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

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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.

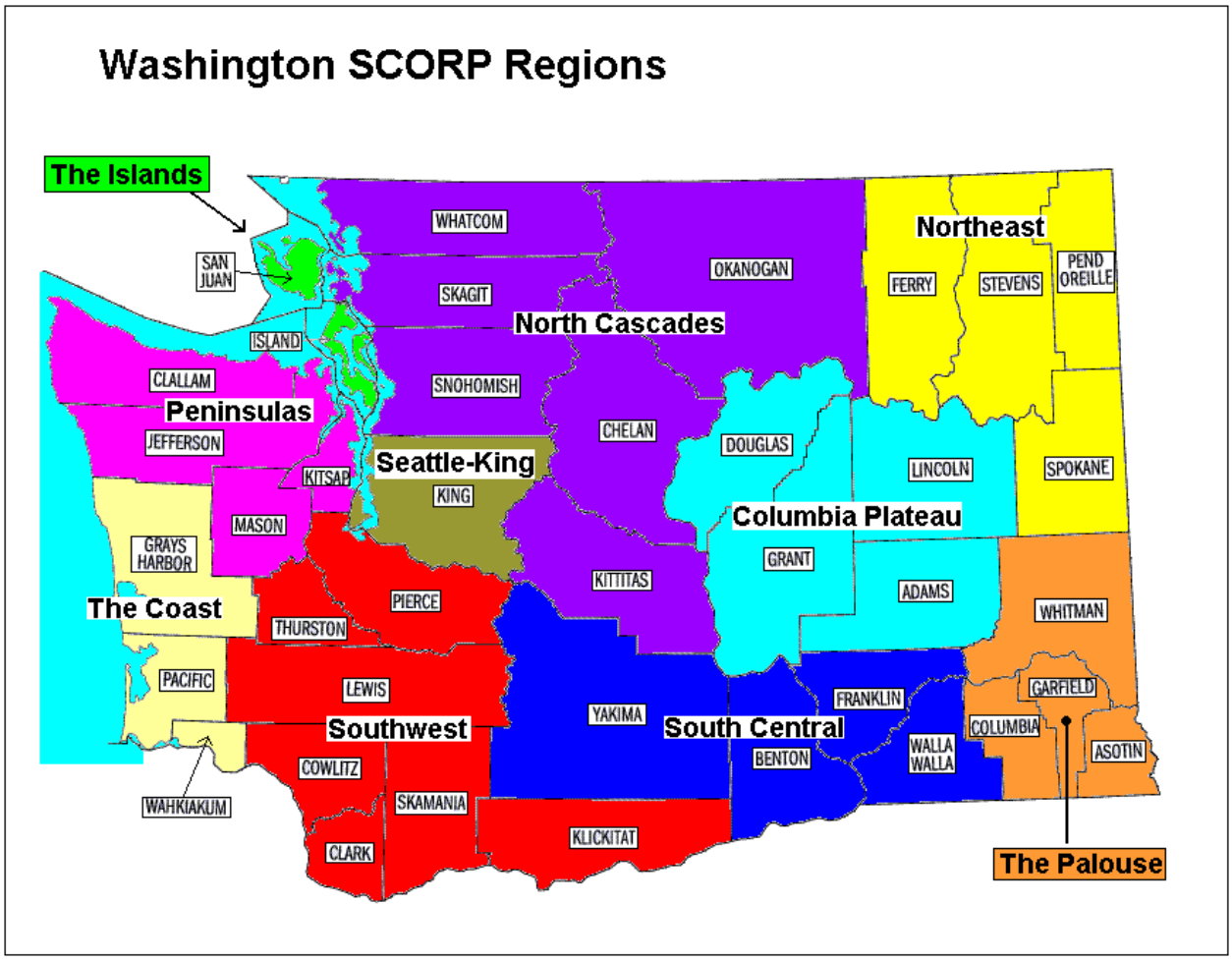
To ensure a good response rate, Responsive Management used a multiple-contact strategy to conduct the web-based surveys. Responsive Management sent an initial email invitation to potential respondents to inform them of the survey and to encourage their participation. The invitation included information 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:

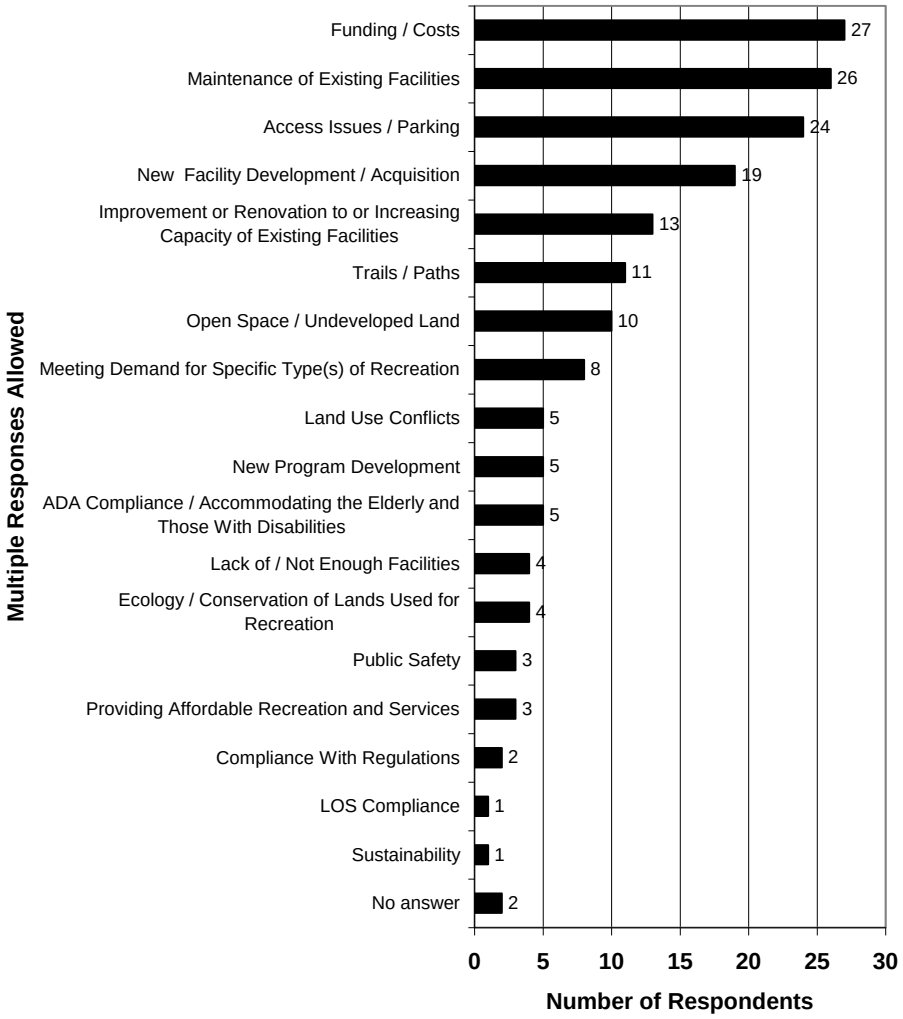
- Open-ended questions are those in which no answer set is provided to the respondents; rather, they can respond with anything that comes to mind from the question.
- Closed-ended questions have an answer set from which to choose.
- Single or multiple response questions: Some questions allow only a single 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

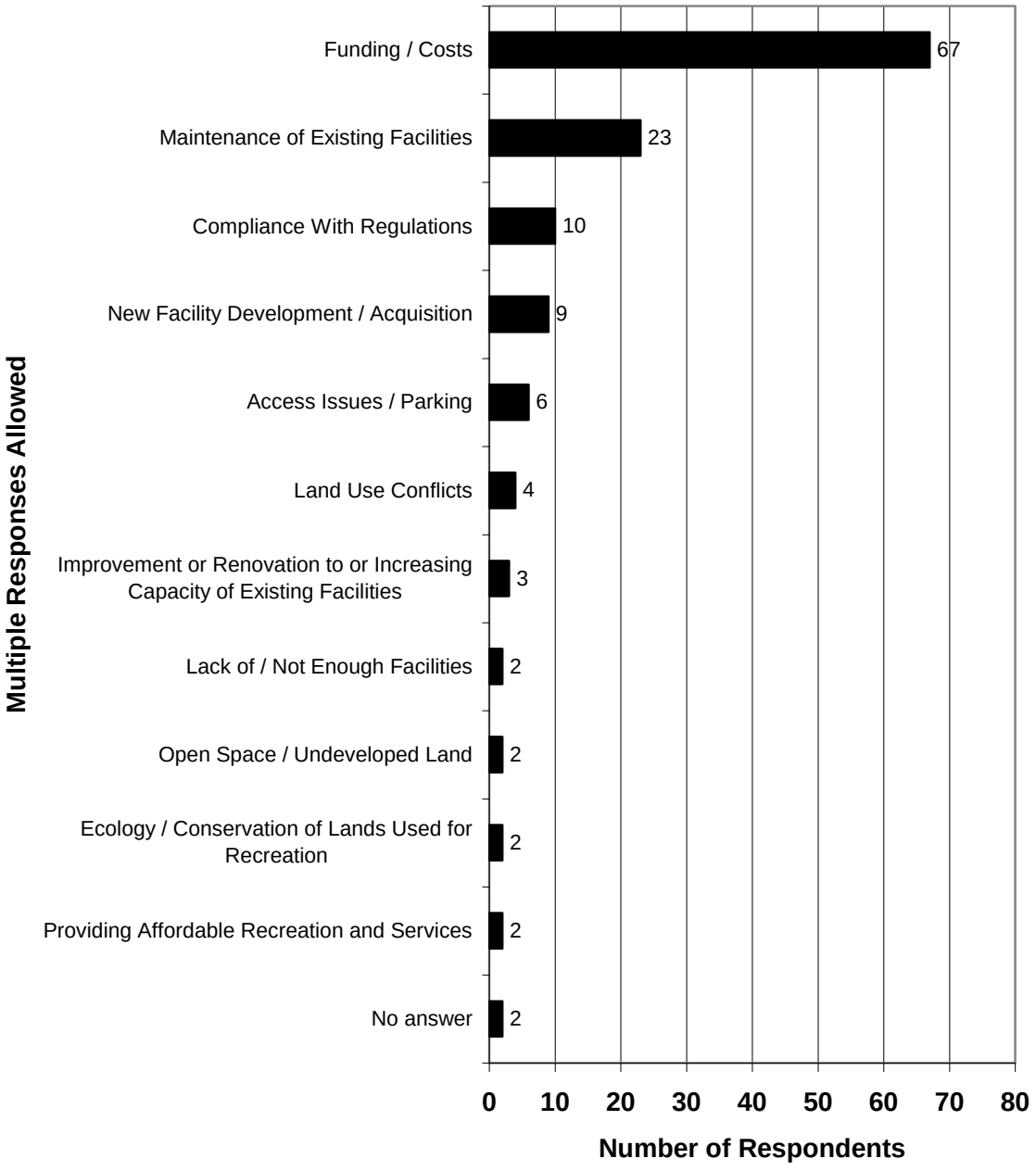
- The Local Provider Survey and the State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey each had two questions that asked providers to name their most important outdoor recreation issues and to name their biggest obstacles and challenges to providing outdoor recreation. The results of the questions were categorized 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.

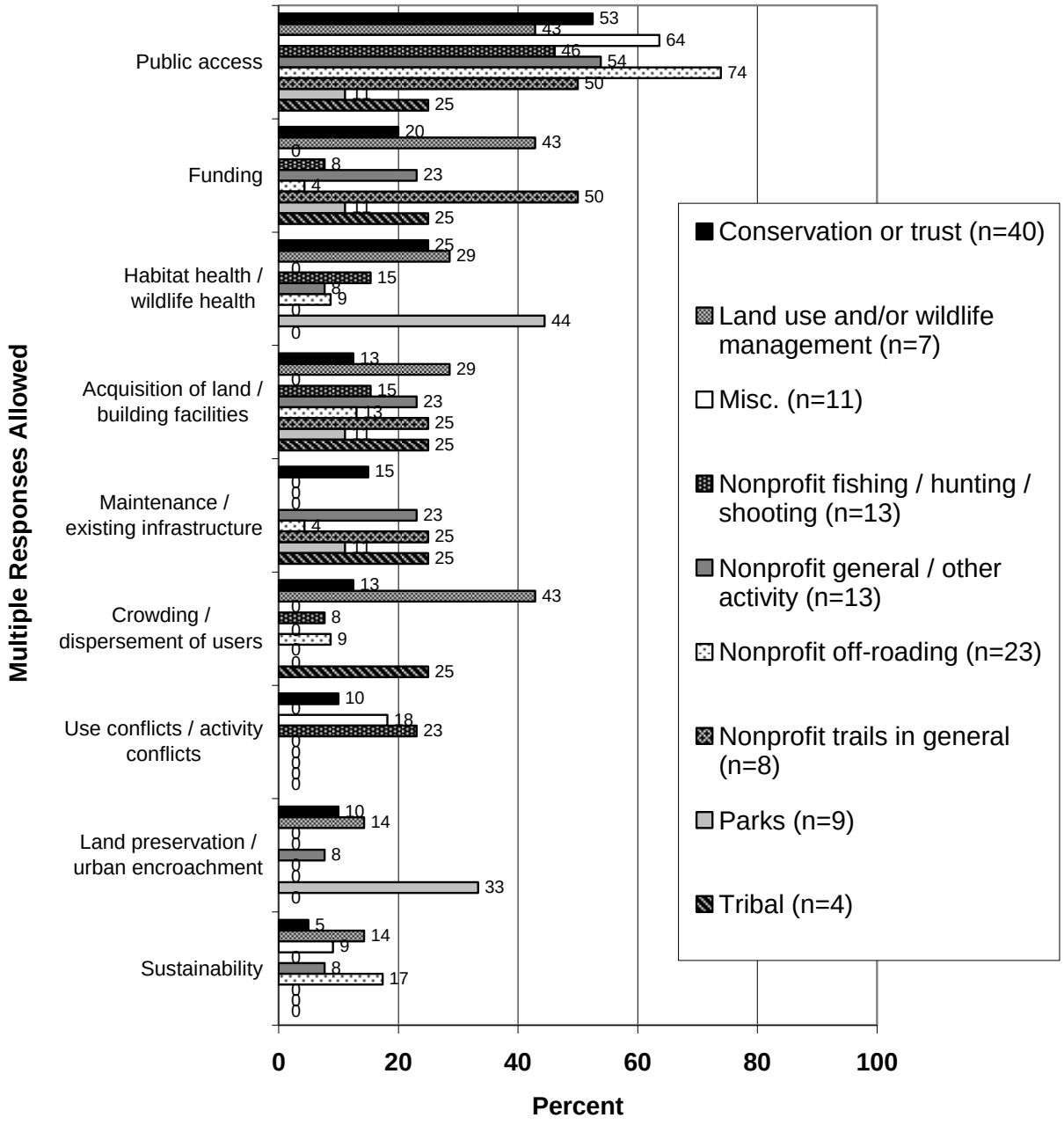
Q3. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

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.

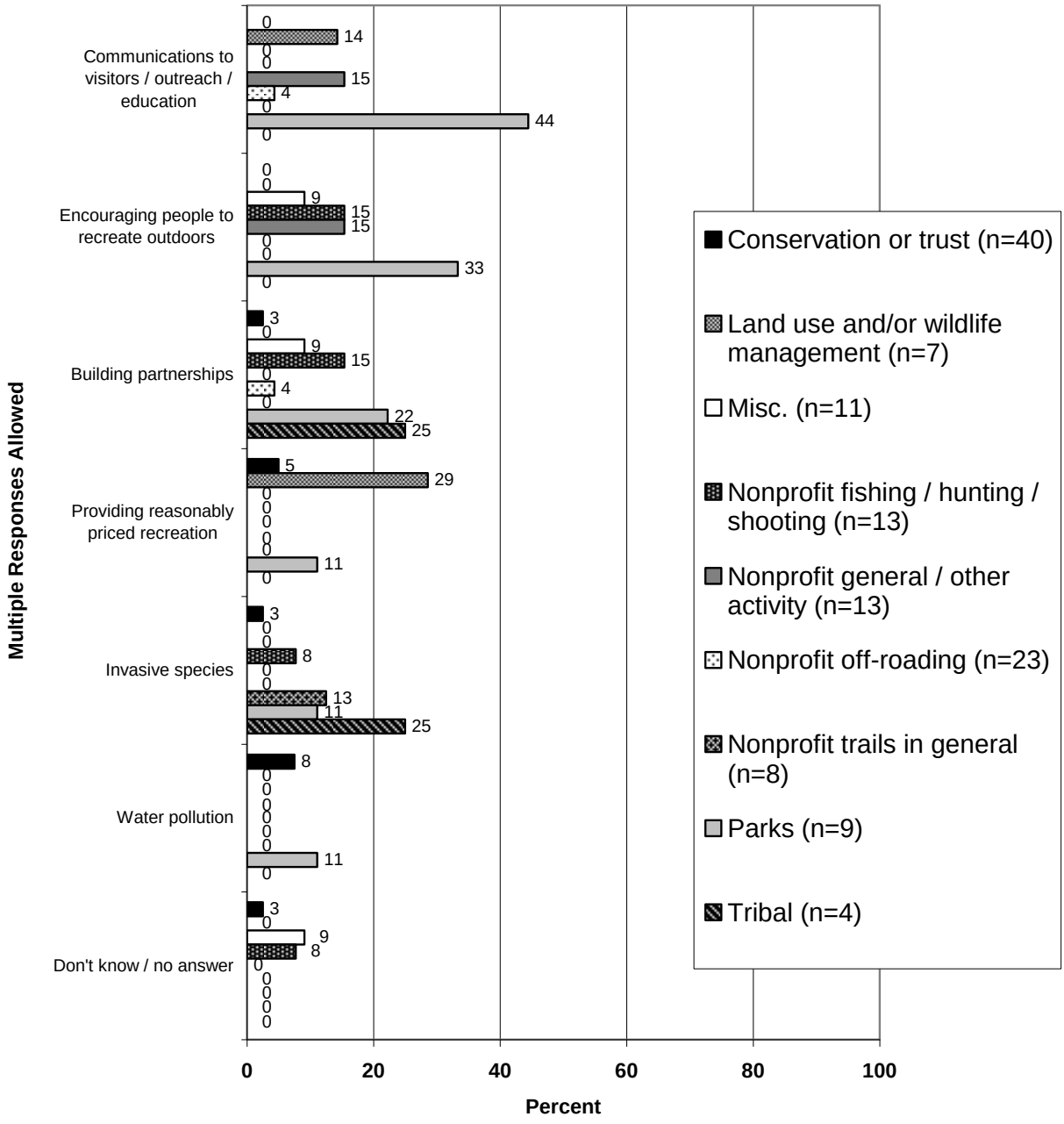
Q3. What do you see as the greatest challenges or obstacles to providing outdoor recreation in the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

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)

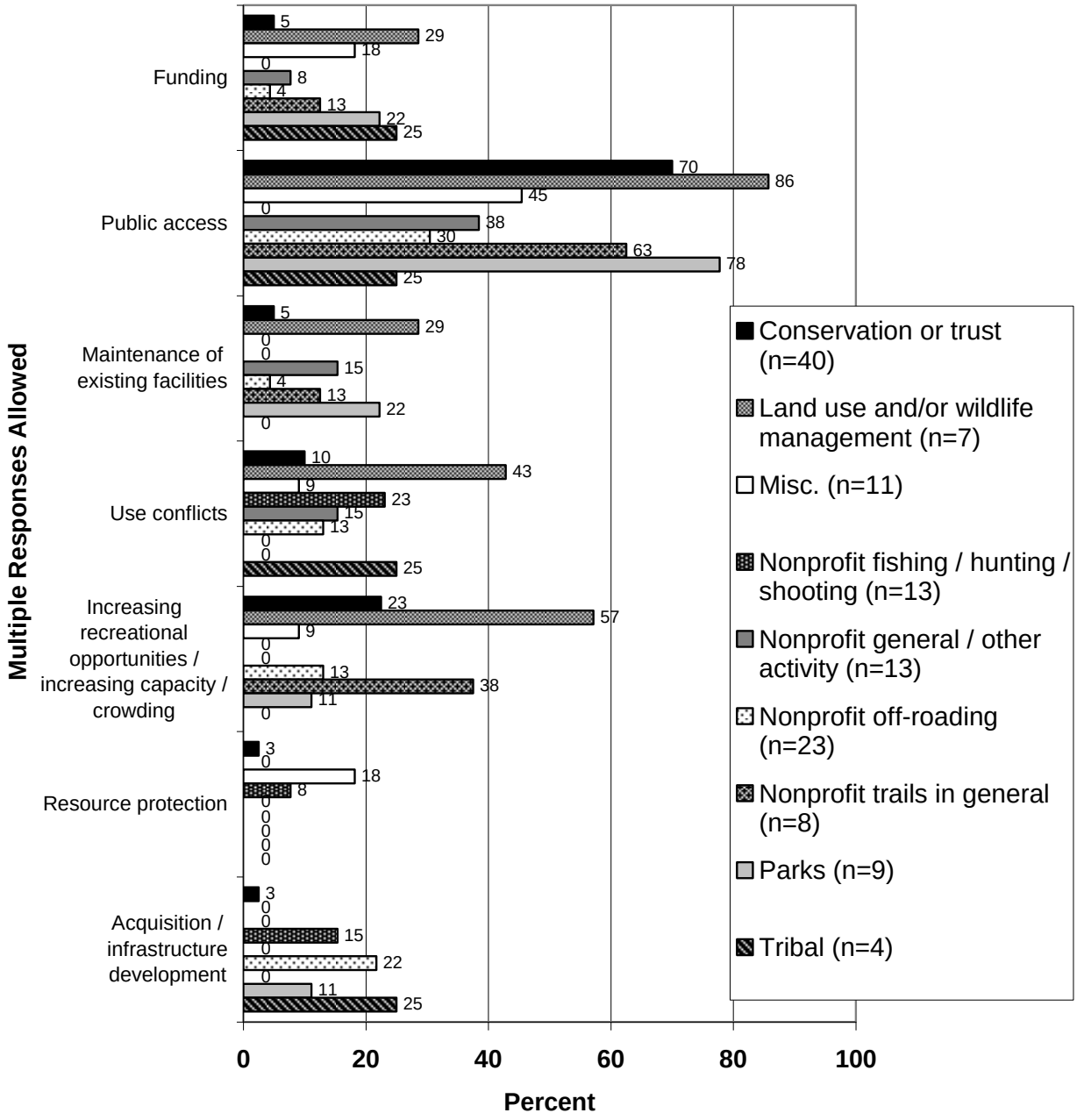


Q1. What do you see as the most important outdoor recreation issues facing the area you serve over the next 5 years? (Part 2) (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

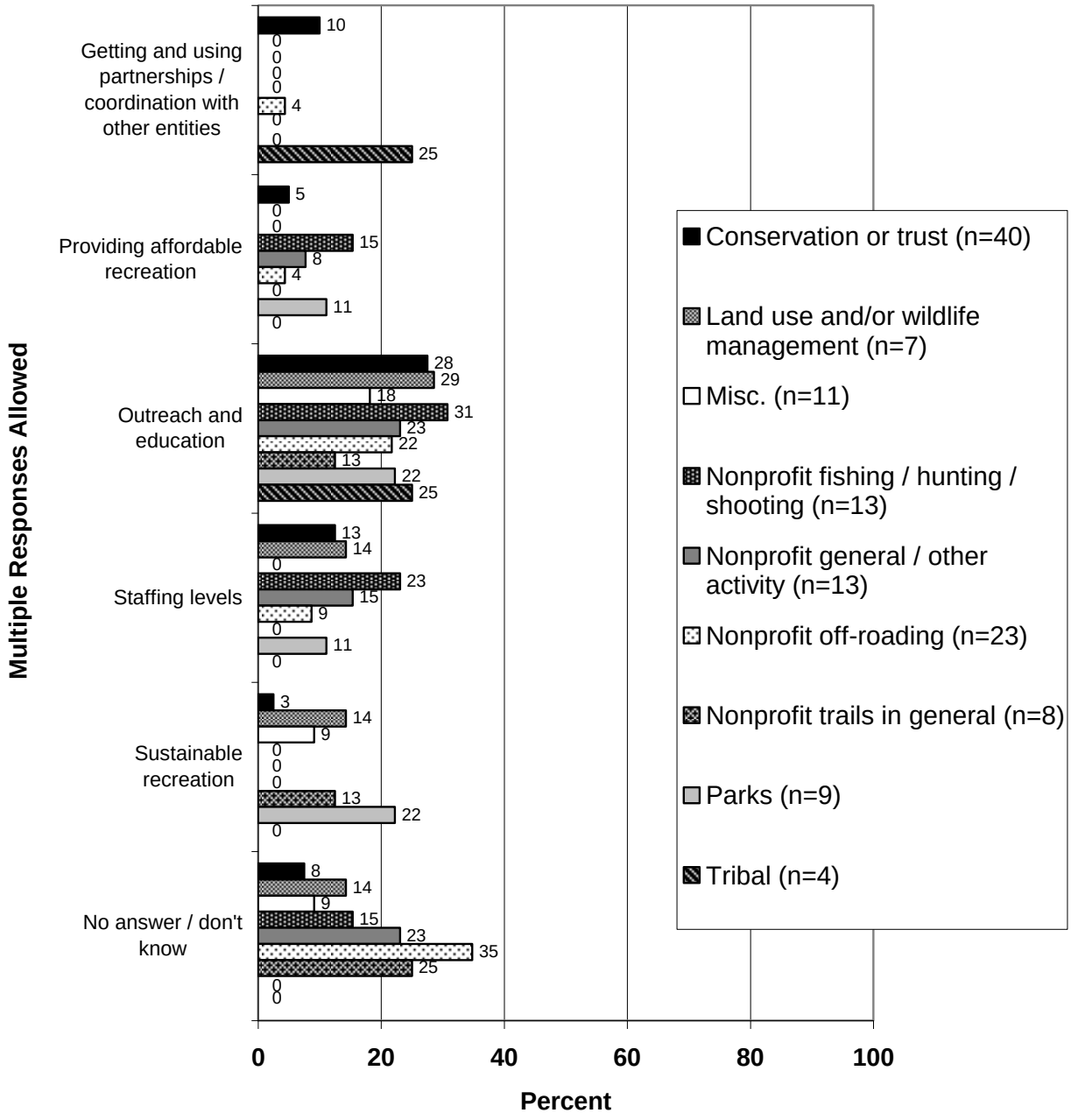


(Note: "Other" responses not shown on graph.)

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)

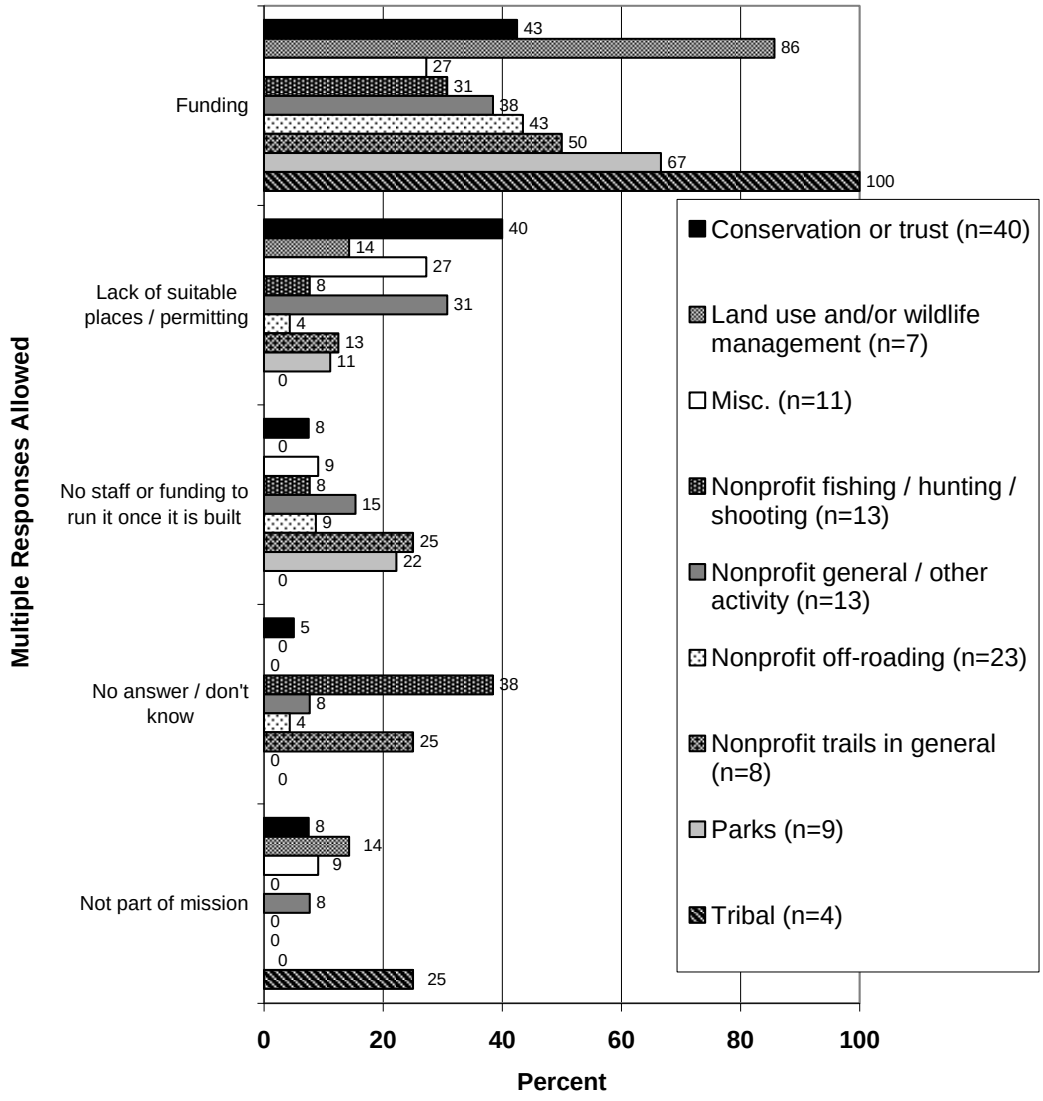
Type of Org.	Challenge
Not-for-Profit Trails in General	Development of those properties for all types of wildlife, recreation, and eco-recreation.
	Funding for operation and maintenance of grooming equipment for cross country skiing: snow cats and snowmobiles.
	We serve a very diverse area, with the 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.

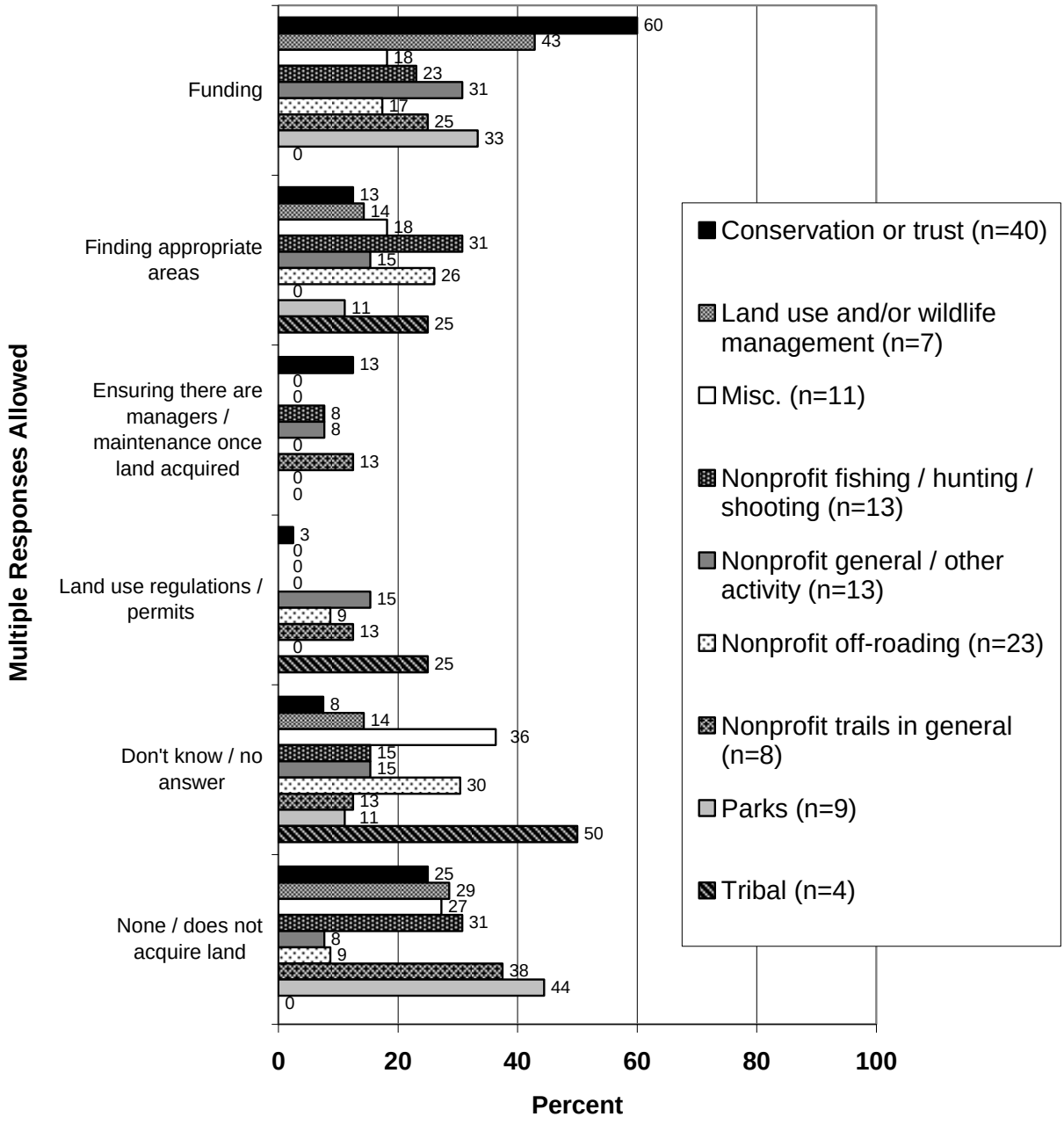
- The State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey asked providers to name their organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for *developing* capital facilities for outdoor recreation and their greatest challenges to meeting demand for *acquiring* public land for outdoor recreation. The results are summarized 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.

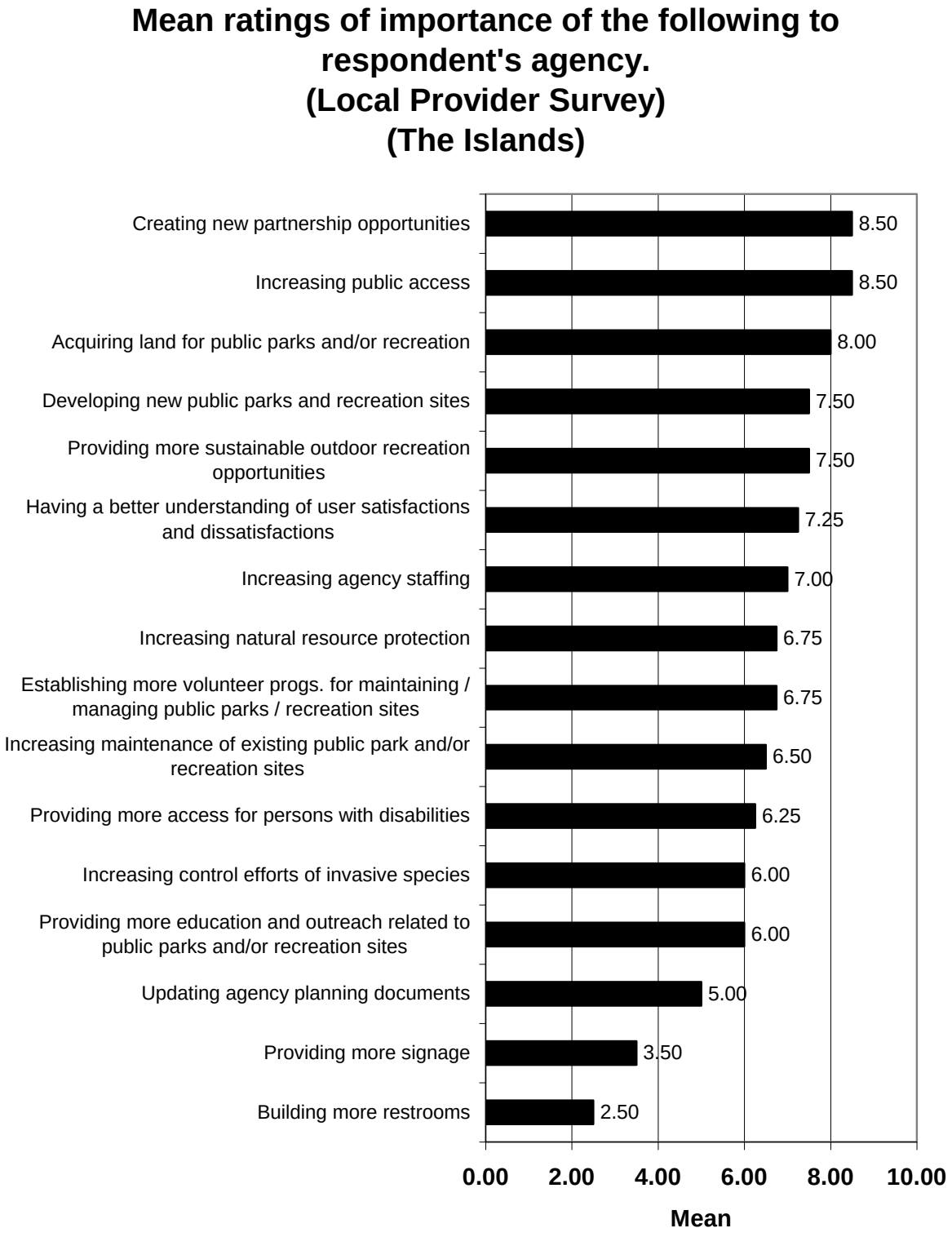
Q27. What are your organization's greatest challenges to meeting demand for acquiring public land for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey) (continued)

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.

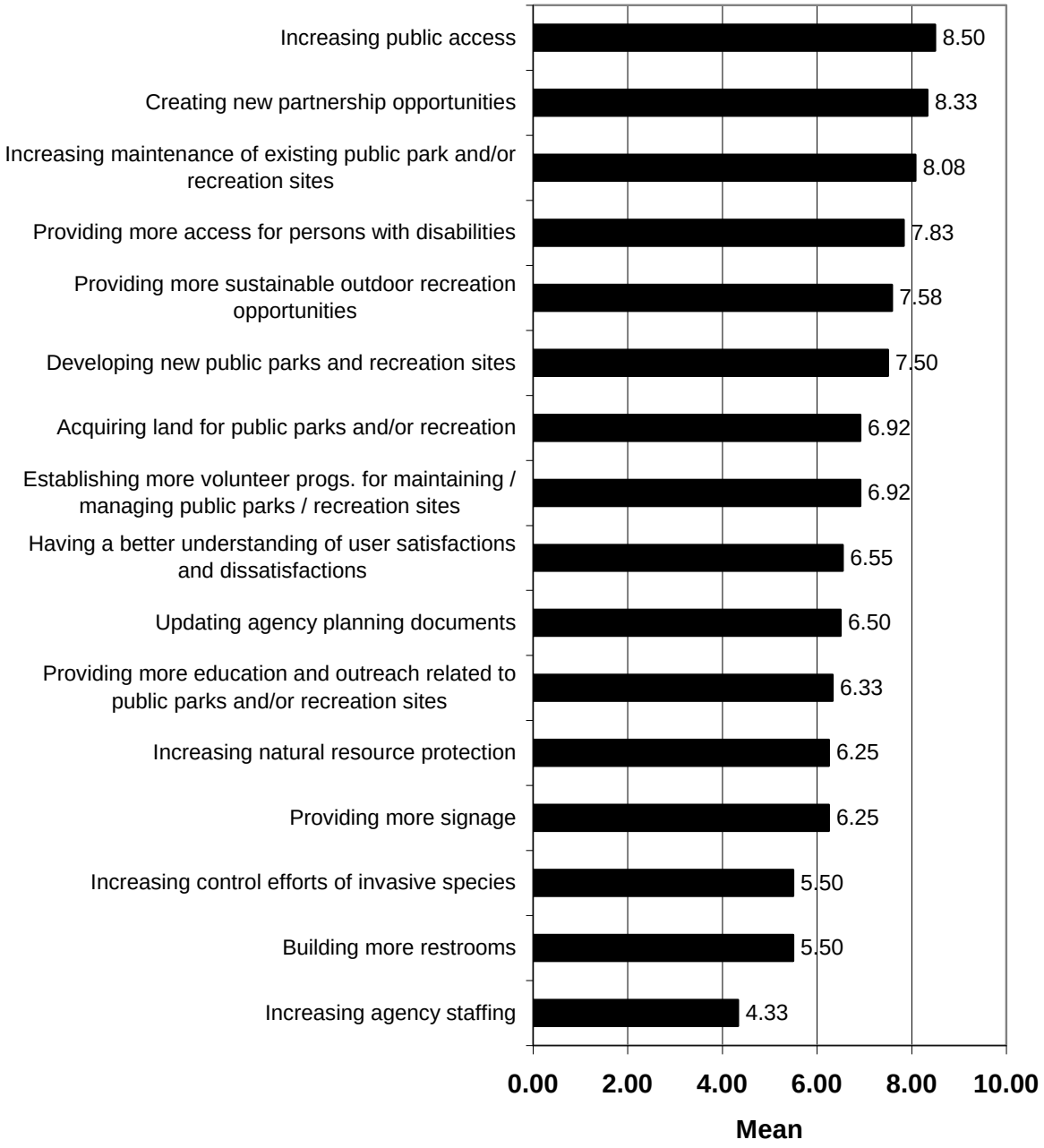
- The Local Provider Survey asked a series of 16 questions. For each question, local providers rated the importance of the item to the agency. The mean and median ratings are tabulated for all regions. The tabulation is followed by a graph for each region of its results, ranked from the highest to the lowest mean rating.

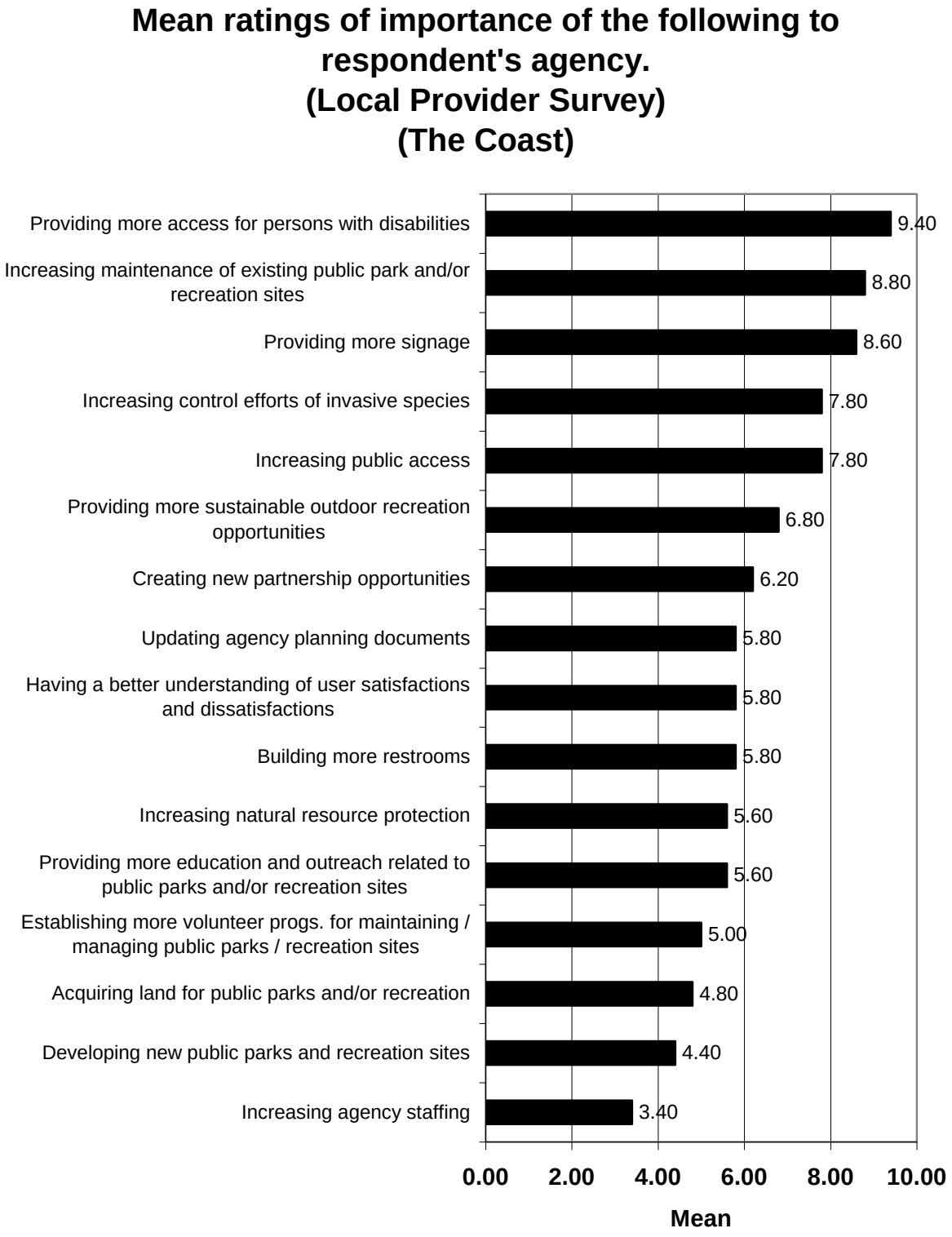
On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, the mean and median rating of importance of the following to the agency. (Local Provider Survey)

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

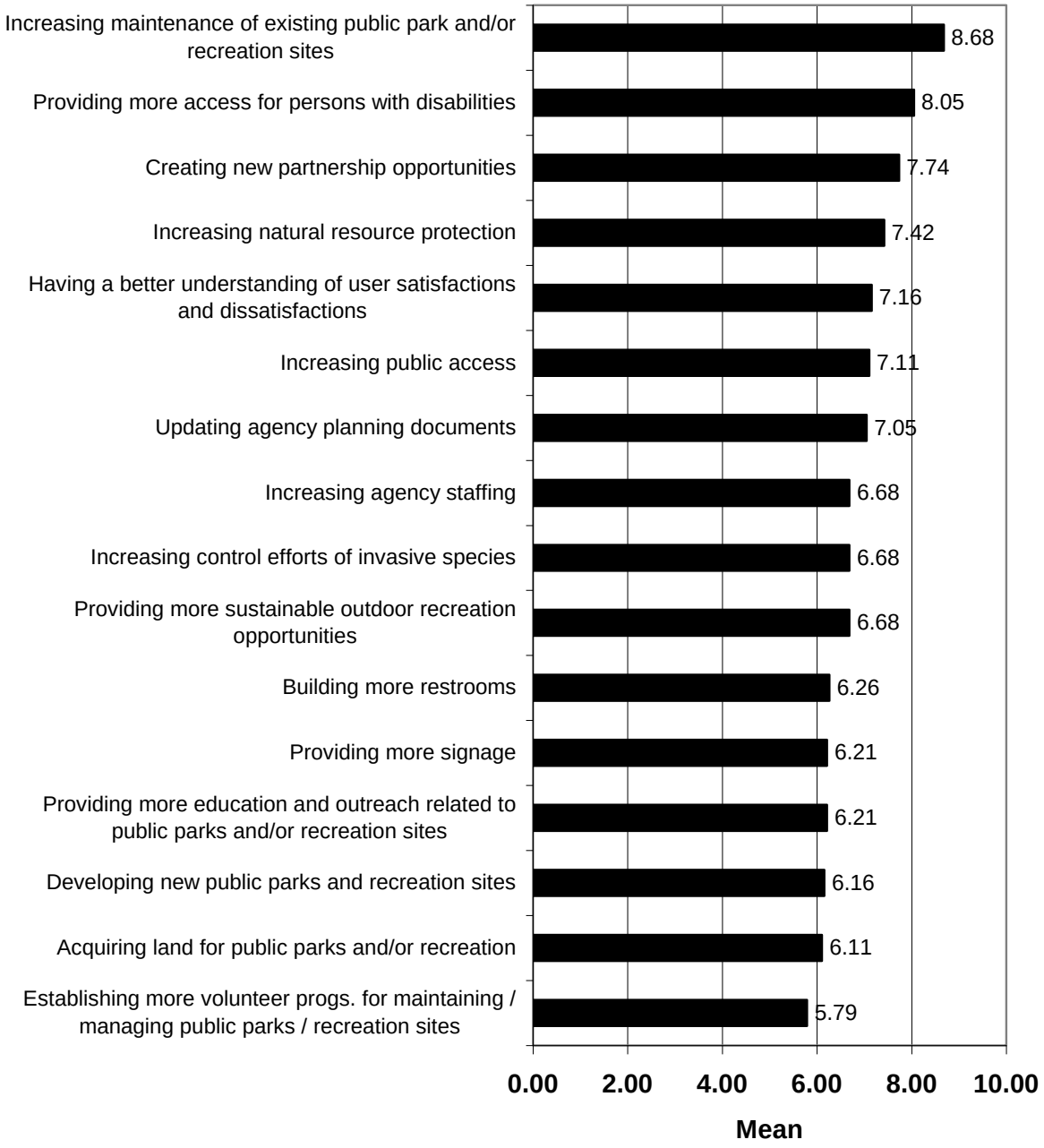

Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(The Islands)
Creating new partnership opportunities
8.50
Increasing public access
8.50
Acquiring land for public parks and/or recreation
8.00
Developing new public parks and recreation sites
7.50
Providing more 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

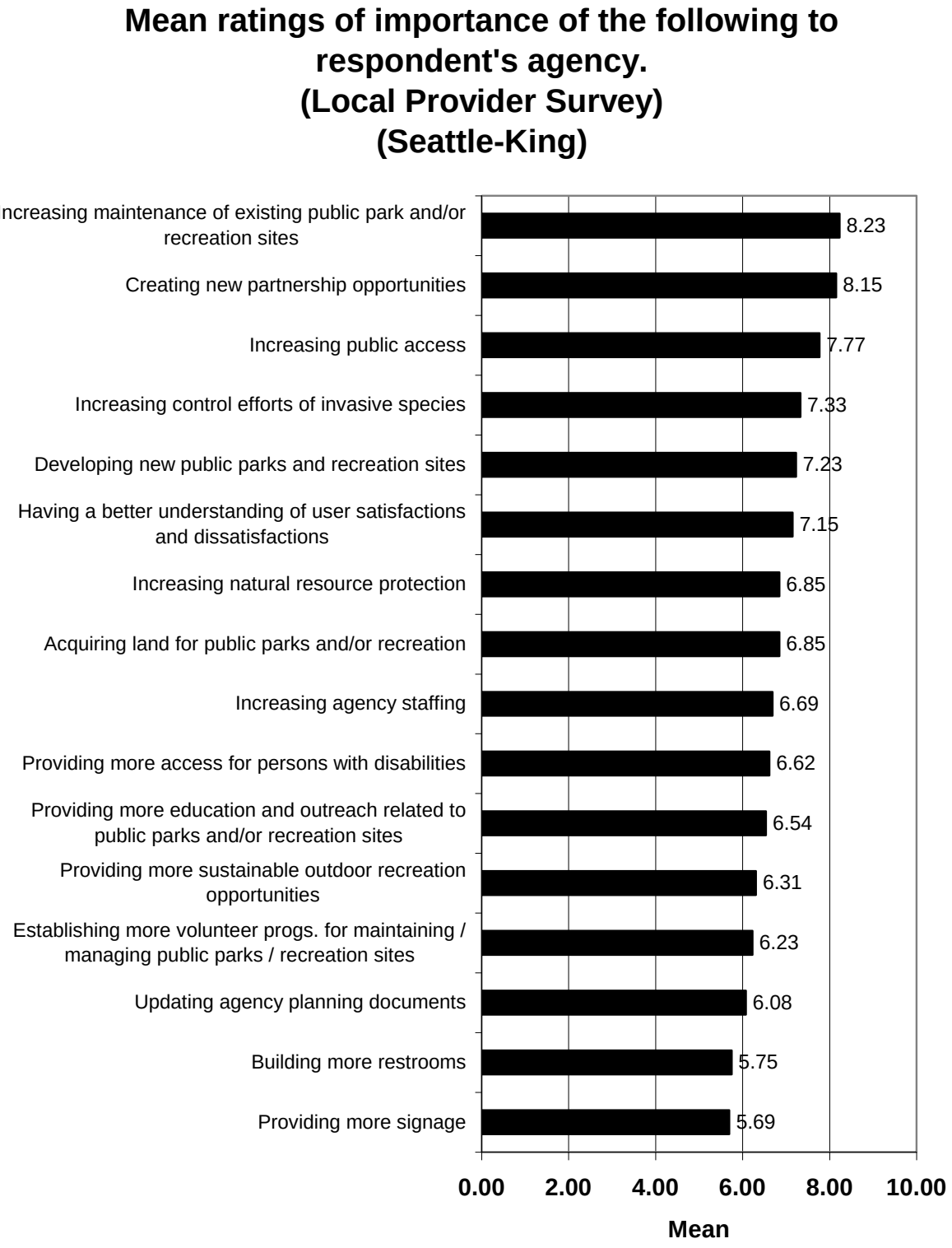
Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(Peninsulas)



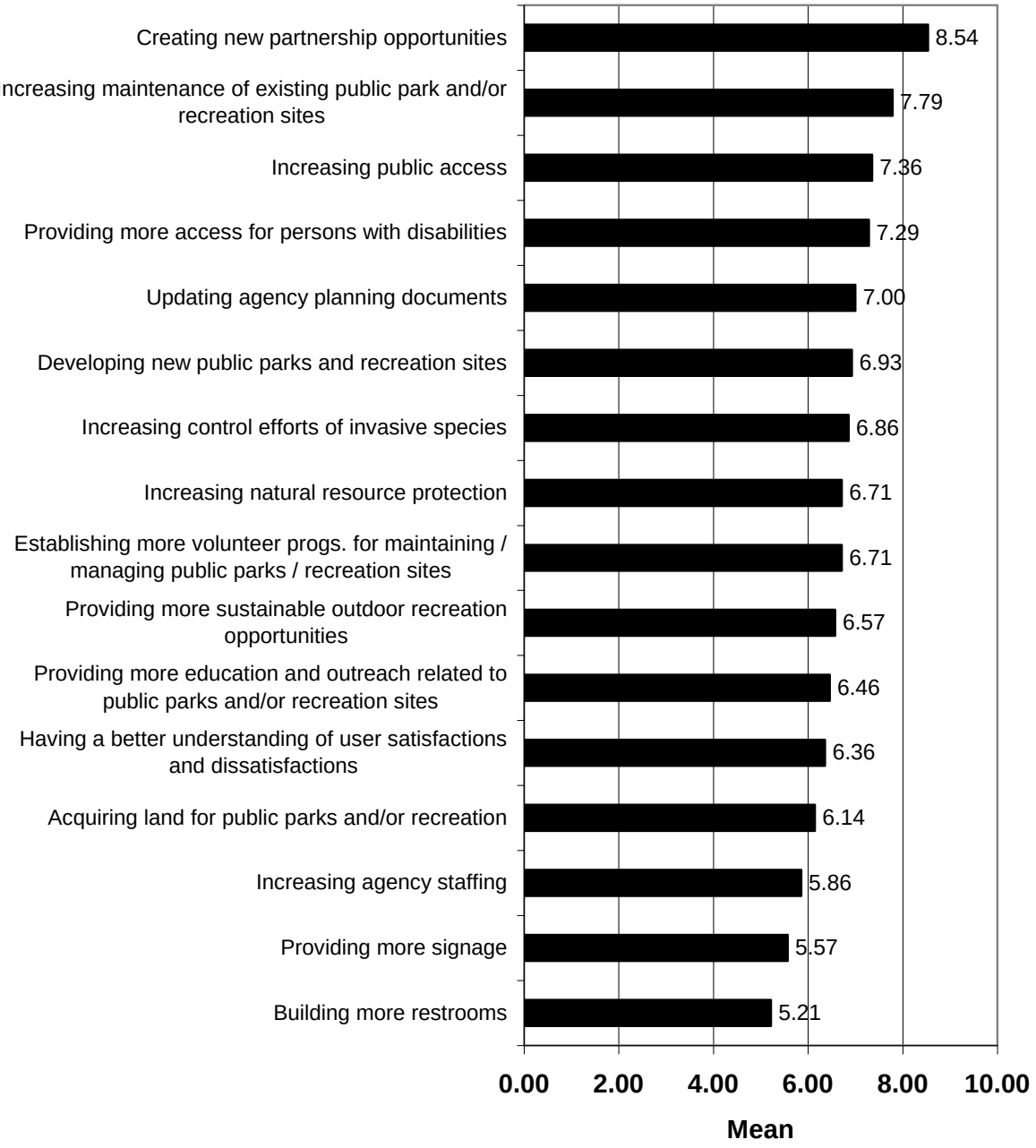

Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(The Coast)
Providing more access for persons with disabilities
9.40
Increasing maintenance of existing public park and/or recreation sites
8.80
Providing more signage
8.60
Increasing control efforts of invasive 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

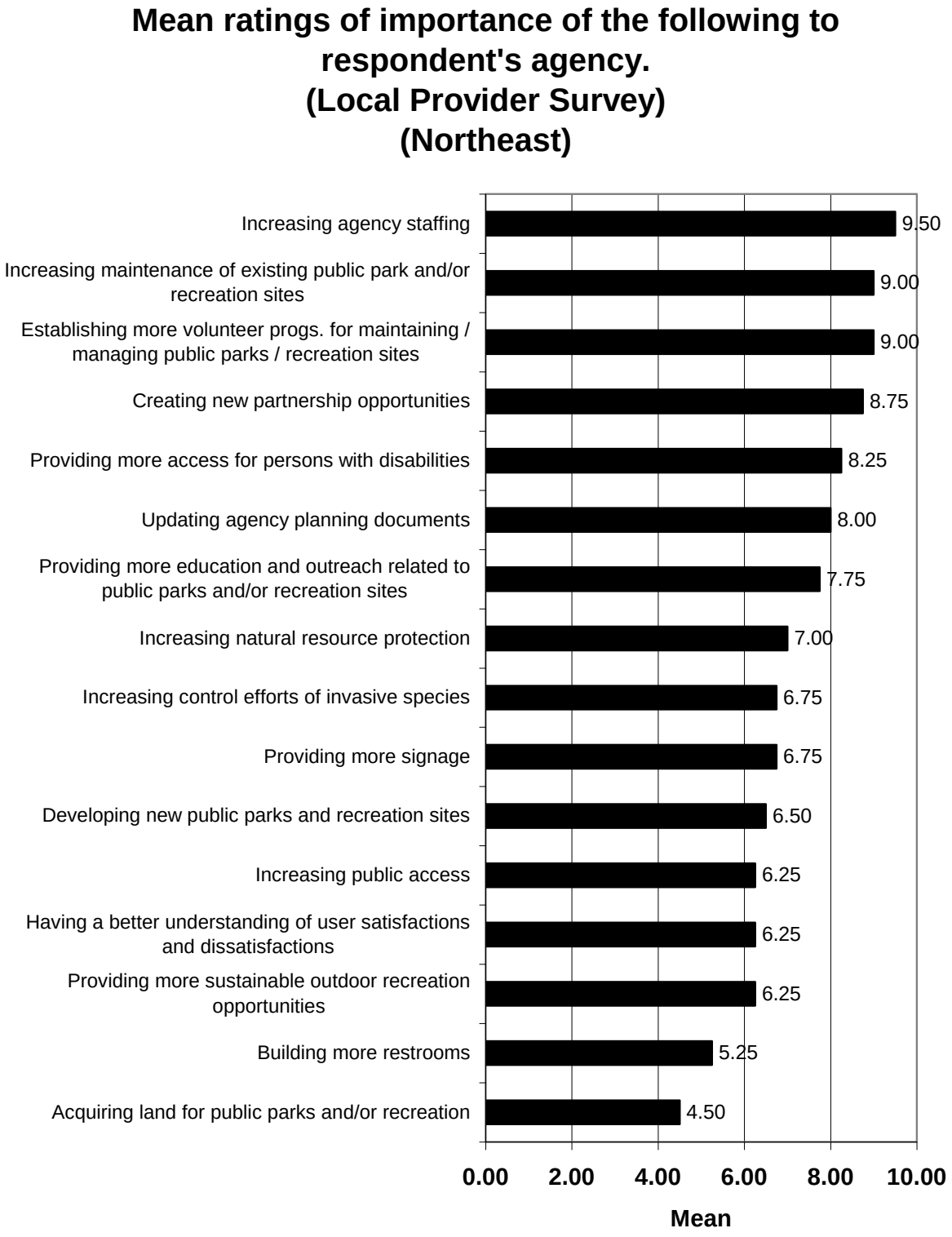
Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(North Cascades)



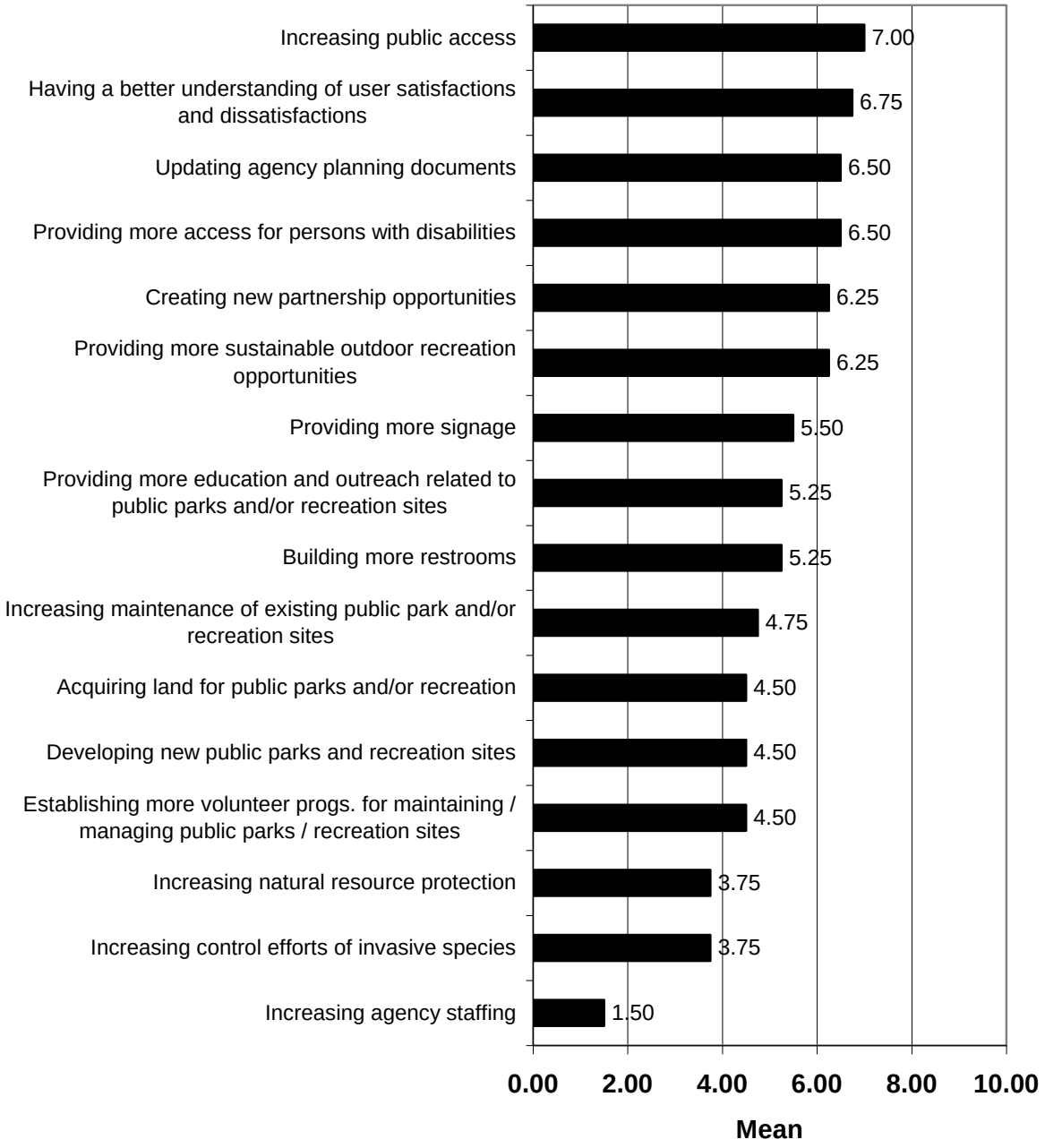

Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(Seattle-King)
Increasing maintenance of existing public park and/or recreation sites
8.23
Creating new partnership opportunities
8.15
Increasing public access
7.77
Increasing control efforts of invasive species
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

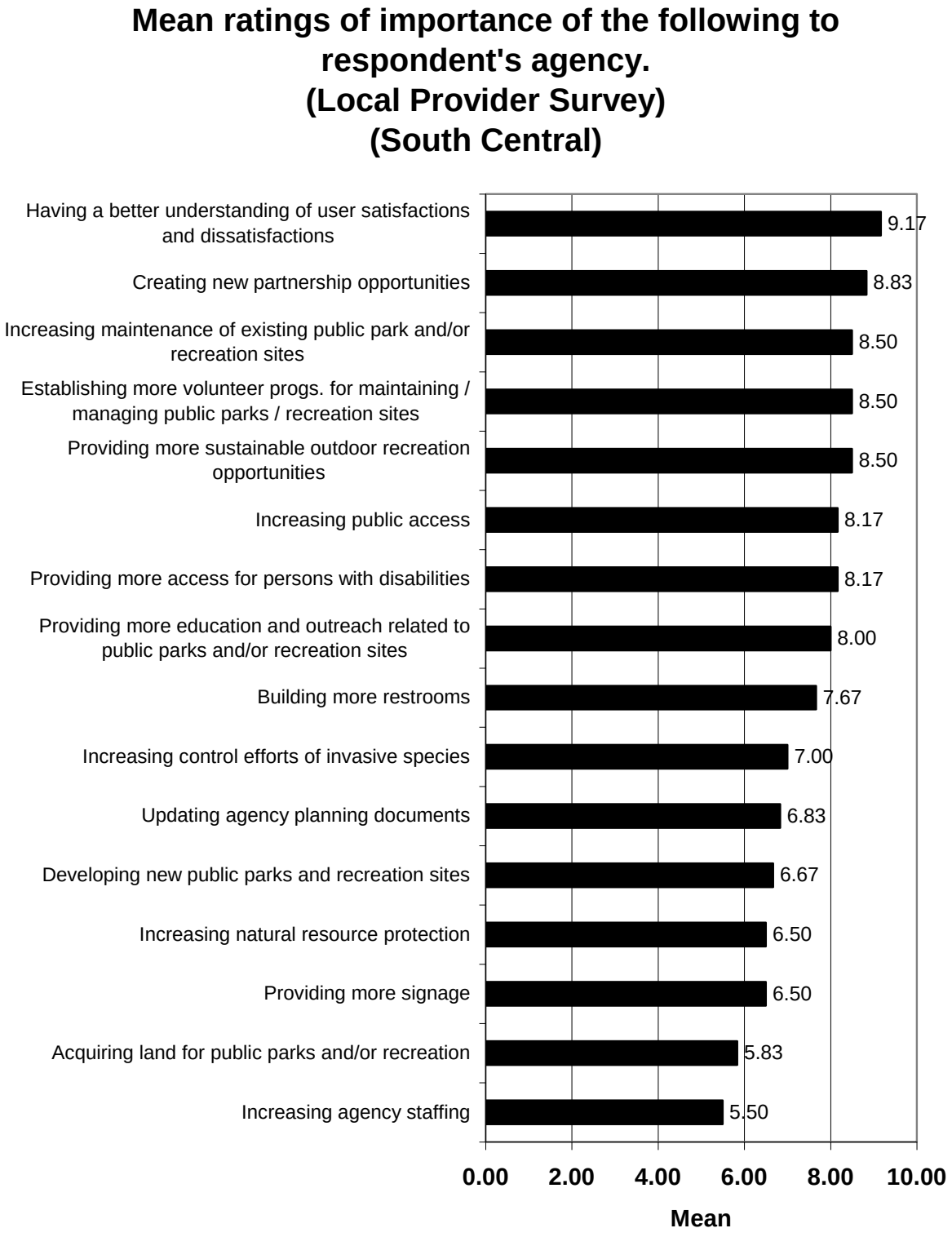
Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(Southwest)



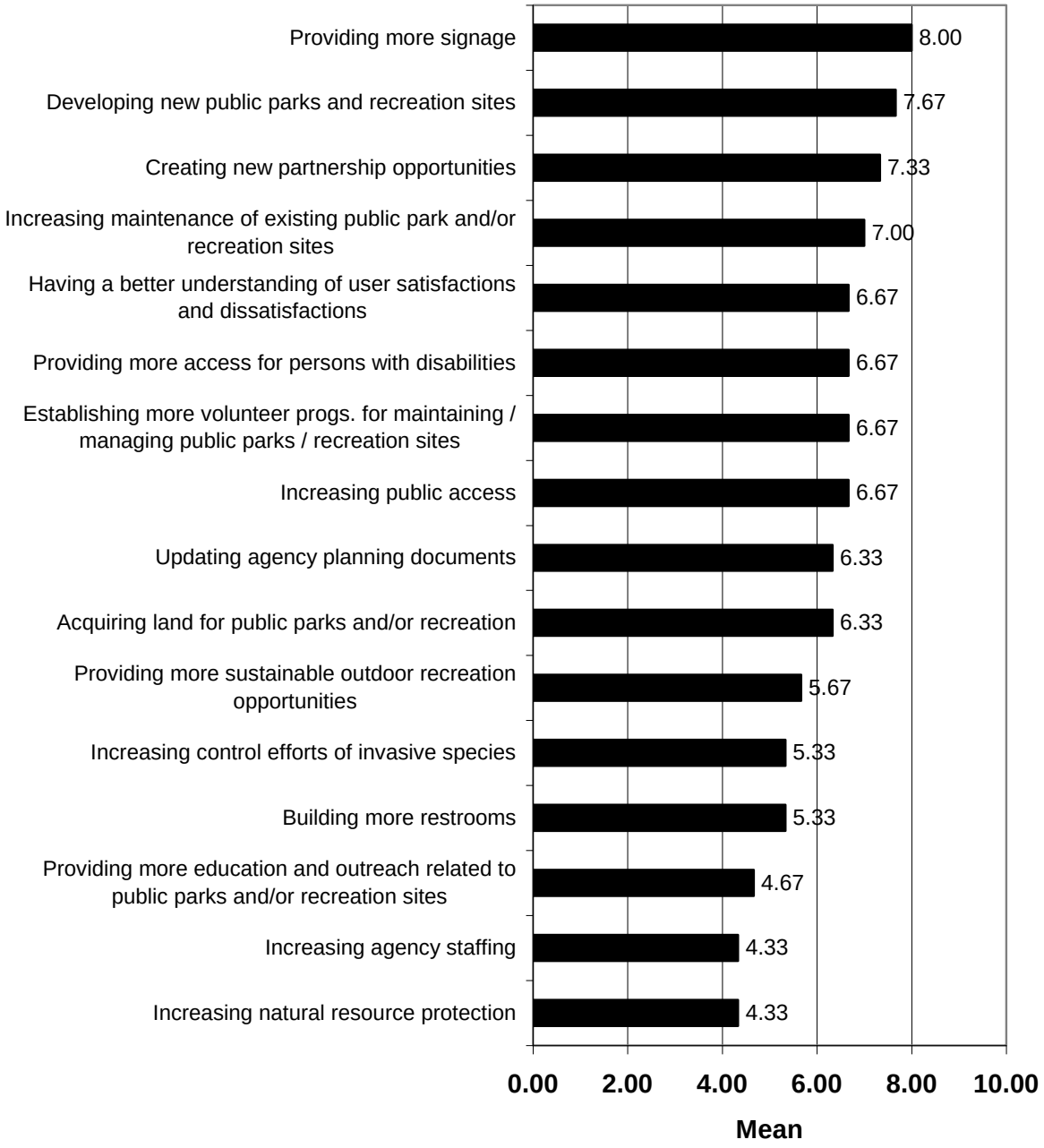

Mean ratings of importance of the following to respondent's agency.
(Local Provider Survey)
(Northeast)
Increasing agency staffing
9.50
Increasing maintenance of existing public park and/or recreation sites
9.00
Establishing more volunteer progs. for maintaining / managing public parks / recreation sites
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	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

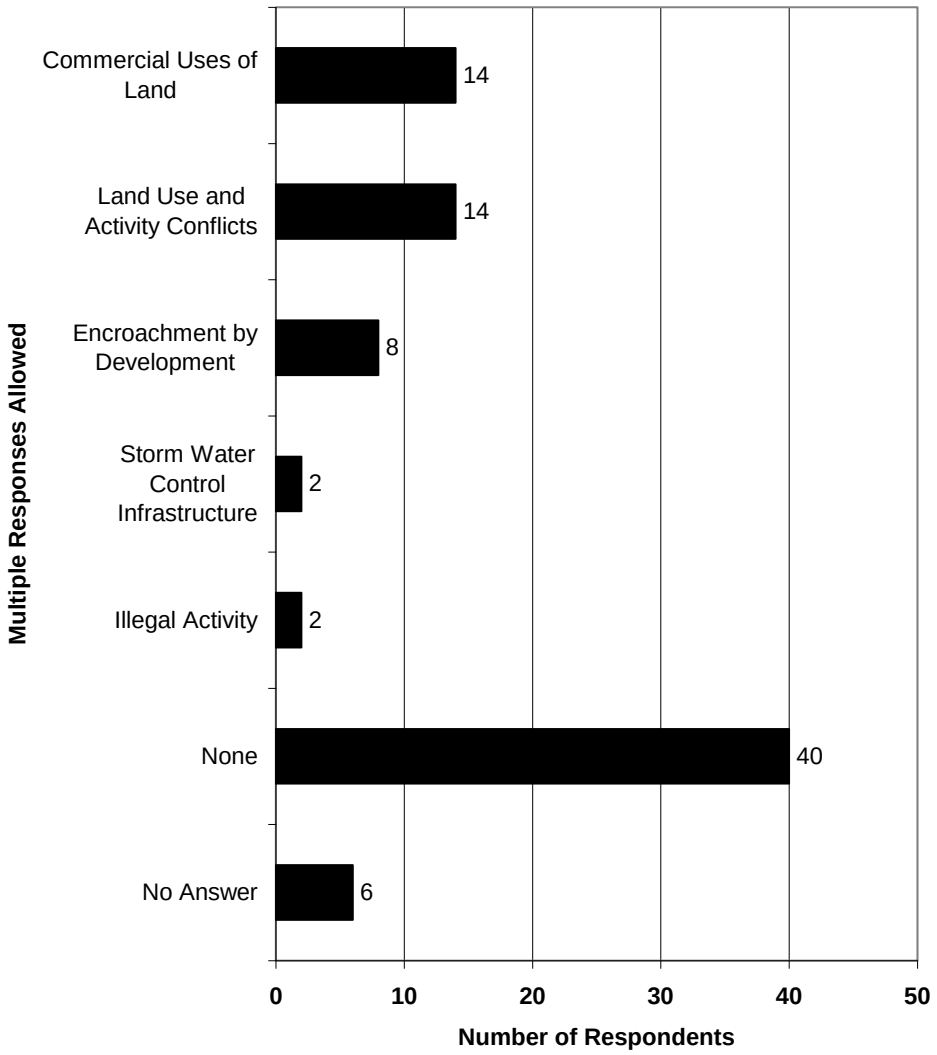
What is the biennial average percent of your organization's unmet land acquisition goals for public outdoor recreation? (State/Federal/Not-for-Profit Survey)

Percent	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.

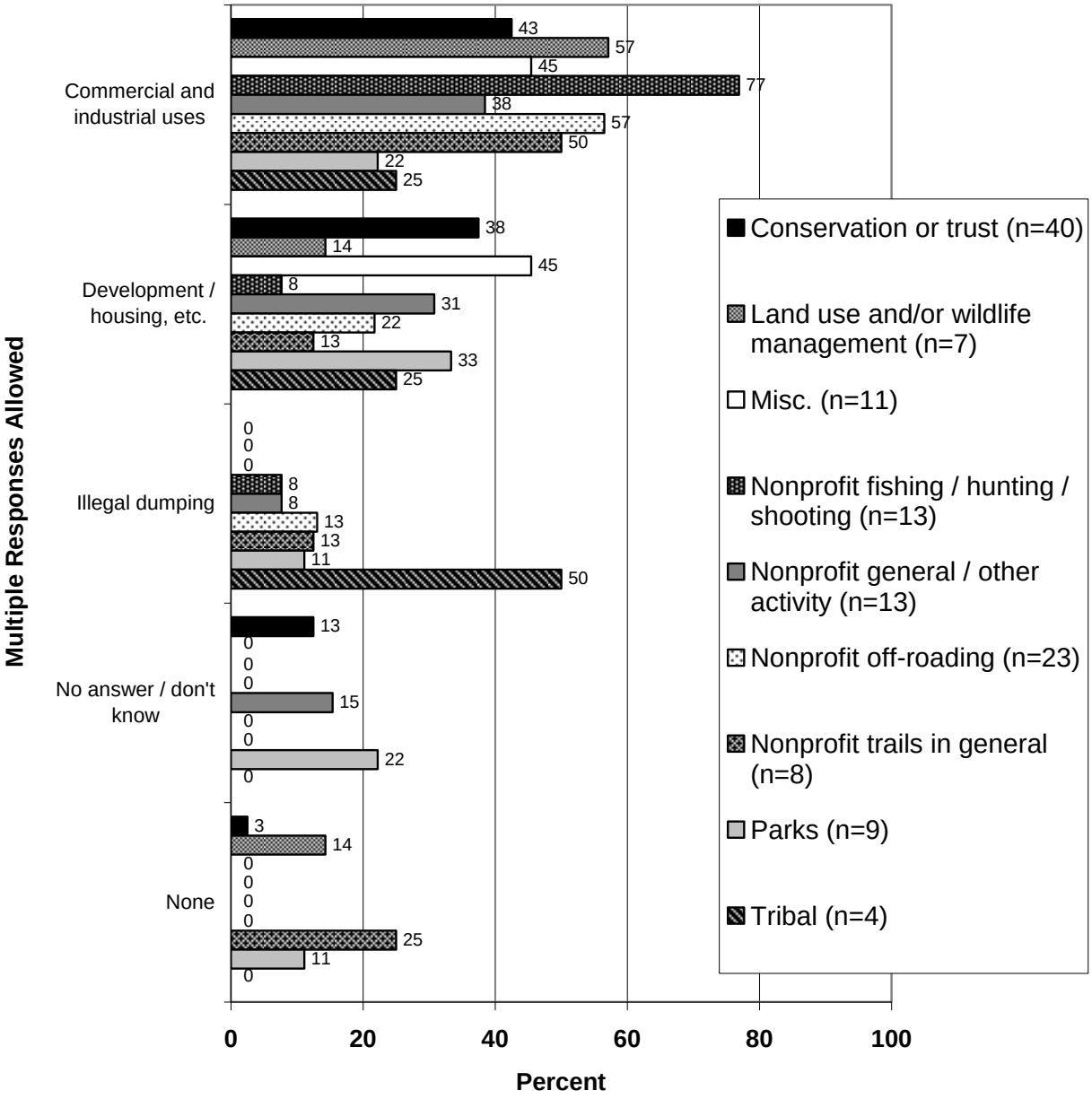
Q27. Describe some of the pressures your agency has experienced to use the outdoor recreation sites and facilities for non-recreational purposes. (Local Provider Survey) (continued)

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:

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Shooting Ranges That Accommodate Archery 106
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Basketball 113
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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	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.

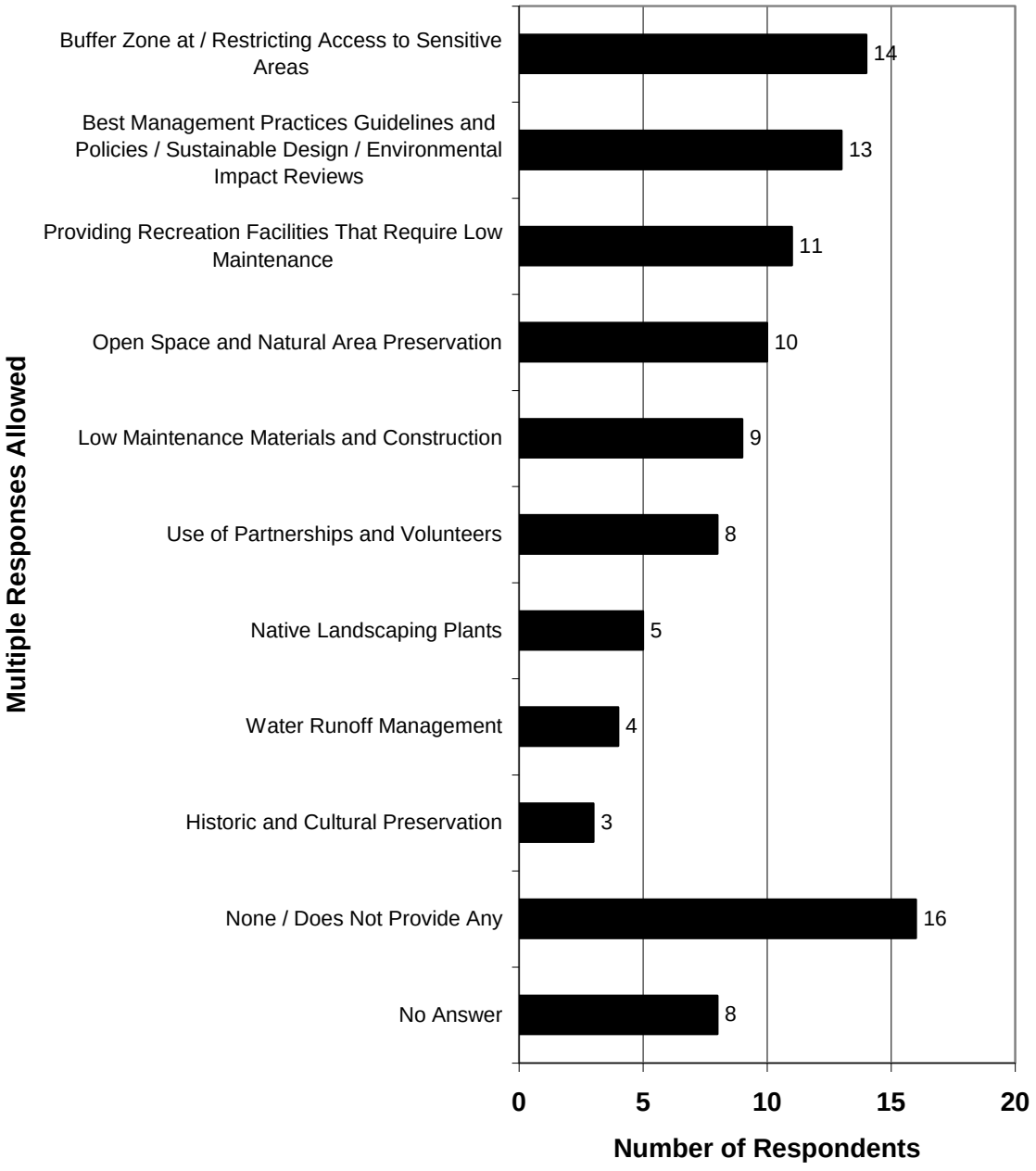
Responses regarding the percent of sites that support sustainable recreation. (Local Provider Survey)

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)

	Number Giving Response										
Percent of projects with public access	**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

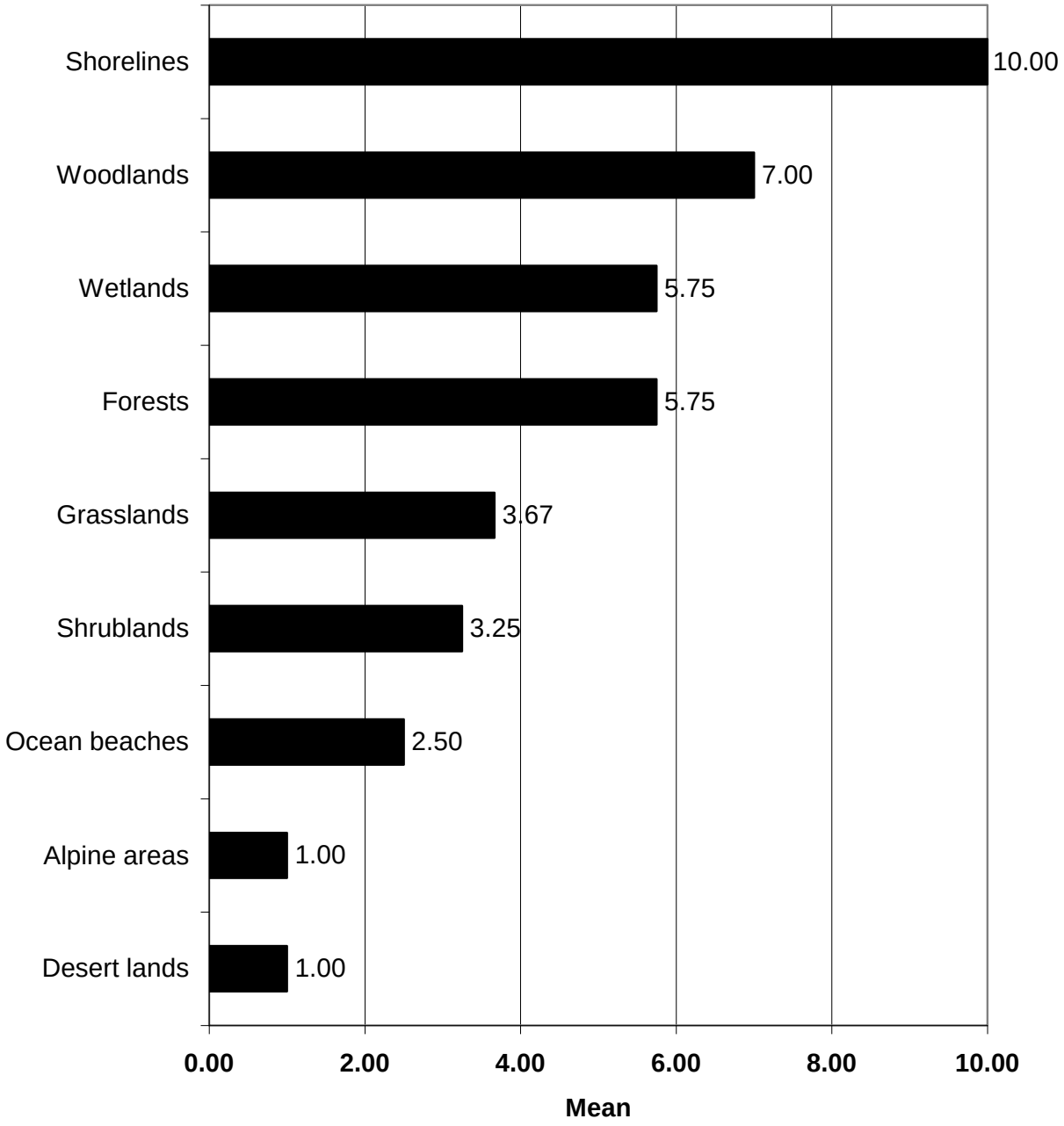
HABITAT TYPES AND RECREATION

- 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.

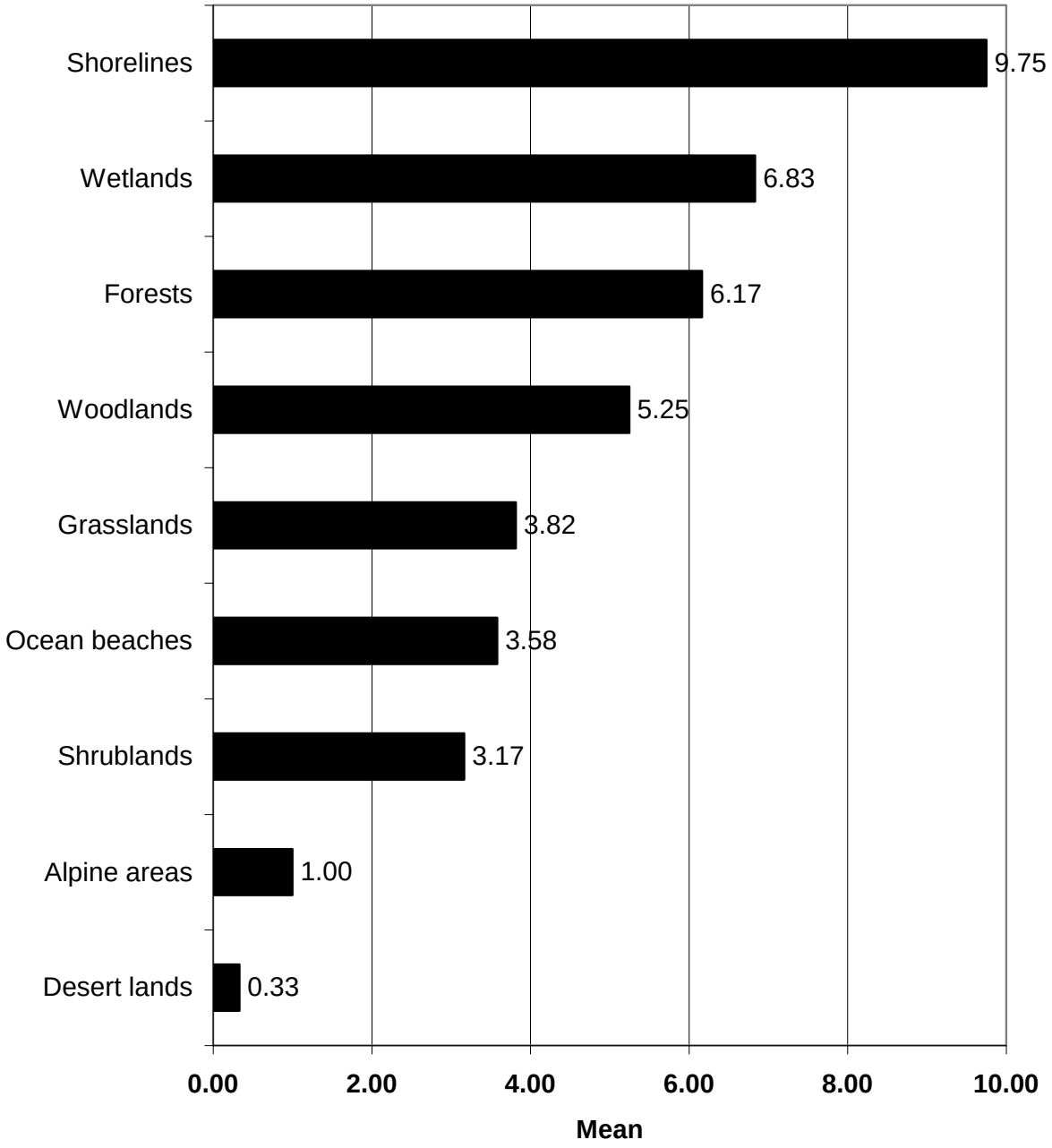
On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important, the mean and median rating of importance of the following habitat types to outdoor recreation opportunities in the agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey)

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

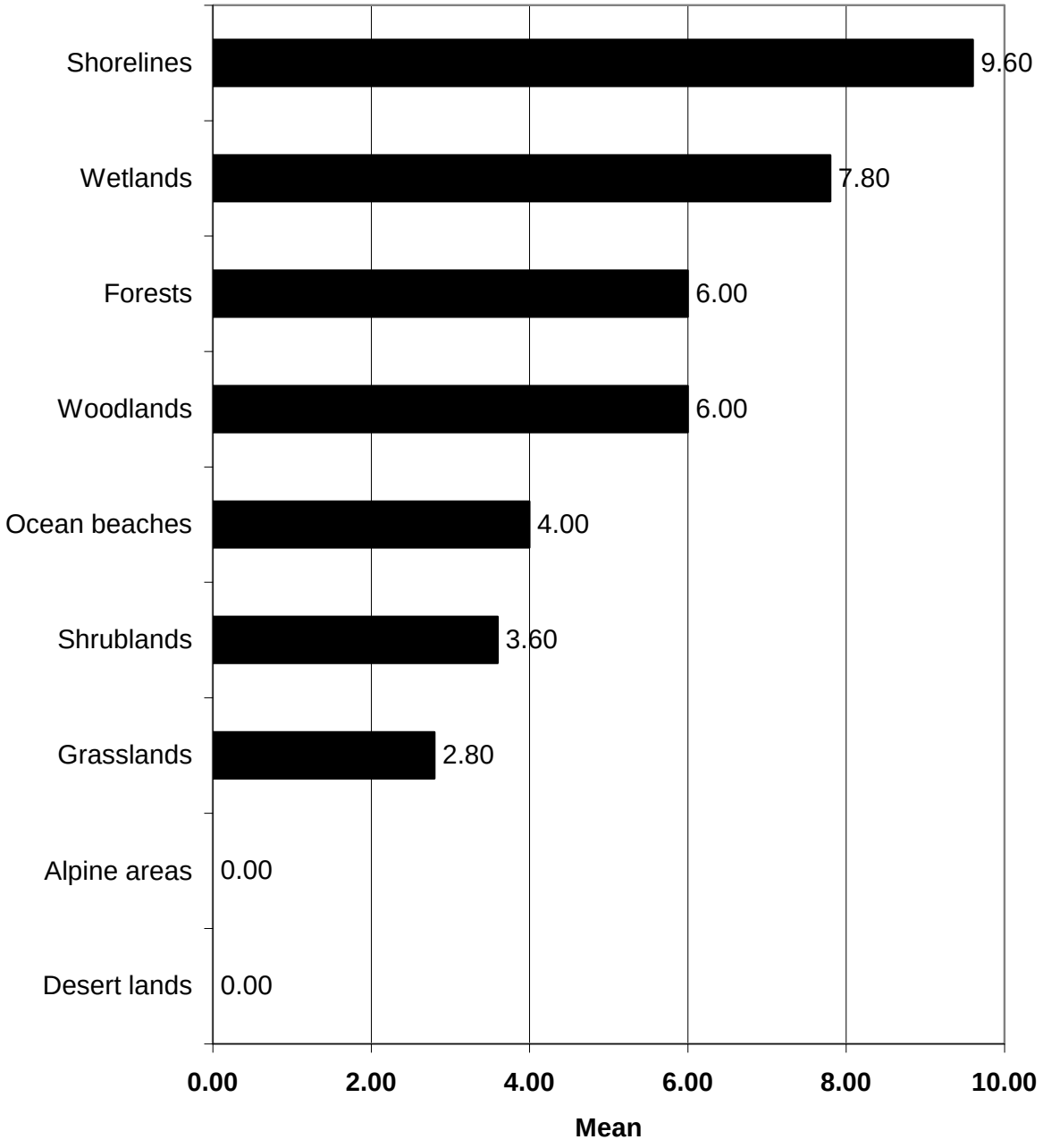
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (The Islands)



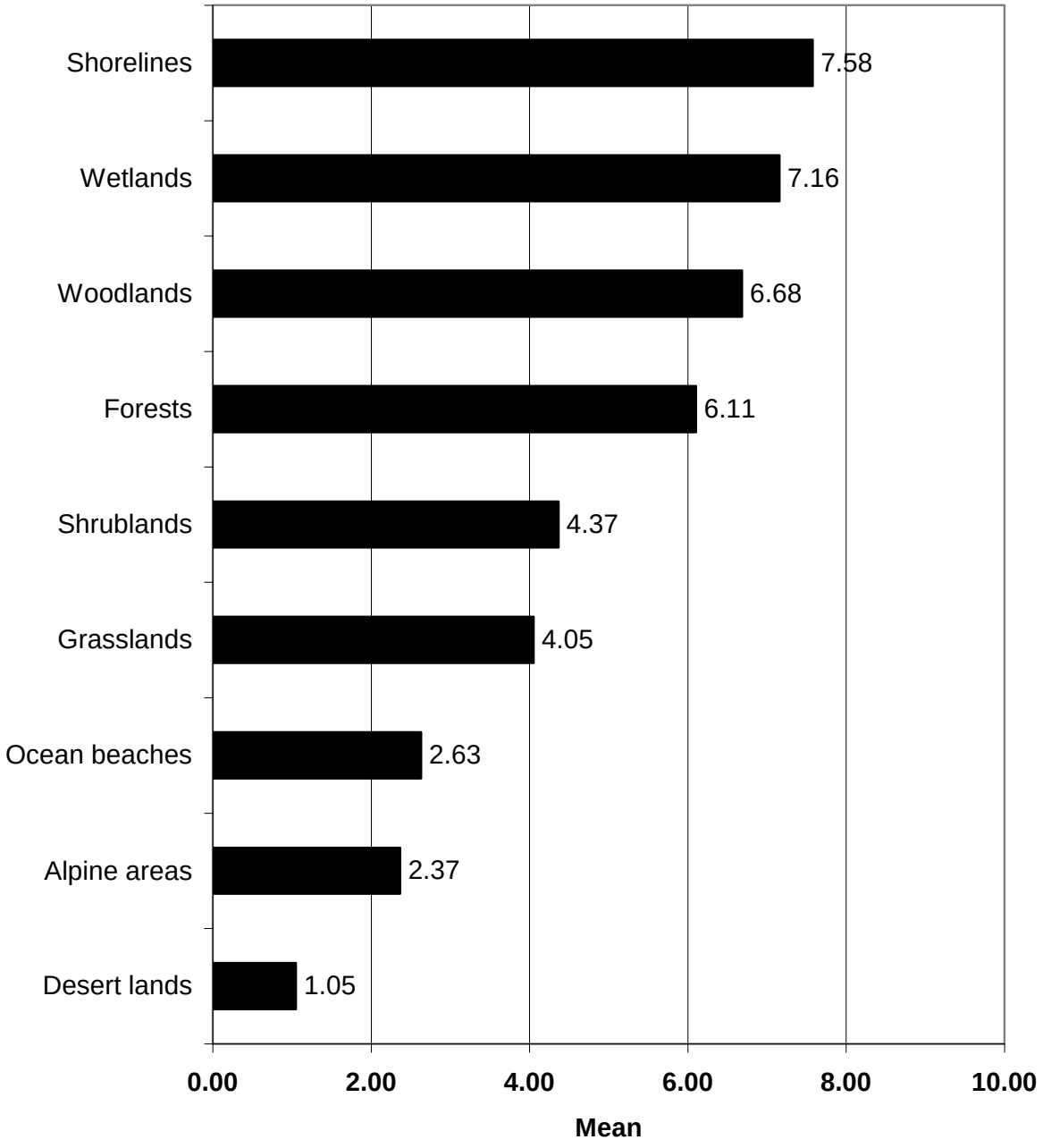
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (The Peninsulas)



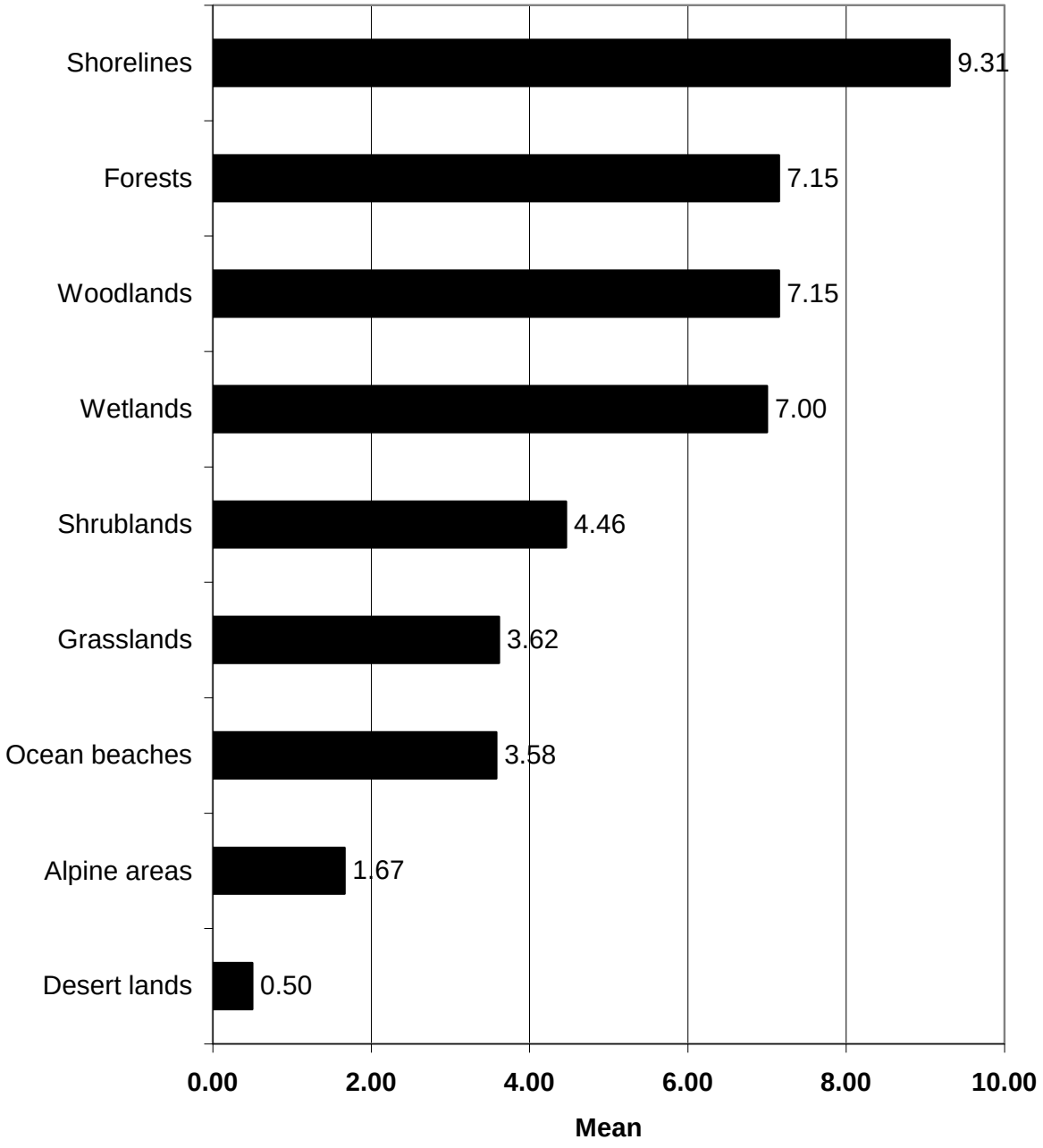
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (The Coast)

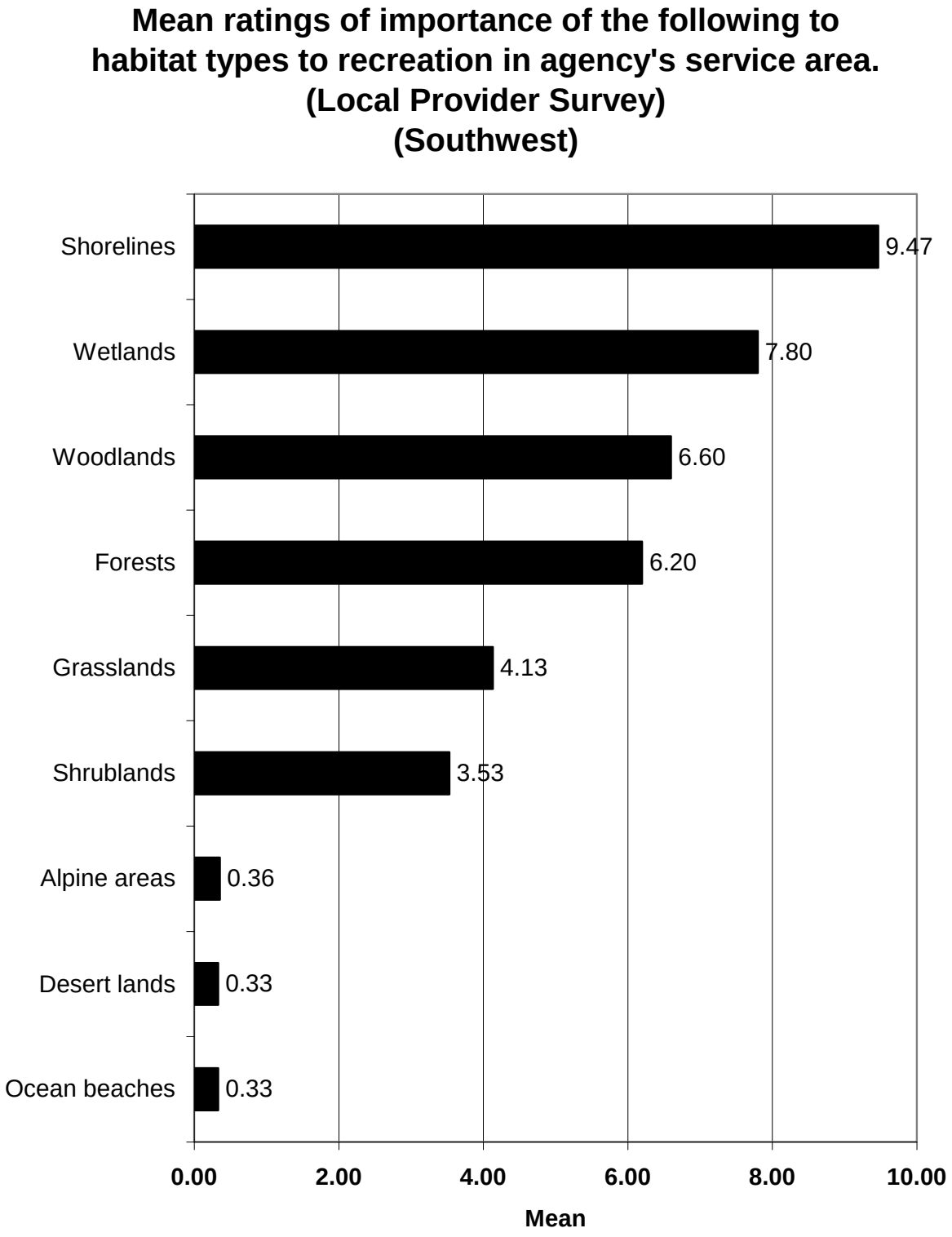


Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (North Cascades)

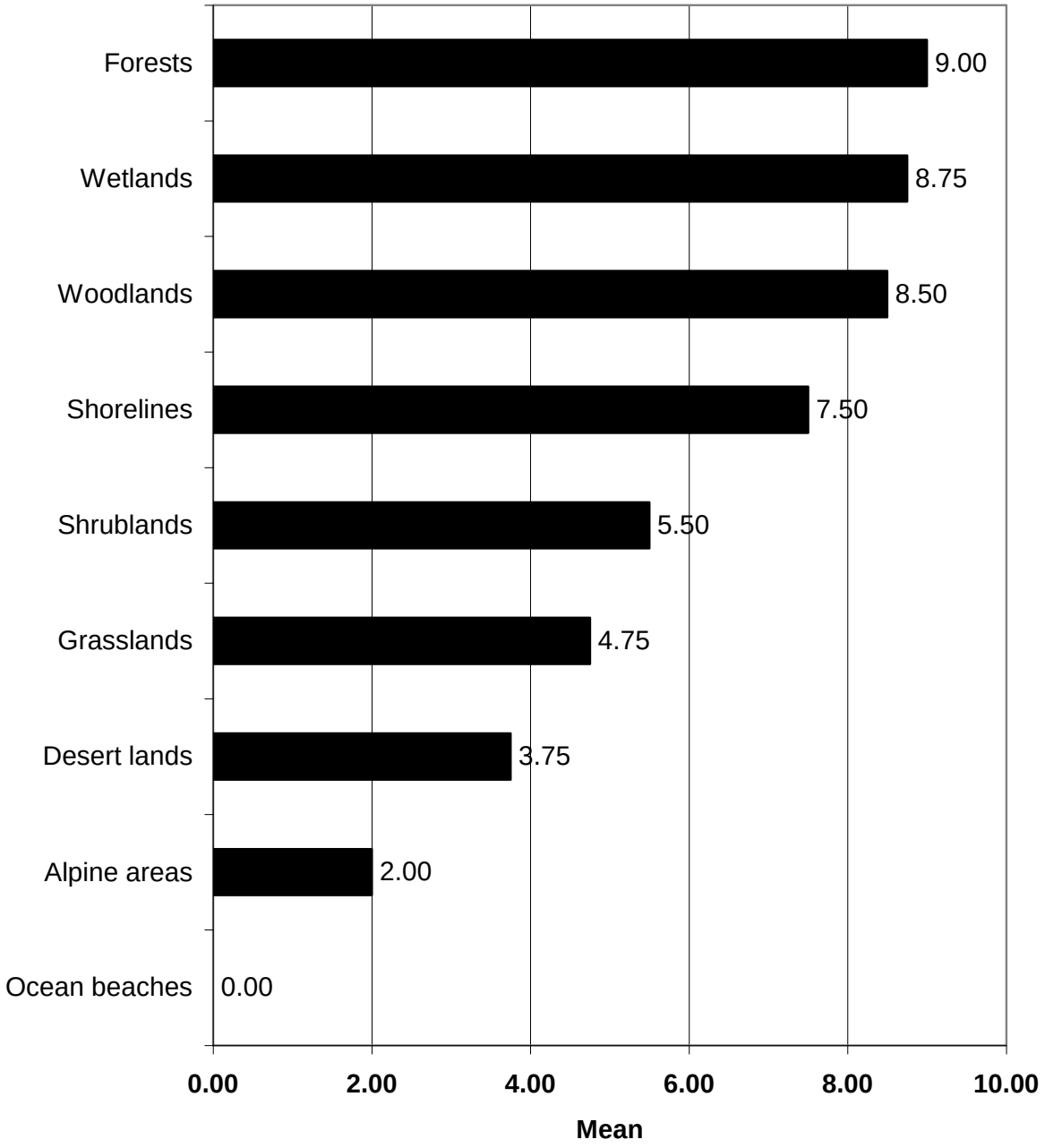


Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (Seattle-King)

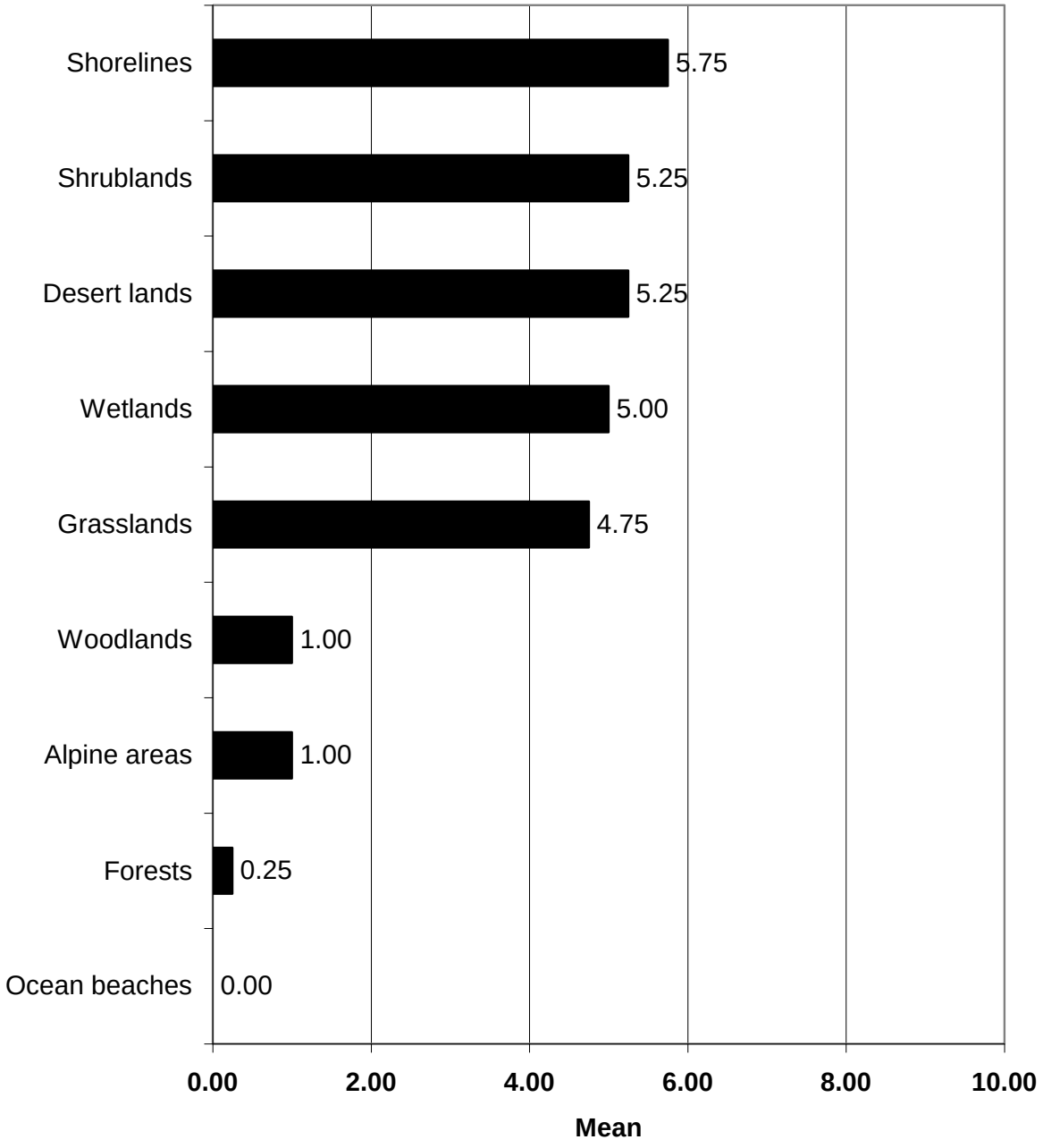



Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (Southwest)
Shorelines
9.47
Wetlands
7.80
Woodlands
6.60
Forests
6.20
Grasslands
4.13
Shrublands
3.53
Alpine areas
0.36
Desert lands
0.33
Ocean beaches
0.33
0.00
2.00
4.00
6.00
8.00
10.00
Mean

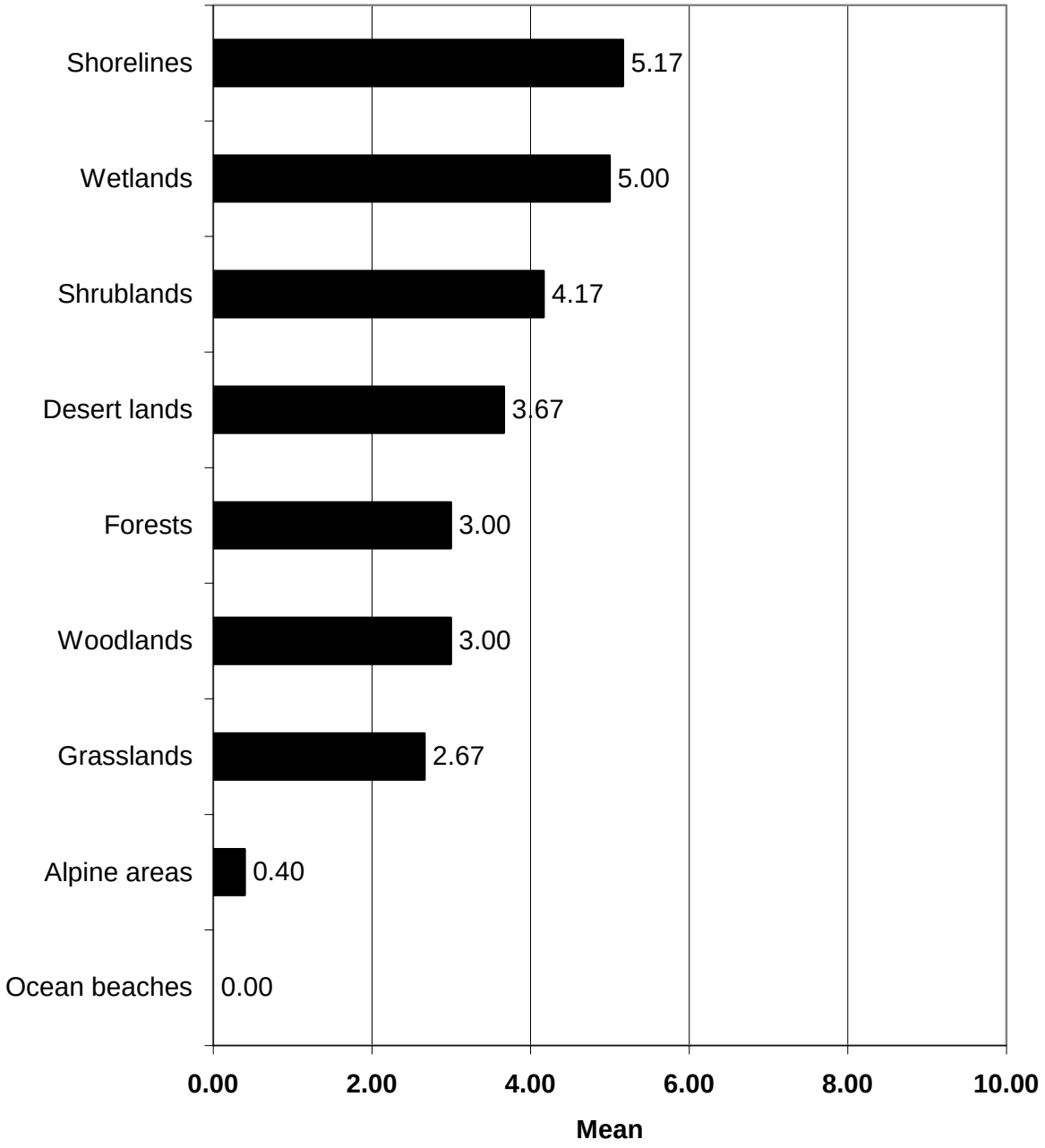
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (Northeast)



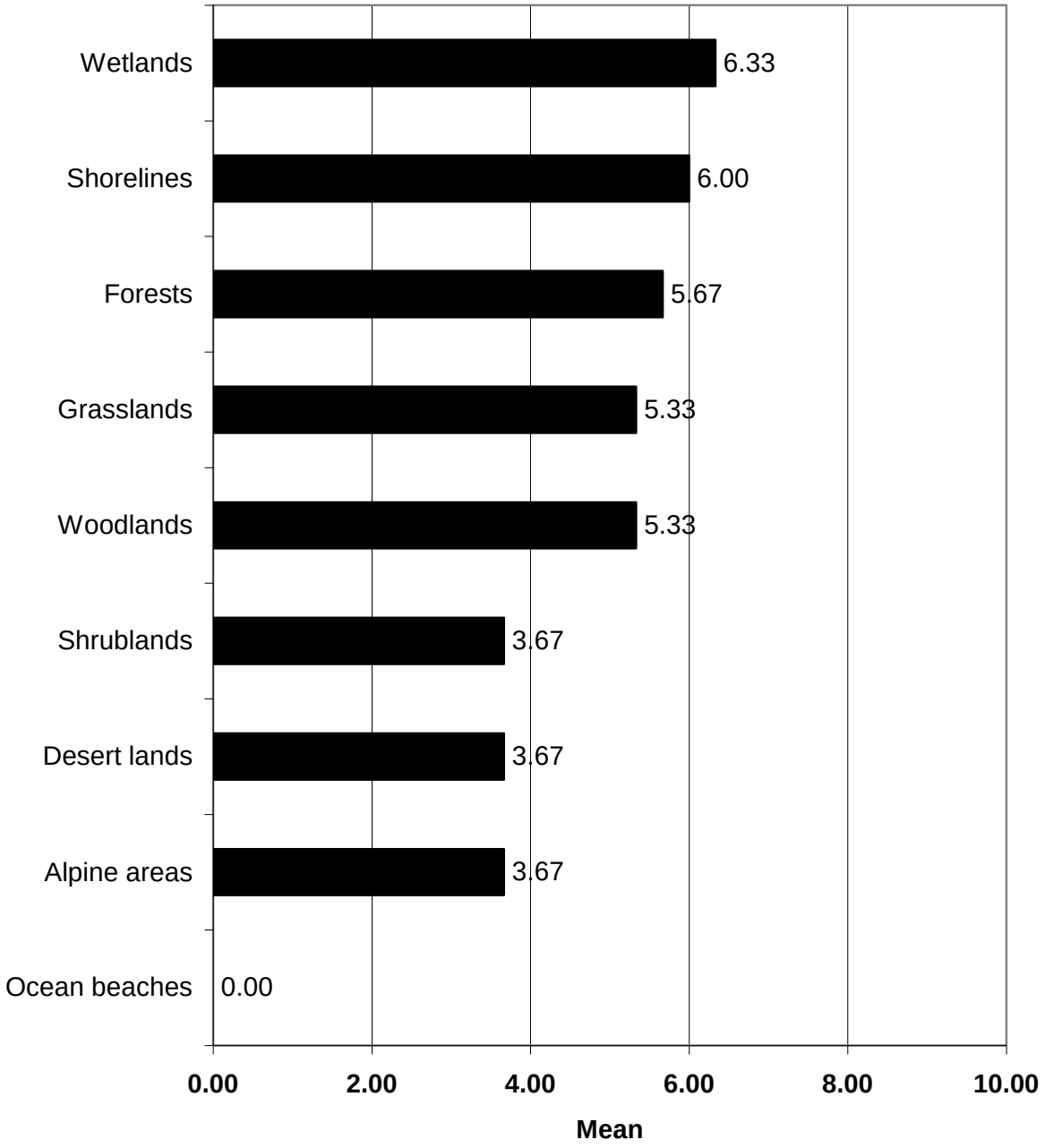
Mean ratings of importance of the following to habitat types to recreation in agency's service area. (Local Provider Survey) (Columbia Plateau)



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.

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