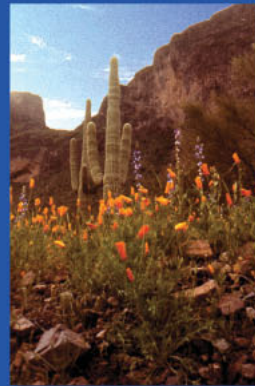
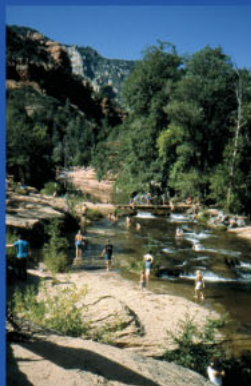


Arizona Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan



Arizona 2003 SCORP

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October 2002

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Introduction

Land and Water Conservation Fund Background

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is a federal program providing grants for outdoor recreation and open space projects. Congress created the LWCF in 1964 through Public Law 88-578 as amended. The Fund receives its revenue primarily from the Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing receipts.



Each year, the LWCF is subject to the Congressional appropriation process. A portion is used for federal projects with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service (NPS).

Another component provides funding for state and local pass-through grants through the NPS. Projects include land acquisition, outdoor recreation facility development and outdoor recreation facility renovation.

Since 1965, funding for the nationwide grants program has averaged approximately \$100 million per year, with a peak of \$369 million in 1979. In the last 20 years, annual appropriations decreased to a low of zero funding in 1982 and 1996-1999. However, there was a \$40 million appropriation in 2000, \$89 million in 2001 and \$140 million in 2002. Congress has appropriated more than \$3.3 billion to the States and Territories. These monies have been matched by State and local contributions for a total LWCF grant investment of more than \$6.6 billion, resulting in 38,000 park and outdoor recreation projects nationwide. The LWCF program is building a permanent legacy for future generations.

In Arizona, the pass-through LWCF grants are administered by Arizona State Parks. These are 50% matching grants which are available to municipalities, counties, state agencies and tribal governments. Areas funded through LWCF grants must be set aside for recreational use in perpetuity.

Through August 2002, Arizona State Parks and the NPS have awarded \$51 million to 700 LWCF grants across the entire state. Matched by local and state dollars, these grants have leveraged a total investment of \$108 million. The following tables show Congressional national appropriation and Arizona's apportionment by year since LWCF inception. Arizona's LWCF grant awards by participant are included in Appendix A.

Table 1. Congressional LWCF Appropriations 1965-2002

Year	Stateside LWCF Congressional Appropriation*	Arizona's Stateside LWCF Apportionment**	Percentage of Appropriation Received by Arizona
1965	\$10,375,000	\$131,045	1.3%
1966	\$82,409,000	\$1,052,875	1.3%
1967	\$56,531,000	\$721,398	1.3%
1968	\$61,520,000	\$793,178	1.3%
1969	\$44,938,000	\$582,626	1.3%
1970	\$61,832,000	\$801,114	1.3%
1971	\$185,239,000	\$1,974,293	1.1%
1972	\$255,000,000	\$3,297,150	1.3%
1973	\$181,800,000	\$2,337,039	1.3%
1974	\$65,767,000	\$1,710,327	2.6%
1975	\$179,880,000	\$2,313,900	1.3%
1976	\$219,664,000	\$2,825,529	1.3%
1977	\$175,315,000	\$2,369,539	1.4%
1978	\$305,694,000	\$4,026,227	1.3%
1979	\$369,602,000	\$4,859,702	1.3%
1980	\$299,703,000	\$4,033,803	1.3%
1981	\$173,745,000	\$2,745,899	1.6%
1982	\$0	\$0	N/A
1983	\$150,619,000	\$1,654,921	1.1%
1984	\$72,919,000	\$1,090,888	1.5%
1985	\$71,853,000	\$1,116,080	1.6%
1986	\$48,059,900	\$700,462	1.5%
1987	\$32,700,000	\$498,035	1.5%
1988	\$16,567,000	\$252,511	1.5%
1989	\$16,700,000	\$262,074	1.6%
1990	\$16,501,000	\$245,865	1.5%
1991	\$29,843,000	\$482,420	1.6%
1992	\$19,748,000	\$306,529	1.6%
1993	\$24,787,000	\$386,029	1.6%
1994	\$24,750,000	\$416,812	1.7%
1995	\$24,703,000	\$418,852	1.7%
1996	\$0	\$0	N/A
1997	\$0	\$0	N/A
1998	\$0	\$0	N/A
1999	\$0	\$0	N/A
2000	\$40,000,000	\$696,484	1.7%
2001	\$88,804,000	\$1,637,450	1.8%
2002	\$140,000,000	\$2,637,236	1.9%
Total	\$3,547,567,900	\$49,378,292	1.4%

* Figures not verified by National Park Service Washington D.C. office
** Figures verified by National Park Service Washington D.C. office

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

The LWCF Act sets requirements for state planning and provides a formula for allocating annual LWCF appropriations to the States and Territories. To be authorized by the NPS to administer the LWCF grants, Arizona State Parks must prepare a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) every five years. Arizona State Parks published the last SCORP in 1994 and the National Park Service granted an extension of the plan through December 2002. Congress did not appropriate any stateside LWCF monies for federal fiscal years 1996 through 1999.

This document is the Arizona SCORP for 2003 through 2008. The primary purpose of this plan is to establish priorities for acquiring land and developing outdoor recreation facilities in Arizona using LWCF grants.

Since the 1994 SCORP

The 1994 SCORP Action Agenda was divided into six issue areas, each with several identified issues, strategies and actions. Various organizations and governmental agencies agreed to take action on many of the recommended actions and much was accomplished from 1994 through 2002 by individual and collaborative efforts. These same issues remain relevant today and all outdoor recreation partners are encouraged to continue their efforts in addressing these key issues.

Key Outdoor Recreation Issues

1. Community Recreation
 - insufficient coordination of planning and resources
 - inequitable distribution of recreation resources
 - need to balance demand and use with environmental protection
2. Education
 - coordination of assets, people and resources
 - provide for current and emerging trends
 - promote responsible use and stewardship
 - integrate life-long recreation and environmental education
3. Expanding Opportunity
 - sustainable comprehensive planning to ensure a broad spectrum of opportunities
 - increased demand
 - balance between local and distant opportunities
4. Park Operation and Maintenance
 - combining operation and maintenance, planning and stable ongoing funding
 - meeting user needs while accommodating outside mandates
 - promoting interagency and public cooperation

5. Resource Protection
 - threats to natural biological diversity
 - loss of resources
 - land use management and conflicts
 - threats to programs and funding
6. Socio-Economic
 - inadequate understanding of advantages and consequences of marketing
 - coordinated and cooperative planning for all parties and resource protection
 - no consensus on values and priorities reflected in funding

Awarded Grants and Funded Partnerships

Arizona State Parks is responsible for the administration of several federal and state funds. Federal funds include: LWCF, Recreational Trails Program (RTP), and Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). State funds include: Heritage Fund, Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV), State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF), Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF) and Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund (LCF). The Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB) awards grants and partnerships from these funds to other agencies and organizations to accomplish mutual goals regarding the development, protection and enhancement of Arizona's natural, cultural and recreational resources.

From fiscal years 1994 through 2001, the ASPB awarded a total of \$119 million to 671 projects for all its grant programs (Table 2) and nearly \$9 million to 105 projects through interagency partnerships (Table 3). The LWCF has provided \$2.4 million in grants to fund 12 park and recreation projects in Arizona from 1994-2001. An additional \$2.6 million was awarded to eight LWCF projects in 2002. As noted earlier, Congress did not appropriate LWCF monies from 1996 through 1999.

The Arizona Heritage Fund provides up to \$20 million annually (when fully funded) to Arizona State Parks and Arizona Game and Fish Department to fund numerous parks, recreation, natural areas, environmental education and wildlife projects and programs. Regarding the State Parks grant portion of the Heritage Fund, \$41.5 million has been awarded to 397 grant projects from 1994 through 2001, including \$27 million to 132 local park projects, \$3.9 million to 81 trail projects and \$10.5 million to 184 historic preservation projects. The Arizona Game and Fish Department has similar Heritage Fund grant programs for wildlife-related projects. The State Historic Preservation Office awards grants from the federal Historic Preservation Fund to Certified Local Governments to plan for and protect local cultural resources.

The Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund has provided \$9.3 million in grants to 74 motorized recreational trail projects and \$6.3 million for 12 funded partnerships. The federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP) has provided \$2.2 million to agencies (44 projects) to improve the motorized and nonmotorized trail opportunities in the state.

The State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF) has provided \$43.2 million to 113 boating improvement projects on Arizona’s waterways and the Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF) has provided nearly \$7.3 million to eight counties for boating law enforcement and safety assistance.

The newest state grant program, the Growing Smarter Land Acquisition Program, has provided \$15.7 million to six open space land acquisition projects from the state’s Land Conservation Fund.

Table 2. Arizona State Parks Awarded Grants from FY 1994-FY 2001

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Awarded</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	12	\$2,423,498
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF–3 grant components)		
- Parks	132	\$27,027,377
- Trails	81	\$3,975,840
- Historic Preservation	184	\$10,540,986
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	74	\$9,296,805
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	113	\$43,218,510
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	69	\$7,269,663
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	6	\$15,720,636
Totals	671	\$119,473,315

Individual project lists for each grant program in the above table are listed by grant recipient on the Arizona State Parks webpage (www.azstateparks.com).

Table 3. Arizona State Parks Funded Partnerships from FY 1994-FY 2001

<u>Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Projects Awarded</u>	<u>Project Dollars Awarded</u>
Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)	49	\$442,316
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	12	\$6,283,000
Recreational Trails Program (RTP)	44	\$2,193,313
Totals	105	\$8,918,629

After the 1994 SCORP was completed, Arizona State Parks began hearing from its partners that the LWCF grant manual emphasis on statewide priorities did not adequately address the recreation needs of local communities. A single list of specific outdoor recreation facilities derived from a statewide survey does not represent the priorities for every community throughout Arizona. One of the primary rating criteria used in past LWCF grant applications awarded a percentage of points to project applications that included development of facilities that were on the list of statewide priorities as determined by the SCORP. Each governmental entity, whether city, town, county, state or tribal agency, conducts its own planning and public involvement processes and determines its own outdoor recreation priorities. The local planning process is a truer representation of the actual needs and priorities for that community or resource. Arizona State Parks, through a public involvement process, determined that asking

grant applicants to justify their locally-derived priorities as part of the grant rating criteria was a preferable method. Through a series of public meetings, staff revised the evaluation criteria for all grant programs administered by State Parks, including LWCF grants, to reflect this new direction.

2003 SCORP Planning and Public Involvement Process

State Parks staff took a different approach from previous plans in planning for the 2003 SCORP. Some of the key factors that spurred this new direction were a limited budget, staff and other resources, and the unpredictability of congressional LWCF appropriations from year to year.

The other key factor is State Parks, in consultation with its partners, decided that distributing grant funds based on a list of statewide priorities is not an effective method for a state with such diverse regions and communities as Arizona. As an example, while many cities need monies for renovating their park facilities, other towns are just now building their first parks. Based on its partners' and other public comments, Arizona State Parks determined that the more efficient approach was to let grant applicants specify their local needs and priorities by asking them to describe their planning and public involvement processes as part of the grant application.

Staff developed the LWCF grant selection criteria to reflect this new approach through a series of open public meetings of task forces composed of a statewide mix of local and regional recreation department representatives. State Parks staff reviews the criteria with its partners, the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission (AORCC), and the Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB) on a regular basis to determine if revisions or clarifications to the criteria are needed. This new criteria is included in the section on Open Project Selection Process.

As a result of these earlier actions and public participation opportunities concerning the LWCF grant process, the extent of research and planning for this SCORP was not as extensive as in previous plans. State Parks staff presented the planning process for the 2003 SCORP to AORCC and ASPB for discussion and approval at open public meetings in October 2001. Staff also sent letters to agency partners informing them of the initiation of the SCORP planning process, how they could be involved and when the draft plan would be available for review and comment.

In an effort to solicit broad participation in the 2003 SCORP, State Parks conducted a statewide telephone survey with an emphasis on county priorities. State Parks contracted with the Arizona State University's Survey Research Laboratory to conduct a random digit-dialed telephone survey of Arizona households asking numerous participation, preference and funding priority questions on outdoor recreation topics. State Parks staff, in consultation with experts from the Survey Research Lab, prepared survey questions that would provide useable information to staff and advisory committees in developing grant rating criteria and determining which projects receive LWCF funding.

Surveys of Arizona households were conducted from March through June 2002. Surveys were available in English or Spanish. When staff prepared the draft plan, only half (1,849) the intended surveys were completed and the survey results presented in the draft plan represented those preliminary responses.

This final plan incorporates results of all completed surveys which totaled 4,285 completed surveys (685 surveys more than expected). The surveys include a minimum number of completed surveys from each Arizona county to secure a sample adequate to attain statistically reliable data for generalization purposes on a county basis. This method differs from other statewide surveys that are based on a weighted population sampling by county. A total of 64,626 telephone calls were made to over 16,383 sample numbers. Response rates varied from 70% in Maricopa County to 38% in La Paz County. Overall, the response rate for the State was 55%. The response rates for the State's 15 counties are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Survey Response Rates by County

	Sample Numbers	Total Calls	Completed Surveys	Refusals	Non-Sample	Response Rate
Apache	894	3909	252	116	435	55%
Cochise	893	3512	264	102	459	61%
Coconino	1196	4996	288	109	660	54%
Gila	1194	4842	244	199	603	41%
Graham	995	3957	323	135	450	59%
Greenlee	1195	3484	238	94	779	57%
La Paz	1573	5258	208	141	1019	38%
Maricopa	1290	5041	464	151	628	70%
Mohave	897	3979	256	151	371	49%
Navajo	895	3956	217	120	420	46%
Pima	1186	5078	406	193	585	68%
Pinal	1187	5007	294	177	596	50%
Santa Cruz	1195	4123	312	67	701	63%
Yavapai	899	4068	260	166	395	52%
Yuma	<u>894</u>	<u>3416</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>59%</u>
ARIZONA	16,383	64,626	4,285	2,026	8,559	55%

A minimum of 95% confidence level with a sampling error of $\pm 6.3\%$ was required for all surveys and statistical data analyses employed, on both a statewide and county level. Staff included the survey questions on the State Parks website for agency partners and the public to review prior to drafting the 2003 SCORP.

After analyzing the survey results, evaluating recreation demand and supply, receiving partner comments and researching current trends, staff prepared and made available the draft plan. The public comment period was from June 1 through August 1, 2002. Staff presented the draft plan in public meetings in June and July. Both AORCC and ASPB reviewed the draft plan. Staff mailed the draft plan to all people who responded to an earlier letter announcing the plan process. The draft plan was also available in hard copy by mail or electronically from the Arizona State Parks website (www.azstateparks.com). The Arizona Parks and Recreation Association, the State's organization for outdoor recreation professionals, published an article describing the 2003 SCORP and draft plan availability in its Summer 2002 magazine issue (May release).

Staff prepared the final plan in August after evaluating the final survey results and the comments received regarding the draft plan. Staff submitted the final plan to AORCC in August for its adoption and recommendation to the ASPB. Upon AORCC's recommendation, staff submitted the final plan to the ASPB in October for approval. Upon the ASPB's approval, staff submitted the 2003 SCORP to the Governor for certification of adequate public involvement in the plan and final submittal to the National Park Service by December 31, 2002.

Outdoor Recreation Analyses

Arizona Profile

The State of Arizona, located in the southwest corner of the United States, is famous for the Grand Canyon, classic desert vistas and a wide array of year-round outdoor recreation opportunities. It is the Nation's sixth largest state in land area (113,635 square miles).

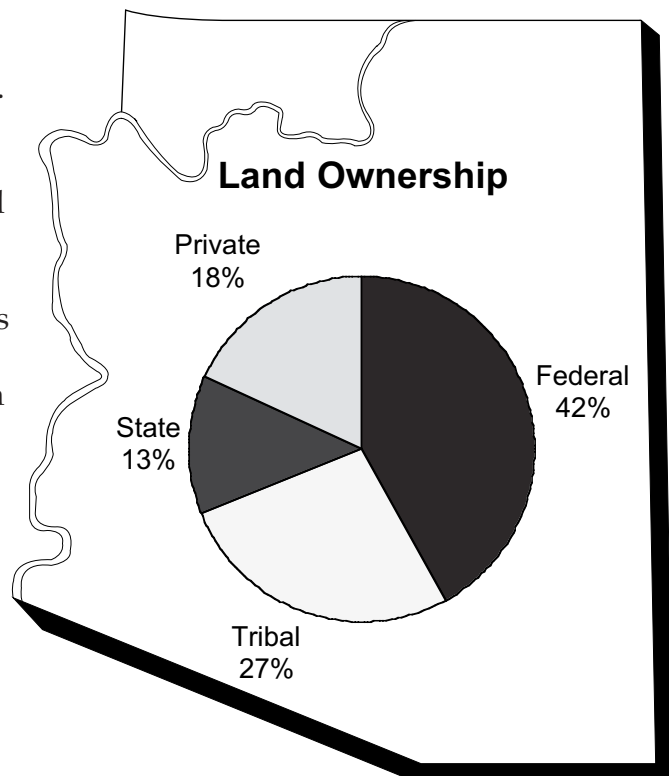


Like many western states, Arizona has very complex land ownership patterns. More than 42% of the land base is managed by federal agencies as public land available to Arizona residents and visitors alike to enjoy a myriad of outdoor recreation opportunities. Twenty-seven percent of the state is owned by 21 federally recognized Indian tribes. Thirteen percent of Arizona is owned and managed by the State and 17% is privately owned (see Figure 1; Source: Arizona State Land Department, 2002).

Arizona is an arid land with average annual rainfall varying from three inches in Yuma in the southwest corner, seven inches in Phoenix in the center, to 23 inches in Flagstaff in the northern part of the state. Arizona's landscape ranges from hot desert environments with towering saguaros to cool alpine meadows framed by graceful fir and spruce trees. The southern and western parts of the state are predominantly desert with numerous isolated mountain ranges (Basin and Range Province). The central and eastern areas are mainly high-elevation forested lands (Transition Zone), and the northern part is high desert interspersed with scenic geologic features such the Grand Canyon and Monument Valley (Colorado Plateau).

Arizona offers a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities with

Figure 1. Land Ownership in Arizona



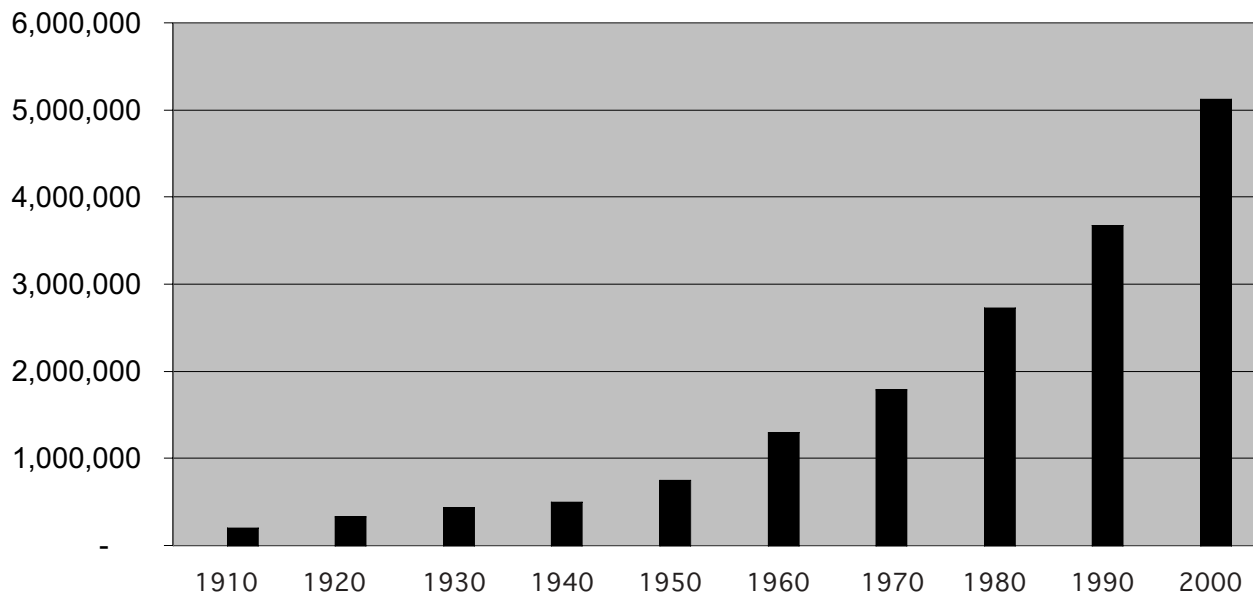
six National Forests, 21 National Park sites, eight National Wildlife Refuges, seven Bureau of Land Management Field Districts, 21 federally recognized Indian tribes, thirty State Parks, State wildlife areas and numerous county and municipal parks and recreation areas.

These lands provide opportunities for activities such as picnicking, developed and primitive camping, wilderness backpacking, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, bird and wildlife watching, hunting, fishing, four-wheel driving, motorized trail biking, all-terrain vehicle riding and snowmobiling, among others. The private sector also provides opportunities for a myriad of activities including winter snow activities, water play facilities, nature preserves, vehicle and equipment rentals and guided trips and adventures.

As the population of Arizona increases, so does the number of people participating in outdoor recreation activities. At statehood in 1912, Arizona was populated by approximately 200,000 people and had a population density of two people per square mile. In 1940, just before World War II, Arizona's population was less than one-half million people with a population density of four people per square mile.

Since that time, the population has grown phenomenally as people recognize Arizona's economic potential and quality of life. People are drawn to the state's scenic beauty, wide open spaces, year-round climate, cultural diversity and its incredible outdoor recreation opportunities. Arizona is a major destination site for millions of visitors each year. The 2000 U.S. Census reported that more than 5 million people now reside in Arizona, a tenfold increase since 1940.

Figure 2. Arizona's Population Growth, 1910-2000



Arizona can no longer be considered a sparsely populated state. Currently, Arizona is the twentieth largest state in population with 5,130,632 people (2000 U.S. Census) and a population density of 45 people per square mile. It had the second fastest rate of population growth (40%) in the 1990s (Nevada took the lead with 66%). Arizona also had three of the nation's ten fastest growing metropolitan areas in the 1990s (Phoenix-Mesa, Yuma and Las Vegas, NV-AZ). Phoenix is now the sixth largest city in the United States, it is also the fastest growing city.

By 2025, a conservative population projection for the state is 7.7 million people, and by 2050, over 11 million people, a 125% increase from the year 2000. The makeup of Arizona's population is also predicted to change substantially over the next few decades which may influence the demand for different types of outdoor recreation. For example, the proportion of Arizona's population classified as elderly is expected to increase from 13.3 % in 1995 to 21.3% in 2025.

Of particular note is the incredible change in Arizona's urban and rural populations. Over the last 100 years, the ratio between Arizona's rural and urban populations has essentially reversed. In 1900, less than 20% of the state's population lived in an urban setting; in 2000, more than 88% live in an urban setting. While both rural and urban county population numbers have experienced a steady climb since 1900, the predominantly urban counties of Maricopa and Pima account for the majority of the population increase. Until the 1940s, the numbers of people living in rural counties exceeded or equaled the numbers of people in urban counties. After World War II, that distribution changed. Now, three quarters of the state's population live in Maricopa and Pima Counties.

This locational change can affect how residents view the natural world, environmental issues and their participation in outdoor recreation activities. Another factor to consider is the large number of people from highly urbanized states such as California moving to Arizona's rural areas, but pursuing and expecting a more typical urban lifestyle.

Trends

What does this incredible population growth and predicted increase mean for Arizona's outdoor recreation future?

People move to Arizona for its well-known "quality of life" amenities. Things such as good year-round weather, diverse scenic open spaces, lots of public land available for outdoor recreation pursuits, and great opportunities to explore history and prehistory and watch wildlife attract thousands of people to Arizona each year either as new residents or as visitors. People living in crowded cities express an increasing desire to experience the outdoors more frequently.

Trends indicate people are working a more flexible schedule allowing them to regularly have Fridays or Mondays off. They are taking more long weekends and mini-vacations instead of the traditional two-week vacation. This allows people to "get away from the

city” on a regular basis and go to the lake, mountains and backcountry more frequently. When they can not get away from the city, they use the local parks more often.

Visitation trends indicate parks, campgrounds and other recreation areas that used to have plenty of room for weekend visitors are now filling up by Thursday or Friday mornings. People are frequently choosing weekend destination points more than two hours away from home. More people are using sport utility vehicles and off-highway vehicles such as all-terrain vehicles and motorized trail bikes to access the back country. Even previously remote areas are now experiencing crowding and overuse.

Many of these recreationists are not aware of the dangers specific to the Arizona backcountry and are not prepared to cope with Arizona’s unique challenges, such as the intense sun, arid heat, hypothermia, extreme temperature changes, flash floods and fire danger. They frequently get lost in the backcountry, overdo the physical exertion, injure themselves, or have an unpleasant encounter with wildlife. Every year, governmental agencies coordinate hundreds of search and rescue efforts to save recreationists from their own actions.

While there are still considerable open spaces and public lands in Arizona today, urban sprawl is rapidly reducing the amount of open space around cities and cutting off access to trails, roads and public lands close to the cities. Rural areas are also experiencing substantial growth. Many of the farms and ranches people take for granted as agricultural open space are being sold and subdivided for residential homes and ranchettes. As the rural areas continue to be developed, access to public lands and recreational trails and roads are reduced or eliminated.

A substantial portion of the land in Arizona is in a “checkerboard” pattern with the surface management of the land broken up into many different jurisdictions making management and use of the land challenging at best. There is rarely adequate signage to let people know when they travel from one management jurisdiction to another. Outdoor recreationists using these checkerboard lands frequently can not tell who manages the lands, when permits are needed or when the rules and regulations change from parcel to parcel. This situation is frustrating to both the public and land managers.

Without adequate funding and local, regional and statewide planning for the increasing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities, Arizona will find itself unable to meet the demand. This planning document is part of the overall effort that needs to occur in Arizona to ensure the state’s resources are accessible to those who wish to recreate.

Arizona Outdoor Recreation Priorities

Planning and Public Involvement

Arizona State Parks conducts an ongoing public process to plan for and determine the State's outdoor recreation priorities. Strategies include surveys, workshops, advisory committees, task forces, public meetings, correspondence with partners, interviews with grant recipients and public review of draft plans and grant rating criteria. This section describes the results of those planning and public involvement processes.

A key change in this process since the 1994 SCORP is that Arizona State Parks has placed an emphasis on local needs and priorities instead of statewide priorities when awarding Land and Water Conservation Fund grants. As a result, four questions in the grant rating criteria serve to assess local supply and demand of outdoor recreation resources as they relate to the LWCF. State Parks staff and advisory committees regularly review and recommend modifications to grant criteria based on responses from grant applicants, public workshops and professional analyses. These assessments help to determine the adequacy of current facilities and need for new facilities. More detail is available in the Open Project Selection Process section of this document (pages 51-61).

These four grant criteria questions are:

Tell us why this project is a priority for you now by explaining and documenting each of the following:

- Comprehensive Planning - Long-range comprehensive planning efforts of a general nature that address outdoor recreation and open space needs.
- Public Involvement - Public involvement efforts that focus specifically on the needs, priority and public support for outdoor recreation and open space.
- Project-Specific Planning - Project-specific planning efforts that show the need, priority and public support for this particular project.
- Under-Served Areas - Is this area under-served for parks and recreation opportunities? How do you know? Provide information that helps identify why this project meets a critical need in your community and the impact of not funding the project on the community.

Plan Implementation

Arizona State Parks is implementing the results of the 2003 SCORP through the awarding of outdoor recreation grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as well as other State Parks administered programs. The partnerships between State Parks and its partners help to ensure that Arizona's land and water resources are managed and protected and outdoor recreation facilities and services are developed and enhanced.

The emphasis on local needs and priorities and the survey results are reflected in the rating criteria questions. By evaluating proposed outdoor recreation and open space

project proposals using these criteria, State Parks is able to address local demands. State Parks will continue to work cooperatively with its partners in the public and private sector to accomplish mutual goals.

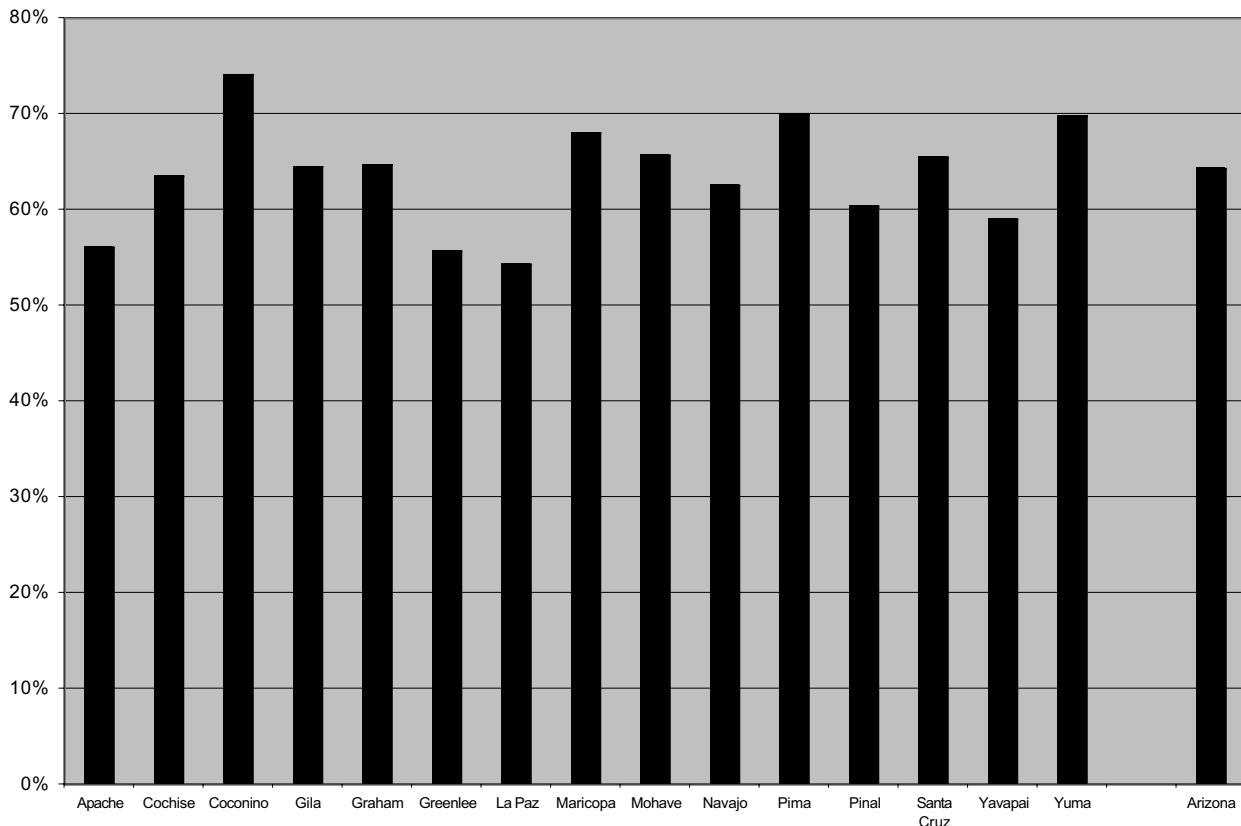
Survey Results

Arizona State Parks commissioned a telephone survey conducted by the Arizona State University’s Survey Research Lab, to gather the public’s preferences regarding use, funding and planning for park and outdoor recreation facilities. The following are the results from this statewide survey conducted from March through June 2002. The results include responses from completed surveys from 4,285 Arizona households. More information regarding this survey for the state and its 15 counties can be found in Appendix B.

How many people use Arizona’s parks and outdoor recreation areas?

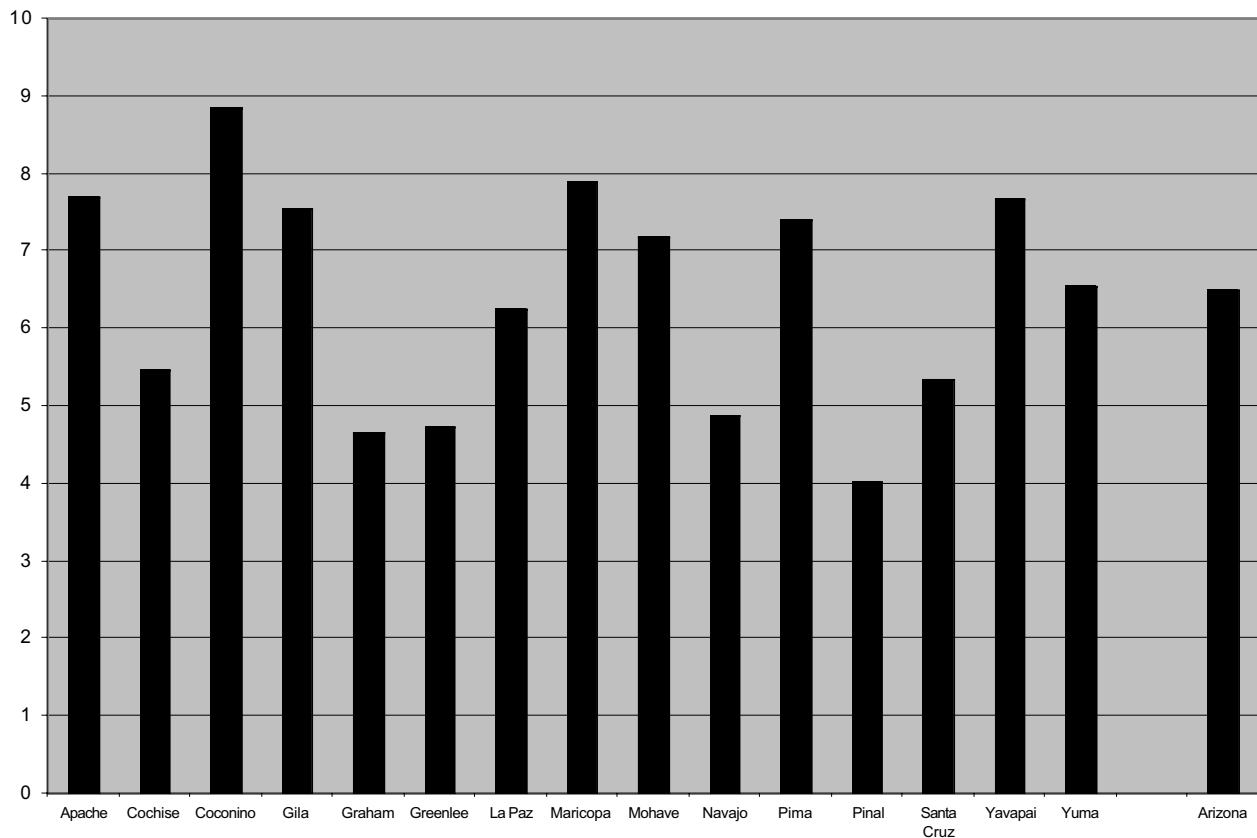
Approximately 64% of respondents statewide say they visited a park or outdoor recreation area an average of 6.5 times in the past three months. This translates to approximately 3.3 million residents making 21 million visits to Arizona’s parks and recreation areas in the past three months. Visitors to Arizona are not included in these figures. The following two figures show the percent of survey respondents by county who say they visited a park or outdoor recreation area within the past three months and the average number of times they visited a park within the past three months.

Figure 3. Percent of Arizona Households Who Visited a Park Within the Past 3 Months



Specifically, 41% of respondents statewide say they made 1-5 visits, 18% say they made 6-29 visits and 5% say they made 30 or more visits to a park or recreation area in the past three months. For those respondents who did not visit a park in the past 3 months (36% of the total respondents), 41% (of the 36%) say they visited a park in the past 12 months an average of 1.5 times and 59% (of the 36%) did not visit a park in past 12 months. This adds another 743,940 residents making 1.1 million more visits to Arizona parks in the past year.

Figure 4. Average Number of Park Visits by Arizona Households Within the Past 3 Months



How far do people travel to visit Arizona’s parks and outdoor recreation areas?

When recreation providers plan parks and recreation facilities, they need to determine the best location for the people they serve. A key factor is the park’s distance from people’s homes. When asked how many miles they travel to the park or recreation area they visit most often, 28% say they travel more than 50 miles, 18% travel 6-50 miles, 36% travel 1-5 miles and 18% travel less than two miles.

When asked if they would go more often if the park was closer, 46% of respondents statewide said they would, but 54% said they would not, indicating that travel time is not a serious inhibitor for the majority of Arizona households. In five counties—Apache, La Paz, Pinal, Santa Cruz and Yuma—more than 50% of respondents stated they would go more often if the park was closer.

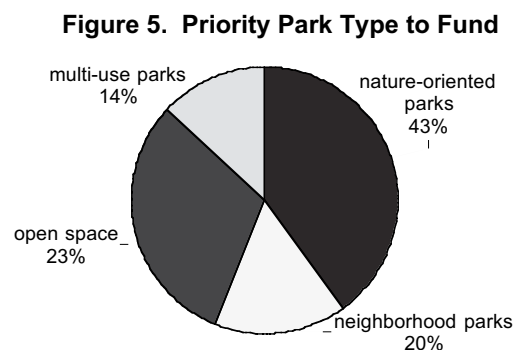
Those who said they travel less than one-half mile to get to the park they visit most often were then asked if they would still go as often, less often or not at all if the park was one mile away; 69% say they would go as often, 25% would go less often and 6% would not go at all. In nine counties, 25% -43% of respondents said they would go less often, and 20% of Yuma County respondents said they would not go at all if the park were one mile away. Those who said they travel less than three miles to get to the park they visit most often were asked if they would still go as often, less often or not at all if the park was five miles away; 56% say they would go as often, 37% would go less often and 7% would not go at all. In all but two counties—Apache (16%) and Mohave (16%)—27%-48% of respondents stated they would go less often, and in four counties—Maricopa, Mohave, Pima and Pinal— at least 10% of respondents said they would not go at all if the park was 5 miles away.

What types of parks and park projects do people think are most important to be funded?

For the purposes of this survey and planning process, Arizona’s parks and outdoor recreation areas are divided into four different types of parks. The first is the small neighborhood park with just a few facilities such as a playground or basketball court. The second type is the larger multi-use park that has a variety of recreation facilities such as sports fields, courts, swimming pools, playgrounds, open grassy areas with trees and shrubs, restrooms and sometimes an indoor recreation center. Encanto Park in Phoenix and Reid Park in Tucson are examples of these larger multi-use parks.

The third type is the large park or recreation area that maintains the natural vegetation and wildlife habitat and includes a small number of amenities such as hiking trails, and picnic or campsites and restrooms located on the outside perimeter. South Mountain Park and Tucson Mountain Park are examples of the third type. The last type is referred to as open space and these areas can be large or small but usually are kept in a natural state with development limited to hiking trails.

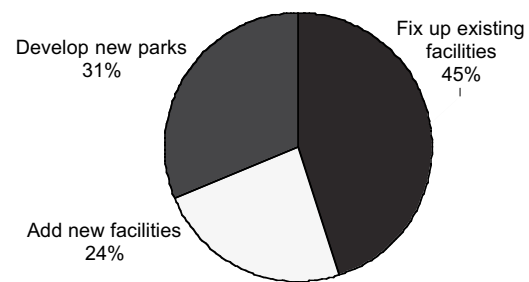
When asked what type of park should receive the limited available funding, 43% of households in Arizona say they prefer to see larger more nature-oriented parks get funded, 20% prefer small neighborhood parks, 23% prefer open space and 14% prefer large multi-use parks with lots of facilities (Figure 5).



A few of the county responses differed from the statewide averages. Respondents in all counties preferred larger nature-oriented parks first with 40%-50% choosing this park type as most important. Open space came in second in eight counties, and small neighborhood parks came in second in four counties. Two counties, Santa Cruz and Yuma, chose larger multi-facility parks as second in funding priority and open space as fourth, while the other 13 counties ranked larger multi-facility parks last.

State Parks asked respondents if project type such as new development is a higher funding priority than renovation of parks. When asked their preference regarding spending money for specific types of park projects, 45% of respondents statewide prefer to see the available funds go to fixing up existing parks, 24% to adding new facilities to existing parks and 31% to developing new parks (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Again, a few counties responded differently. While thirteen counties chose “fixing up existing facilities” as first in funding priority, two counties, Santa Cruz (59%) and Yuma (44%), ranked “developing new parks” first. Nine counties chose “developing new parks” as second; Apache, Cochies, Graham and Greenlee chose “adding new facilities to existing parks” as second, and Santa Cruz and Yuma chose “fixing up existing facilities” second. Eleven counties chose “adding new facilities” to existing parks as third in funding priority.

Regarding land acquisition for open space, 76% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 22% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments, and 1.2% does not have a preference.

Do people want to be involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas?

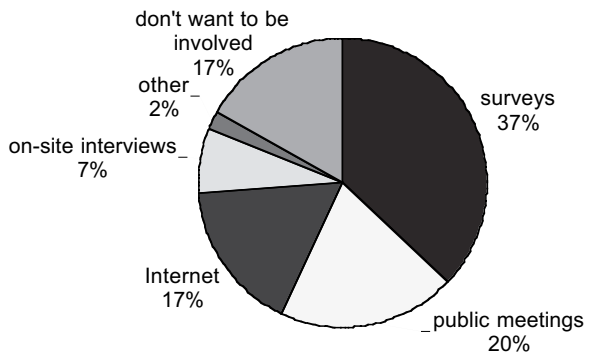
Arizona State Parks has made a major change to Arizona’s outdoor recreation grant rating criteria over the past few years. Managing entities, such as municipal and county parks departments and state, federal and tribal agencies, use a variety of planning and public involvement processes to determine which projects are priority projects. These priorities differ substantially from region to region and town to town.

State Parks found it is difficult and ineffective to apply a generalized statewide list of priorities to all outdoor recreation projects. State Parks instead evaluates projects based on the processes an entity used to determine its own list of local priorities specific to its customers. State Parks has allocated half the total available grant points to planning and public involvement criteria. The grant rating team awards these points according to how well the project applicant describes and documents the planning and public involvement process used to demonstrate that this project meets the high priority needs of the public.

To assist grant applicants in their public involvement efforts, State Parks decided to use this survey to ask if the public would like to be involved in planning for parks and what the best methods are to solicit their input.

When asked if they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, 30% of respondents statewide say they would, while 70% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-seven percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 20% say public meetings, 16% say through the Internet, 7% say on-site park interviews and 2% say some other way would be the best way. Seventeen percent say they do not want to be involved (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Preferred Way to Provide Input



Of those who say that surveys are the best way to provide input, 64% prefer to be surveyed through mail surveys, 22% through phone surveys, 10% through web-based surveys and 3% through face to face interviews. These figures change substantially based on county responses (see Appendix B).

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

Parks and recreation providers are continually striving to improve facilities and services to their customers. To help identify what could be changed, modified or added to Arizona’s parks and recreation areas, State Parks asked the public what they thought were the major problems concerning Arizona’s parks and recreation areas. People could give multiple answers (Table 5).

Table 5. Responses from Arizona Households Regarding Major Problems with Parks

1. Too much litter and trash	9.7%
2. Not well maintained	9.5%
3. No problems	8.9%
4. Not enough funding	6.0%
5. Does not meet my needs	5.3%
6. Not enough parks	5.3%
7. Too crowded	4.8%
8. Personal safety	4.4%
9. Costs too much	3.6%
10. Not accessible	1.7%
11. Unsure where parks are located	1.0%
12. Not close enough to my home	0.8%
13. Cannot use it at night	0.8%
14. Not enough parking spaces	0.6%
15. It's closed when I want to use it	0.4%
16. Other	24.0%
17. Don't know	13.0%
	100%

Ten percent say parks have too much litter and 9% say parks are not well maintained. Nearly 9% of respondents say they do not think there are any major problems with Arizona's parks and recreation areas. These three issues are in the statewide top five as well as in the top five issues of all fifteen counties.

Not enough funding comes up in eight counties' top five issues and not enough parks and too crowded each come up in seven counties' top five issues. Four counties listed does not meet my needs, and two counties listed personal safety and cost in the top five. Accessibility does not seem to be a major issue for most households. See Appendix B for a more detailed breakdown of county responses.

Respondents also listed a large number of "Other" problems concerning parks including vandalism (1.2%), not enough restrooms or drinking water (0.4%), not enough shade (0.4%), and numerous concerns (urban encroachment, more green-less concrete, drug use in the parks).

Results from Other Statewide Surveys

Arizona State Parks conducted consumer marketing surveys in 1994 and 1998 that provide additional insights into the public's uses, preferences and needs regarding Arizona's cultural and natural resources and outdoor recreation facilities. A similar study was to be completed in 2002, but was delayed due to budget reductions.

The studies utilized a random, digit-dialed telephone survey of Arizona residents and a self-administered mail survey sent to respondents from the phone survey who agreed to participate in the mail survey. For the 1994 study there were 961 completed telephone surveys and 397 completed mail surveys. For the 1998 study, there were 1,525 completed phone surveys and 618 completed mail surveys. Both survey instruments targeted recreation users and non-users. The 1994 and 1998 differences between the results may be attributed to any number of factors including sampling error, slight question adjustments, interviewer bias, and/or true changes in the population's responses. The results are as follows.

Phone Survey Findings

Telephone survey respondents were asked if they had visited a variety of outdoor recreation areas in Arizona within the past 12 months (Table 6).

Table 6. Respondents who Visited an Outdoor Recreation Area in Arizona within the past 12 months (phone)

Area	1994 Survey	1998 Survey
public park	70.0%	62.3%
state park	52.5%	38.8%
national forest	48.2%	48.9%
lake, river or stream	58.8%	54.6%
desert recreation area	39.4%	33.7%
historical or archaeological site	41.1%	42.0%
natural area or wilderness	42.4%	40.3%

Arizona State Parks works in collaboration with local, state, tribal and federal agencies to provide for the many natural, cultural and recreational needs of Arizona residents and visitors. Phone respondents were asked how important it is to them for the state to provide various programs and funds regarding natural and cultural resources and outdoor recreation opportunities (Table 7).

Table 7. Importance of Providing Programs and Funds

Programs/Funds	Very	Somewhat	Not Very	Not At All
	Important	Important	Important	Important
	1994/1998	1994/1998	1994/1998	1994/1998
preserve cultural resources	56%/60%	36%/33%	7%/5%	2%/2%
protect natural areas	69%/67%	26%/28%	4%/4%	1%/2%
provide parks and outdoor recreation facilities	36%/45%	47%/43%	14%/9%	3%/3%
provide trail opportunities	36%/48%	47%/42%	14%/7%	3%/3%
provide off-highway vehicle recreation opportunities	16%/30%	38%/49%	30%/18%	16%/13%
provide boating facilities and safety/law enforcement	53%/59%	37%/33%	7%/6%	3%/2%
provide environmental education in parks/schools	64%/61%	28%/30%	6%/6%	2%/2%

Mail Survey Findings

Mail survey respondents were asked if they had visited a local park, recreation facility or outdoor recreation area within the past 12 months. In addition to the 1994 and 1998 mail studies, responses from the 2002 telephone study are included in Table 8.

Table 8. Respondents Who Visited a Recreation Area within past 12 months (mail)

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2002</u>
% visiting a recreation area	82.8%	84.3%	78.3%

Respondents were asked their level of satisfaction with recreation parks, historical sites, archaeological sites, natural areas and vacation opportunities in Arizona (Table 9). These figures provide an indication of the adequacy of current recreation and cultural opportunities. This question was not asked in the 1994 survey.

Table 9. Respondents Satisfied with Recreation Opportunities in Arizona

<u>Opportunity</u>	<u>Extremely Satisfied</u>	<u>Very Satisfied</u>	<u>Moderately Satisfied</u>	<u>Somewhat Satisfied</u>	<u>Not At All Satisfied</u>
recreation parks	9%	51%	33%	6%	1%
historical sites	11%	48%	34%	6%	0.1%
archaeological sites	11%	39%	36%	11%	2%
natural areas	20%	44%	28%	6%	2%
in-state vacation opp.	18%	44%	29%	8%	2%

Respondents were asked questions regarding where they would go if they had a spare day or a spare weekend and felt like being outside to enjoy their favorite recreational activity or cultural site (Table 10). *“When you have a spare day (or spare weekend to get away) and feel like being outside to enjoy your favorite recreational activity or visit a cultural site, what types of places in Arizona would you consider visiting?”* Responses indicate level of preferences or latent demand to participate in various activities, and highlight participation differences between day use and overnight use.

Table 10. Places to Go to Enjoy Favorite Recreational Activity or Cultural Site

<u>Place</u>	<u>Spare Day</u>	<u>Spare Weekend</u>
park operated by local parks department	62%	-
park operated by county	37%	27%
park operated by Arizona State Parks	61%	56%
park operated by National Park Service	58%	61%
area operated by Bureau of Land Management	34%	30%
area operated by U.S. Forest Service (National Forest)	75%	74%
area operated by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (National Refuge)	40%	40%
area operated by Arizona Game and Fish Department	51%	57%
tribal lands	28%	27%
museum or archaeological site operated by local group	52%	35%
botanical garden or nature preserve operated by local group	45%	30%
other	3%	3%

Respondents were asked how often they would participate in the various activities at a recreation area: regularly, occasionally or never (Table 11). “NA” indicates that this activity was not asked in that study. Survey results indicate that the activities participated in most frequently are walking, sightseeing and picnicking.

Table 11. Participation Frequency in Recreational Activities at a Recreation Area

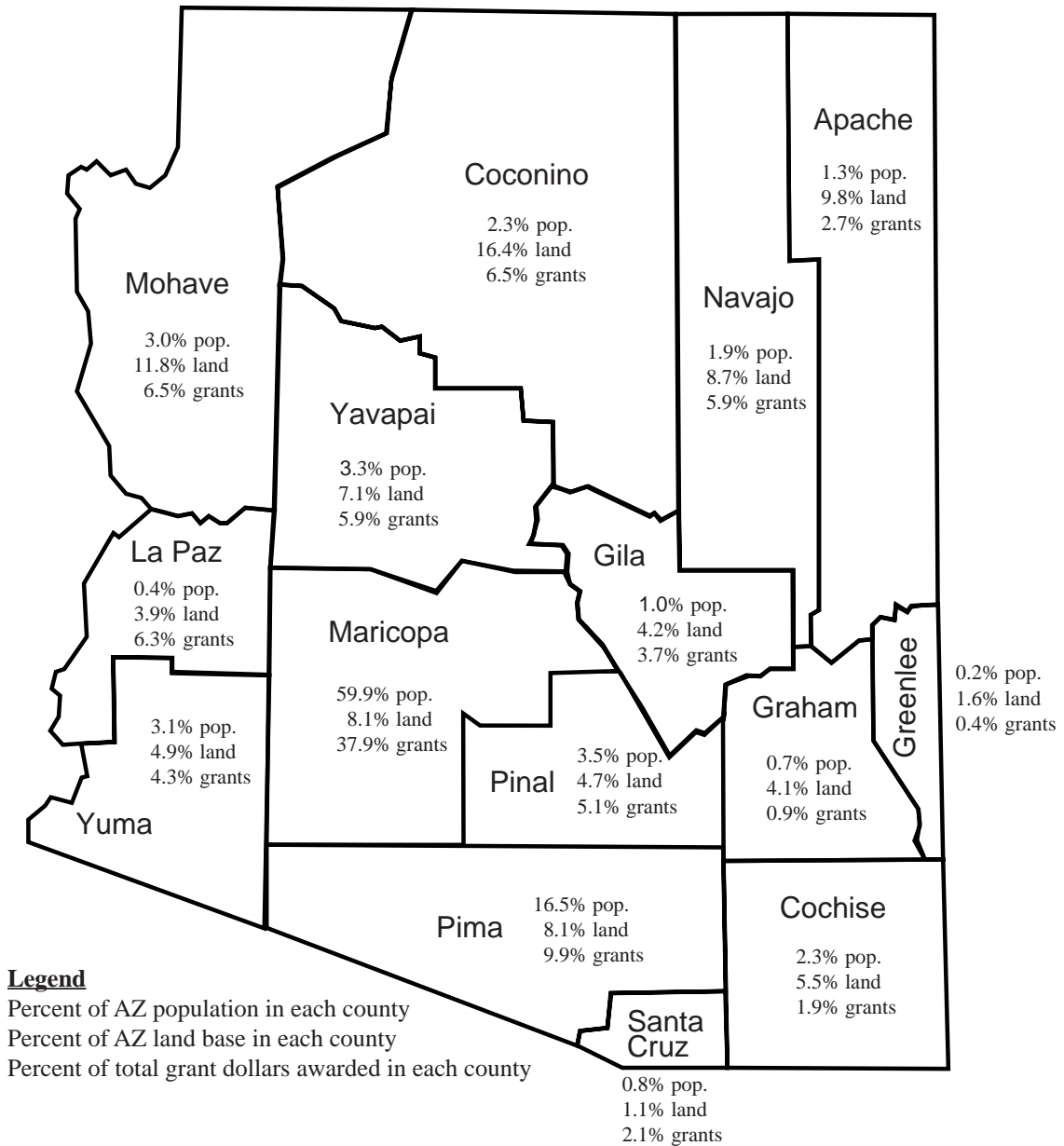
Activity	1994 Survey				1998 Survey			
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never	Not sure	Regularly	Occasionally	Never	Not sure
Bicycling	14%	42%	31%	12%	10%	41%	38%	10%
Boating	15%	53%	22%	9%	16%	50%	23%	11%
Walking	NA	NA	NA	NA	50%	44%	4%	2%
Camping-Tent	15%	42%	33%	9%	23%	39%	27%	11%
Camping-RV/Trailer	8%	27%	55%	10%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Camping-Truck Camper	11%	30%	47%	12%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ranger-led Hikes	NA	NA	NA	NA	6%	38%	37%	18%
Fishing	26%	48%	21%	5%	26%	46%	22%	6%
Hiking	30%	52%	12%	6%	31%	48%	14%	7%
Horseback riding	14%	43%	32%	12%	10%	39%	35%	35%
Nature Study	17%	52%	17%	14%	16%	53%	16%	15%
OHV Recreation	12%	26%	50%	12%	11%	32%	42%	14%
Picnicking	37%	56%	5%	2%	41%	54%	3%	2%
Personal Watercraft Riding	9%	34%	43%	15%	11%	29%	46%	15%
Sightseeing	41%	54%	3%	3%	46%	48%	3%	3%
Swimming	22%	54%	17%	7%	20%	50%	23%	6%

Surveys were also conducted for the State Recreational Trails Plan and the State Historic Preservation Plan. See the section on Other Statewide Resource Plans and Studies for more information.

County Profiles

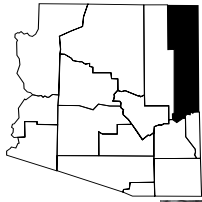
There are fifteen counties in Arizona, each with its unique array of outdoor recreation opportunities. The following are brief descriptions of each county and the outdoor recreation priorities identified by its residents through a statewide telephone survey conducted by Arizona State Parks in Spring 2002.

Figure 8. Comparing County Population, Land Base and Grant Award Percentages



Population figures are from the 2000 U.S. Census data. Land ownership information is taken from the Arizona State Land Department, Resource Information System, April 2002. Grant figures include all Arizona State Parks' awarded grants from 1964 to August 2002.

Apache County Profile



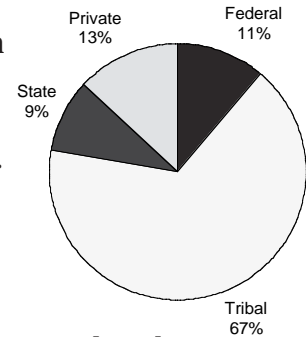
Apache County is located in the northeast part of the state. It has 1.35% (69,423) of the state’s population and 9.84% (7,178,082 acres or 11,216 square miles) of the state’s land base. Population density is 6 people per square mile. The county seat is St. Johns with 3,269 people. The largest town is Defiance, located within the Navajo Nation, with 7,120 people.



The landscape ranges from high desert to high elevation

spruce and fir forests offering a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities. The Navajo Nation occupies most of the northern land and the southern land is primarily Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest. There are opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, OHV driving, fishing, hunting, sightseeing and winter skiing. There are numerous archaeological sites open to the public, including Casa Malpais and Canyon de Chelly National Monument. There are several municipal parks. Other destination spots are Petrified Forest National Park, Fort Defiance, Lyman Lake State Park, Mt. Baldy and Big Lake.

Land Ownership



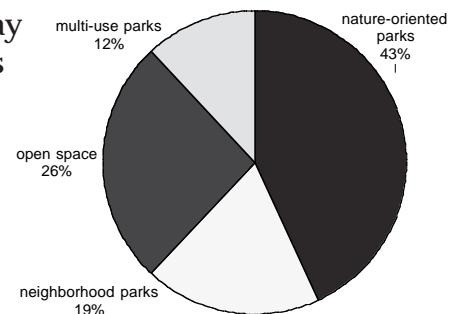
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Apache County

Grant Program and Fund Source	Number of Grants Awarded	Grant Dollars Received
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	17	\$621,743
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF-3 grant components)		
- Parks	2	\$120,250
- Trails	3	\$120,160
- Historic Preservation	13	\$386,232
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	5	\$673,452
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	28	\$3,355,717
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	8	\$251,502
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	76	\$5,529,056

Apache County Survey Summary

Approximately 56% of the households in Apache County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 7.7 times in the past three months, which equates to 299,352 visits. Forty-nine percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 20% travel 6-50 miles, 24% travel 1-5 miles and 7% travel less than two miles. Sixty percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer. Respondents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available

Priority Park Type to Fund

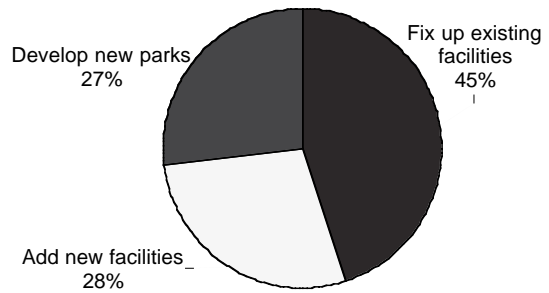


park funding; small neighborhood parks, large multi-facility parks, larger more nature-oriented parks or open space. Forty-three percent of Apache County residents prefer larger nature-oriented parks.

Residents were also asked to prioritize which type of park projects should receive funding. Forty-five percent prefer to see funds go to fixing up existing facilities. Regarding land acquisition for open space, 69% say they prefer to see acquisition

dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 29% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund



When asked if they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, 36% say they would, while 64% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-seven percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 26% say that public meetings are the best way, and 15% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 67% prefer mail surveys, 19% phone surveys, 9% face to face surveys, and 5% web-based surveys.

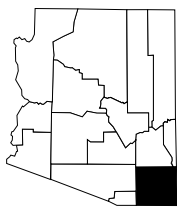
Apache County–Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Too much litter and trash
2. Not well maintained
3. No problems
4. Not enough funding
5. Not enough parks

Cochise County Profile

Cochise County is located in the southeast corner of the state. It has 2.3% (117,755) of the state’s population and 5.54% (3,977,890 acres or 6,215 square miles) of the state’s land base. Population density is 19 people per square mile.

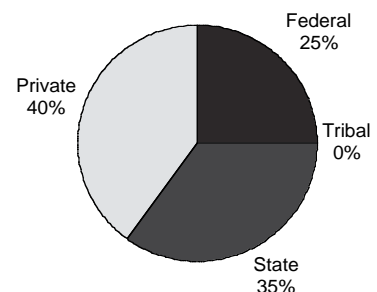


The county seat is Bisbee with 6,090 people. The largest town is Sierra Vista with 37,775 people.

Much of the landscape is Chihuahuan Desert with towering “sky

islands,” tall forested mountains managed by the Coronado National Forest. Much of the lowlands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management, including the San Pedro National Conservation Area. Primary outdoor recreation activities include hiking, hunting, bird watching and camping.

Land Ownership



National Park sites include Fort Bowie National Historic Site and Chiricahua and Coronado National Monuments. State Parks include Kartchner Caverns and Tombstone Courthouse. Other notable attractions include historic towns of Bisbee and Tombstone, Parker Canyon Lake, Willcox Playa, Ramsey Canyon and San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge.

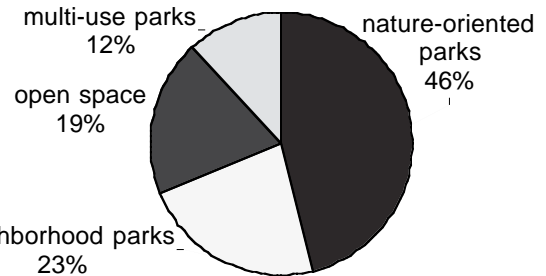
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Cochise County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) 29		\$1,182,236
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF-3 grant components)		
- Parks	10	\$1,012,460
- Trails	5	\$338,603
- Historic Preservation	36	\$1,342,808
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	0	\$0
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	1	\$11,700
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	0	\$0
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	81	\$3,887,807

Cochise County Survey Summary

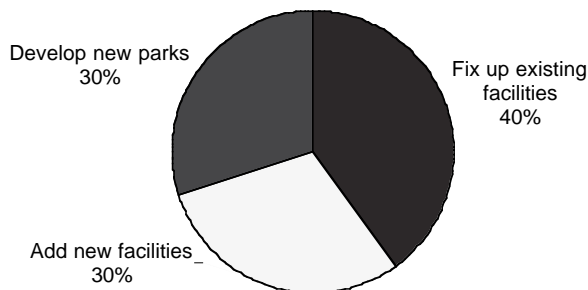
Approximately 64% of the households in Cochise County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 5.5 times in the past three months, which equates to 414,498 visits. Twenty-nine percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 15% travel 6-50 miles, 36% travel 1-5 miles and 20% travel less than two miles. Forty-four percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Priority Park Type to Fund



Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty-six percent of Cochise County residents prefer larger nature-oriented parks. Residents were also asked to prioritize their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Forty percent prefer to see funds go to fixing up existing facilities.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Regarding land acquisition for open space, 78% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 21% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

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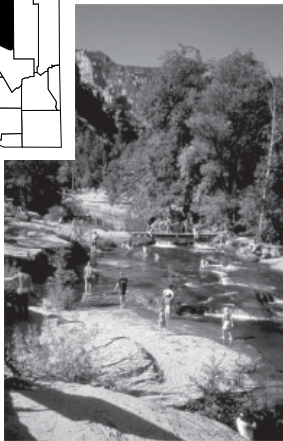
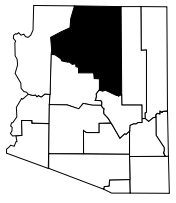
When asked if they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, 28% say they would, while 72% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-seven percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 19% say public meetings; 18% say through the Internet and 16% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 73% prefer mail surveys, 16% phone surveys and 10% web-based surveys.

Cochise County–Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. No problems
2. Not enough funding
3. Not well maintained
4. Too crowded
5. Too much litter and trash

Coconino County Profile

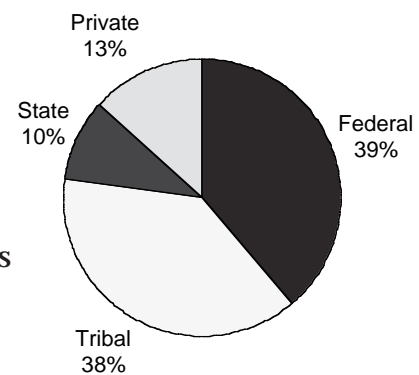


Coconino County is located in the north central part of the state. It has 2.27% (116,320) of the state’s population and 16.36% (11,929,622 acres or 18,640 square miles) of the state’s land base. Population density is 6 people per square mile. The county seat is Flagstaff with 52,894 people. The next largest town is Tuba City with 8,225 people.

Much of the county is Ponderosa pine forests managed by the Coconino and Kaibab National Forests, offering hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping, sightseeing, OHV driving and hunting opportunities. The San Francisco Mountains north of Flagstaff provide

skiing and winter sport opportunities. The Colorado Plateau to the north encompasses the Grand Canyon, offering whitewater rafting and hiking opportunities, and Lake Powell/Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, offering boating and fishing opportunities. National Park sites include Grand Canyon National Park and Sunset Crater, Wupatki, Navajo and Walnut Canyon National Monuments. The eastern portion of the county is primarily Navajo Nation Indian reservation. The Havasupai Tribe and part of Hualapai Tribe Indian Reservations are in Coconino County. State Parks include Riordan Mansion State Historic Park and Slide Rock State Park. There are numerous county and municipal parks such as Fort Tuthill Park, Thorpe Park, Page Sports Complex and Cameron Visitor Center. Other notable attractions include the western edge of the Mogollon Rim, Lee’s Ferry and Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Area.

Land Ownership



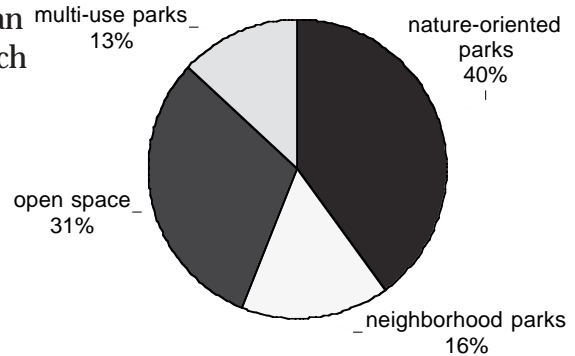
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Coconino County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	30	\$1,298,716
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF-3 grant components)		
- Parks	15	\$3,220,626
- Trails	29	\$1,498,361
- Historic Preservation	27	\$1,173,689
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	15	\$1,767,846
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	19	\$3,429,718
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	18	\$1,224,339
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	153	\$13,613,295

Coconino County Survey Summary

Approximately 74% of the households in Coconino County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 8.9 times in the past three months, which equates to 766,083 visits. Thirty-three percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 13% travel 6-50 miles, 34% travel 1-5 miles and 20% travel less than two miles. Thirty-nine percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

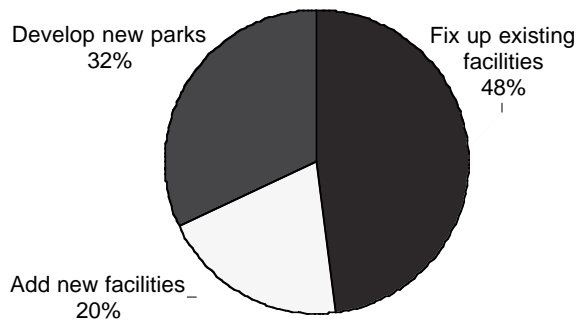
Priority Park Type to Fund



Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty percent of Coconino County residents prefer larger nature-oriented parks. Residents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Forty-eight percent prefer to see funds go to fixing up existing facilities.

Regarding land acquisition for open space, 82% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 17% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Thirty-one percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 69% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-seven percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 19% say public meetings; 22% say through the Internet; and 11% do not want to be involved.

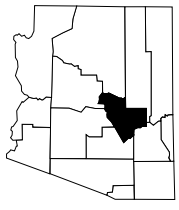
Of those preferring surveys, 69% prefer mail surveys, 19% phone surveys and 10% web-based surveys.

Coconino County–Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Too much litter and trash
2. Not enough funding
3. Too crowded
4. Not well maintained
5. No problems

Gila County Profile

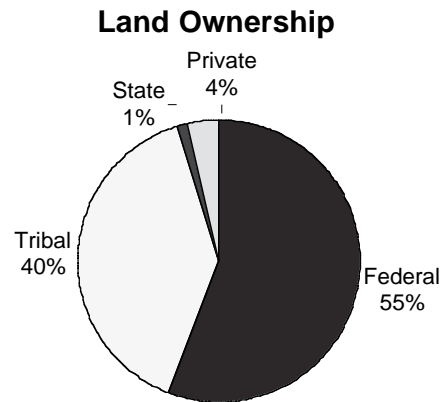


Gila County is located in the east central part of the state. It has 1.0% (51,335) of the state’s population and 4.2% (3,066,606 acres or 4,791 square miles) of the state’s land base. Population density is 11 people per square mile. The county seat is Globe with 7,486 people. The largest town is Payson with 13,620 people.



Much of the county is forested land managed by

the Coconino and Tonto National Forests, offering hiking, camping, sightseeing, OHV driving, hunting and fishing opportunities. The Fort Apache and San Carlos Apache Indian Reservations offer a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, notably camping, boating, fishing and hunting. The Tonto Apache Tribe is also located in Gila County. The Salt and Verde Rivers provide whitewater rafting, tubing and fishing opportunities, and the many lakes along the rivers provide boating and fishing opportunities. There is one National Park site, Tonto National Monument and one State Park, Tonto Natural Bridge. There are numerous municipal parks. Other notable attractions include Fort Apache, Salt River Canyon, Roosevelt Lake and the Mogollon Rim.



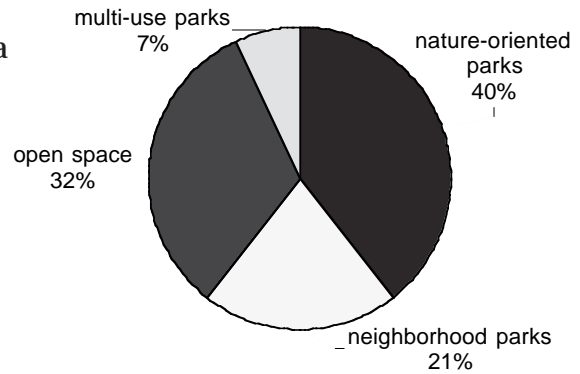
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Gila County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	12	\$1,974,087
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF–3 grant components)		
- Parks	6	\$861,539
- Trails	1	\$29,600
- Historic Preservation	7	\$307,808
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	1	\$234,069
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	25	\$3,103,519
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	20	\$2,025,127
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	72	\$8,535,749

Gila County Survey Summary

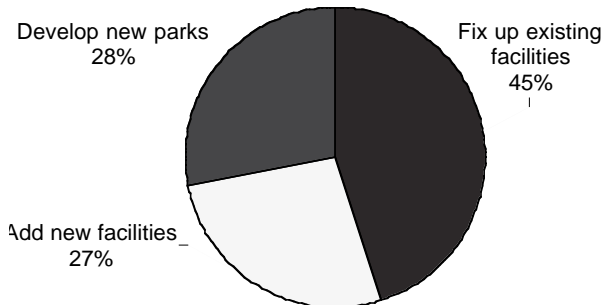
Approximately 65% of the households in Gila County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 7.5 times in the past three months, which equates to 250,258 visits. Forty-one percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 13% travel 6-50 miles, 32% travel 1-5 miles and 14% travel less than 2 miles. Thirty-eight percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Priority Park Type to Fund



Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty percent of Gila County residents prefer larger nature-oriented parks; 32% prefer open space.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Residents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Forty-five percent prefer funds go to fixing up existing facilities.

Regarding land acquisition for open space, 79% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces

with habitat for wildlife, while 20% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

Twenty-six percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 74% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-seven percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 26% say that public meetings are the best way and 15% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 63% prefer mail surveys, 22% phone surveys, 4% face to face surveys and 11% web-based surveys.

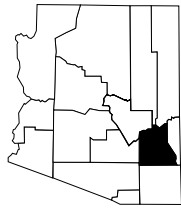
Gila County–Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Too much litter and trash
2. Not well maintained
3. Not enough parks
4. No problems
5. Too crowded

Graham County Profile

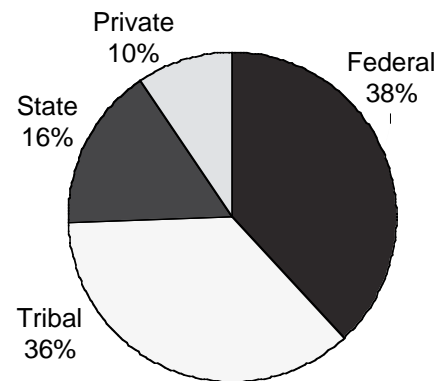
Graham County is located in the eastern part of the state. It has 0.65% (33,489) of the state’s population and 4.1% (2,975,155 acres or 4,648 square miles) of the state’s land base. The population density is 7 people per square mile. The county seat is Safford with 9,232 people. The next largest town is Thatcher with 4,022 people.



Much of Graham County is agricultural land. The Bureau of Land Management administers a large portion of the public lands, such as the Gila Box National Conservation Area, offering hiking, camping, sightseeing, hunting and off-highway vehicle driving opportunities. There are several forested mountain ranges managed by the Coronado National Forest which offer camping,

hiking and hunting. The Gila River offers seasonal rafting opportunities, and San Carlos Lake, managed by the San Carlos Apache Tribe, offers camping, boating and fishing opportunities. There is one State Park, Roper Lake. There are several county and municipal parks such as Graham County Park, Firth Park and the Discovery Center.

Land Ownership



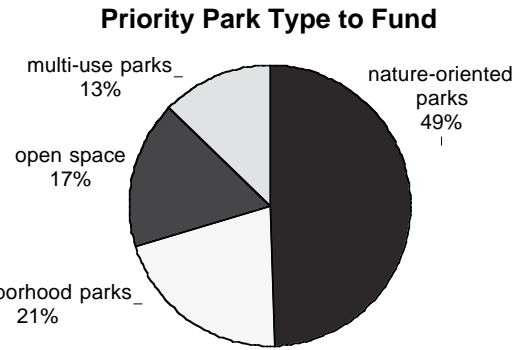
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Graham County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	10	\$574,001
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF-3 grant components)		
- Parks	0	\$0
- Trails	0	\$0
- Historic Preservation	3	\$90,800
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	4	\$171,950
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	9	\$1,045,169
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	0	\$0
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	26	\$1,881,920

Graham County Survey Summary

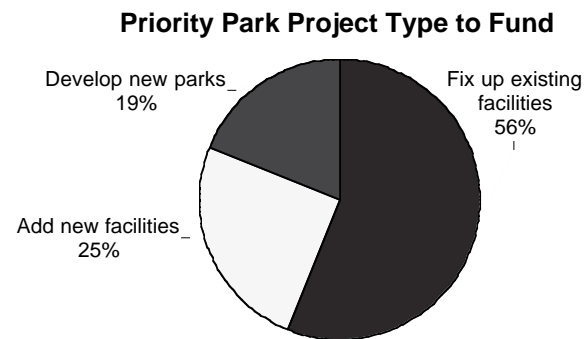
Approximately 65% of the households in Graham County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 4.7 times in the past three months, which equates to 102,309 visits. Thirty percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 18% travel 6-50 miles, 41% travel 1-5 miles and 11% travel less than 2 miles. Forty-five percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty-nine percent prefer larger nature-oriented parks.



Residents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Fifty-eight percent prefer funds go to fixing up existing facilities.

Regarding land acquisition for open space, 68% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 29% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.



Twenty-nine percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 71% say they are involved as much as they want. Forty percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 23% say that public meetings are the best way and 15% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys,

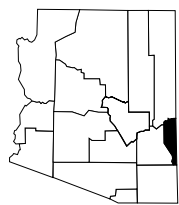
56% prefer mail surveys, 27% phone surveys, 6% face to face surveys and 10% web-based surveys.

Graham County—Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Too much litter and trash
2. Not well maintained
3. No problems
4. Costs too much
5. Too crowded

Greenlee County Profile



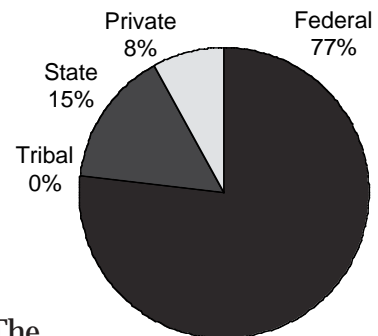
Greenlee County is located on the eastern border of the state. It has 0.17% (8,547) of the state's population and 1.61% (1,175,385 acres or 1,836 square miles) of the state's land base.



Population density is 5 people per square mile. The

county seat is Clifton with 2,596 people. The next largest town is Morenci with 1,879 people.

Land Ownership



Both are old mining towns. The topography consists of forested ranges, river valleys and desert terrain. Much of the land is managed by the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest offering camping, hiking, hunting and fishing. Other notable attractions include the Coronado Trail, a winding paved road which offers panoramic views, Hannagan Meadow at 9,092 feet and the Blue Range Primitive Area.

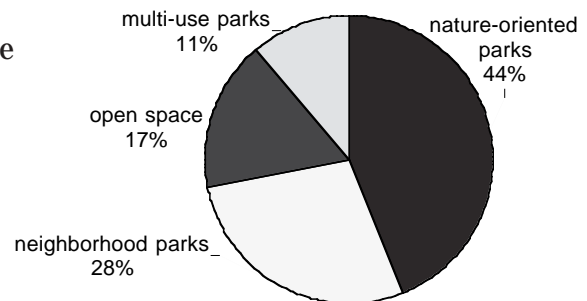
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Greenlee County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	2	\$95,000
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF-3 grant components)		
- Parks	0	\$0
- Trails	1	\$10,800
- Historic Preservation	5	\$138,610
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	2	\$42,894
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	0	\$0
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	0	\$0
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	10	\$287,304

Greenlee County Survey Summary

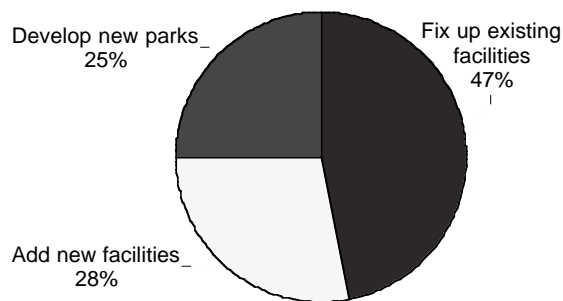
Approximately 56% of the households in Greenlee County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 4.7 times in the past three months, which equates to 22,496 visits. Forty-three percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 13% travel 6-50 miles, 20% travel 1-5 miles and 23% travel less than 2 miles. Forty-eight percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Priority Park Type to Fund



Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty-four percent prefer larger nature-oriented parks. Residents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Forty-seven percent prefer funds go to fixing up existing facilities.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Regarding land acquisition for open space, 73% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 24% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

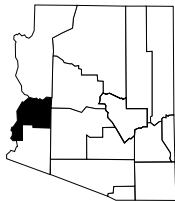
Twenty-seven percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 73% say they are involved as much as they want. Forty percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 23% say that public meetings are the best way and 22% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 56% prefer mail surveys, 27% phone surveys, 4% face to face surveys and 13% web-based surveys.

Greenlee County–Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Too much litter and trash
2. Not well maintained
3. Too crowded
4. No problems
5. Not enough parks

La Paz County Profile



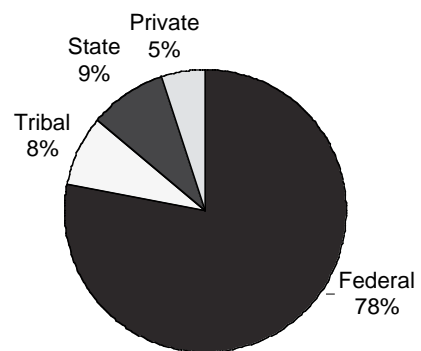
La Paz County is located on the western border of the state. It has 0.38% (19,715) of the state’s population and 3.96% (2,891,502 acres or 4,517 square miles) of the state’s land base. This averages out to four people per square mile. The county seat is Parker with 3,140 people. The largest town is Quartzsite with 3,354 people.



The topography is primarily Sonoran Desert with a few desert mountain ranges. The Colorado River forms a boundary between

Arizona and California. This is Arizona’s largest river offering boating and fishing opportunities especially along the Parker Strip. The Bureau of Land Management manages much of the public lands. There are two state parks: Buckskin Mountain State Park providing camping and boat access facilities along the Colorado River, and Alamo Lake State Park, located between the Santa Maria and Bill Williams Rivers, offering camping, boating and fishing opportunities. There are several county and municipal parks. There are the Bill Williams, Cibola and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges, part of the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge as well as the Yuma Proving Grounds. The Colorado River Indian Tribes are located in La Paz County.

Land Ownership



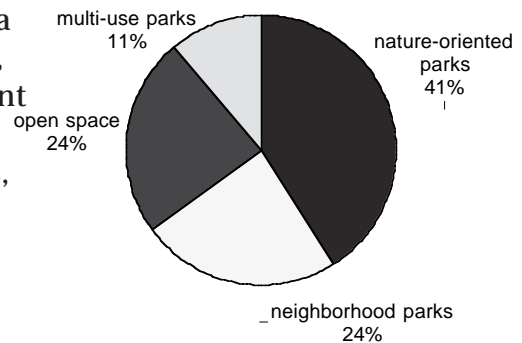
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within La Paz County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	11	\$514,306
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF-3 grant components)		
- Parks	3	\$327,388
- Trails	1	\$44,784
- Historic Preservation	2	\$8,633
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	4	\$301,926
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	57	\$9,472,124
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	20	\$2,437,079
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	98	\$13,106,240

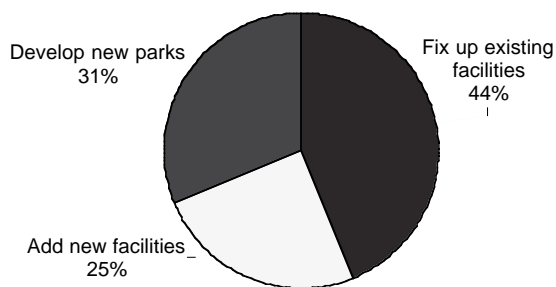
La Paz County Survey Summary

Approximately 54% of the households in La Paz County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 6.2 times in the past three months, which equates to 66,006 visits. Twenty-six percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 15% travel 6-50 miles, 41% travel 1-5 miles and 18% travel less than 2 miles. Fifty-one percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Priority Park Type to Fund



Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty-one percent prefer larger nature-oriented parks. Residents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Forty-four percent prefer funds go to fixing up existing facilities.

Regarding land acquisition for open space, 73% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 27% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

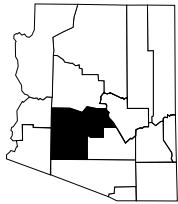
Thirty-six percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 64% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-one percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 24% say that public meetings are the best way and 25% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 61% prefer mail surveys, 23% phone surveys, 5% face to face surveys and 13% web-based surveys.

La Paz County—Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Too much litter and trash
2. Not well maintained
3. Doesn't meet my needs
4. No problems
5. Not enough parks

Maricopa County Profile



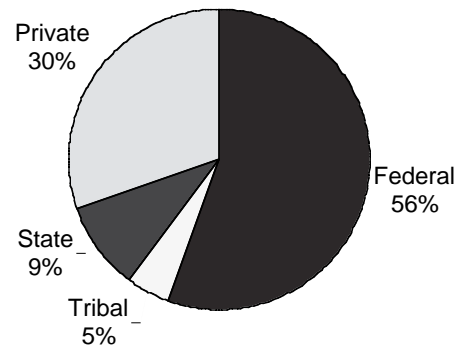
Maricopa County is located in the center of the state. It has nearly 60% (3,072,149) of the state's population and 8% (5,902,107 acres or 9,222 square miles) of the state's land base. This averages out to 333 people per square mile. The county seat is Phoenix with 1,321,045 people; Phoenix is also the state capital. Phoenix is surrounded by many other cities and towns (seven with 100,000 to 400,000 people each—Mesa, Glendale, Scottsdale, Chandler, Tempe, Gilbert and Peoria), comprising one of the nation's largest



metropolitan areas.

The topography is primarily Sonoran Desert with a few desert mountain ranges, several are protected as desert mountain preserves providing hiking opportunities. Much of the land is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Tonto National Forest and Arizona State Land Department. There are two Indian tribes: Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. Maricopa County has a large number of regional parks that offer hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, picnic sites and interpretive and educational centers. Lake Pleasant Regional Park, located along the Aqua Fria River, offers boating and fishing opportunities. There is a wide array of municipal parks, such as Phoenix Mountain Preserves, Encanto Park, Peoria Sports Complex, Hohokam Park, Chaparral Park and Indian Bend Wash. Other notable attractions include Tempe Town Lake and Rio Salado projects along the Salt River, Pueblo Grande Museum and many other cultural and recreational features.

Land Ownership

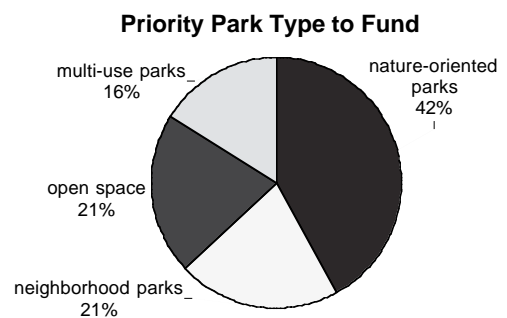


Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Maricopa County

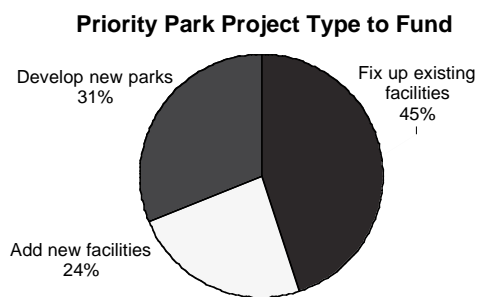
<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	291	\$25,742,046
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF-3 grant components)		
- Parks	65	\$14,273,920
- Trails	29	\$1,315,770
- Historic Preservation	84	\$3,950,926
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	14	\$1,322,761
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	99	\$17,869,170
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	10	\$856,561
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	5	\$14,320,636
Total	597	\$79,651,790

Maricopa County Survey Summary

Approximately 68% of the households in Maricopa County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 7.9 times in the past three months, which equates to 16,503,584 visits. Twenty-one percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 16% travel 6-50 miles, 40% travel 1-5 miles and 23% travel less than 2 miles. Forty-six percent say they would go more often if the park was closer.



Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty-two percent prefer larger nature oriented parks. Residents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Forty-five percent prefer funds go to fixing up existing facilities.



Regarding land acquisition for open space, 73% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 27% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

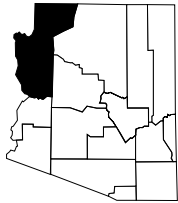
Thirty percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 70% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-three percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 15% say public meetings; 25% say that the Internet is the best way and 17% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 63% prefer mail surveys, 21% phone surveys and 15% web-based surveys.

Maricopa County–Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. No problems
2. Too much litter and trash
3. Not well maintained
4. Personal safety
5. Too crowded

Mohave County Profile



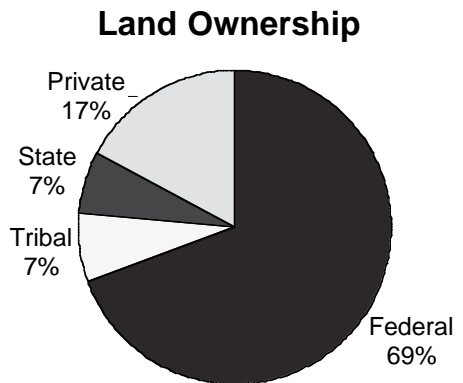
Mohave County is located in the northwestern part of the state. It has 3% (155,032) of the state’s population and 11.8% (8,627,206 acres or 13,480 square miles) of the state’s land base. This averages out to 11 people per square mile.

The county seat is Kingman with 20,069 people. The largest town is Lake Havasu City with 41,938 people.



The topography is primarily Mohave Desert with low hills and forested

mountain ranges managed primarily by the Bureau of Land Management. The Colorado River, Arizona’s largest river, forms a boundary between Arizona and California and provides boating and fishing opportunities especially at Lake Havasu and Cattail Cove State Parks, Davis Camp and Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The Fort Mojave and Hualapai Indian Tribes manage lands with recreation opportunities.



There are numerous county and municipal parks, such as Hualapai Mountain Park, Centennial Park and Rotary Park. Other notable attractions include Pipe Springs National Monument, Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, Burro Creek, Route 66 and Hoover Dam.

Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Mohave County

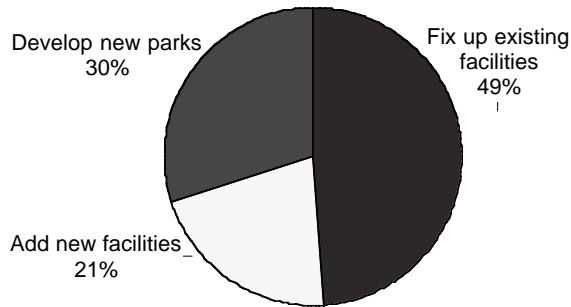
<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	11	\$657,631
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF–3 grant components)		
- Parks	11	\$1,727,001
- Trails	7	\$195,621
- Historic Preservation	12	\$392,812
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	4	\$415,690
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	113	\$28,092,325
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	17	\$2,849,730
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	175	\$34,330,810

Mohave County Survey Summary

Approximately 66% of the households in Mohave County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 7.2 times in the past three months, which equates to 736,712 visits. Twenty percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they

visit most often, 14% travel 6-50 miles, 55% travel 1-5 miles and 11% travel less than 2 miles. Thirty-six percent say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund

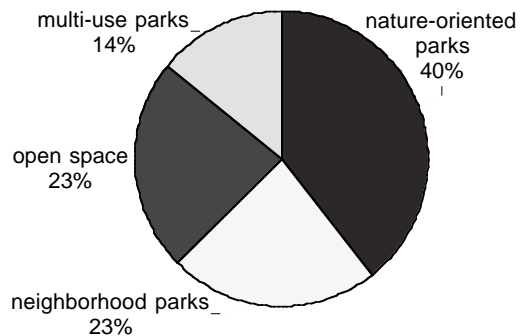


Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty percent prefer larger nature oriented parks. Respondents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing

facilities or develop new parks. Forty-nine percent prefer funds go to fixing up existing facilities

Regarding land acquisition for open space, 77% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 21% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

Priority Park Type to Fund



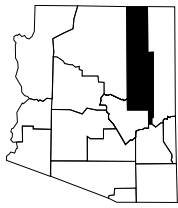
Twenty-two percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 78% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-six percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 15% say public meetings, 22% say through the Internet is the best way and 17% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 60% prefer mail surveys, 25% phone surveys, 3% face to face surveys and 12% web-based surveys.

Mohave County–Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Not well maintained
2. No problems
3. Too much litter and trash
4. Not enough parks
5. Not enough funding

Navajo County Profile



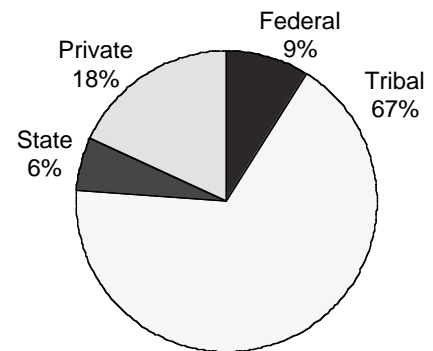
Navajo County is located in the northern part of the state. It has 1.9% (97,470) of the state’s population and 8.7% (6,367,095 acres or 9.948 square miles) of the state’s land base. This averages out to 9.8 people per square mile. The county seat is Holbrook with 4,917 people. The largest town is Winslow with 9,520 people.



The topography to the north is primarily high desert with sandstone spires and buttes, especially within the Navajo Tribal Park at Monument Valley.

Most of this land is managed by the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribes. The south part is rugged mountain area, heavily wooded with Piñon-Juniper and Ponderosa pine, managed primarily by the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest and the White Mountain Apache Indian Tribe. The National Park sites include Navajo National Monument and portions of Petrified Forest National Park. There two State Parks, Homolovi Ruins and Fool Hollow Lake State Recreation Area. There are several county and municipal parks, such as Cholla Lake County Park, McHood Park Lake, Winslow City Park, Woodland Lake Park and Hunt Park. Other notable attractions include Monument Valley and the Painted Desert.

Land Ownership



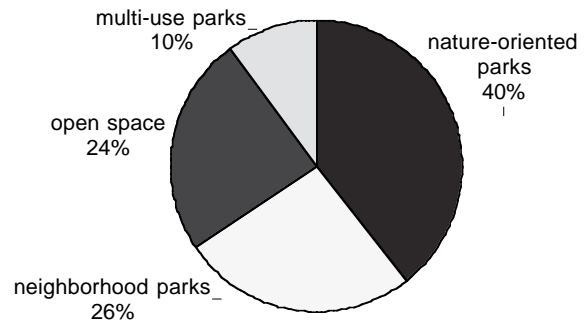
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Navajo County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of grants awarded</u>	<u>Grant dollars received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	28	\$1,928,388
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF-3 grant components)		
- Parks	10	\$1,309,894
- Trails	5	\$218,516
- Historic Preservation	26	\$983,190
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	0	\$0
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	37	\$7,391,762
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	18	\$490,147
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	124	\$12,321,897

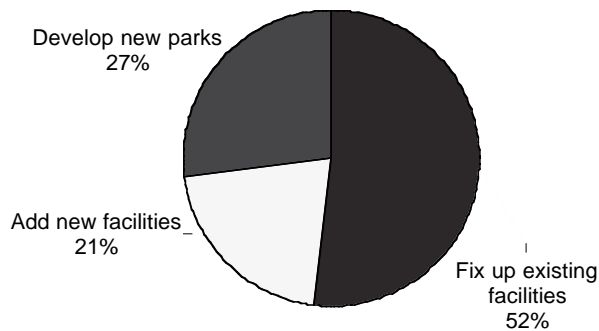
Navajo County Survey Summary

Approximately 62% of the households in Navajo County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 4.9 times in the past three months, which equates to 296,114 visits. Thirty-four percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 8% travel 6-50 miles, 37% travel 1-5 miles and 20% travel less than 2 miles. Forty-two percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Priority Park Type to Fund



Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty percent prefer larger nature-oriented parks.

Respondents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Fifty-two percent prefer funds go to fixing up existing facilities.

Regarding land acquisition for open space, 76% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 23% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

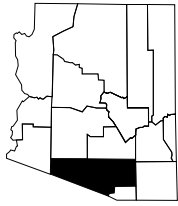
Twenty-five percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 75% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-four percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input 22% say that public meetings are the best way. Of those preferring surveys, 58% prefer mail surveys, 24% phone surveys, 6% face to face surveys and 12% web-based surveys.

Navajo County-Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Too much litter and trash
2. Not well maintained
3. No problems
4. Not enough funding
5. Not enough parks

Pima County Profile



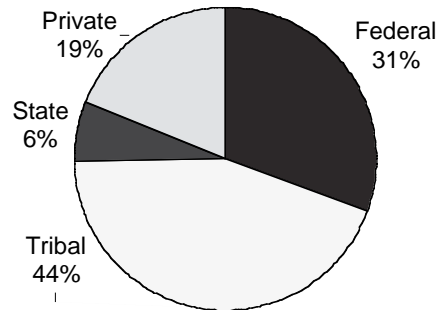
Pima County is located in the southern part of the state. It has 16% (843,746) of the state’s population and 8% (5,877,511 acres or 9,183 square miles) of the state’s land base. This averages out to 92 people per square mile. The county seat is Tucson with 486,699 people. The next largest town is Oro Valley with 29,700 people.



The topography is primarily Sonoran Desert. There are several forested mountain ranges managed by the Coronado National Forest.

Much of the desert lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management and Arizona State Land Department. There are two Indian reservations: Tohono O’odham and Pascua Yaqui. National Park sites include Saguaro National Park and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument; there is one State Park, Catalina. There are numerous county and municipal parks such as Tucson Mountain Park, Arthur Pack Regional Park, Reid Park, Ft. Lowell Park and Acuna-Los Niños Park. Other notable attractions include Mission of San Xavier del Bac, Kitt Peak, Mt. Lemmon, Sabino Canyon, Empire Cienega National Conservation Area, Ironwood Forest National Monument, Buenos Aires and Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuges and the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum.

Land Ownership



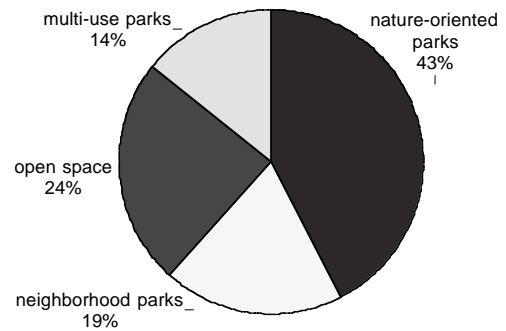
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Pima County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source Received</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	146	\$8,927,824
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF-3 grant components)		
- Parks	21	\$4,802,510
- Trails	9	\$480,992
- Historic Preservation	53	\$1,984,245
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	7	\$2,218,614
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	9	\$999,153
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	0	\$0
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	1	\$1,400,000
Total	246	\$20,813,338

Pima County Survey Summary

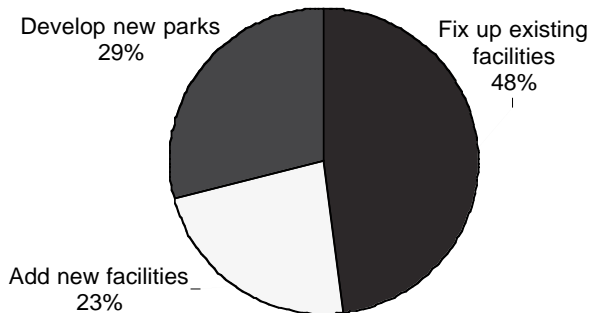
Approximately 70% of the households in Pima County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 7.4 times in the past three months, which equates to 4,370,604 visits. Eighteen percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 30% travel 6-50 miles, 34% travel 1-5 miles and 18% travel less than 2 miles. Forty-two percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Priority Park Type to Fund



Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty-three prefer larger nature-oriented parks. Respondents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Forty-eight percent prefer funds go to fixing up existing facilities.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Regarding land acquisition for open space, 77% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 22% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

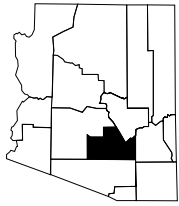
Twenty-nine percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 71% say they are involved as much as they want. Forty-one percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 13% say public meetings; 21% say that through the Internet is the best way and 16% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 62% prefer mail surveys, 27% phone surveys and 12% web-based surveys.

Pima County –Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Not well maintained
2. Too much litter and trash
3. No problems
4. Doesn't meet my needs
5. Not enough funding

Pinal County Profile



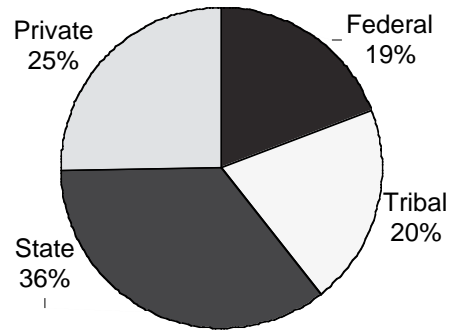
Pinal County is located in the central part of the state. It has 3.5% (179,727) of the state’s population and 4.7% (3,437,462 acres or 5,371 square miles) of the state’s land base. This averages out to 33 people per square mile. The county seat is Florence with 17,054 people. The largest town is Apache Junction with 31,814 people.



Much of the topography is Sonoran Desert, with areas of irrigated agriculture. The eastern part is mountainous. Much of the land is managed by the Arizona State Land Department and Bureau of Land Management, offering hiking, sightseeing, hunting

and off-highway vehicle driving. There are two Indian reservations: Gila River Indian Community and Ak-Chin Indian Community.

Land Ownership



State and National Park sites include Lost Dutchman State Park, Picacho Peak State Park, Oracle State Park–Center for Environmental Education, McFarland State Historic Park, Boyce Thompson Arboretum State Park and Casa Grande and Hohokam Pima National Monuments. There are numerous county and municipal parks. Other notable attractions include Aravaipa Canyon, Box Canyon, the Biosphere and Picacho Reservoir.

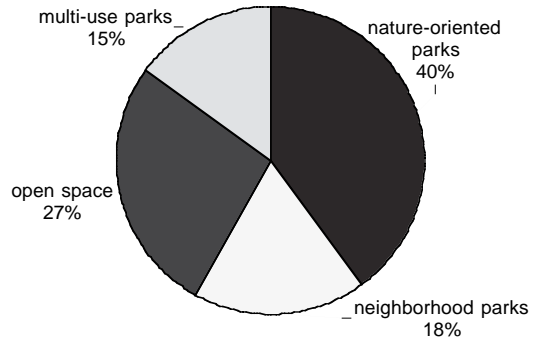
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Pinal County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	41	\$3,241,006
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF–3 grant components)		
- Parks	17	\$1,712,828
- Trails	3	\$156,153
- Historic Preservation	28	\$1,415,572
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	0	\$0
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	6	\$4,323,719
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	0	\$0
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	95	\$10,849,278

Pinal County Survey Summary

Approximately 60% of the households in Pinal County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 4 times in the past three months, which equates to 431,345 visits. Thirty-seven percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 26% travel 6-50 miles, 28% travel 1-5 miles and 9% travel less than 2 miles. Fifty-one percent say they would go more often if the park was closer.

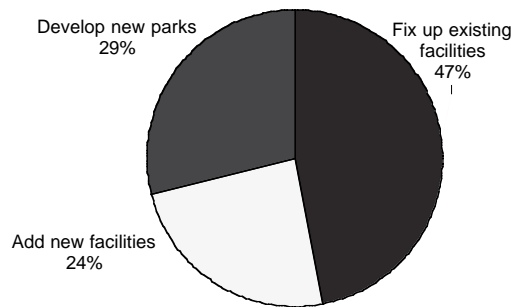
Priority Park Type to Fund



Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty percent prefer larger nature-oriented parks.

Respondents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Forty-seven percent prefer funds go to fixing up existing facilities.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Regarding land acquisition for open space, 76% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 23% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

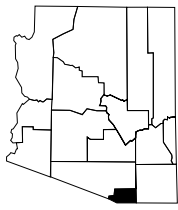
Twenty-six percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 74% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-eight percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 19% say public meetings; 14% say through the Internet are the best way and 19% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 73% prefer mail surveys, 19% phone surveys and 6% web-based surveys.

Pinal County–Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. No problems
2. Too much litter and trash
3. Not well maintained
4. Too crowded
5. Not enough funding

Santa Cruz County Profile

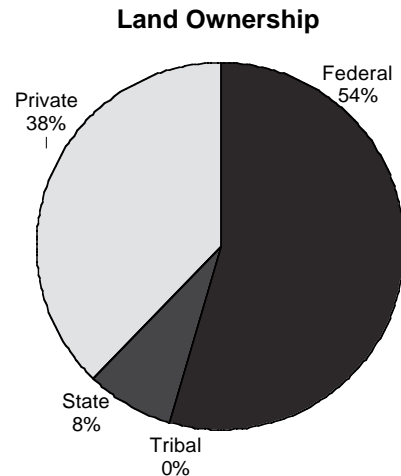


Santa Cruz County is located in the extreme south part of the state along the Mexican border. It has 0.75% (38,381) of the state’s population and 1% (790,819 acres or 1,235 square miles) of the state’s land base. This averages out to 31 people per square mile. The county seat is Nogales with 20,878 people. The next largest town is Patagonia with 881 people.



Much of the topography is rolling green grasslands, agricultural lands, wooded hills and rugged forested mountains.

The Coronado National Forest manages much of the public lands, offering hiking, horseback riding, sightseeing, camping, off-highway vehicle driving, hunting and fishing opportunities. National Park sites include Tumacacori National Monument and Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. There are several State Parks: Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, Patagonia Lake State Park, Sonoita Creek State Natural Area and San Rafael Ranch State Park.



Other notable attractions include Nogales, AZ and Nogales, Sonora, which are the main entryway into Mexico, the historic town of Tubac, the rolling green grasslands and wine country around Sonoita/Elgin, Santa Cruz River and numerous historic mining towns.

Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Santa Cruz County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	9	\$748,655
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF–3 grant components)		
- Parks	6	\$749,652
- Trails	4	\$310,852
- Historic Preservation	12	\$517,180
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	3	\$275,112
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	13	\$1,672,955
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	0	\$0
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	47	\$4,274,406

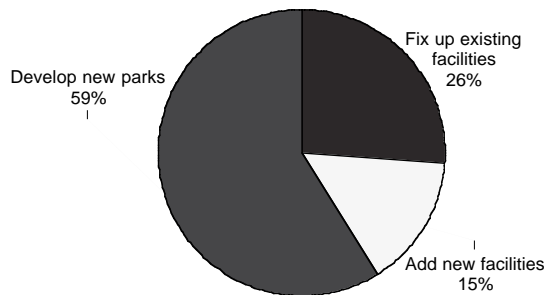
Santa Cruz Survey Summary

Approximately 66% of the households in Santa Cruz County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 5.3 times in the past three months, which equates to 134,257 visits. Twenty-one percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 27% travel 6-50 miles, 32% travel 1-5 miles and 20% travel less than 2 miles. Sixty-eight percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty-two percent prefer larger nature-oriented parks.

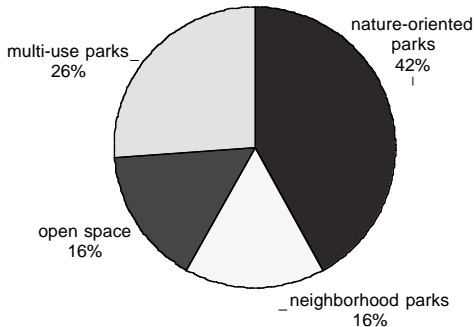
Respondents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Fifty-nine percent prefer funds go to developing new parks.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Regarding land acquisition for open space, 78% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 22% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

Priority Park Type to Fund



Thirty-nine percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 61% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-six percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 25% say public

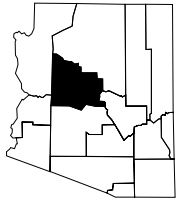
meetings; 13% say through the Internet are the best way and 18% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 86% prefer mail surveys, 25% phone surveys, 4% face to face surveys and 9% web-based surveys.

Santa Cruz County–Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Not well maintained
2. Not enough parks
3. Doesn't meet my needs
4. No problems
5. Too much litter and trash

Yavapai County Profile



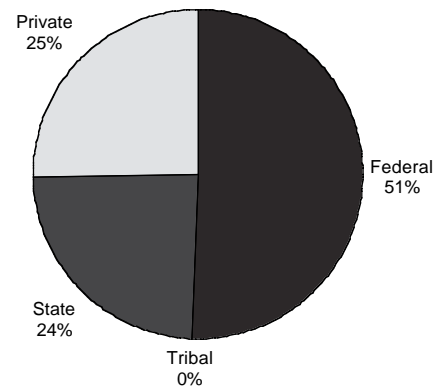
Yavapai County is located in the west central part of the state. It has 3.3% (167,517) of the state’s population and 7% (5,199,884 acres or 8,124 square miles) of the state’s land base. This averages out to 21 people per square mile. The county seat is Prescott with 33,938 people. The next largest town is Prescott Valley with 23,535 people.



Much of the topography is grassland, wooded hills and rugged forested mountains managed by the Prescott National Forest. These public lands offer

hiking, mountain biking, backpacking, horseback riding, off-highway vehicle driving, camping and hunting opportunities. National Park sites include Tuzigoot, Montezuma Castle and Montezuma Well National Monuments. There are several State Parks: Dead Horse Ranch State Park/Verde River Greenway, Red Rock State Park–Center for Environmental Education and Jerome and Ft. Verde State Historic Parks. There are numerous county and municipal parks such as Pioneer Park, Congress Tenderfoot Hill, Watson Lake, A.C. Williams Granite Creek, Butler Park and Riverfront Park. Other notable attractions include the towns of Jerome, Sedona and surrounding red rock country, Oak Creek Canyon, Tavasci Marsh and the Verde River.

Land Ownership



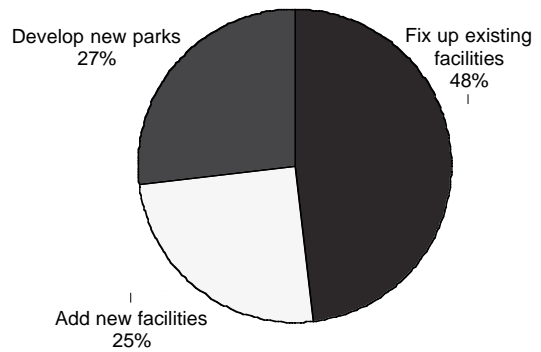
Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Yavapai County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	37	\$2,484,952
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF–three grant components)		
- Parks	25	\$4,303,236
- Trails	5	\$236,343
- Historic Preservation	27	\$859,179
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	9	\$1,651,841
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	16	\$3,661,302
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	0	\$0
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	119	\$13,196,853

Yavapai County Survey Summary

Approximately 59% of the households in Yavapai County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 7.7 times in the past three months, which equates to 761,030 visits. Thirty percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park they visit most often, 20% travel 6-50 miles, 35% travel 1-5 miles and 15% travel less than 2 miles. Twenty-eight percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund

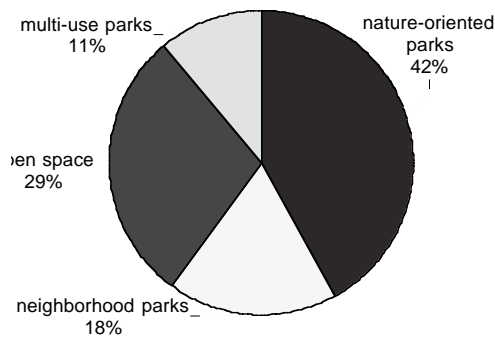


Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Forty-two percent prefer larger nature-oriented parks.

Respondents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks. Forty-eight percent prefer funds go to fixing up existing facilities.

Regarding land acquisition for open space, 86% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 13% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

Priority Park Type to Fund



Twenty-two percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 78% say they are involved as much as they want. Forty percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 21% say public meetings; 15% say through the Internet are the best way

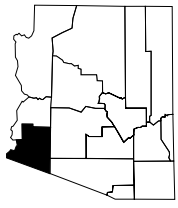
and 17% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 71% prefer mail surveys, 17% phone surveys and 10% web-based surveys.

Yavapai County-Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Too much litter and trash
2. Not well maintained
3. Not enough funding
4. No problems
5. Costs too much

Yuma County Profile



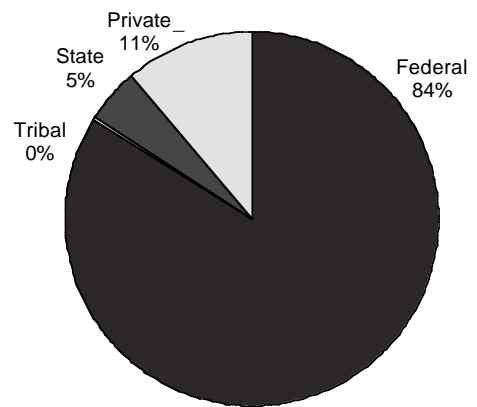
Yuma County is located in the southwest part of the state. It has 3% (160,026) of the state’s population and 4.8% (3,534,832 acres or 5,523 square miles) of the state’s land base. This averages out to 29 people per square mile. The county seat is Yuma with 77,515 people. The next largest town is San Luis with 15,322 people.



Much of the topography is lower Sonoran Desert, with areas of irrigated agriculture. The Bureau of Land Management manages much of the public land. The

Department of Defense manages the military test ranges, Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range and Yuma Proving Grounds. National Wildlife Refuges include Kofa and Cabeza Prieta. There are two Indian Reservations: Fort Yuma-Quechan and Cocopah Tribes. There are two State Historic Parks: Yuma Territorial Prison and Yuma Crossing. There are numerous municipal parks such as Joe Munoz Park, Friendship Park, Butterfield Park and Joe Henry Park. Other notable attractions include the Camino del Diablo, Colorado River and the Gila River.

Land Ownership



Arizona State Parks Grants Awarded within Yuma County

<u>Grant Program and Fund Source</u>	<u>Number of Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Grant Dollars Received</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	26	\$1,011,102
Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF—three grant components)		
- Parks	11	\$1,630,095
- Trails	3	\$221,350
- Historic Preservation	18	\$1,013,801
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	5	\$210,650
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	12	\$3,124,923
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	21	\$1,912,874
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	0	\$0
Total	96	\$9,124,795

Yuma County Survey Summary

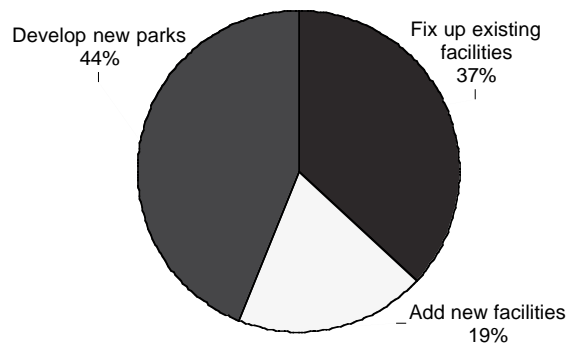
Approximately 70% of the households in Yuma County say they visited a park or recreation area an average of 6.5 times in the past three months, which equates to 728,118 visits. Fourteen percent say they travel more than 50 miles to get to the park

they visit most often, 15% travel 6-50 miles, 44% travel 1-5 miles and 26% travel less than 2 miles. Sixty percent of respondents say they would go more often if the park was closer.

Residents were asked to prioritize which type of parks should receive the limited available park funding. Fifty-one percent prefer larger nature-oriented parks.

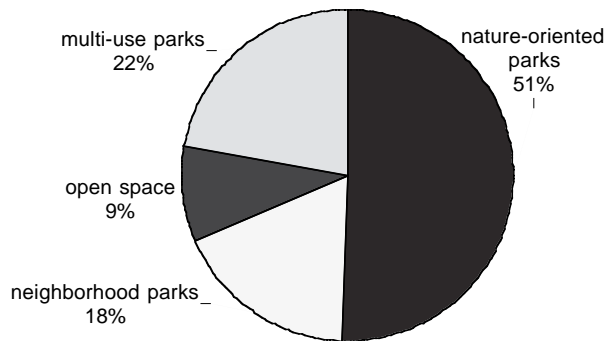
Respondents were also asked their preference regarding spending money to renovate existing facilities or develop new parks.

Priority Park Project Type to Fund



Forty-four percent prefer funds go to developing new parks. Forty-four percent prefer funds go to developing new parks.

Priority Park Type to Fund



Regarding land acquisition for open space, 75% say they prefer to see acquisition dollars go toward buying large open spaces with habitat for wildlife, while 24% prefer the dollars go to acquiring open spaces between housing developments.

Thirty-eight percent say they would like to be more involved in the planning for parks and recreation areas, while 62% say they are involved as much as they want. Thirty-seven percent say that surveys are the best way for them to provide their input; 23% say public meetings; 13% say through the Internet are the best way and 20% do not want to be involved. Of those preferring surveys, 59% prefer mail surveys, 23% phone surveys, 10% face to face surveys and 8% web-based surveys.

Yuma County–Top 5 Responses when asked:

What are the Major Problems Concerning Parks and Recreation Areas?

1. Doesn't meet my needs
2. No problems
3. Too much litter and trash
4. Not well maintained
5. Personal safety

Open Project Selection Process

Land and Water Conservation Fund and Local, Regional and State Parks Heritage Fund

Process

The information presented herein details the open project selection process used to make funding decisions for the state Local, Regional and State Parks (LRSP) Heritage Fund and federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant programs administered by Arizona State Parks (ASP). Information includes program information, a program time schedule, guidelines used for the LRSP/LWCF program and the rating points given for each. The guidelines for the LRSP/LWCF programs are based on the results of the SCORP planning process and task force meetings to gather public input. The LRSP/LWCF grant programs run concurrently and follow the same application, rating and award process.



Project Solicitation

In Arizona, the LRSP/LWCF grant programs are set up on an annual cycle; the schedule for the application and selection process remains the same from year to year. Eligible applicants under the LRSP/LWCF grant programs include the state, all of its political subdivisions and tribal governments. In accordance with a 1994 Memorandum of Agreement between the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission (AORCC) and the Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB), a portion of the LWCF allocation will be made available for competitive grants and a portion will be used for outdoor recreation projects at Arizona State Parks. Grant workshop announcements are made as early as August and workshop announcements are mailed to eligible applicants in September. The grant workshops, held in November, provide the applicants an opportunity to review the program and to see if there have been any modifications during the past year. The workshops are designed to ensure that applicants understand the guidelines and rating criteria used in the LRSP/LWCF programs, and assist them in developing quality projects and applications.

Project Selection

After LRSP/LWCF grant applications are received, each application undergoes a two step evaluation process. First, each application is screened to make sure it meets the

minimum guidelines and legal requirements set forth by the National Park Service (NPS) and the ASPB. Staff then visits the site of each proposed project to become familiar with the projects. Those applications that meet all of the minimum requirements are then presented to AORCC for review. Secondly, each application is rated by a team of at least three, using the rating criteria. This rating criteria was developed from various components of the SCORP planning process and a task force comprised of recreation professionals from around the state. Arizona State Parks projects are not rated competitively since the 1994 Memorandum of Agreement allows a portion of the LWCF allocation to be used for outdoor recreation projects within the Arizona State Parks system.

The results of the rating criteria are presented to AORCC along with staff funding recommendations in August. Applicants receive the same information and are encouraged to attend the AORCC meeting. After all public input has been heard, AORCC either adopts staff's recommendations or develops its own funding recommendations. Staff and AORCC recommendations are presented to the ASPB in September for final action. The public also has an opportunity to provide input at the ASPB meeting in September.

Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission

AORCC is an advisory body to the ASPB with many responsibilities, including oversight of the LRSP/LWCF grant process. Made up of representatives appointed by the Governor, AORCC guides staff in developing guidelines and rating criteria to ensure objectivity. AORCC is responsible for making funding recommendations to the ASPB.

Arizona State Parks Board

Once AORCC has made its funding recommendation to the ASPB, the Board takes final action on the recommendations and directs the ASP Director or designee to sign grant award participant agreements. The ASPB, whose seven members are appointed by the Governor, oversees the administration of these grants, which is accomplished by the Grants staff.

Program Assistance

Program assistance is a priority for all grant programs at ASP. There are three ways applicants and the general public can receive this assistance. First, applicants and the general public are encouraged to call the Grants Section with questions or concerns about the LRSP/LWCF programs. Second, in order to provide project development assistance to all applicants, the Grants Section holds three grant application workshops across the state each year before the beginning of each grant cycle. Third, the Grants Section offers a review of applications prior to the submission deadline to provide applicants with information and assistance to create a better application.

Public Participation

Public participation is the basis of the Arizona SCORP and LRSP/LWCF grant programs in Arizona. Public participation is integral to the LRSP/LWCF grant programs for guidelines and rating criteria development process and in project solicitation and

selection. This participation is achieved through numerous public meetings held during the SCORP and grant planning process, and opportunities for public comments at AORCC and ASPB meetings.

Program Review and Updating

Task Force

Further, in an effort to obtain pertinent input from the applicants AORCC occasionally establishes a task force comprised of recreation professionals representing various



geographical locales and jurisdictional affiliations. This group meets to discuss and evaluate the current rating criteria and guidelines that are being used. Ultimately the group may recommend, for AORCC and ASPB consideration, changes to the process for future use. As a result, the rating criteria and weightings change periodically to reflect the needs and demands of recreation providers and the public. Current guidelines and the rating criteria can be found in the LRSP/LWCF grant application manual, which is revised and printed each year.

Affirmative Action

Both the SCORP process and the LRSP/LWCF programs are sensitive to the needs of all special populations. Participants representing low-income communities, the physically challenged, minority groups, women and other special populations participated at all levels in the SCORP planning process. Beginning in the issue development phase of SCORP; continuing through the guideline and rating system criteria process of the LRSP/LWCF program; and finally into the approval and award phase of the grant process, representatives from all these populations have had input into the development of this open project selection process.

The staff at ASP are committed to meeting the needs of all Arizona's population, and ensuring that representatives from all special populations are invited and continue to participate during all phases of the SCORP process and in the LRSP/LWCF grant program.

LRSP/LWCF Grant Program Details

The following is a brief summary of the annual LRSP/LWCF grant programs. This information is available to the general public as well as any group or organization upon request from Arizona State Parks.

Authorization and Purpose

The **Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)** Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578) became effective January 1, 1965 and has since been authorized to continue through 2015. The Act provides financial assistance to states, their political subdivisions and Indian tribal governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

The **Local, Regional and State Parks (LRSP)** component of the Arizona State Parks Board Heritage Fund (A.R.S. § 41-503) was established in 1990 to provide funds for outdoor recreation and open space throughout Arizona. Eligible applicants for LRSP funds are cities, towns, counties and Indian tribal governments.

Qualification for State Participation in the LWCF grant program

To qualify for financial assistance under the LWCF program, each state must (1) designate an official to act for the state as liaison officer in dealing with the National Park Service; (2) designate an official to serve as the state's fiscal officer to receive and disburse federal funds; and (3) prepare and maintain a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan. In Arizona, the State Liaison Officer is the ASP Executive Director.

For LWCF program assistance a local governmental entity must have a responsibility to provide outdoor recreation opportunities to the public and (1) independent governing authority; (2) independent signature authority; (3) independent authority to commit funds.



Qualification for Participation in the LRSP grant program

To qualify for financial assistance under the LRSP program, each governmental entity must have a responsibility to provide outdoor recreation opportunities to the public and (1) independent governing authority; (2) independent signature authority; (3) independent authority to commit funds.

State Authorization

Under provisions of A.R.S. § 41-511.26, state agencies and incorporated municipalities are granted authority to participate in the LRSP/LWCF grant programs. The State Parks Board is responsible for administering the program in Arizona and preparing and maintaining the required outdoor recreation plan.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants under these programs include incorporated municipalities, counties,

state agencies, and Indian tribal governments. ASP is not eligible for LRSP competitive grants. In accordance with a 1994 Memorandum of Agreement between AORCC and the ASPB, a portion of the LWCF allocation will be made available for competitive grants and a portion will be used for outdoor recreation projects at Arizona State Parks.



Eligible Activities

Eligible activities for both programs are outdoor recreation and open space. Projects include, but are not limited to: *park development* (e.g., playground equipment, lighting, picnic facilities, ballfields, ramadas, sports facilities, restrooms and other facilities deemed appropriate or eligible by federal and state guidelines) and *land acquisition* to serve future outdoor recreation and/or open space.

Matching Requirement

Both LRSP and LWCF grants are awarded on a 50/50 match where the participant provides at least 50% of the project cost and the grant provides the other 50%.

Surcharge

Each successful LWCF grant recipient is required to pay a “non-project” surcharge to ASP. Revenue from surcharge payments is used to administer awarded grants and to assist in the development of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The surcharge is currently set at 10% of the grant award and is non-reimbursable.

Application Evaluation and Approval

Complete LRSP/LWCF applications are evaluated by State Parks staff, reviewed by AORCC, and subsequently approved by the State Parks Board. The National Park Service approves LWCF applications.

Distribution of Funds

AORCC makes funding recommendations to the State Parks Board for final action and distribution of funding through participant agreements.

Application Deadline

Complete LRSP/LWCF applications must be received by Arizona State Parks no later than 5:00 P.M. on the last working day in February.

State Contact

Contact Arizona State Park, Grants Section, at (602) 542-7129 for further information.

Table 12. Open Project Selection Process Recurring Funding Cycle

LAST WORKING DAY IN FEBRUARY– Application must be received by State Parks by 5:00 p.m.

MARCH/MAY – On-site inspections of proposed LRSP/LWCF projects by State Parks staff.

JUNE – Project requests presented to AORCC.

JULY/AUGUST – LRSP/LWCF applications rated by review team.

AUGUST – Staff funding recommendations submitted to AORCC for consideration.

SEPTEMBER – Recommendations submitted to the Arizona State Parks Board for final action.

FOLLOWING BOARD ACTION - Participant agreements executed for approved projects and notice to proceed given.

If Land and Water Conservation Funds become available, the project applications will be submitted to NPS following ASPB approval.

Table 13. FY 2002 LRSP/LWCF Rating Criteria

Grant Rating Criteria Summary		<u>Points</u>
Section I. Local Criteria		
1. Comprehensive Planning		10
2. Public Involvement		20
3. Project-Specific Planning		20
Subtotal		50
Section II. Project Design		
4. New Opportunities		15
5. Conservation and Low-Maintenance Features		13
6. Partnerships/Donations		7
7. Under-Served Areas		5
Maximum Possible		40
Section III. Administrative Compliance		
8. Administrative Performance		4
9. Post-Completion Compliance		4
10. Workshop Attendance		2
Subtotal		10
TOTAL POINTS		<u>100</u>

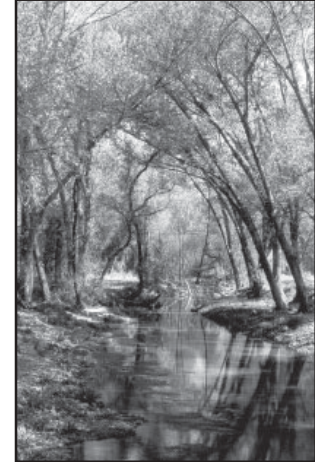
FY 2002 LRSP Heritage Fund Rating Criteria

Section I. Local Criteria

Total of 50 points possible for this section

This section measures the local need and support for the project, several aspects of project planning and issues related to public/community involvement and support.

Applicants should develop proposals that meet the high priority needs of local recreation users. The assessment of these needs should be based upon coordinated, long-range planning and public involvement efforts as well as site-specific plans. The explanation and documentation must demonstrate that the proposed project is based upon conscientious planning and decision-making processes.



Points will be awarded based on how well the project is described and documented for each of the levels of planning and public involvement. An individual response must be provided for each of the criteria.

Tell us why this project is a priority for you now by explaining and documenting each of the following:

1. Comprehensive Planning

0 to 10 points

Long-range comprehensive planning efforts of a general nature that address outdoor recreation and open space needs.

Up to five points may be awarded based on the appropriateness of the planning process and how it is described.

Up to five points may be awarded for providing thorough documentation that is clearly referenced in the narrative.

2. Public Involvement

0 to 20 points

Public involvement efforts that focus specifically on the needs, priority and public support for outdoor recreation and open space.

Points are awarded based on the description of the need for this type of activity as expressed by the public, the priority of this type of activity for the applicant based on public involvement in the planning process and the degree of public support for the comprehensive plan.

Points are awarded for documentation that supports the above descriptions if the documentation is provided and clearly referenced in the narrative.

3. Project-Specific Planning**0 to 20 points**

Project-specific planning efforts that show the need, priority and public support for this particular project.

Points are awarded based on the description of the need for this project as expressed by the applicant and the public, the priority of this project for the applicant and the degree of public support specific to this project.

Points are awarded for documentation that supports the above descriptions if the documentation is provided and clearly referenced in the narrative.

Often different components of the same document or plan provide answers to support more than one of the above questions. The same document can be used to answer each of these questions. Applicants providing documentation for both planning and public involvement will receive more points. The extent of planning and public involvement should be commensurate with the size of the project. Documentation must be clearly identified as to its relationship to this project. It must be referenced to the specific information appropriate to each response.

You must provide the specific pages of the document(s) you referenced above that directly relate to your answers to receive points for documentation.

Evidence of a planning/public involvement process might include one or more of the following documents:

- an adopted comprehensive local plan or recreation master plan which supports the proposed project
- an approved long-range comprehensive land use/management plan which supports the proposed project
- documentation of the completed NEPA process (projects involving federal monies/lands)
- regional or statewide plans (i.e., State or regional park plans) in support of the proposed project
- site or project-specific plan
- notes/minutes and decisions from internal agency or interagency meetings that directly relate to the proposed project (show when, where, what was discussed/decided, and who attended)
- a bond action which supports the proposed project
- public involvement research tools such as needs assessments, statistically valid surveys, questionnaires, and focus groups which support the proposed project
- documented approval of the proposed project (such as citizen's advisory committee, city or town council, the tribal council or board of supervisors decisions)
- documented local support of the proposed project (such as informal survey results, letters of support, citizens speaking at public meetings, citizen petitions, etc.)

- documentation of any public involvement activities with the proposed project (such as public meeting notices/agendas, attendance rosters, and/or minutes of public meetings, special events, volunteer projects)
- public involvement and project support documented by local media (such as newspaper articles)
- documented organizational support of the proposed project (show that organizations have been contacted, involved and endorsed the project)
- an adopted capital improvement budget in support of the proposed project expenditures
- a document specifying your community's park service standards

Section II. Project Design

Total of 40 points possible for this section

4. New Opportunities

0, 5, 10, or 15 points

Explain how the scope of work for this project is providing a new opportunity in your community. A new opportunity is defined as the acquisition of at least 1 acre of land and/or development of a facility that has never been available to the public for outdoor recreation at this location. A new opportunity may also include expansion of an existing facility to include new types of users. If the new opportunity involves development or expansion, information must be provided explaining what was previously and what is currently located at this site in order to establish that this is a new opportunity.



For both acquisition and development projects, explain which scope items and their associated costs meet the new opportunity definition and why. A response to this question must clearly describe, and if necessary, document how the new opportunity definition is met. Facilities will not automatically be classified as new opportunities.

15 points will be awarded if 51-100% of the total project costs are for new opportunities.

10 points will be awarded if 26-50% of the total project costs are for new opportunities.

5 points will be awarded if 10-25% of the total project costs are for new opportunities.

0 points will be awarded if less than 10% of the total project costs are for new opportunities.

Scope items and their associated costs must be listed and adequately described as new opportunities in order to receive points.

5. Energy and Resource Conservation and Low-Maintenance Features

0, 5, 8 or 13 points

Describe energy and resource conservation efforts and/or low-maintenance features on items included in the scope of work for this project. Examples might include water conservation, energy efficiency, waterless or low water restrooms, drip irrigation, xeriscaping, effluent recycling, revegetation with native plants with reduced need for irrigation, solar energy applications, vandal resistant surfaces, anti-theft measures and surfaces that do not require regular painting.

Explain which scope items meet the energy and resource conservation and/or low-maintenance definition and how, and their associated costs. Land acquisition alone will not receive points for this question.



13 points will be awarded to projects incorporating energy and resource conservation and/or low-maintenance features into 51-100% of the total development costs.

8 points will be awarded to projects incorporating energy and resource conservation and/or low-maintenance features into 26-50% of the total development costs.

5 points will be awarded to projects incorporating energy and resource conservation and/or low-maintenance features into 10-25% of the total development costs.

0 points will be awarded to projects incorporating energy and resource conservation and/or low-maintenance features into less than 10% of the total development costs.

If the scope items and their associated costs are not listed in the narrative, points will not be awarded.

6. Partnerships/Donations

0, 3, or 7 points

Describe tangible and intangible (in-kind) contributions you have received for the scope of work of this project. Include letters of commitment/partnership to verify the contribution. Be sure to describe the contribution as it relates to the scope of work and the associated value of the contributions. Tangible contributions include cash donations, material donations, and equipment donations. Intangible (in-kind) contributions are labor donations. To calculate the value of labor donations, multiply the number of hours which will be worked by the minimum wage. If the donation is for skilled labor which requires specialized training or licensing, use the rate which would have been paid if the services were not donated. Examples of skilled labor include electricians, engineers and plumbers.

7 points will be awarded to those projects where 51-100% of the applicant match is made possible through partnerships and/or donations.

3 points will be awarded to those projects where 25-50% of the applicant match is made possible through partnerships and/or donations.

0 points will be awarded to those projects with less than 25% of the applicant match made possible through partnerships and/or donations.

If the scope items and the associated value of the donations are not listed, points will not be awarded.

7. Under-Served Areas **0 to 5 points**

Is this area under-served for parks and recreation opportunities? How do you know? Provide information that helps identify why this project meets a critical need in your community and the impact of not funding the project on the community.

Up to 5 points will be awarded based on the level of need expressed in this proposal and the impact of not funding the project on the community.

Section III. Administrative Compliance *Total of 10 points possible for this section*

This section will be completed by staff based on the applicant's past history with Arizona State Parks grant programs.

8. Administrative Performance **0 to 4 points**

This category is for applicants who have had an LRSP grant in the past 5 years. Up to 2 points will be awarded based on the timely submission of quarterly reports. Up to 2 points will be awarded based on completion of the project within the original (2 or 3-year) project period.

If the applicant has not had any LRSP grants in the past 5 years, all 4 points will be awarded.

9. Post-Completion Compliance **0 to 4 points**

This category is for applicants who have a closed LRSP project in which the Term of Public Use is still active. For facilities (real property) the Term of Public Use is 25 years; for acquired land it is 99 years. Points will be awarded on a scale of 0-4 according to the participant's compliance with the post-completion self-certification process.

If the applicant does not have any projects that require compliance with the post-completion self-certification process, all 4 points will be awarded.

10. Workshop Attendance **0 or 2 points**

All applicants are encouraged to attend an annual grant workshop. Applicants represented at an LRSP workshop for this grant cycle will receive 2 points.

Other Statewide Resource Plans and Studies

ARIZONA TRAILS 2000: *State Motorized and Nonmotorized Trails Plan*

Summary

This plan includes both motorized and nonmotorized trail information, public involvement results and recommendations. The plan was prepared by Arizona State Parks as required by state legislation (State Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation Plan, A.R.S. § 41-511.04 and State Trails Plan, § 41-511.22).

The plan's purpose is to provide information and recommendations to guide Arizona State Parks and other agencies in Arizona in their management of motorized and nonmotorized trail resources, and specifically to guide the distribution and expenditure of the Arizona Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (A.R.S. § 28-1176), Arizona Heritage Fund trails component (A.R.S. § 41-503), and Federal Recreational Trails Program (23 U.S.C. 206). The entire plan is available on State Parks' website www.azstateparks.com.

Top 5 Recommendations—State OHV Recreation Plan

1. Preserve Existing Trails and OHV Areas
2. Renovate Eroded or Deteriorated Trails
3. Protect Access to Trails and OHV Areas
4. Promote Trail Etiquette and Environmental Ethics
5. Plan for and Develop New OHV Opportunities

Top 5 Recommendations— State Nonmotorized Trails Plan

1. Renovate Eroded or Deteriorated Trails
2. Keep Existing Trails Clean and Clear
3. Promote Trail Etiquette and Environmental Ethics
4. Protect Access to Trails
5. Incorporate Trails into Local and Regional Planning

Arizona Historic Preservation Plan: 2000 Update

Summary

The Arizona Historic Preservation Plan provides the historic preservation community throughout Arizona a set of policy guidelines that reflect a consensus as to the state of cultural resource management and the public's perspective on historic preservation issues. The Plan is used in all State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and related agencies' programs in Arizona and is implemented on a daily basis through a specific and annually updated action plan.

The 2000 Update of the Plan reviews progress since the 1996 Plan, validates the public's interest in historic preservation, identifies the effects of outside changes to the 1996 Plan and outlines a framework for actions necessary to meet goals of historic preservation efforts across the state. The priority goals identified in the Arizona Historic Preservation Plan 2000 Update are:

Historic Preservation Priority Goals

1. Better Resource Management
2. Effective Information Management
3. Maximizing Funding
4. Partnerships in Planning
5. Proactive Communities
6. Informed Supportive Public
7. Informed Supportive Policy-Makers
8. Informed Trained Professionals

Arizona Watercraft Survey

Summary

The Arizona Watercraft Survey is the mechanism which determines the amount of gasoline tax to be allocated to the State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF). The SLIF provides grant dollars to eligible applicants for improvements on Arizona's lakes and rivers where boating is allowed, utilizing the tax revenue (percentages of the motor fuel tax and watercraft license fees) generated by boaters. Established in 1960, the program has evolved from a relatively small program funding a few thousand dollars worth of boating improvement projects at Arizona's lakes each year to the multi-million dollar program it is today.

The funding percentage for SLIF is derived from the results from the Arizona Watercraft Survey conducted every three years. The survey is conducted by the Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona Game and Fish Department and Arizona State Parks. Based on the 2000 Arizona Watercraft Survey gasoline tax percentage attributable to watercraft usage overall SLIF revenues for FY 2002 are estimated at \$10 million. Approximately 60% of the annual SLIF revenues are usually available for the competitive grants program.

The fuel consumption data is collected to determine the allocation of motor vehicle fuel tax to the SLIF. The information gathered on funding priorities and recreational watercraft usage patterns on Arizona's lakes and rivers is necessary, in part, to determine the distribution of SLIF revenues to eligible grant applicants. The 2003 Arizona Watercraft Survey currently being conducted parallels the methodology used for the 1994, 1997 and 2000 studies.

National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan

Summary

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responsible for preparing the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan (NWPCP). The NWPCP provides a planning framework, criteria and guidance to assist agencies in identifying the types and locations of priority wetlands warranting consideration for state and federal acquisition and protection in accordance with Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. Section 303 amends the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act to authorize wetlands specifically as suitable replacement for LWCF lands slated for conversion to other uses. The NWPCP applies only to wetlands that would be acquired by Federal agencies and States using LWCF appropriations.

The NWPCP was printed by the USFWS in 1989 and updated in 1991. Copies are available from the Service Publications Unit (Region 8) located in Arlington, Virginia (call USFWS, 703-358-2161).

Regional USFWS Offices are responsible for maintaining a Regional Wetlands Concept Plan, in coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies and other State and Federal agencies, that includes lists of wetland sites warranting priority for acquisition. Arizona falls under the USFWS Region 2 office. For information regarding the Region 2 Regional Wetland Concept Plan published in 1991, contact David Dall, Regional Wetlands Coordinator, USFWS National Wetlands Inventory, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.

Arizona's Wetland Priorities

In Arizona, all occurring wetland types are naturally scarce. Because the state's wetlands are believed to have been generally attenuated in the last 140 years, and the process may be continuing, all wetland types are considered eligible for acquisition or other protection.

Under the LWCF program, existing facilities acquired or developed with LWCF monies must be replaced if converted to nonrecreational uses. In choosing acceptable replacement sites, wetlands should be ranked for acquisitions. After determining that wetlands will be acquired or converted under Section 6(f) of the LWCF program, the priorities identified in this plan should take precedence for determining the best sites.

The wetlands acquisition priorities listed in this plan represent no change from those appearing in the 1988 and 1994 Wetlands Addendum to the SCORPs. These priorities are based on NPS guidelines and the methods outlined in the NWPCP. Acquisition priorities for general wetland types in Arizona were determined by consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Arizona Game and Fish Department and were prioritized in relation to the nation's priority listings in the NWPCP (Table 14).

Priority Consideration will be given to the following (all are weighted equally):

1. Wetland types least protected by regulation or preservation (public or private).
2. Wetland types that have been destroyed, altered or degraded within the state.
3. Regions within the state with the least number of wetlands protected by regulation or preservation (public or private).
4. Wetland sites subject to identifiable threat of loss or degradation.
5. Wetland sites with diverse functions and values and/or high or special values for specific wetlands.
6. Wetland sites that are contiguous to protected areas or public land, or provide corridors, or enhance the functions and values of adjacent wetlands.

Table 14. Priority Wetland Types

	<u>NWPCP</u>	<u>Arizona</u>
Decreasing	Palustrine emergent	Palustrine emergent
	Palustrine forested	Palustrine forested
		<i>Upper Riparian</i>
		<i>Lower Riparian</i>
	Palustrine scrub/shrub	Palustrine scrub/shrub
		<i>Upper Riparian</i>
		<i>Lower Riparian</i>
	Estuarine intertidal emergent	*Palustrine open water
	Estuarine intertidal forested	*Lacustrine
	Estuarine intertidal scrub/shrub	Riverine
	Marine intertidal	
Stable	Estuarine intertidal non-vegetated	
	Estuarine subtidal	
	Lacustrine	
Increasing	Palustrine open water	
	Palustrine unconsolidated shore	
	Palustrine non-vegetated	

**Naturally occurring wetland types*

Growing Smarter Planning

The Growing Smarter Act, passed by voters in 1998, consists of comprehensive municipal, county and State Land Department land use planning and zoning reforms, providing for the acquisition and preservation of open spaces and establishing a program for continuing study and consideration of pertinent issues relating to public land use policies. In addition to the existing planning requirements (which include a recreation component), the Growing Smarter Act requires that municipalities also address the following elements: land use, circulation/transportation, open space, growth area, environmental planning, cost of development and water resources.

Arizona State Parks is responsible for administering the Land Conservation Fund, making matching grants which assists state sub-divisions and certain non-profit organizations in purchasing State Trust land which has been reclassified for conservation. The fund receives an annual appropriation of \$20 million from the State General Fund for eleven years. If land is purchased with Growing Smarter funds, the land must remain as open space in perpetuity.

Appendices

- Appendix A. List of Arizona LWCF Grant Awards
Federal Fiscal Years 1965-2001**
- Appendix B. 2003 SCORP Telephone Survey**

Appendix A. List of Arizona LWCF Grants Federal Fiscal Years 1965-2002

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Apache County					
Apache County	Apache County Courts	1980	Apache	\$84,159	\$168,318
Arizona State Parks	Lyman Lake State Park	1967	Apache	\$6,616	\$13,232
Eagar	Eagar Town Park	1973	Apache	\$5,000	\$10,000
Eagar	Round Valley Recreation Complex	1985	Apache	\$52,000	\$104,000
Springerville	Springerville Town Park	1973	Apache	\$10,000	\$20,000
Springerville	Springerville Lighting Project	1980	Apache	\$18,869	\$37,739
Springerville	Springerville Park Improvements	1983	Apache	\$18,108	\$36,217
St. Johns	Apache County Ball Park	1974	Apache	\$42,872	\$85,745
St. Johns	Development Of City Park	1976	Apache	\$100,981	\$201,962
St. Johns	St. Johns Pool Expansion	1979	Apache	\$125,000	\$250,000
St. Johns	St. Johns Park Land Acq.	1979	Apache	\$15,000	\$30,000
St. Johns	St. Johns Handball Courts	1981	Apache	\$18,200	\$36,400
St. Johns	Park Improvements	1984	Apache	\$26,350	\$52,700
St. Johns	St. Johns Fairground Improvements	1985	Apache	\$27,526	\$55,053
St. Johns	Baseball Field Development	1986	Apache	\$35,200	\$70,400
St. Johns	St. Johns Park Ramada	1986	Apache	\$10,000	\$20,000
St. Johns	Airport Park Restrooms/Ramadas	1989	Apache	\$25,860	\$51,720
Cochise County					
Benson	Benson Athletic Field	1978	Cochise	\$7,768	\$15,537
Benson	Park & Picnic Expansion	1979	Cochise	\$6,433	\$12,867
Benson	Lions Park Development	1991	Cochise	\$68,000	\$136,000
Bisbee	Bisbee Municipal Swimming Pool	1967	Cochise	\$47,500	\$95,000
Douglas	8th St. Park Swimming Pool	1976	Cochise	\$160,000	\$320,000
Douglas	Veterans Memorial Tennis Courts	1978	Cochise	\$54,028	\$108,057
Douglas	Vet. Memorial Park Baseball Field	1978	Cochise	\$14,967	\$29,934
Douglas	15th Street Park Little League Base	1979	Cochise	\$13,673	\$27,347
Douglas	Playground Equipment	1980	Cochise	\$2,499	\$4,999
Douglas	Construct Handball/Racquetball Courts	1980	Cochise	\$25,000	\$50,000
Douglas	Softball Field Development Phase I	1980	Cochise	\$6,000	\$12,000
Douglas	Copperking Baseball Field Lighting	1980	Cochise	\$63,276	\$126,552
Douglas	Veterans Park Tennis Courts Relighting	1983	Cochise	\$3,194	\$6,388
Douglas	Veteran's Park Softball Relighting	1983	Cochise	\$7,000	\$14,000
Douglas	Termite Field Lighting Improvement	1985	Cochise	\$5,500	\$11,000
Douglas	15th Street Softball Field Lighting	1986	Cochise	\$20,934	\$41,868
Huachuca City	Huachuca City Tennis Courts	1978	Cochise	\$14,638	\$29,276
Sierra Vista	Veterans Memorial Park	1968	Cochise	\$88,501	\$177,002
Sierra Vista	Veterans Memorial Park	1971	Cochise	\$32,832	\$65,664
Sierra Vista	Bella Vista Neighborhood Park	1973	Cochise	\$3,520	\$7,041
Sierra Vista	Veterans Memorial Park	1973	Cochise	\$31,727	\$63,454
Sierra Vista	Baseball Field Lighting	1980	Cochise	\$41,418	\$82,837
Sierra Vista	Civic Center Complex Ballfields	1983	Cochise	\$34,028	\$68,057
Sierra Vista	Sierra Vista Park Acquisition	1985	Cochise	\$71,875	\$143,750
Sierra Vista	Little League/Multi-Purpose Fields	1985	Cochise	\$106,600	\$213,200
Tombstone	New City Park	1967	Cochise	\$5,000	\$10,000
Willcox	Willcox Rec Complex	1966	Cochise	\$100,000	\$200,000
Willcox	Willcox Lighted Ballfield Development	1978	Cochise	\$36,957	\$73,915
Willcox	Quail Drive Sports Park Improvements	2000	Cochise	\$109,361	\$218,722

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Coconino County					
AZ Game & Fish Dep	Willow Springs Lake	1966	Coconino	\$154,825	\$309,650
Arizona State Parks	Slide Rock Picnic Improvements	1989	Coconino	\$72,000	\$144,000
Arizona State Parks	Slide Rock Water & Waste Treatment	1992	Coconino	\$63,000	\$126,000
Flagstaff	Municipal Artificial Ice Rink	1970	Coconino	\$99,000	\$198,000
Flagstaff	Thorpe City Softball Lighting	1971	Coconino	\$28,982	\$57,964
Flagstaff	Thorpe Park Ramada & Bleachers Proj	1972	Coconino	\$9,114	\$18,228
Flagstaff	Three Parks Project	1972	Coconino	\$7,000	\$14,000
Flagstaff	Pine Park Manor	1972	Coconino	\$39,922	\$79,845
Flagstaff	Pine Park Manor	1973	Coconino	\$40,000	\$80,000
Flagstaff	Bushmaster Park Development	1975	Coconino	\$68,500	\$137,000
Flagstaff	Flagstaff Tennis/Handball Cts.	1978	Coconino	\$63,104	\$126,208
Flagstaff	Thorpe Park Playground Improvement	1979	Coconino	\$12,000	\$24,000
Flagstaff	Turquoise Tennis Court Renovation	1979	Coconino	\$29,800	\$59,600
Flagstaff	Tennis Court Lighting	1979	Coconino	\$23,092	\$46,184
Flagstaff	Tennis Courts - Cheshire Park	1979	Coconino	\$29,240	\$58,480
Flagstaff	Fox Glen Recreation Complex	1980	Coconino	\$122,097	\$244,194
Flagstaff	Ponderosa Park	1981	Coconino	\$34,340	\$68,681
Flagstaff	Bicycle Trail Development	1981	Coconino	\$3,466	\$6,933
Flagstaff	Thorpe Park Ballfield	1984	Coconino	\$9,976	\$19,953
Flagstaff	Foxglen Park Multi-Use Field	1987	Coconino	\$48,719	\$97,438
Flagstaff	Flagstaff Trail System	1990	Coconino	\$47,928	\$95,856
Flagstaff	Flagstaff Urban Trails System/Birch to B	1991	Coconino	\$47,600	\$95,200
Flagstaff	East Flagstaff Youth Sports Complex	1993	Coconino	\$36,744	\$73,488
Fredonia	Fredonia Swimming Pool Repair	1978	Coconino	\$40,000	\$80,000
Fredonia	Fredonia Double Tennis Courts	1981	Coconino	\$22,000	\$44,000
Fredonia	Fredonia Little League Field Dev.	1985	Coconino	\$11,413	\$22,827
Page	Aspen Tennis Center, Golliard Park	1979	Coconino	\$97,500	\$195,000
Williams	Ballpark Improvement Project	1977	Coconino	\$8,174	\$16,348
Williams	Williams Tennis Lighting	1979	Coconino	\$2,175	\$4,350
Williams	Williams City Park Multiple Use Faci	1985	Coconino	\$27,000	\$54,000
Gila County					
AZ Game & Fish Dep	Canyon Creek Fish Hatchery	1968	Gila	\$266,800	\$533,600
AZ Game & Fish Dep	Tonto Creek Fish Hatchery Renovation	1985	Gila	\$212,200	\$424,400
AZ State Parks	Tonto Natural Bridge State Park	2002	Gila	\$791,171	\$1,582,342
Globe	Globe/Miami Rec. Dev. Phase I	1977	Gila	\$113,994	\$227,988
Globe	Community Park Development	1984	Gila	\$44,874	\$89,748
Globe	Globe Botanical Park	1991	Gila	\$69,736	\$139,472
Hayden	Hastings Park & G. C. Dev.	1978	Gila	\$27,797	\$55,594
Miami	Hostetler Pool Dev	1970	Gila	\$10,440	\$20,880
Miami	Swimming Pool Renovation	1983	Gila	\$22,084	\$44,169
Miami	Miami Basketball Court	1993	Gila	\$23,343	\$46,687
Payson	Rumsey Park Acq/Dev	1976	Gila	\$191,647	\$383,295
Payson	Payson Municipal Pool	1985	Gila	\$200,000	\$400,000
Graham County					
Arizona State Parks	Roper Lake S. P. - Dankworth Unit	1978	Graham	\$72,562	\$145,125
Graham County	Graham County Reg. Park	1976	Graham	\$49,600	\$99,201
Graham County	Graham Co. MU Recreation Field	1980	Graham	\$124,532	\$249,064
Graham County	Open Space Activity Area	1984	Graham	\$17,500	\$35,000
Graham County	Pueblo Viejo Park	1990	Graham	\$34,617	\$69,234
Safford	Mt. Graham Golf Course	1967	Graham	\$57,000	\$114,000
Safford	Mt. Graham Golf Course Expansion	1972	Graham	\$89,700	\$179,400

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Safford	Glenn Meadows Park	1980	Graham	\$55,165	\$110,330
Safford	Dry Lake Park Development	1986	Graham	\$10,772	\$21,544
Safford	Multi-Use Path Development	2000	Graham	\$62,552	\$125,104
Greenlee County					
Duncan	Duncan Community Park	1990	Greenlee	\$20,000	\$40,000
Greenlee County	Morenci Town Park A&D	1989	Greenlee	\$75,000	\$150,000
La Paz County					
Arizona State Parks	Red Rock Unit	1967	La Paz	\$98,991	\$197,982
Arizona State Parks	Buckskin Mountain State Park	1970	La Paz	\$10,693	\$21,387
Arizona State Parks	Buckskin Point Unit	1971	La Paz	\$17,548	\$35,096
Arizona State Parks	Restrooms & Cabanas Buckskin Pt.	1972	La Paz	\$39,792	\$79,584
La Paz County	La Paz County Park	1973	La Paz	\$21,437	\$42,874
Parker	Community Park	1968	La Paz	\$22,609	\$45,218
Parker	Parker Community Park Phase II	1969	La Paz	\$10,000	\$20,000
Parker	Parker Community Park-Phase III	1970	La Paz	\$16,442	\$32,884
Parker	Parker Western Park	1973	La Paz	\$7,500	\$15,000
Parker	Swimming Pool	1976	La Paz	\$255,348	\$510,696
Parker	Town Park Ballfield Relighting	1983	La Paz	\$13,944	\$27,888
Maricopa County					
AZ Game & Fish Dep	Black Canyon Shooting Range	1967	Maricopa	\$27,658	\$55,316
AZ Game & Fish Dep	Black Canyon Shooting Range	1968	Maricopa	\$111,576	\$223,153
Arizona State Parks	State Outdoor Recreation Plan	1965	Maricopa	\$33,349	\$66,699
Arizona State Parks	Outdoor Rec. Plan Maintenance	1969	Maricopa	\$12,850	\$25,700
Arizona State Parks	Project Agreement Cancelled	1971	Maricopa	\$4,235	\$8,470
Arizona State Parks	Arizona SCORP Project No. 2	1971	Maricopa	\$48,979	\$97,958
Arizona State Parks	Project Agreement Cancelled	1972	Maricopa	\$9,900	\$19,800
Arizona State Parks	Arizona State Park Plans	1973	Maricopa	\$20,000	\$40,000
Arizona State Parks	Statewide Bicycle & Foot Pathway	1973	Maricopa	\$31,556	\$63,113
Arizona State Parks	Phoenix Metro Area Bikeway Dev.	1975	Maricopa	\$185,187	\$370,374
Arizona State Parks	Arizona Scorp Update	1976	Maricopa	\$84,780	\$169,560
Arizona State Parks	SCORP Planning Process, Addendum I	1979	Maricopa	\$200,000	\$400,000
Arizona State Parks	1989 Arizona Scorp	1986	Maricopa	\$100,000	\$200,000
Arizona State Parks	1994 Arizona SCORP	1991	Maricopa	\$135,000	\$270,000
Avondale	Mountainview Park Development	1970	Maricopa	\$8,745	\$17,490
Avondale	Avondale Park Acq. & Dev.	1979	Maricopa	\$50,578	\$101,157
Avondale	Cashion Park Lighting & Rec Equip	1979	Maricopa	\$30,000	\$60,000
Avondale	Coldwater Park Lighting & Restroom Dev	1991	Maricopa	\$55,355	\$110,710
Chandler	Armstrong Memorial Park Dev.	1973	Maricopa	\$2,200	\$4,400
Chandler	Arrowhead Meadows Park Dev.	1973	Maricopa	\$15,817	\$31,634
Chandler	Navarette Park Development	1973	Maricopa	\$2,282	\$4,565
Chandler	Knox Acquisition	1974	Maricopa	\$25,000	\$50,000
Chandler	Folley Memorial Park Development	1975	Maricopa	\$125,000	\$250,000
Chandler	Chandler Tennis Courts	1975	Maricopa	\$22,500	\$45,000
Chandler	Knox Property, Phase I Dev.	1976	Maricopa	\$95,340	\$190,681
Chandler	E. Neighborhood Park Phase I	1976	Maricopa	\$25,000	\$50,000
Chandler	Arrowhead Pool	1978	Maricopa	\$251,969	\$503,939
Chandler	Oakland Tennis Courts	1978	Maricopa	\$11,415	\$22,830
Chandler	Folley Park Ballfield Lighting	1979	Maricopa	\$65,527	\$131,054
Chandler	Chandler Acquisition and Development	1980	Maricopa	\$147,400	\$294,800
Chandler	Hoopas Park Phase I	1983	Maricopa	\$42,900	\$85,800
Chandler	Pima Park Phase II	1983	Maricopa	\$60,000	\$120,000
Chandler	Shawnee Park Phase I	1983	Maricopa	\$81,750	\$163,500

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Chandler	Chandler Recreation Lighting	1985	Maricopa	\$4,500	\$9,000
Chandler	Chandler Retention Parks Improvement	1985	Maricopa	\$27,450	\$54,900
El Mirage	El Mirage Park Renovation	1988	Maricopa	\$7,153	\$14,307
Fountain Hills	Development of Fountain Park: Phase II	2001	Maricopa	\$237,307	\$1,496,650
Gila Bend	Community Tennis Courts	1978	Maricopa	\$13,549	\$27,098
Gila Bend	Parks Improvement	1979	Maricopa	\$14,498	\$28,996
Gilbert	Lindsey Road Regional Park	1987	Maricopa	\$75,000	\$150,000
Glendale	Thunderbird Park Water System	1967	Maricopa	\$31,000	\$62,000
Glendale	Rose Lane & O'Neil Parks	1968	Maricopa	\$7,312	\$14,624
Glendale	Thunderbird Rec. Area	1970	Maricopa	\$50,900	\$101,800
Glendale	Glendale Recreation Facilities	1971	Maricopa	\$83,984	\$167,968
Glendale	Glendale-Apollo Swimming Pool	1973	Maricopa	\$111,723	\$223,446
Glendale	Thunderbird Development Phase I	1974	Maricopa	\$98,983	\$197,966
Glendale	Ballfield Lighting At Apollo H.S.	1974	Maricopa	\$34,961	\$69,922
Glendale	Land Acquisition For Park Development	1975	Maricopa	\$385,156	\$770,312
Glendale	Glendale Union H.S. Lighting	1976	Maricopa	\$24,346	\$48,693
Glendale	Tierra Buena Court Lighting	1977	Maricopa	\$3,000	\$6,000
Glendale	Glendale Park Development	1977	Maricopa	\$229,710	\$459,421
Glendale	Kachina School Lighting	1977	Maricopa	\$9,438	\$18,876
Glendale	Bicentennial School Lighting	1977	Maricopa	\$11,257	\$22,514
Glendale	Sands Park Development	1978	Maricopa	\$61,904	\$123,808
Glendale	Glendale H.S. Swim Pool & Bathhouse	1978	Maricopa	\$230,386	\$460,772
Glendale	Relamping Rose Lane & O'Neil Parks	1979	Maricopa	\$23,582	\$47,165
Glendale	Cactus High School Swimming Pool	1979	Maricopa	\$233,750	\$467,500
Glendale	Cholla Park Recreation Facilities	1980	Maricopa	\$95,947	\$191,894
Glendale	Development Of Rose Lane Park	1981	Maricopa	\$43,130	\$86,261
Glendale	Heritage School Ballfield Lights	1981	Maricopa	\$14,000	\$28,000
Glendale	Development Of Tierra Buena Park	1981	Maricopa	\$78,852	\$157,705
Glendale	Sahuaro Ranch Park Development	1983	Maricopa	\$303,821	\$607,642
Goodyear	Goodyear Tennis Court Development	1975	Maricopa	\$13,374	\$26,749
Goodyear	Development Of Goodyear Parks	1976	Maricopa	\$14,000	\$28,000
Goodyear	Goodyear Park Development	1977	Maricopa	\$10,000	\$20,000
Goodyear	Tennis Lighting Loma Linda Park	1979	Maricopa	\$4,489	\$8,979
Guadalupe	Community Park Development	1976	Maricopa	\$37,134	\$74,269
Guadalupe	Biehn Colony Ballfield Lighting	1979	Maricopa	\$34,730	\$69,460
Guadalupe	Biehn Colony Park Improvements	1989	Maricopa	\$6,250	\$12,500
Maricopa County	Sun Circle Trail	1966	Maricopa	\$21,627	\$43,254
Maricopa County	Lake Pleasant Development	1967	Maricopa	\$31,500	\$63,000
Maricopa County	Lake Pleasant Development II	1968	Maricopa	\$144,000	\$288,000
Maricopa County	Casey Abbott Rec. Area	1970	Maricopa	\$65,983	\$131,966
Maricopa County	White Tank Mountain Regional Park	1971	Maricopa	\$14,990	\$29,980
Maricopa County	McDowell Mountain Regional Park	1971	Maricopa	\$48,932	\$97,865
Maricopa County	Buckeye Hills Recreation Area	1971	Maricopa	\$50,000	\$100,000
Maricopa County	Lake Pleasant Regional Park Phase 4	1972	Maricopa	\$56,976	\$113,953
Maricopa County	White Tank Mountain Regional Park	1972	Maricopa	\$184,740	\$369,481
Maricopa County	Buckeye Hills Rec Area	1972	Maricopa	\$3,626	\$7,253
Maricopa County	Usey Mountain Recreation Area	1973	Maricopa	\$36,000	\$72,000
Maricopa County	Usey Mountain Rec. Area Campground	1974	Maricopa	\$53,216	\$106,432
Maricopa County	Casey Abbott Dev, Phase II	1976	Maricopa	\$156,239	\$312,478
Maricopa County	McDowell Mtn. Park II	1977	Maricopa	\$199,245	\$398,491
Maricopa County	Casey Abbott Dev.	1977	Maricopa	\$142,317	\$284,634
Maricopa County	White Tank Min. Park, III	1978	Maricopa	\$278,766	\$557,532

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Maricopa County	Casey Abbott Horse Arena	1978	Maricopa	\$318,933	\$637,867
Maricopa County	Ballfields, Lighting At Laveen School	1979	Maricopa	\$62,500	\$125,000
Maricopa County	Aguila Community Park, Phase I	1979	Maricopa	\$59,000	\$118,000
Maricopa County	Recreation Lighting Pendergast Sch	1979	Maricopa	\$32,725	\$65,451
Maricopa County	Laveen Recreational Facilities	1980	Maricopa	\$64,727	\$129,454
Maricopa County	Agua Fria H.S Recreation Improvements	1980	Maricopa	\$21,327	\$42,654
Maricopa County	Theme Playground Development	1986	Maricopa	\$62,179	\$124,359
Maricopa County	Dunivant Park III	1986	Maricopa	\$41,546	\$83,093
Mesa	Kino Swimming Pool	1968	Maricopa	\$68,000	\$136,000
Mesa	Reed Park	1970	Maricopa	\$75,453	\$150,907
Mesa	Fitch Park	1970	Maricopa	\$76,946	\$153,893
Mesa	Fitch Park Phase II	1971	Maricopa	\$85,395	\$170,791
Mesa	Reed Park Phase II	1971	Maricopa	\$89,168	\$178,336
Mesa	Park Site Southwest Area Of Mesa	1971	Maricopa	\$66,000	\$132,000
Mesa	Ballfield Lighting And Dev	1972	Maricopa	\$11,993	\$23,987
Mesa	Palo Verde Park Dev Phase I	1972	Maricopa	\$34,060	\$68,120
Mesa	Playground Equipment At Mesa Parks	1972	Maricopa	\$6,250	\$12,500
Mesa	Evergreen Park Development	1972	Maricopa	\$2,993	\$5,987
Mesa	Dev. At Four Mesa Parks	1973	Maricopa	\$15,809	\$31,619
Mesa	Kleinman Park	1974	Maricopa	\$53,665	\$107,331
Mesa	Fremont Pool	1975	Maricopa	\$150,000	\$300,000
Mesa	Farnsworth Property Park Site	1975	Maricopa	\$39,690	\$79,380
Mesa	S. Greenfield Rd. Park	1977	Maricopa	\$25,000	\$50,000
Mesa	Park Of The Canals	1977	Maricopa	\$55,888	\$111,776
Mesa	Poston Junior High School Lighting	1977	Maricopa	\$22,000	\$44,000
Mesa	S. W. Park Dev.	1978	Maricopa	\$50,000	\$100,000
Mesa	Jefferson Park Site	1978	Maricopa	\$187,772	\$375,544
Mesa	Development Of Northwest Park	1979	Maricopa	\$150,000	\$300,000
Mesa	Dev. Of Dobson Ranch Park	1979	Maricopa	\$100,000	\$200,000
Mesa	Neighborhood Parks Improvement	1979	Maricopa	\$44,806	\$89,613
Mesa	Kleinman Park Development	1980	Maricopa	\$48,697	\$97,395
Mesa	Dobson Ranch Park Development	1980	Maricopa	\$139,306	\$278,613
Mesa	Neighborhood Park Development Phase	1980	Maricopa	\$27,991	\$55,983
Mesa	Carriage Lane Park Development Phase I	1980	Maricopa	\$25,000	\$50,000
Mesa	Greenfield Park Development, Phase I	1980	Maricopa	\$75,000	\$150,000
Mesa	Riverview Park Development Phase II	1980	Maricopa	\$194,665	\$389,330
Mesa	Sherwood Manor Park Dev. Phase I	1981	Maricopa	\$26,000	\$52,000
Mesa	Riverview Park Dev. - Phase III	1981	Maricopa	\$54,150	\$108,300
Mesa	Mountain View Park Development Ph I	1981	Maricopa	\$26,000	\$52,000
Mesa	Greenfield Park/Dev. Phase III	1981	Maricopa	\$19,690	\$39,381
Mesa	Emerald Park Development Phase I	1981	Maricopa	\$27,641	\$55,282
Mesa	Carriage Lane Park Dev. Phase III	1981	Maricopa	\$51,271	\$102,543
Mesa	Dobson Ranch Park Improvements	1983	Maricopa	\$35,615	\$71,230
Mesa	Sherwood Park Phase III	1985	Maricopa	\$27,519	\$55,039
Mesa	Kingsborough Park Phase III	1985	Maricopa	\$13,000	\$26,000
Mesa	Pioneer Park	1985	Maricopa	\$37,750	\$75,500
Mesa	Park Of The Canals III	1986	Maricopa	\$27,750	\$55,500
Mesa	Fitch Park Rehabilitation	1986	Maricopa	\$60,000	\$120,000
Mesa	Augusta Ranch Park Development	2002	Maricopa	\$394,439	\$839,233
Peoria	Peoria Pk Acq. & Dev.	1973	Maricopa	\$22,421	\$44,842
Peoria	Peoria Parks Dev.	1978	Maricopa	\$265,000	\$530,000
Peoria	Kiwanis Park	1984	Maricopa	\$92,500	\$185,000

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Phoenix	South Mountain Park	1966	Maricopa	\$28,000	\$56,000
Phoenix	Squaw Peak Park	1966	Maricopa	\$103,152	\$206,305
Phoenix	Roeser Road Park	1967	Maricopa	\$100,961	\$201,923
Phoenix	Papago Regional Park	1967	Maricopa	\$105,000	\$210,000
Phoenix	North Mountain Park	1967	Maricopa	\$60,000	\$120,000
Phoenix	Roadrunner Park Development	1967	Maricopa	\$149,000	\$298,000
Phoenix	Cortez Canal Bank Park	1967	Maricopa	\$62,736	\$125,472
Phoenix	Camelback Mountain	1968	Maricopa	\$165,585	\$331,170
Phoenix	Paradise Valley Urban Park	1969	Maricopa	\$108,133	\$216,266
Phoenix	Cortez Park Development	1969	Maricopa	\$135,270	\$270,541
Phoenix	Sueno Park, 43rd Ave & Encanto	1970	Maricopa	\$95,520	\$191,040
Phoenix	La Pradera Park, 39th Ave. & Glendale	1971	Maricopa	\$192,135	\$384,270
Phoenix	G.R. Herberger Pk, 28th St/ Indian Schl	1971	Maricopa	\$239,500	\$479,000
Phoenix	El Reposo Park	1971	Maricopa	\$79,974	\$159,949
Phoenix	Little Canyon Pk, 31st Ave & Missouri	1971	Maricopa	\$99,000	\$198,000
Phoenix	Ma-Ha-Tuak Park, 7th Ave/ McNeil	1971	Maricopa	\$20,475	\$40,950
Phoenix	Desert West Park, 63rd Ave/ Encanto	1971	Maricopa	\$104,347	\$208,695
Phoenix	Palma Pk, 11th Street and Townley	1971	Maricopa	\$76,250	\$152,500
Phoenix	Paradise Valley Park Community Center	1972	Maricopa	\$3,538	\$7,077
Phoenix	Echo Canyon Park Acq.	1972	Maricopa	\$207,500	\$415,000
Phoenix	El Oso Park, 75th Ave & Osborn	1972	Maricopa	\$28,100	\$56,200
Phoenix	Acoma Park, 39th Ave & Acoma	1972	Maricopa	\$38,343	\$76,687
Phoenix	Circle K Pk, 12th St/ S Mountain Ave	1972	Maricopa	\$76,450	\$152,900
Phoenix	Royal Palm Pk, 15th Ave & Butler	1972	Maricopa	\$257,500	\$515,000
Phoenix	Unnamed Pk. In Phoenix Mt. Preserve	1973	Maricopa	\$137,500	\$275,000
Phoenix	Acacia Park, 30th Ave & Hearn	1973	Maricopa	\$68,700	\$137,400
Phoenix	Dev. Of El Oso Pk, 75th Ave & Osborn	1973	Maricopa	\$25,187	\$50,375
Phoenix	Nevitt Park, 44th St. & Vineyard	1973	Maricopa	\$36,250	\$72,500
Phoenix	Cactus Pk Swimming Pool	1973	Maricopa	\$201,842	\$403,685
Phoenix	Cactus Park Development	1973	Maricopa	\$34,575	\$69,150
Phoenix	Sweetwater Park, 40th St./ Tatum	1973	Maricopa	\$47,250	\$94,500
Phoenix	Unnamed Pk Between 32nd & 40th St	1973	Maricopa	\$120,000	\$240,000
Phoenix	Durham Acq. Option 2/ Phx Mtn Prsve.	1974	Maricopa	\$220,613	\$441,226
Phoenix	Meig Acquisition Phoenix Mtn. Preserve	1974	Maricopa	\$47,460	\$94,920
Phoenix	El Reposo Pk-Initial Dev.	1974	Maricopa	\$40,900	\$81,800
Phoenix	Sueno Pk-Initial Dev, 43rd Ave/ Encanto	1974	Maricopa	\$49,400	\$98,800
Phoenix	Acoma Park-Initial Dev, 39 Ave/ Acoma	1974	Maricopa	\$13,850	\$27,700
Phoenix	Ma-Ha-Tuak Initial Dev, 7th Ave/ McNeil	1974	Maricopa	\$42,000	\$84,000
Phoenix	Royal Palm Pk, 15th Ave & Butler	1974	Maricopa	\$36,400	\$72,800
Phoenix	Alvord/Caesar Chavez Lake Develop	1975	Maricopa	\$261,324	\$522,648
Phoenix	Construction Of Tennis Courts-El Reposo	1975	Maricopa	\$70,000	\$140,000
Phoenix	Nuestro Park-Acq/Dev, 8th St/ Pima	1975	Maricopa	\$110,000	\$220,000
Phoenix	Los Olivos Park, 28th St/ Glenrosa	1975	Maricopa	\$87,188	\$174,376
Phoenix	Meig Acq, 4th Option-Phx Mtn Prsve	1975	Maricopa	\$47,565	\$95,130
Phoenix	Paradise Valley Park Gymkhana	1975	Maricopa	\$34,532	\$69,065
Phoenix	Palma Park, 12th St. & Dunlap	1975	Maricopa	\$19,580	\$39,160
Phoenix	Alvord Park/Caesar Chavez Dev Phase II	1976	Maricopa	\$137,500	\$275,000
Phoenix	La Pradera Park	1976	Maricopa	\$101,225	\$202,450
Phoenix	Durham Property Acq.-Phx Mtn Prsve	1977	Maricopa	\$195,939	\$391,878
Phoenix	Sandpiper/Crossed Arrows Pks-Acq. Dev	1977	Maricopa	\$200,000	\$400,000
Phoenix	Westcor Pt.I-Sweetwater/Cholla Cove Pk	1978	Maricopa	\$254,487	\$508,974
Phoenix	Phoenix Mountain Preserve Acq.	1978	Maricopa	\$344,675	\$689,350

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Phoenix	Singer Property Acq/Dev-Conocido Pk	1978	Maricopa	\$148,050	\$296,101
Phoenix	Durham Property Acq. Phx Mtn Preserve	1978	Maricopa	\$274,798	\$549,596
Phoenix	Parcel 65 Acq. Phoenix Mtn. Preserve	1979	Maricopa	\$300,000	\$600,000
Phoenix	Sweetwater/Cholla Cove Pks-Acq/ Dev II	1979	Maricopa	\$88,712	\$177,425
Phoenix	Paradise Valley Park Dev. Phase 6	1979	Maricopa	\$148,929	\$297,859
Phoenix	Parcel 57 Acq. Phoenix Mtn. Preserves	1979	Maricopa	\$300,000	\$600,000
Phoenix	G.R. Herberger Pk, 56th St/ Indian Schl	1979	Maricopa	\$23,357	\$46,714
Phoenix	Edison Park Development	1979	Maricopa	\$26,203	\$52,406
Phoenix	Sandpiper/Crossed Arrows Pk-61/Acoma	1980	Maricopa	\$204,803	\$409,606
Phoenix	Hoelzen Land Acq- Nevitt & Hoshoni Pks	1980	Maricopa	\$236,749	\$473,498
Phoenix	Central Park Development	1980	Maricopa	\$9,807	\$19,614
Phoenix	El Reposo Park Continuing Development	1980	Maricopa	\$115,932	\$231,865
Phoenix	Nueve Park Continuing Development	1980	Maricopa	\$116,000	\$232,000
Phoenix	Norton Park Acq, 12th St & Hatcher	1980	Maricopa	\$100,050	\$200,100
Phoenix	Hayden Park Addition	1980	Maricopa	\$157,790	\$315,581
Phoenix	Develop Sueno & Sumida Parks	1981	Maricopa	\$325,000	\$650,000
Phoenix	Alvord Pk & S. Mtn Parcel Acq	1981	Maricopa	\$210,000	\$420,000
Phoenix	Hayden Park Development	1981	Maricopa	\$101,488	\$202,976
Phoenix	Arcadia Park, 56th St & Osborn	1981	Maricopa	\$152,205	\$304,411
Phoenix	Parcel 49 Acq. Phoenix Mtn. Pres.	1981	Maricopa	\$106,538	\$213,076
Phoenix	Sunburst Paradise Pk-47 Av/Paradise Ln	1981	Maricopa	\$85,173	\$170,347
Phoenix	La Pradera Park Development	1983	Maricopa	\$106,000	\$212,000
Phoenix	Encanto Park	1983	Maricopa	\$125,000	\$250,000
Phoenix	Moon Valley Park	1984	Maricopa	\$147,565	\$295,130
Phoenix	Cactus Park	1984	Maricopa	\$18,000	\$36,000
Phoenix	Nevitt Park Continuing Development	1985	Maricopa	\$59,077	\$118,155
Phoenix	Christy Cove Park Development	1985	Maricopa	\$60,125	\$120,250
Phoenix	Desert West Park - Phase I Development	1985	Maricopa	\$65,000	\$130,000
Phoenix	Cave Crk/Rose Mofford Sports Complex	1985	Maricopa	\$140,000	\$280,000
Phoenix	El Reposo Park Restroom	1986	Maricopa	\$25,851	\$51,703
Phoenix	Cholla Cove Park	1986	Maricopa	\$66,750	\$133,500
Phoenix	Solano Park Lighted Ballfield	1987	Maricopa	\$32,995	\$65,990
Phoenix	Hermoso Park Picnic And Play Area	1988	Maricopa	\$31,942	\$63,884
Phoenix	Nueve Park Game Court/Play Area Devel	1988	Maricopa	\$32,403	\$64,807
Phoenix	Lookout Mountain Park Improvements	1989	Maricopa	\$45,637	\$91,274
Phoenix	Buffalo Ridge Park Improvements	1993	Maricopa	\$114,500	\$229,000
Phoenix	63rd Ave. & Garfield Dev.	1995	Maricopa	\$227,500	\$455,000
Scottsdale	Scottsdale Community Pool	1966	Maricopa	\$25,782	\$51,564
Scottsdale	Scottsdale Short Course Swim Pool	1967	Maricopa	\$81,751	\$163,503
Scottsdale	Eldorado Park Urban Campground	1969	Maricopa	\$124,595	\$249,190
Scottsdale	Chesnutt Neighborhood Park	1969	Maricopa	\$19,882	\$39,764
Scottsdale	Improvement Projects In 4 Parks	1970	Maricopa	\$54,250	\$108,500
Scottsdale	Eldorado Lake	1970	Maricopa	\$73,875	\$147,750
Scottsdale	Jackrabbit Park	1971	Maricopa	\$102,253	\$204,506
Scottsdale	Jackrabbit Park Phase II	1972	Maricopa	\$339,596	\$679,193
Scottsdale	Jackrabbit Park Aquatic Center	1972	Maricopa	\$314,053	\$628,107
Scottsdale	McCormick Pk. East Dev.	1973	Maricopa	\$100,000	\$200,000
Scottsdale	Scottsdale City Bikeways	1973	Maricopa	\$7,500	\$15,000
Scottsdale	Chaparral Tennis Lighting	1974	Maricopa	\$15,000	\$30,000
Scottsdale	New Urban Parks Dev. Project	1974	Maricopa	\$229,600	\$459,200
Scottsdale	Indian Bend Wash Flood Control	1974	Maricopa	\$494,195	\$988,390

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Scottsdale	Chaparral Park Phase III	1974	Maricopa	\$32,500	\$65,000
Scottsdale	Scottsdale City Bikeways Phase II	1974	Maricopa	\$13,500	\$27,000
Scottsdale	Vista Del Camino Spray Pad	1974	Maricopa	\$10,000	\$20,000
Scottsdale	Scottsdale Alamos Neighborhood Pk/Ac	1975	Maricopa	\$90,000	\$180,000
Scottsdale	Scottsdale City Bikeways, Phase IV	1975	Maricopa	\$25,000	\$50,000
Scottsdale	Gainey Ranch Park	1984	Maricopa	\$38,075	\$76,150
Tempe	Tempe Canal Park	1967	Maricopa	\$50,000	\$100,000
Tempe	Escalante Park	1968	Maricopa	\$11,320	\$22,641
Tempe	Tempe Canal Park No 2	1970	Maricopa	\$37,523	\$75,046
Tempe	Joyce Park Development	1971	Maricopa	\$8,250	\$16,500
Tempe	Meyer Park Development	1971	Maricopa	\$6,985	\$13,971
Tempe	Multi-Purpose Field Lighting	1971	Maricopa	\$49,770	\$99,541
Tempe	Rotary Park Development	1971	Maricopa	\$5,000	\$10,000
Tempe	Cyprus Park Development	1971	Maricopa	\$6,860	\$13,721
Tempe	Selleh Park Development	1971	Maricopa	\$13,000	\$26,000
Tempe	Kiwanis Community Park Acquisition	1971	Maricopa	\$382,307	\$764,614
Tempe	Suggs Nghbrhd Park Acq. (Scudder)	1971	Maricopa	\$17,835	\$35,671
Tempe	Knoell Site Acquisition (Cole Park)	1971	Maricopa	\$13,083	\$26,166
Tempe	Tempe Canal Park Phase III	1971	Maricopa	\$10,140	\$20,281
Tempe	Papago Park Development Phase I	1971	Maricopa	\$18,218	\$36,437
Tempe	Hudson Park Development	1971	Maricopa	\$7,811	\$15,000
Tempe	Selleh Park Development Phase II	1971	Maricopa	\$7,824	\$15,649
Tempe	Prelim Dev. Of Five Neighborhood Pks	1973	Maricopa	\$46,875	\$93,750
Tempe	Kiwanis Pk Dev.	1973	Maricopa	\$137,500	\$275,000
Tempe	Papago Park, Phase II Development	1974	Maricopa	\$49,237	\$98,475
Tempe	Clark Park Swimming Pool	1974	Maricopa	\$150,000	\$300,000
Tempe	Escalante Park Swimming Pool	1974	Maricopa	\$158,694	\$317,388
Tempe	Casa Madre Park (Ehrhardt Park)	1975	Maricopa	\$64,263	\$128,527
Tempe	Tennis Court Improvement	1975	Maricopa	\$20,257	\$40,514
Tempe	Moeur Park Development	1976	Maricopa	\$65,612	\$131,225
Tempe	Neighborhood Park - Carver Road & La	1977	Maricopa	\$55,000	\$110,000
Tempe	Dev. Of Two Neighborhood Parks	1978	Maricopa	\$55,000	\$110,000
Tempe	Handball Court Lighting	1979	Maricopa	\$18,203	\$36,406
Tempe	Multipurpose Athletic Field Dev.	1980	Maricopa	\$225,000	\$450,000
Tempe	General Park Development	1980	Maricopa	\$70,278	\$140,556
Tempe	Kiwanis Pk. Group Picnic & Garden Areas	1980	Maricopa	\$328,500	\$657,000
Tempe	Recreation Facilities Relighting	1981	Maricopa	\$17,080	\$34,161
Tempe	Neighborhood Park Improv. Phase III	1985	Maricopa	\$38,460	\$76,920
Tempe	Neighborhood Park Improv., Phase II	1985	Maricopa	\$81,630	\$163,260
Tempe	Escalante Park Ballfield Improvements	1986	Maricopa	\$11,601	\$23,203
Tempe	Kiwanis Park Ramada	1989	Maricopa	\$75,000	\$150,000
Tempe	McClintock Swimming Pool Renovation	1994	Maricopa	\$370,000	\$1,162,200
Tempe	Tempe Sports Complex: Phase II	2002	Maricopa	\$500,000	\$1,855,000
Tolleson	Tolleson Jr HS Ballfield Lighting	1977	Maricopa	\$23,214	\$46,428
Tolleson	Tolleson Park Dev. Project A	1979	Maricopa	\$19,372	\$38,744
Tolleson	Development Of Two Park Sites	1983	Maricopa	\$42,500	\$85,000
Tolleson	Ballfield Lighting	1986	Maricopa	\$61,150	\$122,300
Tolleson	Tolleson Raquetball/Handball	1989	Maricopa	\$26,337	\$52,674
Wickenburg	Overhaul To Existing Swimming Pool	1973	Maricopa	\$18,823	\$37,646
Wickenburg	Constellation Park Development	1979	Maricopa	\$3,915	\$7,830
Wickenburg	Wellik Park Development-Phase I	1991	Maricopa	\$75,000	\$150,000

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Mohave County					
Arizona State Parks	Lake Havasu State Park	1967	Mohave	\$10,000	\$20,000
Arizona State Parks	Cattail Cove Development	1969	Mohave	\$18,867	\$37,735
Arizona State Parks	Lake Havasu State Park	1971	Mohave	\$51,635	\$103,271
Arizona State Parks	Day Use Area & Restrooms	1972	Mohave	\$15,052	\$30,105
Arizona State Parks	Campsites & Toilets	1972	Mohave	\$10,750	\$21,500
Bullhead City	Nicklaus Park Development	1968	Mohave	\$31,432	\$62,864
Kingman	Kingman Swimming Pool & Bathhouse	1972	Mohave	\$54,051	\$108,102
Kingman	Kingman Municipal Golf Course	1973	Mohave	\$266,580	\$533,160
Kingman	Fire Fighter Memorial Park	1975	Mohave	\$79,916	\$159,832
Mohave County	Neal-Butler Ballpark Lights & Water	1979	Mohave	\$9,850	\$19,700
Mohave County	Davis Camp Improvements	1983	Mohave	\$109,495	\$218,990
Navajo County					
Arizona State Parks	Homolovi Ruins State Park	1993	Navajo	\$62,500	\$125,000
Holbrook	Holbrook Swimming Pool	1977	Navajo	\$285,438	\$570,876
Holbrook	Holbrook Tennis Courts	1978	Navajo	\$48,815	\$97,630
Holbrook	Ball Park Lighting & Playground Dev.	1979	Navajo	\$49,500	\$99,000
Holbrook	Development of City School Courts	1980	Navajo	\$110,000	\$220,000
Navajo County	Navajo County Recreation Center	1980	Navajo	\$181,857	\$363,715
Navajo County	Little Painted Desert Park Picnic Fa	1981	Navajo	\$10,000	\$20,000
Navajo County	Heber/Overgaard Park Development	1983	Navajo	\$25,000	\$50,000
Pinetop-Lakeside	Woodland Lake Park	1984	Navajo	\$39,000	\$78,000
Pinetop-Lakeside	Woodland Park Active Recreation	1987	Apache	\$43,238	\$86,476
Pinetop-Lakeside	Woodland Lake Trail and Access	1990	Navajo	\$35,084	\$70,169
Show Low	Show Low City Pk Dev.	1973	Navajo	\$32,953	\$65,907
Show Low	Show Low City Pk Dev. - Phase II	1974	Navajo	\$29,961	\$59,922
Show Low	Show Low City Park, III	1978	Navajo	\$67,026	\$134,052
Show Low	David C. Porter Park Baseball Field	1983	Navajo	\$44,842	\$89,684
Show Low	Show Low H S Ballfield Relighting	1988	Navajo	\$25,745	\$51,490
Snowflake	Snowflake Golf Course	1977	Navajo	\$188,360	\$376,720
Snowflake	Centennial Park Dev.	1978	Navajo	\$109,305	\$218,610
Taylor	Town Park Development	1976	Navajo	\$38,552	\$77,104
Taylor	Taylor Town Park Acquisition	1990	Navajo	\$22,500	\$45,000
Taylor	Taylor Park Project	1993	Navajo	\$19,520	\$39,595
Winslow	Winslow Bathhouse	1966	Navajo	\$15,742	\$31,485
Winslow	City of Winslow Hospitality Park	1979	Navajo	\$299,915	\$599,830
Winslow	Winslow Trail, Ballfield & Courts	1980	Navajo	\$75,000	\$150,000
Winslow	Centennial Plaza Park	1981	Navajo	\$12,597	\$25,195
Winslow	Little League Park Sprinkler System	1981	Navajo	\$4,750	\$9,500
Winslow	Coopertown Mini-Park	1982	Navajo	\$30,198	\$60,397
Winslow	Multi-use Field Improvements	1986	Navajo	\$20,955	\$41,910
Pima County					
Arizona State Parks	Catalina State Park Land Acquisition	1979	Pima	\$300,000	\$600,000
Oro Valley	Dennis Weaver Park	1973	Pima	\$132,425	\$264,850
Oro Valley	Dennis Weaver Park	1977	Pima	\$66,000	\$132,000
Oro Valley	Light MU Fields Dennis Weaver	1980	Pima	\$50,000	\$100,000
Pima County	Ajo County Park	1966	Pima	\$6,051	\$12,103
Pima County	Marana Park	1967	Pima	\$22,823	\$45,647
Pima County	Marana Park Tennis Courts	1969	Pima	\$8,255	\$16,511
Pima County	Los Ninos Park	1970	Pima	\$5,182	\$10,364
Pima County	Western Hills Park	1970	Pima	\$31,415	\$62,830
Pima County	Manzanita Park Dev.	1970	Pima	\$48,359	\$96,719

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Pima County	Marana Park Swimming Pool	1970	Pima	\$44,657	\$89,314
Pima County	Los Ninos Neighborhood Park	1972	Pima	\$90,214	\$180,428
Pima County	Marana Community Park	1972	Pima	\$10,997	\$21,995
Pima County	Fort Lowell Archery Range Land Acq.	1972	Pima	\$5,000	\$10,000
Pima County	Spanish Trail Bicycle & Hiking Trail	1975	Pima	\$150,000	\$300,000
Pima County	Emily Gray School Playground	1975	Pima	\$30,000	\$60,000
Pima County	Ajo Neighborhood Park	1975	Pima	\$100,942	\$201,884
Pima County	Cross Jr. High School Community Coop	1976	Pima	\$10,969	\$21,938
Pima County	Marana Hs Community Recreation Coop	1976	Pima	\$14,093	\$28,186
Pima County	Flowing Wells Rec. Coop.	1976	Pima	\$50,650	\$101,301
Pima County	Casas Adobes Neighborhood Park	1976	Pima	\$18,488	\$36,976
Pima County	Los Ninos Park Continuing Development	1977	Pima	\$17,500	\$35,000
Pima County	Anamax Neighborhood Park	1977	Pima	\$74,809	\$149,619
Pima County	Ajo Neighborhood Park II	1977	Pima	\$29,003	\$58,007
Pima County	Ajo Regional Park, Phase VII	1977	Pima	\$30,675	\$61,350
Pima County	Rillito Town Park	1977	Pima	\$12,738	\$25,476
Pima County	Reynolds/Manzanita Park	1978	Pima	\$42,191	\$84,383
Pima County	Tucson Mountain Park Expansion	1979	Pima	\$132,390	\$264,781
Pima County	E.S. "Bud" Walker Neighborhood Park	1980	Pima	\$55,000	\$110,000
Pima County	Arthur Pack Softball Complex	1980	Pima	\$71,676	\$143,353
Pima County	McDonald District Park	1980	Pima	\$40,713	\$81,427
Pima County	Wildwood Neighborhood Park	1981	Pima	\$48,079	\$96,159
Pima County	Denny Dunn Neighborhood Park	1981	Pima	\$55,393	\$110,787
Pima County	McDonald Park Ballfield Lighting	1983	Pima	\$75,000	\$150,000
Pima County	Arthur Pack Ballfield Lighting Phase	1983	Pima	\$75,000	\$150,000
South Tucson	South Tucson Park Acquisition	1972	Pima	\$14,850	\$29,700
Tucson	Mansfield Swim. Pool & Bathhouse	1966	Pima	\$36,921	\$73,842
Tucson	Pueblo Garden Bathhouse Addition	1966	Pima	\$9,467	\$18,934
Tucson	Tucson Night Lighting	1966	Pima	\$30,634	\$61,268
Tucson	Fort Lowell Park	1967	Pima	\$65,568	\$131,136
Tucson	Pantano Swimming Pool	1967	Pima	\$38,709	\$77,418
Tucson	Palo Verde Park	1967	Pima	\$14,750	\$29,500
Tucson	Palo Verde Swimming Pool	1967	Pima	\$29,128	\$58,256
Tucson	Mission-Del Norte Park	1967	Pima	\$25,986	\$51,973
Tucson	Del Norte Park Improvements	1970	Pima	\$15,286	\$30,573
Tucson	Vista Del Pueblo Park Improvement	1970	Pima	\$923	\$1,846
Tucson	Mirasol Park Improvements	1970	Pima	\$12,763	\$25,526
Tucson	Kennedy Park Improvements	1970	Pima	\$4,495	\$8,990
Tucson	Palo Verde Park Improvements	1970	Pima	\$945	\$1,891
Tucson	Rodeo Park Improvements	1970	Pima	\$11,848	\$23,696
Tucson	Mission Park Improvements	1970	Pima	\$11,415	\$22,831
Tucson	Mansfield Park Improvements	1970	Pima	\$3,781	\$7,563
Tucson	Pantano Park Improvements	1970	Pima	\$12,699	\$25,398
Tucson	Southwest Neighborhood Park Dev.	1971	Pima	\$8,539	\$17,078
Tucson	Northwest Dist. Park Acquisition	1971	Pima	\$82,032	\$164,064
Tucson	Northwest District Park Dev.	1971	Pima	\$70,529	\$141,059
Tucson	Oury Park Acquisition	1971	Pima	\$16,500	\$33,000
Tucson	Ft. Lowell Park Tennis Courts	1971	Pima	\$33,401	\$66,802
Tucson	Kennedy Lake	1971	Pima	\$57,094	\$114,188
Tucson	Mission Park Baseball Field Lighting	1971	Pima	\$69,960	\$139,920
Tucson	Mini Park #5 Development	1972	Pima	\$7,150	\$14,300
Tucson	Model Cities Neighborhood Park Dev.	1972	Pima	\$14,167	\$28,334

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Tucson	Northeast District Park	1972	Pima	\$57,300	\$114,600
Tucson	Mini Park #4 Development	1972	Pima	\$3,566	\$7,133
Tucson	El Rio Swimming Pool & Misc. Dev.	1972	Pima	\$103,653	\$207,306
Tucson	Del Norte Irrigation	1972	Pima	\$7,500	\$15,000
Tucson	Mini Park 3 Dev	1972	Pima	\$3,606	\$7,212
Tucson	Randolph Tennis & Handball Cts	1972	Pima	\$83,524	\$167,049
Tucson	Prudence Land Acq	1972	Pima	\$28,800	\$57,600
Tucson	Rodeo Irrigation Turf & Trees	1972	Pima	\$5,000	\$10,000
Tucson	Pantano Baseball Field	1972	Pima	\$50,000	\$100,000
Tucson	Santa Rita Softball Field & Lighting	1972	Pima	\$25,370	\$50,741
Tucson	Oury Park Development	1972	Pima	\$27,215	\$54,430
Tucson	Diving Bays At Three Municipal Pools	1972	Pima	\$79,067	\$158,135
Tucson	Tennis Court Lighting Randolph Park	1972	Pima	\$14,776	\$29,553
Tucson	Escalante Pk Swimming Pool	1973	Pima	\$102,073	\$204,146
Tucson	Kennedy Park Swimming Pool	1973	Pima	\$75,773	\$151,546
Tucson	Hearthstone Pk Site Acquisition	1973	Pima	\$22,500	\$45,000
Tucson	Lakeside Park Site Acquisition	1973	Pima	\$40,500	\$81,000
Tucson	Bravo Park Acquisition & Development	1974	Pima	\$49,725	\$99,450
Tucson	Lakeside Park - Phase II Development	1974	Pima	\$53,829	\$107,659
Tucson	Ft. Lowell Ballfield Lighting	1974	Pima	\$60,000	\$120,000
Tucson	NW Dst. Park Lighted Softball Field	1974	Pima	\$18,437	\$36,874
Tucson	Rodeo Pk Softball Field Lighting	1974	Pima	\$12,231	\$24,462
Tucson	Mansfield Park Land Acq.	1974	Pima	\$41,950	\$83,900
Tucson	Casas Del Sol Pk Site Acq.	1974	Pima	\$11,250	\$22,500
Tucson	Randolph Center Pool Bathhouse	1974	Pima	\$67,901	\$135,802
Tucson	Santa Cruz Greenbelt	1975	Pima	\$76,252	\$152,504
Tucson	Tucson H.S. Tennis Court Lighting	1975	Pima	\$12,175	\$24,350
Tucson	Catalina High School Swim Pool	1975	Pima	\$201,150	\$402,300
Tucson	Amphitheater H.S. B-ball/Tennis Lighting	1975	Pima	\$56,500	\$113,000
Tucson	Flowing Wells H.S. Tennis Ct. Lighting	1975	Pima	\$8,174	\$16,348
Tucson	Utterback J.H.S. Multi-Use Ct. Lighting	1975	Pima	\$4,000	\$8,000
Tucson	Doolen JHS Softball Fld/ M-U Ct Lighting	1975	Pima	\$13,004	\$26,008
Tucson	Freedom Pk Devel/ Case Pk Addition	1975	Pima	\$85,000	\$170,000
Tucson	Hearthstone Park Development	1976	Pima	\$46,533	\$93,066
Tucson	Freedom Pk Pool/ Case Pk Addition	1976	Pima	\$145,141	\$290,283
Tucson	Amphitheater H.S. Pool	1976	Pima	\$202,500	\$405,000
Tucson	Sunnyside Park Development	1976	Pima	\$265,000	\$530,000
Tucson	Gridley J.H.S. Multiple-Use Ct. Lighting	1976	Pima	\$3,000	\$6,000
Tucson	Vail J.H.S. Multiple-Use Ct. Lighting	1976	Pima	\$2,000	\$4,000
Tucson	Rincon High School Multiple-Use Court	1976	Pima	\$2,000	\$4,000
Tucson	Oury Park Swimming Pool	1976	Pima	\$120,056	\$240,113
Tucson	Canyon Del Oro High School Coop	1977	Pima	\$23,178	\$46,356
Tucson	Magee Jr. H.S. Playfield Lighting	1977	Pima	\$15,000	\$30,000
Tucson	Santa Rita High School Lighting	1977	Pima	\$7,927	\$15,854
Tucson	Magee Jr HS Multi Use Courts Lighting	1977	Pima	\$3,488	\$6,977
Tucson	Palo Verde HS Multiple Use Lighting	1977	Pima	\$4,984	\$9,968
Tucson	Sahuaro HS M-U Courts Lighting	1977	Pima	\$3,490	\$6,980
Tucson	Catalina High School Court Lighting	1977	Pima	\$6,000	\$12,000
Tucson	Fickett J.H.S. M-U Court Lighting	1977	Pima	\$3,510	\$7,020
Tucson	Utterback J.H.S. Playfield Lighting	1977	Pima	\$10,389	\$20,779
Tucson	Flowing Wells Lighting	1977	Pima	\$40,087	\$80,174
Tucson	Santa Rita H.S. Baseball Field Lighting	1977	Pima	\$34,994	\$69,989

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Tucson	Silverbell Golf Course	1977	Pima	\$301,600	\$603,200
Tucson	Tennis Lighting - James Thomas Park	1978	Pima	\$6,712	\$13,424
Tucson	Four Lighted Tennis Courts	1978	Pima	\$59,528	\$119,057
Tucson	Santa Cruz Riverpark Acq.	1978	Pima	\$296,184	\$592,368
Tucson	Santa Cruz Riverpark Dev., II	1978	Pima	\$130,000	\$260,000
Tucson	Silverbell Regional Park Phased Dev	1979	Pima	\$50,751	\$101,503
Tucson	Randolph Park Tennis & Handball Courts	1979	Pima	\$281,009	\$562,019
Tucson	Randolph Park Baseball Field Lights	1979	Pima	\$151,825	\$303,650
Tucson	Park Renovation/Catalina Armory Parks	1979	Pima	\$52,070	\$104,140
Tucson	Ormsby Park Lights	1979	Pima	\$25,592	\$51,184
Tucson	Menlo Park Landscaping & Lighting	1979	Pima	\$33,123	\$66,246
Tucson	Lincoln Regional Park Phased Dev	1979	Pima	\$300,000	\$600,000
Tucson	Lakeside Park Phase III Dev	1979	Pima	\$29,482	\$58,965
Tucson	Himmel Park Tennis Court Lights	1979	Pima	\$29,957	\$59,915
Tucson	Desert Shadows Neighborhood Park	1979	Pima	\$47,797	\$95,595
Tucson	Reid Park & Zoo Improvements	1980	Pima	\$215,000	\$430,000
Tucson	Amphitheater Jr HS Playfield Lights	1980	Pima	\$17,811	\$35,622
Tucson	J.F. Kennedy Regional Park	1980	Pima	\$151,659	\$303,318
Tucson	Eastside Golf Course	1981	Pima	\$564,191	\$1,128,382
Tucson	Reid Regional Park Renovation	1981	Pima	\$62,673	\$125,346
Tucson	Northeast Regional Park Phase I	1981	Pima	\$75,000	\$150,000
Tucson	Amphitheater HS Basketball Lighting	1981	Pima	\$10,000	\$20,000
Tucson	Northwest Park Baseball Lighting	1983	Pima	\$37,500	\$75,000
Tucson	Udall Park Phase II	1983	Pima	\$72,000	\$144,000
Tucson	Santa Rita Park Comfort Station	1984	Pima	\$20,000	\$40,000
Tucson	Kennedy Regional Park Development	1985	Pima	\$197,200	\$394,400
Tucson	Mansfield Park Development	1986	Pima	\$71,000	\$142,000
Tucson	Lakeside Park Dev	1986	Pima	\$75,000	\$150,000
Tucson	Greasewood Park Dev	1986	Pima	\$75,000	\$150,000
Tucson	Udall Park Picnic And Baseball Facility	1988	Pima	\$75,000	\$150,000
Tucson	Case Park Development: Phase II	2002	Pima	\$124,022	\$255,736
Tucson	North Central Park: Phase I	2002	Pima	\$191,802	\$383,604
Pinal County					
Apache Junction	Ball Park & Tennis Courts	1980	Pinal	\$95,952	\$191,905
Apache Junction	Prospector Park Development Phase I	1985	Pinal	\$102,500	\$205,000
Apache Junction	City Hall Park Improvements	1987	Pinal	\$50,000	\$100,000
Apache Junction	Prospector Park Open Space	1987	Pinal	\$75,000	\$150,000
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak State Park	1966	Pinal	\$50,311	\$100,623
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak State Park	1971	Pinal	\$30,820	\$61,641
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak Restroom, Shower, Water	1992	Pinal	\$76,075	\$152,151
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak State Park	1993	Pinal	\$55,000	\$110,000
Arizona State Parks	Lost Dutchman State Park Development	1995	Pinal	\$125,656	\$343,750
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak SP Restroom/Shower	2000	Pinal	\$208,945	\$417,890
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak SP Restroom/Shower	2001	Pinal	\$491,235	\$982,470
Casa Grande	Municipal Golf Course	1976	Pinal	\$283,000	\$566,000
Casa Grande	Santa Cruz Park - Phase II	1979	Pinal	\$15,650	\$31,300
Casa Grande	Eastland Park Development	1980	Pinal	\$15,000	\$30,000
Casa Grande	Westside Park Development	1980	Pinal	\$16,475	\$32,950
Casa Grande	Mosley Park Development	1980	Pinal	\$23,500	\$47,000
Casa Grande	Gilbert Park Improvements	1985	Pinal	\$13,801	\$27,602
Casa Grande	Ed Hooper Rodeo Pk Multisports Complex	2000	Pinal	\$315,625	\$1,500,000

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Coolidge	West School Park	1974	Pinal	\$38,225	\$76,451
Coolidge	Coolidge Regional Park Phase II	1980	Pinal	\$47,000	\$94,000
Coolidge	Coolidge Regional Park Phase I	1980	Pinal	\$50,000	\$100,000
Coolidge	Coolidge Regional Park Phase III	1983	Pinal	\$20,049	\$40,098
Coolidge	Coolidge Regional Park Phase IV	1985	Pinal	\$29,113	\$58,226
Coolidge	East Park Improvement	1989	Pinal	\$8,359	\$16,719
Eloy	Trekell Park Development	1977	Pinal	\$20,154	\$40,309
Eloy	Jones Park Facilities Project	1979	Pinal	\$18,787	\$37,575
Eloy	Eloy Facilities Improvement	1995	Pinal	\$63,000	\$126,000
Eloy	Eloy Facilities Improvement	2002	Pinal	\$253,802	\$507,604
Florence	Heritage Park Renovation	1987	Pinal	\$29,000	\$58,000
Florence	Heritage Park	1990	Pinal	\$30,000	\$60,000
Florence	Neighborhood Park	1995	Pinal	\$63,810	\$127,620
Kearny	Hubbard Park	1973	Pinal	\$43,883	\$87,767
Kearny	Kearny Swimming Pool & Bathhouse	1978	Pinal	\$140,295	\$280,590
Kearny	Hubbard Park Improvements	1979	Pinal	\$42,000	\$84,000
Kearny	Lighting For Ballfield	1979	Pinal	\$17,742	\$35,484
Kearny	Kearny Parks Renovation	1995	Pinal	\$65,435	\$147,500
Mammoth	Mammoth Municipal Swimming Pool	1975	Pinal	\$60,000	\$120,000
Mammoth	Mammoth Multi-Use Park Dev.	1985	Pinal	\$23,853	\$47,706
Superior	Lighting At Kennedy & Roosevelt Schs	1979	Pinal	\$44,539	\$89,079
Superior	Ballfield Lighting Project Phase II	1980	Pinal	\$22,340	\$44,680
Superior	Superior Comm Park Acq & Devel	1988	Pinal	\$65,069	\$130,138
<u>Santa Cruz County</u>					
Arizona State Parks	Patagonia Lake Park Improvements	1982	Santa Cruz	\$299,587	\$599,175
Arizona State Parks	Patagonia Lake State Parks Campground	1985	Santa Cruz	\$86,800	\$173,600
Nogales	Nogales Tennis Courts	1967	Santa Cruz	\$4,225	\$8,450
Nogales	Madison Street Park	1968	Santa Cruz	\$2,160	\$4,320
Nogales	Anza Drive Dev.	1973	Santa Cruz	\$24,883	\$49,766
Nogales	Jr. Olympic Swimming Pool	1974	Santa Cruz	\$62,500	\$125,000
Nogales	Multi-Use Softball Field	1974	Santa Cruz	\$18,500	\$37,000
Nogales	Reg. Park And Golf Course	1978	Santa Cruz	\$175,000	\$350,000
Patagonia	Community Swimming Pool	1987	Santa Cruz	\$75,000	\$150,000
<u>Yavapai County</u>					
Arizona State Parks	Dead Horse Ranch State Park	1973	Yavapai	\$72,675	\$145,350
Arizona State Parks	Dead Horse Ranch State Park Phase II	1975	Yavapai	\$260,095	\$520,191
Arizona State Parks	Dead Horse Ranch Dev.	1976	Yavapai	\$70,000	\$140,000
Camp Verde	Camp Verde Recreation Center	1979	Yavapai	\$47,313	\$94,627
Chino Valley	Chino Valley Center Dev.	1977	Yavapai	\$5,000	\$10,000
Chino Valley	Chino Valley Youth & Community Park	1981	Yavapai	\$30,800	\$61,600
Chino Valley	Chino Valley Multi-Use Court Dev.	1986	Yavapai	\$11,023	\$22,046
Clarkdale	Selna Ballfield Park	1977	Yavapai	\$32,310	\$64,621
Clarkdale	Clarkdale Swimming Pool Improvements	1985	Yavapai	\$8,550	\$17,100
Clarkdale	Clarkdale Municipal Pool Renovation	1991	Yavapai	\$72,500	\$145,000
Cottonwood	Cottonwood Park & Playground	1978	Yavapai	\$18,484	\$36,968
Cottonwood	Cottonwood Swimming Pool	1980	Yavapai	\$182,000	\$364,000
Cottonwood	Cottonwood Riverfront Park	1985	Yavapai	\$49,875	\$99,750
Prescott	Prescott City Park	1966	Yavapai	\$4,000	\$8,000
Prescott	Prescott City Park	1966	Yavapai	\$14,465	\$28,931
Prescott	City - College Park	1973	Yavapai	\$46,814	\$93,628
Prescott	Willow Lake Pk Picnic & Rest Station	1974	Yavapai	\$18,700	\$37,400
Prescott	Granite Creek Park	1974	Yavapai	\$14,560	\$29,120

Grant Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	Award	Total Project Cost
Prescott	Willow Lake Park, II	1976	Yavapai	\$34,169	\$68,338
Prescott	Granite Creek Park, III	1977	Yavapai	\$11,981	\$23,962
Prescott	Granite Creek Park	1978	Yavapai	\$30,800	\$61,600
Prescott	Heritage Park Phase Iii Development	1979	Yavapai	\$19,645	\$39,290
Prescott	Granite Mtn. Tennis Courts	1981	Yavapai	\$29,389	\$58,779
Prescott	Heritage Park	1984	Yavapai	\$8,484	\$16,968
Prescott	Multi-use Field Complex	1991	Yavapai	\$66,189	\$132,378
Prescott	Pioneer Multiple Use Park	1992	Yavapai	\$100,000	\$200,000
Prescott	Willow & Watson Lake Improvements	2001	Yavapai	\$560,000	\$3,922,195
Prescott Valley	Site Development-Prescott Valley	1978	Yavapai	\$9,848	\$19,696
Prescott Valley	Prescott Valley Dev. Phase II	1980	Yavapai	\$17,992	\$35,984
Prescott Valley	Community Park Development	1983	Yavapai	\$16,313	\$32,626
Prescott Valley	Neighborhood Park Development	1986	Yavapai	\$11,058	\$22,116
Prescott Valley	Viewpoint Park	2002	Yavapai	\$252,000	\$740,000
Sedona	Sedona Rec. Park	1974	Yavapai	\$54,000	\$108,000
Sedona	Sedona Posse Grounds	1981	Yavapai	\$67,600	\$135,200
Sedona	Posse Grounds Park Improvements	1993	Yavapai	\$46,800	\$93,600
Yavapai County	Tenderfoot Hill Park	1977	Yavapai	\$24,607	\$49,214
Yavapai County	Lynx Creek Natural History Park	2001	Yavapai	\$164,908	\$329,816
<u>Yuma County</u>					
San Luis	Friendship Park	1971	Yuma	\$18,595	\$37,191
San Luis	San Luis Friendship Park Phase II	1972	Yuma	\$13,939	\$27,878
San Luis	San Luis Town Park Development	1988	Yuma	\$61,050	\$122,100
Somerton	Council Avenue Park: Phase I	2002	Yuma	\$130,000	\$260,000
Wellton	Butterfield Park	1967	Yuma	\$3,131	\$6,263
Wellton	Butterfield Park 2	1970	Yuma	\$2,500	\$5,000
Wellton	Butterfield Park Phase III	1972	Yuma	\$5,000	\$10,000
Wellton	Wellton Cooperative Recreation Project	1977	Yuma	\$19,343	\$38,686
Wellton	Mini Park/Recreation Complex	1983	Yuma	\$12,827	\$25,654
Yuma	Development Of Smucker Park	1967	Yuma	\$6,423	\$12,846
Yuma	John F. Kennedy Ball Field	1967	Yuma	\$75,915	\$151,830
Yuma	Sanguinetti Athletic Field	1968	Yuma	\$18,400	\$36,800
Yuma	Convention Center Recreation Complex	1978	Yuma	\$58,400	\$116,800
Yuma	Reg. Complex Expansion Tennis Courts	1979	Yuma	\$32,607	\$65,214
Yuma	Kennedy Park Expansion	1979	Yuma	\$146,852	\$293,704
Yuma	Recreation Complex Expansion	1980	Yuma	\$30,000	\$60,000
Yuma	Joe Henry Park Improvements	1983	Yuma	\$70,400	\$140,800
Yuma	Carver Park Improvements	1985	Yuma	\$53,000	\$106,000
Yuma	Sanguinetti Park Improvements	1986	Yuma	\$7,500	\$15,000
Yuma	Riverfront Gateway Park	2001	Yuma	\$184,000	\$368,000
Yuma County	N. R. Adair Memorial Park	1968	Yuma	\$11,960	\$23,920
Yuma County	N. R. Adair Memorial Park	1970	Yuma	\$17,480	\$34,960
Yuma County	Gadsden Park Dev.	1970	Yuma	\$2,000	\$4,000
Yuma County	N. R. Adair Memorial Park Dev	1970	Yuma	\$12,417	\$24,834
Yuma County	N. R. Adair Mexican Silhouette	1971	Yuma	\$5,000	\$10,000
Yuma County	Gadsden Park	1977	Yuma	\$12,362	\$24,724

Totals Statewide**LWCF Grant Awards****Total Project Costs**

700 Projects

\$51,001,671

\$108,325,044

Appendix B

2003 SCORP Final Telephone Survey Results

Prepared for Arizona State Parks by:
Survey Research Laboratory
Department of Sociology
Arizona State University

July 2002

Appendix B. 2002 Final Telephone Survey Results

Arizona State Parks contracted with the Survey Research Lab at Arizona State University in March 2002 to conduct a statewide telephone survey of Arizona households regarding outdoor recreation preferences and priorities for use in preparing the 2003 SCORP for Arizona.

Sampling

This survey is structured differently from many statewide surveys which are sampled proportionately by population percentages by county. The goal for this survey was to have the resulting data statistically valid for not only the state’s population but also for each county’s population, therefore, the numbers sampled within each county were similar (instead of larger numbers in the heavily populated counties).

A sampling frame was selected to achieve a sampling error of $\pm 5.3\%$ at the 95% confidence level for each of the 15 counties in Arizona (or, a sampling error of $\pm 6.3\%$ at the 90% confidence level). To achieve this, approximately 240 interviews will be completed in each county. See Table 1. The questionnaire was field-tested and interviewing began on March 23rd and finished at the end of the day on June 30, 2002. As of June 30, 2002 there were 64,626 calls made to 16,383 unique phone numbers. Response rates varied from 38% in La Paz County to 70% in Maricopa. Overall, interviewers achieved a statewide response rate of 55%.

Table I. Survey Results by County

	Interviews	% total	% county
Apache	252	5.9%	105%
Cochise	264	6.2%	110%
Coconino	288	6.7%	120%
Gila	244	5.7%	102%
Graham	323	7.5%	135%
Greenlee	238	5.6%	99%
La Paz	208	4.9%	87%
Maricopa	464	10.8%	193%
Mohave	256	6.0%	107%
Navajo	217	5.1%	90%
Pima	406	9.5%	169%
Pinal	294	6.9%	123%
Santa Cruz	312	7.3%	130%
Yavapai	260	6.1%	108%
Yuma	259	6.0%	108%
State	4285	100.0%	118%

**the questionnaire follows the analysis*

Question Frequencies (statewide and by county)

Question 1. We are interested in people's use of city, state and national parks.

In the last 3 months, how many times have you or anyone in your household visited an outdoor park or recreation area in Arizona?

Average number of visits in last 3 months	mean	N
State	6.49	4254
Apache	7.69	244
Cochise	5.47	264
Coconino	8.86	286
Gila	7.54	243
Graham	4.66	323
Greenlee	4.72	237
La Paz	6.24	206
Maricopa	7.90	463
Mohave	7.18	254
Navajo	4.88	216
Pima	7.40	404
Pinal	4.01	290
Santa Cruz	5.34	307
Yavapai	7.68	259
Yuma	6.54	258

Visits in past 3 months (grouped)

		No Visits	1 to 5 visits	6 to 29 visits	30 visits or more	Total
State	N	1518	1740	771	225	4254
	%	35.7	40.9	18.1	5.3	100%
Apache	N	107	96	31	10	244
	%	43.9	39.3	12.7	4.1	100%
Cochise	N	96	115	42	11	264
	%	36.4	43.6	15.9	4.2	100%
Coconino	N	74	109	82	21	286
	%	25.9	38.1	28.7	7.3	100%
Gila	N	86	105	35	17	243
	%	35.4	43.2	14.4	7.0	100%
Graham	N	114	151	51	7	323
	%	35.3	46.7	15.8	2.2	100%
Greenlee	N	105	87	38	7	237
	%	44.3	36.7	16.0	3.0	100%
La Paz	N	94	67	33	12	206
	%	45.6	32.5	16.0	5.8	100%
Maricopa	N	148	188	92	35	463
	%	32.0	40.6	19.9	7.6	100%
Mohave	N	87	99	52	16	254
	%	34.3	39.0	20.5	6.3	100%
Navajo	N	81	95	32	8	216
	%	37.5	44.0	14.8	3.7	100%
Pima	N	121	170	84	29	404
	%	30.0	42.1	20.8	7.2	100%
Pinal	N	115	128	38	9	290
	%	39.7	44.1	13.1	3.1	100%
Santa Cruz	N	106	132	57	12	307
	%	34.5	43.0	18.6	3.9	100%
Yavapai	N	106	95	39	19	259
	%	40.9	36.7	15.1	7.3	100%
Yuma	N	78	103	65	12	258
	%	30.2	39.9	25.2	4.7	100%

(asked if respondent replied "0" to "visits in the past 3 months")

Question 1a. What about in the past 12 months?

(How often have you or anyone else in your household visited an outdoor park or recreation area in Arizona?)

Average number of visits in last 12 months	mean	N
State	1.51	1508
Apache	0.91	107
Cochise	1.86	95
Coconino	2.23	74
Gila	1.53	85
Graham	1.85	113
Greenlee	0.86	102
La Paz	0.68	93
Maricopa	0.99	148
Mohave	2.02	87
Navajo	2.35	79
Pima	1.63	121
Pinal	0.90	114
Santa Cruz	1.95	106
Yavapai	2.64	106
Yuma	0.71	78

Visits in past 12 months (grouped)

		No Visits	1 to 5 visits	6 to 29 visits	30 visits or more	Total
State	N	888	530	81	9	1508
	%	58.9	35.1	5.4	0.6	100%
Apache	N	72	31	4	0	107
	%	67.3	29.0	3.7	0.0	100%
Cochise	N	51	37	7	0	95
	%	53.7	38.9	7.4	0.0	100%
Coconino	N	25	42	6	1	74
	%	33.8	56.8	8.1	1.4	100%
Gila	N	55	25	4	1	85
	%	64.7	29.4	4.7	1.2	100%
Graham	N	64	39	9	1	67
	%	56.6	34.5	8.0	0.9	100%
Greenlee	N	67	31	4	0	102
	%	65.7	30.4	3.9	0.0	100%
La Paz	N	69	22	2	0	93
	%	74.2	23.7	2.2	0.0	100%
Maricopa	N	93	51	4	0	148
	%	62.8	34.5	2.7	0.0	100%
Mohave	N	49	26	12	0	87
	%	56.3	29.9	13.8	0.0	100%
Navajo	N	39	33	6	1	79
	%	49.4	41.8	7.6	1.3	100%
Pima	N	67	47	6	1	121
	%	55.4	38.8	5.0	0.8	100%
Pinal	N	70	41	3	0	114
	%	61.4	36.0	2.6	0.0	100%
Santa Cruz	N	59	39	6	2	106
	%	55.7	36.8	5.7	1.9	100%
Yavapai	N	55	42	7	2	106
	%	51.9	39.6	6.6	1.9	100%
Yuma	N	53	24	1	0	78
	%	67.9	30.8	1.3	0.0	100%

Question 2. How many miles did you travel to the park or area you visited most often within the last {3/12} months?

		Less than 1 mile	1 to 5 miles	6 to 50 miles	More then 50 miles	Total
State	N	412	845	422	663	2342
	%	17.6	36.1	18.0	28.3	100%
Apache	N	8	27	23	55	113
	%	7.1	23.9	20.4	48.7	100%
Cochise	N	28	49	20	40	137
	%	20.4	35.8	14.6	29.2	100%
Coconino	N	35	59	22	58	174
	%	20.1	33.9	12.6	33.3	100%
Gila	N	18	41	17	53	129
	%	14.0	31.8	13.2	41.1	100%
Graham	N	17	64	28	47	156
	%	10.9	41.0	17.9	30.1	100%
Greenlee	N	28	24	16	51	119
	%	23.5	20.2	13.4	42.9	100%
La Paz	N	18	42	15	27	102
	%	17.6	41.2	14.7	26.5	100%
Maricopa	N	64	110	43	58	275
	%	23.3	40.0	15.6	21.1	100%
Mohave	N	18	86	21	31	156
	%	11.5	55.1	13.5	19.9	100%
Navajo	N	26	49	11	45	131
	%	19.8	37.4	8.4	34.4	100%
Pima	N	44	84	72	44	244
	%	18.0	34.4	29.5	18.0	100%
Pinal	N	14	43	40	56	153
	%	9.2	28.1	26.1	36.6	100%
Santa Cruz	N	32	50	42	33	157
	%	20.4	31.8	26.8	21.0	100%
Yavapai	N	22	49	29	43	143
	%	15.4	34.3	20.3	30.1	100%
Yuma	N	40	68	23	22	153
	%	26.1	44.4	15.0	14.4	100%

Question 3. Would you go **more often** if it were closer?

	Yes		No	
	#	%	#	%
State	1859	46.2%	2167	53.8%
Apache	142	60.4%	93	39.6%
Cochise	112	44.4%	140	55.6%
Coconino	109	38.9%	171	61.1%
Gila	89	38.0%	145	62.0%
Graham	140	45.3%	169	54.7%
Greenlee	109	47.6%	120	52.4%
La Paz	101	51.3%	96	48.7%
Maricopa	200	45.5%	240	54.5%
Mohave	87	36.0%	155	64.0%
Navajo	88	42.1%	121	57.9%
Pima	160	41.9%	222	58.1%
Pinal	140	50.5%	137	49.5%
Santa Cruz	179	67.5%	86	32.5%
Yavapai	69	27.6%	181	72.4%
Yuma	134	59.6%	91	40.4%

if question 2 = less than 1/2 mile, ask question 4a

if question 2 = more than 1/2 mile to 3 miles, ask question 4b

Question 4a. What if the park were **1 mile away**? Would you still go as often, less often, or not at all?

	As Often		Less Often		Not at ALL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
State	152	68.8%	56	25.3%	13	5.9%
Apache	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	-	-
Cochise	11	84.6%	2	15.4%	-	-
Coconino	13	61.9%	8	38.1%	-	-
Gila	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	-	-
Graham	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	-	-
Greenlee	13	81.3%	3	18.8%	-	-
La Paz	10	71.4%	4	28.6%	-	-
Maricopa	20	60.6%	11	33.3%	2	6.1%
Mohave	7	87.5%	1	12.5%	-	-
Navajo	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	-	-
Pima	19	70.4%	7	25.9%	1	3.7%
Pinal	5	62.5%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%
Santa Cruz	12	70.6%	2	11.8%	3	17.6%
Yavapai	10	71.4%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%
Yuma	10	50.0%	6	30.0%	4	20.0%

Question 4b. What if the park were **5 miles away**? Would you still go as often, less often, or not at all?

	As Often		Less Often		Not at ALL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
State	476	55.6%	319	37.3%	61	7.1%
Apache	20	80.0%	4	16.0%	1	4.0%
Cochise	30	54.5%	24	43.6%	1	1.8%
Coconino	29	45.3%	31	48.4%	4	6.3%
Gila	23	56.1%	17	41.5%	1	2.4%
Graham	31	70.5%	12	27.3%	1	2.3%
Greenlee	22	51.2%	19	44.2%	2	4.7%
La Paz	20	58.8%	11	32.4%	3	8.8%
Maricopa	51	42.1%	57	47.1%	13	10.7%
Mohave	49	73.1%	11	16.4%	7	10.4%
Navajo	33	61.1%	18	33.3%	3	5.6%
Pima	54	56.3%	30	31.3%	12	12.5%
Pinal	18	51.4%	12	34.3%	5	14.3%
Santa Cruz	31	59.6%	20	38.5%	1	1.9%
Yavapai	25	61.0%	15	36.6%	1	2.4%
Yuma	40	47.6%	38	45.2%	6	7.1%

Question 5. Not all projects can be funded. I'll read a list of possible priorities. Please select the one you would **most** like to see funded.

First, small parks that have **only a few** facilities; [e.g., playground and basketball court]

Second, large parks with **lots** of facilities; [multi-use park, e.g., basketball, baseball, tennis, swimming, etc]

Third, larger more nature-oriented parks with areas for hiking, picnicking or camping; [has parking lots, trails, bathrooms, etc]

And, finally, open spaces in a natural setting with very little development [no parking, picnic, or bathroom facilities]

		Small Parks	Large Parks	Larger City /Natural Parks	Open Spaces	Total
State	N	852	595	1783	942	4172
	%	20.4	14.3	42.7	22.6	100.0%
Apache	N	47	29	104	64	244
	%	19.3	11.9	42.6	26.2	100.0%
Cochise	N	60	30	120	49	259
	%	23.2	11.6	46.3	18.9	100.0%
Coconino	N	46	36	113	89	284
	%	16.2	12.7	39.8	31.3	100.0%
Gila	N	50	17	93	77	237
	%	21.1	7.2	39.2	32.5	100.0%
Graham	N	66	40	158	53	317
	%	20.8	12.6	49.8	16.7	100.0%
Greenlee	N	63	25	98	39	225
	%	28.0	11.1	43.6	17.3	100.0%
La Paz	N	47	22	82	48	199
	%	23.6	11.1	41.2	24.1	100.0%
Maricopa	N	95	73	191	96	455
	%	20.9	16.0	42.0	21.1	100.0%
Mohave	N	57	36	97	58	248
	%	23.0	14.5	39.1	23.4	100.0%
Navajo	N	56	21	83	51	211
	%	26.5	10.0	39.3	24.2	100.0%
Pima	N	74	58	168	97	397
	%	18.6	14.6	42.3	24.4	100.0%
Pinal	N	51	44	113	76	284
	%	18.0	15.5	39.8	26.8	100.0%
Santa Cruz	N	49	80	129	48	306
	%	16.0	26.1	42.2	15.7	100.0%
Yavapai	N	45	28	108	74	255
	%	17.6	11.0	42.4	29.0	100.0%
Yuma	N	46	56	126	23	251
	%	18.3	22.3	50.2	9.2	100.0%

Question 6. Would you **prefer** to see the money go towards:

		Fixing up existing park facilities	Adding new features to existing parks	Developing new parks	Total
State	N	1881	985	1306	4172
	%	45.1	23.6	31.3	100.0%
Apache	N	111	68	66	245
	%	45.3	27.8	26.9	100.0%
Cochise	N	103	77	76	256
	%	40.2	30.1	29.7	100.0%
Coconino	N	136	56	92	284
	%	47.9	19.7	32.4	100.0%
Gila	N	106	63	65	234
	%	45.3	26.9	27.8	100.0%
Graham	N	177	81	61	319
	%	55.5	25.4	19.1	100.0%
Greenlee	N	108	63	58	229
	%	47.2	27.5	25.3	100.0%
La Paz	N	88	51	62	201
	%	43.8	25.4	30.8	100.0%
Maricopa	N	202	109	143	454
	%	44.5	24.0	31.5	100.0%
Mohave	N	125	53	75	253
	%	49.4	20.9	29.6	100.0%
Navajo	N	110	45	56	211
	%	52.1	21.3	26.5	100.0%
Pima	N	188	92	115	395
	%	47.6	23.3	29.1	100.0%
Pinal	N	135	70	82	287
	%	47.0	24.4	28.6	100.0%
Santa Cruz	N	80	46	178	304
	%	26.3	15.1	58.6	100.0%
Yavapai	N	120	63	66	249
	%	48.2	25.3	26.5	100.0%
Yuma	N	92	48	111	251
	%	36.7	19.1	44.2	100.0%

Question 7. Some park funds **will** go to buying open space. Some open spaces are large enough to support a wide variety of wildlife. Others will only serve to separate housing developments.

When it comes to open space, which is **more important** to you:

		Having open spaces between housing developments	Having large natural habitats that support a diversity of wildlife	Doesn't Care	Total
State	N	952	3170	51	4173
	%	22.8	76.0	1.2	100.0%
Apache	N	72	171	4	247
	%	29.1	69.2	1.6	100.0%
Cochise	N	53	201	2	256
	%	20.7	78.5	0.8	100.0%
Coconino	N	48	232	2	282
	%	17.0	82.3	0.7	100.0%
Gila	N	49	189	2	240
	%	20.4	78.8	0.8	100.0%
Graham	N	92	216	8	316
	%	29.1	68.4	2.5	100.0%
Greenlee	N	55	167	7	229
	%	24.0	72.9	3.1	100.0%
La Paz	N	55	147	0	202
	%	27.2	72.8	0.0	100.0%
Maricopa	N	114	332	9	455
	%	25.1	73.0	2.0	100.0%
Mohave	N	51	191	6	248
	%	20.6	77.0	2.4	100.0%
Navajo	N	49	162	1	213
	%	23.0	76.1	0.9	100.0%
Pima	N	86	303	3	392
	%	21.9	77.3	0.8	100.0%
Pinal	N	67	218	1	286
	%	23.4	76.2	0.3	100.0%
Santa Cruz	N	66	233	1	300
	%	22.0	77.7	0.3	100.0%
Yavapai	N	34	219	2	255
	%	13.3	85.9	0.8	100.0%
Yuma	N	61	189	2	252
	%	24.2	75.0	0.8	100.0%

Question 8. What do you think are the **major problems** concerning Arizona's parks and recreation areas? (respondents are prompted with "are there any other major problems?")

State

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q8A	293	5.3	6.8
Too much litter/trash	Q8B	538	9.7	12.6
Not enough parking spaces	Q8C	32	.6	.7
Not well maintained	Q8D	523	9.4	12.2
Not close enough to my home	Q8E	47	.8	1.1
Unsure where they are located	Q8F	47	.8	1.1
Too crowded	Q8G	266	4.8	6.2
Cannot use it at night	Q8H	43	.8	1.0
Personal safety	Q8I	242	4.4	5.7
Not accessible	Q8J	97	1.7	2.3
It's closed when I want to use it	Q8K	21	.4	.5
Costs too much	Q8L	199	3.6	4.7
Not enough parks	Q8M	291	5.2	6.8
Not enough funding	Q8N	327	5.9	7.6
No Problems	Q8O	493	8.9	11.5
Other	Q8P	1363	24.6	31.9
Don't Know	Q8Q	723	13.0	16.9
6 missing cases; 4,279 valid cases				

Apache

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	8	2.5	3.2
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	37	11.8	14.8
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	2	.6	.8
Not well maintained	Q16D	36	11.5	14.4
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	6	1.9	2.4
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	4	1.3	1.6
Too crowded	Q16G	14	4.5	5.6
Personal safety	Q16I	5	1.6	2.0
Not accessible	Q16J	2	.6	.8
Costs too much	Q16L	6	1.9	2.4
Not enough parks	Q16M	16	5.1	6.4
Not enough funding	Q16N	23	7.3	9.2
No Problems	Q16O	25	8.0	10.0
Other	Q16P	78	24.8	31.2
Don't Know	Q16Q	52	16.6	20.8
Total responses		314	100.0	125.6
2 missing cases; 250 valid cases				

Cochise

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	19	5.6	7.2
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	22	6.5	8.4
Not well maintained	Q16D	24	7.1	9.1
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	2	.6	.8
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	6	1.8	2.3
Too crowded	Q16G	23	6.8	8.7
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	3	.9	1.1
Personal safety	Q16I	21	6.2	8.0
Not accessible	Q16J	10	3.0	3.8
It's closed when I want to use it	Q16K	2	.6	.8
Costs too much	Q16L	19	5.6	7.2
Not enough parks	Q16M	13	3.9	4.9
Not enough funding	Q16N	28	8.3	10.6
No Problems	Q16O	41	12.2	15.6
Other	Q16P	68	20.2	25.9
Don't Know	Q16Q	36	10.7	13.7
Total responses		337	100.0	128.1
1 missing cases; 263 valid cases				

Coconino

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	12	3.2	4.2
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	42	11.1	14.6
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	3	.8	1.0
Not well maintained	Q16D	25	6.6	8.7
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	6	1.6	2.1
Too crowded	Q16G	30	7.9	10.4
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	3	.8	1.0
Personal safety	Q16I	9	2.4	3.1
Not accessible	Q16J	1	.3	.3
Costs too much	Q16L	20	5.3	6.9
Not enough parks	Q16M	24	6.3	8.3
Not enough funding	Q16N	34	9.0	11.8
No Problems	Q16O	25	6.6	8.7
Other	Q16P	107	28.3	37.2
Don't Know	Q16Q	37	9.8	12.8
Total responses		378	100.0	131.3
0 missing cases; 288 valid cases				

Gila

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	5	1.6	2.0
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	29	9.3	11.9
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	3	1.0	1.2
Not well maintained	Q16D	28	9.0	11.5
Too crowded	Q16G	20	6.4	8.2
Personal safety	Q16I	9	2.9	3.7
Not accessible	Q16J	7	2.3	2.9
It's closed when I want to use it	Q16K	1	.3	.4
Costs too much	Q16L	17	5.5	7.0
Not enough parks	Q16M	24	7.7	9.8
Not enough funding	Q16N	19	6.1	7.8
No Problems	Q16O	23	7.4	9.4
Other	Q16P	86	27.7	35.2
Don't Know	Q16Q	40	12.9	16.4
Total responses		311	100.0	127.5
0 missing cases; 244 valid cases				

Graham

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	16	4.0	5.0
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	52	12.9	16.1
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	2	.5	.6
Not well maintained	Q16D	44	10.9	13.6
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	5	1.2	1.5
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	1	.2	.3
Too crowded	Q16G	19	4.7	5.9
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	4	1.0	1.2
Personal safety	Q16I	12	3.0	3.7
Not accessible	Q16J	5	1.2	1.5
It's closed when I want to use it	Q16K	1	.2	.3
Costs too much	Q16L	25	6.2	7.7
Not enough parks	Q16M	5	1.2	1.5
Not enough funding	Q16N	18	4.5	5.6
No Problems	Q16O	43	10.7	13.3
Other	Q16P	97	24.1	30.0
Don't Know	Q16Q	54	13.4	16.7
Total responses		403	100.0	124.8
0 missing cases; 323 valid cases				

Greenlee

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	12	3.8	5.0
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	43	13.8	18.1
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	1	.3	.4
Not well maintained	Q16D	33	10.6	13.9
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	2	.6	.8
Too crowded	Q16G	19	6.1	8.0
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	2	.6	.8
Personal safety	Q16I	11	3.5	4.6
Not accessible	Q16J	9	2.9	3.8
It's closed when I want to use it	Q16K	1	.3	.4
Costs too much	Q16L	7	2.2	2.9
Not enough parks	Q16M	14	4.5	5.9
Not enough funding	Q16N	10	3.2	4.2
No Problems	Q16O	17	5.4	7.1
Other	Q16P	87	27.9	36.6
Don't Know	Q16Q	44	14.1	18.5
Total responses		312	100.0	131.1
0 missing cases; 238 valid cases				

La Paz

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	15	5.9	7.2
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	21	8.3	10.1
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	1	.4	.5
Not well maintained	Q16D	23	9.1	11.1
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	2	.8	1.0
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	4	1.6	1.9
Too crowded	Q16G	6	2.4	2.9
Personal safety	Q16I	8	3.1	3.9
Not accessible	Q16J	4	1.6	1.9
It's closed when I want to use it	Q16K	1	.4	.5
Costs too much	Q16L	8	3.1	3.9
Not enough parks	Q16M	12	4.7	5.8
Not enough funding	Q16N	15	5.9	7.2
No Problems	Q16O	31	12.2	15.0
Other	Q16P	65	25.6	31.4
Don't Know	Q16Q	38	15.0	18.4
Total responses		254	100.0	122.7
1 missing cases; 207 valid cases				

Maricopa

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	29	4.9	6.3
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	45	7.6	9.7
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	2	.3	.4
Not well maintained	Q16D	43	7.3	9.3
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	6	1.0	1.3
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	8	1.4	1.7
Too crowded	Q16G	34	5.8	7.3
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	12	2.0	2.6
Personal safety	Q16I	37	6.3	8.0
Not accessible	Q16J	10	1.7	2.2
It's closed when I want to use it	Q16K	5	.8	1.1
Costs too much	Q16L	7	1.2	1.5
Not enough parks	Q16M	28	4.7	6.0
Not enough funding	Q16N	29	4.9	6.3
No Problems	Q16O	46	7.8	9.9
Other	Q16P	156	26.4	33.6
Don't Know	Q16Q	94	15.9	20.3
Total responses			100.0	127.4
0 missing cases; 464 valid cases				

Mohave

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	16	4.8	6.3
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	32	9.6	12.5
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	1	.3	.4
Not well maintained	Q16D	37	11.1	14.5
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	2	.6	.8
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	3	.9	1.2
Too crowded	Q16G	18	5.4	7.0
Personal safety	Q16I	10	3.0	3.9
Not accessible	Q16J	10	3.0	3.9
It's closed when I want to use it	Q16K	1	.3	.4
Costs too much	Q16L	15	4.5	5.9
Not enough parks	Q16M	22	6.6	8.6
Not enough funding	Q16N	21	6.3	8.2
No Problems	Q16O	37	11.1	14.5
Other	Q16P	69	20.8	27.0
Don't Know	Q16Q	38	11.4	14.8
Total responses		332	100.0	129.7
0 missing cases; 256 valid cases				

Navajo

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	11	3.8	5.1
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	37	12.9	17.1
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	2	.7	.9
Not well maintained	Q16D	36	12.6	16.6
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	5	1.7	2.3
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	2	.7	.9
Too crowded	Q16G	14	4.9	6.5
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	2	.7	.9
Personal safety	Q16I	9	3.1	4.1
Not accessible	Q16J	5	1.7	2.3
Costs too much	Q16L	11	3.8	5.1
Not enough parks	Q16M	17	5.9	7.8
Not enough funding	Q16N	18	6.3	8.3
No Problems	Q16O	21	7.3	9.7
Other	Q16P	66	23.1	30.4
Don't Know	Q16Q	30	10.5	13.8
Total responses		286	100.0	131.8
0 missing cases; 217 valid cases				

Pima

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	39	7.1	9.6
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	45	8.2	11.1
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	4	.7	1.0
Not well maintained	Q16D	47	8.6	11.6
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	4	.7	1.0
Too crowded	Q16G	20	3.6	4.9
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	8	1.5	2.0
Personal safety	Q16I	37	6.8	9.1
Not accessible	Q16J	10	1.8	2.5
It's closed when I want to use it	Q16K	2	.4	.5
Costs too much	Q16L	25	4.6	6.2
Not enough parks	Q16M	22	4.0	5.4
Not enough funding	Q16N	38	6.9	9.4
No Problems	Q16O	45	8.2	11.1
Other	Q16P	143	26.1	35.3
Don't Know	Q16Q	59	10.8	14.6
Total responses		548	100.0	135.3
1 missing cases; 405 valid cases				

Pinal

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	17	4.6	5.8
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	34	9.2	11.6
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	2	.5	.7
Not well maintained	Q16D	34	9.2	11.6
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	3	.8	1.0
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	2	.5	.7
Too crowded	Q16G	22	6.0	7.5
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	3	.8	1.0
Personal safety	Q16I	15	4.1	5.1
Not accessible	Q16J	8	2.2	2.7
Costs too much	Q16L	8	2.2	2.7
Not enough parks	Q16M	19	5.1	6.5
Not enough funding	Q16N	22	6.0	7.5
No Problems	Q16O	36	9.8	12.2
Other	Q16P	82	22.2	27.9
Don't Know	Q16Q	62	16.8	21.1
Total responses		369	100.0	125.5
0 missing cases; 294 valid cases				

Santa Cruz

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	38	8.6	12.2
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	36	8.1	11.5
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	4	.9	1.3
Not well maintained	Q16D	53	12.0	17.0
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	9	2.0	2.9
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	6	1.4	1.9
Too crowded	Q16G	12	2.7	3.8
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	2	.5	.6
Personal safety	Q16I	30	6.8	9.6
Not accessible	Q16J	9	2.0	2.9
It's closed when I want to use it	Q16K	4	.9	1.3
Costs too much	Q16L	11	2.5	3.5
Not enough parks	Q16M	53	12.0	17.0
Not enough funding	Q16N	14	3.2	4.5
No Problems	Q16O	38	8.6	12.2
Other	Q16P	81	18.3	26.0
Don't Know	Q16Q	43	9.7	13.8
Total responses		443	100.0	142.0
0 missing cases; 312 valid cases				

Yavapai

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	12	3.8	4.6
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	26	8.2	10.0
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	4	1.3	1.5
Not well maintained	Q16D	26	8.2	10.0
Not close enough to my home	Q16E	1	.3	.4
Too crowded	Q16G	10	3.1	3.9
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	2	.6	.8
Personal safety	Q16I	10	3.1	3.9
Not accessible	Q16J	4	1.3	1.5
It's closed when I want to use it	Q16K	3	.9	1.2
Costs too much	Q16L	16	5.0	6.2
Not enough parks	Q16M	9	2.8	3.5
Not enough funding	Q16N	24	7.5	9.3
No Problems	Q16O	24	7.5	9.3
Other	Q16P	99	31.1	38.2
Don't Know	Q16Q	48	15.1	18.5
Total responses		318	100.0	122.8
1 missing cases; 259 valid cases				

Yuma

Dichotomy label	Name	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Doesn't meet my needs	Q16A	44	12.6	17.0
Too much litter/trash	Q16B	37	10.6	14.3
Not enough parking spaces	Q16C	1	.3	.4
Not well maintained	Q16D	34	9.7	13.1
Unsure where they are located	Q16F	5	1.4	1.9
Too crowded	Q16G	5	1.4	1.9
Cannot use it at night	Q16H	2	.6	.8
Personal safety	Q16I	19	5.4	7.3
Not accessible	Q16J	3	.9	1.2
Costs too much	Q16L	4	1.1	1.5
Not enough parks	Q16M	13	3.7	5.0
Not enough funding	Q16N	14	4.0	5.4
No Problems	Q16O	41	11.7	15.8
Other	Q16P	79	22.6	30.5
Don't Know	Q16Q	48	13.8	18.5
Total responses		349	100.0	134.7
0 missing cases; 259 valid cases				

Question 9. How involved are you in planning for the parks and recreation areas that you use?

Would you say you are involved as much as you want to be, or would you like to be more involved?

	Yes		No	
	#	%	#	%
State	2914	70.4%	1226	29.6%
Apache	156	63.9%	88	36.1%
Cochise	186	71.8%	73	28.2%
Coconino	194	68.8%	88	31.2%
Gila	175	74.2%	61	25.8%
Graham	225	71.0%	92	29.0%
Greenlee	169	73.2%	62	26.8%
La Paz	126	64.3%	70	35.7%
Maricopa	313	69.7%	136	30.3%
Mohave	194	77.6%	56	22.4%
Navajo	159	75.4%	52	24.6%
Pima	280	71.2%	113	28.8%
Pinal	209	73.9%	74	26.1%
Santa Cruz	177	61.0%	113	39.0%
Yavapai	200	78.4%	55	21.6%
Yuma	151	61.9%	93	38.1%

Question 10. If a new park or recreation area is being planned, how would you prefer to give your input?

	Through a Survey	At a public meeting	By interviews in the park	Thorough the Internet	Some other way	Does not want to be involved
State	1560 - 36.9%	861 - 20.4%	286 - 6.8%	699 - 16.5%	84 - 2.0%	736 - 17.4%
Apache	91 - 36.8%	64 - 25.9%	17 - 6.9%	30 - 12.1%	7 - 2.8%	38 - 15.4%
Cochise	98 - 37.4%	51 - 19.5%	24 - 9.2%	47 - 17.9%	0 - 0.0%	42 - 16.0%
Coconino	107 - 37.5%	53 - 18.6%	28 - 9.8%	62 - 21.8%	3 - 1.1%	32 - 11.2%
Gila	82 - 34.3%	58 - 24.3%	12 - 5.0%	34 - 14.2%	3 - 1.3%	50 - 20.9%
Graham	127 - 39.8%	75 - 23.5%	26 - 8.2%	37 - 11.6%	5 - 1.6%	49 - 15.4%
Greenlee	94 - 40.0%	53 - 22.6%	8 - 3.4%	27 - 11.5%	2 - 0.9%	51 - 21.7%
La Paz	63 - 31.0%	48 - 23.6%	12 - 5.9%	23 - 11.3%	7 - 3.4%	50 - 24.6%
Maricopa	152 - 32.9%	71 - 15.4%	32 - 6.9%	117 - 25.3%	13 - 2.8%	77 - 16.7%
Mohave	91 - 35.8%	39 - 15.4%	16 - 6.3%	56 - 22.0%	8 - 3.1%	44 - 17.3%
Navajo	71 - 33.3%	55 - 25.8%	12 - 5.6%	30 - 14.1%	8 - 3.8%	37 - 17.4%
Pima	166 - 41.5%	52 - 13.0%	28 - 7.0%	83 - 20.8%	9 - 2.3%	62 - 15.5%
Pinal	109 - 38.0%	54 - 18.8%	24 - 8.4%	40 - 13.9%	6 - 2.1%	54 - 18.8%
Santa Cruz	112 - 36.4%	77 - 25.0%	19 - 6.2%	41 - 13.3%	3 - 1.0%	56 - 18.2%
Yavapai	102 - 39.7%	53 - 20.6%	12 - 4.7%	38 - 14.8%	8 - 3.1%	44 - 17.1%
Yuma	95 - 37.3%	58 - 22.7%	16 - 6.3%	34 - 13.3%	2 - 0.8%	50 - 19.6%

IF question 10 = 1 ("through a survey"), ask next, else Skip to question 12.

Question 11. Would you prefer to be surveyed by telephone, by mail, in person or using the Internet?

	Telephone	Mail	Face-to-Face	Web-based
State	341 - 22.0%	991 - 64.1%	53 - 3.4%	161 - 10.4%
Apache	17 - 18.7%	61 - 67.0%	8 - 8.8%	5 - 5.5%
Cochise	16 - 16.5%	71 - 73.2%	0 - 0.0%	10 - 10.3%
Coconino	20 - 18.7%	74 - 69.2%	2 - 1.9%	11 - 10.3%
Gila	18 - 22.0%	52 - 63.4%	3 - 3.7%	9 - 11.0%
Graham	34 - 27.4%	70 - 56.5%	8 - 6.5%	12 - 9.7%
Greenlee	25 - 26.6%	53 - 56.4%	4 - 4.3%	12 - 12.8%
La Paz	14 - 22.6%	38 - 61.3%	3 - 4.8%	7 - 11.3%
Maricopa	32 - 21.2%	95 - 62.9%	1 - 0.7%	23 - 15.2%
Mohave	22 - 25.0%	53 - 60.2%	3 - 3.4%	10 - 11.4%
Navajo	11 - 15.5%	48 - 67.6%	4 - 5.6%	8 - 11.3%
Pima	44 - 26.8%	101 - 61.6%	0 - 0.0%	19 - 11.6%
Pinal	21 - 19.3%	80 - 73.4%	1 - 0.9%	7 - 6.4%
Santa Cruz	28 - 25.0%	68 - 60.7%	5 - 4.5%	10 - 8.9%
Yavapai	17 - 17.0%	71 - 71.0%	2 - 2.0%	10 - 10.0%
Yuma	22 - 23.2%	56 - 58.9%	9 - 9.5%	8 - 8.4%

Question 12. Finally, I just need to ask you a few other questions simply for statistical purposes. All of your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

What is your age?

	18 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 55	Over 55	Mean
State	731 - 17.4%	860 - 20.5%	1363 - 32.5%	1242 - 29.6%	47.09
Apache	54 - 21.8%	55 - 22.2%	67 - 27.0%	72 - 29.0%	44.89
Cochise	49 - 19.0%	45 - 17.4%	88 - 34.1%	76 - 29.5%	47.08
Coconino	67 - 24.0%	55 - 19.7%	104 - 37.3%	53 - 19.0%	42.75
Gila	22 - 9.1%	29 - 11.9%	80 - 32.9%	112 - 46.1%	53.96
Graham	75 - 23.6%	73 - 23.0%	85 - 26.7%	85 - 26.7%	44.85
Greenlee	33 - 14.1%	58 - 24.8%	84 - 35.9%	59 - 25.2%	46.43
La Paz	27 - 13.1%	29 - 14.1%	65 - 31.6%	85 - 41.3%	52.22
Maricopa	98 - 21.6%	108 - 23.8%	157 - 34.7%	90 - 19.9%	43.91
Mohave	33 - 13.4%	49 - 19.9%	76 - 30.9%	88 - 35.8%	48.66
Navajo	33 - 15.7%	41 - 19.5%	56 - 26.7%	80 - 38.1%	49.24
Pima	67 - 16.9%	83 - 20.9%	137 - 34.5%	110 - 27.7%	46.63
Pinal	45 - 15.7%	50 - 17.4%	96 - 33.4%	96 - 33.4%	49.09
Santa Cruz	51 - 16.6%	81 - 26.4%	92 - 30.0%	83 - 27.0%	46.38
Yavapai	26 - 10.1%	37 - 14.3%	100 - 38.8%	95 - 36.8%	51.38
Yuma	51 - 20.2%	67 - 26.6%	76 - 30.2%	58 - 23.0%	44.24

Question 13. Are you:

	Employed full time	Employed part time	Retired	Not employed	Homemaker	Student
State	2167 - 51.1%	397 - 9.4%	815 - 19.2%	233 - 5.5%	468 - 11.0%	164 - 3.9%
Apache	130 - 52.0%	30 - 12.0%	42 - 16.8%	13 - 5.2%	23 - 9.2%	12 - 4.8%
Cochise	135 - 51.3%	26 - 9.9%	48 - 18.3%	16 - 6.1%	24 - 9.1%	14 - 5.3%
Coconino	167 - 58.6%	29 - 10.2%	37 - 13.0%	5 - 1.8%	16 - 5.6%	31 - 10.9%
Gila	115 - 47.3%	20 - 8.2%	80 - 32.9%	9 - 3.7%	17 - 7.0%	2 - 0.8%
Graham	136 - 42.6%	34 - 10.7%	57 - 17.9%	20 - 6.3%	52 - 16.3%	20 - 6.3%
Greenlee	111 - 46.6%	16 - 6.7%	35 - 14.7%	19 - 8.0%	52 - 21.8%	5 - 2.1%
La Paz	94 - 45.6%	15 - 7.3%	65 - 31.6%	11 - 5.3%	17 - 8.3%	4 - 1.9%
Maricopa	275 - 60.2%	49 - 10.7%	55 - 12.0%	19 - 4.2%	42 - 9.2%	17 - 3.7%
Mohave	139 - 55.4%	19 - 7.6%	58 - 23.1%	15 - 6.0%	13 - 5.2%	7 - 2.8%
Navajo	99 - 45.8%	12 - 5.6%	57 - 26.4%	12 - 5.6%	29 - 13.4%	7 - 3.2%
Pima	232 - 57.7%	46 - 11.4%	61 - 15.2%	20 - 5.0%	26 - 6.5%	17 - 4.2%
Pinal	155 - 53.3%	22 - 7.6%	68 - 23.4%	14 - 4.8%	24 - 8.2%	8 - 2.7%
Santa Cruz	142 - 46.1%	31 - 10.1%	44 - 14.3%	22 - 7.1%	58 - 18.8%	11 - 3.6%
Yavapai	114 - 44.5%	24 - 9.4%	75 - 29.3%	10 - 3.9%	29 - 11.3%	4 - 1.6%
Yuma	123 - 47.5%	24 - 9.3%	33 - 12.7%	28 - 10.8%	46 - 17.8%	5 - 1.9%

Question 14. What is the highest level of education you had the opportunity to complete?

	Less than H. School	High School	Vocational School	Some College	In Collage	4-Year Degree	Graduate Degree
State	343 - 10.2%	1098-25.9%	142-3.4%	1214-28.7%	138 - 3.3%	787 - 18.6%	423 - 10.0%
Apache	22 - 8.9%	71 - 28.1%	5 - 2.0%	79 - 32.0%	5 - 2.0%	41 - 16.6%	24 - 9.7%
Cochise	23 - 8.8%	53 - 20.3%	8 - 3.1%	76 - 29.1%	11 - 4.2%	63 - 24.1%	27 - 10.3%
Coconino	8 - 2.8%	51 - 17.9%	1 - 0.4%	86 - 30.2%	16 - 5.6%	73 - 25.6%	50 - 17.5%
Gila	15 - 6.3%	70 - 29.2%	8 - 3.3%	86 - 35.8%	0 - 0.0%	33 - 13.8%	28 - 11.7%
Graham	29 - 9.2%	87 - 27.5%	8 - 2.5%	110 - 34.8%	15 - 4.7%	43 - 13.6%	24 - 7.6%
Greenlee	22 - 9.2%	90 - 37.8%	10 - 4.2%	73 - 30.7%	3 - 1.3%	26 - 10.9%	14 - 5.9%
La Paz	32 - 15.5%	65 - 31.4%	11 - 5.3%	56 - 27.1%	3 - 1.4%	28 - 13.5%	12 - 5.8%
Maricopa	29 - 6.3%	85 - 18.5%	14 - 3.1%	133 - 29.0%	22 - 4.8%	111 - 24.2%	65 - 14.2%
Mohave	24 - 9.6%	85 - 34.1%	11 - 4.4%	74 - 29.7%	3 - 1.2%	37 - 14.9%	15 - 6.0%
Navajo	24 - 11.2%	58 - 27.0%	11 - 5.1%	69 - 32.1%	6 - 2.8%	32 - 14.9%	15 - 7.0%
Pima	17 - 4.2%	93 - 23.1%	15 - 3.7%	94 - 23.3%	15 - 3.7%	101 - 25.1%	68 - 16.9%
Pinal	37 - 12.8%	74 - 25.5%	12 - 4.1%	94 - 32.4%	8 - 2.8%	49 - 16.9%	16 - 5.5%
Santa Cruz	71 - 23.0%	91 - 29.4%	18-5.8%	45 -14.6%	9 - 2.9%	51 - 16.5%	24 - 7.8%
Yavapai	16 - 6.2%	55 - 21.2%	5 -1.9%	87 - 33.5%	8 - 3.1%	67 - 25.8%	22 - 8.5%
Yuma	65 - 25.3%	70 -27.2%	5 -1.9%	52 -20.2%	14 -5.4%	32 - 12.5%	19 - 7.4%

Question 15. What is your zip code?

Zipcodes resolved to county level

		Frequency	Percent	% of Target
	Apache	252	5.9	105%
	Cochise	264	6.2	110%
	Coconino	288	6.7	120%
	Gila	244	5.7	102%
	Graham	323	5.7	135%
	Greenlee	238	5.6	99%
	La Paz	208	4.9	87%
	Maricopa	464	10.8	193%
	Mohave	256	6.0	107%
	Navajo	217	5.1	90%
	Pima	406	9.5	169%
	Pinal	294	6.9	123%
	Santa Cruz	213	7.3	130%
	Yavapai	260	6.1	108%
	Yuma	259	6.0	108%
	Total for State	4285	100.0	118%

[We want to know what parts of the state our answers are coming from. We don't know your name or address, a computer generates the phone numbers.]

Question 16. What is your current marital status? Are you single-never married, married, separated, divorced, widowed, or living together?

	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Loving together
State	769 - 18.2%	2551 - 60.4%	67 - 1.6%	431 - 10.2%	274 - 6.5%	129 - 3.1%
Apache	60 - 24.2%	147 - 59.3%	2 - 0.8%	15 - 6.0%	15 - 6.0%	9 - 3.6%
Cochise	42 - 16.2%	171 - 65.8%	3 - 1.2%	25 - 9.6%	9 - 3.5%	10 - 3.8%
Coconino	71 - 25.0%	166 - 58.5%	4 - 1.4%	26 - 9.2%	9 - 3.2%	8 - 2.8%
Gila	38 - 15.9%	143 - 59.8%	1 - 0.4%	27 - 11.3%	25 - 10.5%	5 - 2.1%
Graham	56 - 17.8%	202 - 64.1%	3 - 1.0%	28 - 8.9%	18 - 5.7%	8 - 2.5%
Greenlee	26 - 11.0%	162 - 68.4%	3 - 1.3%	30 - 12.7%	14 - 5.9%	2 - 0.8%
La Paz	33 - 16.1%	118 - 57.6%	6 - 2.9%	19 - 9.3%	20 - 9.8%	9 - 4.4%
Maricopa	101 - 22.2%	271 - 59.6%	9 - 2.0%	47 - 10.3%	14 - 3.1%	13 - 2.9%
Mohave	47 - 18.7%	140 - 55.8%	3 - 1.2%	24 - 9.6%	25 - 10.0%	12 - 4.8%
Navajo	31 - 14.4%	147 - 68.4%	3 - 1.4%	18 - 8.4%	11 - 5.1%	5 - 2.3%
Pima	89 - 22.1%	218 - 54.2%	9 - 2.2%	54 - 13.4%	17 - 4.2%	15 - 3.7%
Pinal	41 - 14.1%	178 - 61.4%	5 - 1.7%	29 - 10.0%	27 - 9.3%	10 - 3.4%
Santa Cruz	58 - 19.0%	179 - 58.7%	7 - 2.3%	30 - 9.8%	22 - 7.2%	9 - 3.0%
Yavapai	34 - 13.2%	151 - 58.5%	5 - 1.9%	37 - 14.3%	25 - 9.7%	6 - 2.3%
Yuma	42 - 16.3%	158 - 61.5%	4 - 1.6%	22 - 8.6%	23 - 8.9%	8 - 3.1%

Question 17. Which of the following best describes you?

	White	Hispanic	Black	Native Am	Asian	Other
State	2783-66.4%	950 - 22.7%	55 - 1.3%	260 - 6.2%	43 - 1.0%	101 - 2.4%
Apache	116 - 46.6%	15 - 6.0%	2 - 0.8%	111 - 44.6%	1 - 0.4%	4 - 1.6%
Cochise	181 - 69.9%	62 - 23.9%	10 - 3.9%	2 - 0.8%	1 - 0.4%	3 - 1.2%
Coconino	210 - 75.3%	24 - 8.6%	6 - 2.2%	29 - 10.4%	1 - 0.4%	9 - 3.2%
Gila	207 - 87.7%	21 - 8.9%	0 - 0.0%	4 - 1.7%	1 - 0.4%	3 - 1.3%
Graham	202 - 64.1%	78 - 24.8%	3 - 1.0%	23 - 7.3%	4 - 1.3%	5 - 1.6%
Greenlee	136 - 57.6%	81 - 34.3%	2 - 0.8%	4 - 1.7%	1 - 0.4%	12 - 5.1%
La Paz	129 - 62.9%	41 - 20.0%	2 - 1.0%	26 - 12.7%	2 - 1.0%	5 - 2.4%
Maricopa	338 - 74.6%	78 - 17.2%	12 - 2.6%	5 - 1.1%	6 - 1.3%	14 - 3.1%
Mohave	213 - 86.2%	23 - 9.3%	1 - 0.4%	4 - 1.6%	1 - 0.4%	5 - 2.0%
Navajo	169 - 78.6%	14 - 6.5%	0 - 0.0%	26 - 12.1%	2 - 0.9%	4 - 1.9%
Pima	283 - 70.9%	85 - 21.3%	7 - 1.8%	3 - 0.8%	9 - 2.3%	12 - 3.0%
Pinal	195 - 67.9%	65 - 22.6%	7 - 2.4%	12 - 4.2%	3 - 1.0%	5 - 1.7%
Santa Cruz	79 - 26.0%	212 - 69.7%	0 - 0.0%	3 - 1.0%	4 - 1.3%	6 - 2.0%
Yavapai	222 - 87.4%	15 - 5.9%	2 - 0.8%	3 - 1.2%	2 - 0.8%	10 - 3.9%
Yuma	103 - 40.6%	136 - 53.5%	1 - 0.4%	5 - 2.0%	5 - 2.0%	4 - 1.6%

Question 18. I'm going to ask you about your total household income, before taxes, for 2001. I'll read some ranges of household incomes, and you just say 'stop' when I say the category your household falls into.

	<\$10 K	10K to 20K	20K to 30K	30K to 40K	40K to 60K	60K to 80K	80K to 100K	100K to 120K	\$120K+
State	331 9.3%	549 15.5%	603 17.0%	561 15.8%	651 18.3%	423 11.9%	198 5.6%	99 2.8%	138 3.9%
Apache	40 18.3%	33 15.1%	40 18.3%	33 15.1%	33 15.1%	19 8.7%	10 4.6%	3 1.4%	7 3.2%
Cochise	20 9.0%	29 13.0%	40 17.9%	36 16.1%	42 18.8%	29 13.0%	15 6.7%	8 3.6%	4 1.8%
Coconino	16 6.8	31 13.2	24 10.2	34 14.5	48 20.4	46 19.6	14 6.0	10 4.3	12 5.1
Gila	9 4.8	35 18.7	31 16.6	35 18.7	38 20.3	18 9.6	8 4.3	4 2.1	9 4.8
Graham	32 11.7	49 17.9	55 20.1	39 14.3	56 20.5	24 8.8	9 3.3	4 1.5	5 1.8
Greenlee	22 10.8	22 10.8	30 14.8	40 19.7	55 27.1	25 12.3	4 2.0	2 1.0	3 1.5
La Paz	23 13.7	40 23.8	35 20.8	24 14.3	16 9.5	12 7.1	10 6.0	4 2.4	4 2.4
Maricopa	11 2.9	33 8.7	41 10.8	54 14.2	75 19.7	75 19.7	36 9.4	21 5.5	35 9.2
Mohave	16 7.4	30 13.9	35 16.2	45 20.8	41 19.0	27 12.5	12 5.6	1 0.5	9 4.2
Navajo	12 6.7	28 15.7	29 16.3	26 14.6	35 19.7	24 13.5	15 8.4	5 2.8	4 2.2
Pima	14 4.2	49 14.5	69 20.5	46 13.6	60 17.8	39 11.6	21 6.2	18 5.3	21 6.2
Pinal	26 11.0	30 12.7	35 14.8	42 17.8	54 22.9	30 12.7	8 3.4	5 2.1	6 2.5
Santa Cruz	45 16.6	72 26.6	50 18.5	32 11.8	39 14.4	14 5.2	9 3.3	4 1.5	6 2.2
Yavapai	18 8.8	23 11.2	41 20.0	38 18.5	35 17.1	20 9.8	11 5.4	9 4.4	10 4.9
Yuma	27 12.2	45 20.3	48 21.6	37 16.7	24 10.8	21 9.5	16 7.2	1 0.5	3 1.4

Respondent's Gender

Female	2645	61.7%
Male	1639	38.2%

Questionnaire (Telephone Script)

Question 1. We are interested in people's use of city, county, state and national parks. In the last 3 months, how many times have you or anyone in your household visited an outdoor park or recreation area in Arizona?

[CLARIFICATION: Any area that allows outdoor recreation activities including canal banks and catchment areas, city or state parks, and forest service land]

IF respondent answers zero to question 1, ask:

Question 1a. What about in the past 12 months?
(How often have you or anyone else in your household visited an outdoor park or recreation area in Arizona?)

IF both question 1 and 1a are zero, SKIP to question 3.

Question 2. How many miles did you travel to the park or area you visited most often within the last {3/12} months?

[Do Not Read Categories Below; There Are 8 Blocks Per Mile]

01. Less than 1/4 mile (less than 2 blocks)
02. 1/4 to 1/2 mile (less than 4 blocks)
03. 1/2 to 1 mile (less than 8 blocks)
04. 1 to 2 miles
05. 2 to 3 miles
06. 3 to 5 miles
07. 5 to 10 miles
08. 10 to 20 miles
09. 20 to 50 miles
10. 50 to 100 miles
11. 100 to 200 miles
12. 200 miles or more
99. DK/REF (skip to q 13)

Question 3. Would you go **more often** if it were closer?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Dk/Ref

if q2 equals 'less than 1/2 mile' (1 or 2), ask q4a

if q2 equals 'more than 1/2 mile to 3 miles' (3, 4, Or 5), ask q4b

Question 4a. What if the park were **1 mile away**? Would you still go as often, less often, or not at all?

1. As Often
2. Less Often
3. Not At All
9. Dk/Ref

Question 4b. What if the park were **5 miles away**? Would you still go as often, less often, or not at all?

1. As Often
2. Less Often
3. Not At All
9. Dk/Ref

Question 5. Not all projects can be funded. I'll read a list of possible priorities. Please select the one you would **most** like to see funded.

First, small parks that have **only a few** facilities; [e.g., playground and basketball court]

Second, large parks with **lots** of facilities; [mutli-use park, e.g., basketball, baseball, tennis, swimming, etc]

Third, larger more nature-oriented parks with areas for hiking, picnicking or camping; [has parking lots, trails, bathrooms, etc]

And, finally, open spaces in a natural setting with very little development [no parking, picnic, or bathroom facilities]

1. Small Parks
2. Large Parks
3. Larger City/County Parks
4. Open Spaces
9. Dk/Ref

Question 6. Would you **prefer** to see the money go towards:

1. Fixing up existing park facilities
2. Adding new features to existing parks, or
3. Developing new parks
9. Dk/Ref

Question 7. Some park funds **will** go to buying open space. Some open spaces are large enough to support a wide variety of wildlife. Others will only serve to separate housing developments.

When it comes to open space, which is **more important** to you:

1. Having open spaces between housing developments, or
2. Having large natural habitats that support a diversity of wildlife
3. Doesn't Care
9. Dk/Ref

Question 8. What do you think are the **major problems** concerning Arizona's parks and recreation areas?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Doesn't meet my needs/ can't do my activity there | 9. Don't feel safe/personal safety |
| 2. Too much litter/trash | 10. Not accessible |
| 3. Not enough parking spaces | 11. It's closed when I want to use it |
| 4. Not well maintained | 12. Costs too much |
| 5. Not close enough to my home | 13. Not enough parks |
| 6. Don't know where they are located/ not enough information | 14. Not enough funding |
| 7. Too crowded | 15. No Problems |
| 8. Cannot use it at night/no lights | 16. Other (Specify) |

Question 9. How involved are you in planning for the parks and recreation areas that you use? Would you say you are involved as much as you want to be, or would you like to be more involved?

1. Involved As Much As They Want
2. Wants More Involvement
9. Dk/Ref

Question 10. If a new park or recreation area is being planned, how would you prefer to give your input?

1. Through a survey,
2. At a public meeting,
3. By interviews in the parks,
4. Through the Internet or WEB (such as e-mail),
5. Some other way (*Specify*),
6. Or do you not want to be involved?
9. Dk/Ref

IF question 10 = 1, ask next, else Skip to question 12.

Question 11. Would you prefer to be surveyed by telephone, by mail, in person or using the Internet?

1. Telephone
2. Mail
3. Face-To-Face (in person)
4. Web-Based

Question 12. Finally, I just need to ask you a few other questions simply for statistical purposes. All of your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

What is your age?

Question 13. Are you:

1. Employed Full Time,
2. Employed Part Time,
3. Retired,
4. Not Employed Now,
5. A Homemaker, Or
6. A Student?
9. Dk/Refused

Question 14. What is the highest level of education you had the opportunity to complete?

1. Did Not Complete High School
2. Completed High School
3. Vocational School
4. Some College Or A Community College
5. Currently Enrolled In College
6. 4 Year College Degree Or BS
7. Completed Graduate Degree
9. Dk/Refused

Question 15. What is your zip code?

[We want to know what parts of the state our answers are coming from. We don't know your name or address, a computer generates the phone numbers.]

Question 16. What is your current marital status? Are you single-never married, married, separated, divorced, widowed, or living together?

1. Single, Never Married
2. Married
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. Widowed
6. Living Together
9. Dk/Ref

Question 17. Which of the following best describes you?

1. White, Anglo
2. Hispanic, Latino
3. Black, African-American
4. Native American, American Indian
5. Asian, Pacific Islander
6. Or something else? (Specify)
9. Dk/Ref

Question 18. I'm going to ask you about your total household income, before taxes, for 2001. I'll read some ranges of household incomes, and you just say 'stop' when I say the category your household falls into.

(If you are more comfortable doing so, just give me a number.)

1. Under \$10,000
2. \$10, 000--\$20,000
3. \$20,000--\$30,000
4. \$30,000--\$40,000
5. \$40,000--\$60,000
6. \$60,000--\$80,000
7. \$80,000--\$100,000
8. \$100,000--\$120,000
9. Over \$120,000
0. Don't Know/Refused

Photographs used in this document are examples of projects funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Botanical Garden
Globe, Gila County
cover photo and on page 29

Catalina State Park
Pima County
cover photo and on page 42

Lyman Lake State Park
Apache County
cover photo and on page 24

Anza Drive Park
Nogales, Santa Cruz County
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Community Park
Duncan, Greenlee County
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Dead Horse Ranch State Park
Cottonwood, Yavapai County
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Buckskin Mountain State Park
La Paz County
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Lake Havasu State Park
Lake Havasu City, Mohave County
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McClintock Swimming Pool
Tempe, Maricopa County
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Veterans Memorial Park Baseball Field
Douglas, Cochise County
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Homolovi Ruins State Historical Park
Navajo County
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Joe Henry Park
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Slide Rock State Park
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Mount Graham Golf Course
Graham County
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Picacho Peak State Park
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Page 54 Thorpe Park, Flagstaff, Coconino County
Page 55 Santa Cruz River Park, Tucson, Pima County
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