

## APPENDIX I

# Assigning Priorities to Species and Ecosystems

## HOW ARE PRIORITIES ASSIGNED TO SPECIES?

**A**s noted in Part III, the primary tool used to develop overall conservation priorities for species and ecosystems is the global and state ranking system. This same ranking system is the starting point for assigning priorities to species and ecosystems for inclusion within the statewide system of natural areas. The table on page 20 illustrates the possible combinations of global and state ranks. This matrix is used as the framework for assigning priorities, as indicated by the color-shaded blocks within the matrix. It is important to note that the matrix is used as a guideline only. A number of factors are considered for each species prior to final assignment of a priority. These factors are used to either elevate or lower the priority of individual species. Factors include:

- ▶ Is the species suspected of being more widespread than the data indicate?
- ▶ Does the distribution pattern (local endemic, peripheral, disjunct, isolated populations, etc.) convey more or less concern?
- ▶ Are demographic issues (small populations, declining populations, poor reproduction, etc.) significant?
- ▶ Are habitat issues (habitat declining, dependence on natural disturbance, habitat restricted but not threatened, etc.) significant?

### PRIORITY 1

These species are in danger of extinction across their range, including Washington. Their populations are critically low or their habitats are significantly degraded or reduced.

### PRIORITY 2

These species may become endangered across their range or in Washington if factors contributing to their decline or habitat loss continue.

### PRIORITY 3

These species are vulnerable or declining and could become endangered or threatened throughout their range without active management or removal of threats to their existence.



**The priorities for all species of conservation concern are available online. Visit <http://www.dnr.wa.gov> and search for the Natural Heritage Program web page.**

## APPENDIX I ASSIGNING PRIORITIES TO SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEMS

### HOW ARE PRIORITIES ASSIGNED TO ECOSYSTEMS?

As with rare species, the starting point for assigning a priority to each ecosystem for its inclusion within the statewide natural areas system is its global and state rank. Such ranks have been assigned to all terrestrial ecosystems and some of the wetland and aquatic ecosystems. Marine ecosystems have not as yet been assigned global or state ranks. However, there is not a straightforward correlation between global and state rank and Plan priority, as there is with species. Ecosystem priorities for the Plan are based on three criteria:

- ▶ How adequately the ecosystem type is represented in the natural areas system,
- ▶ Rarity of the ecosystem type, and
- ▶ Degree of threat to the ecosystem type

The task of adequately conserving all ecosystems in Washington is considerably greater than getting representation of all ecosystems in the natural areas system. That is, representation is a more immediate, and achievable, goal than is conservation.

And, as stated elsewhere in this plan, achieving conservation of all of our native ecosystems (and species) will require use of all available conservation tools. Natural areas are meant to provide protection for the best quality representative examples. Not only do these examples contribute to conservation, but they are meant to provide baseline reference sites to be used to help guide management and restoration of other areas.



**The priorities for all ecosystem types are available online. Visit <http://www.dnr.wa.gov> and search for the Natural Heritage Program web page.**

### Adequacy of Representation

Determining how adequately an ecosystem type is represented in the natural areas system involves a complex analysis. The occurrences of each ecosystem type that are protected within natural areas are analyzed from three perspectives:

**1. Ecological quality** Does the ecosystem occur in an essentially natural condition?

**2. Diversity** How much of the ecosystem's range of natural variation is already represented in the natural area system? For example, the big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass community incorporates a wide range of variation in species composition and environmental parameters. The occurrence of this ecosystem at the Rattlesnake Hills RNA represents a dry, southern version of the community that differs in many ways from occurrences further north in less dry climates.

**3. Ecological viability** Do the size, shape, boundary conditions, location and biological properties of the ecosystem within the protected area ensure its persistence? For an ecosystem to be considered adequately represented, there must be occurrences within the natural areas system that are viable, relatively natural in their condition, and which represent the range of natural variation of that ecosystem type.

### Rarity of Ecosystem Type

The determination of rarity is derived from analysis of information contained in the Natural Heritage Information System. It is determined by assessing the ecosystem's geographic distribution, the relative degree of loss or degradation since pre-settlement times, and the number of verified, high-quality occurrences remaining in the state and, in some cases, adjoining states and British Columbia.

### Degree of Threat

Threat is defined by the known or anticipated activities that are degrading or destroying the ecosystem within Washington, the rate at which these are occurring, the ecosystem's ecological fragility, and the ecosystem's remaining undisturbed habitat. Threats may be lessened by protection policies or management activities on public lands that are not part of the natural areas system, e.g., parks, wildlife areas, etc.

## APPENDIX I ASSIGNING PRIORITIES TO SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Using the guidelines listed, all terrestrial, wetland and aquatic ecosystem types are assigned one of the following representation priority rankings:

### REPRESENTATION PRIORITY 1

These ecosystems usually have little or no representation in the natural areas system, little or no representation on other public lands, and appear to be in the greatest jeopardy of being destroyed or degraded. These ecosystems have often been greatly reduced in their extent and typically have very few known occurrences in their natural condition.

### REPRESENTATION PRIORITY 2

These ecosystems are intermediate in priority. Typically, they involve one of the two following situations: rare or highly threatened (similar in this respect to Representation Priority 1) that have some existing, but not fully adequate, representation in the natural areas system; or ecosystems with an intermediate degree of threat and rarity that have little or no representation in the system. Ecosystems with an intermediate degree of rarity generally have few occurrences in a natural condition.

### REPRESENTATION PRIORITY 3

These ecosystems are of lower priority, generally because they are not in immediate jeopardy of being eliminated or degraded in the state, but are not yet adequately represented in the natural areas system. These ecosystems are typically not rare or threatened. They are often protected de facto on other public lands (especially national parks and wilderness areas), but are not represented in the natural areas system. This category also includes ecosystems that are in intermediate danger of being extirpated (like Representation Priority 2) and have some significant, but not fully adequate, representation in the natural areas system.

### REPRESENTATION PRIORITY \*

These ecosystems are no longer a priority for inclusion in the natural areas system because of existing adequate representation in the system. These may include rare or threatened ecosystems, if natural areas have been established that represent the range of variation for that ecosystem in relatively natural, viable conditions. For example, Coastal spit with native vegetation is adequately represented in the preserve system with three occurrences, but remains a very rare ecosystem that merits consideration for other types of conservation activity on the remaining occurrences outside the natural areas system.

### REPRESENTATION PRIORITY +

These priority ecosystems occur within proposed natural areas. Once these areas are formally designated, the ecosystems will be considered adequately represented in the natural areas system. These ecosystems represent varying levels of rarity or threat and will be Representation Priority \* once the proposed natural areas are established.



Taylor's stickseed,  
endemic to the Wenatchee  
Mountains

## APPENDIX II

# Changes in Species and Ecosystems Priorities 2007-2009

**A** number of changes to the lists of priority species and ecosystems have been made for the 2007-2009 biennium.

The changes include addition of new elements, changes to the priority of individual elements (either being elevated or downgraded), and the removal of elements from the list of priorities. The changes are the result of new information gained through inventory, monitoring, research, extensive literature review, and communication with other knowledgeable individuals. The table on the right includes a brief description of the reason for each change.

## PLANTS

- ▶ One species previously thought to be extirpated from Washington was rediscovered
- ▶ Twelve species were added to the lists of priority species, including one that was described as a new species in 2006
- ▶ Three species were elevated in terms of priority
- ▶ Two species were removed from the lists of priority species

## ANIMALS

- ▶ Seventy species were added to the lists of priority species
- ▶ Three species were downgraded in terms of their priority (one of which was removed from the lists of priority species)
- ▶ Four species were elevated in terms of priority

## ECOSYSTEMS

- ▶ Thirteen ecosystems were added to the lists of priority ecosystems (mostly as a result of new ecosystems classification efforts)
- ▶ One ecosystem was downgraded in terms of priority

## Changes in Plant Species Priorities 2007-2009

# 07 THROUGH 09

PLANT SPECIES	2005 NH PLAN PRIORITY	2007 NH PLAN PRIORITY	REASON FOR CHANGE
<b>pink sandverbena</b> ( <i>Abronia umbellata</i> var. <i>breviflora</i> , formerly <i>A. umbellata</i> ssp. <i>acutalata</i> )	Possibly Extirpated	Priority 1	Rediscovered in Washington in 2006. The name change is based on an increased understanding of variation within the species.
<b>Asotin milkvetch</b> ( <i>Astragalus asotinensis</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	Described as a new species in 2006.
<b>blackened sedge</b> ( <i>Carex epapillosa</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	Only known in Washington from a limited number of occurrences.
<b>bronze sedge</b> ( <i>Carex foenea</i> )	Priority 2	No Priority	Occurrence of quill sedge (see below) previously misidentified as bronze sedge, which apparently does not occur in Washington.
<b>quill sedge</b> ( <i>Carex tenera</i> var. <i>tenera</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	Only one occurrence of this species known from Washington.
<b>paintbrush species</b> ( <i>Castilleja</i> species novum)	No Priority	Priority 1	Newly discovered species currently being described.
<b>Pacific lanceleaved springbeauty</b> ( <i>Claytonia multiscapa</i> subsp. <i>pacifica</i> , formerly <i>C. lanceolata</i> var. <i>pacifica</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	Only known in Washington from two recent occurrences. Name change based on taxonomic revision.
<b>long-bract frog orchid</b> ( <i>Coeloglossum viride</i> , formerly <i>Habenaria viridis</i> var. <i>bracteata</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	Only known in Washington from two small occurrences. Name change based on taxonomic revision
<b>tall bitter fleabane</b> ( <i>Erigeron elatus</i> , formerly <i>Trimorpha elata</i> )	Priority 3	Priority 1	Only known in Washington from two occurrences. Name change based on taxonomic revision.
<b>Taylor's stickseed</b> ( <i>Hackelia</i> species novum)	No Priority	Priority 2	Very narrow endemic species, known from four occurrences, currently being described.
<b>floating water pennywort</b> ( <i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i> )	Priority 3	No Priority	More abundant in Washington than previously thought.

# Changes in Plant Species Priorities 2007-2009

07 THROUGH 09

PLANT SPECIES	2005 NH PLAN PRIORITY	2007 NH PLAN PRIORITY	REASON FOR CHANGE
<b>Sandberg's desert-parsley</b> ( <i>Lomatium sandbergii</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	Only known in Washington from one occurrence.
<b>California sword-fern</b> ( <i>Polystichum californicum</i> )	Priority 3	Priority 2	Only two small occurrences known in Washington.
<b>sticky goldenweed</b> ( <i>Pyrrocoma hirta</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	Only known in Washington from two occurrences. Name change based on taxonomic revision.
<b>Idaho gooseberry</b> ( <i>Ribes oxycanthoides</i> ssp. <i>irriguum</i> )	Priority 3	Priority 2	Known in Washington from six occurrences.
<b>Oregon white-top aster</b> ( <i>Sericocarpus oregonensis</i> ssp. <i>oregonensis</i> , formerly <i>Aster oregonensis</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	Only known in Washington from two occurrences. Name change based on taxonomic revision
<b>subalpine spiraea</b> ( <i>Spiraea splendens</i> , formerly <i>S. densiflora</i> var. <i>splendens</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	Taxonomic questions have been resolved; eleven occurrences are known from Washington.
<b>narrow-leaf mule's ear</b> ( <i>Wyethia angustifolia</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	Very few occurrences have been reported in Washington.

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DNR PHOTO



Narrow-leaf mule's-ear, a plant of the Puget lowlands.

## Changes in Animal Species Priorities 2007-2009

# 07 THROUGH 09

ANIMAL SPECIES	2005 NH PLAN PRIORITY	2007 NH PLAN PRIORITY	REASON FOR CHANGE
<b>Pacific Vertigo</b> ( <i>Vertigo andrusiana</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	Comprehensive review of mollusc information was completed during the 2005-2007 biennium.
<b>Hoko Vertigo</b> ( <i>Vertigo</i> sp. 1)	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Crowned Tightcoil</b> ( <i>Pristiloma pilsbryi</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Evening fieldslug</b> ( <i>Deroceras hesperium</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Columbia Oregonian</b> ( <i>Cryptomastix hendersoni</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Hell's Canyon Oregonian</b> ( <i>Cryptomastix</i> sp. 7)	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Dalles Hesperian</b> ( <i>Vespericola depressa</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Oregon Megomphid</b> ( <i>Megomphix hemphilli</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Umatilla Megomphid</b> ( <i>Megomphix lutarius</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Humped Coin</b> ( <i>Polygyrella polygyrella</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Limestone Point Mountainsnail</b> ( <i>Oreohelix</i> sp. 18)	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Dalles Sideband</b> ( <i>Monadenia fidelis minor</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Rams-horn Valvata</b> ( <i>Valvata mergella</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Washington Dusksnail</b> ( <i>Amnicola</i> sp. 2)	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Columbia Dusksnail</b> ( <i>Amnicola</i> sp. 4)	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Masked Dusksnail</b> ( <i>Lyogyrus</i> sp. 2)	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Basalt Juga</b> ( <i>Juga</i> sp. 1)	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Brown Juga</b> ( <i>Juga</i> sp. 3)	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Three-band Juga</b> ( <i>Juga</i> sp. 7)	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Nerite Rams-horn</b> ( <i>Vorticifex neritoides</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	
<b>Shortface Lanx</b> ( <i>Fisherola nuttalli</i> )	Priority 1	Priority 2	

# Changes in Animal Species Priorities 2007-2009

# 07 THROUGH 09

ANIMAL SPECIES	2005 NH PLAN PRIORITY	2007 NH PLAN PRIORITY	REASON FOR CHANGE
<b>Magnum Mantleslug</b> ( <i>Magnipelta mycophaga</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	Comprehensive review of mollusc information was completed during the 2005-2007 biennium.
<b>Blue-gray Taidropper</b> ( <i>Prophysaon coeruleum</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Dry Land Forestsnail</b> ( <i>Allogona ptychophora solida</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Poplar Oregonian</b> ( <i>Cryptomastix populi</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Disc Oregonian</b> ( <i>Cryptomastix</i> sp. 3)	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Hells Canyon Mountainsnail</b> ( <i>Oreohelix</i> sp. 29)	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Chelan Mountainsnail</b> ( <i>Oreohelix</i> sp. 1)	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Olympia Pebblesnail</b> ( <i>Fluminicola virens</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Dalles Juga</b> ( <i>Juga hemphilli dallesensis</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Barren Juga</b> ( <i>Juga hemphilli hemphilli</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>A freshwater snail</b> ( <i>Fossaria perplexa</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Salmon Coil</b> ( <i>Helicodiscus salmonaceus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Keeled Jumping-slug</b> ( <i>Hemphillia burringtoni</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Thinlip Tightcoil</b> ( <i>Pristiloma idahoense</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Broadwhorl Tightcoil</b> ( <i>Pristiloma johnsoni</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Shiny Tightcoil</b> ( <i>Pristiloma wascoense</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Puget Oregonian</b> ( <i>Cryptomastix devia</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Pristine Springsnail</b> ( <i>Pristinicola hemphilli</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Pacific Clubtail</b> ( <i>Gomphus kurilis</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	Comprehensive review of dragonfly information was completed during the 2005-2007 biennium.
<b>Whitehouse's Emerald</b> ( <i>Somatochlora whitehousei</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	

# Changes in Animal Species Priorities 2007-2009

# 07 THROUGH 09

ANIMAL SPECIES	2005 NH PLAN PRIORITY	2007 NH PLAN PRIORITY	REASON FOR CHANGE
<b>White-belted Ringtail</b> ( <i>Erpetogomphus compositus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	Comprehensive review of dragonfly information was completed during the 2005-2007 biennium.
<b>Subarctic Darner</b> ( <i>Aeshna subarctica</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Boreal Whiteface</b> ( <i>Leucorrhinia borealis</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Subarctic Bluet</b> ( <i>Coenagrion interrogatum</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Northern Spotted Owl</b> ( <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> )	Priority 2	Priority 1	Continuing population decline.
<b>Ferruginous Hawk</b> ( <i>Buteo regalis</i> )	Priority 3	Priority 2	
<b>Burrowing Owl</b> ( <i>Athene cunicularia</i> )	Priority 3	Priority 2	
<b>Gray Wolf</b> ( <i>Canis lupus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	Additional review of the species' conservation status was completed during the 2005-2007 biennium.
<b>Sand-verbena Moth</b> ( <i>Copablepharon fuscum</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Hoary Elfin</b> ( <i>Callophrys polios maritime</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	
<b>Harlequin Duck</b> ( <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Arctic Tern</b> ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Great Gray Owl</b> ( <i>Strix nebulosa</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Acorn Woodpecker</b> ( <i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Green-tailed Towhee</b> ( <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Lesser Goldfinch</b> ( <i>Carduelis psaltria</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Pink Salmon</b> ( <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Pygmy Whitefish</b> ( <i>Prosopium coulteri</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Nooksack Dace</b> ( <i>Rhinichthys</i> sp. 4)	No Priority	Priority 3	

# Changes in Animal Species Priorities 2007-2009

# 07 THROUGH 09

ANIMAL SPECIES	2005 NH PLAN PRIORITY	2007 NH PLAN PRIORITY	REASON FOR CHANGE
<b>Umatilla Dace</b> ( <i>Rhinichthys Umatilla</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	Additional review of the species' conservation status was completed during the 2005-2007 biennium.
<b>Kincaid Meadow Vole</b> ( <i>Microtus pennsylvanicus kincaidi</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Gray-tailed Vole</b> ( <i>Microtus canicaudus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Lustrous Copper</b> ( <i>Lycaena cupreus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Island Checkerspot</b> ( <i>Euphydryas chalcedona perdiccas</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Ringlet</b> ( <i>Coenonympha tullia eunomia</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Valerata Arctic</b> ( <i>Oeneis chryxus valerata</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Eared Grebe</b> ( <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Clark's Grebe</b> ( <i>Aechmophorus clarkia</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Brandt's Cormorant</b> ( <i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Mountain Quail</b> ( <i>Oreortyx pictus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 3	
<b>Sharp-tailed Grouse</b> ( <i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i> )	Priority 2	Priority 1	Less common and more threatened than previously thought.
<b>Dun Skipper</b> ( <i>Euphyes vestris vestries</i> )	Priority 2	Priority 3	More common and/or less threatened than previously thought.
<b>Piute Ground Squirrel</b> ( <i>Spermophilus mollis</i> )	No Priority	Priority 2	New taxon for Washington
<b>Inland Tailed Frog</b>		Priority 2	Newly described taxon.
<b>Palouse Giant Earthworm</b> ( <i>Megascolides americanus</i> )	No Priority	Priority 1	Species was recently rediscovered in Washington.
<b>Barren Juga</b> ( <i>Juga hemphilli</i> )	Priority 1	No Priority	Both subspecies are prioritized individually

# Changes in Ecosystems Priorities 2007-2009

# 07 THROUGH 09

<b>ECOSYSTEMS</b>	<b>2005 NH PLAN PRIORITY</b>	<b>2007 NH PLAN PRIORITY</b>	<b>REASON FOR CHANGE</b>
<b>western hemlock / dwarf Oregongrape—salal</b>	No Priority	Priority 3 in Puget Trough, North Cascades, West Cascades and Northwest Coast	Newly defined element as a result of revised ecosystems classification
<b>North Pacific herbaceous bald and bluff</b>	No Priority	Priority 1 in Northwest Coast; Priority 2 in Puget Trough and West Cascades	
<b>western hemlock / salal</b>	No Priority	Priority 3 in Northwest Coast and West Cascades	
<b>Douglas-fir—western hemlock / oceanspray / swordfern</b>	No Priority	Priority 2 in Puget Trough	
<b>Douglas-fir / oceanspray</b>	No Priority	* Adequately protected in West Cascades; Priority 1 in East Cascades	
<b>grand fir / pinegrass</b>	No Priority	Priority 1 in Columbia Plateau; Priority 2 in East Cascades and Blue Mtns.	
<b>Oregon white oak / bluebunch wheatgrass</b>	No Priority	Priority 1 in Columbia Plateau; Priority 2 in East Cascades	
<b>ponderosa pine / pinegrass</b>	No Priority	Priority 1 in Okanogan; Priority 2 in Blue Mtns. and Columbia Plateau	
<b>subalpine fir / glandular Labrador-tea</b>	No Priority	Priority 1 in Okanogan	
<b>bluebunch wheatgrass—Idaho fescue canyon</b>	No Priority	Priority 2 in Blue Mtns. and Columbia Plateau	
<b>bluebunch wheatgrass — Sandberg's bluegrass lithosol</b>	No Priority	Priority 2 in Blue Mtns. and Columbia Plateau	
<b>mid-elevation sphagnum bog</b>	No Priority	Priority 2 in Canadian Rockies	Newly recognized element in Canadian Rockies; represented within protected area
<b>subalpine fir / Cascade azalea</b>	No Priority	Priority 3 in Canadian Rockies	
<b>Douglas-fir—Pacific madrone / hairy honeysuckle</b>	Priority 1	Priority 2 in Puget Trough	Represented within two protected areas

## Acronyms

<b>ACEC</b>	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
<b>BLM</b>	U.S.D.I. Bureau of Land Management
<b>BSA</b>	Biological Study Area
<b>CAMP</b>	Classification and Management Planning
<b>CUH</b>	Center for Urban Horticulture (College of Forest Resources, U. of Washington)
<b>DNR</b>	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>IBA</b>	Important Bird Area
<b>LTA</b>	Land Trust Alliance
<b>NAP</b>	Natural Area Preserve
<b>NHAC</b>	Natural Heritage Advisory Council
<b>NHP</b>	Natural Heritage Program
<b>NPS</b>	National Park Service
<b>NRCA</b>	Natural Resources Conservation Area
<b>RCW</b>	Revised Code of Washington
<b>RNA</b>	Research Natural Area
<b>TLT</b>	Trust Land Transfer
<b>TNC</b>	The Nature Conservancy
<b>USDOD</b>	U.S. Department of Defense
<b>USFS</b>	U.S. Forest Service
<b>USFWS</b>	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>USGS</b>	U.S. Geological Survey
<b>UW</b>	University of Washington
<b>WDFW</b>	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
<b>USW</b>	Washington State University
<b>WWRP</b>	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program



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