

Proposed: Nonhighway and Off-road vehicle Activities Program Changes

Public Comment Package

March 2, 2026

The [Recreation and Conservation Office](#) would like your feedback on proposed policy changes to the Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Program's [Trails](#) and [Education and Enforcement](#) grant opportunities. Your feedback will help the [Recreation and Conservation Funding Board](#) make a final decision on these items at its April 28, 2026 meeting. Any policy changes approved by the board will be in place for the Fall grant round (applications accepted beginning August 4, 2026).

How to Comment:

- 1) Use this package to complete the public comment survey here:
<https://forms.office.com/g/Dz6pVzmDYU>.

Alternatively, or in addition:

- 2) You may provide a written comment to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (c/o) Adam Cole at Recreation and Conservation Office, PO Box 40917, Olympia WA 98504-0917
- 3) Send a public comment email directly to Adam Cole (adam.cole@rco.wa.gov)

For questions, call Adam Cole, 360-725-3939

Comments will be accepted until **11:59 p.m.** on **Thursday, March 19, 2026**.

Summary

Policy changes herein address:

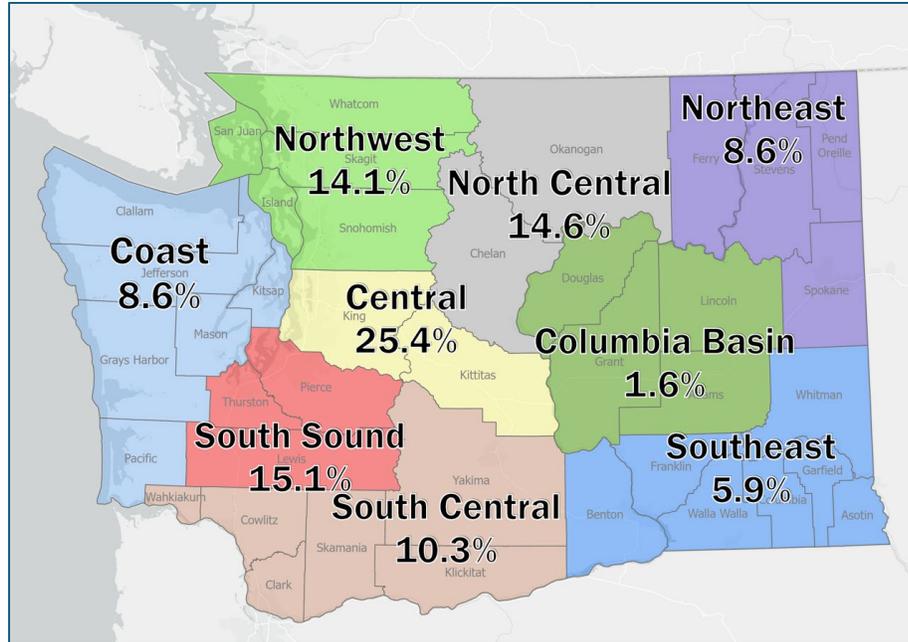
- 4) Creating long-term grants. A new policy which identifies a limited number of grants in any single biennium as "legacy" grant automatically funded in the following biennium. Long-term grants allow applicants to act more strategically and create more funding stability over time. Long-term grants may reduce the number of NOVA grants applicants must submit in any following biennium.

- 5) Raising grant limits for the Off-Road Vehicle category in NOVA. Higher grant limits allow applicants to hire larger work crews and take on larger projects. Higher grant limits also allow applicants to take advantage of economies of scale, and better leverage volunteer contributions. Higher grant limits will also make this category more competitive as historically all or nearly all the projects get funded due to more NOVA dollars appropriated to this category (via vehicle registration fees). ORV trails generally have a higher per mile maintenance cost than nonmotorized trails.
- 6) Changes to the grant evaluation criteria. Evaluation criteria changes aim to address advisory committee and stakeholder feedback that the NOVA criteria may be weighted too heavily for projects in some parts of the state. Feedback suggests the current overall criteria puts a significant priority on large forested recreational landscapes that get relatively high use and are near population centers, such as the I-90 corridor in the central Cascade mountains, leaving out priorities for funding smaller recreation areas and those in rural parts of the state. In response, staff are presenting evaluation criteria to create more balanced criteria among geographies.

These policies intend to improve the program, by:

1. Reducing the administrative effort in applying for and managing grants, and improving fund impact.
2. Creating more balance in project selection to ensure the grant program remains distributive statewide.

Distribution of NOVA Funds by “Region” of State 2022-2026



Policy Change 1

Longer Term Grants

(for Education and Enforcement, Maintenance and Operations Project Only)

For projects identified as long-term grants, an applicant may receive 4 years of funding rather than 2, thereby reducing the need to complete a new application and prepare for a competitive grant round after the initial 2 years of funding is complete. Longer-term grants would be identified in any single biennium, and each, would be “automatically funded” in the following biennium before “new” projects.

- Long-term projects will be limited to those that rank above the funding line in any single biennium at the time the board approves the funding for the biennial ranked list.
- If a sponsor forgoes accepting a long-term grant another will not be chosen from the previous list.
- The second biennium scope of work and project site shall be the same as the original grant. However, modification to the scope of work, work site, grant amount, and match provided may differ to accommodate applicant needs in the subsequent biennium, subject to RCO director approval. Changes to scope of work or work site (and funding, and match via match reduction request) are limited to only those closely aligned and serving same user type as/to the previous grant. Second biennium funding shall not exceed the previous biennium funding.
- Sponsors must use grant funds in the biennium in which they were awarded.
- The initial biennial scope of work must be completed at the end of initial biennium for the sponsor/applicant to receive the second biennium of funding. Sponsor must submit a report on the first biennium work accomplished to receive the second biennium funding.
- Sponsors may not submit additional grant requests for the same facility (project area) and scope of work in the same NOVA category in the same biennium as a current long-term grant (no double-dipping).
- The second biennium of funding will need to be approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board conditioned on staff recommendation and sponsor performance in the initial biennium.

Policy Change 2

Raise Grant Limits in the Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Category

Purpose

Historically, most or all of the applications receive funding because in addition to gas tax refunds, the ORV category also receives revenues from ORV/ATV/dirtbike tab fees. Also, the per mile cost to maintain ORV trails is generally higher than nonmotorized trails.

Proposed Policy Statement

Current and Proposed Grant Limits in NOVA

Grant Category	Current Grant Limits	Proposed Grant Limits
Education and Enforcement	\$250,000	All Projects: Unchanged
Off-Road Vehicle	\$250,000 for Maintenance and Operations projects No Limit for Capital* projects	Option 2.a Maintenance and Operations Project: \$300,000 , or Option 2.b Maintenance and Operations Project: \$400,000 Capital Projects: Unchanged
Nonhighway Road	\$200,000	All Projects: Unchanged
Nonmotorized	\$200,000	All Projects: Unchanged

* Capital is either a Planning, Acquisition, or Development project type or a combination thereof.

Policy Change 3

Changes to Grant Evaluation Criteria

Purpose

Criteria changes are proposed for the Nonmotorized, Nonhighway Road, and Off-Road Vehicle categories, not Education and Enforcement (No Change).

These changes aim to create a competitive “level-playing field” through edits to criteria questions which emphasize facility need over use and service area demand. Changes to point values and new evaluation questions aim to minimize disparity in applicant resources and landscape characteristics.

- 1) Need and Need Fulfillment (Criteria #1 and #2). Edits to the question reduced emphasis on use and service area demand. Focus on facility conditions and need for scope of work.
- 2) Planning Projects (Criteria #5). Edits to multiple questions would create more

opportunities for planning projects to be recognized in the criteria. This need emerged from stakeholder feedback that planning projects generally do not compete well against maintenance and capital projects but may fill an important management need and benefit to recreationists.

- 3) Predominantly Natural (Criterion #8). Strike this criterion. This criterion puts an unnecessary priority of funding pristine or primitive lands over other areas. The intent of striking this criterion is to not disadvantage projects on or nearby working lands (in eastern Washington for example).
- 4) Match and Project Support (Criteria #11 and #9). Reduce weight (point value) of these criteria. Reducing the influence of the Match criterion and Project Support in the overall criteria reduces any disadvantage to projects in small and rural recreation areas that lack a nearby volunteer base and other means of support.
- 5) County or Watershed Geography "Under-Resourced Areas" (New Criterion #12). Creates a counterweight to projects in well-resourced areas (higher income areas near urban areas that benefit from higher resources and volunteerism, for example) by giving points to projects in some geographies of the state. Two options are being considered 1) counties with lower income, high employment, and low property tax base, 2) macro-watersheds (a smaller geography) with low income.
- 6) County Population Density and Population Proximity (Criteria #14 and #15). Although these are required by statute, staff propose alternatives to apply this criteria, 1) reduce their weight for all project types, **or** 2) retain weight but do not apply this question to maintenance and operations project types (These criteria are already not applied to Education and Enforcement Projects.) Option two also necessitates a reduction of 2 points in another criterion to ensure all project types may attain the same maximum total point value. In this policy proposal staff recommend reducing the Sustainability point value by two (this criterion is only attributable to project types other than Maintenance and Operations).

Criteria	Title	Questions by Category and Project Type	Maximum Points
Scored by Advisory Committee			
1. Need		All	15 Points
		Maintenance and Operation	25 Points
2. Need fulfillment		All	15 Points
		Maintenance and Operation	25 Points
3. Site suitability		Acquisition	15 Points
		Combination Acquisition and Development	5 Points
4. Project design		Development	10 Points
		Combination Acquisition and Development	5 Points
5. Planning		Planning	10 Points
6. Sustainability		All projects, except Maintenance	5 Points (3 points, reduced to equalize scoring between project types if Maintenance and Operation not scored on #13 County Density and #14 Population Proximity)
7. Readiness to proceed		All projects, except Maintenance	5 Points
8. Predominantly natural		Nonmotorized and Nonhighway Road Categories only	5 Points
9. Project support		All	10 5 Points
10. Cost-benefit		All	5 Points
Scored by RCO			
11. Matching shares		All	5 3 Points
12. County Geography, or Macro Watershed Geography "Under-resourced		All	1.5 Points: For County

<u>Areas</u>		Geography 1 Point: For Macro Watershed Geography
13. County population density	All <u>All, Except Maintenance and Operations</u>	4.5 Points (or Zero Point for <u>Maintenance and Operations Project</u>)
14. Proximity to people	All <u>All, Except Maintenance and Operations</u>	4.5 Points (or Zero Point for <u>Maintenance and Operations Project</u>)
15. Growth Management Act preference	All	0 Point
Total Points Possible		65.5

KEY:

All=includes acquisition, development, maintenance and operation, and planning project types.

1. **Need.** What is the need for new, improved, or maintained facilities, or planning projects? (Applicants respond only to bullet items clearly relevant to their projects.)

A) State, Regional, Land Manager, or Community Needs

- Cite any publicly reviewed and adopted plan that supports the need for the project by name, location, or type.
- Describe why NOVA funds are critical to the completion needs and goals of this project (current physical condition, need for additional, renovated, or well-maintained facilities, safety, environmental issues, imminent threat of loss of recreation, value of planning effort in serving recreationists, etc.)

B) ~~Inventory Issues~~

- ~~• Describe similar opportunities now available in the local area.~~
- ~~• Describe the need for new and/or improved facilities in the service area. For example, are there overcrowding issues? Is this a unique recreational experience?~~
- ~~• Describe any significant maintenance backlog in the project area.~~

B) Use

- Describe how accessible (including to people with disabilities) the finished project will be to intended users.
- Describe how the facility identified in the scope of work is/will benefit a wide array of recreationists
- How will the project reduce future maintenance costs.
- ~~• Describe how heavily trails and support facilities in the area are used.~~
- Describe any unserved or underserved user groups the project will support.

Point Range: zero to five points, which staff later multiply by three for all projects except maintenance and operation projects, which are multiplied by five.

Zero points: No or very weak need established.

One to two points: Fair to moderate need established.

Three points: Strong need established.

Four to five points: Very high to exceptional need.

2. Need fulfillment. How well will this project fulfill the ~~service area's~~

needs identified in Question 1? (Applicants respond only to bulleted items clearly relevant to the project.)

- How does the project meet the applicant's stated goals and objectives?
 - ~~How does the project meet the needs identified in the service area?~~
 - How will the project meet the needs of any underserved user groups?
 - How have intended users been included in the planning process and how has their feedback been addressed?
- Point Range: zero to five points, which staff later multiplies by three, for all projects except maintenance and operation projects, which are multiplied by five.

Zero points	No or weak evidence of need satisfaction.
One to two points	Fair to moderate evidence. Project fills only a small portion of the apparent or expressed need.
Three points	Strong evidence. An important need will be addressed by the project, although that need will not be filled completely by the project as proposed.
Four to five points	Very high to exceptional evidence. The project fulfills a critical need.

- 3. Site suitability** (acquisition or combination acquisition and development projects). To what extent is the site to be acquired well suited for the intended recreational activity?⁶⁵ (Applicants respond only to bulleted items clearly relevant to the project.)

Describe the suitability of the site's physical features for the proposed uses. Generally, sites most compatible with the proposed uses will score higher. Consider such factors as the following:

- Size
- Topography
- Soils

- Natural amenities
- Location

Other considerations include the following:

- How is the proposed acquisition compatible with the adjacent land uses?
- Does this acquisition provide a buffer to the existing use area? Explain.
- Will the proposed acquisition link to an existing facility?⁶⁶ Explain.

▲ Point Range: zero to five points, which staff later multiplies by three, for acquisition only projects.

Zero points	No evidence presented, or the site is inappropriate for the intended recreation uses.
One to two points	Below average to moderate. The site appears fair for the intended uses, though there may be concern over its appropriateness.
Three points	Good. Site is adequate or reasonable for intended uses.
Four to five points	Very good to excellent. Site is outstanding

4. Project design (development or combination acquisition and development projects). Is the proposal appropriately designed for intended uses and users? (Applicants respond only to bulleted items clearly relevant to the project.)

If the facility has a Primary Management Objective,⁶⁷ describe how the project design is compatible with the objective.

Explain how the project uses proven design criteria including the following:

- User-friendly and universally accessible elements.
- Adequate spatial relationships, surfacing, width, and grades (are there switchbacks, how is multiple use facilitated, how tight are curves for off-road vehicles,

bicycles, and motorcycles?)

- Trails: Were “loop” designs considered and if present, do the loops lead to a primary destination?

Explain how the design accomplishes the following:

- Protects and complements the environment.
- Makes the best use of the site.
- Minimizes the need for ongoing maintenance.
- Satisfies users’ desired level of difficulty (for off-road vehicles only)
- For existing trails: Does not over build (retains the difficulty level) and minimizes user displacement.

Point Range: zero to five points, which staff later multiplies by two for development projects.

Zero points	Poor evidence presented or inappropriate design. For example: environmental issues not addressed, trail difficulty level or user experience not addressed or can be expected to change substantially, or high probability of user displacement.
One to two points	Below average to moderate. For example: design does fair job of addressing environmental issues, use difficulty level and user experience will change somewhat, there appears to be some user displacement.
Three points	Good. For example: design is adequate or reasonable to address environmental problems, retains similar difficulty level and user experience, or may be low levels of user displacement.
Four to five points	Very good to excellent. design is outstanding. If a trail, it retains difficulty level and user experience with minimal or no user displacement.

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

Recreation Benefit and Public Involvement Factors

- Will this project directly benefit the intended recreation or improve applicants' ability to manage their facilities and serve recreationists? Explain. (For example, will it result in improved service delivery.)
- Will additional planning be required?
- What are the results of any initial public involvement in the planning proposal?

Proposed Plan Scope and Outcomes Factors

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

▲ Point Range: zero to five points, which staff later multiplies by two.

Zero points

Evidence is vague, or it appears that the project will not lead to new opportunities for the

	intended type of recreation.
One to two points	Fair to moderate evidence. Proposal likely will lead to weak or below average new recreation opportunities.
Three points	Good. Proposal likely will lead to an above average or several solid recreation opportunities.
Four to five points	Very good to excellent. Proposal likely will lead to an outstanding opportunity in the intended recreation type.

6. Sustainability (combination acquisition and development, development, or planning projects). Sustainability reflects choices made to balance the desired benefits and potential impacts of a project on the surrounding landscape and community. Please discuss how your project's location or design supports your organization's sustainability plan or how you considered the ecological, economic, and social benefits and impacts in the project plan.

Examples of sustainability factors that could be part of a project or maintenance plan are provided below for consideration but are not all-inclusive. Applicants and evaluators should treat this list as a guide, not a checklist. Applicants are encouraged to be creative in expressing the sustainability factors of their projects, and evaluators should score projects based on the extent to which applicants have considered and addressed the benefits and impacts of their projects whether they discuss one of the factors below or many.

Ecological Factors

- Minimizes impacts to, or improves ecological function of, surrounding lands
- Includes low-impact design or other green building techniques that reduce water, energy, resource consumption, or greenhouse gas footprint
- Provides a buffer to future natural disasters or anticipated climate impacts
- Includes landscaping that supports native species

and/or pollinator habitat

Social Factors

- Addresses an identified disparity in social or environmental services
- Encourages access via multi-modal and active transportation choices
- Promotes opportunities for physical activity, social and cultural connections, or community education

Economic Factors

- Uses materials that support local producers, are recycled or recyclable, increase the project's anticipated lifespan, or reduce future maintenance costs
- Creates efficiency in the provision of public services (i.e., stormwater infiltration, increased tree canopy, carbon sequestration, etc.)
- Maximizes lifespan, or reduces future operational costs
- Supports a local economic development initiative

▲ Point Range: zero to five points. Or zero to three points if Population Proximity and County Density are not applied to Maintenance and Operations projects (to equalize scores among different project types).

- 7. Readiness to proceed** (maintenance projects do not answer). How soon after the grant is approved can the project begin? (Applicants respond only to bulleted items clearly relevant to the project.)

There are often good reasons why managers are unable to initiate a project immediately. Even so, if other factors are equal, the NOVA program favors projects that move the quickest.

- Start-Finish: When will work on the project begin? When will work be completed and/or the facility be open to use?
- Preliminary Work: Are all elements ready—permits, environmental clearances, engineering, signed agreements, equipment, labor force, etc.? Have any appeals been

resolved? (Explain.)

- Acquisitions: Has the landowner been contacted? Is the owner willing to sell? Does the applicant hold an option on the property? (Describe). Are required appraisals and reviews completed? (Describe). Will the land acquired be immediately available for use by users in the intended category? Explain.

▲ Point Range: zero to five points.

Zero points	Very large barriers exist that likely will delay the project a year or more.
One to two points	Substantial to significant barriers exist that likely will be removed in the next twelve months.
Three to four points	Minimal to ordinary barriers exist that likely will be removed by the time a grant is approved.
Five points	No barriers. The project is ready to move forward immediately.

~~8. **Predominantly natural** (off-road vehicle applicants do not answer this question). Is the project site in a predominantly natural setting? (Applicants respond only to bulleted items clearly relevant to the project.)~~

~~Consider the project's immediate physical setting, not its distance from structures that affect the setting. Apart from the proposal, to what extent does the user experience the natural environment versus human structures and activities: buildings, radio/cell towers, roads, dams, etc.?~~

~~A setting does not need to be pristine or untouched to rate a high score:~~

- ~~• A second growth forest often is sufficiently natural.~~
- ~~• A remote high camp or ridge-top trail can afford distant views of cities or towns.~~
- ~~• A campground or trailhead can be located adjacent to or at the end of a paved road.~~
- ~~• The number of people using the facility will not detract~~

~~necessarily from the setting or desired recreational experience.~~

~~When evaluators score this question, they will look at the natural setting of the location, not the facility proposed for funding.~~

~~▲ Point Range: zero to five points.~~

~~Zero points — No evidence presented, or site is not natural.~~

~~One to two points — Setting is not very natural: too much noise, too many roads, clear cuts, etc.~~

~~Three to four points — Setting is mostly natural. Though it may be adjacent to a clear cut or touch a road, virtually all views and sounds are natural.~~

~~Five points — Setting is natural. Any trees are predominately mature; sights and sounds are all natural.~~

9. Project support. To what extent do users and the public support the project? (Applicants respond only to bulleted items clearly relevant to the project.)

Support can be demonstrated in both financial and non-financial ways and varies depending upon the project type. In scoring this question, evaluators consider the type of support that is most relevant to the project. Examples of support or endorsement include the following:

- Voter-approved initiatives and bond issues.
- Donations to help complete the project: labor, equipment, money, materials, or land.
- Advisory board approval, completion of a public planning process that endorsed this project.
- Positive letters, oral testimony at public meetings, or support from friends or user groups.
- Positive (or the absence of extensive negative) media coverage.

▲ Point Range: zero to ~~five~~ three points, which staff later multiplies by two.

Zero points No or very weak evidence presented.

One ~~to two~~ points Minimal to fair specific evidence of support.

~~Three~~ Two points Moderate support.

~~Four to five~~ Three points Exceptional to overwhelming support.

10. Cost-benefit. Do the project's benefits outweigh its costs?
(Applicants respond only to bulleted items clearly relevant to the project.)

Costs may include fiscal outlays, unacceptable harm to adjoining areas or the environment, and factors that cause unnecessary ill will from users, the public, or others. Benefits may be economic gains for the community, added opportunity for facility users, improvements to the environment, etc.

- What is the cost per mile for trails or other unit of measure for other projects? Explain.
- Describe this project's impact on the net availability of opportunities?⁶⁹
- What alternatives to the project were considered and why were they rejected in favor of the current proposal?
- Describe the recreation and non-recreational benefits this project will provide, including health, community economic development, education, and stewardship.
- Describe the project's environmental cost-benefit.
- Explain why reviewers should have confidence in the budget for this project.

▲ Point Range: zero to five points.

Zero points No evidence of a net benefit presented.

One to two points Little to modest evidence of a mild net benefit.

Three to four points Adequate to strong evidence of a solid net benefit.

Five points Substantial evidence of an exceptional net benefit.

11. Matching shares (applicant does not answer). What percentage of the total project cost is the applicant contributing?

RCO staff scores this question based on information provided in the application. Only elements considered reimbursable are eligible for use as an applicant's match. For evaluation scoring purposes, an RCO grant used as match will not count toward the award of matching share points. No additional information is required.

▲ Point Range: zero to ~~five~~ three points.

Zero points 0-10 percent of project's value will be contributed by the applicant.

One point 10.01-~~20~~ 30 percent of project's value will be contributed by the applicant.

Two points ~~20.01-30~~ 30.01 – 50 percent of project's value will be contributed by the applicant.

~~Three points~~ ~~30.01-40 percent of project's value will be contributed by the applicant.~~

~~Four points~~ ~~40.01-50 percent of project's value will be contributed by the applicant.~~

~~Five~~ Three points More than 50 percent of project's value will be contributed by the applicant.

12 Policy Option 1) County Geography ("Under-resourced Areas")

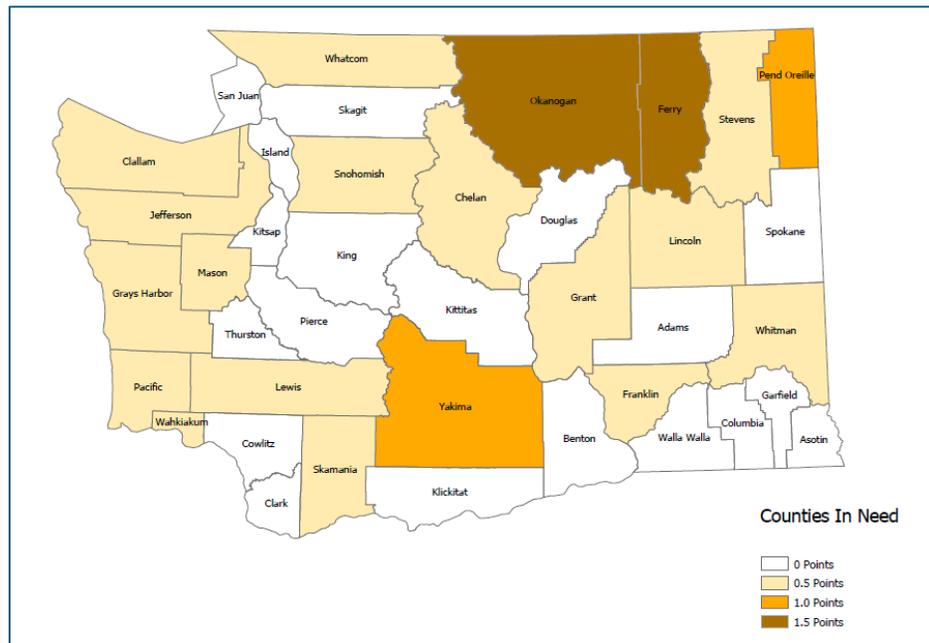
Project site (scope of work) is located within, or partially within, a county with:

A median household income less than 65% of state median household income 1 point

A "distressed" designation as defined by Washington Employment Security Department 1 point

60% or more of land is non-taxable* 1 point

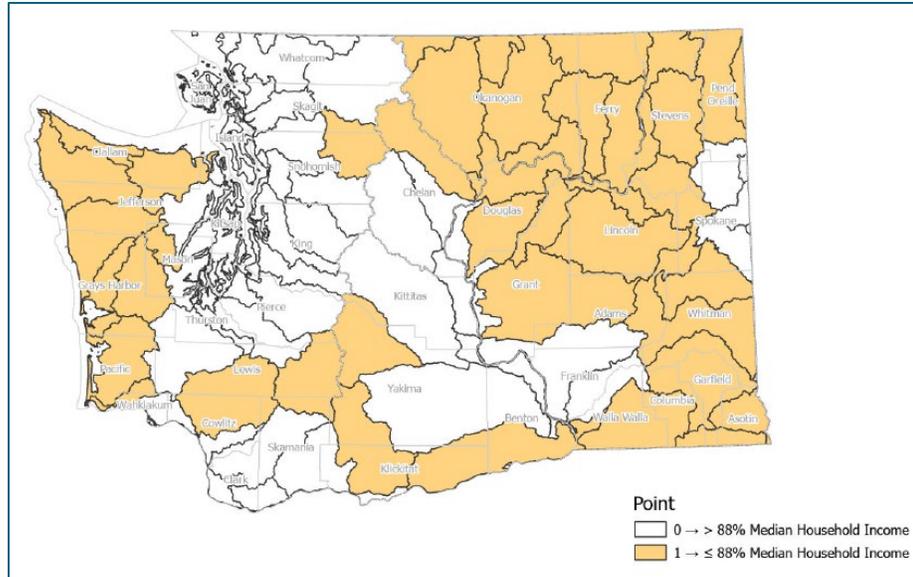
**Includes land where the county receives payments in lieu of taxes from a government entity.*



Multiplier of .5 applied
Point Range: zero to 1.5 points.

Policy Option 2) Macro-Watershed Geography ("Under-resourced Areas")

Project Site (Scope of work) is located within, or partially within, a watershed with 88% or lower State Median Household Income:



Point Range: 0-1points

Questions 13 and 14:

Policy Option 1 for Questions 13 and 14 (reduced weight of criteria for all project types):

13 County population density (applicant does not answer). Is the project site in a county with a population density greater than 250 people per square mile?

RCO staff will score this question for all project types based on maps provided with the application. The policy is supported by Revised Code of Washington 79A.25.250 and NOVA Plan policies in appendix B.

Point Range: zero to one point. Multiplier of .5 applied

- | | |
|-------------|-----|
| Zero points | No |
| One point | Yes |

14 Proximity to people (applicant does not answer). Is the project site within thirty miles of a city with a population of twenty-five thousand people or more?

RCO staff will score this question for all project types based on maps provided with the application. The policy is supported by Revised Code of Washington 79A.25.250 and NOVA Plan policies in appendix B.

Point Range: zero to one point. Multiplier of .5 applied

Zero points No

One point Yes

Policy Option 2, for Questions 13 and 14: No Change to above current criteria (no reduced weight/points), but Do not apply to maintenance and operations project types (and reduce Sustainability criterion by 2 points to equalize total possible points for all project types.)

15 Growth Management Act preference (applicant does not answer). Has the applicant⁷⁰ made progress toward meeting the requirements of the Growth Management Act?⁷¹

State law requires that:

- a. Whenever a state agency is considering awarding grants to finance public facilities, it shall consider whether the applicant has adopted a comprehensive plan and development regulations as required by Revised Code of Washington 36.70A.040 ("state law").
- b. When reviewing such requests, the state agency shall accord additional preference to applicants that have adopted the comprehensive plan and development regulations. An applicant is deemed to have satisfied the requirements for adopting a comprehensive plan and development regulations if it meets the following criteria:
 - i. Adopts or has adopted within the time periods specified in state law
 - ii. Adopts or has adopted by the time it requests a grant or loan
 - iii. Demonstrates substantial progress toward

adopting within the time periods specified in state law. An agency that is more than six months out of compliance with the time periods has not demonstrated substantial progress.

- c. A request from an applicant planning under state law shall be accorded no additional preference based on subsection (B) over a request from an applicant not planning under this state law.

Scores for this question are based on information from the state Department of Commerce, Growth Management Services. If an agency's comprehensive plan, development regulations, or amendments have been appealed to a Growth Management Act hearings board, the agency cannot be penalized during the period of appeal. Scoring occurs after RCO's technical completion deadline.

▲ Point Range: minus one to zero points.

Minus one point	The applicant does not meet the requirements of Revised Code of Washington 43.17.250.
Zero points	Applicant meets the requirements of Revised Code of Washington 43.17.250.
Zero points	Applicant is a nonprofit organization, state or federal agency.

Supplemental Questions for "Competitive Funds (UNCHANGED)