still turn people away. Our Junior Olympic Archery Development programs (on two other nights each week) are also getting full for the size of our facility.
	Limits on our existing lease with King County.
	We have very limited profit to upgrade and need to keep our prices as low as possible so that shooters can afford to shoot. This will always be a challenge.
	Our club house is 50-plus years old and past its life cycle.
	Keeping volunteers involved.
	Not enough of the public comes out to enjoy the club facilities, so therefore we are not reaching our goals.
	Property for outdoor range.
	Shooting has dropped off during the recession and is slowly coming back, but due to the original drop-off, the volunteer base and revenues have shrunk. This leaves gun clubs in the catch-up mode, and so we are struggling to maintain or improve existing facilities and/or to expand services.

Q25. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Not-for-Profit General / Other Activity	Resources: personnel and monetary.
	This is not a capital issue. It is an access issue, and we are continually asked to provide more access to parks and recreational areas that we can use once/year for off-trail navigation.
	Lack of financial capacity.
	Finding suitable sites for cross country ski trails and their development.
	Part of our Sports Council is the Wenatchee Valley Sports Foundation. We rely on contributions and/or fee-based activities (e.g., tournaments) to generate revenue to facilitate projects. This is a very difficult time to generate those dollars.
	Funding.
	Loss of off-road motorcycling areas.
	Permitting along the Columbia River shoreline.
	The need for more money to upgrade and maintain our facilities.
Not-for-Profit Off-Roading	Loss or theft of RCO, NOVA [Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program], and other grant funding, as well as Department of Natural Resources red tape.
	Accessibility and funds.
	Once again, pressure from groups who don't understand that the majority of motorized recreationists are law-abiding citizens who spend countless hours helping to maintain our trails, clean up trash, and ensure that all users are following the rules while enjoying our outdoors.
	Public perception of our contributions.
	The state keeps on closing the trails. They are charging all kinds of fees, yet close trails and blame the four-wheelers for it. We don't let a few bad apples close other parks, so why let them close the trails? Patrol the trails every now and then, just like police patrol the parks every now and then. If people had a fear of getting caught, it might help clean things up. Lots of four-wheelers are more than happy to participate in clean-up days. Just ask for help when it's needed instead of closing things down. We have to have space and trails to wheel!
	NOVA [Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program] funds were taken away in 2009, ensuring that the permit fees and gas taxes contribute to their designed goals.
	Lack of access to public land.
	Lack of respect from government agencies and officials. The people in charge of making recreation decisions will cater to one or two groups and focus on them, allowing other types of recreation to be choked out due to lack of respect.

Q25. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Not-for-Profit Off-Roading (continued)	The siphoning off (redirecting, out-and-out theft) of monies from the NOVA [Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program] fund, ORV tab dollars to agencies that do not provide ATV opportunities, and/or use of those funds for closures or harassment of ATV users.
	The state legislature stealing OHV funds, DNR mismanagement of OHV funds, anti-access groups deciding how OHV funds are distributed.
	Constant attack from groups to close public access for off-highway travel and motorized recreation.
	Money. Finding government employees willing to work with our form of recreation.
	Funding and volunteers.
	Funding and DNR reluctance to move ahead on needed projects.
	Our greatest challenge is raising enough money to buy land off of Cheyne Road located north of Zillah, WA., so that we can keep the popular Rankville area open to ATVs and dirt bikes.
	Lack of funding, as all positions in this organization are volunteers.
Not-for-Profit Trails in General	Raising money for land acquisition.
	On state lands, we really have no challenges other than maybe a few more trailheads and access points. On private lands, there are some definite roadblocks, such as land acquisition, overnight camping, and developed trailheads. On federal lands, we need better access points and more trailhead development.
	We do not have a reliable revenue source to have a budget to improve the experience for those user groups, and to support maintenance and improvement of our current 200 km of trail for the non-winter months. Ski trail passes cover the cost of winter maintenance, but not summer users such as bikers, hikers, and equestrians.
	Too many nonmotorized-only areas compared to motorized.
	Pass laws that allow us access to some recreation facilities, like other states.
	Funding, shoreline, and critical area ordinances.
	We define new trail miles as capital facilities. The challenges of new hiking opportunities, whether front- or backcountry, include the cash-strapped nature of our public agencies and NEPA [National Environmental Policy Act] and SEPA [State Environmental Policy Act] requirements and costs.

Q25. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Parks	Capital funding.
	Access, land ownership, proximity of facilities to population, geography—there are large water bodies that restrict or make improvements extremely expensive for land-based recreation that avoids driving.
	Competition within the National Park Service for limited funding opportunities.
	Constrained budgets.
	Shrinking federal budgets and increasing staff costs. The NPS currently has a freeze on new facility projects.
	Funding.
	Besides adequate sources of capital funding, the strict regulations on development in environmentally, culturally, and historically significant settings.
Tribal	Funding and making sure there is limited, controlled public access to only desired locations.
	Getting the needed funding with all the fiscal shortfalls.
	Funding and staff capacity (which is really about funding).
	Funding. Funding sources require facilities to be accessible to the public, and the tribe has not addressed whether recreation is for the public or tribal members only.

Q27. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for acquiring public land for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Conservation or Trust	Funding for acquisition and for management.
	Perception or reality of removing tax income from rural county income streams.
	Funding.
	Funding.
	Finding adequate funding or matching funds to purchase lands. State agencies don't have to secure a match, whereas nonprofits and local governments do. This means that state agencies tend to get more grants because they don't have the same costs. Yet the state agencies typically do the worst job in terms of taking care of their lands and also spending the millions of dollars they secure, meaning that projects down the list are not funded and matching funds are lost while the state agencies sit on huge amounts of capital funding.
	Money.
	Land use regulations.
	Adequate funding, both for purchasing land from willing sellers at fair market value, and then for managing this land once it has been acquired. The Mountains to Sound Greenway has worked with partners to move land into public ownership, whether a large chunk of acreage or a small parcel, in a manner that meets demand for building vibrant communities while protecting natural areas. The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust generally does not hold funding for land acquisitions, nor does the organization own land. We work with agencies to secure funding to acquire and manage land, and assist in facilitating the stages of acquisition.
	Funding.
	It is not currently a goal of ours to "meet demand for public land." Conserving important wildlife habitat, working forests, and farmland is the demand we are hoping to meet.
	Funding.
	Getting LWCF [Land and Water Conservation Fund] funds designated to the Columbia River Gorge for a backlog of prioritized lands from USFS. Friends of the Columbia Gorge's Land Trust works with state parks and USFS to acquire lands that have been prioritized for public land acquisition. The Gorge has not received LWCF for the last three funding cycles, preventing the National Scenic Area from securing and protecting sensitive and recreationally rich lands.
	Obtaining property from private owners.
	Financial. We have the projects in the queue and the stakeholder support for those projects lined up.
	Funding, organizational capacity, and landowner willingness.
	Funding to increase access and/or purchase lands.
	Funding.
	Funding.
	How to generate funds and sustain the support.

Q27. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for acquiring public land for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Conservation or Trust (continued)	While our new conservation strategy plan has a component for "People in Nature," our primary focus is still habitat protection. Now that other RCO funds besides SRFB [Salmon Recovery Funding Board] are available to non-profits, we would like to partner with groups to access funds to acquire beloved local lands. Our biggest challenge would be managing lands with heavy public use with no outside assistance.
	Funding and willing landowners to sell.
	Money to maintain takes all that we can get, and we find it increasingly insufficient. As a non-governmental organization, many grants are unavailable to us. Fortunately, the county has sponsored many grant applications on our behalf. Finding money to build is easier than finding money to maintain.
	Increasing land prices.
	Public funding. Political bickering over private land being taken off the tax roles for public outdoor recreation.
	Our niche may be to facilitate access to public lands by acquiring easements through private lands that lie between communities and our public lands.
	Funding to buy and develop appropriate access.
	Funding and staff capacity to purchase properties.
	Competitive grant programs and limited funding.
Land Use and/or Wildlife Management	Funding.
	Funding for acquisitions or land exchanges, paperwork required, locating willing sellers, and coming to agreement with appraised land values.
	Increasing public demand does not necessarily equate to governmental goals and directives.
	Budget.
Misc.	Lack of understanding of land managers about our needs.
	Funding.
	Negative image of ORV use.
	Finding grants or money to purchase properties.
Not-for-Profit Fishing / Hunting / Shooting	Funding and landowner cooperation.
	Unlike when the range was purchased in the '50s, we are now surrounded by houses on three sides. Coordinating an offer to buy land to expand the one side with open space, using grant money, and the grant process itself seems insurmountable.
	Just keeping what we have is enough of a challenge.
	Raising funding (matching) to purchase additional property.
	No public land available next to our property.
	The fact that 80% of our county is U S Forest Service ground.
	Having the land available for purchase would be the number one obstacle and then having the funds to purchase would be the very next issue for the club to face.

Q27. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for acquiring public land for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Challenge
Not-for-Profit General / Other Activity	Funding and the underestimated popularity of horse riding.
	Of our 40 mapped park areas, only about 50% allow off-trail navigation. Learning to navigate without leaving the trails is like learning to sail without leaving the shoreline—good sailors aren't made in calm harbors. Our #1 challenge is the lack of a science-based, statewide perspective on the appropriateness of orienteering as a recreational activity in Washington parks. We are often off-trail, but we also often leave areas even better than we found them.
	Lack of financial capacity.
	Convincing the other users that ski trails are needed.
	Funding from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program through the legislature.
	Loss of off-road motorcycling areas.
	Agency approvals, i.e., Chelan County PUD, Chelan County, City of Wenatchee.
	The limited percentage of public lands available, as well as financial support for overhead costs to work with partners to increase public access sites to water trails.
	The need to change the laws to open more lands for riding.
Not-for-Profit Off-Roading	Money.
	Environmentalists.
	Public perception of the differences within our user groups: off-road motorcycle riders are NOT the same as quad riders or the wheeler crowd in respect to attitude, approach, resource impact, trail usage, or really any way.
	Financial.
	Again, we need space for our activities. Put some restrooms at the trailheads and even along the trail, so things don't get stinky.
	Miscommunication.
	Bureaucracy. It should not be this hard to use public land in a responsible way. There are thousands of individuals willing to volunteer to help build OHV trail systems that are sustainable and enjoyable for the user. Unfortunately, it is challenging to get access to public land to put these trails on. Once you do get access to the land, developing the plan takes too long and is filled with rivers of red tape to swim through. Washington needs to get serious about OHV use and seriously develop a plan for opening areas to OHV use. Without this, illegal trails will continue to be built, causing far greater resource damage than a legal trail system would have. Build it and they will come. If you don't build it, it will still get built, but without the state's oversight and control.
	We have to sit back and listen to how there is no money for the projects we propose, but yet the state government will take the funds set aside for us and put it into the general fund to finance state parks. To us, that was stealing. The money was set aside for us to use for motorized projects, not to fund state parks!
	Elitist user groups that seek to exclude ATVs, a legitimate outdoor recreation segment.

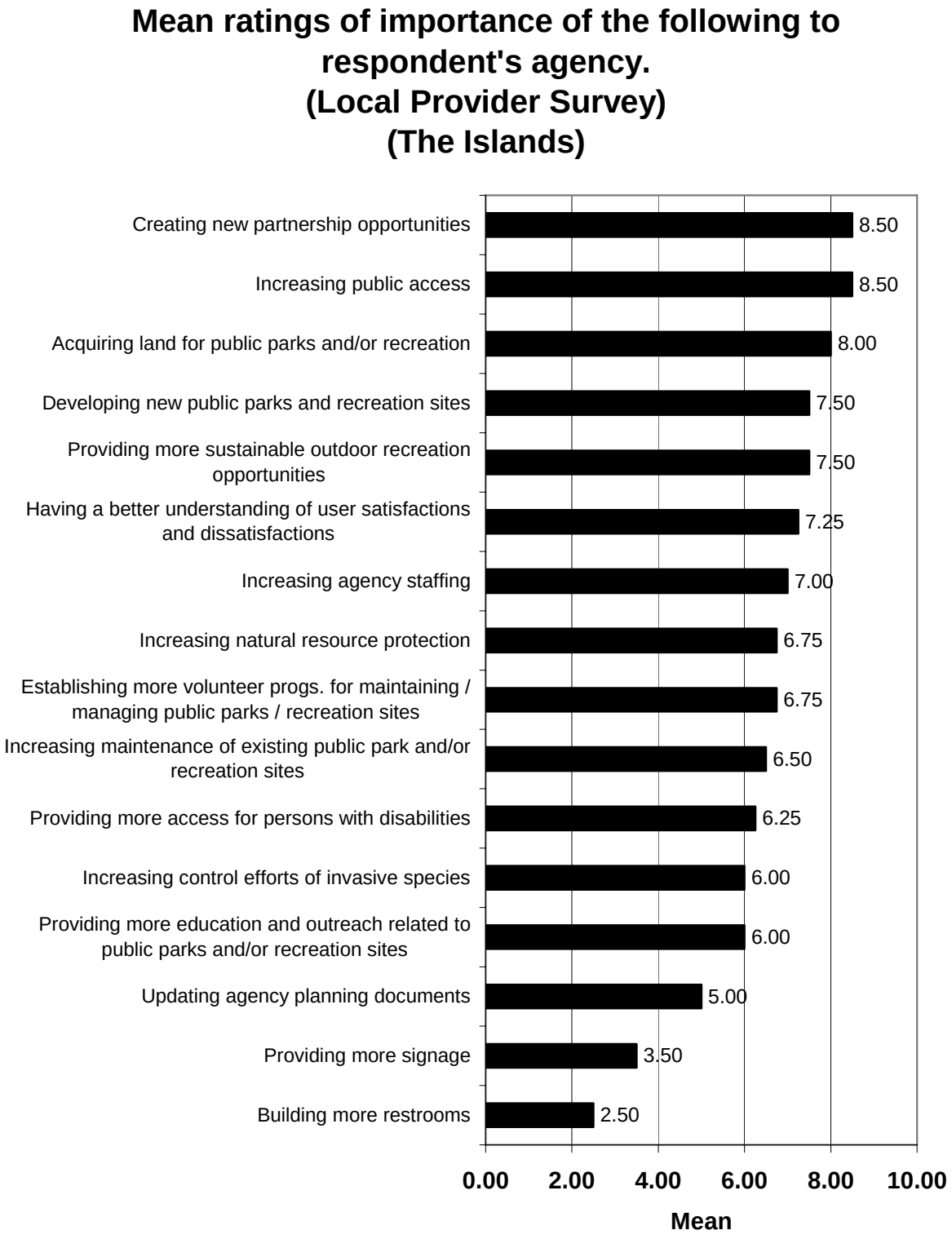
Q27. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for acquiring public land for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

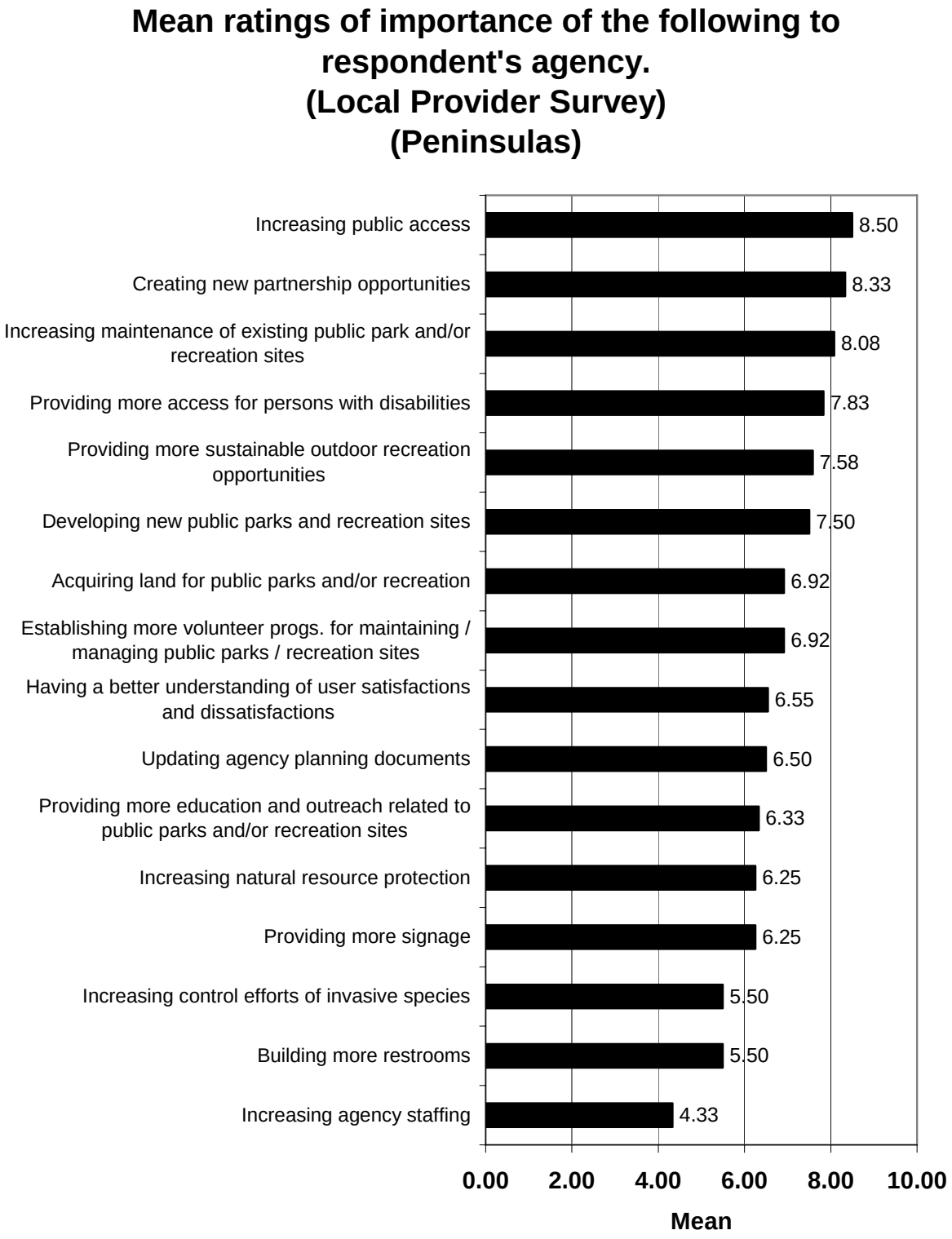
Type of Org.	Challenge
Not-for-Profit Off-Roading (continued)	Agencies and officials who discriminate against motorized off-highway travel and recreation.
	Environmental laws and rules, finding government employees who are willing to learn about our sport and what we want/need for a quality experience.
	We currently have no plans.
	Perception by general public that our sport is detrimental and their persistence in having access closures.
	Selfish people want to exclude all forms of outdoor recreation other than hiking.
	Lack of funding.
	Small membership.
Not-for-Profit Trails in General	Finding grants or other non-tax revenue to purchase lands.
	Getting more funding to enable us to get more youth crews out to maintain the trail. Volunteers are great, but there are a lot of projects where we need accountable crews to guarantee the quality of the work.
	We do not have trouble with acquisition, but with getting permits to maintain our facilities on public lands.
	Conservation funding is available and keeps us from having motorized recreation.
	Not enough common sense in some people. Trails are needed so people will use them and have a place to ride rather than some riding where they shouldn't and making all look bad.
	We do not acquire land. We assist in the maintenance and development of the Spokane Centennial Trail.
	While we do not acquire public land, our members benefit from the acquisition of public land. As we see it, the greatest challenge facing public land acquisition is lack of funding at the state and federal level.
Parks	Our parks were not established to provide recreational opportunities as commonly understood. As a result, our small land base, centered on nationally significant cultural resources, limits the nature and extent of recreational opportunities provided.
	Finding appropriate and available areas.
	Funding.
	Funding, partner support, and public support.
	Having sufficient up-front funds to take advantage of adjacent land purchases or in-holdings willing to sell their properties for outdoor recreation.
Tribal	There is no public demand for public outdoor recreation.
	Putting land into trust.
	Much of the reservation is in the floodplain, which is a challenge when developing larger outdoor areas.

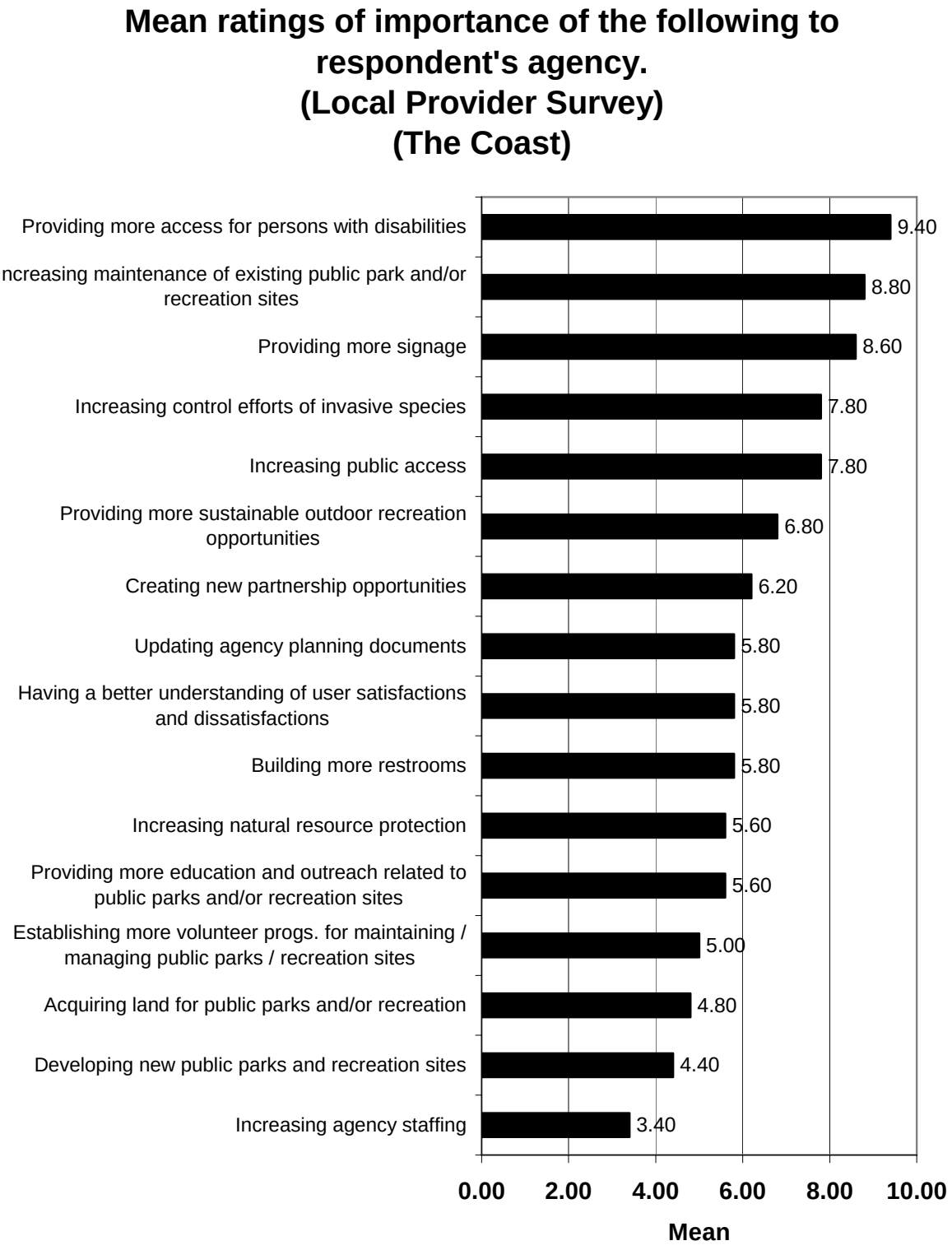
- The Local Provider Survey asked a series of 16 questions. For each question, local providers rated the importance of the item to the agency. The mean and median ratings are tabulated for all regions. The tabulation is followed by a graph for each region of its results, ranked from the highest to the lowest mean rating.

On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, the mean and median rating of importance of the following to the agency. (Local Provider Survey)

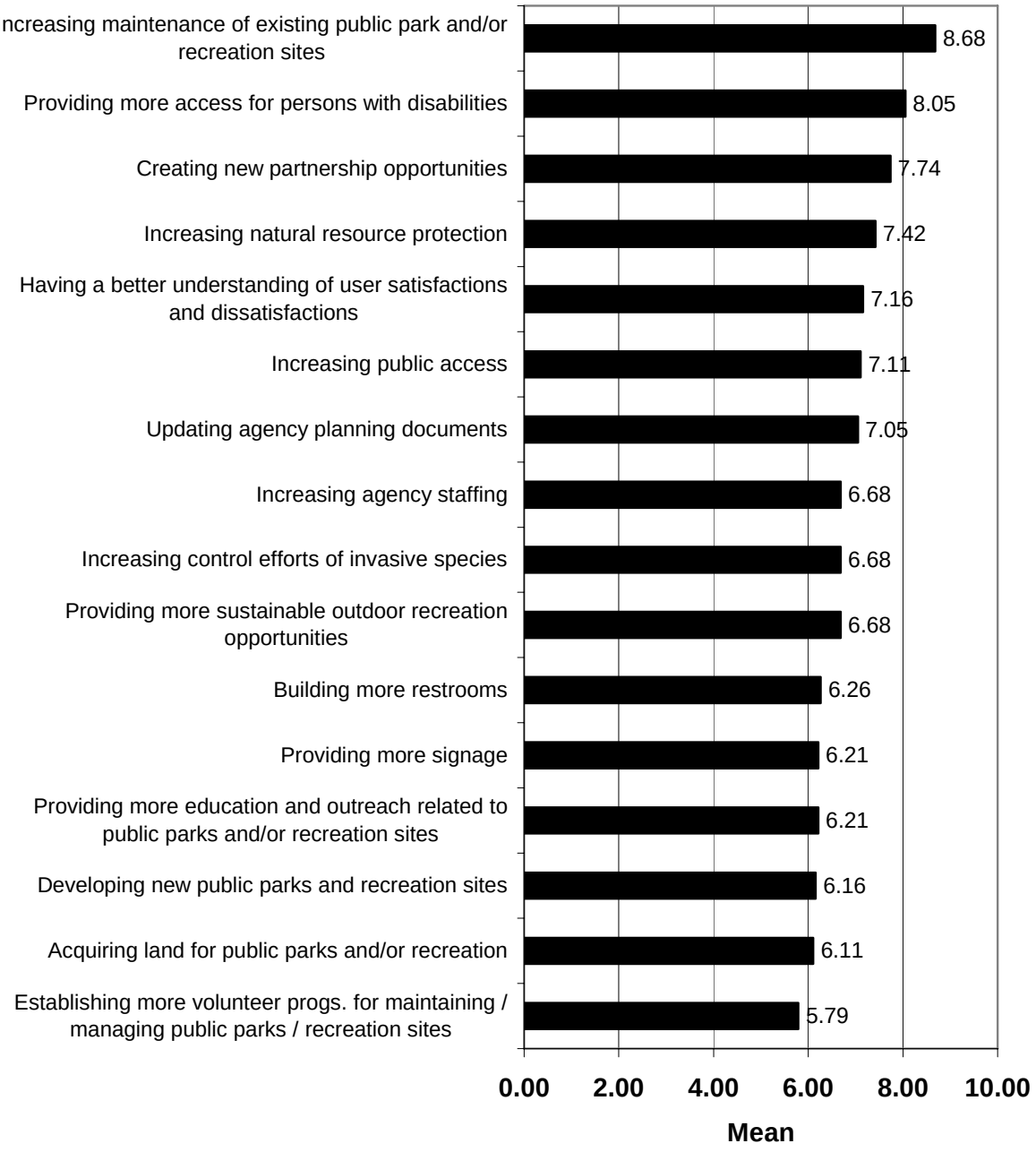
Major Issues and Challenges	Mean or Median	Region										
		The Islands (n=4)	Peninsulas (n=12)	The Coast (n=5)	North Cascades (n=19)	Seattle-King (n=13)	Southwest (n=15)	Northeast (n=4)	Columbia Plateau (n=4)	South Central (n=6)	The Palouse (n=3)	Total (n=85)
Increasing agency staffing	Mean	7.00	4.33	3.40	6.68	6.69	5.86	9.50	1.50	5.50	4.33	5.75
	Median	7.5	5	2	8	7	6.5	10	0.5	5	5	6.5
Creating new partnership opportunities	Mean	8.50	8.33	6.20	7.74	8.15	8.54	8.75	6.25	8.83	7.33	8.00
	Median	8.5	9	7	8	8	9	9	5	8.5	7	8
Updating agency planning documents (e.g., recreation master plan, open space master plan)	Mean	5.00	6.50	5.80	7.05	6.08	7.00	8.00	6.50	6.83	6.33	6.62
	Median	5	7	5	7	7	7.5	8	6.5	7.5	8	7
Acquiring land for public parks and/or recreation	Mean	8.00	6.92	4.80	6.11	6.85	6.14	4.50	4.50	5.83	6.33	6.19
	Median	8.5	7	5	7	7	5	4.5	4.5	5.5	6	6.5
Developing new public parks and recreation sites	Mean	7.50	7.50	4.40	6.16	7.23	6.93	6.50	4.50	6.67	7.67	6.63
	Median	7.5	8	5	7	8	7	7.5	4.5	6	8	7
Increasing maintenance of existing public park and/or recreation sites	Mean	6.50	8.08	8.80	8.68	8.23	7.79	9.00	4.75	8.50	7.00	8.04
	Median	7	8	10	10	9	8.5	9	6	8.5	7	9
Increasing natural resource protection	Mean	6.75	6.25	5.60	7.42	6.85	6.71	7.00	3.75	6.50	4.33	6.54
	Median	6.5	8	5	7	8	7	7	4.5	7	3	7
Increasing control efforts of invasive species	Mean	6.00	5.50	7.80	6.68	7.33	6.86	6.75	3.75	7.00	5.33	6.51
	Median	6.5	6.5	7	7	8	7	7.5	4	6	4	7
Increasing public access	Mean	8.50	8.50	7.80	7.11	7.77	7.36	6.25	7.00	8.17	6.67	7.57
	Median	9.5	9.5	9	7	8	7.5	7	7	8	8	8
Having a better understanding of user satisfactions and dissatisfactions	Mean	7.25	6.55	5.80	7.16	7.15	6.36	6.25	6.75	9.17	6.67	6.93
	Median	8	7	5	7	8	7	7.5	6	9.5	6	7
Providing more education and outreach related to public parks and/or recreation sites	Mean	6.00	6.33	5.60	6.21	6.54	6.46	7.75	5.25	8.00	4.67	6.37
	Median	5.5	7.5	5	7	8	7	8	4.5	8	3	7
Providing more signage	Mean	3.50	6.25	8.60	6.21	5.69	5.57	6.75	5.50	6.50	8.00	6.12
	Median	3.5	6.5	9	7	6	6.5	6.5	5	7	9	7
Providing more access for persons with disabilities	Mean	6.25	7.83	9.40	8.05	6.62	7.29	8.25	6.50	8.17	6.67	7.56
	Median	7	7.5	10	8	7	7	8	6.5	8	5	8
Building more restrooms	Mean	2.50	5.50	5.80	6.26	5.75	5.21	5.25	5.25	7.67	5.33	5.66
	Median	2	6.5	6	7	7	5	5	5	7.5	5	6
Establishing more volunteer programs for maintaining or managing public parks and/or recreation sites	Mean	6.75	6.92	5.00	5.79	6.23	6.71	9.00	4.50	8.50	6.67	6.49
	Median	7	7.5	5	7	7	7.5	9	5	8.5	7	7
Providing more sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities	Mean	7.50	7.58	6.80	6.68	6.31	6.57	6.25	6.25	8.50	5.67	6.83
	Median	7	8	8	6	6	7	7	5.5	8.5	5	7

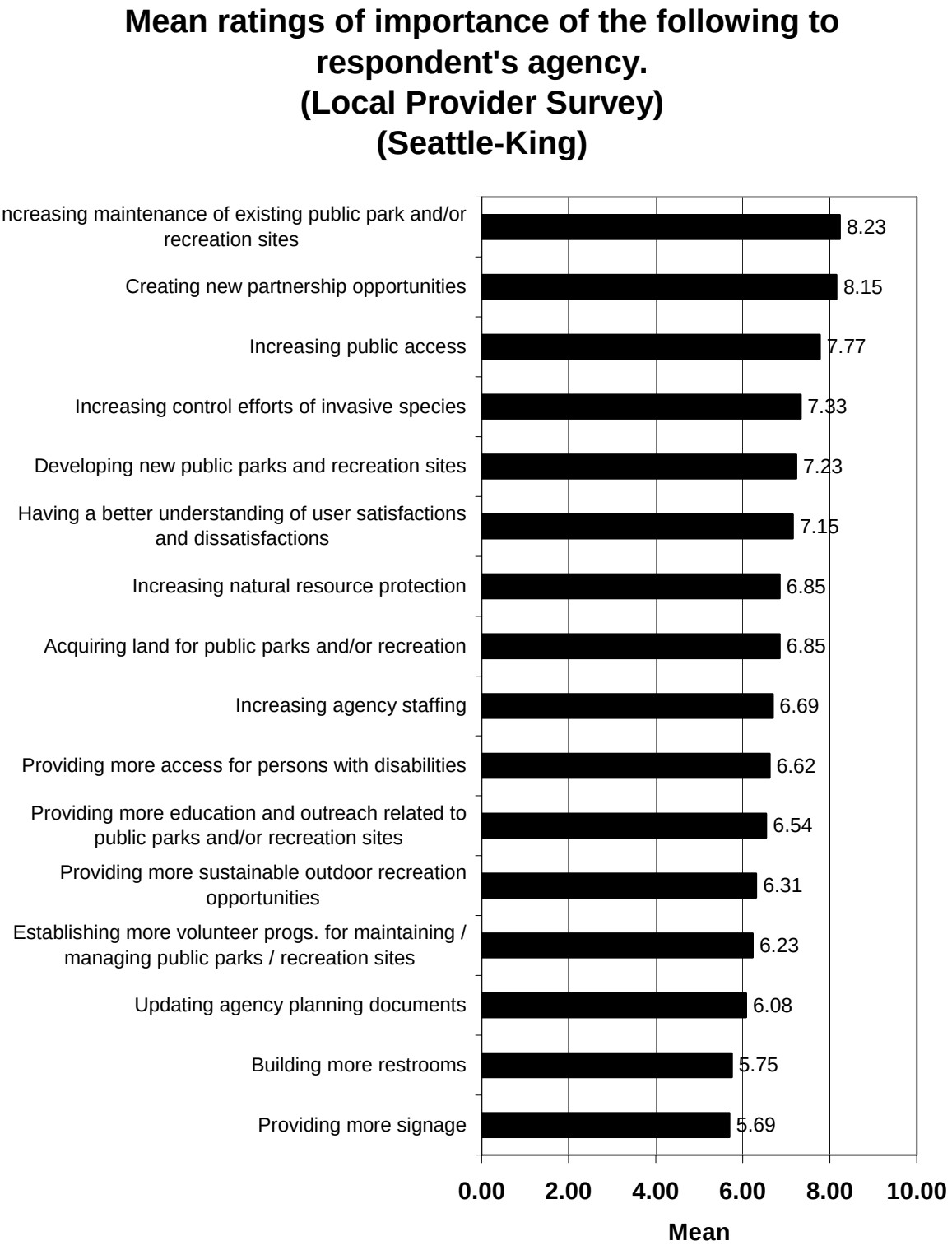

Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(The Islands)
Creating new partnership opportunities
8.50
Increasing public access
8.50
Acquiring land for public parks and/or recreation
8.00
Developing new public parks and recreation sites
7.50
Providing more sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities
7.50
Having a better understanding of user satisfactions and dissatisfactions
7.25
Increasing agency staffing
7.00
Increasing natural resource protection
6.75
Establishing more volunteer progs. for maintaining / managing public parks / recreation sites
6.75
Increasing maintenance of existing public park and/or recreation sites
6.50
Providing more access for persons with disabilities
6.25
Increasing control efforts of invasive species
6.00
Providing more education and outreach related to public parks and/or recreation sites
6.00
Updating agency planning documents
5.00
Providing more signage
3.50
Building more restrooms
2.50
0.00
2.00
4.00
6.00
8.00
10.00
Mean


Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(Peninsulas)
Increasing public access
8.50
Creating new partnership opportunities
8.33
Increasing maintenance of existing public park and/or recreation sites
8.08
Providing more access for persons with disabilities
7.83
Providing more sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities
7.58
Developing new public parks and recreation sites
7.50
Acquiring land for public parks and/or recreation
6.92
Establishing more volunteer progs. for maintaining / managing public parks / recreation sites
6.92
Having a better understanding of user satisfactions and dissatisfactions
6.55
Updating agency planning documents
6.50
Providing more education and outreach related to public parks and/or recreation sites
6.33
Increasing natural resource protection
6.25
Providing more signage
6.25
Increasing control efforts of invasive species
5.50
Building more restrooms
5.50
Increasing agency staffing
4.33
0.00
2.00
4.00
6.00
8.00
10.00
Mean

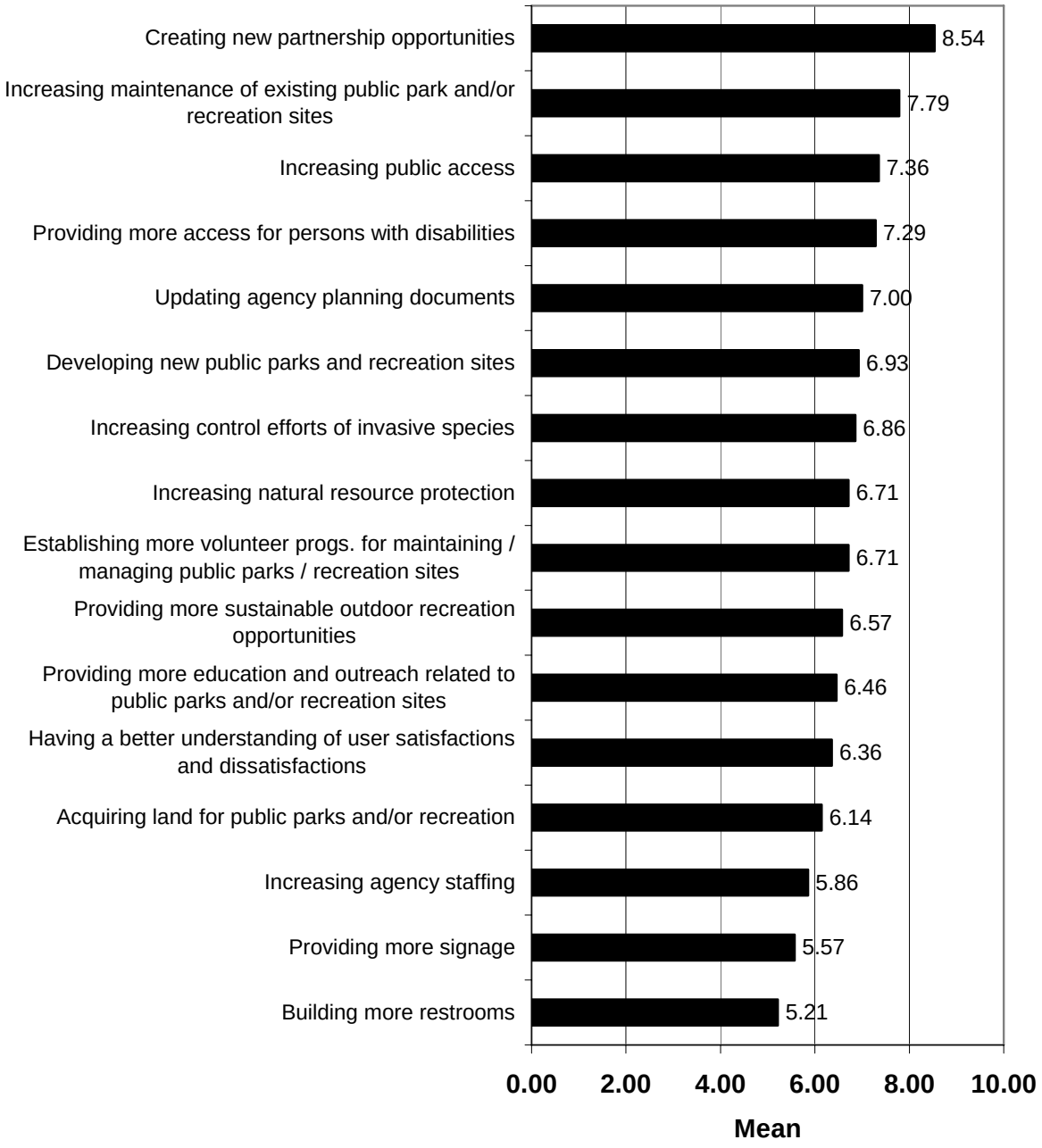

Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(The Coast)
Providing more access for persons with disabilities
9.40
Increasing maintenance of existing public park and/or recreation sites
8.80
Providing more signage
8.60
Increasing control efforts of invasive species
7.80
Increasing public access
7.80
Providing more sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities
6.80
Creating new partnership opportunities
6.20
Updating agency planning documents
5.80
Having a better understanding of user satisfactions and dissatisfactions
5.80
Building more restrooms
5.80
Increasing natural resource protection
5.60
Providing more education and outreach related to public parks and/or recreation sites
5.60
Establishing more volunteer progs. for maintaining / managing public parks / recreation sites
5.00
Acquiring land for public parks and/or recreation
4.80
Developing new public parks and recreation sites
4.40
Increasing agency staffing
3.40
0.00
2.00
4.00
6.00
8.00
10.00
Mean

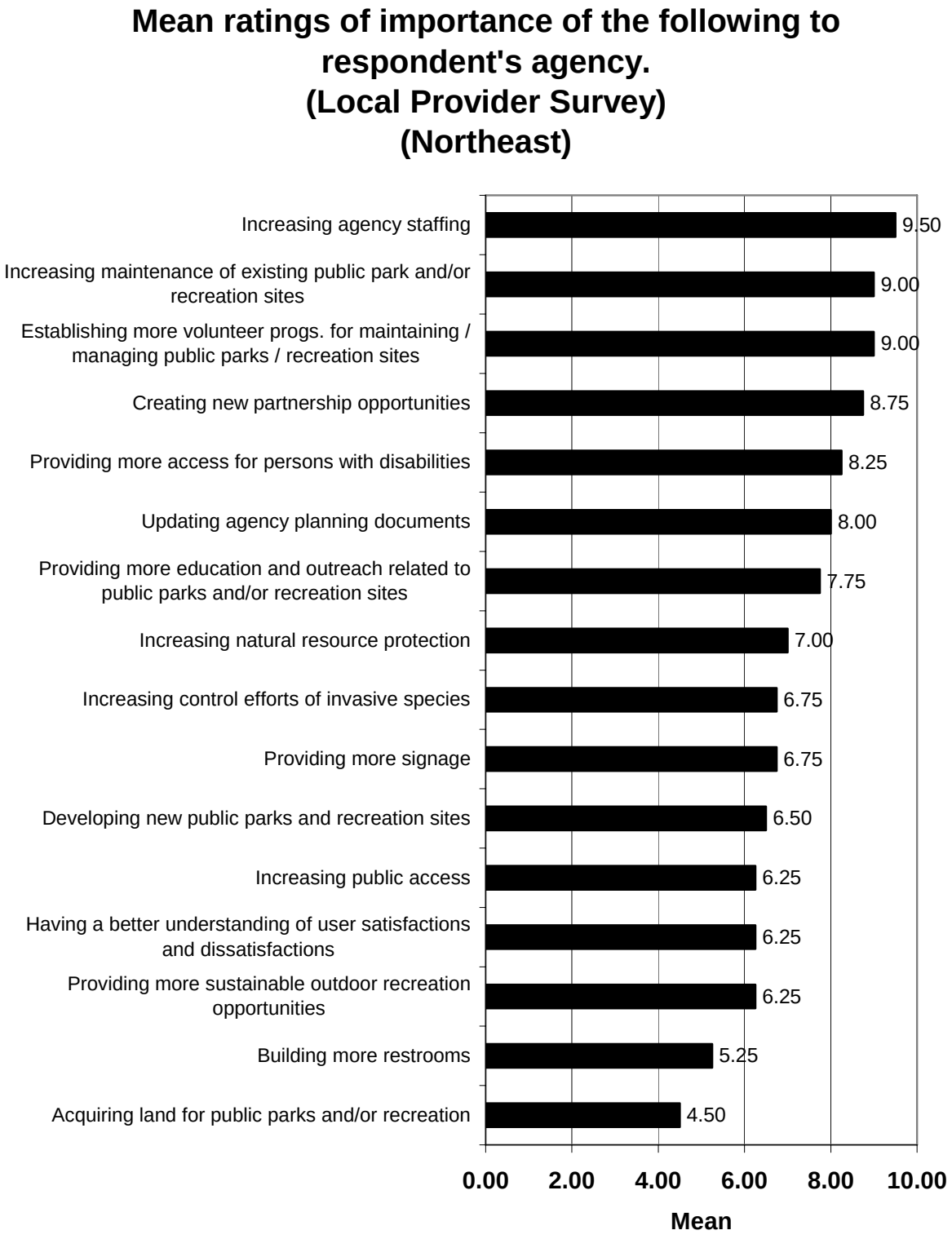
Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(North Cascades)



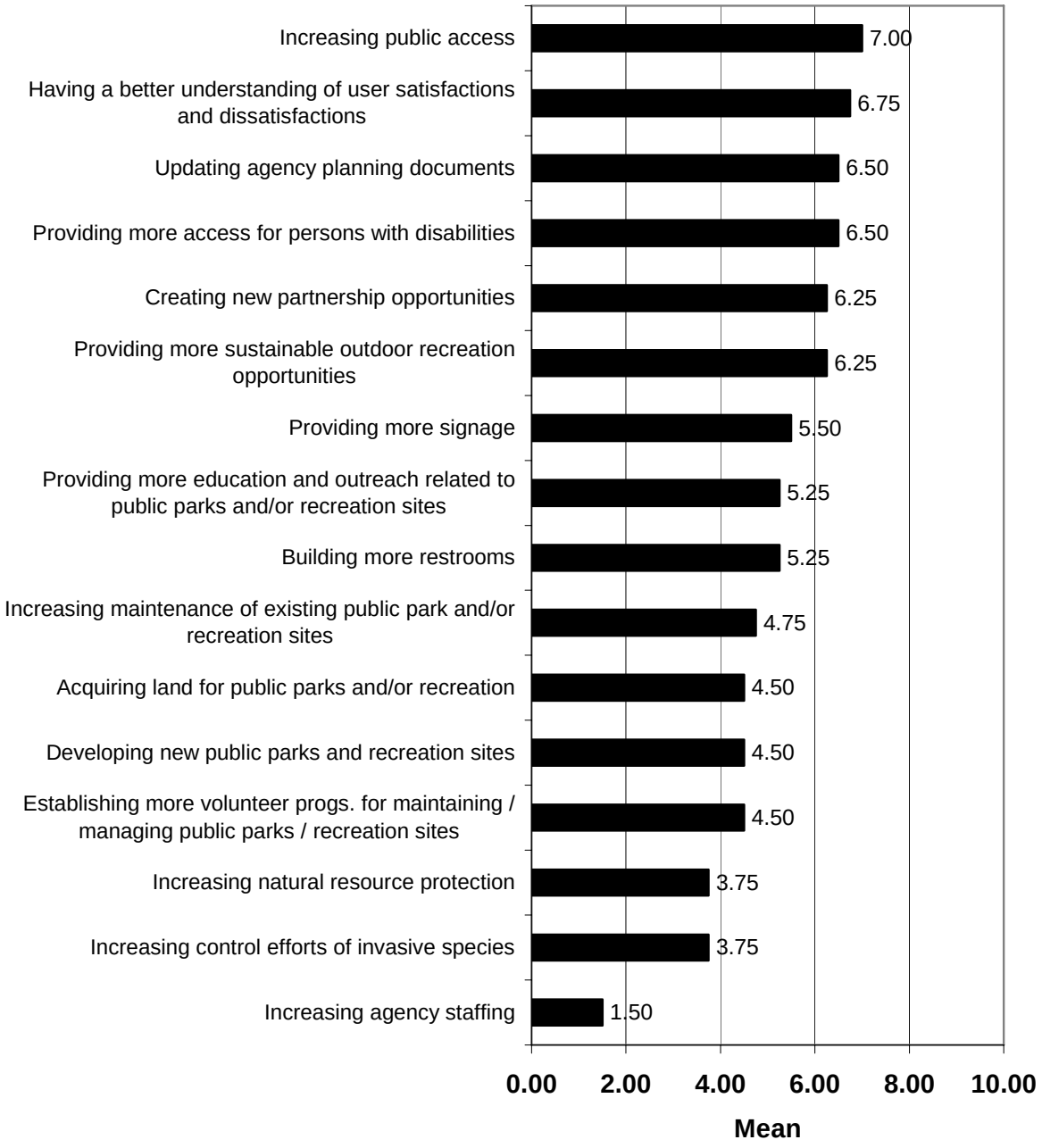

Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(Seattle-King)
Increasing maintenance of existing public park and/or recreation sites
8.23
Creating new partnership opportunities
8.15
Increasing public access
7.77
Increasing control efforts of invasive species
7.33
Developing new public parks and recreation sites
7.23
Having a better understanding of user satisfactions and dissatisfactions
7.15
Increasing natural resource protection
6.85
Acquiring land for public parks and/or recreation
6.85
Increasing agency staffing
6.69
Providing more access for persons with disabilities
6.62
Providing more education and outreach related to public parks and/or recreation sites
6.54
Providing more sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities
6.31
Establishing more volunteer progs. for maintaining / managing public parks / recreation sites
6.23
Updating agency planning documents
6.08
Building more restrooms
5.75
Providing more signage
5.69
0.00
2.00
4.00
6.00
8.00
10.00
Mean

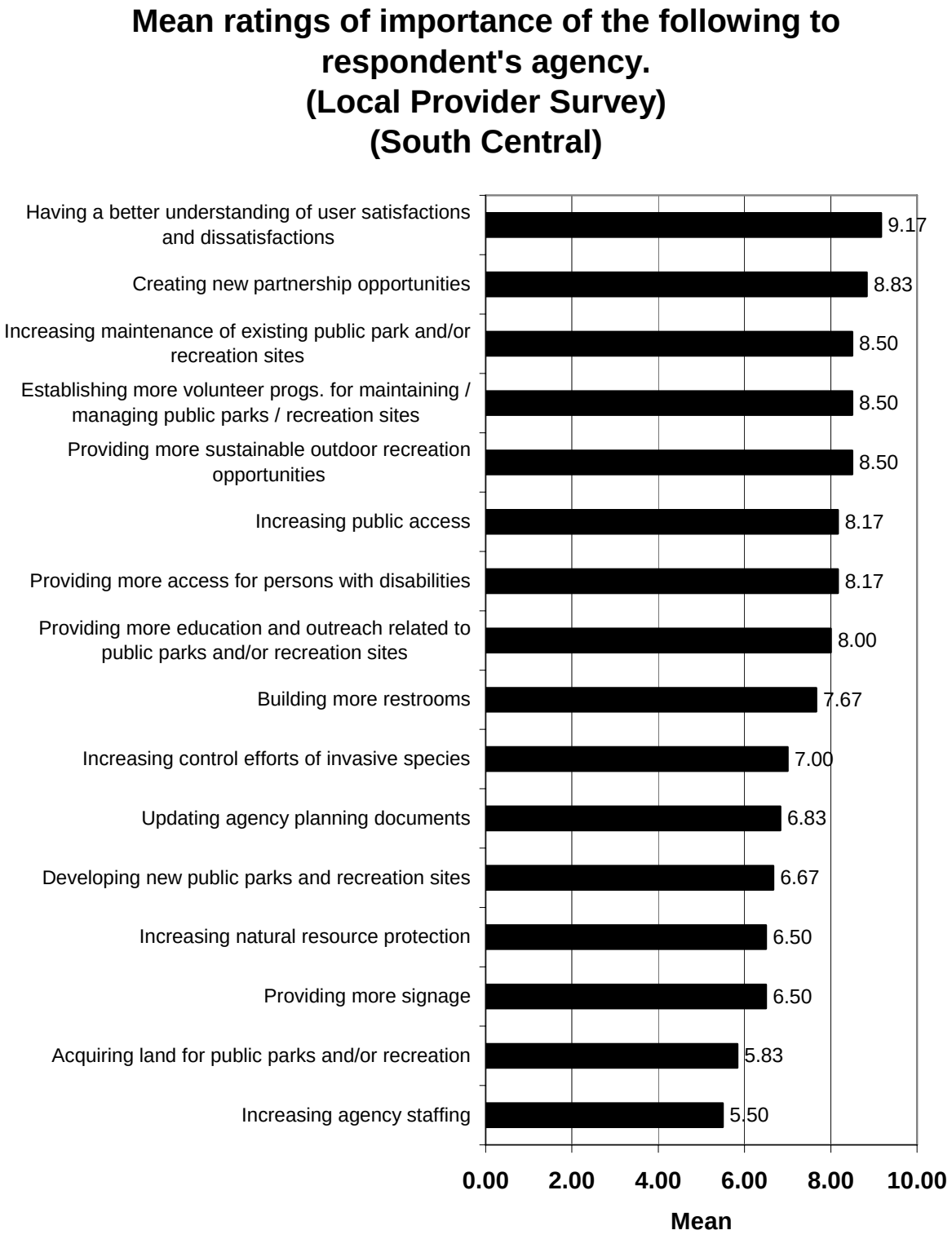
Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(Southwest)



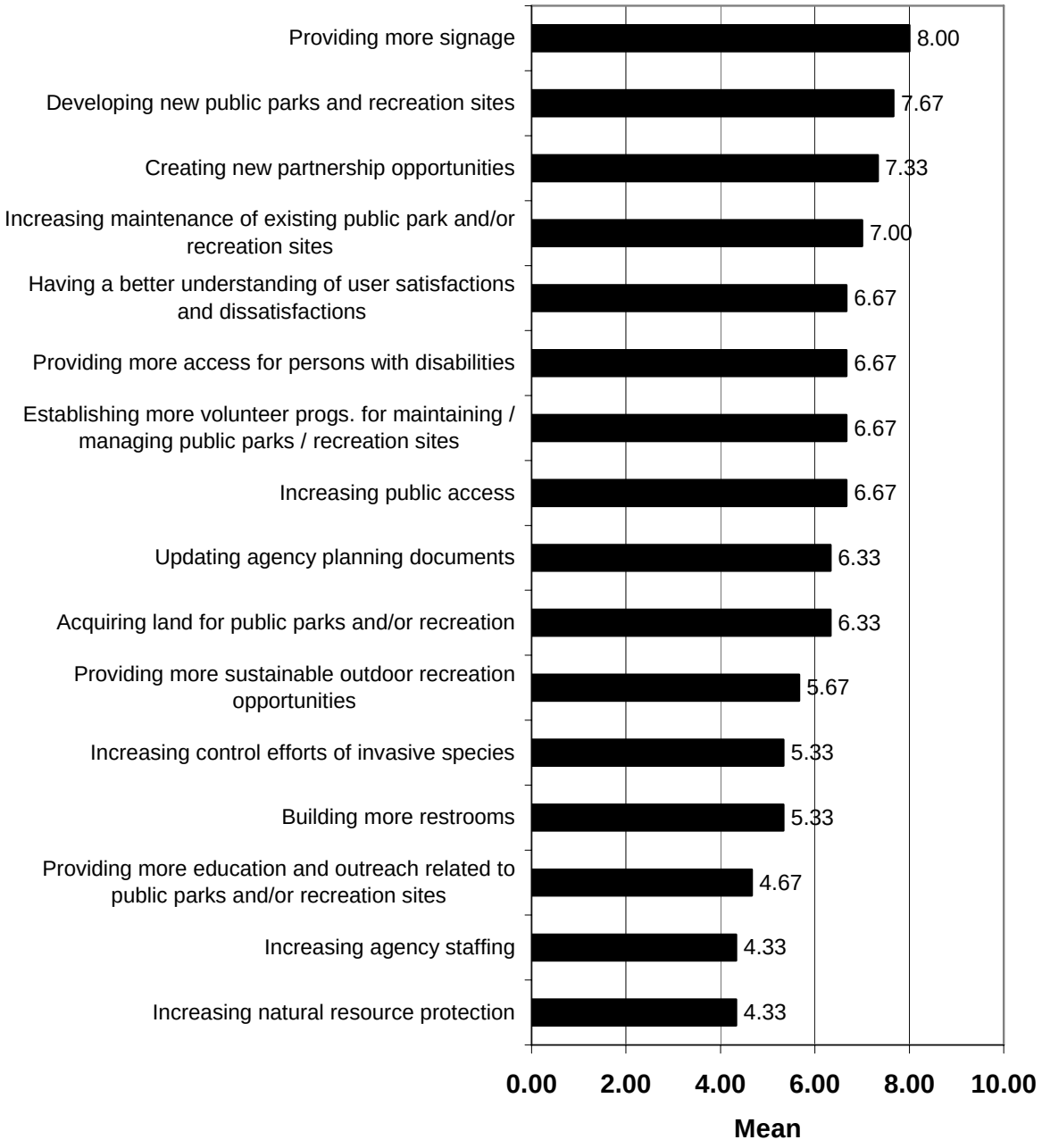

Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(Northeast)
Increasing agency staffing
9.50
Increasing maintenance of existing public park and/or recreation sites
9.00
Establishing more volunteer progs. for maintaining / managing public parks / recreation sites
9.00
Creating new partnership opportunities
8.75
Providing more access for persons with disabilities
8.25
Updating agency planning documents
8.00
Providing more education and outreach related to public parks and/or recreation sites
7.75
Increasing natural resource protection
7.00
Increasing control efforts of invasive species
6.75
Providing more signage
6.75
Developing new public parks and recreation sites
6.50
Increasing public access
6.25
Having a better understanding of user satisfactions and dissatisfactions
6.25
Providing more sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities
6.25
Building more restrooms
5.25
Acquiring land for public parks and/or recreation
4.50
0.00
2.00
4.00
6.00
8.00
10.00
Mean

Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(Columbia Plateau)




Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(South Central)
Having a better understanding of user satisfactions and dissatisfactions
9.17
Creating new partnership opportunities
8.83
Increasing maintenance of existing public park and/or recreation sites
8.50
Establishing more volunteer progs. for maintaining / managing public parks / recreation sites
8.50
Providing more sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities
8.50
Increasing public access
8.17
Providing more access for persons with disabilities
8.17
Providing more education and outreach related to public parks and/or recreation sites
8.00
Building more restrooms
7.67
Increasing control efforts of invasive species
7.00
Updating agency planning documents
6.83
Developing new public parks and recreation sites
6.67
Increasing natural resource protection
6.50
Providing more signage
6.50
Acquiring land for public parks and/or recreation
5.83
Increasing agency staffing
5.50
0.00
2.00
4.00
6.00
8.00
10.00
Mean

Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(The Palouse)



- The State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Provider Survey asked the same series of 16 questions that was asked of local providers. For each question, providers rated the importance of the item to their organization. The mean and median ratings are tabulated for each organization type.

Q19. Please indicate how important each of the following are to your organization, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Factors	Mean / Median	Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
Increasing agency/ organization staffing	Mean	6.58	7.00	4.44	6.44	6.25	3.73	5.38
	Median	7	6	5	7	6.5	5	5
Creating new partnership opportunities	Mean	8.05	8.00	6.58	9.33	4.75	6.45	7.24
	Median	9	9	7	10	4.5	7	8.5
Updating agency/ organization planning documents	Mean	4.95	7.57	4.56	7.11	5.75	4.09	5.02
	Median	5	8	5	7	5.5	5	5
Acquiring land for recreation	Mean	4.48	5.00	6.56	3.44	4.50	6.00	5.49
	Median	5	5	10	1	4	8	5
Developing new recreation sites	Mean	3.68	5.14	8.00	5.78	6.75	6.00	6.13
	Median	2.5	5	10	5	8.5	8	7
Increasing maintenance of existing recreation sites	Mean	5.05	8.14	7.68	7.22	4.25	5.64	6.57
	Median	6	8	9	8	4	6	8
Increasing natural resource protection	Mean	9.10	8.86	5.42	9.11	9.00	4.18	7.02
	Median	10	8	5	9	9	5	8
Increasing control efforts of invasive species	Mean	8.35	9.00	3.75	9.22	8.75	3.55	6.00
	Median	9.5	9	3	9	9	4	7
Increasing public access	Mean	6.33	7.14	7.98	6.89	2.25	8.00	7.16
	Median	6	8	10	7	1	9	8
Having a better understanding of user satisfactions and dissatisfactions	Mean	4.70	6.86	6.74	8.11	5.25	6.82	6.16
	Median	5	7	7	9	6	7	6
Providing more education and outreach related to recreation sites	Mean	6.15	7.71	6.42	9.22	4.75	5.18	6.45
	Median	7	8	7	10	5	5	7
Providing more signage	Mean	5.69	6.57	5.72	6.67	3.00	3.91	5.58
	Median	6	6	7	8	2.5	5	6
Providing more access for persons with disabilities	Mean	4.72	7.86	5.46	8.44	5.50	5.91	5.61
	Median	5	8	5	9	6.5	5	5
Building more restrooms	Mean	2.95	5.43	4.32	5.78	3.00	5.18	4.09
	Median	2	5	5	6	1.5	5	5
Establishing more volunteer programs for maintaining or managing recreation sites	Mean	6.33	7.57	6.75	8.22	3.25	6.36	6.62
	Median	7.5	8	8	9	3.5	7	8
Providing more sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities	Mean	7.25	8.57	7.05	8.33	7.00	5.27	7.13
	Median	8	9	9	10	7	6	8

- Also related to this section on major issues and obstacles is the current functionality of the recreation sites in communities. For the most part, it appears that the majority of sites meet the design and safety guidelines assigned to them by their agency or organization.

Q16. What percent of the public park and/or recreation facilities managed by your agency are fully functional (that is, meet their design and safety guidelines assigned to them by your agency)? (Local Provider Survey)

Percent that are fully functional	Number Giving Response										
	The Islands (n=4)	Peninsulas (n=12)	The Coast (n=5)	North Cascades (n=19)	Seattle-King (n=13)	Southwest (n=15)	Northeast (n=4)	Columbia Plateau (n=4)	South Central (n=6)	The Palouse (n=3)	Total (n=85)
100%	4	3	1	10	2	2	0	2	1	0	25
76%-99%	0	4	2	3	5	4	1	1	1	1	22
75%	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
51%-74%	0	1	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	10
50%	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	6
26%-49%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
25%	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
1%-24%	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
0%	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4
Don't know	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	8
Mean	100.00	74.30	72.00	89.17	82.92	66.00	66.00	71.25	62.20	46.67	76.56
Median	100	85	80	100	87.5	75	70	92.5	70	50	85

Q13. What percent of the public park and/or recreation sites managed by your organization are fully functional (that is, meet their design and safety guidelines assigned to them by your organization)? (Of those whose organization currently manages at least one public park and/or recreation site.) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Percent Functional	Number Giving Response						
	Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
100%	6	1	17	4	0	2	30
76%-99%	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
75%	2	0	0	1	1	1	5
51%-74%	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
50%	1	1	3	1	0	0	6
26%-49%	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
25%	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
Less than 25%	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Don't know	4	3	3	1	1	1	13
Mean	71.43	80.00	77.72	84.43	75.00	91.67	77.81
Median	82.5	90	100	100	75	100	100
Total	18	6	32	8	2	4	70

FUNDING

- Two questions in the Local Providers Survey concerned funding goals for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation and funding goals for acquiring land for public outdoor recreation. Both questions found low percentages of funding goals being met among local providers.

Q30. What percent of your agency's funding goal for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation is your agency able to meet? (Local Provider Survey)

Percent of funding goal met	Number Giving Response										
	The Islands (n=4)	Peninsulas (n=12)	The Coast (n=5)	North Cascades (n=19)	Seattle-King (n=13)	Southwest (n=15)	Northeast (n=4)	Columbia Plateau (n=4)	South Central (n=6)	The Palouse (n=3)	Total (n=85)
100%	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
76%-99%	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
75%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
51%-74%	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
50%	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
26%-49%	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
25%	1	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	11
1%-24%	1	6	4	6	1	4	3	0	3	1	29
0%	1	0	0	3	2	4	1	3	0	2	16
Don't know	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
Mean	10.00	25.42	22.00	40.56	30.91	24.62	7.50	25.00	28.33	0.67	27.05
Median	5	22.5	10	22.5	30	20	10	0	17.5	0	20

Q32. What percent of your agency's funding goal for acquiring land for public outdoor recreation is your agency able to meet? (Local Provider Survey)

Percent of funding goal met	Number Giving Response										
	The Islands (n=4)	Peninsulas (n=12)	The Coast (n=5)	North Cascades (n=19)	Seattle-King (n=13)	Southwest (n=15)	Northeast (n=4)	Columbia Plateau (n=4)	South Central (n=6)	The Palouse (n=3)	Total (n=85)
100%	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
76%-99%	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
75%	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
51%-74%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
50%	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
26%-49%	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
25%	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
1%-24%	1	1	2	4	2	4	2	1	1	0	18
0%	2	3	2	6	4	3	1	2	3	3	29
Don't know	1	1	0	3	3	2	0	0	2	0	12
Mean	1.67	31.82	14.00	30.31	26.50	32.69	16.25	26.25	2.50	0.00	24.38
Median	0	25	10	10	15	20	7.5	2.5	0	0	10

- The State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey also had questions concerned with meeting goals for capital facility development and land acquisition. For the most part, goals are not being met.

What is the biennial average percent of your organization's unmet capital facility development (i.e., redevelopment, renovation, and/or restoration) goals for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Percent Allow Public Access	Number Giving Response						
	Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
100%	1	0	6	1	0	1	9
76%-99%	1	1	6	0	0	0	8
75%	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
51%-74%	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
50%	3	2	5	1	0	1	12
26%-49%	1	1	4	0	0	1	7
25%	2	0	1	2	1	0	6
Less than 25%	14	0	13	1	1	0	29
Don't know	18	3	20	3	2	7	53
Mean	22.73	56.25	47.00	48.33	12.50	63.75	40.45
Median	12.5	50	50	37.5	12.5	62.5	30
Total	40	7	57	9	4	11	128

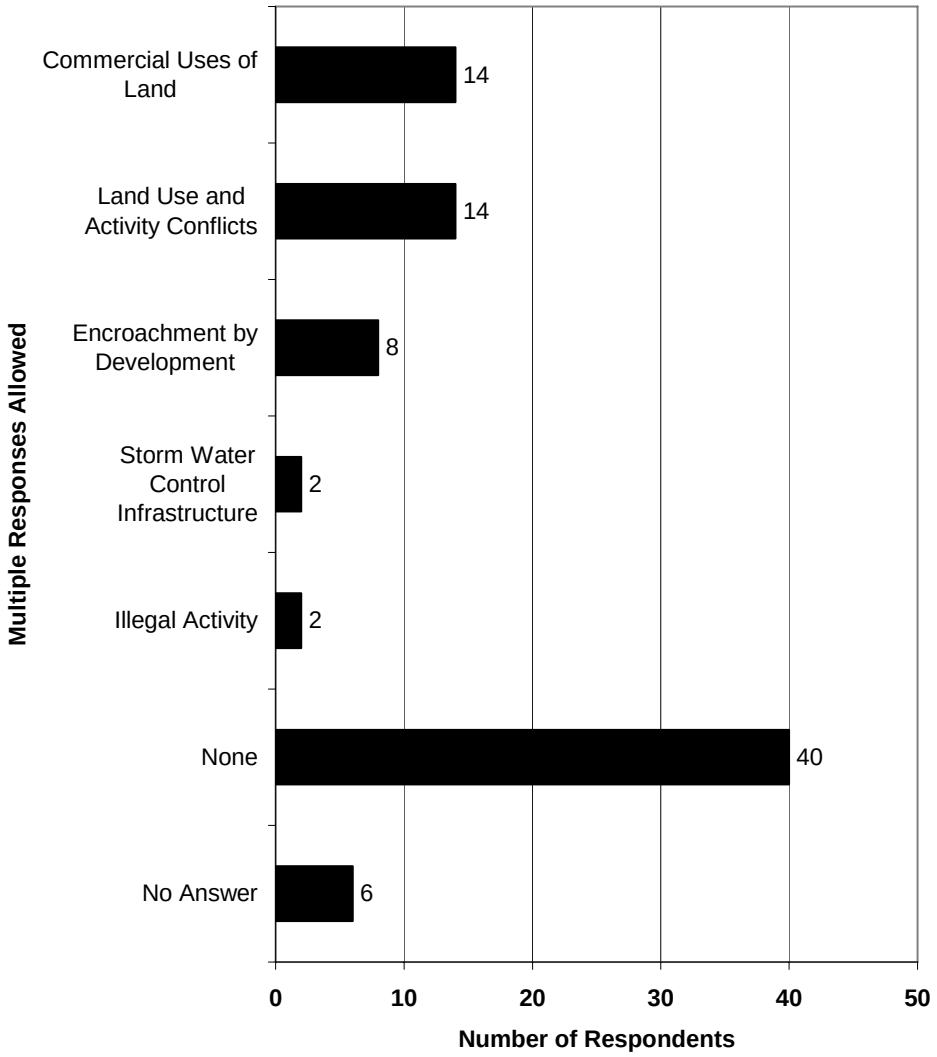
What is the biennial average percent of your organization's unmet land acquisition goals for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Percent Allow Public Access	Number Giving Response						
	Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
100%	3	0	7	0	0	2	12
76%-99%	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
75%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51%-74%	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
50%	4	1	2	0	0	0	7
26%-49%	1	0	2	1	0	1	5
25%	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Less than 25%	13	2	19	3	1	1	39
Don't know	19	3	21	3	3	7	56
Mean	27.38	37.50	36.17	15.00	0.00	57.50	32.60
Median	0	30	15	12.5	0	65	12.5
Total	40	7	57	9	4	11	128

USE CONFLICTS, AND PRESSURES ON RECREATION LAND FOR OTHER USES

- A question in both the surveys asked providers to describe some of the pressures their agencies and organizations have experienced to use their outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. The results of the question were categorized and summarized, as shown in the graphs. Additionally, the verbatim results are tabulated.

Q27. Describe some of the pressures your agency has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (Local Provider Survey)



(Note: "Other" responses not shown on graph.)

Q27. Describe some of the pressures your agency has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (Local Provider Survey)

Region	Pressure
The Islands	Proposing cell tower site at park to help cover maintenance.
	None.
	No significant pressures in this area.
	None.
Peninsulas	Boat launches and commercial uses.
	Pressure by commercial entities to use existing boat ramp and parking lot.
	Community wants us to build a bike trail and a soccer field. Finances preclude this effort.
	None.
	Lot of pressure from a small group to build a very large stage in the waterfront park for performances. While this is "recreation," the scale of the project could overpower the existing small facility, and current use (playground, picnicking, weddings, swimming, beachcombing, etc.) would compete for use. Anticipate upwards of 1,000 attendees per event. It would also create hundreds of feet of impervious surface.
	Increasing commercial use of a marina that is primarily oriented towards recreational boating.
	Weddings and private gatherings
	None.
	Public trying to use parking areas identified for recreational boaters and trailers.
	Little to none.
	None.
	Homeless shelter.
The Coast	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	Commercial shellfish farmers fiercely protect the bay.
North Cascades	None.
	Although recreational, a commercial aspect has an impact. For example: access to the river for commercial "floating and rafting" festivals and events within Lions Club and Front Street parks, and the farmer's market. In addition, parking areas of parks have had requests for alternative use.
	None.
	None.
	Fairground activities, film crews, and private home encroachment.
	None.
	Financial demands and constraints.

Q27. Describe some of the pressures your agency has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Pressure
North Cascades (continued)	None.
	Liability concerns require us to close the gate accessing the boat ramp during high flood waters, i.e., 19 feet or higher. Many times, these closures happen during the midst of fishing seasons, which causes fisherman to get frustrated and take it out on our department. Many times, people get their vehicles locked in at a park overnight because they don't read the signs for closure and get irritated when they must come back the following day to get their vehicles.
	Balancing recreational use with commercial use.
	None.
	Local development and encroachment.
	None.
	A very contentious issue has been the impending installation of a cell phone tower on Park District property. This has resulted in town hall meetings, in-depth consideration of topical literature and films, and even escalated to the Park District defense of legal action brought by a small group of local residents.
	Pets off leash, paintball, off-road vehicles, and unauthorized mountain bike trails.
	Non-recreational use of parks is controlled by permits, ordinances, and park rules and regulations.
	None.
	We have one undeveloped site that is currently leased for farming as an interim use and three other sites that are leased for haying. These uses, however, are considered a benefit to the Parks Department as they generate revenue and, more importantly, reduce maintenance needs that otherwise would be borne by staff.
	We don't have much pressure to do this.
Seattle-King	Commercial use, advertising.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	Very little.
	None.
	Homeless people, drug/alcohol addicts, and dealers use some of our parks for their activities and daily living. These people deter others from using those parks and cost us thousands of dollars annually in clean-up.
	One area originally designated as open space is now a roadway. One property that is listed as undeveloped park space is currently the location of an interim public works maintenance shop.
	Vendors requesting concession permits for commercial photography. Developing a restaurant/cafe site within a park.
	None.
	None.
	Maintenance yard needs.
	Soccer, baseball, and lacrosse clubs need more field space and time.

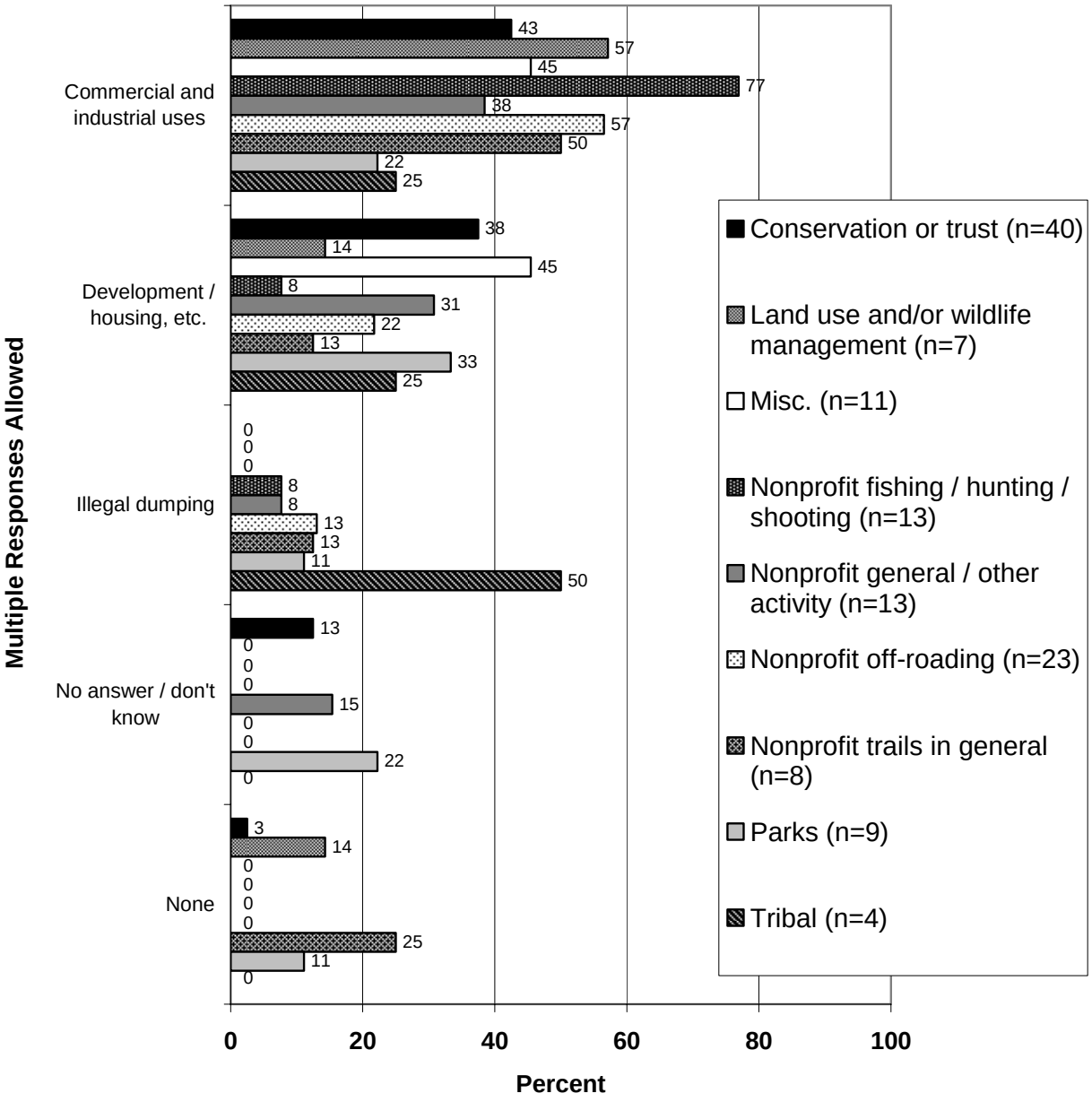
Q27. Describe some of the pressures your agency has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Pressure
Southwest	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	Pressure from developers to purchase undeveloped park properties.
	Threatened sale of parts of parks currently unused for recreation. Some events occurring on park property temporarily displace local recreation users for event users that are from outside the service area.
	None.
	There has been some interest in use of parks for storm water detention, sewer lift stations, and cell towers.
	1. Pressure to allow alcoholic beverages at special-use areas, special events, and festivals to make those facilities and events 100% cost recovery or to generate revenue beyond expenses. 2. Pressure to expand the senior center, a non-outdoor recreation facility. 3. Interest to continue with lease of an undeveloped park for farming so that the city doesn't have to maintain fallow land because we lack new park development funds.
	Demand for special event parking and camping.
	Very little.
	Police wanting to use sites for training.
	Requests for indoor use/space on RCO-funded properties. Right of way needed for street projects. No funding to develop/maintain properties.
	None.
	None.
Northeast	None.
	Storm water control, expansion of adjacent private development, and easement requests.
	None.
	Ongoing motorized access problems and some pressure to open areas to hunting and shooting.
Columbia Plateau	Funding.
	None.
	None.
	Douglas PUD's Land Use Policy prohibits private-use docks on Wells Project lands outside city limits. Many adjacent landowners have expressed interest in constructing private-use boat docks on Wells Project lands.

Q27. Describe some of the pressures your agency has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Pressure
South Central	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	Various towers. Property for home sites.
The Palouse	None.
	None.
	Equestrian activities. Privately sponsored musical concerts. Fenced softball fields being used for a dog park.

Q23. Describe some of the pressures your organization has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)



(Note: "Other" responses not shown on graph.)

Q23. Describe some of the pressures your organization has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Type of Org.	Pressure
Conservation or Trust	None.
	Not much pressure; however, some recreation areas are impacted by commercial recreational use, which can interfere with, and in some cases preclude, use by the public.
	Development of trail area.
	None.
	Heavy use of some hiking trails that have no maintenance or access facilities (parking, toilets, interpretive signs, etc.).
	Motorcycles and ORVs sneak in and do a lot of damage. People want to hold big events that will cause resource damage.
	The pressures we experience are for more access by commercial recreation providers (primarily tour businesses), which we try to limit.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust supports multiple uses of natural land. We are supporters of non-recreational uses, such as fisheries, logging and timber activities, and agriculture. Some forested lands within the Mountains to Sound Greenway are actively managed by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources as trust lands, and timber is harvested to support public institutions across the state.
	None.
	Desire by public to have habitat lands used for recreational purposes.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	There is some developmental pressure in the area: lots of interest in building new houses, drilling new wells, building roads, increasing overall traffic and human impacts, etc.
	None.
	None.
	Funding for ourselves and our partners.
	Our agency focuses on habitat protection with recreational opportunities as a side benefit (except for two or three properties where public access is as important as protecting habitat). I believe if we restricted access to our properties, some residents would accuse us of “locking up lands.” Given our policies, this is not true.
	Neighbors illegally cutting trees, vandalism by people, trash dumping, development.

Q23. Describe some of the pressures your organization has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Type of Org.	Pressure
Conservation or Trust (continued)	We have a substantial riparian area virtually in the middle of an urban area. We are experiencing a dramatic increase in the number of homeless that are residing in that environment. There have been fires, trash, physical altercations, and other negative issues. Since we are not a publicly owned and managed facility, city police and county sheriff personnel are not as available to assist as they would be if the parks, playgrounds, and pathways were city- or county-owned.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	The cost of use for the facilities.
	There is the regular pressure of development of potential recreational properties or access sites. Shoreline properties are attractive for development as well as other view properties that are better suited for public lands. Also, there can be friction among different types of recreational users, from very passive to motorized recreation.
	The majority of recreational users of shorelines have an expectation that these areas be and remain safe for novice recreational use. Our organization is committed to restoring the health of salmon runs and their aquatic habitat. Little effort is spent by recreation proponents to educate shoreline users to the opportunities and impacts posed by their chosen recreation. These expectations combined with the lack of educational support place significant pressures on our organization to limit effective habitat restoration.
	None.
	Timber harvest, gravel mining, residential development, road construction or reconstruction, and gold mining.
	None.
	None.
Land Use and/or Wildlife Management	None.
	None.
	None.
	Pressure from miners at recreation sites; long-term campers.
	Mining, litter/dumping.
	None.
Miscellaneous	A lot of places are not wheelchair accessible.
	None.
	None.
	Festivals, car shows, parking, and special events.
	None.
	None.
	Continuing closures of areas with a rapidly growing ORV community is a big issue.

Q23. Describe some of the pressures your organization has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Pressure
Miscellaneous (continued)	Less and less land open to off-road motorcycles, forcing more and more riders onto smaller areas, creating safety and environmental issues.
	DNR roads being gated.
	Closure of county water trail sites.
	None.
Not-for-Profit Fishing / Hunting / Shooting	None.
	Local landowners' complaints.
	None.
	None. The shotgun club lease is part of a larger bequest to the City of Lynden that is known as Berthusen Park and was designated at the time of the bequest for recreational use of various types. These include a campground, a tractor club lease, an airplane club lease, and a farm lease, in addition to the shotgun club.
	None yet. We are at risk of being exactly on the edge of current Puyallup city limits.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	U.S. Forest Service regulations and road access.
Not-for-Profit General / Other Activity	Current application process for mining exploration in horse camps in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.
	When we ask if we can use park land for an outdoor-immersion navigational event for students, we have been told at times that we must stay on trails and have no more than a dozen students or the park is off limits. These limitations eliminate the event and invalidate all effort and cost of making a detailed map that correctly shows the natural features throughout the park. These parks are then no longer part of our students' outdoor immersion experience.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	Loss of off-road motorcycling areas.
	Landlord desire for maximum asphalt to accommodate future growth of automobiles. Not our organization's desire.

Q23. Describe some of the pressures your organization has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Pressure
Not-for-Profit General / Other Activity (continued)	The pressures of limited shore lands available for public access to waterways; these limits stem from commercially and privately owned lands. Across the state, estimates are that between 10% and 30% of shore lands are available to the public. In some areas, available lands for public access sites are even lower. For example, in Kitsap County, 100% of the people reside within 10 miles of a 253-mile shoreline that offers public access to a mere 22 miles, or 8.7%, of its shore lands.
	The need to educate people on the sport of dirt bike riding and that we are responsible to the outdoors and it is a family sport.
	None.
Not-for-Profit Off-Roading	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	None.
	In Southwest Washington, we do not have access to an area to use. DNR is 3 years into a 10-year plan for the Yacolt Burn, and yet nothing has happened. The Gifford Pinchot National Forest does not provide Class II opportunity.
	None.
	Pressure to create wilderness or roadless areas that deny public access in areas previously used for multiuse or motorized access by the public.
	We are constantly under attack by “green” groups to eradicate our use of our public lands.
	None.
	Logging and closed access.
	Productive forest management including timber sales and fuels reduction projects are good for forest health and good for us.
	None.
	None.

Q23. Describe some of the pressures your organization has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

Type of Org.	Pressure
Not-for-Profit Trails in General	Lack of management has caused pressure between user groups.
	None.
	None.
	The potential conversion of traditionally single-use trails on public land (non-motorized) to multi-use (mixing motor and non-motor) that would detract from the quality of the experience for all users.
	None.
	Doing clean-up rides as garbage pick-up rather than people going out to view the countryside. But someone has to pick up the plastic bottles from the environmentalist.
	None.
	On lands where enforcement staff is scarce, we often hear about or encounter illegal uses such as drug labs and dumping. In some cases, we encounter illegal use by motorized vehicles such as ORVs on non-motorized trails.
Parks	Precisely the opposite: use of historic or cultural sites for non-interpretive recreational activities continues to provide the bulk of the challenges in management.
	Some efforts to use land for commercial purposes.
	As a whole, the NPS is dealing with the appropriateness of some proposed recreation opportunities and their potential impact on cultural or natural resources, but no non-recreational purposes spring immediately to mind.
	None.
	Housing developments along the edge of the NPS property continue to include encroachments and misuse.
	Trespass issues where adjacent landowners have cleared or encroached upon state park property. In the Seashore Conservation Area, ocean beach driving, fireworks, and trash removal affect environmental quality and public safety.
Tribal	All listed requirements above are important to the Nation, however, not for recreation, but for preservation.
	Alcohol drinking parties that vandalize the parks.
	None.

RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEMAND MET, GOALS AND GOALS MET

- The tabulation below shows that less than half of local providers indicate that their agency has a goal for outdoor recreation.

Q11. Does your agency have a goal for outdoor recreation, such as number of people it can accommodate, number of people it serves, or a desired per-capita acreage of public park and/or recreation sites? (Local Provider Survey)

Region	Number Giving Response		
	Yes	No	Don't know
The Islands (n=4)	2	1	1
Peninsulas (n=12)	7	5	0
The Coast (n=5)	0	5	0
North Cascades (n=19)	11	7	1
Seattle-King (n=13)	5	7	1
Southwest (n=15)	6	9	0
Northeast (n=4)	2	2	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	1	2	1
South Central (n=6)	2	3	1
The Palouse (n=3)	1	2	0
Total (n=85)	37	43	5

- The following pages show tabulations for 45 major activities or activity groups. For each activity or activity group, the tabulation shows the average number of sites or miles (or whatever the measurement unit is) for that activity managed by the agencies in each region, the estimated percent of demand met (estimated by the agencies), an indication of how the estimation was made (i.e., either by a stated goal or by professional judgment), and an indication of how important the activity or activity group is to the agency's service area. The activities or activity groups in the tabulations are presented in the order as follows:

ACTIVITY **PAGE**
Sightseeing
Designated Sightseeing Areas....79
Cultural and/or Historic Sites....80
Nature Activities
Nature Interpretive Centers....81
Community Gardens or Pea Patches....82
Fishing or Shellfishing
Fishing Piers....83
Picnicking, BBQing, and Cooking Out
Picnic Areas....84
Water-Related Activities
Freshwater Beach Access....85
Saltwater Beach Access....86
Boat Access Sites for Non-Motorized Boats....87
Boat Access Sites That Accommodate Motorized Craft....88
Pump-Out Stations....89
Snow and Ice Activities
Outdoor Ice Skating Rinks....90
Designated Snow and Ice Trails....91
Downhill Skiing Areas....92
Air Activities
Air Activities Sites....93
Walking, Hiking, Climbing, and Mountaineering (including Pet activities)
Dog Parks....94
Surfaced Trails....95
Unsurfaced Trails....96
Bicycle Riding
Surfaced Trails Appropriate for Bicycles....97
Unsurfaced Trails Appropriate for Bicycles....98
Horseback Riding
Equestrian Facilities....99
Designated Bridle Trails....100
Off-Roading for Recreation
Designated Motorized Trails....101
Designated Motorized Areas Without Trails....102

Camping
Campgrounds 103
Hunting and Shooting
Designated Hunting Areas 104
Shooting Ranges 105
Shooting Ranges That Accommodate Archery 106
Shooting Ranges That Accommodate Rifle / Handgun 107
Shooting Ranges That Accommodate Skeet / Trap / Clay / Target Games 108
Recreational Activities
Equipped Playgrounds / Play Areas 109
Outdoor Tracks For Running / Jogging 110
Outdoor Swimming Pools 111
Roller Skating / Skateboard Parks 112
Basketball 113
Outdoor Tennis Courts 114
Sports Fields 115
Sports Fields for Multipurpose Use 116
Sports Fields With Football Goals 117
Sports Fields With Lacrosse Goals 118
Sports Fields With Rugby Goals 119
Sports Fields With Soccer Goals 120
Baseball / Softball 121
Golf Courses 122
Frisbee Activities
Disc Golf 123

Designated Sightseeing Areas (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Areas**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.75	0	0.00	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	1.92	1	67.00	75	0	6	1	3	3	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	1.20	1	75.00	75	0	2	1	1	1	0	1
North Cascades (n=19)	0.94	0	55.00	62.5	1	5	1	3	2	2	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	1.38	0	93.33	100	1	4	0	1	2	2	0
Southwest (n=15)	1.77	0	90.00	90	0	1	3	2	1	0	1
Northeast (n=4)	7.00	10	56.67	50	0	3	0	1	2	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.50	0.5	62.50	62.5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
South Central (n=6)	14.80	0	58.33	50	1	2	0	1	1	1	0
The Palouse (n=3)	1.00	1	62.50	62.5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Total	2.38	0	70.00	75	4	26	7	12	16	7	2

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Cultural and/or Historic Sites (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	*Number of Sites		Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets		Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)			Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)			
	Mean	Median	Mean (%)	Median (%)	Stated Goal or Formal Assessment	Used Professional Judgment	Don't know	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.58	0	62.50	55	0	4	1	1	2	2	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.80	1	58.33	50	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	1.05	0	72.50	77.5	1	4	2	3	4	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	2.00	1	72.50	77.5	3	4	1	1	4	2	1
Southwest (n=15)	0.79	0	68.14	80	0	5	2	1	4	1	1
Northeast (n=4)	3.25	4	41.67	50	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.25	0	25.00	25	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
South Central (n=6)	0.60	0	45.00	45	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	1.33	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1.07	0	62.69	55	5	26	7	7	23	6	2

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Nature Interpretive Centers (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Centers**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.50	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.25	0	30.00	30	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.40	0	50.00	50	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	0.42	0	63.00	50	2	3	1	4	1	0	1
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.54	0	80.00	80	2	1	1	2	0	2	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.43	0	60.00	90	0	2	2	1	1	1	1
Northeast (n=4)	0.25	0	25.00	25	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.33	0	50.00	50	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.33	0	85.00	85	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0.38	0	59.72	50	5	13	6	8	9	5	2

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Community Gardens or Pea Patches (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Gardens**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.25	0	100.00	100	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.33	0	58.67	75	0	3	0	1	2	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.20	0	20.00	20	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	0.17	0	50.00	50	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.50	0	78.00	90	4	1	1	2	4	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	1.43	1	56.86	60	1	5	2	1	5	1	1
Northeast (n=4)	0.33	0	77.50	77.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.17	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.33	0	80.00	80	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0.47	0	64.50	75	6	15	5	7	16	2	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Fishing Piers (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Piers**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	1.00	1	58.33	50	1	3	0	3	1	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.42	0	63.33	75	1	2	1	2	2	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.80	1	33.33	50	0	3	1	2	1	0	1
North Cascades (n=19)	0.44	0	59.00	75	1	4	1	3	1	2	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	1.00	0	87.50	100	1	2	2	1	2	2	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.57	0	33.00	25	2	4	0	2	4	0	0
Northeast (n=4)	0.67	0	37.50	37.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	Don't know	Don't know	60.00	60	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	1.00	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0.58	0	54.07	50	6	22	5	15	13	4	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Picnic Areas (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Areas**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	4.50	4	97.50	100	1	3	0	1	3	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	3.50	1	72.67	72.5	1	5	1	3	4	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	3.80	2	75.00	75	0	3	1	0	3	0	1
North Cascades (n=19)	5.50	4	79.55	80	4	6	2	6	6	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	8.25	6	69.36	70	5	6	1	4	7	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	15.15	4	80.11	80	2	6	4	4	3	3	2
Northeast (n=4)	12.00	11	70.00	65	0	3	1	1	3	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	3.00	3	96.67	100	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
South Central (n=6)	10.60	7	70.00	72.5	1	1	3	1	3	0	1
The Palouse (n=3)	5.00	2	77.50	77.5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total	8.85	4	77.46	80	14	38	13	20	37	4	4

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Freshwater Beach Access Sites (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Access Sites**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	1.50	1.5	95.00	95	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.67	0	85.00	85	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.20	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	2.42	0	77.86	75	1	5	1	4	2	1	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	1.09	0	82.60	98	1	3	2	3	3	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	1.79	1	42.14	50	2	6	2	7	1	1	1
Northeast (n=4)	2.50	1.5	41.50	41.5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.75	0	75.00	75	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Central (n=6)	0.33	0	35.00	35	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
The Palouse (n=3)	Don't know	Don't know	15.00	15	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1.38	0	65.20	72.5	6	23	5	23	6	4	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Saltwater Beach Access Sites (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	*Number of Access Sites		Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets		Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)			Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)			
	Mean	Median	Mean (%)	Median (%)	Stated Goal or Formal Assessment	Used Professional Judgment	Don't know	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
The Islands (n=4)	2.00	2	75.00	100	1	2	0	3	0	0	
Peninsulas (n=12)	3.18	1	60.11	60	1	8	1	9	1	0	
The Coast (n=5)	0.20	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	
North Cascades (n=19)	1.37	0	56.67	50	0	5	1	6	0	0	
Seattle-King (n=13)	1.42	0	84.00	95	3	3	0	6	0	0	
Southwest (n=15)	0.86	0	76.67	80	0	2	2	3	0	1	
Northeast (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1.21	0	66.89	70	5	21	4	28	1	1	

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Boat Access Sites for Non-Motorized Boats Only (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Sites**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	2.50	2.5	78.75	82.5	1	3	0	4	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.75	1	63.57	70	1	6	1	5	2	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	20.40	1	66.67	50	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	1.00	0	70.00	75	0	7	1	4	3	1	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	2.23	1	56.88	50	3	5	1	3	5	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	1.67	1	45.00	50	2	5	2	6	1	1	1
Northeast (n=4)	3.50	1.5	52.50	52.5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	1.75	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
South Central (n=6)	0.40	0	30.00	30	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
The Palouse (n=3)	Don't know	Don't know	20.00	20	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	2.58	1	58.95	50	8	34	6	28	13	5	2

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Boat Access Sites That Accommodate Motorized Craft (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	*Number of Sites		Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets		Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)			Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)			
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Stated Goal or Formal Assessment	Used Professional Judgment	Don't know	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
The Islands (n=4)	2.00	2	87.50	87.5	1	3	0	4	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	2.17	1	86.11	90	1	7	2	6	1	2	1
The Coast (n=5)	40.80	1	33.33	50	0	3	1	3	0	0	1
North Cascades (n=19)	1.95	1	78.00	85	1	8	2	7	1	3	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.54	0	78.33	100	1	4	2	4	0	3	0
Southwest (n=15)	24.33	1	72.00	75	0	7	3	7	2	0	1
Northeast (n=4)	3.75	0.5	65.00	65	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	1.75	0	95.00	95	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Central (n=6)	0.20	0	52.50	52.5	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
The Palouse (n=3)	0.33	0	25.00	25	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	7.99	1	74.09	80	4	37	11	34	5	9	4

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Pump-Out Stations (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Stations**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.50	0.5	100.00	100	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.92	0	79.00	80	1	4	1	3	2	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	1.00	1	50.00	50	0	3	1	3	0	0	1
North Cascades (n=19)	0.78	0	83.33	90	0	6	0	3	0	3	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.00	0	100.00	100	1	2	0	0	0	3	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.17	0	86.25	97.5	0	3	1	1	1	1	1
Northeast (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.17	0	80.00	80	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.33	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0.45	0	80.80	95	3	21	3	13	4	8	2

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Outdoor Ice Skating Rinks (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Outdoor Rinks**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.15	0	100.00	100	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	Don't know	Don't know	100.00	100	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Northeast (n=4)	Don't know	Don't know	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.25	0	10.00	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.04	0	65.00	75	0	4	1	0	1	4	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Designated Snow and Ice Trails (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Miles**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southwest (n=15)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northeast (n=4)	184.67	0	55.00	55	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.17	0	10.00	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	6.61	0	40.00	25	1	2	0	2	0	1	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Downhill Skiing Areas (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Areas**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southwest (n=15)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northeast (n=4)	0.25	0	90.00	90	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.01	0	90.00	90	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Air Activities (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Sites**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.17	0	70.00	70	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.32	0	99.00	100	1	3	1	1	0	4	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.23	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Southwest (n=15)	0.13	0	100.00	100	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Northeast (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.20	0	100.00	100	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.33	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0.18	0	94.09	100	1	9	3	3	3	6	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Dog Parks (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Parks**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.33	0	37.00	37	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.44	0	57.50	62.5	2	4	1	2	3	2	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.85	0	50.00	25	2	1	1	3	1	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.79	0	47.60	40	1	4	2	5	1	0	1
Northeast (n=4)	0.33	0	41.50	41.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.33	0	60.00	60	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0.44	0	50.00	50	5	14	4	14	6	2	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Surfaced Trails (Total) (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Miles**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	2.50	2.5	55.00	55	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	9.50	0.5	46.00	50	1	4	1	1	4	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	2.40	0	60.00	60	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	5.50	1	57.08	72.5	3	8	1	9	1	2	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	14.06	1.5	77.00	80	3	2	1	5	1	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	8.32	0.5	48.29	55	1	5	2	6	1	0	1
Northeast (n=4)	19.75	17	27.50	25	0	4	0	2	1	1	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	1.75	0.5	50.00	50	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
South Central (n=6)	2.70	0	53.33	60	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	7.33	2	60.00	60	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Total	7.89	1	53.59	52.5	12	31	5	33	9	5	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Unsurfaced Trails (Total) (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Miles**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	3.75	3.005	58.33	50	2	2	0	2	0	1	1
Peninsulas (n=12)	8.33	0	42.50	50	1	3	1	1	3	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	1.40	1	56.67	50	0	2	1	2	1	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	14.16	2	57.92	50	3	8	1	9	0	3	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	8.89	2.625	62.86	75	4	3	0	4	3	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	3.82	1	58.50	60	1	8	0	6	3	0	0
Northeast (n=4)	139.25	29	46.67	25	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.25	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
South Central (n=6)	585.08	0.25	56.67	60	1	2	0	1	2	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.67	0	62.50	62.5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	55.68	1	56.59	50	12	33	3	28	14	5	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Surfaced Trails Appropriate for Bicycles (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Miles**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	2.50	1	55.00	55	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.08	0	1.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	2.40	0	60.00	60	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	5.02	0	53.75	60	1	6	1	6	0	2	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	2.92	0	77.50	85	2	2	0	3	1	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	3.11	0	43.83	45	1	4	1	4	1	0	1
Northeast (n=4)	13.00	7.5	37.50	37.5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.25	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
South Central (n=6)	502.50	4.5	47.50	45	1	3	0	4	0	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	6.67	0	70.00	70	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	33.93	0	52.23	50	7	22	2	22	4	4	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Unsurfaced Trails Appropriate for Bicycles (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Miles**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	3.25	2.505	62.50	62.5	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	3.33	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	1.00	0	20.00	20	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	3.83	0	55.00	55	2	6	1	6	1	2	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	4.83	0	80.00	100	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	1.21	0	37.00	30	1	5	0	3	0	2	1
Northeast (n=4)	126.00	27	53.33	50	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.50	0	10.00	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.67	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	8.61	0	51.15	50	6	20	1	17	3	6	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Equestrian Facilities (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Facilities**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.08	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.26	0	87.50	87.5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.25	0	87.50	87.5	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.15	0	50.00	50	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Northeast (n=4)	Don't know	Don't know	60.00	60	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.17	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.15	0	70.00	75	1	7	2	4	5	1	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Designated Bridle Trails (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Miles**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	1.75	1	17.50	17.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	8.17	0	87.00	87	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.20	0	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
North Cascades (n=19)	1.16	0	37.50	37.5	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.82	0	75.00	75	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	1.21	0	50.00	50	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Northeast (n=4)	78.50	7.5	47.50	47.5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	5.71	0	48.25	50	2	11	2	6	4	5	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Designated Motorized Trails (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Miles**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.08	0	40.00	40	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.53	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southwest (n=15)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northeast (n=4)	46.50	8	50.00	50	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	2.35	0	46.67	50		3	1			0	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Designated Motorized Areas Without Trails (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	*Number of Areas		Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets		Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)			Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)			
	Mean	Median	Mean (%)	Median (%)	Stated Goal or Formal Assessment	Used Professional Judgment	Don't know	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southwest (n=15)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northeast (n=4)	0.50	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.02	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Campgrounds (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Campgrounds**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.25	0	25.00	25	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	4.92	0	46.00	46	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.40	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	0.67	0	81.00	75	2	3	1	5	1	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	Don't know	Don't know	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.31	0	100.00	100	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Northeast (n=4)	7.00	0.5	56.50	56.5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.25	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Central (n=6)	0.50	0	57.50	57.5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
The Palouse (n=3)	0.67	1	67.50	67.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Total	1.38	0	63.06	70	4	14	2	13	5	1	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Designated Hunting Areas (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	*Number of Acres		Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets		Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)			Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)			
	Mean	Median	Mean (%)	Median (%)	Stated Goal or Formal Assessment	Used Professional Judgment	Don't know	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	8.33	0	15.00	15	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southwest (n=15)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northeast (n=4)	325,000	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	1.25	0	80.00	80	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	15,477	0	65.00	80	0	3	0	1	1	1	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Shooting Ranges (Total) (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Ranges**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.11	0	87.50	87.5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.08	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.07	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Northeast (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.05	0	91.67	100	1	2	1	2	1	1	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Shooting Ranges That Accommodate Archery (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Ranges**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.05	0	80.00	80	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.08	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northeast (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.02	0	90.00	90	0	2	0	1	0	1	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Shooting Ranges That Accommodate Rifle / Handgun (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Ranges**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.05	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.08	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.07	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Northeast (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.04	0	100.00	100	0	2	1	2	0	1	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Shooting Ranges That Accommodate Skeet / Trap / Clay / Target Games (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Ranges**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.11	0	62.50	62.5	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southwest (n=15)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northeast (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.02	0	62.50	62.5	1	1	0	0	2	0	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Equipped Playgrounds / Play Areas (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Playgrounds**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	1.50	2	96.67	100	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	2.25	1	48.50	40.5	2	4	1	2	4	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	2.20	0	62.50	62.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	4.72	2	69.00	75	4	6	1	6	3	2	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	9.85	6	71.60	77.5	5	5	1	4	6	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	14.71	3.5	77.00	77.5	1	5	3	4	2	2	1
Northeast (n=4)	7.67	7	73.33	80	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	1.50	1	70.00	90	0	3	0	1	2	0	0
South Central (n=6)	4.50	3.5	55.00	60	1	1	2	2	2	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	2.67	0	75.00	75	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	6.43	2	69.46	75	15	31	8	25	22	6	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Outdoor Tracks for Running / Jogging (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	*Number of Outdoor Tracks		Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets		Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)			Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)			
	Mean	Median	Mean (%)	Median (%)	Stated Goal or Formal Assessment	Used Professional Judgment	Don't know	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.20	0	25.00	25	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.54	0	91.67	100	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.07	0	87.50	87.5	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Northeast (n=4)	1.00	0.5	100.00	100	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.33	0	75.00	75	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0.17	0	81.25	87.5	2	6	1	0	5	3	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Outdoor Swimming Pools (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Outdoor Pools**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.20	0	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	0.16	0	83.33	100	2	1	0	1	2	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.15	0	85.00	85	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.20	0	80.00	80	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Northeast (n=4)	1.00	1	88.67	100	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.33	0	82.50	82.5	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.67	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0.19	0	75.46	80	4	9	1	10	4	0	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Roller Skating / Skateboard Parks (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	*Number of Parks		Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets		Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)			Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)			
	Mean	Median	Mean (%)	Median (%)	Stated Goal or Formal Assessment	Used Professional Judgment	Don't know	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
The Islands (n=4)	0.50	0.5	95.00	95	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.33	0	57.67	80	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.20	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
North Cascades (n=19)	0.33	0	68.57	50	1	5	1	3	4	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.85	1	69.38	77.5	4	3	1	3	5	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	1.23	0	64.17	55	1	4	2	1	2	3	1
Northeast (n=4)	0.33	0	60.00	60	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.25	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Central (n=6)	0.33	0	87.50	87.5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.33	0	62.50	62.5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0.56	0	69.21	75	6	22	4	11	16	3	2

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Basketball Courts (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Courts**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	1.25	0.5	75.00	75	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	1.08	0	72.00	80	2	3	0	0	2	3	0
The Coast (n=5)	1.20	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	2.39	0.5	65.00	77.5	3	6	1	1	6	3	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	6.00	3	75.80	80	2	7	2	2	5	4	0
Southwest (n=15)	3.93	2	82.86	90	0	6	3	1	4	2	2
Northeast (n=4)	8.75	2.5	31.00	10	1	2	0	0	3	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.25	0	1.00	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
South Central (n=6)	2.83	1.5	80.00	80	1	0	2	0	3	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	1.67	0	60.00	60	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	3.11	1	69.58	80	10	28	8	5	27	12	2

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Outdoor Tennis Courts (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Outdoor Courts**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.92	0	40.50	40.5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	1.20	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	2.00	0	63.00	66	3	3	1	2	4	0	1
Seattle-King (n=13)	4.62	1	90.00	90	2	3	2	1	4	2	0
Southwest (n=15)	4.93	1	67.14	80	1	4	3	0	5	2	1
Northeast (n=4)	4.33	3	75.00	75	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.50	0	75.00	75	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
South Central (n=6)	4.33	0	70.00	70	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	3.33	0	82.50	82.5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	2.86	0	72.14	80	8	17	7	5	21	4	2

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Sports Fields (Total for All Sports) (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Fields**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	6.00	4.5	95.00	95	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	2.17	0	67.00	80	1	2	0	1	1	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	1.00	0	62.50	62.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	7.16	1	77.50	77.5	3	6	1	7	3	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	5.54	6	75.63	80	3	5	1	7	1	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	10.07	0	64.00	70	0	5	1	5	0	1	0
Northeast (n=4)	8.67	4	50.00	50	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	6.75	1	25.00	25	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
South Central (n=6)	2.50	0	72.50	72.5	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
The Palouse (n=3)	3.33	0	42.50	42.5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5.86	0	68.97	75	11	25	4	28	7	4	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Sports Fields for Multipurpose Use (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Fields**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	4.25	1	95.00	95	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.08	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	1.40	0	62.50	62.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	3.58	1	78.89	75	4	5	1	5	4	1	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	4.62	4	76.25	80	3	5	1	7	2	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	9.80	2	70.43	70	1	4	4	4	1	1	3
Northeast (n=4)	0.67	0	50.00	50	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.25	0	20.00	20	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Central (n=6)	4.50	1	60.00	60	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	2.67	0	37.50	37.5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4.02	0	69.25	75	12	20	8	23	12	2	3

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Sports Fields With Football Goals (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Fields**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	1.20	0	62.50	62.5	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
North Cascades (n=19)	0.21	0	75.00	75	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.38	0	87.50	100	2	2	0	2	1	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.20	0	60.00	60	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Northeast (n=4)	0.67	0	75.00	75	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.24	0	76.00	87.5	3	5	2	3	4	3	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Sports Fields With Lacrosse Goals (If Goals Are Portable, Indicate Number of Fields That Can Be Set Up) (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Fields**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	2.11	0	71.67	75	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	2.77	1	71.00	87.5	3	3	1	3	3	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.53	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Northeast (n=4)	3.25	0	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1.14	0	64.10	75	4	6	2	5	6	1	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Sports Fields With Rugby Goals (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Fields**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coast (n=5)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=19)	0.63	0	75.00	75	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.08	0	1.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.27	0	56.50	56.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Northeast (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.20	0	47.25	54	1	3	0	2	1	1	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Sports Fields With Soccer Goals (If Goals Are Portable, Indicate Number of Fields That Can Be Set Up) (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Fields**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	4.00	3	95.00	95	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.58	0	70.00	70	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	1.00	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	5.68	1	72.73	75	3	6	2	6	5	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	4.15	5	67.25	77.5	3	4	2	6	2	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	8.47	0	56.83	61.5	0	4	3	5	0	1	1
Northeast (n=4)	5.67	4	50.00	50	0	3	0	2	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.25	0	20.00	20	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Central (n=6)	6.50	0.5	40.00	40	0	1	2	2	1	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	2.67	0	40.00	40	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4.55	0	64.18	67.5	8	23	9	27	10	2	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Baseball / Softball Diamonds (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Diamonds**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	2.67	4	100.00	100	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	3.22	0	83.00	83	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	2.50	0	100.00	100	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	6.21	4	83.64	90	3	7	1	6	4	1	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	7.18	5	78.33	75	3	6	1	5	3	2	0
Southwest (n=15)	10.38	8.5	87.86	90	1	6	2	6	1	1	1
Northeast (n=4)	4.67	5	26.00	20	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	3.00	3	80.00	80	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Central (n=6)	3.60	1	77.50	77.5	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	5.50	5.5	75.00	75	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5.66	2	79.33	80	11	27	5	26	12	4	1

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Golf Courses (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	*Number of Courses		Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets		Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)			Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)			
	Mean	Median	Mean (%)	Median (%)	Stated Goal or Formal Assessment	Used Professional Judgment	Don't know	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	3.00	0	72.00	72	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.40	0	100.00	100	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	0.11	0	87.50	87.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.23	0	90.00	90	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.07	0	100.00	100	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Northeast (n=4)	1.00	0	77.50	77.5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Central (n=6)	0.17	0	70.00	70	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0.58	0	86.20	85	1	7	3	4	5	2	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

Disc Golf Courses (Local Provider Survey)											
Region	***Number of Courses**		**Estimated Percent of Current Demand Agency Meets**		**Method Used For Measuring Demand (Number Giving Response)**			**Rating of Importance to Recreation in the Service Area (Number Giving Response)**			
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean (%)**	**Median (%)**	**Stated Goal or Formal Assessment**	**Used Professional Judgment**	**Don't know**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	0.00	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peninsulas (n=12)	0.08	0	62.50	62.5	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	0.20	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	0.21	0	75.00	75	2	2	0	0	3	1	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	0.25	0	95.00	100	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
Southwest (n=15)	0.08	0	50.00	50	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Northeast (n=4)	Don't know	Don't know	80.00	80	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	0.25	0	90.00	90	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
South Central (n=6)	0.17	0	50.00	50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
The Palouse (n=3)	0.33	0	90.00	90	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0.16	0	75.94	85	2	13	2	1	11	5	0

*Reporting only the count of those who used the suggested unit of measurement.

- The State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey asked providers about various types of facilities for outdoor recreation, as tabulated below and on the following pages.

Q8. For each of the following, indicate whether your organization provides opportunities for it. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Activity		Response	Number Giving Response						
			Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
Sightseeing		Yes	24	6	19	8	4	5	66
		No	15	1	29	0	0	5	50
		Don't know	1	0	9	1	0	1	12
Nature activities	Nature activities	Yes	33	7	21	7	2	4	74
		No	6	0	29	1	2	6	44
		Don't know	1	0	7	1	0	1	10
	Gardening, flower or vegetable	Yes	5	0	3	1	3	1	13
		No	32	7	46	8	1	9	103
		Don't know	3	0	8	0	0	1	12
Fishing or shellfishing		Yes	16	7	7	5	4	0	39
		No	22	0	42	4	0	10	78
		Don't know	2	0	8	0	0	1	11
Picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out		Yes	12	6	19	6	4	1	48
		No	27	1	30	2	0	9	69
		Don't know	1	0	8	1	0	1	11
Water-related activities	Beachcombing	Yes	12	6	6	4	3	1	32
		No	25	1	42	5	1	9	83
		Don't know	3	0	9	0	0	1	13
	Surfboarding	Yes	1	1	3	1	1	0	7
		No	37	6	44	7	3	10	107
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	1	14
	Wind surfing	Yes	1	4	4	1	1	0	11
		No	37	3	44	7	3	10	104
		Don't know	2	0	9	1	0	1	13
	Inner tubing or floating	Yes	3	5	4	2	3	0	17
		No	35	2	44	6	1	10	98
		Don't know	2	0	9	1	0	1	13
	Boating: boat access sites (non-motorized only)	Yes	10	7	6	4	3	1	31
		No	28	0	44	5	1	9	87
		Don't know	2	0	7	0	0	1	10
	Boating: boat access sites (that accommodate motorized craft)	Yes	5	7	1	4	3	0	20
		No	33	0	48	5	1	9	96
		Don't know	2	0	8	0	0	2	12
	Boating: pump-out stations	Yes	2	3	1	2	1	0	9
		No	35	4	48	7	3	10	107
		Don't know	3	0	8	0	0	1	12
	Water skiing	Yes	1	5	2	2	2	0	12
		No	37	2	45	6	2	10	102
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	1	14

Q8. For each of the following, indicate whether your organization provides opportunities for it. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Activity		Response	Number Giving Response						
			Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
Water-related activities (continued)	Scuba or skin diving	Yes	3	3	3	2	1	0	12
		No	34	4	44	6	3	9	100
		Don't know	3	0	10	1	0	2	16
	Snorkeling	Yes	2	3	3	3	1	0	12
		No	36	3	44	5	3	10	101
		Don't know	2	1	10	1	0	1	15
	Splash park use	Yes	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
		No	37	6	46	8	3	10	110
		Don't know	2	1	10	1	0	1	15
	Spray park use	Yes	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
		No	37	7	45	8	3	9	109
		Don't know	2	0	11	1	0	1	15
Snow and ice activities	Snow-ice activities	Yes	8	5	24	5	1	3	46
		No	30	2	26	3	3	7	71
		Don't know	2	0	7	1	0	1	11
	Snowboarding	Yes	0	2	4	4	1	0	11
		No	38	5	42	4	3	10	102
		Don't know	2	0	11	1	0	1	15
Air activities	Air activities	Yes	1	3	2	0	1	0	7
		No	37	4	47	9	3	10	110
		Don't know	2	0	8	0	0	1	11
	Bungee jumping	Yes	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		No	37	7	49	9	3	10	115
		Don't know	3	0	8	0	0	1	12
Walking, hiking, and climbing and mountaineering	Walking	Yes	24	5	17	7	4	2	59
		No	14	1	31	1	0	8	55
		Don't know	2	1	9	1	0	1	14
	Dog park use	Yes	3	1	3	4	1	0	12
		No	33	6	47	5	3	10	104
		Don't know	4	0	7	0	0	1	12
	Hiking	Yes	24	5	21	7	3	2	62
		No	15	2	29	2	1	8	57
		Don't know	1	0	7	0	0	1	9
	Climbing	Yes	4	5	2	4	1	0	16
		No	32	2	47	5	3	10	99
		Don't know	4	0	8	0	0	1	13
	Mountain-eering	Yes	3	5	3	4	1	0	16
		No	34	1	43	4	3	10	95
		Don't know	3	1	11	1	0	1	17
Bicycle riding		Yes	11	5	11	6	3	2	38
		No	25	1	39	3	1	8	77
		Don't know	4	1	7	0	0	1	13
Horseback riding		Yes	10	5	9	6	1	1	32
		No	28	2	40	2	3	8	83
		Don't know	2	0	8	1	0	2	13

Q8. For each of the following, indicate whether your organization provides opportunities for it. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Activity		Response	Number Giving Response						
			Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
Off-road driving		Yes	0	5	26	1	3	6	41
		No	39	2	24	7	1	5	78
		Don't know	1	0	7	1	0	0	9
Camping		Yes	8	6	27	5	3	1	50
		No	31	1	23	4	1	9	69
		Don't know	1	0	7	0	0	1	9
Hunting and shooting	Hunting	Yes	8	5	9	2	4	1	29
		No	31	2	39	6	0	9	87
		Don't know	1	0	9	1	0	1	12
	Shooting	Yes	1	5	18	0	2	2	28
		No	38	2	32	8	2	8	90
		Don't know	1	0	7	1	0	1	10
Recreational activities	Playground use	Yes	4	2	2	2	4	1	15
		No	32	5	46	6	0	9	98
		Don't know	4	0	9	1	0	1	15
	Aerobics, fitness, weights	Yes	4	2	9	2	4	2	23
		No	33	5	40	7	0	8	93
		Don't know	3	0	8	0	0	1	12
	Jogging or running	Yes	10	5	9	5	3	2	34
		No	27	2	40	3	1	8	81
		Don't know	3	0	8	1	0	1	13
	Swimming in a pool	Yes	0	0	2	1	3	1	7
		No	38	7	45	7	1	9	107
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	1	14
	Swimming in natural waters	Yes	8	7	5	4	4	0	28
		No	30	0	42	4	0	10	86
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	1	14
	Roller or inline skating	Yes	3	0	2	0	1	0	6
		No	35	7	45	8	3	10	108
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	1	14
	Skateboarding	Yes	2	0	3	0	2	0	7
		No	36	7	42	8	2	9	104
		Don't know	2	0	12	1	0	2	17
	Badminton	Yes	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
		No	36	7	49	8	2	8	110
		Don't know	4	0	8	0	1	2	15
	Handball	Yes	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		No	38	7	48	9	3	10	115
		Don't know	2	0	9	0	0	1	12
	Racquetball	Yes	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
		No	38	7	46	8	3	10	112
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	1	14
	Squash	Yes	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		No	38	7	47	8	3	10	113
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	1	14

Q8. For each of the following, indicate whether your organization provides opportunities for it. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Activity		Response	Number Giving Response						
			Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
Recreational activities (continued)	Volleyball	Yes	0	0	0	2	3	1	6
		No	38	7	48	6	1	9	109
		Don't know	2	0	9	1	0	1	13
	Basketball	Yes	0	0	0	1	4	1	6
		No	37	7	48	8	0	8	108
		Don't know	3	0	9	0	0	2	14
	Tennis	Yes	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
		No	38	7	46	7	3	9	110
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	1	14
	Football	Yes	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
		No	36	7	48	9	2	9	111
		Don't know	4	0	8	0	0	1	13
	Rugby	Yes	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		No	38	7	47	8	3	10	113
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	1	14
	Lacrosse	Yes	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		No	38	7	47	8	3	10	113
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	1	14
	Soccer	Yes	2	0	3	1	1	0	7
		No	36	7	44	7	3	9	106
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	2	15
	Baseball	Yes	1	0	1	1	4	1	8
		No	36	7	48	8	0	9	108
		Don't know	3	0	8	0	0	1	12
	Softball	Yes	1	0	2	1	3	1	8
		No	37	7	45	7	1	8	105
		Don't know	2	0	10	1	0	2	15
	Golf (includes driving ranges)	Yes	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
		No	37	7	47	8	3	9	111
		Don't know	3	0	8	0	0	2	13
Indoor community facility use		Yes	4	0	8	2	4	3	21
		No	35	7	40	6	0	7	95
		Don't know	1	0	9	1	0	1	12
Frisbee activities	Disc golf	Yes	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
		No	36	6	48	8	3	9	110
		Don't know	3	0	9	0	0	1	13
	Ultimate frisbee or frisbee football	Yes	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
		No	36	7	49	8	3	9	112
		Don't know	4	0	8	0	0	1	13
Total			40	7	57	9	4	11	128

- The tabulations below concern state/federal/not-for-profit providers' goals and the percent of goals being met. In general, goals are not being fully met.

Q3. Does your organization have a goal for outdoor recreation, such as number of people it can accommodate or the number of people it serves? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)				
Category	**Number Giving Response**			
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**	**Total**
Conservation or trust	9	30	1	40
Land use and/or wildlife management	2	5	0	7
Not-for-profit activity oriented	31	17	9	57
Parks	3	6	0	9
Tribal	1	3	0	4
Misc.	4	7	0	11
Total	50	68	10	128

Q5. As a percent, approximately how much of your organization's goal is currently met? (Of those whose organization has a goal for outdoor recreation.) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)							
Percent Met	**Category (Number Giving Response)**						
	Conservation or trust	**Land use and/or wildlife management**	**Not-for-profit activity oriented**	**Parks**	**Tribal**	**Misc.**	**Total**
100%	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
76%-99%	1	0	4	0	0	0	5
75%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
51%-74%	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
50%	3	0	3	0	0	1	7
26%-49%	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
25%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Less than 25%	0	0	8	0	1	2	11
Don't know	4	2	7	0	0	1	14
Mean	68.00	No responses	47.54	86.67	15.00	26.67	51.00
Median	50	No responses	50	100	15	20	50
Total	9	2	31	3	1	4	50

SATISFACTION OF RESIDENTS AND USERS OF RECREATION SERVICES

- Local providers estimated the percent of residents within their service area that are satisfied with condition, quantity, and distribution of existing, active park and recreation facilities. In general, local providers' estimates of the satisfaction with the condition of facilities is fairly high; their estimates of satisfaction of the quantity and distribution of facilities is a little lower, but still, for the most part, above the 50% mark.

Percent of individuals within the agency's service area that agency estimates are satisfied with the following factors of existing, active park and recreation facilities. (Local Provider Survey)

Factor	Percent who are satisfied with the factor	The Islands (n=4)	Peninsulas (n=12)	The Coast (n=5)	North Cascades (n=19)	Seattle-King (n=13)	Southwest (n=15)	Northeast (n=4)	Columbia Plateau (n=4)	South Central (n=6)	The Palouse (n=3)	Total (n=85)
		Number Giving Response										
The Condition	100%	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
	76%-99%	2	2	1	10	5	5	2	1	1	1	30
	75%	2	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	10
	51%-74%	0	1	1	2	3	4	2	0	2	0	15
	50%	0	0	2	4	4	2	0	1	0	1	14
	26%-49%	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5
	25%	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Less than 25%	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
	Mean	80.00	66.25	56.80	71.33	66.00	74.46	76.25	62.50	61.00	80.00	69.25
	Median	77.5	75	50	80	70	75	75	62.5	65	90	75
The Quantity	100%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	76%-99%	0	3	1	6	5	3	2	1	0	0	21
	75%	2	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	11
	51%-74%	0	3	0	3	3	4	1	0	2	0	16
	50%	1	2	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	12
	26%-49%	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	6
	25%	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Less than 25%	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
	Don't know	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	7
	Mean	55.00	53.75	46.80	66.28	64.25	73.33	80.00	42.50	61.00	66.33	62.27
	Median	62.5	55	50	75	70	72.5	90	35	65	50	70
The Distribution	100%	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
	76%-99%	0	2	1	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	17
	75%	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	10
	51%-74%	0	1	1	1	7	3	1	0	1	0	15
	50%	2	5	1	5	2	3	0	0	1	0	19
	26%-49%	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	8
	25%	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Less than 25%	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
	Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	6
	Mean	48.75	59.58	52.80	65.00	62.00	66.92	78.33	40.00	62.00	61.67	61.30
	Median	50	50	50	75	60	66.5	80	30	65	75	60

- State/federal/not-for-profit providers estimated the percent of their visitors that are satisfied with existing park and outdoor recreation facilities/experiences/opportunities. Results are quite disparate.

Q23. To the best of your knowledge, what percent of your organization's visitor population is satisfied with existing park and outdoor recreation facilities/experiences/opportunities? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Percent Allow Public Access	Category (Number Giving Response)						
	Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
100%	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
76%-99%	8	2	18	8	0	0	36
75%	4	0	3	0	0	1	8
51%-74%	9	1	8	0	1	1	20
50%	2	0	7	0	0	0	9
26%-49%	1	0	3	0	0	1	5
25%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 25%	1	0	16	0	1	6	24
Don't know	12	4	1	1	2	2	22
Mean	72.50	73.33	52.43	90.88	32.50	20.33	58.12
Median	75	80	60	92.5	32.5	5	70
Total	40	7	57	9	4	11	128

OTHER OUTDOOR RECREATION ISSUES

PROXIMITY TO PARKS AND TRAILS, AND ACCESS TO RECREATION AREAS

- Proximity and access were addressed in the survey with questions that asked for the percent of people within the local agency's service area who live within specific distances from various parks (0.5 mile from a neighborhood park, 5 miles from a community park, and 25 miles from a regional park). Additionally, the Local Provider Survey asked about the percent of residents in the local jurisdiction who can access recreation areas safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation. Tabulations show the results of these questions.

Percent of individuals within the agency's service area who live a specific distance from the following parks or trails. (Local Provider Survey)

Distance	Percent of residents living within given distance	The Islands (n=4)	Peninsulas (n=12)	The Coast (n=5)	North Cascades (n=19)	Seattle-King (n=13)	Southwest (n=15)	Northeast (n=4)	Columbia Plateau (n=4)	South Central (n=6)	The Palouse (n=3)	Total (n=85)
		Number Giving Response										
0.5 Miles of a Neighborhood Park	100%	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
	76%-99%	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
	75%	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
	51%-74%	0	1	0	1	2	6	0	1	1	0	12
	50%	0	2	2	6	2	0	1	1	1	0	15
	26%-49%	0	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	15
	25%	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
	Less than 25%	1	7	1	6	2	3	0	1	0	1	22
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Mean	55.00	30.42	37.00	40.05	55.38	45.46	49.50	40.00	52.50	43.00	43.90
	Median	50	20	40	50	50	60	41.5	40	45	30	45
5 Miles of a Community Park	100%	2	1	1	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	20
	76%-99%	1	1	1	5	4	5	2	1	1	1	22
	75%	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
	51%-74%	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	8
	50%	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	12
	26%-49%	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
	25%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Less than 25%	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	7
	Don't know	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Mean	85.00	45.42	75.00	72.16	82.31	73.23	85.25	62.50	62.50	89.00	70.87
	Median	95	40	75	75	95	82	95.5	70	57.5	92	80
25 Miles of a Regional Park	100%	4	4	3	13	12	9	3	1	2	2	53
	76%-99%	0	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	2	0	17
	75%	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	5
	51%-74%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	50%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	26%-49%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	25%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Less than 25%	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Mean	100.00	82.00	87.00	94.84	93.46	96.15	93.75	76.25	78.33	87.33	90.34
	Median	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	87.5	87.5	100	100

Responses regarding the percent of residents in local jurisdiction who can access recreation areas safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation. (Local Provider Survey)											
Percent who can access recreation areas safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation	**The Islands (n=4)**	**Peninsulas (n=12)**	**The Coast (n=5)**	**North Cascades (n=19)**	**Seattle-King (n=13)**	**Southwest (n=15)**	**Northeast (n=4)**	**Columbia Plateau (n=4)**	**South Central (n=6)**	**The Palouse (n=3)**	**Total (n=85)**
	Number Giving Response										
100%	1	6	1	9	3	5	2	2	3	1	33
76%-99%	1	3	2	3	1	5	2	0	0	0	17
75%	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	6
51%-74%	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	6
50%	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	9
26%-49%	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
25%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1%-24%	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
0%	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	5
Don't know	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Mean	69.50	81.82	65.00	79.05	72.54	75.71	93.25	62.50	80.83	50.00	75.49
Median	86.5	100	80	90	75	95.5	95	75	87.5	50	90

SUSTAINABILITY

- One question asked providers to indicate the percent of their recreation sites that support sustainable recreation. In the Local Providers Survey, there is a wide range of answers, with means for the various regions ranging from only approximately 36% to 81%. In the State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey, mean percentages are all at 75% or higher. The Local Provider Survey then asked respondents to indicate some of the ways in which their agency provides sustainable recreation; the answers were categorized and summarized and are presented in a graph, and the verbatim answers are also presented in a tabulation that follows the graph.

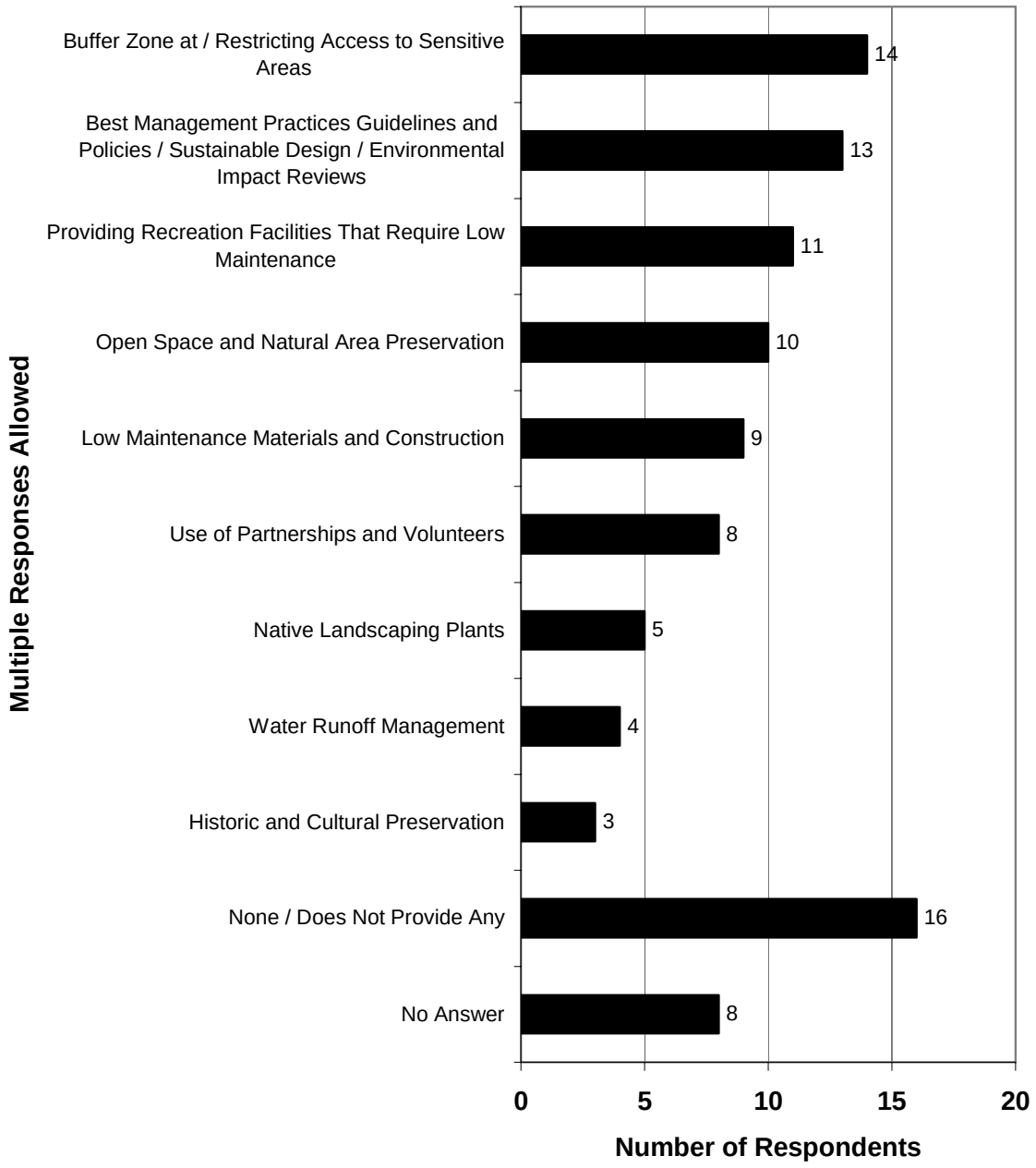
Responses regarding the percent of sites that support sustainable recreation. (Local Provider Survey)

Approximate percent of existing sites that support sustainable recreation	Number Giving Response										
	The Islands (n=4)	Peninsulas (n=12)	The Coast (n=5)	North Cascades (n=19)	Seattle-King (n=13)	Southwest (n=15)	Northeast (n=4)	Columbia Plateau (n=4)	South Central (n=6)	The Palouse (n=3)	Total (n=85)
100%	2	1	2	4	3	4	0	1	0	0	17
76%-99%	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	9
75%	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	8
51%-74%	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	8
50%	1	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	10
26%-49%	0	3	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	14
25%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
1%-24%	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	9
0%	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	5
Don't know	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Mean	81.25	48.64	70.00	65.44	59.92	57.71	36.25	67.50	44.17	40.00	58.23
Median	87.5	40	75	75	62	50	30	85	37.5	45	60

Q14. What percent of the public park and/or recreation sites managed by your organization provide sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities? (Of those whose organization is currently involved with at least one public park and/or recreation site with a partner.) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Percent of Sustainable Recreation Opportunities	Number Giving Response						
	Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
100%	10	3	22	2	0	2	39
76%-99%	3	2	1	3	0	0	9
75%	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
51%-74%	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
50%	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
26%-49%	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
25%	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Less than 25%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Don't know	12	0	12	0	0	4	28
Mean	82.06	88.33	87.97	80.43	75.00	100.00	85.78
Median	100	95	100	80	75	100	100
Total	29	6	43	7	1	6	92

Q26. What are some of the ways your agency provides sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities? (Local Provider Survey)



(Note: "Other" responses not shown on graph.)

Q26. What are some of the ways your agency provides sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities? (Local Provider Survey)

Region	Ways Agency Provides Sustainable Recreation
The Islands	Hiking.
	None.
	The South Whidbey Parks and Recreation District has a set of Guiding Principles for District Operations, one of which is that "We develop, operate, and maintain the parks system in an environmentally responsible manner." Using this principle to guide decisions yields sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities across the District in facilities and programs. For example, during the planning for construction of a new soccer complex, sustainability decisions were made with this Guiding Principle as a reference, including the use of pervious paving materials, the construction of rain gardens, and the connection of the facility to adjacent trails and forests. In another example, extensive environmental impact and sustainability analyses were conducted prior to trail development at a new District property.
	Walking and hiking.
Peninsulas	We have used Low Impact Development construction practices where possible.
	None.
	None.
	Engineering design and material selection offering minimal impact. Marinas have extra sanitation pump-outs and both offer free in-slip sewage pump-outs. Beach habitat restoration projects remove contamination and derelict structures and provide least-impact access for people.
	We work to preserve the integrity of our shorelines.
	Wildlife viewing, walking/jogging, and boating.
	Interagency agreements and neighboring property easements.
	None.
	Partner with sailing and rowing group for teaching sailing and competitive events.
	Saltaire Beach recreation area and Mike Wallace Memorial Park.
	Our largest park is on the estuary, and public access and outdoor education revolves around the site. Camps and salmon viewing opportunities are managed by staff.
	Native plantings whenever appropriate.
The Coast	None.
	Ability to view waters of Pacific Ocean and Grays Harbor without having to climb rocks and disturb wildlife in Westport. Ability to access fishing waters of the marina and outside the marina without the use of motorboats.
	Water access, possible short trails, and walk-in camping.
	Nothing overt, but we do by chance.
	Trail, interpretive center, restrooms, showers, picnic area, water access, and scenic viewing areas.

Q26. What are some of the ways your agency provides sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Ways Agency Provides Sustainable Recreation
North Cascades	None.
	Maintain large waterfront park areas.
	None.
	Trails in open spaces, preserves, and habitat conservation areas.
	Narrative signage.
	Through employment of Best Management Practices in the marina, boatyard, and landscaping beautification programs.
	Use of partnerships for acquisition, development, and stewardship of properties. Use of volunteers for maintenance and improvement projects. Donations and sponsorships for recreation programs.
	Boaters are able to launch their boats and fishermen can fish without eroding the banks now that our boat ramp is completed. Public access to fishing and beach areas along the river are now available for users without creating erosion along the dike system.
	Dredge material site renourishment program on Jetty Island. Reestablishment of a beach.
	In partnership with Douglas County PUD, our boat launch facilities, RV park overflow, and mooring dock were upgraded to provide improved and more efficient launching of recreational vehicles such as boats and jet skis.
	We provide space for others to use at no charge.
	None.
	Our outdoor recreation areas are open to the public for bicycling, walking, and other passive recreation. We have a group that plays regular football and baseball on our fields, despite the condition of the playing surface. We have established a Field Revitalization volunteer committee to develop plans, raise funds, and execute necessary hands-on work, and we invited our community to join and support our parks.
	Developing and maintaining trail systems to a high standard. Interpretive signage and on-site programs related to the resource. Providing adequate support facilities such as parking, restrooms, and staffing presence where enforcement and monitoring are needed.
	Low Impact Development practices, permeable surfaces, rain gardens, environmental review, historic preservation, habitat protection, interpretive signage, etc.
	Trails and paths in buffers around sensitive areas. Creating a backwater channel in the Skagit River to protect salmon. Trails in Little Mountain Park.
	We incorporate sustainable design into the majority of our projects. We utilize rain gardens and pervious pavement, retain natural areas, choose durable materials for construction, use native landscaping, monitor and manage irrigation use, and seek to generally be as low-impact as possible.
	I could better answer this question if you gave me more specific examples of what this kind of opportunity looks like.

Q26. What are some of the ways your agency provides sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Ways Agency Provides Sustainable Recreation
Seattle-King	By establishing multi-use activities so no one facility is for only one use.
	Building park facilities that use renewable or recyclable materials, ensuring that there is adequate ongoing maintenance for the facilities, and building a strong volunteer and park steward base.
	The Port provides limited saltwater access, viewing and fishing docks, transient boater moorage, and a boat launch ramp.
	Extensive network of trails through preserved open space areas. Operation of an environmental education center. Acquisition of environmentally sensitive areas, such as wetland complexes, and creek and stream systems. Acquisition and development of shoreline parks, including public access and shoreline ecological restoration.
	Preservation of Puget Sound feeder bluff and public beach access. Nature preserves providing buffers along fish-bearing streams.
	Intensive maintenance, gradual increase in public land available, public education about impacts, selective area closures, seasonal closures, and prompt repair of damage.
	All sites are developed and managed to maximize the recreation experience and minimize impacts.
	Four historical buildings have been relocated to one of our parks over the past 25 years. The city has recently begun acquiring a large site that will be primarily left as open space.
	Providing trails and beach areas open to the public, but limit recreational impacts by design.
	Trails through natural areas.
	Tai chi classes, sailing, nature hikes, wilderness summer camp, kite day, low tide festivals, and long boat landings.
Southwest	Combining public access “viewing” with habitat sites.
	None.
	None.
	Establish, maintain, and expand trail systems and low impact design of new parks.
	Design of parking lots and trails. Recycling programs. Invasive weed prevention program.
	None.
	Built facilities that minimize maintenance requirements and reduce opportunities for vandalism. Designed and constructed are LEED-certified facilities. Adhere to critical areas regulations in siting park features and facilities. Adopted an Integrated Pest Management Program to reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
	We provide an outdoor area adjacent to our cultural facilities—a memorial garden and picnic table at the Lacey Museum—and walking paths at the Jacob Smith House (oldest house in Lacey still standing).
	Development of walking trails along the Little Klickitat River in Goldendale.

Q26. What are some of the ways your agency provides sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Ways Agency Provides Sustainable Recreation
Southwest (continued)	Walking trails through wooded areas and beaches.
	Expansion of trail systems and nature education programming. Converting low-use turf areas to native plant areas. Implementation of energy and water-efficient systems and practices.
	Keep trails open, limit development of large open-space areas, and include trails in/around active sites.
	Our agency provides several opportunities to access water with a riverwalk trail as well as access to a 13-acre lake and a fishing pond and feeder creek. Also an 80-acre wilderness park is available.
	Developed trails systems through sensitive habitat areas to minimize volunteer trails.
Northeast	None.
	Volunteer construction and maintenance. Standardized structures, painting, park equipment, and signage. Resilient surfacing.
	Through project planning, deficiencies in existing sites are identified, a plan to correct is formulated, and, once a decision is made, efforts to secure funding for implementation follow. This may include trail reroutes; redesigning recreation sites to pull facilities back from lakes, streams, and rivers; and installing barriers to prevent vehicle access into fragile riparian areas and meadow systems, etc.
	We acquire and manage over 20 conservation futures properties with an emphasis on balancing habitat protection with public access for passive recreational opportunities. We work with volunteer organizations to improve trail safety and reduce environmental impacts.
Columbia Plateau	None at the moment.
	None.
	None.
	Douglas PUD implements its Land Use Policy, which limits private use of Wells Project lands in order to preserve fish, wildlife, and cultural resources, while enhancing public access to Wells Reservoir.

Q26. What are some of the ways your agency provides sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

Region	Ways Agency Provides Sustainable Recreation
South Central	None.
	Enter into contract with soccer leagues for extended use.
	Development of new parking areas with storm drains to contain surface run-off and control contaminants, which previously ran down the steep bank into the Columbia River. Using reclaimed trees with root wads as shoreline armoring; recycling concrete and rubble into shoreline armoring; incorporating natural stone, native plantings, recycled glass, farmed timbers, and light-penetrating ramps and docks in our projects; and investing in habitat enhancements alongside river shore recreational trail developments.
	We utilize existing resources. For example, we built a skate park, basketball court, playground and new ball fields around an historic incinerator. We also maintain appropriate buffers from existing creeks and nature areas adjacent to parks.
	Prairie restoration including moving part of the Pine Ridge Trail (National Trails system) to a more hardened location and restoring the previous trail location with native plants. Third-grade nature walks of plant and ecological diversity.
The Palouse	Provide interpretive signs in main park.
	Concerts in the park series. Several festivals and celebrations.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FORMS OF RECREATION

- The Local Provider Survey asked respondents to indicate the percent of their recreation sites that support active and passive recreation. Note that a site may support both. The tabulation below shows the results among local providers for both questions.

Responses regarding the percent of sites that support active and passive recreation (note that a site may support both). (Local Provider Survey)

Recreation type	Approximate percent of existing sites that support the given type of recreation	The Islands (n=4)	Peninsulas (n=12)	The Coast (n=5)	North Cascades (n=19)	Seattle-King (n=13)	Southwest (n=15)	Northeast (n=4)	Columbia Plateau (n=4)	South Central (n=6)	The Palouse (n=3)	Total (n=85)
		Number Giving Response										
Active recreation	100%	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	10
	76%-99%	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	10
	75%	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	51%-74%	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	0	2	1	14
	50%	2	2	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
	26%-49%	0	2	0	3	5	2	1	0	1	0	14
	25%	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	6
	1%-24%	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
	0%	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	7
	Don't know	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Mean	68.75	45.45	45.00	63.37	46.77	50.43	55.00	43.75	65.83	56.00	53.93
	Median	62.5	40	50	54	45	50	55	42.5	65	68	50
Passive recreation	100%	1	2	2	5	2	5	0	2	2	1	22
	76%-99%	0	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	8
	75%	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	7
	51%-74%	0	1	0	2	5	0	3	0	2	0	13
	50%	2	3	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	12
	26%-49%	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	10
	25%	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1%-24%	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
	0%	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	5
	Don't know	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Mean	56.25	65.00	65.00	62.26	67.23	73.21	56.75	68.75	61.67	44.00	64.47
	Median	50	65	75	50	65	82.5	63.5	87.5	70	32	67

CONSERVATION PROJECTS AND ACCESS

- The Local Provider Survey asked respondents if their agency manages any habitat conservation projects and then to indicate the percent of those projects that allow public access. In general, most conservation projects include a public access component.

Q21. Does your agency manage any habitat conservation projects? (Local Provider Survey)			
	Number Giving Response		
Region	**Yes**	**No**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	1	3	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	5	7	0
The Coast (n=5)	0	5	0
North Cascades (n=19)	8	10	1
Seattle-King (n=13)	8	5	0
Southwest (n=15)	7	7	1
Northeast (n=4)	3	1	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	1	3	0
South Central (n=6)	1	5	0
The Palouse (n=3)	1	2	0
Total (n=85)	35	48	2

Q22. What approximate percent of habitat conservation projects managed by your agency allow public access? (Of those agencies that manage habitat conservation projects) (Local Provider Survey)											
Percent of projects with public access	**Number Giving Response**										
	The Islands (n=1)	**Peninsulas (n=5)**	**The Coast (n=0)**	**North Cascades (n=8)**	**Seattle-King (n=8)**	**Southwest (n=7)**	**Northeast (n=3)**	**Columbia Plateau (n=1)**	**South Central (n=1)**	**The Palouse (n=1)**	**Total (n=35)**
100%	0	4	N/A	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	14
76%-99%	0	0	N/A	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
75%	0	0	N/A	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
51%-74%	0	0	N/A	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
50%	0	0	N/A	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
26%-49%	0	0	N/A	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
25%	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1%-24%	0	1	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
0%	1	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mean	0.00	82.00	N/A	66.00	80.00	54.29	85.00	100.00	100.00	60.00	70.66
Median	0	100	N/A	62.5	97.5	50	80	100	100	60	80

- The State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey asked its respondents as well about habitat conservation projects. The results are tabulated below.

Q15. Does your organization manage any habitat conservation projects? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Category	Number Giving Response			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Conservation or trust	32	7	1	40
Land use and/or wildlife management	6	0	1	7
Not-for-profit activity oriented	10	41	6	57
Parks	6	2	1	9
Tribal	3	1	0	4
Misc.	2	8	1	11
Total	59	59	10	128

Q16. What approximate percent of habitat conservation projects managed by your organization allow public access? (Of those whose organization manages at least one habitat conservation project.) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Percent Allow Public Access	Category (Number Giving Response)						
	Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
100%	9	2	5	4	0	1	21
76%-99%	3	1	0	2	0	0	6
75%	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
51%-74%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
50%	6	1	1	0	0	0	8
26%-49%	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
25%	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Less than 25%	8	1	2	0	2	0	13
Don't know	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
Mean	57.57	73.00	64.00	93.33	0.00	66.50	62.27
Median	50	95	80	100	0	66.5	75
Total	32	6	10	6	3	2	59

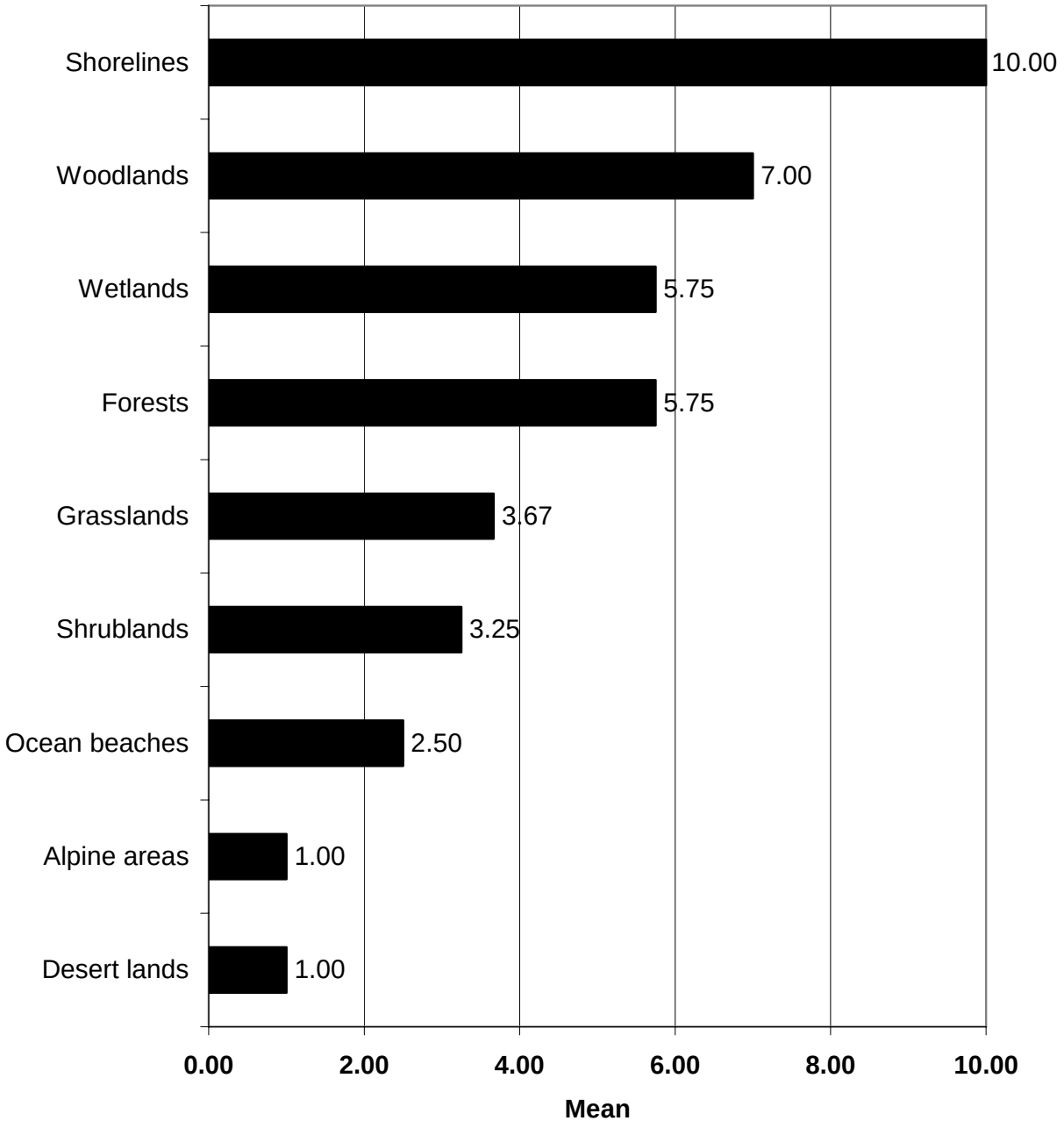
HABITAT TYPES AND RECREATION

- A tabulation shows responses of local providers regarding the importance of various habitat types to outdoor recreation in their agency's service area. The tabulation shows all regions (and the total). The tabulation is followed by a graph for each region, with the habitat types ranked on the graphs by importance.

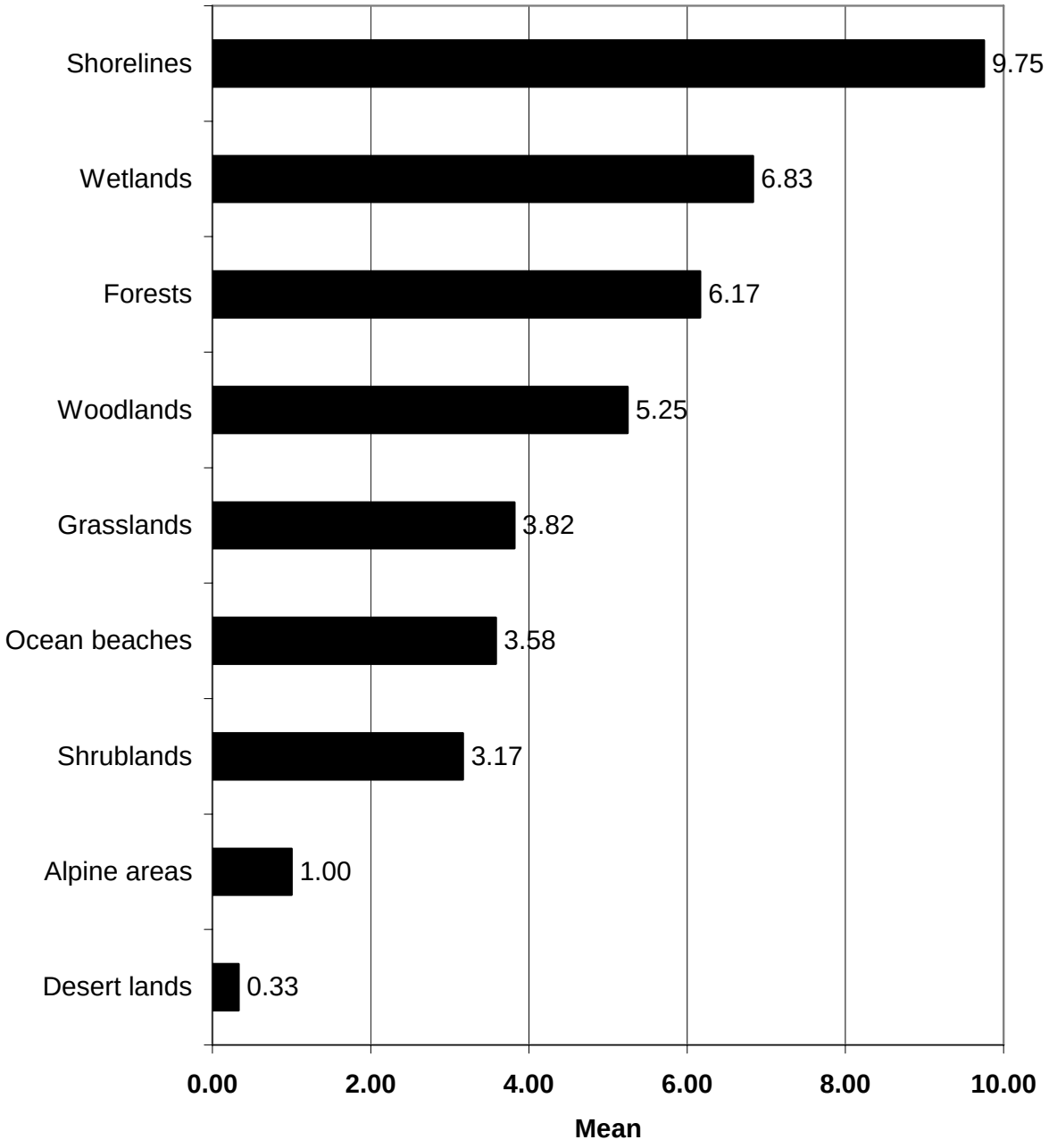
On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, the mean and median rating of importance of the following habitat types to outdoor recreation opportunities in the agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey)

Habitat Types	Mean or Median	Region										
		The Islands (n=4)	Peninsulas (n=12)	The Coast (n=5)	North Cascades (n=19)	Seattle-King (n=13)	Southwest (n=15)	Northeast (n=4)	Columbia Plateau (n=4)	South Central (n=6)	The Palouse (n=3)	Total (n=85)
Forests	Mean	5.75	6.17	6.00	6.11	7.15	6.20	9.00	0.25	3.00	5.67	5.93
	Median	6.5	7.5	7	8	8	8	9	0	0	6	8
Woodlands	Mean	7.00	5.25	6.00	6.68	7.15	6.60	8.50	1.00	3.00	5.33	6.06
	Median	7.5	6	7	8	7	8	8	0.5	0	5	7.5
Shrublands	Mean	3.25	3.17	3.60	4.37	4.46	3.53	5.50	5.25	4.17	3.67	4.02
	Median	1.5	2	1	4	5	3	6.5	5.5	4.5	2	4
Grasslands	Mean	3.67	3.82	2.80	4.05	3.62	4.13	4.75	4.75	2.67	5.33	3.89
	Median	3	4	2	4	2	5	5	4	1	6	4
Wetlands	Mean	5.75	6.83	7.80	7.16	7.00	7.80	8.75	5.00	5.00	6.33	6.96
	Median	6.5	8	10	8	8	9	9	4.5	6	8	8
Desert Lands	Mean	1.00	0.33	0.00	1.05	0.50	0.33	3.75	5.25	3.67	3.67	1.29
	Median	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	5	4	2	0
Alpine Areas	Mean	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.37	1.67	0.36	2.00	1.00	0.40	3.67	1.35
	Median	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Shorelines	Mean	10.00	9.75	9.60	7.58	9.31	9.47	7.50	5.75	5.17	6.00	8.40
	Median	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.5	6.5	5.5	9	10
Ocean Beaches	Mean	2.50	3.58	4.00	2.63	3.58	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.09
	Median	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

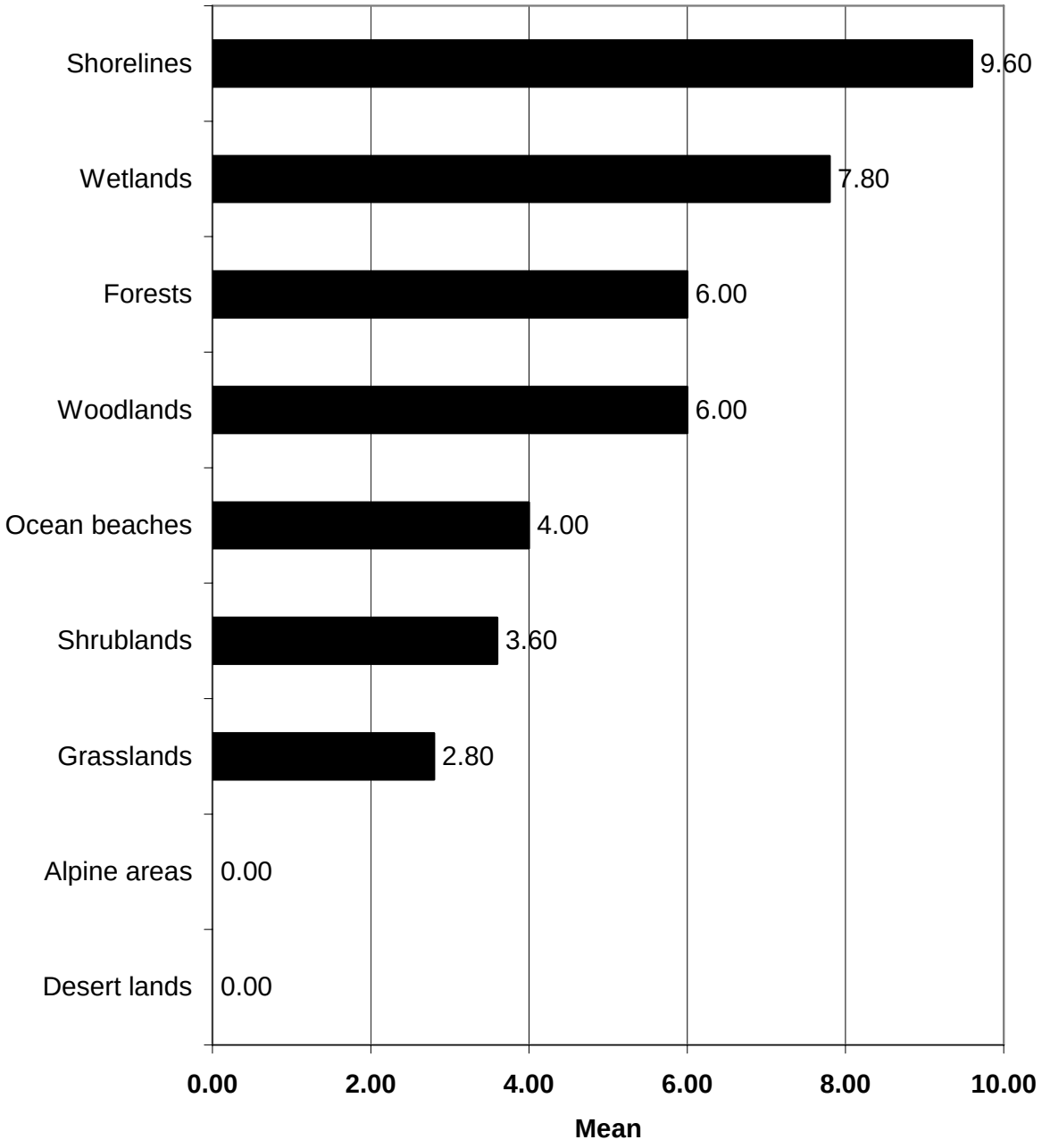
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (The Islands)



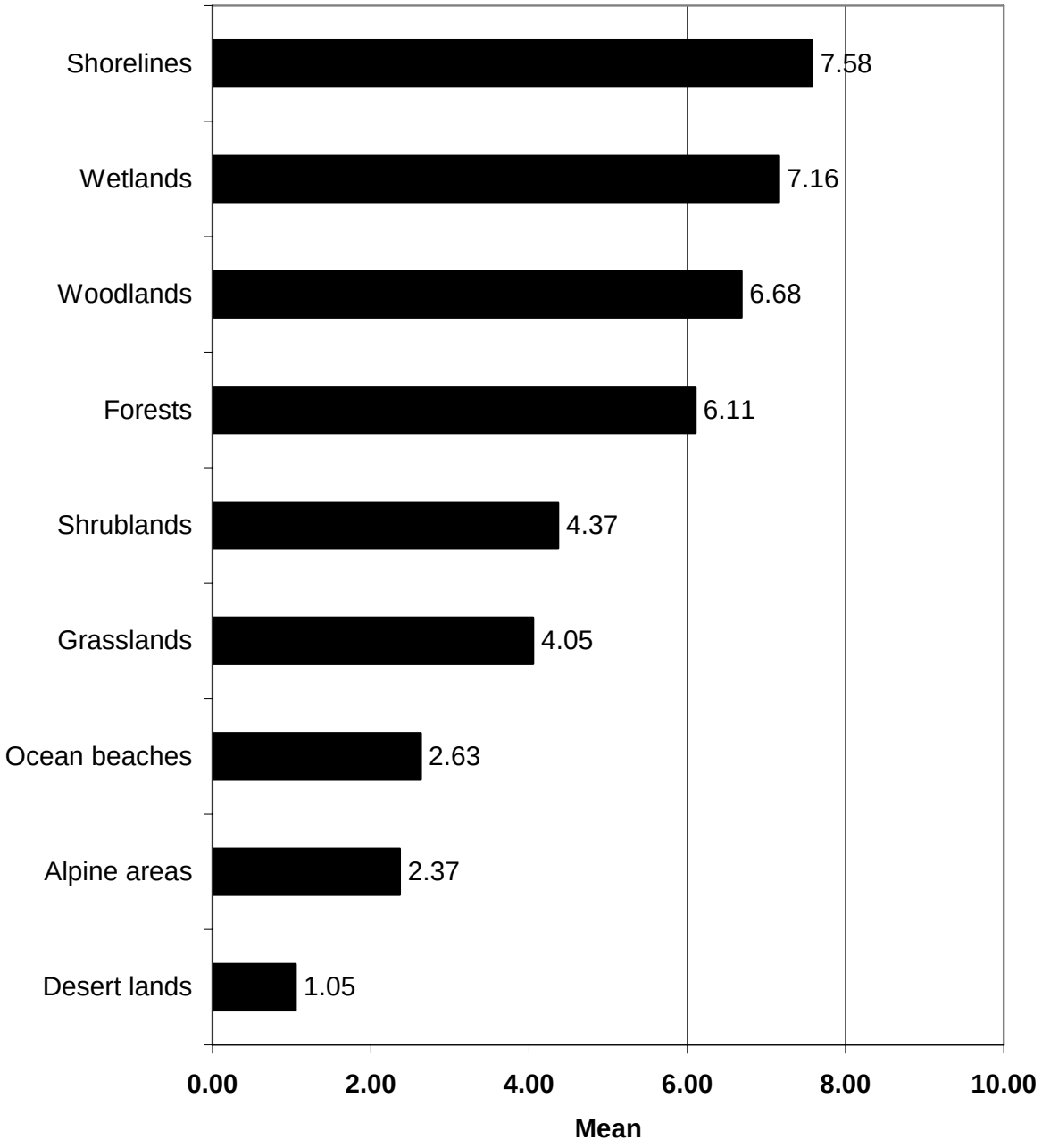
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (The Peninsulas)



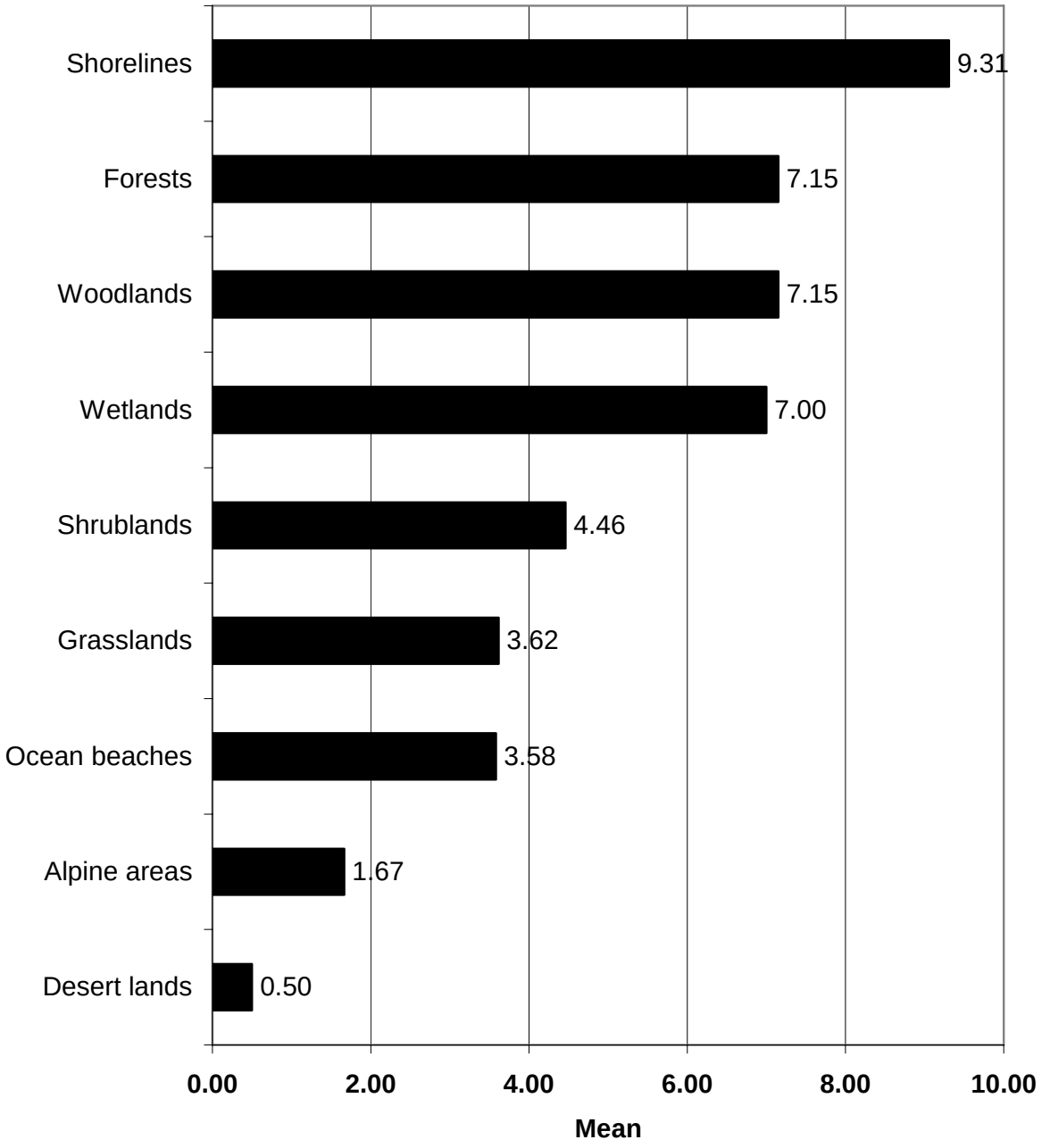
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (The Coast)



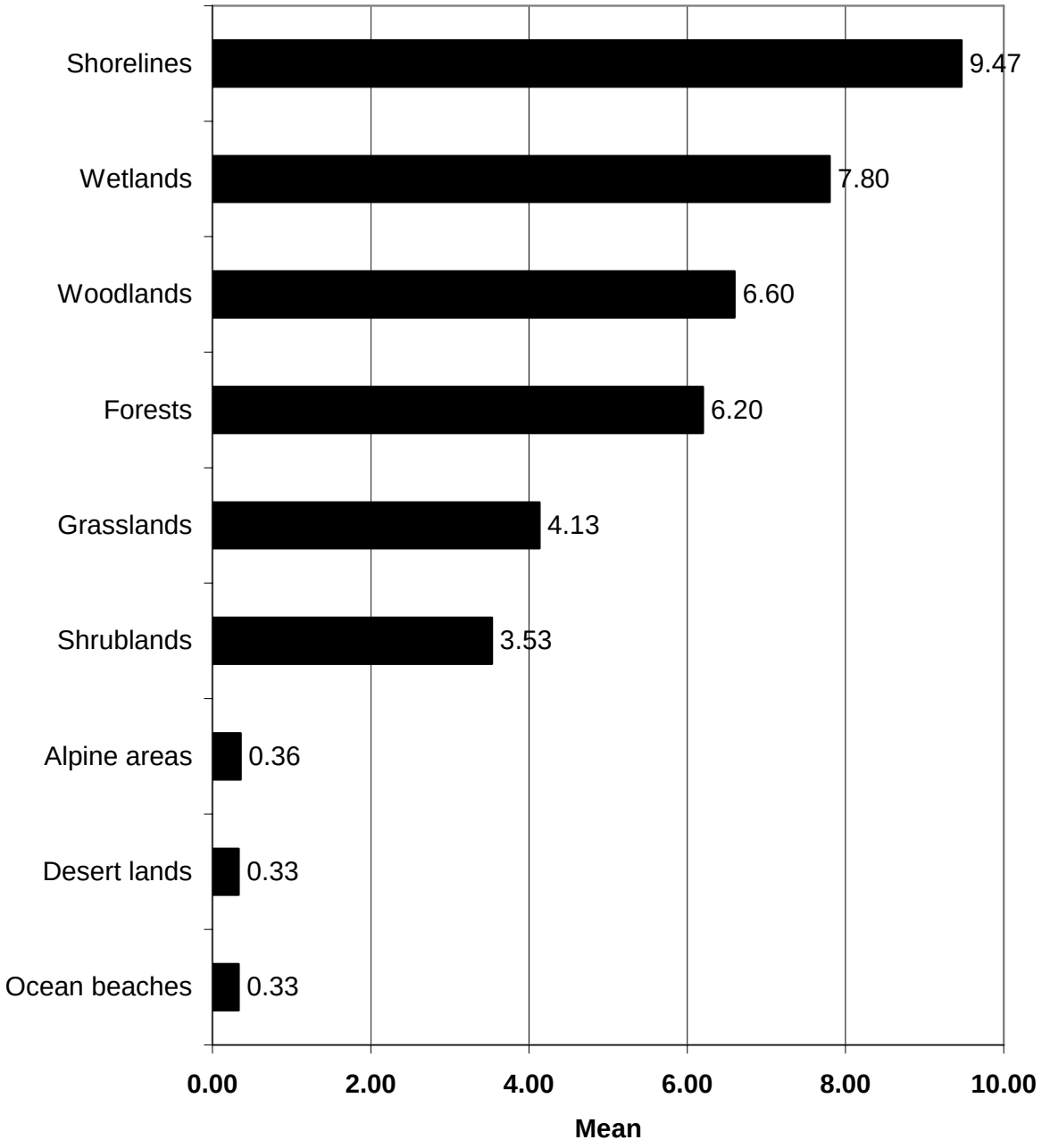
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (North Cascades)



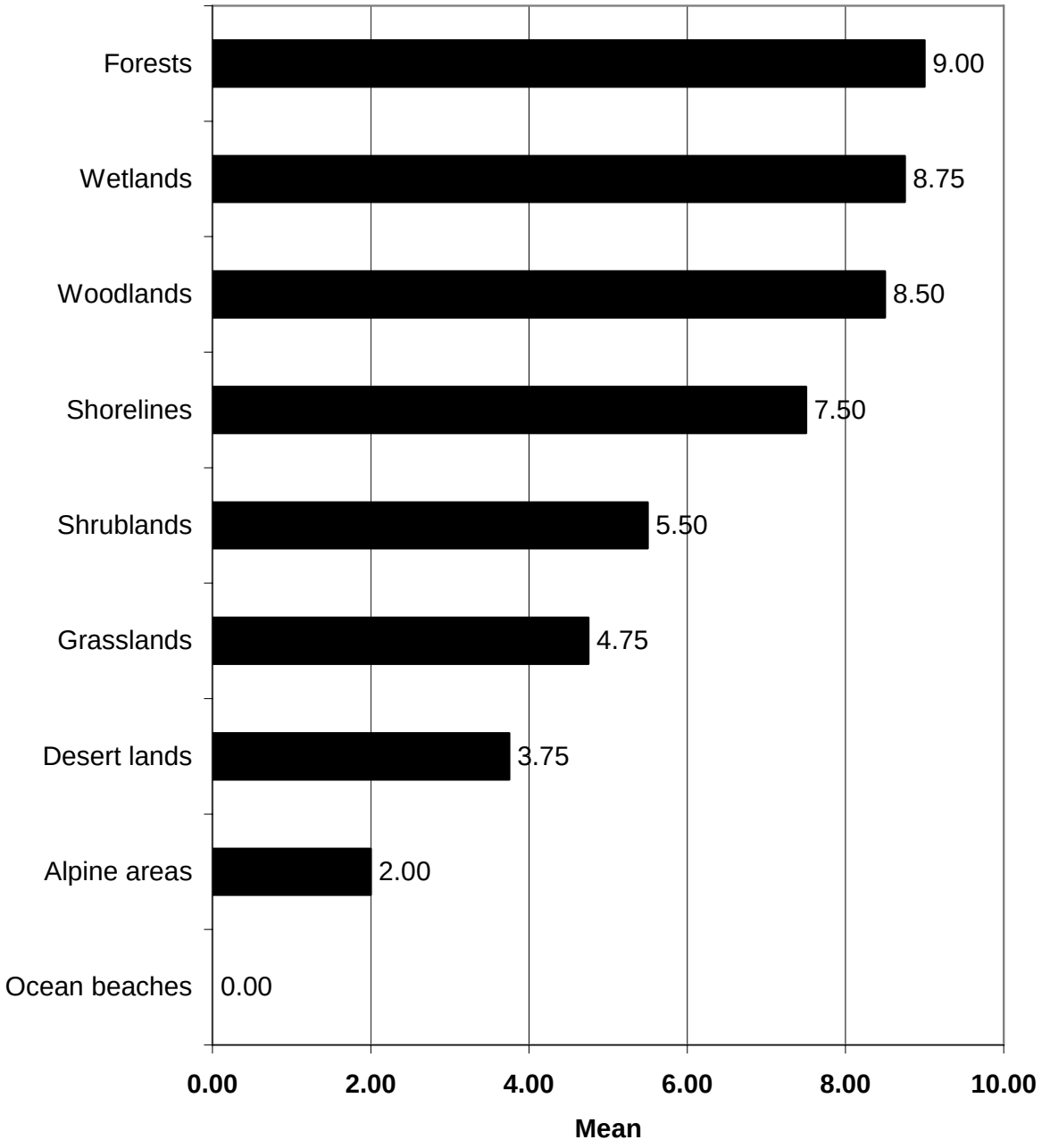
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (Seattle-King)



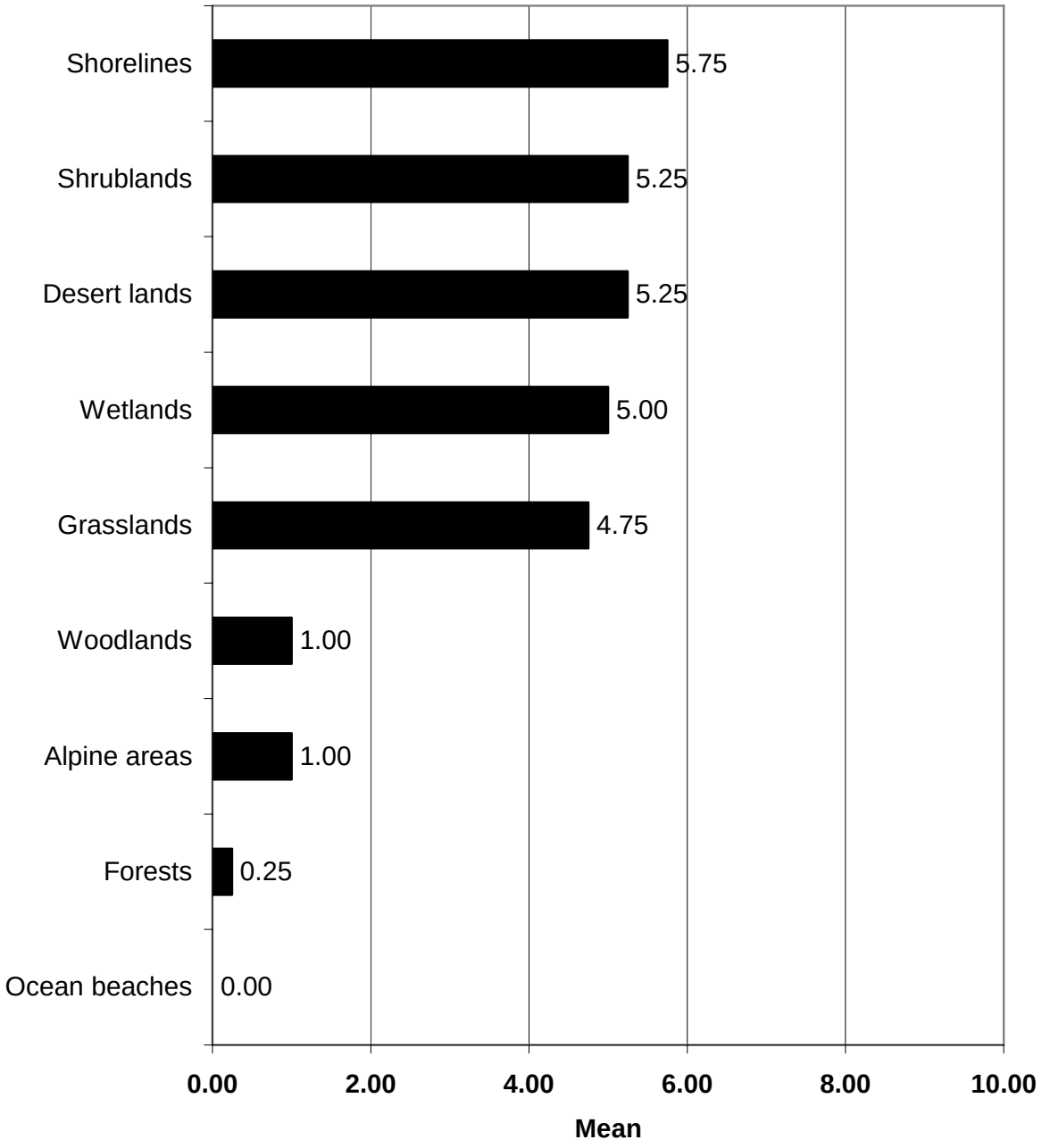
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (Southwest)



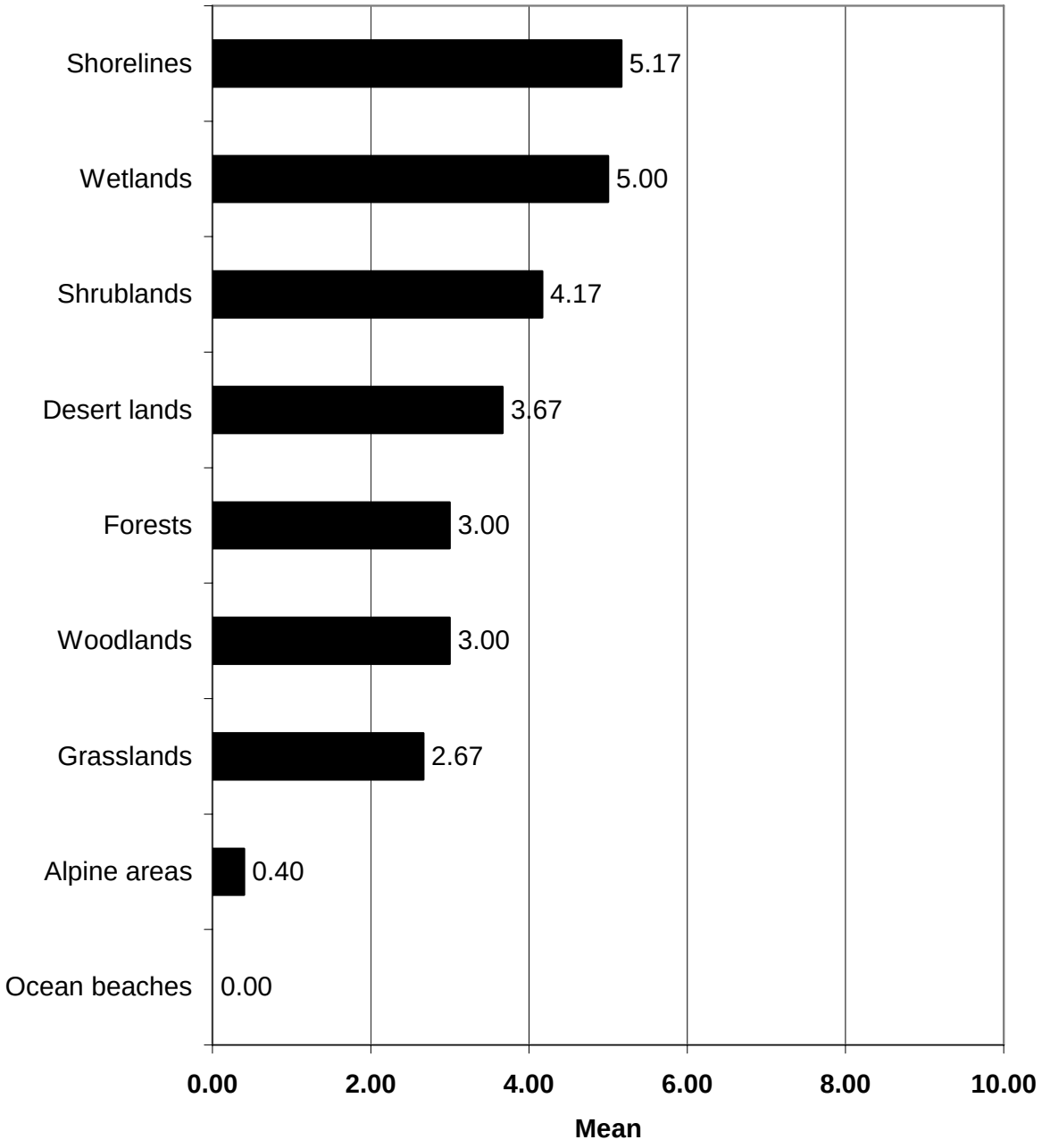
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (Northeast)



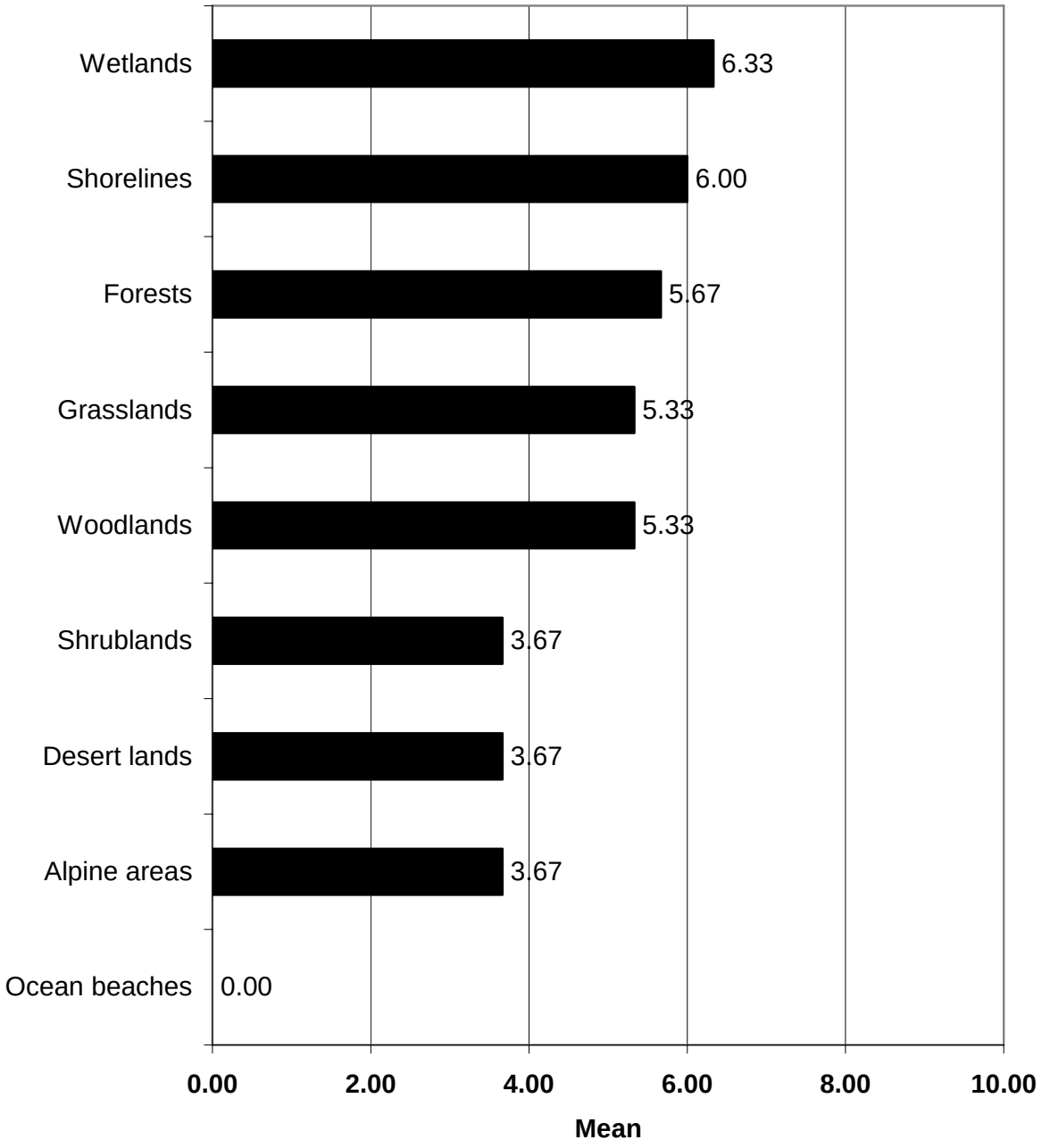
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (Columbia Plateau)



Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (South Central)



Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (The Palouse)



- A tabulation shows responses of state/federal/not-for-profit providers regarding the importance of various habitat types to outdoor recreation for their organization's visitors, as tabulated below.

Q21. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, please indicate how important each of the following habitat types are to outdoor recreation opportunities that your organization supports. (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Habitat Type		Type of Agency/Organization						
	Mean / Median	Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
Forests	Mean	7.93	8.14	8.40	8.25	9.00	7.40	8.17
	Median	10	8	10	10	9	8.5	10
Woodlands	Mean	7.50	7.57	8.05	7.38	9.00	6.80	7.74
	Median	9	7	10	9	9	7.5	10
Shrublands	Mean	6.05	7.00	6.91	5.14	7.50	5.78	6.48
	Median	7	8	9	4	9	6	8
Grasslands	Mean	6.08	6.43	6.77	7.57	8.75	5.50	6.54
	Median	7.5	9	9.5	8	9	6	8
Wetlands	Mean	8.00	8.29	5.25	8.38	9.25	4.80	6.59
	Median	9.5	8	5	10	9.5	4.5	8
Desert lands	Mean	2.05	4.71	5.38	3.14	7.00	5.50	4.25
	Median	0	4	5	0	9	6	3
Alpine areas	Mean	3.84	6.00	5.59	4.29	7.00	4.60	4.96
	Median	3	6	7	0	9	4	5
Shorelines	Mean	8.23	9.33	3.85	9.25	7.00	6.00	6.16
	Median	10	9.5	1	10	9	6	8
Ocean beaches	Mean	4.16	6.86	3.23	6.13	5.25	5.67	4.17
	Median	1	8	0	9.5	5.5	5	1

GIS

- Less than half of local providers indicate that their agency uses GIS technology to help manage their community's inventory of outdoor recreation facilities. The second tabulation on this page shows that most agencies are willing to share their GIS files with the RCO. The next page has the analogous tabulations for state/federal/not-for-profit providers.

Q23. Does your agency use Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to help manage your community's inventory of outdoor recreation facilities? (Local Provider Survey)

Region	Number Giving Response		
	Yes	No	Don't know
The Islands (n=4)	1	3	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	2	10	0
The Coast (n=5)	0	5	0
North Cascades (n=19)	8	11	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	6	4	3
Southwest (n=15)	10	5	0
Northeast (n=4)	4	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	1	3	0
South Central (n=6)	1	4	1
The Palouse (n=3)	0	3	0
Total (n=85)	33	48	4

Q24. Is your agency willing to provide, at no cost, the shape files to the Recreation and Conservation Office to help compile a statewide inventory of outdoor recreation sites and facilities? (Of those agencies that use Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to help manage their community's inventory of outdoor recreation facilities) (Local Provider Survey)

Region	Number Giving Response		
	Yes	No	Don't know
The Islands (n=1)	1	0	0
Peninsulas (n=2)	0	0	2
The Coast (n=0)	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Cascades (n=8)	4	0	4
Seattle-King (n=6)	3	0	3
Southwest (n=10)	6	0	4
Northeast (n=4)	3	0	1
Columbia Plateau (n=1)	1	0	0
South Central (n=1)	0	0	1
The Palouse (n=0)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (n=33)	18	0	15

Q17. Does your organization use Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to help manage your community's inventory of outdoor recreation facilities? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)				
Category	**Number Giving Response**			
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**	**Total**
Conservation or trust	16	23	1	40
Land use and/or wildlife management	6	1	0	7
Not-for-profit activity oriented	15	35	7	57
Parks	6	3	0	9
Tribal	1	2	1	4
Misc.	0	9	2	11
Total	44	73	11	128

Q18. Is your organization willing to provide, at no cost, the shape files to the Recreation and Conservation Office to help compile a statewide inventory of outdoor recreation sites and facilities? (Of those whose organization uses GIS technology to help manage their community's inventory of outdoor recreation facilities.) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)				
Category	**Number Giving Response**			
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**	**Total**
Conservation or trust	7	1	7	15
Land use and/or wildlife management	6	0	0	6
Not-for-profit activity oriented	3	3	8	14
Parks	4	1	1	6
Tribal	0	0	1	1
Misc.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	20	5	17	42

DATA ON THE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SAMPLE

- The data obtained about each agency in the local provider sample include:
  - Number of public parks and recreation sites.
  - The total acreage of recreation lands.
  - The number of people living in their service area.

Q14. How many public park and/or recreation sites does your agency currently manage? (Local Provider Survey)

Number of Parks	**The Islands (n=4)**	**Peninsulas (n=12)**	**The Coast (n=5)**	**North Cascades (n=19)**	**Seattle-King (n=13)**	**Southwest (n=15)**	**Northeast (n=4)**	**Columbia Plateau (n=4)**	**South Central (n=6)**	**The Palouse (n=3)**	**Total (n=85)**
	Number Giving Response										
More than 100 parks	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
51-100 parks	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
41-50 parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
31-40 parks	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	4
21-30 parks	0	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	9
16-20 parks	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	7
11-15 parks	0	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	8
6-10 parks	3	1	0	2	1	5	0	0	2	0	14
5 parks	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
4 parks	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	6
3 parks	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
2 parks	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
1 park	0	4	3	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	13
Do not manage any parks	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Don't know / no response	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mean	5.75	14.00	7.00	19.83	56.23	42.47	73.00	6.50	9.33	7.33	27.94
Median	6	6	1	12	22	9	75	3	5	3	8.5

Q15. What is the total acreage of the public park and/or recreation sites managed by your agency? (Local Provider Survey)

Number of Acres	The Islands (n=4)	Peninsulas (n=12)	The Coast (n=5)	North Cascades (n=19)	Seattle-King (n=13)	Southwest (n=15)	Northeast (n=4)	Columbia Plateau (n=4)	South Central (n=6)	The Palouse (n=3)	Total (n=85)
	Number Giving Response										
More than 5,000 acres	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
4,001-5,000 acres	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
3,001-4,000 acres	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2,001-3,000 acres	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
1,001-2,000 acres	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
501-1,000 acres	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	8
401-500 acres	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
301-400 acres	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	8
201-300 acres	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	4
101-200 acres	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	8
51-100 acres	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	6
41-50 acres	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
31-40 acres	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
21-30 parks	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
11-20 acres	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5
10 acres or less	0	5	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	10
Do not manage any parks	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Don't know	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	7
Mean	226.67	744.45	34.00	1705.82	983.46	1317.73	5397.67	20.33	321.60	44.00	1135.68
Median	100	85	80	100	87.5	75	70	92.5	70	50	85

Q4. How many people live in the area your agency serves? (Local Provider Survey)											
Number of People	**The Islands (n=4)**	**Peninsulas (n=12)**	**The Coast (n=5)**	**North Cascades (n=19)**	**Seattle-King (n=13)**	**Southwest (n=15)**	**Northeast (n=4)**	**Columbia Plateau (n=4)**	**South Central (n=6)**	**The Palouse (n=3)**	**Total (n=85)**
	Number Giving Response										
More than 500,000 people	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
401,000-500,000 people	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
300,301-400,000 people	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
200, 001-300,000 people	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	7
100,001-200,000 people	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
50,001-100,000 people	0	3	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	11
40,001-50,000 people	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	5
30,001-40,000 people	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	7
20,001-30,000 people	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
10,001-20,000 people	3	2	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	1	15
5,001-10,000 people	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	7
5,000 people or less	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	9
Don’t know	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Mean	12,258	69,601	53,500	205,465	77,268	127,644	259,950	508,882	105,167	23,833	140,819
Median	15,500	20,247	53,500	60,000	20,000	40,041.5	279,000	17,250	71,500	21,000	36,250

- The data obtained about each agency in the state/federal/not-for-profit survey provider sample include:
  - Area served by the organization.
  - Population served by the organization.
  - Number of sites managed by and number of sites in which organization is involved.
  - Acreage managed by and acreage in which organization is involved.

Q6. Does your organization serve the entire state of Washington? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)				
Category	**Number Giving Response**			
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**	**Total**
Conservation or trust	7	33	0	40
Land use and/or wildlife management	7	0	0	7
Not-for-profit activity oriented	31	26	0	57
Parks	7	2	0	9
Tribal	2	2	0	4
Misc.	4	6	1	11
Total	58	69	1	128

Q7. What is the population within the area you serve? (Of those whose organization does not serve the entire state of Washington.) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)							
Population	**Category (Number Giving Response)**						
	Conservation or trust	**Land use and/or wildlife management**	**Not-for-profit activity oriented**	**Parks**	**Tribal**	**Misc.**	**Total**
More than 1,000,000	4	0	1	0	0	1	6
500,001-1,000,000	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
250, 001-500,000	4	0	2	1	0	0	7
100,001-250,000	4	0	2	0	0	1	7
50,001-100,000	6	0	3	0	0	1	10
25,001-50,000	1	0	4	0	0	0	5
10,001-25,000	3	0	1	0	0	1	5
5,001-10,000	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
5,000 or less	2	0	1	0	2	2	7
Don't know	7	0	10	1	0	0	18
Mean	620,223.54	No responses	372,950.69	400,000.00	1,490.00	551,183.33	505,943.20
Median	109,050	No responses	67,500	400,000	1,490	51,000	85,000
Total	33	0	26	2	2	6	69

Q9. How many public park and/or recreation sites does your organization currently manage? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)							
Number of Sites Manage	**Category (Number Giving Response)**						
	Conservation or trust	**Land use and/or wildlife management**	**Not-for-profit activity oriented**	**Parks**	**Tribal**	**Misc.**	**Total**
More than 4 public sites	4	5	2	2	1	0	14
4 public sites	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
3 public sites	2	0	0	1	0	1	4
2 public sites	3	0	2	1	0	0	6
1 public site	6	0	17	4	0	2	29
None; Do not currently manage any public sites	20	0	17	0	2	3	42
Don't know	4	1	19	1	0	5	30
Mean	2.64	222.50	3.34	31,272.00	17.25	0.83	2,569.46
Median	0	40	1	1.5	2	0.5	1
Total	40	7	57	9	4	11	128

Q10. How many public park and/or recreation sites is your organization currently involved with as a partner (i.e., sites in which your organization does any kind of work)? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)							
Number of Sites With a Partner	**Category (Number Giving Response)**						
	Conservation or trust	**Land use and/or wildlife management**	**Not-for-profit activity oriented**	**Parks**	**Tribal**	**Misc.**	**Total**
More than 40 public sites	1	0	4	0	0	0	5
31-40 public sites	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
21-30 public sites	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
11-20 public sites	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
6-10 public sites	3	1	6	1	0	2	13
5 public sites	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
4 public sites	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
3 public sites	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
2 public sites	5	1	5	0	0	2	13
1 public site	4	0	14	2	0	1	21
None; not currently involved with a partner for any sites	7	0	5	0	1	1	14
Don't know	13	4	17	4	3	4	45
Mean	8.63	5.33	23.48	3.60	0.00	3.57	14.83
Median	2	4	2	3	0	2	2
Total	40	7	57	9	4	11	128

Q11. What is the total acreage of the public park and/or recreation sites managed by your organization? (Of those whose organization currently manages at least one public park and/or recreation site.) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Number of Acres	Category (Number Giving Response)						
	Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
More than 10,000 acres	0	3	0	4	0	0	7
5,001-10,000 acres	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
1,001-5,000 acres	3	0	2	1	0	0	6
501-1,000 acres	2	0	3	0	0	0	5
101-500 acres	2	1	1	2	0	0	6
51-100 acres	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
26-50 acres	1	0	4	0	0	0	5
11-25 acres	1	0	4	0	0	0	5
10 acres or less	2	0	1	0	1	0	4
Don't know	2	2	7	1	1	3	16
Mean	1,010.00	2,971,050.00	716.76	178,051.14	3.00	No responses	299,043.09
Median	283	1,500,000	40	100,000	3	No responses	291.5
Total	17	6	24	8	2	3	60

Q12. What is the total acreage of the public park and/or recreation sites in which your organization is currently involved with as a partner (i.e., sites in which your organization does any kind of work)? (Of those whose organization is currently involved with at least one public park and/or recreation site with a partner.) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Number of Acres	Category (Number Giving Response)						
	Conservation or trust	Land use and/or wildlife management	Not-for-profit activity oriented	Parks	Tribal	Misc.	Total
More than 10,000 acres	3	0	3	1	0	0	7
5,001-10,000 acres	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1,001-5,000 acres	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
501-1,000 acres	4	1	3	0	0	0	8
101-500 acres	2	0	2	1	0	0	5
51-100 acres	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
26-50 acres	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
11-25 acres	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
10 acres or less	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Don't know	8	2	24	3	1	4	42
Mean	110,629.47	650.00	39,546.20	17,235.33	No responses	15.00	64,028.36
Median	950	650	300	1,800	No responses	15	600
Total	23	3	39	6	1	6	78

EXISTENCE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANS

- The tabulation below shows that most local agencies concerned with outdoor recreation have some sort of plans that address the development and use of outdoor resources.

Q1. Does your agency have a planning document(s) (e g , park/recreation master plan, open space master plan) that addresses the development and use of outdoor resources? (Local Providers Survey)			
Region	**Number Giving Response**		
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**
The Islands (n=4)	4	0	0
Peninsulas (n=12)	11	1	0
The Coast (n=5)	5	0	0
North Cascades (n=19)	17	2	0
Seattle-King (n=13)	13	0	0
Southwest (n=15)	14	1	0
Northeast (n=4)	4	0	0
Columbia Plateau (n=4)	3	0	1
South Central (n=6)	5	1	0
The Palouse (n=3)	2	1	0
Total (n=85)	78	6	1

ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is an internationally recognized public opinion and attitude survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Our mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Utilizing our in-house, full-service telephone, mail, and web-based survey center with 50 professional interviewers, we have conducted more than 1,000 telephone surveys, mail surveys, personal interviews, and focus groups, as well as numerous marketing and communication plans, needs assessments, and program evaluations.

Clients include the federal natural resource and land management agencies, most state fish and wildlife agencies, state departments of natural resources, environmental protection agencies, state park agencies, tourism boards, most of the major conservation and sportsmen's organizations, and numerous private businesses. Responsive Management also collects attitude and opinion data for many of the nation's top universities.

Specializing in research on public attitudes toward natural resource and outdoor recreation issues, Responsive Management has completed a wide range of projects during the past 22 years, including dozens of studies of hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers, boaters, park visitors, historic site visitors, hikers, birdwatchers, campers, and rock climbers. Responsive Management has conducted studies on endangered species; waterfowl and wetlands; and the reintroduction of large predators such as wolves, grizzly bears, and the Florida panther.

Responsive Management has assisted with research on numerous natural resource ballot initiatives and referenda and has helped agencies and organizations find alternative funding and increase their membership and donations. Additionally, Responsive Management has conducted major organizational and programmatic needs assessments to assist natural resource agencies and organizations in developing more effective programs based on a solid foundation of fact.

Responsive Management has conducted research on public attitudes toward natural resources and outdoor recreation in almost every state in the United States, as well as in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan. Responsive Management has also conducted focus groups and personal interviews with residents of the African countries of Algeria, Cameroon, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Responsive Management routinely conducts surveys in Spanish and has conducted surveys in Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese and has completed numerous studies with specific target audiences, including Hispanics, African-Americans, Asians, women, children, senior citizens, urban, suburban and rural residents, large landowners, and farmers.

Responsive Management's research has been upheld in U.S. District Courts; used in peer-reviewed journals; and presented at major natural resource, fish and wildlife, and outdoor recreation conferences across the world. Company research has been featured in most of the nation's major media, including CNN, *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and on the front pages of *USA Today* and *The Washington Post*. Responsive Management's research has also been highlighted in *Newsweek* magazine.

Visit the Responsive Management website at:
www.responsivemanagement.com

Appendix C
Level of Service Tool and Guide

Level of Service for Local Agencies

The level of service tool works best for local communities considering grants from these grant programs:

- Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)
- Boating Facilities Program (BFP)
- Land and Water Conservation Fund LWCF)
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)
- Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)

Level of Service Summary Local Agencies					
Indicators and Criteria For Local Agencies	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
Quantity Criteria					
Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities Percent difference between existing quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities and the desired quantity or per capita average	<10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	>41%
Facilities that Support Active Recreation Opportunities Percent of facilities that support or encourage active (muscle-powered) recreation opportunities	>60%	51-60%	41-50%	31-40%	<30%
Facility Capacity Percent of demand met by existing facilities	>75%	61-75%	46-60%	30-45%	<30%
Quality Criteria					
Agency-Based Assessment Percentage of facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines	>80%	61-80%	41-60%	20-40%	<20%
Public Satisfaction Percentage of population satisfied with the condition, quantity, or distribution of existing active park and recreation facilities	>65%	51-65%	36-50%	25-35%	<25%
Distribution and Access Criteria					
Population within Service Areas Percentage of population within the following services areas (considering barriers to access): 0.5 mile of a neighborhood park/trail 5 miles of a community park/trail 25 miles of a regional park/trail	>75%	61-75%	46-60%	30-45%	<30%
Access Percentage of parks and recreation facilities that may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation	>80%	61-80%	41-60%	20-40%	<20%

Quantity Criteria

Indicators and Criteria For Local Agencies	A	B	C	D	E
Quantity Criteria					
Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities Percent difference between existing quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities and the desired quantity or per capita average.	<10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	>41%
Facilities that Support Active Recreation Opportunities Percent of facilities that support or encourage active (muscle-powered) recreation opportunities	>60%	51-60%	41-50%	31-40%	<30%
Facility Capacity Percent of demand met by existing facilities	>75%	61-75%	46-60%	30-45%	<30%

Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities

This indicator measures the quantity of existing park and recreation facilities in a community. It is intended as a classic comparison of population to available facilities: it measures the difference between the existing per capita average of park and recreation facilities and the desired per capita average with respect to the desired quantity of facilities. It is based on goals found in local community plans, as well as national guidelines such as those published several years ago by the National Recreation and Park Association.

Whether to include school facilities is a community choice.

Example: your community may have a planned goal of 5 acres of park for each 1,000 people. Your current inventory is 3 acres for each 1,000 people. The difference is 2 acres per thousand, or 40 percent. The result is a "D" on the level of service.

Facilities that Support Active Recreation Opportunities

This indicator measures the percent of facilities that support or encourage active recreation opportunities. "Active recreation" is defined as predominantly muscle-powered: walking, jogging, paddling, cycling, field and court sports, and so on. The indicator provides a more direct measure of a park and recreation system's ability to

encourage participation in activities through the types of facilities (and potentially programs) it offers.

Whether to include school facilities is a community choice.

Example: Your community has 40 park and recreation sites, 30 of which support active recreation, such as walking, field sports, court sports, and so on. The other 10 sites support "passive" recreation. The active sites are 75 percent of the total inventory. The result is an "A" on the level of service.

Facility Capacity

This indicator measures the existing capacity of a community's park and recreation facilities.

Whether to include school facilities is a community choice.

Example: You decide what your capacity may be, either the system as a whole, or specific site or facility types. You determine, whether by survey or estimate, the actual use and compare it to the capacity. Your ball fields have capacity for 100 regular season adult games, and you are being asked to schedule 125. You are meeting 80 percent of demand with your current capacity. The result is an "A" on the level of service.

Quality Criteria

Indicators and Criteria For Local Agencies	A	B	C	D	E
Quality Criteria					
Agency-Based Assessment Percentage of facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines	>80%	61-80%	41-60%	20-40%	<20%
Public Satisfaction Percentage of population satisfied with the condition, quantity, or distribution of existing active park and recreation facilities	>65%	51-65%	36-50%	25-35%	<25%

Agency-Based Assessment

This indicator measures the current status or condition of existing park and recreation facilities, as determined by park and recreation staff. You assess the percentage of sites and facilities that are fully functional for the specific design and safety guidelines you have assigned to them.

Example: You assess your park and recreation inventory of 50 sites. You find that five are substandard; the rest, 90 percent, are fully functional according to your own standards. The result is an "A" on the level of service.

Public Satisfaction

This indicator measures the public's satisfaction with the condition, quantity, or distribution of existing park and recreation facilities in their community.

Example: You survey your community and find that 55 percent are satisfied or highly satisfied with your parks and recreation sites and facilities. The result is a "B" on the level of service.

Distribution and Access Criteria

Indicators and Criteria For Local Agencies	A	B	C	D	E
Distribution and Access Criteria					
Population within Service Areas Percentage of population within the following services areas (considering barriers to access): • 0.5 mile of a neighborhood park/trail • 5 miles of a community park/trail • 25 miles of a regional park/trail	>75%	61-75%	46-60%	30-45%	<30%
Access Percentage of parks and recreation facilities that may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation	>80%	61-80%	41-60%	20-40%	<20%

Population within Service Areas

This indicator measures the distribution of and population served by existing park and recreation facilities in a community. This indicator requires the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and should incorporate access points, barriers to access, and census block data into the analysis.

Whether to include school facilities is a local choice.

Example: You map your community and compare service areas to population. You find that 55 percent of your population is within ½ mile of a local park. The result is a "C" on the level of service.

Access

This indicator measures the ability of people to access park and recreation facilities without a personal motorized vehicle. The measure is an estimate of pedestrian, bicycle, and public transportation access to park and recreation facilities. It may be investigated with the help of GIS.

Example: You have 100 park and recreation sites and 25 are in neighborhoods and can gotten to by using sidewalks. An additional 10 are on bus stops. You think all parks can be reached with a bicycle, but staff reports few bicycles in the bike racks, and there is no demand for additional bike racks. You conclude that 35 sites are accessible without a car. That is 35 percent of the total inventory. The result is a "D" on the level of service.

Level of Service for State Agencies

The state agency level of service tool may be useful for federal as well as state agency applicants in the Boating Facilities Program, Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities program, and the Recreational Trails Program, especially the criteria concerning resource protection.

Like the local agency level of service, it is based on three categories. However, the elements of the criteria have been modified to recognize the difference in what state agencies provide as compared to local agencies. The state agency level of service is summarized in the table below.

Level of Service Summary State and Federal Agencies					
Indicators and Criteria for State and Federal Agencies	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
Quantity Criteria					
Capital Facility Development Biennial average percentage of unmet capital facility development (redevelopment, renovation, and/or restoration) goals	<30%	30-40%	41-50%	51-60%	>60%
Quality Criteria					
Agency-Based Assessment Percentage of facilities that are fully functional per their specific design and safety guidelines	>80%	61-80%	41-60%	20-40%	<20%
Public Satisfaction Percentage of visitor population satisfied with existing park and outdoor recreation facilities/experiences/opportunities	>65%	51-65%	36-50%	25-35%	<25%
Access Criteria					
Sustainable Access Percentage of access/recreation areas/facilities that provide sustainable recreation opportunities (e.g., help protect natural and cultural resources, use green infrastructure to strengthen natural processes, minimize encroachment and/or user-developed facilities, prohibit poaching, etc.)	>65%	56-65%	46-55%	36-45%	<35%

Quantity Criteria

Indicators and Criteria for State and Federal Agencies	A	B	C	D	E
Quantity Criteria					
Capital Facility Development Biennial average percentage of unmet capital facility development (redevelopment, renovation, and/or restoration) goals	<30%	30-40%	41-50%	51-60%	>60%

Capital Facility Development

This indicator measures the biennial average percent of unmet capital facility development goals for a state agency. Capital facility development goals generally are defined as any redevelopment, renovation, or restoration projects.

Example: Your agency capital plan may call for investment of $70 million in a biennium but only $30 million is available. The 50 percent difference would result in a "C" on the level of service.

Example: You may have scheduled 50 projects for completion but were able to complete only 10; 80 percent of your projects were not completed. This would result in an "E" on the level of service.

Quality Criteria

Indicators and Criteria for State and Federal Agencies	A	B	C	D	E
Quality Criteria					
Agency-Based Assessment Percentage of facilities that are fully functional per their specific design and safety guidelines	>80%	61-80%	41-60%	20-40%	<20%
Public Satisfaction Percentage of visitor population satisfied with existing park and outdoor recreation facilities/experiences/opportunities	>65%	51-65%	36-50%	25-35%	<25%

Agency-Based Assessment

This indicator measures the current status or condition of existing park and recreation facilities, as determined by park and recreation staff.

Example: You assess your access and recreation site inventory of 50 units. You find that five are substandard; the rest, 90 percent, are fully functional according to your own standards. The result is an "A" on the level of service.

Public Satisfaction

This indicator measures the public's satisfaction with current access and recreation facilities, experiences, and opportunities.

Example: You survey your constituents or user groups and find that 55 percent are satisfied or highly satisfied with your parks and recreation sites and facilities. The result is a "B" on the level of service.

Access Criteria

Indicators and Criteria for State and Federal Agencies	A	B	C	D	E
Access Criteria					
Sustainable Access Percentage of access/recreation areas/facilities that provide sustainable recreation opportunities (e.g., help protect natural and cultural resources, use green infrastructure to strengthen natural processes, minimize encroachment and/or user-developed facilities, prohibit poaching, etc.)	>65%	56-65%	46-55%	36-45%	<35%

Sustainable Access

This indicator measures the provision of sustainable recreation opportunities at state-managed parks, recreation areas, and facilities. Sustainable access generally is defined as recreation opportunities that do not substantially degrade natural, cultural, and historic resources, or provide a measure of protection for these resources.

Examples of sustainable access may include facilities that help protect natural, cultural, and historic resources; use green infrastructure to strengthen natural processes, minimize encroachment, or user-developed facilities, and/or prohibit poaching, among others.

Example: A trail in a riparian area is unsustainable. A re-routed trail on terrain that drains well would be sustainable. Your total system adds up to 250 miles; 35 miles are in sensitive riparian areas, making 86 percent of the inventory s sustainable. The result is an "A" on the level of service.

It is up to the agency to determine its resource protection goals and how well they are being met. However, the measure is meaningless unless access is being provided.

Habitat and conservation projects cannot overlook the issue of public access. Access can be important for public support: Even a nature trail with a few interpretive panels could help establish the public support needed to secure and protect a site. Habitat planning proactively should encourage appropriate access.

Responsive Management™

LEVEL OF SERVICE SCORES BASED ON SURVEYS OF OUTDOOR RECREATION PROVIDERS AS PART OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Conducted for the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office

by Responsive Management

2012

The evaluation of Washington State's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities is guided by the Level of Service (LOS) analysis. Note that the LOS is in the early stages of development and use. For this reason, many agencies do not yet have or collect the data necessary for all the parts of the analysis. Nonetheless, the analysis was run on the limited data that the agencies were able to provide. This analysis has two parts: an analysis of local providers and an analysis of federal and state providers.

The LOS analysis includes the following:

LOCAL QUANTITY CRITERIA
Local Quantity Criterion 1: Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities.
The percent difference between the existing quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities and the desired quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities.
Local Quantity Criterion 2: Facilities That Support Active Recreation Opportunities.
The percent of facilities that support or encourage active (muscle-powered) recreational opportunities.
Local Quantity Criterion 3: Facility Capacity.
The percent of demand met by existing facilities.

LOCAL QUALITY CRITERIA
Local Quality Criterion 1: Agency-Based Assessment.
The percent of facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines.
Local Quality Criterion 2: Public Satisfaction.
The percent of the population satisfied with the condition, quantity, or distribution of existing active park and recreation facilities.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION AND ACCESS CRITERIA
Local Distribution and Access Criterion 1: Population Within Service Area.
The percent of the population within the following service areas: 0.5 miles of a neighborhood park/trail, 5 miles of a community park/trail, and 25 miles of a regional park/trail.
Local Distribution and Access Criterion 2: Access.
The percent of parks and recreation facilities that may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation.

STATE AND FEDERAL QUANTITY CRITERIA
State and Federal Quantity Criterion : Capital Facility Development.
The percent of unmet capital facility development goals.

STATE AND FEDERAL QUALITY CRITERIA
State and Federal Quality Criterion 1: Agency-Based Assessment.
The percent of facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines.
State and Federal Quality Criterion 2: Public Satisfaction.
The percent of visitor population satisfied with existing park and outdoor recreation facilities, experiences, and opportunities.

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCESS CRITERIA
State and Federal Access Criterion : Sustainable Access.
The percent of access/recreation areas/facilities that provide sustainable recreation opportunities.

For each of these criteria, grades were assigned based on standards established by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). This report addresses each criterion in order.

Local Quantity Criterion 1: Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities

The percent difference between the existing quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities and the desired quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities.

LOS Standard:

A	10% or less
B	11% to 20%
C	21% to 30%
D	31% to 40%
E	More than 40%

This criterion was examined using two questions in the Local Provider Survey: the first question asked providers to indicate their agency's desired quantity of (or goal for) outdoor recreation facilities; the second question asked providers to indicate the portion of their desired quantity that currently existed (i.e., how much of their goal was being met), using (if possible) the same units of measurement that were used in stating the goal. While these seemed to be straightforward questions, many of the providers did not have goals that could be measured in this way and/or could not state how much of their goal currently existed. The multi-page tabulation that starts on the next page shows the responses obtained from the providers regarding both their goals and the amount that currently exists.

Responses Pertaining to Local Quantity Criterion 1 (Part 1)

Region agency is in	Goal	Currently provided	% of goal	Q12. What is your agency's planned goal, such as number of people it can accommodate, number of people being served, or desired per-capita acreage of public park and/or recreation sites?	Q13. Using the same measure as the goal in the previous questions, what does your agency currently provide? For instance, if the goal is 5 acres of park per 1,000 people, please tell us how many acres of park per 1,000 people your community currently has.
The Islands				*[Did not answer]*	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not provide useable answer]	*[Did not provide useable answer]*
				To align with the NRPA standards set for specific sized communities, agencies, etc.	0.02 per 1,000 people for a total of 320 acres divided by 15,000 residents
Peninsulas				Our goals are level of service, example would be a certain amount of acreage per 1,000 population.	Varies depending on the category: community parks, trails, regional parks, etc.
	2.00	1.00	50%	Our goal is to serve about 800 people on about 2 acres of property	800 people on about 1 acre
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	10.00	9.23	92%	10 acres per 1,000 people.	9.23 acres per 1,000 people.
	5.00	3.75	75%	5 acres per 1,000	3.75 acres per 1,000
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	1 per 1,000	4 per 4,500 (1 per 1,125)	89%	The number of people that the Port can accommodate is 500, number of people being served is 4,500, and the desired per-capita acreage of park and recreation site is 1 acre per 1,000 people.	The Port currently provides 4 acres of public park and recreation site for the 4,500 people within our district.
	1.0	1.5	100%	1 acre per 1,000 population (neighborhood parks) 5 acres per 1,000 population (community parks) 2 acres per 1,000 population (regional parks) 5 acres per 1,000 population (open space parks) 1 mile per 1,000 population (trails)	Neighborhood parks: 13.76 acres (1.5 per 1,000) Community parks: 28.43 acres (3 acres per 1,000) Regional parks: 14.38 acres (1.56 acres per 1,000) Open space parks: 55.82 acres (6 acres per 1,000) Trails: 3.75 miles (4/10 of a mile per 1,000)
	5.0	3.0	60%		
	2.0	1.56	78%		
	5.0	6.0	100%		
	1.0	0.4	40%		
				2010 population: 251,133 2018 population: 282,136	Open space: 74.23 acres Heritage parks: 15.13 acres Regional parks: 11.68 acres Community parks: 4.58 acres Shoreline access: 0.10 miles
The Coast				*[Did not answer]*	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*

Responses Pertaining to Local Quantity Criterion 1 (Part 2)

Region agency is in	Goal	Currently provided	% of goal	Q12. What is your agency's planned goal, such as number of people it can accommodate, number of people being served, or desired per-capita acreage of public park and/or recreation sites?	Q13. Using the same measure as the goal in the previous questions, what does your agency currently provide? For instance, if the goal is 5 acres of park per 1,000 people, please tell us how many acres of park per 1,000 people your community currently has.
North Cascades				*[Did not answer]*	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not provide useable answer]	*[Did not provide useable answer]*
				Unknown	Unknown
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	23.65	18.48	78%	We want to achieve the average of our three nearest counties: 23.65 acres per 1,000, provided by county agencies, mostly in unincorporated areas.	18.48 acres per 1,000
				Full marina	950 boat slips
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	344.60 (325.31 + 19.29)	325.31	94%	We have specific goals and standards for specific facilities (e.g., basketball courts, playgrounds, community parks) contained in multiple pages in our comprehensive plan. Our general park system standard is 10 acres of park property for every 1,000 people.	We currently have 325.31 acres. We are deficient by 19.29 acres.
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	150.00	85.19 (2,300 ÷ 27)	57%	Our current goal is to serve 150 people per acre of parks and recreation facilities. We want to increase our RV park facilities from 1.5 acres to 5 acres to accommodate more recreational vehicles.	We currently have a population served of 2,300 and 27 acres of parks and recreation facilities. Of that, we only have 12 acres of recreational facilities (boat launch, RV park, soccer field and baseball fields, swimming pool, and river trail).
	1.5	5	30%		
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	7.00	6.00	86%	7 acres per 1,000	6 acres per 1,000
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	9.6	9.53	99%	County Comprehensive plan: Minimum of 9.6 acres of developed park per 1,000. 2008 Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan: Desired 174 acres per 1,000 for all park lands (developed, conservancy, resource)	9.53 acres of developed park land and 34.4 acres all park lands.
	174	34.4	20%		
	5.00	3.78	76%	Our current LOS standard is 5 acres/1,000 for neighborhood and community parks. This applies only to acres of park land and the population within city boundaries. (The service area previously reported as 50,000 also includes a portion of our urban growth area. We do not have an LOS for the UGA.) We will soon be conducting an LOS review that more accurately represents our community's needs.	We have achieved an LOS of 3.78 acres/1,000 for neighborhood and community parks in our community.
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	1 per 15,000	1 per 4,326	100%	We have target and minimum levels of service for provision of community parks, divided by land and facilities. Our defined level of service is: Land: [target] 1 park per 15,000 additional residents Land: [minimum] 1 additional community park per 21,000 additional residents Facilities: [target] 1 community park for every 25,000 people Facilities: [minimum] 1 new fully developed community park for every 28,500 in population	Our 2012 level of service was calculated to be: Land: 1 park per 4,326 additional residents Facilities: 1 park per every 19,772 residents
	1 per 25,000	1 per 19,772	100%		
				We look at it a little differently, such as the number of ballfields per 1,000, etc.	We have 3,000 acres of city parks for a service area population of 25,000. That does not include school district land, or county or state parks in that service area.

Responses Pertaining to Local Quantity Criterion 1 (Part 3)

Region agency is in	Goal	Currently provided	% of goal	Q12. What is your agency's planned goal, such as number of people it can accommodate, number of people being served, or desired per-capita acreage of public park and/or recreation sites?	Q13. Using the same measure as the goal in the previous questions, what does your agency currently provide? For instance, if the goal is 5 acres of park per 1,000 people, please tell us how many acres of park per 1,000 people your community currently has.
Seattle-King				*[Did not answer]*	*[Did not answer]*
				1 acre of park per 100 people	Don't know this for sure.
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	3.0	1.882	63%	Neighborhood park: 3 acres/1,000 Community park: 5 acres/1,000 Open space: 6 acres/1,000 Trails: 0.75 miles/1,000	Neighborhood park: 1.882 acres/1,000 Community park: 0 acres/1,000 Open space: 6.2 acres/1,000 Trails: 3 miles/1,000
	5.0	0	0%		
	6.0	6.2	100%		
	0.75	3.0	100%		
	4.5	4.19	93%	4.5 acres per 1,000 population of all recreation sites and 3.1 acres per 1,000 population for core or active sites.	4.19 acres per 1,000 population of all recreation sites and 2.38 acres per 1,000 population for core or active sites.
	3.1	2.38	77%		
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	16.29	7.65	47%	16.29 acres per 1,000 residents	7.65 acres per 1,000 residents
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				Set standards for programs/budgets/ facilities and management in administration and maintenance. Provide active and passive recreational opportunities to island residents. That all parks and facilities will have safety, maintenance, best management, and ADA standards. Redefine, evaluate, and coordinate the use of all Vashon Park District and inter-local agreements to align with the current consensus.	*[Did not answer]*

Responses Pertaining to Local Quantity Criterion 1 (Part 4)

Region agency is in	Goal	Currently provided	% of goal	Q12. What is your agency's planned goal, such as number of people it can accommodate, number of people being served, or desired per-capita acreage of public park and/or recreation sites?	Q13. Using the same measure as the goal in the previous questions, what does your agency currently provide? For instance, if the goal is 5 acres of park per 1,000 people, please tell us how many acres of park per 1,000 people your community currently has.
Southwest				*[Did not answer]*	*[Did not answer]*
				1. Provide a streamlined and predictable permitting process 2. Provide shoreline access in appropriate and desirable locations 3. Increase public awareness of the Port	The Port of Tacoma has 7 existing shoreline public access sites that have been developed over the years as mitigation for large capital projects, typically on a permit-by-permit basis. More recently (as a result of the City of Tacoma updating their SMP), the Port has developed a Public Access Plan that gives policy direction toward providing public access in a more thoughtful manner, looking at a 10-year build-out and relating to our anticipated capital improvements over the same time period. Our service area generally covers the tidal flats and does not take into account acreage/population, but rather the appropriate types/location of access the Port can provide without creating conflicts with the public and heavy industrial use.
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	6.00	5.38	90%	6 acres per 1,000 residents	5.38 acres per 1,000 residents
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	14.94	14.87	100%	14.94 acres/1,000 population (2020)	14.87 acres/1,000 population (2010)
				3 acres of community parks/1,000, and 2 acres of neighborhood parks/1,000 = total 5 acres/1,000	Developed community parks: acres/1,000 Developed neighborhood parks acres/1,000 Total undeveloped + developed community parks lands acres/1,000 Total undeveloped + developed neighborhood parks lands acres/1,000
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	5.0	5.17	100%	Provide 5 acres of community park land per 1,000 residents. Provide 1 acre of neighborhood park land per 1,000 residents. Maintain a level of service of 1.30 acres of special use area land per 1,000 residents.	We provide 5.17 acres of community park land per 1,000 residents. We provide 0.78 acres of neighborhood park land per 1,000 residents. We maintain a level of service of 1.32 acres of special use area land per 1,000 residents.
	1.0	0.78	78%		
	1.30	1.32	100%		
	3.00	4.00	100%	3 acres per 1,000 people.	4 acres per 1,000 people.

Responses Pertaining to Local Quantity Criterion 1 (Part 5)

Region agency is in	Goal	Currently provided	% of goal	Q12. What is your agency's planned goal, such as number of people it can accommodate, number of people being served, or desired per-capita acreage of public park and/or recreation sites?	Q13. Using the same measure as the goal in the previous questions, what does your agency currently provide? For instance, if the goal is 5 acres of park per 1,000 people, please tell us how many acres of park per 1,000 people your community currently has.
Northeast				10 acres per 1,000 people	43 acres of developed land and 50 additional acres of undeveloped land. Once our lands are fully developed, we will have 93 acres managed by our agency, with an additional 20-30 acres managed by the school district and local university, putting us above the identified goal.
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	1.4	1.66	100%	Obtain 1.4 acres of community parks per 1,000 population in the unincorporated Urban Growth Area by 2026. Obtain 11.7 acres of regional parks per 1,000 population in the unincorporated area by 2026.	Community Parks LOS within the Urban Growth Area as of 2010: 1.66 (adopted goal is 1.4) (we have 105.25 acres of community parks within the Urban Growth Area with a 2010 population estimate in the unincorporated UGA of 67,063). Note: for your interest, we have a current LOS of 1.63 acres of community parks per 1,000 in the overall unincorporated area (that number obtained from 222.4 total acres of community parks and a 2010 population of 136,097 in the unincorporated area). There is no adopted goal for the overall unincorporated area. Regional Parks LOS within the unincorporated area as of 2010: 22.8 acres (using 3,113.27 acres of regional parks and a 2010 population estimate in the unincorporated area of 136,097).
	11.7	22.8	100%		
Columbia Plateau				*[Did not answer]*	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	1.50	1.00	67%	1.5 acres per 1,000 residents	1 acre per 1,000 residents
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
South Central				*[Did not answer]*	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	182	41	23%	We use acreage and amenities per 100 people for park acreage and other amenities such as ballfields and playgrounds.	As far as acreage is concerned, we are low. We use 2 acres/1,000 people for mini/neighborhood parks. We have 41 acres, but are well below the 182 acres required. For community parks, we use 5 acres/1,000 people. We have 295 acres, but again are below the required 455 acres.
	455	295	65%		
	1 acre per 100	1 acre per 100	100%	We do plan in the future to install another 20 more campsites, and we are currently in the planning process of adding 12 new boat slips in the marina area.	1 acre per 100 people: our park is 25 usable acres there for 2,500 people.
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
The Palouse				*[Did not answer]*	*[Did not answer]*
				[Did not answer]	*[Did not answer]*
	5 per 950	5 per 1,350	70%	Goal is 5 acres of park/recreation land per 950 people	Currently at 1,350 people per 5 acres of park/recreation land

As the tabulations show, less than half of local providers gave responses that could be used in this assessment (some gave responses that were not quantifiable; some did not give responses at all). Nonetheless, most regions have at least one data point, allowing the analysis, albeit somewhat crude, to be run. (Those regions in which no respondents gave useable data for this analysis are the Islands and the Coast.)

To arrive at an "average" percent for each region, a mean was taken of the percentages in the "% of goal" column. In those instances when a single respondent gave more than one measurement, a mean was taken of all of that single respondent's percentages to arrive at an overall percentage for that single respondent. Then, a mean was taken of all the respondents' percentages. The data for Seattle-King serves to illustrate.

In the tabulation above, Seattle-King had the following data from three respondents that could be used in this analysis (note that ten respondents either did not give an answer or gave an answer that could not be used).

Goal	Current	% of Goal	Goal	Current
3.0	1.882	63%	Neighborhood park: 3 acres/1,000 Community park: 5 acres/1,000 Open space: 6 acres/1,000 Trails: 0.75 miles/1,000	Neighborhood park: 1.882 acres/1,000 Community park: 0 acres/1,000 Open space: 6.2 acres/1,000 Trails: 3 miles/1,000
5.0	0	0%		
6.0	6.2	100%		
0.75	3.0	100%		
4.5	4.19	93%	4.5 acres per 1,000 population of all recreation sites and 3.1 acres per 1,000 population for core or active sites.	4.19 acres per 1,000 population of all recreation sites and 2.38 acres per 1,000 population for core or active sites.
3.1	2.38	77%		
16.29	7.65	47%	16.29 acres per 1,000 residents	7.65 acres per 1,000 residents

The first respondent gave the following percentages: 63%, 0%, 100%, and 100%. The mean of this is 66%.
The second respondent gave the following percentages: 93% and 77%. The mean of this is 85%.
The third respondent gave only one percentage: 47%.

The percentages now assigned to these three respondents (66%, 85%, and 47%) results in a mean of 66%.

Note that the standards listed in the LOS look at the inverse of this percent (the percent above is the portion of demand that is met; the standards are the percentages of *unmet* demand), so the 66% above is the amount of demand being met, leaving 34% of demand *not* being met. Based on the LOS standards, this is a "D" grade.

The useable data from these questions is tabulated below. Single respondents' responses for which a single-response mean must first be calculated are shaded; they are indicated in the "data points" by parentheses.

The Islands: No useable data.

Peninsulas

Goal	Current	% of Goal	Goal	Current
2.00	1.00	50%	Our goal is to serve about 800 people on about 2 acres of property	800 people on about 1 acre
10.00	9.23	92%	10 acres per 1,000 people.	9.23 acres per 1,000 people.
5.00	3.75	75%	5 acres per 1,000	3.75 acres per 1,000
1 per 1,000	4 per 4,500 (1 per 1,125)	89%	The number of people that the Port can accommodate is 500, number of people being served is 4,500, and the desired per-capita acreage of park and recreation site is 1 acre per 1,000 people.	The Port currently provides 4 acres of public park and recreation site for the 4,500 people within our district.
1.0	1.5	100%	1 acre per 1,000 population (neighborhood parks)	Neighborhood parks: 13.76 acres (1.5 per 1,000)
5.0	3.0	60%	5 acres per 1,000 population (community parks)	Community parks: 28.43 acres (3 acres per 1,000)
2.0	1.56	78%	2 acres per 1,000 population (regional parks)	Regional parks: 14.38 acres (1.56 acres per 1,000)
5.0	6.0	100%	5 acres per 1,000 population (open space parks)	Open space parks: 55.82 acres (6 acres per 1,000)
1.0	0.4	40%	1 mile per 1,000 population (trails)	Trails: 3.75 miles (4/10 of a mile per 1,000)

Number of respondents that gave useable data: 5
Data points: 50, 92, 75, 89, (76)
Mean = 76% of demand being met; 24% not being met

The Coast: No useable data

North Cascades

Goal	Current	% of Goal	Goal	Current
23.65	18.48	78%	We want to achieve the average of our three nearest counties: 23.65 acres per 1,000, provided by county agencies, mostly in unincorporated areas	18.48 acres per 1,000
344.60 (325.31 + 19.29)	325.31	94%	We have specific goals and standards for specific facilities (e.g., basketball courts, playgrounds, community parks) contained in multiple pages in our comprehensive plan. Our general park system standard is 10 acres of park property for every 1,000 people.	We currently have 325.31 acres. We are deficient by 19.29 acres.
150.00	85.19 (2,300 ÷ 27)	57%	Our current goal is to serve 150 people per acre of parks and recreation facilities. We want to increase our RV Park facilities from 1.5 acres to 5 acres to accommodate more recreational vehicles.	We currently have a population served of 2,300 and 27 acres of parks and recreation facilities. Of that, we only have 12 acres of recreational facilities (boat launch, RV park, soccer field and baseball fields, swimming pool and river trail).
1.5	5	30%		
7.00	6.00	86%	7 acres per 1,000	6 acres per 1,000
9.6	9.53	99%	County Comprehensive plan: Minimum of 9.6 acres of developed park per 1,000. 2008 Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan: Desired 174 acres per 1,000 for all park lands (developed, conservancy, resource)	9.53 acres of developed park land and 34.4 acres all park lands.
174	34.4	20%		
5.00	3.78	76%	Our current LOS standard is 5 acres/1,000 for neighborhood and community parks. This applies only to acres of park land and the population within city boundaries. (The service area previously reported as 50,000 also includes a portion of our urban growth area. We do not have an LOS for the UGA.) We will soon be conducting an LOS review that more accurately represents our community's needs.	We have achieved an LOS of 3.78 acres/1,000 for neighborhood and community parks in our community.
1 per 15,000	1 per 4,326	100%	We have target and minimum levels of service for provision of community parks, divided by land and facilities. Our defined level of service is: Land: [target] 1 park per 15,000 additional residents Land: [minimum] 1 additional community park per 21,000 additional residents Facilities: [target] 1 community park for every 25,000 people Facilities: [minimum] 1 new fully developed community park for every 28,500 in population	Our 2012 level of service was calculated to be: Land: 1 park per 4,326 additional residents Facilities: 1 park per every 19,772 residents
1 per 25,000	1 per 19,772	100%		

Number of respondents that gave useable data: 7
Data Points: 78, 94, (44), 86, (60), 76, (100)
Mean = 77% of demand being met; 23% not being met

Seattle-King

Goal	Current	% of Goal	Goal	Current
3.0	1.882	63%	Neighborhood park: 3 acres/1,000 Community park: 5 acres/1,000 Open space: 6 acres/1,000 Trails: 0.75 miles/1,000	Neighborhood park: 1.882 acres/1,000 Community park: 0 acres/1,000 Open space: 6.2 acres/1,000 Trails: 3 miles/1,000
5.0	0	0%		
6.0	6.2	100%		
0.75	3.0	100%		
4.5	4.19	93%	4.5 acres per 1,000 population of all recreation sites and 3.1 acres per 1,000 population for core or active sites.	4.19 acres per 1,000 population of all recreation sites and 2.38 acres per 1,000 population for core or active sites.
3.1	2.38	77%		
16.29	7.65	47%	16.29 acres per 1,000 residents	7.65 acres per 1,000 residents

Number of respondents that gave useable data: 3
Data Points: (66), (85), 47
Mean = 66% of demand being met; 34% not being met

Southwest

Goal	Current	% of Goal	Goal	Current
6.00	5.38	90%	6 acres per 1,000 residents	5.38 acres per 1,000 residents
14.94	14.87	100%	14.94 acres/1,000 population (2020)	14.87 acres/1,000 population (2010)
5.0	5.17	100%	Provide 5 acres of community park land per 1,000 residents.	We provide 5.17 acres of community park land per 1,000 residents.
1.0	0.78	78%	Provide 1 acre of neighborhood park land per 1,000 residents.	We provide 0.78 acres of neighborhood park land per 1,000 residents.
1.30	1.32	100%	Maintain a level of service of 1.30 acres of special use area land per 1,000 residents.	We maintain a level of service of 1.32 acres of special use area land per 1,000 residents.
3.00	4.00	100%	3 acres per 1,000 people.	4 acres per 1,000 people.

Number of respondents that gave useable data: 4
Data Points: 90, 100, (93), 100
Mean = 96% of demand being met; 4% not being met

Northeast

Goal	Current	% of Goal	Goal	Current
1.4	1.66	100%	Obtain 1.4 acres of community parks per 1,000 population in the unincorporated Urban Growth Area by 2026. Obtain 11.7 acres of regional parks per 1,000 population in the unincorporated area by 2026.	Community Parks LOS within the Urban Growth Area as of 2010: 1.66 (adopted goal is 1.4) (we have 105.25 acres of community parks within the Urban Growth Area with a 2010 population estimate in the unincorporated UGA of 67,063). Note: for your interest, we have a current LOS of 1.63 acres of community parks per 1,000 in the overall unincorporated area (that number obtained from 222.4 total acres of community parks and a 2010 population of 136,097 in the unincorporated area). There is no adopted goal for the overall unincorporated area. Regional Parks LOS within the unincorporated area as of 2010: 22.8 acres (using 3,113.27 acres of regional parks and a 2010 population estimate in the unincorporated area of 136,097).

Number of respondents that gave useable data: 1
Data Point: 100
Mean = 100% of demand being met; 0% not being met

Columbia Plateau

Goal	Current	% of Goal	Goal	Current
1.50	1.00	67%	1.5 acres per 1,000 residents	1 acre per 1,000 residents

Number of respondents that gave useable data: 1
Data Point: 67
Mean = 67% of demand being met; 33% not being met

South Central

Goal	Current	% of Goal	Goal	Current
182	41	23%	We use acreage and amenities per 100 people for park acreage and other amenities such as ballfields and playgrounds.	As far as acreage is concerned, we are low. We use 2 acres/1,000 people for mini/neighborhood parks. We have 41 acres, but are well below the 182 acres required. For community parks, we use 5 acres/1,000 people. We have 295 acres, but again are below the required 455 acres.
455	295	65%		
1 acre per 100	1 acre per 100	100%	We do plan in the future to install another 20 more campsites, and we are currently in the planning process of adding 12 new boat slips in the marina area.	1 acre per 100 people: our park is 25 usable acres there for 2,500 people.

Number of respondents that gave useable data: 2
Data Points: (44), 100
Mean = 72% of demand being met; 28% not being met

The Palouse

Goal	Current	% of Goal	Goal	Current
5 per 950	5 per 1,350	70%	Goal is 5 acres of park/recreation land per 950 people	Currently at 1,350 people per 5 acres of park/recreation land

Number of respondents that gave useable data: 1
Data Point: 70
Mean = 70% of demand being met; 30% not being met

The final data for this criterion is summarized below. As stated previously, the standards are based on *unmet* demand, which is the inverse of the mean percentage calculated for each region above (e.g., The Palouse, immediately above, was at 70%; the inverse of which is 30%, as shown below).

Percent of Goal That Agency Provides

	Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse
Mean of Unmet Demand	No useable data	24%	No useable data	23%	34%	4%	0%	33%	28%	30%
Grade	NA	C	NA	C	D	A	A	D	C	C

Local Quantity Criterion 2: Facilities That Support Active Recreation Opportunities

The percent of facilities that support or encourage active (muscle-powered) recreational opportunities.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 60%
B	51% to 60%
C	41% to 50%
D	31% to 40%
E	30% or less

This criterion was straightforward, taken from the question in the Local Provider Survey that asked providers to indicate the percent of their existing sites that support active recreation. The means of their responses and the associated grade are as follows:

Percent of Facilities That Support Active Recreation

	Islands	**Peninsulas**	**The Coast**	**North Cascades**	**Seattle-King**	**Southwest**	**Northeast**	**Columbia Plateau**	**South Central**	**The Palouse**
Mean	68.75%	45.45%	45.00%	63.37%	46.77%	50.43%	55.00%	43.75%	65.83%	56.00%
Grade	A	C	C	A	C	C	B	C	A	B

Local Quantity Criterion 3: Facility Capacity

The percent of demand met by existing facilities.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 75%
B	61% to 75%
C	46% to 60%
D	30% to 45%
E	Less than 30%

For this criterion, the Local Provider Survey asked respondents to indicate how much of their demand for specific outdoor activities is met by their existing facilities. The results are tabulated starting below.

Percent of Demand Met by Existing Facilities

	The Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse
Designated Sightseeing Areas (Local Provider Survey)	0	67	75	55	93.33	90	56.67	62.5	58.33	62.5
Cultural and/or Historic Sites (Local Provider Survey)	0	62.5	58.33	72.5	72.5	68.14	41.67	25	45	50
Nature Interpretive Centers (Local Provider Survey)	50	30	50	63	80	60	25	0	50	85
Community Gardens or Pea Patches (Local Provider Survey)	100	58.67	20	50	78	56.86	77.5	0	0	80
Fishing Piers (Local Provider Survey)	58.33	63.33	33.33	59	87.5	33	37.5	0	60	50
Picnic Areas (Local Provider Survey)	97.5	72.67	75	79.55	69.36	80.11	70	96.67	70	77.5
Freshwater Beach Access Sites (Local Provider Survey)	95	85	100	77.86	82.6	42.14	41.5	75	35	15
Saltwater Beach Access Sites (Local Provider Survey)	75	60.11	50	56.67	84	76.67	0	0	0	0
Boat Access Sites for Non-Motorized Boats Only (Local Provider Survey)	78.75	63.57	66.67	70	56.88	45	52.5	100	30	20
Boat Access Sites That Accommodate Motorized Craft (Local Provider Survey)	87.5	86.11	33.33	78	78.33	72	65	95	52.5	25
Pump-Out Stations (Local Provider Survey)	100	79	50	83.33	100	86.25	0	0	80	50
Outdoor Ice Skating Rinks (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	0	100	100	50	10	0	0
Designated Snow and Ice Trails (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	10	0
Downhill Skiing Areas (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0
Air Activities (Local Provider Survey)	0	70	0	99	0	100	0	0	100	100
Dog Parks (Local Provider Survey)	0	37	0	57.5	50	47.6	41.5	0	0	60
Surfaced Trails (Total) (Local Provider Survey)	55	46	60	57.08	77	48.29	27.5	50	53.33	60
Unsurfaced Trails (Total) (Local Provider Survey)	58.33	42.5	56.67	57.92	62.86	58.5	46.67	50	56.67	62.5
Surfaced Trails Appropriate for Bicycles (Local Provider Survey)	55	1	60	53.75	77.5	43.83	37.5	50	47.5	70
Unsurfaced Trails Appropriate for Bicycles (Local Provider Survey)	62.5	50	20	55	80	37	53.33	0	10	50

Percent of Demand Met by Existing Facilities

	The Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse
Equestrian Facilities (Local Provider Survey)	0	50	0	87.5	87.5	50	60	0	0	0
Designated Bridle Trails (Local Provider Survey)	17.5	87	0	37.5	75	50	47.5	0	0	0
Designated Motorized Trails (Local Provider Survey)	0	40	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Designated Motorized Areas Without Trails (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Campgrounds (Local Provider Survey)	25	46	50	81	50	100	56.5	50	57.5	67.5
Designated Hunting Areas (Local Provider Survey)	0	15	0	0	0	0	100	80	0	0
Shooting Ranges (Total) (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	87.5	100	0	0	0	0	0
Shooting Ranges That Accommodate Archery (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	80	100	0	0	0	0	0
Shooting Ranges That Accommodate Rifle / Handgun (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
Shooting Ranges That Accommodate Skeet / Trap / Clay / Target Games (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipped Playgrounds / Play Areas (Local Provider Survey)	96.67	48.5	62.5	69	71.6	77	73.33	70	55	75
Outdoor Tracks for Running / Jogging (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	25	0	91.67	87.5	100	0	0	75
Outdoor Swimming Pools (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	83.33	85	80	88.67	0	82.5	50
Roller Skating / Skateboard Parks (Local Provider Survey)	95	57.67	100	68.57	69.38	64.17	60	50	87.5	62.5
Basketball Courts (Local Provider Survey)	75	72	100	65	75.8	82.86	31	1	80	60
Outdoor Tennis Courts (Local Provider Survey)	0	40.5	100	63	90	67.14	75	75	70	82.5
Sports Fields (Total for All Sports) (Local Provider Survey)	95	67	62.5	77.5	75.63	64	50	25	72.5	42.5
Sports Fields for Multipurpose Use (Local Provider Survey)	95	50	62.5	78.89	76.25	70.43	50	20	60	37.5
Sports Fields With Football Goals (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	62.5	75	87.5	60	75	0	0	0
Sports Fields With Lacrosse Goals (If Goals Are Portable, Indicate Number of Fields That Can Be Set Up) (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	71.67	71	0	0	0	0	0
Sports Fields With Rugby Goals (Local Provider Survey)	0	0	0	75	1	56.5	0	0	0	0
Sports Fields With Soccer Goals (If Goals Are Portable, Indicate Number of Fields That Can Be Set Up) (Local Provider Survey)	95	70	100	72.73	67.25	56.83	50	20	40	40
Baseball / Softball Diamonds (Local Provider Survey)	100	83	100	83.64	78.33	87.86	26	80	77.5	75
Golf Courses (Local Provider Survey)	0	72	100	87.5	90	100	77.5	0	70	0
Disc Golf Courses (Local Provider Survey)	0	62.5	50	75	95	50	80	90	50	90

For each column in the preceding tabulation, the mean was calculated, providing an "average" of the demand that is met. The results are shown below, along with the associated LOS grade.

Mean Percent of Demand Met by All Existing Facilities

	The Islands	**Peninsulas**	**The Coast**	**North Cascades**	**Seattle-King**	**Southwest**	**Northeast**	**Columbia Plateau**	**South Central**	**The Palouse**
Total Demand Met	37.05%	40.79%	39.63%	60.16%	65.95%	52.22%	45.99%	26.11%	34.69%	37.22%
Grade	D	D	D	C	B	C	C	E	D	D

Local Quality Criterion 1: Agency-Based Assessment

The percent of facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 80%
B	61% to 80%
C	41% to 60%
D	20% to 40%
E	Less than 20%

The Local Provider Survey asked respondents to indicate the percent of their facilities that are fully functional; the mean of the results for all the respondents in each region was then determined, as shown below, along with the associated grade.

Percent of Facilities That Are Fully Functional

Percent	**The Islands**	**Peninsulas**	**The Coast**	**North Cascades**	**Seattle-King**	**Southwest**	**Northeast**	**Columbia Plateau**	**South Central**	**The Palouse**
Mean	100.00	74.30	72.00	89.17	82.92	66.00	66.00	71.25	62.20	46.67
Grade	A	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	B	C

Local Quality Criterion 2: Public Satisfaction

The percent of the population satisfied with the condition, quantity, or distribution of existing active park and recreation facilities.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 65%
B	51% to 65%
C	36% to 50%
D	25% to 35%
E	Less than 25%

The Local Provider Survey asked respondents to indicate the estimated level of satisfaction for all three of these items: the condition, the quantity, and the distribution. The initial results of the survey are as follows:

Percent Satisfied With the Following Factors of Park and Recreation Facilities

		The Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse	The Islands
Condition	**Mean**	80	66.25	56.8	71.33	66	74.46	76.25	62.5	61	80	69.25
Quantity	**Mean**	55	53.75	46.8	66.28	64.25	73.33	80	42.5	61	66.33	62.27
Distribution	**Mean**	48.75	59.58	52.8	65	62	66.92	78.33	40	62	61.67	61.3

A mean of the means was then calculated for each region, as shown below, along with its associated grade:

Mean Percent Satisfied With Park and Recreation Facilities

	The Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse
Mean of the three means	61.25	59.86	52.13	67.54	64.08	71.57	78.19	48.33	61.33	69.33
Grade	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	C	B	A

Local Distribution and Access Criterion 1: Population Within Service Area

The percent of the population within the following service areas: 0.5 miles of a neighborhood park/trail, 5 miles of a community park/trail, and 25 miles of a regional park/trail.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 75%
B	61% to 75%
C	46% to 60%
D	30% to 45%
E	Less than 30%

The Local Provider Survey asked three questions that pertained to this criterion, with a separate question for neighborhood parks/trails, for community parks/trails, and for regional parks/trails. Each respondent assigned a percent for each of the three types of parks, and a mean was calculated among all respondents in each region. These results are shown below:

Percent Within Agency's Service Area Who Live a Specific Distance From the Following

Distance		The Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse	The Islands
0.5 mile of neighborhood park	**Mean**	55	30.42	37	40.05	55.38	45.46	49.5	40	52.5	43	43.9
5 miles of a community park	**Mean**	85	45.42	75	72.16	82.31	73.23	85.25	62.5	62.5	89	70.87
25 miles of a regional park	**Mean**	100	82	87	94.84	93.46	96.15	93.75	76.25	78.33	87.33	90.34

A mean of the means was then calculated for each region, as shown below, along with its associated grade:

Mean Percent Within Agency's Service Area Who Live a Specific Distance From Recreation Sites

	The Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse
Mean of the means	80	52.61	66.33	69.02	77.05	71.61	76.17	59.58	64.44	73.11
Grade	A	C	B	B	A	B	A	C	B	B

Local Distribution and Access Criterion 2: Access

The percent of parks and recreation facilities that may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 80%
B	61% to 80%
C	41% to 60%
D	20% to 40%
E	Less than 20%

The Local Provider Survey directly asked respondents to indicate the percent of their parks and facilities that may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation. Each respondent assigned a percent, and a mean was calculated among all respondents in each region. These results are shown below:

Percent Who Can Access Recreation Areas Safely via Foot, Bicycle, or Public Transportation

	The Islands	**Peninsulas**	**The Coast**	**North Cascades**	**Seattle-King**	**Southwest**	**Northeast**	**Columbia Plateau**	**South Central**	**The Palouse**
Mean	69.5	81.82	65	79.05	72.54	75.71	93.25	62.5	80.83	50
Grade	B	A	B	B	B	B	A	B	A	C

State and Federal Quantity Criterion : Capital Facility Development

The percent of unmet capital facility development goals.

LOS Standard:

A	Less than 30%
B	30% to 40%
C	41% to 50%
D	51% to 60%
E	More than 60%

Note that the State and Federal assessments were not done by region because many of the agencies involved either had jurisdictions that were bigger than the regions or had service areas (i.e., the areas in which they anticipate drawing visitors) that were bigger than the regions. For these, the grade is assigned statewide.

This criterion was asked about directly in the State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey (with the state and federal agency respondents analyzed by themselves for the LOS analysis). The results of the survey among state and federal agency personnel are shown below:

Biennial Average Percent of Organization's Unmet Capital Facility Development Goals for Public Outdoor Recreation

Mean	51.67
Grade	D

State and Federal Quality Criterion 1: Agency-Based Assessment

The percent of facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 80%
B	61% to 80%
C	41% to 60%
D	20% to 40%
E	Less than 20%

This criterion was also asked about directly in the State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey, with the results shown below:

Percent of Public Park and/or Recreation Sites Managed by Organization That Are Fully Functional

Mean	81.22
Grade	A

State and Federal Quality Criterion 2: Public Satisfaction

The percent of visitor population satisfied with existing park and outdoor recreation facilities, experiences, and opportunities.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 65%
B	51% to 65%
C	36% to 50%
D	25% to 35%
E	Less than 25%

The data to assess this criterion comes from a direct question in the State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey in which respondents were asked to indicate the percent being satisfied. The results and associated grade are shown below:

Percent of Organization's Visitor Population Satisfied With Existing Park and Outdoor Recreation Facilities/Experiences/Opportunities

Mean	86.70
Grade	A

State and Federal Access Criterion : Sustainable Access

The percent of access/recreation areas/facilities that provide sustainable recreation opportunities.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 65%
B	56% to 65%
C	46% to 55%
D	36% to 45%
E	35% or less

This criterion, too, was asked about directly in the State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey. The results and associated grade are shown below:

Percent of Public Park and/or Recreation Sites Managed by Organization That Provide Sustainable Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

Mean	82.75
Grade	A

SUMMARY OF ALL THE RESULTS

Local Quantity Criterion 1: Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities

The percent difference between the existing quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities and the desired quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities.

LOS Standard:

A	10% or less
B	11% to 20%
C	21% to 30%
D	31% to 40%
E	More than 40%

Percent of Goal That Agency Provides

	Islands	**Peninsulas**	**The Coast**	**North Cascades**	**Seattle-King**	**Southwest**	**Northeast**	**Columbia Plateau**	**South Central**	**The Palouse**
Mean of Unmet Demand	No useable data	24%	No useable data	23%	34%	4%	0%	33%	28%	30%
Grade	NA	C	NA	C	D	A	A	D	C	C

Local Quantity Criterion 2: Facilities That Support Active Recreation Opportunities

The percent of facilities that support or encourage active (muscle-powered) recreational opportunities.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 60%
B	51% to 60%
C	41% to 50%
D	31% to 40%
E	30% or less

Percent of Facilities That Support Active Recreation

	Islands	**Peninsulas**	**The Coast**	**North Cascades**	**Seattle-King**	**Southwest**	**Northeast**	**Columbia Plateau**	**South Central**	**The Palouse**
Mean	68.75%	45.45%	45.00%	63.37%	46.77%	50.43%	55.00%	43.75%	65.83%	56.00%
Grade	A	C	C	A	C	C	B	C	A	B

Local Quantity Criterion 3: Facility Capacity

The percent of demand met by existing facilities.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 75%
B	61% to 75%
C	46% to 60%
D	30% to 45%
E	Less than 30%

Mean Percent of Demand Met by All Existing Facilities

	The Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse
Total Demand Met	37.05%	40.79%	39.63%	60.16%	65.95%	52.22%	45.99%	26.11%	34.69%	37.22%
Grade	D	D	D	C	B	C	C	E	D	D

Local Quality Criterion 1: Agency-Based Assessment

The percent of facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 80%
B	61% to 80%
C	41% to 60%
D	20% to 40%
E	Less than 20%

Percent of Facilities That Are Fully Functional

Percent	The Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse
Mean	100.00	74.30	72.00	89.17	82.92	66.00	66.00	71.25	62.20	46.67
Grade	A	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	B	C

Local Quality Criterion 2: Public Satisfaction

The percent of the population satisfied with the condition, quantity, or distribution of existing active park and recreation facilities.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 65%
B	51% to 65%
C	36% to 50%
D	25% to 35%
E	Less than 25%

Mean Percent Satisfied With Park and Recreation Facilities

	The Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse
Mean of the three means	61.25	59.86	52.13	67.54	64.08	71.57	78.19	48.33	61.33	69.33
Grade	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	C	B	A

Local Distribution and Access Criterion 1: Population Within Service Area

The percent of the population within the following service areas: 0.5 miles of a neighborhood park/trail, 5 miles of a community park/trail, and 25 miles of a regional park/trail.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 75%
B	61% to 75%
C	46% to 60%
D	30% to 45%
E	Less than 30%

Mean Percent Within Agency's Service Area Who Live a Specific Distance From Recreation Sites

	The Islands	Peninsulas	The Coast	North Cascades	Seattle-King	Southwest	Northeast	Columbia Plateau	South Central	The Palouse
Mean of the means	80	52.61	66.33	69.02	77.05	71.61	76.17	59.58	64.44	73.11
Grade	A	C	B	B	A	B	A	C	B	B

Local Distribution and Access Criterion 2: Access

The percent of parks and recreation facilities that may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 80%
B	61% to 80%
C	41% to 60%
D	20% to 40%
E	Less than 20%

Percent Who Can Access Recreation Areas Safely via Foot, Bicycle, or Public Transportation

Percent who can access recreation areas safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation. (Local Provider Survey)										
	The Islands	**Peninsulas**	**The Coast**	**North Cascades**	**Seattle-King**	**Southwest**	**Northeast**	**Columbia Plateau**	**South Central**	**The Palouse**
Mean	69.5	81.82	65	79.05	72.54	75.71	93.25	62.5	80.83	50
Grade	B	A	B	B	B	B	A	B	A	C

State and Federal Quantity Criterion : Capital Facility Development

The percent of unmet capital facility development goals.

LOS Standard:

A	Less than 30%
B	30% to 40%
C	41% to 50%
D	51% to 60%
E	More than 60%

Biennial Average Percent of Organization's Unmet Capital Facility Development Goals for Public Outdoor Recreation

Mean	51.67
Grade	D

State and Federal Quality Criterion 1: Agency-Based Assessment

The percent of facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 80%
B	61% to 80%
C	41% to 60%
D	20% to 40%
E	Less than 20%

Percent of Public Park and/or Recreation Sites Managed by Organization That Are Fully Functional

Mean	81.22
Grade	A

State and Federal Quality Criterion 2: Public Satisfaction

The percent of visitor population satisfied with existing park and outdoor recreation facilities, experiences, and opportunities.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 65%
B	51% to 65%
C	36% to 50%
D	25% to 35%
E	Less than 25%

Percent of Organization's Visitor Population Satisfied With Existing Park and Outdoor Recreation Facilities/Experiences/Opportunities

Mean	86.70
Grade	A

State and Federal Access Criterion : Sustainable Access

The percent of access/recreation areas/facilities that provide sustainable recreation opportunities.

LOS Standard:

A	More than 65%
B	56% to 65%
C	46% to 55%
D	36% to 45%
E	35% or less

Percent of Public Park and/or Recreation Sites Managed by Organization That Provide Sustainable Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

Mean	82.75
Grade	A