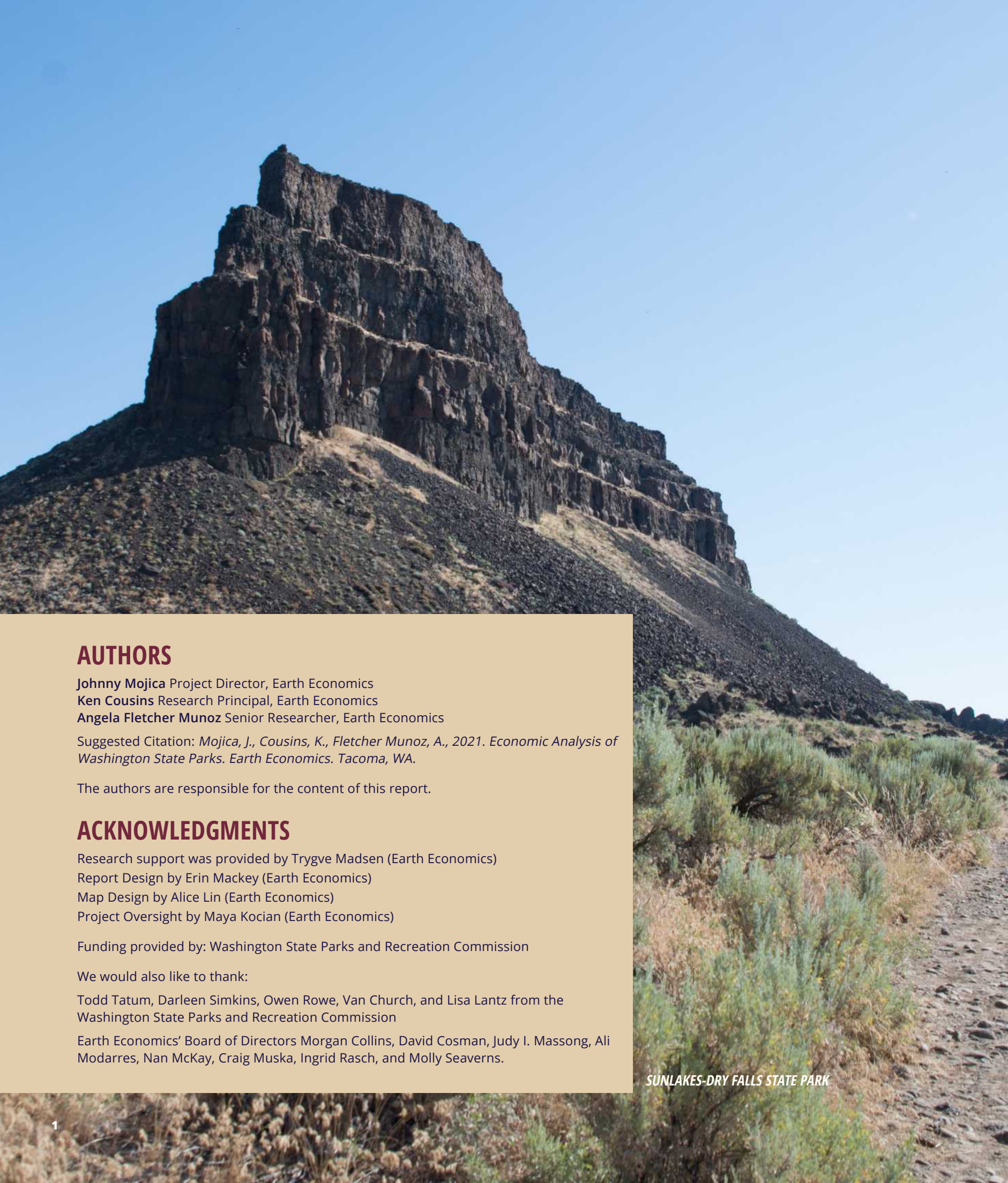


A photograph of a woman and a young child walking away from the camera on a gravel path through a forest. Sunlight streams through the trees, creating a warm, golden glow. The woman is wearing a pink jacket and has a backpack on. The child is wearing a blue jacket. The path is covered with fallen leaves and surrounded by lush greenery.

# ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF WASHINGTON STATE PARKS



SUNLAKES-DRY FALLS STATE PARK

## AUTHORS

Johnny Mojica Project Director, Earth Economics  
Ken Cousins Research Principal, Earth Economics  
Angela Fletcher Munoz Senior Researcher, Earth Economics

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

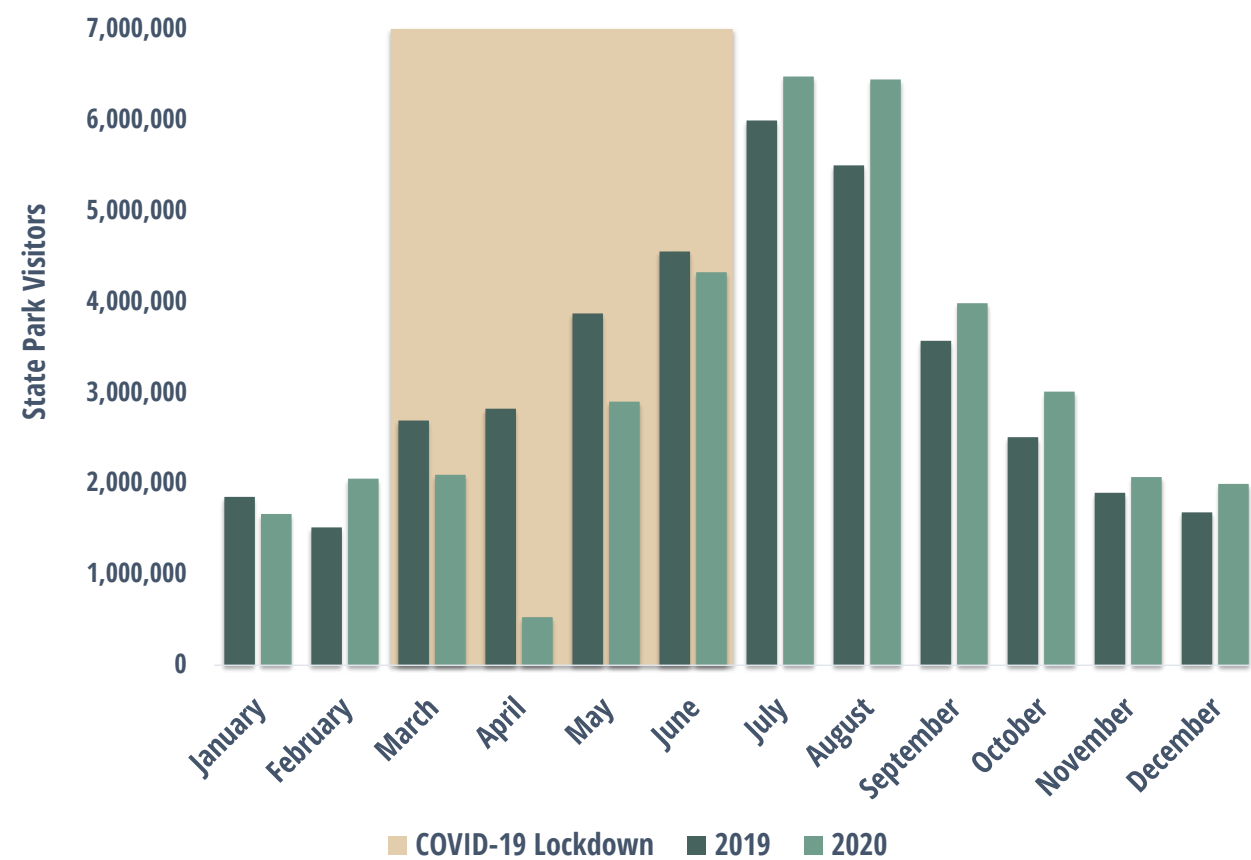
Washington's state parks provide ample benefits to local communities throughout Washington. This report estimates how park visitor spending supports jobs, wages, and taxes throughout Washington, and places a dollar value on the ecosystem services provided by state park lands.

In 2019, visitors to Washington state parks supported \$1.6 billion in direct and indirect spending—multiplying the initial spending 1.74 times, supported over 10,000 full-time and seasonal jobs, and contributed over \$786 million to the state's GDP. State park visitors contributed over \$116 million in state and local tax revenues, producing nearly six times what the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission receives in general tax support (\$40 million biannually), a substantial return on investment by almost any measure.

While visitor spending is of interest for economic development, the economies could not function without the benefits provided by natural systems. Nonmarket benefits—a diverse set of ecosystem goods and services not traded in markets, but which still support the wellbeing of residents—are estimated to provide up to \$5.1 billion in benefits, year after year. These include annual recreation benefits—consumer surplus—of \$2.9 billion, aesthetic benefits up to \$1.7 billion, water quality improvements as much as \$225 million, air quality improvements near \$77 million, and water supply valued at up to \$60.6 million.

The benefits presented in this report are impressive on their own merit, but given the COVID-19 pandemic, it has been made clear that recreation spaces are a valued component of Washingtonian's lives. State parks were heavily used in the second half of 2020, resulting in a 13 percent increase in visitation between July and December when compared to 2019. The findings of this report are based on 2019 data and provide a strong baseline to measure against as we emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic.

FIGURE 1. ATTENDANCE AT WASHINGTON STATE PARKS, 2019-2020.



## REPORT STRUCTURE

This report estimates the economic contribution and economic benefit of Washington State Parks. The report is structured as follows:

**CHAPTER 1** provides a background on Washington State Parks

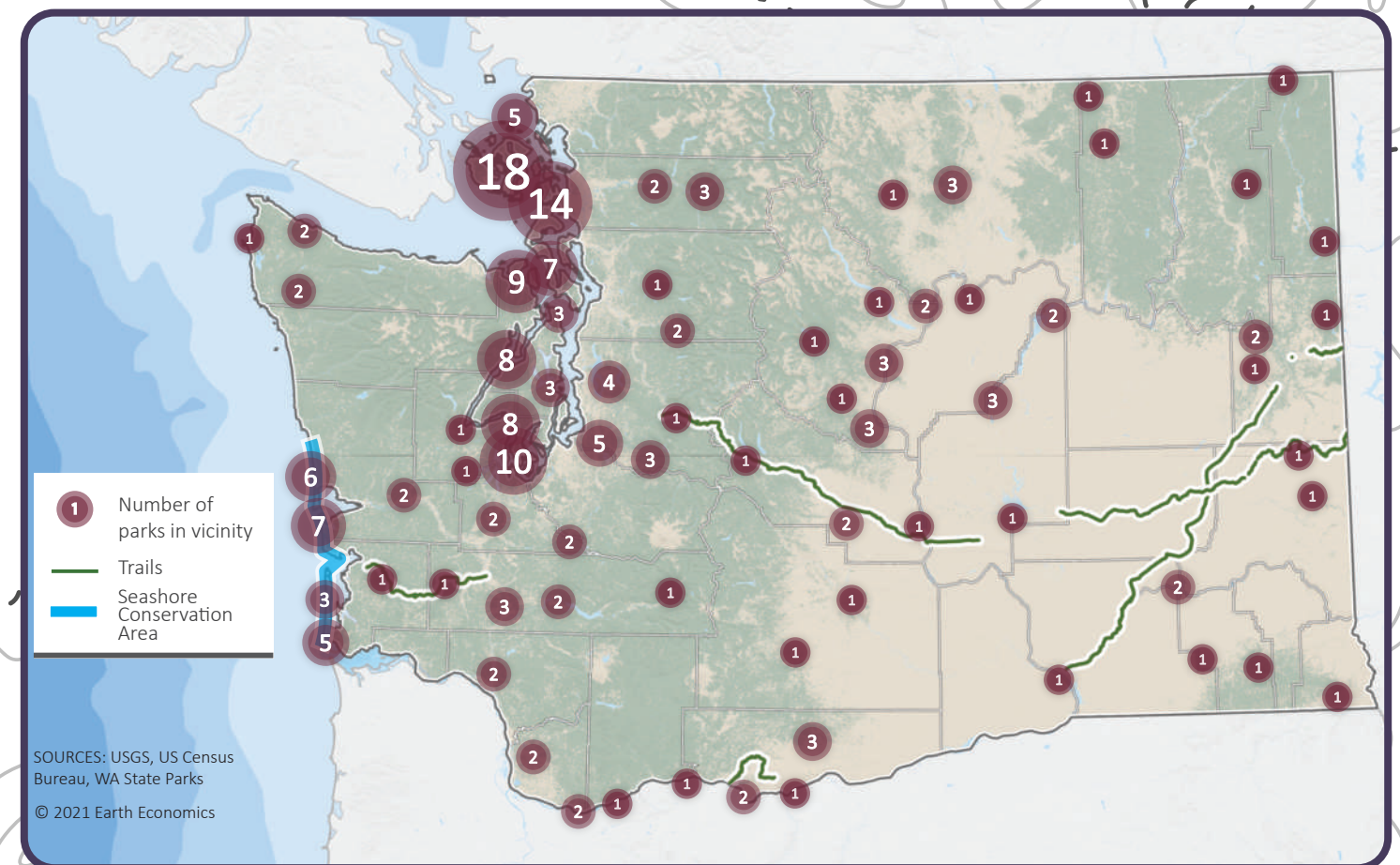
**CHAPTER 2** reviews the study methodology

**CHAPTER 3** estimates the economic contribution of parks, detailing the jobs, wages, and tax revenues associated with park visitation

**CHAPTER 4** reports the results of the economic benefit analysis, where ecosystem goods and services are valued

**CHAPTER 5** summarizes the report findings and identifies areas for future research.

FIGURE 2. WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND TRAILS



# 1. INTRODUCTION

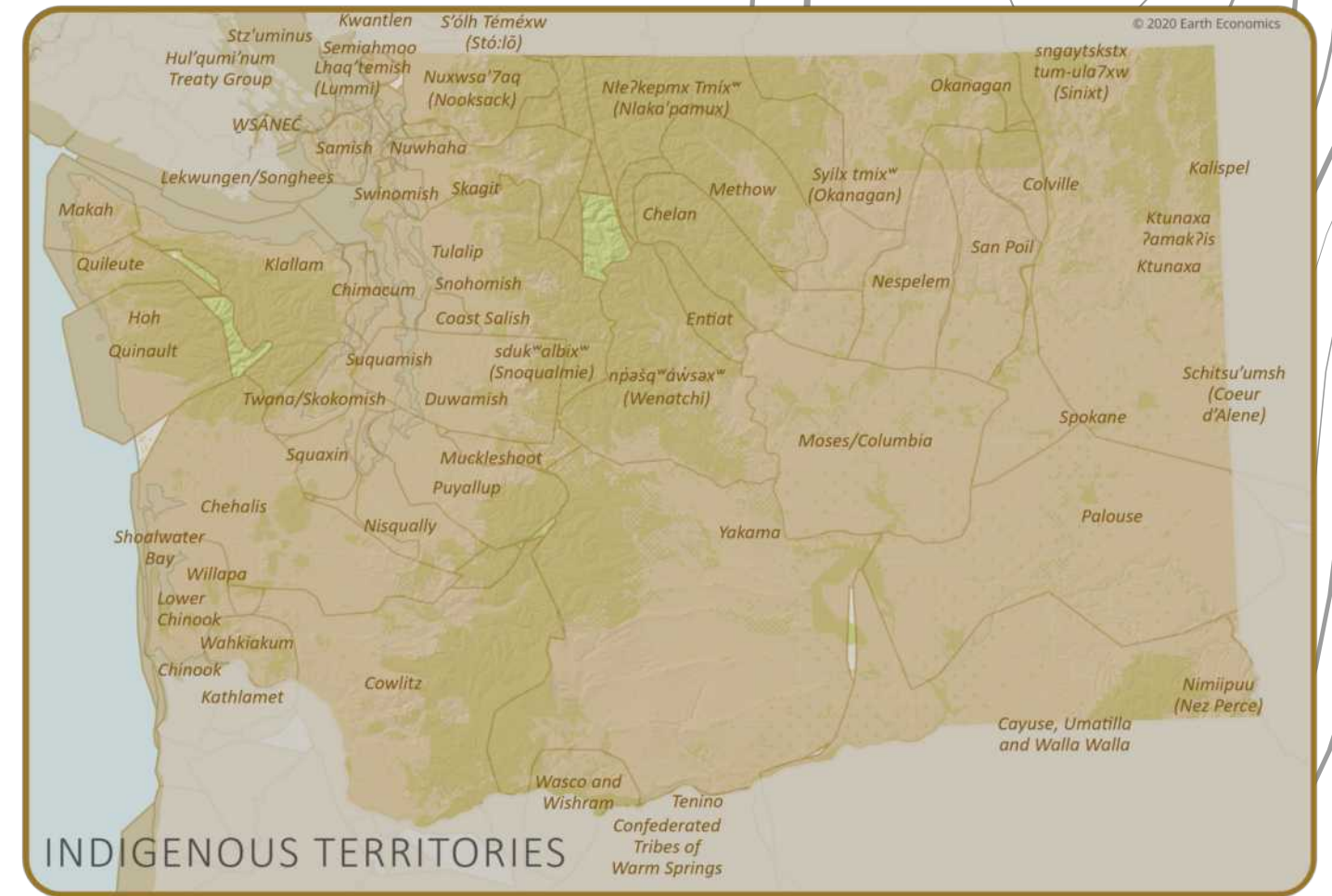
The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (the Commission) manages 144,400 acres of land in the state, hosting the equivalent of over 38 million visitors<sup>1</sup> annually across some of Washington's most culturally significant landscapes and sites. The Commission manages 171 developed and undeveloped state park lands, including more than 50 state park heritage sites and 600 historic features.

*The mission of the Commission is to care for Washington's most treasured lands, waters, and historic places. State parks connect all Washingtonians to their diverse natural and cultural heritage and provide memorable recreational and educational experiences that enhance their lives.*

Washington's state parks are managed to enhance the lives of all state residents and visitors, providing economic development opportunities, outdoor recreational opportunities, and other environmental benefits.

The Pacific Northwest sustained communities and cultures long before European settlement. Many native tribes (see Figure 3) relied on its rich salmon stocks and other First Foods for physical and spiritual sustenance, in addition to other bounty provided by its lands and waters. Today, there are 29 federally recognized Indian Tribes in Washington State who still rely on living in close relationship with lands that also drive the outdoor recreation economy—all recreation within the state takes place on the ancestral lands of these tribes. Because Tribes and the Commission share the goal of stewarding Washington's natural and cultural heritage for future generations, the Commission regularly works with tribes on the management of state parks, particularly in sites known—or likely to be—culturally sensitive.

FIGURE 3. INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES, WASHINGTON STATE



PARK HEADQUARTERS, BEACON ROCK

<sup>1</sup> The "visitor day" is a common metric for recreation visitation, in which each person visiting a park for multiple days is counted for each day of their stay. For example, a family of four visiting Deception Pass SP for two days would count as eight visitor days.

In keeping with the mission to enhance the lives of all Washingtonians, 99.96 percent of all state residents live within 50 road miles of a state park. Figure 4 shows park service areas (50 road miles) for all 171 state park lands; the deeper blue areas represent areas where fewer service areas overlap, while more yellow areas are regions with multiple overlapping service areas. The distribution of the state's population is very similar to the distribution of state parks—only those living in the most remote areas of the state are more than a 50-mile drive away.

Not only do parks provide recreational opportunities for local residents (those living within 50-miles of a given park), but spending by nonlocal visitors also drives economic development, moving money from urban population centers to rural economies. One of the main goals of this report is to understand the degree to which state parks contribute to local economies, both urban and rural.

This report also details how state parks provide nonmarket benefits—both recreational and environmental—to both local residents and nonlocal visitors. Nonmarket recreational benefits are estimates of the *consumer surplus*—a measure of how much visitors gain from an activity beyond what they pay to participate. Other environmental benefits are estimated as the monetary value of the benefits provided by natural ecosystems, such as clean drinking water, flood control, carbon sequestration, habitat, or breathtaking views. A detailed valuation methodology will be described in chapter 2 of this report, followed by results of the economic analysis in chapters 3 and 4.



FIGURE 4. STATE PARK SERVICE AREAS

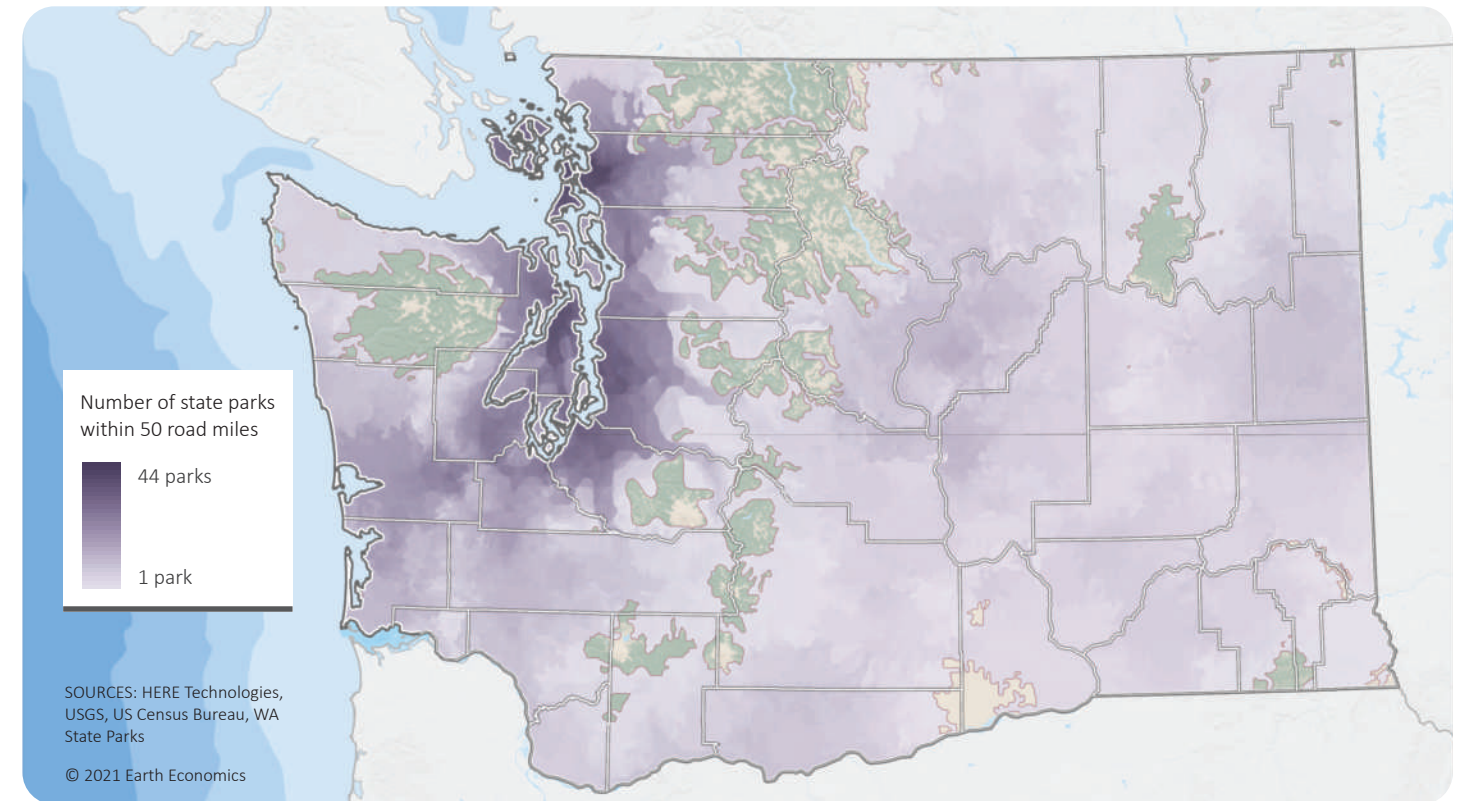


FIGURE 5. WASHINGTON STATE POPULATION DENSITY



## 2. KEY CONCEPTS & METHODS

This report measures state park benefits in two forms—both market *and* nonmarket benefits. Market benefits are the economic contributions driven by visitor spending (e.g., jobs, wages, and tax revenues). Nonmarket benefits represent value produced by parks that are not fully reflected in market transactions (e.g., improved wellbeing, better water quality, flood risk reduction). While such benefits are rarely traded in markets, they offer a better quality of life and genuine economic benefits to Washington residents.

### MARKET BENEFITS

To estimate the economic contribution of state parks in Washington, we need to know several things: the annual number of visitors; the length of their stays; their home zip codes; how much money they spend and in what industries; and how those expenditures flow through both the state and local economies.

To answer the first question, the Commission carefully monitors state park use—this analysis is based on visitation for the 2019 calendar year. This period was selected for two reasons: 1) the Coronavirus pandemic made 2020 an unusual year, impacting both outdoor recreation and its supporting industries; and 2) the 2020 *Economics of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State*<sup>i</sup> report was based on 2019 visitation data. This study is an effort to be directly comparable to the results presented there.

Park visitor days are defined as one person spending one day in a park. In reality, visitor days include unique visits by individual recreationists, friends gathering for a day hike, long-distance RVers, and multi-day family vacations—each visitor type has a unique spending pattern. Following best practices, each recorded park visit was assigned to one of the following visitor types:

**LOCAL DAY VISITORS:** Those who travelled less than 50 miles and did not stay in overnight accommodations in either the park or local area

**LOCAL OVERNIGHT PARK VISITORS:** Those who travelled less than 50 miles and stayed overnight in the park

**LOCAL OVERNIGHT VISITORS:** Those who travelled less than 50 miles and stayed in overnight accommodations in the area (but not overnight in the park)

**NONLOCAL DAY VISITOR:** Those who travelled 50 or more miles and did not stay overnight in the park or local area

**NONLOCAL OVERNIGHT PARK VISITORS:** Those who travelled 50 or more miles and stayed overnight in the park

**NONLOCAL OVERNIGHT VISITORS:** Those who travelled 50 or more miles and stayed overnight in the area (but not overnight in the park).

To estimate both *what* an average person spends each day of a trip, and *for which industries* (e.g., lodging, restaurants, grocery stores, fuel), we developed parallel visitor spending profiles, based on results of an online survey that asked how visitors spent money on trips to specific state parks in 2019. Although visitor spending profiles are specific to each park, some have been extrapolated from regional (preferred) or statewide data, where there were too few survey responses for a given park. A methodology for developing, administering, and analyzing the survey is provided in Appendix A.

The total expenditures associated with outdoor recreation at state parks were calculated as the sum of the total participant days—by visitor type—for each park, and the associated spending profile for that visitor type and park.

The total expenditures by industry were then used as inputs for an economic contribution analysis, which models the economic ties connecting each industry to others. Economic contribution analyses allow policy makers to compare the economic activity associated with state park visitation against other industries (e.g., healthcare, aerospace, construction).

To conduct economic contribution analyses, Earth Economics uses input-output (IO) modeling, which measures financial links between industries—how spending in one industry ripples throughout the regional economy. This analysis uses the industry standard IO software IMPLAN, which calculates the effect of spending on several economic factors, defined below:

### ECONOMIC OUTPUT

Visitor expenditures at state parks lead to significant economic contributions in the both the state and local economies. The value of all sales in industries that are directly and indirectly supported by recreation at state parks is known as *total economic output*. This is useful for understanding the size of one sector relative to others within the regional and state economy. Additionally, comparing total direct expenditures by recreationists against total economic output reveals how much economic activity is generated for every dollar spent by recreational users—the *multiplier effect*.

### VALUE ADDED TO GDP

The value added to GDP is less than total economic activity, because it isolates only the value added to the state's GDP. It is calculated by subtracting the value of intermediate inputs (e.g., raw materials, semi-finished goods, and business-to-business services) from the total economic activity, as a means of representing the additional value created by each industry within the state economy.

### JOBS

Spending by state park visitors directly supports jobs in Washington, by creating demand at restaurants, coffee shops, hotels, and other businesses, who then hire full- and part-time workers. Visitor expenditures also indirectly support employment in industries such as maintenance, government services, real estate, and medicine, which provide services to those who work in industries paid directly by park visitors.

### LABOR INCOME

The employees of the retail and hospitality sector businesses where park visitors spend money are paid for their labor, but that spending also supports wages in the industries that provide services to those who work in directly impacted sectors.

### TAX REVENUE

Visitor expenditures also generate revenue for state and local governments, through taxes on production and imports (typically via sales or property taxes).



VIEW OF COLUMBIA RIVER, BEACON ROCK STATE PARK

With the exception of tax revenues, each category of the IMPLAN model is broken into direct and secondary economic effects. **Direct effects** measure the economic activity of industries directly supported by consumer spending, such as hotels, retail stores, recreation services, and restaurants. **Secondary economic effects** are the corresponding shifts in the economy due to the initial spending (i.e., the direct effect), and are further categorized as either *indirect* or *induced* effects.

**Indirect effects** are the impacts on the industries supporting those where consumers directly spend money. For example, restaurants are directly affected by consumer spending; ranchers and farmers supply the ingredients restaurants prepare into meals for their clientele. Increased restaurant spending leads to additional purchases from ranchers and farmers; in this way, the agricultural industry *indirectly* benefits from spending on outdoor recreation.

**Induced effects** measure the effects of employee spending. Those who work in the industries directly and indirectly affected by recreational expenditures also purchase goods and services for themselves. For example, a marina employee spends her paycheck on rent and groceries, benefiting local businesses and the regional economy—to the extent that such spending remains local. Depending on the internal connectivity of the state economy, induced effects can circulate multiple times before that money finally leaves the state.



DECEPTION PASS

## NONMARKET BENEFITS

This report also estimates the environmental benefits provided by public recreation lands. State parks are home to some of Washington's most-treasured natural assets, which beyond offering stunning vistas that drive park visitation, also sequester and store carbon, retain water through drier seasons, reduce flood risks, and provide habitat for animals and plants. Natural ecosystems provide Washington's residents with immense benefits that would be very costly—if not impossible—to replace. Because such benefits are not regularly traded in markets, economists use a range of economic approaches to estimate their value in monetary terms.

For instance, *consumer surplus* is the value gained from an activity beyond what they actually pay. This is estimated by subtracting activity costs—entrance fees, travel costs, parking—from a person's total *willingness-to-pay* for that activity. For example, if someone valued a 3-day camping trip at \$200, but only spent \$100, their consumer surplus is the unspent \$100. Consumer surplus estimates for recreational activities were derived from two sources: a database<sup>ii</sup> developed by Dr. Randall Rosenberger, Professor of Environmental Economics at the Oregon State University, and the USFS report *Recreation Economic Values for Estimating Outdoor Recreation Economic Benefits from the National Forest System*.<sup>iii</sup> Estimates were chosen based on their applicability to participation in outdoor recreation in Washington. The primary valuation methods used in those reports included *stated preference* and *revealed preference* methods, specifically travel cost and contingent valuation methods.

To estimate the value provided by ecosystem services such as clean air and water, it is first necessary to identify the types and extent of ecosystems present on state park lands, using the National Land Cover Dataset. Additional factors, such as the spatial relationships between ecosystems and patterns of human use are important

considerations when applying the benefit transfer method (BTM). BTM takes estimates produced by primary research in other sites and applies them to the site of interest—in this case, Commission parks and undeveloped properties. A familiar application of BTM are property assessments, in which the value of taxable property is estimated by comparing the prices of other nearby properties with similar features (e.g., bedrooms, lot size, attractive view). As a means of indirectly estimating the value of ecological goods and services, BTM can generate a wide range of reasonable value estimates for a fraction of the time and money required to collect site-specific data in the field. This methodology is widely used in the field of ecosystem services valuation.

The selection of transferable values focused on primary studies with comparable land cover classifications (e.g., wetland, forest, grassland) within Washington state. Studies with incompatible assumptions or land cover types have been excluded. These primary study values were then standardized by land cover classification and units of measure, then inflated to 2019 dollars to generate an “apples-to-apples” comparison.

The nonmarket value of recreation, though calculated separately as a consumer surplus value, can be added to the other nonmarket benefits identified in this valuation. However, the consumer surplus of state park visitors accrues not only to state residents, but also to out-of-state visitors—in this sense, that value is “exported”—something similar could be said of the benefits of carbon sequestration and storage, which benefit the global commons. Appropriate caution should be exercised when comparing market and nonmarket benefits.



CENTENNIAL TRAIL

COLUMBIA PLATEAU TRAIL

# 3. ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

## OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN WASHINGTON STATE PARKS

In 2019, state parks in Washington hosted 38.5 million visitor days. Forty-two percent of these visits were to the southwest region of the state; the northwest contributing to 34 percent of visits, while the eastern region received 23 percent of visits. While the latter received the smallest share of visits, the population of eastern Washington is quite similar –22 percent of the state’s total population. The most visited state park in 2019 was Deception Pass, followed by the Centennial Trail and Lake Sammamish; Commission-managed beaches within the Seashore Conservation Area were also heavily visited.

From a demographics perspective, prior in-park visitor surveys (2017-2019) indicated that 77.5 percent of visitors identify as white; this again is similar to Washington’s general population, which is 78.5 percent white. Of note, only 0.9 percent of park visitors surveyed self-reported as black or African American, though they are 4.4 percent of Washington’s population.

Visitation to state parks supports spending on food, lodging (both at hotels, vacation rentals, and campsites), park entrance fees, and miscellaneous recreation supplies, totaling to \$908 million of sales within Washington. The average state park visitor spent \$24 per day; local day visitors were the lowest daily spenders at \$16.51 and nonlocal overnight visitors who stayed in the area spent \$60.18 per day, the highest daily rate of the group. The largest share of spending was associated with fuel, followed by dining at restaurants. Nonlocal day users amassed the largest share of total spending at \$400 million, followed by local day users who spent \$265 million in the regional economy.

**FIGURE 6. VISITATION AND VISITOR SPENDING BY VISITOR TYPE**

VISITOR TYPE	VISITORS (000s)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (000s)
Local Day	16,047	\$265,003
Local Overnight (in Area)	198	\$5,553
Local Overnight (in Park)	422	\$10,155
Nonlocal Day	17,395	\$399,841
Nonlocal Overnight (in Area)	2,518	\$151,532
Nonlocal Overnight (in Park)	1,877	\$75,660
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,457</b>	<b>\$907,744</b>



DECEPTION PASS

**FIGURE 7. WA STATE PARK VISITOR EXPENDITURES BY INDUSTRY**



**OUTDOOR RECREATION SPENDING TOTALS \$907 MILLION**

**TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES • \$907,744,000**

- RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT • 1%
- GAS AND OIL • 29%
- HOTELS AND MOTELS • 5%
- GROCERIES • 15%
- CAMPING AND OTHER ACCOMODATIONS • 9%
- SPORTING GOODS AND BOAT EQUIPMENT • 1%
- RESTAURANTS AND BARS • 26%
- SOUVENIRS AND OTHER EXPENSES • 6%
- OTHER AUTO EXPENSES • 0.5%
- LOCAL TRANSPORTATION • 0.5%
- ENTRY FEES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT EXPENSES • 6%



The \$908 million in visitor spending produces significant economic contributions in Washington State. The industries directly and indirectly supported by these expenditures produce goods and services worth a total of \$1.6 billion. Put another way, this is the total spending associated with outdoor recreation at state parks in Washington. This means that for every \$1.00 spent by recreational users, \$1.74 in economic activity is generated in the regional economy. The value of these goods and services is the total economic activity, which is useful for understanding the size of the recreation sector relative to other sectors (e.g., agriculture or higher education) within the state economy. Park-specific contributions can be found in Appendix B.

A subset of the total economic activity is the contribution to the state's GDP, which represents only the value of finished products (excluding intermediary transactions). In Washington, the contribution of state park recreation to GDP is \$786.3 million per year; for reference, *Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation*

*in Washington State*<sup>iv</sup> found that all expenditures on outdoor recreation in Washington State contributed \$20 billion to the state's GDP.

Visitor expenditures and the economic activity they generate support 10,341 full- and part-time jobs,<sup>2</sup> and \$443 million in wages in the state. The jobs directly related to visitor spending are primarily service-related sectors, such as restaurants, bars, coffee shops, hotels, and other accommodations. Secondary employment effects are experienced in industries such as maintenance, government services, real estate, and medicine.

Finally, spending by visitors to state parks contributes significantly to local and state tax revenues. Taxes on production and imports are by far the largest contributors, with sales tax being the dominant force. Visitor spending generated more than \$116.3 million in local and state tax revenue.<sup>3</sup>

FIGURE 8. ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

IMPACT TYPE	EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME (000s)	OUTPUT (000s)	VALUE ADD TO GDP (000s)	LOCAL AND STATE TAX CONTRIBUTION (000s)
Direct Effect	6,378	\$216,633	\$907,744	\$378,516	
Indirect Effect	2,252	\$135,441	\$426,621	\$231,961	
Induced Effect	1,711	\$91,026	\$290,005	\$175,786	
<b>TOTAL EFFECT</b>	<b>10,341</b>	<b>\$443,100</b>	<b>\$1,624,370</b>	<b>\$786,263</b>	<b>\$116,291</b>



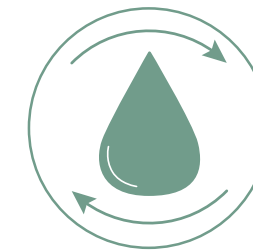
<sup>2</sup> The 2015 Economic Analysis of Washington State Parks valued both trip- and equipment-related spending. This report only measures trip-related spending.  
<sup>3</sup> The 2015 Economic Analysis of Washington State Parks valued federal, state, and local tax contributions. This report measures only state and local tax contributions.

# 4. NONMARKET BENEFITS OF STATE PARK LANDS

## ECOSYSTEM SERVICES BENEFITS

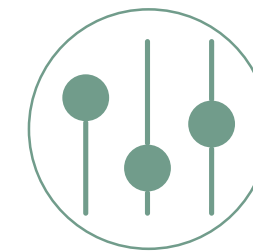
In addition to the economic contributions associated with outdoor recreation, there are many other benefits provided by state parks not accounted for by more conventional economic indicators. As described in Chapter 2, these are known as nonmarket benefits, the value of which are rarely fully reflected in market prices.

The focus of this chapter is on the value provided by nonmarket goods and services produced by state park ecosystems. This report is organized around a framework adapted from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment,<sup>v</sup> which groups services under four general categories:



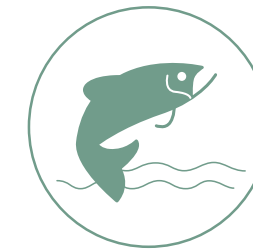
### PROVISIONING SERVICES

PROVIDE GOODS TO PEOPLE, INCLUDING FOOD, WATER, AND MATERIALS



### REGULATING SERVICES

REFER TO BENEFITS GAINED BY NATURAL CONTROL OF ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES



### SUPPORTING SERVICES

PROVIDE INDIRECT BENEFITS THROUGH PROVISION OF HABITAT, BIODIVERSITY, AND SUPPORT OF ALL OTHER ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



### INFORMATION SERVICES

PROVIDE HUMANS MEANINGFUL INTERACTION WITH NATURE

# NATURAL CAPITAL PERFORMS CRITICAL FUNCTIONS THAT PROVIDE ESSENTIAL GOODS AND SERVICES TO PEOPLE

Washington's state park system provides unique opportunities to experience such benefits. Community parks often focus on providing organized outdoor recreation, or group picnic areas. While national parks also provide recreational opportunities while protecting unique species, state parks are often "gateway experiences" for those new to outdoor recreation.

Lands stewarded by the Commission provide important habitat areas and contain many unique species and habitats. According to the 2014 Natural Heritage Initiative Report,<sup>vi</sup> more than 40 percent of Commission lands contain species assemblages which are classified at moderate or higher risk of local extinction within the state or globally. Arguably, Commission lands host the greatest acre-by-acre concentration of species of conservation concern (e.g. endangered, threatened, sensitive, imperiled, or vulnerable species) in the state. These include old growth forests, which differ from other forested habitats because of their greater structural diversity and biodiversity, and often provide ecosystem services at a higher level than younger forests.<sup>vii</sup> While many old growth forests within the state are protected by other agencies, Commission lands protect the majority of Washington's low-elevation old growth.

Washington's state parks also protect many sites of significance to state history. This is central to the mission of the Commission, which currently manages more than 600 historic properties,<sup>viii</sup> including coastal forts from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s, early European

settlement sites, and more. Every year, more properties are added to the Commission's inventory of historic sites. These historical sites draw visitors and educate them about the history of our state.

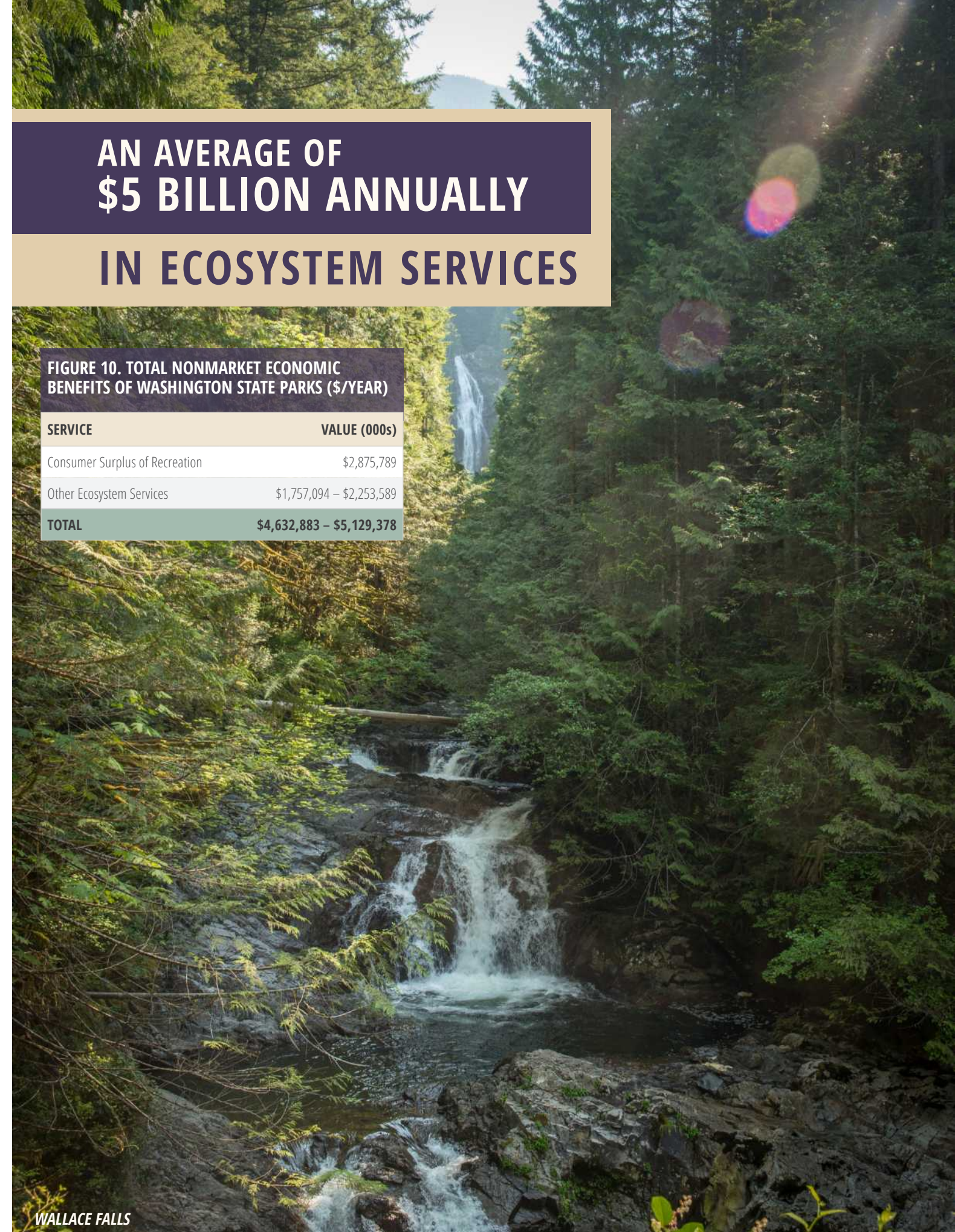
Like other recreation lands, Washington's state parks also help keep state residents healthy.<sup>ix</sup> By providing outdoor spaces that can be used for physical activity, state parks support better health, including greater life expectancy, and improved mental health.

Again, the recreational benefits provided by state parks extend beyond market impacts; the average state park visitor gains \$74.78 per day over what they spend on their trip. Multiplying this by the total number of visitor days in 2019 yields a total consumer surplus value of \$2.9 billion.

## ECOSYSTEM SERVICES VALUE OF WASHINGTON STATE PARKS

Combined, the consumer surplus value of outdoor recreation and the nonmarket value of goods and services provided by state park ecosystems totals between \$4.6 billion and \$5.1 billion each year. These benefit all state residents, beyond the market expenditures and related impacts described earlier in this report. While these are nonmarket benefits, a reduction of these services would result in a poorer quality of life and increased costs to communities.

FIGURE 9. NATURAL CAPITAL



WALLACE FALLS

# AN AVERAGE OF \$5 BILLION ANNUALLY IN ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

FIGURE 10. TOTAL NONMARKET ECONOMIC  
BENEFITS OF WASHINGTON STATE PARKS (\$/YEAR)

SERVICE	VALUE (000s)
Consumer Surplus of Recreation	\$2,875,789
Other Ecosystem Services	\$1,757,094 – \$2,253,589
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,632,883 – \$5,129,378</b>

# 5. CONCLUSION

Those who visit Washington's state parks support local economies throughout the state. In 2019, market benefits from the state park system included \$1.6 billion in direct and indirect spending—multiplying the initial spending 1.74 times—and supported over 10,000 full-time and seasonal jobs, with over \$116 million in state and local tax revenues. Overall, state park visitors contributed over \$786 million to the state's GDP. Worth noting, this analysis focuses on spending made by visitors while on their trip, and does not include investments made in recreation gear, equipment, and repairs. The 2020 Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State estimated that \$7.7 billion was spent on gear, equipment, and repairs in 2019.

On average, visitors spend \$24 per person, per day when visiting Washington's state parks. Yet some visitors generate more economic activity than others. Not surprisingly, those who travel more than 50 miles to visit a park and stay overnight spend 2.5 to 3.6 times as much as local day visitors, owing to the greater likelihood that nonlocal visitors will need to pay for food and lodging outside of their homes.

The Commission's 2019–2021 biennial operating budget is approximately \$166 million. The two main sources of earned revenue income are Camping & Overnight Accommodations and Discover Pass sales (other earned revenue includes donations, concessions, and leases). During the 2019-2021 biennium, earned revenue supported \$126 million (75.5 percent) of the Commission's operating budget; General Fund from the state supported the remaining \$40 million (24.5 percent). Only five states<sup>4</sup> support more of their operating budgets with earned revenue.<sup>x</sup> Again, state and local tax contributions spurred by visitor spending totaled \$116 million in 2019—the state park system produces nearly six times what it receives in general tax support, a substantial return on investment by almost any measure.

While the market benefits of parks are of particular interest for economic development, the state economy could not function without the benefits provided by natural systems. Nonmarket benefits—a diverse set of ecosystem goods and services not traded in markets, but which still support the wellbeing of the state's residents—are estimated to provide up to \$5.1 billion in benefits, year after year. With careful stewardship, Washington's state parks can be expected to continue to provide such benefits in perpetuity. While all ecosystems provide important ecosystem services, some provide benefits that are valued more by communities. These include annual aesthetic benefits up to \$1.7 billion, water quality improvements as much as \$225 million, air quality improvements near \$77 million, and water supply valued at up to \$60.6 million.

Though not valued in this report, parks also provide crucial physical and mental health benefits. With health officials urging people to stay home and stay local due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a reemphasis on the importance of close-to-home recreation. With 99.96 percent of state residents within 50 miles of a state park, Washington is well-positioned to meet recommendations set forth by public health officials. During the pandemic many parks experienced record visitation, and first-time visitors to state park reservation system increased dramatically.

This report also identifies areas in which need additional research to monitor state parks contributions. First, the Commission owns properties that have not been developed into official parks, but still support dispersed recreation. Because such use is not monitored, neither visitor spending nor the associated economic activity have been estimated for these properties. Next, an interesting note regarding the demographics of park visitors—only 0.9 percent of park visitors self-reported as black or African American, yet they are 4.4 percent of Washington's total population. This suggests an opportunity for the Commission to better understand how to attract and serve this segment of the state's population. Finally, customer satisfaction surveys indicate that state parks have a positive impact on physical and mental health, though these benefits have not been monetized. There is a need to understand the economic benefit of physical and mental health benefits provided by state parks; this data gap is not unique to state parks.



LIME KILN POINT

FAT TIRE BIKING, PEARRYGIN LAKE STATE PARK

<sup>4</sup> These states, in order of park-generated revenues, as a proportion of operating costs, are New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Vermont, Alabama, South Carolina, followed by Washington state.

# APPENDIX A

## CONSUMER SPENDING SURVEY

Prior to this study, an assessment of the consumer spending associated with state parks had not been conducted since 2002, when Dean Runyan Associates produced the report *Economic Impacts of Visitors to Washington State Parks*.<sup>xi</sup> To update spending estimates for state parks, an online consumer spending survey was administered in January and February of 2021. The survey was sent to the emails of those who made reservations in state parks or purchased a Discover Pass in 2019 or 2020. In total, the survey was distributed to 17,000 emails. Survey participants were offered the chance to win one of three REI gift cards worth \$50. The survey was deployed for three weeks and gathered 1,857 responses.

Following the collection of survey responses, responses were categorized by park as local or nonlocal, and whether the respondent was a day visitor, an overnight visitor who stayed in the park, or an overnight visitor who stayed in the area. The data was cleaned and analyzed to estimate spending at varying administrative levels, determined by the response rate. First, if a park had a sufficient number of responses (at least 7), the raw data for the park was used. If a park did not have 7 responses, the park area was used. Finally, if a park and area did not have at least 7 responses, the Region was used. Spending at the park level and visitor type level is provided in Figure 11. Parks are organized in order of Region, Area, and Park.

FIGURE 11: PARK- AND VISITOR-LEVEL SPENDING TOTALS

AREA	PARK	LOCAL DAY	LOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN AREA)	LOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN PARK)	NONLOCAL DAY	NONLOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN AREA)	NONLOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN PARK)
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>							
Blue Mountain	Fields Spring	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Lewis & Clark Trail	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Lyons Ferry	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Palouse Falls	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$79	\$36
	Sacajawea	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Steptoe Battlefield	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Steptoe Butte	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Central Cascades	Fort Simcoe	\$15	\$27	\$29	\$17	\$45
Ginkgo Petrified Forest		\$15	\$27	\$29	\$17	\$45	\$31
Helen McCabe		\$15	\$27	\$29	\$17	\$45	\$31
Iron Horse (Accessed in Kittitas County)		\$15	\$27	\$29	\$17	\$45	\$31
Lake Easton		\$15	\$27	\$29	\$17	\$45	\$29
Olmstead Place		\$15	\$27	\$29	\$17	\$45	\$31
Wanapum		\$15	\$27	\$29	\$17	\$45	\$32
Yakima Sportsman		\$15	\$27	\$29	\$17	\$45	\$31
Coulee Corridor		Crown Point	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64
	Lake Lenore Caves	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Potholes	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$22	\$40
	Steamboat Rock	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$43
	Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$39
	Central Lakes	Alta Lake	\$17	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$70
Bridgeport		\$17	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$70	\$34
Lake Chelan		\$17	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$75	\$43
Twenty-Five Mile Creek		\$17	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$70	\$34
Goldendale		Brooks Memorial	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64
	Columbia Hills	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36

FIGURE 11: PARK- AND VISITOR-LEVEL SPENDING TOTALS (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK	LOCAL DAY	LOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN AREA)	LOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN PARK)	NONLOCAL DAY	NONLOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN AREA)	NONLOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN PARK)
<b>NORTHWEST REGION</b>							
Goldendale	Doug's Beach	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Goldendale Observatory	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Klickitat Trail	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Maryhill	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$45
	Spring Creek Hatchery	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
Inland Northwest Empire	Columbia Plateau Trail	\$18	\$31	\$29	\$28	\$115	\$50
	Crawford	\$18	\$31	\$29	\$28	\$115	\$50
	Mount Spokane	\$19	\$31	\$29	\$28	\$115	\$50
	Riverside	\$26	\$31	\$29	\$28	\$115	\$50
	Spokane River Centennial Trail	\$7	\$31	\$29	\$28	\$141	\$50
Lake Wenatchee	Lake Wenatchee	\$17	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$83	\$31
Okanogan Highlands	Conconully	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$36
	Curlew Lake	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$64	\$27
	Pearrygin Lake	\$19	\$34	\$29	\$17	\$62	\$34
Wenatchee Valley	Daroga	\$17	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$70	\$34
	Lincoln Rock	\$17	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$70	\$27
	Peshastin Pinnacles	\$17	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$70	\$34
	Squilchuck	\$17	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$70	\$34
	Wenatchee Confluence	\$17	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$70	\$31
	Cascade Foothills	Bridle Trails	\$13	\$34	\$23	\$20	\$112
Forks of the Sky		\$11	\$34	\$23	\$20	\$112	\$30
Iron Horse (Accessed in King County)		\$14	\$34	\$23	\$20	\$112	\$30
Lake Sammamish		\$11	\$34	\$23	\$43	\$112	\$30
Olallie		\$10	\$34	\$23	\$20	\$112	\$30
Saint Edward		\$4	\$34	\$23	\$20	\$112	\$30
Squak Mountain		\$11	\$34	\$23	\$11	\$112	\$30
Wallace Falls		\$15	\$34	\$23	\$17	\$112	\$30
Central Whidbey	Ebey's Landing	\$15	\$45	\$23	\$11	\$24	\$26
	Fort Casey	\$16	\$45	\$23	\$19	\$52	\$26
	Fort Ebey	\$15	\$45	\$23	\$5	\$61	\$23
	Joseph Whidbey	\$15	\$45	\$23	\$11	\$52	\$26
	Possession Point	\$15	\$45	\$23	\$11	\$52	\$26
	South Whidbey	\$18	\$45	\$23	\$11	\$52	\$26
Deception Pass	Deception Pass	\$13	\$40	\$19	\$25	\$62	\$32
	Hope Island (North Puget Sound)	\$13	\$40	\$18	\$25	\$61	\$32
	Kukutali Preserve	\$13	\$40	\$18	\$25	\$61	\$32

FIGURE 11: PARK- AND VISITOR-LEVEL SPENDING TOTALS (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK	LOCAL DAY	LOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN AREA)	LOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN PARK)	NONLOCAL DAY	NONLOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN AREA)	NONLOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN PARK)	
San Juan	Blind Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Burrows Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Clark Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Doe Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	James Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Jones Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Lime Kiln Point	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$25	\$55	\$29	
	Matia Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Moran	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$61	\$36	
	Obstruction Pass	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Patos Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Posey Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Saddlebag Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Spencer Spit	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Stuart Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Sucia Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Turn Island	\$22	\$49	\$23	\$32	\$55	\$29	
	Salish Foothills	Bay View	\$42	\$127	\$22	\$25	\$48	\$28
		Cama Beach	\$42	\$127	\$22	\$24	\$48	\$28
		Camano Island	\$20	\$127	\$22	\$21	\$57	\$26
Rasar		\$42	\$127	\$22	\$22	\$48	\$28	
Rockport		\$42	\$127	\$22	\$22	\$48	\$28	
Tahoma Gateway	Dash Point	\$11	\$27	\$23	\$23	\$70	\$35	
	Federation Forest	\$9	\$27	\$23	\$23	\$70	\$35	
	Flaming Geyser	\$9	\$27	\$23	\$23	\$70	\$35	
	Kanaskat-Palmer	\$9	\$27	\$24	\$23	\$70	\$35	
	Nolte	\$9	\$27	\$23	\$23	\$70	\$35	
	Saltwater	\$5	\$27	\$23	\$23	\$70	\$35	
Whatcom Bays	Birch Bay	\$16	\$55	\$23	\$20	\$93	\$38	
	Larrabee	\$22	\$55	\$23	\$30	\$93	\$43	
	Peace Arch	\$18	\$55	\$23	\$23	\$93	\$43	
Battle Ground	Battle Ground Lake	\$22	\$26	\$19	\$16	\$130	\$41	
	Beacon Rock	\$21	\$26	\$19	\$15	\$130	\$48	
	Paradise Point	\$22	\$26	\$19	\$18	\$130	\$48	
Kitsap	Blake Island	\$12	\$14	\$26	\$16	\$54	\$25	
	Illahee	\$12	\$14	\$26	\$16	\$54	\$25	
	Kitsap Memorial	\$10	\$14	\$26	\$16	\$54	\$25	
	Manchester	\$5	\$14	\$26	\$16	\$54	\$25	
	Scenic Beach	\$16	\$14	\$26	\$16	\$54	\$25	
	Shine Tidelands	\$12	\$14	\$26	\$16	\$54	\$25	
	Square Lake	\$12	\$14	\$26	\$16	\$54	\$25	
Long Beach	Cape Disappointment	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$35	\$86	\$39	
	Fort Columbia	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$70	\$36	
	Leadbetter Point	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$70	\$36	
	Loomis Lake	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$70	\$36	
	Pacific Pines	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$70	\$36	

FIGURE 11: PARK- AND VISITOR-LEVEL SPENDING TOTALS (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK	LOCAL DAY	LOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN AREA)	LOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN PARK)	NONLOCAL DAY	NONLOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN AREA)	NONLOCAL OVERNIGHT (IN PARK)
SOUTHWEST REGION							
Millersylvania	Millersylvania	\$7	\$8	\$19	\$13	\$101	\$23
	Nisqually	\$3	\$8	\$19	\$20	\$101	\$22
	Rainbow Falls	\$7	\$8	\$19	\$15	\$101	\$22
	Tolmie	\$7	\$8	\$19	\$15	\$101	\$22
	Willapa Hills	\$7	\$8	\$19	\$15	\$101	\$22
	Northern Shores	Griffiths-Priddy	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$70
Lake Sylvia		\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$70	\$18
Ocean City		\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$66	\$25
Pacific Beach		\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$63	\$43
Schafer		\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$70	\$36
Olympic Peninsula	Bogachiel	\$27	\$32	\$19	\$25	\$58	\$29
	Dosewallips	\$27	\$32	\$19	\$43	\$32	\$25
	Lake Isabella	\$27	\$32	\$19	\$25	\$58	\$29
	Miller Peninsula	\$27	\$32	\$19	\$25	\$58	\$29
	Pleasant Harbor	\$27	\$32	\$19	\$25	\$58	\$29
	Potlatch	\$27	\$32	\$19	\$8	\$58	\$24
	Sequim Bay	\$27	\$32	\$19	\$25	\$58	\$29
	Triton Cove	\$27	\$32	\$19	\$25	\$58	\$29
Olympic View	Anderson Lake	\$14	\$17	\$20	\$26	\$90	\$45
	Fort Flagler	\$14	\$17	\$13	\$32	\$61	\$35
	Fort Townsend	\$14	\$17	\$20	\$23	\$138	\$41
	Fort Worden	\$15	\$17	\$20	\$26	\$80	\$53
	Mystery Bay	\$14	\$17	\$20	\$26	\$90	\$45
	Rothschild House	\$14	\$17	\$20	\$26	\$90	\$45
South Sound	Belfair	\$51	\$12	\$15	\$29	\$97	\$22
	Harstine Island	\$22	\$12	\$14	\$29	\$97	\$22
	Hope Island (South Puget Sound)	\$22	\$12	\$14	\$29	\$97	\$22
	Jarrell Cove	\$22	\$12	\$14	\$29	\$97	\$22
	Joemma Beach	\$14	\$12	\$14	\$29	\$97	\$22
	Kopachuck	\$9	\$12	\$14	\$29	\$97	\$22
	McMicken Island	\$22	\$12	\$14	\$29	\$97	\$22
	Penrose Point	\$12	\$12	\$14	\$29	\$97	\$22
	Twanoh	\$22	\$12	\$14	\$29	\$97	\$22
South Beach	Bottle Beach	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$70	\$36
	Grayland Beach	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$20	\$56	\$42
	Twin Harbors Beach	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$27	\$57	\$35
	Westport Light	\$19	\$15	\$19	\$26	\$60	\$36
Upper Cowlitz	Ike Kinswa	\$22	\$25	\$16	\$25	\$90	\$32
	Jackson House	\$22	\$25	\$16	\$25	\$90	\$32
	Lewis & Clark	\$22	\$25	\$16	\$25	\$90	\$32
	Matilda N. Jackson	\$22	\$25	\$16	\$25	\$90	\$32
	Mt. St. Helens Visitor Ctr	\$22	\$25	\$16	\$31	\$70	\$32
	Seaquest	\$22	\$25	\$16	\$25	\$90	\$32

# APPENDIX B

## PARK LEVEL CONTRIBUTIONS

The following table presents park-level spending and economic contributions.

FIGURE 12: PARK LEVEL RESULTS

AREA	PARK	VISITORS (000s)	EXPENDITURES (000s)	ECONOMIC OUTPUT (000s)	EMPLOYMENT (FULL AND SEASONAL)
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>					
Blue Mountain	ELC - Camp Wooten	12	\$257	\$392	2
	ELC - Puffer Butte	2	\$981	\$1,554	9
	ELC - Wo-He-Lo	1	\$981	\$1,554	9
	Fields Spring	43	\$981	\$1,554	9
	Lewis & Clark Trail	46	\$1,110	\$1,779	11
	Lyons Ferry	77	\$1,670	\$2,566	15
	Palouse Falls	120	\$2,937	\$4,541	26
	Sacajawea	68	\$1,521	\$2,607	16
	Steptoe Battlefield	12	\$258	\$508	3
	Steptoe Butte	91	\$1,864	\$2,973	18
Central Cascades	Fort Simcoe	14	\$273	\$444	2
	Ginkgo Petrified Forest	249	\$4,982	\$7,601	40
	Helen McCabe	1	\$12	\$19	0
	Iron Horse (Accessed in Kittitas County)	208	\$3,757	\$6,028	28
	Lake Easton	199	\$4,072	\$6,616	40
	Olmstead Place	28	\$537	\$830	4
	Wanapum	98	\$2,019	\$3,108	18
	Yakima Sportsman	163	\$3,287	\$5,368	30
	Central Lakes	Alta Lake	125	\$3,821	\$6,934
Bridgeport		98	\$2,941	\$5,195	34
Lake Chelan		321	\$10,240	\$18,154	121
Twenty-Five Mile Creek		82	\$2,467	\$4,320	29
Coulee Corridor	Crown Point	38	\$844	\$1,354	8
	Dry Falls Visitor Ctr	241	\$10,112	\$16,582	96
	ELC - Camp Delany	4	\$10,112	\$16,582	96
	Lake Lenore Caves	16	\$348	\$563	3
	Potholes	159	\$3,709	\$6,007	35
	Steamboat Rock	443	\$11,219	\$18,311	109
	Sun Lakes Resort	64	\$10,112	\$16,582	96
	Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	422	\$10,112	\$16,582	96
	Goldendale	Brooks Memorial	50	\$1,172	\$1,985
Columbia Hills		175	\$3,840	\$6,013	35
Doug's Beach		26	\$552	\$864	5
ELC - Brooks Memorial		5	\$1,172	\$1,985	12
Goldendale Observatory		3	\$57	\$88	0
Klickitat Trail		94	\$2,043	\$3,197	19
Maryhill		162	\$4,116	\$6,454	37
Spring Creek Hatchery		154	\$3,336	\$5,162	29
Inland Northwest Empire	Columbia Plateau Trail	165	\$5,606	\$12,128	78
	Crawford	7	\$253	\$443	3

FIGURE 12: PARK LEVEL RESULTS (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK	VISITORS (000s)	EXPENDITURES (000s)	ECONOMIC OUTPUT (000s)	EMPLOYMENT (FULL AND SEASONAL)	
Inland Northwest Empire	Fisk Property	9	\$306	\$651	4	
	Lake Spokane	46	\$1,658	\$3,507	22	
	Mount Spokane	389	\$13,399	\$29,164	193	
	Riverside	1,028	\$28,728	\$54,124	258	
	Spokane River Centennial Trail	1,703	\$22,665	\$53,972	349	
Lake Wenatchee	Lake Wenatchee	335	\$10,210	\$17,760	122	
Okanogan Highlands	Conconully	97	\$2,333	\$4,273	28	
	Conconully Lake	31	\$678	\$1,238	8	
	Curlew Lake	65	\$1,494	\$2,414	14	
	Pearrygin Lake	343	\$8,270	\$15,029	98	
Wenatchee Valley	Daroga	82	\$2,548	\$4,445	30	
	Lincoln Rock	239	\$6,109	\$10,483	69	
	Peshastin Pinnacles	27	\$650	\$1,101	7	
	Squilchuck	57	\$1,038	\$1,736	10	
	Wenatchee Confluence	363	\$8,576	\$14,552	90	
<b>NORTHWEST REGION</b>						
Cascade Foothills	Big Eddy	134	\$1,845	\$3,547	19	
	Bridle Trails	122	\$1,818	\$3,529	19	
	Iron Horse (Accessed in King County)	74	\$1,314	\$2,597	13	
	Lake Sammamish	1,408	\$18,824	\$37,534	207	
	Olallie	380	\$4,667	\$8,949	39	
	Saint Edward	523	\$2,778	\$6,356	30	
	Squak Mountain	160	\$2,030	\$3,718	22	
	Wallace Falls	193	\$3,317	\$6,207	33	
	Central Whidbey	Ebey's Landing	206	\$2,782	\$4,516	29
		Fort Casey	486	\$9,761	\$17,687	116
Fort Ebey		221	\$3,057	\$5,153	35	
Joseph Whidbey		95	\$1,419	\$2,331	16	
Possession Point		26	\$389	\$712	4	
South Whidbey		98	\$1,639	\$2,900	17	
Deception Pass		Deception Pass	3,474	\$81,326	\$145,125	933
	ELC - Cornet Bay	10	\$81,326	\$145,125	933	
	Hope Island (North Puget Sound)	5	\$116	\$207	1	
	Kukutali Preserve	48	\$1,108	\$1,982	13	
	Salish Foothills	Bay View	204	\$6,681	\$11,469	67
Cama Beach		273	\$8,829	\$13,838	71	
Camano Island		271	\$5,869	\$10,689	69	
Rasar		126	\$3,685	\$6,469	38	
Rockport		62	\$1,999	\$3,294	17	
San Juan	Blind Island	11	\$315	\$548	4	
	Burrows Island	1	\$31	\$55	0	
	Clark Island	11	\$316	\$550	4	
	Doe Island	5	\$142	\$249	2	
	ELC - Moran	9	\$32,975	\$56,402	411	
	James Island	14	\$418	\$760	6	
	Jones Island	41	\$1,232	\$2,137	16	
	Lime Kiln Point	245	\$6,335	\$10,669	79	

FIGURE 12: PARK LEVEL RESULTS (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK	VISITORS (000s)	EXPENDITURES (000s)	ECONOMIC OUTPUT (000s)	EMPLOYMENT (FULL AND SEASONAL)
San Juan	Matia Island	9	\$274	\$477	4
	Moran	1,022	\$32,975	\$56,402	411
	Obstruction Pass	58	\$1,771	\$3,050	22
	Patos Island	8	\$249	\$430	3
	Posey Island	9	\$263	\$449	3
	Saddlebag Island	4	\$130	\$235	2
	Spencer Spit	67	\$1,962	\$3,436	26
	Stuart Island	47	\$1,399	\$2,415	18
	Sucia Island	86	\$2,507	\$4,369	33
	Turn Island	9	\$276	\$478	4
Tahoma Gateway	Dash Point	417	\$5,702	\$11,337	63
	Federation Forest	44	\$702	\$1,437	8
	Flaming Geyser	186	\$2,096	\$3,947	20
	Kanaskat-Palmer	179	\$2,419	\$4,733	27
	Nolte	171	\$2,002	\$4,012	21
	Saltwater	352	\$2,571	\$4,673	25
Whatcom Bays	Birch Bay	960	\$18,196	\$40,264	306
	Larrabee	368	\$10,457	\$18,987	122
	Peace Arch	205	\$4,560	\$9,190	63
<b>SOUTHWEST REGION</b>					
Battle Ground	Battle Ground Lake	332	\$7,968	\$12,745	76
	Beacon Rock	273	\$6,783	\$11,195	70
	Paradise Point	87	\$2,301	\$3,746	24
Kitsap	Blake Island	101	\$1,557	\$3,201	19
	Illahee	174	\$2,237	\$4,713	26
	Kitsap Memorial	395	\$5,311	\$11,044	66
	Manchester	215	\$2,372	\$4,511	24
	Scenic Beach	182	\$3,412	\$6,544	38
	Shine Tidelands	57	\$807	\$1,612	9
	Square Lake	5	\$68	\$140	1
Long Beach	Cape Disappointment	981	\$37,485	\$61,669	452
	Fort Columbia	55	\$1,689	\$2,738	20
	Leadbetter Point	102	\$3,117	\$5,096	37
	Long Beach	3,252	\$3,117	\$5,096	37
	Loomis Lake	62	\$1,891	\$3,089	22
	Pacific Pines	13	\$388	\$635	5
Millersylvania	ELC - Millersylvania	10	\$4,521	\$8,978	49
	Millersylvania	462	\$4,521	\$8,978	49
	Nisqually	41	\$271	\$508	3
	Rainbow Falls	87	\$795	\$1,411	8
	Tolmie	154	\$1,394	\$2,792	15
	Willapa Hills	39	\$372	\$643	4
	Northern Shores	Griffiths-Friday	58	\$1,751	\$2,849
Lake Sylvia		200	\$5,798	\$10,122	64
North Beach		2,043	\$8,798	\$14,157	93
Ocean City		293	\$8,798	\$14,157	93
Pacific Beach		205	\$6,532	\$11,005	76

FIGURE 12: PARK LEVEL RESULTS (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK	VISITORS (000s)	EXPENDITURES (000s)	ECONOMIC OUTPUT (000s)	EMPLOYMENT (FULL AND SEASONAL)	
Northern Shores	Schafer	62	\$1,636	\$2,832	18	
Olympic Peninsula	Bogachiel	89	\$2,551	\$4,256	30	
	Dosewallips	286	\$9,689	\$16,221	111	
	ELC - Ramblewood	2	\$4,311	\$7,334	50	
	Lake Isabella	60	\$1,705	\$3,111	20	
	Miller Peninsula	75	\$2,152	\$3,659	25	
	Pleasant Harbor	2	\$39	\$65	0	
	Potlatch	219	\$4,336	\$7,679	39	
	Sequim Bay	152	\$4,311	\$7,334	50	
	Triton Cove	32	\$905	\$1,494	9	
	Olympic View	Anderson Lake	29	\$719	\$1,314	9
ELC - Fort Flagler		15	\$8,573	\$14,918	102	
Fort Flagler		359	\$8,573	\$14,918	102	
Fort Townsend		106	\$3,047	\$5,315	38	
Fort Worden		1,086	\$26,713	\$50,966	379	
Fort Worden Conf Ctr		29	\$1,280	\$2,338	18	
Mystery Bay		67	\$1,215	\$2,214	16	
Rothschild House		2	\$43	\$78	1	
South Beach		Bottle Beach	60	\$1,798	\$2,928	19
		Grayland Beach	350	\$9,349	\$14,815	95
	South Beach	875	\$1,798	\$2,928	19	
	Twin Harbors Beach	118	\$3,709	\$6,054	39	
	Westport Light	425	\$11,521	\$19,344	133	
South Sound	Belfair	401	\$16,861	\$32,547	194	
	Harstine Island	17	\$488	\$922	5	
	Hope Island (South Puget Sound)	18	\$467	\$868	5	
	Jarrell Cove	51	\$1,307	\$2,516	13	
	Joemma Beach	67	\$1,442	\$2,478	12	
	Kopachuck	87	\$1,777	\$3,217	16	
	McMicken Island	16	\$243	\$423	2	
	Penrose Point	214	\$3,944	\$7,861	37	
	Twano	444	\$13,406	\$24,254	133	
	Upper Cowlitz	ELC - Lewis & Clark	1	\$932	\$1,673	11
Ike Kinswa		144	\$3,831	\$6,591	44	
Jackson House		8	\$240	\$429	3	
Lewis & Clark		33	\$932	\$1,673	11	
Matilda N. Jackson		7	\$190	\$339	2	
Mount St. Helens Visitor Ctr		181	\$5,533	\$9,174	55	
Seaquest		156	\$4,923	\$8,317	56	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38,457</b>	<b>\$907,744</b>	<b>\$1,624,369</b>	<b>10,341</b>	

# APPENDIX C

## SPENDING BY LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

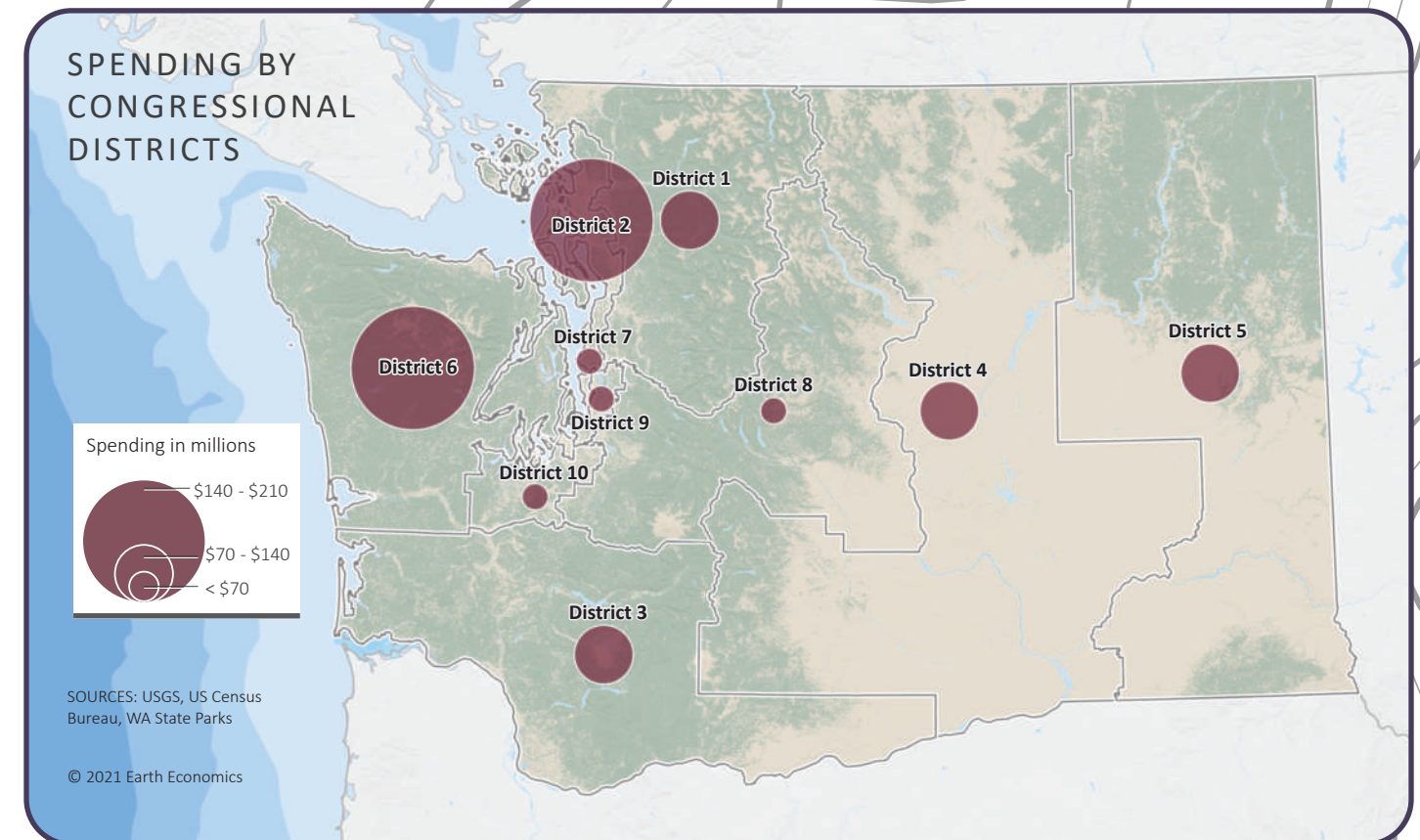
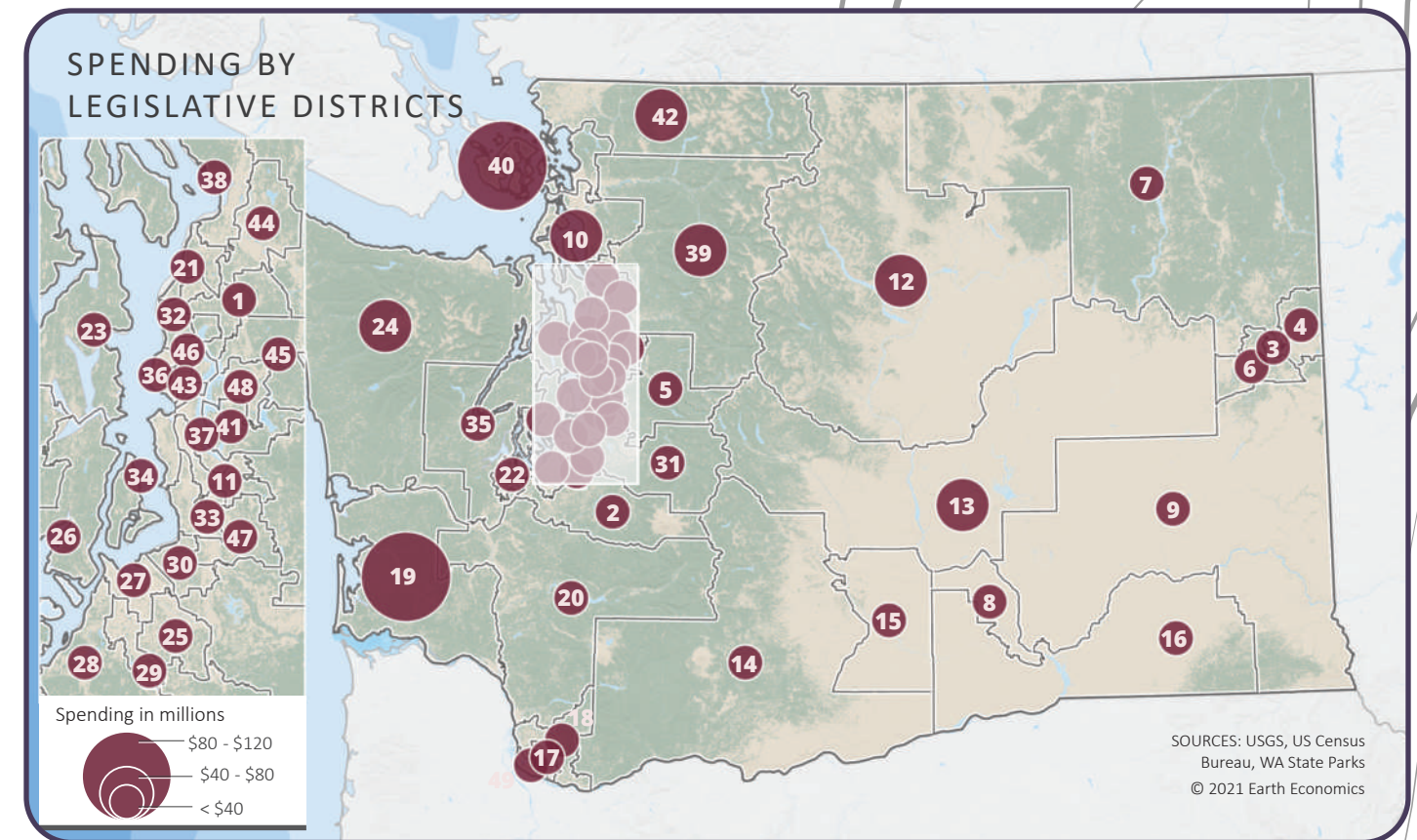
The following tables present legislative and congressional district spending associated with state park visitation.

FIGURE 13: LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT SPENDING

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT	SPENDING (000s)	LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT	SPENDING (000s)
Legislative District 1	\$7,147	Legislative District 26	\$12,210
Legislative District 2	\$5,036	Legislative District 27	\$5,947
Legislative District 3	\$9,339	Legislative District 28	\$4,851
Legislative District 4	\$20,865	Legislative District 29	\$6,185
Legislative District 5	\$8,706	Legislative District 30	\$4,868
Legislative District 6	\$18,137	Legislative District 31	\$7,874
Legislative District 7	\$27,866	Legislative District 32	\$8,114
Legislative District 8	\$667	Legislative District 33	\$7,418
Legislative District 9	\$9,747	Legislative District 34	\$2,687
Legislative District 10	\$65,167	Legislative District 35	\$28,682
Legislative District 11	\$7,234	Legislative District 36	\$1,811
Legislative District 12	\$56,883	Legislative District 37	\$2,164
Legislative District 13	\$65,658	Legislative District 38	\$24,768
Legislative District 14	\$17,617	Legislative District 39	\$47,733
Legislative District 15	\$3,651	Legislative District 40	\$110,010
Legislative District 16	\$5,863	Legislative District 41	\$3,985
Legislative District 17	\$3,285	Legislative District 42	\$50,849
Legislative District 18	\$7,055	Legislative District 43	\$1,602
Legislative District 19	\$81,811	Legislative District 44	\$7,225
Legislative District 20	\$11,793	Legislative District 45	\$5,375
Legislative District 21	\$6,086	Legislative District 46	\$2,787
Legislative District 22	\$7,720	Legislative District 47	\$5,114
Legislative District 23	\$23,252	Legislative District 48	\$5,088
Legislative District 24	\$69,677	Legislative District 49	\$4,130
Legislative District 25	\$6,002	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$907,744</b>

FIGURE 14: CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SPENDING

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	SPENDING (000s)	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	SPENDING (000s)
Congressional District 1	\$127,407	Congressional District 6	\$160,013
Congressional District 2	\$206,210	Congressional District 7	\$13,926
Congressional District 3	\$98,157	Congressional District 8	\$65,398
Congressional District 4	\$90,028	Congressional District 9	\$26,398
Congressional District 5	\$89,526	Congressional District 10	\$30,683
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$907,744</b>		





# APPENDIX D

## ECOSYSTEM SERVICES VALUATION

The following table presents park-level ecosystem service values.

FIGURE 15: PARK LEVEL ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUES

AREA	PARK NAME	NON-RECREATION (LOW, 000S)	NON-RECREATION (HIGH, 000S)	CONSUMER SURPLUS	TOTAL VALUE (LOW, 000S)	TOTAL VALUE (HIGH, 000S)	
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>							
Blue Mountain	Camp William T. Wooten	\$573	\$701	No data	\$573	\$701	
	ELC - Camp Wooten	\$0	\$0	\$865	\$865	\$865	
	ELC - Puffer Butte	\$0	\$0	\$168	\$168	\$168	
	ELC - Wo-He-Lo	\$0	\$0	\$47	\$47	\$47	
	Fields Spring	\$17,381	\$21,235	\$3,191	\$20,572	\$24,426	
	Lewis & Clark Trail	\$106	\$299	\$3,440	\$3,547	\$3,740	
	Lyons Ferry	\$253	\$542	\$5,770	\$6,023	\$6,312	
	Palouse Falls	\$184	\$267	\$8,988	\$9,171	\$9,255	
	Sacajawea	\$233	\$1,490	\$5,110	\$5,343	\$6,600	
	Steptoe Battlefield	\$0	\$0	\$866	\$866	\$866	
	Steptoe Butte	\$684	\$838	\$6,795	\$7,479	\$7,633	
	Central Cascades	Fort Simcoe	\$201	\$749	\$1,072	\$1,273	\$1,821
		Ginkgo Petrified Forest	\$2,854	\$4,306	\$18,613	\$21,466	\$22,918
Helen McCabe		\$44	\$129	\$49	\$93	\$178	
Iron Horse (Accessed in Kittitas County)		\$13,289	\$18,463	\$15,527	\$28,817	\$33,990	
Lake Easton		\$11,390	\$14,742	\$14,859	\$26,249	\$29,601	
Olmstead Place		\$0	\$0	\$2,104	\$2,104	\$2,104	
Wanapum		\$292	\$520	\$7,331	\$7,624	\$7,851	
Yakima Sportsman		\$357	\$2,501	\$12,195	\$12,551	\$14,695	
Central Lakes		Alta Lake	\$417	\$556	\$9,335	\$9,751	\$9,891
		Bridgeport	\$40	\$86	\$7,330	\$7,370	\$7,417
	Ice Caves	\$124	\$176	No data	\$124	\$176	
	Lake Chelan	\$999	\$1,220	\$23,990	\$24,989	\$25,211	
	Twenty-Five Mile Creek	\$2,888	\$3,536	\$6,144	\$9,032	\$9,680	
Coulee Corridor	Crown Point	\$24	\$34	\$2,841	\$2,865	\$2,875	
	Dry Falls Visitor Ctr			\$18,058	\$18,058	\$18,058	
	ELC - Camp Delany	\$0	\$0	\$289	\$289	\$289	
	Grant County Sportsmen	\$6	\$16	No data	\$6	\$16	
	Lake Lenore Caves	\$8	\$20	\$1,170	\$1,177	\$1,190	
	Potholes	\$244	\$1,564	\$11,926	\$12,170	\$13,490	
	Steamboat Rock	\$5,476	\$7,834	\$33,125	\$38,601	\$40,959	
	Sun Lakes Resort	\$0	\$0	\$4,760	\$4,760	\$4,760	
	Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	\$1,040	\$3,382	\$31,530	\$32,570	\$34,911	
	Goldendale	Brooks Memorial	\$8,319	\$10,277	\$3,741	\$12,060	\$14,018
		Columbia Hills	\$8,845	\$12,553	\$13,079	\$21,924	\$25,632
Doug's Beach		\$702	\$1,034	\$1,908	\$2,610	\$2,942	
ELC - Brooks Memorial		\$0	\$0	\$337	\$337	\$337	
Goldendale Observatory		\$0	\$0	\$196	\$197	\$197	
Klickitat Trail		\$2,764	\$3,531	\$7,058	\$9,822	\$10,590	

FIGURE 15: PARK LEVEL ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUES (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK NAME	NON-RECREATION (LOW, 000S)	NON-RECREATION (HIGH, 000S)	CONSUMER SURPLUS	TOTAL VALUE (LOW, 000S)	TOTAL VALUE (HIGH, 000S)
Goldendale	Maryhill	\$9	\$59	\$12,102	\$12,111	\$12,161
	Satus Pass	\$2,242	\$2,760	No data	\$2,242	\$2,760
	Spring Creek Hatchery	\$3	\$17	\$11,526	\$11,529	\$11,543
Inland Northwest Empire	Columbia Plateau	\$6,187	\$11,151	No data	\$6,187	\$11,151
	Columbia Plateau Trail	\$2,471	\$4,548	\$12,304	\$14,776	\$16,852
	Crawford	\$954	\$1,164	\$555	\$1,509	\$1,719
	Crystal Falls	\$3,153	\$3,857	No data	\$3,153	\$3,857
	Fisk Property	\$11,878	\$14,662	\$637	\$12,515	\$15,299
	Lake Newport	\$3,215	\$3,931	No data	\$3,215	\$3,931
	Lake Spokane	\$51	\$74	\$3,410	\$3,461	\$3,484
	Mount Spokane	\$288,965	\$352,569	\$29,074	\$318,040	\$381,643
	Riverside	\$114,572	\$145,256	\$76,867	\$191,439	\$222,123
	Spokane Plains Battle-field	\$0	\$0	No data	\$0	\$0
Spokane River Centennial Trail	\$2,625	\$3,352	\$127,327	\$129,952	\$130,679	
Lake Wenatchee	Lake Wenatchee	\$9,011	\$11,182	\$25,076	\$34,087	\$36,258
Okanogan Highlands	Conconully	\$147	\$350	\$7,253	\$7,400	\$7,603
	Conconully Lake	\$0	\$0	\$2,295	\$2,295	\$2,295
	Curlew Lake	\$546	\$670	\$4,853	\$5,399	\$5,522
	Old Ruby	\$98	\$125	No data	\$98	\$125
	Pearygin Lake	\$979	\$1,647	\$25,667	\$26,646	\$27,313
	Ranald McDonald's Grave	\$0	\$0	No data	\$0	\$0
Wenatchee Valley	Daroga	\$12	\$60	\$6,155	\$6,167	\$6,216
	Lincoln Rock	\$47	\$84	\$17,854	\$17,901	\$17,938
	Peshastin Pinnacles	\$46	\$66	\$2,035	\$2,082	\$2,102
	Squilchuck	\$5,062	\$6,179	\$4,250	\$9,312	\$10,429
	Wenatchee Confluence	\$139	\$510	\$27,140	\$27,278	\$27,650
<b>NORTHWEST REGION</b>						
Cascade Foothills	Big Eddy	\$202	\$247	\$9,995	\$10,197	\$10,242
	Bridle Trails	\$11,054	\$13,487	\$9,143	\$20,197	\$22,629
	Forks of the Sky	\$28,952	\$35,459	No data	\$28,952	\$35,459
	Iron Horse (Accessed in King County)	\$18,724	\$23,014	\$5,509	\$24,233	\$28,524
	Lake Sammamish	\$3,144	\$6,384	\$105,288	\$108,432	\$111,671
	Mount Pilchuck	\$34,307	\$41,886	No data	\$34,307	\$41,886
	Olallie	\$51,824	\$63,423	\$28,381	\$80,205	\$91,804
	Palouse to Cascades	\$35,903	\$47,157	No data	\$35,903	\$47,157
	Saint Edward	\$6,807	\$8,306	\$39,130	\$45,937	\$47,436
	Squak Mountain	\$38,376	\$46,833	\$11,978	\$50,354	\$58,811
	Wallace Falls	\$33,802	\$41,587	\$14,422	\$48,224	\$56,010
Central Whidbey	Ebey's Landing	\$11	\$23	\$15,436	\$15,447	\$15,459
	Fort Casey	\$1,135	\$2,604	\$36,353	\$37,488	\$38,957
	Fort Ebey	\$12,279	\$15,128	\$16,537	\$28,816	\$31,666
	Joseph Whidbey	\$1,262	\$2,065	\$7,072	\$8,334	\$9,137
	Possession Point	\$484	\$598	\$1,938	\$2,423	\$2,536
Central Whidbey	South Whidbey	\$8,275	\$10,119	\$7,314	\$15,589	\$17,433
Deception Pass	Ben Ure Island	\$174	\$213	No data	\$174	\$213

FIGURE 15: PARK LEVEL ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUES (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK NAME	NON-RECREATION (LOW, 000S)	NON-RECREATION (HIGH, 000S)	CONSUMER SURPLUS	TOTAL VALUE (LOW, 000S)	TOTAL VALUE (HIGH, 000S)
Deception Pass	Deception Island	\$111	\$139	No data	\$111	\$139
	Deception Pass	\$63,047	\$79,354	\$259,789	\$322,836	\$339,143
	Dugualla	\$14,053	\$17,286	No data	\$14,053	\$17,286
	ELC - Cornet Bay	\$0	\$0	\$712	\$712	\$712
	Hope Island (North Puget Sound)	\$3,716	\$4,551	\$377	\$4,093	\$4,929
	Kukutali Preserve	\$1,510	\$1,912	\$3,600	\$5,110	\$5,512
	Skagit Island	\$469	\$573	No data	\$469	\$573
	Strawberry Island	\$3	\$7	No data	\$3	\$7
	Salish Foothills	Bay View	\$341	\$545	\$15,237	\$15,578
Cama Beach		\$10,543	\$13,105	\$20,386	\$30,929	\$33,491
Camano Island		\$4,613	\$5,747	\$20,294	\$24,906	\$26,041
Everett		\$0	\$0	No data	\$0	\$0
Everett Jetty		\$9	\$35	No data	\$9	\$35
O'Brien-Riggs		\$2,085	\$2,544	No data	\$2,085	\$2,544
Rasar		\$3,278	\$4,049	\$9,459	\$12,737	\$13,508
Rockport		\$14,933	\$18,225	\$4,646	\$19,579	\$22,871
San Juan		Blind Island	\$3	\$5	\$790	\$794
	Burrows Island	\$8,317	\$10,161	\$77	\$8,393	\$10,238
	Clark Island	\$1,049	\$1,288	\$806	\$1,855	\$2,094
	Doe Island	\$152	\$186	\$363	\$515	\$549
	ELC - Moran	\$0	\$0	\$683	\$683	\$683
	Iceberg Island	\$21	\$43	No data	\$21	\$43
	James Island	\$2,495	\$3,140	\$1,070	\$3,565	\$4,210
	Jones Island	\$4,462	\$5,576	\$3,035	\$7,497	\$8,612
	Lime Kiln Point	\$784	\$958	\$18,292	\$19,077	\$19,250
	Matia Island	\$114	\$139	\$707	\$821	\$846
	Moran	\$128,481	\$156,943	\$76,404	\$204,885	\$233,348
	Mud Bay	\$728	\$1,511	No data	\$728	\$1,511
	Obstruction Pass	\$1,922	\$2,347	\$4,326	\$6,248	\$6,673
	Olga	\$3	\$6	No data	\$3	\$6
	Patos Island	\$5,010	\$6,192	\$635	\$5,644	\$6,827
	Posey Island	\$1	\$2	\$639	\$640	\$641
	Saddlebag Island	\$390	\$477	\$329	\$718	\$806
	Skull Island	\$6	\$9	No data	\$6	\$9
	Spencer Spit	\$2,624	\$3,823	\$4,993	\$7,617	\$8,816
	Stuart Island	\$3,676	\$4,658	\$3,548	\$7,224	\$8,206
Sucia Island	\$14,131	\$18,520	\$6,449	\$20,580	\$24,969	
Turn Island	\$769	\$949	\$687	\$1,455	\$1,636	
Victim Island	\$74	\$90	No data	\$74	\$90	
Tahoma Gateway	Auburn	\$0	\$0	No data	\$0	\$0
	Dash Point	\$9,148	\$11,214	\$31,205	\$40,354	\$42,419
	Federation Forest	\$12,755	\$15,804	\$3,277	\$16,032	\$19,081
	Flaming Geyser	\$8,775	\$10,983	\$13,919	\$22,693	\$24,901
	Green River Gorge	\$24,037	\$29,773	No data	\$24,037	\$29,773
	Kanaskat-Palmer	\$12,295	\$15,037	\$13,357	\$25,651	\$28,393
	Nolte	\$2,342	\$2,905	\$12,769	\$15,111	\$15,674

FIGURE 15: PARK LEVEL ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUES (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK NAME	NON-RECREATION (LOW, 000S)	NON-RECREATION (HIGH, 000S)	CONSUMER SURPLUS	TOTAL VALUE (LOW, 000S)	TOTAL VALUE (HIGH, 000S)
Tahoma Gateway	Saltwater	\$1,583	\$1,987	\$26,311	\$27,894	\$28,298
Unassigned	Cascade Island	\$921	\$1,129	No data	\$921	\$1,129
	Cone Island	\$169	\$207	No data	\$169	\$207
	Useless Bay	\$1,190	\$2,612	No data	\$1,190	\$2,612
Whatcom Bays	Birch Bay	\$3,955	\$6,896	\$71,799	\$75,754	\$78,695
	Larrabee	\$62,972	\$77,182	\$27,509	\$90,482	\$104,691
	Peace Arch	\$37	\$66	\$15,363	\$15,401	\$15,430
<b>SOUTHWEST REGION</b>						
Battle Ground	Battle Ground Lake	\$5,428	\$6,622	\$24,847	\$30,275	\$31,469
	Beacon Rock	\$89,279	\$110,723	\$20,440	\$109,719	\$131,163
	Paradise Point	\$1,134	\$1,571	\$6,536	\$7,671	\$8,107
	Reed Island	\$2,090	\$4,802	No data	\$2,090	\$4,802
	Washougal River	\$10,573	\$12,934	No data	\$10,573	\$12,934
Kitsap	Blake Island	\$11,014	\$13,825	\$7,543	\$18,556	\$21,367
	Camp Calvinwood	\$2,489	\$3,063	No data	\$2,489	\$3,063
	Illahee	\$1,363	\$1,666	\$13,037	\$14,400	\$14,703
	Kitsap Memorial	\$841	\$1,088	\$29,502	\$30,343	\$30,590
	Manchester	\$1,634	\$2,015	\$16,080	\$17,714	\$18,095
	Scenic Beach	\$1,778	\$2,174	\$13,616	\$15,394	\$15,790
	Shine Tidelands	\$3,016	\$4,107	\$4,261	\$7,277	\$8,368
	Square Lake	\$4,630	\$5,896	\$357	\$4,987	\$6,252
Long Beach	Cape Disappointment	\$24,812	\$39,302	\$73,394	\$98,205	\$112,696
	Colbert House	\$0	\$0	No data	\$0	\$0
	Cranberry OBA	\$7	\$9	No data	\$7	\$9
	Fort Columbia	\$12,617	\$17,039	\$4,131	\$16,748	\$21,170
	Leadbetter Point	\$19,616	\$33,359	\$7,636	\$27,252	\$40,994
	Long Beach	\$0	\$0	\$243,209	\$243,209	\$243,209
	Loomis Lake	\$5,027	\$7,944	\$4,633	\$9,660	\$12,577
	Pacific Pines	\$119	\$146	\$952	\$1,071	\$1,097
Millersylvania	Skating Lake	\$3,654	\$6,071	No data	\$3,654	\$6,071
	Elbow Lake	\$5,737	\$7,251	No data	\$5,737	\$7,251
	ELC - Millersylvania	\$0	\$0	\$732	\$732	\$732
	Millersylvania	\$14,509	\$20,178	\$34,580	\$49,088	\$54,758
	Nisqually	\$25,029	\$31,336	\$3,035	\$28,064	\$34,371
	Rainbow Falls	\$2,554	\$3,146	\$6,536	\$9,090	\$9,682
	Tolmie	\$2,449	\$3,094	\$11,522	\$13,971	\$14,616
	Willapa Hills	\$3,811	\$5,689	\$2,932	\$6,743	\$8,621
Northern Shores	Willie Keil's Grave	\$0	\$0	No data	\$0	\$0
	Chance A La Mer OBA	\$6	\$12	No data	\$6	\$12
	Griffiths-Priddy	\$6,031	\$10,295	\$4,374	\$10,405	\$14,669
	Lake Sylvia	\$4,730	\$5,789	\$14,925	\$19,655	\$20,714
	Moclips	\$3	\$4	No data	\$3	\$4
	North Beach	\$0	\$0	\$152,813	\$152,813	\$152,813
	North Jetty	\$0	\$0	No data	\$0	\$0
	Ocean City	\$1,962	\$4,254	\$21,905	\$23,866	\$26,159
Ocean City OBA	\$59	\$122	No data	\$59	\$122	

FIGURE 15: PARK LEVEL ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUES (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK NAME	NON-RECREATION (LOW, 000S)	NON-RECREATION (HIGH, 000S)	CONSUMER SURPLUS	TOTAL VALUE (LOW, 000S)	TOTAL VALUE (HIGH, 000S)
Northern Shores	Oyhut OBA	\$5	\$11	No data	\$5	\$11
	Pacific Beach	\$69	\$146	\$15,327	\$15,396	\$15,473
	Schafer	\$1,810	\$2,368	\$4,601	\$6,411	\$6,969
Olympic Peninsula	Bogachiel	\$2,705	\$3,321	\$6,677	\$9,383	\$9,998
	Clallam Bay	\$27	\$171	No data	\$27	\$171
	Dosewallips	\$18,342	\$24,026	\$21,356	\$39,698	\$45,383
	ELC - Ramblewood	\$0	\$0	\$179	\$179	\$179
	H J Carroll	\$26	\$32	No data	\$26	\$32
	Hoko River	\$14,727	\$18,824	No data	\$14,727	\$18,824
	Lake Isabella	\$2,760	\$3,436	\$4,457	\$7,218	\$7,894
	Lilliwaup Tidelands	\$14	\$30	No data	\$14	\$30
	Miller Peninsula	\$62,957	\$76,932	\$5,626	\$68,584	\$82,559
	Pleasant Harbor	\$3	\$4	\$145	\$148	\$149
	Point of Arches	\$356	\$443	No data	\$356	\$443
	Potlatch	\$489	\$622	\$16,413	\$16,902	\$17,035
	Right Smart Cove	\$10	\$22	No data	\$10	\$22
	Sequim Bay	\$1,504	\$1,838	\$11,356	\$12,859	\$13,194
	Sol Duc	\$7,607	\$10,541	No data	\$7,607	\$10,541
	Toandos Peninsula	\$67	\$136	No data	\$67	\$136
	Triton Cove	\$508	\$626	\$2,366	\$2,873	\$2,992
Olympic View	Anderson Lake	\$8,845	\$11,015	\$2,188	\$11,033	\$13,203
	ELC - Fort Flagler	\$0	\$0	\$1,121	\$1,121	\$1,121
	Fort Flagler	\$15,138	\$18,729	\$26,846	\$41,984	\$45,575
	Fort Townsend	\$8,995	\$10,977	\$7,920	\$16,915	\$18,898
	Fort Worden	\$3,505	\$4,430	\$81,208	\$84,713	\$85,638
	Fort Worden Conf Ctr	\$12	\$16	\$2,164	\$2,177	\$2,181
	Kinney Point	\$1,516	\$1,850	No data	\$1,516	\$1,850
	Mystery Bay	\$110	\$136	\$5,038	\$5,148	\$5,174
	Rothschild House	\$0	\$0	\$131	\$131	\$131
South Beach	Bottle Beach	\$606	\$1,321	\$4,478	\$5,084	\$5,799
	Grayland Beach	\$5,914	\$9,475	\$26,171	\$32,085	\$35,646
	Grayland Beach OBA	\$73	\$102	No data	\$73	\$102
	South Beach	\$0	\$0	\$65,440	\$65,440	\$65,440
	Twin Harbors Beach	\$2,338	\$3,583	\$8,841	\$11,178	\$12,424
	Westport Light	\$3,828	\$7,011	\$31,781	\$35,609	\$38,792
	Belfair	\$672	\$1,171	\$29,952	\$30,623	\$31,122
	Cutts Island	\$30	\$101	No data	\$30	\$101
	Eagle Island	\$100	\$122	No data	\$100	\$122
	Haley	\$4,181	\$5,113	No data	\$4,181	\$5,113
	Harstine Island	\$9,657	\$11,884	\$1,286	\$10,943	\$13,170
	Hope Island (South Puget Sound)	\$2,306	\$2,915	\$1,345	\$3,651	\$4,260
	Jarrell Cove	\$1,030	\$1,279	\$3,784	\$4,814	\$5,063
	Joemma Beach	\$1,383	\$1,695	\$5,032	\$6,415	\$6,727
	Kopachuck	\$2,022	\$2,527	\$6,541	\$8,563	\$9,067
McMicken Island	\$199	\$330	\$1,202	\$1,401	\$1,533	
Penrose Point	\$3,536	\$4,534	\$15,968	\$19,504	\$20,502	
Stretch Point	\$17	\$38	No data	\$17	\$38	

FIGURE 15: PARK LEVEL ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUES (CONTINUED)

AREA	PARK NAME	NON-RECREATION (LOW, 000S)	NON-RECREATION (HIGH, 000S)	CONSUMER SURPLUS	TOTAL VALUE (LOW, 000S)	TOTAL VALUE (HIGH, 000S)
South Sound	Twanoh	\$4,172	\$5,133	\$33,193	\$37,365	\$38,326
Unassigned	Seashore Conservation Area	\$9,013	\$19,434	No data	\$9,013	\$19,434
	Steilacoom Lake	\$3	\$4	No data	\$3	\$4
Upper Cowlitz	ELC - Lewis and Clark	\$0	\$0	\$62	\$62	\$62
	Ike Kinswa	\$8,415	\$10,307	\$10,746	\$19,160	\$21,053
	Jackson House	\$0	\$0	\$624	\$624	\$624
	Lewis & Clark	\$11,946	\$15,297	\$2,469	\$14,415	\$17,766
	Matilda N. Jackson	\$65	\$80	\$493	\$558	\$573
	Monticello Convention Site	\$0	\$0	No data	\$0	\$0
	Mount St. Helens Visitor Ctr	\$5	\$6	\$13,528	\$13,533	\$13,534
	Packwood	\$3,443	\$4,486	No data	\$3,443	\$4,486
	Seaquest	\$7,050	\$10,625	\$11,684	\$18,734	\$22,309
Tilton River	\$2,022	\$2,504	No data	\$2,022	\$2,504	



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STEAMBOAT ROCK

BEACON ROCK

PALOUSE FALLS

