



Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Review

A Report to the Washington State Legislature



WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and
Conservation Office

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December 1, 2015

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Introduction

Washington Outdoors – Our History, Heritage, and Future

Washington is a state with beautiful lands and unique opportunities to get outdoors. To those of us who live and travel here, access to and protection of these significant places helps critical species survive and thrive, and provides current and future generations with places to play and recreate.

More than 25 years ago, the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) was conceived by outdoor enthusiasts, sportsmen, and other people who were committed to preservation and protection of fish, wildlife, natural places, and places for people to recreate. As population growth fueled development pressures, many of Washington's unique and natural areas were disappearing and demands for recreational opportunities were not being met. Visionary leaders recognized the importance of investing to preserve these special places for the benefit of its people and the resources that sustain us. Outdoor recreation opportunities were understood to be vitally important to public health and well-being.

WWRP projects provide outdoor recreation opportunities through parks, trails, and water access and preservation of conservation lands that sustain and bring us closer to nature, fish, and wildlife. During the past 10 years, farmland preservation and riparian habitat protection have been included in WWRP funding allocations. Recognized as unique and irreplaceable values in Washington's heritage, farmlands and riparian areas are significant elements of the WWRP.

Since 1990, the WWRP has served the State by investing grant resources to acquire lands, protect critical habitat and natural areas, and develop outdoor recreation opportunities. In every corner of the state, WWRP grants have funded these investments, which benefit our economy, public health, and way of life.

What Triggered the 2015 WWRP Review?

During the past several budget cycles, questions have emerged about certain aspects of WWRP. Examples include the allocation of funding among grant categories, amount of land acquired by state agencies, ability of state agencies to maintain and steward those lands, whether land purchases are linked to strategic plans, and whether land purchases are meeting objectives. As with any program that has been operating for 25 years, it is important to periodically review and assess how well the program is working and whether elements of the program need revision.

Since the WWRP was first enacted in 1990, it has been amended at numerous times to address important emerging issues. For example, in 2005, farmland preservation and riparian habitat protection categories were added to the program to address publicly identified needs to preserve land in the face of rapid population growth. In 2009, nonprofit nature conservancy

organizations¹ were added to the list of eligible applicants in those two grant categories to increase the capacity to conserve important landscapes.

To address recent questions about the WWRP and to enable the program to evolve to meet changing needs of Washington citizens, the Legislature, in a 2015 capital budget proviso,² directed the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to convene and facilitate a stakeholder process to review the program's accomplishments during the past 25 years, evaluate current policies, and look to the future to see what trends, issues, and concerns should be addressed to ensure that the WWRP can fulfill the needs of current and future generations who value our outdoor places and natural resources.

Overview of the Report

This report to the Legislature provides recommendations for revisions to the WWRP and summaries of the WWRP review process. Appendices provide a history and analysis of the location, size, and types of grants since the program's inception, summaries of the survey conducted as part of this review, and references to additional sources of information relevant to the WWRP.

The recommendations evolved through the WWRP review process, which started in mid-August 2015 and continues today as active participants provide ongoing feedback and suggestions to the facilitators. The recommendations reflect stakeholder input gathered from meetings, interviews, surveys, e-mail, and telephone conferences.

As the WWRP review process unfolded, common themes and concerns emerged both from legislators and active participants in the program. The most prevalent theme was support for the WWRP values and program integrity. Nationally recognized, bipartisan, fair and transparent, merit-based evaluation, WWRP is strongly supported by a passionate and committed constituency. Not all supporters agree, however, how statutory and policy revisions should be made.

A defining characteristic of the WWRP is that land acquisitions are between a willing seller and a willing buyer with the State paying fair market value. Condemnation is not permissible under the statute. Public access to state acquired lands and respect for private land ownership are values that require balance and consideration for the WWRP.

In trying to address some of the concerns and opportunities recommended by the Legislature in the proviso and in responding to stakeholder input for recommendations, we recommend the importance of maintaining a critical balance in investments in outdoor recreation and habitat conservation in the future.

¹Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.010(7)

²Washington Laws 2015 3rd Special Session PV C 3 § 3163

The recommendations described in the following section are summarized below:

- Modify the statutory formula allocating funds to the grant categories.
- Merge the Riparian Protection Account within the Habitat Conservation Account.
- Increase the funding percentage for restoration, enhancement, renovation, and development on state lands.
- Expand the participation of nonprofit, nature conservancy organizations in certain WWRP categories.
- Increase recognition of partnerships with nonprofit organizations that support outdoor recreation and conservation programs.
- Provide incentives for projects that demonstrate multiple benefits consistent with conservation values in the Habitat Conservation Account.
- Extend the existing Farmland Preservation Account to include forestlands that provide valuable conservation benefits.
- Decrease the local parks and state parks acquisition percentage to no less than 40 percent acquisition with flexibility for adjustment up to no more than 50 percent.
- Assess the needs of underserved communities, form partnerships with organizations, and provide match waivers or other incentives as bridges to better reach these communities.
- Increase public access to WWRP lands acquired in fee simple.
- Implement a three-pronged state investment strategy: Coordinate state agency planning with 6-year updates, strengthen state partnerships with local governments and communities by developing support for projects before application, and provide total cost projections for state land purchases including costs of maintaining and improving the land.
- Implement a phased-in, transition timeline for proposed recommendations.

This report also discusses several topics worthy of legislative attention that relate to state lands: Stewardship, funding for operations and maintenance, and the importance of resolving the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to affected counties. Resolving these issues is critical to long-term support for WWRP programs.

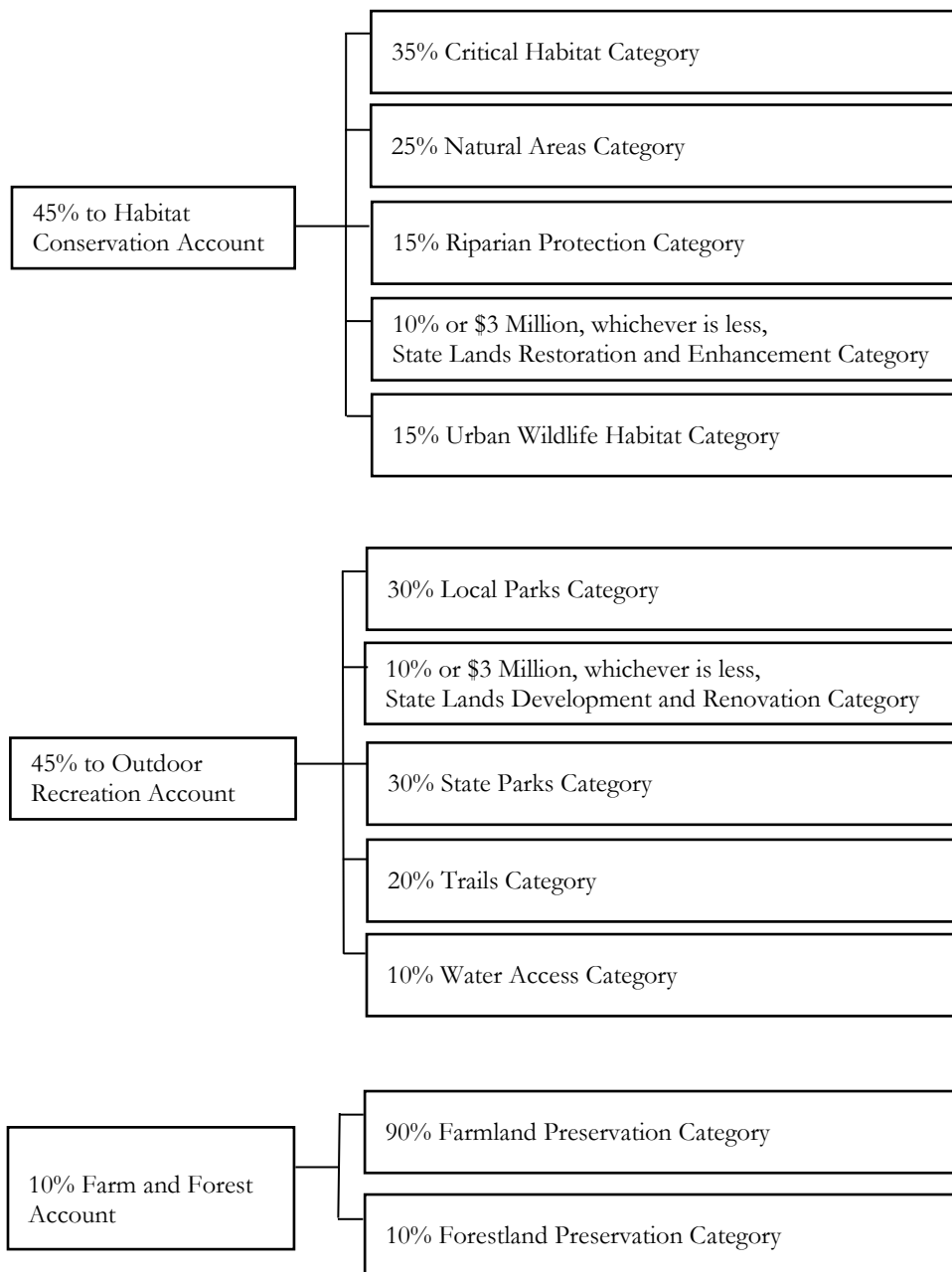
Recommendations for Changes

The overarching principles of these recommendations are to maintain the impartiality, transparency, and merit-based foundation of the WWRP and to ensure continued success of the program for future generations. The recommendations for WWRP revisions address issues and concerns raised by stakeholders, legislators, and past and current project sponsors during the review process.

A. Allocation Formula. The current statutory funding formula has trigger points that determine the allocation of funds to the 4 accounts and 11 grant categories. The allocation formula changes depending on whether the total appropriation is below \$40 million, between \$40 and \$50 million, or above \$50 million (See Appendix B). To simplify the formula and make it more transparent, we recommend a new funding approach that would have no funding level triggers – all accounts and categories would have a designated fixed percentage of the total appropriation (See Figure 1). Allocation of the legislative appropriation (minus RCO administration) would be as follows:

- Forty-five percent to the Habitat Conservation Account (with categories of critical habitat, natural areas, riparian, state lands restoration and enhancement, and urban wildlife).
- Forty-five percent to the Outdoor Recreation Account (with categories of local parks, state lands development and renovation, state parks, trails, and water access).
- Ten percent to a new Farm and Forest Account (with categories of farmland preservation and forestland preservation. A more detailed description of the two categories is described in Recommendation E).

Figure 1. Proposed WWRP Formula



The recommended allocation formula showing funding at various appropriation levels is shown in Appendix A. The current statutory allocation formula is shown on Appendix B. This recommendation requires statutory changes.

The merger of the Riparian Protection Account into the Habitat Conservation Account is recommended to recognize the shared conservation values of riparian protection with the existing categories in that account. The eligibility and incentives proposed for projects with multiple benefits in the Habitat Conservation Account, together with the proposed increased eligibility of nonprofit nature conservancy organizations (See C below) to apply for grants within the Critical Habitat, Natural Areas, Riparian Protection, and Urban Wildlife Categories support this move. The rationale for doing so is as follows:

- Since the addition of the riparian category in 2005, the Washington State Legislature has increased salmon funding by adding programs like the Coastal Restoration grants, Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program, Floodplains by Design, and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration grants, and riparian acquisition is eligible in most of these programs.
- As an integrated part of habitat conservation, riparian projects are proposed to participate in the program at all funding levels, not just when the appropriation is above \$40 million. The proposed allocation percentage of 15 percent is recommended as a starting point based on the effort to balance categories within the Habitat Conservation Account recognizing that the Legislature may consider future needs assessments to support funding allocation changes.
- The demand for WWRP programs has greatly increased in all categories, and increasing population and development pressures continue to threaten critical species in need of conservation. Riparian protection is a significant program that should be supported by increasing the overall legislative appropriation in the future.

B. Capital Improvements, Restoration, Renovation, and Enhancement of State Lands. The need to improve the condition of state-owned lands and facilities was a recurring theme during the WWRP review. With WWRP funds derived from general obligation bonds, the routine operation and maintenance of acquired properties are not allowable costs. These routine operation and maintenance expenses should continue to be budgeted and funded from existing sources, such as Discover Pass revenues, federal Pittman Robertson funds, Wildlife Account funds, Parks Renewal and Stewardship Account funds, and general funds.

Some capital improvement costs are appropriate for bond funds. In the State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, eligible projects include ecological restoration, native plantings and weed control, erosion control, fencing, and in-stream habitat work. Within the State Lands Development and Renovation Category, eligible projects currently include the development and/or renovation of campgrounds, fishing piers, launch ramps and floats, restrooms, parking areas, and other related structures. We recommend three ways to improve the condition of state-owned lands that are acquired through the program:

- Increase the percentage of Habitat Conservation Account funds allocated for the State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category from 5 percent to 10 percent or \$3 million, whichever is less. If the percentage allocation exceeds \$3 million in any biennial capital budget, the surplus funding up to the full 10 percent would be reallocated by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to the Riparian Protection Category. We also recommend that State Parks should be eligible for funding in this account. This recommendation requires a statutory change.
- Increase the percentage of Outdoor Recreation Account funds allocated for the State Lands Development and Renovation Category from 5 percent to 10 percent, or \$3 million, whichever is less. If the percentage allocation exceeds \$3 million in any biennial capital budget, the surplus funding in this category up to the 10 percent allocation would be reallocated by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to the Water Access Category. This recommendation requires a statutory change.
- Increase the amount of noxious weed control funding that is eligible in acquisition projects as an incidental cost from \$125 per acre to \$150 per acre. This recommendation requires a change to board policy.

C. Greater Eligibility and Competitiveness. To increase the number of competitive projects in the habitat conservation categories and bring in additional sources of outside funding, partners, and volunteer contributions, we recommend that nonprofit nature conservancy organizations (as defined in Revised Codes of Washington 84.34.250 and 79A.15.010) retain eligibility in the Farmland Preservation and Riparian Protection Categories and expand eligibility to apply for grants in the Critical Habitat, Natural Areas, Urban Wildlife, and the new Forestland Preservation Categories. The nonprofit nature conservancy organizations would be required to provide a 50 percent match in these categories. This recommendation requires a statutory change.

Criteria would be developed to reward partnerships between nonprofit nature conservancy organizations and state or local agencies and organizations, where the nonprofit organization provides dedicated stewardship funding through reserves. Further definition of potential partnership benefits and opportunities should be considered by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board in consultation with the nonprofit nature conservancy organizations as policies for implementation are developed.

To address a concern that was raised about land valuation, in those situations where a nonprofit land conservancy is serving as a short-term acquisition facilitator for a public agency, we recommend that the cost allowed for the land itself will be either the fair market value or the actual cost of the land to the nonprofit, whichever is less, if the transfer occurs within 1 year.

D. Projects that Demonstrate Multiple Values. Many WWRP projects already provide multiple benefits for habitat conservation and recreation; however, the evaluation criteria required by statute for several of the current categories tend to focus on a narrow range of

benefits. To encourage habitat conservation projects that, for example, provide enhanced recreational opportunities, permit grazing that is compatible with habitat conservation, or support working forests that enhance ecological forest health and provide other conservation benefits, we recommend making the following modifications to board policy in several of the Habitat Conservation Account categories:

- Create evaluation criteria within certain categories in the Habitat Conservation Account (Critical Habitat, Natural Areas, Riparian Protection, and Urban Wildlife) that reward projects that provide multiple benefits and are compatible with habitat conservation goals.
- Allow working lands, both rangelands and forests, to be eligible projects through the multiple benefits criteria within the Habitat Conservation Account. Continue to allow rangeland projects to be eligible under the Farmland Preservation Category.
- Multiple benefits that provide additionality to conservation benefits, habitat connectivity, recreational benefits, and community collaboration and support are examples of multiple values that should be developed as incentives in scoring and evaluation criteria for working lands and projects in the habitat conservation categories.

E. Preservation of Working Lands. Throughout the review process, there was strong support to continue protection of working farms; however, many participants also expressed a need to extend similar protection to other working landscapes – such as forest lands and rangelands. Increasing the state’s ability to conserve a broader range of working lands is strongly encouraged, as is a more robust use of ‘less than fee simple’ conservation tools such as conservation easements. This requires a statutory change.

As mentioned above, we recommend that forestland preservation be added as a new category within the Farmlands Preservation Account, which is proposed to be renamed the Farm and Forest Account, such that:

- The allocation percentage to the Farm and Forest Account would be established at 10 percent of the total appropriation, with 90 percent allocated to working farms and mixed farm and forestry projects. The remaining 10 percent would be allocated to working forest lands. This recommendation requires statutory changes. Further development of this proposed account would be refined by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board during the implementation phase of the recommendations.
- In addition, we recommend that the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board continue to strengthen the Farmland Preservation program by working with applicants and their partners to modify and clarify policies that apply to farmland preservation, including using the potential productivity of the land and the opportunity for farming, rather than being limited to current farming practices. To

encourage farmers to adopt voluntary measures for riparian protection and other best practices with ecological benefits, incentives through scoring criteria and appraisal valuation for conservation easements could be developed.

Public access requirements would not apply for projects acquired through conservation easements.

We further recommend that these other working land concepts be incorporated into the WWRP Habitat Conservation Account:

- Projects that propose forest and rangeland management with conservation values will be encouraged as one of the multiple benefits in the Habitat Conservation Account.
- Projects that create or add to community forests will be encouraged, especially those that fit in the community forest program administered by the Washington Department of Natural Resources.
- Projects that propose to conserve historical ranching enterprises consistent with habitat conservation values will be encouraged as one of the multiple benefits within the Habitat Conservation Account.

F. Local Parks and State Parks Acquisition and Development Ratios. Four of the WWRP categories currently require a minimum percent of the allocation for land acquisition – State Parks (at least 50 percent of allocation for acquisition costs), Local Parks (at least 50 percent of allocation for acquisition costs), Water Access (at least 75 percent of allocation for acquisition costs), and Riparian Protection (all projects must include some acquisition component). To address the expressed need for more development projects, we recommend re-balancing the acquisition and development requirement in the local parks and state parks categories to the following:

- No less than 40 percent, and no more than 50 percent, of the funding shall go to projects with acquisition.

We recommend that the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board shall apply this formula as direction to look at a 60 percent set-aside for development projects, but with the flexibility to scale down to 50 percent if there are a significant number of meritorious acquisition projects. The board can choose to achieve these targets either over one funding cycle or over several funding cycles. This recommendation would require a statutory change.

G. Underserved Populations. Legislators, local governments, and many other stakeholders have identified concerns that WWRP projects are not available to communities in need. These traditionally underserved populations include communities with high ethnic diversity and smaller, rural communities with lower per capita income. Additionally, some urban and rural areas of the state have been hit by adverse economic conditions that may affect their

ability to provide local match. Participation in WWRP is challenging for communities without sufficient staff resources to plan for and apply for grant funding to address their outdoor recreation needs. To reduce barriers and enhance participation by underserved communities, we recommend the following bridges to assist areas currently underserved by WWRP:

- Provide match waivers or match reductions for cities and towns whose median income falls below a measureable index of need. The most appropriate trigger points for either of these metrics will be set by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board following consultation with the Office of Financial Management and public review. After several funding cycles, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board would evaluate whether the match waivers resulted in more communities of need competing for WWRP funding. Provide match waivers or match reductions for projects in a federal disaster area as declared per the Stafford Act that is in an active disaster status when the grant application is received by RCO and the disaster directly affected the area where the project is proposed. This will require a statutory change to allow match to be waived or reduced.
- Create evaluation criteria or provide match reductions that reward projects involving partnerships between sponsors and organizations that provide other services and community programs targeted specifically at underserved communities.
- Increase visibility of the WWRP programs and opportunities by community education and outreach. Schools, public health jurisdictions, churches, and other community service organizations are important to integrate into the WWRP outreach program for underserved communities. Bridges to connect people with parks, natural areas, and outdoor recreation opportunities in urban and rural settings need to be built and strengthened.
- Provide more direct grant manager outreach and technical assistance to rural counties, cities, and towns to assist in understanding the WWRP and how to apply for grants.

The need to better address the needs of underserved communities was especially highlighted during the review process. To get it right, we recognize that there likely will be a need to adapt this approach over time and evaluate how to measure community needs, cultural values, and benefits of WWRP opportunities. One or more pilot programs to demonstrate and model a community partnership approach for underserved communities should be evaluated for inclusion in the proposed budget submitted for the 2017-2019 Capital Budget.

H. Public access. Throughout the review process, we heard that there is a desire for greater public access to publicly-funded conservation lands in general and to the WWRP conservation acquisitions specifically. To clarify the importance of public access, we recommend that the public access be articulated in statute such that all lands acquired in fee

simple with WWRP funds be open to the public for recreation and outdoor education, as appropriate and regardless of project sponsor.

Limited exceptions would be made for projects where seasonal closures are necessary to protect critical species and resources, or public safety. Justification for those closures must be specifically outlined in the WWRP grant application. In this context, public access refers to the ability of the public to be on the land for passive or active recreation and outdoor education opportunities. It does not, in and of itself, require the construction of trails, parking lots, or other facilities, unless those are part of the grant application, nor constrain the ability of land managers to carry out sound land management policies.

- I. Strategic State Investments in Conservation and Recreation and Building Community Support.** We understand that there is a perception that state agencies do not plan or conduct public processes to prioritize their acquisition and development projects. During the review, however, we learned that state agencies do indeed invest a significant amount of time and effort to look to the future and prioritize their portfolios of land and facilities to achieve their statutory missions. What is missing is the effort to consolidate those plans across state agencies into a unified state strategy and to communicate those priorities to the public, local governments, and legislators.

To remedy this misperception and bring transparency and support to the state's planning efforts, we recommend that the state agencies implement the following three actions:

- 1. Coordinated State Strategy.** The state agencies would develop a coordinated, statewide, conservation and outdoor recreation strategy that outlines state agency priorities for acquisitions and development. From existing planning documents and strategic plans, this strategy would identify action areas for the next 6 years, and to the extent applicable, would reference the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's species recovery plans, and the Washington Department of Natural Resources' Natural Heritage plan. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission would develop a statewide park acquisition and development strategy to establish high-level goals for the state park system and set priorities for land acquisition and development that are designed to meet them.

The Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group³ would facilitate pulling together the state strategy, and the statewide plan would be reviewed by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board.

- 2. Partnership and Planning with Local Governments and Nonprofit Organizations.** The state agencies would confer with local governments and nonprofit organizations before developing projects for WWRP application. Through early vetting of projects,

³Revised Code of Washington 79A.25.260

the agencies would seek local support and buy-in and request letters of support from county and city elected officials. "Confer" in the context of this process should include the following elements: Project purpose, scope, and concept; estimated project cost; project elements; long-term benefits to the community; cost, impact, and risk to the community; management plan; public access; and project alternatives that could be considered instead of state ownership. The state agencies also may consider how the project interfaces with local zoning and regulatory frameworks, particularly with respect to conservation values.

The agencies would seek additional evidence of support from local communities, conservation groups, recreation groups, hunters, fishers, and others. Where appropriate, the agencies may seek to form partnerships with nonprofit nature conservancy organizations and others to strengthen support for a specific project.

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board would implement this recommendation, including development of criteria to recognize and reward projects with strong support from local governments, community members, and partnerships. In addition, we recommend that, as a matter of eligibility, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board would require all state acquisition project applications to clearly demonstrate how they fit into the statewide strategy and to demonstrate local community support.

- 3. Funding, Development, and Restoration.** The agencies would submit project scoping for the total projected costs of all their projects that seek funding. The scoping would identify all potential fund sources that will be used, including the WWRP, and the timing of when the funding will be needed.

The total projected costs would include a 6-year projection of restoration, development, operation, maintenance, mitigation, weed control, road abandonment or improvement, and other relevant costs. The scoping would detail the total costs to reach the desired/intended outcome for state agency projects.

WWRP Needs Assessment. The Legislature may determine that an independent, statewide needs assessment that ties inventory of conservation and recreation lands to demographic changes and trends in recreation and conservation needs should be funded on a regular cycle. Some stakeholder groups expressed concerns about the cost and time requirements of additional needs assessment studies relative to the benefits of funding direct WWRP projects. Generally, however, stakeholders support targeted, science-based needs assessments that relate to habitat conservation and outdoor recreation, provided that they do not duplicate existing studies, surveys, or plans.

- J. Consistency in Planning Requirements for State Agencies.** Revised Code of Washington 79A.25.120 requires each grant applicant to the Outdoor Recreation Account to submit a "long-range plan for developing outdoor recreation facilities within its authority and detailed plans for the project sought to be financed from these accounts." To ensure equal

accountability to applicants for habitat conservation funding, we recommend that the statutory language be broadened to include all projects financed through the Habitat Conservation Account as well. This recommendation will bring more equitable requirements to all applicants and greater engagement with local elected officials in cities and counties.

To better guide the ranking process and ensure a more strategic implementation of the proposed changes, we also recommend that criteria be developed within the State Parks Category to require projects to demonstrate their relationships to relevant plans such as the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Washington State Trails Plan. Nonprofit nature conservancy organizations should similarly be required to show due diligence in demonstrating consistency with the Growth Management Act, local comprehensive plans, and state plans, and support from local communities. As local parks already are required to demonstrate consistency with local comprehensive plans and to show due diligence in obtaining community support and support from local officials, the proposed recommendation above will provide applicants with equitable requirements for consistency in planning requirements and building better community support. This recommendation requires a statutory change.

- K. Transition Time for Implementation.** Applications are expected to be received beginning in February 2016 (for projects proposed for funding in 2017). We recommend that the Legislature consider a phased-in approach for these recommendations, whereby the proposed allocation formula and/or acquisition and development ratios could be adopted in 2016 and used when funding projects in the 2017-2019 Capital Budget. Recommendations for programs in underserved communities also could be adopted for 2016 projects, possibly as a pilot project.

In order to respect the applicants' needs for predictability and the current application time line, we recommend that eligibility requirements or programmatic changes should be targeted to apply to applications submitted to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board in 2018. This transition time will enable the RCO and the board to educate applicants on the changes, revise criteria, and modify the PRISM grant management database. This recommendation requires a statutory change.

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation		Statute Change	Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Policy or Rule Change
A.	Allocation Formula	✓	
B.	Capital Improvements, Restoration, Renovation, and Enhancement of State Lands	✓	✓
C.	Greater Eligibility and Competitiveness	✓	✓
D.	Projects that Demonstrate Multiple Values	✓	✓
E.	Preservation of Working Lands	✓	✓
F.	Local Parks and State Parks Acquisition and Development Ratios	✓	✓
G.	Underserved Populations	✓	✓
H.	Public Access	✓	
I.	Strategic State Investments in Conservation and Recreation and Building Community Support		✓
J.	Consistency in Planning Requirements for State Agencies	✓	✓
K.	Transition Time for Implementation	✓	

How was the WWRP Review Conducted?

WWRP Review Process

The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program review process began in mid-August 2015 in response to the Legislative proviso contained in the 2015-2017 Capital Budget⁴. RCO contracted with facilitators Jim Waldo and Jane North to convene and facilitate a stakeholder review of the WWRP, including the acquisition of lands, and to make recommendations for statutory and policy revisions to effectively meet the needs of the State.

Stakeholder Identification

Initially, RCO provided a list of stakeholders based upon organizations and individuals that have an active interest in the WWRP. Given the tightly constrained time frame and limited budget, the facilitators contacted selected individuals from several organizations to gather input on the

⁴Washington Laws 2015 3rd Special Session PV C 3 § 3163

design of the stakeholder process. These early meetings and telephone discussions in late August included legislators and individuals from the Association of Washington Cities, Washington State Association of Counties, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition, The Nature Conservancy, the Trust for Public Lands, the Washington Recreation and Park Association, and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board.

Based upon input and recommendations from these initial interviews, the list of potential stakeholders expanded significantly, and opportunities for interfacing with the many diverse groups were identified. Together with the RCO team, the facilitators developed a communications strategy for getting the word out about the WWRP review process.

Communications

The initial communications included a series of e-mails and Web communications to identified stakeholders, including legislators, local government leaders, tribal organizations, grant recipients, advisory committees, elected officials, sports and recreation organizations, and all of the entities listed above. After the initial e-mails, the communications process became very dynamic. The facilitators and RCO staff were contacted by many individuals who had received e-mails, and a series of follow-up telephone interviews and small group communications occurred. The facilitators continued to reach out to additional individuals and organizations throughout the next 2 months.

Surveys

Parallel to the communications, the RCO and facilitators developed a survey to distribute to all grantees and interested individuals in the RCO PRISM database, which included more than 4,000 contacts. The survey also was distributed to all identified stakeholders, organizations, and legislators. Almost 500 responses were received, with more than 3,000 individual comments. The survey results are summarized in the next section. Specific comments were explored in follow-up phone calls and meetings with participating organizations.

The Washington Recreation and Park Association distributed its own survey to its members. It formed a committee to evaluate its survey responses and formulate recommendations to the facilitation team as part of the review process. The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition also designed and distributed its own survey to its membership and summarized the survey responses for its Policy Committee and board members to help form the Coalition's guiding principles. Both the Coalition and the Washington Recreation and Park Association worked closely with the facilitation team in providing input from their members, including feedback on the recommendations and the report to the Legislature.

Roundtable Review Meetings

The facilitation team hosted three meetings with cross-sections of representative groups to discuss issues and concerns that were identified from the initial interviews and survey responses.

The first meeting held in Tacoma on September 29 included a diverse group of participants who shared their perspectives on the WWRP and identified issues for consideration.

A second stakeholder meeting on October 9 brought the three state land managing agency representatives together to focus on concerns and opportunities specific to state lands acquisition and priorities. A follow-up meeting with state agencies was held in Olympia on October 30. From these meetings, a three-pronged state strategy evolved, which helped to form several of the recommendations.

A third roundtable review meeting was held in Wenatchee on November 3, 2015. The attendees represented regional staff from state agencies, local park directors, the Department of Agriculture, and local land trust leaders. They shared their perspectives and concerns about the WWRP and provided helpful guidance to the facilitation team drafting a preliminary framework for draft recommendations, which was circulated on November 6 among participants in the roundtable review meetings for review and comment.

Invitational Meetings Organized by Stakeholders

In addition to the roundtable review meetings organized by the facilitation team, interested stakeholder organizations invited the facilitators to participate in meetings to gather input from their members. At these in-person meetings or facilitated conference calls (except the PILT meeting in Ellensburg, which Jane North attended for background information), the facilitators were invited to summarize the ongoing WWRP process and then hear from the participants concerning their perspectives, issues, and concerns on the WWRP.

These meetings were invaluable for helping the facilitation team understand the many important perspectives that supporters of the WWRP bring to the table. While not all perspectives are shared in common, what is shared is the passion and commitment of the individuals and organizations that care about the program. Even critics of the program acknowledge the integrity, fairness, and transparency of the grant evaluation program and the WWRP history in preserving conservation lands and developing recreation opportunities.

In chronological order, these meetings are summarized below:

September 2 Conference call with lobbyists and state agency legislative liaison group

September 9 Farmlands Preservation Roundtable in Olympia

September 16 Recreation and Conservation Funding Board meeting in Spokane

September 17 Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) meeting in Ellensburg

September 25 The Big Tent Coalition meeting in Seattle

October 7 The Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group meeting in Olympia

- October 14 The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition board meeting in Cle Elum
- November 4 Washington Association of Land Trusts, Trust for Public Lands, and the Nature Conservancy meeting in Seattle

Development of Background Resources

During the 3-month WWRP review process, the facilitators reviewed key background documents and identified resources for consideration of the needs and benefits of the WWRP to Washington State. Based upon RCO survey responses and background data available in the PRISM database, the RCO team developed charts, summaries, and responses to stakeholder and facilitator requests. Legislators also directed the facilitators to individuals and studies to provide background information on the economic impacts of outdoor recreation and conservation lands, past needs assessments, and the 25-year history of the WWRP. Selected background documents are included in the appendices to this report, and Web links to related studies that are too lengthy to be included in the report are provided.

What We Heard from Facilitated Discussions and Written Submittals

During the WWRP review process, the facilitators consulted with more than 200 individuals and reviewed all survey comments. We also received more than 25 letters of response to the preliminary draft framework for recommendations and received numerous phone calls and follow-up e-mails. The range of views and perspectives about the WWRP are strongly held and passionately advocated. In this section, we are summarizing some of the core themes that led to the final list of recommendations that are contained in this report to the Legislature.

- A. The current WWRP allocation formula is complex and challenging for grant applicants and legislators. There is a need to streamline the allocation formula and evaluate the funding percentages among categories. It is important to maintain the equal split between habitat conservation and outdoor recreation accounts. Maintaining the impartiality, transparency, and merit-based foundation of the program was the pre-eminent theme that emerged from nearly all participants.

Preserving the fundamental values of the WWRP is very strongly supported by stakeholders. The core values of the program are still as appropriate today as they were 25 years ago. Keep the balance among the categories, and preserve the principles that justify the categories as distinct programs. As much as possible, provide for predictability in scoring criteria so that grant applicants have some degree of confidence that if they meet the criteria, their projects will be scored consistently from biennium to biennium.

- B. The stewardship and care of publicly acquired lands needs improvement and increased funding. Many stakeholders support the use of state funds to acquire lands to preserve habitat and provide outdoor recreation. Acquisition of state lands, however, is

accompanied by an obligation to restore, enhance, develop, and renovate acquired lands to protect and preserve them for future generations.

Operations and maintenance funding needs to come from fund sources that are not subject to the same use restrictions as general obligation tax-exempt bonds. State agencies need to plan and account for operations and maintenance and demonstrate those costs in their project applications. Partnerships with nonprofit organizations may be helpful in meeting some of the operations and maintenance requirements, particularly on projects where nonprofit organizations may apply as grant sponsors, for all or part of a project.

- C. Many nonprofit organizations across the state are dedicated to preserving and protecting Washington's valuable land resources. These nonprofit organizations are rooted in communities, provide invaluable stewardship reserves, and involve deeply committed volunteers who work actively to support and maintain the WWRP lands.

The WWRP should develop partnership opportunities for nonprofit organizations to work with state and local grant sponsors to help develop and acquire new resources identified by state or local plans. Helping to improve public access, expanding outdoor recreation opportunities, and addressing the needs of underserved communities are the WWRP goals that nonprofit organizations can help address.

Increasing the eligibility of nonprofit nature conservancy organizations (as defined in Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.010, 84.34.250), typically land trusts, to participate in habitat conservation categories as grant sponsors may increase available resources and enable these organizations to partner more directly with state and local agencies. Concerns about how these partnerships will be structured and compete with existing grant sponsors suggest the importance of developing implementation criteria in collaboration with the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and the nonprofit organizations. Nonprofit nature conservancy organizations should be eligible to sponsor project applications in the Habitat Conservation Account categories.

- D. Projects with multiple benefits are currently eligible to receive WWRP grants, but the scoring process does not reward these projects. The WWRP, through policies and criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, should include incentives that encourage landscape-scale projects that combine habitat conservation values, promote outdoor recreation, and support working lands. Large landscape projects with multiple values are serving as models in several areas of the state. Building community support by partnering with local governments and communities will help strengthen the success of these multiple values projects.

There is a concern, however, that the recognition and incentives for multiple benefits projects should not require all values to be present in all projects. For example, there may be strategic parcels where critical species habitat needs to be protected and preserved in order to help implement habitat conservation goals.

- E. Farmland preservation grants received strong support among diverse groups of stakeholders. Local governments, the Washington State Conservation Commission, the Farm Bureau, land trusts, nonprofits, and other farm organizations would like to see an increase in funding for farmland preservation. Many long-time WWRP supporters recognize that ranchers in eastern Washington have strong interests in preserving working ranches that also may integrate with habitat conservation projects. In some eastern Washington communities, ranchers and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife are working collaboratively to permit grazing that is consistent with conservation values. Building trust among state agencies and farm, forest, and ranching communities will help promote the preservation of state lands with shared resources.

Forest owners and nonprofit land trusts support forestland preservation that helps preserve working forests, particularly those that can provide connectivity, habitat enhancement, and sustainable ecological benefits. The Community Forest model was often cited as an effective program model, although underfunded. Forestlands provide important connectivity to critical habitat, and forestlands where best practices can help prevent wildfires provide recognized benefits that would add conservation values to WWRP acquired lands.

Public access for recreation on working forestlands was identified as an important issue by many stakeholders, and although privately-owned lands are not required to provide public access, there is a strong recommendation that public access should be rewarded through scoring criteria. Some stakeholders expressed caution that the scarce resources and limited availability of critical habitat and natural areas should be balanced carefully in promoting working lands within the WWRP.

- F. Stakeholders representing local parks suggested that the current 50/50 requirement between acquisition and development projects should be revised to allow no less than 40 percent of funds be used for acquisition. This change was proposed along with provisions to strengthen, reinforce, and reaffirm existing statutory authority and flexibility for the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to adjust these requirements up to a 50 percent acquisition threshold to meet most “pressing needs” and to support highly meritorious projects.

The rationale for this revision is that increasing density and population growth means that there is a renewed emphasis on developing quality open space and recreation opportunities for residents. Local parks and recreation directors noted that they have more funding tools at their disposal to acquire property than they do tools for development. Local parks advocated that the revision to no less than 40 percent acquisition, subject to adjustment by the board over time, would improve the overall quality of WWRP projects.

State Parks noted that since its inception, the WWRP has been the largest, single source of funding for state park land acquisitions. About 95 percent of park lands acquired with WWRP funds have been properties that are inholdings or adjacent to existing state parks.

Securing these properties has not only helped to enhance recreation and conservation opportunities, but also helped to avoid adjacent land development that conflicts with the public's use and enjoyment of its state parks. In addition, a smaller proportion of WWRP funds has been used to secure significant natural, cultural, and scenic resource lands and hold them for future development of state parks.

State Parks also uses WWRP funds for development of new facilities, which provide access, trailheads, trails, picnic areas, restrooms, water trail sites, campgrounds, and other new amenities that permit recreation use and help connect visitors with state park resources. The balance between acquisition and development within state parks currently is set at 50/50, which is acceptable to the agency, but in the interest of responsiveness to legislative concerns about the condition and need for infrastructure improvements and development of already acquired state park lands, State Parks accepted the recommendation for no less than 40 percent of funds in the State Parks grant category to be used for acquisition projects, with board flexibility to adjust upward to 50 percent for meritorious acquisition projects.

- G. The Legislature directed RCO in the review process to evaluate the program's effectiveness in assessing and serving smaller and traditionally underserved populations, including communities with lower per capita income levels. In the survey conducted by RCO, many respondents recognized the challenges of reaching underserved populations and recommended increasing the program visibility by forming partnerships among communities, parks, and service organizations. Some of the underserved populations were described as elderly, disabled, youth from ethnically diverse and economically disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds, rural poor, urban poor, and smaller cities and towns with limited outdoor recreation opportunities.

We heard from grant applicants who had worked hard with volunteers to put together a grant application with limited resources. In some cases, those applicants were unsuccessful and felt that the WWRP grant requirements were too onerous and complicated for small cities or counties to compete. Technical assistance and reduced match requirements were identified as possible ways that access to the WWRP grant programs could be improved.

To better serve youth, we heard recommendations to connect with public health organizations and schools. Many stakeholders suggested programs that are being sponsored by outdoor organizations, including Washington Trails, REI, the Mountaineers, and recommended reviewing the Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Parks and Outdoor Recreation report and the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for an assessment of needs in this area.

- H. In virtually all of the meetings and discussions with stakeholders, the importance of public access to WWRP acquired lands was emphasized. From hunters, fishers, hikers, bikers, nature enthusiasts, legislators, local government officials, parks representatives,

and many other organizations who actively use the WWRP, we heard that increasing public access to state-owned lands should be a high priority.

RCO staff evaluated the information available on public access from grant recipients since 1992, reviewed and surveyed a sample of the projects, and prepared a summary of the lands for which public access is available. This summary is referenced as Appendix H. Generally, the majority of lands acquired under the Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts (60 percent) are open for public use, with limited or seasonal restrictions. Under the Natural Areas Category, more projects have site specific restrictions on recreational uses. Natural Area Preserves are governed by statute (Revised Code of Washington 79.90) and prioritize natural resource preservation and scientific study. Natural Resource Conservation Areas are governed by Revised Code of Washington 79.71 and offer much broader "low impact" recreational use. Motorized recreation is not considered "low-impact" and is generally not allowed on Department of Natural Resource Natural Area Preserves and Natural Resource Conservation Areas lands.

Stakeholder concerns with broadening public access on WWRP acquired lands included concerns from private landowners and land trusts that public access should be mandatory only on lands that are acquired in fee simple and not required on lands with conservation easements. Additional concerns about dumping garbage, damage, vandalism, and erosion were raised by some stakeholders who are forest owners. They communicated that road closures and restrictions to public access often are necessary or required to comply with state regulations to protect water quality or prevent vandalism and garbage dumping.

- I. Land trusts raised concerns that requiring public access on conservation easements would discourage some farmers and ranchers from participating in WWRP programs. In order to strike a balance among these stakeholder concerns and promote public access, the recommendation is to make public access mandatory by statute on lands acquired in fee simple with WWRP funds, regardless of sponsor. Conservation easements on private lands would not be subject to public access requirements, although grant applicants and landowners who support public access on conservation lands may receive incentives under the multiple benefit scoring criteria.
- J. State agencies currently receive most of the WWRP grants in the Critical Habitat, Natural Areas, and State Parks Categories. State agency representatives in the WWRP review process recognized concerns expressed by legislators and others that the planning and needs assessments that are performed by state agencies as part of their long-term missions for species recovery, critical habitat, and natural areas may not have been communicated clearly to local communities and elected officials. In order to improve this communication and to better provide more complete information to legislators and local communities, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Natural Resources, and State Parks recommended that a coordinated state strategy for acquisition of state lands be developed by the agencies.

This coordinated acquisition strategy would be updated every 6 years, and would be based on existing agency planning processes, but integrated across the three agencies statewide to show where targeted land acquisitions and development are planned and how they fit into long-range plans for the agencies. It was suggested that RCO facilitate integrating the state agency plans into a statewide strategy through the Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group.

Building partnerships with local communities as part of a review and vetting process before proposing a project was strongly supported by counties, parks boards, and legislators. In many areas of the state, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Parks, and Washington Department of Natural Resources are working successfully with local governments in planning and implementing projects. State agencies proposed that they develop and/or improve their partnerships with local governments and communities as part of a three-step process for the WWRP. In addition, state agencies suggested that local support for a project could be a requirement for grant funding. Because needs for WWRP projects far exceed available funding, the state agencies recognize that local support and buy-in are critical to successful projects.

The total projected costs for state projects, including acquisition-related and ongoing stewardship costs, need to be identified as part of the strategic plan for state agencies. When opportunities arise to purchase critical habitat lands from a willing seller, the agencies require time to develop their cost estimates and project applications. In some cases, land trusts have stepped in to acquire available properties quickly to act as a bridge to state agency acquisition through the WWRP grant process. The transparency of these acquisitions is critical to the WWRP integrity. State agencies propose to identify the costs of stewardship, both in the capital area and in the operating area, so that the total cost of maintaining, restoring, enhancing, renovating, and developing publicly acquired lands with WWRP funds is shown in the scoping for project applications.

- K. Some stakeholder groups expressed concerns about a level playing field among grant applicants. Local parks representatives and some legislators articulated that among local entities, the need to show how a proposed project fits within a local comprehensive plan or other regulatory framework is more specific and detailed than for state agencies. Similarly, nonprofit nature conservancy organizations are required to demonstrate how their proposed projects fit within local plans and regulatory frameworks. State agencies are committed to working similarly with the proposed state planning strategy and partnering with local communities, so that state agency projects are evaluated by equitable standards with respect to comprehensive planning efforts.
- L. The potential changes to the WWRP generated a great deal of discussion among project applicants, grant sponsors, and stakeholder organizations. Some proposed changes will require changes to electronic applications, manuals, and rules, while other changes can be implemented with little change to administrative process. Some advocates believe that a phased-in transition is important to address legislative concerns and implement first recommendations that do not affect the predictability of the grant eligibility criteria.

Other stakeholders supported the draft recommendations only if the revisions to the WWRP apply to the 2018 grant application cycle in order to provide time for development of revised criteria and educate grant applicants. The recommendation presented in the report to the Legislature blends both approaches and provides for a phased-in approach on the allocation formula and funding percentages and a 2018 transition for implementation that requires planning, policy and criteria revision, and education for applicants and advisory committees.

- M. In many stakeholder conversations, the issue of land stewardship was raised. Land stewardship requires both capital investments, including improvements to a property, and funding for ongoing operation and maintenance of the lands.

There has been a long-held concern that state agencies are not adequately maintaining the lands they currently own. Often cited are the limited ability of the agency to control the spread of noxious weeds and other invasive plants, control the buildup of fire fuels, and otherwise maintain a healthy condition of public lands. The agencies involved in the review realize that they have made progress in these areas, but that considerable needs remain and they attribute it to a lack of operating funding for land stewardship.

Generally, people believe that the WWRP should promote stewardship on lands acquired through the program and bring greater transparency to short and long term costs associated with operation and maintenance of public lands. A consistent theme in the survey was the need for resources for stewardship of public lands. Sixty-eight percent of the respondents to the question of "Are WWRP policies (including eligibility and evaluation criteria) doing a good job taking into consideration stewardship needs?" answered that the program was doing a fair or poor job in that regard.

The ongoing operation and maintenance of lands is not an allowable use of bond funds and thus cannot be funded through the WWRP. The funding for operations and maintenance activities must come from other sources, such as appropriate state and federal funds. The recommendations provided present options to enhance the initial condition of lands acquired and allow for one-time capital improvements to the land itself and its facilities that are appropriate uses of bond funding. We recognize that this is only a partial solution to the land stewardship problem.

- N. Throughout the WWRP review, the need to resolve the Payment in lieu of Taxes (PILT) issue was a part of nearly all conversations and prevalent in the survey. PILT refers to payments made to local taxing districts for certain public lands that do not pay property taxes. When a state agency acquires land through the WWRP (and other programs), the property is taken off the local tax rolls and put into a non-taxable status. PILT payments from the state are critically important to local governments to offset these shifts in property taxes due to non-taxable lands within their boundaries.

Both the Department of Natural Resources and Department of Fish and Wildlife pay PILT at a level that is defined by the state Legislature. For the Department of Natural

Resources, the PILT fee is equivalent to the amount the property would be taxed as open space under the current use program (open space method). Using 2011 and 2012 data, on average, the department paid \$9.44 per acre in 2011 and \$9.67 per acre in 2012⁵.

Before 2012, counties had a choice in formula for the Department of Fish and Wildlife PILT payment. In 2011, the choices that counties made in selecting their PILT option led to a 45 percent increase in PILT payments between 2010 and 2011. In response, the Legislature froze the 2012 amount at the 2009 levels, which resulted in a significant decrease in payment to the counties. From 2011 and 2012 data, on average, the Department of Fish and Wildlife WDFW paid \$2.47 per acre in PILT in 2011 and \$1.17 per acre in PILT in 2012⁶. The disparity in funding levels and the artificially low funding amount from department lands causes much consternation within county governments.

In certain counties, particularly in eastern Washington, the significant amount of publicly-owned lands produces a disproportionate impact on county revenues. Legislation was introduced in 2014 to resolve the PILT issue, but it was not enacted. A coalition, led by the counties and including other state and local participants, has been formed to continue working on this issue. Until the PILT issues are resolved, counties will be unfairly and disproportionately impacted by programs that have statewide value.

What We Heard from the Stakeholder Survey

RCO e-mailed links to an online SurveyMonkey⁷ questionnaire on September 15, 2015 to more than 4,000 WWRP stakeholders listed in the RCO PRISM database. In addition, some stakeholder organizations provided the link to their members through e-mail and newsletters. The survey captured 485 responses before closing on October 18, 2015. The purpose of the survey was to gather observations, opinions, ideas, and recommendations from people who have been involved in the WWRP in order to identify issues and a range of possible recommended actions. The survey was not, nor was it intended to be, a scientific survey. Respondents were "self-selected" rather than being chosen randomly, and therefore the survey's results are biased towards opinions of the most frequent respondents: People involved in preparing a grant application, managing a project, or advocating for WWRP programs, funding, and projects. The results of the survey are presented in Appendix E. The following findings and conclusions are based on an analysis of the survey's results, including the 3,060 responses to open-ended questions.

- The statutory mission of the WWRP is still relevant. A frequently mentioned addition to the mission statement is conservation of working lands.
- In addressing Washington's recreation and conservation needs, WWRP is:

⁵Washington Department of Revenue, 2013

⁶Washington Department of Revenue, 2013

⁷www.surveymonkey.com/

- Doing well at meeting recreational needs of urban areas and people with disabilities; less well for ethnic and racial groups and low income populations.
- Doing well at preserving open space, biodiversity, endangered species, and threatened habitats; less well at preserving ranchland and taking climate change into consideration.
- Not doing as well meeting the needs of small, rural jurisdictions that are at a competitive disadvantage due to limited resources for planning, preparing grant applications, providing matching funds, and implementing projects.
- Regarding the statutorily-mandated 11 grant categories:
 - The statutory allocation formula needs to be changed, including modifying the distribution of funding among the grant categories and eliminating the \$40 million threshold.
 - The existing grant categories adequately address current needs and future trends, but consolidation of some categories and addition of a forestland conservation category should be considered.
- Regarding WWRP conservation and recreation funding priorities:
 - Although not specifically addressed in a survey question, the distribution of funds between land acquisition projects and development and restoration projects was often noted in the open-ended questions, with no clear trends in opinion. Proponents for prioritizing land acquisition projects cited the need to acquire land before it is lost to development. Other respondents cited the importance of acquiring land only if there is funding to take care of it and emphasized the importance of developing and restoring existing recreation and conservation lands. The need for funding projects that have multiple benefits came up in open-ended responses to a number of survey questions, where respondents noted that grant categories tend to be "silos," not taking into consideration projects that accomplish more than the objectives of the particular grant category.
- There is a need for funding for stewardship of completed WWRP projects.
- Eligibility of nonprofit organizations to receive grants in other grant categories should be considered, especially in the Critical Habitat, Natural Areas, Urban Wildlife, and Trails Categories.
- Increasing public access to WWRP conservation lands needs to be addressed in a way that provides more public access while protecting conservation values.

Development of a Preliminary Draft Framework for Recommendations

In mid-October, the facilitators began outlining a preliminary draft framework for recommendations. As the framework began to coalesce around the issues and concerns that were identified during the WWRP review process, the facilitation team continued to communicate with active participants to consider alternatives for shaping the recommendations to the Legislature.

Many of the challenges identified for the WWRP relate to the ever-present funding realities and competition for scarce resource dollars. Without exception, each category of the WWRP has strong advocates, and certain recommendations propose increases or decreases in categories. Strong support for simplifying the allocation formula brings additional considerations of how the percentages in each category should be balanced. In the recommendations, the facilitation team identifies the rationale for the proposed recommendation and outlines whether it requires a statutory change or a policy revision.

The written responses to the preliminary draft framework for recommendations were significant. In addition to the written responses, the facilitation team participated in several conference calls and meetings to discuss the draft recommendations. With the limited time available, it was not feasible to reach consensus on the recommendations.

Acknowledgement of Participation in the WWRP Review

Jim Waldo and Jane North, the facilitators of the WWRP review process, would like to thank all of the individuals and organizations who participated in the process. Many of you attended several meetings, responded to questions, communicated by phone and e-mail, completed more than one survey, spoke directly and frankly, and helped us to better understand the history, the challenges, and the opportunities for making the recommendations to the Legislature.

While it is not possible to list everyone who contributed to the surveys, we want to thank each of you for taking the time to complete the surveys, add your individual comments, and communicate with the WWRP review process. Many of you completed three surveys during the course of the review. Jim Fox, RCO consultant, who designed and summarized the RCO survey and background on the WWRP, provided invaluable assistance to the facilitators and this review.

We also want to thank the organizations who hosted meetings, brought people together to share their perspectives, and helped us develop and revise the recommendations. And we especially appreciate the support of the RCO staff: Kaleen Cottingham, Wendy Brown, Meg O'Leary, and Susan Zemek.

Stakeholders with whom we spoke, met, or exchanged e-mails are listed in Appendix H.

Jim Waldo Jane North

Appendices

Appendix A: Proposed and Current Funding Allocations at Different Funding Levels

Appendix B: Current WWRP Formula

Appendix C: WWRP Background and History of Investments

Appendix D: Map and List of WWRP Funded Projects, 1990-2015

Appendix E: Summary of RCO Survey

Appendix F: Statement of Need

Appendix G: Review of Public Access to WWRP Acquisitions

Appendix H: Review Process Participants

Appendix A: Proposed and Current Allocations at Different Funding Levels

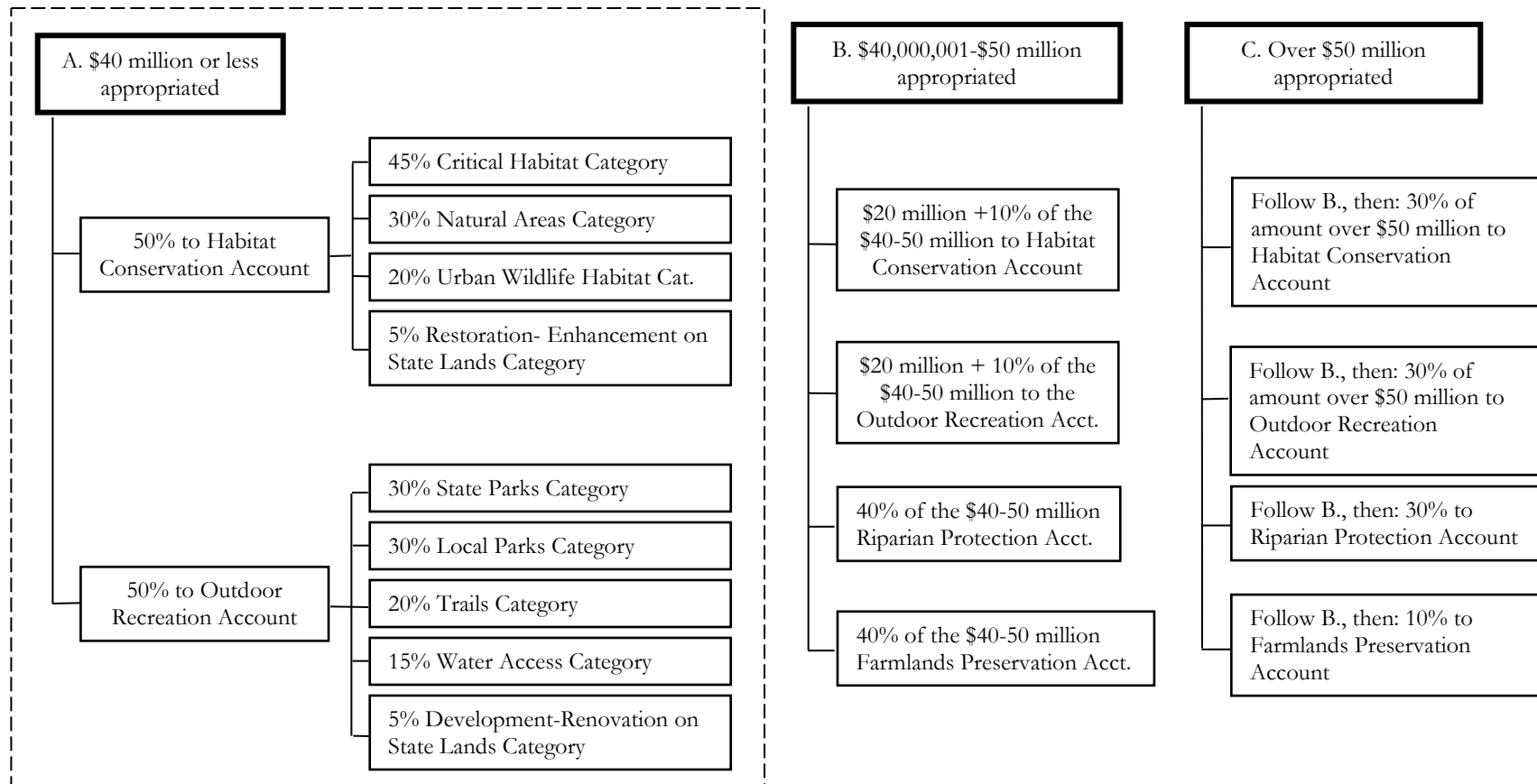
\$55 Million Appropriation			Current Formula	\$75 Million Appropriation		Current Formula	\$100 Million Appropriation		Current Formula
Habitat Conservation Account									
Overall*	45%	\$23,685,750	\$21,532,500	45%	\$32,298,750	\$27,274,500	45%	\$43,065,000	\$34,452,000
Critical Habitat	35%	\$8,290,013	\$9,689,625	35%	\$11,304,563	\$12,273,525	35%	\$15,072,750	\$15,503,400
Natural Areas	25%	\$5,921,438	\$6,459,750	25%	\$8,074,688	\$8,182,350	25%	\$10,766,250	\$10,335,600
Riparian	15%*	\$3,552,863	\$5,263,500	15%*	\$5,074,688	\$11,005,500	15%*	\$7,766,250	\$18,183,000
State Lands Restoration and Enhancement	10% or \$3,000,000	\$2,368,575	\$1,076,625	10% or \$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,363,725	10% or \$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,722,600
Urban Wildlife	15%	\$ 3,552,863	\$4,306,500	15%	\$4,844,813	\$5,454,900	15%	\$6,459,750	\$6,890,400
Outdoor Recreation Account									
Overall	45%	\$23,685,750	\$21,532,500	45%	\$32,298,750	\$27,274,500	45%	\$43,065,000	\$34,452,000
Local Parks	30%	\$7,105,725	\$6,459,750	30%	\$9,689,625	\$8,182,350	30%	\$12,919,500	\$10,335,600
State Lands Development and Renovation	10% or \$3,000,000	\$2,368,575	\$1,076,625	10% or \$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,363,725	10% or \$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,722,600
State Parks	30%	\$7,105,725	\$6,459,750	30%	\$9,689,625	\$8,182,350	30%	\$12,919,500	\$10,335,600
Trails	20%	\$4,737,150	\$4,306,500	20%	\$6,459,750	\$5,454,900	20%	\$8,613,000	\$6,890,400
Water Access	10%*	\$2,368,575	\$3,229,875	10%*	\$3,459,750	\$4,091,175	10%*	\$5,613,000	\$5,167,800
Farm and Forest Account									
Overall	10%	\$5,263,500		10%	\$7,177,500		10%	\$9,570,000	
Farmland Preservation	90%	\$4,737,150	\$4,306,500	90%	\$6,459,750	\$6,220,500	90%	\$8,613,000	\$8,613,000
Forestland Preservation	10%	\$526,350		10%	\$717,750		10%	\$957,000	
RCO Administration ^									
		\$2,365,000	\$2,365,000		\$3,225,000	\$3,225,000		\$4,300,000	\$4,300,000
Total		\$55,000,000	\$55,000,000		\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000		\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000

⁺In the Habitat Conservation Account section, the "Overall" funding in the Current Formula column does not include the Riparian Category.

^{*}Allocations above \$3 million to State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category would shift to the Riparian Protection Category; allocations above \$3 million to State Lands Development and Renovation would shift to the Water Access Category.

[^]RCO administrative rate per Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.030 is currently 4.3 percent.

Appendix B: Current WWRP Formula



RCW 79A.15.030:

- (a) Appropriations for a biennium of *\$40 million or less* must be allocated equally between HCA and ORA.
- (b) If appropriations for a biennium total *more than \$40 million*, the money must be allocated as follows:
 - (i) \$20 million to HCA and \$20 million to ORA;
 - (ii) Any amount over *\$40 million up to \$50 million* shall be allocated as follows:
 - (A) 10% to HCA; (B) 10% to ORA; (C) 40% to RPA; (D) 40% to FPA;
 - (iii) Any amounts *over \$50 million* must be allocated as follows:
 - (A) 30% to HCA; (B) 30% to ORA; (C) 30% to RPA; and (D) 10% to FPA.

Under distribution scenarios B and C, Habitat Conservation Account and Outdoor Recreation Account funds are distributed as shown in the nine categories under scenario A.

Appendix C: WWRP Background and History of Investments

Introduction to Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program

In 1990, the Washington State Legislature found that "if current trends continue, some wildlife species and rare ecosystems will be lost in the state forever and public recreational lands will not be adequate to meet public demands" and created the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). The purpose of the program was "to acquire as soon as possible the most significant lands for wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation purposes before they are converted to other uses, and to develop existing public recreational land and facilities to meet the needs of present and future generations."⁸ Today, 25 years later, the WWRP continues to provide funding for a broad range of projects that conserve wildlife habitat and farmland, buy lands for parks and trails, and develop outdoor recreational facilities.

The WWRP is administered by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, a governor-appointed board composed of five citizens and the directors or designees of three state agencies – Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) provides administrative support to the board. RCO is a small state agency that manages multiple grant programs to create outdoor recreation opportunities, protect the best of the state's wildlife habitat and farmland, and help return salmon from near extinction.

Eleven WWRP Grant Programs

The WWRP has 11 different programs in which towns, cities, counties, state agencies, special purpose districts, port districts, Native American tribes, and in some cases nonprofit organizations, compete for grants for outdoor recreation, conservation, and farmland protection projects. The 11 programs are contained in 4 accounts that receive funds appropriated by the Legislature in the biennial capital budget:

- Outdoor Recreation Account
 - Local Parks Category
 - State Lands Development and Renovation Category
 - State Parks Category
 - Trails Category
 - Water Access Category

⁸Washington Laws 1990 1st Ex. Sess. C 14 § 1

- Habitat Conservation Account
 - Critical Habitat Category
 - Natural Areas Category
 - State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category
 - Urban Wildlife Habitat Category
- Farmlands Preservation Account
- Riparian Protection Account

The portion of the total WWRP appropriation going to the 4 accounts and the 11 grant categories is set in statute, with the distribution based on the amount of the total appropriation.⁹ With an appropriation of \$40 million or less, only the Habitat Conservation Account and Outdoor Recreation Account receive funding, 50 percent to each. For a total appropriation above \$40 million, a portion goes to the Riparian Protection Account and the Farmland Preservation Account. Table 1 shows the current statutory allocation formula for different appropriation levels.

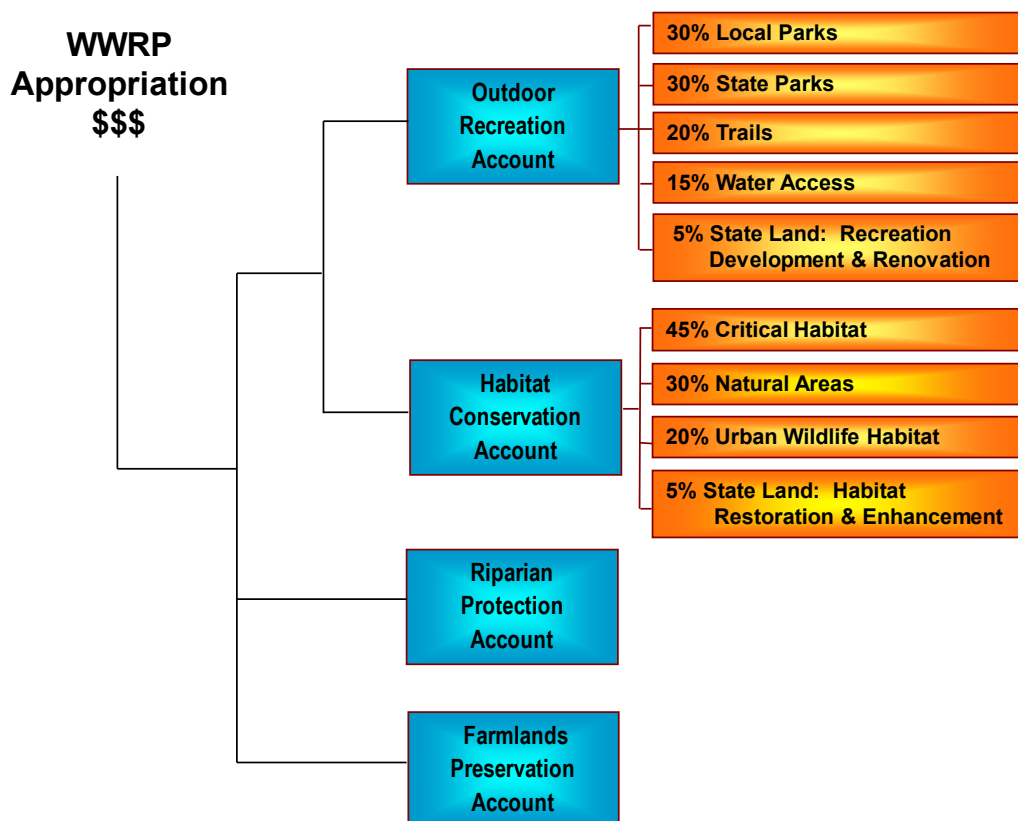
Table 1. Allocation of WWRP Funds

ACCOUNT	WWRP Appropriation		
	Under \$40 Million	\$40-\$50 Million	Over \$50 Million
Habitat Conservation Account	50%	\$20 million plus 10% of the amount over \$40 million	\$21 million plus 30% of the amount over \$50 million
Outdoor Recreation Account	50%	\$20 million plus 10% of the amount over \$40 million	\$21 million plus 30% of the amount over \$50 million
Riparian Protection Account	0%	40% of the amount over \$40 million	\$4 million plus 30% of the amount over \$50 million
Farmland Preservation Account	0%	40% of amount over \$40 million	\$4 million plus 10% of the amount over \$50 million

⁹Revised Code of Washington 79A.15

Within the Habitat Conservation and Outdoor Recreation Accounts, the allocation of funds to the different grant categories is also set by statute. The distribution of funds within the four accounts is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Allocation of Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Funds



Critical Habitat Category

This category provides grants to acquire, create, enhance, or restore¹⁰ habitat for wildlife including game and non-game species; food fish; shellfish; and freshwater, anadromous, and other fish including habitat for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species. It includes habitats such as wetlands, forests, shrub-steppe, deer and elk winter range, and riparian zones, and habitats for saltwater or freshwater fish and shellfish and may include public use for both consumptive and non-consumptive activities. Funds may be used for limited development of public facilities such as roads, trails, parking, restrooms, signs, and fences to allow public use and enjoyment. All lands are open to the public, although in limited cases managers may restrict

¹⁰"Enhance" means to improve the ecological functionality of a site. "Restore" means bringing a site back to its original function so that it is self-sustaining and will not require continual intervention to function as a natural ecosystem.

public use if necessary to protect habitat and species, for example during a sensitive timeframe, such as nesting or breeding season. Eligible applicants are cities, towns, counties, Native American tribes, special purpose districts, port districts, and state agencies.

Farmlands Preservation Account

The primary focus of the farmland program is to acquire development rights on farmlands in Washington to help ensure the lands remain available for agricultural practices.¹¹ Grants must be used to buy development rights on farmland, typically through purchase of an agricultural conservation easement. Funding also can be used to obtain leases that limit development for a fixed period of time. A secondary program goal is to enhance or restore ecological functions on farmland preserved with farmland preservation grants. However, a project does not have to include an enhancement or restoration element to be eligible; restoration-only projects are not eligible.

Cities, counties, nonprofit nature conservancy corporations or associations, and the Washington State Conservation Commission are eligible for grants from the Farmland Preservation Account. Nonprofit nature conservancy corporations or associations must demonstrate at least 3 years of experience actively managing on-the-ground projects similar to the one seeking funding, such as negotiating for acquisition of property rights, closing on an acquisition, developing and implementing management plans, designing and implementing projects, securing and managing the necessary funds regardless of fund source, and other tasks.

Most grants in the Farmland Preservation Account have been used for acquiring agricultural conservation easements. By Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policy, proposals that include acquisition of development rights in perpetuity receive preference during evaluation. Less than perpetual acquisitions (term easements) must be for at least 25 years. Long-term leases are also eligible, providing a way for a sponsor to buy a possessory interest in a parcel's development rights. To be eligible, leases must be for at least 25 years and be recorded at the county auditor's office where the land is located. Leases may not be revocable at will.

Local Parks Category

Grants in this category provide for active (high impact) and passive (low impact) parks. Grants may be used to buy land or develop or renovate¹² park land and facilities. Local agency projects may contain both upland and water-oriented elements. Eligible applicants are cities, towns, counties, Native American tribes, special purpose districts, and port districts. A minimum of 50 percent of the funds allocated to this category must be used for acquisition.¹³

¹¹Farmland is defined as "farm and agricultural land" in Revised Code of Washington 84.34.020

¹²Renovation means renovation of land and facilities.

¹³Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.050

Natural Areas Category

These grants provide funding to state agencies to acquire areas to protect high quality, representative, native ecosystems; unique plant or animal communities; habitat for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species; rare geological features; or features of significant scientific or educational value. As established by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policy, lands must be managed primarily for resource preservation, protection, and study but may provide limited public use and may include limited development of public facilities, such as trails, roads associated with trail heads, parking, restrooms, signs, and fences.

Riparian Protection Account

This program provides grants to acquire riparian habitat adjacent to any water body or its submerged lands. Riparian habitat may include shorelines, near-shore marine habitat, estuaries, lakes, wetlands, streams, or rivers. Grants also may include restoration or development components. All grants must include acquisition of real property (fee title, easement, or lease). By Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policy, projects may include limited development for low impact, public access, such as trails, roads to trailheads, parking, restrooms, signs, and fences. However, in limited situations managers may limit public access if needed to protect habitat and species. Riparian protection grant applications are, among other factors, evaluated on "whether the site has passive recreational value for wildlife viewing or the observation of natural settings."¹⁴

Eligible applicants are cities, towns, counties, nonprofit nature conservancy corporations or associations, Native American tribes, and lead entities¹⁵. Nonprofit nature conservancy corporations or associations must demonstrate at least 3 years of experience actively managing on-the-ground riparian projects, such as negotiating for acquisition of property rights, closing on an acquisition, developing and implementing management plans, designing and implementing projects, securing and managing the necessary funds regardless of fund source, and other tasks.

State Lands Development and Renovation Category

Grants in this category are available only to the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Department of Natural Resources for development and renovation of outdoor recreation facilities on their existing recreation lands.

¹⁴Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.120

¹⁵Lead entities are responsible for designating salmon recovery projects, as defined in Revised Code of Washington 77.85.050.

State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category

These grants provide funding to restore or enhance land owned by the State of Washington or held in trust by the State. As established by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policy, projects should be managed primarily for resource preservation and protection; managers may exclude public use if needed to protect habitat and species. Eligible applicants are Washington State Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Natural Resources.

State Parks Category

Grants in this category are available only to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission for acquisition and/or development of state parks. Projects involving renovation of existing facilities are ineligible. A minimum of 50 percent of the funds allocated to this category must be used for acquisition.¹⁶

Trails Category

Grants in this category provide for projects whose primary intent is to acquire, develop, or renovate pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle, or cross-country ski trails. Trails must be for non-motorized use and cannot be part of a street or roadway such as a sidewalk or unprotected road shoulder. Trails funded through this program may have either hard or natural surfaces. Projects may include land and facilities, such as trailheads; parking; rest, picnic, or view areas; and restrooms that directly support an existing or proposed public trail. Eligible applicants are cities, towns, counties, Native American tribes, special purpose districts, port districts, and state agencies.¹⁷

Urban Wildlife Habitat Category

These grants are for the acquisition, development, and restoration of urban wildlife habitat. To be eligible in this category, the land must lie within the corporate limits of a city or town with a population of at least 5,000 or within 5 miles of such a city or town (or its adopted Urban Growth Area boundary) or within 5 miles of an adopted Urban Growth Area in a county that has a population density of at least 250 people per square mile. Projects provide habitat for wildlife, food fish, shellfish, or freshwater or marine fish, and may serve as a corridor for wildlife movement in existing populated areas. Projects may include public use for wildlife interpretation and observation and development of limited facilities, such as fences, interpretive or observation trails, interpretive signs or kiosks, restrooms, and parking. Urban Wildlife Habitat grant applications are, among other factors, evaluated for "educational and scientific value of the site"

¹⁶Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.050

¹⁷"State agencies" means Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and the Washington State Departments of Enterprise Services, Fish and Wildlife, and Natural Resources as defined by Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.010.

and "potential for public use."¹⁸ Eligible applicants are cities, towns, counties, Native American tribes, special purpose districts, port districts, and state agencies.

Water Access Category

Grants in this category are for projects that predominately provide physical access to shorelines for non-motorized, water-related recreation activities such as, but not limited to, boating, fishing, swimming, and beachcombing. Grants may be used to buy land or develop or renovate land and facilities, including facilities that support water-dependent recreation such as parking, restrooms, picnic areas, access trails, fishing piers, platforms, swim beaches, boat access facilities, and water trails for non-motorized watercraft such as canoes and kayaks. Eligible applicants are cities, towns, counties, Native American tribes, special purpose districts, port districts, and state agencies. A minimum of 75 percent of the funds allocated to this category must be used for acquisition.¹⁹

Grant Application and Evaluation Process

RCO offers WWRP grants biennially, in conjunction with development of the state budget. Because of the need to present fully vetted, ranked project lists to the Legislature in advance of the legislative session, the grant process, from application to grant award, spans 18 months. Applications are due in early May of even-numbered years, and are submitted electronically on RCO's online grant management system, PRISM.

In advance of the formal evaluation of grant proposals, applicants are invited to a technical review meeting where they present their projects to WWRP advisory committees and RCO staff.²⁰ This helps ensure projects are eligible, identifies any issues of concern, and provides feedback on the strengths and weaknesses of the proposal.

During the formal evaluation, applicants make an oral presentation illustrated with maps, graphics, and photographs to the advisory committees, which score each proposal against a set of criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board. In the Natural Areas, State Lands Development and Renovation, and State Lands Restoration and Enhancement grant categories, the evaluation by the advisory committee is based on only the written applications.

In an open public meeting, the board considers the recommendations of the advisory committees, written public comments submitted before the meeting, and public testimony at the meeting. The board then approves the ranked lists of projects, which are then submitted to the Governor by November 1. This list normally will exceed anticipated funding, including alternate projects for each category in the event that approved projects are later not able to be

¹⁸Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.060

¹⁹Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.050

²⁰Applicants can attend in person or via teleconference.

accomplished or more funding becomes available. The Governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the board, but may not re-rank or add projects to the list.

When it develops the state capital budget, the Legislature considers the project list submitted by the Governor. The Legislature may remove projects from the list submitted by the Governor, but may not re-rank or add projects to the list.

Project lists approved by the Legislature in any one biennium are to be completed to the fullest extent possible within that biennium. However, project lists are active until all the funding is used or no feasible projects remain. If a biennial list is completed and money remains, it may be awarded to legislatively-approved alternate projects in future years.

After the Legislature and Governor approve the capital budget, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board approves the final grant awards, again in a public meeting. Applicants are encouraged, but not required, to attend.

Matching Requirements

Local agencies (towns, cities, and counties), nonprofits, and Native American tribes must, by statute, provide at least a 50 percent match to the requested grant. By Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policy, the match can be cash or an in-kind contribution such as donation of land or labor.

Planning Requirements

To be eligible for a grant, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board requires that applicants submit a plan that demonstrates the importance of the project or type of project. This requirement applies in all categories except farmland preservation. For recreation grants, applicants must submit a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan that has been adopted by the applicant's organization. Once RCO accepts the plan, the applicant is eligible to apply for grants for up to 6 years from the date the applicant organization adopted the plan.

To be eligible for a conservation grant, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board requires that the applicant submit a comprehensive habitat conservation plan that has been adopted by the applicant's organization. Nonprofit applicants may rely on a plan adopted by another entity, such as a species recovery plan.

Statutes require that projects seeking grants in the trails, water access, urban wildlife habitat, critical habitat, natural areas, riparian protection and farmland preservation categories be evaluated, in part, for consistency with local, regional, or statewide plans.²¹

²¹Revised Code of Washington 70A.15.060, 1070, .120, .130

Consultation with Counties and Cities

State law²² requires state and local agencies to review proposed acquisitions with the county or city legislative authority that has jurisdiction over the project area²³. The local legislative body may submit a letter to the board stating its position about the project. These letters must be made available to the Governor and to the Legislature.

Public Input to the Grant making Process

The public has the opportunity to comment on Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policies and procedures at every board meeting. Public input on the list of projects to be submitted to the Governor and Legislature occurs at the October board meeting. Any public correspondence received by RCO in advance of the board meeting will be provided to the board. In addition, citizens and subject matter experts participate in various standing and ad hoc advisory committees and evaluation teams. Grant applications are evaluated, in part, by the level of community support.

Public Access

All WWRP grant applicants are required to answer the question: "Is there, or will there be, any significant public access or use restrictions? If yes, Explain." Projects in the Local Parks, State Lands Development and Renovation, State Parks, Trails, and Water Access Categories are intended to provide public access to outdoor recreation opportunities. Access to recreation lands and facilities for people with disabilities is encouraged in all of these categories and considered in the evaluation process.

In the grant programs intended primarily for habitat conservation—the Critical Habitat, Natural Areas, Riparian Protection, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement, and Urban Wildlife Categories—Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policy allows limited development of facilities for public access if the facilities will not negatively impact the conservation values of the project. In some cases, land managers may limit public access if it's needed to protect habitat and species, for example during a sensitive timeframe, such as nesting or breeding season.

RCO recently reviewed the applicants' response to the access question for a sample of 216 projects funded since 1991 in the Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts. Out of 216 grants, 130 (60 percent) of the responses indicated that the project properties did not have

²²Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.110

²³"A state or local agency shall review the proposed project application with the county or city with jurisdiction over the project area prior to applying for funds for the acquisition of property under this chapter. The appropriate county or city legislative authority may, at its discretion, submit a letter to the board identifying the authority's position with regard to the acquisition project. The board shall make the letters received under this section available to the governor and the legislature when the prioritized project list is submitted under RCW 79A.15.120, 79A.15.060, and 79A.15.070."

significant restrictions on recreational use. In these cases, the grant funded properties were identified by the sponsors as open to the public, but with common use restrictions such as no motorized uses, use of existing trails, and seasonal or temporary closures to protect the resources (built and natural). A total of 86 of the 216 funded grants (40 percent) had significant restrictions to public access. In these cases, based on applicant responses, either no recreational uses were allowed, or only a small or peripheral portion of the property was available to recreationists. Examples of this type of access include select viewpoints, or a single or perimeter trail, or access restricted to roadways only. For the Washington Department of Natural Resources, 70 percent of its funded projects had significant restrictions on recreational access, primarily due to the programmatic rules in the Natural Areas Program²⁴ which prioritize natural resource preservation and scientific study over recreation. For the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 22 percent of its grant funded projects had significant restrictions on recreational access.

Because the property interest acquired is not fee simple, public access to Farmland Preservation Account projects is generally not allowed unless "explicitly provided for in a conservation easement or other form of deed restriction."²⁵ With landowner agreement, Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policy allows farm stands, demonstration farms, and agricultural education programs.

Stewardship

An RCO grant comes with long-term obligations to maintain and protect the project area after a project is complete. Projects cannot be converted to a use other than that for which funds were originally approved without permission of the board.²⁶ If permission is granted, the converted property must be replaced by like property with equal or greater value and usage.

Table 2 summarizes the 11 WWRP grant categories, showing eligible participants, eligible activities, and type of public access allowed.

²⁴Revised Code of Washington 79.70

²⁵Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130

²⁶Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.030

Table 2. WWRP Categories, Eligible Applicants and Activities, and Public Access

Category	Purpose	Eligible Applicants							Eligible Activity				
		Cities and Counties	State Agencies	Special Districts	Tribes	Nonprofits	Lead Entities	Acquisition	Development	Renovation	Restoration, Enhancement	Public Access	
Critical Habitat	Acquire, create, enhance, or restore habitat for wildlife	✓	✓	c	✓	✓		✓			✓	D L	
Farmland Preservation	Acquire development rights on farmlands to ensure the lands remain available for agricultural practices; enhance/restore ecological functions on preserved farmlands.	✓	✓	d		✓		✓			✓		
Local Parks	Acquire, develop, or renovate local parks.	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Natural Areas	Acquire areas to protect high quality, representative, native ecosystems; unique plant or animal communities; habitat for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species; rare geological features; or features of significant scientific or educational value.			c				✓	✓			D L	
Riparian Protection	Acquire riparian habitat adjacent to any water body or its submerged lands.	✓	✓	e		✓	✓	✓	✓			D L	

Category	Purpose	Eligible Applicants							Eligible Activity				
		Cities and Counties	State Agencies	Special Districts	Tribes	Nonprofits	Lead Entities	Acquisition	Development	Renovation	Restoration, Enhancement	Public Access	
State Lands Development and Renovation	Development and renovation		a						✓	✓		✓	
State Lands Restoration and Enhancement	Restore or enhance land owned by the State of Washington or held in trust by the State		a									L	
State Parks	Acquire or develop state parks.		b					✓	✓			✓	
Trails	Acquire, develop, or renovate pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle, or cross-country ski trails (nonmotorized).	✓	✓	c	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Urban Wildlife Habitat	Acquire, develop, or restore urban wildlife habitat.	✓	✓	c	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	L	
Water Access	Provide physical access to shorelines for non-motorized, water-related recreation activities.	✓	✓	c	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	

a=Washington State Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Natural Resources

b=Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

c=Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and the Washington State Departments of Enterprise Services, Fish and Wildlife, and Natural Resources

d=Washington State Conservation Commission

e=Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and the Washington State Departments of Enterprise Services, Fish and Wildlife, and Natural Resources, and Washington State Conservation Commission

L=May restrict public use in limited situations if needed to protect habitat and species, for example during nesting or migrating seasons.

D=May include limited development of public facilities, such as trails, roads associated with trail heads, parking, restrooms, signs, and fences.

Legislative History of the WWRP

The idea for a state program to provide funding for outdoor recreation and habitat conservation lands came from a diverse group of Washington citizens who believed that the state was not investing enough "to preserve its natural beauty and heritage, fish and wildlife bounty, and remarkably diverse landscapes in the face of rapid population growth and development."²⁷ People from a wide range of recreation and conservation organizations, along with representatives of state and local government, came together to form the nonprofit Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition, which was co-chaired by former Governor Dan Evans and former Congressman Mike Lowry.²⁸ The original 48-member board of directors included five active legislators, corporate leaders, sportsman organization representatives, a Native American leader, the Seattle mayor, county commissioners, the King County executive, 15 conservation and environmental non-governmental organizations, and representatives from three industry associations.²⁹ The resulting proposal for the WWRP was developed after the Coalition conducted an intensive needs assessment, including public meetings around the state.

Although the Coalition originally proposed a statewide ballot initiative for a 10-year bond program, the program instead became part of Governor Booth Gardner's Capital Forum and was included in the evaluation of long-term capital needs of the state. In the end, the Legislature adopted the program in the 1990 first special session and appropriated \$53 million for a list of recreation and habitat projects.

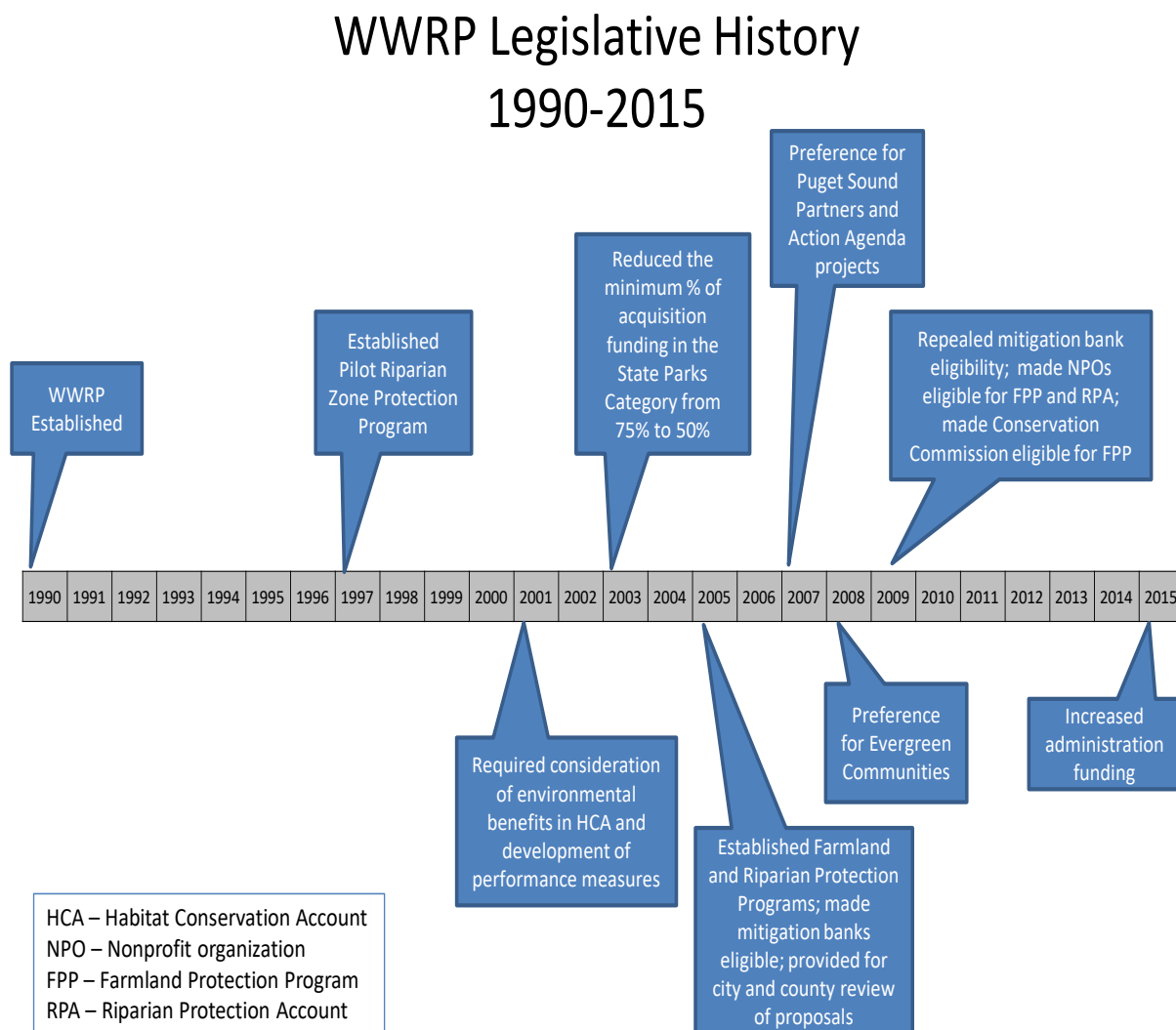
Over the 25-year history of the WWRP, the Legislature has made a number of statutory changes to reflect changing needs and priorities for outdoor recreation and conservation projects. Figure 2 illustrates a timeline of major legislative changes in the program.

²⁷Marks, Elliot. Funding Conservation and Recreation in Washington State: The Remarkable Development and Success of a New Coalition. February, 2015

²⁸Former Congressman Mike Lowry went on to serve as Governor from 1993-1997. He and Dan Evans continue to serve as Coalition co-chairs.

²⁹Marks, Elliot. Funding Conservation and Recreation in Washington State: The Remarkable Development and Success of a New Coalition. February, 2015

Figure 2. WWRP Legislative History

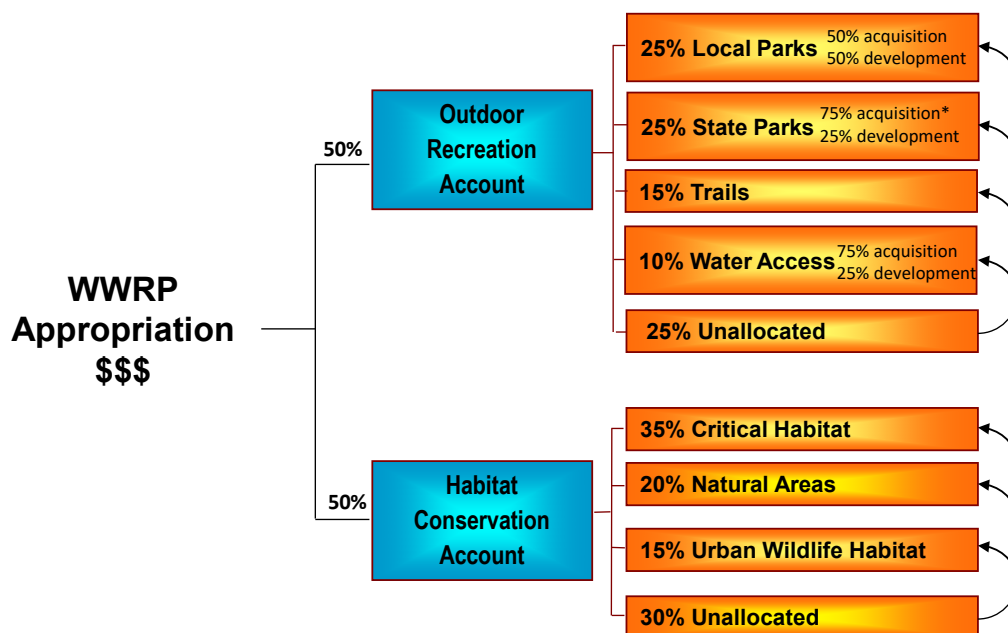


Originally, WWRP had seven funding categories, four receiving legislative appropriations from the Outdoor Recreation Account and three from the Habitat Conservation Account. In addition to providing specific percentages of the capital budget appropriation to the two accounts and the seven funding categories within the accounts, the legislation provided for "unallocated" funding that the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation³⁰ could apply to high priority

³⁰In 2007, the Legislature changed the name of the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and named the administering agency the Recreation and Conservation Office. Washington Laws 2007 C 241

projects in the different funding categories at the committee's discretion. The original distribution formulas are summarized in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Allocation of Funds to WWRP 1990 - 2005



*Reduced to 50% in 2003

The first substantive change in the WWRP was in the 1997-1999 Capital Budget, establishing a pilot program to protect riparian zone habitats that implement watershed plans and designating \$4 million from the Habitat Conservation Account for matching grants for acquisition of conservation easements. The pilot program was renewed and funding re-appropriated in the 1999-2001 Capital Budget to allow completion of the ten projects that had been awarded grants.³¹

In 2001, in response to a Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee report regarding capital budget programs investing in the environment,³² the Legislature passed legislation requiring

³¹Washington Laws 1997 C 235 § 329 and 1999 C 379 § 917

³²Washington Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee, 2001. *Investing in the Environment: Environmental Quality Grant & Loan Programs Performance Audit*. Report 01-1.

grant applicants in the Habitat Conservation Account to incorporate the environmental benefits of the project into their grant applications and that these benefits be used in the grant application review process. The legislation also required the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation to develop "outcome focused performance measures" to be used to assess the performance of the grant programs.³³ The Legislature adopted similar requirements for other natural resource environmental grant programs in other agencies.

In 2003, in response to the recommendations of the State Parks and Outdoor Recreation Funding Task Force to address the State Parks backlog of major capital improvements,³⁴ the Legislature reduced from 75 percent to 50 percent the minimum portion of the State Parks appropriation to be used for acquisition costs (as opposed to development) until June 30, 2009.³⁵ The change was made permanent in 2005.³⁶

The 2005 legislative session³⁷ brought a number of substantive changes in the WWRP, including:

- Adding the Riparian Protection Account and riparian protection grant program.
- Adding the Farmland Preservation Account and farmland preservation grant program.
- Adding a new funding category in the Habitat Conservation Account for state habitat land restoration and enhancement.
- Adding a new funding category in the Outdoor Recreation Account for state recreation land development and renovation.
- Making mitigation banks eligible for funding in the Critical Habitat and Urban Wildlife Categories.
- Removing the unallocated funds in the Habitat Conservation Account and Outdoor Recreation Account.
- Changing formulas allocating funds to the various categories.
- Allowing up to 3 percent of the WWRP appropriation to be used for grant program administration.
- Requiring the Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Natural Resources to pay to counties an amount in lieu of property taxes on acquired land.

³³Washington Laws 2001 C 227 § 8

³⁴Washington State Parks and Outdoor Recreation Funding Task Force, 2002. *Final Report: Recommendations to the Washington State Legislature*.

³⁵Washington Laws 2003 C 184 § 1

³⁶Washington Laws 2005 C 303 § 4

³⁷Washington Laws 2005 C 303

- Requiring state and local project applicants to provide local government legislative bodies the opportunity to review and comment on grant applications for projects in their jurisdictions.

The new categories and allocation formulas took effect for funding in the 2007-09 Biennial Budget. Allocation formulas went through an intermediate step, with the formula currently in place taking effect July 1, 2011. The resulting funding categories and allocation formulas are discussed above and illustrated in Figure 1 and Table 1.

In 2005, the Legislature made mitigation banking projects eligible for grants from the Habitat Conservation Account in order to assist public entities in augmenting efforts intended to offset projects negatively impacting the environment and leveraging mitigation funding. To explore the new mitigation banking authority and stimulate creative approaches to establishing mitigation banks, the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation issued a call for grant proposals for a pilot program. Four applications were received and funded, but for a variety of reasons, the projects never were implemented. The authority to fund mitigation banking projects was repealed in 2009 as a result of technical issues around use of tax-exempt bonds to fund projects where income could be generated from sale of mitigation credits and, overall, a poor fit to the intent of the WWRP.³⁸

In 2007, the Legislature passed a law requiring preference in the Habitat Conservation Account for sponsors that are Puget Sound partners and projects that are referenced in the Puget Sound *Action Agenda*³⁹ and in 2008 for projects from sponsors designated as Evergreen communities.⁴⁰ (Note: These two preferences have not been used because the agencies⁴¹ responsible for designating such sponsors and projects have never done so.)

In 2009, in addition to repealing the authority to fund mitigation banking projects, the Legislature passed a law to make "nonprofit nature conservancy corporations or associations" eligible for grants in the riparian habitat and farmland preservation programs and making the Conservation Commission eligible for grants in the farmland preservation program.⁴² Like other entities eligible for grants in these funding categories, these nonprofit organizations are required to provide at least a 50 percent match and demonstrate projects are a priority in an existing watershed, salmon recovery, or other conservation plan.

In response to a request from RCO, the Legislature in 2015 amended the formula for determining the portion of the WWRP appropriation that could be used for grant program administration.⁴³

³⁸Washington Laws 2009 C 16

³⁹Washington Laws 2007 C 341

⁴⁰Washington Laws 2008 C 299

⁴¹Puget Sound Partnership and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (now within the Department of Commerce)

⁴²Washington Laws 2009 C 341

⁴³Washington Laws 2015 C 183

Funding History

The Legislature appropriates funding for the WWRP through tax-exempt general obligation bonds authorized in the biennial capital budget. Over the 25-year history of the program, funding has ranged from \$45 million to \$100 million (Table 3) and has, on average, trended upward. Over 14 biennia, the average appropriation is \$56.4 million.

Table 3: Historical WWRP Appropriations

Biennium	Appropriation
1989-91	\$53,000,000
1991-93	\$61,050,000
1993-95	\$65,000,000
1995-97	\$45,000,000
1997-99	\$45,000,000
1999-01	\$48,000,000
2001-03	\$45,000,000
2003-05	\$45,000,000
2005-07	\$50,000,000
2007-09	\$100,000,000
2009-11	\$70,000,000
2011-13	\$42,000,000
2013-15	\$65,000,000
2015-17	\$55,323,000

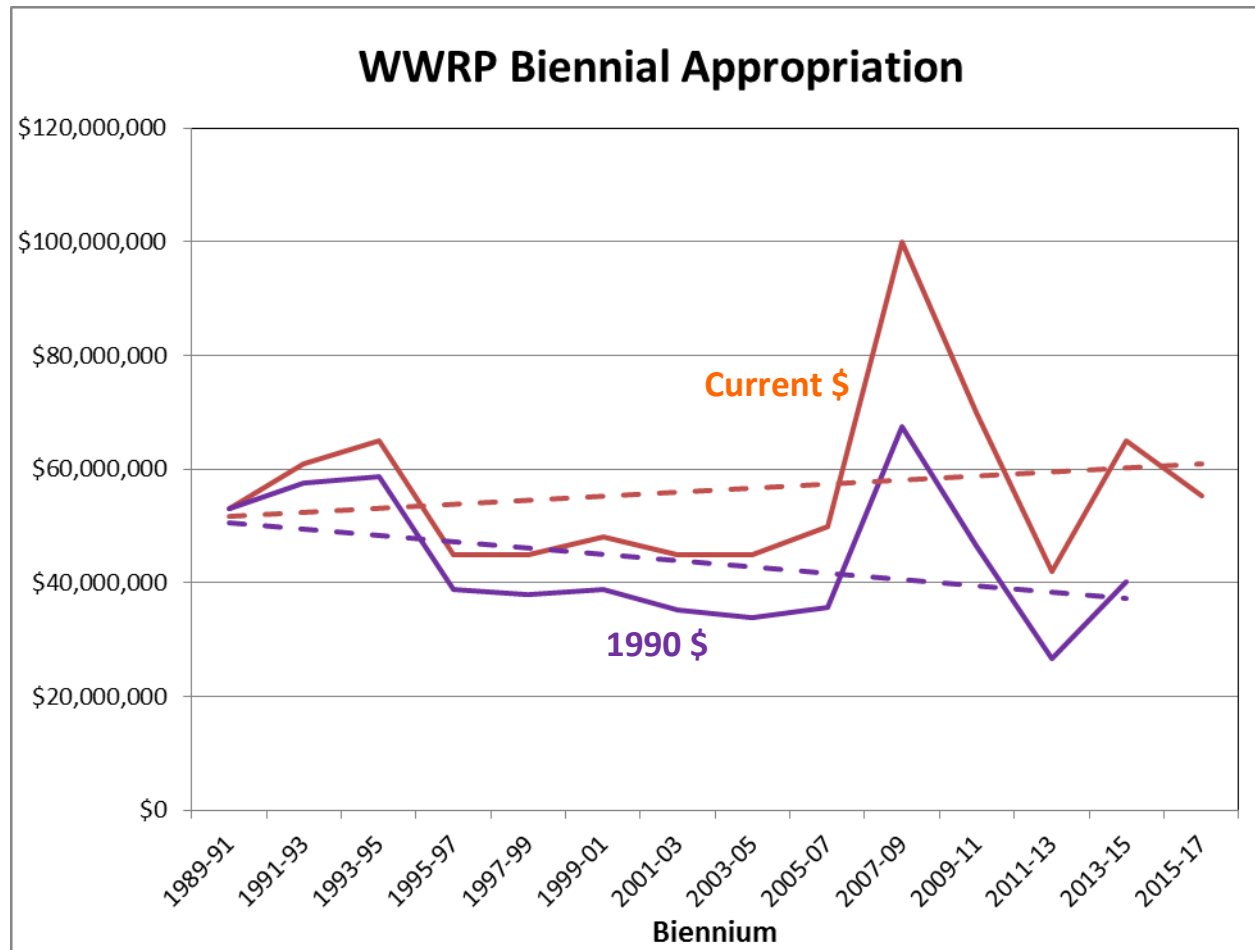
Over the history of the program, inflation, including costs of construction and acquiring real property, has reduced the value of WWRP dollars. Since the inception of the program in 1990, the Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Consumption (IPD) increased 61.3 percent,⁴⁴ the Producer Price Index for All Commodities (PPI) increased 76.5 percent.⁴⁵ From 2000 to 2014, the IPD increased 30.8 percent, the PPI 54.7 percent, the Turner Building Cost Index 56 percent,⁴⁶ and average, statewide real property value 95 percent. Figure 4 shows a graph, including trend lines, of the biennial WWRP appropriation in current dollars and in 1990 dollars adjusted for inflation using the IPD—a conservative inflation measure for a program funding construction and real property acquisition.

⁴⁴U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

⁴⁵ibid

⁴⁶Turner Construction Company, <http://www.turnerconstruction.com/cost-index>

Figure 4. The biennial WWRP appropriation in current and 1990 dollars, corrected for inflation using the Implicit Price Deflator. Dashed lines are linear trend lines.



Application History

The history of WWRP grant applications is shown in Figure 5. There was an increase in the number of applications in the 2007-09 biennium when grants became available in the new Riparian Protection, Farmland Preservation, State Lands Development, and State Lands Restoration categories. The total dollar amount requested and the appropriation are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 5. Total Number of WWRP Grant Applications, 1993-2015.

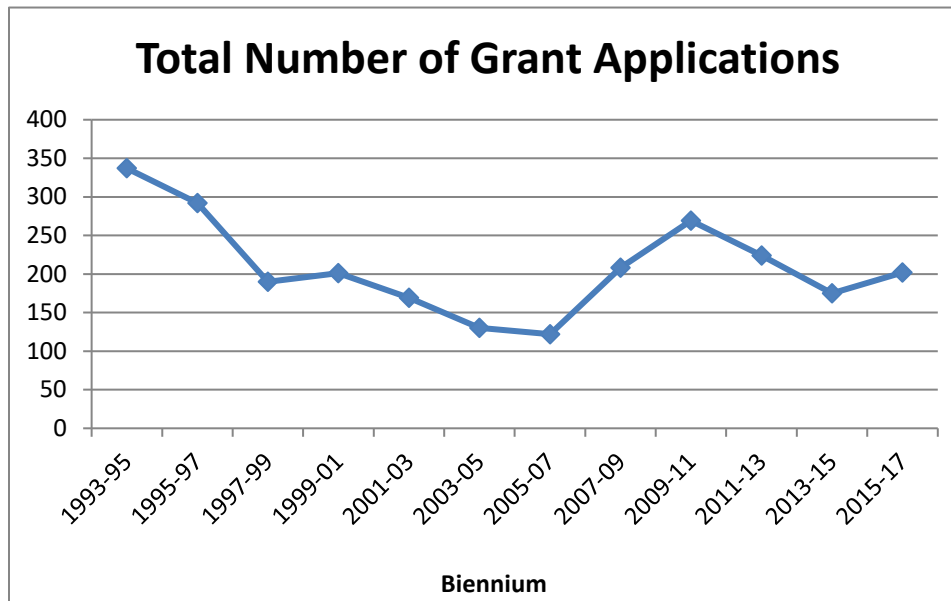
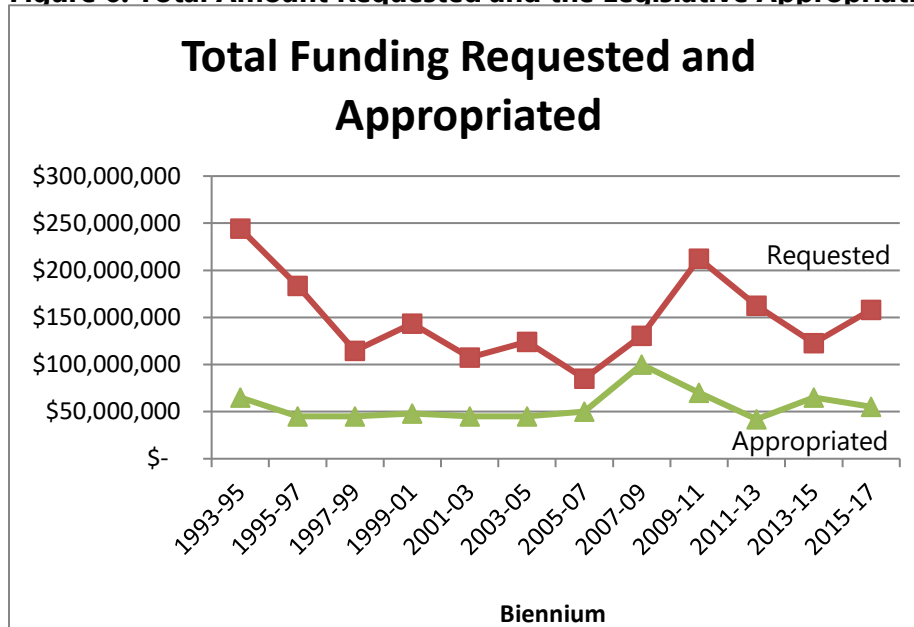
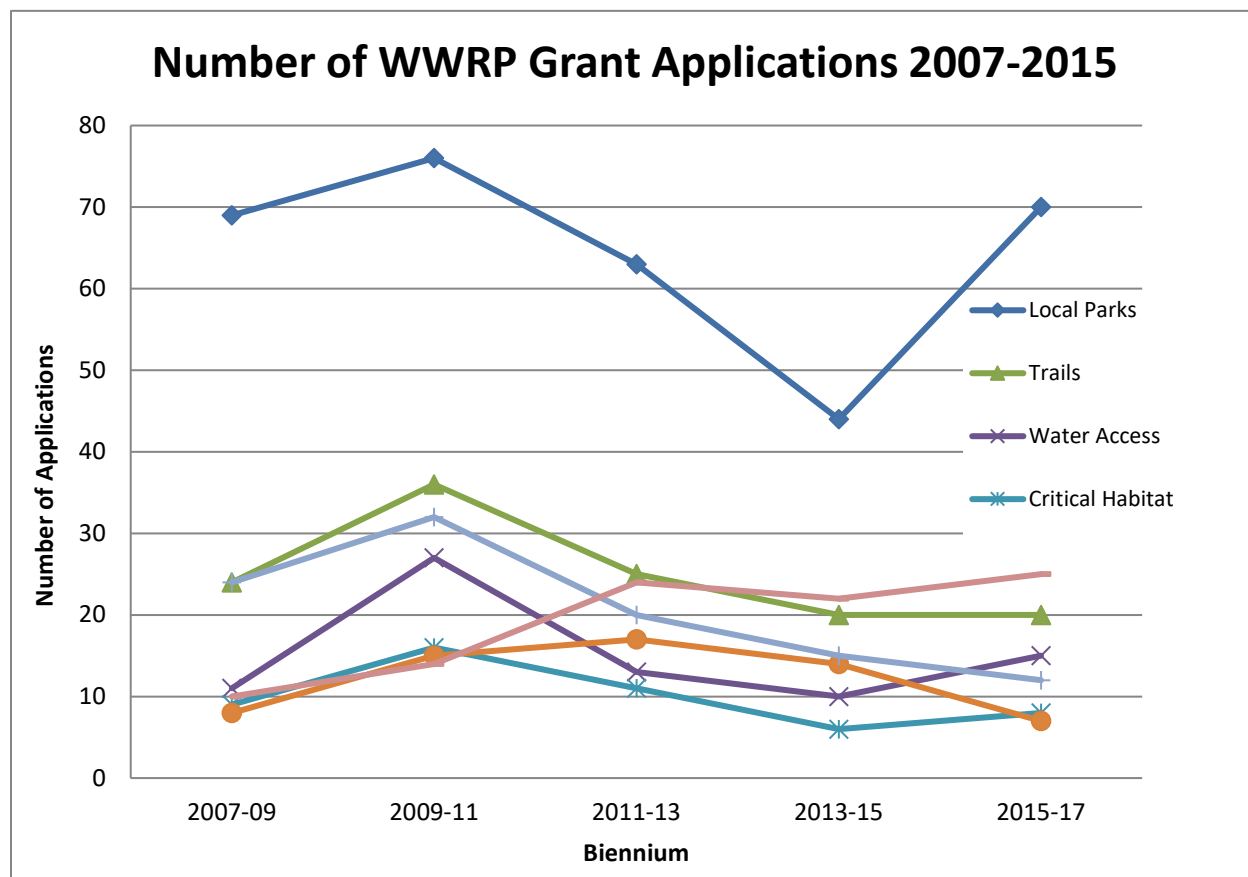


Figure 6. Total Amount Requested and the Legislative Appropriation, 1993-2015.



The number of WWRP grant applications by funding category is shown in Figure 7 for 2007-2017. Categories where only state agencies compete are not shown because these categories essentially are not-competitive and the number of applications has been fairly constant. A complete table of grant requests by category can be found in Appendix D.

Figure 7. Number of WWRP Grant Applications by Grant Category, 2007-15. Categories where only state agencies compete are not shown.



Who Receives WWRP Grants?

State agencies, counties, cities, nonprofit organizations, colleges, ports, and Native American tribes are eligible for grants in some or all of the 11 funding categories. Table 4 shows the distribution of funding from 1990-2014.

Table 4. WWRP Funding Distribution by Grant Recipient Type, 1990-2014.

Grant Awards by Sponsor Type*		
Grant Recipient	\$	%
State Agencies	\$434,357,314	60.81
Cities**	\$158,431,084	22.18
Counties	\$103,978,089	14.56
Nonprofits****	\$15,925,499	2.23
Colleges	\$280,120	0.04
Ports	\$843,381	0.12
Tribes	\$425,382	0.06
Total	\$714,240,868	100

*Does not include grant recipients' match
 **Cities include park and school districts
 ***Counties include conservation districts
 ****Eligible since 2009; includes land trusts and conservancies, fish conservancy groups

Participation by Nonprofit Organizations

Nonprofit nature conservancy corporations or associations are defined in Revised Code of Washington 84.34.250 as:

"...an organization which qualifies as being tax exempt under 26 U.S.C. section 501(c) (of the Internal Revenue Code) as it exists on June 25, 1976 and one which has as one of its principal purposes the conducting or facilitating of scientific research; the conserving of natural resources, including but not limited to biological resources, for the general public; or the conserving of open spaces, including but not limited to wildlife habitat to be utilized as public access areas, for the use and enjoyment of the general public."

Table 5 shows the nonprofit organizations that have received grants in the farmland preservation and riparian protection programs since being made eligible for WWRP grants in 2009 through the 2013-15 Biennium.

Table 5. Nonprofit Organizations Receiving WWRP Grants by Funding Category and Number of Grants Received

Farmland Preservation Program	Number of Grants	Riparian Protection and Riparian Habitat* Program	Number of Grants
Blue Mountain Land Trust	1	Capitol Land Trust	1
Columbia Land Trust	2	Columbia Land Trust	1
Jefferson Land Trust	1	Great Peninsula Conservancy	1
Okanogan Land Trust	3	Jefferson Land Trust	1
PCC Farmland Trust	1	Methow Conservancy	1
Whidbey Camano Land Trust	3	Nisqually Land Trust	1
		North Olympic Land Trust	1

Farmland Preservation Program	Number of Grants	Riparian Protection and Riparian Habitat* Program	Number of Grants
		The Nature Conservancy	2
		Trout Unlimited Monroe	1
		Whidbey Camano Land Trust	1
		Wild Fish Conservancy	1

*Pilot program 1997-2001

To date, the total number of acres acquired or intended to be acquired by nonprofit organizations in the Farmland Preservation Account is 3,827—all through conservation easements. For the Riparian Protection Account, a total of 8,768 acres were acquired or intended to be acquired, of which 3,866 were through conservation easements and 4,902 were purchased in fee.

Participation by Washington Tribes

Washington's federally recognized Native American tribes are eligible to participate in 6 of the 11 funding categories. Over the history of the program, 15 applications have been received; 5 were funded and the rest remain as alternates or have been withdrawn. Table 6 shows the tribes successful in receiving WWRP grants.

Table 6. Tribes Receiving WWRP Grants by Funding Category and Number of Grants Received

Tribes	WWRP Category
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Local Parks
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe (2)	Trails
Squaxin Island Tribe	Riparian Protection
Suquamish Tribe	Local Parks
Swinomish Tribe	Local Parks

To date, tribes have acquired 8.74 acres in the Local Parks Category and 2.02 acres in the Trails Category. The Squaxin Island riparian project is just getting underway.

What Types of Projects Are Funded?

Forty-seven percent (\$337,495,403) of the WWRP funds awarded since the establishment of the program in 1990 was for outdoor recreation projects and 53 percent (\$376,745,465) was for conservation projects.

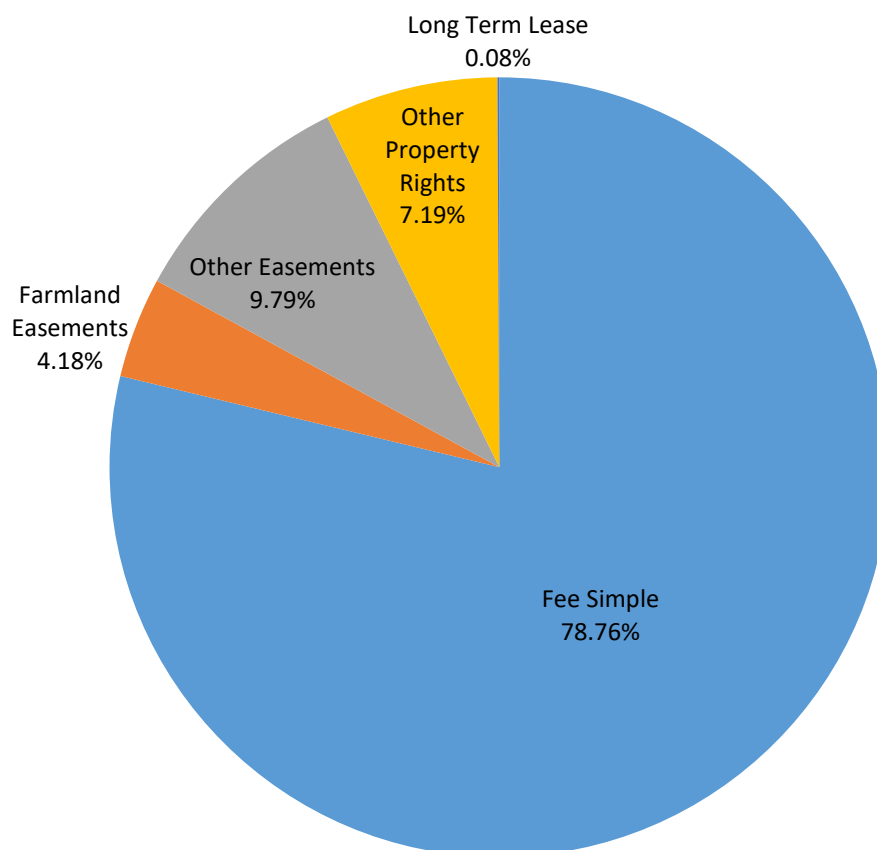
Slightly over three-quarters of WWRP funds awarded since the establishment of the program have been used for acquisition of real property, either in fee or through purchase of property rights in the form of conservation easements, long-term leases, and other mechanisms. The remaining funding has been used for development of recreation and public access facilities (21.2 percent) and environmental restoration (1.3 percent). See Table 7.

Table 7. Grant Awards by Project Type, 1990-2014

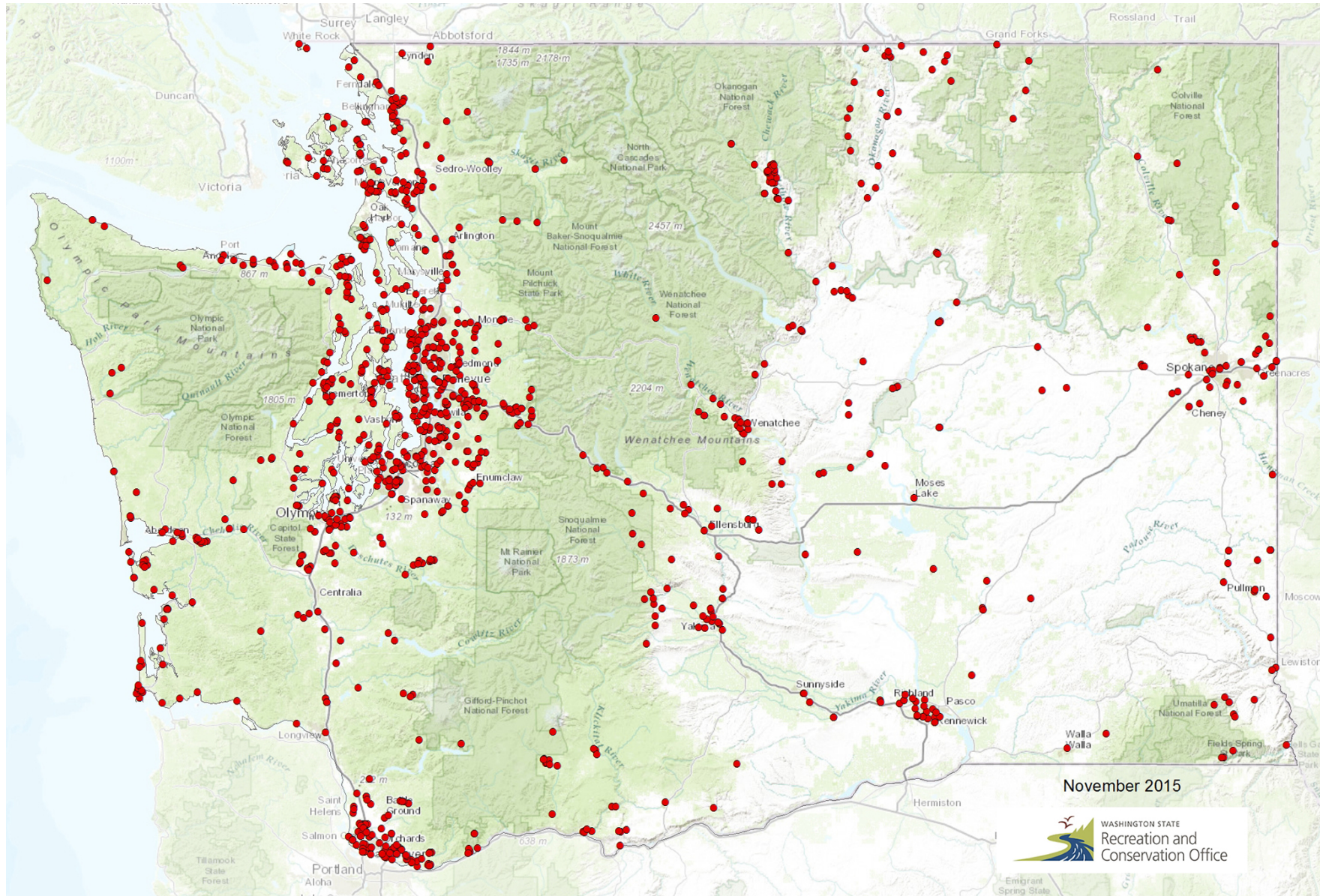
Grant Category	\$	%
Acquisition	\$552,228,553	77.3
Development	\$151,676,751	21.2
Restoration	\$9,402,028	1.3
Administration	\$933,537	0.1
Total	\$714,240,868	100

A total of 293,140 acres have been acquired (or are planned to be acquired) using WWRP grants. The types of real property acquisition are illustrated in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Type of Property Rights Acquired, 1990-2014



Appendix D: Map and List of WWRP Funded Projects, 1990-2015



Critical Habitat

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
00-1332	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Salmon and Snow Creek Estuary	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$54,165
00-1348	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Trout Lake Wetlands NAP 00	Acquisition and Development	Klickitat	\$53,699
00-1428	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	West Rocky Prairie Phase 2	Acquisition	Thurston	\$2,725,575
00-1429	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Watershed Phase 2	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$6,705,037
02-1107	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sharp-tailed Grouse Phase 4	Acquisition	Douglas	\$496,280
02-1109	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Western Pond Turtle Phase 3	Acquisition and Development	Klickitat	\$232,990
02-1110	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Watershed Phase 3	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$1,604,990
02-1143	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Cowiche Watershed	Acquisition	Yakima	\$1,781,541
02-1158	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Upper Yakima River Acquisitions	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$4,055
02-1160	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tieton River Canyon	Acquisition	Yakima	\$2,548,980
02-1178	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Hood Canal Plateau	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$313,118
02-1190	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Asotin Creek Watershed	Acquisition	Asotin	\$831,402
02-1199	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	South Puget Sound Prairies & Oak Woodland	Acquisition and Development	Thurston	\$177,813
02-1657	Washington Department of Natural Resources	South Puget Sound Prairies- Mima Mounds	Acquisition	Thurston	\$663,597
04-1283	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Skookumchuck Watershed Phase 1	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$1,854,789
04-1284	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tieton River Canyon Phase 2	Acquisition	Yakima	\$2,806,650
04-1285	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Reardan's Audubon Lake	Acquisition and Development	Lincoln	\$553,443

Critical Habitat

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
04-1286	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Watershed Phase 4	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$2,812,870
04-1287	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Naches and Cowlitz Watershed - Phase 2	Acquisition	Yakima	\$188,070
04-1289	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sharp-tailed Grouse Phase 5	Acquisition	Douglas	\$913,058
04-1395	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Trout Lake Wetlands NAP 04	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$1,452,701
06-1807	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Skookumchuck Watershed	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$3,110,070
06-1808	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Heart of the Cascades, Phase 1 (Bald Mountain)	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$1,922,083
06-1809	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Okanogan-Similkameen Corridor	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$2,587,264
06-1811	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mid-Columbia Shrub Steppe	Acquisition	Douglas	\$195,123
06-1813	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sharptailed Grouse Phase 6	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$520,257
06-1814	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Klickitat Steppe, Columbia Hills	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$607,851
06-1835	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Cowlitz/Tieton Watershed Phase 3	Acquisition	Yakima	\$571,348
06-1937	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	West Branch Little Spokane River Phase 1	Acquisition	Pend Oreille	\$3,661,966
08-1502	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Okanogan Similkameen Phase 2	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$3,362,603
08-1504	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	West Branch Little Spokane River Phase II	Acquisition	Pend Oreille	\$6,369,658
08-1505	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Watershed Phase 6	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$3,448,067
10-1272	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Heart of Cascades Ph 2 - Bald Mtn/Rock Creek	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$2,688,635
10-1613	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mountain View Property Phase 1	Acquisition	Asotin	\$4,199,997

Critical Habitat					
Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
12-1125	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mountain View 4-0 and Hansen Ridge	Acquisition	Asotin	\$4,600,000
12-1132	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Heart of the Cascades 2012	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$1,500,000
12-1137	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Rock Creek/Simcoe 2012	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$1,000,000
12-1951	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mid Columbia-Grand Coulee 2012	Acquisition	Douglas	\$1,950,000
14-1085	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mountain View 2014	Acquisition	Asotin	\$4,000,000
14-1087	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mid Columbia - Grand Coulee 2014	Acquisition	Douglas	\$4,000,000
14-1090	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Heart of the Cascades 2014	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$2,312,560
14-1096	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Simcoe 2014	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$3,000,000
91-817	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Altoona	Acquisition	Wahkiakum	\$143,001
91-818	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Columbia Basin Upland Wildlife Ph. 1	Acquisition	Adams, Franklin, Grant	\$1,707,587
91-819	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Coyote Canyon	Acquisition	Douglas	\$49,332
91-820	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Hatten/Tracy Rock	Acquisition	Lincoln	\$637,884
91-823	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Klickitat Wildlife Area 1 & 2	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$570,350
91-825	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Loon Lake	Acquisition	Stevens	\$95,078
91-826	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Lost Lake	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$19,764
91-828	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sharp-tailed Grouse Phase 1	Acquisition	Kittitas, Okanogan	\$3,630,324
91-829	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Wildlife Corridor Phase 1	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$1,864,494

Critical Habitat					
Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
91-831	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Silverspot Butterfly Habitat	Acquisition	Pacific	\$437,483
91-832	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Skagit Peregrine Eyrie #1	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$1,664,747
91-833	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Skagit Peregrine Eyrie #2	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$927,120
91-836	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Weatherly Ranch	Acquisition	Garfield	\$704,550
92-629	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Skagit Delta Wetlands	Acquisition	Skagit, Snohomish	\$1,787,595
92-630	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Peregrine Falcon Habitat Ph. 2	Acquisition	San Juan, Skagit	\$566,788
92-632	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Balch Lake	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$339,150
92-633	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	East Slope Inholdings	Acquisition	Kittitas, Yakima	\$2,336,100
92-634	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Blue Mountain Elk Winter Range	Acquisition	Asotin, Garfield	\$1,425,335
92-636	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sharp-Tailed Grouse Ph. 2	Acquisition	Douglas, Okanogan	\$2,763,324
92-638	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Wildlife Corridor Phase 3	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$10,050,000
92-810	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Fortson Ponds	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$264,029
93-821	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Wildlife Corridor Phase 2	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$5,823,342
93-822	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Columbia Basin Upland Wildlife, Ph. 2	Acquisition	Grant	\$498,814
93-823	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Western Pond Turtle	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$351,937
93-824	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Peregrine Eyrie, Ph. 1	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$1,741,565
93-825	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Colockum Inholdings & Additions	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$534,638

Critical Habitat					
Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
93-840	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Point Roberts	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$421,428
93-870	State Parks	Sauk Mountain 93	Acquisition	Skagit	\$669,854
93-871	State Parks	Heron Rookery	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$1,608
93-872	State Parks	Columbia River	Acquisition	Skamania	\$167,726
96-035	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Table Mountain NRCA Acquisition	Acquisition	Skamania	\$2,500,000
96-036	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Trout Lake, Wetlands NAP	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$900,000
96-095	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	East Hood Canal Riparian	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,000,000
96-1004	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Trout Lake Wetlands NAP 96	Acquisition and Development	Klickitat	\$2,350,187
96-1005	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Table Mountain NRCA	Acquisition	Skamania	\$2,728,349
96-1007	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mount Si NRCA	Acquisition	King	\$1,412,046
96-1045	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Asotin Creek	Acquisition	Asotin	\$1,115,000
96-1046	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Wildlife Corridor Phase 4	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$2,480,000
96-242	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Union River Wetlands	Acquisition	Mason	\$170,434
96-261	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Washington Harbor	Acquisition	Clallam	\$1,873,886
96-262	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Western Gray Squirrel Phase 1	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$1,100,000
96-282	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sagebrush Flat NAP	Acquisition	Douglas	\$450,868
96-284	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Duckabush Wetlands	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$67,000

Critical Habitat

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
96-285	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tarboo Creek	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$472,704
98-1005	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	White River	Acquisition	Chelan	\$2,032,558
98-1015	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sondino Pond	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$128,966
98-1033	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Watershed Phase 1	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$5,810,416
98-1034	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sharp-tailed Grouse, Phase 3	Acquisition	Douglas, Okanogan	\$4,528,060

Farmland Preservation

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
12-1580	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Ebey's Reserve Farmland-3 Sisters Family Farms	Acquisition	Island	\$500,000
12-1463	Columbia Land Trust	Trout Lake Valley Phase 2	Acquisition	Klickitat, Yakima	\$1,114,785
12-1423	Skagit County	Hedlin Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$168,437
12-1516	Skagit County	M. Egbers Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$48,600
12-1526	Skagit County	Olson Family Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$65,888
12-1538	Okanogan Land Trust	Schell Farmland	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$342,664
14-1359	Jefferson Land Trust	Bishop Dairy Preservation	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$481,225
14-1510	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Vander Voet Farm	Acquisition	Island	\$564,100
14-1522	Okanogan Land Trust	Olma North Ranchland	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$762,000
14-1526	Okanogan Land Trust	Olma South Farmland	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$277,354
14-1527	Okanogan Land Trust	Strandberg Farm & Ranchland	Acquisition	Ferry	\$758,563
14-1629	Capitol Land Trust	Nelson Ranch Easement Acquisition	Acquisition	Thurston	\$750,000
14-1756	Palouse Land Trust	Maple K Meyers Place	Acquisition	Whitman	\$540,250
14-2178	Skagit County	Skagit County Farmland	Acquisition	Skagit	\$1,318,725
10-1682	Columbia Land Trust	Trout Lake Valley	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$468,609
10-1684	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Ebey's Reserve Farmland - Ebey's Prairie	Acquisition	Island	\$215,000
12-1217	Okanogan Land Trust	Hays Farmland	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$167,700
12-1225	PCC Farmland Trust	Sturgeon Farm Conservation Easement	Acquisition	Pierce	\$480,000

Farmland Preservation

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
12-1287	Jefferson Land Trust	Short Family Farm	Acquisition and Restoration	Jefferson	\$468,500
12-1493	Skagit County	Fohn Land III LLC	Acquisition	Skagit	\$53,374
12-1495	Skagit County	Stephen Johnson Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$88,146
12-1496	Skagit County	Curtis Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$68,750
12-1497	Skagit County	Nelson-Estes Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$48,550
12-1498	Skagit County	Nelson-Brand Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$63,700
12-1499	Skagit County	Egbers Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$47,000
12-1500	Skagit County	Harmony Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$103,700
10-1549	Skagit County	Firdell Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$201,250
10-1485	Blue Mountain Land Trust	Schwerin Farmland Preservation Easement	Acquisition	Walla Walla	\$81,419
10-1275	Okanogan Land Trust	Ellis Barnes Livestock Company	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$788,593
08-1804	Skagit County	Smith Farm	Acquisition	Skagit	\$319,455
08-1860	Island County	Ebey's Reserve Farmland - Engle II	Acquisition	Island	\$612,916
08-1373	Okanogan County	Lower Methow Farmland	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$395,908
08-1153	Jefferson County	Finnriver Farm	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$203,500
08-1214	Jefferson County	Brown Dairy	Acquisition and Restoration	Jefferson	\$95,046
08-1238	Okanogan County	Nelson Ranch Farmland	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$616,050
08-1281	San Juan County Land Bank	Lopez Island Farmland	Acquisition	San Juan	\$300,000
08-1288	Clallam County	Finn Hall Farm	Acquisition	Clallam	\$438,640
08-1323	Kittitas County	Triple Creek Ranch 2008	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$320,943
08-1362	Thurston County	Black River Ranch	Acquisition	Thurston	\$809,257
06-1917	King County	Hendry Farm	Acquisition	King	\$70,911
06-1996	Island County	Smith Prairie Farmland - Ebey's Reserve	Acquisition	Island	\$267,222
06-1997	Island County	Ebey's Reserve Farmland	Acquisition	Island	\$750,000
06-1849	Clallam County	Dungeness Farmland	Acquisition	Clallam	\$293,471
06-2076	Whatcom County	Eldridge Farm Acquisition	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$160,310
07-1540	Jefferson County	Glendale Farm	Acquisition and Restoration	Jefferson	\$546,737
07-1571	Okanogan County	Crown-S Ranch Farmland	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$213,750
07-1584	Island County	Useless Bay East Farmland	Acquisition	Island	\$317,241
07-1597	Pierce County	Orting Valley Farms	Acquisition	Pierce	\$633,375
07-1600	Island County	Ebey's Reserve Farmland - Engle	Acquisition	Island	\$659,431
07-1610	Snohomish County	Willie Greens Organic Farm	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$78,210
07-1611	Snohomish County	Peoples Ranch	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$410,030

Farmland Preservation

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
06-2137	Snohomish County	Broers Organic Berry Farm	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$252,233
06-1793	Sequim	Sequim Farmland	Acquisition	Clallam	\$750,000
06-1746	Okanogan County	Methow Farmland	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$387,038

Local Parks

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
06-1818	Federal Way	Saghalie Park Soccer Field Renovation	Development	King	\$300,000
04-1433	Puyallup	Bradley Lake Park Phase III	Development	Pierce	\$300,000
04-1911	Tonasket	Tonasket B3 Skate and Bike Park Phase 2	Development	Okanogan	\$16,973
06-1570	San Juan County	Odlin Park Renovation - Phase II	Development	San Juan	\$155,331
06-1571	Auburn	Game Farm Park Soccer Field Renovation	Development	King	\$300,000
06-1598	Woodinville	Civic Sports Fields Renovation	Development	King	\$375,000
06-1600	Peninsula Metropolitan Park	Harbor Family Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$500,000
06-1605	Mount Vernon	Kiwanis Park Development	Development	Skagit	\$300,000
06-1606	Mount Vernon	Bonnie Rae Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Skagit	\$394,100
06-1614	Seattle	Ercolini Property Development	Development	King	\$200,000
06-1673	Edmonds	Old Woodway Elem. School Acquisition	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$498,066
06-1648	Lynnwood	North Lynnwood Park Aquatic Playground	Acquisition and Development	Snohomish	\$171,853
06-1687	Yakima	Upper Kiwanis Park Redevelopment Phase 1	Acquisition and Development	Yakima	\$500,000
04-1404	Gig Harbor	Skansie Brothers Park Phase II	Acquisition	Pierce	\$500,000
04-1406	Clark County	Pacific Community Park 04	Development	Clark	\$280,835
04-1408	Vancouver	Gretchen Fraser Neighborhood Park	Development	Clark	\$158,502
04-1417	Clark County	Hockinson Meadows	Acquisition and Development	Clark	\$500,000
04-1419	Kent	Arbor Heights 360° Phase 2	Acquisition and Development	King	\$50,000
04-1444	Bellingham	Squalicum Fields Development Phase 1	Development	Whatcom	\$300,000
04-1449	Cusick	Cusick Community Park	Development	Pend Oreille	\$189,802
04-1456	Kitsap County	North Kitsap Heritage Park	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$493,025
04-1332	Vancouver	Lakeshore Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$300,173
04-1336	Snohomish County	West Monroe Sports Facility	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$150,000
04-1341	Vancouver	Mount Vista Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$287,950
04-1355	Connell	Pioneer Park Expansion	Acquisition and Development	Franklin	\$329,660
04-1359	Creston	Creston Multi-Sport Complex	Acquisition and Development	Lincoln	\$84,669
04-1381	Tacoma Public Works	Thea Foss Waterway - 21st Street Park	Development	Pierce	\$300,000
04-1383	Snohomish County	North County Ballfields	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$20,144
04-1385	Kennewick	Hansen Park - Amenities & Development 04	Development	Benton	\$178,419
04-1391	Des Moines	Steven J Underwood Ballfield Lighting	Development	King	\$177,071
04-1393	Sumas	Bowen Field Expansion	Acquisition and Development	Whatcom	\$499,855
02-1372	Pierce County	Sprinker Skate Park	Development	Pierce	\$275,000
04-1269	Wenatchee	Rotary Park Expansion	Development	Chelan	\$198,500

Local Parks

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
04-1298	Bremerton	Bremerton Skatepark	Development	Kitsap	\$140,000
04-1320	Sunnyside	SunnyView Skatepark	Development	Yakima	\$51,850
04-1322	Chewelah	Barbour Recreation Complex Expansion	Development	Stevens	\$99,847
03-1138	Vancouver	Hockinson Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$297,091
03-1157	Renton	Renton Heritage Park Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$242,128
03-1161	Skagit County	Montgomery-Duban Headlands Park	Acquisition	Skagit	\$500,000
03-1162	Gig Harbor	Skansie Brothers Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$406,250
03-1165	Bainbridge Island MPRD	Joel Pritchard Park	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$500,000
04-1044	Lacey	Regional Athletic Complex Field Lighting	Development	Thurston	\$240,000
04-1060	Seattle	Ercolini Park Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$245,000
04-1137	Tonasket	Tonasket B3 Skate and Bike Park	Development	Okanogan	\$112,027
04-1174	Oroville	Oroville's Eastlake Ballfields	Development	Okanogan	\$29,691
04-1202	Kennewick	Col. Park Regional Youth Skate/Bike Park	Development	Benton	\$168,932
04-1204	Seattle	Lower Woodland Skate Park - Phase I	Development	King	\$300,000
04-1207	Seattle	Myrtle Edwards Park/OSP Expansion	Development	King	\$300,000
04-1214	Whitman County	Klemgard Park Renovation	Development	Whitman	\$96,500
02-1339	Bellingham	Squalicum Fields Acquisition	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$500,000
02-1301	Port Townsend	Monroe Street Skate Park	Development	Jefferson	\$200,000
02-1304	Bothell	Cedar Grove Park Development Ph. 1	Development	Snohomish	\$300,000
02-1307	Prosser	Prosser Skatepark - Phase 1	Development	Benton	\$60,000
02-1311	Skagit County	Custer Field Renovation	Development	Skagit	\$147,250
02-1326	Wilson Creek	Wilson Creek Skate Park	Development	Grant	\$35,844
02-1329	Twisp	Twisp Park Playground & Basketball Court	Development	Okanogan	\$31,860
02-1213	Clark County	Salmon Creek Park Development	Development	Clark	\$277,866
02-1230	Kent	Arbor Heights 360°	Acquisition and Development	King	\$465,000
02-1236	Benton	Benton City Skate Park	Development	Benton	\$76,836
02-1268	Lacey	Rainier Vista Community Park Development	Development	Thurston	\$284,469
02-1270	Lacey	Wonderwood Community Park	Development	Thurston	\$275,000
02-1296	Buckley	Buckley/White River Multi-Use Skate Park	Development	Pierce	\$235,225
02-1196	Vancouver	Haagen Park	Development	Clark	\$300,000
02-1183	Vancouver	Maple Crest Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$238,559
02-1167	Vancouver	Lynch Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$401,634
02-1175	Kent	Morrill Meadows/E. Hill Park Connection	Acquisition	King	\$275,660

Local Parks

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
02-1146	Asotin County	Asotin Aquatic Center Development	Development	Asotin	\$262,492
02-1149	Kennewick	Highlands Grange Park Amenities	Development	Benton	\$300,000
02-1151	Kennewick	Zintel Canyon Greenway (7th - Anderson)	Development	Benton	\$98,649
02-1062	Bremerton	Maritime Park	Development	Kitsap	\$300,000
00-1580	Colville	Colville Swimming Pool	Development	Stevens	\$100,000
02-1035	Brewster	Brewster Soccer Fields	Development	Okanogan	\$55,185
02-1047	Winthrop	Winthrop Community Park and Ice Rink	Acquisition and Development	Okanogan	\$375,000
00-1438	Kennewick	Columbia Park Aquatic Playground	Development	Benton	\$265,265
00-1378	Aberdeen	Bishop Athletic Complex	Development	Grays Harbor	\$300,000
00-1397	Kent	Clark Lake Park Expansion 00	Acquisition	King	\$500,000
00-1406	Ferndale	Tosco Sports Complex, Phase I	Development	Whatcom	\$275,000
00-1410	Ephrata	Ephrata Community Pool	Development	Grant	\$300,000
00-1265	Lakewood	Wards Lake Phase 3	Acquisition and Development	Pierce	\$317,550
00-1298	South Whidbey	SWPR Skate Park	Development	Island	\$50,000
00-1302	Kent	Kent Service Club Park Phase 1	Development	King	\$300,000
00-1303	Kent	Canterbury Neighborhood Park	Acquisition and Development	King	\$268,902
00-1304	Kennewick	Highlands Grange Park 00	Acquisition and Development	Benton	\$304,104
00-1316	Seattle	Cal Anderson Park Development	Development	King	\$300,000
00-1447	Castle Rock School District	Riverfront Recreation Center Phase 2	Development	Cowlitz	\$150,000
00-1464	Clark County	Camp Currie Phase 2	Acquisition	Clark	\$500,000
00-1465	Clark County	Evergreen Fisheries Park Phase 2	Acquisition	Clark	\$288,044
00-1469	Leavenworth	Leavenworth Skate Park	Development	Chelan	\$67,500
00-1498	Vancouver	Felida Park	Development	Clark	\$258,871
00-1502	Longview-Kelso	Lads & Lassies Park Development	Development	Cowlitz	\$16,250
00-1518	Yakima	Kiwanis Park Acquisition Phase 2	Acquisition	Yakima	\$489,130
00-1521	Cashmere	Cashmere Swimming Pool Revitalization	Development	Chelan	\$300,000
00-1524	Puyallup	Bradley Lake	Development	Pierce	\$268,820
00-1536	Sultan	Osprey Park Basketball Court Cover	Development	Snohomish	\$32,718
00-1494	Vancouver	Fisher Basin	Development	Clark	\$299,757
00-1574	Napavine	Napavine City Park	Acquisition and Development	Lewis	\$274,495
00-1578	Pasco	Pasco Softball Complex Lighting	Development	Franklin	\$299,205
01-1025	Seattle	Linden Ave Neighborhood Park Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$200,000
01-1075	Peninsula Metropolitan Park	Sehmel Homestead	Acquisition	Pierce	\$319,644

Local Parks

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
01-1093	Issaquah	Squak Valley Park Expansion	Acquisition	King	\$226,184
01-1111	Lacey	Pleasant Glade Park	Acquisition	Thurston	\$387,645
01-1117	Redmond	Juel Property Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$80,311
01-1119	Tukwila	Cascade View Park Expansion	Acquisition	King	\$95,628
01-1144	Pasco	Erwen Trust Park Aquisition	Acquisition	Franklin	\$141,725
01-1180	Bellingham	Sunnyland Neighborhood Park Acq.	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$105,867
06-2065	Bainbridge Island MPRD	Battle Point Park Development	Development	Kitsap	\$154,325
08-1091	Tacoma MPD	Wright Park Spray and Playground	Development	Pierce	\$453,527
08-1094	Tacoma MPD	Children's Nature Exploration Area	Development	Pierce	\$350,000
08-1115	Washougal	Hartwood Property	Acquisition	Clark	\$195,095
06-2116	Lynnwood	Daleway Park Aquatic Playground	Acquisition and Development	Snohomish	\$158,342
06-2125	Richland	Amon Creek Land Acqiusition	Acquisition	Benton	\$404,780
06-2053	Kitsap County	Kingston Village Green	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$500,000
06-1935	Federal Way	W. Hylebos Park Boardwalk Replacement 06	Development	King	\$277,283
06-2015	Vancouver	South Fishers Landing Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Clark	\$463,174
06-2021	Vancouver	Mackie Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Clark	\$469,571
06-2023	Vancouver	East Image Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Clark	\$220,200
06-1990	Hoquiam	John Gable Park Revitalization	Development	Grays Harbor	\$148,976
06-2028	Richland	Claybell Park Expansion	Acquisition	Benton	\$195,960
06-2032	Vancouver	Fairgrounds Community Park - Phase 1	Development	Clark	\$222,494
06-1888	Burien	Mathison Park Expansion	Development	King	\$210,000
06-1906	Shoreline	Richmond Beach Park Renovation	Development	King	\$300,000
06-1999	Bellevue	Crossroads Community Pk. Water Play Area	Development	King	\$300,000
06-2001	Bellevue	Highland Park Skate Park Development	Development	King	\$300,000
06-2002	Bellevue	Wilburton Property Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$500,000
06-2005	Bellevue	Meydenbauer Bay Park Expansion	Acquisition	King	\$500,000
06-1918	Gig Harbor	Kenneth Leo Marvin Veterans Memorial Park	Development	Pierce	\$300,000
06-1951	Spokane Valley	Green Acres Neighborhood Park Acq.	Acquisition	Spokane	\$248,910
08-1212	Clallam County	Agnew Soccer Fields	Acquisition	Clallam	\$187,554
08-1337	Kitsap County	South Kitsap Regional Park-Phase 1	Development	Kitsap	\$500,000
08-1340	Vashon Park District	Vashon Athletic Fields Improvements Phase 2 and 3	Development	King	\$500,000
08-1290	Tenino	Tenino City Park Expansion	Acquisition	Thurston	\$57,500
08-1292	Seattle	Ballard Park Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$350,000

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Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
08-1299	Skagit County	Memorial Field Renovation-2008	Development	Skagit	\$39,969
08-1303	Mount Vernon	Kiwanis Park Splash Park and Boardwalk	Development	Skagit	\$322,000
08-1205	Camas	Fallen Leaf Lake Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$1,500,000
08-1209	Mukilteo	Lighthouse Park Phase 2	Development	Snohomish	\$459,979
08-1133	Lynnwood	Stadler Ridge Park	Development	Snohomish	\$324,276
08-1538	South Whidbey	Trustland Trails Parking and Connection Project	Development	Island	\$56,198
08-1596	Olympia Parks	Ward Lake Acquisition	Acquisition	Thurston	\$750,000
08-1602	Colfax	McDonald Park Lighting Phase II	Development	Whitman	\$39,577
08-1603	Prosser	Outdoor Swimming Pool Renovation	Development	Benton	\$500,000
08-1609	Palouse	Palouse City Park Renovation	Development	Whitman	\$12,000
08-1630	Liberty Lake	Rocky Hill Park	Acquisition and Development	Spokane	\$441,763
08-1648	Aberdeen	Pioneer Park Field Lighting	Development	Grays Harbor	\$495,128
08-1390	Issaquah	Tolle Anderson Park Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$1,000,000
08-1469	Bellingham	Cordata Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$483,801
10-1082	Wenatchee	Saddle Rock Acquisition	Acquisition	Chelan	\$277,668
10-1064	Mason County	MCRA Park Infield Renovation	Development	Mason	\$275,500
08-1831	Issaquah	Multi-Purpose Sports Turf Field - Central Park	Development	King	\$500,000
10-1288	Tacoma MPD	Franklin Park Development	Development	Pierce	\$500,000
10-1236	Newport	Newport Spray Park	Development	Pend Oreille	\$79,684
10-1237	Cheney	Betz Park Baseball/Softball Fields	Development	Spokane	\$500,000
10-1095	Mossyrock	Klickitat Prairie Park	Acquisition	Lewis	\$584,438
10-1157	University Place	Leach Creek Property Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$75,000
10-1187	Vancouver	Rose Village Neighborhood Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Clark	\$132,528
10-1204	Ridgefield	Abrams Park Improvements Phase 1	Acquisition	Clark	\$153,753
10-1209	Pierce County Public Works	Playground By The Sound	Development	Pierce	\$99,922
10-1588	Hoquiam	Central Play Park Redevelopment	Development	Grays Harbor	\$198,754
10-1643	Swinomish Tribe	Swadabs Waterfront Park Expansion	Development	Skagit	\$50,610
10-1268	Peninsula Metropolitan Park	Knight Forest Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$331,221
10-1313	King County	Cougar Mountain Park Precipice Trail Additions	Acquisition	King	\$500,000
10-1321	King County	Duthie Hill Park Trailhead Development	Development	King	\$317,477
10-1346	Covington	Covington Community Park Sports Field and Trails	Development	King	\$500,000
10-1410	Enumclaw	Enumclaw Field Improvements	Development	King	\$300,000
12-1270	King County	Pinnacle Peak Trailhead Development	Development	King	\$188,000

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Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
12-1383	Mason County	Mason County Recreation Area Infield Renovation	Development	Mason	\$285,000
12-1401	Wilkeson	Wilkeson Skatepark	Development	Pierce	\$55,400
12-1254	Kitsap County	South Kitsap Regional Park-Expansion	Development	Kitsap	\$132,500
12-1227	Chehalis	Chehalis Pool Renovation	Development	Lewis	\$500,000
12-1239	Cowlitz County	Harry Gardner Park Amenities	Development	Cowlitz	\$46,850
12-1123	Winthrop	Winthrop Ice Rink Phase 2	Development	Okanogan	\$497,000
10-1690	Lacey	Greg J. Cuoio Community Park	Acquisition	Thurston	\$1,000,000
10-1653	Kent	Clark Lake Park Expansion 12	Acquisition	King	\$227,020
12-1044	Wenatchee	Lower Castle Rock Acquisition	Acquisition	Chelan	\$285,157
10-1609	Pierce County	Frontier Park Renovation - Inclusive Playground	Development	Pierce	\$125,159
12-1085	Everett	Senator Henry M. Jackson Park Renovation	Development	Snohomish	\$500,000
12-1086	Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon Skagit Riverwalk Park	Development	Skagit	\$500,000
12-1152	Aberdeen	Sam Benn Park Renovation, Phase Two	Development	Grays Harbor	\$112,743
12-1197	Key Peninsula Metro Park Dist	Anderson Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$415,182
12-1203	Clark County	Cougar Creek Woods Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Clark	\$514,806
91-052	Cowlitz County	Willow Grove Beach Phase 1	Development	Cowlitz	\$211,811
91-038	Aberdeen	Morrison Riverfront Park Acq.	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$50,000
91-046	Pullman	Military Hill Park Tennis Court Ren.	Development	Whitman	\$78,426
91-047	Chewelah	Recreation Complex	Development	Stevens	\$227,975
14-1701	Spokane County	Prairie View Park Expansion	Acquisition and Development	Spokane	\$500,000
14-1631	Snohomish County	Esperance Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$508,600
14-1513	Lakewood	Springbrook Park Acquisition and Development	Acquisition and Development	Pierce	\$193,950
14-1484	Kitsap County	Port Gamble Ride Park-Kitsap Forest & Bay	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$500,000
91-054	Seattle	Kubota Gardens	Acquisition	King	\$320,000
91-069	Othello	Othello Swimming Pool Ren.	Development	Adams	\$74,481
91-072	Lewis County	South Lewis County Regional Park	Development	Lewis	\$330,000
91-073	Ellensburg	Irene Rinehart Riverfront Park	Development	Kittitas	\$71,675
91-079	Bainbridge Island MPRD	Mandus Olson/Miller Road Forest	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,000,000
91-094	Yakima County	Sunnyview Park	Development	Yakima	\$88,279
91-096	Medical Lake	Waterfront Park Fields	Development	Spokane	\$19,692
91-104	Spokane	Polly Judd Park - Acquisition	Acquisition	Spokane	\$86,218
91-105	Spokane	Ben Burr Park	Acquisition	Spokane	\$59,742
91-062	Selah	Selah Pool Bathhouse Renov.	Development	Yakima	\$82,366

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Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
91-063	Spokane County	Plantes Ferry Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Spokane	\$315,828
91-111	Spokane	Pacific Park Development	Development	Spokane	\$154,984
91-129	Grandview	Country Park	Development	Yakima	\$134,649
91-135	North Bonneville	Central Park Upgrade	Development	Skamania	\$29,220
91-137	Kitsap County	Silverdale/Clear Creek Wetlands	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$447,949
91-138	Kitsap County	South Kitsap Comm. Park, Ph. 2	Development	Kitsap	\$335,000
91-139	South Whidbey	Community Center Park	Development	Island	\$154,490
91-115	Lacey	45th Street Community Park	Acquisition	Thurston	\$369,233
91-117	Hatton	Harold E. Johnson Memorial Park	Development	Adams	\$29,657
91-150	Ferndale	Pioneer Park Expansion/Bergsma Acq.	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$121,441
91-155	Burlington Public Works	Rotary Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Skagit	\$55,000
14-1398	Bothell	North Creek Forest Acquisition Phase 3	Acquisition	King	\$1,000,000
14-1274	Everett	Kasch Park Synthetic Turf Replacement	Development	Snohomish	\$500,000
14-1331	Anacortes	John Storvik Spray Park & New Restroom	Development	Skagit	\$335,000
14-1444	Ridgefield	Refuge Road Neighborhood Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Clark	\$225,300
14-1465	Spokane	Spokane-Adaptive Baseball Field at Mission Park	Development	Spokane	\$238,055
14-1471	Vancouver	Columbia River Waterfront Park (WWRP)	Development	Clark	\$1,000,000
14-1111	Benton County	Candy Mountain Acquisition	Acquisition	Benton	\$695,377
14-1121	Yakima	Randall Park Renovation	Development	Yakima	\$500,000
12-1536	Edmonds	City Park Play and Spray Area Revitalization	Development	Snohomish	\$500,000
14-1131	Wenatchee	Hale Park Acquisition and Development	Acquisition and Development	Chelan	\$523,000
14-1135	Wenatchee	Saddle Rock Gateway and Outdoor Education Area	Development	Chelan	\$480,648
14-1182	Bellevue	Inspiration Playground Construction	Development	King	\$500,000
14-1199	Edmonds	Civic Center Field Acquisition	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$1,000,000
14-1143	Selah	Volunteer Park Development	Development	Yakima	\$359,000
12-1547	Bainbridge Island MPRD	Rotary Park Redevelopment	Development	Kitsap	\$500,000
12-1525	Kent	Huse/Soos Creek Property Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$834,725
12-1509	Gig Harbor	Gig Harbor PlayZone Integrated Playground	Development	Pierce	\$180,000
12-1464	Bremerton	Evergreen Rotary Inclusive Playground	Development	Kitsap	\$211,350
12-1466	Clark County	Chinook Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Clark	\$155,634
12-1491	Vancouver	John Ball Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Clark	\$173,253
12-1559	Island County	Trillium Community Forest	Acquisition	Island	\$185,000
92-070	Lacey	Pacific Avenue Community Park	Acquisition	Thurston	\$473,503

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Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
92-073	Ilwaco	Provo Park	Development	Pacific	\$36,576
92-079	Moses Lake	Family Aquatic Center	Development	Grant	\$300,000
91-167	Lewiston	Foster Park - Playground Equip.	Development	Asotin	\$14,614
91-168	Airway Heights Public Works	Peppermint Stick Family Park	Development	Spokane	\$73,154
91-170	Kent	East Hill Neighborhood Park, Ph. 1	Acquisition and Development	King	\$381,061
91-174	Oroville	Deep Bay Park Ph. 2	Development	Okanogan	\$28,527
91-180	Suquamish Tribe	Indianola/Suquamish Recreation Facility	Development	Kitsap	\$86,378
91-183	Federal Way	City Center Park (Celebration Park)	Acquisition	King	\$403,699
91-184	Tacoma	Shoreline Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$2,280,000
91-193	Vancouver	Bagley Community Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Clark	\$419,617
91-195	Olympia	Capitol Lake Park	Acquisition and Development	Thurston	\$1,000,000
91-197	Bellingham	Northridge Park	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$400,000
91-158	Auburn	Roegner (White River) Park	Development	King	\$485,210
91-204	Snohomish County	Lord Hill Regional Park	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$505,387
91-207	Redmond	Avondale Park	Acquisition	King	\$331,046
91-218	Marysville	Jennings Park Extension	Acquisition and Development	Snohomish	\$201,255
91-221	North Bend	E.J. Roberts Park 91	Development	King	\$134,730
91-222	North Bend	Torguson Property	Acquisition	King	\$425,600
91-227	Bellevue	Marymoor Ballfield Development	Development	King	\$339,370
91-230	Kent	Clark Lake	Acquisition	King	\$1,000,000
91-232	King County	Lake Desire/Spring Lake	Acquisition	King	\$1,200,000
91-233	King County	Moss Lake Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$1,250,000
91-241	Mill Creek	Heron Park	Development	Snohomish	\$78,028
91-257	Palouse	Park Improvements/Tennis Courts	Development	Whitman	\$31,841
91-258	Winthrop	Mack Lloyd Park (Winthrop)	Development	Okanogan	\$40,000
91-259	Renton	May Creek Trail, 1991	Acquisition	King	\$169,200
92-087	Tumwater	Pioneer Park Ph. 1	Development	Thurston	\$300,000
92-095	Normandy Park	City Hall Park Renovation & Expansion	Development	King	\$247,705
92-099	Kent	Scenic Hill Park	Development	King	\$225,746
92-104	Tacoma MPD	Point Defiance Waterfront Improve.	Development	Pierce	\$267,497
92-110	Skagit County	Pressentin Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Skagit	\$60,918
92-123	Orcas Island	Buck Recreational Park	Acquisition and Development	San Juan	\$300,000
92-129	Thurston County	Camp Kenneydell Park Development	Development	Thurston	\$120,000

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Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
92-143	Kitsap County	Island Lake Park West (Dev)	Development	Kitsap	\$151,378
92-144	La Center	La Center Community Park, Ph. 1	Development	Clark	\$55,000
92-163	Whitman County	Kamiak Butte Park	Development	Whitman	\$114,900
92-239	Stanwood	Heritage Park, Phase 1	Acquisition and Development	Snohomish	\$300,000
92-247	Clark County	Biddlewood Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$142,547
92-261	Steilacoom	Sunnyside Beach	Development	Pierce	\$158,857
92-280	Spokane City	Polly Judd Park - Development	Development	Spokane	\$184,378
92-287	Federal Way	Campus Drive Park (Sahale Park)	Development	King	\$300,000
92-288	Federal Way	Steel Lake Park	Development	King	\$300,000
92-295	Pasco	West Chiawana Park Phase 2	Acquisition and Development	Franklin	\$128,000
92-298	Renton	May Creek Trail, 1994	Acquisition	King	\$90,574
92-309	Ellensburg	McElroy Property	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$81,964
92-317	SeaTac	North SeaTac Park Baseball Quad. Ph. 1	Development	King	\$300,000
92-320	Freeman School District #358	Valleyford Community Park	Development	Spokane	\$31,720
92-321	Bellevue	South of I-90 (Robertson Acquisition)	Acquisition	King	\$406,600
92-326	East County	Maltby Community Park	Development	Snohomish	\$27,706
92-328	Clark County	Wineberg Community Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$260,324
92-330	Clark County	Ellsworth School Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$92,262
92-331	Clark County	Brush Prairie Acquisition	Acquisition	Clark	\$394,604
92-342	Whatcom County	Sunset Farm Park	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$457,354
92-344	Skagit County	Northern State Recreation Area	Acquisition	Skagit	\$364,585
92-334	Vancouver	Bagley Community Park Development	Development	Clark	\$298,272
92-335	Connell	Clark Street Park	Acquisition and Development	Franklin	\$74,132
92-351	Tacoma MPD	Northeast Tacoma Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$167,486
92-359	Thurston County	Deschutes Falls Park	Acquisition	Thurston	\$441,932
98-1102	Lynden Regional Park District	Bender Recreation Facility Expansion	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$500,000
98-1111	Okanogan	Okanogan Valley Sports Complex	Acquisition and Development	Okanogan	\$103,893
98-1118	Tacoma MPD	Wapato Hills Neighborhood Park	Development	Pierce	\$300,000
98-1121	Tacoma MPD	Titlow Park Renovation/Expansion	Development	Pierce	\$182,095
98-1051	Yakima County	West Valley Community Park, Phase 2	Development	Yakima	\$166,539
98-1052	Seattle	TT Minor Park Expansion	Development	King	\$300,000
97-1206	Clark County	Evergreen Fisheries Park	Development	Clark	\$267,291
97-127	Stanwood	Heritage Park, Phase 2	Development	Snohomish	\$279,039

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Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
98-1137	Des Moines	Des Moines Sports Park Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$500,000
98-1123	Yakima	Chesterley Park Expansion	Development	Yakima	\$266,000
98-1188	Pierce County	McKenna Boat Launch Playground	Development	Pierce	\$10,656
98-1194	Lakewood	Lakewood Skate Park	Development	Pierce	\$110,196
98-1195	Lakewood	Wards Lake Phase I Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$150,575
98-1196	Olympia	Friendly Grove Park	Acquisition and Development	Thurston	\$324,414
98-1197	Lakewood	Springbrook Park	Acquisition and Development	Pierce	\$238,126
98-1198	Richland	George Prout Swimming Pool	Development	Benton	\$280,678
98-1201	Thurston County	Kenneydell Park Phase 2 Development	Acquisition and Development	Thurston	\$300,000
98-1203	Twisp	Wagner Memorial Pool Renovation	Development	Okanogan	\$248,720
98-1205	Raymond	Nevitt Pool Renovation	Development	Pacific	\$300,000
98-1219	Gig Harbor Public Works	Gig Harbor Skateboard Park	Development	Pierce	\$92,348
98-1221	Lake Forest Park	Lyon Creek Waterfront Park	Acquisition	King	\$495,667
98-1228	Battle Ground	The Oaks	Acquisition	Clark	\$410,985
98-1180	Omak	Eastside Park Soccer Fields	Development	Okanogan	\$90,154
98-1242	Bremerton	Evergreen Park, Ph 2 (Smith Cove Area)	Development	Kitsap	\$276,306
98-1250	Snohomish County	Whitehorse Community Playfield	Development	Snohomish	\$300,000
98-1255	Sultan	Osprey Park Dev. Phase 2	Development	Snohomish	\$61,939
98-1298	Wilson Creek	Wilson Creek Park Renovation	Development	Grant	\$13,000
98-1299	Port of Wahkiakum County #2	Vista Park Expansion 98	Development	Wahkiakum	\$171,140
98-1301	West Richland	Bombing Range Sports Complex	Development	Benton	\$98,404
96-228	Quincy	Pool Renovation Ph.1	Development	Grant	\$300,000
96-235	Royal City Public Works	City Park Renovation	Development	Grant	\$71,601
96-281	Bainbridge Island MPRD	Gazzam Lake, Phase 2	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$500,000
97-036	Kent	East Hill Neighborhood Park , Ph. 2	Acquisition	King	\$479,443
97-037	Mill Creek	Cougar Park	Development	Snohomish	\$79,344
97-043	Yakima	McGuinness Park	Development	Yakima	\$50,000
97-080	Seattle	Green Lake Park Improvements - Ph. 1	Development	King	\$300,000
97-091	Marysville	Strawberry Fields Athletic Park 97	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$233,477
97-025	Clark County	Whipple Creek 97	Acquisition	Clark	\$396,584
97-099	Port Angeles	Lincoln Park Field	Development	Clallam	\$91,500
97-101	Uniontown	Memorial Park	Development	Whitman	\$71,459
97-1051	Shelton	Kneeland Park	Development	Mason	\$126,978

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Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
97-1061	Chelan	Lakeside Park	Development	Chelan	\$98,919
97-1064	Lopez Island School Dist 144	Lopez Island Community Tennis Courts	Development	San Juan	\$69,450
97-1082	Camas	Camas Pool Renovation	Development	Clark	\$95,778
97-1083	Federal Way	Soccer Field Lighting - Celebration Park	Development	King	\$162,357
97-1099	Carbonado	Carbonado's 8th Avenue Park	Development	Pierce	\$31,300
97-111	Richland	Badger Mountain Comm. Park, Ph. 1	Development	Benton	\$298,858
97-103	Connell	Connell Swimming Pool	Development	Franklin	\$148,855
97-1030	Clallam County	McCool "Robin Hill Farm"	Acquisition	Clallam	\$500,000
97-104	Kennewick	Scott Park Ballfield Lighting	Development	Benton	\$205,911
97-1042	King County	Lake Sawyer Regional Park	Acquisition	King	\$500,000
97-1118	Tacoma MPD	Wapato Hills Park	Acquisition	Pierce	\$500,000
97-1126	Edgewood	Edgemont Park	Development	Pierce	\$61,315
97-1149	Sultan	Sky Valley Sports Complex, Phase 2	Development	Snohomish	\$300,000
96-190	Jefferson County	H.J. Carroll Park	Development	Jefferson	\$71,844
96-195	Renton	Springbrook Creek	Acquisition	King	\$126,720
96-196	North Bend	Meadowbrook Farm	Acquisition	King	\$500,000
96-198	Seattle	I-90/Judkins Park Improvements	Development	King	\$300,000
96-200	Seattle	Bobby Morris Playfield Park Renovation	Development	King	\$300,000
96-201	Seattle	Webster Playground	Development	King	\$189,278
96-1233	Kennewick	Kennewick Youth Skate Park	Development	Benton	\$50,000
96-177	Grand Coulee	North Dam Park Ph. 1	Development	Grant	\$114,895
96-1198	Clark County	Tenny Creek Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$267,485
96-1200	Clark County	Orchards Highlands	Acquisition	Clark	\$66,117
96-1201	Poulsbo-North Kitsap	Nelson Property	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$208,303
96-1203	Clark County	Pacific Community Park 96	Acquisition	Clark	\$236,015
96-1212	Liberty Lake	Pavillion Park PH 2	Development	Spokane	\$200,000
96-1218	Newcastle	Lake Boren Park	Development	King	\$268,063
96-1221	Bellingham	Birchwood Neighborhood Park	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$159,184
96-1222	Newcastle	DOT Property	Acquisition	King	\$225,279
96-1223	Spokane County	Plantes Ferry Park Phase 1 Development	Development	Spokane	\$300,000
96-1224	Kent	Morrill Meadows Park Development	Development	King	\$300,000
96-1085	Cheney Public Works	Betz North Park	Acquisition	Spokane	\$137,500
96-1087	Colfax	McDonald Recreation Field Acquisition	Acquisition	Whitman	\$14,476

Local Parks

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
96-1091	Woodinville	Wilmot Gateway Park - Development	Development	King	\$300,000
96-1096	Bellevue	Peltola Property Acquisition-South I-90	Acquisition	King	\$52,913
96-083	Whatcom County	Nesset Farm, Phase 2	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$63,660
96-1150	SeaTac	Angle Lake Park, Phase I	Development	King	\$300,000
96-1158	Mukilteo	The Park at 92nd Street	Development	Snohomish	\$300,000
96-1170	Bremerton	Evergreen Park Renovation - Phase 1	Development	Kitsap	\$298,150
96-1174	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Railroad Bridge Park Expansion	Acquisition	Clallam	\$60,233
96-1178	Bellingham	Frank Geri Complex - Field 4	Development	Whatcom	\$250,000
96-1188	Quincy	Southwest Park	Acquisition	Grant	\$67,500
96-1191	Seattle	Last Open Space in Lake City	Development	King	\$177,203
96-021	Tumwater	Pioneer Park Ph. 2	Development	Thurston	\$276,220
96-008	King County	Big Finn Hill 96	Development	King	\$89,250
96-056	Kennewick	Horse Heaven Hills Park, Phase 2	Development	Benton	\$60,000
96-057	Tekoa	Tekoa Comm. Swimming Pool	Development	Whitman	\$300,000
96-068	Woodinville	Wilmot Gateway Park - Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$495,500
96-072	Clark County	Fisher Basin Regional Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$220,370
96-075	Clark County	Vancouver Lake Ph. 2	Development	Clark	\$300,000
93-065	Tacoma MPD	Wapato Park	Development	Pierce	\$181,827
93-077	San Juan Island	Sunken Park	Development	San Juan	\$48,947
93-104	Liberty Lake	Pavillion Park, Phase 1	Acquisition and Development	Spokane	\$311,358
93-124	Renton	Cedar River Recreation Park	Acquisition	King	\$500,000
93-129	SeaTac	North SeaTac Park Soccer Fields Ph.2	Development	King	\$300,000
93-131	Benton	Benton City Park Renovation	Development	Benton	\$13,550
93-132	Seattle	Martin Luther King Jr. Outdoor Improv.	Development	King	\$202,230
93-142	Kennewick	Kenneth Serier Splash Pool	Development	Benton	\$74,803
93-143	Kennewick	Horse Heaven Hills Park, Phase I	Development	Benton	\$250,000
93-147	Benton	Benton City Tennis Court	Development	Benton	\$10,681
93-156	La Center	La Center Community Park, Ph. 2	Development	Clark	\$106,972
93-171	Kitsap County	Buck Lake County Park Extension	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$288,900
93-172	Bellevue	Enatai Beach Park Ph. I	Development	King	\$300,000
93-041	King County	Cottage Lake Park, Ph. 1	Development	King	\$300,000
93-049	Skagit County	Burlington-Edison Park Phase 2	Development	Skagit	\$113,750
99-1013	Puyallup	Bradley Lake Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$500,000

Local Parks

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
99-1025	Kent	Chestnut Ridge Park Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$187,464
99-1034	King County	Preston Community Park Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$404,277
99-1090	Lakewood	Wards Lake Phase II Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$250,005
99-1100	West Richland	Bombing Range Sports Complex Expansion	Acquisition	Benton	\$43,602
99-1113	Kent	Valley Floor Community Park Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$216,750
99-1136	Yakima	Kiwanis Park Acquisition	Acquisition	Yakima	\$120,000
99-1147	Tacoma MPD	Wapato Park Property Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$182,149
99-1152	Snohomish County	Martha Lake Airport Community Park	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$321,016
99-1201	Lacey	Lacey Regional Athletic Center (RAC)	Acquisition	Thurston	\$282,802
98-1289	Clark County	Camp Currie	Acquisition	Clark	\$500,000
98-1293	Vancouver	Lalonde Creek Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$283,778

Natural Areas

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
92-718	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Coastal NAP	Acquisition	Grays Harbor, Pacific	\$2,999,999
92-719	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Larkspur Meadows, Ph. 2	Acquisition	Chelan	\$300,000
92-721	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mount Si NRCA, Ph. 2	Acquisition	King	\$250,000
92-723	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Teal Slough	Acquisition	Pacific	\$426
92-724	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island NRCA - Ph. 2	Acquisition	Skagit	\$1,000,000
92-725	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Table Mountain NRCA 92	Acquisition	Skamania	\$500,000
92-726	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Columbia Hills NAP	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$2,500,000
93-829	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island NRCA, Ph. 3	Acquisition	Skagit	\$910,028
93-830	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA 93	Acquisition	Thurston	\$812,383
93-831	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Chehalis River Surge Plain - 1993	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$139,335
93-832	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Elk River Estuary, Ph. 2	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$4,574,401
93-833	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Niawiakum River NAP	Acquisition	Pacific	\$40,434
93-839	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Larkspur Meadows, Ph. 3	Acquisition	Chelan	\$373,973
96-025	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Coastal NAP - 1996	Acquisition	Grays Harbor, Pacific	\$2,434,546
96-037	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Puget Trough NAPs	Acquisition	Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, Whatcom	\$800,000
96-038	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Larkspur Meadows, Ph. 4	Acquisition	Chelan	\$444,281
96-039	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Arid Lands NAPs	Acquisition	Chelan, Douglas, Klickitat	\$1,027,425
96-040	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island NRCA, Ph. 4	Acquisition	Skagit	\$1,000,000
93-843	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mount Si NRCA, Ph. 3	Acquisition	King	\$92,976
96-1016	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Puget Trough Freshwater NAPs	Acquisition	Mason, Whatcom	\$1,589,150
96-1002	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island NRCA	Acquisition and Development	Skagit	\$2,496,980
96-1009	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Puget Trough Estuarine NAPs	Acquisition and Development	Jefferson, Mason	\$265,362
96-283	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cattle Point NRCA 96	Acquisition	San Juan	\$1,219,874
98-1128	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island Natural Area 98	Acquisition	Skagit	\$294,000
98-1147	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Entiat Slopes NAP	Acquisition	Chelan	\$248,195
98-1148	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Freshwater NAPs	Acquisition	Mason	\$251,267
98-1149	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Estuarine NAPs	Acquisition	Jefferson, Mason	\$1,471,392

Natural Areas

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
98-1150	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mount Si NRCA 98	Acquisition and Development	King	\$1,450,025
98-1035	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Northern Shrub Steppe	Acquisition	Douglas	\$68,077
91-838	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Chehalis River Surge Plain	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$707,073
91-839	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island NRCA, Ph. 1	Acquisition	Skagit	\$1,421,970
91-840	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Elk River Estuary, Ph. 1	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$430,916
91-842	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Hat Island	Acquisition	Skagit	\$670,102
91-843	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Larkspur Meadows, Ph. 1	Acquisition	Chelan	\$931,924
91-844	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mount Si NRCA, Ph. 1	Acquisition	King	\$1,513,114
91-845	Washington Department of Natural Resources	North Bay	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$766,866
91-846	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Old Growth Oak Forest	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$494,515
91-802	State Parks	Swan Marsh	Acquisition	Pacific	\$110,395
14-1252	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Ink Blot and Schumacher Creek NAPs	Acquisition	Mason	\$2,214,554
14-1254	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Kennedy Creek NAP 2014	Acquisition	Mason	\$849,659
14-1247	Washington Department of Natural Resources	South Lake Ozette NAP 2014	Acquisition	Clallam	\$1,588,360
14-1249	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Dabob Bay NA Shoreline	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$3,240,955
14-1722	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Queets River 2014	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$1,643,135
12-1177	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Lacamas Prairie Natural Area	Acquisition	Clark	\$750,350
12-1180	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Trombetta Canyon NAP 2012	Acquisition	Stevens	\$604,800
12-1182	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Wanapum NAP 2012	Acquisition	Grant	\$1,921,500
12-1183	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Washougal Oaks Natural Area	Acquisition	Clark	\$1,590,225
12-1173	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Camas Meadows NAP 2012	Acquisition	Chelan	\$1,862,700
10-1458	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Dabob Bay Natural Area 2010	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$2,925,261
10-1465	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mima Mounds NAP 2010	Acquisition	Thurston	\$281,669
08-1175	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Bone River and Niawiakum River NAPs	Acquisition	Pacific	\$554,067
08-1176	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Columbia Hills NAP 2008	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$91,261
08-1177	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island Natural Area 2008	Acquisition	Skagit	\$1,795,331
08-1179	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Ink Blot and Shumocher Creek NAPs 2008	Acquisition	Mason	\$607,299
08-1180	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Lacamas Prairie Natural Area 2008	Acquisition	Clark	\$1,779,114
08-1184	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Trout Lake NAP 2008	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$433,363
06-1841	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Klickitat Canyon NRCA 2006	Acquisition	Klickitat, Yakima	\$1,468,116

Natural Areas

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
00-1427	Washington Department of Natural Resources	North Bay NAP 00	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$176,719
00-1363	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Selah Cliffs NAP 00	Acquisition	Yakima	\$469,213
00-1400	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Elk River NRCA 00	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$1,402,432
00-1432	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Chehalis River Surge Plain NAP	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$48,072
00-1419	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island Natural Area 00	Acquisition	Skagit	\$2,471,411
02-1045	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Washougal Oaks NAP/NRCA 02	Acquisition	Clark	\$2,432,193
02-1070	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Elk River NRCA 02	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$2,542,583
02-1184	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Stavis NRCA / Kitsap Forest NAP	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,883,781
02-1089	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island Natural Area 02	Acquisition	Skagit	\$1,628,786
02-1090	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Bone River and Niawiakum River NAPs	Acquisition	Pacific	\$139,667
04-1326	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Kennedy Creek NAP	Acquisition	Thurston	\$664,724
04-1327	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Methow Rapids NAP	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$329,167
04-1328	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Bone River & Niawiakum River NAPs	Acquisition	Pacific	\$496,317
04-1330	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island Natural Area 04	Acquisition	Skagit	\$2,918,164
04-1291	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Lummi Island Natural Area Phase I	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$870,046
04-1362	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Golden Paintbrush Preserve	Acquisition	Island	\$437,556
04-1278	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Washougal Oaks NAP/NRCA 04	Acquisition	Clark	\$921,762
04-1376	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Selah Cliffs NAP 04	Acquisition	Yakima	\$37,624
04-1378	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Carlisle Bog NAP	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$29,110
04-1416	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Ink Blot and Shumocher Creek NAPs	Acquisition	Mason	\$1,228,432
06-1824	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Elk River NRCA 2006	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$807,174
06-1812	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Washougal Oaks NAP/NRCA 2006	Acquisition	Clark	\$582,653

Riparian Habitat

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
97-1272	Skagit Conservation District	Samish River Project	Acquisition and Development	Skagit	\$221,619
97-1275	Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually River Riparian Project	Acquisition	Pierce, Thurston	\$104,162
97-1283	Kitsap Conservation District	Martha John Creek Project	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$44,024
97-1284	Jefferson Land Trust	Chimacum Watershed Conservation Easement	Acquisition and Development	Jefferson	\$499,500
97-1295	Snohomish County	Stillaguamish Slough Protection	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$114,223
97-1299	Wild Fish Conservancy	N. Fork Stillaguamish ELJ	Acquisition and Development	Snohomish	\$204,133
97-1300	North Olympic Land Trust	Dungeness River Watershed Restoration	Acquisition and Development	Clallam	\$379,235
97-1301	Snohomish County	North Creek Greenway	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$59,501
97-1307	Trout Unlimited Monroe	Haskell Slough Project	Acquisition and Development	Snohomish	\$65,391
97-1310	Methow Conservancy	Methow Conservancy Riparian Habitats	Acquisition and Development	Okanogan	\$550,000

Riparian Protection

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
14-1150	Columbia Land Trust	Willapa Bay-Seal Slough Conservation Acquisition	Acquisition	Pacific	\$875,000
14-1480	Nisqually Land Trust	Mashel Shoreline Protection Phase 4	Acquisition	Pierce	\$1,100,000
12-1558	Columbia Land Trust	Mt St Helens Pine Creek	Acquisition	Skamania	\$1,246,200
12-1590	Capitol Land Trust	Oakland Bay Estuary Conservation Phase 3	Acquisition and Restoration	Mason	\$1,798,928
14-1097	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Reardan Audubon Lake 2014	Acquisition	Lincoln	\$600,000
14-1092	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Taneum Creek Riparian	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$1,700,000
14-1095	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Merrill Lake RP 2014	Acquisition	Cowlitz	\$2,196,889
12-1535	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	Crockett Lake Riparian 2012	Acquisition	Island	\$883,221
06-1816	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Skagit River Forks	Acquisition	Skagit	\$464,283
06-1817	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Upper Yakima Riparian	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$991,317
06-1832	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Lower Union River Estuary Acquisition	Acquisition	Mason	\$1,935,950
06-1833	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Oak Flats	Acquisition	Yakima	\$249,766
06-1737	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Chehalis River Surge Plain NAP 2006	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$676,230
06-1751	Issaquah	Issaquah Creek WaterWays - Phase 1	Acquisition	King	\$448,204
06-1810	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Watershed - Phase 5	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$4,673,290

Riparian Protection

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
06-1732	State Parks	Glen Cove Acquisition	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$999,993
06-1674	Edmonds	Shell Creek Property	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$100,000
06-1870	King County	Cherry Creek Acquisitions	Acquisition	King	\$265,000
06-1878	King County	Middle Fork Natural Area Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$72,795
06-1882	Clark County	East Fork Lewis Riparian Habitat	Acquisition	Clark	\$506,200
06-1883	Pierce County	Puyallup River Levee Setback	Acquisition	Pierce	\$431,351
06-1892	King County	Bass/Beaver Lake Complex Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$525,000
06-1895	Clark County Parks Dept	Lacamas Lake Shoreline	Acquisition	Clark	\$391,695
06-1943	Mason County	Decker Creek Riparian Conservation	Acquisition	Grays Harbor, Mason	\$593,399
06-2130	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Stavis NRCA Riparian 2006	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$944,580
08-1124	Key Peninsula Metro Park Dist	Minter Creek Phase 1	Acquisition	Pierce	\$90,513
06-2072	Eatonville	Mashel Riparian Habitat Acq & Protect	Acquisition	Pierce	\$823,286
08-1188	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA Riparian 2008	Acquisition	Thurston	\$713,364
08-1241	King County DNR & Parks	Green River Acquisition	Acquisition and Restoration	King	\$869,410
08-1183	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Stavis NRCA / Kitsap Forest NAP Riparian 2008	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$3,067,042
08-1330	State Parks	Harstine Island - Scott Acquisition	Acquisition	Mason	\$2,018,720
08-1356	State Parks	Dosewallips State Park Riparian Acquisition	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$557,649
08-1520	Thurston County	Black River Conservation Initiative - Riparian	Acquisition	Thurston	\$292,690
10-1553	The Nature Conservancy	Clearwater Riparian Protection Project	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$930,200
10-1136	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Asotin Creek / Charley Fork Riparian	Acquisition	Asotin	\$850,000
08-1848	Issaquah	Squak Valley Park Creekside Restoration	Acquisition, Development, and Restoration	King	\$450,000
08-2187	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Chehalis River Surge Plain NAP 2008	Acquisition and Restoration	Grays Harbor	\$120,000
12-1175	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Dabob Bay Natural Area Riparian 2012	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$2,909,812
12-1176	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Kennedy Creek NAP 2012	Acquisition	Mason	\$973,087
12-1393	The Nature Conservancy	Clearwater Riparian Protection - Phase 2	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$1,066,322
12-1422	Great Peninsula Conservancy	Divide Block Kitsap Forest and Bay-Grovers Creek	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,373,065

State Lands Development and Renovation

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
12-1336	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Tennant Lake Wetland Boardwalk Renovation	Development	Whatcom	\$175,268
12-1300	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	North Willapa Bay Recreation Development Ph 11	Development	Pacific	\$310,000
12-1215	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Old Highway 10 Access Development	Development	Kittitas	\$289,000
12-1082	Washington Department of Natural Resources	East Tiger Mtn Trail System Development- Phase 2	Development	King	\$320,000
12-1121	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA Access Development	Development	Thurston	\$325,000
10-1067	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Tiger Mountain State Forest Trail Bridges	Development	King	\$247,870
10-1070	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Reiter Foothills Trail System Development Phase I	Development	Snohomish	\$323,913
10-1072	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mailbox Peak Trail Development	Development	King	\$89,300
10-1427	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Middle Fork Ahtanum Trailhead and Trail	Development	Yakima	\$275,271
08-1485	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Whatcom ADA Dock Replacement	Development	Whatcom	\$324,600
08-1487	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	W Fork Satsop River Access Improvements	Development	Grays Harbor	\$142,341
08-1489	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Colockum Access Improvements	Development	Chelan	\$284,335
08-1165	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mt. Si NRCA Trail Bridges (Development) 2008	Development	King	\$80,000
08-1052	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Samish Overlook	Development	Skagit	\$273,893
06-2024	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Little Si Access	Development	King	\$239,066
06-2025	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Newman Lake Fishing Dock	Development	Spokane	\$243,412
06-1897	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Reardan Audubon Lake Trail Development	Development	Lincoln	\$240,187
06-1913	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Chehalis River Surge Plain NAP (RD) 2006	Development	Grays Harbor	\$204,377
06-1736	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Yakima River Canyon Access	Development	Kittitas	\$179,757
06-1783	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Silver Lake Fishing Dock	Development	Spokane	\$184,449
06-1786	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Beebe Springs Trail Phase 2	Development	Chelan	\$241,608
06-1788	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Lewis St. Skykomish River Public Access	Development	Snohomish	\$184,507
06-1769	Washington Department of Natural Resources	McLane Creek Nature Trail	Development	Thurston	\$82,896
14-1453	Washington Department of Natural Resources	E Tiger Mtn Trail System Development Final Phase	Development	King	\$300,000
14-1751	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Heller Bar Access Site Improvements	Development	Asotin	\$324,500
14-1520	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mailbox Peak Trail Final Phase	Development	King	\$178,400
14-1548	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Riverside Access Site Development	Development	Okanogan	\$325,000

State Lands Restoration and Enhancement

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
14-1508	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sinlahekin Ecosystem Restoration Ph 3	Restoration	Okanogan	\$534,500
14-1525	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Trout Lake Meadow Restoration Phase 2	Restoration	Klickitat	\$72,000
14-1485	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Lacamas Prairie Oak and Wet Prairie Restoration	Restoration	Clark	\$120,000
14-1697	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Grassland Restoration in S. Puget Sound	Restoration	Thurston	\$387,700
14-1482	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Coastal Forest Restoration	Restoration	Grays Harbor, Pacific	\$188,800
12-1534	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Washougal Oaks NA RestorationPhase 3	Restoration	Clark	\$98,000
12-1527	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	South Puget Sound Prairie and Oak Woodland	Restoration	Thurston	\$324,500
12-1606	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Forest Restoration Project Ph I	Restoration	Okanogan	\$500,000
12-1612	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Lacamas Prairie Restoration	Restoration	Clark	\$135,000
12-1560	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Kahlotus-Marcellus NAP Shrub Steppe Restoration	Restoration	Adams, Franklin	\$71,600
12-1561	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Admiralty Inlet NAP - Restoration Ph 2	Restoration	Island	\$150,000
06-1778	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	L.T. Murray/Wenas Wildlife Area Rehab	Restoration	Kittitas, Yakima	\$110,783
06-1789	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Beebe Springs Restoration Phase 2	Restoration	Chelan	\$211,021
06-1646	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Shrub-steppe Restoration	Restoration	Okanogan	\$302,953
06-1731	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Campbell Field Restoration	Restoration	Asotin	\$97,931
06-1896	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Audubon Lake Grassland Restoration	Restoration	Lincoln	\$51,826
06-1908	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Admiralty Inlet NAP (HR) 2006	Restoration	Island	\$99,960
06-1910	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Elk River NRCA (HR) 2006	Restoration	Grays Harbor	\$85,706
06-1911	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Klickitat Canyon NRCA (HR) 2006	Restoration	Yakima	\$74,994
06-2000	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mt St Helens/Toutle River Enhancement	Restoration	Cowlitz	\$373,436
06-2048	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Willapa Bay Restoration	Restoration	Pacific	\$239,999
06-2059	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Morse Creek Riverine Restoration	Restoration	Clallam	\$200,000
08-1397	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Chehalis River SP NAP Shoreline (Restoration)	Restoration	Grays Harbor	\$60,000
08-1400	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Washougal Oaks NAP (Restoration) 2008	Restoration	Clark	\$234,067
08-1524	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sinlahekin Ecosystem Restoration Ph 1	Restoration	Okanogan	\$778,345
08-1528	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Colockum Road Abandonment	Restoration	Kittitas	\$28,855
08-1530	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Parke Creek Restoration	Restoration	Kittitas	\$70,522
08-1535	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	South Sound Prairie and Grassland Bald Restoration	Restoration	Thurston	\$270,380
08-1537	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Silverspot Butterfly Enhancement	Restoration	Pacific	\$40,500
08-1610	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Pogue Mountain pre-commerical thin	Restoration	Okanogan	\$328,800

State Lands Restoration and Enhancement

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
08-1584	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	North Douglas County Shrub-Steppe Restoration	Restoration	Douglas	\$249,812
08-1383	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Dabob Bay NAP Restoration Phase 1	Restoration	Jefferson	\$259,087
10-1440	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	S. Sound Prairie and Bald Restoration 2	Restoration	Thurston	\$360,950
10-1453	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Camas Meadows Rare Plant Habitat Restoration	Restoration	Chelan	\$145,500
10-1353	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA-Weyer Point Restoration	Restoration	Thurston	\$294,678
10-1646	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Washougal Oaks NA Restoration- Phase 2	Restoration	Clark	\$151,000
10-1629	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sinlahekin Ecosystem Restoration, Ph 2	Restoration	Okanogan	\$244,800
10-1508	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Trout Lake Meadow Restoration	Restoration	Klickitat	\$143,270
08-1870	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Skagit Bay Riparian Enhancement	Restoration	Skagit	\$173,903
12-1116	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Welch-Anderson Shrub-Steppe Restoration	Restoration	Lincoln	\$30,000
12-1119	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA Wetland and Shoreline Restoration	Restoration	Thurston	\$97,700
12-1046	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Secret Harbor Estuary & Salt Marsh Restoration	Restoration	Skagit	\$350,000
12-1315	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Bear Creek Riparian Enhancement	Restoration	Cowlitz	\$46,500
12-1316	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Toutle River Enhancement Phase 5	Restoration	Cowlitz	\$336,000
12-1253	Washington Department of Natural Resources	CRSP Ecosystem Restoration	Restoration	Grays Harbor	\$87,400
12-1226	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Oak Creek Forest Restoration	Restoration	Yakima	\$380,000
12-1349	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Klickitat Canyon NRCA Forest & Meadow Restoration	Restoration	Yakima	\$72,500

State Parks

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
12-1420	State Parks	Beacon Rock Day Use Picnic Shelter	Development	Skamania	\$229,800
12-1246	State Parks	Inholdings and Adjacent Properties 2012	Acquisition	King, Pacific, Thurston, Whitman	\$1,000,000
12-1248	State Parks	Olallie Trail Development 2012	Development	King	\$1,168,000
12-1341	State Parks	Rasar State Park Group Camp Improvements	Development	Skagit	\$435,000
12-1095	State Parks	Fudge Point Acquisition	Acquisition	Mason	\$2,314,000
08-1884	State Parks	Pearrygin Lake - Hill Acquisition	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$1,989,194
10-1087	State Parks	Pearrygin Lake Expansion Phase 1	Development	Okanogan	\$1,053,828
09-1446	State Parks	Kiket Island Conservation Acquisition	Acquisition	Skagit	\$4,967,108
08-1808	State Parks	Seaview Dunes - Doney	Acquisition	Pacific	\$1,463,275
08-1822	State Parks	Statewide Inholdings and Adjacent Lands	Acquisition	Chelan, Kittitas, Klickitat, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Thurston	\$747,997
10-1242	State Parks	Inholdings and Adjacent Properties 2010	Acquisition	Jefferson, Kittitas, Okanogan, Skamania	\$900,000
10-1244	State Parks	Nisqually State Park - Acquisitions	Acquisition	Pierce	\$312,995
10-1308	State Parks	Cape Disappointment Multi-Use Trail Extension	Development	Pacific	\$1,600,000
10-1306	State Parks	Cape Disappointment-Seaview Dunes Acquisition	Acquisition	Pacific	\$1,356,271
08-1363	State Parks	Loomis Lake Acquisitions	Acquisition	Pacific	\$718,644
08-1277	State Parks	Steamboat Rock - Campground Phase 2	Development	Grant	\$1,668,129
06-2073	State Parks	D Pass - Cornet Bay / Hoypus Pt. Day Use 06	Development	Island	\$771,421
06-1651	State Parks	Millersylvania- Miles Acquisition	Acquisition	Thurston	\$1,556,849
06-1676	State Parks	Belfair State Park - Phillips	Acquisition	Mason	\$493,229
06-1680	State Parks	2006 Seaview Dunes Acquisitions	Acquisition	Pacific	\$1,199,919
06-1658	State Parks	Pearrygin Lake Shoreline - Yockey Ph 3	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$1,593,616
06-1659	State Parks	Pearrygin Lake - Court Acquisition	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$1,493,482
06-1668	State Parks	Cape D Bell's View Trail	Development	Pacific	\$292,742
06-1669	State Parks	2007-2009 Inholdings	Acquisition	Jefferson, Lewis, Skagit, Whitman, Yakima	\$742,457
06-1576	State Parks	Steamboat Rock - Campground Expansion	Development	Grant	\$1,789,503
06-1640	State Parks	Deception Pass - Hoypus Hill Addition	Acquisition	Island	\$459,775
06-1641	State Parks	Rasar Group Camp Development	Development	Skagit	\$1,080,115
04-1268	State Parks	Green River Gorge - 05-07 Acquisitions	Acquisition	King	\$169,594
04-1339	State Parks	Cape Disappointment - Gateway Center	Acquisition and Development	Pacific	\$391,150
04-1270	State Parks	Cape Disappointment Multi-Use Trail	Development	Pacific	\$1,604,975
04-1234	State Parks	Deception Pass - Island Grille Property	Acquisition and Development	Island	\$1,103,125

State Parks

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
04-1235	State Parks	Inholdings & Adjacent Properties - 2006	Acquisition	Island	\$499,930
04-1237	State Parks	Cape Disappointment - Seaview Dunes Ph.2	Acquisition	Pacific	\$958,755
04-1198	State Parks	Pearrygin Lake Shoreline Acquisition	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$1,299,656
02-1197	State Parks	Nisqually-Mashel - 03-05 Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$883,170
02-1121	State Parks	Deception Pass - Sunrise Resort Property	Acquisition	Skagit	\$2,225,650
02-1123	State Parks	Deception Pass - Stavig Property 2002	Acquisition	Skagit	\$315,580
02-1138	State Parks	Inholdings & Adjacent Properties - 2004	Acquisition	Clallam, Grays Harbor, Island, Pacific	\$499,997
02-1139	State Parks	Cape Disappointment - Seaview Dunes	Acquisition	Pacific	\$1,000,000
02-1273	State Parks	Grayland Beach - Campground Development	Development	Pacific	\$1,406,250
02-1239	State Parks	Cape Disappointment Acquisitions 2003	Acquisition	Pacific	\$750,000
00-1430	State Parks	Burrows Island - TNC Property	Acquisition	Skagit	\$420,515
00-1434	State Parks	Green River Gorge - 2001 Acquisitions	Acquisition	King	\$607,095
00-1437	State Parks	Sun Lakes/Dry Falls Ph. 1 Development	Development	Grant	\$1,499,926
00-1412	State Parks	Beacon Rock - Phase 2 Development	Development	Skamania	\$1,187,920
00-1380	State Parks	Sun Lakes - McLeary Acquisition 2	Acquisition	Grant	\$2,078,578
00-1547	State Parks	Inholdings & Adjacent Properties - 2002	Acquisition	Skamania, Snohomish	\$500,000
02-1027	State Parks	Green River Gorge - 03-05 Acquisitions	Acquisition	King	\$9,869
00-1453	State Parks	Nisqually Mashel - Phase 6	Acquisition	Pierce	\$1,215,994
12-1722	State Parks	Wolfe Initial Park Access	Development	Jefferson	\$245,400
12-1723	State Parks	Nisqually Initial Park Access	Development	Pierce	\$295,800
12-1530	State Parks	Cape Disappointment Seaview Dunes Phase 2	Acquisition	Pacific	\$750,000
12-1557	State Parks	Miller Peninsula Initial Park Access	Development	Clallam	\$228,600
14-1681	State Parks	Inholdings and Adjacent Properties 2014	Acquisition	Island, Kittitas, Klickitat, Pierce, Whitman	\$1,000,000
14-1486	State Parks	Westport Park Connection	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$1,905,000
14-1555	State Parks	Larrabee - Clayton Beach Railway Overpass	Development	Skagit	\$2,331,365
14-1603	State Parks	Fudge Point--Additional Uplands	Acquisition	Mason	\$497,623
14-1621	State Parks	Kukutali Preserve Day-Use Development	Development	Skagit	\$360,210
14-1622	State Parks	Willapa Hills Trail--Trail Development Pe Ell Area	Development	Lewis	\$962,400
14-1626	State Parks	Tolmie State Park - Parking	Development	Thurston	\$553,420
91-803	State Parks	Hope Island 91	Acquisition	Mason	\$3,175,096
91-804	State Parks	Squak Mountain - 1991	Acquisition	King	\$288,034
91-805	State Parks	Riverside - Little Spokane	Acquisition	Spokane	\$243,497

State Parks

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
91-806	State Parks	Peshastin Pinnacles	Acquisition	Chelan	\$355,875
91-807	State Parks	Keystone Spit (Fort Casey)	Acquisition	Island	\$315
91-808	State Parks	Sauk Mountain 91	Acquisition	Skagit	\$1,878,118
91-809	State Parks	Burrow's Island, 1991	Acquisition	Skagit	\$1,543,429
91-852	State Parks	Nisqually/Mashel Ph. 2	Acquisition	Pierce	\$1,791,655
91-510	State Parks	Ocean Beach Accesses, '94	Development	Grays Harbor, Pacific	\$290,437
92-522	State Parks	Mt. Spokane/ Ingebretsen	Acquisition	Spokane	\$33,521
92-527	State Parks	Nisqually/Mashel, 1994	Acquisition	Pierce	\$1,006,369
92-536	State Parks	Squak Mountain - 1994	Acquisition	King	\$1,032,431
92-538	State Parks	Green River Gorge Ph. 5	Acquisition	King	\$350,063
92-539	State Parks	Ocean Beaches, Sea Cons.	Acquisition	Pacific	\$104,886
92-542	State Parks	Fisk Property	Acquisition	Stevens	\$1,503,523
92-543	State Parks	Fort Casey , Keystone Spit	Acquisition	Island	\$151,890
92-544	State Parks	Larrabee/Chuckanut Ph. 1	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$1,755,978
92-545	Oroville	Osoyoos Lake, Entrance Lot	Acquisition and Development	Okanogan	\$178,688
92-548	State Parks	Cama Beach Ph. 1	Acquisition	Island	\$3,431,385
92-549	State Parks	Squak Mtn., Section 9 Ph. 2	Acquisition	King	\$491,781
92-562	State Parks	Lime Kiln Point, Ph. 1	Development	San Juan	\$775,997
92-563	State Parks	Squak Mtn. Trailhead	Development	King	\$176,439
92-569	State Parks	Fort Columbia Guns	Development	Pacific	\$162,809
98-1060	State Parks	Inholdings & Adjacent Properties - 2000	Acquisition	Clallam, King, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane	\$500,000
98-1065	State Parks	Deception Pass - Odell Property Acq	Acquisition	Skagit	\$226,300
98-1066	State Parks	Sun Lakes - McLeary Acquisition 1	Acquisition	Grant	\$100,000
98-1067	State Parks	Green River Gorge - Phased Acquisitions	Acquisition	King	\$1,148,600
98-1068	State Parks	Grayland Beach - Ticor	Acquisition	Pacific	\$117,490
98-1070	State Parks	Dosewallips - Bloomfield Acquisition	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$159,788
98-1071	State Parks	Camano Island - Cama Beach, Phase 2 98	Development	Island	\$1,940,393
98-1073	State Parks	Nisqually Mashel - Phase 5	Acquisition	Pierce	\$500,000
98-1162	State Parks	Mt. Spokane - Quartz Mtn. acquisition	Acquisition	Spokane	\$812,224
96-123	State Parks	Larrabee/Chuckanut, Ph. 2	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$1,782,407
96-121	State Parks	Inholdings & Adjacent Properties - 1996	Acquisition	San Juan	\$550,000

State Parks

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
96-122	State Parks	Squak Mountain - 1996	Acquisition	King	\$2,200,000
96-124	State Parks	Cama Beach Ph. 2	Acquisition	Island	\$1,671,065
96-126	State Parks	Rasar State Park, 1996	Development	Skagit	\$600,000
96-1078	State Parks	Moran State Park-Cascade Lake (Acq)	Acquisition	San Juan	\$699,840
96-1079	State Parks	Camano Island-Cama Beach Phase 3 (Acq)	Acquisition	Island	\$1,617,059
96-1084	State Parks	Deception Pass - Ben Ure Island (Acq)	Acquisition	Island	\$887,675
96-1122	State Parks	Inholdings & Adjacent Properties - 1998	Acquisition	King, Klickitat, Lewis, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Spokane	\$500,000
96-1144	State Parks	Lime Kiln Point - PH 2 Development	Development	San Juan	\$179,912
93-849	State Parks	Rasar State Park, 1992	Development	Skagit	\$1,706,572
93-850	State Parks	Ocean Beach Accesses, '92	Development	Grays Harbor, Pacific	\$362,451
93-856	State Parks	Crystal Falls	Acquisition	Stevens	\$13,097
93-858	State Parks	Crystal Springs	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$118,340
93-859	State Parks	Millersylvania State Park (Acq)	Acquisition	Thurston	\$78,306
93-862	State Parks	Columbia Hills SP Inholding Acquisitions	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$10,862
93-863	State Parks	Goldendale Observatory 93	Acquisition	Klickitat	\$3,890
93-864	State Parks	Ike Kinswa State Park 93	Acquisition	Lewis	\$46,626
93-875	State Parks	Steamboat Rock	Development	Grant	\$307,452
93-501	State Parks	Larrabee Chuckanut Mt. Addition	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$500,000
93-802	State Parks	Bottle Beach	Acquisition	Grays Harbor	\$249,210
93-804	State Parks	Nisqually/Mashel, 1992	Acquisition	Pierce	\$1,438,505
93-805	State Parks	Lewis & Clark State Park	Acquisition	Lewis	\$244,480
93-806	State Parks	Fort Casey	Acquisition	Island	\$360,223
93-807	State Parks	Green River Gorge, 1992	Acquisition	King	\$862,564
93-808	State Parks	Riverside-Little Spokane	Acquisition	Spokane	\$213,422
93-812	State Parks	Lake Isabella	Acquisition	Mason	\$733,655
93-813	State Parks	Burrows Island, 1992	Acquisition	Skagit	\$165,125
93-814	State Parks	Hoko/Cowan	Acquisition	Clallam	\$296,549
93-816	State Parks	Ocean Beaches	Acquisition	Pacific	\$201,483
93-819	State Parks	Colbert House Acquisition	Acquisition	Pacific	\$14,995

Trails					
Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
93-070	Mountlake Terrace	Interurban Trail 93	Development	Snohomish	\$241,920
93-058	Clark County	Salmon Creek Trail	Development	Clark	\$423,478
92-667	State Parks	Iron Horse Trail Development	Development	King	\$60,656
92-705	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Tiger Mountain - High Point Trailhead	Acquisition and Development	King	\$653,800
92-706	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay Access Trail	Acquisition and Development	Thurston	\$698,649
92-707	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Cypress Island Interp. Trails	Development	Skagit	\$125,000
92-708	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mt. Tahoma Ski Trail System	Development	Pierce	\$59,216
92-297	Renton	Cedar River Trail & Pedestrian Bridge	Development	King	\$651,183
92-356	Bellingham	Whatcom Creek Trail, Ph. 1	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$1,391,059
92-730	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Tiger Mt. Trailhead Construction	Acquisition and Development	King	\$725,385
92-734	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mount Si Interpretative Trail	Development	King	\$140,000
93-873	State Parks	Centennial Trail (Spokane)	Development	Spokane	\$860,318
93-874	State Parks	Iron Horse/ John Wayne - Snow Sheds	Development	Kittitas	\$417,174
96-049	Thurston County	Chehalis Western Trail	Acquisition and Development	Thurston	\$1,000,122
96-028	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Tiger Mountain Ph. 3	Acquisition and Development	King	\$291,926
96-029	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay Access Trail Ph. 2	Development	Thurston	\$669,079
96-1157	Clark County	Lewis River Tr. (Bells Mountain Trail)	Acquisition and Development	Clark	\$1,223,323
96-1140	Pierce County	Foothills Trail - Orting to S. Prairie	Development	Pierce	\$281,492
96-1162	Jefferson County Public Works	Larry Scott Memorial Park 96	Acquisition and Development	Jefferson	\$143,500
96-1163	Seattle Department of Transportation	South Ship Canal Trail Acq Ph 2	Acquisition	King	\$265,490
96-136	State Parks	Iron Horse, Cedar Falls to Cabin Creek	Development	King	\$1,332,333
96-227	Pullman	Palouse Path	Development	Whitman	\$389,070
96-1219	Snohomish County	Centennial Trail Development Phase 2	Development	Snohomish	\$1,531,872
96-115	Kitsap County	Hansville Greenway Trail	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$406,750
96-1197	Clark County	Frenchman's Bar Trail	Acquisition and Development	Clark	\$461,054
96-1205	Thurston County	Chehalis Western Trail 'Missing Link'	Acquisition	Thurston	\$267,891
96-286	State Parks	Iron Horse/ John Wayne - 3 Trestles	Acquisition and Development	King	\$370,039
97-1028	Jefferson County Public Works	Larry Scott Memorial Park 97	Acquisition and Development	Jefferson	\$171,840
97-098	Port Angeles	Waterfront Trail	Acquisition and Development	Clallam	\$272,000
98-1206	Castle Rock	Riverfront Park Trail Development	Development	Cowlitz	\$81,221
98-1208	Kitsap County	Clear Creek Trail	Development	Kitsap	\$133,223
98-1257	King County	Soos Creek Regional Trail Dev. Ph 4	Development	King	\$885,082
98-1284	Sequim	Olympic Discovery Trail (Sequim)	Acquisition and Development	Clallam	\$291,170
98-1186	Snohomish	Snohomish Riverfront Trail	Development	Snohomish	\$716,682

Trails

98-1187	Pierce County	Foothills Trail - Cascade Junction Sec.	Acquisition	Pierce	\$300,000
98-1082	State Parks	Iron Horse - Lake Easton Trestle	Development	Kittitas	\$695,000
98-1044	Redmond	Evans Creek Trail	Development	King	\$500,000
98-1113	Thurston County	Chehalis Western Trail Phase 2	Acquisition and Development	Thurston	\$599,813
97-1208	Clark County	Lacamas Heritage Trail	Acquisition and Development	Clark	\$546,825
97-1181	Okanogan County	Methow Valley Community Trail, Ph 3	Acquisition and Development	Okanogan	\$196,000
92-604	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Hood Canal Wetlands Trail	Development	Mason	\$699,653
92-362	Snohomish County	Centennial Trail Development	Development	Snohomish	\$1,659,725
92-318	Tukwila	Duwamish/Green River Trail	Development	King	\$226,161
92-303	King County	Cedar River Trail	Acquisition	King	\$380,821
92-158	Douglas County	Columbia River Trail	Development	Douglas	\$300,000
92-161	Lynnwood	Interurban Trail 92	Acquisition and Development	Snohomish	\$483,185
92-111	Yakima County	Greenway Pathway South	Development	Yakima	\$108,552
91-616	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Dungeness Bridge Acquisition	Acquisition	Clallam	\$42,598
91-236	King County	Horseshoe Bend Trail	Acquisition	King	\$75,734
91-249	Seattle	Ship Canal Trail & Park	Acquisition	King	\$319,500
92-082	King County	Missing Link Underpass	Development	King	\$300,000
92-083	King County	Green River Trail Dev., Ph. 1	Development	King	\$1,000,000
92-085	King County	Green River/Cedar River Trail	Acquisition	King	\$376,075
91-811	State Parks	Cross-State Trail (Westside)	Acquisition	Grays Harbor, Lewis, Pacific	\$1,038,900
91-264	Island County	English Boom Waterfront Trail	Acquisition and Development	Island	\$49,037
91-211	Newcastle	May Creek Trail Addition	Acquisition	King	\$267,915
91-215	Snohomish County	Centennial Trail	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$1,000,000
91-163	Port Angeles	Centennial Trail Port Angeles	Acquisition	Clallam	\$301,078
91-198	Bellingham	South Bay Trail	Development	Whatcom	\$224,938
91-199	Bellingham	South Boulevard Park	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$150,000
91-202	Thurston County	Chehalis Western Railroad R/W	Acquisition	Thurston	\$800,000
14-1514	King County	East Lake Sammamish Trail-Phase 4 Construction	Development	King	\$500,000
14-1677	Ferry County	Ferry County Rail Trail Ph 3	Development	Ferry	\$98,000
91-049	Jefferson County Public Works	Olympic Discovery Trail - 1992	Acquisition and Development	Jefferson	\$200,000
91-050	Jefferson County Public Works	Olympic Discovery Trail - 1991	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$100,000
91-157	Skagit County	Centennial Trail Hwy. 9	Acquisition	Skagit	\$154,292
91-152	Walla Walla	Walla Walla Trail	Acquisition	Walla Walla	\$100,675
91-122	Pierce County	Foothills Trail	Acquisition	Pierce	\$500,000

Trails

91-143	Bothell	Blyth Park Trail Connection	Acquisition	King	\$15,000
91-147	Okanogan County	Methow Valley Trail System	Acquisition and Development	Okanogan	\$239,000
91-112	Spokane City	Fish Lake Trail	Acquisition	Spokane	\$181,744
14-1137	Twisp	Twisp Community Trail Phase 2	Acquisition and Development	Okanogan	\$199,504
14-1124	Clallam County	Spruce Railroad McFee Tunnel Res	Development	Clallam	\$460,000
14-1461	Yakima County	Naches Rail to Trail Final Phase	Development	Yakima	\$810,700
14-1442	Pierce County	Foothills Nat Recreation Tr Final Phase	Development	Pierce	\$2,755,063
14-1419	Bellingham	Squalicum Creek Trail	Development	Whatcom	\$500,000
14-1439	Port Orchard	Bay Street Ped Path-Mosquito Fleet Tr	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$105,750
12-1549	Tacoma MPD	Point Defiance Missing Link	Development	Pierce	\$3,000,000
12-1429	Redmond	Redmond Central Connector Phase 2	Development	King	\$500,000
12-1564	Ferry County	Ferry County Rail Trail Ph 2	Development	Ferry	\$35,000
00-1496	Vancouver	Burnt Bridge Creek Trail	Development	Clark	\$1,219,664
00-1555	Bellingham	Railroad Trail/Alabama St. Overpass	Development	Whatcom	\$200,000
00-1548	Anacortes	Thompson Trail Development	Development	Skagit	\$406,950
00-1384	Castle Rock	Riverfront Trail 2	Development	Cowlitz	\$401,147
00-1389	Richland	Columbia Point Riverfront Trailway	Development	Benton	\$156,163
00-1425	State Parks	Centennial Trail W. Link Bridge & Trail	Development	Spokane	\$499,970
00-1371	Spokane	Trolley Trail Acquisition	Acquisition	Spokane	\$36,950
00-1295	Kent	Three Friends Fishing Hole Dev	Acquisition and Development	King	\$300,000
00-1324	Shoreline	Interurban Trail South Central Seg	Development	King	\$303,607
02-1263	Milton	Interurban Trail Trailhead	Acquisition	King	\$31,023
02-1292	Jefferson County Public Works	Larry Scott Trail Dev. Segments 3 & 4	Acquisition and Development	Jefferson	\$382,424
02-1298	Lacey	Lacey Burlington Northern Trail Land	Acquisition	Thurston	\$399,724
02-1219	State Parks	Iron Horse - Cle Elum to Ellensburg	Development	Kittitas	\$697,347
02-1332	Bellingham	South Bay Trail - Missing Link	Development	Whatcom	\$800,000
02-1212	Enumclaw	Enumclaw Trail Development Phase 1	Development	King	\$127,500
02-1366	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	ODT Railroad Bridge Trailhead Prking	Acquisition and Development	Clallam	\$97,128
02-1371	Pullman	Downtown Pullman Riverwalk	Development	Whitman	\$340,000
02-1076	Shoreline	Shoreline Interurban Trail Crossing	Development	King	\$1,581,773
02-1085	Redmond	Bear Creek Park Trail Development	Development	King	\$118,971
00-1586	Milton	Milton Interurban Trail	Acquisition and Development	King, Pierce	\$328,779
04-1101	Issaquah	Issaquah High Pt Reg Tr Connector	Development	King	\$108,924
04-1241	Redmond	Bear Creek Trail: The Missing Link	Acquisition	King	\$181,525
04-1211	Shoreline	Interurban Trail North Central Seg	Development	King	\$1,215,000
04-1340	Snohomish County	Centennial Trail - Arlington North	Development	Snohomish	\$1,750,000

Trails					
04-1415	Olympia	Olympia Woodland Trail Phase I Dev	Development	Thurston	\$300,000
04-1422	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	ODT: Jamestown S'Klallam Tribal Seg	Development	Clallam	\$131,033
06-1595	Wenatchee	Wenatchee Foothills Trails, Phase 1	Acquisition and Development	Chelan	\$172,043
04-1458	Kitsap County	Hansville Greenway Phase 2	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$584,840
04-1440	Buckley	Buckley Foothills Trail Extension	Development	Pierce	\$100,982
04-1441	Okanogan County	Similkameen Connector Trail Phase I	Acquisition and Development	Okanogan	\$688,666
06-1682	State Parks	Klickitat Trail - Lyle to Klickitat	Development	Klickitat	\$288,327
06-1653	State Parks	Willapa Hills Trail- Chehalis to Adna	Development	Lewis	\$719,270
06-1718	Clallam County	Elwha River Ped. Bridge/ODT Link	Development	Clallam	\$999,500
06-1733	Castle Rock	Castle Rock Riverfront Trail Extension	Development	Cowlitz	\$317,266
06-1752	Tacoma	Water Flume Line Trail	Development	Pierce	\$115,837
06-1763	Snohomish County	Whitehorse Trail: Arlington-Trafton	Development	Snohomish	\$75,000
06-1823	Snohomish County	Centennial Trail - Arlington Gap	Development	Snohomish	\$857,123
06-1797	Lacey	Lacey Woodland Trail Development	Development	Thurston	\$154,168
06-1804	Winthrop	Susie Stephens Trail	Acquisition and Development	Okanogan	\$1,400,000
06-2344	Castle Rock	Castle Rock Riverfront Trail Ext Enh	Development	Cowlitz	\$10,632
08-1075	Clallam County	Spruce Railroad Trail Restoration	Development	Clallam	\$994,535
06-2008	Edgewood	Interurban Trail & Trailhead	Development	Pierce	\$714,920
06-1968	Camas	Washougal River Trail - Camas Seg	Development	Clark	\$740,076
06-1983	Clark County	Chelatchie Prairie Railroad Trail	Development	Clark	\$548,675
06-1851	Yakima	William O. Douglas Trail Connections	Acquisition and Development	Yakima	\$568,687
08-1361	State Parks	Willapa Hills Trail - Chehalis to Adna	Development	Lewis	\$292,202
08-1332	Spokane County	Centennial Trail Realignment at Gateway Park	Development	Spokane	\$197,974
08-1314	Port Angeles	Olympic Discovery Trail Dry Creek Br	Development	Clallam	\$379,670
08-1262	Sumner	Sumner Urban to Mountain Trail Sections 1 and 3	Development	Pierce	\$272,594
08-1635	Des Moines	Des Moines Creek Trail Waterfront Connection	Development	King	\$579,083
08-1697	Edmonds	Interurban Trail Edmonds	Development	Snohomish	\$549,646
08-1698	Spokane	Historic Iron Bridge Renovation	Development	Spokane	\$354,082
08-1773	Jefferson County	Larry Scott Trail Final Phase	Acquisition and Development	Jefferson	\$558,099
08-1774	Peninsula Metropolitan Park	Cushman-Scott Pierson Trails Connector	Acquisition	Pierce	\$99,617
08-1797	University Place	Chambers - Leach Creek Trail	Acquisition	Pierce	\$6,733
10-1307	State Parks	Willapa Hills Trail Bridge Decking Ph 2	Development	Lewis	\$770,000

Trails					
10-1378	Twisp	Twisp Community Trail	Acquisition	Okanogan	\$22,014
10-1591	Mount Vernon	Skagit Riverwalk Trail Phase 2	Development	Skagit	\$1,281,200
10-1596	Yakima County	Naches Spur Rail to Trail	Development	Yakima	\$810,829
10-1568	Bainbridge Island MPRD	Forest to Sky Trail Corridor II	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$211,000
10-1615	King County	E. Lake Sammamish Tr Development	Development	King	\$500,000
10-1113	Entiat	Entiat Waterfront Trail	Development	Chelan	\$900,000
10-1037	Eatonville	Bud Blancher Trail	Development	Pierce	\$584,962
10-1038	Mukilteo	Big Gulch Trail - Gap Area	Development	Snohomish	\$212,243
12-1122	Winthrop	Susie Stephens Trail Phase 2	Acquisition and Development	Okanogan	\$365,000
10-1660	Sumner	Sumner Urban to Mountain Trail, Section 4 and 5	Development	Pierce	\$978,999
12-1269	King County	E. Lake Sammamish Tr-N Samm Dev	Development	King	\$500,000
12-1240	State Parks	Spokane River Centennial Trail NW Ext	Development	Stevens	\$664,900
12-1392	Kirkland	Cross Kirkland Corridor	Acquisition	King	\$500,000
98-1294	Clark County	Lewis River Trail	Acquisition	Clark	\$838,235

Urban Wildlife

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
98-1032	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Central Kitsap Riparian Corridor, Ph 2	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,555,263
12-1504	Clark County	Flume Creek Habitat Area	Acquisition	Clark	\$1,105,925
12-1042	Wenatchee	Wenatchee Foothills North Acquisition Phase 1	Acquisition	Chelan	\$1,050,000
12-1178	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Middle Fork Snoqualmie & Mt Si NRCAs 2012	Acquisition	King	\$2,610,510
12-1179	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Stavis NRCA - Kitsap Forest NAP 2012	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$214,643
12-1184	Washington Department of Natural Resources	West Tiger Mountain NRCA 2012	Acquisition	King	\$1,112,895
12-1185	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA 2012	Acquisition	Thurston	\$2,143,785
10-1050	Vashon Park District	Whispering Firs Bog	Acquisition	King	\$306,000
10-1117	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Stavis NRCA / Kitsap Forest NAP 2010	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,810,042
10-1264	Spokane County	Antoine Peak Phase 3 Acquisition	Acquisition	Spokane	\$1,595,786
10-1297	Kitsap County	N. Kitsap Heritage Park, Phase II Acq.(Grover Cr.)	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$492,000
10-1641	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Admiralty Inlet Natural Area Preserve 2010	Acquisition	Island	\$200,817
08-1512	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Lynch Cove Estuary	Acquisition	Mason	\$1,016,121
08-1182	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Stavis NRCA / Kitsap Forest NAP 2008	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,298,223
08-1334	Spokane County	Antoine Peak Acquisition Phase 2	Acquisition	Spokane	\$1,659,125
06-1859	Spokane County	Antoine Peak Acquisition	Acquisition	Spokane	\$1,421,750
06-2056	Seattle	Longfellow Creek Greenspace Expansion	Acquisition	King	\$294,892
06-1836	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA 2006	Acquisition	Thurston	\$2,039,669
06-1834	Auburn	Auburn Environmental Park Expansion	Acquisition, Development, and Restoration	King	\$571,850
06-1743	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Stavis NRCA / Kitsap Forest NAP 2006	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$3,005,136
06-1749	Issaquah	Cougar Mtn - Squak Mtn Wildlife Corridor	Acquisition	King	\$496,937
06-1621	Seattle	Magnuson Park Wetlands/Habitat Res	Development	King	\$500,000
04-1418	Bainbridge Island MPRD	Gazzam Lake, Phase 3	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$551,178
04-1457	Kitsap County	Central Kitsap Greenway	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$755,902
04-1409	Clark County	Whipple Creek 04	Acquisition	Clark	\$1,020,920
04-1281	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Stavis NRCA / Kitsap Forest NAP	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$2,669,703
04-1349	Washington Department of Natural Resources	West Tiger Mountain NRCA 04	Acquisition	King	\$509,637
04-1331	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA 04	Acquisition and Development	Thurston	\$1,540,266
00-1463	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Morgan Marsh Preservation	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$840,000
02-1187	Washington Department of Natural Resources	West Tiger Mountain NRCA 02	Acquisition	King	\$824,063
02-1098	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA 02	Acquisition	Thurston	\$1,202,391

Urban Wildlife

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
02-1180	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mount Si NRCA 02	Acquisition	King	\$871,594
02-1352	Kitsap County	Lost Continent of Illahee Watershed	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$418,615
02-1660	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mount Si NRCA 02- Return	Acquisition	King	\$1,200,000
02-1313	King County	Issaquah Creek - Log Cabin Reach Acq	Acquisition	King	\$208,895
02-1221	Sammamish	Beaver Lk Natural Area Preserve, Phase 2	Acquisition	King	\$301,257
00-1284	King County	Upper Bear Creek Conservation Area	Acquisition	King	\$467,546
00-1291	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Mount Si NRCA 00	Acquisition	King	\$2,898,523
00-1345	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA 00	Acquisition	Thurston	\$784,528
00-1444	Kitsap County	Carpenter Creek	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$144,662
00-1461	Sammamish	Beaver Lake Natural Area Preserve	Acquisition	King	\$1,493,146
14-1098	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	West Rocky Prairie 2014	Acquisition	Thurston	\$3,000,000
12-1510	Chelan County	Stemilt Basin Phase 2	Acquisition	Chelan	\$1,250,000
14-1441	Snohomish County	Hoooven Bog Conservation Area	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$492,750
14-1276	King County	Bass - Beaver Lake Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$748,000
14-1130	Wenatchee	Sage Hills Gateway Acquisition	Acquisition	Chelan	\$510,000
14-1251	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Stavis NRCA & Kitsap Forest NAP 2014	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,402,825
91-110	Spokane City	Spokane River Bank Acquisition	Acquisition	Spokane	\$550,000
91-055	Seattle	Thornton Creek	Acquisition	King	\$632,000
91-056	Seattle	Pipers Creek	Acquisition	King	\$300,000
91-057	Seattle	Longfellow Creek Natural Area	Acquisition	King	\$1,300,000
91-148	Snohomish County	Snohomish River Delta Wetlands	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$184,121
91-123	Pierce County Parks & Rec	Chambers Creek Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$1,049,688
91-119	Mercer Island	Open Space Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$1,000,000
91-037	Burien	Salmon Creek Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$1,098,100
91-166	Clark County	Vancouver Lake Lowlands - 1991	Acquisition	Clark	\$980,650
91-210	King County	Soaring Eagle Park/Hazel Wolf Wetlands	Acquisition	King	\$1,000,000
91-194	Olympia	Grass Lake Nature Park	Acquisition	Thurston	\$900,000
91-246	Seattle	Cheasty Grnblt & Mt View Nat. Areas 1992	Acquisition	King	\$1,000,000
91-247	Seattle	Duwamish Head Greenbelt, Ph. 1	Acquisition	King	\$1,252,590
91-234	King County	Swamp Creek	Acquisition	King	\$645,333
91-235	King County	Three Forks Park	Acquisition	King	\$1,150,360
91-225	Bellevue	Mercer Slough Habitat	Development	King	\$124,855
91-835	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Vancouver Lake Lowlands, Ph. 1	Acquisition	Clark	\$661,312
91-9826	Port of Vancouver	Vancouver Lake Lowlands Ph. 1 91	Acquisition	Clark	\$-

Urban Wildlife

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
92-108	Bainbridge Island MPRD	Meigs Farm Wetland	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$325,000
92-126	Vashon Park District	Maury Island Heronry Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$102,250
92-105	Bellingham	Connelly Creek Corridor	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$218,492
92-088	Seattle	Cheasty Grnblt & Mt.View Nat. Areas 1993	Acquisition	King	\$500,000
92-089	Seattle	Duwamish Head Greenbelt Ph. 2	Acquisition	King	\$477,985
92-117	Snohomish County	Lake Cassidy/Lake Martha Wetlands	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$500,000
92-242	Kirkland	McCrory Lyford Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$510,000
92-296	Renton	Black River Riparian Forest	Acquisition	King	\$228,350
92-292	Seattle	West Duwamish Greenbelt	Acquisition	King	\$1,050,000
92-293	Seattle	East Duwamish Greenbelt	Acquisition	King	\$706,850
92-339	Whatcom County	Chuckanut Mountain Park	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$544,350
92-348	Seattle	Kiwanis Ravine	Acquisition	King	\$231,040
92-363	Snohomish	Snohomish River Estuary	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$199,500
92-369	Clover Park Technical College	Flett Creek	Acquisition	Pierce	\$280,120
98-1019	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Chimacum Watershed	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$1,723,336
98-1021	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Morse Creek	Acquisition	Clallam	\$354,886
98-1241	Vashon Park District	Shinglemill Creek Watershed Salmon Prese	Acquisition	King	\$1,247,834
98-1156	Washington Department of Natural Resources	West Tiger Mountain NRCA 98	Acquisition	King	\$1,411,305
97-1129	Tacoma	Wapato Hills Habitat Area	Acquisition	Pierce	\$900,000
97-1043	Woodway	Woodway Reserve 97	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$750,000
97-1113	Lynnwood	Lund's Gulch/Lund's Creek	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$420,373
96-279	Spokane County	Hammacher Property	Acquisition	Spokane	\$500,000
96-188	Seattle	Puget Creek Natural Area	Acquisition	King	\$50,000
96-1143	Clark County	Lewis River Lowlands	Acquisition	Clark	\$1,008,333
96-1146	Port Townsend	Port Townsend Urban Wildlife Corridor	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$185,701
96-1112	Issaquah	South Issaquah Creek Greenway Project	Acquisition	King	\$229,631
96-1014	Washington Department of Natural Resources	West Tiger Mountain NRCA	Acquisition and Development	King	\$1,750,000
96-096	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Central Kitsap Riparian Corridor, Ph.1	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,000,000
96-030	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA - 1996	Acquisition	Thurston	\$1,200,000
96-031	Washington Department of Natural Resources	West Tiger Mountain NRCA Acq	Acquisition	King	\$950,000
93-827	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Vancouver Wetlands, Phase 2	Acquisition	Clark	\$2,057,739
96-003	Bainbridge Island MPRD	Gazzam Lake	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,225,000
92-727	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay NRCA - 1994	Acquisition	Thurston	\$494,010

Urban Wildlife

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
93-079	Vashon Park District	Fern Cove	Acquisition	King	\$398,500
93-122	Kirkland	Juanita Bay Park Expansion	Acquisition	King	\$200,000

Water Access

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
93-130	Grays Harbor	Friends Landing - 1995	Development	Grays Harbor	\$255,738
93-826	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	WDFW Water Access	Acquisition	Lewis, Skagit, Snohomish	\$216,343
92-653	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Rocky Ford Creek PH. 4	Acquisition	Grant	\$69,368
92-656	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Washougal River Bank	Acquisition	Clark	\$120,755
92-809	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Fox Island Fishing Pier	Development	Pierce	\$888,030
93-059	Clark County	Lewis River Greenway - 1995	Acquisition	Clark	\$336,350
93-061	Clark County	Frenchman's Bar Regional Park Dev.	Development	Clark	\$900,000
92-816	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Dash Point Public Fishing Pier	Development	Pierce	\$929,721
92-817	Island County	Double Bluff - 1991	Acquisition	Island	\$330,338
93-004	Kirkland Community Services	David E. Brink Expansion	Acquisition	King	\$155,355
93-876	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Multi-Site Acquisition	Acquisition	Chelan, Grays Harbor, Island, Mason, Pacific, Skagit	\$552,923
93-877	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Multi-Site Development 93	Development	Clark, Cowlitz, Jefferson, King, Mason, Skagit	\$100,000
96-082	Camas Parks	Washougal River Greenway Ph. 2	Development	Clark	\$28,296
96-074	Clark County	Lewis River Greenway - 1996	Acquisition	Clark	\$893,790
96-063	Kitsap County	Old Mill Site	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$244,016
96-010	Island County	Ala Spit Beach Access	Acquisition	Island	\$280,033
96-018	Duvall	McCormick Riverfront Park Ph.1	Development	King	\$65,520
96-1117	San Juan County Land Bank	Deadman Bay	Acquisition	San Juan	\$438,912
96-1080	State Parks	Camano Island - Cama Beach, Initial Dev.	Development	Island	\$746,332
96-116	Edmonds	Edmonds Waterfront-Brackett's Landing	Development	Snohomish	\$77,365
96-1194	Snohomish County	Lake Goodwin County Park	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$1,005,575
96-1248	Seattle	Fairview Olmsted Park	Development	King	\$300,000
96-140	State Parks	Hope Island 96	Development	Mason	\$249,581
96-174	Snohomish County	Martha Lake Park Dev.	Development	Snohomish	\$573,165
96-1214	Seattle	South Lake Union Navy Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$1,000,000
97-1161	Kitsap County	Old Mill Site Acquisition	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$245,130
97-027	Clark County	Lucia Falls	Acquisition	Clark	\$510,812
96-232	Grays Harbor	Friends Landing - 1996	Development	Grays Harbor	\$293,500
98-1168	Kitsap County	Indianola Waterfront	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$242,057

Water Access

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
98-1249	Bainbridge Island MPRD	Blakely Harbor Park (WA)	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$701,500
98-1030	Kitsap County	Point No Point Access	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$882,439
97-1204	Clark County	Haapa Park	Acquisition and Development	Clark	\$204,870
98-1122	Tacoma MPD	Dickman Mill Development Phase 1	Development	Pierce	\$500,000
98-1088	State Parks	Cascadia Marine Trail	Acquisition and Development	Island	\$1,290,516
92-370	Island County	Double Bluff - 1994	Acquisition and Development	Island	\$319,662
92-540	State Parks	Riverside - Little Spokane (phased)	Acquisition	Spokane	\$171,351
92-350	Tacoma MPD	Dickman Mill	Acquisition	Pierce	\$570,513
92-352	Tacoma MPD	Thea's Park	Development	Pierce	\$366,664
92-316	Kitsap County	Guillemot Cove	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$1,740,526
92-332	Clark County	Washougal River Greenway	Acquisition	Clark	\$108,349
92-241	Edmonds	Edmonds Waterfront Brackett's Landing A	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$1,036,736
92-092	Clark County	Frenchman's Bar Regional Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$173,837
92-106	Bellingham	North Chuckanut Bay Greenway	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$500,000
92-133	Whatcom County	Interurban Trail Extension	Acquisition	Whatcom	\$168,150
92-116	Snohomish County	Thomas Eddy Park	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$460,374
91-603	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Lewis River Access	Acquisition	Clark	\$123,155
91-812	State Parks	Washougal River State Park	Acquisition	Clark	\$927,607
91-813	State Parks	Triton Cove 91	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$368,690
91-815	State Parks	Skykomish River Access	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$146,976
91-816	State Parks	Hoko River State Park	Acquisition	Clallam	\$2,338,716
91-171	Kent	Lake Fenwick Phase 3	Acquisition	King	\$414,406
91-203	Snohomish County	Martha Lake Park Acq.	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$1,000,000
91-053	Grays Harbor	Vance Creek Park Development 91	Development	Grays Harbor	\$85,729
14-1965	Bellevue	Meydenbauer Park Shoreline Access Dev	Development	King	\$1,000,000
91-058	Seattle	South Lake Union/Kurtzer	Acquisition	King	\$650,000
91-059	Seattle	Olmsted/Fairview Park	Acquisition	King	\$480,000
91-080	Clark County	Lewis River Greenway - 1992	Acquisition	Clark	\$394,000
91-064	Spokane County	Fish Lake 91	Acquisition	Spokane	\$150,389
14-1170	Sultan	Sultan River Access	Acquisition and Development	Snohomish	\$374,663

Water Access

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
14-1347	Port of Camas-Washougal	Washougal Waterfront Water Access Area	Development	Clark	\$1,200,000
14-1100	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Kettle River Access	Acquisition and Development	Ferry	\$995,000
12-1566	West Richland	Developing Yakima River Shore and Trail	Acquisition, Development, and Restoration	Benton	\$1,300,000
00-1462	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Yakima River Access At Thorp	Acquisition and Development	Kittitas	\$53,670
00-1562	Port of Allyn	Waterfront Acquisition, Allyn	Acquisition and Development	Mason	\$96,064
00-1579	Kitsap County	Laughlin Cove	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$100,000
00-1449	Poulsbo	Oyster Plant Park - Pier Restoration	Development	Kitsap	\$56,487
00-1488	Jefferson County Public Works	Chimacum Creek Beach Park	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$290,160
00-1551	Port Townsend	Northwest Maritime Center	Acquisition	Jefferson	\$328,909
00-1342	Edmonds	Marina Beach Acquisition	Acquisition	Snohomish	\$900,000
00-1362	Snohomish County	Lake Goodwin Park	Development	Snohomish	\$672,845
00-1271	King County	Mid-Fork Snoqualmie Riverfront Park	Acquisition	King	\$360,000
00-1439	Burien	Eagle Landing Park Acq & Dev	Acquisition and Development	King	\$373,113
02-1216	Clark County	Captain William Clark Park	Development	Clark	\$683,689
02-1208	Puyallup	Palmer Property Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$88,600
02-1312	Port Townsend	NWMC Shoreline Access Improvements	Development	Jefferson	\$154,495
02-1370	Kitsap County	Anderson Point	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$515,646
02-1349	Kitsap County	Wicks Lake Expansion	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$269,213
00-1583	Wenatchee	Columbia River Small Craft Access	Development	Chelan	\$47,500
02-1049	Seattle	Sand Point North Shore Development	Development	King	\$450,000
02-1074	Spokane County	Spokane River Land Acquisition	Acquisition	Spokane	\$1,005,175
04-1325	San Juan County Land Bank	Fisherman Bay Spit Acq. & Development	Acquisition and Development	San Juan	\$1,177,825
04-1208	Seattle	South Lake Union Park Dev. Ph I	Development	King	\$190,042
04-1205	Port of South Whidbey	Clinton Beach	Acquisition and Development	Island	\$576,177
04-1058	Spokane County	Newman Lake Acquisition	Acquisition	Spokane	\$379,707
04-1353	Bellevue	Meydenbauer Bay Waterfront Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$790,854

Water Access

Project Number	Sponsor	Project Name	Project Type	County	RCO Amount
04-1370	Tacoma	Chinese Reconciliation Park Phase 1	Development	Pierce	\$554,221
06-1633	Olympia	West Bay Park Phase 2	Acquisition and Development	Thurston	\$366,134
06-1620	Seattle	South Lake Union Park Development	Development	King	\$500,000
06-1991	Tacoma	Chinese Reconciliation Park- Phase 2	Development	Pierce	\$419,092
08-1084	Tacoma MPD	Wapato Park Shoreline Access	Development	Pierce	\$500,000
08-1096	Tacoma MPD	Wapato Park Miranda Property	Acquisition	Pierce	\$212,878
06-1932	Vancouver	Marine Park Phase 4	Development	Clark	\$108,306
08-1354	Kent	Matinjussi Panther Lake Acquisition	Acquisition	King	\$705,234
08-1235	Peninsula Metropolitan Park	Wollochet Bay Estuary Park	Acquisition	Pierce	\$369,350
08-1210	Pierce County Public Works	Chambers Creek N. Dock & Ped. Overpass	Development	Pierce	\$483,541
08-1409	Pierce County	Devil's Head Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$2,147,438
08-1682	Whatcom County	Lily Point Acq & Development	Acquisition and Development	Whatcom	\$2,000,000
10-1601	Mason County	Coulter Creek Park Acq 2010	Acquisition and Development	Mason	\$630,840
10-1271	Peninsula Metropolitan Park	DeMolay Property Acquisition	Acquisition	Pierce	\$1,194,076
10-1348	Clallam County Park Fair & Bldg	Clallam Bay Property Acquisition	Acquisition	Clallam	\$48,807
10-1098	Washougal	Hathaway Boat Launch Replacement	Development	Clark	\$64,795
10-1212	Chelan	Don Morse Park Water Access Improv	Development	Chelan	\$498,673
12-1143	Kitsap County	Kitsap Forest and Bay Shoreline Access	Acquisition	Kitsap	\$2,250,000
12-1131	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Big Horn - Yakima Access	Acquisition	Kittitas	\$63,896

Appendix E: RCO Survey Summary

Results of the Online Stakeholder Survey

The purpose of the stakeholder survey was to gather observations, opinions, ideas, and recommendations from people that have been involved in the WWRP in order to identify issues and a range of possible actions.

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) e-mailed links to the online SurveyMonkey questionnaire on September 15, 2015 to more than 4,000 WWRP stakeholders listed in the RCO PRISM database. In addition, some stakeholder organizations provided the link to their members through e-mail and newsletters.

The survey captured 485 responses before closing October 18, 2015. In addition to analyzing responses to the closed-ended (multiple-choice) questions, the RCO policy team reviewed 3,010 responses to open-ended questions. Open-ended responses were grouped by common themes and sorted by the number of times a particular theme or issue was mentioned.

QUESTION 1: In what way have you been involved with the WWRP? (Check all that apply)

Response (in descending order of response count)	Response Count	Response Percent
Preparing a grant application	221	45.6%
Managing a funded project	174	35.9%
Advocate for WWRP's programs and funding	139	28.7%
Advocate for a specific project or class of projects (for example, trails or farmland preservation)	128	26.4%
Other (please specify)	110	22.7%
Planner (for example, recreation, resource, environmental, land use, transportation)	99	20.4%
Technical advisor (for example, engineer, architect, biologist, researcher, lawyer)	77	15.9%
Serving on a WWRP advisory committee	62	12.8%
Administrator or financial manager	54	11.1%
Elected official	33	6.8%
Policymaker	31	6.4%

QUESTION 2: Is your experience with the WWRP based on being associated with a: (Check all that apply)

Response (in descending order of response count)	Response Count	Response Percent
Nonprofit organization	166	34.2%
City or town government	122	25.2%
State agency	112	23.1%
County government	88	18.1%
As an unaffiliated individual	60	12.4%
Other (please specify)	57	11.8%
Park and recreation district or metropolitan park district	39	8.0%
Other local governmental entity, such as a port or school district	32	6.6%
State legislature	22	4.5%
Native American tribe	17	3.5%

QUESTION 3: When it created the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program in 1990, the Washington State Legislature found that ‘if current trends continue, some wildlife species and rare ecosystems will be lost in the state forever and public recreational lands will not be adequate to meet public demands.’ The purpose of the program is ‘to acquire as soon as possible the most significant lands for wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation purposes before they are converted to other uses and to develop existing public recreational land and facilities to meet the needs of present and future generations.’ Does this direction, as set forth by the 1990 Legislature, continue to reflect current needs and future trends in recreation and conservation?

Response	Response Count	Response Percent
Yes	383	80.5%
No	93	19.5%
Total	476	100.0%

A total of 192 people provided additional comments (69 from those who answered no, 120 from those who answered yes, and 3 from respondents that did not choose either). Comments fell into 68 themes. Below are themes with comments made by three or more people. Many responses were general comments on the WWRP rather than specifically addressing Question 3.

Number of Responses	Comment
18	Provide a greater emphasis on public access to conservation land
17	Include farmland conservation
13	Need for more stewardship, stewardship funding
10	Important to keep pace with population growth/pressure
8	Emphasize development and stewardship before additional acquisition

Number of Responses	Comment
7	Include forestland conservation
6	Important to address climate change as a threat
5	Prioritize habitat corridors/connectivity
5	More overall funding
5	No more spending on acquisition
5	Important to address at-risk ecosystems and ecosystem resiliency
4	Include working lands
3	Recognize importance of marine shoreline
3	Need a clear statement of acquisition priorities
3	Conservation land takes farmland out of production

QUESTION 4: Which of the 11 WWRP grant categories are you familiar with?⁴⁷

Response (in descending order of average rating)	Very familiar	Somewhat familiar	Not very familiar	Unfamiliar	Rating Average ⁴⁸	Response Count
Trails	162	166	62	31	3.09	421
Local parks	169	147	72	34	3.07	422
Natural areas	143	186	71	28	3.04	428
Riparian protection	155	175	64	36	3.04	430
Critical habitat	154	171	70	40	3.01	435
Water access	146	148	82	50	2.92	426
State parks	106	142	105	60	2.71	413
Farmland preservation	99	149	97	67	2.68	412
Urban wildlife habitat	98	122	117	57	2.66	394
State lands restoration and enhancement	83	129	109	86	2.51	407
State lands development and renovation	70	125	108	95	2.43	398

QUESTION 5: Do you believe these 11 grant categories adequately address current needs and future trends in recreation and conservation?

Response	Response Count	Response Percent
Yes	319	68.9%
No	144	31.1%
Total	463	100.0%

⁴⁷The purpose of this question was to tabulate responses to later questions only for respondents familiar with a particular grant category.

⁴⁸"Rating average" is calculated by assigning *very familiar* four points, *somewhat familiar* three points, *not very familiar* two points and *unfamiliar* one point.

A total of 158 people provided additional comments and recommendations. The most common themes were:

Number of Responses	Comment
25	Add new category for forests/working lands/community forests
15	Consolidate grant funding categories
12	Improve grant program design
10	Increase public access
10	Add new categories (ORV, indoor recreation, small works, rare or declining habitat, community gathering spaces, carbon sequestration, multi-use regional parks in rural areas, volunteer development, firearms and archery ranges, state lands)
7	Allow for, and acknowledge, multiple project benefits
7	Increase program funding
6	Add new category for urban parks
5	Rebalance grant program funding allocation
4	Maintenance
4	Add new category for ecosystem services, benefits and restoration
3	Add new category for wildlife corridors
3	Add new category for shoreline and riparian conservation
3	Add new category for drinking water quality
3	Add new category for hunting, guns and archery
2	Allow for nonprofit eligibility

QUESTION 6: How familiar are you with the statutory formula allocating funds between the current 11 grant categories?

Response	Response Count	Response Percent
Very familiar	46	9.6%
Somewhat familiar	164	34.4%
Not very familiar	164	34.4%
Unfamiliar	103	21.6%
Total	477	100.0%

QUESTION 7: Do you believe the current formula used to allocate funds between the 11 grant categories continues to reflect current needs and future trends in recreation and conservation?

Response	Response Count	Response Percent
Yes	48	10.0%
No	157	32.8%
I'm not familiar enough with the formula to respond	274	57.2%
Total	479	100.0%

QUESTION 8: If you answered "no" to the allocation formula question above, which of the following changes would you recommend? Assume the total amount of money remains constant so if funding in one category goes up, funding in another category must go down.

Response (in descending order of average rating)	Increase a lot	Increase	Keep the Same	Decrease	Decrease a lot	Rating Average	Response Count
Trails	49	60	44	18	19	3.54	190
Local parks	39	48	63	24	14	3.39	188
Critical habitat	41	49	57	28	19	3.34	194
Water access	35	47	72	21	18	3.31	193
State parks	24	57	66	29	15	3.24	191
Natural areas	30	47	65	30	19	3.20	191
Riparian protection	30	55	57	28	24	3.20	194
Farmland preservation	38	51	46	32	28	3.20	195
State lands restoration and enhancement	16	56	64	32	17	3.12	185
Urban wildlife habitat	16	36	61	49	26	2.82	188
State lands development and renovation	13	31	68	47	24	2.79	183

Although 57 percent of the respondents to Question 7 said they were not familiar enough with the formula to respond, 24 percent of these respondents unfamiliar with the formula then responded to Question 8, providing feedback on changes to the formula. This might be due to the survey question design—respondents didn't know the numeric breakdown of the formula (Question 7) but had a general feeling about how funds should be distributed differently (Question 8).

QUESTION 9: Do you believe that the WWRP's recreation grants in the local parks, trails, state parks, state lands development and water access categories are doing a good job addressing the needs of the following populations?

Response (in descending order of average rating)	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Uncertain	Rating Average	Response Count
Urban populations	77	143	71	35	105	2.80	431
People with disabilities	49	132	96	50	109	2.55	436
Elderly	21	118	97	59	138	2.34	433
Small towns	33	104	102	86	108	2.26	433
Rural counties	32	100	108	85	109	2.24	434
Ethnic and racial groups	15	93	106	62	156	2.22	432
Low income populations	16	93	104	82	138	2.15	433

A total of 92 of the people who responded to this question provided additional comments. The most frequent themes were:

Number of Responses	Comment
7	Revise criteria so that rural areas and small towns can compete more fairly with urban areas
4	Streamline application process—small towns often lack the staff resources needed to apply
3	Increase overall program funding
3	Create more recreational opportunities close to urban population centers and neighborhoods
2	Increase horse-friendly access for elderly who rely on stock to carry bags into back country
2	Fees discourage and prohibit use by low income and elderly populations
2	Reduce match for rural areas and small towns
2	Increase education about recreational opportunities

QUESTION 10: Who do you see as underserved populations?

A total of 304 people responded to this open-ended question. The most frequent responses were:

Number of Responses	Comment
59	Low-income and at-risk youth
55	Rural area and small town residents
28	Elderly
28	People with disabilities
22	Ethnic and racial minority populations
4	Children

QUESTION 11: Do you have suggestions as to how the WWRP be changed in order to improve access and use by these underserved populations?

Of the 267 people who answered this open-ended question, the most common themes were:

Number of Responses	Comment
19	Prioritize projects helping underserved
9	Staff support for grant process and securing matching funds
8	Bilingual outreach and education
8	Reduce passes, tolls, fees
7	Increase funding for parks and trails
6	New grant category or criteria for underserved
4	More sites/opportunities accessible via public transportation
4	Streamline grant and match process
4	Increase funding for local and urban parks
3	Seek them out and ask them
3	Link schools and families to outdoor opportunities
2	Increase indoor recreation facilities for underserved populations
2	Create opportunities closer to urban areas
2	Remove population criterion from evaluation scoring

QUESTION 12: Do you believe that the WWRP's conservation grants are doing a good job taking into consideration the following?

Response (in descending order of average rating)	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Uncertain	Shouldn't be a Consideration	Rating Average	Response Count
Preserving open space	58	165	94	26	61	20	2.74	424
Biodiversity	32	173	86	21	90	19	2.69	421
Protecting endangered species	51	153	92	31	81	16	2.69	424
Protecting threatened habitats	54	161	89	40	66	14	2.67	424
Protecting rare and threatened plant and animal communities	41	160	101	34	77	14	2.62	427

and their habitat								
Ecosystem processes	32	156	100	29	89	18	2.60	424
Providing public access to conservation lands	52	146	96	60	61	13	2.54	428
Ecosystem resilience	25	143	101	32	96	20	2.53	417
Preserving farmland	30	113	100	53	99	27	2.41	422
Preserving ranch land	22	74	99	51	128	42	2.27	416
Climate change	11	75	108	60	104	62	2.15	420

QUESTION 13: Are WWRP policies (including eligibility and evaluation criteria) doing a good job taking into consideration the following?

Response (in descending order of average rating)	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Uncertain	Shouldn't be a Consideration	Rating Average	Response Count
Outdoor recreation trends	36	148	105	52	80	12	2.49	433
New state-wide plans and associated priorities	25	112	93	46	134	15	2.42	425
New scientific information relating to conservation	20	118	89	63	126	11	2.33	427
Changing demographics of our population	16	102	137	51	101	23	2.27	430
Stewardship needs	25	82	122	103	88	7	2.09	427
Economic trends	15	61	130	72	111	38	2.07	427

Physical and mental health trends	18	52	92	74	149	43	2.06	428
Deterioration of existing facilities	10	66	106	154	85	12	1.80	433

QUESTION 14: How do you assess the communication and coordination among elected officials and state agency and nonprofit sponsors of planned projects within their jurisdiction?

Respondent (in descending order of rating average)	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Uncertain	Not Important	Rating Average	Response Count
State Agency	5	37	30	12	21	0	2.42	84
Nonprofit organization	11	45	35	29	33	1	2.32	120
All Respondents	26	122	126	80	94	3	2.27	354
Elected Official	1	12	11	6	2	0	2.27	30

When asked "How should communication and coordination with local elected officials be changed?" a total of 124 people provided additional comments and recommendations. The most common recommendations were:

Number of Responses	Comment
14	Provide educational outreach to all elected officials on WWRP and its importance; suggestions included using conferences, associations (WSAC, AWC), land trusts and other groups
11	Don't allow political interference
10	More input from local community and users
4	Presentations at meetings of elected officials or individually
4	Require written certification that consultation with elected officials took place
3	Coordinate with groups (such as friends groups) that coordinate with elected officials
3	Local government and state agencies should have liaisons that work with each other

QUESTION 15: Currently, nonprofit land trusts are eligible to receive grants in the riparian protection and farmland preservation grant categories. Should nonprofit organizations be eligible to receive grants in any of the other WWRP grant categories?

Response	Response Count	Response Percent
Yes	262	68.8%
No	119	31.2%

Yes	262	68.8%
Total	381	100.0%

A total of 361 people provided additional comments in response to this question. The most frequent comments supporting and opposing expanded eligibility of nonprofit organizations were:

Number of Responses	Comments Supporting Expanded Eligibility Of Nonprofit Organization
13	Nonprofits bring in additional funds, donations
12	Fill a niche for agencies that don't have sufficient resources
10	More responsive to community, understand local priorities
10	Better at providing stewardship of lands, including obtaining funding, expertise, dedication
6	Bring in volunteers, partners
6	Can move more quickly and flexibly in acquisition, management
4	Adds more competition for funding, therefore better projects
4	More trusted by landowners
3	More expertise (developing priorities, negotiating with landowners, acquiring conservation easements)

Number of Responses	Comments Opposing Expanded Eligibility Of Nonprofit Organization
15	Would increase competition with existing entities for limited funding
15	Lack of transparency and accountability
9	Lack of permanency due to loss of funding, dissolution
7	Limit to existing categories (Farmland Preservation and Riparian)
7	These functions are a role of government; let NGOs find their own source of funding
6	Loss of property tax revenues and taxable activities
4	OK to be partners in grants
4	NGOs don't adequately provide for public access
3	Different missions/agendas than governmental entities

Those supporting expanded eligibility of nonprofit organizations recommended nonprofits be included in the following categories:

WWRP Funding Category (in descending order of response count)	Response Count
Critical Habitat	67
Natural Areas	57
Urban Wildlife Habitat	46
Trails	44
Water Access	30
Local Parks	16
All categories	15

QUESTION 16: Landscapes can have a broad and diverse spectrum of values, including social, economic, environmental, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic. Is the WWRP doing a good job addressing multiple landscape values in its grant programs? If the WWRP is not doing a good job addressing multiple landscape values in its recreation and conservation programs, what changes do you suggest?

Response	Response Count	Response Percent
Excellent job	32	7.3%
Good job	156	35.7%
Fair job	103	23.6%
Poor job	39	8.9%
Uncertain	107	24.5%
Total	437	100.00%

A total of 94 respondents provided comments to the open-ended question. The table below lists comments made by two or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
7	Concentrate on conservation of land first, especially for habitat protection
3	Provide incentives for large, landscape scale projects with multiple benefits
3	Less emphasis on public access
3	Difficult for projects with multiple values to compete in WWRP funding "silos"
2	More emphasis on recreational access
2	More focus on spiritual, aesthetic, and cultural values
2	Don't consider social values

QUESTION 17. Critical Habitat. Do you believe current policies in the critical habitat category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, matching requirements, allocation between acquisition and restoration/enhancement, and recreational access) adequately provide for future needs for critical habitat? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 172 respondents who indicated in Question 4 that they were *familiar* or *very familiar* with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
57	Responded yes, some including comments
18	Increase or retain the level of support for acquisition
16	Increase funding for this category
12	Include nonprofit organizations (land trusts; friends groups)
9	Allow more public access
8	Limit or prohibit public access

Number of Responses	Comment
7	Decrease funding for this category
4	Recognize large, landscape-scale projects with multiple values
4	Reduce the required match
4	Provide more opportunities for cities, ports, urban areas
3	Provide more flexibility in management of critical habitat lands
3	Increase the importance of habitat land connectivity

Although there were 18 recommendations for a greater focus on land acquisition (as opposed to restoration and development of critical habitat lands), a number of respondents qualified their answer, indicating that it is important to be able to take care of lands being acquired.

QUESTION 18. Farmland Preservation. Do you believe current policies in the farmland preservation category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, and matching requirements) adequately provide for future needs for farmland preservation? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 128 respondents that indicated in Question 4 that they were *familiar* or *very familiar* with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
31	Responded yes, some including comments
18	Increase funding
9	The \$40 million allocation threshold should be abolished
8	Reduce the match
5	Ensure protection of important environmental values
4	Focus more on the value of the farm to the community rather than monetary value/acre, size, production value
3	Local land use regulations are as important or more so
3	Give a greater priority for farms near urban centers, including small farms

QUESTION 19. Local Parks. Do you believe current policies in the local parks category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, matching requirements, and allocation between acquisition and development) adequately provide for future needs for local parks? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 160 respondents that indicated in Question 4 that they were *familiar* or *very familiar* with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
55	Responded yes, some including comments
13	More emphasis on development rather than acquisition
12	Increase funding
11	Reduce match for small jurisdictions, rural areas, low income communities
4	Abolish the 50% acquisition-50% development formula or make it more flexible
4	Provide a separate pot of \$ for small projects, small jurisdictions
4	Recognize and respond to recreational trends
4	Provide funding for maintenance
4	Increase the grant cap from \$500,000 to \$1 million
4	Higher priority for urban projects

QUESTION 20. Natural Areas. Do you believe current policies in the natural areas category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, matching requirements, allocation between acquisition and development, and public access) adequately provide for future needs for natural areas? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 148 respondents that indicated in Question 4 that they were *familiar* or *very familiar* with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
61	Responded yes, some including comments
13	Provide more recreational access (two respondents recommended less)
12	Increase funding
11	Include nonprofit organizations (land trusts frequently mentioned)
7	Emphasize acquisition over development
4	More funding for stewardship
3	Combine conservation categories
3	Reduce required match

QUESTION 21. Riparian Protection. Do you believe current policies in the riparian protection category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, matching requirements, public access) adequately provide for future needs for protection of riparian areas? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 148 respondents that indicated in Question 4 that they were *familiar* or *very familiar* with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
63	Responded yes, some including comments
16	Increase funding
6	Reduce funding
6	More public access
4	Need scientific justification for projects and priorities
4	More emphasis on acquisition
3	Reduce required match

QUESTION 22. State Lands Development and Renovation. Do you believe current policies in the state lands development and renovation category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, matching requirements) adequately provide for future needs for state lands? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 78 respondents that indicated in Question 4 that they were *familiar* or *very familiar* with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
23	Responded yes, some including comments
16	Increase funding
5	More funding for stewardship
5	More recreational access (especially trails)
3	Support large landscape-scale projects with multiple values

QUESTION 23. State Lands Restoration and Enhancement. Do you believe current policies in the state lands restoration and enhancement category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, matching requirements, public access) adequately provide for future needs for state lands? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 83 respondents that indicated in Question 4 that they were *familiar* or *very familiar* with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
28	Responded yes, some including comments
10	Increase funding
5	More public access
4	More funding for stewardship
3	Decrease funding
3	Provide for management of these lands; change

QUESTION 24. State Parks. Do you believe current policies in the state parks category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, matching requirements, and allocation between acquisition and development) adequately provide for future needs for state parks? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 112 respondents that indicated in Question 4 that they were *familiar* or *very familiar* with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
30	Responded yes, some including comments
17	Increase funding
7	Decrease funding
7	More funding for maintenance and operations
4	Abolish or make more flexible the required percentage for acquisition
3	Automatically fund in-holdings
3	Allow nonprofits (land trusts, friends groups) to be partners
3	More public access

QUESTION 25. Trails. Do you believe current policies in the trails category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, matching requirements) adequately provide for future needs for trails? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 147 respondents that indicated in Question 4 that they were *familiar* or *very familiar* with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
51	Responded yes, some including comments
22	Increase funding
8	Allow nonprofit organizations (land trusts, friends groups) as recipients or partners
6	More preference for urban/community trails vs. regional trails
6	More funding for soft-surface trails
3	Less funding

QUESTION 26. Urban Wildlife Habitat. Do you believe current policies in the urban wildlife habitat category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, matching requirements, balance between state and local agencies, public access) adequately provide for future needs for urban wildlife habitat? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 97 respondents that indicated in Question 4 that they were *familiar* or *very familiar* with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
32	Responded yes, some including comments
8	Include nonprofit organizations
7	More public access
6	Increase funding
3	More preference for urban areas
3	Decrease funding

QUESTION 27. Water Access. Do you believe current policies in the water access category (including project eligibility, evaluation criteria, matching requirements, and allocation between acquisition and development) adequately provide for future needs for water access? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Comments were compiled from 131 respondents that indicated in Question 4 that they were familiar or very familiar with this category and, in addition, did not state a lack of familiarity within their comment. The table below lists comments made by three or more respondents.

Number of Responses	Comment
39	Responded yes, some including comments
14	Increase funding
7	More access for low income users and racial and ethnic minorities
6	Allow land trusts to participate
5	Recognize and limit environmental impacts

QUESTION 28: What else would you like us to consider regarding the WWRP?

A total of 195 respondents provided comments to this question. Comments were extremely diverse, addressing 91 different topics. The table below lists comments that were provided three or more times.

Number of Responses	Comment
20	More overall funding
11	Ensure greater recreational access
7	Prioritize land acquisition
6	Provide more funding for stewardship
5	Recommend more community outreach regarding the WWRP program and available opportunities

Number of Responses	Comment
5	Prevent the Legislature from re-ranking lists or choosing projects to fund
3	Expressed a concern about taking property off the tax rolls (property tax; reduced economic activity)
3	Recommended less land acquisition due to concerns about providing adequate stewardship
3	More opportunities for nonprofit organizations
3	Recognize the importance of friends groups
3	Abolish the \$40 M fund allocation threshold
3	More funding for the Farmland category
3	Relax matching requirements
3	Recognize multiple values of projects
3	Priorities should reflect current and anticipated trends
3	Limit pesticide use on WWRP funded lands

Appendix F: Statement of Need

Looking to the Future

When the Washington State Legislature established the WWRP in 1990, it found that "if current trends continue, some wildlife species and rare ecosystems will be lost in the state forever and public recreational lands will not be adequate to meet public demands."⁴⁹ These trends—a growing and changing population seeking access to outdoor recreation, continuing conversion of conservation lands to other purposes, and numerous other threats to plant and animal species and their habitat—are continuing, demonstrating that there is still need for the WWRP now and in the future.

Need Resulting from Demographic and Social Change

According to the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 90 percent of Washington residents participate in some type of outdoor recreational activities and, on average, residents spend 56 days a year recreating outdoors.⁵⁰ When the Legislature created the WWRP in 1990, the Washington State population was 4.9 million. Today, in 2015, the population has grown to 7.1 million, and is projected to be 8.8 million by 2040, an 80 percent increase since the start of the program.⁵¹ Keeping pace with population growth was one of the most frequent comments in the stakeholder survey.⁵²

The demographic composition of Washington's population also is changing, with the portion of the population 65 years old and older projected to grow disproportionately faster than the population as a whole. By 2020, the percentage of the state's population 65 or older is expected to exceed the school-age population (ages 5-17). By 2040, more than one in five Washingtonians will be 65 or older.⁵³ The population of racial and ethnic minority groups has also been growing disproportionately faster than the state population as a whole. The Office of Financial Management is revising projections of the state's racial and ethnic composition, so estimates are not available. National projections forecast that by 2060, the non-Hispanic white population will be 43.6 percent of the U.S. population; Hispanic, 28.6 percent; black, 13.0 percent; and Asian, 9.1 percent.⁵⁴ These increases in the diversity will occur in Washington's

⁴⁹Washington LAWS 1990 1st Ex. Sess. C 14 § 1

⁵⁰Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, *2013-2018 Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*

⁵¹Washington State Office of Financial Management, 2015

⁵²Appendix E, Survey Question 3

⁵³*ibid*

⁵⁴U.S. Census Bureau. *Projections of the Size and Composition of the U.S. Population: 2014 to 2060*. Current Population Reports, March, 2015

population, and will result in the need for new and different types of recreational facilities and opportunities.

In addition to these demographic changes, Washington State is undergoing significant social change that also will affect need for, and use of, outdoor recreational facilities:⁵⁵

- Changes in family structure (single parents, same sex parents, smaller families)
- Population migration from suburban to urban areas
- Increased youth obesity and resulting health issues
- Decline in marriage rates; marriage at a later age
- Reduced dependency on automobiles by young people
- Emergence of new recreational activities

These social and demographic trends indicate that there will be an ongoing or increasing need for the WWRP to provide new facilities and opportunities for Washington's growing and changing population.

Most residents are satisfied with the recreation facilities they use, but demand for facilities exceeds supply and will continue to do so as the population grows. Local agencies say they only have 70-80 percent of the facilities they need, and for all providers, 25 percent of their facilities are not fully functional.⁵⁶ For local agencies, in the near term, 25 percent of capital facility development funding goals will not be met, for other providers about 40 percent of capital facility development needs will go unmet as well as 33 percent of land acquisition goals will go unmet.⁵⁷ Although some agencies have been successful in generating revenue at their facilities, these resources most often supplement declining maintenance budgets rather than developing new facilities or purchasing land. For state agencies that rely on federal grants to support facility development, funding will continue to be unpredictable, limited to only parts of the state or specific activities, and may not keep pace with inflation. For local governments, raising money for parks and open space remains constrained by constitutional (state) and statutory provisions.⁵⁸

⁵⁵Fox, J. Presentation to the Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Parks and Outdoor Recreation, April 9, 2014

⁵⁶Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, *2013-2018 Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*

⁵⁷Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, Executive summary, *2013-2018 Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*, p15

⁵⁸A Legislative Guide to Washington State Property Taxes, Senate Ways and Means Committee, 2014, p8-11

Need Resulting from Continuing Pressure on Washington's Natural Landscape

Development associated with population growth reduces the supply of land available to support healthy populations of Washington's flora and fauna and the ecosystems upon which they depend. A recent study of counties in the Puget Sound region shows that for each new resident there was, on average, an associated 0.15 acres of canopy clearing and increase in impervious surface of about 1,600 square feet.⁵⁹ Washington now hosts 61 federally-listed endangered or threatened species and species of concern, nearly double the number in 1990. More than 80 additional animal and insect species are listed under our state's endangered, threatened, and sensitive classification.⁶⁰ The Washington State Department of Natural Resources' Priority Species list describes about 500 plant and animal species and 300 ecosystems as rare.^{61,62} As more land is converted to other uses or is degraded through existing and adjacent uses, the number of species and ecosystems of conservation concern is likely to increase.

In addition to reducing the total amount of available open space and conservation land, residential and commercial development also contributes to habitat fragmentation due to conversion of habitat land and construction of roads, canals, and energy and other types of infrastructure. This, in turn, leads to disruption of seasonal migratory patterns, species dispersal (and thus loss of genetic diversity), and the ability of species to relocate to more favorable environments in response to fire, floods, drought, invasive species, and climate change. Cutting off pathways linking crucial habitats reduces the ecological value of the remaining habitat, no matter how well protected and managed.⁶³

Working lands are important in providing habitat and habitat connectivity, especially if managed in an environmentally sustainable manner, preserving features with high ecological value. The farmland base continues to decline—the total amount of farmland in Washington has declined from 15.7 million acres in 1997 to 14.7 million acres in 2012.⁶⁴ Much of the loss is due to urbanization, resulting in habitat loss, increased impermeable surfaces affecting rainwater runoff and infiltration, and habitat fragmentation. The importance of working lands in meeting current needs and responding to future trends in conservation was the most frequent comment in Question 5 of the stakeholder survey.⁶⁵

⁵⁹State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, High Resolution Change Detection, 2015

⁶⁰State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Endangered Species Web site, 2015

⁶¹Washington State Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Plan, 2011 Update

⁶²Washington State Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Plan, 2007 Update

⁶³Western Governors' Association. Wildlife Corridors Initiative Report. June 2008

⁶⁴U.S. Department of Agriculture. *USDA Census for Agriculture 2012*

⁶⁵Appendix E, Survey Question 5

These growing pressures on Washington's natural landscape indicate that there will be not only be a continuing need for WWRP, but also a need to take advantage of new scientific research, conservation plans and strategies, species recovery plans, and conservation tools.⁶⁶

Conclusion

Stakeholders interviewed and polled for this report overwhelmingly agreed that the goals of the WWRP, as set forth by the 1990 Legislature, continue to reflect current needs and future trends in recreation and conservation.⁶⁷ Many of the trends listed above are expected to continue, making the WWRP as important as ever in meeting the legislatively mandated goal "to acquire as soon as possible the most significant lands for wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation purposes before they are converted to other uses, and to develop existing public recreational land and facilities to meet the needs of present and future generations."⁶⁸

⁶⁶Examples include research tools such as multispectral imaging, decision support tools such as GIS mapping of habitat fragmentation or biodiversity threats, and acquisition tools such as purchase of carbon or nutrient credits.

⁶⁷Appendix E, Survey Question 3

⁶⁸Washington LawS 1990 1st Ex. Sess. C 14 § 1

Appendix G: Review of Public Access to WWRP Acquisitions

Public Recreation Access on Lands Funded with Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Grants

(October 11, 2015)

Issue

Agencies and organizations receiving grants from the WWRP Habitat Conservation and the Riparian Protection Accounts often restrict recreational access at these project sites or to a portion of a site. To track this issue and aid in grant management, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) requires all WWRP applicants to answer the question, "Is there, or will there be, any significant public access or use restrictions? If yes, Explain." (PRISM). This also is required for the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Boating Infrastructure Grants, Boating Facilities Program, Firearms and Archery Range Recreation, Land and Water Conservation Fund, Nonhighways and Off-Road Vehicle Activities, Recreational Trails Program, and Youth Athletic Facilities grants.

How Long has RCO Asked the Access Question?

RCO has asked the access question at project application since 1992, the second funding year of WWRP. In 1991, the first year of WWRP grants, RCO funded 40 Habitat Conservation Account grants. However, these projects were generated by legislative appropriation, not application.

Recreational Access Policy

The WWRP statute does not mandate that all grant-funded properties be accessible by the recreating public, but properties where recreational access exists should remain open to the public for those purposes. It states, "projects...developed or otherwise accessible for public recreational uses shall be available to the public."⁶⁹

However, a statute that describes the authority of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board seems to require all board-funded projects be open to the recreating public. It says that "...it is the legislative intent that, to such extent as may be necessary to assure the proper operation and maintenance of areas and facilities acquired or developed pursuant to any program participated in by this state under authority of this chapter, such areas and facilities shall be publicly maintained for outdoor recreation purposes."⁷⁰

⁶⁹Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.030(4)

⁷⁰Revised Code of Washington 79A.25.140

For the Habitat Conservation and Riparian Accounts, the board has adopted policy that narrows the requirements of Revised Code of Washington 79a.25.140 to allow projects in the Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts to exclude recreationists if appropriate to accomplish the grant program objectives of species and habitat protection.⁷¹

On a related note, in making funding decisions in the Habitat Conservation Account, statute requires the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to consider the environmental benefits of the project. "In providing grants through the habitat conservation account, the board shall require grant applicants to incorporate the environmental benefits of the project into their grant applications, and the board shall utilize the statement of environmental benefits in the grant application and review process."⁷²

How Much do Project Sponsors Restrict Access?

RCO has awarded 373 Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts grants since 1991. RCO recently reviewed the applicants' responses to the access question in a sample of 216 of the funded projects. Out of 216 grants, 130 (60 percent) of the responses indicated that the project properties did not have significant restrictions on recreational use. In these cases, the grant funded properties were identified by the sponsors as open to the public, but with common use restrictions such as no motorized uses, use of existing trails, and seasonal or temporary closures to protect the resources (built and natural). Only 86 of the 216 funded grants (40 percent) had significant restrictions to public access. In these cases, based on applicant responses, either no recreational uses were allowed or only a small or peripheral portion of the property is available to recreationists. Examples of this type of access include select viewpoints or a single or perimeter trail, or access restricted to roadways only.

State Sponsors

In the 216 project sample, the Washington Department of Natural Resources and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife had a similar amount of funded grants, and together their grants made up 75 percent of all funded projects. For the Department of Natural Resources, 70 percent of its funded projects had significant restrictions on recreational access, primarily due to the programmatic rules in the Natural Areas Program,⁷³ which prioritize natural resource preservation and scientific study over recreation. However, grants awarded to the Department of Natural Resources properties managed per the rules of its Natural Resource Conservation Areas program,⁷⁴ offer much broader recreational access as the statute establishes a priority for "low-impact" recreation if the approved uses do not have a significant detrimental effect on natural resources. For the department, about half the funded projects in the sample

⁷¹RCO Manual 10b, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts*, p5-7

⁷²Revised Code of Washington 79a.15.065

⁷³Revised Code of Washington 79.70

⁷⁴Revised Code of Washington 79.71

are for Natural Area Program properties and half for Natural Resource Conservation Areas. As the conservation areas tend to be larger than natural areas, the vast majority of total acres funded is available for “low-impact” recreational uses.

With regard to hunting and motorized recreation on the department’s Natural Area Program and Natural Resource Conservation Areas lands, the department may limit access, but does not have the authority to regulate hunting. For conservation areas, the *Statewide Management Plan* adopted in 1992 indicates that hunting would be allowed only in specifically designated zones on a site-by-site basis. In practice, the department generally allows hunting in conservation areas unless otherwise prohibited for a specific reason (protection of resources for example). For natural areas, access for hunting is generally not allowed. Motorized recreation, it is not an allowed by statute on Natural Area Program and Natural Resource Conservation Areas lands because it is not “low-impact” in nature.

It may be important to note that in 2002 the Legislature made changes to the Natural Area Program statute to allow the department to identify areas where recreational access is appropriate while at the same time allowing the department to restrict access to certain areas to protect resources.

While the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife had similar grant funding rates as the Department of Natural Resources, only 22 percent of its grant-funded projects had significant restrictions on recreational access.

Why are Some Areas Restricted and Others Not?

For the Department of Natural Resources’ Habitat Conservation Account-funded sites with significant restrictions on recreational uses, the purpose of the restrictions mainly appears to be the protection of specific plants or plant communities and habitats. For similarly restricted areas on Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife land, the purpose mainly appears to be protection of specific animal and fish species. Where access is not significantly restricted on Department of Fish and Wildlife’s grant-funded land, temporary closures to protect animals during sensitive times of year seem common.

How are Grants Used?

Rather than individual grants creating or enhancing new or stand-alone sites, the Department of Natural Resources and Department of Fish and Wildlife projects tend to be located at existing sites. In other words, over time, there are multiple grants at the same project site for its expansion or enhancement.

Local and Non-Profit Sponsors

Overwhelmingly, the local governments that applied for and received grants are western Washington cities and counties. Local agencies allow recreation on their project properties around the same rate as the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Only 20 percent of funded local

governments projects had significant restrictions on recreational uses. The sample size of non-profits (nine funded projects) is not large enough to draw conclusions, but it appears that the rate of significant restriction on recreation in these grants is around 30 percent.

Table 1: Sponsors, Grants, and Significant Restrictions on Recreational Uses (Sample of 216 of the 373 funded Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts Projects)

Agency	Grants in Sample	Grants with Significant Recreational Access Restriction	Notes
Department of Natural Resources	83	58*	70% with significant restriction
Department of Fish and Wildlife	79	17	22% with significant restriction
Local Government	44	9	20% with significant restriction. Most common local agency is King County (7 grants)
Nonprofits	6	2	
State-Other	4	0	State Parks (3 grants)
Total	216	86	

*With regard to the Department of Natural Resources grants with significant recreational access restrictions:

- 30 grants identified the project properties as Natural Area Program sites.⁷⁵
- 16 grants identified the project properties as Natural Resource Conservation Areas.⁷⁶
- 13 grants identified the project properties as a combination of Natural Area Program sites and Natural Resource Conservation Areas.

Table 2: All Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts Grants by Program and Sponsor

Habitat Conservation Account Programs*	Types of Projects	Eligible Applicants	Grants Funded by Sponsor ⁷⁷
Natural Areas	Acquisition and Development	State Agencies	DNR = 76 WDFW = 1 State Parks = 1
Critical Habitat	Acquisition and Development	State and Local Agencies	WDFW = 80 DNR = 8 State Parks = 3 Tribes = 1
Urban Wildlife	Acquisition and Development	State and Local Agencies	Local Govt = 67 DNR = 23 WDFW = 9 State (other) = 1

⁷⁵Revised Code of Washington 79.70

⁷⁶Revised Code of Washington 79.71

⁷⁷DNR=Department of Natural Resources, WDFW=Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Habitat Conservation Account Programs*	Types of Projects	Eligible Applicants	Grants Funded by Sponsor ⁷⁷
State Land Restoration	Development and Renovation	DNR and WDFW	WDFW = 28 DNR = 21
Riparian Protection (Account)	Acquisition, Enhancement, Restoration	State and Local Agencies, and Non-Profits	Local Govt = 16 Non-Profits = 9 WDFW = 9 State Parks = 5 DNR = 8
Total			373

*Here are the WWRP statutory definitions for the Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts programs:

(3) "Critical habitat" means lands important for the protection, management, or public enjoyment of certain wildlife species or groups of species, including, but not limited to, wintering range for deer, elk, and other species, waterfowl and upland bird habitat, fish habitat, and habitat for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species.

(6) "Natural areas" means areas that have, to a significant degree, retained their natural character and are important in preserving rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical, or similar features of scientific or educational value.

(8) "Riparian habitat" means land adjacent to water bodies, as well as submerged land such as streambeds, which can provide functional habitat for salmonids and other fish and wildlife species. Riparian habitat includes, but is not limited to, shorelines and near-shore marine habitat, estuaries, lakes, wetlands, streams, and rivers.

(12) "Urban wildlife habitat" means lands that provide habitat important to wildlife in proximity to a metropolitan area. (RCW79A.15.010)

Table 3: All Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts Grants by Project Type

Project Type	Funded Grants	
Acquisition	259	
Acquisition and Development	16	
Acquisition, Development, Restoration	1	
Development	3	
Development and Restoration	1	
Planning and Restoration	1	
Restoration	48 (all in State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category)	⁷⁸ WDFW = 26 Grants DNR = 21 Grants

⁷⁸WDFW=Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, DNR=Department of Natural Resources

Appendix H: Review Process Participants

- Gar Abbas, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
- Cindy Aila, Bellevue
- JT Austin, Governor's Policy Office
- Chuck Ayers, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Dave Bandstra, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance
- Eric Beach, Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group/Washington Forest Protection Association
- Perry Beale, Washington State Department of Agriculture
- Marc Berejka, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Leslie Betlach, City of Renton Parks Planning and Natural Resources Division
- The Honorable Andy Billig, Washington State Senator
- Tina Blewett, Ducks Unlimited
- Rance Block, formerly with Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
- Betsy Bloomfield, Recreation and Conservation Funding Board/Cowiche Canyon Conservancy
- Bruce Botka, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Bob Bugert, Chelan-Douglas Land Trust
- Tom Bugert, The Nature Conservancy
- Leda Chahim, Forterra
- Barb Chamberlain, Washington Bicycle Alliance
- The Honorable Bruce Chandler, Washington State Representative
- Alan Chapman, Lummi Indian Tribe
- Bill Chapman, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Jeff Chapman, Back Country Horsemen of Washington
- Brad Chase, Wenatchee Parks and Recreation Department/Washington Recreation and Parks Association
- Mark Clark, Washington State Conservation Commission
- Bill Clarke, Trust for Public Lands/Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group
- Hannah Clark, Washington Association of Land Trusts/Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group
- Wanda Clifford, Inland Northwest Wildlife Council
- Brian Cook, Okanagan Land Trust
- Rocklynn Culp, City of Winthrop
- Karen Daubert, Washington Trails Association
- The Honorable Richard DeBolt, Washington State Representative
- Kate Delavan, American Farmland Trust
- Mark Doumit, Washington Forest Protection Association
- Linda Driscoll, Premier Polaris
- The Honorable Hans Dunshee, Washington State Representative
- Paul Dysart, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Erin Dziedric, Washington Trails Association

- Heidi Eisenhour, American Farmland Trust/Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Dave Erickson, Wenatchee Parks and Recreation Department
- Daniel Farber, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
- The Honorable Jake Fey, Washington State Representative
- The Honorable Joe Fitzgibbon, Washington State Representative
- John Floberg, Washington State Parks Foundation
- John Gamon, Washington Department of Natural Resources
- Kathy Gano, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- David Gerth, Kittitas Conservation Trust
- Josh Giuntoli, Washington State Conservation Commission
- Adam Goch, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Greg Green, Ducks Unlimited
- Vlad Gutman, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Steve Hahn, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
- Jed Herman, Washington Department of Natural Resources/Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
- Peter Herzog, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission/Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
- The Honorable Mike Hewitt, Washington State Senator
- The Honorable Andy Hill, Washington State Senator
- Don Hoch, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission/Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- The Honorable Jim Honeyford, Washington State Senator
- Andrea Imler, Washington Trails Association
- Ted Jackson, Sky Valley Recreation
- Brittany Jarnot, Washington Recreation and Parks Association/Big Tent Coalition
- The Honorable Steve Jenkins, Douglas County Board of Commissioners/Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group
- Deborah Jensen, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- The Honorable Paul Jewell, Kittitas County Commission
- Eric Johnson, Washington State Association of Counties
- Joe Kane, Nisqually Land Trust
- Heather Kapust, Washington Department of Ecology/Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group
- Cherie Kearney, Columbia Land Trust
- John Keates, Washington Recreation and Parks Association
- The Honorable Karen Keiser, Washington State Senator
- Brit Kramer, Big Tent Coalition/Red Barn Communications
- Paul Kundtz, Trust for Public Lands
- Pat Lantz, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition/Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
- Ann Larson, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Lora Leschner, Pacific Coast Joint Venture
- Doug Levy, Washington Recreation and Parks Association

- Mike Livingston, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Wayne Marion, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation Consultant
- Elliott Marks, Washington Wildlife Recreation Coalition
- Pete Mayer, Recreation and Conservation Funding Board/Washington Parks and Recreation Association
- Mo McBroom, The Nature Conservancy
- John McGlenn, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Joe Mentor, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- The Honorable Sharon Nelson, Washington State Senator
- Arvilla Ohlde, Washington Recreation and Parks Association
- Thomas O'Keefe, American Whitewater
- Larry Otos, Washington Recreation and Parks Association
- The Honorable Linda Evans Parlette, Washington State Senator
- Jeff Parsons, Puget Sound Partnership/Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group
- Jason Paulson, Methow Conservancy
- Curt Pavola, Washington Department of Natural Resources
- Lisa Pelly, Trout Unlimited
- Pat Powell, Whidbey Camano Land Trust
- Steve Pozzanghera, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Charlie Raines, Forterra/Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Amanda Reed, Capitol Land Trust
- G. Scott Richards, The Nature Conservancy
- Bill Richardson, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
- Bill Robinson, formerly with The Nature Conservancy
- The Honorable Christine Rolfes, Washington State Senator
- Majken Ryherd, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Gary Schalla, Inland Northwest Land Conservancy
- Shiloh Schauer, Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce
- The Honorable Mark Schoesler, Washington State Senator
- Jill Sheffer, Forterra
- The Honorable Sheilah Kennedy, Okanogan County Commission/Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group
- Ron Shultz, Washington State Conservation Board of Commissioners/Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group
- Brian Sims, Senate Ways and Means Committee
- Mark Smith, Ducks Unlimited
- Rob Smith, National Parks Conservation Association
- Nona Snell, Office of Financial Management
- Harriet Spanel, Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
- Clay Sprague, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife/Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group
- Joe Stohr, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife/Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
- Byron Stuck, Washington Off Highway Vehicle Alliance

- John Stuhlmiller, Farm Bureau
- Rick Terway, Pasco Parks and Recreation Department
- Teresita Torres, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Ray Towry, Ephrata Parks and Recreation Department
- Blake Trask, Washington Bikes
- David Troutt, Nisqually Indian Tribe
- Christie True, King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks
- Paul Wagner, Washington Department of Transportation/Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group
- Ellen Ward, Washington Water Trails Association
- Larry Wasserman, Swinomish Tribe
- The Honorable Dennis Weber, Washington State Association of Counties/Cowlitz County Board of Commissioners
- Anne Welz, Trust for Public Lands
- Fred Wert, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
- Cynthia Wilkerson, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Shelly Wilkins, Senate Democratic Caucus
- Ted Willhite, Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
- Allison Williams, City of Wenatchee
- Dave Williams, Association of Washington Cities
- Leonard Wolf, Inland Northwest Wildlife Council
- Thom Woodruff, Okanogan Land Trust
- Kathy Young, Back Country Horsemen of Washington