

Project	Year	Description	Core Benefits	Est. Local Funds	Fund Source	Est. Partner Funds	Fund Source	Total Cost
Flume Creek	2014	Acq 160 acres on lower Flume Creek adjacent to Ridgefield Wildlife Refuge; project site at SW corner city of Ridgefield	PH, TR, WTR, OE, CW, LR, ESA, CR, SM	\$1,000,000	CF	\$1,000,000	Grants	\$2,000,000
Salmon Creek Greenway Lower	2014	Acq. 6 acres of shoreline and forested hillsides on Salmon Creek below NE 112 th Avenue near CASEE	OE, PH, SM, WT, ESA	\$75,000	CF	\$75,000	Grants	\$150,000
Vancouver Lake In-holding	2014	Acquire approximately 5 acres at north end of Vancouver Lake Park to support trail access	TR, LR, OE	\$25,000	CF	NA	NA	\$25,000
Spud Mountain	2014	Acq. 120 acres of forest land at the headwaters of the Little Washougal River	PH, LR, CW	NA	NA	NA	NA	Trust Land Transfer
Lake River Water Trail and Greenway (V. Lake to Salmon Creek)	2015	Acq. 60 acres waterfront and forested uplands between Salmon Creek & Vancouver Lake. Project includes key sections of Lake River water trail	WTR, TR, PH, OE, LR, CR, SM	\$400,000	CF	\$400,000	Grants	\$800,000
East Fork Lewis River Greenway Lower	2016	Acq. 150 acres shoreline, riparian and wetlands habitat on lower East Fork Lewis. Project provides key habitat for ESA listed salmon populations and may provide key link in regional trail corridor	PH, TR, OE, CW, LR, ESA, CR, SM	\$1,000,000	CF	\$1,000,000	Grants	\$2,000,000
Lower Daybreak Waterfront Park	2016	Acq/Dev 100 acre park per county master plan on EFL River immediately downstream of existing Daybreak Park and WDFW Boat Launch.	TR, LR, AR, OE, PH, CW, SM, WT, ESA	\$500,000	DON (Land conveyance by Columbia Land Trust)	\$500,000	Grants	\$1,000,000
Salmon Creek Greenway Lower Phase 2	2016	Acq. 40 acres of shoreline, wetlands, and forested uplands, with links to Brush Prairie Park and CASEE. Acq is part of coordinated program with CPU, Clean Water, VC Parks, and BG Schools, to restore and enhance stream reach, with trail links and outdoor education. Project Area also potential candidate for farm preservation	TR, LR, OE, PH CW, SM, WT, ESA, FP	\$400,000	CF	\$600,000	Grants	\$1,200,000

Project	Year	Description	Core Benefits	Est. Local Funds	Fund Source	Est. Partner Funds	Fund Source	Total Cost
Mill Creek Greenway WSU to SR-502	2016	Acq. 80 acres shoreline, wetlands, floodplain on Mill Crk between SR-502 and WSU. Acq is part of partnership project involving Clean Water, Legacy Lands, and CPU to protect and restore high-quality stream and riparian habitat.	LR, TR, OE, PH, CW, SM, WT, ESA	\$400,000	CF	\$400,000	Grants,	\$800,000
Main Lewis, Lake Rosannah	2017	Acq 320 acres of shoreline, wetlands, riparian and upland forest on Main Lewis and Lake Rosannah	TR, WTR, LR, OE, PH, CW, CR, SM WT, ESA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Land Exchange
Lake River Water Trail and Greenway Salmon Creek to Ridgefield	2017	Acq. 50 acres waterfront between Flume Creek and Salmon Creek. Project borders RNWR and County ownerships on Green Lake; project is key link in water trail connecting V. Lake to Lewis River	WTR, TR, PH, CR, OE, SM	\$125,000	CF	\$125,000	Grants	\$250,000
Whipple Creek	2018	Acq. 83 acres of waterfront, floodplain and uplands on lower Whipple Creek. Site is located near Green Lake and provides critical habitat for migratory birds, as well as steelhead and sea-run cutthroat trout. Project area also potential candidate for farm preservation	TR, LR, OE, PH, CW, CR SM, WT, ESA	\$600,000	CF	\$600,000	Grants	\$1,200,000

Abbreviations (Core Benefits)

TR Trail
WTR Water Trail
LR Light Impact Recreation
AR Active Recreation
OE Outdoor Education
PH Priority Habitat
CW Clean Water Program
CR Cultural Resources
SM Shorelines Management Program
WT Wetlands Protection
ESA Endangered Species Program
FP Farm Preservation

Abbreviations (Fund Sources)

GR Grants
CF Conservation Futures
REET Real Estate Excise Tax
PIF Park Impact Fees
DON Donation
TLT Trust Lands Transfer
CFT Community Forest Trust
BF Budgeted Funds
PF Private Foundation

Project	Year	Likely Partners	Description	Core Benefits	Est. Fund Sources
Washougal Greenway (Bowling Alley Reach)	2014	City of Camas, Clark County	Acquire 1-2 acres north shore Washougal River below 3 rd Avenue Bridge (Bowling Alley Hole).	TR, LR, CW, SM, ESA	CF, GR, BF
Washougal River Waterfront Park	2014	City of Washougal, Columbia Land Trust, Clark County, LCFEG, LCFRB	Acquire 18 acres of shoreline, floodplain, and uplands on Washougal River. Site includes both active recreation and habitat values. Site is located on Tier 1 reach for ESA salmon recovery.	TR, LR, AR, OE, PH, CW, SM, WT, ESA	CF, GR, PIF
Columbia River Shoreline (I-205 to Lady Island)	2014	City of Vancouver, Clark County	Acquire 12 acres of shoreline, riparian, and uplands on Columbia River. Site includes one of last large waterfront tracts between Vancouver and Camas	WTR, LR, AR, OE, CW, CR, SM, WT, ESA	CF, GR, PIF
Rock Creek	2014	Columbia Land Trust, LCFRB, Community Foundation for Southwest WN.	Acquire 50 acres of shoreline and forested uplands on Rock Creek above Dole Valley Bridge; site includes Tier 1 habitat for Winter Steelhead and other priority species	TR, OE, PH, CW, SM, WT, ESA	CF, GR, PF
Gee Creek Greenway	2015	City of Ridgefield, Friends of Gee Creek, Clark County	Acquire 20-30 acres of shoreline and uplands along Gee Creek corridor between Ridgefield High School and Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge.	TR, LR, OE, PH, CW, CR, SM, WT	CF, GR, PIF, BF
Woodin Creek Greenway (Salmon Creek to Heisson Rd. School Trust Lands)	2015	City of Battle Ground, Clark County	Acquire 10-20 acres of shoreline and uplands along Woodin Creek greenway to protect shoreline, wetlands, and urban habitat and provide public recreation	TR, LR, OE, CW, WT, ESA	CF, GR
Felida Bluffs/Lake River Greenway	2015	City of Vancouver, Clark County	Acquire 20-30 acres above Lake River. This acquisition is part of a partnership project to provide water trails and community recreation opportunities along Lake River between Vancouver Lake and Salmon Creek	TR, WTR, AR, OE, PH, CW, CR, SM	GR, CF, PIF
East Fork Lewis Upper/Rock Creek Phase 2	2016	Columbia Land Trust, Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board, Clark County, DNR	Acquire 60-75 acres of shoreline and uplands habitat within Tier 1 reaches that support recovery of ESA listed summer steelhead.	TR, OE, PH, CW, SM, ESA	CF, GR, PF
Campen Creek Greenway Addition (aka Eldridge Park Complex)	2016	City of Washougal, Clark County	Add 40 acres of shoreline and forested uplands to city's Campen Creek Greenway. Greenway provides trails and light-impact recreation, as well as habitat.	TR, LR, OE, PH, WT	CF, PIF, GR
Yacolt Parks and Open Space	2016	Town of Yacolt, Clark County	Acquire up to 40 acres in vicinity of Thompson Road and Little League fields for light-impact recreation, trails, and open space	TR, LR, OE	CF, GR, BF
Washougal Greenway (Lacamas Creek Reach), plus Round Lake to downtown Trail Corridor	2016	City of Camas, Clark County, Columbia Land Trust, LCFRB	Add 80-100 acres of shoreline and riparian habitat along Washougal River between Columbia River and Lacamas Creek, plus trail connections to Round Lake.	TR, LR, OE, PH, CW, CR, SM, WT, ESA	CF, GR, BF

Project	Year	Likely Partners	Description	Core Benefits	Est. Fund Sources
Washougal River Waterfront Park Addition	2016	City of Washougal, Clark County, LCFRB, Columbia Land Trust	Acquire 8-10 acres of shoreline, floodplain, and adjacent uplands above Hathaway Park to support salmon recovery, outdoor recreation and recreation	TR, LR, OE, PH, SM, WT, ESA	CF, GR, PIF
Lacamas Creek (Camp Currie Addition)	2016	City of Camas, DNR, Clark County	Acquire 22-25 acres of shoreline property north of Lacamas Lake; site borders Camp Currie, Lacamas Heritage Trail, and Lacamas Prairie Natural Area Preserve	TR, WT, LR, OE, PH, CW, SM, WT	CF, GR, BF
Green Mountain Addition	2016	City of Camas, Clark County, DNR	Acquire 70-100 acres on west side of county's Green Mountain TLT ownership, including high points on Green Mountain and trail connections from Camp Currie and Lacamas Heritage Trail	TR, AR, OE, PH	CF, GR, BF
Lacamas Lake Greenway	2018	City of Camas, Clark County	Acquire 40-60 acres of shoreline and forested uplands along northeast shoreline of Lacamas Lake; project vision includes re-use of Leadbetter Road as multi-use trail	TR, WTR, LR, OE, PH, CW, SM	CF, GR, BF, PIF
Lewis and Clark Trail	2018	City of Battle Ground, Clark County	Acquire trail corridor that connects city of Battle Ground's Fairgrounds Park to existing regional trail leading to Battle Ground Lake State Park	TR, AR, OE	CF, GR, PIF
Tukes Mountain	2019	City of Battle Ground, DNR, Clark County	Acquire 50 acres of forested uplands on Tukes Mountain. Acquisition borders existing 30 acre site received by city via Trust Lands Transfer Program	TR, LR, OE, PH, CR	TLT, CFT, CF
Woodin Creek: Heisson Road School Trust Lands	2019	City of Battle Ground, DNR, Clark County	Acquire 160 acres state trust lands at upper end of Woodin Creek, including wetlands, shoreline, and forested uplands.	TR, LR, OE, PH, CW, WT	TLT, CFT, CF

Abbreviations (Core Benefits)

TR Trail
 WTR Water Trail
 LR Light Impact Recreation
 AR Active Recreation
 OE Outdoor Education
 PH Priority Habitat
 CW Clean Water Program
 CR Cultural Resources
 SM Shorelines Management Program
 WT Wetlands Protection
 ESA Endangered Species Program
 FP Farm Preservation

Abbreviations (Fund Sources)

GR Grants
 CF Conservation Futures
 REET Real Estate Excise Tax
 PIF Park Impact Fees
 DON Donation
 TLT Trust Lands Transfer
 CFT Community Forest Trust
 BF Budgeted Funds
 PF Private Foundation

Appendix C - GIS Methods

In creating new mapping products for the 2014 Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan our objective was to maintain the core vision of the 2004 plan. However, we also sought to both extend the physical extent of the largely riparian-based network beyond the 2004 Tier 1 project areas as well as disconnecting the updated vision from single-source funding limitations.

Project Area Boundaries

We divided Clark County into 19 subareas using 6th level hydrologic unit boundaries from the US Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service. The only significant deviations from the subwatersheds are in the Vancouver Lake Lowlands, Columbia South Slope, Whipple Creek, and Gee Creek/Flume Creek areas, where we manually digitized boundaries using physical and cultural features.

High Value Conservation Lands Layer

To extend the physical extent of the network, we added layers thematically as follows:

1. Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (LCFRB) Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment (EDT) Priority Tiers

We used the stream systems as the backbone for the network of high value conservation lands in Clark County. The LCFRB compiled results from EDT models that rank salmon-bearing streams based on their priority for habitat conservation and restoration. The LCFRB rankings are expressed as Tiers, with 1 being highest priority and 4 the lowest priority.

2. Variable width buffers based on EDT Tier

Using the EDT stream reaches, we assigned variable-width buffers based on the level of priority as follows:

Tier 1 = 250'

Tier 2 = 250'

Tier 3 = 150'

Tier 4 = 150'

These buffers form a corridor around each stream and the associated riparian habitats.

3. FEMA 100 year floodplain

Using FEMA's flood plain data (known as digital Q3 Flood Data) for Clark County, we extracted 100 year floodplains to capture additional potential habitat areas falling outside the buffered EDT stream reaches.

4. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) Riparian Habitat

The WDFW PHS data consists of polygons that represent different types of important habitats. We selected all polygons specified as Priority Riparian Habitat and added these to the network.

5. US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Wetlands within 200' of Streams

Using an approach similar to the Intertwine Alliance's Regional Conservation Strategy we selected all wetlands intersecting the buffered EDT streams, then buffered the selected wetlands by 30 meters and added them to the network.

6. PHS non-riparian habitats (excluding elk and mule deer winter range)

In addition to the riparian zones mapped in the WDFW PHS, we selected upland habitats intersecting the network, but excluded elk and mule deer winter range, which were determined to be too extensive to incorporate into the network. The non-riparian habitats intersecting the network include:

Bald Eagle	Purple Martin
Cavity-Nesting Ducks	Sandhill Crane
Cliffs/Bluffs	Snag-Rich Areas
Dusky Canada Goose	Talus Slopes
Great Blue Heron	Tundra Swan
Islands	Urban Natural Open Space
Oak Woodland	Waterfowl Concentrations
Old-Growth/Mature Forest	Wetlands
Osprey	Wood Duck

7. 2004 Aggregate Benefits Layer (consreot)

This data represents the original network of high value conservation lands developed for the 2004 Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan.

8. Undeveloped parcels

The network was extended to include all undeveloped parcels where the boundary captures more than half the land area of the parcel.

9. Developed Parcels

Developed parcels were defined as parcels with an assessed improvement value greater than or equal to \$50,000. All developed parcels 20 acres in size or larger where the boundary captures more than half the land area of the parcel were added to the network.

10. Public Lands

We incorporated all public and protected lands which lie fully or partially inside the network, with the exception of Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) lands.

Additional Layers

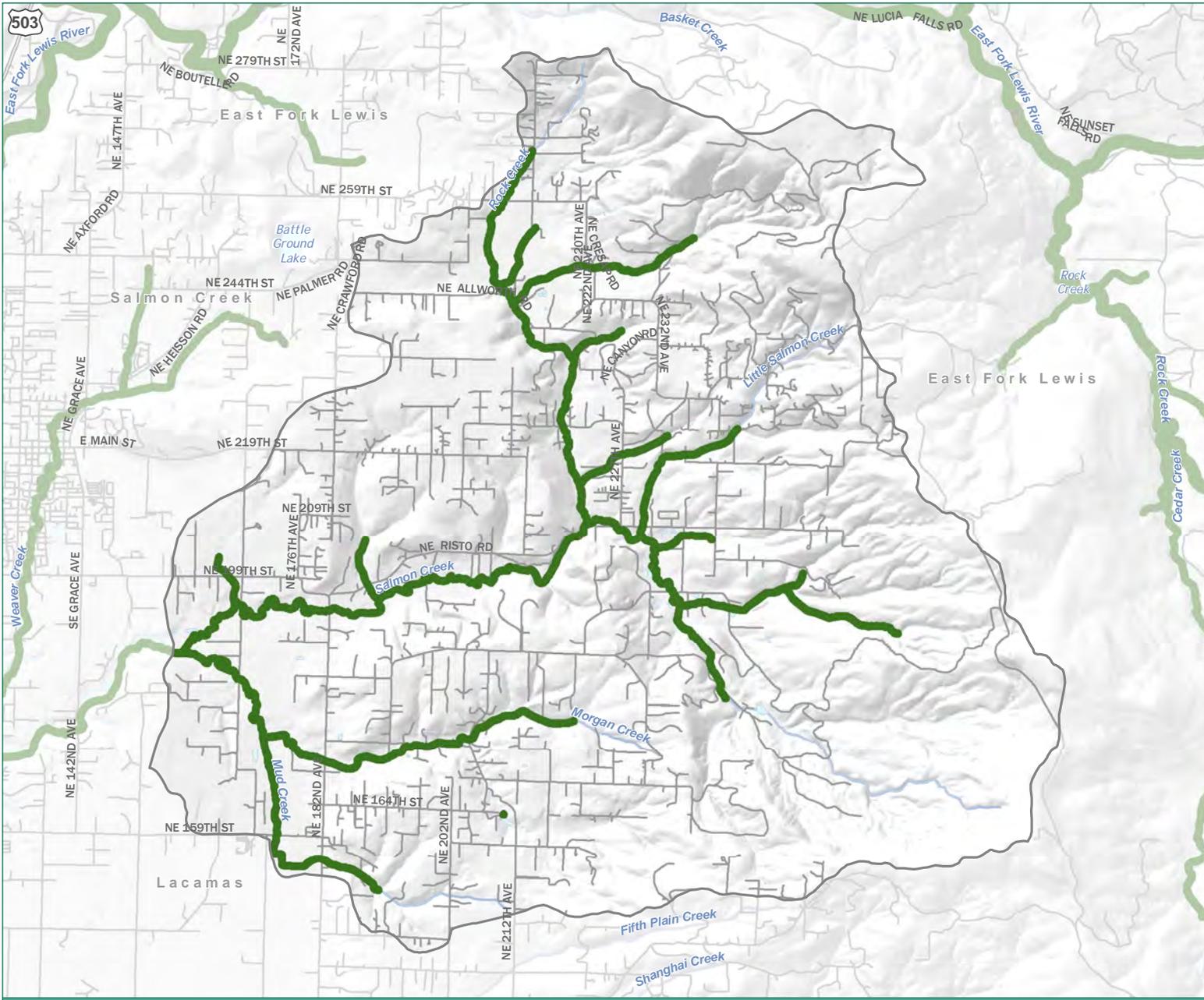
Throughout the process we used additional data sources to inform our decision making and confirm the validity of our results. These sources include, most notably, the High Value Lands and High Value Riparian Lands models from the Intertwine Alliance's Regional Conservation Strategy.

Compilation

We merged all of the above described inputs together to create a single layer representing aggregate benefits, or high value conservation lands in Clark County. The following maps depict how the various layers were combined within the Salmon Creek (upper) subarea in order to arrive at the High Value Conservation Lands layer.

Salmon Streams Variable Buffers

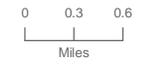
Clark County Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan



Legend

-  EDT Tiers Variable Width Buffers
-  Project Area Boundary
-  Interstates
-  State Highways
-  Roads
-  Rivers & Creeks
-  Lakes

Map Notes: Tiers 1,2 are buffered by 250'
Tiers 3, 4 are buffered by 150'

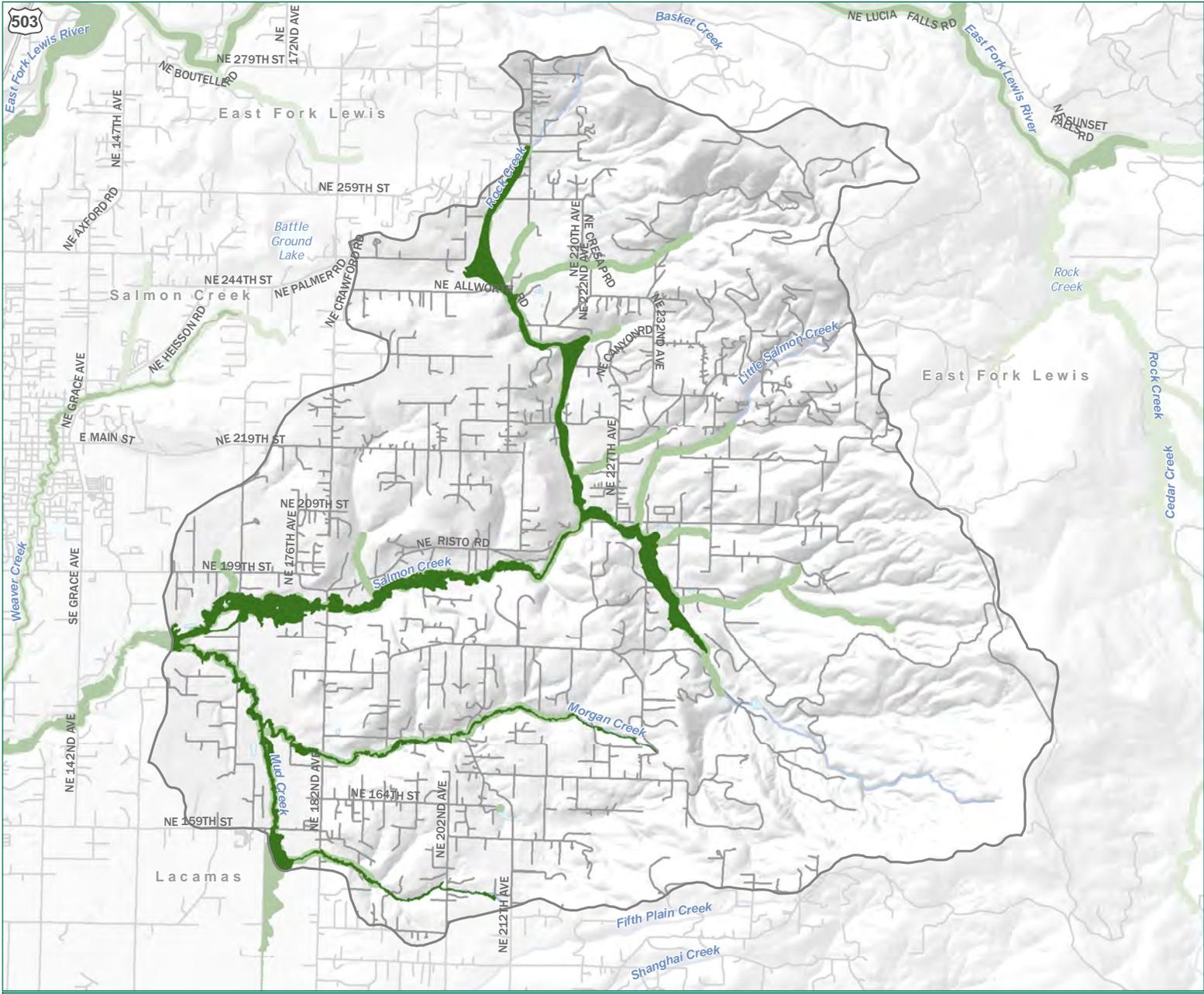


July 29, 2013
Data: Clark County, CLT, WSDOT, USGS

Aggregate benefit boundaries depicted on this map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm/verify information.



Plan produced by Columbia Land Trust
Cartography by www.coregis.net



FEMA Floodplain

Clark County Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan

Legend

- FEMA Floodplain
- Previous Layers
- Project Area Boundary
- Interstates
- State Highways
- Roads
- Rivers & Creeks
- Lakes

Map Notes: FEMA 100 year floodplain derived from digital Q3 data



July 29, 2013
Data: Clark County, CLT, WSDOT, USGS

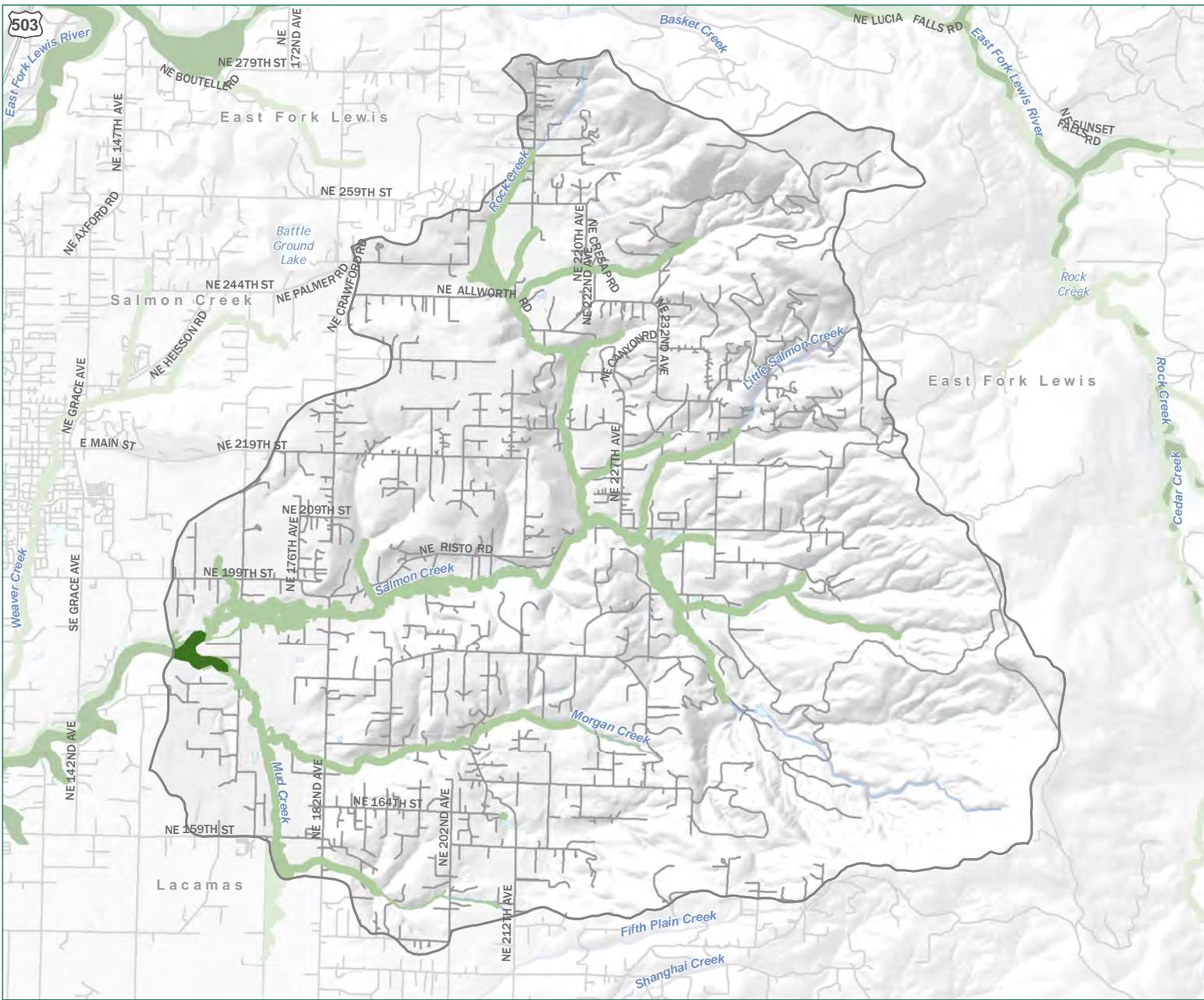
Aggregate benefit boundaries depicted on this map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm/verify information



Plan produced by Columbia Land Trust
Cartography by www.coregis.net

WDFW PHS Riparian Habitat

Clark County Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan



Legend

- WDFW PHS Riparian Habitat
- Previous Layers
- Project Area Boundary
- Interstates
- State Highways
- Roads
- Rivers & Creeks
- Lakes

Map Notes: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats & Species (PHS) riparian zones

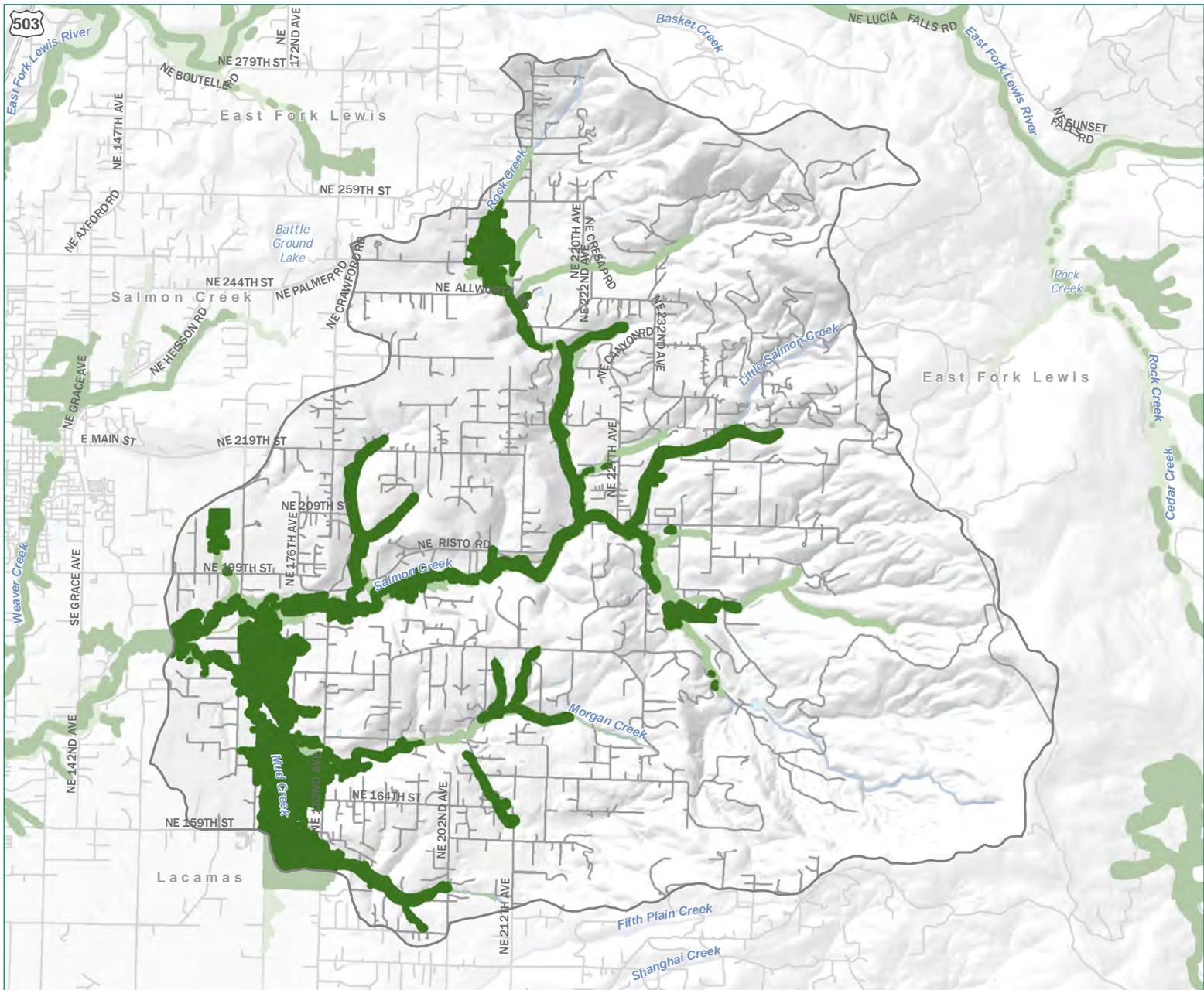


July 29, 2013
Data: Clark County, CLT, WSDOT, USGS

Aggregate benefit boundaries depicted on this map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm/verify information



Plan produced by Columbia Land Trust Cartography by www.coregis.net



Wetlands Within 200' of Streams

Clark County Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan

Legend

- Wetlands Within 200ft
- Buffered 30m
- Previous Layers
- Project Area Boundary
- Interstates
- State Highways
- Roads
- Rivers & Creeks
- Lakes

Map Notes: United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Wetlands within 200' of streams, buffered by 30m

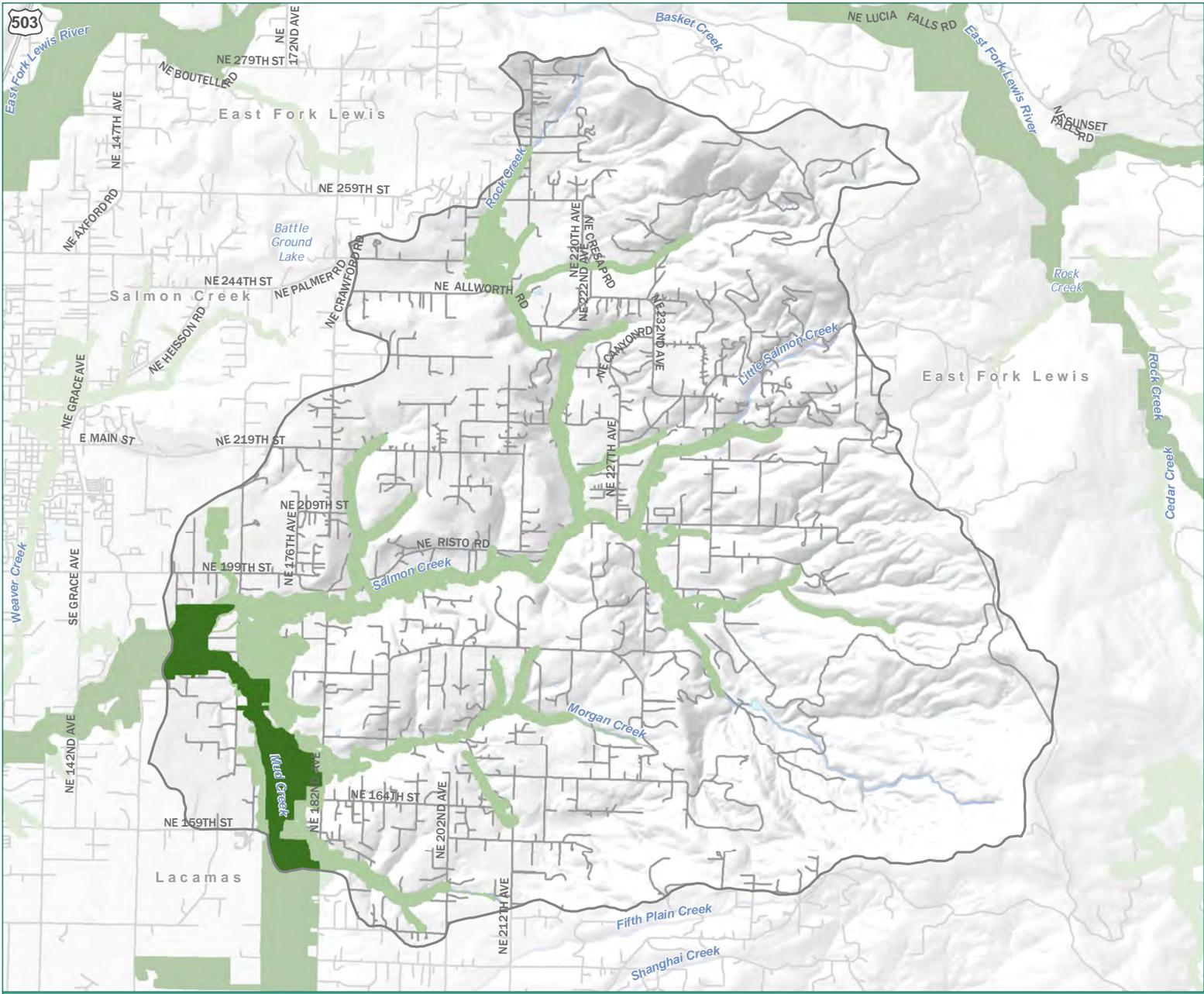


July 29, 2013
Data: Clark County, CLT, WSDOT, USGS

Aggregate benefit boundaries depicted on this map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm/verify information



Plan produced by Columbia Land Trust
Cartography by www.coregis.net



Aggregate Benefits Layer 2004

Clark County Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan

Legend

- Aggregate Benefits Layer 2004
- Previous Layers
- Project Area Boundary
- Interstates
- State Highways
- Roads
- Rivers & Creeks
- Lakes

Map Notes: Aggregate benefits from 2004 plan

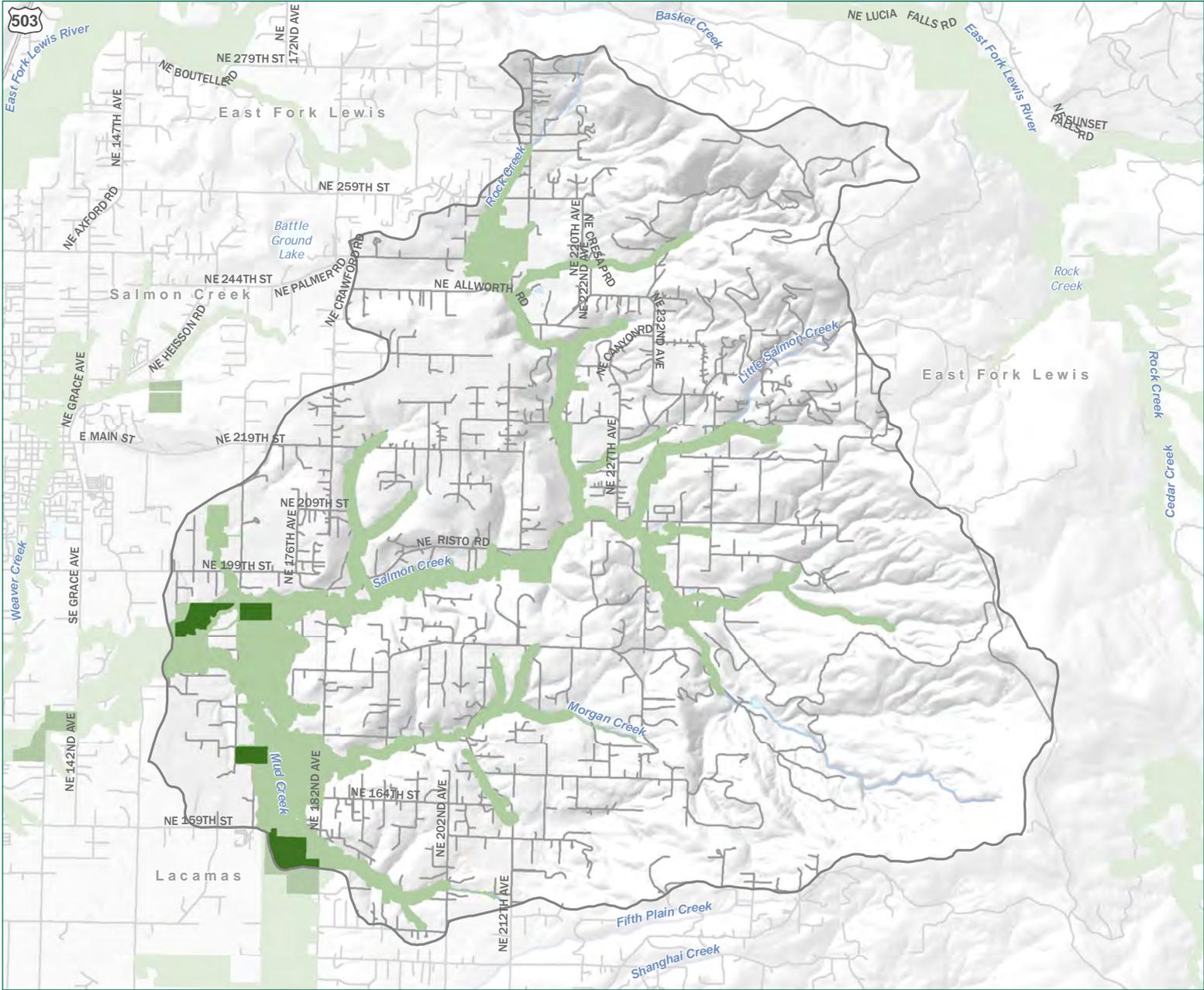


July 29, 2013
Data: Clark County, CLT, WSDOT, USGS

Aggregate benefit boundaries depicted on this map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm/verify information.



Plan produced by Columbia Land Trust
Cartography by www.coregis.net



Developed Parcels

Clark County Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan

Legend

- Developed Parcels ≥ 20 Acres ($\geq 50\%$ Within Boundary)
- Previous Layers
- Project Area Boundary
- Interstates
- State Highways
- Roads
- Rivers & Creeks
- Lakes

Map Notes: Developed parcels are ≥ 20 acres with assessed improvement $\geq \$50,000$ and $\geq 50\%$ within network

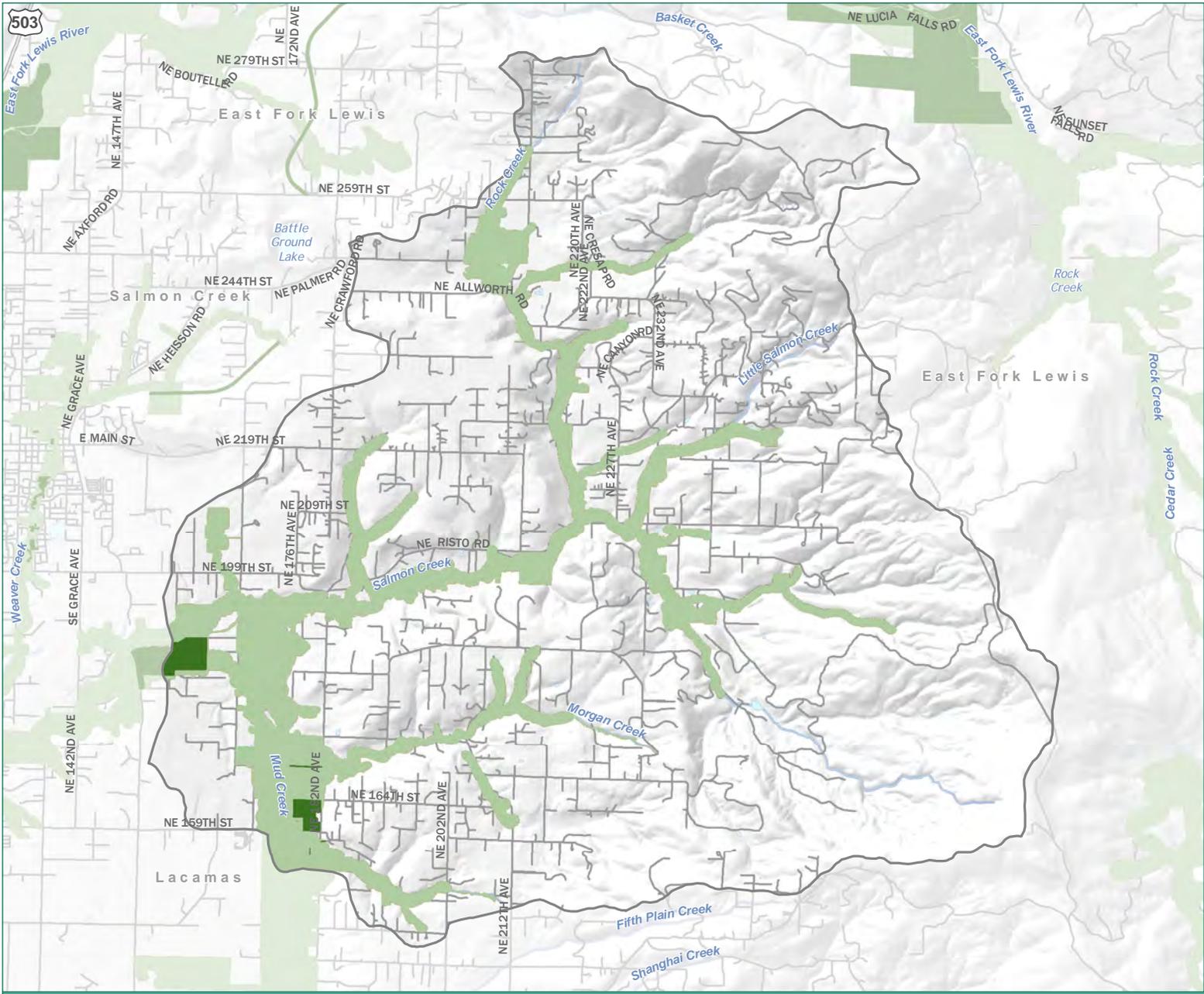


July 29, 2013
Data: Clark County, CLT, WSDOT, USGS

Aggregate benefit boundaries depicted on this map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm/verify information



Plan produced by Columbia Land Trust
Cartography by www.coregis.net



Public Lands

Clark County Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan

Legend

- Non-DNR Public Lands
- Intersecting Aggregate Benefits
- Previous Layers
- High Value Conservation Lands
- Project Area Boundary
- Interstates
- State Highways
- Roads
- Rivers & Creeks
- Lakes

Map Notes: Public lands are non-DNR lands intersecting the network



July 29, 2013
Data: Clark County, CLT, WSDOT, USGS

Aggregate benefit boundaries depicted on this map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm/verify information



Plan produced by Columbia Land Trust
Cartography by www.coregis.net

Clark County Conservation Areas Acquisition Plan

Appendix D Conservation Areas Fund Source Manual

A variety of funding opportunities are available to counties in the state of Washington to help acquire and improve conservation lands. These include both grants and non-grant programs that generate revenue or otherwise can help achieve conservation lands protection and improvement.

This manual includes summaries, in table format, of 26 grant programs. Entries include information about managing agency, purpose, eligible projects, grant limits, matching requirements, application deadlines and cycles, and available grant amounts and/or grant history. It should be emphasized that this kind of information can be a useful screen to help determine whether a grant program might be a good match for individual projects. However, grant applicants should review more completely grant guidelines, evaluation criteria, and other background materials, as well as communicate with grant program managers, before fully committing to grant development.

This manual also includes summaries of nine other programs that generate funds or otherwise achieve conservation lands protection. These include, for example, Conservation Futures, Conservation Areas Real Estate Excise Tax, and the state's Trust Lands Transfer Program. A directory of fund sources appears on the following page.

Fund Sources – Grants

Acres for America – NFWF
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account – WA RCO
Coastal Protection Fund (Terry Husseman Account) – WA DOE
Community Forest Trusts – WA DNR
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (HCP Land Acq. Grants) – USFWS
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (Recovery Land Acq.) – USFWS
Farm and Ranchlands Protection Program – NRCS
Forest Legacy Program – USFS
Habitat Restoration Program – LCREP
Land and Water Conservation Fund – RCO/NPS
Lewis River Aquatics Fund - PacifiCorp
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (Traditional & Pilot Programs) - USFWS
North American Wetlands Conservation Act (Small Grants) – USFWS
North American Wetlands Conservation Act (Standard Grants) – USFWS
Salmon Recovery Program – SRFB/LCRFB/RCO
Water Quality Financial Assistance Program – WA DOE
(Centennial Clean Water, Section 319, Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund)
Wetlands Reserve Program (Permanent and 30-Year Easements) – NRCS
Wetlands Reserve Program (10-Year Restoration Cost-Share) – NRCS
Whole Watersheds Restoration Initiative – Ecotrust and Partners
WWRP Critical Habitat – WA RCO
WWRP Farmland Preservation – WA RCO
WWRP Local Park – WA RCO
WWRP Riparian Protection – WA RCO
WWRP Trails – WA RCO
WWRP Urban Wildlife Habitat – WA RCO
WWRP Water Access – WA RCO

Fund Sources Public – Other Tools

Conservation Futures
County Bonds (Voted GO, Councilmanic, Revenue)
Impact Fees
Lid Lift
Real Estate Excise Tax Options
Real Estate Excise Tax – Conservation Areas
Trust Lands Transfer Program
Columbia River Estuary Mitigation –BPA

Fund Sources Private

Private-Sector Grants Overview

Program/Manager	Purpose	Eligible Project Type	Grant Limits	Match	Application Cycles	Grant Awards	Comments
<p>Acres for America</p> <p>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in Cooperation with Walmart Stores</p>	<p>Provides funding to help conserve large, landscape-level areas that are important habitat for fish, wildlife and plants through acquisition of interest in real property</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition/preservation 	<p>Max: \$1M</p>	<p>Min: 1:1</p>	<p>Annual. Pre-proposal: June Proposal: Aug.</p>	<p>Program provides \$2.5M annually</p> <p>Generally tries to fund 3-4 projects/year</p> <p>Only one project in OR to date; none in WA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFWF’s “premiere land conservation program” Walmart’s goal to offset footprint of domestic facilities on at least acre by acre basis Preference given to projects that are part of adopted cons. Plans Support from public agencies and/or NGO’s desirable Projects should support landscape level conservation Public access preferred, not required Fee or easement transaction must qualify for “conservation purposes” as defined by IRS Code Section 170(h)
<p>Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account:</p> <p>WA Recreation and Conservation Office</p>	<p>Protect, restore and improve aquatic lands for public purposes; provide and improve access to aquatic lands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition/preservation Site restoration Viewpoints Benches/tables Interpretive signs/kiosks Fishing piers/platforms Non-motor trails/paths Open water swim areas Parking lots/entry roads Restrooms 	<p>Acq: \$1 million Dev: \$500K Restore:\$500K Combination: \$1 million of which not more than \$500K may be for dev/restoration.</p>	<p>Min. 50% total project</p> <p>At least 10% of total project cost must come from non-state, non-federal sources</p>	<p>Every 2 years, in even years</p>	<p>FY 2012: 12 projects received \$6,608,000. High: \$1,000,000 (A) Low: \$200,000 (D)</p> <p>About \$5 M each grant cycle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects must be on navigable waterways Funds derive from leasing of state-owned tidelands and shore lands Property acquired, restored, or developed with ALEA grants must be kept for public recreation use forever
<p>Coastal Protection Fund – Terry Husseman Account</p> <p>WA Department of Ecology</p>	<p>Restore or enhance environmental, recreational, archaeological, or aesthetic resources for WA citizens. Typical projects address water quality issues and fish and wildlife habitat protection or enhancement needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition/preservation Restoration/enhancement 	<p>\$50k</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Generally 1 or 2 times per year; more often if fund balance allows</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund source is penalties paid on violations under Water Pollution Control Act Timing of RFP’s depend on fund balance in THA by sub-region Projects are evaluated based on regional water quality, restoration, improvement and monitoring priorities

Program/Manager	Purpose	Eligible Project Type	Grant Limits	Match	Application Cycles	Grant Awards	Comments
<p>Community Forest Trust WA Department of Natural Resources</p>	<p>Preserve working forests that are at high risk of conversion and that provide important community benefits (e.g. wildlife habitat, clean water, recreation) that may be lost</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition/preservation (sites may include private and state trust lands; private land acquisitions must involve willing sellers) 	<p>This is a new program; grant limits have not been established</p>	<p>Min: 50% of non-timber real estate value</p>	<p>To be determined. DNR issued call for pilot proposals in May 2012</p>	<p>This is a new program, with no grant history. Additional information on the program’s roll out and the status of pilot projects can be found on the DNR website.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New program authorized in 2011 under RCW 79.155 DNR issued initial call for proposals in May 2012 DNR will hold and manage property Community-supported management plans will be developed for each site Sites must generate enough revenue to support management actions. Enhancements for wildlife, recreation, etc. will be allowed if consistent with management plan.
<p>Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (Sec. 6 of ESA) Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition Grants US Fish and Wildlife Service in partnership with WDFW & DNR</p>	<p>Protect habitat that supports ESA-listed species managed by USFWS. Grant category has three primary purposes: complement conservation provided by a permitted HCP; provide important benefits to listed species; and provide important benefits to ecosystems that support listed, proposed, and candidate species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition/preservation 	<p>\$6M per HCP</p>	<p>Min. 25%</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>FY 2012: WA received \$3.7M for 1 project FY 2011: WA received \$3.5M for 1 project FY 2010: WA received \$13,471,700 for 5 projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects must complement approved Habitat Conservation Plans WDFW and DNR are lead agencies at state level Grants must support listed species managed by USFW (salmon managed by NMFS are not primary focus) Sponsors must purchase land at fair market value from willing sellers Interest must be in perpetuity Listed plants may be target species Program is highly competitive; 3-5 listed species need to benefit

Program/Manager	Purpose	Eligible Project Type	Grant Limits	Match	Application Cycles	Grant Awards	Comments
<p>Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (Sec. 6 of ESA) Recovery Land Acquisition Grants</p> <p>US Fish and Wildlife Service in partnership with WDFW & DNR</p>	<p>Project habitat that supports ESA-listed species managed by USFWS and that support approved species recovery plans.</p> <p>(These grants will not be used to fund land acquisitions associated with permitted HCPs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition/preservation 	<p>\$1 million</p>	<p>Min. 25%</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>FY 2012: WA received no grant monies FY 2011: WA received \$712,650 for 1 project FY 2010: WA received \$1,258,500 for 1 project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects must support approved recovery plans • WDFW and DNR are lead agencies at state level • Grants must support listed species managed by USFW (salmon managed by NMFS are not primary focus) • Sponsors must purchase land at fair market value from willing sellers • Projects are intended to provide protection in perpetuity • Listed plants may be target species and can compete well for funding • Program is highly competitive with down trend in funding over past years
<p>Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program</p> <p>USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service</p>	<p>Provides matching funds to eligible agencies (e.g., local governments and NGOs) to buy permanent easements on farm and ranch land</p>	<p>Acquisition (easements) of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cropland - Rangeland - Grass/Pastureland <p>Forest and other “incidental” lands may be included if % amount meets program guidelines</p>		<p>Min. 50%</p>	<p>Annual</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easements must be permanent unless precluded by state law • States must have FRPP plan • Sponsor must have farmland protection program • Land must be privately owned and typically must include 50% or more prime and unique soils • Projects may include historical and/or archeological resources • Projects must be included in a pending offer

Program/Manager	Purpose	Eligible Project Type	Grant Limits	Match	Application Cycles	Grant Awards	Comments
<p>Forest Legacy Program USDA Forest Service in partnership with WA Department of Natural Resources</p>	<p>Protect environmentally important forest lands threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. Program strives to protect working forests, along with non-commodity values such as water, fish and wildlife, recreation, and aesthetics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition/preservation 	<p>States may submit up to three grant proposals, with a total value not to exceed \$10 million</p>	<p>25% non-federal</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>WA State has “closed” 21 grant projects since 1995; High:\$3,358,313 Average: \$1,311,814</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects need to support state Assessment of Need Acquisition emphasizes conservation easements (fee acquisition is rare) Forest stewardship plans need to be prepared for funded projects Project evaluation includes both commodity & non-commodity criteria Program highly competitive at both the state and federal level
<p>Habitat Restoration Program Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership</p>	<p>LCREP goal is to protect and restore habitat in lower Columbia Estuary. Grant program purpose varies with fund source (e.g., BPA, NOAA, EPA) Most recent call for projects involves BPA funding to improve access and habitat for ESA listed salmon to meet mitigation requirements for 2008 biological opinion for Columbia River power system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition (if project also involves restoration actions) Restoration/enhancement (breach dikes, replace culverts, remove tide gates, restore large wood, etc.) 	<p>Grants generally range between \$50K and \$500k</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Annual (3X/Year)</p>	<p>About \$2M available annually</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program entries focus on current BPA program funding Project priorities include ESA listed upriver salmon populations and juvenile migration/rearing BPA program scope covers lower Columbia River from Bonneville Dam to Ocean and tidally influenced portions of estuaries.

Program/Manager	Purpose	Eligible Project Type	Grant Limits	Match	Application Cycles	Grant Awards	Comments
<p>Land and Water Conservation Fund:</p> <p>WA Recreation and Conservation Office in coordination with National Park Service</p>	<p>Preserve and develop outdoor recreation resources, including parks, trails, and wildlife lands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition/preservation • Development/Restoration • Water access facilities • Boating facilities • Natural Areas/Open Spaces • Trails and pathways • Vistas and Viewpoints • Swim beaches and pools • Athletic Fields • Wildlife habitat • Support facilities 	<p>Acq./Dev. Min: \$25K Max: \$500K</p>	<p>Min. 50% total project</p> <p>At least 10% of total project cost must come from non-state, non-federal sources</p>	<p>Every 2 years, in even years</p>	<p>FY 2012: 2 projects fully funded @ \$335,575 & \$109,000; 2 projects partly funded @ \$387,040 & \$39,627. Total funding \$871,242.</p> <p>About \$1M each grant cycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects should strongly consider State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) priorities • Most indoor facilities are ineligible. • All land acquired or developed with LWCF grants must be used forever for public outdoor recreation
<p>Lewis River Aquatics Fund</p> <p>PacifiCorp</p>	<p>Support protection of aquatic-related resources in the Lewis River Basin. Projects are evaluated based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Benefit to fish recovery throughout the NF Lewis River, with priority to federal ESA-listed species; •Support of reintroduction of anadromous fish throughout the basin; •Enhancement of fish habitat in the basin, with priority give to the NF Lewis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration/enhancement emphasized • Acquisition eligible if strong link to fish recovery 	<p>No limit. Amounts depend on available funds and quality of projects</p>	<p>No match required but considered in evaluation</p>	<p>Annual per terms stipulated in Article 7.5 of Settlement Agreement</p>	<p>2010/11: 4 projects funded. High: \$85,000. Low: \$39,000</p> <p>Total Fund Amounts available 2012/13 RFP Resource Projects: \$1,153,810 Bull Trout Projects: \$534,155</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund established in 2004 via Lewis River Settlement Agreement • Grant process involves pre-proposal and final proposal for selected projects.

Program/Manager	Purpose	Eligible Project Type	Grant Limits	Match	Application Cycles	Grant Awards	Comments
<p>Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (Core Program)</p> <p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</p>	<p>Supports protection and recovery of neotropical migratory birds. (A neotropical migratory bird is “one that breeds in the continental United States or Canada and spends the boreal winter in Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, or South America.”)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and management of neotropical migratory bird populations • Maintenance, management, protection, and restoration of habitat • Research and monitoring • Law enforcement • Outreach and education 	<p>Max: \$200K Min: Requests under \$15K are discouraged</p>	<p>3:1 (Non-fed to Fed. Cash only.)</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>2012: 28 projects funded. Scope of 8 projects had entire or partial U.S. coverage. Total grant award: \$3.78M. Grant range for projects with at least some U.S. coverage: \$30,909 to \$200K</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for wetland habitat should be directed to NAWCA • Applicants should coordinate with Migratory Bird Joint Ventures • A pilot program that focuses on 13 target species also available, but target species rare in Clark County • Grant duration may be one or two years
<p>North American Wetlands Conservation Act – Small Grants Program</p> <p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Bird Division in coordination with U.S. Habitat Joint Ventures</p>	<p>Provides matching grants to protect, restore, and/or enhance wetlands and associated upland habitats for the benefit of wetlands-associated birds and other wildlife</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition/preservation • Restoration/enhancement • Design • Administration (most competitive grants keep admin and other indirect costs below 20%) 	<p>Max: \$75k</p>	<p>Min: 1:1</p>	<p>Annual (1X/Year) Oct. Deadline</p>	<p>Funding Level authorized up to \$5M nationally; Min. \$3M approved for FY 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program created to encourage new grantees to participate in NAWCA • Adheres to same general purpose and guidelines as Standard Program • Evaluation criteria reward projects that are part of larger conservation initiative • Projects with upland acres must have “reasonable balance” with wetlands • Acquired lands (including match) usually require cons. easements
<p>North American Wetlands Conservation Act – Standard Grants Program</p> <p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Bird Division in coordination with U.S. Habitat Joint Ventures</p>	<p>Provides matching grants to protect, restore, and/or enhance wetlands and associated upland habitats for the benefit of wetlands-associated birds and other wildlife</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition/preservation • Restoration/enhancement • Design • Administration (most competitive grants keep admin and other indirect costs below 20%) 	<p>Generally \$1M</p>	<p>Min: 1:1</p>	<p>Annual (2X/Year) March and Oct. Deadlines</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple NAWCA projects funded in Clark County (e.g., Lacamas Shoreline, South V. Lake)

Program/Manager	Purpose	Eligible Project Type	Grant Limits	Match	Application Cycles	Grant Awards	Comments
<p>Salmon Recovery Program:</p> <p>WA Salmon Recovery Funding Board; WA RCO (admin support); Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (Lead Entity)</p>	Protect existing high-quality habitats for TES salmon and restore degraded habitat to increase overall habitat health and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Restoration • Design-only (either “preliminary” 30% or final) • Non-Capital (e.g. assessments) 	None, except \$200K for design-only	Min. 15%, except no match required for design-only	Annual	<p>2011: 13 projects funded. Total lead entity allocation \$2,565,000. High grant: \$486,305 (restore), Low: \$47,306 (design)</p> <p>2009-2011 average: \$2,684,507</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board is “lead entity” in region • LCFRB manages application process for SRFB funding • Sponsors of fee-title acquisition grants must explain why lesser interest won’t meet project goals. • Sponsors of acquisition grants must consult affected city or county
<p>Water Quality Financial Assistance (Combines Centennial Clean Water, Section 319, and State Pollution Control Revolving Loan Fund Programs)</p> <p>WA DOE</p>	Protect and improve Washington State water quality through grant and loan funding of high-priority water quality projects; invest in water quality infrastructure to protect and clean up Washington’s waters	Wide range of projects that address point and non-point source water control issues. Non-point projects may include grants or loans for stream, riparian, & wetlands restoration; restoration of lakes with public access; acquisition (<u>loans only</u>) for “prevention of water pollution” and “wetland habitat preservation.”	Non-point Grants: \$250K with any combination of in-kind and cash match; \$500k with cash match.	<p>Non-point grants: 25%</p> <p>Loans: None</p>	Annual	<p>Total funds available for state fiscal years 2008-11 ranged from \$67.5 M to \$140.2 M.</p> <p>For SFY 2011, DOE received 143 proposals requesting \$270M; DOE funded 56 projects for a total of approx. \$108M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Vancouver received in 2010 \$1.1M loan to acquire Peterson Channel property near BBC • Clark Public Utilities received Centennial Grant to restore riparian areas on Dean Creek • New rules may allow portions of loan principal to be “forgivable” for qualifying projects
<p>Wetlands Reserve Program – Permanent and 30-Year Easements</p> <p>Natural Resources Conservation Service</p>	Provides technical and financial support to eligible landowners to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands; program provides financial assistance in exchange for retiring marginal wetlands from agriculture. Acquisitions may involve 30-year or permanent easements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Restoration • Technical Support 	No cap	<p>Permanent: NRCS pays 100% of costs; 30-year: NRCS pays 75% of costs</p>	Applications accepted through continuous sign-up	WA received about \$4M annually to support WRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRP authorized in federal Farm Bill; Farm Bill expired Oct. 2012 • WRP buys easements from private landowners; public agencies may buy underlying interest as public/private partnership (Permanent easement exists on Schriber acquisition on EFL) WRP lands may be used for fishing, hunting, and other undeveloped recreational activities • Eligible lands must be restorable and suitable for wildlife benefits

Program/Manager	Purpose	Eligible Project Type	Grant Limits	Match	Application Cycles	Grant Awards	Comments
<p>Wetlands Reserve Program – Restoration Cost-Share Agreement</p> <p>Natural Resources Conservation Service</p>	Provides technical and financial support to eligible landowners to re-establish lost or degraded wetland habitat on marginal farmlands. Term of agreement is generally for minimum of 10 years. No easement is placed on land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Technical Support 	Max: \$50k/year per entity	NRCS pays 75% of restoration costs.	Applications accepted through continuous sign-up	WA received about \$4M annually to support WRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRP authorized in federal Farm Bill; Farm Bill expired Oct. 2012 Some FB reauthorizations allowed Restoration Cost-Share Agreements on “non-federal” public lands; however the most recent bill did not County used program funds at La Center Bottoms and South V. Lake while eligible
<p>Whole Watershed Restoration Initiative</p> <p>Ecotrust in coordination with partners (NOAA, OWEB, USFS, BLM, USFWS, and NRCS)</p>	Provides matching funds to restore major ecological functions in OR, WA, and Idaho by investing in community-based groups to carry out on-the-ground restoration. Funding is focused on Pacific salmon and steelhead ecosystems, and priority watersheds have been identified. These include in Clark County East Fork Lewis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration (examples) Remove culverts Breach or remove levees Decommission roads Restore stream complexity Restore riparian areas <p>Projects should focus on on-the-ground restoration but may include design, feasibility analysis, outreach, education, and monitoring</p>	Min: \$20K Max: \$100k	50% match encouraged; projects with less match still eligible	Annual (Deadline for 2013 projects: 12/17/12)	Annual funding pool: \$1-\$2M. 2012: \$1.3M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects that can be completed in 2013 may be given priority; all projects must be completed within 24 months of the award start date Only projects in designated priority basins will be considered (These include East Fork Lewis.) Projects will likely receive federal \$ and must comply with all applicable permit and other requirements Strongest projects are typically part of adopted restoration action plan, salmon recovery plan, etc.
<p>WWRP – Critical Habitat:</p> <p>WA Recreation and Conservation Office</p>	Acquire, create, or enhance 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition/preservation Restoration/Enhancement Development (limited): Benches/tables Interpretive kiosks/signs Paths/roads/parking Restrooms Site Stewardship Plan Viewing shelters 	None	Min. 50% total project At least 10% of total project cost must come from non-state, non-federal sources	Every 2 years, in even years	<p>FY 2012: 2 projects fully funded @ \$4.2 million & \$2.75 million; one project partly funded @ \$1,867,300.</p> <p>Legislature determines biennial WWRP budget; average amount \$55 M; @ 55M CH receives \$9,821,250 (see RCO Manual 10a –Appendix A: Allocation of WWRP funds).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sponsors must submit adopted habitat conservation plan Sites may include public use for “consumptive and non-consumptive” activities. Sites may restrict public use to protect habitat and species Acq. may be fee or less than fee Lands acquired in fee must be dedicated in perpetuity for habitat conservation by Deed of Right

Program/Manager	Purpose	Eligible Project Type	Grant Limits	Match	Application Cycles	Grant Awards	Comments
WWRP – Farmland Preservation: WA Recreation and Conservation Office	Protect the state’s valuable agricultural land through purchase of development rights, and (secondarily) to enhance or restore ecological functions on property preserved with grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition (Required for all projects) • Enhancement/Restoration • Fences to restrict livestock • Replant native vegetation • Restore historic water runoff patterns • Improved irrigation • Install solar well pumps • Stewardship plans 	None	Min. 50% total project At least 10% of total project cost must come from non-state, non-federal sources	Every 2 years, in even years	FY 2012: 1 project fully funded @ \$685,857; 1 project partly funded @ \$90,143 Legislature determines biennial WWRP budget; average amount \$55M; @ \$55M Farm receives \$4,365,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants must be used to buy development rights typically through purchase of farm easements; purchase of leases are also allowed • Acquisition of in-perpetuity easements receives preference • Term easements must be at least 25 years • Farm category receives no money until total WWRP allocation reaches \$40M
WWRP – Local Park WA Recreation and Conservation Office	Acquire, develop, or renovate active or passive parks, which may contain both upland and water-oriented elements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Development/Restoration • Campgrounds/cabins • Fishing floats • Hard court areas • Interpretive kiosks/signs • Outdoor swimming pools • Picnic shelters/tables • Play areas/Playing fields • Roads/paths/parking • Restrooms • Viewing areas 	Acq: \$1 million Dev: \$500k Combination: \$1M of which no more than \$500k may be for development	Min. 50% total project At least 10% of total project cost must come from non-state, non-federal sources	Every 2 years, in even years	FY 2012: 18 projects fully funded, 1 project partly funded. High Acq: \$1M; High Dev: \$500k Legislature determines biennial WWRP budget; average amount \$55M; @ \$55M LP receives \$6,984,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsors must submit adopted comprehensive park plans • Lands acquired in fee must be dedicated in-perpetuity for outdoor recreation purposes by Deed of Right
WWRP – Riparian Protection WA Recreation and Conservation Office	Acquire or restore 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition/preservation • Restoration/enhancement • Development (limited): • Benches/tables • Interpretive kiosks/signs • Paths/roads/parking • Restrooms • Site stewardship plan • Viewing shelters 	Max: None Min: \$25K	Min. 50% total project At least 10% of total project cost must come from non-state, non-federal sources	Every 2 years, in even years	FY 2012: 1 project partly funded @ \$776,000 Legislature determines biennial WWRP budget; average amount \$55M; @ \$55M Riparian receives \$5,335,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian category receives no money until total WWRP allocation reaches \$40 M. • Acq. may be fee or less than fee • Lands acquired in fee must be dedicated in perpetuity for habitat conservation by Deed of Right.

Program/Manager	Purpose	Eligible Project Type	Grant Limits	Match	Application Cycles	Grant Awards	Comments
WWRP – Trails WA Recreation and Conservation Office	Acquire, develop, or renovate pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle, or cross-country ski trails and support facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Development/restoration • Benches/tables • Interpretive kiosks/signs • Site preparation • Trail surfacing • Restrooms • Roads and parking • Viewpoints 	None	Min. 50% total project At least 10% of total project cost must come from non-state, non-federal sources	Every 2 years in even years	FY 2012: 8 projects fully funded, 1 project partly funded. High Dev: \$978,999, High Acq: \$211,000 Legislature determines biennial WWRP budget; average amount \$55M; @ \$55M Trails receives \$4,365,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail must be for non-motorized use • Trails cannot be part of street or road, unless separated by physical barriers and improved solely for trail use • Sponsors must submit adopted comprehensive parks plans • Lands acquired in fee must be dedicated in perpetuity for outdoor recreation by Deed of Right
WWRP – Urban Wildlife Habitat WA Recreation and Conservation Office	Acquire, develop, or restore urban wildlife habitat, including habitat for wildlife, food fish, shellfish, or freshwater or marine fish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition/preservation • Restoration/enhancement • Development (limited): • Benches/tables • Interpretive kiosks/signs • Paths/roads/parking • Restrooms • Site stewardship plan • Viewing shelters 	None	Min. 50% total project At least 10% of total project cost must come from non-state, non-federal sources	Every 2 years, in even years	FY 2012: 3 projects fully funded @ \$1.8 M, \$1.6M, \$400K. 1 project partly funded @ \$75,560 Legislature determines biennial WWRP budget; average amount \$55M; @ \$55M UWH receives \$5,335,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban habitat means habitat within the corporate limits or UGB of any city or town with a pop of at least 5k or within 5 miles of a UGA in a county that has a pop density of at least 250 people per square mile. • Sponsors must submit adopted habitat conservation plan • Acq may be fee or less than fee • Lands acquired in fee must be dedicated in perpetuity for habitat conservation by Deed of Right
WWRP – Water Access WA Recreation and Conservation Office	Acquire, develop, or renovate land or facilities that support non-motorized, water-related recreation such as boating, fishing, swimming or beachcombing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Development/Restoration • Fish piers/platforms • Interpretive kiosks/signs • Launch ramps/floats/buoys • Picnic tables/shelters • Restrooms • Roads and paths 	None	Min. 50% total project At least 10% of total project cost must come from non-state, non-federal sources	Every 2 years, in even years	FY 2012: 5 projects fully funded, 1 partly funded. Acq high: \$1,267,875, Dev high: \$500k Legislature determines biennial WWRP budget; average amount \$55M; @ \$55M WA receives \$3,273,750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsors must submit adopted comprehensive parks plan • Lands acquired in fee must be dedicated in perpetuity for outdoor recreation by Deed of Right

Conservation Futures

Purpose

To acquire, conserve, and maintain open space, farm, and timber land threatened by growth and the spread of urban development

Administering Agency

Counties

Program Description

RCW 84.34 allows boards of county commissioners to authorize by resolution a property tax up to 6 ¼ cents per \$1,000 assessed valuation for the purpose of acquiring fee simple or lesser interest in farm, forest, and open space lands (as defined in RCW 84.34.020), and for the maintenance and operation of any property acquired with these funds. The amount of revenue used for maintenance and operation may not exceed 15% of the total amount collected in the preceding calendar year. Funds may be used to acquire mineral rights, and leaseback agreements are permitted. The statute prohibits the use of eminent domain.

Agencies eligible to spend conservation futures funds under provisions of the legislation include any county, city, town, metropolitan park district, metropolitan municipal corporation, nonprofit historic preservation corporation as defined in RCW 64.04.130, or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation as defined in RCW 84.34.250. Counties with over 100,000 population shall develop a process to help ensure the taxes levied are distributed, over time, throughout the county.

Clark County enacted its Conservation Futures program in October 1985. The County has prepared a *Conservation Futures-Legacy Lands Program Guidance Manual* that provides additional information about program details and the process used to select and implement projects.

Fund Capacity

Conservation Futures revenues are collected inside and outside city limits. In 2011, the countywide collections were approximately \$2.35 million. The Washington State Department of Revenue advises that Conservation Futures levies are subject to the 101% limitation under chapter 84.55 RCW.

Comments

- Conservation Futures funds have helped acquire some of Clark County's most important habitat and regional recreation lands, including Camp Currie, Eagle Island, Lucia Falls, Frenchman's Bar, and the Salmon Creek, Lower Washougal, Burnt Bridge Creek, and Lower East Fork Lewis Greenways.
- Most towns and cities in Clark County and one nonprofit nature conservancy organization, as well as Clark County itself, have used Conservation Futures funds to acquire high-value projects; these occur both inside and outside city limits.
- See RCW 84.34.200-250

Bonds

Purpose

Provides method for counties and other taxing jurisdictions to borrow money to finance capital projects, such as land acquisition and facility construction, through the issuance of voted or non-voted general obligation bonds

Administering Agency

Counties and Other Taxing Jurisdictions (program description focuses on counties).

Program Description

For the purposes of funding capital projects, such as land acquisitions and facility constructions, counties have the authority to borrow money by selling bonds. Three general types of bonds may be sold: voter approved general obligation bonds; agency approved or councilmanic bonds; and revenue bonds.

- **Voter-approved General Obligation Bonds:** These bonds may be sold only after receiving a 60 percent majority vote at a general or special election. In addition to this “supermajority” approval requirement, voter turnout must be at least 40 percent of the number of voters who cast votes in the last general election (known as validation). If approved, an excess property tax is levied each year for the life of the bond—typically 20 years or the life of the asset if less than 20 years—to pay both principal and interest. The maximum debt limit for voter approved bonds is two and one-half percent of the value of taxable property in the county.
- **Councilmanic Bonds:** These bonds may be sold by counties without public vote. The bonds—both principal and interest—are retired with payments from existing county revenue, such as Conservation Futures, or new general tax revenue, such as additional sales tax or real estate excise tax. Two limits apply to councilmanic bonds. 1) the Legislature has set a maximum debt limit for councilmanic bonds at three-fourths of one percent of the value of taxable property within the county. 2) Clark County fiscal policy states that no more than 10 percent of the county’s operating budget shall be used to service debt.
- **Revenue Bonds:** These bonds are sold with the intent of paying principal and interest from revenue generated by the improvement, such as fees and charges. For example, revenue bonds might be sold to fund a public water system that will generate revenue through utility charges to customers. Other funds may be dedicated to assist with repayment; however, it is desirable to have the improvements generate adequate revenue to pay all bond costs. Limits on the use and amount of revenue bonds are generally market-driven through investor faith in the adequacy of the revenue stream to support the bond payments.

Fund Capacity

- **Voter-Approved GO Bonds:** The maximum debt limit for voter-approved general obligation bonds is two and one-half percent of the value of all taxable property in the county. Clark County's 2011 countywide voter-approved bond capacity was \$933,876,823. The current fund capacity is the maximum debt limit, less debt outstanding at the time of issuance of the bonds.
- **Councilmanic Bonds:** The maximum debt limit for non-voter approved general obligation bonds is three-fourths of one percent of all taxable property in the county. Clark County's 2011 countywide non-voter-approved bond capacity was \$280,163,047. The current fund capacity is the maximum debt limit, less debt outstanding at the time of issuance of the bonds. (Clark County has issued councilmanic bonds on four occasions to help acquire high-value conservation lands, using Conservation Futures revenues to retire the bonds.)
- **Revenue Bonds:** These bonds would not be appropriate for conservation lands acquisition since they are based on the concept that revenue generated by the improvement will retire the debt.

Impact Fees

Purpose

The Washington State Growth Management Act authorizes cities, towns, and counties that plan under the act to place fees on new development to help finance certain public facilities that are addressed by a capital facilities element of a comprehensive land-use plan. These public facilities specifically include “publicly owned parks, open space, and recreation facilities.”

Administering Agency

Counties, Towns and Cities

Program Description

Impact fees are charges placed on new development to help pay a prorata share of various public facilities the need for which is directly created by that new growth and development. GMA impact fees may be imposed only for system improvements that are reasonably related to and that benefit the new development. The fees cannot exceed a proportionate share of the costs of system improvements for the new development. The local ordinance that enacts the fees shall specify the amount to be imposed for each type of system improvement, and shall be based on a formula or other method for calculating the fees. The fees must be expended within 10 years, unless there is an extraordinary or compelling reason for the fees to be held longer.

Clark County's impact fee program became effective in September 1990. Fees are collected on both single- and multi-family residential development in the Vancouver urban area. The urban area is divided into 10 districts for purposes of collecting park impact fees, and fees collected in a particular district must be spent in that district. Impact fees support the acquisition and development for three categories of park land: neighborhood parks, community parks, and urban open space. As part of the fee collection program, the city and county must provide a "proportionate public share" to help reduce existing deficits of urban parkland for the current population.

Fund Capacity

The current impact fee schedule for acquisition and development became effective in June 2002 and January 2003 respectively. The numbers below show the per-unit fees within the 10 park districts. Development fees are uniform across the 10 districts; acquisition fees vary and are expressed below as a low-to-high range.

SFR: Acquisition: \$1,094 to \$2,228. Development \$440

MFR - Acquisition: \$806 to \$1,628. Development: \$321

Comments

- The impact fee program provides direct funding for the acquisition of urban open space; the program also provides cost-sharing opportunities with fund sources such as Conservation Futures.
- See RCW 82.02.050 – 82.02.100

Property Tax – Lid Lift

Purpose

Provides process to exceed, with voter approval, the 1% limit on annual property tax levies to generate revenue for general or specified purposes; these purposes may include the acquisition, improvement, and stewardship of conservation areas.

Administering Agency

Counties et.al (program description focuses on counties).

Program Description

Counties are authorized to impose two ad valorem (non-voted) taxes upon real and personal property: a tax for general county purposes and a tax for road purposes. The county's tax levy for road district purposes may not exceed \$2.25 per thousand dollars of assessed value. The county's tax levy for general purposes may not exceed \$1.80 per thousand dollars of assessed value.

The authority to tax real and personal property is further limited in two ways:

1. The aggregate rate of all taxing districts, other than state, cannot exceed \$5.90 per thousand dollars of assessed value. Some tax levies are excluded from the computation of this aggregate rate such as ports, public utility districts, and conservation futures. If the limit is exceeded, state statute governs reductions in specific taxing district levies until the combined rate of \$5.90 is achieved. The levy reduction process protects the county's certified tax rate.
2. Levy increases for municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more are limited to the lesser of one percent or the increase in the July implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures as published in the September issue of the Survey of Current Business.

One exception to the one percent rule is the levy lid lift provided for in RCW 84.55.050. Taxing jurisdictions with a tax rate that is less than their statutory maximum may ask voters to "lift" the levy lid by increasing the tax rate to some amount equal to or less than their statutory maximum rate. There are two options, and in each case a simple majority vote is required:

Option 1: This proposed lid lift may be done for any purpose, and the purpose may be stated in the ballot title but does not have to be. The lid lift can be for any amount of time, unless the proceeds will be used to pay off debt service on bonds, in which case the maximum time period is nine years. If the lift is to be permanent, the ballot title must include language that states the lift is permanent. After the initial lid lift, the jurisdiction's levy in future years is subject to the 101 percent limitation on new revenues. The election may take place on any election date listed in RCW 29A.04.321.

Option 2: This lid lift may be done for any purpose, but the purpose must be stated in the ballot title. The lid may be "bumped up" each year for up to six years. The lift for the first year must

state the new tax rate for that year. For the ensuing years, the lift may be a dollar amount, a percentage increase amount tied to an index such as the CPI, or a percentage amount set by some other method, and the amounts do not need to be the same for each year. At the end of the specified period, the levy in the final period may be designated as the base amount for the calculation of all future levy increases if expressly stated in the ballot title. The election date must be the August primary or the November general election as provided in RCW 84.55.050(2) (a).

Fund Capacity

The county's general purpose property tax is collected countywide. The 2011 countywide assessed value of real and personal property was \$37,355,072,941. A rate increase of one cent per thousand dollars AV would have generated \$373,551.

Comments

See RCW 84.55.050

Real Estate Excise Tax

Purpose

Provides mechanisms to finance capital projects by imposing excise taxes on the sale of real property; authorized expenditures include acquisition and development of parks and recreation facilities, as well as acquisition and maintenance of conservation areas

Administering Agency

Counties, Cities, and Towns (program description focuses on counties).

Program Description

Chapter 82.46 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes the governing bodies of counties—and cities—to impose excise taxes on the sale of real property within limits set by the statute. The authority of counties may be divided into four parts:

1. The Board of County Commissioners may impose a real estate excise tax on the sale of all real property in the unincorporated parts of the county at a rate not to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of the selling price to fund “capital projects” that are specified in a capital facilities plan of a county’s comprehensive plan. Capital projects means those public works projects of a local government for planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation of parks, recreational facilities, trails, roads, streets, domestic water systems, etc. This tax option includes the acquisition of real and personal property associated with such local improvements.
2. The Board of County Commissioners may impose a real estate excise tax on the sale of all real property in the unincorporated parts of the county at a rate not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, in lieu of a five-tenths of one percent sales tax option authorized under RCW 82.14.030(2). These funds are not restricted to capital projects. The statute provides for a repeal mechanism. However, this levy is not available to Clark County, because it has implemented a portion of the discretionary sales tax option.
3. Boards of County Commissioners in counties that are required to plan under the Growth Management Act may impose an additional real estate excise tax on all real property sales in the unincorporated part of the county at a rate not to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. These funds must be used for financing capital projects specified in a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan. These funds may be used for the planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks. However, these funds *may not be used for the acquisition of park land*, though they may be used to acquire land for streets, roads, water systems, and other capital projects.
4. Boards of County Commissioners may also impose—with voter approval—a real estate excise tax on each sale of real property in the county at a rate not to exceed 1% of the selling price for the specific purpose of acquiring and maintaining “local conservation areas.” This tax is applied both inside and outside city limits. (A separate summary has been prepared for this program.)

Funding Capacity

The amount of revenue generated by a real estate excise tax fluctuates with the sale of real property. In 2011, a ¼ of 1% real estate excise tax in the unincorporated part of Clark County generated approximately \$1,555,000; a ¼ of 1% real estate excise tax collected countywide, including towns and cites, generated \$3.4 million

Comments

Portions of the first and second ¼ of 1% tax options described above may be used for operations and maintenance. From July 22, 2011, until December 31, 2016, a city or county may use the greater of one hundred thousand dollars or thirty-five percent of available funds, but not to exceed one million dollars, for the operations and maintenance of existing capital projects as described for each respective tax option.

Real Estate Excise Tax – Conservation Areas

Purpose

To acquire and maintain land and water that has environmental, agricultural, aesthetic, cultural, scientific historic, scenic, or low-intensity recreational value for existing and future generations.

Administering Agency

Clark County

Program Description

RCW 84.46.070 allows Boards of County Commissioners to impose—with voter approval—an excise tax on each sale of real property in the county at a rate not to exceed one percent of the selling price for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining conservation areas. Conservation areas are defined in RCW 36.32.570 and include: “land and water that has environmental, agricultural, aesthetic, cultural, scientific, historic, scenic, or low-intensity recreational value for existing and future generations, and includes, but is not limited to, open spaces, wetlands, marshes, aquifer recharge areas, shoreline areas, natural areas, and other lands and waters that are important to preserve flora and fauna.”

Funds under this program are collected both inside and outside city limits, and the tax must be approved by majority vote. Two methods may be used to place this tax measure on the ballot. (1) The county legislative authority may initiate a vote by adopting a resolution proposing the action; or (2) the vote can be initiated through a petition process whereby petitions are signed by county voters at least equal in number to 10% of the total number of voters voting in the last general election. The ballot proposition must be submitted to voters at the next general election occurring at least 60 days after a petition is filed, or at any special election prior to this general election that has been called for such purpose by the county’s legislative authority. A plan for the expenditure of the excise tax proceeds shall be prepared by the county at least 60 days before the election of the proposal by resolution of the county legislative authority, or within six months after the tax has been authorized by voters if the if the proposal is initiated by petition.

Funding Capacity

The amount of revenue generated by a real estate excise tax fluctuates with the sale of real property in the county. In 2011, a $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% real estate excise tax applied countywide, including towns and cities, would have generated approximately \$3.4 million.

Comments

- Counties shall consult towns and cities prior to adoption of the acquisition plan
- A public hearing shall be held to obtain public comment
- The acquisition may include fee simple or lesser interest
- The tax is the obligation of the purchaser

Trust Land Transfer (TLT)

Purpose

Provides an innovative way for DNR to transfer to other public agencies or programs Common School Trust Lands that have under-performing income potential but that have important social and/or ecological values such as wildlife habitat, open space, outdoor education, and recreation

Administering Agency

Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Program Description

To implement the program, DNR compiles and prioritizes a proposed list of properties for TLT consideration. The list identifies an appropriate and receptive public agency or program to receive the properties, and DNR appraisal staff estimates the land and timber values. The list is presented to the Board of Natural Resources and then the Governor's Office for submittal to the Legislature, which determines the make-up of the final package.

If approved, the transfer package is authorized and funded as part of the Capital Budget. At transfer, the timber (or lease) value of the property is deposited into the Common School Construction Account to help fund school construction (K-12); the land value is deposited into the Real Property Replacement Account to acquire other properties that will produce income for the Common School Trust. Primary program benefits include:

- Provides funds for public school construction
- Provides funds for acquisition of productive commercial, agricultural, and foresland to increase revenues for the Common School Trust
- Disposes of underperforming Common School Trust Lands
- Transfers to designated public agencies select lands with statewide significance for fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, natural resource conservation, and similar values

Fund Capacity

TLT started during 1989-91 biennium. Legislature provided some level of funding for all biennia, except 1995-97. The biennial appropriations have ranged from \$34,500,000 (1997-99) to \$171,500,000 (1989-91). Total appropriations from 1989-2011 amounted to \$738,080,000.

Comments

- Candidate properties in aggregate must have a high timber to land value to ensure the greater part of the appropriation is deposited directly to fund school construction in current biennium
- TLT program has transferred or leased land and timber to DNR Natural Areas Program, Washington State Parks, city and county governments, local public park districts, and to Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Projects in Clark County include Woodland Campground (fee) and Washougal River (lease)

Columbia River Estuary Mitigation – Bonneville Power AdministrationPurpose

Funding is available for projects that help mitigate for the construction and operation of the dams on the mainstem Columbia and Snake Rivers – referred to as the Federal Columbia River Power System.

Administering Agency

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

Program Description

BPA and the Corp provide funding for restoration projects and acquisition projects that will lead to restoration as part of ongoing efforts to protect, restore and enhance habitat for coho, Chinook, steelhead and cutthroat trout, as well as for black bear, elk, and river otter and other species. In particular, BPA seeks to provide funding for projects that would satisfy some of BPA's mitigation requirements for the Columbia River estuary as identified in the National Marine Fisheries Service 2008 Biological Opinion that guides the protection of salmon and steelhead listed under the federal Endangered Species Act.

Potential projects are evaluated by the Expert Regional Technical Group (ERTG) and assigned a survival benefit unit (SBU) score based on the projects benefit to ocean- and stream-type juvenile salmon. Projects that will restore fish access to historic floodplain areas in tidally influenced areas tend to score the highest and as a result be most likely to be funded. BPA's mitigation needs are focused on stocks of fish migrating past the dam system. Projects outside of the mainstem Columbia River and lower ends of tidally influenced tributaries are unlikely to be seen as a priority.

Several organizations have relationships with BPA and can serve as good entry points for potential projects. The Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership has a long standing relationship with BPA and administers a grant solicitation for on the ground projects that relies on BPA funding. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has a Memorandum of Understanding with BPA that provides for project funding with the state. Columbia Land Trust and Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce both have ongoing contracts with BPA for acquisition and restoration projects. Clark County (as well as other agencies and organizations in the area) can apply for funding for eligible projects through the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership, and can also work with the Columbia Land Trust to develop partnership projects that utilize these funds.

Fund Capacity

BPA must complete the mitigation requirements identified in the National Marine Fisheries Service 2008 Biological Opinion by 2018. The exact amount of funding available at any given time will depend on BPA annual budgets, but until the mitigation needs are met it is likely that funding will be available for high priority projects.

Private Sector Grants and Funding Opportunities

In addition to the public funding sources listed above, there are a myriad of private funding sources that may be available to assist with conservation lands acquisition and improvement. Private funding sources are often much smaller in scope than public sources, but they can provide important contributions to certain portions of projects, including funds necessary to match public contributions.

Here are two examples of private funding sources specifically dedicated to Clark County conservation and improvement projects:

- The Community Foundation of Southwest Washington manages the East Fork Lewis Legacy Fund which was established to support conservation and trail development work on the East Fork Lewis River.
- Columbia Land Trust currently holds a small fund established by a private donation that is dedicated to improvements in Whipple Creek Regional Park.

There are a number of private foundations that support conservation work in the region. These foundations often focus on capacity building or programmatic objectives as opposed to a specific acquisition or restoration project. Some private funding sources are also easier to access by non-governmental organizations. In general, partnership and community supported projects are more likely to align with private funding opportunities.

Appendix E – Legacy Lands Acquisition History

The conservation futures levy enacted by the Board of County Commissioners in 1985 has been a primary local source of revenue for Legacy Lands acquisitions. This appendix provides a list of acquisitions where conservation futures revenue has been an important component, often leveraged with other resources such as grants, donations of land value and partner contributions. The table does not include acquisitions via other means, such as the state Department of Natural Resources Trust Land Transfer Program, or conservation acquisitions by other entities and organizations with their own resources, which have also been important in assembling the current conservation lands system in Clark County.

Legacy Lands Acquisition History

Year Acquired	County Subarea	Assessor's Parcel Numbers.	Acres
1988	Washougal River	89911000	6.55
1989	Burnt Bridge Creek	30790353,30790351, 30790120	11.81
1989	Burnt Bridge Creek	29575020, 29575022, 29575024, 100260000	5.45
1989	Washougal River	73134173	0.12
1990	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	152601000, 152602000	187.80
1990	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	147401000, 147403000	65.30
1990	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	188675000	7.00
1990	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	188226000	1.00
1990	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	183706000, 184840000, 183709000, 184839000	79.50
1990	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	146447001	0.83
1990	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	184755000	14.66
1990	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	184836000	3.55
1990	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	184835000	5.64
1990	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	184725000	2.08
1990	Washougal River	89877000, 131167000, 73134140	8.39
1990	Washougal River	141056000	3.79
1990	Washougal River	96170000	0.58
1990	Upper East Fork Lewis River	232468000, 232458000	53.83
1991	Upper East Fork Lewis River	231131000, 231130000, 232669000, 231138000	9.98
1991	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	153719000, 153720000, 500300004	104.92
1991	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	500150000, 191086000, 190965000, 190862000	198.31
1991	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	188670000, 188659000, 188209000	83.97
1992	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	500201002, 500300002, 500301002	4.22
1992	Washougal River	91045165, 89932000	23.24
1992	Upper East Fork Lewis River	232695000	2.90
1992	Upper East Fork Lewis River	232696000	4.62
1992	Upper East Fork Lewis River	232667000	3.00

1992	Upper East Fork Lewis River	232697000	2.98
1993	Lower East Fork Lewis River	209296000, 062693000	91.97
1993	Lower East Fork Lewis River	062646000, 209483000	20.05
1993	Columbia South Slope	122112000, 122177000, 122107000, 122130002, 500744000, 500743000	12.10
1993	Washougal River	89930000, 89917000	9.58
1994	Washougal River	141266000	1.12
1994	Washougal River	143702000, 143744000, 143745000	2.83
1994	Washougal River	143746000	0.04
1994	Lower East Fork Lewis River	62659000, 62668000	4.54
1994	Lower East Fork Lewis River	214668000, 212103000	110.55
1994	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	147358000, 152586000, 152587000	153.28
1994	Detached Site	85865000	2.32
1994	Whipple Creek	182415000	11.44
1994	Whipple Creek	182413000	9.04
1995	Whipple Creek	182414000	19.97
1995	Upper East Fork Lewis River	231185000, 231126000	24.25
1995	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	153512000, 153517000, 153519000	47.87
1995	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	146658000, 147404000	6.15
1995	Lower East Fork Lewis River	211723000, 212371000, 212335000	296.46
1995	Lower North Fork Lewis River	253132000	4.93
1996	Lower East Fork Lewis River	209745000, 209695000, 209739000	127.03
1996	Lower East Fork Lewis River	209489000	11.91
1996	Lower East Fork Lewis River	209486000	19.50
1996	Lower East Fork Lewis River	209279000	23.60
1996	Lower East Fork Lewis River	209480	2.00
1996	Washougal River	141395000	0.95
1996	Washougal River	143527000	1.12
1996	Washougal River	143748000, 143747000	0.76
1996	Detached Site	124812000	16.49
1997	Whipple Creek	182391,000, 182412000	20.03
1997	Salmon Creek	98131044	0.34
1997	Upper East Fork Lewis River	231120000	1.35
1998	Upper East Fork Lewis River	232673000, 232459000, 231362000, 231558000	44.86
1998	Upper East Fork Lewis River	232457000, 232668000	22.55
1998	Upper East Fork Lewis River	232019000	2.00
1998	Lower East Fork Lewis River	209747000, 210119000	59.94
1998	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	146717000, 98363000	8.97
1998	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	188320000	3.80
1998	Burnt Bridge Creek	29482000	9.75
1998	Lower Lacamas Creek	175929000, 175930000, 172958000, 172959000, 173166000, 173179000	248.76
1998	Salmon Creek	98037000	1.62
1999	Detached Site	91103171, 91103125, 91103174	12.55

1999	Burnt Bridge Creek	29483000, 29461000	5.02
1999	Detached Site	134227000	13.73
1999	Detached Site	132578000, 132793000	14.23
1999	Lower Lacamas Creek	90245000, 90229000, 90850000	43.48
1999	Lower East Fork Lewis River	211474000, 209281000, 21148000	241.50
2000	Lower North Fork Lewis River	252022000, EA0807001-EA0807006, EA0908002-EA0908004, EA0909001-EA0909017, EA0910001-EA0910009	284.67
2000	Lower East Fork Lewis River	227019000	89.00
2000	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	153309000, 188456000	167.09
2001	Columbia South Slope	122591000	7.33
2002	Lower East Fork Lewis River	225383000, 225396000, 225219000, 225189000, 225220000, 225162000, 225190000	112.54
2004	Lower Lacamas Creek	124541000, 90230000, 90808000	20.76
2004	Vancouver Lake Lowlands	500300003, 500201000, 500301000	28.19
2005	Columbia South Slope	122571000	7.46
2006	Lower East Fork Lewis River	212149000, 212102000, 212113000	52.17
2006	Upper East Fork Lewis River	249112000	168.92
2006	Whipple Creek	181935000	40.00
2006	Washougal River	091045164	7.24
2007	Lower East Fork Lewis River	225820000	11.80
2007	Lower Lacamas Creek	178253000	7.26
2009	Salmon Creek	194385000, 194601000, 194555000	81.30
2009	Lewis River Main Stem	210782000, 210783000, 210784000, 210785000	120.00
2010	Detached Site	986028914	5.97
2011	Lower Lacamas Creek	124244000, 175703000, 177886000, 177896000, 178099000	64.39
2011	Lower Lacamas Creek	90248000, 90811000, 90812000, 90941000	54.80
2011	Cedar Creek	260885000	4.50
2012	Lower Lacamas Creek	986030087	1.00

Planning Process Self Certification Form (Form #222)		
Use this form to certify that the need for your projects have been determined through an appropriate planning process. Provide the completed form with the subject plans (on CD-ROM) and adoption documentation to RCO.		
Name and adoption date of documents submitted in fulfillment of this requirement:		
▶		
▶		
▶		
Check or Initial Each to Certify Completion	Plan Element Certification	Document and Page Number Location of Information
	1. Goals, objectives: The attached plan supports our project with broad statements of intent (goals) <i>and</i> measures that describe when these intents will be attained (objectives). Goals may include a higher level of service.	
	2. Inventory: The plan includes a description of the service area's facilities, lands, programs, and their condition. <i>(This may be done in a quantitative format, or in a qualitative/narrative format.)</i>	
	3. Public involvement: The planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.	
	4a. Demand and need analysis: In the plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analysis defines priorities, as appropriate, for acquisition, development, preservation, enhancement, management, etc., and explains why these actions are needed. • The process used in developing the analysis assessed community desires for parks, recreation, open space, and/or habitat, as appropriate, in a manner appropriate for the service area (personal observation, informal talks, formal survey(s), workshops, etc.). 	
	4b. Level of Service assessment (optional): An assessment of the criterion appropriate to your community. Possibly establish a higher level of service as a plan goal (above).	
	5. Capital Improvement Program: The plans includes a capital improvement/facility program that lists land acquisition, development, and renovation projects by year of anticipated implementation; include funding source. The program includes any capital project submitted to RCFB for funding.	
	6. Adoption: The plans and process has received formal governing body approval <i>(that is, city/county department head, district ranger, regional manager/ supervisor, etc., as appropriate)</i> . Attach resolution, letter, or other adoption instrument.	

I certify that this information is true and complete to the best of my knowledge,

Print Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____