ARIZONA

Arizona State Parks

SCORP 2008

Arizona Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

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September 2007

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SCORP at a Glance—Executive Summary

An Overview of Arizona's 2008 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

This five-year update of Arizona's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is in accordance with the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, which was enacted in 1964 to encourage the provision of greater recreation opportunities for American citizens. Arizona receives annual congressional appropriations from LWCF administered through the Arizona State Parks Board to fund state and local government sponsored outdoor recreation projects.

The 2008 SCORP is Arizona's Outdoor Recreation Policy Plan.

SCORP's key uses are:

- Establish outdoor recreation priorities for Arizona that will help outdoor recreation and natural resource managers at all levels of government, the state legislature, and the executive branch make decisions about the state's outdoor recreation sites, programs and infrastructure.
- Set evaluation criteria to allocate the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund and state Local, Regional and State Parks Heritage Fund grants consistent with the state's outdoor recreation priorities identified in this plan.
- Provide outdoor recreation managers with guidance and information to use for more specific recreation planning and budgeting.
- Encourage a better, highly integrated outdoor recreation system throughout Arizona that balances recreation and protection of natural and cultural resources.
- Strengthen the awareness of the connections between outdoor recreation with health benefits and a thriving economy.

ARIZONA'S PRIORITY OUTDOOR RECREATION ISSUES

Each State's plan must identify outdoor recreation issues of statewide importance based upon, but not limited to, input from the public participation program. The **nine priority issues for outdoor recreation in Arizona** are based on numerous core issues identified through the SCORP planning process and the online and telephone surveys of recreation providers and the general public. The 2008 SCORP Work Group and the State Parks Planning and Grants staff consolidated the information into nine priority issues. The nine issues and their goals and action strategies are described in more detail in Chapter 7.

Secure Sustainable Funding

Existing levels of outdoor recreation funding for planning, land acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation and staffing are inadequate to meet the recreation needs of Arizona's residents and visitors. Increasing population, heavy use and inadequate maintenance are taking their toll on our recreation systems statewide. Moneys for ongoing maintenance as well as for new developments are crucial. Creative strategies that include a diverse array of sustainable funding sources, grants and public/private partnerships need to be developed.

Plan for Growth/ Secure Open Space

As Arizona's population increases, the demand for recreational opportunities and open space grows, but the land to provide those opportunities is decreasing due to changing land uses and explosive residential and commercial development. State Trust land is a key variable for Arizona's growth. Identifying key lands and their access points and acquiring them before development should be an integral part of growth planning, providing a foundation for parks and other outdoor recreation facilities, open space and natural areas, and is typically less expensive than acquiring them later. Not all land is equal—it is important to define beforehand the type of parkland or open space desired and the purpose(s) for which it will be used.

Resolve Conflicts

As the sheer numbers of recreationists increase and demand for different activities grows, managing the resource impacts and conflicts that develop between these uses will become an increasingly important issue of public policy. Conflicts occur because of competition between different types of recreational users and between recreational uses and other land uses. The cause of these conflicts must be acknowledged and fair and equitable strategies for resolution identified and implemented. This cannot happen without involving all affected parties.

Improve Collaborative Planning and Partnerships

The lands people recreate on in Arizona are owned by a multitude of government agencies, organizations and private landowners, usually in the context of a checkerboard pattern, often creating confusion and inconsistent opportunities and regulations. When organizations actively network and pursue opportunities for collaborative planning and partnerships:

- cost sharing leverages additional funds, enabling resources and staff time to go farther,
- redundancy in facilities regionally is reduced,
- local trail systems are connected creating regional systems and access problems are reduced,
- conflicts between land uses and between recreational users are reduced, and
- technical assistance and communication are better able to help protect the state's natural and cultural resources at the landscape scale.

Respond to the Needs of Special Populations and Changing Demographics

Arizona's population is aging and, at the same time, the state's ethnic and cultural diversity is growing. Young people's recreational interests are changing due to a number of factors, including recent innovations in technology and electronics. These demographic trends may require changes in how we provide outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities. Facilities need to be planned with "universal access" in mind so people of all abilities can participate in outdoor recreation. Creative outdoor programs and opportunities for nature appreciation and exploration must be offered in a deliberate approach to reconnect children with the outdoors. Parks must remain relevant to changing demographics if they're going to be used and funded.

Fill the Gaps Between Supply and Demand

Increasing population, rapid development and leapfrog communities are expanding towns and cities ahead of their ability to provide necessary infrastructure and desired amenities such as parks, trails and open space. Local communities and the state need to be proactive in planning and providing for future recreation demand, not as an afterthought. New parklands, trail corridors and open space within new developments and near growing population centers need to be identified, acquired, and developed to meet this demand earlier in the process.

Secure Access to Public Lands and Across State Trust Lands

Public access to outdoor recreation sites on state and federal lands is challenged by new residential developments, closures of private and State Trust lands, the capacity of our statewide transportation infrastructure, and the limited ability of the natural resources to accommodate the increasing demand. There is a growing need to protect, maintain, and increase access to public lands and across State Trust lands to allow for the greatest diversity of outdoor recreational uses. Public access programs should also be paired with education efforts regarding land stewardship, environmental ethics and responsible use.

Protect Arizona's Natural And Cultural Resources

Arizona's natural and cultural resources are at risk from increasing human activities, including recreational activities, as well as natural events exacerbated by human influences such as wildfires, flooding, erosion and pollution. The need for protection and sustainability of natural and cultural landscapes and our capability to be stewards of those resources must be considered when agencies and communities plan for and manage the location and scope of many outdoor recreation activities and motorized and nonmotorized trail networks. One way to enlist the public in resource protection, in direct actions and in support, is to provide opportunities for them to learn about, appreciate and experience these resources.

Communicate with and Educate the Public

One of the biggest complaints of the recreating public is lack of easily accessible information or awareness about recreation areas, access points and opportunities, especially up-to-date maps and guides. The public also needs to have viable opportunities for input prior to any final land use decisions. One of the biggest challenges for land managers is to find creative ways to inform the public about Arizona's unique environments, its recreational opportunities, how to safely and responsibly enjoy public lands, and to productively involve them in management decisions and actions.

ARIZONA'S OPEN PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS—Grant Rating Criteria

The information presented in Chapter 8 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. Information includes program information, a program time schedule, guidelines used for the LRSP/LWCF programs and the rating points given for each of the rating criteria.

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.

The Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB) adopted a new vision for the agency in 2004 emphasizing that part of the agency's mission to not only manage the state's *recreational* resources but also its *natural and cultural resources*. The ASPB directed staff to implement this vision throughout its parks and programs, including the numerous grant programs administered by the agency.

Vision: *Arizona State Parks will be recognized locally and nationally as the outstanding resource management organization.*

The grant rating criteria for the LRSP and LWCF programs reflects this new vision as well as the priority issues identified in the 2008 SCORP.

LRSP and LWCF GRANT RATING CRITERIA SUMMARY	Points
I. **Long-Range Planning**	**20**
II. **Project Need** (Project Specific Planning/Public Involvement)	**35**
III. **Conservation of Resources**	**20**
a) Implementation of conservation actions, *or*	
b) Protection of existing resources	
IV. **Leveraging Funds through Donations**	**5**
V. **Project Sustainability**	**10**
VI. **Past Grant Administrative Compliance**	**10**
- Administrative Performance	4
- Post-Completion Compliance	4
- Workshop Attendance	2
TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE	**100**

This 2008 update of Arizona's SCORP serves as the State's outdoor recreation policy plan. It is intended to guide outdoor recreation managers and decision-makers on policy and funding issues. The plan provides decision-makers and outdoor recreation managers a thoughtful analysis of the most significant outdoor recreation issues facing Arizona today and suggests strategies to address these issues during the next five years.

The nine priority issues outlined in this plan offer a good starting point to make forward-moving positive changes regarding Arizona's current outdoor recreation situation. It is hoped that the information contained herein will provoke agencies and organizations to review existing policies, programs and directions and be open to exploring new ideas and strategies to improve the quality of life of all Arizonans. The ultimate goal is the provision of meaningful and relevant outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities within individual communities and throughout Arizona that meet the expectations and changing needs of a dynamic society.

Horseback riding through the aspens, Little Eldon Springs Horse Camp near Flagstaff.

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter 1 describes the LWCF and SCORP background information and provides details about Arizona State Parks' grant programs.

Chapter 2 outlines the planning process used for the 2008 SCORP update. This process included a 17-member steering committee of recreation and natural resource professionals representing a wide range of backgrounds, an online survey of recreation providers, a telephone survey of Arizona households, trends research, and public meetings.

Chapter 3 highlights the importance of parks, open space and outdoor recreation including benefits to people's physical and mental health, to the local economy, to the environment, and to a community's social structure. It also includes a challenge to planners and community leaders to clearly define the desired goals for acquiring and protecting specific parcels of land for open space to ensure its functionability for uses such as recreation, scenic views or wildlife habitat.

Chapter 4 provides a picture of Arizona's current outdoor recreation situation and the trends that influence and shape recreation participation, programs and facilities. This chapter also summarizes several other Arizona outdoor recreation-related reports regarding tourism, trails (motorized and nonmotorized), boating, hunting and fishing, wetlands and historic preservation.

Chapter 5 describes the regional context in which the SCORP survey data is presented. Arizona is divided into six Councils of Governments based on county boundaries (Figure 19).

Chapter 6 details the findings of the two SCORP surveys. The survey results lay the foundation for the 2008 SCORP and its priority issues, and guide the development of the rating criteria for the LWCF and Local, Regional and State Parks Heritage Fund grant programs.

Chapter 7 details the *nine priority outdoor recreation issues* identified for Arizona through the SCORP planning process and lists the goals and some strategic actions to address each issue.

Chapter 8 outlines the grant rating criteria, called the Open Project Selection Process, and the timeline and process for submitting and receiving a grant. The rating criteria incorporate many of the priority issues outlined in the previous chapter.

WHAT THE PUBLIC HAD TO SAY ABOUT OUTDOOR RECREATION

To gather current information on outdoor recreation participation, trends and issues, Arizona State Parks partnered with Arizona State University to conduct two surveys in 2006. The first was an online survey targeting outdoor recreation providers and land managers. The second was a telephone survey targeting Arizona households. The answers from all survey participants are listed by the state as a whole and divided by the region where the participant lives. For this plan, the regions are the six county-based planning regions called Council of Governments (COGs). COGs are made up of the city, town and county governments inside the COG boundaries and assist with issues and programs that cross jurisdictions. The responses in this overview are from the public telephone survey.

Population and Acreage of Arizona's Six Planning Regions: Council of Governments (COGs)

COG (and counties)	Number of Survey Participants	2005 Population	Percent of AZ Population	Total Acres of Land	Percent of AZ Land
CAAG (Gila, Pinal)	106	301,105	4.98%	6,504,068	8.92%
MAG (Maricopa)	355	3,648,545	60.36%	5,902,107	8.1%
NACOG (Apache, Coconino, Navajo, Yavapai)	200	519,395	8.59%	30,674,683	42.04%
PAG (Pima)	251	957,635	15.84%	5,877,511	8.06%
SEAGO (Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Santa Cruz)	120	219,600	3.63%	8,919,249	12.24%
WACOG (La Paz, Mohave, Yuma)	206	398,705	6.6%	15,053,540	20.64%
statewide	1,238	6,044,985	100%	72,931,158	100%

Interest in Outdoor Recreation

To begin the phone survey of Arizona residents, people were asked how interested they were in outdoor recreation activities. Seven percent (7%) said they were not interested at all and 45% said they were very interested; the remainder expressed varying levels of interest. The mean level of interest of public respondents statewide was 3.93 (on a 1 to 5 scale).

Importance of Recreation Settings

When asked the importance of different recreation settings (on a scale of 1 *not important* to 5 *extremely important*), respondents ranked all four settings very high, however, the responses statewide were noticeably higher in support of two settings: *large nature-oriented parks* (4.27), and *open spaces in a natural setting* (4.25). There were some differences in regional responses.

Importance of Recreation Settings by Planning Regions: Mean Value 1-5 scale

Recreation Setting	Statewide	CAAG	MAG	NACOG	PAG	SEAGO	WACOG
Large, nature-oriented parks with few buildings primarily used for hiking, picnicking or camping	4.27	4.33	4.27	4.23	4.32	4.33	4.19
Open spaces in natural settings with very little development	4.25	4.40	4.18	4.45	4.27	4.22	4.07
Large, developed parks with many facilities and uses	3.87	3.87	4.02	3.59	3.80	3.90	3.96
Small neighborhood parks that have only a few facilities	3.61	3.56	3.63	3.57	3.62	3.61	3.64

Proximity of Residence to Parks

Understanding the proximity of people's homes to parks is an important aspect of recreation planning. While people may travel considerable distances to their "favorite" area, most people spend the majority of their leisure time, such as at the start or end of a work day or a few hours on the weekend, at sites close to home. Distance becomes a key factor for these "quick" trips on whether or not to visit a local park, trail or recreation area.

Respondents were asked several questions concerning how close people live to parks and recreation facilities. The majority of people said they lived close to the nearest park; the mean was 6 miles, or 11 minutes from home.

Question: "How far is the nearest park from your home?"	**Very Close**	← Scale →			**Very Far**	**Mean**
	1	2	3	4	5	
Percent who responded on a 1-5 scale of proximity	46.5%	20.7%	17.7%	6.5%	8.7%	2.1
Proximity to the nearest park (statewide average in miles)	1.73 mi	4.58 mi	9.34 mi	9.79 mi	25.72 mi	6.11 mi
Proximity to the nearest park (statewide average in minutes)	4.84 min	9.03 min	16.57 min	15.67 min	32.53 min	10.85 min

Funding Priorities

Another important aspect of recreation planning is funding. Respondents were asked how their local parks and recreation departments should spend the limited funds they receive.

While all five funding categories ranked very high, *maintaining existing outdoor facilities* was definitely the highest rated priority, nearly 64% rated it extremely important. The second most important was *acquiring land for open space and natural areas,* 51% rated it as extremely important.

Importance of Funding Categories	**Not at all Important**	← Scale →			**Extremely Important**	**Mean**
	1	2	3	4	5	
Maintaining existing facilities	1.3%	2.0%	9.8%	23.3%	63.5%	4.46
Renovating existing outdoor recreation facilities	3.3%	5.0%	21.1%	25.5%	45.1%	4.04
Acquiring land for open space and natural areas	5.9%	7.1%	15.7%	20.1%	51.1%	4.03
Developing new outdoor recreation facilities	4.0%	7.3%	23.4%	24.8%	40.5%	3.9
Acquiring land for more parks and recreation areas	6.4%	7.6%	21.7%	21.0%	43.2%	3.87

Outdoor Recreation Issues

Recreation issues are another major area of concern for recreation planners and providers. In the public survey, respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with twelve statements about outdoor recreation and related issues such as growth, user conflicts, access and resource protection. They were also asked how satisfied they were with their community's parks and open space.

Overall, the recreation issues that received the greatest levels of agreement, in terms of mean values, were related to neighborhood parks and open space. By a significant margin, the strongest agreement for all Arizonans was *the desire to have open space near a person's home*. While each person may define open space a little differently, the presence of nearby parks, recreation areas and natural environments seems to be a top priority for most people in choosing which house to purchase. The second highest agreed upon statement was that *parks and recreation areas in a person's community were well-maintained*.

Level of Agreement with Issue Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree ←		→ Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
If I bought a house in my community, having open space nearby would be a top priority	6.1%	7.0%	19.6%	17.4%	49.9%	3.98
The parks and recreation areas in my community are generally well-maintained	7.0%	7.6%	20.3%	33.1%	32.0%	3.76
Increasing population growth is making it much more difficult to have enough parks, open space and natural areas in my community	12.4%	11.0%	19.5%	17.1%	39.9%	3.61
Access to public recreation lands in my area is adequate	8.4%	9.3%	25.5%	25.9%	31.0%	3.62
I'm satisfied with the number of parks and playgrounds in my community	16.7%	13.8%	21.7%	19.2%	28.5%	3.29
I'm satisfied with the amount of natural areas and open space in my community	15.3%	13.9%	23.6%	19.7%	27.5%	3.3
There is a lack of recreation opportunities in my area for people with special needs	16.6%	14.5%	26.5%	15.4%	27.1%	3.22
Natural and cultural resources in my area are negatively affected by recreational uses	30.3%	22.0%	26.0%	12.3%	9.5%	2.49
In general, people have sufficient knowledge and awareness about the natural environment	27.4%	27.2%	25.1%	11.3%	8.9%	2.47
My outdoor recreation experience is often negatively impacted by other recreation users	34.3%	23.4%	22.2%	8.7%	11.4%	2.4
Providing recreation activities is more important than protecting natural and cultural resources	39.9%	23.0%	23.1%	5.6%	8.4%	2.2
Conflicts between homeowners and recreation users are a problem in my area	44.1%	21.6%	15.7%	8.1%	10.4%	2.19

Benefits of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

The perceived benefits of recreation can be linked directly to the **"quality of life"** of individuals within a larger community. The following thirteen statements regarding the potential benefits of parks and recreation areas were used as indicators of quality of life for residents in Arizona. Respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed, on a 1 to 5 scale, with the statements regarding the benefits of outdoor recreation.

Level of Agreement with Benefit Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree ← → Agree			Strongly Agree	Mean
Statement: "Parks, recreation areas and open space benefit my area because they . . ."	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Promote a healthy lifestyle through physical activity	1.7%	2.1%	10.7%	22.8%	62.8%	4.43
Provide opportunities for family interaction	1.6%	2.1%	9.8%	24.6%	61.7%	4.43
Make cities and regions better places to live	2.1%	2.9%	11.6%	23.5%	59.9%	4.36
Provide constructive activities for youth	3.6%	4.5%	15.9%	26.3%	49.7%	4.14
Increase community pride	2.7%	4.1%	19.0%	27.9%	46.3%	4.11
Promote mental health	5.4%	4.4%	15.9%	24.6%	49.7%	4.09
Protect natural and cultural resources	3.5%	6.3%	18.9%	27.6%	43.7%	4.02
Increase property values	4.4%	5.8%	21.3%	29.2%	39.4%	3.93
Attract tourists to the region	8.9%	11.3%	20.9%	21.9%	36.9%	3.66
Educate people about the environment	7.1%	10.5%	24.9%	24.5%	32.9%	3.66
Help local and regional economic development	5.0%	10.9%	30.3%	25.6%	28.1%	3.61
Increase the understanding and tolerance of others	7.9%	13.4%	30.9%	21.0%	27.0%	3.46
Attract new businesses	13.1%	20.2%	32.2%	14.7%	19.8%	3.08

Respondents statewide rated the top two benefits equally, *promote a healthy lifestyle through physical activity* (85.6% agree/strongly agree) and *provide opportunities for family interaction* (86.3% agree/strongly agree). In the number three spot, 83.4% agree/strongly agree that *parks, recreation areas and open space make cities and regions better places to live,* by all definitions, the basic "quality of life" statement.

Canoers enjoying an Arizona lake. [Courtesy of AGFD]

There is not one single item in this list of thirteen recreation benefits that scored lower than a mean value of three indicating that recreation benefits are important and are a concept these respondents are more than likely to adopt.

Skateboard parks provide children and teens a safe place to enjoy this high energy activity. [Courtesy of Scottsdale Parks & Recreation Dept.]

Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities

This survey item asked respondents to rate how often they currently participate in 22 different outdoor recreation activity categories.

22 Outdoor Recreation Categories Used in this Survey			
1	Play a sport such as baseball, football, soccer, tennis, golf, swimming in a pool	12	Participate in a water activity where a motor was used such as motor boating, water skiing, jet skiing
2	Participate in an outdoor activity that requires being on your feet such as hiking, jogging, backpacking	13	Go to a dog park
3	Go driving in a motorized vehicle on maintained roads for recreational purposes such as sightseeing or driving for pleasure	14	Go target shooting (rifle, pistol, shotgun)
4	Go riding on something that does not have a motor such as bicycling, mountain biking, or horseback riding	15	Participate in a winter activity such as skiing, sledding, playing in the snow
5	Visit a natural or cultural feature such as a park, botanical garden, scenic feature or archaeological site	16	Participate in a nature study or environmental education activity
6	Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	17	Go tent camping
7	Attend an outdoor event such as a sporting event, concert, or festival	18	Go RV camping
8	Go picnicking	19	Go hunting
9	Go off-road driving in a recreational motorized vehicle such as an ATV, dirt bike, snowmobile, sand rail or 4-wheel drive vehicle	20	Go rock or wall climbing
10	Participate in a water activity that does not involve anything with a motor such as kayaking, canoeing, tubing, sailing, or swimming in a lake or stream	21	Participate in an extreme sport such as BMX racing, snowboarding, or rock crawling
11	Go fishing	22	Go geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)

In addition, respondents were asked if they will participate more, less, or the same in these activities over the next five years. The "future increase column" on the far right of the following table shows the percentage of respondents indicating they will participate in the activity more in the next five years in Arizona. The survey did not ask what conditions would encourage more frequent use, e.g., opportunities closer to home, provision of specific or better facilities, yet does indicate a likely future trend for that activity.

RV camping at Picacho Peak State Park north of Tucson.

This type of information can help recreation providers and land managers gauge Arizona residents' current level of participation in various outdoor recreation activities, as well as help predict the future participation levels, or demands, for these activities. The following table shows the statewide results. Chapter 6 provides interesting aspects of recreation participation information by region and demographics, and also details Arizona recreation providers' assessments of current and future participation rates by their "customer base."

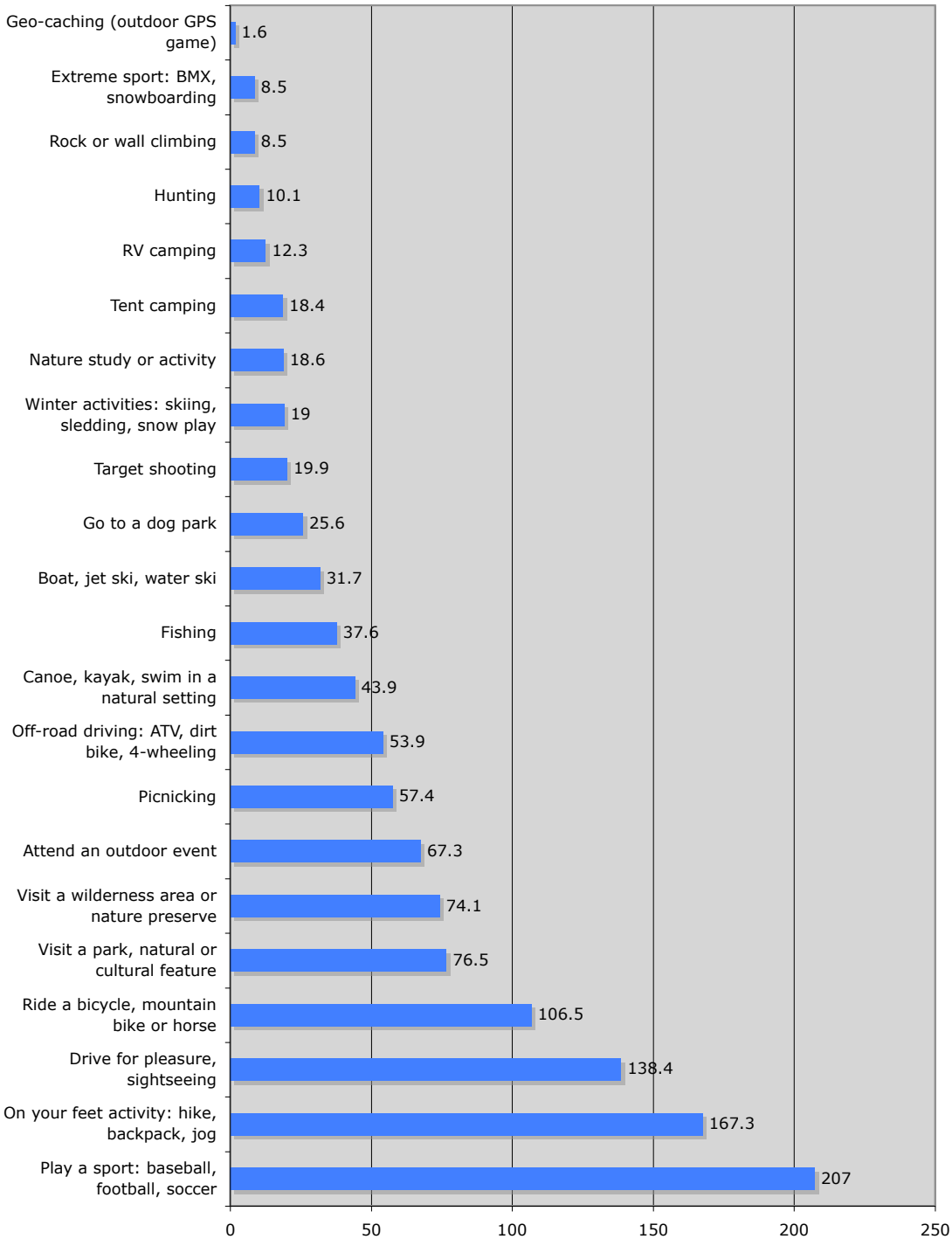
Outdoor Recreation Activity Participation Rates — Current and Future

Current Participation Rate	Not at all	Once a year	Few times a year	Once a month	Once a week	Twice a week	Mean # of days/ visits/ year	Percent who say use will increase in future
Average Number of Days per calendar year	*0 days*	*1 day*	*5 days*	*12 days*	*52 days*	*130 days*		
Recreation Category	*No Use*	*Low Use*	*Moderate Use*		*High Use*			%
Play a sport: baseball, football	34.7%	3.2%	16.2%	12.6%	14.7%	18.7%	34.25	33.7%
Participate in an outdoor activity on your feet: hike, jog	25.3%	7.4%	23.7%	19.1%	9.9%	14.6%	27.68	38.4%
Driving in motorized vehicle for sightseeing, pleasure	16.3%	5.9%	29.7%	26.3%	13.1%	8.7%	22.9	34.1%
Riding on something non–motorized: bike, horse	50.9%	5.4%	17.2%	10.7%	6.5%	9.3%	17.62	36.5%
Visit a natural or cultural feature: park, arch. site	15.0%	14.3%	42.3%	17.9%	6.6%	3.7%	12.65	47.9%
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	25.5%	14.7%	35.1%	14.7%	5.5%	4.4%	12.25	47.4%
Attend an outdoor event: sporting, concert, festival	27.2%	13.2%	34.9%	15.8%	5.4%	3.5%	11.13	48.6%
Picnicking	22.6%	6.9%	39.7%	16.6%	4.6%	1.8%	9.49	40.6%
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	67.0%	4.3%	12.3%	8.4%	4.1%	3.9%	8.93	24.1%
Participate in non-motorized water activity: canoe, swim	55.0%	8.9%	22.2%	8.1%	3.0%	2.7%	7.26	33.2%
Fishing	65.6%	7.0%	15.0%	6.6%	3.6%	2.1%	6.22	33.3%
Participate in motorized water activity: boat, water ski, jet ski	70.7%	6.0%	13.7%	5.1%	2.5%	2.0%	5.25	30.3%
Go to a dog park	82.2%	4.3%	6.1%	3.2%	2.4%	1.8%	4.24	18.2%
Target shooting	74.8%	4.6%	12.3%	5.3%	2.3%	0.6%	3.28	17.9%
Participate in winter activity: skiing, sledding, snow play	62.3%	13.6%	19.9%	2.2%	1.0%	1.0%	3.15	31.3%
Nature study/ environmental education activity	66.8%	11.7%	15.4%	4.0%	1.3%	0.8%	3.08	34.0%
Tent camping	66.5%	8.2%	17.8%	5.5%	1.4%	0.5%	3.05	32.0%
RV camping	75.7%	4.6%	14.0%	4.8%	0.7%	0.3%	2.03	25.6%
Hunting	88.7%	3.5%	4.3%	2.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1.67	10.9%
Rock or wall climbing	86.0%	5.0%	5.4%	2.5%	0.9%	0.3%	1.41	15.0%
Participate in an extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	91.7%	2.3%	3.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.4	9.6%
Geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)	95.8%	1.6%	1.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.27	16.7%

Several of the activities show at least some level of participation by 75% or greater of the majority of residents, such as hiking, picnicking, visiting a park or museum, and driving for pleasure. A few of the activities show at least some level of participation by half (50%) of Arizonans, such as playing sports, bike riding, visiting a nature preserve or wilderness area, and attending an outdoor event. These are generally the traditional recreation activities. However, most activities in this list are participated in by less than half of all Arizonans, and several by less than 20%.

Recreation User Days (or recreation user visits) is a planning tool used by recreation planners and managers and can provide them with a general sense of how many people participate in a particular recreation activity, and can also help estimate the extent of potential impacts to a user's experience (crowding, conflicts, access) and to the resources (natural and cultural resources, facilities, staffing) required to conduct or participate in the activity. For example, in one year there are 18,400,000 recreation user days of tent camping in Arizona.

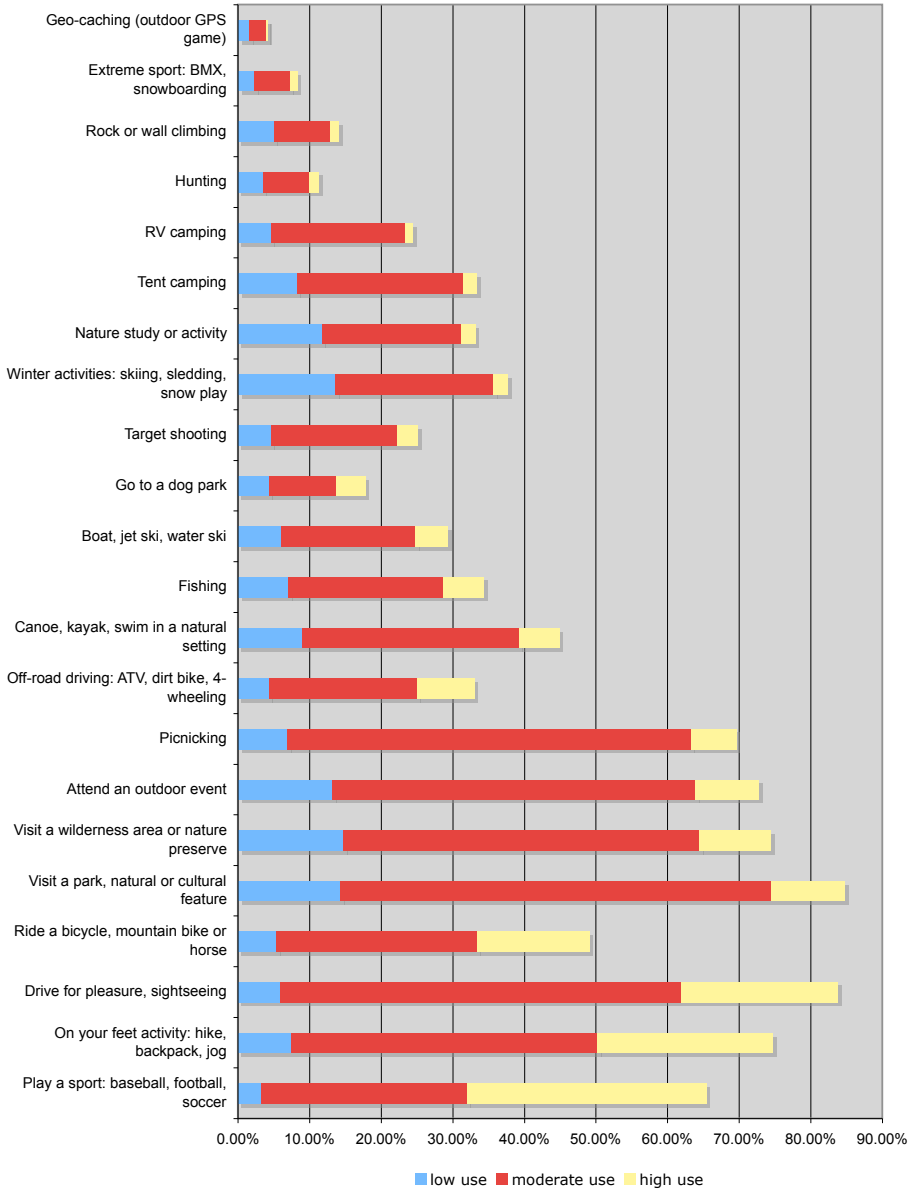
Statewide Recreation User Days or Visits per Year by Activity (in millions)



Frequency of Participation

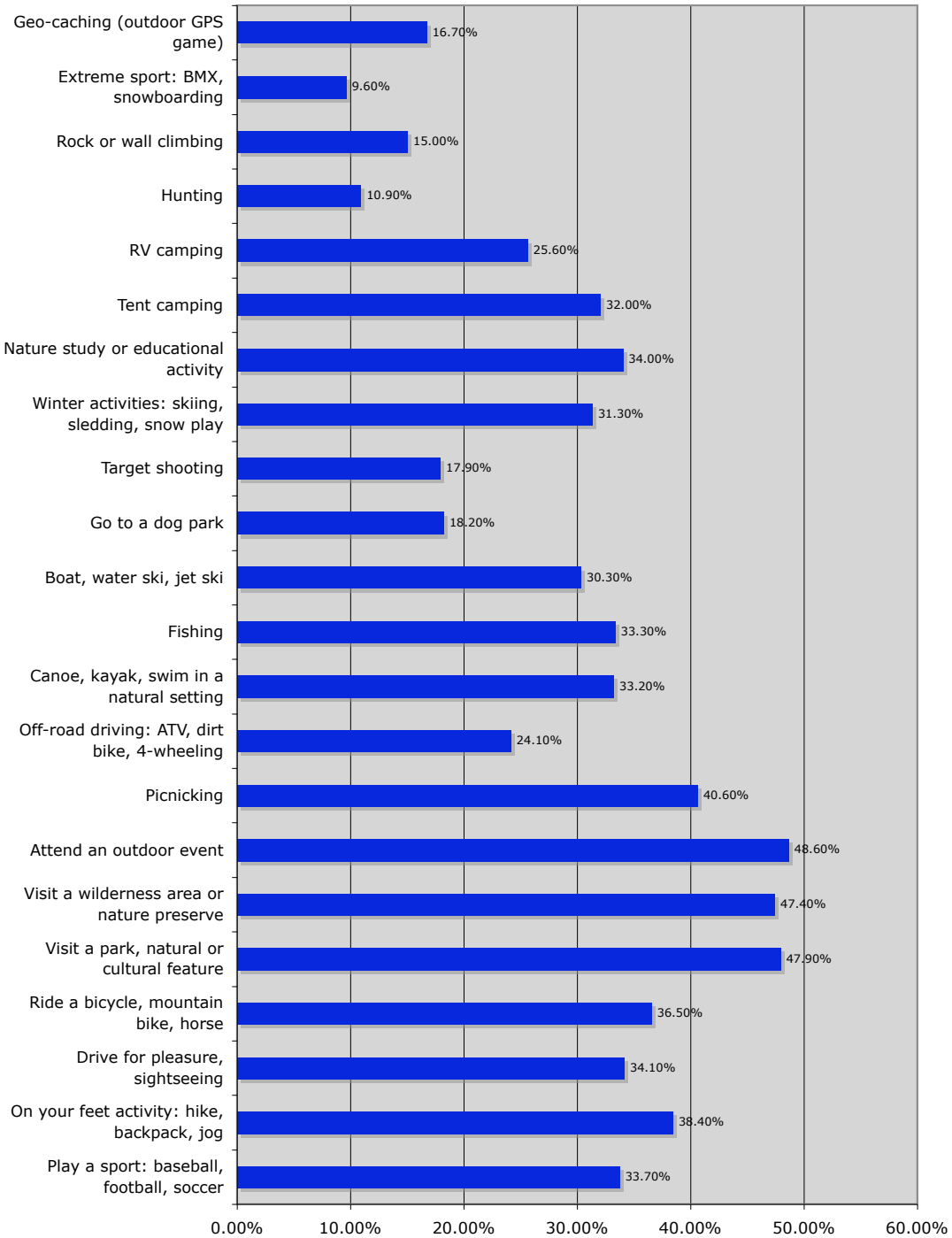
Another key factor to consider when planning for facilities or staffing and management needs, is the frequency or level of use of participation. While 20% to 30% of the population may participate in a particular activity sometime during a given year, maybe 8% does this activity at least one or two times a week (52-130 or more times a year). This frequency rate may result in a greater number of people (recreation days) on the ground versus another activity more people may participate in but may do so only occasionally. The next chart reflects the percentage of Arizonans, divided into high, moderate and low use, participating in outdoor recreation activities during the past twelve months. High use equates to those who said they participate in an activity once or twice a week (at least 52-130 times a year), moderate use equates to a few times a year to once a month (approximately 5-12 times a year), and low use equates to once a year. For example, 33.4% of Arizonans said they tent camp—8.2% go once a year, 23.3% go 5-12 times a year and 1.9% go 52-130 times a year.

Annual Participation in Activity by Level of Use: Percent of Low, Moderate and High Use



Future Need for Outdoor Recreation Activities

Respondents were asked how much they thought they would participate in a particular activity in the next five years in Arizona. The next chart shows the percentage that said they would participate **more** in a particular activity than they did in the past 12 months. Most remaining percentages were for those who said participation would be the **same**; only 1-4% of people said use would be **less**. For example, the chart below shows 32% of people said they would participate in tent camping **more** in the future. According to the preceding chart, 33.4% of people said they tent camp, so only 1.4% said they would participate in tent camping the **same** amount (or less) in the future.



Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This 2008 update of Arizona's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) serves as the State's outdoor recreation policy plan. It is intended to guide outdoor recreation managers and decision-makers on policy and funding issues. While local, state and federal agencies have their own detailed management plans that are used to guide the development and operation of outdoor recreation facilities and management of land and water resources, the SCORP is a mechanism by which the state's recreational resources and management issues can be viewed collectively.

The power of this plan is the power of influence. It provides decision-makers and outdoor recreation managers a thoughtful analysis of the most significant outdoor recreation issues facing Arizona today and suggests strategies to address these issues during the next five years.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Background and Legal Authority

In 1964, Congress passed the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act (P.L.85-578) creating a program to assist state and local governments in acquiring, developing and expanding high quality outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Using revenues from offshore oil and gas receipts, the Act's intent is to provide funds for the acquisition and development of public lands to meet the needs of all Americans for outdoor recreation and open space.

The Act stipulates that each state is required to complete an approved outdoor recreation plan or "SCORP" to be eligible for LWCF stateside allocations. Since its inception more than 40 years ago, the stateside portion of the Fund has provided $3.7 billion that was matched by local participants for a total investment of $7.4 billion, successfully conserving more than three million acres of recreation land and open space and helping to create more than 40,400 state and local park recreation facilities.

LWCF Funding

To ensure an integrated approach to conservation and recreation, LWCF has two components:

• A federal program that funds the purchase of federal agency land and water areas for conservation and recreation purposes. Congress appropriates these funds directly to federal agencies on an annual basis.

• A stateside matching grants program that provides funds to states for planning, developing and acquiring land and water areas for state and local parks, recreation areas and open space, and natural resource conservation.

LWCF is authorized to receive $900 million each year. However, since its inception Congress has chosen to allocate a significant portion of the fund for purposes other than conservation and recreation. For a period of four years starting in 1996, no stateside LWCF funds were allocated. In 2000, Congress resumed funding, however in recent years, the allocations have decreased substantially and there are indications they may stop altogether unless more support for LWCF is forthcoming.

Arizona receives congressional appropriations from LWCF, administered through the Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB), for state and local government sponsored outdoor recreation projects. Arizona's stateside LWCF share is based on a formula comprised of land area and population factors.

The ASPB has the authority to establish procedures and requirements for all LWCF grant applications. These are 50:50 matching grants available to municipalities, counties, state agencies and tribal governments. Areas funded through LWCF grants must be operated and maintained in perpetuity for public outdoor recreation use. If the land use changes, the fund must either be paid back or alternate new recreation facilities must replace the lost resource.

The primary intent is to increase high quality recreational opportunities for citizens and visitors to the State of Arizona in cooperation with local political subdivisions and state agencies.

Arizona's LWCF Allocations

Arizona has been an active participant in the LWCF program since 1965 (Table 1). Since then, more than 715 LWCF grants have been awarded in Arizona totaling $56 million, with a leveraged amount of nearly $120 million, making a significant contribution to investments in Arizona's outdoors (Appendix A). The highest LWCF amount received by the state was in 1979, with a grant allocation for Arizona that year that totaled $4.8 million out of $369 million national appropriation. Amounts in recent years have dropped to a fraction of that level.

In 2005, Arizona's stateside LWCF share was about $1.7 million, out of a total $88 million national appropriation. In both 2006 and 2007, Arizona's stateside share was only $535,156, out of a total of $27.9 million appropriated by Congress.

Table 1. LWCF Annual Apportionments to Arizona 1965 through 2007

1965	$131,045		**1980**	$4,859,702		**1995**	$418,852
1966	$1,052,875		**1981**	$2,745,899		**1996**	$0
1967	$721,398		**1982**	$0		**1997**	$0
1968	$793,178		**1983**	$1,654,921		**1998**	$0
1969	$582,626		**1984**	$1,090,888		**1999**	$0
1970	$801,114		**1985**	$1,116,080		**2000**	$696,484
1971	$1,974,293		**1986**	$700,462		**2001**	$1,637,450
1972	$3,297,150		**1987**	$498,035		**2002**	$2,637,236
1973	$2,337,039		**1988**	$252,511		**2003**	$1,160,604
1974	$1,710,327		**1989**	$262,074		**2004**	$1,755,514
1975	$2,313,900		**1990**	$245,865		**2005**	$1,724,232
1976	$2,825,529		**1991**	$482,420		**2006**	$535,156
1977	$2,369,539		**1992**	$306,529		**2007**	$535,156
1978	$4,026,227		**1993**	$386,029		**Total**	**$55,914,853**
1979	$4,859,702		**1994**	$416,812			

Local, Regional and State Parks Heritage Fund

In addition to the LWCF, Arizona's recreation lands have benefited from the Local, Regional and State Parks (LRSP) Grant Program that receives revenues from the Arizona Heritage Fund (from a percentage of state lottery revenues; A.R.S. § 41-503; § 5-522). The Arizona State Parks Board uses the LWCF grant evaluation criteria (Open Project Selection Process) and application process to award LRSP grants since both programs fund the same types of parks and recreation acquisition and development projects. From 1991 through 2006, the ASPB awarded 259 LRSP projects totaling nearly $54 million, with a leveraged amount of $132 million (Appendix B).

STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Background

Arizona is mandated by Section 6(d) of the LWCF Act of 1965 to create the SCORP planning document every five years. Once approved by the National Park Service, the updated SCORP maintains Arizona's eligibility to participate in the LWCF stateside program. Each State's SCORP guides how annual stateside LWCF apportionments are granted to eligible recipients for outdoor recreation acquisition and development projects. The SCORP must address statewide outdoor recreation issues in a comprehensive manner including recreation supply and demand, a sufficiently detailed strategy for obligation of LWCF monies (Open Project Selection Process), identify wetlands that need priority protection, and provide ample opportunity for public involvement.

While the SCORP is the most comprehensive compilation of information statewide on outdoor recreation in Arizona and will assist in the decision making needs of a variety of providers, it is not a site specific plan nor does it attempt to address or solve every issue facing Arizona's recreation delivery system. The SCORP identifies existing resources and systems, general outdoor recreation and related tourism participation patterns and trends, issues and problems, and provides recommendations for strategic solutions to those problems.

Local and regional planning, research and cooperation are strongly encouraged to complement the information contained in the SCORP in order to satisfy the outdoor recreation needs of Arizona.

Purpose of SCORP

Federal guidelines outline two general purposes of the SCORP:

1. Guide the use of LWCF funds for local government and state recreation agencies by identifying public and agency preferences and priorities for outdoor recreation activities and facilities.

2. Identify outdoor recreation issues of statewide importance and those issues that will be addressed through LWCF funding.

When a local community identifies a priority in common with Arizona's SCORP, there may be an opportunity to apply to the ASPB for a grant from the Federal LWCF or the Arizona Heritage Fund's LRSP programs. Both grant programs use the same rating criteria and are intensely competitive. Projects that directly address the SCORP's Open Project Selection Process priorities are more likely to receive funding.

Arizona's 2008 SCORP Goals

- Establish outdoor recreation priorities for Arizona that will assist outdoor recreation managers at the local and state level, the Legislature, and the Executive Branch, as they make decisions about outdoor recreation and related natural resource issues.

- Set out guidelines to allocate Federal LWCF investments, LRSP Heritage funds and other recreation grant funds consistent with the state's outdoor recreation priorities identified in this plan. These criteria guidelines are used to evaluate project proposals and to make investment recommendations to the ASPB for final decision. This process is known as the Open Project Selection Process (OPSP).

- Provide outdoor recreation managers with a framework and information to use for more specific recreation planning and budgeting.

- Encourage a better, highly integrated outdoor recreation system throughout Arizona that balances recreation and protection of natural and cultural resources.

- Strengthen the awareness of the connections between outdoor recreation and good health and a thriving economy.

The staff at Arizona State Parks (ASP) held initial discussions with key stakeholders representing local government, private sector, non-profit and federal agency interests leading to a consensus that the SCORP process presents an ideal opportunity to focus public attention on outdoor recreation's key role in Arizona's economy and quality of life.

These stakeholders preferred an approach that did not just meet LWCF requirements, but would also explore strategies that respond to the challenges of meeting the outdoor recreation needs of a rapidly growing population while meeting the responsibility to conserve the special outdoor resources for which Arizona is renowned.

ARIZONA STATE PARKS' ADMINISTERED GRANT PROGRAMS

The ASPB administers several state and federal grant programs that provide funds to eligible entities for outdoor recreation, nonmotorized trails, off-highway vehicle recreation, boating lake improvements, open space, and historic preservation projects.

Eight of the grant programs are specifically for outdoor recreation purposes: the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) for park development and land acquisition, the Local, Regional and State Parks Heritage Fund (LRSP) for park development and land acquisition, the Trails Heritage Fund for nonmotorized trail development, the federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP Nonmotorized) for trail maintenance projects, the federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP Motorized) for motorized trail development, the State Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV) for motorized trail development and information, the State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF) for boating lake development, and the Arizona Trail Fund, which was established in 2006 providing funds for the completion of the long-distance, non-motorized Arizona Trail.

ASPB also administers a Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund providing boating law enforcement moneys to county sheriffs, the Arizona Land Conservation Fund providing matching grants for acquisition of select State Trust lands for conservation and open space purposes (this program has been on hold due to legal considerations and questions regarding State Trust lands, the Arizona Preserve Initiative, and the Land Conservation Fund), and the Arizona Historic Preservation Heritage Fund and Federal Historic Preservation Fund providing grants to local and state owners of historic properties for stabilization and restoration projects.

ASPB awards grants and partnership moneys from these funds to agencies and organizations to accomplish mutual goals regarding the development, restoration, protection and enhancement of Arizona's natural, cultural and recreational resources.

NOTE: Eligible applicants vary by program, not all entities are eligible to apply for funds from all programs. Some programs have requirements of matching funds and maximum caps on the amount of funds available to an entity in any one funding cycle.

Awarded Grants and Funded Partnerships from FY 2002 through FY 2006

The 2003 update of the SCORP tracked grant expenditures from fiscal years 1994 through 2001. This 2008 SCORP tracks the last five years of grant expenditures from fiscal years 2002 through 2006. **In the last five years, from fiscal years 2002 through 2006, the ASPB awarded a total of $71.8 million in grants and partnership projects** (Tables 2, 3 and 4).

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The LWCF has provided approximately $8.46 million in grants to fund twenty-eight park and recreation projects in Arizona from FYs 2002-2006. Included in this amount is the 30% ASPB receives non-competitively from LWCF for outdoor recreation projects located within State Parks' managed lands.

Arizona Heritage Fund

The Arizona Heritage Fund comes from a percentage of the state lottery revenues and provides up to $20 million annually (when fully funded) to Arizona State Parks ($10 million) and Arizona Game and Fish Department ($10 million) to fund numerous parks, recreation, natural areas, environmental education and wildlife projects and programs.

Regarding the State Parks grant portion of the Heritage Fund, 35% of Arizona State Parks' $10 million allocation goes to local, regional and state park grants, 17% to historic preservation grants, and 5% to nonmotorized trail grants. The Heritage Fund was not fully funded in FY 2002 and FY 2003.

The ASPB awarded $26.9 million of the Arizona Heritage Fund to one hundred and ninety-eight competitive grant projects from FY 2002 through FY 2006, including $17.3 million to fifty-six local park projects (LRSP), $3.2 million to forty-four trail projects and $6.3 million to ninety-eight historic preservation projects.

An additional $119,500 in Heritage Funds were expended on trail projects and $720,900 were expended on historic preservation projects located within Arizona State Parks and $477,963 was expended on historic preservation projects administered by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Let's play ball! Snow-covered baseball fields and bleachers await warmer weather and excited fans.

The remainder of the Arizona State Parks' Heritage Fund allocation are not grant programs; these Heritage funds (Acquisition and Development, Natural Areas, and Environmental Education) are used for projects and programs within ASPB-administered parks and natural areas. The Arizona Game and Fish Department has similar Heritage Fund programs for wildlife-related projects.

The State Historic Preservation Office also awards monies from the federal Historic Preservation Fund to private landowners and Certified Local Governments to plan for and protect local cultural resources (Table 4).

Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund

The Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund receives 0.55% of each year's state motor vehicle fuel taxes and provides monies for off-highway vehicle recreation management. The OHV Recreation Fund currently accrues approximately $2.8 million annually in gasoline taxes from the Highway User Revenue Fund; Arizona State Parks receives 70% and Arizona Game and Fish Department receives 30%.

The Arizona Legislature "swept" the Fund in FY 2003 and FY 2004 to non-recreational purposes, removing approximately $6 million in revenue during this period; including all obligated OHV partnership and grant dollars from FY 2002. Through FY 2004, ASPB was required to return all obligated (but not yet invoiced) funds for competitive grants and interagency partnership agreements to the Legislature for reallocation to other purposes, essentially terminating the state's efforts to manage and provide for off-highway vehicle recreation.

In addition, starting in FY 2005 the State Legislature has appropriated $692,100 annually from the OHV Recreation Fund to augment General Fund deficits in ASPB's park operating expenses. As a result of these fund sweeps, the ASPB was only able to award $835,655 in competitive OHV grants to seven projects using FY 2005 available OHV revenues.

Starting with $860,000 in available project revenues accrued in FY 2006 to the OHV Recreation Fund, ASPB entered into partnerships in FY 2007 with the Arizona State Land Department, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and Maricopa County Sheriff's Office to implement several pilot OHV programs. One program assists the BLM and USFS evaluate and designate OHV routes on federal lands as a result of new national transportation directives.

A second program, the OHV Ambassador Program, is a collaborative effort between multiple agencies and OHV volunteers to increase on-the-ground OHV management presence and law enforcement patrols with an emphasis on user contact and education, as well as fund dozens of needed OHV projects (e.g., maps, signs, fencing, trail maintenance, mitigation) in high use OHV recreation areas. A third pilot program focuses on several education venues including educating school age children in OHV environmental ethics, supporting a public lands information center, and enlisting off-highway vehicle retail dealers directly in the education process with new vehicle owners on where to ride and how to ride responsibly.

Recreational Trails Program

The Federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is part of the Federal Highway Administration's Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21 covers FFYs 1998-2004) and the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU covers FFYs 2005-2009). The RTP is a Federal-aid assistance program to help the States provide and maintain recreational trails for both motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail use.

Arizona splits RTP trail project funds evenly (50:50) between motorized and nonmotorized trail projects. Motorized trail moneys fund competitive grants to eligible entities for a wide range of off-highway vehicle recreation projects. Nonmotorized trail moneys specifically fund trail maintenance partnerships throughout the state. In FYs 2002-2006, the RTP has provided $4.9 million to forty agency projects to improve the motorized ($3.4 million to thirteen projects) and nonmotorized ($1.5 million to twenty-seven projects) trail opportunities in the state.

State Lake Improvement Fund

The State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF) consists of a portion of the motor vehicle fuel taxes and a portion of the watercraft license tax. The exact percentage is based on the findings from

a survey of registered boat owners conducted every three years. SLIF is used to fund boating lake improvements, purchase watercraft for managing agencies, and occasionally construct new lakes. Since 2006, SLIF revenues can only be used on waterways where gas-powered boats are permitted. In 2002, the State Legislature swept $6 million from the fund to address General Fund revenue shortfalls; in 2003 $10 million and in 2004 $6.8 million was swept from the fund by the State Legislature. Due to these fund sweeps, SLIF has provided only $7.4 million in competitive grants to thirty-one projects on Arizona's lakes and waterways from FYs 2002-2006, and an additional $600,000 to Arizona State Parks' boating improvement projects.

Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund

The Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF) provides grants to county governments for boating safety personnel, boating law enforcement equipment and other related activities. Revenue is derived from 46.75% (85% of 55%) of the watercraft license tax collected by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. LEBSF has provided $6.6 million to eight counties for boating law enforcement and safety assistance.

Land Conservation Fund

The Growing Smarter Land Acquisition Program receives $18 million from the $20 million appropriated by the State Legislature annually to the Land Conservation Fund for matching grants to purchase select State Trust lands for open space and conservation purposes. Applicants must first work with the State Land Department to get the land classified as conservation lands, however, in 2004 the State Land Department stopped processing conservation reclassification requests putting the grant program on hold pending a legal review of the statute authorizing the program. This program provided $13.4 million to three open space land acquisition projects in FYs 2002-2004. Arizona State Parks did not receive any grant applications for FYs 2005 through 2007. ASP anticipates receiving grant applications in FY 2008.

Arizona Trail Fund

The newest state grant program, the Arizona Trail Fund, was established in 2006 to fund development of the long-distance Arizona Trail. The State Legislature appropriated $250,000 to the fund in FY 2007 to be administered by Arizona State Parks. Arizona State Parks is working closely with the not-for-profit Arizona Trail Association and governmental agencies that manage segments of the Arizona Trail to fund needed projects. Regarding future funding assistance towards completing the Arizona Trail, the State Legislature approved appropriations of $125,000 for FY 2008 and $125,000 for FY 2009.

Arizona still has wide open spaces—Riding the trail with good friends. [Courtesy of AOT]

Table 2. Arizona State Parks Awarded Competitive Grants from FY 2002-FY 2006

Grant Program	Number of Grants Awarded	Grant Dollars Awarded
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	22	$5,908,324
Arizona Heritage Fund (state AHF–3 grant components)		
Parks (LRSP)	56	$17,372,929
Trails (nonmotorized)	44	$3,242,998
Historic Preservation	98	$6,330,940
Recreational Trails Program-RTP Motorized	13	$3,437,669
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	31	$7,465,695
Law Enforcement and Boating Safety Fund (LEBSF)	40	$6,656,898
Growing Smarter/Land Conservation Fund	3	$13,409,370
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (OHV)	7	$835,655
Totals	**314**	**$64,660,478**

Individual project lists for each competitive grant program are listed by grant recipient on the Arizona State Parks webpage (www.azstateparks.com).
The Arizona State Parks Board receives a percentage of four grant funds for projects located on State Parks' managed lands. The following percentages (Table 3) are allocated to State Parks from each fund for projects; this percentage does not include program administration dollars. Arizona State Parks does not receive any project money from the Local, Regional and State Parks Heritage Fund.

Table 3. Percent of Four Grant Funds used for Arizona State Parks' Projects from FY 2002-FY 2006

Grant Program	% of Fund for ASP Projects	Dollars Awarded
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	30%	$2,550,794
AZ Heritage Trails Fund (nonmotorized)	5% ($25,000/yr)	$119,500
AZ Heritage Historic Preservation Fund	8.8235% ($150,000/yr)	$1,154,021
State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF)	30%	$600,000
Totals		**$4,424,315**

Arizona State Parks also partners with other governments and organizations to accomplish various program goals using portions of funds through cooperative agreements. Table 4 details those funds and amounts expended in the past five years.

Table 4. Arizona State Parks Funded Partnerships from FY 2002-FY 2006

Program	% or # of Projects	Project Dollars Allocated
Federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)	78	$339,856
AZ Heritage Historic Preservation (SHPO)	5.8823% ($100,000/yr)	$477,963
Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (FY 2006 revenues)	50+	$860,000
Recreational Trails Program - RTP Nonmotorized	27	$1,519,592
Arizona Trail Fund (FY 2007)	8+	$250,000
Totals		**$3,107,555**

The following three tables summarize grant information from FY 2000 through FY 2005 for some of the outdoor recreation grant programs administered by ASPB. Table 5 compares the number of projects requesting funding versus the actual number that were awarded grants (**supply versus demand**).

Table 5. Seven Outdoor Recreation Grant Programs from FY 2000 through FY 2005

Totals by Grant Program	# of Projects Requested	# of Projects Funded	Dollars Requested	Dollars Awarded*
LRSP/LWCF	191	108	$58.4 million	$30.1 million
Trails Heritage	76	56	$5.0 million	$3.6 million
RTP Nonmotorized	46	44	$2.0 million	$2.0 million
RTP Motorized/OHV	26	17	$7.2 million	$4.5 million
SLIF	72	50	$36.6 million	$18.5 million
totals	**411**	**275**	**$109.2 million**	**$58.7 million**

Table 6 compares **urban versus rural** towns and counties requesting and receiving LRSP and LWCF funds.

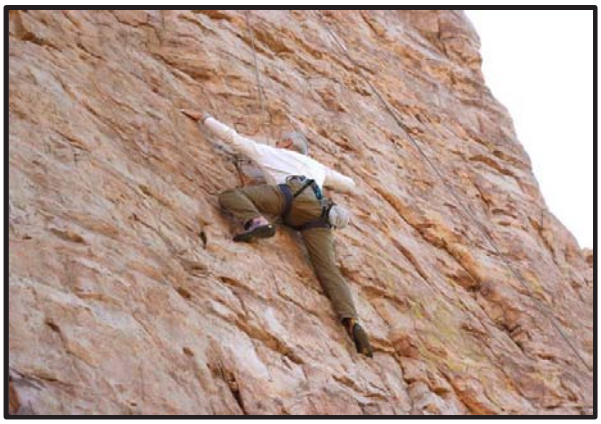
Table 6. Breakdown of LWCF and LRSP Totals by Municipalities (city and county projects)

LRSP/LWCF For Municipal Totals only (remainder were state or tribal projects)	% of Projects Requested but Unfunded	% of Projects Requested and Funded	Dollars Requested	Dollars Awarded
% Municipal Total (city/county only)	95%	92%	93%	89%
Urban % (towns>100,000=62% of AZ pop.)	15.2%	24.2%	26.8%	32.9%
Rural % (towns<100,000=38% of AZ pop.)	84.8%	75.8%	73.2%	67.1%
Maricopa/Pima Counties (76% of pop.)	37.9%	41.4%	53.9%	58.8%
Other 13 Counties (24% of pop.)	62.1%	58.6%	46.1%	41.2%

Table 7 compares the percentage of grant dollars awarded **by applicant type**: municipalities, state, Tribal, federal and nonprofit (most programs do not allow nonprofits as eligible entities).

Table 7. Percent of Grant Dollars Awarded by Applicant Type

% of Grant Dollars *	Municipalities	State	Tribal	Federal	NonProfit
LRSP/LWCF	89%	5%	0.8%	-	-
Trails Heritage	66%	4.2%	2.2%	31.6%	-
RTP Nonmotorized	29%	3.2%	1.1%	66.3%	-
RTP Motorized/OHV	18%	2%	0%	68.8%	11.4%
SLIF	97%	2.9%	0%	-	-
% of Total Grant Awards	**83%**	**6.5%**	**0.5%**	**9.5%**	**0.9%**



Chapter 2

PLANNING PROCESS

Public participation in the development of a state's SCORP is an integral part of the planning process. The methodology used to develop Arizona's 2008 SCORP included an advisory committee, telephone and web-based surveys, public meetings, trend research, and public review and comment on the draft plan.

Arizona 2008 SCORP Work Group
Before setting the planning agenda for the update to Arizona's SCORP, Arizona State Parks requested assistance from its partners to determine the plan's components, what research and data needed to be gathered, how to involve the public and others, and to help guide the overall plan development. This assistance from recreation partners took the form of a steering committee, or Work Group. The SCORP was prepared by Arizona State Parks' staff under the guidance of this Work Group of outdoor recreation and natural resource leaders from seventeen local, state and federal agencies and private organizations (Table 8).

Participants were selected to represent a broad spectrum of outdoor recreation and natural resource perspectives. Although they might have different opinions on specific issues, they share a broad view of outdoor recreation issues at a strategic level. Their thoughtful approach to this policy plan is its greatest strength.

The Work Group met many times between March 2006 and March 2007 to identify, discuss and prioritize statewide outdoor recreation issues. They reviewed and recommended questions for the recreation provider and general public surveys. The group drafted the Open Project Selection Process (OPSP or grant rating criteria) for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the Local, Regional, and State Park (LRSP) grant programs. They also helped guide the preparation of the plan and reviewed the draft SCORP.

Table 8. 2008 SCORP Work Group

2008 SCORP Work Group	
Elizabeth Stewart	Member, Arizona State Parks Board
Jeff Bell	Parks and Recreation Director, City of Apache Junction (AORCC)
Rafael Payan	Parks, Recreation & Natural Resources Director, Pima County (AORCC)
Bart Wagner	Parks Division Manager, Lake Havasu City
Judy Weiss	Parks and Recreation Director, City of Scottsdale
Rick Pinckard	Finance Director, Town of Eagar
Tom Guadagnoli	Parks and Recreation Director, City of Benson
Cynthia Lovely	Parks and Recreation Acquisitions Manager, Coconino County
John Willoughby	Parks and Recreation Director, Town of Chino Valley
Lisa Padilla	Recreation Operations Manager, Parks & Recreation,Town of Queen Creek
Thom Hulen	Conservation Director, Desert Foothills Land Trust
Chuck Hudson	Environmental Resources Manager, AZ State Land Department
Sal Palazzolo	Landowner Relations Program Manager, AZ Game & Fish Dept.
AnnDee Johnson/ Mike Leyva	Research & Strategic Planning Director , AZ Office of Tourism/ Tourism Education and Development Director, AZ Office of Tourism
Dave Killebrew	Recreation Staff Officer, Tonto National Forest
Don Applegate	AZ Recreation Program Lead, Bureau of Land Management State Office
Larry Laing	Natural Resources Manager, National Park Service

2008 SCORP Work Group Meeting Schedule

The Work Group met ten times in 2006 and 2007. All meetings were held at the Arizona State Parks' Phoenix Office and were open to the public.

March 9, 2006
April 20, 2006
June 17, 2006
September 27, 2006
October 18, 2006
November 8, 2006
December 6, 2006
January 17, 2007
March 21, 2007
July 17, 2007

Recreation Provider and Public Surveys

Arizona State Parks partnered with Arizona State University, School of Community Resources and Development, to develop and conduct two surveys to gather current information on outdoor recreation trends and issues (Nyaupane, Yoshioka, Waskey, 2006).

The first survey was a web-based survey available to over 230 of Arizona's outdoor recreation providers, including local, state, tribal and federal agencies and local land trusts. It was conducted from May through July 2006. An initial letter of invitation to participate in the survey was sent to all providers, followed by an email with instructions on how to access the online survey. In addition, several follow-up email reminders were sent to encourage participation. ASU received 106 completed surveys for a response rate of 49%. This survey was conducted to determine, from the resource managers' perspective, the current outdoor recreation opportunities, issues, concerns and priorities.

The second survey was a telephone survey of randomly selected Arizona households (1,238 completed interviews) with an emphasis on regional outdoor recreation priorities. It was conducted in October 2006 using a random digit-dialed phone methodology.

Many of the same questions from the online provider survey were asked of the general public respondents as well as questions pertaining to the importance of different types of parks and activities, household proximity to parks, and satisfaction levels. The answers to these questions assisted staff in developing grant rating criteria and determining how best to allocate the grant funds. See Chapter 6 for survey results.

In addition, ASU assisted the State Historic Preservation Office conduct a statewide survey in the summer of 2006 on historic preservation issues for the 2007 update to the Arizona Historic Preservation Plan.

The final SCORP incorporates results of the completed public survey and provider survey. The findings include a minimum number of completed surveys from Arizona's six Council of Government regions to secure a sample adequate to attain statistically reliable data for generalization purposes on a regional basis. This method differs from other statewide surveys that are based solely on a weighted population sampling.

Draft and Final Plans

Before beginning the plan, staff presented the planning process to the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission (AORCC) and the Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB) at public meetings in early 2006. At the request of the Parks Board and AORCC, staff convened a SCORP steering committee—the SCORP Work Group.

The Work Group met regularly for a full year in public meetings to discuss and guide the plan. Regular updates on the plan's progress were provided to ASPB and AORCC throughout the process at their regularly scheduled public meetings.

After analyzing the survey results, evaluating recreation demand and supply, receiving partner comments and researching current trends, staff prepared the draft plan. An initial version of the draft plan was submitted to the Work Group in March 2007 for review and comments. A "final" draft plan was submitted to AORCC in Spring 2007.

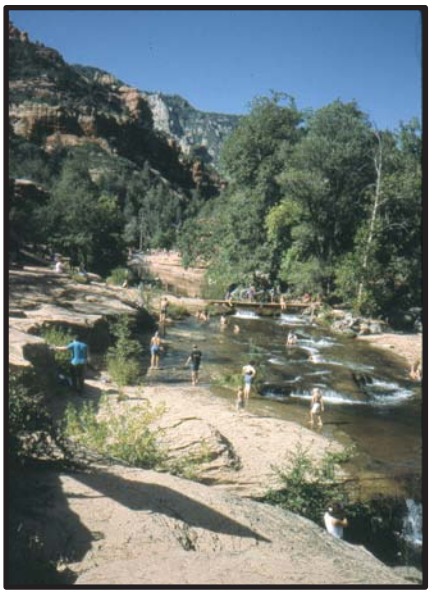
The draft plan was available for public comment from mid-April through mid-July 2007. The draft plan was available to be downloaded and reviewed on the State Parks' webpage or those interested could request a hard copy. Written comments could be submitted by email or regular mail, and oral comments could be given at any of Arizona State Parks' public meetings.

Staff prepared the final plan after evaluating all comments received during the public comment period. 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 September for approval. After receiving the ASPB's approval, staff submitted the 2008 SCORP to the Governor of Arizona for certification of adequate public involvement in the plan.

Once these steps were completed, the plan was reviewed and approved by the National Park Service, extending Arizona's eligibility to participate in the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund program for another five years.

The final 2008 SCORP is available on the Arizona State Parks website: www.azstateparks.com.

People pursue all types of outdoor recreation because it is fun—some activities are relaxing, some are stimulating—all are enjoyable! [Grand Canyon; Courtesy of AOT]



Chapter 3

IMPORTANCE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

WHAT IS RECREATION?
Recreation is a broad category that many activities can fit under. Webster's definition of recreation is *"to create anew, restore, refresh; a refreshment of strength and spirit after work."*

More directly, recreation professionals define recreation as any form of experience pursued during leisure time in which an individual engages (physically and/or mentally) from choice because of personal enjoyment and satisfaction which it brings directly to that person. People seek to engage in desired recreational activities in preferred physical, social, and managerial settings in order to experience desired and expected psychological benefits. Managers provide and maintain a spectrum of activities and settings that will provide these desired recreation opportunities (University of Idaho, 2003). In other words, the goal of management is to provide recreation opportunities so the public can achieve the kind of recreation experience they are seeking.

What is <u>Outdoor</u> Recreation?
Most people define outdoor recreation activities as those activities that are undertaken outside the confines of buildings (i.e., in the outdoors); do not involve organized competition or formal rules (these are referred to as sports activities); can be undertaken without the existence of any built facility or infrastructure; may require large areas of land, water and/or air; and may require outdoor areas of predominantly unmodified natural landscape. Facilities, site modification or infrastructure may be provided to manage the impacts generated by the activities, however, most outdoor recreation activities can be undertaken without them (Outdoors Queensland, 2006).

For the purposes of this SCORP, we also include outdoor recreational activities such as visiting playgrounds, parks and natural areas, visiting historical and archaeological sites; playing sports such as baseball, football, soccer, basketball, tennis, golf; and attending outdoor sports events, outdoor concerts and festivals.

More than any other trait, the supply of outdoor recreation resources in the United States is characterized by its diversity. About the only common characteristic that all outdoor recreation resources share is their dependence on land and water resources.

Simply put, any land or water resource that has value to humans as an input for producing satisfying leisure experiences is an outdoor recreation resource. Such a broad definition encompasses a wide variety of resource types, settings, and attributes for outdoor recreation. It is common to think of outdoor recreation resources as occurring along a spectrum from the most wild and primitive environments to the most developed and human-influenced places (Betz and Cordell, 1998).

This range of resources corresponds roughly to its providers. The Federal government supplies the large majority of undeveloped land and water for recreation, state governments tend to specialize in what has been called "intermediate" recreation areas, and local governments and the private sector provide the bulk of highly developed recreation resources.

The demand for outdoor recreation is part of the overall demand for leisure. It is affected by the availability of an individual's time, their energy, and their ability to access locations. For some, outdoor recreation is an integral part of their routine. For some, it is the unintended consequence of another activity (dog owners, for example, think of themselves as "taking the dog for a walk" not pursuing outdoor recreation). For others, it is a pursuit that holds few attractions.

People are still playing America's traditional sport, baseball, so the traditional baseball diamond is still in demand, however more people are playing other sports such as soccer and golf, and new activities, such as geocaching and paintball, than ever before. Technology is continuing to produce new and improved equipment such as skateboards, snowboards, BMX bikes, GPS units, lightweight mountain bikes, jet skis, ATVs, and rock climbing gear that allow people different and more accessible access to recreation facilities and public lands.

Another key factor to consider, especially for the future, is that with the public's current perception regarding crime and safety, many families are restricting their children's opportunities for "free play" at local parks, natural areas and open space. Whether it is because of the perceived safety issue, decreased access to natural areas or outdoor recreation opportunities, or changing preferences in how youth spend their leisure time, children are spending fewer hours outside enjoying the out of doors. America's youth are spending more of their leisure time indoors or at structured outdoor recreation activities. This has widespread implications as these children become adults and start raising their own families. If they didn't use parks and recreation areas as children will they use them—and value them—as adults?

The face of recreation is changing and unless recreation providers and land managers change with it, problems and conflicts will increase, and support and funding may decrease.

WHAT IS OPEN SPACE?

A typical definition of open space is "land that is generally free of uses that would jeopardize the conservation values of the land or development that would obstruct the scenic beauty of the land." Conserved land remains open space if the stewards of the parcel maintain protection of both the natural and cultural assets for the long-term benefit of the land and the public and the unique resources the area contains, such as scenic beauty, protected plants, wildlife, archaeology, passive recreation values and the absence of extensive development (ASP, 2007).

At its broadest scale, open space includes the protection and preservation of farms, regional woodlands and wetlands, wildlife corridors, and unique geological formations and topographic features. Open spaces can include not only parks, but also street spaces. The primary spatial experience of many communities is that gained by proceeding down broad tree-lined boulevards, punctuated by arrival at circles, squares, or plazas.

Trying to craft a single definition of open space that would satisfy every situation, though, is impractical. There are too many individual perceptions and expectations of what open space is and should provide even within a homogeneous community (see page 146, Chapter 6). Just as you wouldn't build a baseball diamond and expect people to play basketball on it, you can't expect a narrow strip of land between dense housing that is used as a jogging trail, bike path and a place to walk your dog to also provide good habitat for sensitive wildlife species.

When referring to open space, does the public just want "breathing room" between developed areas, or flood retention basins, or scenic viewsheds, or green grassy parkland, or natural areas, or land for specific recreation facilities, or do they want large tracts of land suitable for sustaining a diversity of wildlife? Different uses may require a certain slope, soil, drainage capability, size, location or habitat potential.

Years ago, many communities enacted ordinances to set aside a percentage of developed land as parkland or open space, but are now discovering those lands are unusable for recreation or unsuitable as wildlife habitat. For example, Montana law requires developers of major subdivisions to reserve 11% of land for parks. Since the 1980s, developers have offered up steep hillsides or narrow slivers of land on busy roads. "Everything they couldn't develop is what we got," said Jackie Corday, open space manager for Missoula Parks and Recreation Department.

A recent request to count a small ditch as parkland mobilized Missoula City Council members to tighten up the rules. A resulting amendment to city subdivision regulations is expected to shore up the department's ability to provide the city with usable parks. It's designed to ensure land reserved for parks really can function as such. With an amendment in place, the parks department will continue realizing objectives laid out in its master plan. One goal of the plan is that every Missoulian live within a half-mile of a quality neighborhood park. In 2004, the department successfully asked council members to adopt an ordinance allowing small and unusable pocket parks to be sold to put money into functional parks nearby. The following year, the department asked and the council agreed to require developers to pay fair market value when they opt to offer the city cash instead of parkland (Szpaller, 2007).

Clustered-housing developments have been touted as one solution for managed growth that allows for development while preserving open space in rural areas. In a clustered development, residences are built in a central area with each having a small yard, and the entire development is surrounded by communal open space. If people cluster, it helps the majority of wildlife, but there are some species that just can't tolerate human activity. Some wildlife experts believe unless new developments are properly planned and managed, clustered housing is no more effective at preserving wildlife habitat than farms or suburban neighborhoods. Houses also mean trash, barbecues, fruit trees, pets and pet food that can upset natural habitats for miles in any direction.

It is important for planners to know what the residents expect to be achieved by securing open space within and near a community. The primary goal can affect the size, configuration and location of the open space and what should be allowed to be built within and adjacent to it. **The challenge to planners and community leaders is to decide on the purpose for securing and protecting specific areas as open space and to clearly define land type, size and condition needed** before enacting ordinances, planning and zoning standards, management policies and development requirements or set asides. It is also important to secure adequate funds to manage and maintain the land after acquisition (staff, research, monitoring, projects). (for Arizona specific open space policy information: www.asu.edu/copp/morrison/public/gromang.pdf)

City Parks

According to a 2003 study compiled by Peter Harnik, *The Excellent City Park System*, the total area covered by urban parkland in the U.S. has never been counted, but it certainly exceeds one million acres. The fifty largest cities (not including their suburbs) alone contain more than 600,000 acres. The exact number of annual visitors has not been calculated either, but it is known that the most popular major parks, such as Lincoln Park in Chicago and Griffith Park in Los Angeles, receive upwards of 12 million users each year, while as many as 25 million visits are made to New York's Central Park annually—which is more than the total number of tourists coming to Washington, D.C.

City parks serve a multitude of purposes. Collectively, they provide playfields, teach ecology, offer exercise trails, serve as a social center, mitigate flood waters, host rock concerts, protect wildlife, supply space for gardens, give a respite from commotion, and much more.

U.S. Cities Are Park-Poor

At the turn of the 20th century, the majority of Americans lived in rural areas and small towns, relatively close to the land. By 2000, 80% of Americans were living in metropolitan areas, up from 48% in 1940. Cities have not adequately planned for this population growth. The residents of many U.S. cities lack adequate access to parks and open space near their homes and the park space in many of these metropolitan areas is inadequate. Even in cities that have substantial park space as a whole, residents of many neighborhoods lack access to nearby parks (Sherer, 2003).

Low-income neighborhoods populated by minorities and recent immigrants are especially short of park space. Minorities and the poor have historically been shunted off to live on the "wrong side of the tracks," in paved-over, industrialized areas with few public amenities. From an equity standpoint, there is a strong need to redress this imbalance. Among non-Hispanic white adults in the United States, 34.9% engage in regular leisure-time physical activity, compared with only

25.4% of non-Hispanic black adults and 22.7% of Hispanic adults. Adults with incomes below the poverty level are three times as likely as high-income adults to never be physically active. In the wake of the bursting of the economic bubble of the late 1990s, states and cities facing severe budget crises are slashing their park spending. The federal government has also cut its city parks spending. In 1978, the federal government established the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program to help urban areas rehabilitate their recreational facilities. The program received no funding from fiscal year 2003 on, down from $28.9 million in both 2001 and 2002. The stateside portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund has also received little to no funding in recent years.

U.S. voters have repeatedly shown their willingness to raise their own taxes to pay for new or improved parks. In 2002, 189 conservation funding measures appeared on ballots in 28 states. Voters approved three-quarters of these, generating $10 billion in conservation-related funding (Sherer, 2003).

Arizona's City Parks Ranking

City parks in Arizona represent some of the most diverse recreational lands in the country. Not only do many of our cities and towns provide an excellent range of playgrounds, swimming pools, sports fields and courts, family picnic spots, trails and bike paths, they also provide fishing lakes, desert mountain preserves, forested open spaces, wildlife viewing areas, museums, historic buildings and archaeological sites.

In a 2003 nationwide study of parks by the Center for City Park Excellence, there were some interesting facts when comparing Arizona's local parks ranking with other states (Harnik, 2003). Arizona has three of the top ten largest city parks, and seven parks out of 100 largest city parks in the U.S (Table 9).

Table 9. National Ranking of Arizona Cities with Largest City Parks

Natl. Rank	Park/Preserve	acres	city
#2	South Mountain Preserve	16,283	Phoenix
#4	McDowell Sonoran Preserve	11,250	Scottsdale
#7	North Mountain Preserve	7,500	Phoenix
#60	Cave Buttes Recreation Area	1,200	Phoenix
#66	Red Mountain Park	1,146	Mesa
#78	Papago Park	895	Phoenix
#85	Tres Rios Park	800	Phoenix

Those municipalities with an intermediate to low population density level (Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa) have an average of 8.3% of their total land area as park and open space (Table 10).

Table 10. Total Parkland as a Percent of Place Area (2003)

Place	total land area	total park/open space	% land area in park/open space
Phoenix	303,907 acres	38,536 acres	12.7%
Mesa	79,990 acres	2,548 acres	3.2%
Tucson	124,588 acres	3,175 acres	2.5%

Those municipalities with an intermediate to low population density level (Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa) have an average of 20.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents (Table 11).

Table 11. Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents, by Place (2003)

Place	population	total park/open space	total acres per 1,000 residents
Phoenix area	1,388,416	38,536 acres	27.8 acres
Mesa	507,658	2,548 acres	6.3 acres
Tucson area	432,376	3,175 acres	5.9 acres

The national average by place for park-related adjusted expenditures per resident (capital and operating expenses) is $90 (Table 12).

Table 12. Park-related Expenditures per Resident, by Place (2003)

Place	population	adjusted park expenditures	dollars per resident
#18 Phoenix area	1,388,416	$136,335,002	$98
#42 Mesa	507,658	$36,580,000	$72
#24 Tucson area	432,376	$20,800,000	$48

BENEFITS OF PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Parks, natural areas and open space improve our physical and psychological health, strengthen our communities, and make our cities and neighborhoods more attractive places to live and work. The perceived benefits of recreation can be linked directly to the **"quality of life"** of individuals within a larger community. What constitutes "quality of life" is subjective and there is much debate about how to determine or quantify it.

One approach is to describe the characteristics of the good life (helping others, getting along with family and friends) as dictated by religious or other philosophical systems. A second approach is based on the satisfaction of preferences, whether people can obtain the things they desire commensurate with their resources (buying the ideal house, vacations, hobbies). A third approach defines quality of life in terms of the experience of individuals, using such factors as joy, pleasure, contentment and life satisfaction (Diener and Suh, 1997).

Parks, natural areas, open space and related outdoor recreation opportunities provide many benefits to a community and its economy, when the necessary actions are taken to productively harness the benefits.

Properly managed parks, open space and natural areas can provide good wildlife habitat, which in turn attract bird watchers and nature lovers (who spend money). [Courtesy of Arizona Game & Fish Dept]

Table 13. Community Benefits of Parks, Open Space and Outdoor Recreation

Some Community Benefits of Parks, Open Space and Outdoor Recreation	IMPLEMENTATION—Community Actions to Capitalize on Outdoor Recreation Benefits
Benefit: Increases land, property and home values; pays for itself through increased property values, revenues and commercial investment	Action: *Grow Smart* — plan for growth and guide it through land conservation, public access and other smart growth measures; provide parks, trails, open space, greenbelts and natural areas
Benefit: Attracts and retains businesses; encourages businesses to relocate or expand; generates employment and tax revenues	Action: Attract investments and relocations through marketing of parks, trails and open space amenities, nearby public lands
Benefit: Motivates residential choices; attracts and retains residents who take pride in improving their community	Action: Revitalize cities—parks, gardens and open space stimulate growth and promote inner-city revitalization
Benefit: Reduces healthcare costs; acts as a preventative health service	Action: Provide diverse and accessible parks, greenbelts and trail networks throughout the community; incorporate nonmotorized transportation networks
Benefit: Increases workforce productivity and job satisfaction	Action: Use of parks and trails increase physical exercise promoting healthier bodies, greater stamina, stress reduction, positive attitudes, fewer sick days
Benefit: Reduces costs associated with crime and juvenile delinquency	Action: Fund recreation facilities and programs for children, teens and young adults; promote community pride and cohesiveness
Benefit: Attracts visitors/tourists—generates tourism expenditures; a “catalyst” for tourists and related businesses; encourages heritage and eco-tourism	Action: Fund resources for tourists; provide parks, trails, open space, natural areas, wildlife habitats, historic sites, botanical gardens, partnerships with land resource agencies
Benefit: Maintains agricultural economies; often is the highest and best use of the land	Action: Protect farms and ranches, wetlands, and wildlife habitat; offer incentives, conservation easements/ purchase of development rights
Benefit: Encourages investment in environmental protection and “green” practices	Action: Prevent floodplain damage through protected greenbelts; improve water quality and quantity through protection of rivers, washes, wetlands; improve soil stabilization and air quality through planting of trees, ground cover and other vegetation

(Source: LIN, 1997. Lifestyle Information Network and RETHINK Group. All five Benefits/Outcome tables in this chapter modified from this source; Tables 13, 14, 15, 17, 18.)

The following sections address these benefits more thoroughly.

Table 14. Personal/Health Benefits and Outcomes

PERSONAL/HEALTH BENEFITS/OUTCOMES
• Recreation enhances overall health and well being - critical to personal quality of life.
• Recreation prolongs independent living for seniors by compressing the disease and impairment period typically associated with aging - keeping seniors vital and involved in community life.
• Recreation significantly reduces the risk of heart disease and stroke - the leading cause of death in the U.S.
• Recreation combats osteoporosis - affecting 25% of postmenopausal women.
• Recreation combats diabetes - the fourth ranking killer disease (after heart disease, cancer, and respiratory disease).
• Recreation helps people live longer, adding up to 2 years to life expectancy.
• Recreation reduces stress in an increasingly demanding and stressful world.
• Recreation builds self-esteem and positive self-image, both essential to mental health and psychological wellbeing.
• Recreation is essential to child development - the majority of life skills are learned through recreation and supervised play.
• Recreation reduces self-destructive and anti-social behavior in youth.
• Recreation and parks enhance life satisfaction levels.

Personal/Health Benefits: *When people have access to parks, they exercise more.*

According to a 2006 report by Erica Gies for the Trust for Public Lands, *Health Benefits of Parks*, strong evidence shows when people have access to parks, they exercise more. In a study published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), creation of or enhanced access to places for physical activity led to a 25.6% increase in the percentage of people exercising on three or more days per week. When people have nowhere to walk, they gain weight. Obesity is more likely in unwalkable neighborhoods, but goes down when measures of walkability go up: dense housing, well-connected streets, and mixed land uses reduce the probability that residents will be obese.

Despite the importance of exercise, only 25% of American adults engage in the recommended levels of physical activity, and 29% engage in no leisure-time physical activity, according to the CDC. The problem extends to children: only 27% of students in grades 9 through 12 engage in moderate-to-intensive physical activity. The sedentary lifestyle and unhealthy diet of Americans have produced an epidemic of obesity. Over 30% of adult Americans and 16% of children and teens are obese. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has called for the creation of more parks and playgrounds to help fight this epidemic (Gies, 2006).

Although it is an individual choice whether to be active or sedentary, the way communities develop their environment for physical activity can encourage or impede that choice. Lack of access to convenient recreation opportunities is commonly cited as a major barrier to regular physical activity. Providing recreation facilities that are easily accessible and close-to-home makes it convenient for people to incorporate physical activity into their daily lives.

Trails and paths, especially, offer people opportunities to walk, bike, rollerblade, etc., during leisure time. Trails and paths also offer a non-motorized means for connecting people with local destinations such as schools, transit centers, businesses, and neighborhoods. These multi-purpose facilities make it easier for people to engage in physical activity while carrying out their daily routines, e.g., commuting to work or school, running errands, visiting neighbors, walking the dog, or enjoying recreational time.

In the U.S., 14% of the Gross Domestic Product goes toward health care expenditures, more than any other country. A sedentary lifestyle is the most significant risk factor for coronary disease, the number one cause of death in the nation, and is also a risk factor for diabetes and cancer. A comprehensive 1996 report by the U.S. Surgeon General found that people who engage in regular physical activity benefit from reduced risk of premature death; reduced risk of coronary heart disease, hypertension, colon cancer, and Type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes; improved maintenance of muscle strength, joint structure, and joint function; weight loss and favorable redistribution of body fat; improved physical functioning in persons suffering from poor health; and healthier cardiovascular, respiratory, and endocrine systems (Sherer, 2003).

Many individuals use outdoor recreation as a major motivating force. Instead of describing themselves as a teacher or a banker many people prefer to describe themselves as a rock climber or a mountain biker. The personal rewards and satisfaction they achieve through their participation mean many participants regard it as an integral component of their life, providing the impetus for work and participation in their community, and the goal at the end of the week can all be provided by their activity.

Beyond the benefits of exercise, a growing body of research shows that contact with the natural world improves physical and psychological health. Physical activity relieves symptoms of depression and anxiety, improves mood, and enhances psychological well-being. Relaxation, rest and revitalization all happen as people participate in outdoor activities. The influence of a natural environment, the opportunity to escape the pressures of urban life and the sense of achievement that occurs through participation all contribute to increasing the ability of individuals to deal with the world around them. A 10% increase in nearby greenspace was found to decrease a person's health complaints in an amount equivalent to a five-year reduction in that person's age. One study found the U.S. could save $20 billion a year in health care costs if every sedentary American walked an hour a day.

Access to parks and outdoor recreation can lead to a healthier lifestyle, in effect acting as a preventative care strategy (along with a moderate diet) for lessening health care problems and their costs.

Table 15. Economic Benefits and Outcomes

ECONOMIC BENEFITS/OUTCOMES
• Recreation significantly reduces health care costs - fitness and well being reduces both the incidence and severity of illness and/or disability.
• Fitness and recreation improves work performance - increased productivity, decreased absenteeism, decreased staff turnover, 'reduced on the job' accidents.
• Recreation reduces costs associated with crime and social dysfunction.
• Recreation and parks are significant employment generators - professional athletes/artists, agency/program staff, equipment manufacturing/retail.
• Small investments in recreation and parks often yield large economic returns - through leverage and multiplier effects.
• Recreation and parks attract and retain businesses - a key component of quality of life, one of the most important business relocation magnets.
• Recreation and parks generate tourism expenditure - the essential foundation of the world's third largest industry.
• Parks and protected open spaces can pay for themselves - through increased adjacent property value/taxes, revenues (e.g. golf), and commercial investment.
• Parks and open spaces are often the highest and best use of land when sustainable development, risk management (e.g. flood control), storm water management and habitat protection principles are understood and respected.

Economics Benefits: *Parks and open space attract people and businesses and raise property values.*

Repeated studies over the years have confirmed that people prefer to buy homes close to parks, open space, and greenery and that parks and open space increase the value of neighboring residential property. The real estate market consistently demonstrates that many people are willing to pay a larger amount for a property located close to parks and open space areas than for a home that does not offer this amenity. The higher value of these homes means their owners pay higher property taxes. In some instances, the additional property taxes are sufficient to pay the annual debt charges on the bonds used to finance the park's acquisition and development.

One key study in 1999 by Steve Lerneris and William Poole, *The Economic Benefits of Parks and Open Space*, looked at the effect of proximity to greenbelts in Boulder, Colorado. The study showed that, other things being equal, there was a $4.20 decrease in the price of residential property for *every foot* one moved away from the greenbelt, and that the average value of homes next to the greenbelt was 32% higher than those 3,200 feet away. The same study showed the greenbelt added $5.4 million to the total property values of one neighborhood. That generated $500,000 per year in additional potential property taxes, enough to cover the $1.5 million purchase price of the greenbelt in only three years.

In a 2001 survey conducted for the National Association of Realtors by Public Opinion Strategies, 50% of respondents said they would be willing to pay 10% more for a house located near a park or other protected open space. In the same survey, 57% of respondents said that if they were in the market to buy a new home, they would be more likely to select one neighborhood over another if it was close to parks and open space.

In eastern Pima County, Arizona, on the outskirts of rapidly growing Tucson, developers once wanted to build a 21,000-unit resort and residential community on the 6,000-acre Rocking K Ranch adjacent to Saguaro National Park. But the project was scaled back to 6,500 clustered units after opposition from the National Park Service and local environmentalists threatened to derail the development. As part of the agreement that allowed the development to proceed, the most biologically important land was set aside as open space. Two thousand acres have been sold to the National Park Service (Lerneris and Poole, 1999).

The rest of the property will be managed with input from Rincon Institute, a community stewardship organization supported by homeowners and businesses in the new development and visitors to the resort. The Institute conducts long-term environmental research, helps protect neighboring natural areas and conducts environmental education programs.

"Initially the developers were skeptical, but they now see that a legitimate commitment to conservation is good for marketing," says Luther Propst, director of the Sonoran Institute, which helped negotiate the arrangement. The developer agrees. "People will pay a premium for an environmentally well-thought-out community," says Chris Monson, president of the Rocking K Development Corporation. "Sometimes less is more, so we increased densities, clustered housing, and preserved open space. We think this makes our development look attractive. It also makes the units easier to sell."

A park often becomes one of a city's signature attractions, a prime marketing tool to attract tourists, conventions, and businesses. City parks such as San Antonio's Riverwalk Park and Tempe's Town Lake often become important tourism draws, contributing heavily to local businesses. Organized events held in public parks—arts festivals, athletic events, food festivals, musical and theatrical events—often bring substantial positive economic impacts to their communities, filling hotel rooms and restaurants and bringing customers to local stores.

In this time of budget austerity, one point is crucial: to protect the positive economic impact of parks, the parks must be well maintained and secure. A park that is dangerous and ill kept is likely to hurt the value of nearby homes.

Parks and open space create a high quality of life that attracts tax-paying businesses and residents to communities. Commercial asking rents, residential sale prices, and assessed values for properties near a well-improved park generally exceeded rents in surrounding submarkets. The availability of park and recreation facilities is an important quality-of-life factor for corporations choosing where to locate facilities and for well-educated individuals choosing a place to live. If people want to live in a place, companies, stores, hotels, and apartments will follow. Urban parks, gardens, and recreational open space stimulate commercial growth and promote inner-city

revitalization. American cities large and small are creating parks as focal points for economic development and neighborhood renewal.

Open space preservation helps communities grow smart, preventing the higher costs of unplanned development. The most successful higher-density neighborhoods— those most attractive to homebuyers—offer easy access to parks, playgrounds, trails, greenways and natural open space. To truly grow smart a community must decide what lands to protect for recreation, community character, the conservation of natural resources, and open space. Instead of costing money, conserving open space as a smart growth strategy can save communities money. Even groups that usually oppose taxation have come to recognize that new taxes to acquire open space may save taxpayers money in the long run.

Open space boosts local economies by attracting tourists and supporting outdoor recreation. Across the nation, parks, protected rivers, scenic lands, wildlife habitat, and recreational open space help support a $502-billion tourism industry. Travel and tourism is the nation's third largest retail sales industry, and tourism is one of the country's largest employers, supporting 7 million jobs, including 684,000 executive jobs. At present rates of growth, the tourism/leisure industry will soon become the leading U.S. industry of any kind (Lerneris and Poole, 1999).

Communities benefit from tourism and recreation on nearby federal lands. The National Park Service estimates that in 1993 national park visitors contributed more than $10 billion in direct and indirect benefits to local economies. Recreation is the second largest producer of direct revenue from U.S. Forest Service lands—bringing in more than grazing, power generation and mining combined—and may account for as much as 74% of the economic benefit from these lands when indirect contributions are taken into account. Many towns that traditionally have depended on logging, mining, and other extractive industries on public lands are now working to bolster local economies by attracting tourists, an especially effective strategy in Arizona with 42% of the land managed by federal agencies.

Hiking and biking trails and all-terrain vehicle routes can also stimulate tourism. Each year 100,000 people come to ride the famous Slickrock Mountain Bike Trail near Moab, Utah. The trail generates $1.3 million in annual receipts for Moab, part of $86 million spent by visitors to nearby desert attractions that include Arches and Canyonlands National Parks. In 1995, tourism in Moab supported 1,750 jobs, generated nearly $1.7 million in taxes, and accounted for 78% of the local economy (Lerneris and Poole, 1999).

Natural open space supports fishing, hunting, and other wildlife-based tourism. Sport fishing alone boosted the nation's economy by $108.4 billion in 1996, supporting 1.2 million jobs and generating household income of $28.3 billion. Another $85.4 billion is generated for the U.S. economy each year by people who feed birds or observe and photograph wildlife.

Outdoor recreation, in particular, represents one of the most vigorous growth areas in the U.S. economy. Much of this recreation is supported by public lands, open space and private parks. More than three out of every four Americans participate in outdoor recreation each year. Americans spend money, create jobs, and support local communities when they get outdoors.

Simple, healthy outdoor activities such as hiking, biking, skiing, camping, hunting, fishing, canoeing, wildlife viewing and exploring backcountry roads and trails generate enormous economic power and fuel a far-reaching ripple effect that touches many of the nation's major economic sectors. When Americans participate in these activities, they aren't just having fun and staying fit, they are also pumping billions of dollars ($730 billion) into the economy. One in 20 Americans depend on the outdoor recreation economy to make a living (Southwick, 2006).

The Recreation Economy in the U.S.:
- Contributes $730 billion annually to the U.S. economy
- Supports nearly 6.5 million jobs across the U.S.
- Generates $88 billion in annual state and national tax revenue
- Provides sustainable growth in rural communities
- Generates $289 billion annually in retail sales and services across the U.S.
- Touches over 8% of America's personal consumption expenditures—more than 1 in every 12 dollars circulating in the economy

The jobs, tax revenues, and business created by the outdoor recreation economy are the lifeblood of rural communities that rely on recreation tourism to enjoy a high quality of life. Mining, logging, oil and gas, and agriculture are the traditional backbone of many rural economies. Today, the sustainable outdoor recreation economy has joined that list as communities seek to create a balanced and stable base for long-term economic and community development.

The most obvious boost the active outdoor recreation economy gives to the nation comes at the cash register. Participants spend their money on both gear and trips.
- Quality gear is key to a fulfilling outdoor experience, and Americans spend $46 billion each year on their equipment, apparel, footwear, accessories, and services.
- Americans want to spend money on outdoor excursions, and they spend $243 billion on trips ranging from a summer camping vacation to an afternoon family bike ride.

That adds up to a whopping $289 billion spent annually on outdoor recreation gear and trips, a bigger direct expenditure contribution to the U.S. economy than that of the securities, commodity contracts, and investments industry ($277 billion) (Southwick Associates, Inc., 2006).

Flagstaff, Arizona supports parks and land acquisition using funds generated by tourists. Two million tourists visit this community of 50,000 people each year, attracted by nearby Indian ruins, skiing, national forests and Grand Canyon National Park. In 1988, the city passed a 2% "bed, board, and booze" tax (known locally as the BBB tax), which currently raises $3.3 million each year. A third of the money goes to city park improvements, and an additional portion goes to city beautification and land acquisition. The funds are helping to build a 27.5-mile trail system connecting neighborhoods, commercial areas, and national forest lands (Lerneris, Poole, 1999).

The outdoor recreation economy is big business. It ranks alongside and even dwarfs other major economic sectors in the U.S., such as pharmaceuticals, automobile manufacturing, power generation, legal services, hospitals and motion pictures and videos. The total outdoor recreation economic contribution for eight states (AZ, CO, ID, NM, MT, UT, NV, WY) in the Rocky Mountain Region is $61,496,000 (Table 16) or 8.4% of the national total (Southwick, 2006).

Table 16. Outdoor Recreation Related Economic Contribution of 8 Rocky Mountain States

Activity	# Participants participating	% Population participating	Gear Retail Sales	Trip Related Sales	# Jobs Supported	Taxes Fed/State	Total Economic Contribution
Wildlife viewing	6,870,000	49%	$1,132M	$1,036M	54,687	$236M	$3,757M
Bicycling	4,078,000	27%	$429M	$3,715M	59,939	$1,007M	$6,233M
Trail use	5,433,000	36%	$361M	$6,307M	96,450	$1,621M	$10,030M
Camping	4,934,000	33%	$864M	$13,992M	214,870	$3,611	$22,345M
Fishing	3,280,000	23%	$587M	$1,962M	46,319	$306M	$4,454M
Paddling	1,586,000	11%	$175M	$860M	14,976	$252M	$1,557M
Snow sports	1,858,000	13%	$490M	$6,501M	101,116	$1,699M	$10,515M
Hunting	1,340,000	10%	$752M	$667M	28,830	$174M	$2,605M
TOTAL	**29,379,000**	**-**	**$4,790M**	**$34,940M**	**617,186**	**$8,906M**	**$61,496M**

Source: Southwick Associates, Inc., *Active Outdoor Recreation Economy*. 2006. Outdoor Industry Foundation.

Table 17. Environmental Benefits and Outcomes

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS/OUTCOMES
• Parks and open space protect biodiversity and ecological integrity - essential to sustainability.
• Parks and open space improve air quality in urban areas - the 'urban lung' effect of trees and the reduction of atmospheric pollution.
• Parks and open space is often the most effective solution for handling storm water – economical and ecologically sound.
• Outdoor recreation is the best way to increase ecological understanding and sensitivity – prerequisites to sustainability.
• Parks and natural environments have great spiritual meaning for many - religious and philosophical benefits.
• Trail and pathway systems save energy and protect air quality by encouraging non-motorized transportation.
• Parks and open spaces mitigate against potential environmental disaster - slip zones, aquifer depletion, flooding, etc.

Environmental Benefits: *Green space cools and cleans our air and helps control flood waters.*

Green space in urban areas provides substantial environmental benefits. The U.S. Forest Service calculated that over a 50-year lifetime *one tree* generates $31,250 worth of oxygen, provides $62,000 worth of air pollution control, recycles $37,500 worth of water, and controls $31,250 worth of soil erosion. In an area with 100% tree cover (such as contiguous forest stands within parks), trees can remove from the air as much as 15% of the ozone, 14% of sulfur dioxide, 13% of particulate matter, 8% of nitrogen dioxide, and 0.05% of carbon monoxide (Sherer, 2003).

Trees and the soil under them act as natural filters for water pollution. Their leaves, trunks, roots, and associated soil remove polluted particulate matter from the water before it reaches storm sewers. Trees absorb nutrients created by human activity, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, which otherwise pollute streams and lakes.

Trees also act as natural air conditioners to help keep cities cooler, mitigating the effects of concrete and glass that can turn cities into ovens under the summer sun. The evaporation from a single large tree can produce the cooling effect of ten room-size air conditioners operating 24 hours a day.

Trees more effectively and less expensively manage the flow of stormwater runoff than do concrete sewers and drainage ditches. Runoff problems occur because cities are covered with impervious surfaces such as roads, sidewalks, parking lots, and rooftops, which prevent water from soaking into the ground. Trees intercept rainfall, and unpaved areas absorb water, slowing the rate at which it reaches stormwater facilities. It is estimated trees in the nation's metropolitan areas save the cities $400 billion in the cost of building stormwater retention facilities. Yet natural tree cover has declined by as much as 30% in many cities over the last several decades. Imagine what several city parks landscaped with trees could do (Sherer, 2003).

Floodplain protection offers a cost-effective alternative to expensive flood-control measures. According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, flood damages in the U.S. average $4.3 billion each year. But a protected floodplain contains no property to be damaged and acts as a permanent "safety valve" for flooding, reducing destruction to developed areas downstream. A 1993 study by the Illinois State Water Survey found that for every 1% increase in protected wetlands along a stream corridor, peak stream flows decreased by 3.7%. The estimated value of all economic benefits generated by a single acre of wetland is $150,000 to $200,000. No wonder that more and more governments at all levels are prohibiting development in floodplains or are acquiring floodplains for permanent flood protection (Lerneris and Poole, 1999).

Protected floodplains also create economic benefits by providing open space for recreation, wildlife habitat, and farming. A protected floodplain that doubles as a wildlife refuge or recreation area may generate economic benefits by attracting hunters, birdwatchers, and other tourists to a community.

It is essential for planners and communities to agree on the underlying purpose for designating and protecting areas as open space. Enhancing the viewshed and providing recreation opportunities are usually compatible goals. However, if protecting wildlife and its habitat are the primary goals the area may require limitations on recreational activities and, depending on the species, other human impacts such as nearby housing developments may need to be reconsidered. Pet dogs and cats allowed to run free, pet food on back porches, non-native plants, pesticides, noise and increased human presence can impact the survival of some wildlife species. In these situations, open space should be kept in as natural a state as possible with safe access to wildlife migration corridors.

Outdoor recreation participants have historically demonstrated their willingness to preserve the conservation values of sites through maintenance and rehabilitation projects arising through an active communication and consultation process with landholders. They are willing to contribute to management strategies that reduce impact. Land management agencies have the opportunity to utilize impact assessments as well as collaborating with recreation groups to minimize impact.

Furthermore, research supports the concept that personal attachment to a site, with associated feelings of ownership and duty of care for that site, is generated by outdoor recreation involvement (McIntyre 1995; Bryan 1977).

This means outdoor recreation participants are likely to be highly motivated to assist in conservation initiatives on a site to which they feel attached. Collaboration and consultation with these groups and individuals are likely to result in successful communication of and compliance with restrictions on sites with conservation values that are incompatible with outdoor recreation use. And they are more likely to be prepared to pay for environmental protection and rehabilitation. Outdoor recreation activities based in natural environments raise the profile and community importance of looking after these places, providing insurance for a new and improved environmental future.

Table 18. Social Benefits and Outcomes

SOCIAL BENEFITS/OUTCOMES
• Recreation produces leaders that will serve their communities in many ways.
• Recreation reduces isolation and loneliness - a particular problem for many seniors.
• Recreation reduces crime and other anti-social behaviors.
• Recreation reduces racism - nurturing ethnic and cultural harmony in the community.
• Recreation and parks build strong families - the foundation of a healthy community.
• Recreation provides safe, developmental opportunities for the latch-key child.
• Recreation builds social skills and stimulates participation in community life.
• Recreation builds strong, self-sufficient communities.
• Recreation nurtures and supports independent living for those with a disability – building the skills, confidence and community contacts required.
• Recreation and parks services build pride in a community - enhancing perceived quality of life.

Social Benefits: *Parks and open space improve our quality of life in many ways.*

City parks produce important social and community development benefits. Among the most important benefits of city parks, though perhaps the hardest to quantify, is their role as community development tools. They make inner-city neighborhoods more livable; they offer recreational opportunities for at-risk youth, low-income children, and low-income families; and they provide places in low-income neighborhoods where people can feel a sense of community (Sherer, 2003).

Green spaces build community. Research shows that residents of neighborhoods with greenery in common spaces are more likely to enjoy stronger social ties than those who live surrounded by barren concrete. These benefits often arise in the context of community gardens.

Community gardens increase residents' sense of community ownership and stewardship, provide a focus for neighborhood activities, expose inner-city youth to nature, connect people from diverse cultures, reduce crime by cleaning up vacant lots, and build community leaders.

Access to public parks and recreational facilities has been strongly linked to reductions in crime and in particular to reduced juvenile delinquency. Recreational facilities keep at-risk youth off the streets, give them a safe environment to interact with their peers, and fill up time within which they could otherwise get into trouble. Many communities have reported success with "midnight basketball" programs, keeping courts open late at night to give youths an alternative to finding trouble. Research supports the widely held belief that community involvement in neighborhood parks is correlated with lower levels of crime. Importantly, building parks costs a fraction of what it costs to build new prisons and increase police-force size (Cameron and MacDougall, 2000).

For small children, playing is learning. Play has proved to be a critical element in a child's future success. Play helps kids develop muscle strength and coordination, language, cognitive thinking, and reasoning abilities. Play also teaches children how to interact and cooperate with others, laying foundations for success in school and the working world. Exercise has also been shown to increase the brain's capacity for learning.

Recent reports of societal trends have pointed to two factors which have significantly altered children and adolescents' leisure time activities during the last 50 years: 1) the rapid expansion and increasing availability of technology, and 2) a decrease in adults' perceptions of safety and a subsequent increase in fear of violence or victimization (Louv, 2005; Thompson, Rehman & Humbert, 2005). Both of these factors have acted as a barrier, preventing children and adolescents and adults alike, from participating in outdoor recreation opportunities that would serve to promote social bonding and cohesion.

Rapid advancements in technology have made global communication quicker and easier than ever before. Youth, in particular may have more exposure to new technologies given that consumer culture is increasingly targeting children and adolescents (Haworth & Veal, 2004). One result of this proliferation of technology and new communication techniques is that citizens of all ages may become increasingly cut off from individuals within their own geographic communities, even as they develop and maintain ties with others who may have similar interests around the globe (e.g., Anderson, 2002; Mortimer & Larson, 2002; Wilson-Doenges, 2000). Also, as electronic media has become more available, there has been a shift to more passive, home-based recreation (e.g., watching TV, listening to music, participating in chat rooms, etc) (Haworth & Veal, 2004; Larson, 2005).

In addition, for some time researchers have been documenting and decrying a decline in the sense of community experienced by Americans (e.g., Wilson-Doenges, 2000). Interestingly, as crime rates have decreased, fear of crime has increased. "Fear negatively affects quality of life over a long period of time, leading people to unnecessarily secure themselves, remove themselves from social activities, and increase levels of distrust of others" (Wilson-Doenges, 2000, p. 600). The ultimate result of these trends, according to Richard Louv (2005) are increased feelings of isolation and distrust within communities.

On the other hand, parks and open spaces produce important social and community development benefits by providing opportunities for interaction and networking between community members which can serve to reduce uncertainty, fuel trust, increase community members' access to social support, increase perceptions of safety in the community and encourage social cohesion (e.g., Driver, 1996). Interaction in the natural world can also serve as an important mode of socialization. As children learn about the natural world, they learn important lessons in self-sufficiency, planning skills, and also become socialized into the role of informed citizen, as they learn about environmental concerns and stewardship.

Conclusion

In the 2003 Trust for Public Land report, *The Benefits of Parks*, by Paul Sherer, there is overwhelming evidence that demonstrates the benefits of city parks and open space. They improve our physical and psychological health, strengthen our communities, and make our cities and neighborhoods more attractive places to live and work. While Yellowstone, Yosemite, and other wilderness parks are national treasures, Americans need more than once-a-year vacations in faraway national parks. We need parks near our homes, in the cities where 80% of Americans live, where we can enjoy them and benefit from them in our daily lives.

But too few Americans are able to enjoy these benefits. The lack of places for regular exercise has contributed to America's epidemic of obesity among adults and children, an epidemic that will have dire consequences on both our health and our finances. Building a basketball court is far cheaper than building a prison block. Yet because we have not invested in city parks, many children have nowhere to play outdoors [and may turn to crime]. A generation of children is growing up indoors, locked into a deadened life of television and video games, alienated from the natural world and its life-affirming benefits.

All Americans should join the effort to bring parks, open spaces, and greenways into the neighborhoods where all can benefit from them. While government plays a vital role in the creation of public parks, governments cannot do the job alone. Achieving this vision will depend on the planning skills and efforts of nonprofit groups; on the input of neighborhood groups and community leaders in designing the parks; and on the financial support and moral leadership of community-minded individuals and businesses. Working together, more Americans can experience the joys of jogging down a tree-lined path, of a family picnic on a sunny lawn, of sharing a community garden's proud harvest.

Family picnics at the park—an American tradition. [Courtesy of AOT]

Parks create green oases that offer refuge from the alienating city streets, places where people can rediscover their natural roots and reconnect with their souls. Parks are vital components of our everyday lives.

Chapter 4

OUTDOOR RECREATION SITUATION AND TRENDS

INFLUENCES ON RECREATION IN ARIZONA

Many factors influence the outdoor recreation opportunities in a particular area. Factors such as climate, geography, hydrology, vegetation and landscape provide the building blocks. Every State has unique challenges and opportunities when it comes to meeting the demands for outdoor recreation.

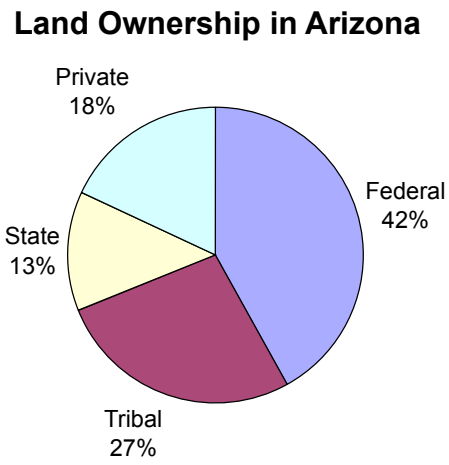
Arizona offers year-round opportunities to explore and enjoy the State's extensive backcountry regardless of one's climate or landscape preferences. When the summer heat gets too hot to enjoy the desert, travel a short distance to play in the cool, forested mountains. The winter season is a great time to explore the deserts or to enjoy snow sports in the mountains. And autumn and spring are perfect seasons for outdoor recreation anywhere in Arizona.

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 middle, to 23 inches in Flagstaff in the northern part of the state. 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 primarily high desert interspersed with a few mountain ranges and scenic geologic features such the Grand Canyon and Monument Valley (Colorado Plateau). (see Figure 1. Arizona Landforms, Appendix C, pg 245)

Land Ownership

As the sixth largest state in the Nation when it comes to total acreage, Arizona has plenty of land (and water) to experience nearly any desired outdoor recreation experience. The State has approximately 73 million acres (113,417 square miles).

Like many western states, Arizona has very complex land ownership patterns. Federal governments manage 42% of Arizona's land base and most of it is open to public recreation use. Tribal governments own and manage 27.5% and provide some of the State's premier recreation opportunities to camp, boat, fish, hunt, hike and ski.



The Arizona State Land Department manages 12.8% as State Trust land and while not considered "public" land, Trust lands are accessible for recreational use through a recreational permit or use fee (ASLD, 2006). (see Figure 2. Arizona Land Ownership, Appendix C, pg 246)

The 17.7% of the land base in private ownership includes many resorts and spas, dude ranches, secluded bed and breakfasts, museums, historic sites, botanical gardens, land trust preserves, and other enjoyable attractions. This 17.7% also includes the small percentage of the State owned by local governments and other state agencies, providing a wide range of city, county and state parks, wildlife areas and nature preserves.

Arizona offers a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities with six National Forests, twenty-one National Park sites, eight National Wildlife Refuges, eight Bureau of Land Management Field Offices, twenty-one federally recognized Indian tribes, thirty State Parks, twenty-three State wildlife areas, and hundreds of county and city parks and recreation areas. These public lands provide opportunities for activities such as picnicking, developed and primitive camping, wilderness backpacking, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, wildlife watching, hunting, fishing, boating, water skiing, rock climbing, four-wheel driving, motorized trail biking, all-terrain vehicle riding and snowmobiling, among others.

Municipal parks offer facilities such as playgrounds, picnic sites, walking/jogging trails, sports fields, golf courses, swimming pools, dog parks, skate parks, nature preserves, greenbelts and other open space, as well as numerous recreation and leisure programs and classes. The private sector also provides opportunities for a myriad of activities and programs including ski resorts, water parks, golf courses, nature preserves, horse stables, rentals of recreational vehicles, boats, canoes and other recreational equipment, outfitter guides, and guided trips and adventures.

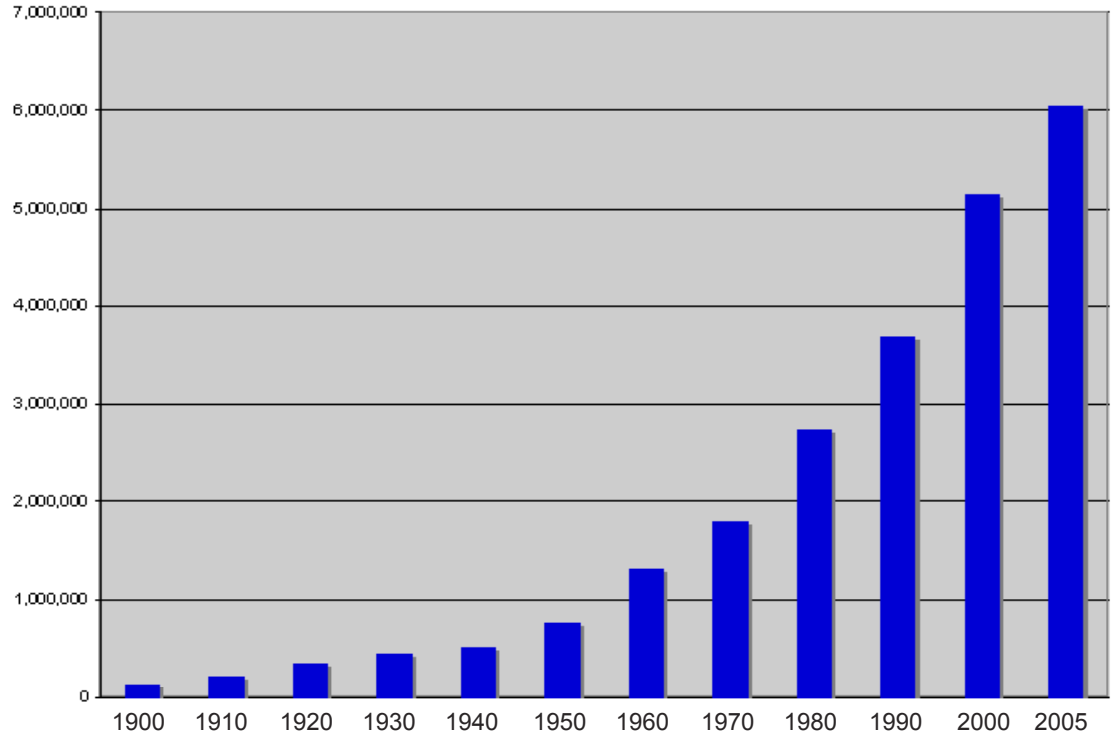
Arizona's Population Growth

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 (AZDES, 2006).

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 also a major destination

site for millions of visitors each year. The 2000 U.S. Census reported that more than 5 million peopled resided in Arizona, a tenfold increase since 1940, and in 2005, the Arizona population had increased to more than 6 million, a 17.8% change, with a population density of 53 people per square mile (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Arizona's Population Growth, 1900-2005



Arizona can no longer be considered a sparsely populated state. Once again, Arizona has the fastest rate of population growth in the country, surpassing Nevada for the first time in nineteen years. 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 Nation's fastest growing city (AZDES, 2006). By 2030, Arizona is projected to be the Nation's tenth largest state in population with 10.4 million people, and a population density of 92 people per square mile.

(see Figure 4. Arizona Towns and Cities by Population, Appendix C, pg 247).

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 13.0 % in 2000 to 22% in 2030. The percentage of children in Arizona under the age of eighteen will decrease from 26.6% in 2000 to 24.3% in 2030.

Arizona has the 2nd highest net migration of people over the age of 65 in the United States. Approximately one-quarter of recent immigrants 65 and older came from California and Washington (U. S. Census Bureau, 2000, migration of older individuals report). Yuma, La Paz and Pinal counties had the highest rate of net migration of individuals 65 and over between the years 1995 and 2000, followed by Cochise, Pima, Maricopa, Yavapai and Mohave counties.

These changes will significantly impact outdoor recreation in Arizona. In order to accommodate this older population, it is important for outdoor recreation providers to understand the leisure opportunities that are being and will increasingly be sought out by this group as the Baby Boomer generation hits its stride.

Urban—Rural Proportions

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 the urban counties of Maricopa and Pima.

Traditional use areas and wildland recreation landscapes are now "just out the back door" for many historically rural, but increasingly urban communities. This locational change can affect how residents view the natural world, environmental issues and their participation in outdoor recreation activities. An important 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.

The USDA Forest Service (USFS) reports urban growth has been most pronounced in the Intermountain West region. Counties with large tracts of public lands appeal to people seeking recreation access, open space and wildlands. Often, population growth in these counties is linked to their appeal as retirement and recreation destinations in part due to the number of natural amenities they offer. Most of Arizona's counties were above the mean in terms of natural amenities. Approximately one-third of the total population increase that occurred in the U.S. between 1980 and 2000 took place in counties that contain USFS lands, a trend which is expected to continue.

As the urban population of the U.S. continues to grow, scientific studies are documenting the impacts of these shifts on the health and well-being of residents. Galea and Vlahov (2005) have identified several aspects of urban development that have links to health in residents: the urban physical environment, the urban social environment and access to health and social services. Not surprisingly, urban development (e.g., density of development, aesthetic qualities of a place, etc) in combination with other factors such as pollution and access to green space is linked to the frequency of physical activity, which in turn is linked to health outcomes for residents. Trends in population growth and changes in the demographic, social and economic characteristics of our communities must be factored into recreation site planning and investments.

Growth in Outdoor Recreation

The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), the 8th edition of on-going national surveys published by the USFS, reports an on-going growth in outdoor recreation that outstrips population growth rates (Cordell, Green and Betz, 2005).

Highlights of Nationwide NSRE Results:

- Over 97% of Americans participate in outdoor recreation activities. Walking, birding, hiking, swimming are growing the fastest. Participation has increased in almost all outdoor recreation activities since 1990 and is predicted to continue to increase.
- Over 94% of Arizonans participate in outdoor recreation. People most often participate in trails and driving pursuits, viewing/learning activities, and social pastimes.
- Most participants are trying a greater number of activities.
- People are living longer and staying active longer.
- Increasingly, minorities, older and urban people are participating.
- People who are college-educated, exceed $50,000 annual incomes, and live in smaller households are a major growing outdoor recreation demographic.
- Outdoor recreation is expected to continue to expand in the future, placing more demands on water and land resources.
- The largest percent increase from 1995 to 2003 is seen in individual sports, snow and ice activities, boating and trails/driving activities.
- Kayaking, rafting and jet-skiing are the biggest factors in growth of water-based recreation.
- Snowboarding, snowmobiling and ice fishing are the major influences increasing winter recreation participation.
- Family gatherings, walking for pleasure, outdoor sports events, visiting nature centers, sightseeing, picnicking and wildlife viewing engage the highest percentage of the population.

NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS (see Figure 5. Parks Map, Appendix C, pg 248)

National Park Visitation. In 2006, there were 18,111,068 visitors to national parks in Arizona. While statistics from the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) show steady increases in activity participation, visitation numbers at National Parks nationwide show a decline in visitors. Visits to nearly all national parks have been on a downward slide for 10 years. Overnight stays fell 20% between 1995 and 2005, and tent camping and backcountry camping each decreased nearly 24% during the same period (Cart, 2006).

This may be due to a combination of factors, such as slowdown of the national and state economies, increase in gasoline costs, a decrease in marketing, after-effects of drought and widespread wildfires. Further speculation could conclude that people are staying closer to home or not visiting national parks as often. Agency officials admit that national parks are doing a poor job attracting two large constituencies—young people and minorities—causing concerns about the parks' continued appeal to a changing population. A study commissioned by the NPS and released in 2003 found that only 13% of the African Americans interviewed had visited a park in the previous two years.

Meanwhile, the parks' most loyal visitors over the last several decades are vacationing elsewhere. Baby boomers are changing the way they play. Some of the more adventurous have embraced mountain biking and similar sports that are not allowed in many national parks. But as they age, most boomers are less interested in pitching tents and sleeping on the ground.

A Nature Conservancy study funded by the National Science Foundation found a correlation between the drop in national park visits and the increasing popularity of at-home entertainment, including video games and the Internet (Cart, 2006).

Fewer young children visiting parks and playing outdoors

According to the 2006 study done by Oliver Pergams and Patricia Zaradic, per capita visits to U.S. national parks have declined since 1988, after 50 years of steady increase. *This decline, coincident with the rise in electronic entertainment media, may represent a shift in recreation choices with broader implications for the value placed on biodiversity conservation and environmentally responsible behavior.*

Factors considered during the study included hours of television, video games, home movies, theater attendance and internet use per year; additional factors included federal funding to parks, park capacity, fee and management structures, ecotourism, oil prices, foreign travel, more extreme outdoor recreation, reduced number of vacation days, median family income, and the aging of the baby boomer generation. Indications for park visit declines pointed to sedentary recreation choices involving electronic media, also increasing oil prices and foreign travel. There were no indications that available vacation time, fee structure, park capacity, income or age were factors in declining park visits. The study authors speculate the U.S. may be seeing evidence of a fundamental shift away from people's appreciation of nature.

Children need unstructured outdoor playtime. [Courtesy of AOT]

It has been found important that people be exposed to natural areas as children if they are to care about them as adults. Similarly, it has been found that environmentally responsible behavior results from direct contact with the environment rather than knowledge of ecology.

Many young families, too, are spurning the parks. According to Emilyn Sheffield, a social scientist at Cal State Chico, children have more say in family vacation destinations than ever before and, if they must be outdoors, they prefer theme parks. But, even if children vote to visit a park, many families spend no more than three hours traveling to vacation destinations, meaning that parks far from urban areas are getting a pass. In contrast, urban parks, including Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and San Francisco's Golden Gate National Recreation Area, are among the most heavily used parks in the country (Cart, 2006).

Advocates and researchers have been aware of the downturn in outdoor activity for a long time, and it has been documented by experts such as Sandra Hofferth, a family studies professor at the University of Maryland. From 1997 to 2003, Hofferth found, there was a decline of 50%, from 16 to 8%, in the proportion of children ages 9 to 12 who spent time in such outside activities as hiking, walking, fishing, beach play and gardening. Organized sports were not included as an outdoor activity in the study, which was based on detailed time diaries. Hofferth's study showed an increase in computer play time for all children and in time spent on television and video games for those ages 9 to 12. It also found increases in sleep time, study time and reading time. According to a Kaiser Family Foundation study, children ages 8 to 18 spend 6.5 hours a day on television, electronic games, computers, music and other media, with many multitasking electronically. For many, the virtual world has become a more familiar setting than the natural one (St. George, 2007).

"Kids don't think about going outside like they used to, and unless there is some scheduled activity, they don't know what to do outdoors anymore."

Experts suggest a major factor in the decline of children's outdoor time is parental fears about leaving children unattended—aggravated by excessive media coverage of horrific crimes. Changes in family life have also had an influence: more mothers in the workforce, more structured playtime, more organized sports. Fewer hours are left for kids to slip out the back door and play hide-and-seek, catch fireflies, skip stones, wish upon a star, or create imaginary worlds around makeshift forts.

Author Richard Louv writes of a *"nature deficit disorder"* and suggests parental fears about kidnapping and crime are keeping children off neighborhood streets and out of parks. "We're talking about a generation that's being raised under virtual house arrest," said Louv, whose 2005 book, *"Last Child in the Woods: Saving Our Children From Nature-Deficit Disorder,"* is being used as a study guide at some national parks (Louv, 2005).

"We scare them to death with signs and pamphlets warning them about bears, snakes, spiders, poison oak, drowning, driving on ice and in snow and all the other disclaimers we provide," said Alexandra Picavet, the spokeswoman at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. "Small wonder they are terrified" (Cart, 2006).

"Healing the broken bond between our young and nature is in our self-interest, not only because aesthetics or justice demand it, but also because our mental, physical, and spiritual health depend upon it."

Concerns about long-term consequences—affecting emotional well-being, physical health, learning abilities, environmental consciousness—have spawned a national movement to ***"leave no child inside."*** In recent months, this topic has been the focus of Capitol Hill hearings, state legislative action, grass-roots projects, a U.S. Forest Service initiative to get *"More Kids in the Woods,"* the Bureau of Land Management's initiative *"Take it Outside,"* and a national effort to promote a *"green hour"* in each day.

The solution requires a deliberate organized approach to reconnecting children with the outdoors. (See www.cnaturenet.org and www.greenhour.org for additional research and strategies.)

Some parks are using technology to draw teenagers in. Officials at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area are experimenting with a Pocket Ranger game that simulates activities available in the park. The game can be downloaded from a website to iPods and other devices and continued in the park as a kind of scavenger hunt.

To Ellen Sachtjen, a seventh-grade teacher at Thomas Edison Middle School in South-Central Los Angeles, parks can be an oasis of calm for children frazzled by city living. Sachtjen leads the school's Sequoia for Youth group, a park-sponsored program that takes children into Sequoia National Park, where they overcome their fear of nature and leave behind their fear of the street violence.

"At first, no one wanted to go," Sachtjen said. "Now, it's encultured in the school. They go on a night hike, where they experience the night without the sirens and boom boxes and police presence. Those are life-changing experiences for them. I bring them back and the kids say they want to be rangers" (Cart, 2006).

It has been found important that people be exposed to natural areas as children if they are to care about them as adults.

But for many African Americans, Asian Americans and Latinos, the parks remain remote places they don't want to visit. In 2000, the park service commissioned a comprehensive survey of attitudes toward parks. While 34% told interviewers they were too busy to visit parks, others reported that they did not feel welcome or safe there.

One example of inadvertent exclusion was at Kings Canyon, where rangers began to notice in recent years that Latino families from the Central Valley visiting for the day complained they could not find enough space at family picnic sites. The park service had assumed that a family would be able to fit at one picnic table that seated about six people. But the extended Latino families visiting Kings Canyon often numbered 15 to 20 people, a size the park defined as a "group" requiring a permit. The park adjusted by enlarging the size of some picnic areas, placing tables closer together and doing the same thing at some campgrounds. Kings Canyon now has the only fully bilingual visitor center in the National Park Service (Cart, 2006).

James Gramann, a social scientist at Texas A&M University and visiting chief social scientist for the park service, cautioned, "We can't be driven simply by changes in public tastes, because we also have responsibilities to resources that we are mandated to protect. In a rush to make parks relevant, we will end up destroying what makes them unique."

State Park Visitation. In 2006, there were 2,224,410 visitors to Arizona's state parks. For the past ten years, annual visitation has fluctuated between 2 million visitors and 2.5 million visitors. Based on more than a decade of public surveys, approximately half of all Arizonans visit a state park every year and approximately 70% rate their satisfaction with the way Arizona State Parks manages its park system as excellent or good.

Table 19 shows total visitation for each park in fiscal years 1995-96 and 2000-01, and the percent change in visitation over that time. It is clear that a number of individual parks in the Arizona State Parks system experienced declining visitation over this period, while others grew. In any given year, park visitation can fluctuate greatly due to a wide range of influences, including temporary closures during new construction or natural events (wildfires, flooding, water quality). Three State Parks that opened or were acquired after the parks listed in Table 19 include Oracle, Sonoita Creek State Natural Area, and San Rafael Shortgrass Prairie Preserve.

Table 19: Arizona State Parks Visitation — Comparing 1996 and 2001

County	State Park Name	Park Visitation 1995-1996	Park Visitation 2000-2001	Percent Change
Apache	**Lyman Lake**	50,495	28,304	-43.9%
Cochise	**Kartchner Caverns**	-	199,115	-
Cochise	**Tombstone Courthouse**	100,759	74,105	-26.5%
Coconino	**Riordan Mansion**	20,972	19,194	-8.5%
Coconino	**Slide Rock**	316,301	275,554	-12.9%
Gila	**Tonto Natural Bridge**	97,127	100,178	3.1%
Graham	**Roper Lake**	63,468	60,242	-5.1%
La Paz	**Alamo Lake**	62,102	70,969	14.3%

La Paz	**Buckskin Mountain /River Island**	94,474	93,999	-0.5%
Mohave	**Cattail Cove**	96,459	106,939	10.9%
Mohave	**Lake Havasu**	371,700	345,590	-7.0%
Navajo	**Fool Hollow Lake**	54,148	84,527	56.1%
Navajo	**Homolovi Ruins**	20,733	20,644	-0.4%
Pima	**Catalina**	132,213	154,806	17.1%
Pinal	**Boyce Thompson Arboretum**	84,876	87,238	2.8%
Pinal	**Lost Dutchman**	84,795	114,253	34.7%
Pinal	**McFarland**	4,514	4,273	-5.3%
Pinal	**Picacho Peak**	68,289	117,652	72.3%
Santa Cruz	**Patagonia Lake**	208,959	196,332	-6.0%
Santa Cruz	**Tubac Presidio**	24,090	18,770	-22.1%
Yavapai	**Dead Horse /Verde River Greenway**	74,503	103,089	38.4%
Yavapai	**Fort Verde**	31,181	21,450	-31.2%
Yavapai	**Jerome**	87,749	53,128	-39.5%
Yavapai	**Red Rock**	66,442	76,393	15.0%
Yuma	**Yuma Quartermaster Depot (Crossing)**	-	16,959	-
Yuma	**Yuma Territorial Prison**	84,606	69,698	-17.6%
Total Visitation		**2,300,955**	**2,513,401**	**9.2%**

The Arizona State Parks system has a significant economic impact on the communities and counties in which they are located. A state park's value is, of course, not measured by economic impact alone. Parks enhance community quality of life and preserve priceless historic, cultural, and recreational resources for residents and visitors from around the world. However, communities recognize the economic impact of State Parks as a tourism resource.

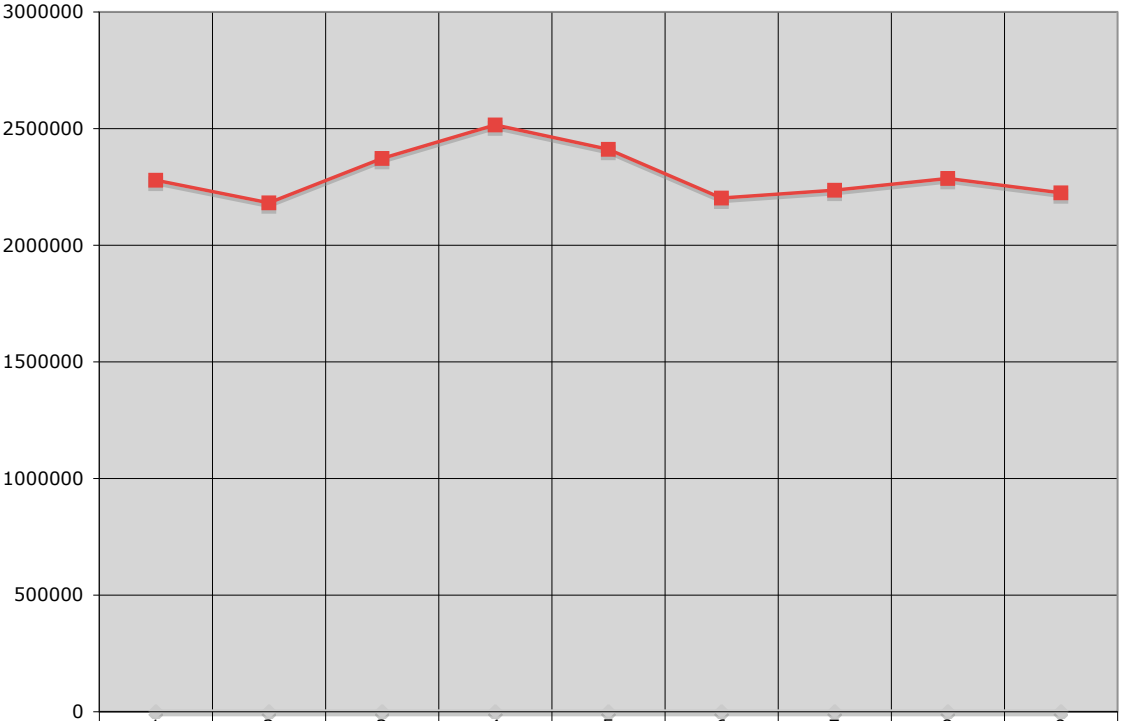
Table 20 shows the impact (between two different years) of 26 Arizona State Parks on the economies (by expenditure category) of the counties in which they are located. The economic impact of a state park is a function of visitor population and direct visitor spending, combined with multipliers reflecting the extent of re-circulation of visitors' money in the local economy.

Table 20. Total Visitor Expenditures in Arizona State Parks

Expenditure Categories	1995-96	2000-01*
Expenditures in park	-	$16,669,802
Entrance fees or permits	$5,097,889	$6,816,727
Shopping & gifts	$25,403,534	$21,283,405
Food & drink	$19,139,544	$30,667,049
Tourist services (museums, tours)	$3,968,144	$3,856,638
Gas and transportation services	$17,414,585	$21,075,702
Lodging (hotels, camping)	$27,165,509	$21,512,901
Other	$5,049,731	$4,480,810
Total	**$103,238,936**	**$126,363,033**

*Source: NAU, 2002. *Adjusted for inflation.*

Figure 6. Arizona State Parks Visitation Totals FY 1998 - FY 2006



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
# of Visitors	2,277,886	2,180,136	2,371,293	2,515,651	2,410,383	2,201,281	2,235,917	2,286,324	2,224,410

Arizona State Parks conducts a *Customer Marketing Study*, a research project in conjunction with Arizona State University, to examine recreation and leisure trends among Arizona residents. The study provides information to determine recreation usage patterns, recreation motives, leisure constraints, preferences for services and facilities at State Parks, attitudes towards fees, and resident demographic characteristics. The ASP also conducts a *Survey of Arizona State Parks Visitors* providing the agency invaluable information needed for planning, management and marketing efforts on behalf of ASP. The study surveys State Park visitors on visitor expectations, customer satisfaction with existing service/facility quality, trip characteristics, experience preferences, perceived benefits, preferences for communication sources/information delivery, economic impacts, quality of facilities and services, demographics, willingness to pay for selected services, and preferences for services, facilities and activities. The Visitor Survey includes each state park and is conducted throughout an entire fiscal year.

ARIZONA'S RECREATION PROVIDERS

Of Arizona's 113,417 square miles, 42% or 47,635 square miles is federal public land. These lands are managed by various agencies most of whom are responsible for providing for both the outdoor recreation needs of the state's six million residents as well as for the protection and preservation of land for future generations.

National Park Service

Created by Congress on August 25, 1916, the National Park Service (NPS) preserves, unimpaired, the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park System

of the United States comprises 390 areas covering more than 84.4 million acres. These areas are of such national significance as to justify special recognition and protection in accordance with various acts of Congress. In Arizona, the NPS manages twenty-two sites totaling 4.6 million acres including thirteen national monuments, one memorial, three national historic sites/parks, one national historic trail, two national recreation areas, three national parks, and four wilderness areas totaling 444,055 acres. The NPS areas include visitor centers and trails to historic, cultural, and natural and scenic sites which were visited by more than 18 million people in 2006.

Beyond managing the national park system, the NPS administers a broad range of programs that serve the conservation and recreation needs of the nation and the world. Although these programs operate outside the national parks, they form a vital part of the NPS mission. Examples include: National Natural Landmarks Program (eight sites in Arizona), National Historic Landmarks Program (thirty-eight in Arizona), National Register of Historic Places (572 entries in Arizona), National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (a forty mile stretch of the Verde River, managed by the Forest Service), National Trails System, Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Program, and Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program.

(See Figure 7. Arizona Wilderness Areas & Other Federal Designated Areas, Appendix C, pg249)

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages more than 12.2 million surface acres of public lands, along with another 17.5 million subsurface acres within Arizona. There are eight field offices throughout the state that provide on-the-ground management of dispersed outdoor recreation activities including camping, backpacking, hiking, biking, boating, fishing, caving, off-highway vehicle driving, picnicking, wildlife viewing, and cultural site touring on land that is mostly undeveloped. The BLM-managed lands offer trails, camping, off-road vehicle recreation, and access to caves, rivers, archaeological and historic sites. The BLM in Arizona hosts approximately 235 developed recreation sites, including twenty campgrounds, sixteen historic sites, sixteen archeological sites, four national backcountry byways, sixty-one trailheads, and two off-road vehicle areas. There are several concession resorts operating on public lands that complement the BLM's dispersed recreation settings by providing full-service campgrounds, trailer and recreational vehicle parks. The Arizona BLM manages five national monuments (2 million acres), three conservation areas (121,767 acres), forty-seven wilderness areas (1.4 million acres), and three trails. There are 14 million visitor days on public lands each year.

U.S. Forest Service

The Forest Service was established in 1905 and is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Forest Service manages public lands in national forests and grasslands, which encompass 193 million acres nationally. The products and services provided from these lands involve five primary resources: wood, water, forage, wildlife and recreation. All of these resources are managed under the Multiple Use Sustained Yield concept to provide the "greatest good to the greatest number in the long run." In Arizona, the Forest Service manages over 11.3 million acres of the state's most ecologically diverse lands ranging in elevation from 1,600 feet above sea level to the 12,637 foot high Humphrey's Peak. These lands include the majority of the state's lakes, rivers and streams. They provide opportunities for a wide range of recreational activities including hiking, backpacking, mountain biking, horseback riding, off-highway vehicle driving, camping, boating, canoeing, fishing, hunting, skiing, snow play, rock climbing,

canyoneering, caving and nature study. Arizona's six national forests include Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Coronado, Kaibab, Prescott, and Tonto. Within these forests are more than 1.3 million acres of wilderness in 36 wilderness areas and one primitive area (Blue Range, 173,762 acres).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The National Wildlife Refuge System is a unique system of lands dedicated to preserving a rich quality of life for Americans by protecting their wildlife heritage. In the Southwest, national wildlife refuges (NWR) protect some of the most varied wildlife and spectacular landscapes found anywhere in the world. From subtropical shrub ecosystems to saguaro-studded deserts--all are filled with an unparalleled richness and abundance of life. The Fish and Wildlife Service manages eight NWRs in Arizona covering more than 1.7 million acres that are open for wildlife viewing. The FWS manages four wilderness areas totaling 1.3 million acres. NWRs provide opportunities for six wildlife-dependent recreational uses—hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation—that, when compatible, are the priority general public uses of the Refuge System.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) mission is to provide quality, responsive engineering services to the nation including planning, designing, building and operating water resources and other civil works projects, and providing design and construction management support for Military, Defense and other federal agencies. The USACE cooperates with local and state governments on numerous flood control and ecosystem restoration projects in Arizona, many that include a range of recreation components such as boating, hiking trails, and wildlife viewing. Recent Arizona projects include Alamo Lake, Salt River— Va Shly'ay Akimel, Rio Salado, Tres Rios; Santa Cruz River, Rillito River, Indian Bend Wash, and Rio de Flag.

Bureau of Reclamation

Established in 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) is best known for the dams, power plants and canals it constructed in the western United States. These water projects led to homesteading and promoted the economic development of the West. BOR has constructed more than 600 dams and reservoirs including Glen Canyon Dam, Hoover Dam, Davis Dam and Parker Dam on the Colorado River, providing water and hydroelectric power to the western states. The BOR's mission is to assist in meeting the increasing water demands of the West while protecting the environment and the public's investment in these structures. The resulting reservoirs provide recreational opportunities such as boating, fishing, camping, and bird watching. Most BOR dams created recreational water resources that are managed by local, state and federal entities.

The BOR's first project, authorized in 1903, was the Salt River Project, in the central portion of the state. This project created Roosevelt Dam and reservoir; it has since been expanded through the combined efforts of private and governmental agencies and now provides extensive recreation opportunities. Another project, the Central Arizona Project, which brings Colorado River water to cities such as Phoenix and Tucson, provides potential for long-distance trails if the liability and multiple jurisdiction issues can be resolved.

Indian Tribe and Nation Lands

Arizona's twenty-one recognized Indian tribes and nations account for a significant portion (27.5%) of land in Arizona. These sovereign entities have long provided visitors the opportunity

to learn about their unique and special cultures through outdoor events such as feast days, arts and crafts shows, and tours. While fishing and camping have been popular outdoor activities at tribal managed lakes, the tribes are increasingly capitalizing on their ability to provide other outdoor recreation opportunities such as skiing, rodeos, guided hunts, etc. Most recreational uses of tribal lands require a permit.

Arizona State Parks

Established in 1957, the Arizona State Parks Board manages thirty parks and natural areas distributed throughout the state, totaling over 68,000 acres not including water surface area in seven reservoirs. State parks play an important role in providing for Arizona's residents and visitors developed recreational facilities and a variety of activities including: picnicking, camping, fishing, boating, canoeing, swimming, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, visitor centers, museums, historic and prehistoric sites, botanical garden, nature study, environmental education, and wildlife viewing. Many state parks also offer a developed gateway into adjacent federal lands, including backcountry and wilderness areas. The State Historic Preservation Office, Grants Section and State Trails and Off-Highway Vehicle Programs are also located within the agency.

Arizona Game and Fish Department

The Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) is responsible for the state's fish and wildlife resources, regulating hunting, fishing and other "taking of wildlife" activities. The AGFD's mission is to conserve, enhance, and restore Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and habitats through aggressive protection and management programs, and to provide wildlife resources and safe watercraft and off-highway vehicle recreation for the enjoyment, appreciation, and use by present and future generations. The AGFD sells hunting and fishing licenses and special permits, administers watercraft registrations and enforces rules and regulations pertaining to watercraft and off-highway vehicle use, and the protection of wildlife and fish resources. The AGFD provides a number of public programs and events concerning hunting, fishing and other wildlife-related recreational activities. It manages 33 wildlife areas and fish hatcheries that provide wildlife viewing, fishing and hunting opportunities, some include camping, picnic areas, and trails.

Arizona State Land Department

The Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) was established in 1915 to manage the lands in Arizona set aside by Congress for schools and educational purposes and for other beneficiaries. The ASLD currently manages 9 million acres or 12.8% of the state. The original State Land Commission decided that Arizona should not sell its Trust land outright, as other states had done. Instead, it should put the lands to their "highest and best use." The decision to lease or sell the land should be based upon the potential use for each parcel. Its mission has been to manage the Land Trust and to maximize its revenues for the beneficiaries. All uses of the land must benefit the Trust, a fact that distinguishes it from the way public land, such as parks or national forests, may be used. While public use is not prohibited, it is regulated to ensure protection of the land and reimbursement to the beneficiaries for its use. The ASLD sells a recreational permit to those interested in recreating on Trust land. Hunting, camping, off-highway vehicle use, hiking, horseback riding, and other recreational activities are allowed by permit on publicly accessible and non-commercial land, however, the Department does not manage or provide facilities for outdoor recreation.

Arizona Department of Transportation

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) makes a significant contribution to outdoor recreation through the promotion of alternative non-motorized transportation and multi-use trails. ADOT administers the Transportation Enhancement funds for municipalities seeking funding for projects such as bike lanes, equestrian trails and pedestrian trails and pathways along roads and streets. The ADOT also provides rest areas throughout the state and manages the Scenic Byways and Back Country Roads which are popular not only with motorists, but with cyclists.

Arizona Office of Tourism

Established in 1975, the Arizona Office of Tourism (AOT) is the State's primary tourism promotional agency. The AOT enhances the state economy and the quality of life for Arizonans by expanding travel activity and increasing related revenues through tourism promotion and development. The agency advertises the State's unique offerings in local, national and international venues, conducts research, partners with public/private sectors and publishes brochures highlighting points of interest and places to visit, such as the ACERT map of recreational facilities and historical sites.

Local Government (Counties/Municipalities/Public Schools)

While many Arizonans travel away from home to enjoy the vast opportunities of Arizona's public lands on the weekends, it is local governments which provide most Arizonans with daily accessible opportunities in the form of parks, playgrounds, sports fields, ball courts, swimming pools, golf courses, picnic areas and trails. Recreation programs, trips and special events are also offered by local parks and recreation departments. Most of these areas and programs can be found by accessing local community websites or viewing local maps. Many of the larger urban cities and counties also offer nature preserves and natural areas with trails, nature study opportunities and support facilities. Some towns are developing wetland areas to reclaim wastewater and create a green oasis in their community, with trails and wildlife-viewing areas.

Private Sector

Nonprofit organizations and private businesses provide a wide diversity of outdoor recreational opportunities throughout the state. Local land trusts acquire and manage nature preserves and open space within their communities. Local historical societies offer museums and restored historic sites open to the public. National organizations such as the Nature Conservancy and Archaeological Conservancy acquire and manage more remote natural and cultural areas.

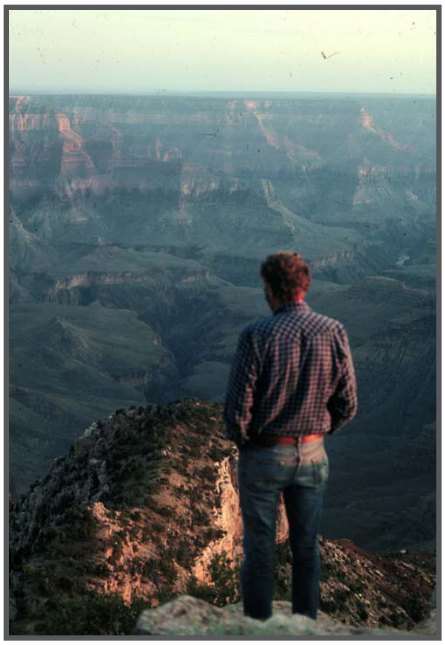
Partnership organizations such as the Elderhostel program offer a wide range of educational opportunities for older adults seeking an unusual vacation experience. This not-for-profit program offers more than 8,000 learning adventures in all 50 states and more than 90 countries abroad. Elderhostel offers in-depth and behind-the-scenes learning experiences for almost every interest and ability, including history, culture, nature, music, outdoor activities such as walking and biking, individual skills, crafts, and study cruises.

Private businesses such as dude ranches, tour guides, adventure trips, outfitters, and rental companies offer a wide range of services to the recreating public. Eco-tourism has spawned numerous new venues for outdoor recreation and vacation opportunities worldwide. Golf courses, sports fields and arenas, theme parks and water parks are popular spots for recreation. Many of these commercial recreation areas are associated with local hotels, spas and resorts.

OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS

By Gyan Nyaupane Ph.D. and M. Troy Waskey, Arizona State University
Additional material provided by Dawn Collins and Tanna Thornburg, Arizona State Parks

Outdoor recreation in the United States is interwoven into the historical fabric of the nation's progress. During the late 18th and early 19th century, the romanticism and conservation movements sparked public awareness of protecting natural resources. Since the establishment of the first federal park in the United States, Yellowstone in 1872, the nature of outdoor recreation embarked on a dynamic journey that is in a state of continual change today. As the nation continues to press westward in its development and urbanization, recreation trends are changing as well.



Seeking solitude at Grand Canyon National Park.

The purpose of this section is to discuss outdoor recreation trends in the United States. National recreation trends can be seen from initial survey data produced in the 1960s to recent survey conducted with the public in Arizona. This Trends section first examines national recreation participation trends and some important factors, namely technology and demographics, and then looks more closely at regional and state level recreation trends with its implications for Arizona.

National Trends

Outdoor recreation in the United States is largely a result of a wealth of natural resources, changing forces among the working and elite classes of Americans during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and changing political views of land use policy. Early legislative measures such as the establishment of the forest reserves in 1891, the Forest Service in 1905, the Antiquities Act of 1906, and the National Park Service in 1916 paved the way for government controlled recreation management (Driver *et al.*, 1999). As the nation enjoyed new means of travel through railways and automobiles, greater awareness of the nation's distinct natural resources was achieved, albeit, mainly by the upper class society. Once World War II had ended, and the great depression era more and more in the nation's past, recreation became a major component of American life (Driver et al., 1999).

A more affluent and mobile society began to insert outdoor recreation and the grand cross country vacation into the American Dream so greatly desired during the late 1940s and 1950s. This sharp increase in demand on the nation's national parks and forests forced land managers to effectively develop and plan park and recreation facilities and programs for new generations of users. Major issues consuming management attention during this period generally revolved around overcrowding, competing uses, and resource degradation (Clark *et al.*, 1971; Dolan *et al.*, 1974; Frissell & Duncan, 1965; Magill & Nord, 1963; Schreyer & Roggenbuck, 1978; Wall & Wright, 1977).

General Participation Trends

In order to assess national recreation trends in the United States, a standardized and frequently administered survey instrument was needed to understand the short and long term recreation participation rates and demand. The first national level recreation trends survey was administered by the Outdoor Recreation Review Commission (ORRC) in 1960. Since then seven additional national surveys have been conducted in 1965, 1970, 1972, 1977, 1983, 1995, and 2000/01 (see Table 21). Although the surveys administered over this 45-year period address recreation use and demands, there inevitably arise issues with comparability (Cordell *et al.*, 2005b). In fact, Cordell and associates (2005b) purport that the surveys taking place during the 1970s are not often referenced due to a variety of problems, thus the trends discussed in this paper will highlight results from the original National Recreation Surveys (NRS) (1960, 1965 and 1983) as well as the more recent and renamed National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) surveys (1995 and 2000/01). At the present time of this paper (March, 2007), the ninth NSRE survey is undergoing planning and implementation.

Table 21. National Recreation Surveys, USA, 1960-2001. (Cordell et al., 2005b)

Survey	Date	Managing agency	Sample size	Age range	Ref. period	Reference
National Recreation Survey (NRS)	1960	ORRC	6000	12+	Year	ORRC (1962)
NRS	1965	BOR	7190	12+	Summer	Bureau of the Census (1965)
NRS	1970	BOR	16,770	12+	Year	Bureau of the Census (1970)
NRS	1972	HCRS	3770	12+	Summer	Audits and Surveys (1972)
NRS	1977	HCRS	4030	12+	Year	U.S. Dept of the Interior HCRS (1979)
NRS	1982/83	NPS	5760	12+	Year	U.S. Dept of the Interior, National Park Service (1986)
National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)	1994/95	USFS/NOAA	17,000	16+	Year	Cordell *et al.* (1996, 1999)
NSRE	2000/01	USFS/NOAA	47,000	16+	Year	Cordell *et al.* (2004)

The NSRE surveys represent a more recent approach to researching recreation uses and trends, in that the relationship between recreation and the natural environment is the point of focus. This coupling affords survey questions focusing on knowledge of land issues, environmental attitudes, preferences for public land management, and the values of wilderness. The NSRE is administered by way of in-home telephone surveys of people age 16 and over, covering a wide range of ethnic groups in both urban and rural areas. Thorough analyses and reports of the two most recent surveys are summarized by Cordell and associates (Cordell *et al.*, 1999; Cordell *et al.*, 2004). A subsequent analysis of the trends with off-highway vehicle recreation in the United States is also presented by Cordell and associates (Cordell *et al.*, 2005a).

Highlights of recreation trends in the United States are presented below.

The purpose of the NSRE is threefold: to ascertain current trends and patterns in recreation participation in the United States as a whole, to examine participation by geographic region within the United States, and to describe respondents' recreation use and values relative to public lands, and their attitudes about natural resource policy issues, lifestyles, and demographic characteristics (Cordell et al., 2005b). The most recent NSRE contains twelve modules or sets of questions regarding recreation use as summarized in Table 22. Recreation participation questions were based on 74 recreation activities consolidated in Table 23.

Table 22. Twelve Modules of Questions in 2000/01 NSRE

1	Participation in Recreational Activities
2	Frequency of Participation in Days
3	Favorite Activities and Constraints
4	Nature-based Trip Taking and Tourism
5	Opinions about Recreation Area Management
6	Environmental Attitudes and Values
7	Values and Objectives for Management of Public Lands
8	Wilderness Values, Knowledge, Visitation, and Management
9	Knowledge, Objectives, Satisfaction with Congressionally Designated Areas
10	Ownership, Uses, Motivations and Plans for Private Land
11	Wildland-Urban Interface Issues and Attitudes
12	Lifestyles, Demographics and Disabilities

Table 23. Activities[a] examined in the U.S. National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), 2000/01 (Cordell et al., 2005b)

Running/jogging	Caving
Golf	Bird watching
Tennis outdoors	Wildlife viewing
Baseball	Fish viewing
Volleyball	Viewing natural vegetation, flowers
Basketball	Nature study/photography
Softball	Small game hunting
American football	Big game hunting
Soccer	Migratory bird hunting
Handball/racquetball/squash outdoors	Gathering mushrooms, berries, firewood/products
Yard games/horseshoes, croquet	Downhill skiing
Bicycling	Snowboarding
Mountain biking	Cross-country skiing
Horse riding	Ice skating
Equestrian activities	Snowmobiling
Picnicking	Sledding
Family gathering	Snowshoeing

Inline skating or rollerblading	Off-road vehicle use
Visiting a historic site, building, monuments	Sightseeing
Nature museums, nature trails, visitor centers, zoos	Visit beach/waterside
Outdoor concerts/plays	Nature tours in an ocean bay or inlet
Outdoor sports events	Driving for pleasure on country roads
Prehistoric/archaeological sites	Riding motorcycles for pleasure on highways
Visiting a farm or agricultural setting	Fishing: anadromous
Walking	Cold and warm water fishing
Visit a wilderness or other roadless area	Fishing: freshwater
Home gardening or landscaping	Fishing: saltwater
Day hiking	Ice fishing
Orienteering	Sailing
Backpacking	Rowing
Camping/primitive and developed	Rafting/tubing/other floating
Mountain climbing	Motor boating
Rock climbing	Water-skiing
Swimming/non-pool	Canoeing, kayaking
Swimming in an outdoor pool	Surfing
Personal water craft such as jet skis	Sailboarding/windsurfing
Scuba diving	Snorkeling
a Activities are shown in the order asked during the phone interview. Activity ordering is kept consistent from survey to survey.	

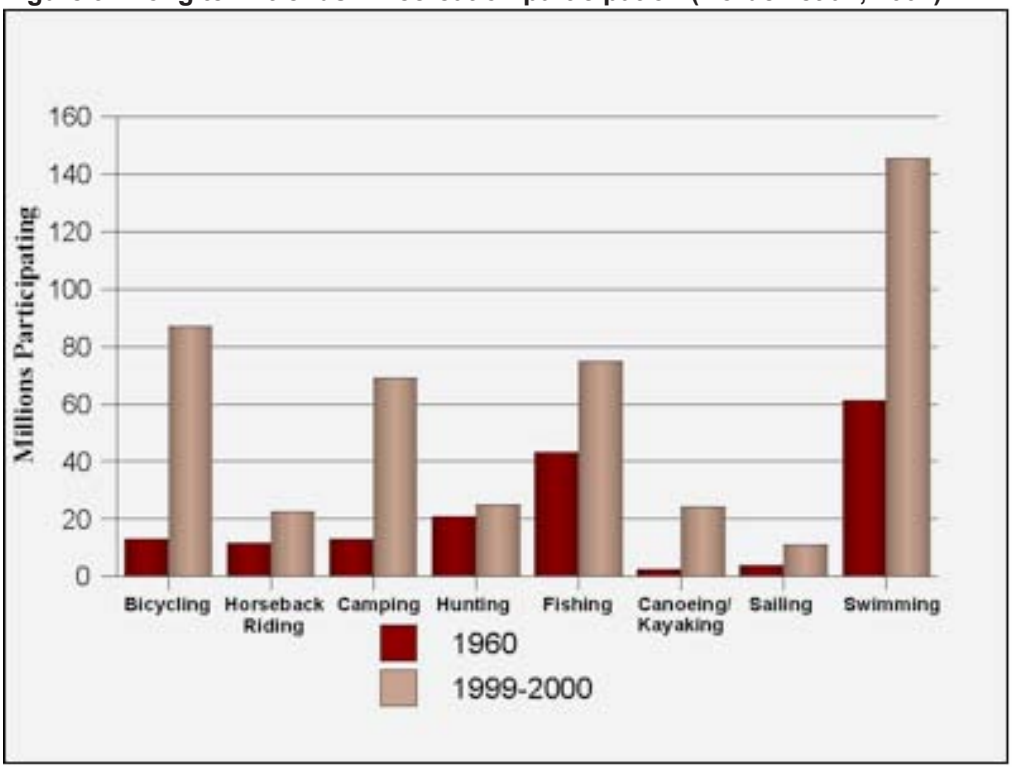
In general, the most recent NSRE shows that demand for outdoor recreation and places to recreate is increasing as well as diversifying.

The fastest growing activities since 1960 are bicycling, camping, canoeing/kayaking, and swimming (Cordell et al., 2004). Various technological and lifestyle changes have affected the growth of these activities. Bicycles now have full suspension technology, recreation vehicles and trailers are more affordable with greater infrastructure at campsites (e.g., electric hookups, sewage dump stations, etc.), and Americans are placing higher priorities on living near water resources, including private pools (Cordell et al., 2004).

Conventional activities such as horseback riding, hunting, and fishing have also increased in participation; these participation rates, however, do not compare to the above mentioned activities growing at much faster rates (see Figure 9).

While these land and water based activities have increased in long term participation rates, winter sports have also received dramatic increases in participation since 1960. Overall, skiing has increased from an estimated 2% of the population in 1960 to 11% of the population in 2000-2001, representing 2.6 million increasing to 33.3 million Americans, respectively (Cordell et al., 2004).

Figure 9. Long term trends in recreation participation (Cordell et al., 2004)



Recent trends in recreation participation reveal an even more interesting story than long term recreation participation trends. Bird watching is the most actively growing recreation activity since 1980s, representing more than 72 million participants, growing by more than 231% (see Table 24). Day hiking and backpacking have also expanded in participation by 193% and 182%, respectively. Snowmobiling and other forms of motorized recreation also increased at participation rates over 100% in this 20 year period.

More active forms of recreation dominate the 50-100% growth segment, including attending outdoor concerts, plays, and other events; walking for pleasure; camping at developed sites; canoeing/kayaking; running/jogging; downhill skiing; and swimming in natural waters.

More passive forms of recreation are represented in the 25-50% segment of participation increase, including ice skating, visiting nature centers/museums, picnicking, horseback riding, sightseeing, and driving for pleasure (Cordell et al., 2004).

New types of recreation activities are emerging such as "canyoneering," "free running," and "parkour." Canyoneering is working your way through rugged canyons usually with rivers and waterfalls, and involves challenging and technical aspects of hiking, mountain and rock climbing, jumping, swimming and rafting. Free running and parkour are urban activities and have similar origins but differ in intention. Parkour is traversing an urban landscape efficiently using the city's architecture like an obstacle course. The goal is to connect several moves in a fluid, unbroken string while running as if your life depended on it; aesthetics is as important as agility. Railings, ramps, fences and rooftops are fair game as you run, jump, roll, and balance. Free running emphasizes self-develoment and freedom of movement, and includes street stunts and acrobatic vaults, grabs and flips over obstacles as you move forward.

Table 24. Trends in participation in selected outdoor activities, USA, 1982/83 to 2000/01

	Persons aged 16+	
Outdoor Recreation Activity	**Percent growth, 1982/83 to 2000/01**	**Millions of participants in 2000/01**
Bird watching	231%	73
Hiking	194%	76
Backpacking	182%	25
Snowmobiling	125%	14
Primitive camping	111%	*38*
Off-road driving	170%	42
Walking	91%	191
Developed camping	86%	62
Downhill skiing	73%	21
Swimming/river, lake or ocean	66%	98
Motor boating	62%	57
Bicycling	53%	93
Cross-country skiing	50%	9
Sightseeing	37%	118
Picnicking	37%	124
Horse riding	37%	23
Driving for pleasure	30%	117
Outdoor team sports	25%	56
Fishing	24%	80
Hunting	21%	27
Water skiing	19%	20
Sailing	10%	12

Those who were most active in recreation were also most concerned about the environment. Those with higher levels of education reported engaging in outdoor recreation activities more frequently. White Americans participated in more outdoor recreation activities, on average, than did Black or Hispanic Americans. Families with children participate in outdoor recreation activities more often annually than the national average (RoperASW, 2003).

There are many factors that affect recreation trends as presented above. These factors generally revolve around social and technological factors. Of the social factors, rapidly growing population rates in all parts of the country, gender dynamics, household size, ethnicity and diversity, and an aging American population all affect recreation participation rates, styles, and impacts. Technology also impacts recreation as new activities and better equipment are created through technological advances. Additionally, greater travel ability has also affected recreation trends. These factors are presented below.

Socio-Demographic Factors

A major driving force affecting changing trends in outdoor recreation in the United States is population size and composition (Schelhas, 2002; Struglia & Winter, 2002; Winter *et al.*, 2004).

The current United States population is estimated at 301,208,298 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007e). In the United States, the population is both aging and diversifying. In general, birthrates are falling, parents are delaying having children and divorce rates are high but stable (Mortimer & Larson, 2002). In particular, the Baby Boomers (born between 1946 and 1964) are aging to elderly. The U.S. Census Bureau's (2007) population projection shows that the population between 65 and 84 years, and over 84 years will increase by 114% and 389%, respectively, as opposed to overall 49% population increment by 2050. The population projection further reports that persons age 65 and over will increase from 12.4% in 2000 to 20.7% in 2050.

Similarly, the population project report shows that ethnicity and race in the United States will shift. Although Caucasian will remain the most common race, it will drop down from 81% in 2000 of the U.S. population to 72% in 2050. Most importantly, the percentage of Hispanic and Asian populations will double from 12.6% in 2000 to 24.4% in 2050, and 3.8% in 2000 to 8% in 2050, respectively. The percentage of African Americans will be relatively static.

Table 25. Projected Percent of Population of the United States, by Age: 2000 to 2050

Age/ Year	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-4	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7
5-19	21.7	20	19.6	19.5	19.2	19.3
20-44	36.9	33.8	32.3	31.6	31	31.2
45-64	22.1	26.2	24.9	22.6	22.6	22.2
65-84	10.9	11	14.1	17	16.5	15.7
85+	1.5	2	2.2	2.6	3.9	5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/>

Table 26. Projected Percent of Population of the United States, by Race/Ethnicity: 2000 to 2050

Race and Ethnicity/ Year	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
White alone	81	79.3	77.6	75.8	73.9	72.1
African American alone	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.6
Asian alone	3.8	4.6	5.4	6.2	7.1	8
All other races 1/	2.5	3	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.3
Hispanic (of any race)	12.6	15.5	17.8	20.1	22.3	24.4
White alone, not Hispanic	69.4	65.1	61.3	57.5	53.7	50.1

Footnotes: 1/ Includes American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and Two or More Races
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, "U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin," http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/

These population factors have implications for current and future recreation trends. For example, a recent article highlights some unique recreation trends taking place among aging Americans such as venues which host physical, social, and cultural activities in the same setting (NRPA, 2005).

Age

U.S. residents are living longer, healthier lives in the year 2000 than ever before (U.S. Census Bureau). As the Baby Boomers (a cohort of 76 million people born between 1946 and 1964) approach retirement, Arizona is expected to see an increase in the population of residents age 65 and over. Between 2000 and 2030, it is projected that Arizona's population of residents 65 and older will increase by 255%.

The Baby Boomers typically have higher levels of income than other segments of society, thus affording them the opportunity to seek out unique and trendy forms of recreation suited for their interests. Chick and Hood (1996) state that recreation preferences generally change with age, where new forms of relaxing and educational activities are preferred by older generations compared to more physically demanding activities are favored by young recreationists. Between the 1982-83 NSRE and the most recent survey (2000-2001), participation among older Americans increased in nearly every participation activity (Cordell et al., 2004). This is especially true for age groups 45-59 and 60 and older where activities such as walking, visiting nature centers and museums, sightseeing, day hiking, and driving off-road.

There have been significant changes in youth leisure activities. According to Reed (2005), the three most significant influences on the shift from free play to organized activities over the last 50 years for children's after-school time has been: 1) a decrease in safe places to play, 2) the expansion of technology, and 3) for teenagers, paid work as an attractive alternative to leisure activity. In addition, land development has resulted in open space being more segmented and oftentimes divided by roads, making these less safe play environments.

As a result of the shift from creative, exploratory play, children's time outside of school is increasingly becoming filled with structured activities. Some researchers are concerned about what this shift will mean for children's cognitive, social and psychological development (Gauvain & Perez, 2005; Larson, 2005, Jacobs, 2005).

Employment

The ratio of men to women in the labor force changed from 70/30 in 1950 to approximately 50/50 currently (Brownson, et al, 2005). In 1970, male breadwinner families represented 51.4% of married couples. That percentage decreased to 26% by the year 2000, with dual-earner couples making up 59.6% of married couples (Jacobs & Gerson, 2004). According to Jacobs and Gerson (2004), although the number of hours worked for individual women and men looks remarkably similar over the last 30 years, individuals and families are experiencing increasing time pressures which can be explained by looking at a variety of societal and contextual factors.

Finally, due to the increasing number of jobs in the service industry and the increasing prevalence of a 24 hour a day, 7 day a week economy, more people are working nonstandard shifts (e.g., evenings, nights, rotating shifts and weekends). Various studies have found correlations between spouses working non-standard shifts, and decreased marital satisfaction, and less family leisure time (Presser, 2004). Also, technological advancements in communications equipment may be blurring the lines between work time and leisure time, as individuals can now check their work e-mails from home, take a cell phone with them on leisure trips, etc.


A popular outdoor volunteer activity is trail building.

Twenty-one percent of Americans expressed interest in volunteering on public lands. Of these, 24% reported volunteering on public lands in the last year. Interest in volunteering on public lands was highest among adults ages 18-29, divorced adults, active outdoor recreationists, and canoers/kayakers (57%), wildlife viewers (46%) and RVers (41%) (RoperASW, 2004).

Arizona was one of only eight states in the nation in which the number of volunteers increased each year since 2002. The number of volunteers increased from 921,400 in 2002 to more than 1.1 million in 2005. However, Arizona's volunteer rate was below the rate of the West, and the nation, generally (Corporation for National and Community Service, 2006, pg 42). Only 1.3% of volunteers in Arizona volunteered in environmental or animal care organizations or causes.

Ethnic Trends

Not only is the demographic makeup of the United States population diversifying, the composition of recreation participants is also undergoing changes. In a comprehensive review of recreation trends among ethnic minorities, Gramann (1996) provides early insight into demographic trends affecting recreation participation. Summarizing early research findings, Gramann (1996) sites that African American minorities participated in outdoor recreation less than whites, even when socio-economic factors were controlled. This early summary suggested a difference in subcultural preference among African American recreationists.

African American: Underparticipation and underutilization based on race and ethnicity dominate early research studies regarding recreation trends among minorities (Chavez, 1992; Floyd & Gramann, 1993; Gramann, 1996; Hutchison, 1987; Johnson & Bowker, 1999). Studies indicate that white Americans generally participate in outdoor recreation activities more than black Americans (Gramann, 1996). The recent NSRE survey data indicate that whites generally contribute to the overall recreation trends in the United States, however, blacks did contribute to overall trends for attending outdoor concerts and dramas, developed and primitive camping, and hunting (Cordell et al., 2004). This trend of significant black participation in hunting confirms early research presented by Gramann (1996) where he cites that participation rates of hunting and fishing among African Americans in the United States are at least equal and have been shown to be higher in some cases among African Americans. One possible explanation for this exception is that some low-income minorities participate in hunting and fishing to provide sustenance in addition to the recreation experience gained.

Hispanic American: As mentioned earlier, one of the fastest growing segments of the United States is the Hispanic population. Despite this rapid growth, few research studies exist to date on the relationship of this growing population segment to recreation trends in the United States (Chavez, 2000), although many studies have suggested that recreation managers begin recognizing Hispanic recreationists in their planning and management efforts (Chavez, 1992; Clawson, 1985; Gramann, 1996). One recent study cites that Hispanic Americans are seeing increases in their overall leisure time at roughly the same rate as whites, however, they still

have nearly 45 minutes less of leisure time per day than whites and about 35 minutes less than African Americans (Adams *et al.*, 2006). The amount of leisure time and more specifically, the growth rate of leisure time is important when considering outdoor recreation activity participation (Adams et al., 2006; Shaw, 1994).

The popularity of mountain biking has increased steadily since the 1980s. [Dead Horse Ranch State Park]

In a comparative study, researchers asked visitors to a national forest in California if they had heard of, participated in, and/or would try various recreation activities ranging from traditional activities such as horseback riding, nontraditional activities such as mountain biking, conservation travel such as green vacationing, and adventure travel such as bungee jumping (Chavez, 2000).

Overall trends were similar between activities, however, percentages of Hispanic participants identifying with activities was less than whites. Much work has been completed in terms of overall cultural differences between Hispanics and whites (Adams et al., 2006; Dunn *et al.*, 2002), however, the differences between Hispanics and whites in relation to future recreation trends need further exploration (Chavez, 2000; Dunn et al., 2002; Moore & Driver, 2005) to expand upon the current knowledge base.

A study by the Outdoor Industry Foundation (2006) suggests the following strategies would be effective in targeting outdoor recreation opportunities to the Hispanic population of Arizona; a focus on family, community and personalization of service. A focus on family and community might include providing facilities that accommodate larger family groups, or planning group activities appropriate for multigenerational groups. Personalization of services may include providing materials in Spanish, employing bilingual employees, and connecting with community leaders in primarily Hispanic communities.

Asian American: The Asian American segment of the U.S. population is experiencing tremendous growth as well and is even more sparsely researched in terms of recreation participation than the Hispanic population (Winter et al., 2004). Winter and colleagues (2004) conducted a survey in the San Francisco Bay Area to determine recreation participation and motivation trends among various types of Asian Americans. Study results indicate that recreation participation among 34 activities was dependent on assimilation conditions for Asian Americans. For example, (Winter et al., 2004) found that education, income, gender, ethnic group, and linguistic acculturation affect participation rates of Asian Americans, resulting in higher income, Chinese/English speaking males experiencing higher recreation participation rates.

Major findings from this research suggest that Asian Americans cannot be treated as a homogenous group and recreation participation trends and motivations vary depending on the above mentioned criterion (Winter et al., 2004). While other research has addressed Asian Americans in terms of outdoor recreation participation (Gobster & Delgado, 1993; Tierney *et al.*, 1998), Winter and others' (2004) study stands alone as a singularly focused study of Asian Americans' recreation trends.

Other Ethnic Considerations

As the number of immigrants increase across the country, cultural clashes are also increasing, even in park settings. Differences in outdoor cultural celebrations and practices, high rates of attendance in certain sports such as soccer and cricket, and ethnic food preferences, all raise issues for parks departments such as the need for extra staff, porta johns, parking, and security for some events, the permit process, language barriers, new vendor concessions (Gowen, 2007).

Other Demographics

Gender and changing household compositions are also relevant when considering recreation trends. Changing definitions of families are challenging assumptions made by the travel industry and one-size fits all family package deals (e.g., trips with children and grandparents increased from 13% in 1999 to 21% in 2000; single-parents and gay parents are increasingly traveling with their children; multigenerational vacations are more common, especially among Hispanics) (American Demographics, 2001).

Recent trends evident from the NSRE surveys (1994-1995 and 2000-2001) indicate that men and women generally prefer the same types of recreation activities, albeit in different orders. In the most recent NSRE survey, bicycling entered into the top ten recreation activities for males for the first time (Cordell et al., 2004). Other recreation activities gaining ranking higher in the most recent survey include visiting nature centers, attending sports events, and picnicking. Activities gaining in rank for women include picnicking, attending sports events and viewing wildlife. Another important factor dictating recreation participation is household size.

Technology Factors

Technological innovations affect many aspects of modern lifestyles. New types and styles of outdoor recreation activities and participation continue to emerge in the outdoor recreation realm (Moore & Driver, 2005). Mountain biking for example is an increasingly popular land based recreation activity that did not exist prior to the 1970s (Moore & Driver, 2005). White and associates (2006) cite that general biking is the second most popular land based recreation activity with over 20% of users riding on backcountry trails, according to findings from the recent National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (USDA Forest Service, 2003).

Recreation activities such as mountain biking, motorized watercraft, off-highway vehicles (OHVs), snowmobiling, snowboarding, and geocaching are some recent technologically driven activities surfacing in natural resource settings. Moore and Driver (2005) note that countless lightweight backpacking materials make long treks into the wilderness more accessible to a wider variety of trail users. Not only does technology create greater opportunities, but improves existing recreation experiences through making activities safer than before (Attarian, 2002).

Off-highway vehicle recreation (OHV) represents a form of recreation that has grown substantially in terms of participation and technological advancement. Earlier NSREs referred to “off-road” driving, whereas now, there are many forms of land-based motorized recreation that the term off-highway vehicle recreation is now more representative of the many forms of recreation activities taking place off of the pavement. Participation in OHV driving grew 32% between the 1994-1995 NSRE and the 1999-2000 NSREs (Cordell et al., 2005a). This growth alone, illustrates the relevance of considering technology’s effect on recreation activities.

Advances in technology have increased the number of sedentary leisure activities individuals engage in, mostly in their own home, but increasingly out on the road as well (e.g., portable DVD players, Wifi internet access, etc.) (Cordell, 2004; Haworth & Veal, 2004; Larson, 2005; RoperASW, 2003). This is especially true for 18-29 year olds, who are participating in less outdoor recreation. Indeed, Mortimer and Larson (2002) report that the most common forms of e-recreation are chat and games.

Technology and Management

With technological advances and emerging recreation activities, come the questions of how to manage these new recreation activities and create protocols for new management standards. Again, using mountain biking as an example, questions surface over undesirable social and ecological impacts to recreation settings such as user conflict, crowding and resource degradation (Moore & Driver, 2005; White et al., 2006). OHV use is another activity of primary concern for managers due to the ability for these vehicles to cover large amounts of territory over a variety of terrain (Cordell et al., 2005a).

Shifting work schedules due to telecommuting and flexible work hours present new opportunities for the American working class to recreate more often. Increasing understandings of the links between physical exercise and health benefits of recreation also affects participation rates (Bedimo-Rung *et al.*, 2005; Henderson & Bialeschki, 2005). Many other philosophical questions remain about the social acceptability of technology in recreation settings, particularly wilderness settings (Attarian, 2002; Freimund & Borrie, 1997). As the technological realm continues to evolve, the effects of a technologically advanced society on recreation issues have yet to be fully understood.

Regional Trends

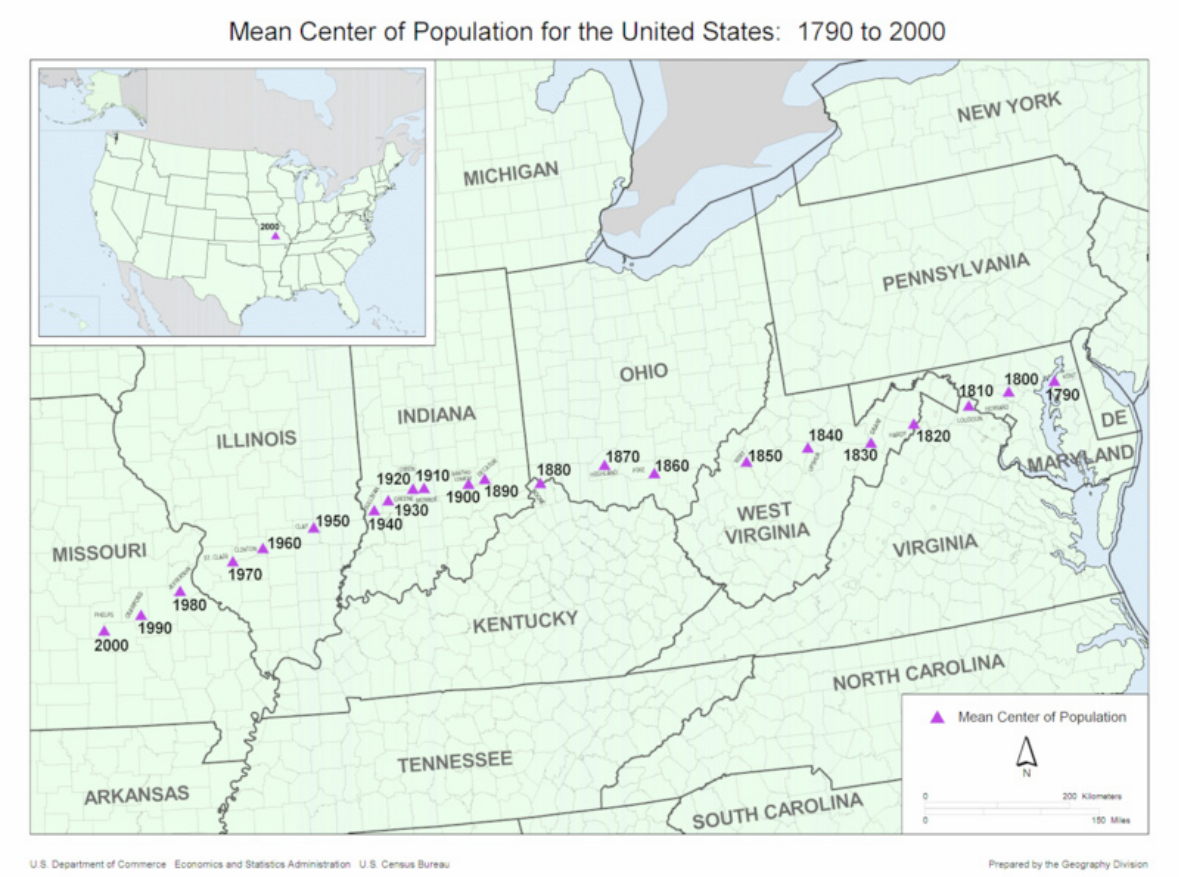
Not only is the United States' population diversifying, but it is also urbanizing and suburbanizing (Moore & Driver, 2005) and shifting away from the Northeast and Midwest to the sunbelt states. More than 80% of Americans live in a metropolitan region. Americans are also moving west. Evidence of this westward shift can be seen in a graphical representation of the mean center of population in the U.S. (Figure 10). While periodic ebbs and flows are evident from this image, a pronounced and consistent increase in movement westward can be seen from 1970 through 2000. In a study of hunting trends, Li and others (2003) note that according to 2000 census data, the population of Pennsylvania grew by only 1% while Colorado's population grew 23%.

Recent NSRE data also reveal that in terms of direction and magnitude there is an overall generality to recreation trends in the United States, however, various activities differ according to geographical region within the United States (Cordell et al., 2004). For example, the southern states contributed to overall recreation participation trends for visiting nature centers and museums (44% to 53%), picnicking (40% to 49.5%), sightseeing (41% to 50.6%), driving for pleasure (43% to 50.1%), and off-road driving (9% to 18%).

Recreationists in the West experienced significant increases in participation percentages in bicycling (31% to 42.8%), day hiking (23% to 45.8%), and backpacking (9% to16%) between the 1982-83 NSRE and 2000-2001 NSRE. As for the Northeast, recreation participation

contributions during this same 20 year period were strong in birding (12% to 34.5%), attending outdoor concerts (28% to 45.7%), and motorboating (15% to 22.6%). This shift from the Northeast and Midwest to the south is most common among older Americans (Li et al., 2003) and is also driven by seasonal migration of older Americans, known as "snowbirds" who maintain a house in both northern and southern states (Coates *et al.*, 2002). Both seasonal and permanent movements have implications for recreation participation trends (Coates et al., 2002; Li et al., 2003).

Figure 10. Mean Center of Population in the United States



Ten Truths and Trends in the New American West (taken from Sonoran Institute, 2006)
The West is changing rapidly. Our population is growing and becoming more diverse. Our economy is booming, though a number of traditional industries are not faring well and many places are left out. With more people and economic activities, many of our landscapes are under more pressure than ever. Whether you have lived in the West for a long time or a short time, you may have wondered: What happened to the West we once knew? What kind of West are we creating?

In recent decades, the West has been significantly affected by the global economy and overseas markets, aging of our population, and growing popularity of our unique public lands and natural amenities. How we support our families has changed considerably in the last generation alone. And yet our perceptions have often not been so quick to evolve. As with the persistent myth of the individualist cowboy, we cling to notions that are out of step with today's realities.

This report highlights ten important – often misread – truths and economic trends that every Westerner should know. These truths and trends can provide some insight into what has become of the West we once knew. More importantly they can help guide us toward "a West both prosperous and environmentally healthy, with a civilization to match its scenery," as Western writer Wallace Stegner envisioned.

1. The West is more than big cities and remote rural landscapes.
The vast majority of the West's people live in urban areas. Some of its cities are among the nation's fastest growing. At the same time, the region contains great expanses of open lands with very low population densities. These two facts can lead us to overlook a thriving middle ground where people are finding ways to enjoy the benefits of small-town living while still having access to larger markets.

2. Your next job will likely be in services.
As our national economy evolves beyond competitive advantages in basic commodity production and even manufacturing, we're seeing a mature service sector emerge as the new economic goliath. The West is by no means exempt from this trend. Seventy percent of all net new jobs created in the West between 1970 and 2000 were service and professional jobs.

3. More and more of us don't have conventional jobs.
We know that many people are punching time clocks, filing paperwork, selling products or harvesting crops across the West. But it might surprise you to know non-labor income, such as retirement and investments, is the second largest source of income (after services) in the West.

4. The more you learn, the more you earn!
In the West's longstanding lament over low wages, there is a glimmer of hope: education. Places that successfully educate their young and attract and retain educated workers are seeing rising wages.

5. Public lands benefit the economy of the West.
In the West, the presence of public lands in a county is good for the economy. Personal income, adjusted for inflation, grows faster in counties with a significant percentage of their land base in public ownership. What's more, counties with protected public lands – land set aside for conservation – show an even more marked increase in personal income.

6. The extractive economy of the Old West is rare in the New West.
Much of the West and our regional sense of place have been shaped by mining, energy development and timber production. Yet today there are few truly resource-dependent counties left – even in the face of a sharp push for energy development in the interior West.

7. Agriculture is not growing.
Agriculture has a long and important history in the West and is still the most extensive land use in the region. However, its relative economic contribution has been flat in recent decades. As the rest of the economy grows, agriculture's importance in terms of jobs and income has diminished, and in some cases the industry is having trouble competing for scarce resources, such as water, with other users.

8. More residences don't mean extra tax revenues.
County officials and other elected leaders are often led to believe that land converted to residential use will bring government extra revenue due to an expanded tax base. But the financial contribution that residences make via tax revenues is far outweighed by their increased demand on the local infrastructure and services like roads, public health and safety, and education.

9. Energy development has high opportunity costs.
There is not enough oil recoverable at reasonable cost in the United States to substantially displace imports. Reserves in the intermountain West contain only a three-and-one-half-month supply of petroleum. Pursuing these limited resources could jeopardize the emerging competitive advantage of the West: *quality of life.*

10. Standard of living is not the same as quality of life.
Economic success is often measured in terms of growth, such as changes in employment and total personal income. While growth is a good gauge for comparing different regions of the West, it is a blunt and often misleading instrument for understanding well-being.
(Sonoran Institute, 2006)

Arizona Trends

In Arizona, the vast majority of land lies in public ownership. This fact alone creates myriad recreation opportunities for Arizonans. More than 42% of the state's land is managed by federal agencies; 27% is owned by Indian tribes. Only 17% of the state is privately owned, leaving 13% of the state's land in state ownership in the form of State Trust lands.

As the population in Arizona increases it is inevitable that competition for existing resources, including land and water, will become an even more critical issue for Arizonans. An increase in development to accommodate incoming residents and visitors will undoubtedly conflict with demand for more and varied outdoor recreation opportunities.

This push to develop may also jeopardize Arizona's position as a land where one can see the wide open spaces of the West. Additionally, increasing development to accommodate population growth will infringe upon areas currently being used for outdoor recreation, displacing recreationists as well as natural ecosystems, and causing other outdoor recreation sites to become even more crowded, as outdoor recreation opportunities wane.

It is also likely access to existing recreation resources may be compromised by growth, as less private land is being opened up to recreation uses for a variety of reasons (Cordell, 2004). Finally, the number of people using existing outdoor recreation resources will increase at the same time that tax support for outdoor recreation areas is decreasing resulting in the degradation of natural and cultural resources and little capital available to maintain and manage these sites (Cordell, 2004). The resolution of such conflicts has important long-term implications for the future of tourism and quality of life in Arizona.

Recreational Activities

"Pursuit of an activity is replacing vacations" according to a report by Ken Cordell (2004). Also, recreation is becoming increasingly "green" with the proliferation of ecotourism, place-based tourism, volunteer vacations, etc. Those who were most active in recreation were also most concerned about the environment. Common activities taking place in Arizona include 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, snowmobiling, and many other recreation activities.

With an astounding and persistent population growth taking place in Arizona, especially since the mid 1990s, recreation participation in these and other outdoor activities is on the rise as well. The present population in Arizona according to the 2006 estimate is 6,166,318 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007b). Arizona is renowned for its scenic beauty, openness, year round temperature (in southern Arizona), economy, and overall quality of life.

Socio-Demographics

The socio-demographic makeup of Arizona is becoming increasingly diverse. Like the rest of the nation, Arizona is a predominantly racially-white. The second largest segment of society is Hispanic which grew from 25.3% of the state's population in the 2000 census to 28.6% of the population in the 2005 estimated census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007c). These percentages do not represent undocumented Mexican immigrants, thus presenting a conservative estimate of the Hispanic population in Arizona.

Also similar to national population trends, the African American population and Native American population was outpaced in growth between 2000 and 2005, where Asians represented 1.8% and 2.2%, respectively. In terms of elderly Americans, Arizona is expected to have an elderly population of 21.3% by 2025. The elderly population is 12.6% for the 2005 estimated census, slightly down from 13% in the 2000 census.

Urban Shift

Population is shifting from rural to urban areas even faster in the west. In Arizona, urban population grew from 20% in 1900 to 88% in 2000. The population in urban areas in Arizona increased by 41% between 1990 and 2000, while the population in rural areas increased by 32% during the same time period. This rural to urban shift is relevant to recreation trends due to differences in how urban and rural residents view the natural world, environmental issues, and participate in outdoor recreation activities. For example, recent survey research shows that urban residents living in crowded cities are recreating more often. In addition to this effect of an urban population, flexible work schedules allow for long weekends and mini-vacations.

Arizonans are willing to drive long distance to participate in recreation activities at recreation facilities throughout the state. Fortunately for these urbanites, local recreation facilities ranging from neighborhood playgrounds, city managed mountain parks, and regional county parks provide many recreation activities such as sports, hiking, dog parks, mountain biking, and many others.

In an age of rapid advancement in information and communication technologies, proximity to one's workplace is less of a requirement. Therefore, urban settings that once experienced revitalization after production industries disappeared, are now focusing on consumption (in terms of entertainment and services offered) and amenities (including clean air, aesthetically pleasing open spaces) to draw in business and new residents.

Decreasing Access

Another aspect of urban growth is that access to resources near metropolitan areas is being limited. Land traditionally used for agriculture and ranching is being subdivided and developed into upscale mini-ranches/estates. Additionally, out of state residents bringing different land use preferences and private property restrictions are making access to landlocked parcels of public lands difficult to access for recreation uses.

Significant portions of State Trust land, for example, fall into this landlocked category, where federal, municipal, or private lands are interspersed within a large matrix making it difficult to manage for recreation use across a visually continuous landscape. Recreationists are left confused regarding changing rules and regulations, not knowing who manages what portion of trail or land they are using.

Future Recreation Demands

Tent camping has competition as more families are staying in cabins and yurts when visiting national and state parks. [Lyman Lake State Park]

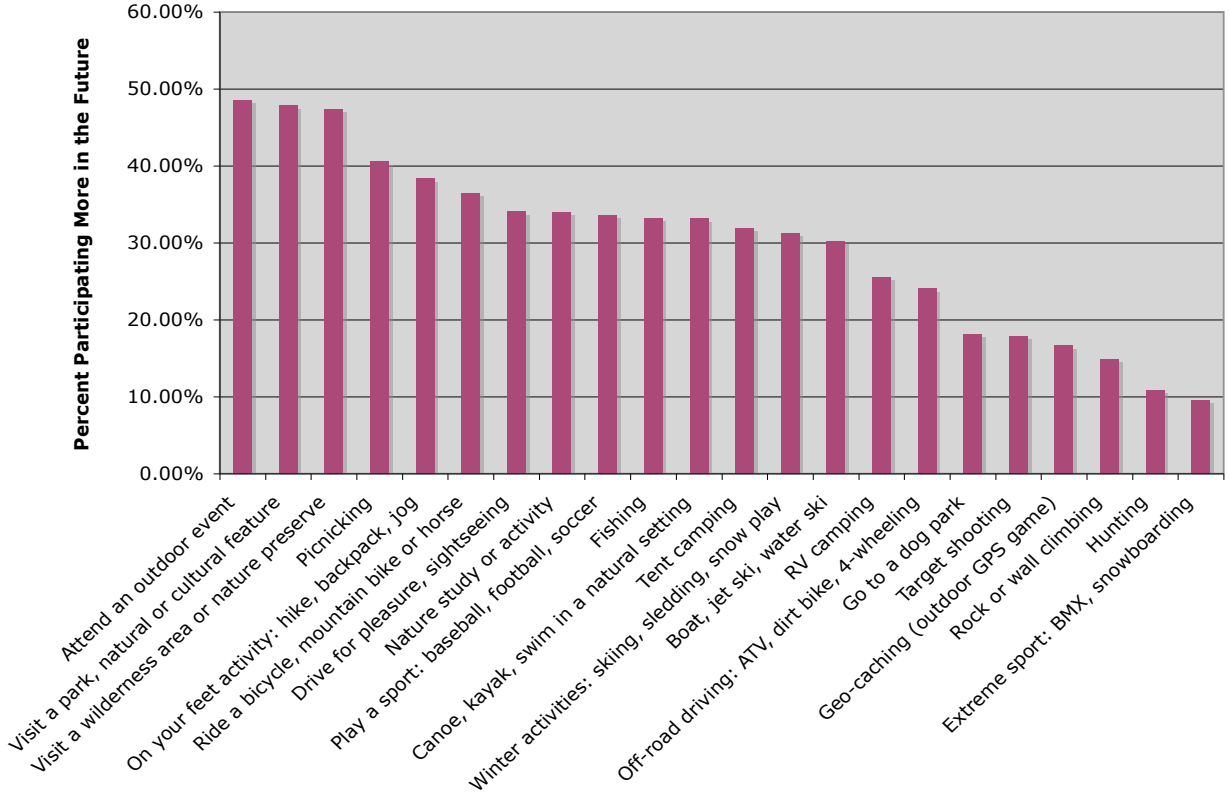
More recently, a telephone survey of Arizona residents (18 years and over) was conducted between October 2nd and October 31st, 2006. A section of the survey included recreation participation and future demand. Respondents were asked how much they will participate in 22 activities in the next five years in Arizona compared to the past twelve months? The options given were more, less, or about the same.

Figure 11 shows the percentage of respondents indicating they will participate in the activity more in the next five years in Arizona. There is no information presented for percent decreases or constants, as there were negligible amounts (1-4%) of respondents indicating that future participation will decrease.

More than 40% of respondents stated that future increases in outdoor events, visiting cultural and natural features, visiting wilderness areas, and picnicking will increase in participation in Arizona over the next five years (Figure 11).

The activities which will have least increases in the future included hunting, extreme sports, rock climbing, and target shooting. These findings are somewhat consistent with the national trends although the categories do not exactly match. Please refer to Chapter 6 to see the findings broken down regionally by Councils of Government.

Figure 11. Future Recreation Participation in Arizona



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OUTDOOR RECREATION - IT MAKES ARIZONA TOURISM UNIQUE

By Mike Leyva, Tourism Education and Development Director, Arizona Office of Tourism

Arizona's outdoor recreational experiences are a vital part of Arizona's tourism industry, which is a major contributor to the Arizona economy. Tourism has been essential to Arizona's development since the early 20th century, when pioneer entrepreneur Fred Harvey first brought easterners out West by train. Since then, visitors have continued to travel to the state because of its natural wonders, unique cultures, exciting heritage, vibrant cities, quaint towns, and – most importantly – abundant and diversified outdoor recreational opportunities. Many of those visitors have returned and stayed, helping to make Arizona the fastest growing state in the nation.

Visitors enjoying the spectacular views at Grand Canyon National Park. [Courtesy of AGFD]

Arizona offers visitors a wide range of recreational experiences from hiking in the Grand Canyon and Sedona to the distinctive and historic communities of Bisbee, Florence, Prescott and Tombstone. Outdoor recreation on public lands provides 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.

Economic Impact of Tourism

Many of the 30 Arizona State Parks, six National Forests, 22 National Parks, monuments & historic sites, eight National Wildlife Refuges, eight Bureau of Land Management Field Districts, 21 Indian tribes and 23 State wildlife areas are located near or adjacent to rural communities. As a result of this close proximity, these outdoor attractions bring visitors and residents to rural communities in all of Arizona's fifteen counties stimulating local economies throughout the state.

Whether in these rural communities or in the major urban centers of the state, the tourism industry plays a significant role in Arizona's economy. It is the second-largest industry (based on annual earnings) behind micro-electronics. According to research commissioned by the Arizona Office of Tourism (AOT) and conducted by Dean Runyan Associates, the 31 million domestic and international overnight travelers that visited Arizona in 2005 generated more than $17.5 billion in spending or almost $48 million per day. Furthermore, direct travel spending that year in Arizona generated $456 million in local taxes and $583 million in state taxes. Also, Arizona tourism generated a total (direct and secondary) impact of 313,000 jobs with earnings of $9.3 billion in 2005 (Table 27).

Table 27. 2005 Arizona Office of Tourism Study

Number of AZ Domestic/International Overnight Visitors	31 million visitors in 2005
Visitor Expenditures	$17.5 billion/yr; $48 million/day
Local Tax contribution	$456 million/yr
State Tax contribution	$583 million/yr
Jobs generated	313,000 jobs; $9.3 billion in earnings

According to travel industry research Arizona's leisure travelers (residents or non-residents) do take advantage of the many outdoor recreation opportunities available.

- 37% of domestic overnight non-resident leisure travelers enjoy sightseeing while in Arizona
- 19% visited national or state parks
- 14% visited historic sites
- 8% enjoyed hiking and biking
- 25% of the state's overnight leisure travelers who were Arizona residents enjoyed sightseeing during their vacations in Arizona
- 13% visited national and state parks
- 9% went camping
- 6% took part in nature and cultural activities

Travel industry research also indicated that visitors and residents on outdoor recreation vacations seek clean air, clean water, outdoor beauty and recreation. They stay in hotels, bed and breakfast establishments, pitch a tent to camp and even stay in yurts to have adventures in the great outdoors. They buy RVs, boats and other recreational equipment to pursue their passion outdoors.

Marketing the Outdoors to Visitors

Arizona's unique outdoor recreational offerings help to differentiate the state from its competitors – both nationally and internationally. That is why the Arizona Office of Tourism, as well as many communities and private sector companies in the state's tourism industry, rely heavily on outdoor images in advertising and collateral marketing materials to show potential visitors why they should visit and enjoy the wide variety of recreation opportunities available throughout the state.

Through an integrated, research-based marketing strategy, AOT targets potential travel consumers in international, domestic and in-state markets. The marketing activities and promotions are strategically designed to highlight and promote the myriad vacation and outdoor recreation opportunities available throughout Arizona.

Here are some of the specific ingredients in the marketing program that highlight Arizona's outdoor recreation opportunities:

Official State Visitors Guide – With a circulation of 625,000 annually, the Arizona *Official State Visitors Guide* is the official fulfillment publication for the Arizona Office of Tourism. It is the only magazine included in AOT's standard travel packet that is given to requesting consumers domestically, in state for residents, and in targeted international markets. It is the largest and

most complete visitor publication in the state, and features detailed information and colorful photography of all areas of Arizona. The 2007 issue of the *Official State Visitors Guide* contains the section *"An Adventure Outdoors*" which promotes outdoor recreation.

2007 Official State Visitors Map – With a circulation of 650,000 annually the State Visitors Map is the official map for the AOT. It is included in the standard travel packet and provided to all requesting consumers. The 2007 version has a section titled *"Explore Arizona"* which identifies outdoor recreation opportunities in National Forests, National Parks, Monuments and Historic Sites, National Recreational Areas, National Riparian Conservation Areas, National Wildlife Refuges, Arizona State Parks, as well as resource information for additional information.

ArizonaGuide.com – The AOT provides information on its web site – ArizonaGuide.com – which identifies the recreation opportunities throughout the state in a special section titled *"Outdoor Recreation"* with links and additional information.

Arizona Council for Enhancing Recreation & Tourism (ACERT) Recreation and Historic Site Map – The map identifies archaeological, historical and recreation areas within the state of Arizona that are of interest to local, regional, national and international visitors. This includes campgrounds, recreation facilities, historical sites, historical monuments, wildlife refuges, and related public land amenities for all state, federal and tribal lands. Its purpose, in addition to identifying significant areas of tourism activities on public lands, is to stimulate and increase economic opportunities in the associated communities. The map has been popular with both Arizona residents and visitors.

In 2007 the ACERT map will be updated to enhance the readability and the general look of the map. The redesign and reprint of the map is a joint effort of all participating ACERT member agencies, with combined funding from Arizona State Parks, Arizona Game and Fish, the National Park Service, the National Forest Service, and the Arizona Office of Tourism. The map will be provided to partnering ACERT agencies for their use and distribution, and also through the AOT Welcome Center and to its network of 62 Local Visitor Information Centers.

Monument Valley is a popular destination for visitors and photographers. [Courtesy of AOT]

Arizona Scenic Roads – There are currently 22 routes in Arizona designated as Parkways, Historic and Scenic Roads. The routes are located in areas throughout the state and encourage travelers to see the scenic and historic beauty of Arizona and provide an opportunity for them to participate in outdoor recreation since many of the routes are located in communities with a diversity of activities, attractions and experiences.

AOT partnered with *Arizona Highways* magazine and the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to promote awareness of Arizona Scenic Roads and outdoor recreation by creating a new web site – *arizonascenicroads.com*. This innovative site is easily navigable. Loaded with more than 120 vibrant, color photographs, it offers an interactive map of Arizona that organizes driving tours according to the interests and schedule of the traveler. Visitors can search

through the site based on the state's five major regions – West Coast, North Central, Northern, Phoenix and Central, and Tucson and Southern. Development of the site was funded by a Federal Highway Administration grant. Additional grant dollars were awarded again in FY07 to maintain and enhance the offerings on this web site.

Kid Zone Web Site – A kid friendly, interactive learning section within the Arizona Office of Tourism's web site *arizonaguide.com* (and which can be linked from other ACERT member web sites) where K-8 school children, along with parents and teachers can explore and learn more about Arizona's history, tourism, public lands and recreation opportunities. Kid Zone offers school children a colorful and interactive environment where they can "travel" Arizona. The site, geared primarily towards fourth-and fifth-grade school children, also includes state information, virtual maps, and games. ACERT members contributed material to Kid Zone, including information on public lands and cultural and historical sites. Each public land and tribal site features a brief description, a photograph and a web link where applicable.

New Geotourism MapGuide – AOT recently launched the *National Geographic Arizona-Sonora Desert Region Geotourism MapGuide*. One side of the fold-out publication is a map of the Arizona-Sonora Desert region that showcases selected places – scenic roads, festivals, national monuments, missions and museums. The other side of the guide details subjects such as the arts, food and produce, and spiritual heritage of the region. The guide also includes geotourism tips such as what to do if you want to visit Tribal lands. Many of the sites offer opportunities for outdoor recreation. For example, walking through Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument where one can experience the Sonoran desert ecosystem to see wildflowers and 28 species of cacti, including two found nowhere else. Or see 200 species of birds. Or visit Papago Park, where one can hike among red sandstone buttes.

The MapGuide is the first step in AOT's plans to continue promoting geotourism. AOT is launching an entire campaign around the "Arizona Origins" brand, with the center of the project being an interactive web site that highlights many of the geotourism sites not incorporated on the hard copy of the MapGuide. The new Arizona Origins site is accessible from AOT's consumer web site – *ArizonaGuide.com*. To ensure broad application of geotourism concepts throughout the state, AOT also has developed an educational component with workshops and a curriculum to help educate communities in Arizona on the principles and values of geotourism that ultimately will help them better market their assets

Other Partnerships – AOT is working with Arizona State Parks, Arizona Game and Fish Department and the Arizona Trail Association to align resources and develop comprehensive marketing strategies to increase awareness and promote outdoor recreational opportunities to Arizona residents throughout the state. AOT will be the lead agency in this cooperative

Horseback riding is a popular trail activity in Arizona. [Courtesy of AOT]

venture and will invest budget dollars in the collaborative marketing initiatives and provide technical assistance. The comprehensive marketing and promotional strategy will encourage visitation to State Parks facilities, participation in the outdoor recreation opportunities managed by the Game and Fish Department, and exploration of the Arizona Trail. The Arizona Trail is a 790-mile, non-motorized route that traverses Arizona from Mexico to Utah. It is intended to be a primitive, long distance trail that highlights the State's topographic, biologic, historic, cultural diversity and outdoor recreation assets.

Rural Tourism Development Grant Program, Teamwork for Effective Arizona Marketing (TEAM) and Other Grant Programs –
In FY 07, AOT provided $2 million in grants to rural and tribal communities to assist with infrastructure development, marketing and promotion, and visitor information services. Many of these grant recipients are communities with outdoor recreation as the primary offering or attraction. AOT also works in partnership with state agencies and the private sector on a variety of projects to enhance and promote the state's tourism industry.

Visitor Information – AOT currently operates a Welcome Center on Interstate 40 in northeastern Arizona. The Center located at the Arizona/New Mexico state line is open seven days per week to accommodate and service visitors. The Center is staffed by three professional travel counselors who provide a variety of visitor information services as well as disseminate travel literature. Itinerary planning assistance is often times requested and this includes suggested visits to national and state parks to fully experience the outdoor recreation experience. AOT plans to renovate and enhance the interior of the Welcome Center and incorporate technology, high quality images and user friendly interpretive information to highlight the abundance and diversity of our world-class attractions and one-of-a-kind outdoor experiences.

AOT will partner with the Greater Phoenix Convention and Visitors Bureau and operate a state-of-the-art Visitor Center at the new $600 million Phoenix Convention Center. Professional staff from both agencies will offer information on attractions, communities and outdoor recreation.

AOT works with 62 Local Visitor Information Centers in communities throughout Arizona and provides agency destination and collateral materials including the Official State Visitors Guide, Arizona Map featuring public lands and outdoor recreation as well as other promotional literature. Technical assistance is also provided to assist with improving visitor information services with the goal of creating awareness of attractions and experiences available in local and regional areas. AOT conducts educational workshops for Local Visitor Information Center staff and invites representatives from State Parks, Game and Fish and the U.S. Forest Service to share information on their respective agency programs to increase awareness and promotion of outdoor recreation opportunities.

Arizona offers a wide variety of land and water-based recreation activities. [Courtesy of AOT]

Regional Trends

There are a number of trends occurring in the western United States that have an impact on tourism in Arizona and especially on the outdoor recreation component. The entire region is experiencing rapid growth and Arizona has recently been identified as the fastest growing state in the country – moving up from the number two spot. This growth has an impact on outdoor recreation facilities themselves as well as on the demand for outdoor recreation opportunities.

As urban areas continue to grow, land that used to be open and available for outdoor recreation has disappeared only to be replaced by houses or businesses. Between 1982 and 2002, almost 35 million acres of rural land were converted to developments. State lands are reaching maturity, leaving little room for more development except for high end improvements. Private landowners are continuing to close more public land. There is an increasing burden of demand on public lands – restoration and management of ecosystems and recreation are high priorities, but securing adequate funding is a challenge.

And yet the West leads the nation in outdoor recreation participation with 73% of Westerners saying they participate in outdoor recreational activities. For many, it is the reason why they moved to the region.

Other trends impacting the West and the rest of the U.S. include the inflow of immigrants – about one million per year. The country and the West is becoming more urban – 81% of the population live in cities and towns. The population is aging – the median age is now 35 and will be 38 by 2020. The ethnic mix is also changing. Anglo-Americans represent about 50% of the population – down from 76%. African-Americans are 15% of the population, up from 12%. Hispanic-Americans make up 21% of the population – an increase from 9%. And Asian-Americans are 11% of the population – up from 4%.

Technology and recreational interests have also changed. There now are new and extreme sports such as base jumping and cave diving. Technology is creating new interests and activities such as geocaching, night vision goggles, paintball, remote control and artificial intelligence vehicles, and rocket launching. Off-highway vehicles (OHV) are four times as popular as they were a decade ago. In the West, OHV sales are double the national average, increasing 154% in five years.

While virtual access to public recreation lands has increased dramatically in step with the explosive growth of internet access and usage, the actual increased usage being experienced, especially with demands from climbing, off-road vehicle use, hiking, horseback riding, wildlife viewing, etc. are likely to create more competition and conflicts for both public and private lands. In addition, increased demands for access to water, trails, the backcountry, as well as developed sites and roads are also likely sources of conflicts.

Trends/Opportunities for Arizona

There are some specific trends that Arizona's travel, tourism and outdoor recreational industries should be prepared to deal with:

Baby Boomers – As the population ages, those born between 1946 and 1964 who are known as baby boomers represent the largest segment of the population with 78 million people.

Baby Boomer households generated the highest travel volume in the U.S. in 2003 (registering 268.9 million trips, more than any other age group). Baby Boomer households are the most likely to stay in a hotel, motel or bed and breakfast establishment on overnight trips (59%) and travel for business (29%). As their children leave home, they have more time and resources available for travel and they are interested in active recreational pursuits.

Playing golf is big with both Arizona residents and visitors.[Courtesy of AOT]

Geotourism – A study from the Travel Industry Association (TIA) – sponsored by National Geographic Traveler – examined the travel habits and attitudes of the 55 million Americans now classified as sustainable or "Geotourists," as well as the nearly 100 million traveling Americans moving in that direction. The term "geotourism" is defined as tourism that sustains or enhances the geographical character of the place being visited – its environment, culture, aesthetics, heritage, and the well-being of its residents. The Geotourism Study identified eight traveler segments or "profiles" from the 154 million Americans who have taken at least one trip in the past three years. For example, Geo-Savvy and Urban Sophisticates – dominated by Baby Boomers – show a distinct preference for culturally and socially-related travel.

The Internet – Travelers tend to be quite computer savvy with two-thirds of the 98.3 million travelers who were online in 2004 using the internet to make travel plans. Among online frequent travelers, 70% use the internet for travel planning. Use of the Internet to actually book travel continues to increase with 82% of online travel bookers saying they bought airline tickets for a trip taken in the past year, 67% booked overnight lodging accommodations, and 40% made rental car reservations.

Outdoor Travel and Recreation – American travelers love the great outdoors as evidenced by the 40% of U.S. adults in 2003 who visited a national park at least once while on a trip of 50 miles or more, one-way away from home in the past five years. American traveling households generated 87 million leisure person-trips including national or state parks in 2002 alone. Outdoor recreation and/or visiting national or state parks continues to be one of the top activities for U.S. travelers taking leisure trips within the U.S. One in four leisure person-trips includes some form of outdoor recreation and/or a visit to a national or state park. Outdoor trips are also likely to be taken by car (76%) and one in six outdoor trips includes camping in an RV or tent.

Weekend and short trips – Because of their increasingly busy schedules, half of all U.S. adults – nearly 103 million – take at least one weekend trip per year. Almost 30% of Americans have taken five or more weekend trips in the past year and 35% of all weekend travelers say they've taken their children with them on at least one weekend trip. Compared to five years ago, day trips and weekend trips appear to be more popular today than trips lasting one week or longer. In fact, 40% of weekend travelers report they are taking more day trips and/or weekend trips (38%) today than five years ago. Interest in longer trips lasting more than one week seems to be declining – 43% of weekend travelers claim they are taking fewer long trips than they did five

years ago. Most weekend travelers (42%) make last-minute plans and select their destination within two weeks of their trip. Thirty percent of weekend travelers say they took advantage of discounts, coupons, or special offers while planning or while on their most recent weekend trip. Visiting cities (33%) and small towns (26%) are favored destinations for weekend travelers, followed by beaches (16%), mountain areas (10%), lake areas (4%), state or national parks (3%) and theme or amusement parks (3%).

Suggestions

With these varied trends in mind combined with the fact that visitation to state parks and some of the other outdoor recreation facilities in Arizona has declined, here are some suggestions about how this trend can be reversed.

1. Arizona State Parks will celebrate their 50th anniversary this year. The facilities are showing their age from the impact of weather and general usage. In recent years, there has not been adequate funding to make repairs and improvements that are necessary to not only preserve the state parks but, in some cases, to put them in compliance with environmental regulations. Some groups are being formed to help support local facilities but more funding must be found for repairs and operations.

2. State agencies and private sector operators of visitor facilities should be encouraged to work together to develop packaged experiences that include outdoor recreation activities. Some of these could be organized for facilities located in communities adjacent to an outdoor recreation facility. Others might be developed to link urban areas with more rural attractions. A good example of this type of partnership is the emerging Tourism Council in Cochise County. Representatives from county visitor destinations came together to collectively combat declining visitation to both private and public attractions. The group has packaged attractions such as a museum with a state park in an effort to offer a more integrated option to viewing attractions within the county. This unified approach has given the county's destination the opportunity to showcase attractions with a more holistic approach rather than just focusing on one attraction.

3. Even without such a formal partnership, outdoor recreation facilities can increase the communication of their availability and capabilities to referral sources such as meeting planners for inbound travelers and organizations, chambers of commerce and visitor center personnel, concierges at properties in the major urban communities of the state, and similar people that are in frequent contact with visitors.

4. Itineraries can be developed that are accessible on-line and in a printed format to help visitors discover the outdoor recreation opportunities that are available throughout the state. One source for such itineraries might be the Arizona Office of Tourism's Teamwork for Effective Arizona Marketing (TEAM) program, which requires that regions submit with their grant applications, five-day itineraries and inventories of the facilities available for visitors. This information could be adapted and promoted in formal media advertising and collateral pieces as well as through the word-of-mouth promotion program with concierges and others previously suggested above.

5. Because of Arizona's close proximity to Mexico and the extreme importance that Mexican visitation has on the state's economy, state and local parks should be encouraged to use bilingual signage to help accommodate the Mexican visitor. The amount of visitors from Mexico is continuing to increase and it is important to consider that relationship when developing signage for area attractions. In addition, because of the state's growing interest in attracting more international visitors, state and local parks should consider providing information in other languages as well.

6. State and local parks need to consider the changing demographics of Arizona, particularly the growing Hispanic population and the needs of that population. For example, state and local parks need to consider enlarging recreation facilities to accommodate Hispanic families that often have larger or extended family gatherings.

7. Given the increasing number of baby boomers in the population and their interest in new experiences as well as their increased availability of time and resources for travel, efforts should be increased to let this segment of the population know about all of the outdoor recreation opportunities that are available and easily accessible in Arizona.

8. Because of the continuing population growth in Arizona, there should be a marketing campaign focused on recent newcomers to encourage them to get out and get to know and experience the real Arizona. With the increased urbanization of Arizona and the country and the many demands on people's time, outdoor recreation has become a more important leisure time activity and stress reliever – for both residents and visitors. However, as visitor numbers and diversification of recreation travel modes increase there are accompanying increases in environmental impacts, crowding, and conflicts between different types of uses and the users themselves. Managers of natural areas must accommodate the increased usage while at the same time, maintaining environmental quality and assuring that visitors have the high quality experience they expect. Planning and partnerships by governmental agencies and the private sector must take place in order to promote, sustain and enhance outdoor recreation as a vital part of the Arizona experience – for visitor and resident alike.

9. Incorporating more technology should be considered by state and local parks to attract and engage younger visitors. Having more interactive signage and displays can increase the attention of younger visitors. Kartchner Caverns State Park is a good example of using interactive displays to attract and educate visitors about the caverns.

Opened in 1999, Kartchner Caverns State Park near Benson attracts visitors from around the world.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND OUTDOOR RECREATION IN ARIZONA

By Eric Vondy, Preservation Incentive Program Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office

While outdoor recreation is normally thought of pertaining to activities such as hiking, fishing, and camping, historic preservation also plays an important role. From walking tours of historic neighborhoods to visiting archaeological parks, historic preservation acts as an economic driver to spur cultural heritage tourism. This is particularly effective in rural Arizona.

Ft. Verde State Historic Park in Camp Verde—a step back in time.

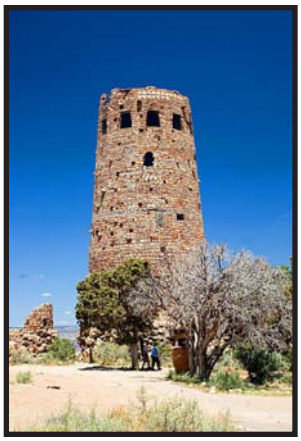
Historic communities like Bisbee, Jerome, and Tubac exist because of the cultural heritage tourist. Other communities such as Superior are working to capture the cultural heritage traveler by using preservation to revitalize their aging downtown.

National Parks

An examination of the National Park Service's parks in Arizona shows the importance of preservation. Eleven of the twenty-one national parks in Arizona are primarily historic parks (Table 28).

Grand Canyon National Park—scenic vistas.

The Grand Canyon is by far the most visited National Park in Arizona. In 2006 over four million people visited it. The second most visited park, Glen Canyon, had only one and half million visitations last year. Lake Mead is in third place at 1.4 million visitors. While obviously the feature to see in the Grand Canyon is the canyon itself, the structures built to showcase the canyon cannot be ignored. Places like El Tovar, Bright Angel Lodge, and the Indian Watchtower at Desert View are all historic structures that are designed to enhance the experience of being at the Grand Canyon.



The Indian Watchtower at Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.

When the top three National Parks in Arizona (Grand Canyon, Glen Canyon, Lake Mead) are removed, visitation to historic parks is greater than visitation to natural parks (2.3 million vs. 2 million). Canyon de Chelly, Montezuma Castle and other NPS parks feature ruins where historic preservation techniques are used to arrest further deterioration.

Table 28. National Park Service Visitation: Arizona 2006 *(bold indicates historic park)*

National Park Service	2006 Visitation
Grand Canyon National Park	4,357,685
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	1,552,826
Lake Mead National Recreation Area	1,456,310
Canyon de Chelly National Monument	**830,253**
Saguaro National Park	727,208
Montezuma Castle National Monument	**622,320**
Petrified Forest National Monument	598,378
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	280,068
Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	229,913
Wupatki National Monument	**219,480**
Walnut Canyon National Monument	**128,275**
Tuzigoot National Monument	**108,262**
Casa Grande National Monument	**97,214**
Hubbell Trading Post Natl Historic Site	**95,676**
Coronado National Monument	86,618
Tonto National Monument	75,140
Chiricahua National Monument	60,224
Pipe Spring National Monument	**54,704**
Navajo National Monument	**54,688**
Tumacacori National Historic Park	**46,949**
Fort Bowie National Monument	**9,656**

NPS Visitation 2006 (partial #s for 2006)	*11,616,707*
Grand Canyon, Glen Canyon, Lake Mead	7,366,821
Historic Parks	**2,267,477**
Other Non-Historic Parks	1,982,409

At one time reconstruction of ruins was a favored method of showcasing the structures in historic parks. Parks such as Tuzigoot and Montezuma Castle have significant portions which have been rebuilt. This technique is no longer considered appropriate, however these reconstructions have taken on historical significance of their own.

Most natural parks in the state also feature important historic structures. The visitor center in the Petrified Forest, for example, was built by Richard Neutra, one of the most prominent architects in the 20th century, as well as the Painted Desert Inn. While buildings like these are not primary reasons why visitors come to the park, and indeed most people will never know they are in a visitor center designed by a prominent architect, these structures do enhance the character of the natural park. They provide a contrast to the openness and provide a place for interpretation of what the visitor is seeing in the park or to buy souvenirs.

There are also forty National Historic Landmarks in Arizona. The diversity of them shows the abundant opportunity for the outdoor recreationist. The San Bernardino Ranch, for example,

offers opportunities for birding, picnicking, and it is next to the San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge. Another example is Hoover Dam which offers tours of the dam and is located on Lake Mead, the third most visited National Park in the state, as well as the main route between Phoenix and Las Vegas. Tumacacori, an old Spanish mission, is linked to Tubac, an old Spanish presidio (which is a State Park), by an historic hiking trail (Anza Trail) that follows the Santa Cruz River.

State Parks

As far as State Parks are concerned, nine of the thirty parks are considered historic parks, and several others have historic or prehistoric sites within them. These parks are often focal points of the community in which they are located: Ft. Verde in Camp Verde, Homolovi Ruins near Holbrook, Jerome in Jerome, McFarland in Florence, Riordan Mansion in Flagstaff, Tombstone Courthouse in Tombstone, Tubac Presidio in Tubac, and Yuma Territorial Prison and Yuma Quartermaster Depot in Yuma. In each of these cases, the state park becomes an anchor for surrounding commerce and each of these communities in turn utilizes their history and their historic architecture to make their community attractive to tourists.

Local Identity and Economics

For decades Tombstone has relied on the myth of the OK Corral gunfight to sustain it, but as the popularity of the Western continues to be marginalized Tombstone is changing its tourism tactics. While many of the buildings suffer from being made to look more like Hollywood film sets than how they did historically, a major effort has been underway to rectify that and return the city to its historic roots. Beyond that, efforts are being made to expand the Tombstone niche beyond the Wild West enthusiast. For example, one of the local mines has been excavated and will soon be open to tourists. It is also starting to focus on outdoor activities such as birding, hiking, horseback riding, and jeep tours.

Old West justice—the gallows at Tombstone Courthouse State Historic Park.

Communities like Tubac, Jerome, and Bisbee have used their historic structures to attract artists who in turn have converted old and dying towns into art communities. Bisbee, for example, has many specialty shops housed in historic buildings. It is a pedestrian friendly community where nearly the only way to get around is to park your car and walk.

Other communities such as Superior are currently working on becoming tourist oriented towns like Bisbee by using preservation as a tool for economic development. Superior also plans to build a trail that leads from Boyce Thompson Arboretum (State Park) through the center of town and on north of town. Their hope is that this trail will also attract hikers who will stop in their historic downtown for a bit to eat or to shop before tackling the rest of the hike.

Ghost Towns

There is also the curious role that ghost towns play in preservation. While there are places like Goldfield near the Superstition Mountains that are fake ghost towns, there are also actual ghost towns around the state, like Swansea or Ruby, that are frequented by visitors. Fairbank is a ghost town in Southern Arizona run by the Bureau of Land Management and offers interpretive signs. The BLM is actively trying to preserve it. Other ghost towns such as Pearce, Gleeson, and Courtland are for the most part left to deteriorate while being a driving destination for tourists in Cochise County.

Exploring remnants of Swansea, an old mining town in western Arizona.

Trails

There are also many trails that are linked to historic preservation such as the Powers Garden Trail in Graham County and the Call of the Canyon Trail in Oak Creek Canyon. Powers Canyon Trail leads to the Powers Cabin which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Call of the Canyon trail winds past the remains of Mayhew Lodge which burned in 1983.

Archaeological Sites

In the Tucson area, there have also been instances of new developments incorporating archaeological sites into their plans. The Vista del Rio Cultural Park, for example, involved saving an archaeological site and making it part of the suburb's local park. An archaeological site known as Honeybee Village in Oro Valley will become part of a local park once excavation work is complete.

Winslow, another town which has used historic preservation as a driver for economic development, is in the planning stages for creating a paddle trail which crosses a reservoir leading to a hiking trail which then will go to petroglyphs. This is a new direction for Winslow whose main preservation focus has been downtown revitalization.

Historic Vehicle Routes

Many communities located along the old Route 66 are also using preservation. Winslow renovated its old Harvey House, the La Posada, which has become a resort. Seligman and Holbrook are preserving their historic hotels and retail shops to attract Route 66 tourists – many of whom come from Europe and Asia just to drive the "Mother Road." Both communities were also used as models for Radiator Springs in the Disney/Pixar movie *Cars* which will surely increase driving Route 66.

Niche Tourism

Niche or specialty tourism has been a trend for some years. Many communities can use niche tourism as an economic driver. Dark tourism, for example, is niche tourism focusing on the unpleasant places. In Europe these could be places like concentration camps or battlefields. Here in Arizona, sites like the Yuma Territorial Prison, the Oatman Massacre site, Wham

Robbery Site, or even a driving tour of sites associated with trunk murderess Winnie Ruth Judd could be considered dark tourism.

Another niche example which lacks a catchy name like Dark Tourism is focused on visiting and photographing bridges. Bridgepix.com has over 12,000 photographs of bridges, many of them historic, and a fair amount of them in Arizona. Gillespie Dam Bridge north of Gila Bend, Cienega Creek Bridge south of Tucson, the remains of the old Mill Avenue Bridge in Tempe, and Trails Arch Bridge in Topock are examples of Arizona bridges featured on the 'bridgepixing' site. Many of the photos are submitted by local fans who photograph the bridges in their communities.

Geocaching also plays a role in preservation. It involves a kind of treasure hunt wherein someone hides a cache – often a logbook and maybe some kind toy or trinket – and posts its coordinates on a website. Using handheld GPS receivers, people then find the coordinates and hunt for the hidden stash. Caches can be hidden anywhere from a tree in the newest block in Anthem to the Butterfield stagecoach station at Dragoon Springs. Geocaching brings players to all sorts of far flung places they wouldn't normally go thus exposing them to historic and prehistoric sites across the state. A visit to a prominent geocaching website showed that seven new sites had been added in Arizona that day – including one near the old mining town of Chloride.

www.arizonaheritagetraveler.com is a website which contains many historic preservation sites. The website is designed for the heritage tourist. Drop down menus include topics where a viewer can learn the important sites in Arizona relating to a number of topics such as architecture, archaeology, the American Indian, Hispanic culture, and Mormon pioneers. Thus a tourist interested in Mormon sites could quickly find the prominent locations such as Pipe Spring National Monument, Sirrine House in Tempe, the Snowflake Temple, and Brigham City. Alternately, the tourist can search by region. The site's other benefit is that it can easily build a customized itinerary based on the tourist's selections.

Visitors can learn about an archaeological dig at Homolovi Ruins State Park near Holbrook.

RECREATIONAL TRAILS IN ARIZONA

By Annie McVay, State Trails Coordinator, and Amy Racki, State OHV Coordinator, Arizona State Parks

Arizona Trails 2005 : Statewide Motorized And Nonmotorized Trails Plan

The purpose of the Arizona Trails Plan 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), trails component of the Arizona Heritage Fund (A.R.S. § 41-503) and the Federal Recreational Trails Program (23 U.S.C. 206).

Hiking in Red Rock Country near Sedona.

The plan includes both motorized and nonmotorized trail information, public involvement results and recommendations for future actions regarding trails in Arizona. This plan was prepared by Arizona State Parks as required by state legislation (State Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Plan, A.R.S. § 41-511.04 and State Trails Plan § 41-511.22). The 2004 publication of the two plans referenced above has been incorporated into this single document titled *Arizona Trails 2005: State Motorized and Nonmotorized Trails Plan*, which supersedes the *ARIZONA TRAILS 2000 PLAN*.

When the word "trail" is used, it refers to recreational trails and /or roads used by motorized and nonmotorized trail users.

Specific objectives of the *Arizona Trails 2005: State Motorized and Nonmotorized Trails Plan* include:

- Assess the needs and opinions of Arizona's residents as they relate to trail recreation opportunities and management;
- Establish priorities for expenditures from the Arizona OHV Recreation Fund, Arizona Heritage Fund trails component and Federal Recreational Trails Program;
- Develop strategic directions to guide activities for the Arizona State Parks' OHV and Trails Program; and
- Recommend actions that enhance motorized and nonmotorized trail opportunities to all agencies and private sectors which provide trail resources in Arizona.

Arizona State Parks implemented an extensive research and public involvement process to determine the final priority recommendations of the plan. A statewide survey of over 5,000 residents was conducted from January to September 2003. The statewide survey had two components, first Arizona residents were contacted via telephone for a short survey and those that agreed were given a mail survey. In addition to the statewide survey, Arizona State Parks facilitated 15 public workshops in order to gain further information from trail users, land managers, recreation and natural resource managers and interested residents.

The plan is written primarily for recreation planners and land managers. The plan also includes information regarding trail users and trends affecting trails in Arizona. The plan first presents background information on trails in Arizona. Next the planning process is described along with findings of the surveys and workshops and recommendations. The plan also includes appendices of relevant information. This information is intended to be a resource to guide trail managers for the next five years.

Survey findings

- 62.7% of all respondents participated in nonmotorized trail use at some point during their time in Arizona and 56.5% said most of their trail use involved nonmotorized activities.
- 24.5% of all respondents participated in motorized trail use at some point during their time in Arizona and 7.0% said most of their trail use involved motorized activities.
- The most important motives for using trails for both nonmotorized and motorized trail users were *to view scenic beauty, to be close to nature*, and *to get away from the usual demands of life.*
- The most popular nonmotorized activities on Arizona's trails are *trail hiking (day hiking)*, *walking, visiting historical archaeological sites*, and *jogging/running.*
- The most popular motorized activities on Arizona's trails are *four wheel driving*, *driving to sightsee or wildlife viewing/ birding*, *all terrain (ATV) riding* and *motorized trail biking/ dirt biking.*
- Nonmotorized trail users most often recreate just outside a city or town or in a city or town, but said they prefer to use trails in a remote area or a rural area. Motorized trail users most often recreate in rural and remote settings and most prefer those settings.
- Nonmotorized users travel an average of 23 miles and motorized trail users travel an average of 51 miles for the activity they do most often.
- The majority of trail users (62% to 70%) prefer trails of moderate difficulty, though more motorized users (17%) prefer challenging trails than do nonmotorized trail users (5%).
- Public access to trail opportunities is a concern of Arizona's trail users, especially motorized trail users. Nearly half (48%) of motorized users feel that public access to trails for their preferred activities has declined in the last five years.
- Both nonmotorized and motorized users feel that environmental concerns, such as *litter*, *trash dumping, erosion of trails, damage to historical or archaeological sites* are slight to moderate problems.
- Social issues that are considered slight to moderate problems by nonmotorized and motorized trail users include *residential/commercial development, unregulated OHV use,* and *lack of trail ethics by other users*.
- Both nonmotorized and motorized users said that *to keep areas clean of litter/trash, maintain existing trails, repair damage to trails,* and *enforce existing rules and regulations* were top priorities.

Motorized and nonmotorized trail users sharing the trail.

- Trail support facilities that were important to both nonmotorized and motorized users included *trash cans*, *trail signs, restrooms, and drinking water.*
- When asked to rank the top three trail issues in Arizona nonmotorized users said *lack of planning for future trails, urban development limiting trail access,* and *lack of funding for trails* and motorized users replied *closure of trails*, *urban development limiting trail access,* and *lack of funding for trails*.

Table 29. Arizona Trails 2005 Plan Recommendations

First Level Priority Motorized Recommendations	First Level Priority Nonmotorized Recommendations
Develop New Trails and Motorized Recreation Opportunities	Renovation and Maintenance of Existing Trails
Protect Access to Trails/Keep Trails Open	Protect Access to Trails/Acquire Land for Public Access
Renovation and Maintenance of Existing Trails	Develop Signage and Support Facilities
Education and Trail Etiquette	**Second Level Priority Nonmotorized Recommendations**
Second Level Priority Motorized Recommendations	Comprehensive Planning
Enforcement of Existing Rules and Regulations/Monitoring	Trail Information/Maps
Trail Information and Maps	Education and Trail Etiquette
Comprehensive Planning	

Trail Funds Available in Arizona

Arizona has several funds available for motorized and nonmotorized trail development and trail related activities. These funds include the Arizona Trails Heritage Fund, up to $500,000 annually funded by state lottery proceeds, Arizona Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund – up to $2.7 million annually funded by state gas tax, and the Federal Recreational Trails Program – approximately $1.2 million annually through the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU).

Nonmotorized Recreational Trails Program Trail Maintenance

The nonmotorized portion of the Recreational Trails Program monies was dedicated solely to maintenance of existing trails starting in 2001. The need for maintenance on existing trails in Arizona encompassed the top priority recommendations of both the Arizona Trails 2000 and 2005 Plans. Money for trail maintenance is not available through many sources including agency budgets and grants. Arizona State Parks partners with agencies across the State to fund and complete RTP Nonmotorized Trail Maintenance Projects (Table 30).

Table 30. Nonmotorized Recreational Trails Program Trail Maintenance Partners FY 2002-2007*

Partnering Entity	# of Projects	RTP Project Amount (estimated**)
Cities/towns	16	$694,748
Counties	8	$431,445
State	6	$232,703
Federal	72	$3,756,006
Tribal	2	$50,038
Totals	**104**	**$5,164,940**

*Federal Recreational Trails Program Source: Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) from the Federal Highway Administration.
**All projects have not yet been completed so the amount is estimated until expenditures are finalized.

Arizona Trails Heritage Fund

A task force representing land management agencies and trail user types was formed to develop criteria based on the needs identified in the *Arizona Trails 2005 Plan*- for rating Trails Heritage Fund grant applications. Following are the criterion developed by the task force and the number of projects funded from FY1999 to FY 2004 that include elements that address that criterion.

Table 31. Trails Heritage Fund Grant Project Summary FY 1999-2004

NONMOTORIZED TRAIL PROJECTS	
Grant Rating Criterion Used in Projects	**# of Project Elements***
Renovate trails	27
Keep trails clean/clear	48
Promote trail etiquette/environmental ethics	25
Protect access (acquisition)	7
Promote partnership/volunteerism	9
Develop new trail opportunities	24
Reduce environmental/cultural impacts	34
Provide information/maps	37
Enhance support facilities	35
**48 projects were funded from FY1999 to FY2004 for $2,489,747*	

Arizona Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund

The Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund, A.R.S. §28-1176, is allocated fifty-five one hundredths of one percent (0.55%) of the total license tax on motor fuel received by the State of Arizona into the Highway User Revenue Fund. The Fund is administered by the Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB) and the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD). Approximately $2.7 million is received annually into the fund. In recent years, over $7 million has been swept by the Arizona Legislature and was not available for OHV recreation purposes. In addition, $692,100 annually from the Fund is appropriated by the Legislature to aid ASPB operating costs for non-OHV purposes. The AGFD is authorized to use funds for information, education, and law enforcement. Arizona State Parks is authorized to use funds for OHV planning and program administration, and for building or renovating OHV trails and routes, construction of related

facilities, land acquisition, mitigation of environmental damage, off-highway vehicle related law enforcement, and information and education programs.

Until 2002, ASPB used the OHV Recreation Fund for a competitive grants program to eligible entities. Since 2002 the grants program is funded through the motorized portion of the Federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP). From FY1994 to FY2005 over $12 million from the ASPB portion of the OHV Recreation Fund was used to fund more than 70 OHV projects. Currently, the ASPB is leveraging the Fund through partnerships with entities that manage high-use OHV areas to implement a variety of programs and projects such as the newly established OHV Ambassador volunteer program, motorized route evaluations, on-the-ground OHV projects, and OHV education that complement the competitive motorized trails grants program. With OHV Recreation Funds the ASPB also prepares statewide OHV surveys and studies; provides for planning/technical assistance and interagency coordination; conducts trail conferences, training, and education events; develops informational and educational materials, and serves as the clearinghouse for OHV information.

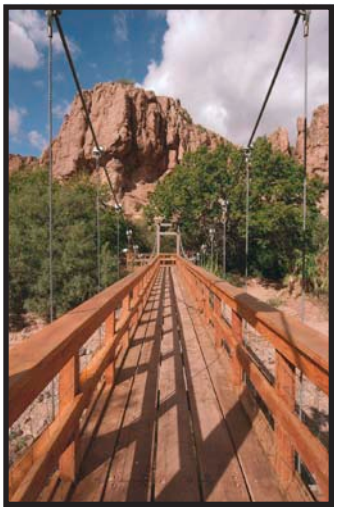
Motorized Federal Recreational Trails Program
The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) motorized portion is a Federal Program to assist States with funding for Arizona trail projects. The Arizona State Parks Board administers Arizona's RTP with the Federal Highway Administration and the Arizona Department of Transportation. The RTP (motorized portion) is a reimbursable, matching program. Monies are awarded through a competitive grants program based on the priorities established in the State Motorized and Nonmotorized Trails Plan. Forty-four percent (44%) of Arizona's RTP funds are available for competitive motorized trails project grants, which equates to approximately $550,000 annually. Projects range from development of trail facilities to mitigation of damage caused by off-highway vehicles. From FY1993 to FY2006, over $6 million have been awarded.

National Recreation, Historic and Scenic Trails in Arizona
The National Trail System Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-543) authorized creation of a national trail system comprised of National Recreation Trails, National Scenic Trails and National Historic Trails. Through designation, these trails are recognized as part of America's national system of trails.

National scenic trails are 100 miles or longer, continuous, primarily non-motorized routes of outstanding recreation opportunity. Such trails are established by an Act of Congress.

National historic trails commemorate historic (and prehistoric) routes of travel that are of significance to the entire Nation. They must meet all three criteria listed in Section 5(b)(11) of the National Trails System Act. Such trails are established by an Act of Congress (Table 33).

National recreation trails**,** also authorized in the National Trails System Act, are existing regional and local trails recognized by either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior upon application (Table 32).



Foot bridge along trail at Boyce Thompson Arboretum State Park near Superior.

Table 32. National Recreation Trails in Arizona

Trail Name	Managing Agency	Trail Type	Mileage
Arcadia Trail	Coronado National Forest	Not listed	6
Arivaca Cienega Trail	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Other	1.25
Arivaca Creek Trail	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Backcountry	1
Aspen Spring Trail	Mohave County Parks	Backcountry	10
Benham Trail	Kaibab National Forest	Backcountry	4
Betty's Kitchen Interpretive Trail	Bureau of Land Management	Not listed	0.5
Bill Williams Mountain Trail	Kaibab National Forest	Backcountry	4
Blue Ridge Trail	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	Not listed	8.7
Bright Angel Trail	Grand Canyon National Park	Not listed	7.8
Central Arizona Project (CAP)Trail	Pima County Natural Resources, Parks & Recreation Dept.	Urban trail bikeway,Other	8+
Coronado Peak Trail	Coronado National Memorial	Not listed	0.4
Desert Ecology Trail	Saguaro National Monument	Not listed	0.3
Eagle Trail	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	Not listed	28.5
Escudilla Trail	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	Not listed	3.3
General George Crook Trail	Coconino/Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests	Not listed	138
Granite Mountain Trail	Prescott National Forest	Not listed	4
Highline Trail	Tonto National Forest	Not listed	50.2
Hunter Trail	Arizona State Parks/Picacho Peak State Park	Not listed	3.5
Joe's Canyon Trail	Coronado National Memorial	Not listed	3.1
North Kaibab Trail	Grand Canyon National Park	Not listed	14.2
North Mountain Trail	Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department	Not listed	0.9
Old Baldy Super Loop Trail	Coronado National Forest	Not listed	12.9
Painted Desert Trail	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Other	1.3
Palm Canyon Trail	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Not listed	0.5
Parks Rest Area	Kaibab National Forest	Not listed	0.5
Prescott Peavine Trail	City of Prescott	Rail trail Backcountry	5.5+
River Trail	Grand Canyon National Park	Not listed	1.7
Sixshooter Canyon	Tonto National Forest	Not listed	6
South Kaibab Trail	Grand Canyon National Park	Not listed	7
National Trail	City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation Dept	Not listed	14
Summit Trail	City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation Dept	Not listed	1.2
Sun Circle Trail	Maricopa County Parks	Not listed	68
Wilson Mountain	Coconino National Forest	Not listed	5

* *Information provided by the National Recreation Trails Online Database (American Trails)*
http://tutsan.forest.net/trails/default.htm

Table 33. National Scenic and Historic Trails in Arizona

Trail Name	Authorized Miles
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail	1,200
Old Spanish National Historic Trail	2,700

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail commemorates the 1,800 mile route followed by the Spanish commander in 1775-1776 when he led a contingent of thirty soldiers and their families on the first overland colonizing expedition from Sonora, Mexico across vast stretches of desert to colonize northern California for Spain, founding a presidio and mission near San Francisco Bay.

The Old Spanish National Historic Trail was a pack mule trail linking New Mexico with coastal California. Mexican trader Antonio Armijo led the first commercial caravan from Abiqui, New Mexico to Los Angeles late in 1829. Over the next 20 years, Mexican and American traders traveled variants of the route, frequently trading with Indian tribes along the way.

There are currently no National Scenic Trails in Arizona; the Arizona Trail is working towards National Scenic Trail designation.

Packhorses along trail near Arizona/New Mexico border.

Other Trail Information

Arizona State Committee On Trails

The Arizona State Committee on Trails (ASCOT) is an advisory committee to the Arizona State Parks Board, providing expertise on nonmotorized trail issues. ASCOT is an active group that has a long history in Arizona and benefited Arizona's trails through numerous achievements. ASCOT began in January of 1972 as the Arizona State Hiking and Riding Trails Committee consisting mainly of equestrians and primarily focusing on Arizona's first long distance urban trail, Sun Circle Trail, and Arizona's first long distance rural trail, the Black Canyon Trail (an historic sheep driveway corridor). ASCOT has evolved over the years as trail needs changed and new user groups emerged. In 1992, the committee was renamed Arizona State Committee on Trails to recognize the full range of mountain bikers, hikers, equestrians and water trail users. The Committee is comprised of diversified trail user groups, agency representatives, and interested members of the general public from throughout the State.

Off-Highway Vehicle Advisory Group

The Off-Highway Vehicle Advisory Group (OHVAG) is a body of dedicated citizen volunteers who assure public involvement in the implementation of Arizona's OHV Program. The Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB) established the OHVAG to advise the ASPB on the development and implementation of the Arizona OHV Recreation Plan and Program and expenditures from the OHV Recreation Fund. The OHVAG consists of seven members with no more than two members residing in one county; five members must be OHV recreationists affiliated with an organized OHV group and two members of the group represent the general public or casual OHV recreationist.

State Trails System
Vision Statement:
Arizona's State Trails System is invaluable, offering a diversity of quality nonmotorized trails that inspire people to experience the State's magnificent outdoor environment and cultural history.


Poppies along 50 Year Trail in Catalina State Park.

The Arizona State Trails System is a partial inventory of Arizona's nonmotorized trails. The System includes a database of existing and proposed nonmotorized trails in Arizona that have been formally nominated by land managing agencies and accepted by the Arizona State Parks Board. There are currently 681 trails in the State Trails System.

The fourth edition of the Arizona State Trails Guide was developed in 2003. The guide includes all existing trails in the State Trails System and provides a trail description, map, elevation profile and contact information for each trail. The Guide is available for purchase and has been widely popular around the State.

The Arizona State Committee on Trails (ASCOT) and other volunteers work each year to monitor the trails in Arizona. By monitoring, ASCOT aids the State in assuring the trails in the State Trails System are safe and maintain the quality of the System.

Arizona Trail
The Arizona Trail will eventually be an 800-mile nonmotorized trail that traverses the State from Mexico to Utah. The Arizona Trail is intended to be a primitive, long distance trail that highlights the State's topographic, biologic, historic and cultural diversity. The cross-state trail now has approximately 720 miles developed. The Arizona Trail Association is a volunteer organization dedicated to completing and maintaining the trail.

Great Western Trail
The Great Western Trail (GWT) is a long and primitive, shared-use route (motorized and non-motorized) anticipated to run from Mexico to Canada through Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. The 800-mile Arizona section of the GWT is nearly 50% complete and is located on existing backcountry routes. It incorporates stunning desert and canyon landscapes, plateaus, woodlands, dense forests and alpine meadows. Some segments require vehicles to be highway-licensed. The Bureau of Land Management is in the process of inventorying designated GWT sections in Arizona. Few members of the GWT Trail Association are currently active, and are seeking a leader to work with land management agencies and tribal governments to secure access and officially designate new GWT routes.

Motorized Recreation Management in Arizona

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation, once termed Off-Road Vehicle Recreation, is undoubtedly the most controversial and least understood recreation occurring on lands in Arizona today. It is an emotional battle for the users and a concern for land managers. OHVs represent a diverse body of motor vehicles that are capable of traveling over unimproved terrains such as full size four-wheel drive, trials, dual-sport motorcycles, sandrails, all-terrain vehicles, rock crawlers, and snowmobiles. People use OHVs to access a particular destination (camping) or are used as the essential part of the recreation experience (dirt biking). There are increasing numbers of OHV users, impacts, and a need for management response in Arizona.

Custom four-wheel drive rock crawling vehicle, Florence Junction.

Based on the *Arizona Trails 2005 Plan*, OHV users represent over 24% of the Arizona population which include residents who use motorized vehicles on trails for multiple purposes. Of that, 7% of Arizona residents reported that motorized trail use accounted for the majority of their time and are considered 'core users.' According to a 2005 report from the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), based on Motorcycle Industry Council reports, the number of ATVs and off-highway motorcycles sales tripled from 1993 to 2003 where more than 1.1 million vehicles were sold in 2003 (totaling more than 8 million ATVs and off-highway motorcycles). ATVs account for more than 70% of the OHV market according to a 2005 NSRE report.

In Arizona, all-terrain vehicles and cycles titled or registered with the Arizona Motor Vehicle Division increased 347% from 1998 (51,453 vehicles) to July 2006 (230,000 vehicles). This does not include untitled OHVs, out of state visitors, or other OHVs that recreate in Arizona. OHV recreation is one of the most extensive recreational activities taking place on public and state lands in Arizona and is forecasted to continue to grow at an increasingly rapid rate.

Benefits of OHV recreation include access for people with disabilities and mobility issues, a significant economic impact in Arizona (more than $4 billion a year based on a 2003 Arizona State Parks study), and the benefits of outdoor recreation (family-based fun, stress relief, outdoor adventure and appreciation). Concerns of OHV impact include factors such as environmental and habitat damage, cultural site damage, safety issues, sound pollution, conflict with other users, visual impacts, noxious weeds, damage to livestock, traffic control, and proliferation of trails. Specific issues in Arizona include:

- Lack of suitable riding areas near large urban centers to provide OHV recreation opportunity.
- Lack of an interdisciplinary group to technically encourage and aid local planners.
- Lack of on-the-ground management presence and self-policing for safety, information, education, and enforcement activities.
- Lack of steady, reliable, adequate funding to manage OHV recreation for planning, maintenance, enforcement, and other OHV related activities.
- Inconsistency of rules and regulations including signing across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Lack of comprehensive, collaborative OHV use planning. Each planning and management entity may address complex planning problems individually.
- Lack of robust State Off-Highway Vehicle laws due in part to the lack of understanding of the seriousness of OHV issues.

- Lack of industry involvement to educate OHV users on specific Arizona rules, regulations, trail etiquette, and places to ride.
- Lack of user knowledge on where he or she can responsibly recreate using an OHV.
- Development encroachment on public lands causing reduction of recreation access.

Volunteer dirt biker uses Global Positioning System to inventory OHV routes for federal and state agencies. [Larry Lindenberg photo]

OHV Recreation Opportunity

The land managers that provide for and manage the most OHV opportunity in Arizona are the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service, which control over 22 million surface acres of the State's land. The BLM and the Forest Service are currently in the process of inventorying and/or evaluating motorized routes and areas to designate acceptable locations for OHV recreation. Evaluation is the beginning step in identifying major OHV corridors for use by motorized vehicles.

Arizona State Land Department State Trust lands also receive high OHV use. The ASLD is not mandated by law or funded to manage recreation on State Trust lands. However, recreational permits are available to the motorized recreationist to cross State Trust lands on open, existing routes, subject to certain terms and conditions.

County parks and preserves provide limited opportunity for motorized recreation. Few counties and cities offer OHV recreation staging area(s) that are often a gateway to BLM and Forest Service managed land. Pima County oversees the management of an OHV park to provide needed OHV recreation sites near urban centers. Management of the Park went through many challenges.

Some counties are also completing trails and open space planning which should include strategies to address motorized recreation. Other governmental entities do not provide any or only provide a limited amount of opportunity for motorized recreation.

Identification of motorized parks/areas and designated routes by local planners near population centers would help alleviate OHV recreational issues on private, state, federal, and tribal lands.

Forest Service Travel Management and Planning

The new Forest Service Travel Management Rule (TMR), published in 2005, requires each national forest or ranger district to designate roads, trails, and areas open to motor vehicles within a four-year timeframe. It acknowledges motorized recreation as an appropriate recreation under proper management and provides a definition for OHVs. Implementation of the rule will generally restrict cross-country travel. The Forest Service rule does not affect snowmobiles;

cross-country restriction of snowmobiles is left to the discretion of the local manager. It includes travel planning for big game retrieval and dispersed camping. A wide range of elements are included in the travel analysis and motorized route/area designation process including environmental, social, and cultural analysis; public involvement; and coordination with other agencies and tribal governments.

Motorized route/area designations will be identified on a motor vehicle use map (MVUM) (36 CFR 212.56) which must be published by the year 2009. Once the map is published, motor vehicle use inconsistent with designations is prohibited (36 CFR 261.13). Until designation is complete current rules and authorities will remain in place.

In Arizona, there are six National Forests and twenty-six Ranger Districts which cover over 10 million surface acres and over 30,000 miles of routes. Each Forest may use a different process for reaching motorized route/area designations. Analysis and public comment will occur in different phases on each ranger district for some of the National Forests.

All six National Forests in Arizona are also currently in the process of forest plan revision. Forest Plans provide a broad long-term strategy for guiding natural resources and land use activities on the Forest, including motorized recreation. It will set the vision and direction for the future. Plans are being revised as some are near twenty years old and may not address current issues. The Plan does not address specific actions or projects, but are important in identifying the general suitability of motorized recreation across each Forest.

Saffel Canyon Trail and staging area near Eagar.

The Forest Service is also considering how to proceed with inventoried roadless areas. In January 2001, the United State Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A) Forest Service issued The Roadless Area Conservation Rule (36 CFR 294). Within roadless areas, road construction and logging is prohibited. There are approximately 1.1 million acres of inventoried roadless areas in Arizona. In 2005, the national Rule was repealed and replaced with a State Petitions Rule that required governors of each State to petition the USDA for establishment of management requirements for roadless areas within their States. The Arizona Game and Fish Department was directed to lead the petitioning effort in Arizona. In September 2006, a U.S. Federal District Court of California reinstated the Roadless Rule and the State Petition Rule was suspended.

Bureau of Land Management Travel Management and Planning

The BLM developed a comprehensive approach to travel planning and management. BLM issued the "National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-Highway Vehicle Use on Public Lands" (2001), "National Mountain Bicycling Strategic Action Plan" (2002) and "The BLM's Priorities for Recreation and Visitor Services" workplan (2003). Arizona BLM is in the process of establishing a designated travel network through its land use planning efforts.

Arizona BLM is developing Resource Management Plans (RMP) for its various units, known as field offices. The plans often take 3 to 5 years to develop and generally cover the entire field office. There are currently four districts, eight field offices, five National Monuments, and three National Conservation Areas which cover approximately 12 million surface acres and 25,000 miles of roads, primitive roads and trails on BLM managed land in Arizona.

The purpose of the RMP is to allocate resources for certain uses (grazing allotments, recreational areas). As part of the RMP, under 43 CFR 8340, BLM offices are required to allocate the entire planning area into three area subdivisions: open (travel permitted anywhere), closed (e.g., wilderness areas), and limited (e.g., limited to existing or designated roads/trails, limited to seasonal use, limited to certain vehicular use). The RMPs also define "desired future conditions" of the planning area transportation network.

During the RMP process, BLM conducts route inventory within the planning area and the public is given a period to comment, usually ninety days. The RMP Record of Decision (ROD) is signed, which implements the Plan, which is generally 15 to 20 years. Implementation plans, known as "Travel Management Plans" will tier off the RMP to accomplish specific route designations; establish routes as roads, primitive roads, or trails; and establish monitoring protocols, mitigative procedures, and a maintenance schedule. A standard signing protocol, statewide route numbering system, and map format (known as "Arizona Access Guides"), has been established.

Arizona State Land Department, State Trust Lands – OHV Use

The Arizona State Land Department (ASLD), which manages over nine million surface acres of State Trust land, which accounts for approximately 13% of land ownership in Arizona, also receives high OHV use. State Trust lands are scattered throughout the State, and the majority are located in more rural areas.

State Trust lands are not public lands, but are instead a trust created to earn funds for trust beneficiaries, mainly Arizona's educational and public institutions. Federal land managers frequently inventory routes on State Trust land sections that are checker-boarded between their land management jurisdictions. This assists in motorized route connections and consistency across jurisdictional boundaries.

Through a partnership with OHV stakeholders, two State Trust land areas surrounding Phoenix Metropolitan were signed, mapped, and temporarily available for motorized recreation on existing routes for those who have purchased a recreation permit. Use of these areas can be closed at anytime, however, such areas may help alleviate the pressure on public lands while providing the public recreation opportunity near population centers. Additional collaboration between multiple entities to provide such opportunities benefits many OHV stakeholders. However, according to the ASLD, allowing recreational use on State Trust lands does not financially benefit trust beneficiaries, which is the agency's primary mandate.

OHV Legislation in Arizona

During 2006 and 2007 legislative sessions, OHV legislation was introduced in both the House and Senate (e.g., SB1508, HB2443) for the purposes of enhancing State OHV laws through operation restrictions and equipment requirements, and generating new revenue for OHV recreation management, opportunity, mitigation and law enforcement. Draft legislation was crafted by an interdisciplinary group of stakeholders. In 2006, the Arizona Game and Fish Department, on behalf of the OHV Workgroup, hosted a series of open houses for informational purposes and to receive comment on draft legislation. OHV legislation is often misunderstood due to lack of understanding of statewide OHV issues and activities. Neither the 2006 nor 2007 proposed OHV legislation passed to become law. It is expected that a similar version of the draft legislation will be reintroduced in the future.

OHV Recreation Trends

Off-highway vehicle recreation is one of the fastest growing activities on public lands in the nation and is not going away. With the introduction of the first commercially made OHV, the four-wheel drive Jeep (1945), motorized bicycle (1947), sport utility vehicle (1958), snowmobile (1959), and dune buggy (1965), the use of off-highway vehicles for recreation in the last 60 years has greatly increased and is only expected to continue on this trend. Also, recreational vehicles are diversifying.

Four-wheeling near Saguaro Lake, Maricopa County (Four Peaks in the background).

More people are buying and using OHVs, but they are discovering that signed and designated routes and areas are limited and difficult to find, especially areas close to home. In the absence of available information, education and maps, many uninformed OHV users ride anywhere there is open land, creating unauthorized routes resulting in damage to the natural environment. Also, many users do not understand the unique and fragile nature of the Sonoran Desert ecosystem and that any soil disturbance (even a single tire track) does not "disappear" with the next rain. This soil disturbance contributes to dust pollution, and allows invasive and non-native vegetation to take hold which increases the chance for wildfires. The soil damage caused by breaking the "desert crust" can remain for centuries. Well-designed, signed routes (especially near urban areas) and statewide education efforts could alleviate much of the resource impacts of OHV use.

With new and increased use of lands for recreational activities, user conflicts increase. Recreation management budgets are often cut. Land management agencies are challenged with balancing the needs of the recreationing public with other land uses. Agencies are changing approaches to managing off-highway vehicle use including more consistent rules, greater restriction, and land closures.

The Arizona Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service are moving toward a designated motorized system where travel use maps will be the enforceable indicator of which routes/areas allow, prohibit, or limit motor vehicle use. Many of the motorized routes currently being used by recreationists are "unauthorized" routes and may be closed through this evaluation process. Once a system is designated (proposed completion in the year 2009 for the Forest Service and 2012 for the BLM) the future challenge is the on-the-ground implementation and monitoring of the new travel management direction. Once the designation process is complete implementation of travel management will include travel maps, signs, trailhead locations, and other information to assist OHV users in making responsible OHV recreation choices.

Motorbike riders on dirt road, east of Phoenix near Bartlett Lake.

Particulate matter pollution is increasing, becoming an issue in Arizona's Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima counties and is affecting OHV use. Under the Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency set national ambient air quality standards for primary air pollutants to protect public health and the environment. Portions of Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima counties have been designated nonattainment for not meeting air quality standards, including particulate matter. Under the air quality State Implementation Plan, control measures must be implemented to meet national standards. More recently, *Executive Order 2007-03, Improving Air Quality*, requires the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to develop an Air Quality Improvement Action Plan by March 31, 2007. The Plan provides the Governor with recommended strategies to reduce particulate matter and ozone pollution in Arizona, and meet national air quality standards. As sources of particulate pollution include open areas, unpaved parking lots and roads, disturbed vacant lots, and paved road dust, OHV recreation will likely be impacted.

Closures of portions of State Trust land for dust violations in areas of OHV recreation use are currently occurring and with increased air quality regulation, more land closures and regulations are expected.

As there is an increased need to manage OHV recreation, operation restrictions, equipment requirements, and generation of new revenue for OHV recreation management and opportunity, OHV legislation was introduced in the State Legislature during 2006 and 2007, however, the bills did not pass. It is likely that some form of OHV legislation will be reintroduced in future years. County sheriffs and local law enforcement officials are increasingly requested to assist agencies that manage high-use or high-impact OHV areas. Proposed new OHV fund revenues, if authorized by the State Legislature, may support additional law enforcement through the Arizona Game and Fish Department, county sheriffs and/or other entities.

Members of the Off-Highway Vehicle Advisory Group (OHVAG) riding ATVs on field trip, Moss Wash Trail near Kingman.

Tourism and recreation have risen to one of Arizona's top industries—communities benefit from the economic impact of OHV recreation. As the population growth and popularity of OHV use increases, there is a demand for new riding opportunities. Interfaces at the edge of rural and urban communities are increasingly impacted by OHV recreation. OHV opportunity close to large population centers becomes increasingly important, however, it is limited by factors such as loss of access, closures, liability issues, sound pollution concerns, dust pollution concerns, and lack of local/regional OHV recreational use planning. Well-designed and sustainable motorized route systems are essential in managing OHVs to reduce resource damage and user conflicts. Interconnected networks of trail loops of varying length and degree of difficulty with scenic sites and facilities are ideal. However, a limited number of trail systems in Arizona have been designed specifically for recreational OHV use – existing roads and unauthorized routes tend to make up the motorized route system in Arizona. Federal and state land managing agencies are now beginning to close unauthorized routes not officially designated by the managing agency. Inclusion of OHV recreation parks and designated route systems into recreation plans is new to most local planners and motorized recreation opportunities are often neglected or ignored.

Land management agencies are formulating strategies to help resolve OHV issues including defining suitable motorized recreation locations, more consistent rules and regulations, education and increased enforcement. As budgets are limited to manage OHV recreation on public land and use increases, fees for use of OHV facilities (as well as other recreation sites) are becoming increasingly popular.

With land closures, route closures, loss of access, and existing route systems not designed for sustainable, high-quality OHV experiences, the bottom line is OHV recreational opportunities in Arizona are not trending to meet the growing demand for OHV recreation.

BOATING RECREATION IN ARIZONA

By Danielle Silvas, SLIF Grants Coordinator, Arizona State Parks

Arizona is thought of as a desert environment; most people would suspect a lack of water resources. Actually Arizona has water, but it is a precious commodity – one to be used wisely and conservatively to ensure there is water for future generations.

When it comes to water-based recreation opportunities in Arizona, there is an abundance of choices. Arizona has a variety of rivers, natural lakes and reservoirs that provide people with ample possibilities to boat, swim, water ski, and fish. Water-based recreation is an extremely popular and important aspect of Arizona's lifestyle.

(see Figure 8. Arizona Boatable Lakes and Streams, Appendix C, pg 250).

Waterskiing at Lyman Lake State Park near St. Johns.

Boaters that use Arizona waterways have many recreational opportunities in some of the most scenic landscapes. There are about 200 boatable recreation lakes in Arizona that provide approximately 400,000 acres of surface water for the enjoyment of residents and visitors (see Figure 8. Arizona Lakes and Rivers). For the purpose of this report, the state can be divided up into four water-based recreation regions; Colorado River, Northern, Southern, and Central.

- The **Colorado River** is the largest and most popular waterway, running along the north Utah boarder down the west side of Arizona from Nevada to California and exiting the state at the Mexico border. With more than 500 miles and an estimated 340,000 surface acres of fresh water, the Colorado River is the hot spot for recreation and six major lakes. Lake Powell, Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Lake Havasu, Parker Strip, and Martinez Lake all offer accessible boat launch ramps, courtesy docks, fuel stations, camping with and without hook-ups, picnicking, fishing, boat rentals, boating and fishing supplies, and much more. While many Arizonans use the Colorado River, more Californians use this water resource.

- The **Northern Region** has an estimated 5,000 surface acres of boatable water. This area includes many lakes in the Coconino National Forest such as Upper Lake Mary, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest with Luna Lake and Willow Springs, White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation with Big Lake and Reservation Lake, Arizona State Parks with Lyman Lake and Fool Hollow Lake, and Clear Creek Reservoir in Navajo County.

- The **Central Region** has an estimated 30,000 surface acres of boatable waters. Most of these waterways are run by the Tonto National Forest such as Roosevelt Lake, Apache Lake, Canyon Lake and Saguaro Lake on the Salt River, and Horseshoe Lake and Bartlett Lake on the Verde River. Arizona State Parks manages Alamo Lake, and Lake Pleasant is run by Maricopa County Parks and Recreation.

- The **Southern Region** has an estimated 20,000 surface acres of boatable waters. San Carlos Lake is run by the San Carlos Apache Tribe, Patagonia Lake and Roper Lake are Arizona State Parks, and the Coronado National Forest has the popular Parker Canyon Lake and Peña Blanca Lake.

Arizona's Northern, Central, and Southern Region lakes and reservoirs are much more remote than the Colorado River. Because they are inland these lakes and reservoirs are very popular for fishing, camping, boating, picnicking, and enjoying the great outdoors primarily by Arizonans.

Arizona Watercraft Survey

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), the Arizona Game & Fish Department (AGFD), and the Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB) are required, under Arizona Revised Statutes (Sec. § 28-5926), to conduct a study every three years on watercraft fuel consumption and recreational watercraft usage. The primary purposes of this study are to determine the percentage of total state taxes paid to Arizona for motor vehicle fuel that is used for propelling watercraft and determine the number of days of recreational watercraft use in each of the state's counties by boat use days and person use days (BRC, 2006).

Jet skiing at Lake Havasu State Park.

The fuel consumption data is collected to determine the allocation of motor vehicle fuel tax to the State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF). The information on recreational watercraft usage patterns on Arizona's lakes and rivers is necessary, in part, to determine the distribution of SLIF funds to eligible grant applicants.

This study also provides selected attitudinal and behavioral data on;

- Water-based and non-water-based recreational activities participated in,
- Boating and water-based recreational facility needs,
- SLIF fund utilization priorities,
- Adequacy and focus of watercraft law enforcement activities; and
- Attitudes about selected watercraft and outdoor recreation issues.

The information contained in this report is based on two key study components:

- A statistically valid and projectable telephone survey of registered watercraft owners in Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah.
- An audit/survey of the fuel sales and consumption patterns of: (1) marinas, (2) public agencies, and (3) concessionaires, commercial boat operators and excursion operators.

In addition to the boat owner surveys and the marina, agency and concessionary audits, this study also included a launch ramp survey. The launch ramp survey was conducted to check the ratio of in-state to out-of-state boaters at ten selected Arizona lakes and rivers.

Between June 1, 2005 and May 31, 2006, Arizonans used a total of 2,737,702,381 gallons of taxable gasoline. An estimated 46,970,760 gallons of gasoline was used to propel watercraft in the state of Arizona. This total represents 1.7157% of the total gallons of taxable gasoline sold during the study. The 2006 SLIF allocation of 1.7157% is up from the 2003 percentage of 1.4514%. The primary reason for the increase from 2003 is that the percent of boaters who used their watercraft on Arizona lakes and rivers in a two-week period increased from 8% in 2003 to 10.2% in 2006. Registered watercraft owners that typically use Arizona waterways are from Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah.

Total boat use days in 2006 were 4,793,501, a 48% increase over the 3,229,153 boat use days recorded in 2003. Similar to the prior three studies, Mohave County is the dominant boating location in Arizona with 49.9% of total boat use days – up from 40.8% in 2003. The study also reveals increased boat use in Maricopa, La Paz, Coconino, Gila and Yuma Counties. Person use days also increased from 14,781,894 in 2003 to 23,409,303 in 2006 – a 58% increase. As in the case with boat use days, Mohave County is the dominant boating location in Arizona accounting for 52.2% of all person use days.

Survey Questions

- When boaters are asked if they feel the program's funds should be used mostly for renovations or new building, a majority of boaters select renovations over new building – 55% vs. 31%.

- Boaters are asked how important they feel each of six SLIF funding functions are, four of the functions are rated very or somewhat important by over eight out of ten boaters:
  1) the construction of first-aid stations and other safety facilities, 88%;
  2) the purchasing of law enforcement and safety equipment such as patrol boats, radios and lights, 87%;
  3) the construction of water-based boating facilities such as marinas, launch ramps and piers, 86%; and
  4) the construction of recreation support facilities such as restrooms, campgrounds and picnic tables, 85%.

  These four functions have remained the top four over the past three studies.

- A new question was added starting with the 2000 study to determine boaters' preferences for the uses of a new lake, should one be developed. Seven different boating activities were evaluated and in 2006, as was the case in 2000 and 2003, four received ratings of very important or somewhat important by more than 80% of the boaters:
  1) general pleasure boating, 95%;
  2) fishing, 91%;
  3) water skiing, 85%; and
  4) power boating, 84%.

  Stopping people who are boating recklessly, 52%, and stopping people who are boating while drunk, 50%, continue to be the two law enforcement activities which boaters would most like to see increased at their favorite lake or river.

The next Arizona Watercraft Study will be in 2009.

WILDLIFE RELATED RECREATION IN ARIZONA

By Sal Palazzolo, Landowner Relations Program Manager, Arizona Game & Fish Department

Introduction

With more than 87 million people 16 years of age and older participating nationally in wildlife-related recreation in 2006, it is clearly an important leisure activity in the U.S. This equates to an average of nearly four out of every 10 people you meet at work, at school, in a restaurant, or while strolling down a sidewalk will participate in some type of wildlife recreation (FWS, 2007).

Fishing for largemouth bass at Alamo Lake State Park.

Arizona is gifted with varied habitats that support a great diversity of wildlife as well as a significant amount of state and federal lands. As a result of this abundant and diverse wildlife and the large amount of public lands, hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing is an important outdoor recreation for many resident and non-resident sportsmen.

Arizona has a long tradition of providing recreational opportunities for the hunting and angling public along with supporting several other types of wildlife recreation. We strive to maintain and enhance programs for conservation of wildlife resources, and for hunters, anglers, wildlife watchers, photographers and other recreational users of wildlife and for all of those who take pleasure in enjoying that wildlife exists. The funding for this management is acquired through fees charged to hunters, anglers and trappers for licenses, permits, stamps and tags, and a federal excise tax on hunting and fishing equipment.

The purpose of Game Management is to protect and manage game populations and their habitats to maintain the natural diversity of Arizona, and to provide wildlife-oriented recreation opportunities for present and future generations. This includes big game, small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, upland game birds and migratory game birds. Providing habitat for game animals also directly provides habitat for all wildlife in that habitat, which provides opportunities for all recreational users (or observers) of wildlife.

The purpose of Sportfish Management is to protect and manage sportfish populations and their habitats, while also working to maintain the natural diversity of Arizona. Sportfish management also provides fishing opportunities for present and future generations. “Sportfish” means fish that are pursued by anglers, including cold-water fish (such as trout) and warm-water fish (such as largemouth bass).

Management of Hunting and Fishing Recreation in Arizona

The activities of hunting and fishing are resource dependent, meaning that the harvest or take of wildlife and fish needs to be regulated to protect against over-harvest. This can be accomplished

in a number of ways: limiting the number of licenses or tags that are sold, setting limits on the number of animals or fish that can be harvested within a set time period (i.e. one deer per year, 10 bluegill per day, etc.). This setting of limits also helps to allow the greatest number of individuals possible to enjoy the activity.

The regulations and guidelines that govern the pursuits of hunting and fishing are established and enforced by the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD or the Department). The Department is part of the executive branch of Arizona state government. State law mandates that the Department protect Arizona's wildlife resources, regulate watercraft use and enforce OHV laws. They do this by implementing rules and policies; developing cooperative partnerships; taking actions to conserve, manage and enjoy wildlife; and enforcing laws that protect wildlife, public health and safety.

Family affair—Boating and fishing go hand in hand. [Courtesy of AGFD]

Economic Importance of Hunting and Fishing in Arizona

Fishing and hunting recreation generates spending that has a powerful effect on Arizona's economy. More than 255,000 Arizona anglers spend an estimated $831.5 million on equipment and trip-related expenditures annually. Hunters, more than 135,000 of them in Arizona, account for an additional $126.5 million in retail sales. This combined $958 million in spending creates an economic impact of $1.34 billion to the state of Arizona. Furthermore, this spending supports more than 17,000 jobs, provides residents with $314 million in salary and wages and generates more than $58 million in state tax revenue.

The following report prepared by Arizona State University, School of Management presents a detailed economic analysis on the impacts that fishing and hunting recreation generate at the state and individual county levels.

Economic Importance for Non-consumptive Wildlife-Related Recreation in Arizona
Expenditures made by watchable wildlife recreationists generate rounds of additional spending through the economy. This results in numerous direct, indirect, and induced impacts. The sum of these impacts is the total economic impact resulting from the original expenditures. These economic figures show the total economic effect from 2001 watchable wildlife activities in Arizona to be $1.5 billion. In addition, watchable wildlife recreation supports over 15,000 jobs in the state, providing total household income near $430 million and generates over $57 million in state taxes.

The following report prepared by Southwick Associates, using data provided in the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, presents a detailed economic analysis on the impacts that watchable wildlife recreation generate at the state and individual county levels.

Issues Affecting Hunting and Fishing Recreation

Arizona's human population has been increasing at a far greater rate than the national average. This growth is likely to continue throughout the life of this plan. A growing human population places increasing demands on wildlife populations, in part because of shrinking wildlife habitat due to human development and encroachment.

Increasing human population and decreasing wildlife habitat also result in loss of areas in which to recreate, concentrate human activity in existing recreation areas, increase human-wildlife conflicts, increase density of watercraft and off-highway vehicles, and may reduce the quality of habitat available for wildlife as a result of these competing uses.

Arizona's increasing human population is more urban and less rural. Perceptions among urban and rural residents regarding traditional uses of wildlife differ. The proportion of people who hunt and fish is declining, although the absolute number of participants in these activities is relatively stable. Assessing the desires of Arizona's diverse human population is essential to implementing appropriate management direction.

The increasing use of recreational vehicles like personal watercraft and off-highway vehicles often results in conflicts among user groups and requires balance between recreation management and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat. Compliance with regulations becomes a greater challenge as recreational participants increase and often compete for limited space and resources. Increased emphasis must be placed on human safety, not only in recreational situations, but also in human-wildlife conflicts in both rural and urban areas.

Educational efforts must address all Arizonans and target diverse user groups to provide the necessary information to ensure compliance, reduce conflicts among users and with wildlife, and encourage sustainable enjoyment of Arizona's diverse wildlife resources.

The demand for access to public and State Trust lands for recreation has increased. About 18% of Arizona is privately owned and these lands can provide recreational opportunities and access into public and State Trust lands. However, as more Arizona landowners exercise their right to deny access to or through their private lands, access to public and State Trust lands has become difficult. Many times, collaboration with private landowners results in improved wildlife habitat in exchange for short-term or perpetual access agreements. These efforts must continue to address the underlying reasons for denial of public access, such as vandalism, trespassing, littering, illegal off-road activities, disruption of landowner operations, liability, undocumented immigrants and drug trafficking.

Participation - Hunting

Providing an accurate account of participation of hunting and fishing in Arizona can be difficult in some situations. For example, determining the number of people interested in fishing or small game hunting (i.e. quail, dove, rabbit) is relatively easy. Any person wishing to participate in that activity must purchase a hunting or fishing license.

Quail hunting in the desert.
[Courtesy of AGFD]

However, in the case of big game hunting (elk, bighorn sheep, deer) these licenses or tags are distributed via a lottery draw. Meaning, that the numbers of people who wish to participate far exceed those that actually participate because of the need to regulate the number of animals harvested. For example, in 2005 there were 11,266 applicants (people wishing to participate) for only 84 Bighorn sheep tags (people who actually participated) (Table 34). This example is true every year for most big game hunts.

Table 34. Summary of Big Game Hunt Applicants and Permits Issued

Year	Species	# of applicants	# of permits issued
2005	Elk	92,687	24,969
2005	Bighorn Sheep	11,266	84
2005	Deer	87,396	40,057
2005	Pronghorn Antelope	20,073	519

Table 35. Summary of Small Game Hunter Participation

Year	Species	Hunters	Hunter days	Days/Hunter
2004	Mourning Dove	45,933	191,651	4.2
2004	White-winged Dove	20,962	69,104	3.3
2004	Quail	44,142	220,032	5
2004	Cottontail Rabbit	12,819	74,571	5.8
2004	Squirrel	6,217	14,892	2.4

As Arizona's population continues to grow the participation in certain aspects of hunting and fishing has grown the same. Table 36 demonstrates the increase in participation in these activities:

Table 36. Trend in Select Big Game Applications

Species	Year	# of Applicants	Year	# of Applicants
Bighorn Sheep	1965	573	2005	11,266
Spring Turkey	1979	6,275	2005	16,682
Pronghorn Antelope	1966	6,781	2005	20,073
Elk	1966	7,811	2005	92,687

While the interest in participating in big game hunting has generally increased, the same is not seen with interest in small game hunting. Table 37 illustrates this:

Table 37. Trend in Number of Small Game Hunters

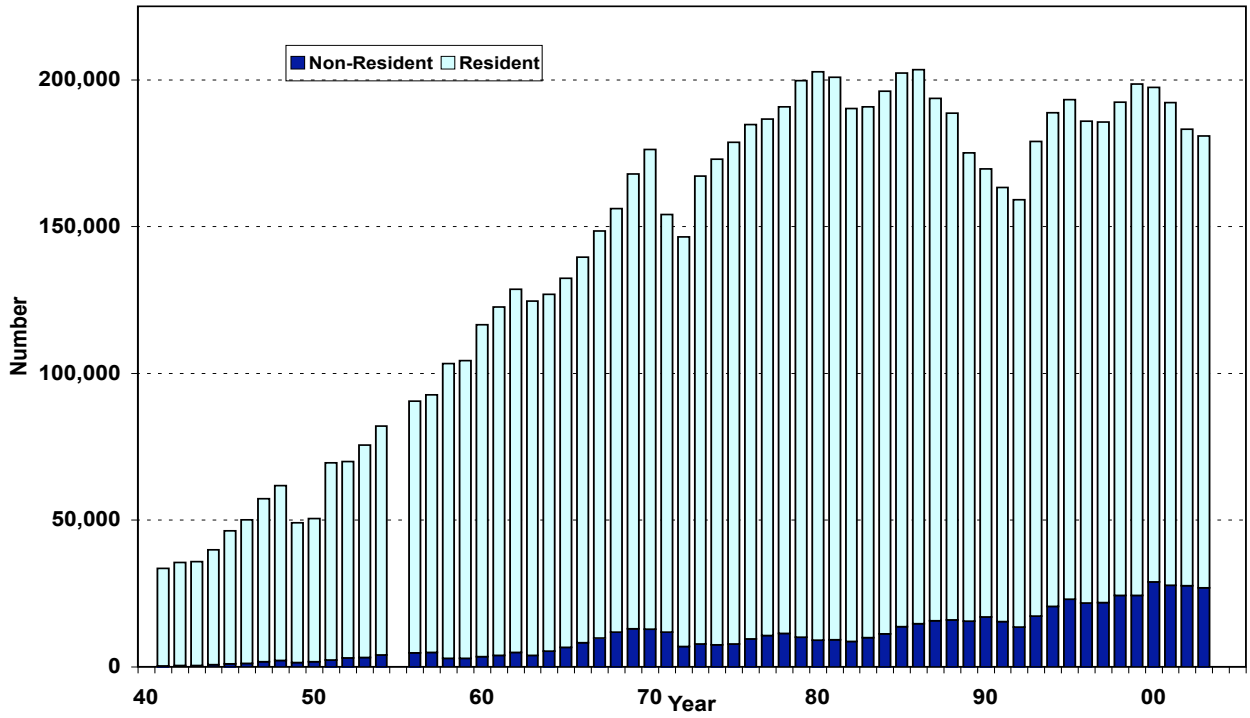
Species	Year	# of Hunters	Year	# of Hunters
Mourning Dove	1995	52,357	2004	45,933
White-winged Dove	1995	27,429	2004	20,962
Quail	1995	68,661	2004	44,142
Cottontail Rabbit	1995	20,941	2004	12,819
Squirrel	1995	15,955	2004	6,217

Demographics of Arizona Hunters

In April 2004, the Department sent a randomly selected sample of 2,000 purchasers of 2003 hunting licenses a demographics and satisfaction survey. The survey was designed to collect data that could be used for trend comparison with data collected during similar surveys in 1987, 1994 and 2000. All surveys included residents and non-residents in proportion to their occurrence in the hunting population. Arizona population statistics were taken from the Arizona Department of Economic Security's Internet website: www.azdes.gov, 2006).

Sales of Arizona hunting licenses reached a high in 1986. The Department was offering double deer tags during this period. After 1986, hunting license sales declined until a low was reached in 1992. Several factors may have contributed to this decline: poor deer and quail hunting, application deadline for the draw shortened by a week, archery javelina was added to the draw, and an increase in the cost of hunting licenses in 1990. From 1992 to 1993, hunting license sales jumped 12.4% (Figure 12). Small game hunters appear to be responsible for much of this increase, as their numbers increased by approximately 11,300 (13.6%), based on the annual small game hunter questionnaire.

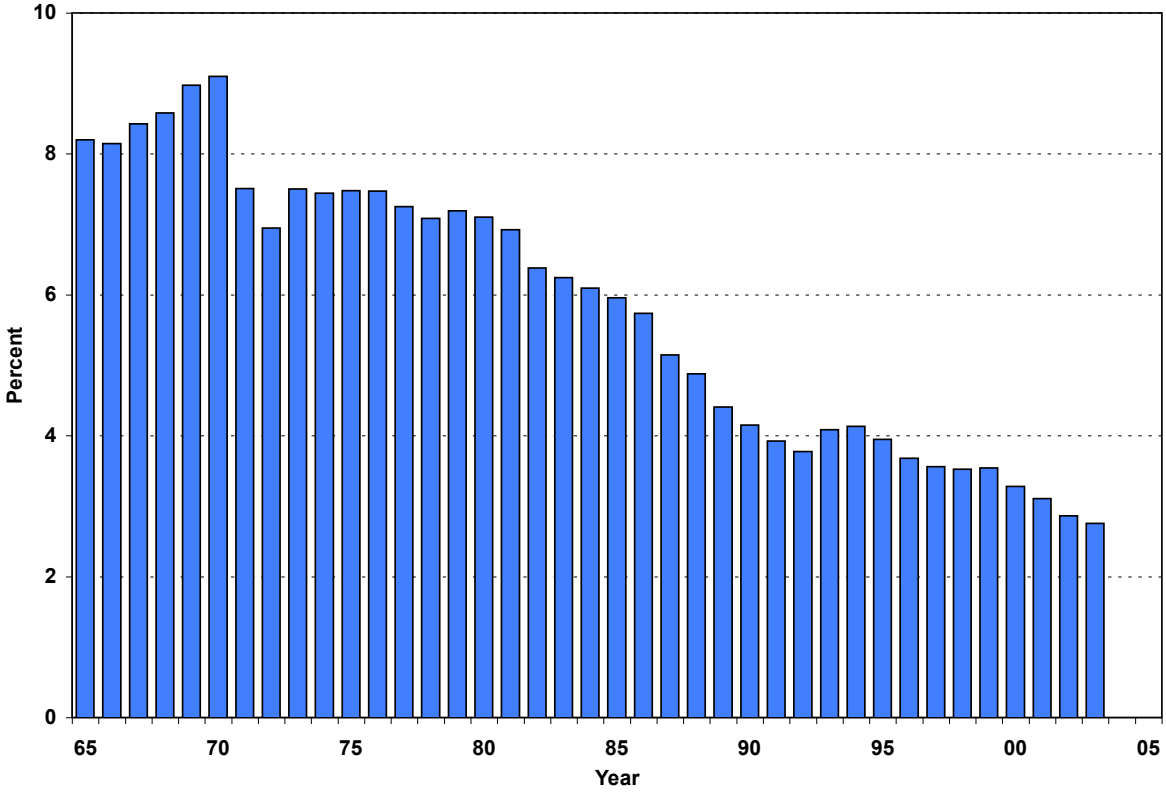
Figure 12. Arizona Hunting License Sales



The number of applications submitted in drawings increased by 5.7% in 1993, indicating that the number of hunters who bought licenses to hunt big game probably increased as well. Arizona hunting license sales increased from 1993-1999 with a slight drop in 1996 and 1997. This drop may have been a response to poor hunting conditions for all species, especially deer, quail, and dove.

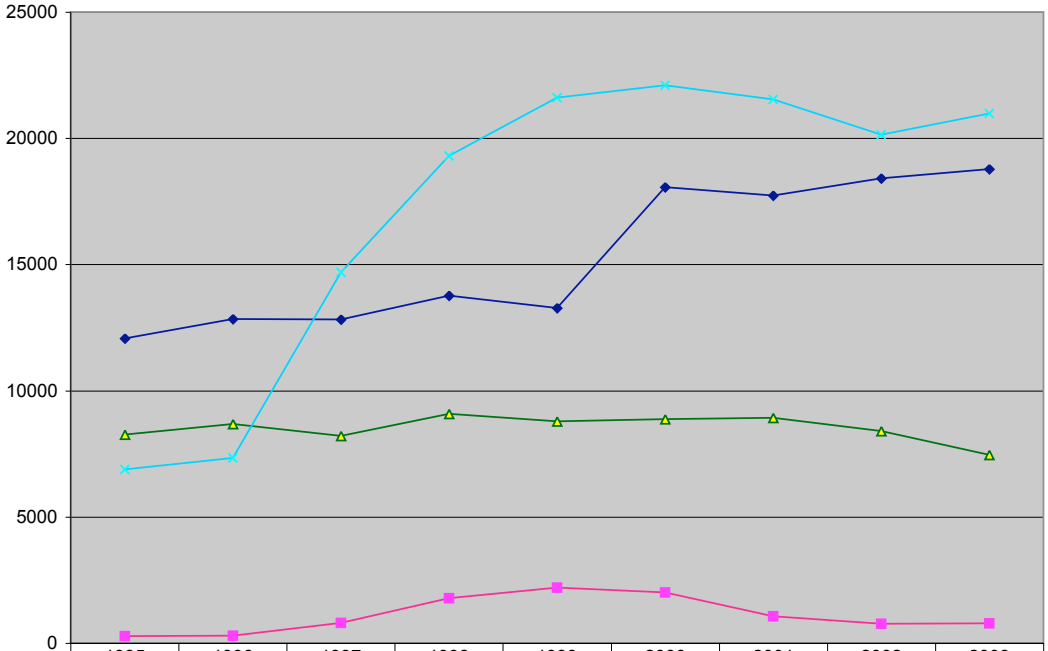
In 1998, deer was added to the bonus point system allowing unsuccessful deer applicants in 1999 to begin accumulating points. This may have reversed the slight drop in hunting license sales in 1996 and 1997. From 2000 to present, the Department has seen a 9% decrease in license sales. Population levels for many species, both big game and small game, are at record low levels, which may be a factor in this decline.

Figure 13. Percent of Arizona Residents who Purchase Arizona Hunting Licenses



People of all abilities enjoy hunting, fishing and watching wildlife. Some people "hunt" wildlife by means other than shotgun or bow, preferring a camera or pair of binoculars. [Courtesy of AGFD]

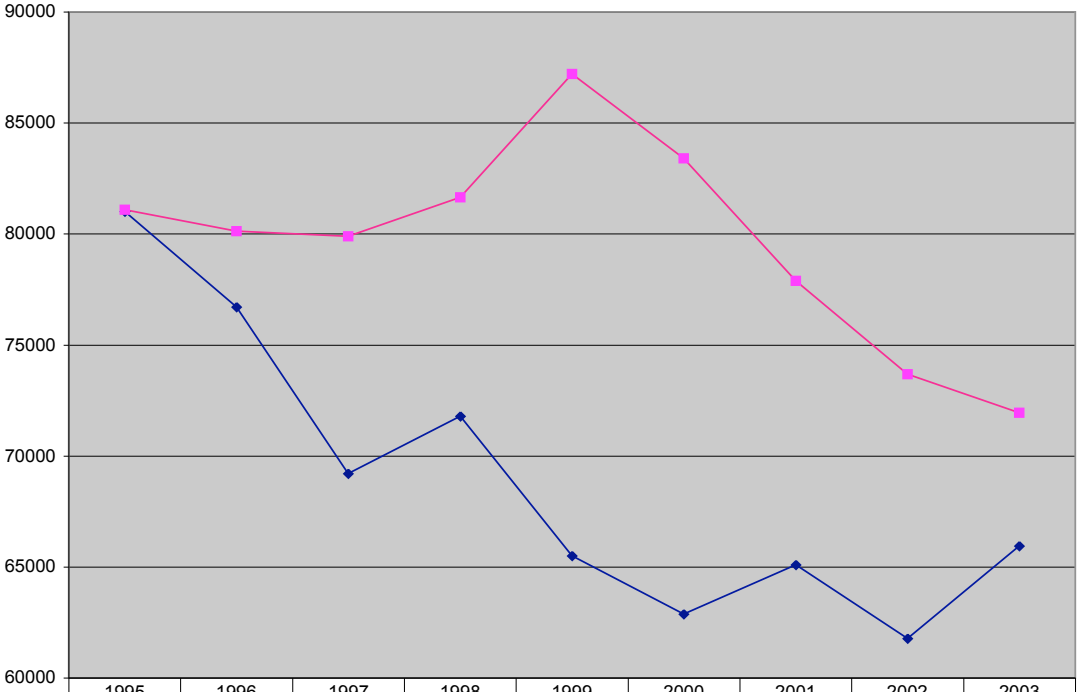
Figure 14. Non-Resident and Other License Sales



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Non-Resident Hunt	12067	12834	12819	13762	13270	18061	17731	18407	18788
Non-Resident Combo	285	297	803	1777	2197	2010	1068	767	788
3-Day Hunts	8259	8675	8205	9081	8779	8869	8923	8396	7462
Youth Hunts	6890	7334	14694	19307	21607	22095	21543	20149	20983

Number of Licenses Sold by Year

Figure 15. Resident Licenses



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Resident Hunt	81014	76698	69195	71787	65491	62880	65084	61778	65946
Resident Combo	81081	80120	79886	81650	87195	83399	77886	73684	71945

Number of Licenses Sold by Year

First successful quail hunt. [Courtesy of AGFD]

The percent of Arizona residents who purchased hunting licenses has decreased since 1993 with only 2.8% of Arizonans purchasing a hunting license in 2003 (Figure 13). This decrease is more a reflection of Arizona's population increasing while the number of resident hunters remained stable. The proportion of non-resident to resident hunting license purchasers was 14.8% in 2003, a 2.5% increase from 1999 (Figure 13 and 16).

Women continue to comprise only a small proportion of hunters, 5.8% in 2004 versus 6.4% in 2000 and 6.9% in 1987.

Age data was not collected during this survey period. This survey will be repeated in 2-3 years at which time age data will be collected. Results from the 2000 survey showed ages reported on samples of licenses continued to increase during 1987-2000. Mean ages shifted upward from 36.8 years in 1987 and 37.8 years in 1993 to 44.7 years in 1999. This shift is evident upon comparison of age class composition (Figure 17).

Figure 16. Percent of Arizona Hunting Licenses Purchased by Nonresidents

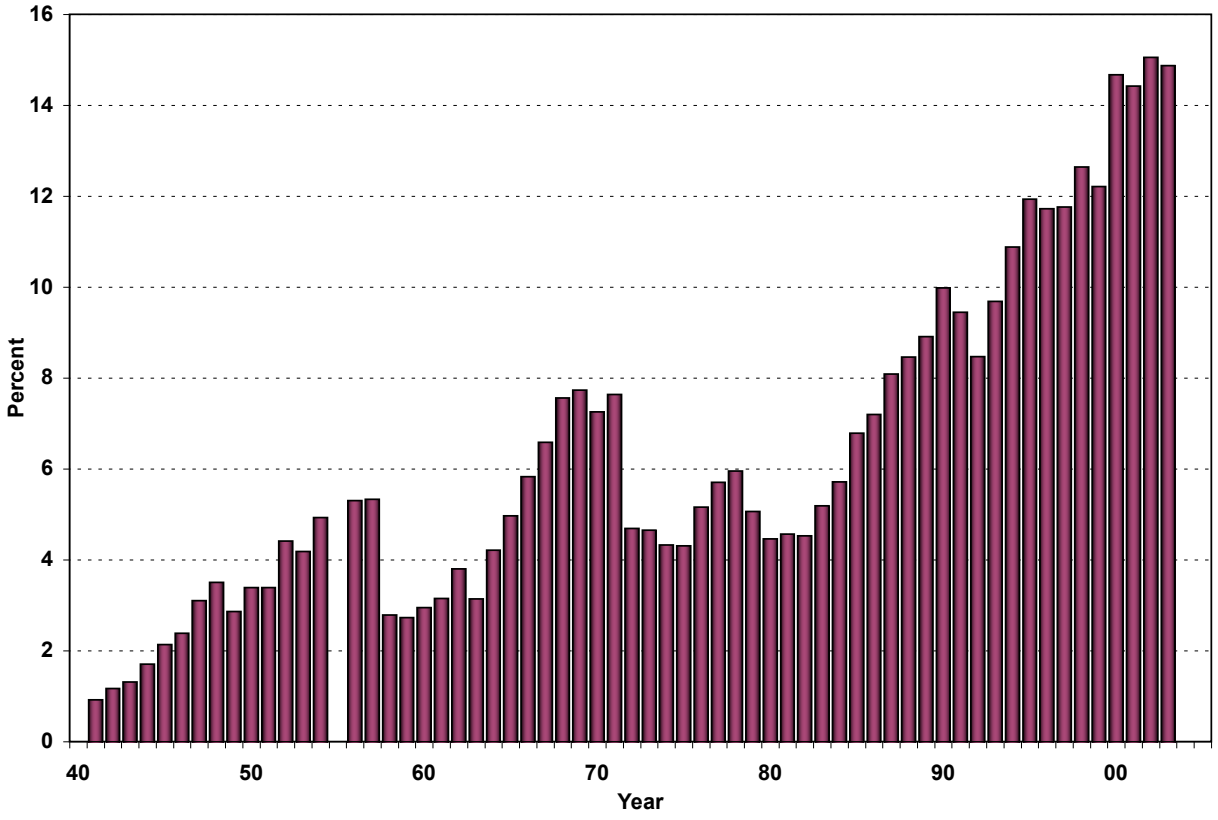
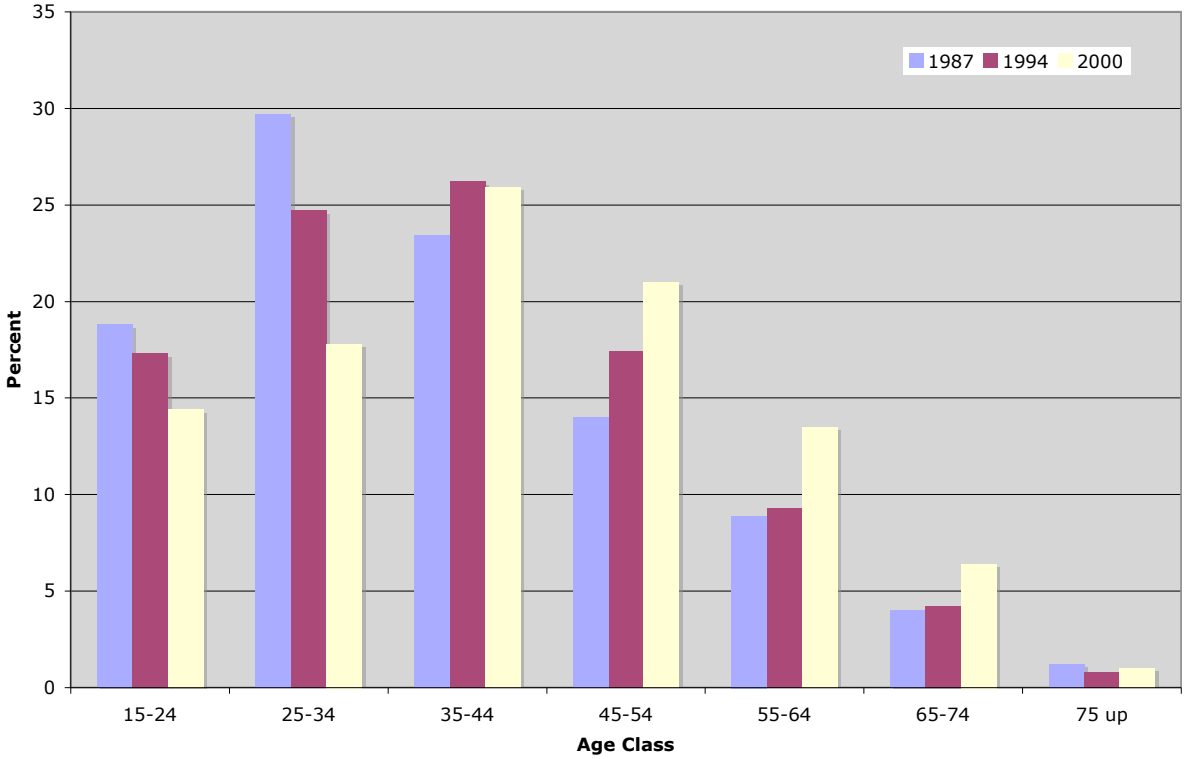


Figure 17. Age Classes of Arizona Hunting License Purchasers



Years of residency for Arizona resident hunters continue to shift towards the middle/older age classes. Education level of Arizona hunters continues to rise with 62.7% of respondents in 2004 completing trade school or some level of college. Over 50% of hunters reside in communities with populations less than 100,000.

In conclusion, following a steady decline of license sales form 1987 to1992 the sales of hunting licenses increased each year through 2000, and from 2000 to present there has been a slow decline (Figure 15). Continued drought conditions adversely affecting most wildlife populations are a likely cause for the decline. The long-term outlook for hunting license sales does not look encouraging. The average age of hunters continues to increase while the number of young hunters remains stable. Special licenses (youth combination), special hunts (juniors-only big game hunts and juniors-only afternoon dove hunts), and special hunter education programs have allowed Jr. license sales to remain stable but not increase (Figure 14). In most respects, characteristics and opinions of hunters in 2004 were similar to those of hunters in 1987, 1994 and 2000. They remain heavily male and middle-aged with average or slightly higher levels of education.

Participation - Angler

The most recent Angler data collected by the Department was compiled in 2001 (Table 38). On average Arizona anglers in 2001 spent 19 days fishing. The average angler spent 11 days fishing for trout and 16 days for non-trout angling. Since 1986, the average days fished has increased to a high of 22.7 in 1992. This activity level has since dropped to 19.1 days in 2001.

Table 38. Estimated Angler User Days (x 1000) by Survey Year

	1986	1989	1992	1995	2001*
Trout	1,797	1,954	2,140	1,764	1,441
Non-Trout	4,996	5,419	5,272	5,017	3,666
Total	6,793	7,373	7,412	6,781	5,107

**Questionnaire redesigned, may not be comparable to previous years.*

Individuals who fished in Arizona during 2001 took on average 15 fishing trips. One person recorded a maximum of 300 trips, a very avid angler. The majority of anglers take multiple one-day trips for fishing.

Since 1986, statewide Angler Surveys have collected trout and non-trout fishing data. This information was grouped into three categories, trout only anglers, mixed (anglers fishing for both trout and non-trout species), and non-trout only anglers. The distribution of these angler types has remained constant from 1986 to 1995. In 2001 the distribution shifted with the mixed group increasing to 43% and the non-trout only anglers dropping to 32%. This change in angler type proportions may in part reflect an increase in the occasional or generalist angler.

The average hours spent fishing per "day" for trout and non-trout species was investigated in this survey. Anglers on average spent 5.4 hours fishing for trout and 6.0 hours fishing for non-trout species such as largemouth bass and channel catfish. Overall, people fished for 5.7 hours per day in 2001. Generally, the hours spent on coldwater angling for trout were less than those spent on warmwater species. These results are similar to findings from creel (angler catch) studies throughout the State. Licensed anglers that did not fish in 2001 were asked to indicate the primary reason for not fishing. Of the 16% that did not fish in 2001, 48.3% indicated "Not enough spare time" as the major reason for not participating in fishing.

The actual number of licensed anglers in Arizona is calculated at 360,334 license holders, of which 265,605 are resident, 24,451 are non-resident and the remaining 70,274 make up the mixed residency category.

Programs to Promote Outdoor Recreation

Urban Fishing Program:
Arizona's Urban Fishing Program is recognized nationally as one of the best in the country. The Program is a partnership with the Department and local parks and recreation departments to intensively stock and manage urban park lakes for fishing recreation. Simply put, the Program operates on the premise that "if people can't get out of town to fish, we will bring fish into town for the people." The Program provides convenient, affordable, accessible and fun fishing for anglers of all ages and abilities.

Kids enjoy catching bluegill at urban lakes. [AGFD photo]

There are currently 20 designated Urban Fishing Program lakes in 11 cities. The parks and recreation departments of Chandler, Gilbert, Mesa, Payson, Peoria, Phoenix, Sahuarita, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe and Tucson are currently working collaboratively with the Arizona Game and Fish Department to provide this fishing opportunity in their communities. These 20 lakes are intensively stocked from 20-24 times per year with trout, catfish and sunfish. The cost of bringing these keeper-sized fish into city park lakes means that anglers age 14 and over must purchase a $16 Class U (urban fishing) license to fish Urban Program lakes. Signs posted at each park identify participating lakes.

These specially designated Program lakes are stocked with healthy, catchable fish on an every-other week basis throughout most of the year. Farm-raised channel catfish (15-18 inch average) are stocked from mid March through early July and from late September through mid November. Rainbow trout (9-12 inch average) are stocked from mid November to March. Sunfish are stocked two times during the year in May and November. There are no fish stockings scheduled between July 10 and September 20 due to high lake temperature conditions and the high risk of transporting fish at that time of year.

Many Department sponsored fishing clinics and aquatic educational programs are held each year at park lakes. Youth participation is a high priority and they represent 25% of the Program participants. In addition to catching healthy and delicious 11-inch trout and 1.8-pound catfish, anglers benefit socially and psychologically by spending time with friends and family. The Sport Fishing Education Program is designed to help anyone become more proficient in basic fishing techniques. This statewide program takes advantage of the many fishable waters available in both rural and urban areas of the state. The Department sponsored fishing clinics provide trained fishing instructors and all educational materials, rods, reels, and bait. The normal fishing license requirements are waived during a Department sponsored sport fishing program.

Arizona's Watchable Wildlife Program

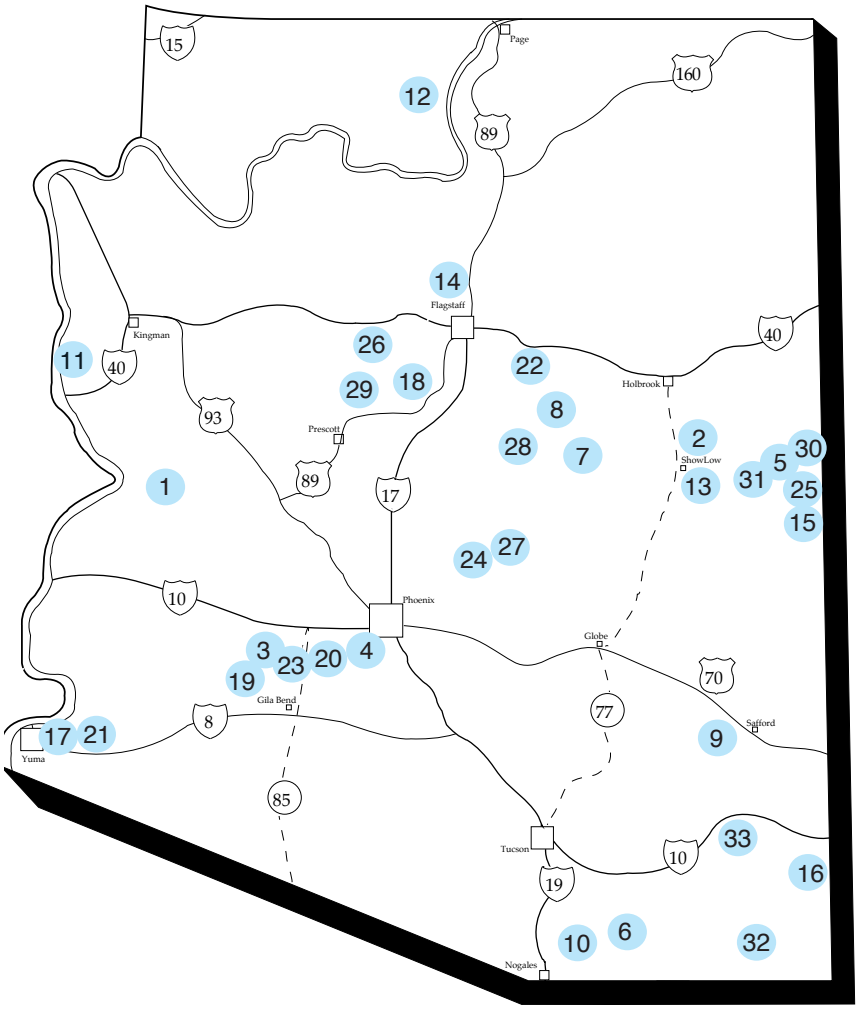
The Arizona Game and Fish Department currently owns or manages more than 266,870 acres of land statewide, including wildlife areas, fish hatcheries, shooting ranges, and regional offices. There are thirty-three designated state wildlife areas available for public uses, including fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, birding and viewing wildlife (Figure 18). Each year the Department acquires more land to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for the public.

Wildlife watching is a popular outdoor recreation activity nationwide. To be considered wildlife watching, one must either take a "special interest" in wildlife around their homes or take a trip for the primary purpose of wildlife watching. More than 71 million people 16 years and older (31% of all Americans) fed, photographed, and observed wildlife in 2006. Of the 71 million wildlife watchers, 48 million are bird watchers.

Birdwatching is often a social activity. [AGFD photo]

More than 78% of wildlife watchers enjoy feeding wildlife, 63% enjoying observing wildlife, 26% enjoy photographing wildlife, 19% visited public parks or natural areas to enjoy wildlife, and 20% maintain plantings or natural areas for the benefit of wildlife. About a third of all wildlife watchers took trips more than a mile from home to observe, photograph or feed wildlife. There has been an 8% increase in wildlife watching activities from 2001 to 2006 and a 13% increase from 1996 to 2006. Wildlife watchers spent nearly $45 billion on their activities in 2006, which equates to one out of every hundred dollars of all goods and services produced in the U.S. is associated with wildlife recreation (USFWS, 2007).

Figure 18. Arizona Game and Fish Commission Designated State Wildlife Areas



1. Alamo Lake
2. Allen Severson
3. Arlington
4. Base & Meridian
5. Becker Lake-Enders
6. Bog Hole
7. Canyon Creek Fish Hatchery
8. Chevelon Canyon
9. Cluff Ranch
10. Coal Mine Springs
11. Colorado River Nature Center
12. House Rock
13. Jaques Marsh
14. Lamar Haines
15. Luna Lake
16. May Memorial
17. Mittry Lake
18. Page Springs Fish Hatchery
19. Painted Rock
20. Powers Butte
21. Quigley
22. Raymond Ranch
23. Robbins Butte
24. Roosevelt Lake
25. Sipe White Mountain
26. Sunflower Flat
27. Three Bar
28. Tonto Creek Fish Hatchery
29. Upper Verde River
30. Wenima Riparian Corridor
31. White Mountain Grasslands
32. Whitewater Draw
33. Willcox Playa

NATIONAL WETLANDS PRIORITY CONSERVATION PLAN

Background

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.

Streams and lakes support wetlands and riparian areas [Sonoita Creek as it flows into Patagonia Lake State Park near Patagonia].

Section 303: *Inclusion of Wetlands in Comprehensive Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plans,* requires that for fiscal year 1988 and thereafter each Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) shall specifically address wetlands within that State as an important outdoor recreation resource as a prerequisite to approval, and requires the production of a wetlands priority plan developed in consultation with the State agency with responsibility for fish and wildlife resources and consistent with the national wetlands priority conservation plan developed under Section 301.

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). www.fws.gov/policy/660fw4.html

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 the 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, 1994 and 2003 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.

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 39. Priority Wetland Types

	NWPCP	Arizona
Decreasing	Palustrine emergent	Palustrine emergent
	Palustrine forested	Palustrine forested
		Upper Riparian
		Lower Riparian
	Palustrine scrub/shrub	Palustrine scrub/shrub
		Upper Riparian
		Lower Riparian
	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*		

See definitions on page 114.

Wetlands

Wetlands have long been recognized as critical to a clean, properly functioning environment and to ecosystem health. They provide a protective buffer for our towns and cities against floods and storm surges; and they provide important ecological benefits, contributing to water quality, supplying life-sustaining habitat to hundreds of species, and connecting aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

Yellow-billed Cuckoos are dependent on a specific riparian habitat to survive in Arizona's deserts.

The Nation's wetlands provide an array of benefits to society, and their continued ability to function and thrive affects the economic, ecological, and cultural heritage of all Americans. The importance of wetland stewardship is reflected in the array of public–private partnerships that have formed, enhanced through efforts at the Federal level.

Recognizing the need for more effective use and coordination of Federal wetland activities, on April 22, 2004, President George W. Bush announced a new national policy on wetlands to go beyond "no net loss" of wetlands and attain an overall increase in the quality and quantity of wetlands in America. As President Bush said in April 2004, *"The old policy of wetlands was to limit the loss of wetlands. Today I'm going to announce a new policy and a new goal for our country: Instead of just limiting our losses, we will expand the wetlands of America."*

The goal is to restore or create, improve, and protect at least three million wetland acres between Earth Day 2004 and 2009. Between 1998 and 2004 there was a net gain of 191,750 wetland acres. After two years of progress toward the President's five-year goal, the team of six Federal departments and multiple states, communities, tribes, and private landowners is on track to meet or exceed this goal. Since this goal was set in 2004, 1,797,000 acres of wetlands have been restored, created, protected, or improved (Dept. of Agriculture, 2006).

Because more than 85% of our Nation's wetlands are on non-Federal lands, the effectiveness of Federal efforts to improve the health, quality, and use of the Nation's wetlands will be greatly enhanced by expanding public–private partnerships. Through cooperative conservation, the Federal government can facilitate these partnerships by providing matching grants, technical assistance, and opportunities for recreation and other activities. Federal agencies must encourage and partner with nonFederal parties (state and local governments, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations). Well-coordinated public–private partnership efforts focused on wetland opportunities will yield significant ecological benefits.

Wetlands can be added by creating new wetlands or by restoring former wetlands lost to drainage. New wetlands are created in upland areas or deepwater sites. A gain in wetland acres may also be achieved by re-establishing former wetlands to restore functions and values approximating natural/historic conditions. Because of difficulties in establishing wetlands in

upland areas, agencies have preferred to re-establish former wetlands when possible. In many cases the necessary soils and seed stock still exist, and wetlands flourish once more as soon as the hydrology is restored.

Some degraded wetlands do not function properly because of past or present stressors. Agencies can improve wetlands by modifying the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a degraded wetland site with the goal of repairing its natural/historic functions and associated values (referred to as rehabilitation). They also can modify the physical, chemical, or biological site characteristics to heighten, intensify, or improve specific functions or to change the growth stage or composition of vegetation. These actions are taken with a specific goal in mind, such as improving water quality, floodwater retention, or wildlife habitat. This type of improvement, called enhancement, results in a change in wetland functions and associated values, may lead to a decline in other wetland functions and values, and does not result in a gain in wetland acres.

Priority wetlands can be protected from activities that may imperil their existence or condition. In this report, protection refers to acquisition of land or easements of at least 30 years. Because protection maintains the base of existing wetlands, it does not result in a gain of wetland acres or function. Federal wetland projects often involve partnerships of state and local governments and nongovernmental and private organizations seeking to acquire wetland habitat. These acquisitions may be incorporated into the USFWS National Wildlife Refuge System or into a state's protected area system, or they may be included in holdings protected by a nonprofit conservation organization (e.g., The Nature Conservancy).

Definitions:
Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Wetlands must meet at least one of the following:

1) at least periodically the land supports predominately hydrophytes,
2) the substrate is predominately undrained hydric soil, and
3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.

Riparian systems include the interface between land and a flowing surface water body such as a river or stream. Plant communities along the river margins are called riparian and they are found at all elevations.

Palustrine systems include any inland wetland which lacks flowing water, contains ocean derived salts in concentrations of less than .05% and is nontidal such as inland marshes, swamps, bogs, fens, tundra or floodplains.

Lacustrine systems include inland depressions and riverine channels containing standing water such as permanently flooded lakes, reservoirs, intermittent lakes, and ponds, including vernal pools. Depth can vary from a few centimeters to hundreds of meters.

Estuarine systems include semi-enclosed coastal bodies of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea. An estuary is typically the tidal mouth of a river and is characterized by sedimentation or silt carried in from terrestrial runoff. They are made up of brackish water and are often given names like bay, sound, fjord, etc.

Chapter 5

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Regional Approach
Arizona has great physical and social diversity in its 73 million acres (113,417 square miles). It is the sixth largest state in the Nation based on acreage and the twentieth largest based on population (2000 Census).

Six of the seven life zones found in North America (as defined by Dr. C. Hart Merriam) are represented in the state, lacking only a tropical zone. Furthermore, there are numerous historical settlements associated with various cultural traditions, each of which possesses a unique identity.

Arizona contains one of the seven wonders of the world, the Grand Canyon, drawing millions of visitors annually from all over the world. And for decades Arizona has been a mecca for retirees and for "snowbirds" seeking escape from cold, snowy winters.

The 2008 SCORP survey data in Chapter 6 is organized on a regional and statewide basis, with analysis of regional characteristics and opinions of people forming the basic building blocks of their own region and contributing to a more general perspective of the state as a whole.

Arizona's Councils of Governments
For the purposes of the 2008 SCORP, this plan's regions are made up of the six Councils of Governments (COGs) whose lands are comprised of Arizona's fifteen counties (Figure 19).

Through a 1970 Executive Order, the planning boundaries were established by Governor Jack Williams in response to federal planning requirements and in an effort to achieve uniformity in various planning areas.

A council of governments is a public organization encompassing a multi-jurisdictional regional community and serving the local governments and citizens in the region by dealing with issues and needs that cross city, town, county and even state boundaries.

Table 40. Population and Acreage of Arizona's Six COGs

COG (and counties)	2005 Population	Percent of AZ Population	Total Acres of Land	Percent of AZ Land
CAAG-Central Arizona Association of Governments (Gila, Pinal)	301,105	4.98%	6,504,068	8.92%
MAG-Maricopa Association of Governments (Maricopa)	3,648,545	60.36%	5,902,107	8.1%
NACOG-Northern Arizona Council of Governments (Apache, Coconino, Navajo, Yavapai)	519,395	8.59%	30,674,683	42.04%
PAG-Pima Association of Governments (Pima)	957,635	15.84%	5,877,511	8.06%
SEAGO-South Eastern Arizona Governments Organization (Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Santa Cruz)	219,600	3.63%	8,919,249	12.24%
WACOG-Western Arizona Council of Governments (La Paz, Mohave, Yuma)	398,705	6.6%	15,053,540	20.64%
statewide	6,044,985	100%	72,931,158	100%

COGs are planning agencies that provide a regional forum for analysis, discussion and resolution of issues including areas of regional development, transportation, air and water quality, environment, and social services. Methods used to address these issues include planning, policy-making, coordination, advocacy and technical assistance.

The intention in presenting the survey information by COG is to support the outdoor recreation planning strategies of each area, and to allow greater efficiency in tying together quality of life, economic development, and protection of the natural systems upon which they all depend.

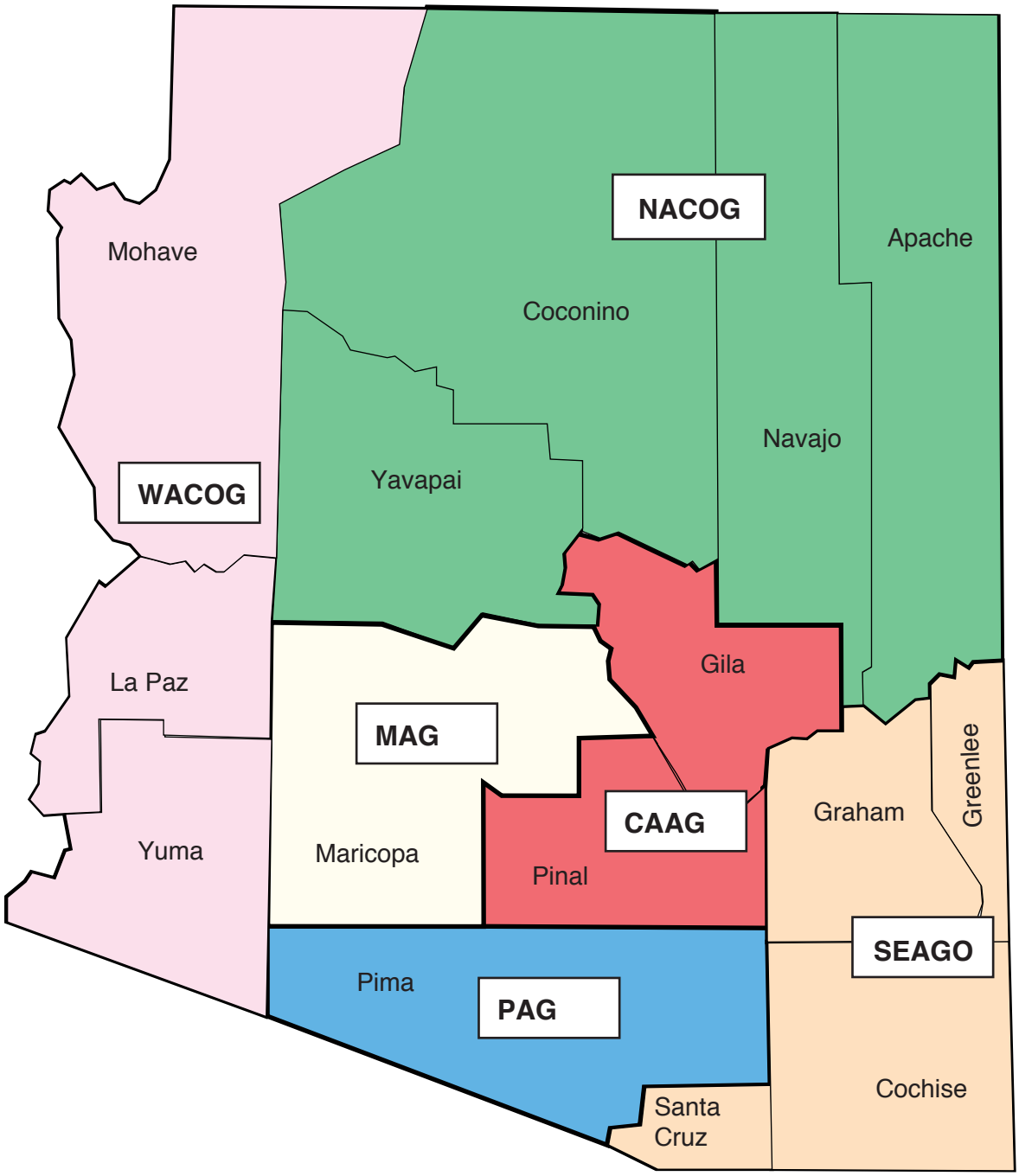
Agency Jurisdictions

At the same time, it is important to recognize that the local and state planning districts are not the only regional groupings for planning purposes. The boundaries of other Arizona state agencies (e.g., Transportation Department, Department of Environmental Quality, Game and Fish Department, Department of Water Resources, State Land Department, State Parks) and federal agencies (e.g., Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, National Forest Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense), as well as the many tribal governments and lands, are often quite different. In fact, there appears to be no unifying set of boundaries that relates to all of the concerns considered in a SCORP.

Regional Context

Arizona's physical, social, and economic diversity is illustrated in the often marked regional differences in the state. The regions are characterized by varying degrees of environmental stewardship, population change, economic development needs, socio-economic issues, and cultural composition. These factors significantly influence the provision of outdoor recreation by federal, state, and local entities.

Figure 19. Arizona Councils of Governments and County Boundaries



Arizona's Six Councils of Governments

- **CAAG: Central Arizona Association of Governments (Gila, Pinal Counties)**
- **MAG: Maricopa Association of Governments (Maricopa County)**
- **NACOG: Northern Arizona Council of Goverments (Apache, Coconino, Navajo, Yavapai Counties)**
- **PAG: Pima Association of Governments (Pima County)**
- **SEAGO: South Eastern Arizona Governments Organization (Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Santa Cruz Counties)**
- **WACOG: Western Arizona Council of Goverments (La Paz, Mohave, Yuma Counties)**

For local governments this is exemplified by the challenges associated with providing outdoor recreation. Urban dwellers are demanding more recreational opportunities located in closer proximity to their homes; and local municipalities experiencing growth are trying to balance the community's need for basic infrastructure with the desire for amenities such as parks.

Arizona experienced a population increase of 23% from 2000 to 2006. Several Arizona counties are growing at an amazing rate, especially Pinal County with a six year increase of 67% from 2000 to 2006 (Table 42). Arizona is projected to have a 192% change in population from 2000 to 2030, to 10.4 million and in 2050, to 12.8 million (Table 41, AZDES, 2007: www.workforce.az.gov/?PAGEID=3&SUBID=138).

Table 41. Arizona Population Projections: 2000 to 2050

Arizona Population Projections by Year	
2000	5,130,632
2010	6,999,810
2020	8,779,567
2030	10,347,543
2040	11,693,553
2050	12,830,829

Table 42. Arizona Population Growth by County—2000 to 2006

Population Rank	County	DES Estimate 7/1/06	Census 4/1/00	Number Change	% Change 2000 to 2006
	Arizona	**6,305,210**	**5,130,632**	**1,174,578**	**22.9%**
1	Maricopa County	3,792,675	3,072,149	720,526	23.5%
2	Pima County	981,280	843,746	137,534	16.3%
3	Pinal County	299,875	179,727	120,148	66.9%
4	Yavapai County	213,285	167,517	45,768	27.3%
5	Yuma County	198,320	160,026	43,288	27.9%
6	Mohave County	196,390	155,032	36,364	22.7%
7	Cochise County	135,150	117,755	17,395	14.8%
8	Coconino County	132,270	116,320	15,950	13.7%
9	Navajo County	113,470	97,470	16,000	16.4%
10	Apache County	74,515	69,423	5,092	7.3%
11	Gila County	56,800	51,335	5,465	10.6%
12	Santa Cruz County	45,245	38,381	6,864	17.9%
13	Graham County	36,380	33,489	2,891	8.6%
14	La Paz County	21,255	19,715	1,540	7.8%
15	Greenlee County	8,300	8,547	-247	-2.9%

Source: Population Statistics Unit, Arizona Department of Economic Security, 2007.

Economic development is often considered the means by which local communities can address the challenges of limited resources. A broader tax base enables a community to increase the money available for amenities but in some places successful economic development in one area has caused significant cultural and community disruption in other areas.

State and federal land managers must consider how to balance increasing numbers of users, user impacts, development pressures, and environmental needs in already compromised ecosystems, especially near more densely populated communities or in highly visited areas.

The demographic makeup within each COG varies considerably, challenging outdoor recreation planners and providers to offer the needed parks, recreation areas and programs within each region. Demographic specifics of age, ethnicity, households, income, education and other factors may play a role in determining a community's recreational needs.

Specifically, age distribution in a community can have a major influence on the recreation needs of its people. Regionally, Arizona is diverse, especially when looking at the percentage of children and senior citizens in a community (Table 43).

Table 43. Percent of Arizona's County Population Breakout by Age—2000

By County	Ages 0-14	Ages 15-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65 +
CAAG					
Gila County	20.7	10.8	22.3	26.4	19.8
Pinal County	20.6	14.9	28.4	21.9	14.2
MAG					
Maricopa County	22.9	14.3	**31.4**	19.8	11.7
NACOG					
Apache County	**31.9**	16.1	25.1	*18.7*	8.3
Coconino County	23.7	**19.5**	29.2	20.7	*7*
Navajo County	29.2	15	25.3	20.4	10
Yavapai County	17.2	11	22.4	**27.4**	22
PAG					
Pima County	20.6	14.9	28.4	21.9	14.2
SEAGO					
Cochise County	21.7	13.9	26	23.7	14.7
Graham County	24.8	17.3	27.3	*18.7*	11.9
Greenlee County	25.9	13.4	28.2	22.8	9.9
Santa Cruz County	28.2	13.6	26.8	20.8	10.7
WACOG					
La Paz County	*17*	*10.3*	*20.4*	26.6	**25.8**
Mohave County	19.3	*10.3*	23.2	26.7	20.5
Yuma County	24.4	14.5	25.6	18.9	16.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2000 Census

Apache, Navajo, and Santa Cruz Counties have the highest percentages of children 14 years and under. La Paz, Mohave, Gila and Yavapai Counties have the highest percentages of people 65 years and up. Within individual COGs, each county may have substantially different demographic compositions. Looking at NACOG for example: 32% of Apache County's population is 14 years old or less and 8% is 65 years and older, while 17% of Yavapai County's population is less than 14 years old or less and 22% is 65 years or older.

Table 44. Census 2000 Percentages of Arizona Population by Race

By County	Hispanic/ Latino	White	Black/ African American	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other Race
ARIZONA	**25.3%**	**63.8%**	**2.9%**	**4.5%**	**1.7%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
CAAG							
Gila County	16.6%	68.9%	0.3%	12.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Pinal County	29.9%	58.8%	2.6%	6.9%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%
MAG							
Maricopa County	24.8%	66.2%	3.5%	1.5%	2.1%	0.1%	0.1%
NACOG							
Apache County	4.5%	17.7%	0.2%	76.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Coconino County	10.9%	57.6%	1.0%	28.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Navajo County	8.2%	42.3%	0.8%	47.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Yavapai County	9.8%	86.6%	0.4%	1.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%
PAG							
Pima County	29.3%	61.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%
SEAGO							
Cochise County	30.7%	60.1%	4.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Graham County	27.0%	55.2%	1.8%	14.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Greenlee County	43.1%	53.9%	0.4%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Santa Cruz County	80.8%	17.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%
WACOG							
La Paz County	22.4%	63.8%	0.8%	10.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Mohave County	11.1%	84.0%	0.5%	2.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Yuma County	50.5%	44.3%	2.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

Different ethnicities and cultures may want different recreation settings and opportunities. Recreation planners should know their community's demographics and solicit feedback on individual needs and desires regarding recreation facilities and opportunities. All percentages in the last six columns listed in the table above refer to the indicated race alone not including Hispanic or Latino (Table 44).

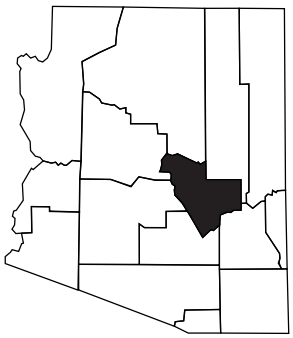
Looking at the survey data only by COG will not be sufficient for all recreation planning needs. Playgrounds and neighborhood tot lots may be needed in one town, while opportunities for walking and nature study may be in demand in other towns. The type of recreation facilities needed may differ greatly between counties and between towns within a county. Some towns are relatively young and are developing all new recreation facilities, others are well-established and mainly need to maintain or renovate existing facilities.

Council of Governments Profiles

The following profiles provide some basic information about Arizona's six COGs and 15 counties (AZ Dept. of Commerce, 2005). The demographics and land ownership information (range in percentages of federal versus private land) may explain and help plan for regional differences in recreation needs.

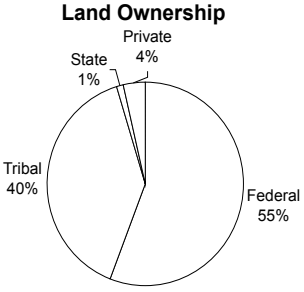
Central Arizona Association of Governments (CAAG)

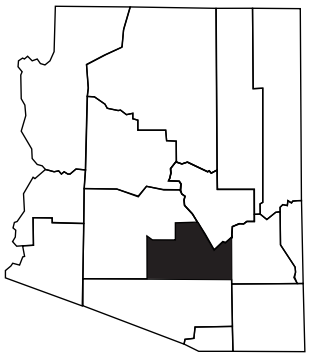
CAAG represents local governments within two counties: Gila and Pinal. CAAG comprises 8.9% of the State's acreage and 4.9% (301,105) of the State's population.



Gila County encompasses 4,791 square miles (4.2% of the state's land base), of which 28 square miles are water. The population in 2000 was 51,335 and in 2005 was 54,445, a 6.1% change. There were 20,140 households out of which 26.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 42 years. The median income for a household in the county was $30,917. The county seat is Globe; other towns include Payson, Miami, Hayden, Strawberry, Tonto Basin, Winkelman, Young and San Carlos. The county includes part of the San Carlos and Fort Apache Indian Reservations.

The northern portion is characterized by the densely forested Mogollon Rim with elevations up to 7,940 feet and the start of many rivers and streams. The Salt River and numerous perennial tributaries flow southwest through the landscape. The southern area is primarily desert hills (2,000 feet elevation) and wooded mountain ranges. The county supports ranching, copper and silver mining, as well as tourism and recreation. The county has several notable attractions, including the Salt River Canyon, Tonto National Monument, Besh-Ba-Gowah Archaeological Park, the Mogollon Rim, Tonto Natural Bridge State Park, Tonto Creek Fish Hatchery, Fort Apache Historic Park, Coolidge Dam and San Carlos Lake, Roosevelt Dam and Lake. There are opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, fishing, boating, whitewater rafting, off-road driving, and exploring historic sites.

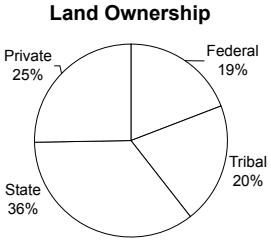




Pinal County encompasses 5,374 square miles (4.7% of the state's land base), of which 4.5 square miles are water. The population in 2000 was 179,727 and in 2005 was 246,660, a 37.2% change. There were 61,364 households out of which 30% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 37 years. The median income for a household in the county was $35,856. The county seat is Florence; other towns include Apache Junction, Casa Grande, Coolidge, Eloy, Kearny, Oracle, Mammoth, Queen Creek, Sacaton, Superior, San Manuel, and Chuichu. Three Indian Communities are located in Pinal: Ak-Chin, Gila River and part of the Tohono O'Odham Indian Reservation.

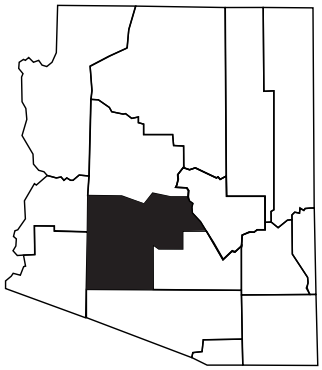
The eastern portion is characterized by copper mining and mountains with elevations up to 7,300 feet. The western area is primarily low desert valleys and irrigated agriculture, but is

experiencing rapid population growth with resultant housing and commercial developments. The county has several notable attractions, including Casa Grande National Monument, Superstition Mountains, Aravaipa Canyon, Picacho Peak State Park, Picacho Reservoir, McFarland State Historic Park, Lost Dutchman State Park, Oracle State Park, Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum, the Biosphere II, Skydive Arizona (world's largest skydiving drop zone), and the Florence Historic District. Recreational opportunities include hiking, biking and horseback riding, off-highway vehicle routes and rock crawling areas, hunting, and exploring historic sites.



Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG)

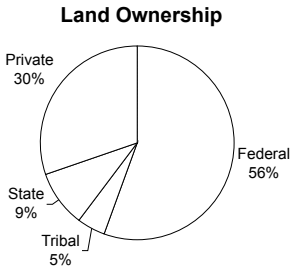
MAG represents local governments within one county, Maricopa County, and is the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the greater Phoenix area. MAG comprises 8% of the State's acreage and 60.4% (3,648,545) of the State's population. Maricopa County ranks fourth in the nation based on population.



Maricopa County encompasses 9,222 square miles (8% of the state's land base), of which 21 square miles are water. The population in 2000 was 3,072,149 and in 2005 was 3,648,545, a 18.8% change. There were 1,132,886 households out of which 33% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 33 years. The median income for a household in the county was $45,358. More than half (60%) of the state's population resides in Maricopa County, which includes Phoenix (the state's capital and county seat), and other cities including Avondale, Buckeye, Cave Creek, Mesa, Glendale, Scottsdale, Tempe, Chandler, Gilbert, Peoria, Sun City, Fountain Hills, Wickenburg, and Gila Bend. Portions of five Indian Communities are also within county boundaries; Gila Bend, Tohono O'Odham, Fort McDowell, Salt River Pima Maricopa, and Gila River Indian Communities.

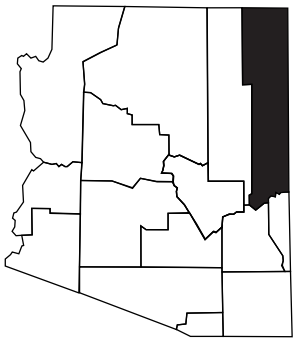
This metropolitan area is the state's major center of political and economic activity. The county is home to a growing high-tech industry; manufacturing and agricultural industries; fifteen institutions of higher learning; and the center for most state and federal government offices. The north and eastern portions are characterized by heavy urban development dotted with desert hills, many dedicated as nature preserves. The extreme eastern part rises in elevation to 7,657 feet at Four Peaks. The southwestern area is primarily low desert valleys and irrigated agriculture, but future growth plans are being developed for much of the county.

The county has several notable attractions, including Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix Mountain Preserves, Phoenix Zoo, Desert Botanical Garden, Tempe Town Lake, Rio Salado, Tres Rios, large county parks such as Lake Pleasant, Estrella Mountain and White Tanks, Bartlett and Horseshoe Lakes on the Verde River, Apache, Canyon and Saguaro Lakes on the Salt River, several large city sports arenas, sports teams and special events, numerous arts and cultural centers, and Sky Harbor International Airport (fifth busiest in the world). The county offers lots of desert trails for hiking, biking and horseback riding as well as off-highway vehicle routes.



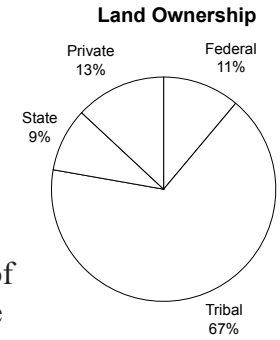
Northern Arizona Council of Governments (NACOG)

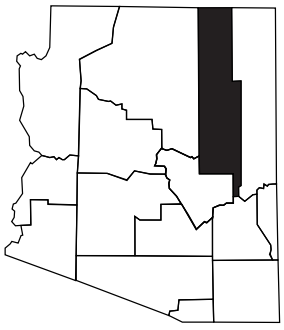
NACOG represents local governments within four counties: Apache, Coconino, Navajo and Yavapai. The Flagstaff MPO serves the greater Flagstaff area. The Prescott/Prescott Valley area now meets the required population for an MPO. NACOG comprises 41.9% of the State's acreage and 8.6% (519,395) of the State's population.



Apache County encompasses 11,218 square miles or 9.84% of the state's land base; 14 square miles are water. The Navajo and Fort Apache Indian Reservations comprise 66% of the county; 58% of the population speak Navajo. The population in 2000 was 69,423 and in 2005 was 73,775, a 6.3% change. There were 19,971 households out of which 43.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 27 years. The median income for a household in the county was $23,344. The county seat is St. Johns; southern towns include Eagar, Springerville, Greer, McNary, Alpine, and northern towns include Ganado, Fort Defiance, Chinle, Many Farms, and Window Rock on the Navajo Reservation. Mining, ranching and timber production as well as tourism and recreation are staple industries.

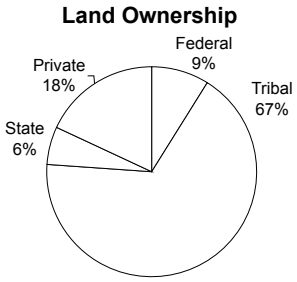
The southern portion is characterized by green valleys and the forested White Mountains which has thirteen peaks with elevations over 10,000 feet; Mt. Baldy is 11,420 feet. The northern area is primarily dry, colorful plateaus with several small mountain ranges along the eastern border with New Mexico. The county has several notable attractions, including the Petrified Forest National Park, Painted Desert, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Four Corners Monument, Lyman Lake State Park, Casa Malpais Archaeological Site, and Sunrise Ski Resort. There are numerous high elevation lakes and perennial rivers providing boating and fishing opportunities, excellent hunting and cross-country skiing and lots of forest trails and campgrounds. Numerous ATV and snowmobile routes are located in the southern part.

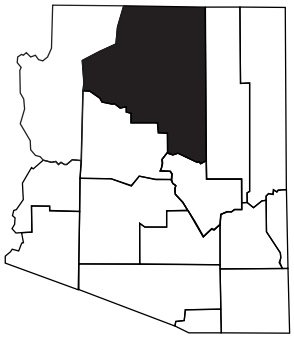




Navajo County encompasses 9,959 square miles or 8.7% of the state's land base; 6 square miles are water. The Hopi, Navajo and Fort Apache Indian Reservations comprise nearly 55% of the county. The population in 2000 was 97,470 and in 2005 was 109,985, a 12.8% change. There were 30,043 households out of which 40% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 30 years. The median income for a household in the county was $28,569. The county seat is Holbrook; southern towns include Winslow, Heber, Pinetop-Lakeside, Show Low, Snowflake, Taylor and Whiteriver, and northern towns include Kayenta and Shonto on the Navajo Reservation and Old Oraibi, Second Mesa and Keams Canyon on the Hopi Reservation. Mining, timber production and ranching as well as tourism are staple industries.

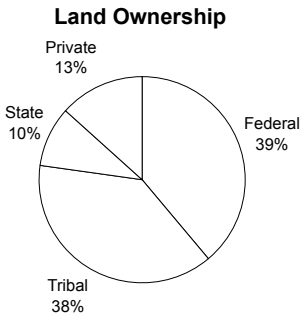
The southern portion of Navajo County is characterized by the forested Mogollon Rim and rugged mountains with elevations over 8,000 feet. The northern area is arid and desert-like with tall mesas and plateaus. The county has several notable attractions, including Monument Valley, Navajo Tribal Park, Navajo National Monument, Betatakin Ruin, Homolovi Ruins State Parks, Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area, Black Mesa, and Black Canyon Lake.

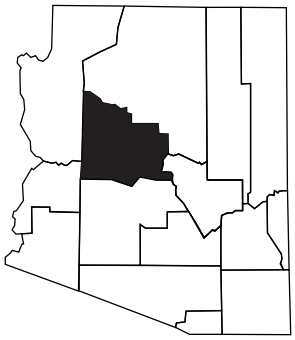




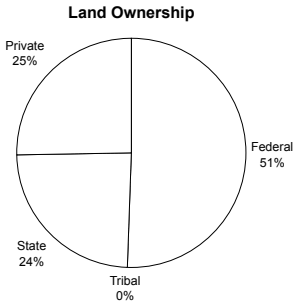
Coconino County encompasses 18,661 square miles or 16.36% of the state's land base; 44 square miles are water. Five Indian Reservations comprise nearly 46% of the county. The population in 2000 was 116,320 and in 2005 was 130,530, a 12.2% change. There were 40,448 households out of which 35% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 30 years. The median income for a household in the county was $38,256. The county seat is Flagstaff; towns include Williams, Sedona, Kachina Village, Page, Fredonia, and Tuba City and Leupp on the Navajo Reservation. Timber production and ranching as well as tourism and recreation are staple industries.

The county is characterized by rugged mountains, deep canyons and thick pine forests. The San Francisco Peaks contain the state's highest mountain, Humphrey's Peak at an elevation of 12,633 feet; there are six peaks over 11,000 feet. The county has several notable attractions, including Grand Canyon National Park, Lake Powell/Glen Canyon Dam, Lee's Ferry, Sunset Crater National Monument, Wupatki National Monument, Walnut Canyon National Monument, Snow Bowl Ski Area, Northern Arizona University, Oak Creek Canyon, Riordan Mansion State Park, Slide Rock State Park. There are numerous forested lakes and streams. The county offers a range of recreational opportunities such as trails of all types and experiences, boating, skiing, snowplay, hunting, fishing, camping and exploring back roads.





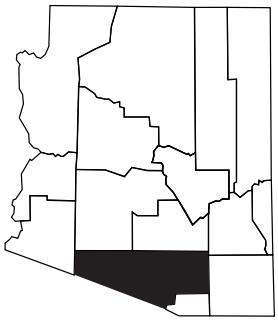
Yavapai County encompasses 8,125 square miles or 7% of the state's land base; 4 square miles are water. The population in 2000 was 167,517 and in 2005 was 205,105, a 22.4% change. There were 70,171 households out of which 23.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 44 years. The median income for a household in the county was $34,901. The county seat is Prescott; towns include Ashfork, Prescott Valley, Chino Valley, Camp Verde, Cottonwood, Clarkdale, Jerome, Dewey-Humboldt, Bagdad, Yarnell, Black Canyon City, and Crown King. The Yavapai Indian Reservation is in the county but occupies only a small portion of the land base. Mining, ranching as well as tourism and recreation are staple industries. The county is characterized by scenic pine forests, rugged mountains over 7,900 feet, grassy valleys and high desert to the south. The county has



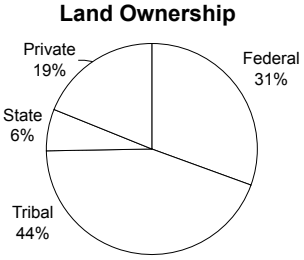
several notable attractions, including Oak Creek, Red Rock country around Sedona, Red Rock State Park, Dead Horse Ranch State Park, Ft. Verde State Historic Park, Jerome State Historic Park, Montezuma Castle National Monument, Tuzigoot National Monument, Lynx Lake, Granite Dells, Prescott College, historic Prescott as one of the territorial capitals, Sharlot Hall Museum, Arcosanti, and the artisan community of Jerome.

Pima Association of Governments (PAG)

PAG represents local governments within one county, Pima County, and is the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the greater Tucson area. PAG comprises 8% of the State's acreage and 15.8% (957,635) of the State's population.

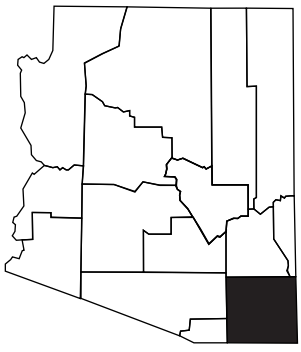


Pima County encompasses 9,184 square miles or 8% of the state's land base; 3 square miles are water. Three Indian Reservations comprise 42% of the county, Tohono O'Odham, San Xavier, and Pasqua Yaqui. The population in 2000 was 843,746 and in 2005 was 957,635, a 13.5% change. There were 332,350 households out of which 29% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 36 years. The median income for a household in the county was $36,758. The elevation ranges from 1,200 feet to the 9,453 feet peak of Mount Wrightson. The county seat is Tucson, towns include Oro Valley, Catalina, Green Valley, Sahuarita, South Tucson, Marana, Ajo, and Sells on the Tohono O'Odham Reservation. Mining, ranching, manufacturing, aerospace industry, as well as tourism and recreation are staple industries. The county is characterized by Sonoran Desert dotted with rugged mountains. Notable attractions include San Xavier del Bac Mission, Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, University of Arizona, Saguaro National Park, Organ Pipe National Monument, Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge, Ironwood Forest National Monument, Catalina State Park, Mount Lemmon Ski Area, and several large county parks and natural areas. Recreation opportunities run the gamut, from hiking, biking, horseback riding, off-highway vehicle activities, hunting, rock climbing, caving, cross country skiing, and camping.



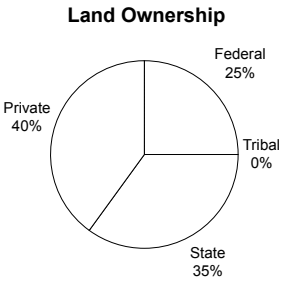
South Eastern Arizona Governments Organization (SEAGO)

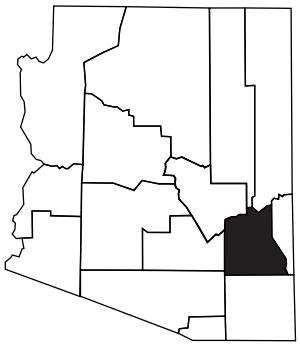
SEAGO represents local governments within four counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz. SEAGO comprises 12.3% of the State's acreage and 3.6% (219,600) of the State's population.



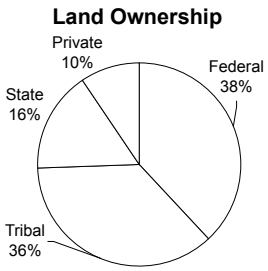
Cochise County encompasses 6,219 square miles or 5.54% of the state's land base; 49 square miles are water. Cochise is one of three counties with no Indian reservation. The population in 2000 was 843,746 and in 2005 was 957,635, a 13.5% change. There were 43,893 households out of which 32% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 37 years. The median income for a household in the county was $32,105. The elevation ranges from 1,200 feet to the 9,796 feet peak in the Chiricahua Mountains.

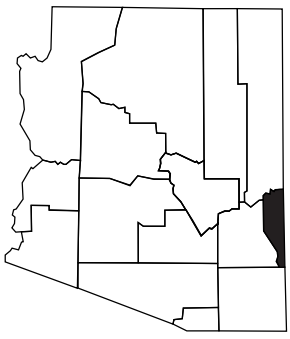
The county seat is Bisbee; towns include Douglas, Benson, Willcox, Tombstone, Sierra Vista, and Huachuca City. Mining, ranching, specialty crops, manufacturing, as well as tourism are staple industries. The county is characterized by Chihauhuan Desert dotted with rugged forested mountains, called "sky islands." Cochise County has several notable attractions, including Kartchner Caverns State Park, Tombstone Courthouse State Historic Park, Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Coronado National Memorial, Chiricahua National Monument, San Pedro River, Mammoth-Lehner Kill Site, Willcox Playa, Ramsey Canyon, Cave Creek/Portal, San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge, and the artisan community of Bisbee. Recreation opportunities include hiking, biking, horseback riding, off-highway vehicle activities, hunting, bird watching, and camping.



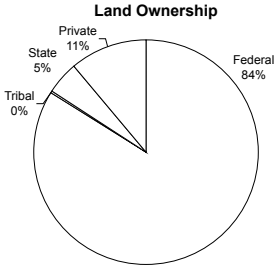


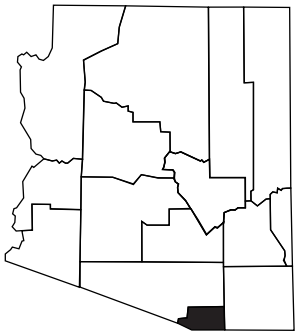
Graham County encompasses 4,630 square miles (4% of the state's land base), of which 12 square miles are water. The San Carlos Indian Reservation comprises 36% of the county. The population in 2000 was 33,489 and in 2005 was 35,455, a 5.9% change. There were 10,116 households out of which 39% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 31 years. The median income for a household in the county was $29,668. The highest elevation point is 10,516 feet at Mount Graham. The county seat is Safford; towns include Pima, Thatcher, and Fort Thomas. Mining, ranching and farming are staple industries. The county is characterized by broad valleys with rugged mountains. The county has several attractions, including part of San Carlos Lake, Gila River, Gila Box, Roper Lake State Park, Discovery Center and Mount Graham. Recreation opportunities include hiking, biking, horseback riding, off-highway vehicle activities, hunting, fishing, camping and numerous hot springs.





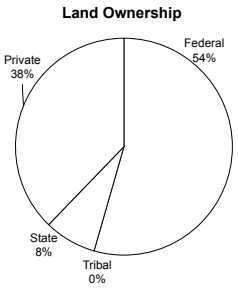
Greenlee County encompasses 1,848 square miles or 1.6% of the state's land base; one square mile is water. Greenlee is one of three counties with no Indian reservation. The population in 2000 was 8,547 and in 2005 was 8,300, a -2.9% change. There were 3,117 households out of which 39% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 34 years. The median income for a household in the county was $39,384. It ranges in elevation from 3,466 feet at Clifton to 9,092 feet at Hannagan Meadow. The county seat is Clifton; towns include Morenci and Duncan. Copper mining, ranching and agriculture are staple industries. The county is characterized in the north by high elevation forests, mountain ranges, and river valleys and in the south by desert terrain. The county has several attractions, including the winding Coronado Trail, Hannagan Meadow, Blue Range Primitive Area, and old mining towns. The county is a popular region for hiking, backpacking, stream fishing, camping, hunting, off-highway vehicle driving, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing.





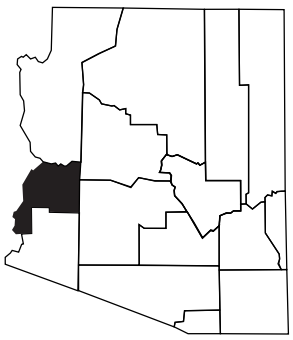
Santa Cruz County encompasses 1,238 square miles or 0.75% of the state's land base. Santa Cruz is one of three counties with no Indian reservation. The population in 2000 was 38,381 and in 2005 was 44,055, a 14.8% change. There were 11,809 households out of which 45.6% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 32 years. The median income for a household in the county was $29,710. The county seat is Nogales; towns include Rio Rico, Patagonia, Tubac, Amado, Sonoita and Elgin. Mining, ranching, agriculture, and tourism are staple industries.

The county is characterized by grassy valleys and forested mountains (Mount Hopkins at 8,585 feet). The county has several notable attractions, including the artisan community of Tubac, Santa Cruz River, Tumacacori National Monument, Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, Patagonia Lake State Park, Sonoita Creek State Natural Area, Peña Blanca Lake, Parker Canyon Lake, Anza National Historic Trail, historic towns, and gateway to Sonora, Mexico. Recreation opportunities include hiking, biking, horseback riding, off-highway vehicle activities, fishing, hunting, bird watching, camping and exploring old mining towns.



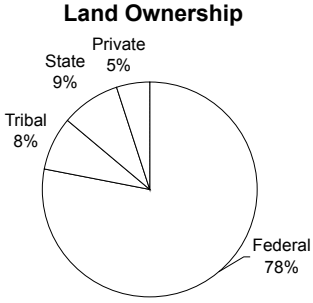
Western Arizona Council of Governments (WACOG)

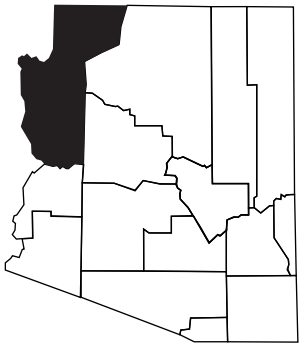
WACOG represents local governments within three counties: La Paz, Mohave and Yuma. The Yuma Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) serves the Yuma urbanized area. The Lake Havasu City area now meets the required population for an MPO. WACOG comprises 20.6% of the State's acreage and 6.6% (398,705) of the State's population.



La Paz County encompasses 4,518 square miles (3.96% of the state's land base), of which 13/30 square miles are water. The Colorado River Indian Tribe owns 8% of the land. The population in 2000 was 19,715 and in 2005 was 21,190, a 7.5% change. There were 8,362 households out of which 21% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 47 years. The median income for a household in the county was $25,839. The county seat is Parker; towns include Bouse, Cibola, Ehrenberg, Quartzite and Salome/Wenden. Mining, agriculture, and tourism are staple industries.

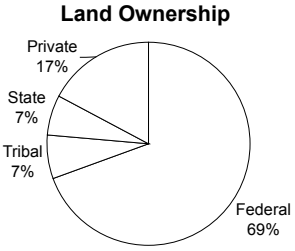
The county is characterized by broad desert valleys and rugged desert mountains such as Harquahala Peak at 5,681 feet. The Colorado River forms the western boundary called the Parker Strip providing a variety of water-based recreation opportunities. The county has several notable attractions, including Alamo Lake State Park, Buckskin Mountain State Park, several national wildlife refuges, and the Yuma Proving Grounds. Hunting, fishing, rockhounding, camping, exploring old mining towns and off-highway vehicle driving are popular recreation activities.

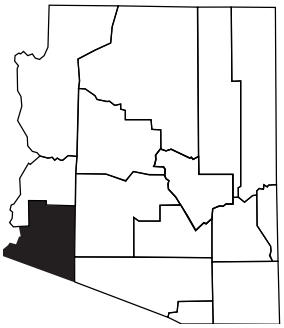




Mohave County encompasses 13,470 square miles (11.8% of the state's land base), of which 158 square miles are water. The Fort Mojave, Hualapai and Kaibab Indian Reservations comprise 7% of the land. The population in 2000 was 155,032 and in 2005 was 188,035, a 21.3% change. There were 62,809 households out of which 25% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 43 years. The median income for a household was $31,521. The county seat is Kingman; towns include Bullhead City, Colorado City, Lake Havasu City, Golden Valley, Dolan Springs, Peach Springs, Littlefield and Wikieup. Mining, ranching, and tourism are staple industries.

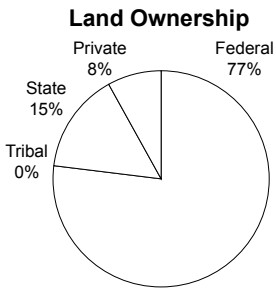
The county is characterized by the Mohave Desert with low hills and forested mountain ranges such as Hualapai Peak at 8,417 feet. Much of the county's western border is the Colorado River and it has 1,000 miles of shoreline. The county has several notable attractions, including a long stretch of historic Route 66, Hoover Dam, Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Lake Havasu, several state and county parks, Pipe Springs National Monument, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, Burro Creek and old mining towns. Recreation opportunities include hiking, rockhounding, off-highway vehicle activities, boating, fishing, hunting and camping.

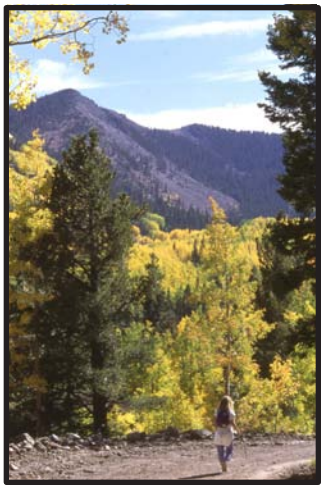




Yuma County encompasses 5,519 square miles or 4.8% of the state's land base. The Cocopah and Fort Yuma-Quechan Indian Tribes are in the county but occupy only a small portion of the land base. Much of the land is used as military testing sites. The population in 2000 was 160,026 and in 2005 was 189,480, a 18.4% change. More than 85,000 winter visitors make Yuma their winter residence. There were 26,649 households out of which 38.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them. The median age was 31 years. The median income for a household in the county was $35,374. The county seat is Yuma; towns include San Luis, Somerton, and Wellton. Agriculture and tourism are staple industries.

The county is characterized by rugged desert hills, broad sandy valleys, and irrigated cropland. The highest peak is Smith Peak at 5,242 feet. Yuma is one of the hottest and most arid counties in the nation, and is purported to be the sunniest place on earth with 90% sunshine, according to the Guinness Book of World records. The county has several notable attractions, including historic trails and river crossings, Yuma Territorial Prison State Park, Yuma Quartermaster Depot State Historic Park, Martinez Lake, Mittry Lake, and Kofa and Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife refuges. Recreation opportunities include hiking, off-highway vehicle activities, hunting, fishing, boating and camping. The Algodones Dunes are just across the California border attracting tens of thousands of sand dune enthusiasts every year.





Chapter 6

2008 SCORP SURVEY FINDINGS

Arizonans' Responses Regarding Outdoor Recreation Participation, Future Demand and Issues

To gather current information on outdoor recreation trends and issues, Arizona State Parks partnered with Arizona State University (ASU), School of Community Resources and Development, to conduct two surveys in 2006. The first was an online survey targeting outdoor recreation providers such as local parks and recreation departments, state parks, state wildlife and land management departments, federal land managing agencies (National Forests, Parks, Wildlife Refuges and Bureau of Land Management), and tribal governments. The second was a telephone survey targeting Arizona residents.

The web-based survey was made available to more than 230 outdoor recreation providers in Arizona from early May through July. An initial letter of invite to participate in the survey was sent to all providers, followed by an email with instructions on how to access the online survey. In addition, several follow-up email reminders were sent to encourage participation. ASU received 106 completed surveys for a response rate of 49%. This survey was conducted to determine, from the resource managers' perspective, the current outdoor recreation opportunities, issues, concerns and priorities.

The telephone survey was conducted in October 2006 and utilized a random digit-dialed phone methodology targeting Arizona households. Surveys were conducted in English and Spanish. The results include findings from 1,238 completed phone surveys; response rate was 33.5%. The margin of error was ± 2%. The telephone survey covers the participation and future needs of Arizonans in 22 outdoor recreation activities, funding priorities, issues and satisfaction, and benefits the public perceives from outdoor recreation. These results are further broken down and examined by the six Council of Governments (COG) regions, the community type (city, town, rural), ethnicity, income, and education of the respondents.

See Chapter 5 (pg 117) for map of COG boundaries. Also included in this report are related results from several other Arizona State Parks' studies.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The following demographic information from both surveys may be of use to recreation planners and providers in determining the need for various types of parks, facilities and programs.

Public Survey

Respondents from the public survey were at least 18 years of age, residing in cities, towns or rural areas throughout Arizona. In addition, respondents were geographically separated into one of six regional Council of Governments (COG) based on respondents' place of residence. In order to obtain a sufficient sample size for each Council of Governments (COG) region, some COG regions with low population were over sampled (based on population).

Table 45. Arizona Public Survey Respondents by Region/Council of Governments

Region/COG (counties)	Frequency (number of respondents)	Percent of respondents
CAAG (Gila, Pinal)	106	8.6%
MAG (Maricopa)	355	28.7%
NACOG (Apache, Coconino, Navajo, Yavapai)	200	16.2%
PAG (Pima)	251	20.2%
SEAGO (Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Santa Cruz)	120	9.7%
WACOG (La Paz, Mohave, Yuma)	206	16.6%
statewide	1238	100%

Forty percent of respondents lived in a large city with a population over 100,000, 24% lived in a city with a population under 100,000, 19% lived in a town and 17% lived in a rural area.

The mean age of respondents was 50 years, the mean number of years lived in Arizona was 24 years. More women answered the survey than men (62% to 38%). The average household size was 2.8 people, Arizona's average is 2.75. The majority of households (61%) did not have any children under 18 years of age living at home, 22% had at least one child under 6 years, 39% had at least one child between 6 and 18 years. More than 50% of respondents were employed full-time, 24% were retired. Ninety percent of respondents finished high school or higher, 50% earned between $25,000 and $75,000 a year.

Ninety-three percent said they were white/Caucasian compared with Arizona's average of 76%. Twenty-one percent said they were of Hispanic background, compared with Arizona's average of 29% (the national average is 12%). Other ethnic percentages were more in line with Arizona's averages: Black/African American survey respondents comprised 2.1% compared to Arizona's 3.1%; Asian was 1.4% compared to 2.2%; and American Indian was 3.0% compared to 4.7%.

Eleven percent of respondents said they had a disability, another 7.8% said that someone in their household had a disability. By comparison, 14.9% of Arizonans report they have a disability. In the Arizona State Parks' 2003 Consumer Marketing Survey, 11% of respondents said they or someone in their household had a disability. Disabilities could include hearing or visual loss,

speech, mobility or mental impairments, or chemical sensitivity. The most common type of disability mentioned is mobility.

Providers Survey

Respondents from the outdoor recreation providers survey were professionals of various city, town, county and state parks and recreation departments (or those departments with recreation responsibilities), Arizona Game and Fish and State Land Departments, tribal governments, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Wildlife Refuges, and National Forests in Arizona. Only two tribes responded, which is an insufficient sample size to reflect Arizona's 21 tribal governments, so these two responses were not included in the results offered in this report.

Respondent answers can be separated by type of agency, region or Council of Governments (as in the public survey), type of community served and years of experience with current agency. The usual demographic questions did not seem to apply to the provider survey since respondents were asked to respond as a representative for their agency, not as an individual recreationist.

Table 46. Type of Agency Represented by Providers

Agency type	Frequency	Percent
Federal	43	41%
State	25	23.8%
County	7	6.7%
Town/City	28	26.7%
Tribal	2	1.9%
Total	105	100%

All regions of the state are well represented by the provider respondents (Table 47). Some respondents work for the main office of an agency that manages lands throughout Arizona such as the State Land Department Phoenix office, hence the *statewide* category.

Table 47. Provider Location/Region by Council of Governments

Region	Frequency	Percent
CAAG	10	9.5%
MAG	17	16.2%
NACOG	25	23.8%
PAG	7	6.7%
SEAGO	16	14,3%
WACOG	15	14.3%
Statewide	15	14.3%

Respondents were asked to describe the *primary* community their organization serves. All types of communities are well represented by the respondents (Table 48). Some state and federal respondents work in offices or departments that have management jurisdiction statewide such as the State BLM Office, while other provider respondents work in offices that have smaller regional jurisdictions, such as the Safford BLM Field Office.

Table 48. Primary Community Type Served by Provider Jurisdiction

Community type	Frequency	Percent
Large City >100,000	22	24.2%
City <100,000	16	17.6%
Town	21	23.1%
Rural Area	20	22%
Statewide	12	13.2%
Total	91	100%

Interesting to note that the majority of the provider survey respondents (52.8%) have worked for their current agency for sixteen years or more, indicating a considerable familiarity with both the subject of outdoor recreation and with the region (Table 49).

Table 49. Provider Years of Experience with Current Agency

Years of experience	Frequency	Percent
0-5	27	25.5%
6-10	16	15.1%
11-15	7	6.6%
16-20	24	22.6%
21-25	12	11.3%
26+	20	18.9%

INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION

When asked how interested they were in outdoor recreation activities, the mean level of interest of public respondents statewide was 3.93 (1 to 5 scale of *not at all*, 7%; to *very interested*, 45%).

Table 50. Arizonans' Overall Interest in Outdoor Recreation (by Council of Governments)

COG	Not at all interested	← Scale →			Very interested	
	1	2	3	4	5	Mean
CAAG	4.7%	6.6%	16%	21.7%	50.9%	4.08
MAG	7.9%	4.2%	20.8%	27.9%	39.2%	3.86
NACOG	4.5%	5%	17.5%	23.5%	49.5%	4.09
PAG	6.8%	6%	18.7%	24.3%	44.2%	3.93
SEAGO	8.3%	6.7%	15%	21.7%	48.3%	3.95
WACOG	10.8%	5.4%	20.1%	17.6%	46.1%	3.83
statewide	**7.4%**	**5.3%**	**18.8%**	**23.6%**	**44.9%**	**3.93**

In Arizona State Parks' 2003 Consumer Marketing Survey, Arizona residents were asked how interested they were in various types of parks, recreation areas and historic sites in Arizona (Table 51). Arizonans rated all types of sites fairly high, however, the two types that tied for first place were *natural areas and wildlife preserves* and *rivers and streams*. Second place were *lakes and reservoirs* and *archaeological ruins*.

This preference for natural features validates the ongoing high rating of the top two recreation settings described later. Residents were also asked how interested they were in visiting parks, recreation areas, natural areas and historic sites managed by various agencies in Arizona (Table 52). Interest mean values are scores on a scale ranging from 1- *Not at all interested* to 5- *Extremely interested*.

Table 51. Interest in Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas and Historic Sites in Arizona

Type of Site	Interest	
	Frequency	Mean
Natural area/wildlife preserve	423	4.09
River/stream	428	4.07
Lake/reservoir	430	3.82
Archaeological ruin	424	3.79
Native American cultural site	425	3.5
Botanical garden	421	3.44
Wilderness/roadless area	420	3.35
Historic pioneer site	422	3.35
Developed recreation area	422	3.12

Table 52. Interest in Visiting Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas and Historic Sites Managed by Various Agencies in Arizona

Managing Agency of Sites	Interest in visiting	
	Frequency	Mean
National Park Service	391	4.09
U.S. Forest Service	394	4.05
Arizona State Parks	400	4.03
Arizona Game and Fish	358	3.68
Your county parks department	385	3.61
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	354	3.6
Your local town/city parks department	390	3.54
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	350	3.35
Non-profit organization/land trust	333	3.31
Tribal government	362	2.77

RECREATION SETTINGS

When asked the importance of different recreation settings (on a scale of 1 *not important* to 5 *extremely important*), 2008 SCORP survey respondents ranked all settings very high, however, the responses were noticeably higher in support of two settings: *large nature-oriented parks* (4.27), and *open spaces in a natural setting* (4.25), Table 53.

The 2003 SCORP asked similar questions regarding these four recreation settings, however, respondents had to choose one type of park setting instead of ranking. Forty-three percent of Arizona households said they prefer to see more large nature-oriented parks, 23% prefer open space, 20% prefer small neighborhood parks, and 14% prefer large multi-use parks with lots of recreation facilities. The 2008 SCORP survey indicates that while the public still favors the nature-oriented parks, open space in natural settings have increased in importance.

In Arizona State Parks' 2003 Consumer Marketing Survey (CMS), Arizona residents rated the importance of these four recreation settings similarly (Table 53).

Table 53. Importance of Recreation Settings

Recreation Setting	Not Important ←				→ Extremely Important	2003 CMS Mean	2008 SCORP Mean
	1	2	3	4	5		
Large, nature-oriented parks with few buildings primarily used for hiking, picnicking or camping	2.7%	3.3%	13.8%	24.5%	55.6%	3.97	4.27
Open spaces in natural settings with very little development	2.1%	6.1%	13.4%	21.6%	56.8%	4.02	4.25
Large, developed parks with many facilities and uses	3.9%	7.7%	25.8%	22.7%	39.8%	2.92	3.87
Small neighborhood parks that have only a few facilities	7.9%	10.5%	27.1%	21.6%	32.9%	3.12	3.61

To varying degrees, the same findings are evident across all six COG regions. Regarding the importance of open spaces in natural settings where there is very little development, the mean value for NACOG was the highest at 4.45, thus indicating a higher degree of importance for this setting type in northern Arizona; CAAG also rated open space higher than other recreation settings (Table 54).

Table 54. Importance of Recreation Settings by COG

Recreation Setting	CAAG	MAG	NACOG	PAG	SEAGO	WACOG
Large, nature-oriented parks with few buildings primarily used for hiking, picnicking or camping	4.33	4.27	4.23	4.32	4.33	4.19
Open spaces in natural settings with very little development	4.4	4.18	4.45	4.27	4.22	4.07
Large, developed parks with many facilities and uses	3.87	4.02	3.59	3.8	3.9	3.96
Small neighborhood parks that have only a few facilities	3.56	3.63	3.57	3.62	3.61	3.64

Understanding the proximity that Arizona residents live in relation to parks is an important aspect of recreation planning. Several questions were asked related to how close people live to parks and recreation facilities. Respondents were told over the telephone that "park" refers to any park, ranging from neighborhood parks to national parks. This was necessary due to the rural areas surveyed. The majority of people said they lived fairly close to the nearest park.

On a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being *very close* and 5 being *very far,* the mean was 2.1. The mean number of miles was 6 miles or approximately 11 minutes from home. Sixty-three percent of respondents statewide said they drive to the nearest park, 28% walk, 4% ride a bike, and 3% said they do not go to the park. There are differences in perceptions of distance between COG regions. Respondents of MAG and PAG indicate the distance to the nearest park is less in terms of mileage and time when compared to mean values of mileage and distance of other COG respondents.

Table 55. Proximity of Respondents' Residence to Parks

Proximity	Very Close ←								→ Very Far		
	1		2		3		4		5		
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean
How far is the nearest park from your home?	46.5%	524	20.7%	233	17.7%	199	6.5%	73	8.7%	98	2.1
Proximity to the nearest park (miles)	1.73 miles		4.58 miles		9.34 miles		9.79 miles		25.72 miles		6.11 miles
Proximity to the nearest park (minutes)	4.84 min		9.03 min		16.57 min		15.67 min		32.53 min		10.85 min

Interestingly, the majority of respondents drive to nearby parks more than any other form of transportation, despite the high percentage of respondents that indicated they live "very close" to a nearby park. When looking at mode of transportation among the COG regions, interesting trends appear. For the two COGs encapsulating Arizona's largest metropolitan areas, MAG (Phoenix) and PAG (Tucson), as well as in CAAG, respondents from these jurisdictions were more likely to walk and bike to nearby parks and less likely to drive than the remaining three COGs. This is likely the case due to residents living in more dense suburban cores where parks are more prevalent and close in terms of time and distance. In the 2003 SCORP, travel distance or time did not seem to be a major deterrent to visiting parks and recreation areas in Arizona.

In Arizona State Parks' 2003 Consumer Marketing Survey, three-quarters of Arizona residents (76.4%) used local park and recreation facilities provided by their own community in the last 12 months. The typical group size when visiting parks, recreation areas, natural areas and historic sites in Arizona is 2 to 3 people. Thirteen percent of residents belong to an organized group focused on parks, recreation or historic issues in Arizona. More than half of Arizonans (54.4%) said they used their local park at least once a month and nearly one-quarter (23.4%) said they used it once every two weeks (Table 56).

Table 56. Frequency of Use of Local Park and Recreation Facilities

Frequency of Use	Frequency	Percent
Less than once a month	4	1.2%
Once a month	179	54.4%
Once every two weeks	77	23.4%
Once a week	15	4.6%
Several times a week	31	9.4%
Every day	23	7%
Total	329	100%

FUNDING PRIORITIES

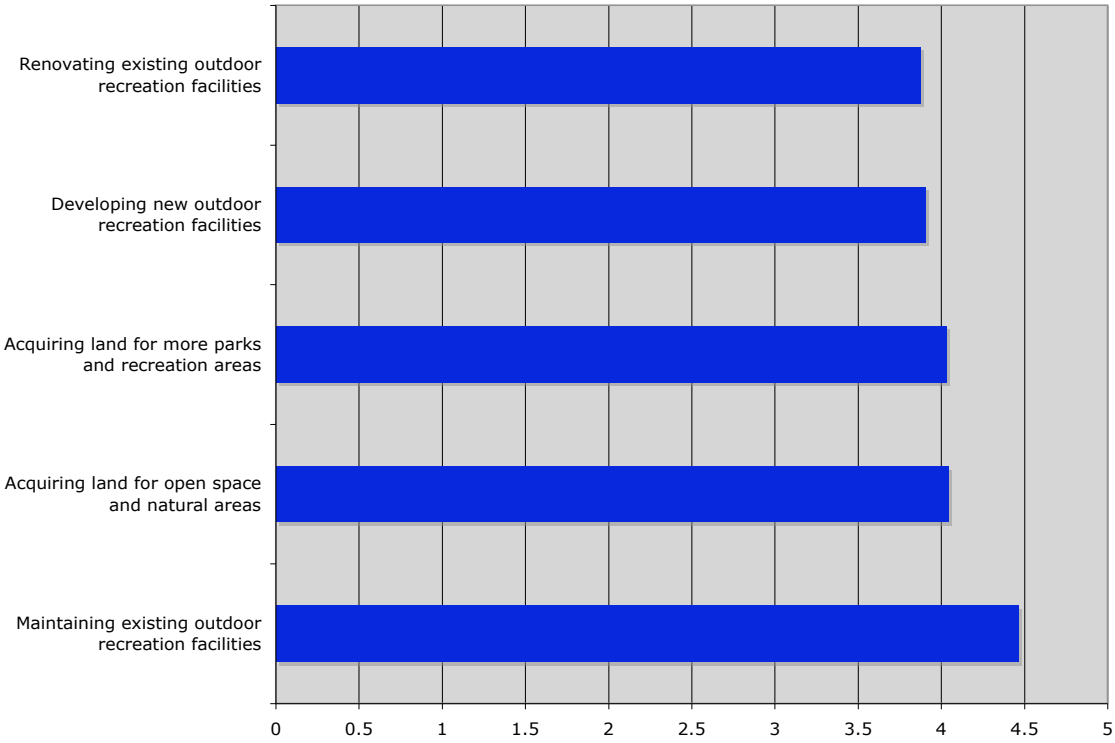
Another important aspect of recreation planning is funding. One of the goals of this research was to determine the perceived level of importance by the public regarding several funding issues. Respondents were asked how their local parks and recreation departments should spend the limited funds they receive. Respondents were given five expenditure categories to rate, according to a five point scale ranging from 1, meaning the funding issue is *not at all important,* to 5, meaning it is *extremely important*.

The first question asked respondents to rate the importance of each expenditure category on its own (Table 57, Figure 20), the second question asked respondents to choose the single one most important area to spend the limited parks and recreation funds (Table 58, Figure 21).

Table 57. Funding Priorities–Public Statewide

Funding Category	Not at all Important				Extremely Important	Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
Maintaining existing outdoor facilities	1.3%	2%	9.8%	23.3%	63.5%	4.46
Renovating existing outdoor recreation facilities	3.3%	5%	21.1%	25.5%	45.1%	4.04
Acquiring land for open space and natural areas	5.9%	7.1%	15.7%	20.1%	51.1%	4.03
Developing new outdoor recreation facilities	4%	7.3%	23.4%	24.8%	40.5%	3.9
Acquiring land for more parks and recreation areas	6.4%	7.6%	21.7%	21%	43.2%	3.87

Figure 20. Funding Priorities–Public Statewide



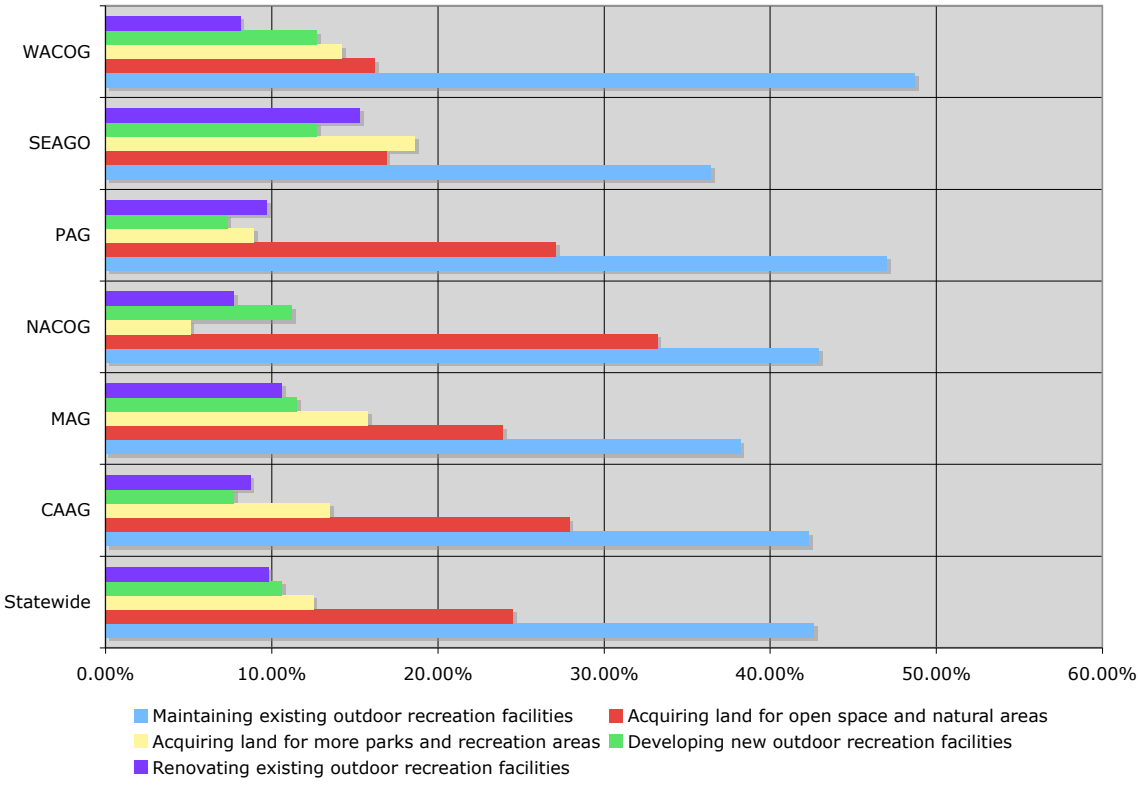
While all funding categories ranked very high, *maintaining existing outdoor facilities* was definitely the highest rated priority, whether ranked with the other categories (63.5% said *extremely important*) or selected as the single most important category (42.6% chose it). The second highest for the single most important funding category was *acquiring land for open space and natural areas* (24.5% chose it).

There were some differences in funding priorities when comparing responses regionally by COGs. Respondents in NACOG felt *acquiring land for open space* was more important than other COGs did, and *acquiring land for more parks* was less important. Respondents from SEAGO seem to be less concerned about *maintenance* and ranked *acquiring land for more parks* and *renovating existing facilities* higher than the statewide norm. Both SEAGO and WACOG ranked *acquiring land for open space* lower than the statewide norm.

Table 58. Single Most Important Funding Priority—Public

Funding Category	Statewide	CAAG	MAG	NACOG	PAG	SEAGO	WACOG
Maintaining existing outdoor recreation facilities	42.6%	42.3%	38.2%	42.9%	47%	36.4%	48.7%
Acquiring land for open space and natural areas	24.5%	27.9%	23.9%	33.2%	27.1%	16.9%	16.2%
Acquiring land for more parks and recreation areas	12.5%	13.5%	15.8%	5.1%	8.9%	18.6%	14.2%
Developing new outdoor recreation facilities	10.6%	7.7%	11.5%	11.2%	7.3%	12.7%	12.7%
Renovating existing outdoor recreation facilities	9.8%	8.7%	10.6%	7.7%	9.7%	15.3%	8.1%

Figure 21. Single Most Important Funding Priority—Public



Recreation Providers were asked a slightly different version of the funding categories than the general public. Provider responses on the funding priorities are shown in Tables 59 and 60. All funding categories rated very high with *operational costs*, *developing new facilities costing over $30,000* and *renovating existing facilities* as the three most important. Responses were generally similar across different COGs, community types and organization types.

Providers were asked to prioritize a few funding items that weren't asked in the public survey, notably *environmental and cultural studies and permits,* and *development of new outdoor recreation facilities* was split into two funding categories*: projects under $30,000* and *projects over $30,000*. The maintenance question was worded to reflect *operational costs such as staffing, overhead, etc.*

Table 59. Funding Priorities–Providers

Funding Category	Not at all Important	←			Extremely Important	Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
Operational costs for existing facilities	1.9%	2.9%	11.5%	8.7%	75%	4.6
Developing new outdoor recreation facilities >$30,000	2.9%	2.9%	8.8%	14.7%	70.6%	4.5
Renovating existing outdoor recreation facilities	1.9%	2.9%	12.5%	17.3%	65.4%	4.4
Developing new outdoor recreation facilities <$30,000	3%	8.1%	22.2%	15.2%	51.5%	4
Acquiring land for more parks and recreation areas	8.6%	11.4%	11.4%	12.4%	56.2%	3.9
Environmental/cultural studies, clearances, permits	2.9%	8.7%	25%	20.2%	43.3%	3.9
Acquiring land for open space and natural areas	7.8%	14.6%	15.5%	12.6%	49.5%	3.6

When asked to choose the single most important funding need, respondents overwhelmingly chose *operational costs,* with *developing new facilities costing over $30,000* and *renovating existing facilities* coming in second and third respectively. Both providers and the public saw maintenance as the top priority need, but the two groups differed on the number two need, with the public choosing *acquiring land for open space* as the clear choice for second most important funding need (Table 60).

Table 60. Single Most Important Funding Priority–Providers

Funding Category - Chosen as the one most important	Percent	Frequency
Operational costs for existing facilities	34.9%	37
Developing new outdoor recreation facilities >$30,000	20.8%	22
Renovating existing outdoor recreation facilities	18.9%	20
Developing new outdoor recreation facilities <$30,000	11.3%	12
Acquiring land for more parks and recreation areas	9.4%	10
Environmental/cultural studies, clearances, permits	2.8%	3
Acquiring land for open space and natural areas	1.9%	2

OUTDOOR RECREATION ISSUES

Recreation issues are another large area of concern for recreation planners and providers. In the public survey, respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with twelve statements about outdoor recreation and related issues such as growth, user conflicts, access and resource protection.

Overall, the recreation issues that received the greatest levels of agreement, in terms of mean values, were related to neighborhood parks and open space. By a significant margin, the strongest agreement for all Arizonans was *the desire to have open space near a person's home*. While each person may define open space a little differently, the presence of nearby parks, recreation areas and natural environments seems to be a top priority for most people in choosing which house to purchase. The second highest agreed upon statement was that *parks and recreation areas in a person's community were well-maintained*.

The least level of agreement among all respondents had to do with conflict between homeowners and recreation users being a problem (respondents did not agree that this is a problem) and with the idea that providing recreation activities is more important than protecting natural and cultural resources. In other words, respondents felt that protecting natural and cultural resources is more important than providing recreation (Table 61).

Table 61. Outdoor Recreation Issues–Public Statewide

Level of Agreement with Issue Statement	Strongly Disagree	←			Strongly Agree	Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
If I bought a house in my community, having open space nearby would be a top priority	6.1%	7%	19.6%	17.4%	49.9%	3.98
The parks and recreation areas in my community are generally well-maintained	7%	7.6%	20.3%	33.1%	32%	3.76
Increasing population growth is making it much more difficult to have enough parks, open space and natural areas in my community	12.4%	11%	19.5%	17.1%	39.9%	3.61
Access to public recreation lands in my area is adequate	8.4%	9.3%	25.5%	25.9%	31%	3.62
I'm satisfied with the number of parks and playgrounds in my community	16.7%	13.8%	21.7%	19.2%	28.5%	3.29
I'm satisfied with the amount of natural areas and open space in my community	15.3%	13.9%	23.6%	19.7%	27.5%	3.3
There is a lack of recreation opportunities in my area for people with special needs	16.6%	14.5%	26.5%	15.4%	27.1%	3.22
Natural and cultural resources in my area are negatively affected by recreational uses	30.3%	22%	26%	12.3%	9.5%	2.49
In general, people have sufficient knowledge and awareness about the natural environment	27.4%	27.2%	25.1%	11.3%	8.9%	2.47
My outdoor recreation experience is often negatively impacted by other recreation users	34.3%	23.4%	22.2%	8.7%	11.4%	2.4
Providing recreation activities is more important than protecting natural and cultural resources	39.9%	23%	23.1%	5.6%	8.4%	2.2
Conflicts between homeowners and recreation users are a problem in my area	44.1%	21.6%	15.7%	8.1%	10.4%	2.19

Regarding the number of neighborhood parks and their maintenance, MAG rated the highest level of agreement among all COG regions and CAAG rated the lowest level of agreement, although they both are hovering around the neutral zone of the scale. This seems to indicate that as the Phoenix metropolitan area continues to develop master planned communities, municipalities and HOAs are doing their part to meet this need relative to other COGs. Regarding conflict, the same trend exists, respondents from MAG are experiencing the least conflict relative to other COG regions and CAAG is experiencing the most.

Table 62. Outdoor Recreation Issues by COGs — Public

Level of Agreement with Issue Statement by COG	CAAG	MAG	NACOG	PAG	SEAGO	WACOG
	Mean Level of Agreement					
If I bought a house in my community, having open space nearby would be a top priority	3.98	3.93	4.15	3.96	4.01	3.9
The parks and recreation areas in my community are generally well-maintained	3.51	3.94	3.58	3.81	3.53	3.82
Increasing population growth is making it much more difficult to have enough parks, open space and natural areas in my community	3.61	3.7	3.64	3.68	3.34	3.51
Access to the public outdoor recreation lands in my area is adequate	3.33	3.66	3.69	3.63	3.72	3.55
I'm satisfied with the number of parks and playgrounds in my community	3.05	3.48	3.31	3.34	3.03	3.14
I'm satisfied with the amount of natural areas and open space in my community	3.25	3.3	3.47	3.22	3.14	3.37
There is a lack of recreation opportunities in my area for people with special needs	3.13	3.14	3.13	3.3	3.44	3.24
Natural and cultural resources in my area are negatively affected by recreational uses	2.32	2.46	2.6	2.5	2.33	2.59
In general, people have sufficient knowledge and awareness about the natural environment	2.5	2.4	2.48	2.47	2.54	2.55
My outdoor recreation experience is often negatively impacted by other recreation users	2.53	2.3	2.5	2.34	2.4	2.45
Providing recreation activities is more important than protecting natural and cultural resources	2.03	2.23	2.07	2.18	2.36	2.28
Conflicts between homeowners and recreation users are a problem in my area	2.41	2	2.33	2.27	2.19	2.17

When evaluated regionally by COG, the statement, *parks and recreation areas in a person's community were well-maintained*, was chosen third by CAAG and SEAGO and fourth by NACOG, indicating less agreement with this statement by respondents in these COGs. Third in statewide ranking was the growth statement *increasing population growth is making it much more difficult to have enough parks, open space and natural areas in my community*, however, CAAG rated it as second, and SEAGO and WACOG rated it as fourth. The statement that rated fourth statewide *agreed that access to public outdoor recreation lands is adequate*, however, NACOG and SEAGO rated it second and WACOG rated it third, indicating that public land access may be a bigger issue in MAG, PAG and CAAG, where population growth and development is extremely high.

Coming in fifth, sixth and seventh statewide, and in some variation of that order by the six COGs, were statements that respondents agreed they were *satisfied with the number of parks and playgrounds* and *satisfied with the natural areas and open space in their area*, and that there is a *lack of recreation opportunities for people with special needs*.

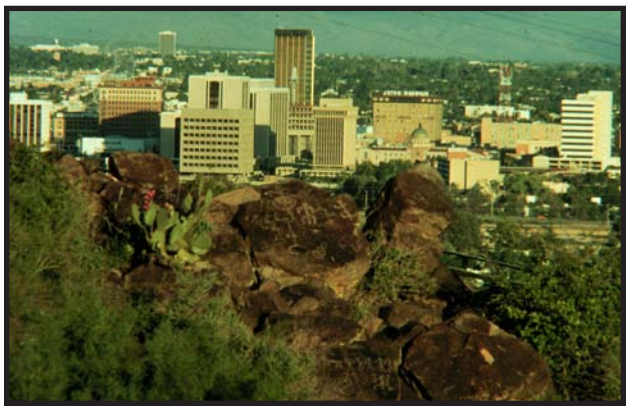
On the opposite side of the scale, respondents statewide and within each COG indicated they did not agree with the remaining five statements. Two of these statements referred to *recreational uses negatively affecting natural and cultural resources* and *providing recreational activities is more important than protecting natural and cultural resources*. Two of the statements referred to *user conflicts* that respondents indicated were not a big problem, and one referred to *people having sufficient knowledge and awareness about the natural environment* which respondents disagreed.

Municipal swimming pools and aquatic centers are kid magnets. [Courtesy of Scottsdale Parks & Recreation Dept.]

For households with children less than six years old, as well as households with children between six and 18, there were slight differences regarding certain recreation issues. Respondents from these households indicated that they are more likely to agree with statements regarding parks and open space near their homes.

Other than the results just highlighted, the remaining crosstabs of recreation issues by community type, Hispanic/non-Hispanic origin, children/no-children in household tell the same story as the general trends with very few noteworthy differences. Respondents' levels of agreement remain uniform among these demographic differences, indicating that these issues are generally of relative equal importance despite where the respondent lives, type of household, and race.

The following six bar charts (Figures 22-27) each include two of the issues and compare responses by COG with the statewide mean. There were only slight differences between COG responses regarding *satisfaction with number of parks* and *satisfaction with amount of open space*, with MAG and PAG more *satisfied with the number of parks* than the other four COGs. SEAGO was slightly less concerned than other COGS about *growth and parks*. *Conflicts between homeowners and recreation users* and *conflicts between different recreation users* seems slightly more of a problem in CAAG and NACOG than other COGs.



As cities grow they engulf the surrounding natural environment and cultural resources,and without good planning they can pave over the amenities that people are attracted to and value. [Tucson from Tumamoc Hill]

Figure 22. Outdoor Recreation Issues—Regional Satisfaction with *Parks and Open Space*

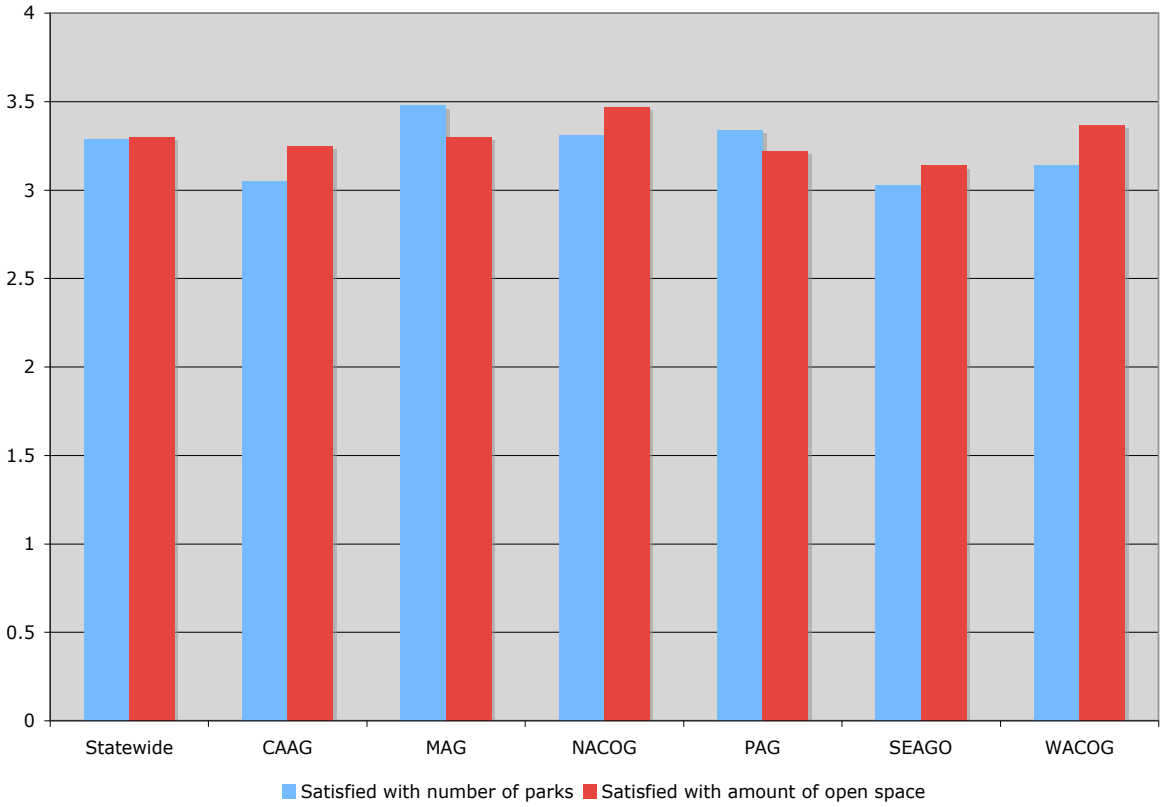


Figure 23. Outdoor Recreation Issues—Regional Opinions on *Park Maintenance and Access*

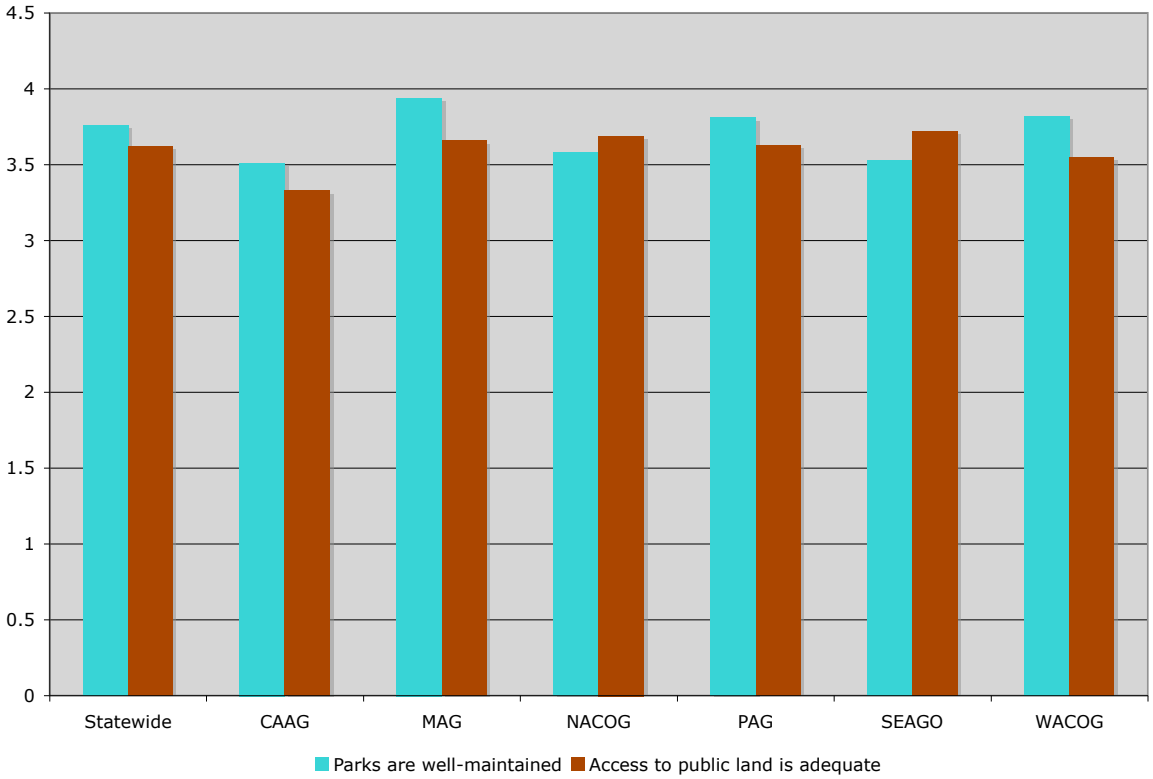


Figure 24. Outdoor Recreation Issues—Regional Opinions on *Open Space and Growth*

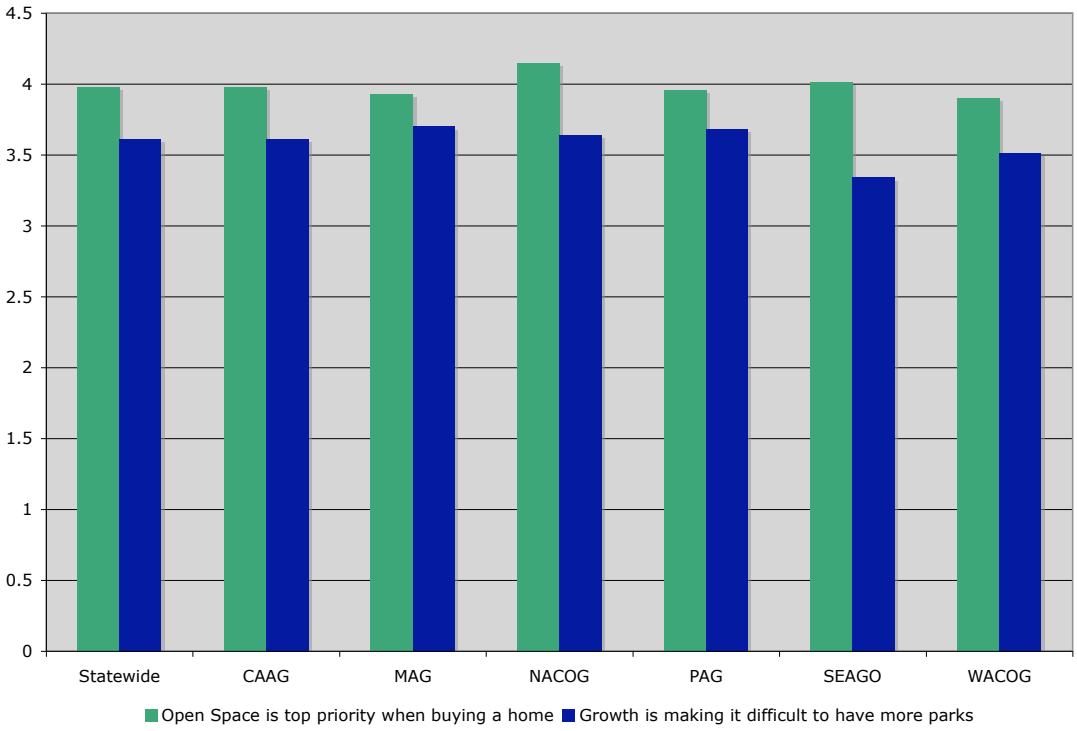


Figure 25. Outdoor Recreation Issues—Regional Opinions on *Recreation Use Conflicts*

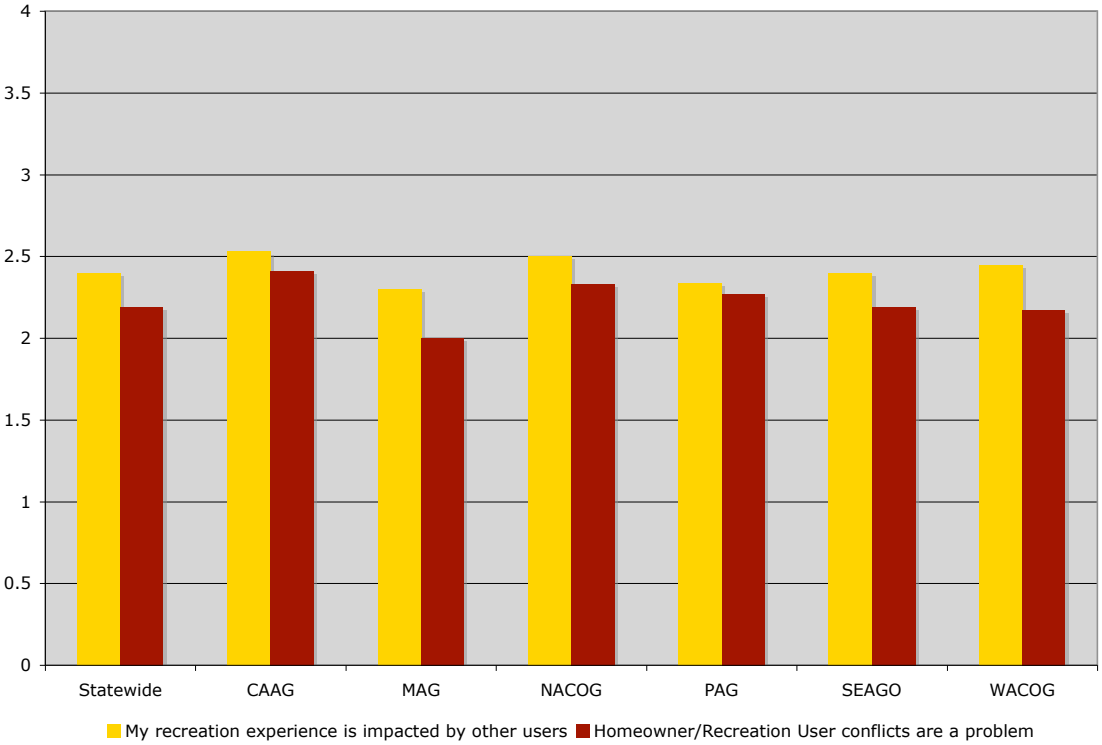


Figure 26. Outdoor Recreation Issues—Regional Opinions on *Resource Protection*

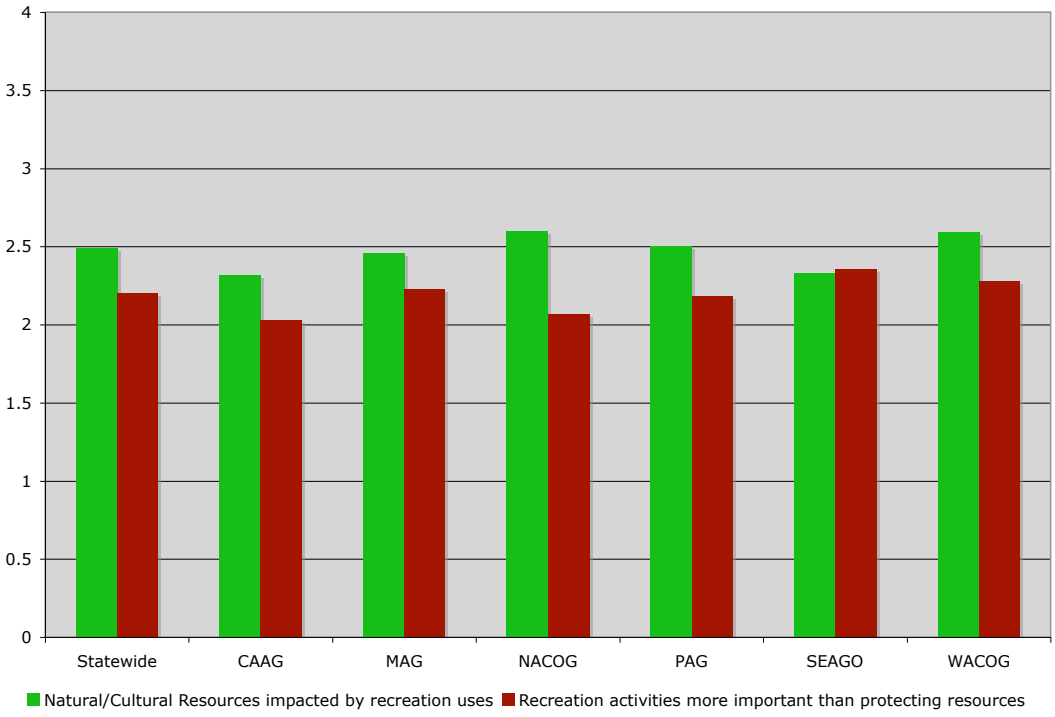


Figure 27. Outdoor Recreation Issues—Regional Opinions on *Special Needs Opportunities*

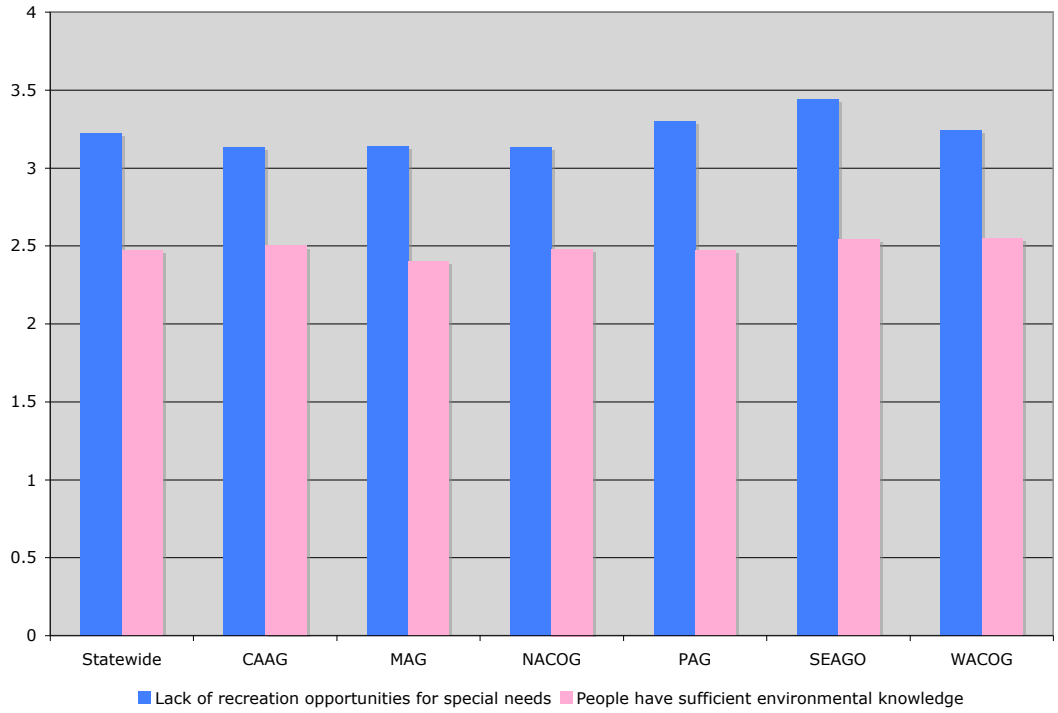


Table 63. Recreation Issues by Respondents' Community Type

Level of Agreement with Issue Statement by Community Type	Large City	Small City	Town	Rural Area
	Mean Level of Agreement—Scale 1 to 5			
If I bought a house in my community, having open space would be a top priority	3.9	3.92	4.13	4.08
The parks and recreation areas in my community are generally well-maintained	3.84	3.86	3.78	3.4
Increasing population growth is making it much more difficult to have more parks and open space	3.7	3.58	3.7	3.4
Access to the public outdoor recreation lands in my area is adequate	3.67	3.56	3.67	3.53
I'm satisfied with the number of parks and playgrounds in my area	3.38	3.24	3.27	3.13
I'm satisfied with the amount of natural areas and open space in my area	3.24	3.23	3.36	3.39
There is a lack of recreation opportunities in my area for people with special needs	3.19	3.22	3.29	3.19
Natural and cultural resources in my area are negatively affected by recreation uses	2.47	2.6	2.47	2.38
In general, people have sufficient knowledge and awareness about the natural environment	2.4	2.47	2.68	2.42
My outdoor recreation experience is often negatively impacted by other recreation users	2.37	2.42	2.42	2.49
Providing recreation activities is more important than protecting natural and cultural resources	2.2	2.29	2.22	2.1
Conflicts between homeowners and recreation users are a problem in my area	2.08	2.23	2.36	2.25

Table 64. Recreation Issues by Hispanic Origin

Level of Agreement with Issue Statement by Hispanic/NonHispanic Origin	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	Mean Level of Agreement	
If I bought a house in my community, having open space would be a top priority	4.11	3.94
The parks and recreation areas in my community are generally well-maintained	3.66	3.78
Increasing population growth is making it much more difficult to have more parks and open space	3.42	3.66
Access to the public outdoor recreation lands in my area is adequate	3.7	3.6
I'm satisfied with the number of parks and playgrounds in my area	3.3	3.29
I'm satisfied with the amount of natural areas and open space in my area	3.2	3.32
There is a lack of recreation opportunities in my area for people with special needs	3.56	3.1
Natural and cultural resources in my area are negatively affected by recreation uses	2.66	2.44
In general, people have sufficient knowledge and awareness about the natural environment	2.79	2.39
My outdoor recreation experience is often negatively impacted by other recreation users	2.52	2.37
Providing recreation activities is more important than protecting natural and cultural resources	2.66	2.08
Conflicts between homeowners and recreation users are a problem in my area	2.34	2.14

In the Providers survey, respondents were asked more detailed questions concerning the outdoor recreation issues described in the public survey. There seems to be widely varying ideas of what type of lands constitute "open space". Regarding the definition of open space, recreation providers were asked if they agree with selected types of open space (Table 65).

Certain types regarding open space were agreed upon more than others. Definitions involving terminology such as forests, minimal development and parks and recreation areas received relatively high scores of agreement, while definitions such as golf courses, sport fields, farmland and ranchland rated lower and had a much wider variance between organization types (towns, cities and counties rated them higher) and COGS (MAG, PAG and WACOG rated them higher).

Table 65. Agreement for Definitions of Open Space — Providers

Open Space Types or Definitions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
Land in natural setting with no development (forests, natural lakes, riparian areas, wilderness areas, washes)	1%	3.8%	5.8%	15.4%	74%	4.6
Land in natural setting with minimal development	4.8%	2.9%	10.6%	46.2%	35.6%	4
Land that is altered but not developed (vacant lots, fallow land)	12.6%	25.2%	31.1%	22.3%	8.7%	2.9
Undeveloped parks and recreation areas	3.8%	9.5%	16.2%	39%	31.4%	3.8
Developed parks and recreation areas	10.5%	15.2%	17.1%	35.2%	21.9%	3.4
Golf courses	32.4%	24.8%	17.1%	17.1%	8.6%	2.4
Sport fields	35.2%	21.9%	17.1%	18.1%	7.6%	2.4
Farmland/Ranchland	18.1%	25.7%	15.2%	28.6%	12.4%	2.9
Floodplains and retention basins	15.2%	12.4%	19%	37.1%	16.2%	3.3
Cemeteries	50.5%	22.9%	17.1%	9.5%	0%	1.9

There also seems to be differing opinions on the purposes for acquiring and protecting open space. Some providers think it is to provide "breathing room" between developments and any undeveloped land will suffice, others think it is to acquire needed parks or recreational lands, others want it to be natural undisturbed lands suitable for wildlife habitat. Open space requirements and specific purposes are rarely defined in local plans, leaving it open to interpretation by developers, planners and decision-makers. This often results in a community's designated open space that is basically unsuitable and even unusable for recreation, wildlife habitat or scenic viewshed purposes.

Providers were asked how much they agree or disagree (1 to 5 scale) with the following seven statements concerning open space (Table 66). Respondents agreed with most statements at moderate to high levels except *adequate planning for open space* received very low scores indicating a need for improvement in this area. Providers from cities were more likely than providers from towns and rural areas to agree that *increasing growth and development is decreasing the amount of open space in their area.*

Table 66. Agreement for Issues Concerning Open Space – Providers

Open Space Issues	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
My community has adequate open space	18.4%	17.5%	12.6%	28.2%	23.3%	3.2
Increasing growth/development is reducing open space in my area	8.7%	10.6%	8.7%	15.4%	56.7%	4
There is conflict between existing residents and newcomers competing for open space or impacting its availability	5%	6.9%	22.8%	31.7%	33.7%	3.8
Access to open space/public lands is a problem in my area	11.9%	22.8%	15.8%	24.8%	24.8%	3.3
There is a conflict regarding the desired level of use/development within open space lands	5.1%	9.1%	24.2%	38.4%	23.2%	3.7
Securing access to public lands/open space through private lands in an issue	4.9%	6.9%	16.7%	33.3%	38.2%	3.9
Planning for open space in my area is adequate	30.3%	28.3%	17.2%	18.2%	6.1%	2.4

Growth is an issue for many involved in outdoor recreation. Providers were asked how much they agree or disagree (1 to 5 scale) with the following three statements concerning growth (Table 67). Similar to open space issues, growth issues were not highly variable among providers from different COGs, community types or organization types. One exception to this is the matter of growth reducing availability of land for parks and open space, where respondents representing more developed jurisdictions recognize that growth is impeding the availability of land for parks and open space.

Well-thought out land use plans that identify and provide for sufficient parkland, trail systems and open space, and clearly identified and enforced ordinances, development set asides and zoning restrictions may help to mediate some of the negative effects of rapid growth currently affecting several of Arizona's expanding cities and towns.

Table 67. Agreement for Issues Concerning Growth – Providers

Growth Issues	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
Growth in my area is a threat to access to parks and open space	7.8%	15.5%	16.5%	27.2%	33%	3.6
Growth has increased the cost of land for parks and open space	2%	2%	10.9%	17.8%	67.3%	4.5
Growth has decreased the availability of land desired for parks and open space	4.9%	7.8%	16.5%	26.2%	44.7%	4

Interesting trends in law enforcement indicate that federal agencies have more problems with law enforcement than do counties and towns. This might be due to the overlap of law enforcement operations within local municipal jurisdictions and the presence of both police and parks and recreation personnel in cities that do not exist in more remote federally managed areas. Border impacts were a much higher concern for state and federal agencies than for cities and towns. Overall, there were moderately high scores for all law enforcement and safety issues. Providers were asked how much they agree or disagree (1 to 5 scale) with the following five statements concerning law enforcement and safety (Table 68).

Table 68. Agreement for Issues Concerning Law Enforcement and Safety – Providers

Law Enforcement/Safety Issues	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
Vandalism is an issue in parks and recreation areas in my area	1%	6.7%	11.4%	35.2%	45.7%	4.2
Too much trash/litter in parks and recreation areas impacts visitor enjoyment in my area	1.9%	5.8%	13.9%	27.9%	51%	4.2
Law enforcement for illegal activities in parks and recreation areas is an issue in my area	1.9%	7.8%	13.6%	37.9%	38.8%	4
User education of laws/regulations regarding recreation activities is a need in my area	0%	5.8%	21.2%	39.4%	33.7%	4
Border impacts (trespass, safety, security, litter, resource damage, vandalism) in parks and recreation areas is an issue in my area	9.9%	13.9%	12.9%	23.8%	39.6%	3.7

Providers were asked how much they agree or disagree (1 to 5 scale) with the following nine statements concerning resource protection (Table 69). Most resource protection issues were scored at moderate levels of agreement. Only two of nine issues received scores indicating disagreement. For most issues, managers in different COGs, organization types, and community served types agreed on resource protection issues. However, federal managers responded differently than city and town parks managers for issues related to resource protection. These results indicate that there may be higher resource standards for federal agencies or that they must deal with resource issues more frequently. Interesting to note, only respondents from rural community types indicated that providing for recreation use is more important than resource protection.

Table 69. Agreement for Issues Concerning Resource Protection – Providers

Resource Protection Issues	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
Natural and cultural resources are being degraded/impacted by recreational uses	3.8%	11.4%	15.2%	34.3%	35.2%	3.9
My agency limits recreation development to protect natural resources	4.8%	12.4%	21%	28.6%	33.3%	3.7
My agency limits recreation use to protect natural resources	5.7%	17.1%	20%	28.6%	28.6%	3.6
My agency has adequate laws or policies to protect natural resources	4.8%	10.5%	15.2%	41.9%	27.6%	3.8
My agency has adequate laws or policies to protect cultural resources	4.8%	8.7%	20.2%	38.5%	27.9%	3.8
My agency believes that providing for recreation use is more important than resource protection	27.9%	28.8%	23.1%	12.5%	7.7%	2.4
My agency believes that providing for revenue generation is more important than resource protection	34.6%	22.1%	20.2%	15.4%	7.7%	2.4
My agency limits the land uses adjacent to open space and natural areas/preserves	10.4%	26%	31.3%	25%	7.3%	2.9
One of the goals of my agency is sustainability of natural resources	1.9%	4.8%	17.3%	26.9%	49%	4.2

Assistance Strategies and Data Needs

Providers were asked how helpful (on a 1 to 5 scale) the following four types of assistance strategies were to them (Table 70). Overall, assistance for funding, grants and cooperative efforts were perceived to be more helpful than technical assistance and training and education. There were no notable differences by COGs, organization types or community type.

Table 70. Assistance Strategies Helpful to Agency Goals – Providers

Assistance Strategies	Extremely Unhelpful	Unhelpful	Neutral	Helpful	Extremely Helpful	Mean
Training and educational workshops	4.9%	2.9%	10.7%	51.5%	30.1%	4
Technical assistance	1%	4.8%	17.1%	48.6%	28.6%	4
Funding and grants	1%	1%	7.6%	26.7%	63.8%	4.5
Cooperative efforts	0%	2.9%	4.8%	33.3%	59%	4.5

When asked if it was known that Land and Water Conservation Fund monies can be used not only for recreation purposes but also for acquiring land for wetland conservation uses, the majority (70%) of land managers surveyed indicated they were aware of this fund resource.

Outdoor recreation providers need data to understand the outdoor recreation needs of the public. When asked if a community needs assessment that included outdoor recreation issues had been conducted in the respondents' agency, roughly two-thirds (64%) of respondents indicated that they have completed such assessments.

When asked what types of data would be helpful, providers indicated that data on a number of topics related to recreation management is desired by all agencies at moderate to high levels of helpfulness (Table 71). Data on special user interests and non-recreational users were relatively less helpful for respondents in this survey. There were several differences in degree of helpfulness based on COG and community type.

Table 71. Types of Data Needed – Providers

Data Needs	Extremely Unhelpful	Unhelpful	Neutral	Helpful	Extremely Helpful	Mean
Outdoor recreation trends	3.8%	2.9%	18.3%	41.3%	33.7%	4
Demand for outdoor recreation opportunities	1.9%	1%	14.4%	41.3%	41.3%	4.2
Needs/interests of diverse populations	0%	1.9%	23.1%	45.2%	29.8%	4
Special needs groups	0%	1%	23.1%	52.9%	23.1%	4
Special user interests	3.8%	11.5%	36.5%	30.8%	17.3%	3.5
Willingness to pay	2.9%	6.8%	18.4%	44.7%	27.2%	3.9
Economic benefits of outdoor recreation and open space	1.9%	1.9%	14.4%	49%	32.7%	4.1
Health and quality of life benefits of outdoor recreation and open space	1.9%	2.9%	12.5%	33.7%	49%	4.3
Non-recreational users	3.9%	6.8%	33%	35.9%	20.4%	3.6
Condition of recreation facilities/lands	1%	1.9%	11.5%	48.1%	37.5%	4.2
Baseline information on natural resources and lands	1%	4.8%	18.3%	39.4%	36.5%	4.1

As Arizona continues to grow at a rapid pace, more communities are expanding into each other or growing up against state and federal lands, requiring agencies at all levels to talk and meet with each other to plan and share resources, and collaborate regarding resource management, law enforcement and other issues that cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Providers were asked what their needs were (on a 1 to 5 scale) related to various tasks their agencies may perform in coordination with other entities in the planning and management of parks, recreation lands, open space and adjacent lands (Table 72). All issues rated at relatively high levels of need.

Table 72. Coordination and Communication Issues – Providers

Level of Need for Coordinating with other agencies on tasks such as:	Low Need	Somewhat Low Need	Neutral	Somewhat High Need	High Need	Mean
Developing and providing outdoor recreation	1.9%	4.8%	9.5%	41.3%	42.9%	4.2
Managing the wildland/urban interface	5.7%	7.6%	9.5%	29.5%	47.6%	4.1
Resolving conflicts between residents/ neighborhoods and local recreation users	3.8%	5.7%	31.4%	28.6%	30.5%	3.8
Law enforcement in parks and recreation areas	1%	3.8%	8.6%	35.2%	51.4%	4.3
Planning/regional planning for outdoor recreation and open space	1%	2.95%	8.6%	40%	47.6%	4.3
Sharing of resources (monies, equipment, staff) to plan, develop, manage or monitor recreation activities and lands	0%	2.9%	9.5%	34.3%	53.3%	4.4

When asked if their agency performed any other tasks with agencies related to coordination efforts, 23% said they do.

RECREATION BENEFITS

The perceived benefits of recreation can be linked directly to the **"quality of life"** of individuals within a larger community (See Chapter 3 on Benefits). What constitutes quality of life is subjective and there is much debate about how to determine or quantify it.

The benefits of outdoor recreation are widespread and far-reaching. [Courtesy of AOT]

One approach is to describe the characteristics of the good life (helping others, getting along with family and friends) as dictated by religious or other philosophical systems. A second approach is based on the satisfaction of preferences, whether people can obtain the things they desire commensurate with their resources (buying the ideal house, vacations, hobbies). A third approach defines quality of life in terms of the experience of individuals, using such factors as joy, pleasure, contentment and life satisfaction (Diener and Suh, 1997).

The following thirteen statements regarding the potential benefits of parks and recreation areas were used as indicators of quality of life for residents in Arizona and reflect a bit of all three approaches (Table 73). Respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the statements regarding the benefits of outdoor recreation.

Table 73. Benefits of Parks, Recreation and Open Space – Public Statewide

Level of Agreement with Benefit Statements	Strongly Disagree	←		→	Strongly Agree	Mean
"Parks, recreation areas and open space benefit my area because they . . ."	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Promote a healthy lifestyle through physical activity	1.7%	2.1%	10.7%	22.8%	62.8%	4.43
Provide opportunities for family interaction	1.6%	2.1%	9.8%	24.6%	61.7%	4.43
Make cities and regions better places to live	2.1%	2.9%	11.6%	23.5%	59.9%	4.36
Provide constructive activities for youth	3.6%	4.5%	15.9%	26.3%	49.7%	4.14
Increase community pride	2.7%	4.1%	19%	27.9%	46.3%	4.11
Promote mental health	5.4%	4.4%	15.9%	24.6%	49.7%	4.09
Protect natural and cultural resources	3.5%	6.3%	18.9%	27.6%	43.7%	4.02
Increase property values	4.4%	5.8%	21.3%	29.2%	39.4%	3.93
Attract tourists to the region	8.9%	11.3%	20.9%	21.9%	36.9%	3.66
Educate people about the environment	7.1%	10.5%	24.9%	24.5%	32.9%	3.66
Help local and regional economic development	5%	10.9%	30.3%	25.6%	28.1%	3.61
Increase the understanding and tolerance of others	7.9%	13.4%	30.9%	21%	27%	3.46
Attract new businesses	13.1%	20.2%	32.2%	14.7%	19.8%	3.08

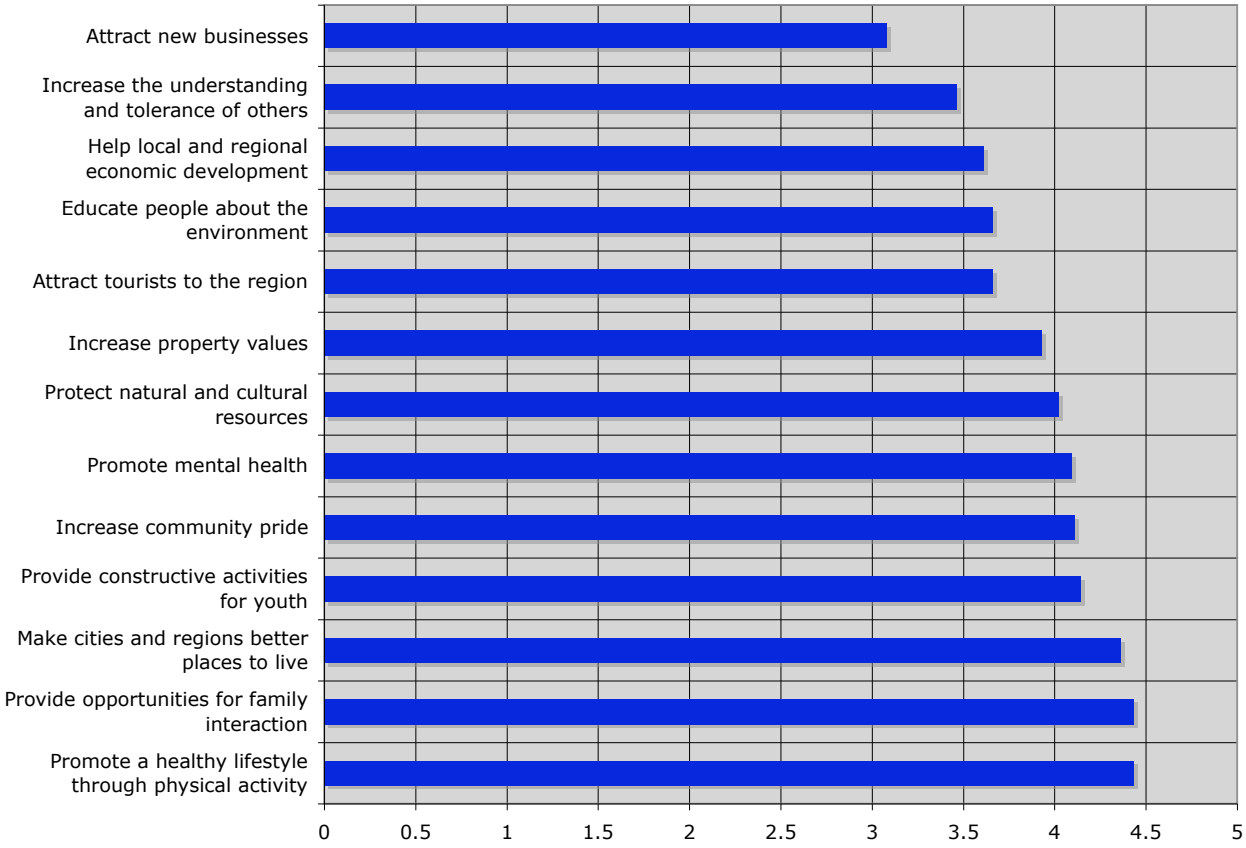
Respondents statewide rated the top two benefits equally, *promote a healthy lifestyle through physical activity* (85.6% agreed) and *provide opportunities for family interaction* (86.3% agreed). In the number three spot, 83.4% of respondents agreed that *parks, recreation areas and open space make cities and regions better places to live,* by all definitions, the basic quality of life statement.

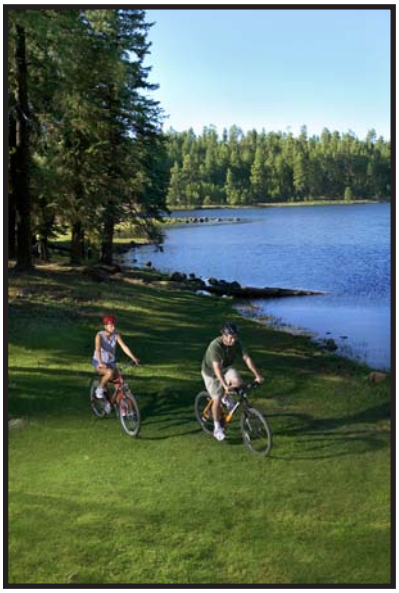
It has been well-documented that parks and recreation programs targeted specifically to youth *provide constructive activities* that can help to reduce juvenile crime when combined with other community efforts (see Benefits Chapter). This benefit was rated number four, with respondents agreeing 76% with the statement. Two benefits tied for number five: *increase community pride* and *promote mental health* with respondents agreeing 74.2% and 74.3% respectively with this statement.

While still ranked favorably, the four *economic-related benefits* ranked lower overall, as did statements relating to *environmental education* and *increasing tolerance of others*.
There is not one single item in this list of thirteen recreation benefits that scored lower than a mean value of three indicating that recreation benefits are a concept these respondents are more than likely to adopt.

Figure 28. Benefits of Parks, Recreation Areas and Open Space (public statewide mean)

"Parks, recreation areas and open space benefit my area because they . . ."





Reaping the benefits of recreating outdoors can be as simple as walking or riding a bike. [Courtesy of AOT]

Overall, there are very few cross tabular differences in the results of this survey item. COG regions reveal only slight differences based on economic benefits such as attracting tourists to the region (Table 74).

Respondents from MAG rated their level of agreement noticeably less than other COG regions, indicating that either recreation does not contribute to tourism in the region, or if this occurs, is not considered a major benefit.

Table 74. Recreation Benefits by COGs – Public

Level of Agreement with Benefit Statement by COG	State	CAAG	MAG	NACOG	PAG	SEAGO	WACOG
	Mean Level of Agreement						
Promote a healthy lifestyle through physical activity	4.43	4.39	4.5	4.43	4.46	4.29	4.37
Provide opportunities for family interaction	4.43	4.45	4.5	4.45	4.41	4.3	4.36
Make cities and regions better places to live	4.36	4.25	4.44	4.36	4.4	4.26	4.3
Provide constructive activities for youth	4.14	4.15	4.22	4.11	4.2	4.04	4.01
Increase community pride	4.11	3.94	4.17	4.12	4.17	4.1	4.02
Promote mental health	4.09	4.07	4.19	4.14	4.09	4.03	3.91
Protect natural and cultural resources	4.02	3.99	3.96	4.07	4.17	3.99	3.92
Increase property values	3.93	3.85	4.06	3.87	4.03	3.74	3.82
Attract tourists to the region	3.66	3.81	3.44	3.8	3.65	3.78	3.79
Educate people about the environment	3.66	3.79	3.61	3.74	3.77	3.63	3.46
Help local and regional economic development	3.61	3.72	3.54	3.69	3.48	3.53	3.79
Increase the understanding and tolerance of others	3.46	3.59	3.43	3.36	3.46	3.57	3.48
Attract new businesses	3.08	3.13	3	3.1	2.93	3.24	3.24

People living in large cities were least likely to say that parks *attract new businesses* or *attract tourists to the region*.

Table 75. Recreation Benefits by Community Type – Public

Level of Agreement with Benefit Statement by Community Type	Large City	Small City	Town	Rural Area
	N = 465	*N = 278*	*N = 228*	*N = 198*
	Mean Level of Agreement			
Promote a healthy lifestyle through physical activity	4.47	4.46	4.41	4.34
Provide opportunities for family interaction	4.46	4.44	4.48	4.32
Make cities and regions better places to live	4.4	4.38	4.34	4.31
Provide constructive activities for youth	4.21	4.24	4.12	3.91
Increase community pride	4.17	4.19	4.1	3.93
Promote mental health	4.13	4.12	4.11	3.92
Protect natural and cultural resources	4.01	4.06	4.15	3.85
Increase property values	3.99	3.94	4	3.75
Attract tourists to the region	3.51	3.69	3.87	3.74
Educate people about the environment	3.6	3.71	3.79	3.63
Help local and regional economic development	3.49	3.71	3.74	3.57
Increase the understanding and tolerance of others	3.4	3.5	3.51	3.53
Attract new businesses	2.9	3.24	3.29	3.03

When looking at responses between ethnic groups, Hispanics rated the economic benefits somewhat higher than non-Hispanics. The mean level of agreement by Hispanics for *increase property values* was 4.11 versus 3.89 by non-Hispanics, 3.49 versus 2.97 for *attract new businesses*, 3.91 versus 3.60 for *attract tourists to the region*, and 3.83 versus 3.56 for *help local and regional economic development*. Also, *increase the understanding and tolerance of others* was rated a mean of 3.75 by Hispanics versus 3.38 by non-Hispanics.

Households with children less than six years old, as well as households with children between six and 18, were more likely to agree with the idea of parks and open spaces providing constructive activities for youth as a recreation benefit.

Other than the results just highlighted, the remaining crosstabs of recreation issues by community type, Hispanic/non-Hispanic origin, children/no-children in household tell the same story as the general trends with very few noteworthy differences. Respondents' levels of agreement remain uniform among these demographic differences, indicating that these benefits are generally of relative equal importance despite where the respondent lives, type of household, and race.

Providers of outdoor recreation were asked the same benefits questions. Managers scored all benefits as very high, indicating agreement that recreation does benefit society to some degree. Interestingly, town and county organization respondents agreed that recreation benefits include attracting new businesses and providing youth opportunities. Another interesting result is that rural and city communities value mental health as a benefit of recreation.

Table 76. Benefits of Parks, Recreation and Open Space – Providers

Providers' Level of Agreement with Benefit Statement	Strongly Disagree	←			Strongly Agree	Mean
"Parks, recreation areas and open space benefit my area because they . . ."	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Promote a healthy lifestyle through physical activity	1%	0%	8.6%	26.7%	63.8%	4.5
Enhances opportunities for family interaction	0%	1%	5.7%	23.8%	69.5%	4.6
Make cities and regions better places to live	0%	0%	4.9%	20.4%	74.8%	4.7
Provide constructive activities for youth	0%	5.7%	5.7%	32.4%	56.2%	4.4
Increase community pride	0%	0%	11.4%	27.6%	61%	4.5
Promote mental health	0%	1%	9.5%	25.7%	63.8%	4.5
Protect natural and cultural resources	0%	1.9%	6.7%	22.9%	68.6%	4.6
Increase property values	3.9%	5.9%	14.7%	28.4%	47.1%	4.1
Attract tourists to the region	1.9%	1%	9.6%	32.7%	54.8%	4.4
Educate people about the environment	1%	4.8%	8.6%	34.3%	51.4%	4.3
Attract new businesses	5.7%	5.7%	16.2%	37.1%	35.2%	3.9

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Public Survey

This survey item asked respondents to rate how often they currently participate in 22 different outdoor recreation activities (Table 77). In addition, they were asked if they will participate more, less, or the same in these activities over the next five years.

The future increase column on the far right of the table shows the percentage of respondents indicating they will participate in the activity *more* in the next five years in Arizona. There is no information presented for decreases or constants (*less* or *same*), as there were negligible amounts (1-4%) of respondents indicating that future participation will decrease.

Participation rates for the 22 activity categories listed below should be viewed as averages for Arizona and its regions. These averages help recreation providers and land managers gauge Arizona residents' current level of participation in various outdoor recreation activities, as well as help predict the future participation levels, or demands, for these activities.

Outdoor Recreation Categories			
1	Play a sport such as baseball, football, soccer, tennis, golf, swimming in a pool	12	Participate in a water activity where a motor was used such as motor boating, water skiing, jet skiing
2	Participate in an outdoor activity that requires being on your feet such as hiking, jogging, backpacking	13	Go to a dog park
3	Go driving in a motorized vehicle on maintained roads for recreational purposes such as sightseeing or driving for pleasure	14	Go target shooting (rifle, pistol, shotgun)
4	Go riding on something that does not have a motor such as bicycling, mountain biking, or horseback riding	15	Participate in a winter activity such as skiing, sledding, playing in the snow
5	Visit a natural or cultural feature such as a park, botanical garden, scenic feature or archaeological site	16	Participate in a nature study or environmental education activity
6	Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	17	Go tent camping
7	Attend an outdoor event such as a sporting event, concert, or festival	18	Go RV camping
8	Go picnicking	19	Go hunting
9	Go off-road driving in a recreational motorized vehicle such as an ATV, dirt bike, snowmobile, or 4-wheel drive vehicle	20	Go rock or wall climbing
10	Participate in a water activity that does not involve anything with a motor such as kayaking, canoeing, tubing, sailing, or swimming in a lake or stream	21	Participate in an extreme sport such as BMX bike racing, snowboarding, rock crawling
11	Go fishing	22	Go geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)

Table 77. Outdoor Recreation Participation Rates–Public Statewide

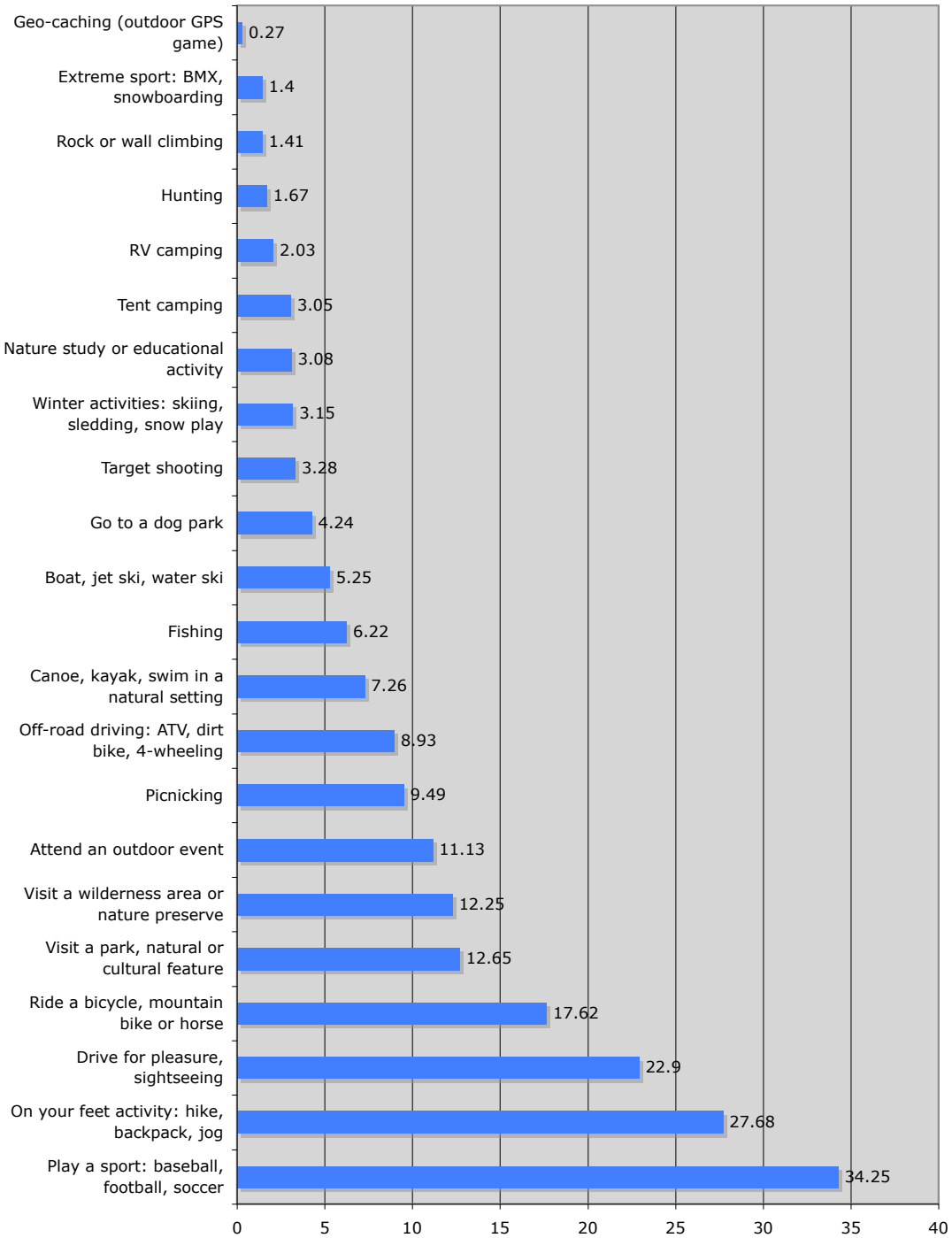
Current Participation Rate	Not at all	Once a year	Few times a year	Once a month	Once a week	Twice a week	Mean # of days/ visits/ year	Percent who say use will increase
Average Number of Days per calendar year	*0*	*1*	*5*	*12*	*52*	*130*		
Recreation Category	*No Use*	*Low Use*	*Moderate Use*		*High Use*			%
Play a sport: baseball, football	34.7%	3.2%	16.2%	12.6%	14.7%	18.7%	34.25	33.7%
Participate in outdoor activity on your feet: hike, jog, backpack	25.3%	7.4%	23.7%	19.1%	9.9%	14.6%	27.68	38.4%
Driving in motorized vehicle for sightseeing, pleasure	16.3%	5.9%	29.7%	26.3%	13.1%	8.7%	22.9	34.1%
Riding on something non–motorized: bicycle, mountain bike, horse	50.9%	5.4%	17.2%	10.7%	6.5%	9.3%	17.62	36.5%
Visit a natural or cultural feature: park, arch. site	15%	14.3%	42.3%	17.9%	6.6%	3.7%	12.65	47.9%
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	25.5%	14.7%	35.1%	14.7%	5.5%	4.4%	12.25	47.4%
Attend an outdoor event: sporting, concert, festival	27.2%	13.2%	34.9%	15.8%	5.4%	3.5%	11.13	48.6%
Picnicking	22.6%	6.9%	39.7%	16.6%	4.6%	1.8%	9.49	40.6%
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	67%	4.3%	12.3%	8.4%	4.1%	3.9%	8.93	24.1%
Participate in non-motorized water activity: canoe, swim	55%	8.9%	22.2%	8.1%	3%	2.7%	7.26	33.2%
Fishing	65.6%	7%	15%	6.6%	3.6%	2.1%	6.22	33.3%
Participate in motorized water activity: boat, water ski, jet ski	70.7%	6%	13.7%	5.1%	2.5%	2%	5.25	30.3%
Go to a dog park	82.2%	4.3%	6.1%	3.2%	2.4%	1.8%	4.24	18.2%
Target shooting	74.8%	4.6%	12.3%	5.3%	2.3%	0.6%	3.28	17.9%
Participate in winter activity: skiing, sledding, snow play	62.3%	13.6%	19.9%	2.2%	1%	1%	3.15	31.3%
Nature study/ environmental education activity	66.8%	11.7%	15.4%	4%	1.3%	0.8%	3.08	34%
Tent camping	66.5%	8.2%	17.8%	5.5%	1.4%	0.5%	3.05	32%
RV camping	75.7%	4.6%	14%	4.8%	0.7%	0.3%	2.03	25.6%
Hunting	88.7%	3.5%	4.3%	2.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1.67	10.9%
Rock or wall climbing	86%	5%	5.4%	2.5%	0.9%	0.3%	1.41	15%
Participate in an extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	91.7%	2.3%	3.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.4	9.6%
Geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)	95.8%	1.6%	1.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.27	16.7%

The question for recreation participation was asked in terms of number of times (not at all, once a year, a few times a year, once a month, once a week, twice a week or more). In order to create a numeric response for comparison, these six responses were reclassified into *number of times per year*.

These numbers were averaged in a *mean number of days or visits* spent by each Arizonan on outdoor recreation activities during the past year (Figure 29).

Several of the activities show at least some level of participation by 75% or greater of residents, such as hiking, picnicking, visiting a park or museum, and driving for pleasure. A few of the activities show at least some level of participation by half of Arizonans, such as playing sports, bike riding, visiting a nature preserve or wilderness area, and attending an outdoor event. Most activities are participated in by less than half of all Arizonans, and several by less than 20%.

Figure 29. Mean Number of Days/Visits Spent on Outdoor Recreation Activities in Past Twelve Months



Another key factor to consider when planning for facilities or staffing and management needs, is the *frequency or level of use* of participation. While 20% to 30% of the population may participate in a particular activity in a given year, maybe 8% does this activity at least one or two times a week (52-130 or more times a year). This frequency rate may result in a greater number of people (recreation days) on the ground than for another activity that more people may participate in but they may do so only occasionally.

For example, comparing the figures for *riding a bike/horse* to *canoeing/kayaking* from Tables 77 and 78, both activity categories show that 49% and 45%, respectively, of Arizona's population have participated at least once in these activities in the past year—very similar percentages. However, when you factor in the frequency or level of use (Figure 30), the number of recreation user days (Table 78) for each activity category is widely different—106,512,636 user days for *riding a bike/horse*, compared to 43,886,591 user days for *canoeing/kayaking*.

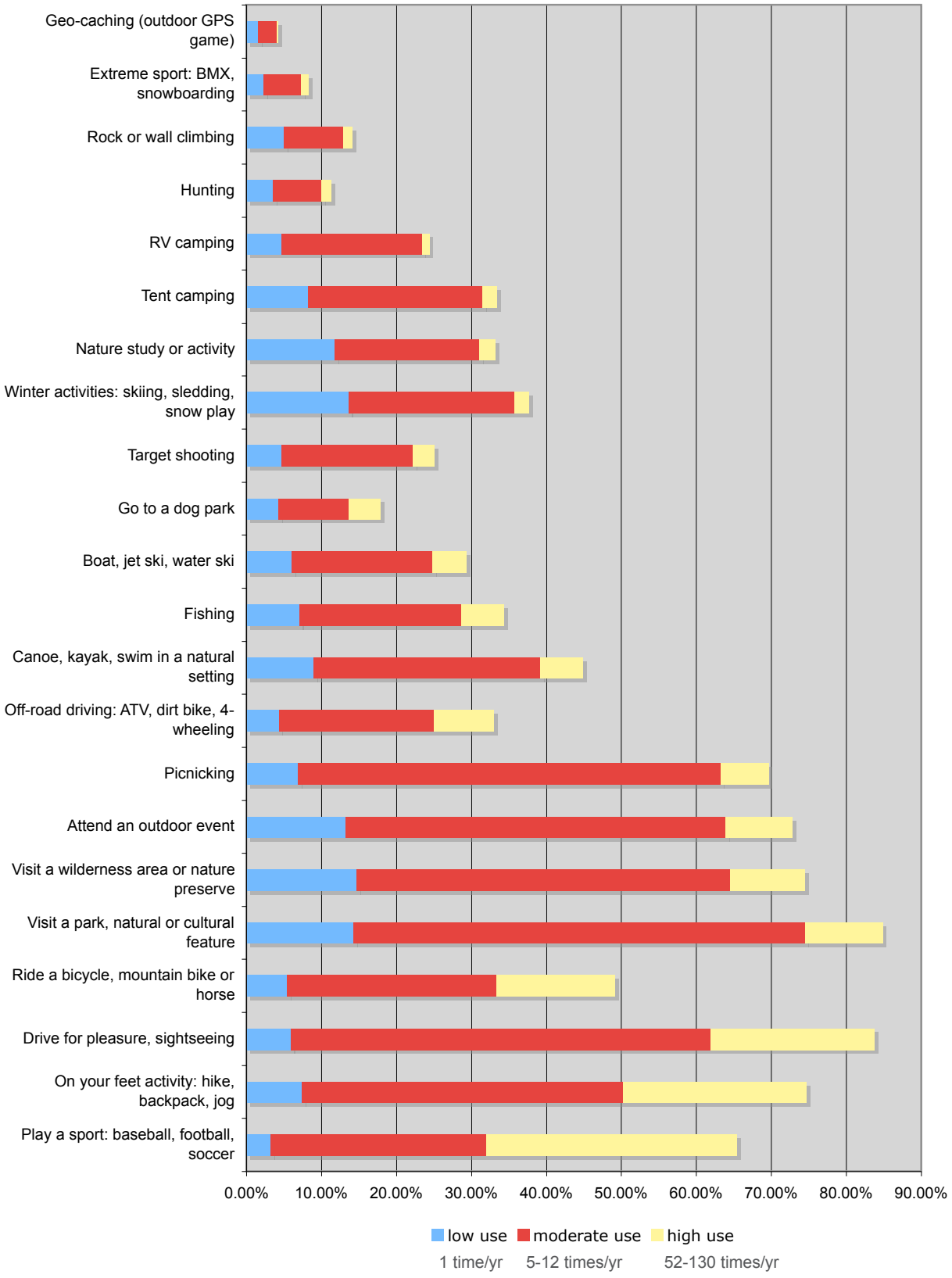
In general, playing sports, outdoor activities requiring the use of feet (e.g., hiking, backpacking, running), and sightseeing/pleasure driving were the top three activities in terms of number of participation times per calendar year. All three of these activities received more than 20 days of use, on average, per year. Activities receiving the least levels of participation in terms of mean number of participation times per calendar year include geo-caching (a GPS-based treasure hunting activity), extreme sports, rock climbing, hunting, and RV and tent camping. These activities' mean values are two times or less per year.

It is worth mentioning that certain recreation activities like hunting, RV camping, tent camping, and seasonal activities such as winter and water sports are not as accessible year round as other activities.

Figure 30 reflects the percentage of Arizonans, divided into high, moderate and low use, participating in outdoor recreation activities during the past twelve months. High use equates to those who said they participate in an activity once or twice a week (at least 52-130 times a year), moderate use equates to a few times a year to once a month (approximately 5-12 times a year), and low use equates to once a year.

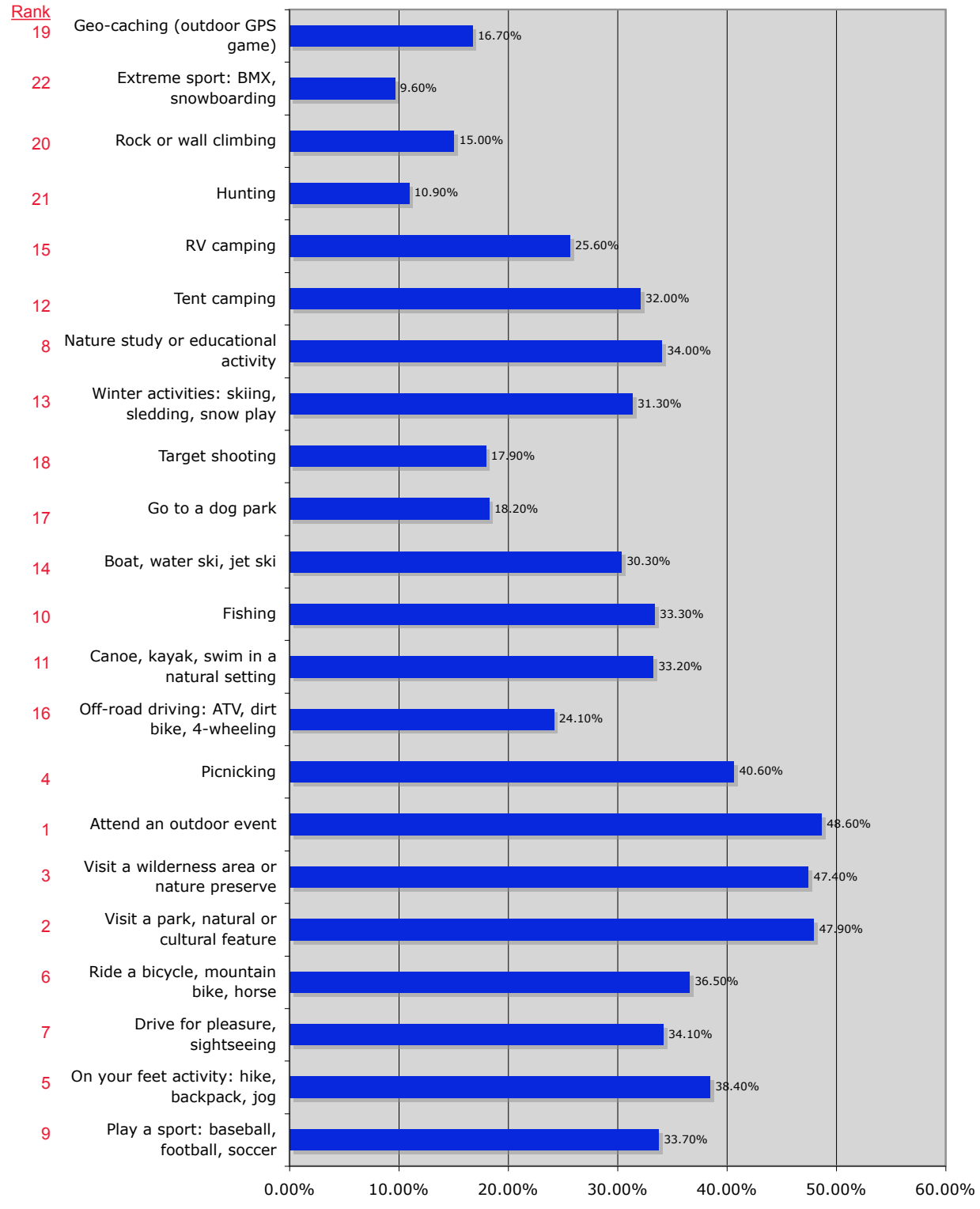
Tent camping along the north rim of the Grand Canyon.

Figure 30. Annual Activity Participation Percentages by Level of Use: Low, Moderate and High Use — Public Statewide



Respondents were asked how much they thought they would participate in a particular activity in the next five years in Arizona. Figure 31 shows the percentage that said they would participate **more** in a particular activity than they did in the past 12 months. Most remaining percentages were for those who said participation would be the **same**; only 1-4% said use would be **less**.

Figure 31. Future Need for Outdoor Recreation Activities—Public



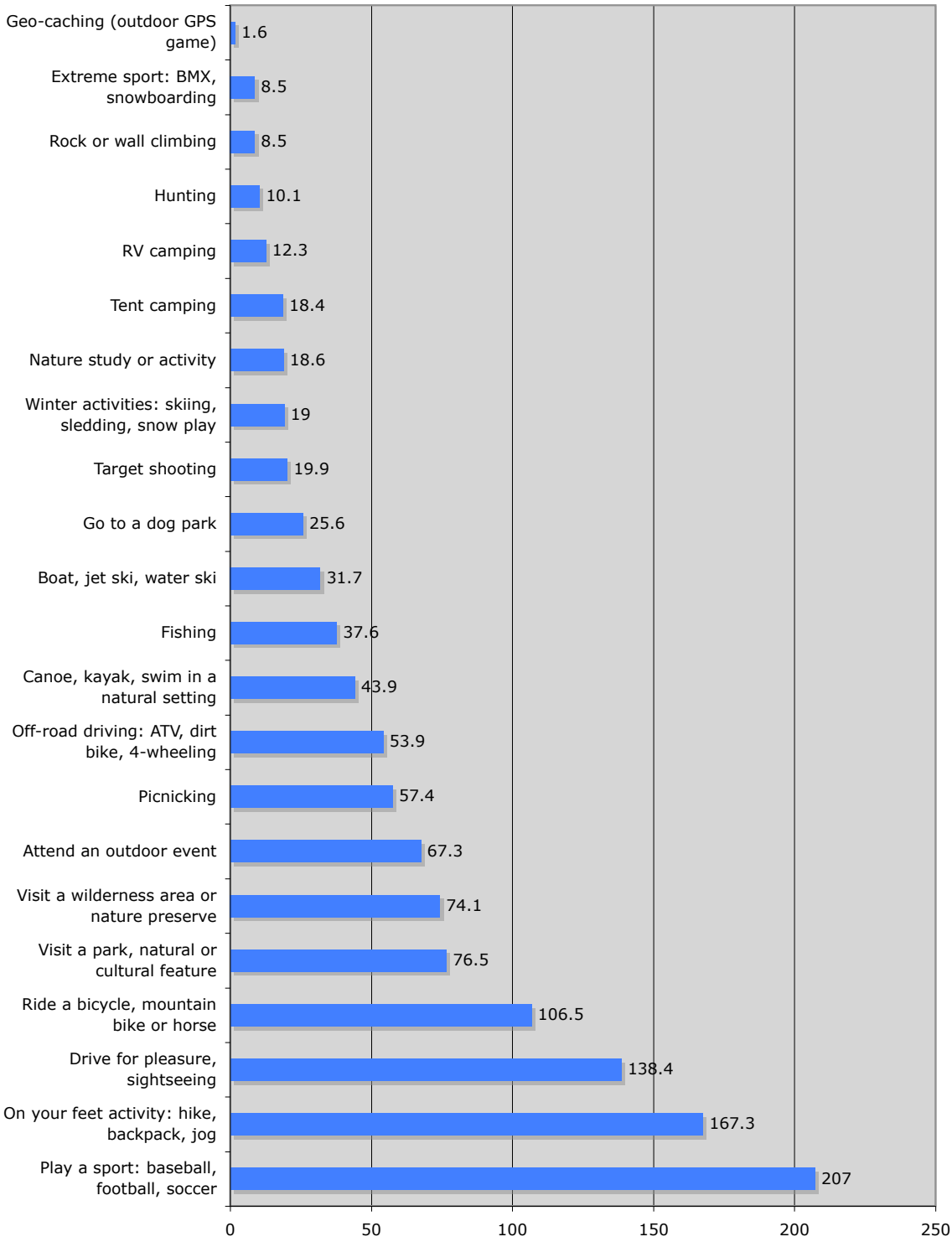
Recreation User Days (or visits) is a planning tool used by recreation planners and managers and can provide them with a general sense of how many people participate in a particular recreation activity, and can also help estimate the extent of potential impacts to a user's experience (crowding, conflicts, access) and to the resources (natural and cultural resources, facilities, staffing) required to conduct or participate in the activity. The mean number of days/visits is calculated from the number of times people said they participated in an activity, averaging those who said they participate once a year, a few times a year, to twice or more a week (Table 78, Figure 32). This number is only an average and does not provide information on who is recreating, the frequency of an individual's participation, or the geographical location or seasonality of participation.

For example, participation in winter sports in Arizona only occurs at the higher elevations and only if there is sufficient snow on the ground, usually not in the desert and not all year long. Many people like to tent camp and do so all year long, camping in the mountains in the summer and moving to the desert in the winter. To participate in big game hunting, a hunter's application must be drawn to receive one of the limited permits for their desired game species and they can only hunt in certain locations during a specified hunting season. Other activities can be done all year and statewide, but require a specific resource, such as a ball field, fishing lake, hiking trail, OHV route or rock wall/cliff suitable for climbing.

Table 78. Recreation User Days/Visits – Public Statewide

Recreation Activity	% of Arizonans Participating	Mean # of days or visits	# of Recreation User Days or visits/year	# of People Recreating/day or visit
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer	65.3%	34.25	207,040,736	567,235
On your feet activity: hike, backpack, jog	74.7%	27.68	167,325,185	458,425
Drive for pleasure, sightseeing	83.7%	22.90	138,430,156	379,261
Ride a bicycle, mountain bike or horse	49.1%	17.62	106,512,636	291,815
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	85%	12.65	76,469,060	209,504
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	74.5%	12.25	74,051,066	202,879
Attend an outdoor event	72.8%	11.13	67,280,683	184,331
Picnicking	77.4%	9.49	57,366,907	157,169
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	33%	8.93	53,981,716	147,895
Canoe, kayak, swim in a natural setting	45%	7.26	43,886,591	120,237
Fishing	34.4%	6.22	37,599,807	103,013
Boat, jet ski, water ski	29.3%	5.25	31,736,171	86,948
Go to a dog park	17.8%	4.24	25,630,736	70,221
Target shooting	25.2%	3.28	19,827,551	54,322
Winter activities: skiing, sledding, snow play	37.7%	3.15	19,041,703	52,169
Nature study or educational activity	33.2%	3.08	18,618,554	51,010
Tent camping	33.5%	3.05	18,437,204	50,153
RV camping	24.3%	2.03	12,271,319	33,620
Hunting	11.3%	1.67	10,095,125	27,658
Rock or wall climbing	14%	1.41	8,523,429	23,352
Extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	8.3%	1.4	8,462,979	23,186
Geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)	4.2%	0.27	1,632,146	4,472

Figure 32. Statewide Recreation User Days or Visits per Year by Activity (in millions)



The phone survey used in this study asked people how many times or visits (not days) last year they participated in an activity; each time category was assigned an average number of days (i.e., once a week=52 days per year). In most instances, the mean number can be used to estimate the number of days people participated in an activity, but for some activities, such as tent or RV camping, it refers to the number of times people participated, which may include several days in one visit. For the purposes of this study, the tables will refer to number of recreation user days, which may be an underestimate in some cases. Recreation user days per year takes Arizona's population (or the population of a particular COG) multiplied by the mean number of days per activity. The percent listed as participating refers to the percent of the population who participated in that activity at least once or more in the past year.

Cross tabulations of recreation participation by COG regions reveal few differences among the ranks of recreation activities (Table 79).

Table 79. Comparison of Outdoor Recreation Participation by COG – Public

Region/COG	CAAG	MAG	NACOG	PAG	SEAGO	WACOG	State
Recreation Category	*Mean # of days*						
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer	36.16	**41.46**	26.43	35.06	21.38	35.05	34.25
Participate in an outdoor activity on your feet: hiking, jogging, backpacking	28.55	25.01	**34.7**	28.95	27.55	23.18	27.68
Driving in a motorized vehicle on maintained roads for sightseeing, pleasure	25.64	16.69	**34.01**	16.19	25.85	27.84	22.9
Riding on something non–motorized: bicycle, mountain bike, horse	18.73	18.27	18.28	19.84	**11.77**	15.84	17.62
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	11.9	11.98	**16.35**	12.31	13.43	10.37	12.65
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	15.81	7.74	**20.92**	10.91	11.33	11.6	12.25
Attend an outdoor event: concert, festival, sports event	10.14	10.86	**14.13**	11.27	7.28	11.21	11.13
Picnicking	10.5	7.21	10.47	8.19	9.25	**13.78**	9.49
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	14.26	**4.02**	**15.21**	6.23	7.25	12.77	8.93
Participate in a non-motorized water activity: canoe, kayak, swim	4.79	5.62	7.93	3.86	6.07	**15.94**	7.26
Fishing	4.46	5.1	7.74	4.1	5.77	**10.57**	6.22
Participate in a motorized water activity: boat, jet ski, water ski	3.46	3.43	3.53	2.43	2.15	**16.79**	5.25
Go to a dog park	3.99	4.82	5.44	4.53	**0.73**	3.85	4.24
Target shooting	4.47	**1.21**	4.99	3.67	5.19	2.93	3.28
Participate in a winter activity: skiing, sledding	2.11	2.37	**9.52**	1.79	1.87	1.01	3.15
Nature study or environmental education activity	2.12	2.17	**5.28**	3.15	1.85	3.6	3.08
Tent camping	3.98	2.41	**6.62**	1.61	3.22	1.72	3.05
RV camping	1.84	1.73	1.99	2.03	1.96	2.75	2.03
Hunting	3.33	**0.73**	3.23	1.09	0.34	2.37	1.67
Rock or wall climbing	2.55	0.88	2.28	0.59	0.98	2.14	1.41
Participate in an extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	0.48	0.69	3.4	0.52	0.47	**2.82**	1.4
Geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)	0.22	0.12	0.17	0.35	0.3	0.54	0.27

Playing a sport maintains its top ranking position as the activity receiving the most recreation participation per calendar year for all COG regions, except NACOG and SEAGO, where sports falls third to outdoor foot-based recreation like hiking and motorized pleasure driving on maintained roads. This is likely caused by factors such as winter weather causing sports teams to assume a seasonal schedule and the rural nature of these two districts compared to the greater abundance of sports leagues in the more urban regions.

NACOG boasts the highest mean number of days for nine recreation categories, notably for on-foot activities such as hiking and backpacking, visiting wilderness areas, off-road driving, and winter sports such as skiing and sledding. Northern Arizona has a considerable wealth of forested mountains with abundant trails and recreation areas, as well as access to several large lakes and reservoirs. WACOG has the highest mean number of days for five categories, notably for both motorized and non-motorized water activities such as boating, canoeing, and fishing. WACOG is bordered by Arizona's largest waterway, the Colorado River with its many lakes and backwaters, which attracts both residents and visitors alike to enjoy the water-based recreation opportunities available year-round. More than half (60%) of all boaters who flock to the Colorado River to recreate come from California (Behavior Research Center, 2006).

More than 40% of respondents stated participation in outdoor events, visiting cultural and natural features, visiting wilderness areas and picnicking will increase in Arizona over the next five years. These activities received varying levels of future percent increases among COG regions, but remained relatively high. CAAG, MAG, and SEAGO respondents rated that nature study/environmental education related recreation activities will increase at levels higher than the overall average value for future increase of that activity.

A closer look at the mean days and the percentage of people within each region participating in particular recreation activities leads to questions to explain the regional differences. Some are logical when examining the geological and hydrological features within each region, such as the abundance of high mountains in northern Arizona that provide opportunities for winter/snow activities (skiing, sledding, snow play) and the presence of large bodies of water in western Arizona (Colorado River and associated lakes) that provide opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized water activities (boating, water skiing, jet skiing, canoeing, kayaking, tubing, swimming in a natural setting). There are also noticeable differences between the large urban centers, such as MAG and PAG, and the more rural areas.

Some other noticeable regional differences lead to questions, such as "Are people in a particular region not recreating as much because there are inadequate facilities or resources available or do they simply not prefer the activity?" "Does age, having young children, or cultural differences play a major role in choosing activities?" Determining the reasons for exceptionally high or low participation in a region (compared to the statewide level) can help assist recreation managers in better providing the desired facilities and programs for their communities.

The next few tables and figures show participation rates, mean number of days, and recreation user days for each of the six regional COGs.

Central Arizona Association of Governments—*CAAG*
(includes Gila and Pinal Counties)
Outdoor Recreation Participation Data

Table 80. Outdoor Recreation Participation - *CAAG*

CAAG	Not at all		Once		A few times		Once a month		Once a week		Twice a week			Percent who say use will increase
Number of days per calendar year	*0*		*1*		*5*		*12*		*52*		*130*			
Activity	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	%
Play a sport	36.6	37	3	3	16.8	17	10.9	11	10.9	11	21.8	22	36.16	36.6
Participate in an outdoor activity on your feet: hike, jog	32.7	33	0	0	19.8	20	23.8	24	7.9	8	15.8	16	28.55	33
Drive a motorized vehicle for pleasure on maintained roads- sightseeing	15.8	16	4	4	23.8	24	29.7	30	17.8	18	8.9	9	25.64	37.6
Riding something nonmotorized: bike, horse	50.5	51	6.9	7	12.9	13	12.9	13	6.9	7	9.9	10	18.73	39
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	15.8	16	7.9	8	45.5	46	23.8	24	3	3	4	4	11.9	52.5
Visit a wilderness area	29	29	6	6	33	33	20	20	5	5	7	7	15.81	53.5
Attend an outdoor event	35.6	36	9.9	10	33.7	34	13.9	14	3	3	4	4	10.14	52.5
Picnicking	32.7	33	5	5	30.7	31	22.8	23	6.9	7	2	2	10.5	38
Off-road driving	66.3	67	4	4	4	4	13.9	14	4	4	7.9	8	14.26	24.8
Participate in a non-motorized water activity: canoe, swim	52.5	53	6.9	7	24.8	25	11.9	12	4	4	0	0	4.79	33.7
Fishing	68.3	69	5	5	10.9	11	12.9	13	2	2	1	1	4.46	37.6
Participate in a motorized water activity: boating, ski	73.3	74	4	4	12.9	13	5.9	6	4	4	0	0	3.46	24.8
Go to a dog park	86.1	87	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	1	1	3.99	15.8
Target shooting	63.4	64	7.9	8	14.9	15	8.9	9	5	5	0	0	4.47	20.8
Participate in a winter activity: skiing	60.4	61	11.9	12	24.8	25	2	2	1	1	0	0	2.11	30
Nature study or environmental education activity	63.4	64	7.9	8	25.7	26	2	2	1	1	0	0	2.12	40.6
Tent camping	67.3	68	3	3	16.8	17	10.9	11	1	1	1	1	3.98	29
RV camping	68.3	69	4	4	21.8	22	5.9	6	0	0	0	0	1.84	27
Hunting	84.2	85	3	3	3	3	6.9	7	2	2	1	1	3.33	13
Rock or wall climbing	82.1	87	2.8	3	4.7	5	3.8	4	0.9	1	0.9	1	2.55	11.9
Participate in an extreme sport: BMX	93.1	94	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0.48	8.9
Geo-caching	94.1	95	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.22	15.8

Figure 33. Mean Number of Days Spent on Outdoor Recreation Activities - *CAAG*

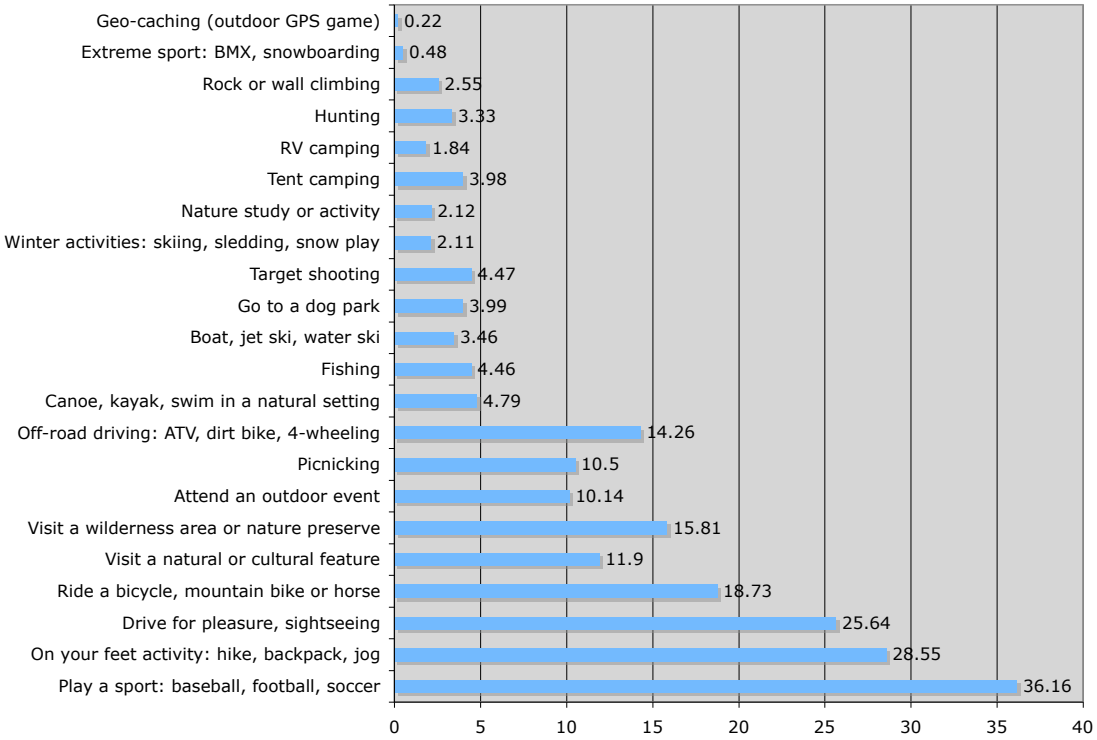
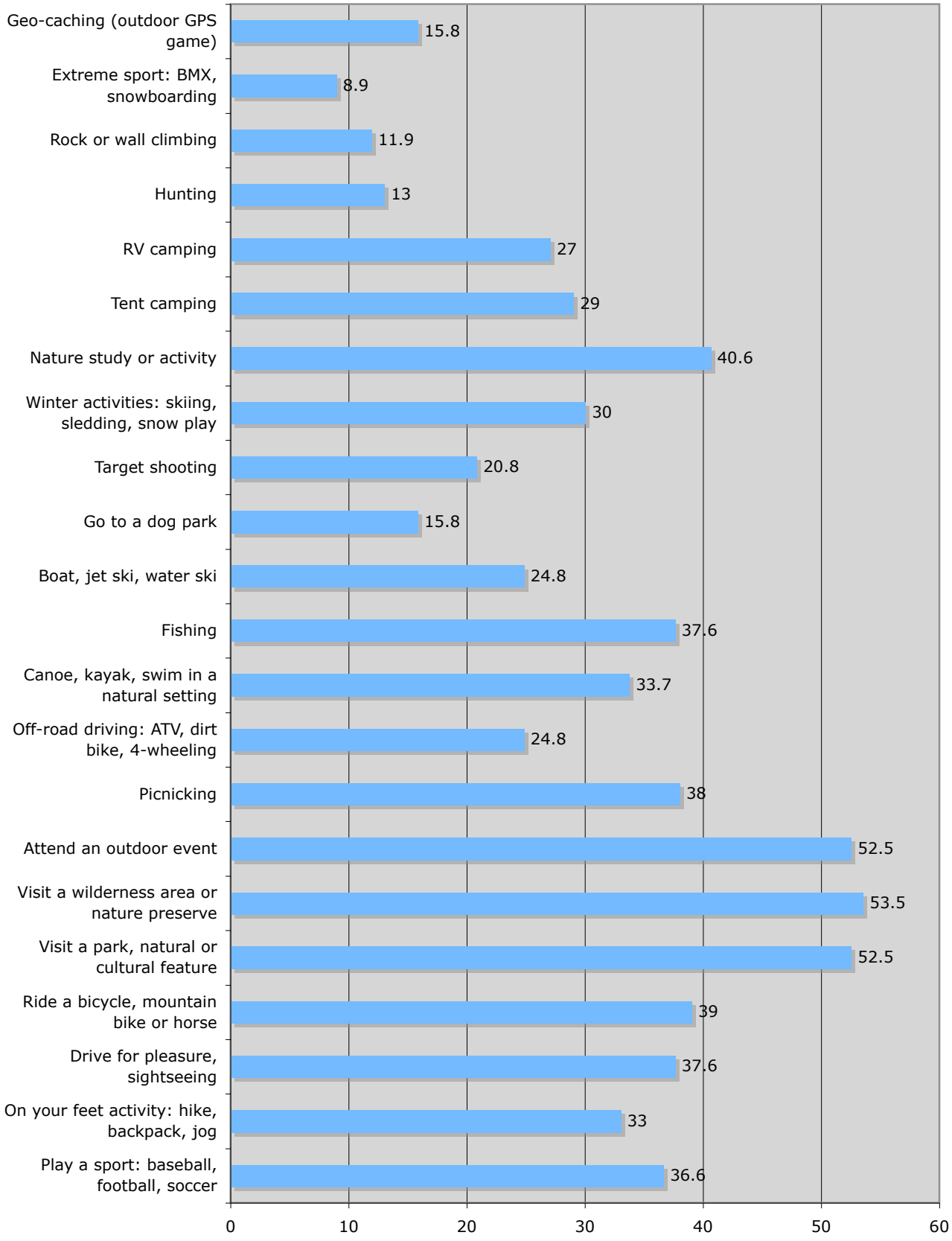


Table 81. Recreation User Days - *CAAG*

CAAG - Recreation Activity	% of CAAG Participating	Mean # of Days	# of Recreation User Days/year	# of People Recreating/day
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer	63.4%	36.16	10,887,957	29,830
On your feet activity: hike, backpack, jog	67.3%	28.55	8,596,548	23,552
Drive for pleasure, sightseeing	84.2%	25.64	7,720,332	21,151
Ride a bicycle, mountain bike or horse	49.5%	18.73	5,639,697	15,451
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	84.2%	11.9	3,583,149	9,817
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	71%	15.81	4,760,470	13,042
Attend an outdoor event	64.4%	10.14	3,053,205	8,365
Picnicking	67.3%	10.5	3,161,602	8,662
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	33.7%	14.26	4,293,757	11,764
Canoe, kayak, swim in a natural setting	47.5%	4.79	1,442,293	3,951
Fishing	31.7%	4.46	1,342,928	3,679
Boat, jet ski, water ski	26.7%	3.46	1,041,823	2,854
Go to a dog park	13.9%	3.99	1,201,409	3,291
Target shooting	36.6%	4.47	1,345,939	3,687
Winter activities: skiing, sledding, snow play	39.6%	2.11	635,331	1,741
Nature study or educational activity	36.6%	2.12	638,343	1,749
Tent camping	32.7%	3.98	1,198,398	3,283
RV camping	31.7%	1.84	554,033	1,518
Hunting	15.8%	3.33	1,002,679	2,747
Rock or wall climbing	17.9%	2.55	767,818	2,104
Extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	6.9%	0.48	144,530	396
Geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)	5.9%	0.22	66,243	181

Figure 34. Future Need for Outdoor Recreation Activities—CAAG Percentages



Maricopa Association of Governments—*MAG*
(includes Maricopa County)
Outdoor Recreation Participation Data

Table 82. Outdoor Recreation Participation - *MAG*

MAG	Not at all		Once		A few times		Once a month		Once a week		Twice a week			Percent who say use will increase
Number of days per calendar year	*0*		*1*		*5*		*12*		*52*		*130*			
Activity	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	**Mean**	%
Play a sport	24.5	80	3.7	12	16.2	53	13.8	45	19.9	65	22	72	41.46	37.3
Participate in an outdoor activity on your feet: hike, jog	23.7	84	9.3	33	19.7	70	20	71	7.3	26	12.1	43	25.01	46
Driving in a motorized vehicle for pleasure on maintained roads-sightseeing	16.8	55	6.7	22	35.5	116	25.7	84	10.4	34	4.9	16	16.69	34.6
Riding something nonmotorized: bike, horse	45.1	160	4.5	16	18.9	67	9.3	33	5.1	18	9.3	33	18.27	40.4
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	13.8	45	18	59	41.6	136	17.4	57	5.5	18	3.7	12	11.98	50.5
Visit a wilderness area	29.1	95	16.3	53	37.4	122	11.7	38	3.7	12	1.8	6	7.74	52.5
Attend an outdoor event	22.6	74	13.5	44	41	134	14.7	48	4.9	16	3.4	11	10.86	53.1
Picnicking	26.3	86	11.3	37	43.7	143	13.8	45	4	13	0.9	3	7.21	44
Off-road driving	76.5	250	4	13	11.3	37	4.6	15	2.4	8	1.2	4	4.02	22
Participate in s non-motorized water activity: canoe, swim	55	180	8.9	29	24.5	80	6.7	22	3.7	12	1.2	4	5.62	33.9
Fishing	72.2	236	7.3	24	11.6	38	4.6	15	2.1	7	2.1	7	5.1	33.4
Participate in a motorized water activity: boat, ski	74.6	244	4.6	15	15	49	3.4	11	1.2	4	1.2	4	3.43	33.6
Go to a dog park	76.5	250	6.1	20	8.6	28	4.3	14	2.8	9	1.8	6	4.82	23.1
Target shooting	85	278	4	13	7.3	24	2.8	9	0.9	3	0	0	1.21	18.4
Participate in winter activity: skiing, sled	58	206	12.7	45	20	71	0.3	1	0.6	2	0.6	2	2.37	35.2
Nature study or environmental education activity	71.3	233	12.8	42	11.9	39	2.8	9	0.6	2	0.6	2	2.17	38.9
Tent camping	73.1	239	8	26	13.1	43	4	13	1.5	5	0.3	1	2.41	33.9
RV camping	77.1	252	5.2	17	11.6	38	5.2	17	0.9	3	0	0	1.73	27.8
Hunting	93	304	2.8	9	2.4	8	0	0	0	0	1.5	5	0.73	10.7
Rock or wall climbing	89	291	4.6	15	4.3	14	1.2	4	0.9	3	0	0	0.88	16.8
Participate in an extreme sport	93	304	1.5	5	3.4	11	1.5	5	0.6	2	0	0	0.69	8.6
Geo-caching	96.6	316	1.8	6	1.2	4	0.3	1	0	0	0	0	0.12	18.3

Figure 35. Mean Number of Days Spent on Outdoor Recreation Activities - *MAG*

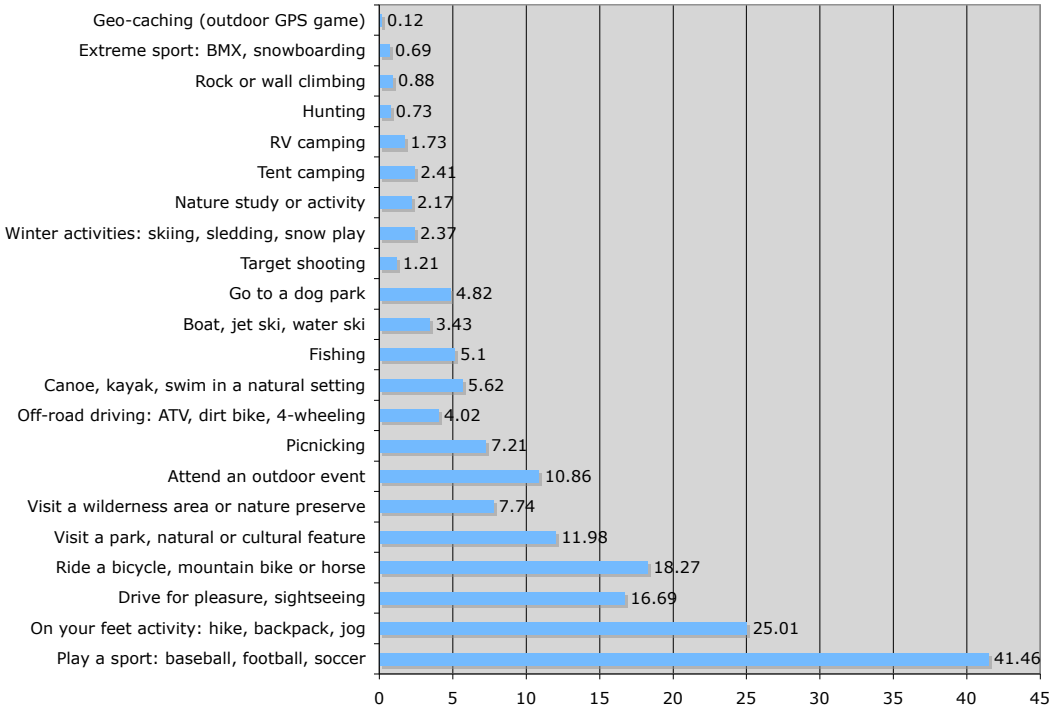
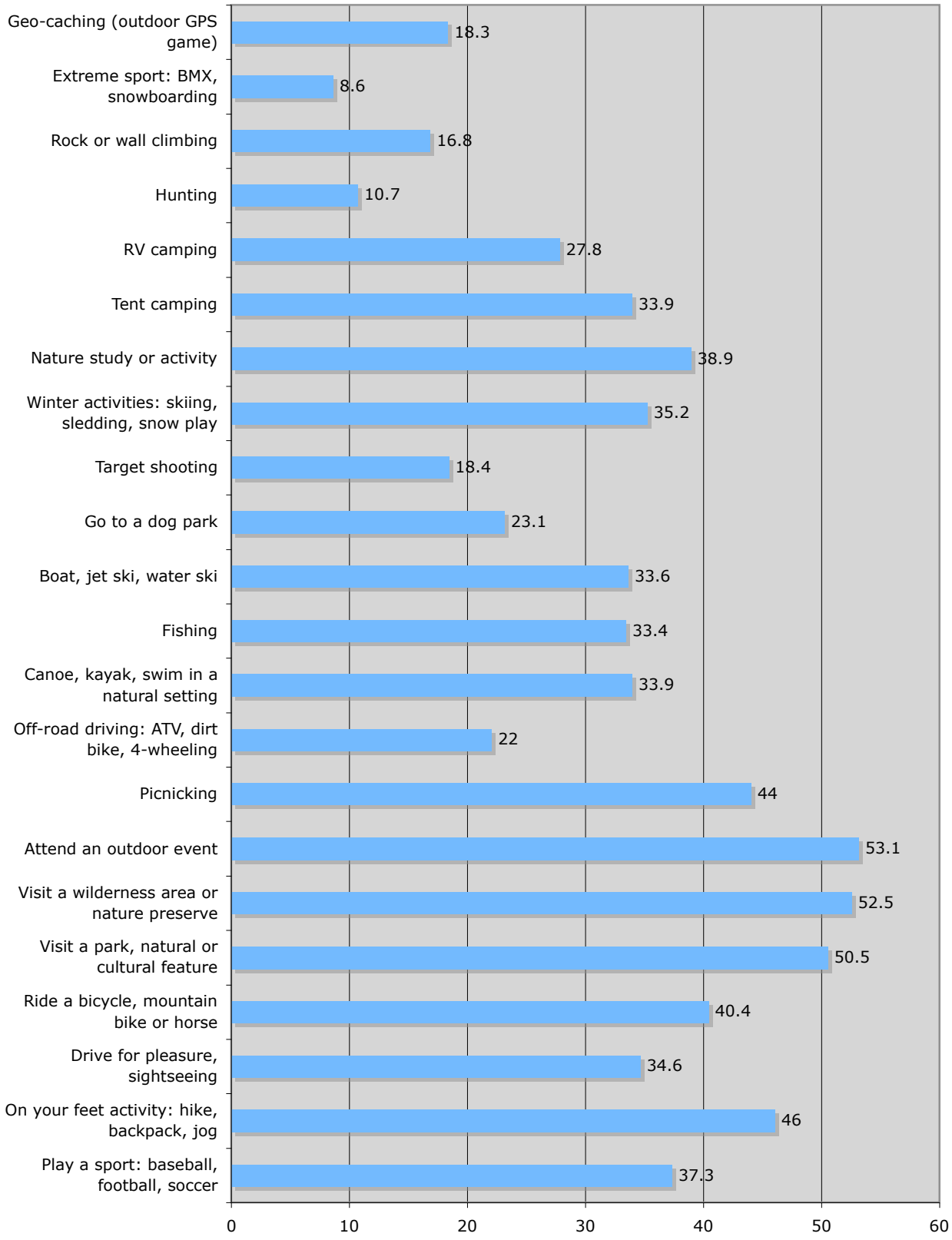


Table 83. Recreation User Days - *MAG*

Recreation Activity	% of MAG Participating	Mean # of Days	# of Recreation User Days/year	# of People Recreating/day
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer	75.5%	41.46	151,268,676	414,435
On your feet activity: hike, backpack, jog	76.3%	25.01	91,250,110	250,000
Drive for pleasure, sightseeing	83.2%	16.69	60,894,216	166,833
Ride a bicycle, mountain bike or horse	54.9%	18.27	66,658,917	182,627
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	86.2%	11.98	43,709,569	119,752
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	70.9%	7.74	28,239,738	77,369
Attend an outdoor event	77.4%	10.86	39,623,199	108,557
Picnicking	73.7%	7.21	26,306,009	72,071
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	23.5%	4.02	14,667,151	40,184
Canoe, kayak, swim in a natural setting	45%	5.62	20,504,823	56,177
Fishing	27.8%	5.1	18,607,579	50,979
Boat, jet ski, water ski	25.4%	3.43	12,514,509	34,286
Go to a dog park	23.5%	4.82	17,585,987	48,181
Target shooting	15%	1.21	4,414,739	12,095
Winter activities: skiing, sledding, snow play	42%	2.37	8,647,052	23,690
Nature study or educational activity	28.7%	2.17	7,917,343	21,691
Tent camping	26.9%	2.41	8,792,993	24,090
RV camping	22.9%	1.73	6,311,983	17,293
Hunting	7%	0.73	2,663,438	7,297
Rock or wall climbing	11%	0.88	3,210,719	8,796
Extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	7%	0.69	2,517,496	6,897
Geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)	3.4%	0.12	437,825	1,199

Figure 36. Future Need for Outdoor Recreation Activities—MAG Percentages



Northern Arizona Council of Governments—*NACOG*
(includes Apache, Coconino, Navajo and Yavapai Counties)
Outdoor Recreation Participation Data

Table 84. Outdoor Recreation Participation - *NACOG*

NACOG	Not at all		Once		A few times		Once a month		Once a week		Twice a week			Percent who say use will increase
Number of days per calendar year	*0*		*1*		*5*		*12*		*52*		*130*			
Activity	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	%
Play a sport	43.1	81	2.7	5	16	30	11.7	22	13.3	25	13.3	25	26.43	32.8
Participate in an outdoor activity on your feet: hike	14.8	28	4.2	8	22.8	43	24.9	47	16.4	31	16.9	32	34.7	33.9
Driving in a motorized vehicle for pleasure on maintained roads-sightseeing	10.6	20	3.7	7	23.3	44	28	53	19.6	37	14.8	28	34.01	25.9
Riding on something non–motorized: bike	46.6	88	4.2	8	18	34	13.8	26	9	17	8.5	16	18.28	33.9
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	11.6	22	9	17	44.4	84	19.6	37	10.6	20	4.8	9	16.35	42.3
Visit a wilderness area	16.4	31	11.1	21	30.2	57	23.3	44	10.6	20	8.5	16	20.92	42.3
Attend an outdoor event	24.3	46	14.8	28	30.2	57	18	34	7.9	15	4.8	9	14.13	45.5
Picnicking	21.7	41	5.8	11	41.8	79	21.2	40	8.5	16	1.1	2	10.47	34.6
Off-road driving	53.4	101	5.8	11	17.5	33	10.1	19	5.3	10	7.9	15	15.21	25.4
Participate in a non-motorized water activity	43.9	83	7.9	15	30.2	57	12.7	24	2.6	5	2.6	5	7.93	36
Fishing	57.7	109	5.3	10	19.6	37	10.1	19	5.3	10	2.1	4	7.74	33
Participate in a motorized water activity: boat, ski	68.3	129	4.8	9	17.5	33	6.9	13	2.1	4	0.5	1	3.53	31.4
Go to a dog park	85.7	162	3.2	6	4.2	8	3.2	6	0	0	3.7	7	5.44	12.7
Target shooting	66.7	126	6.3	12	14.8	28	7.4	14	3.7	7	1.1	2	4.99	18.1
Participate in a winter activity: ski, sled	41.8	79	12.2	23	31.2	59	6.9	13	4.2	8	3.7	7	9.52	35.8
Nature study or education activity	61.9	117	11.6	22	16.4	31	6.3	12	1.6	3	2.1	4	5.28	31.7
Tent camping	55	104	5.8	11	24.3	46	9	17	4.2	8	1.6	3	6.62	33.9
RV camping	76.2	144	2.6	5	14.3	27	5.8	11	1.1	2	0	0	1.99	23.8
Hunting	80.4	152	5.3	10	9	17	2.1	4	2.1	4	1.1	2	3.23	15.5
Rock or wall climbing	80.4	152	4.8	9	8.5	16	4.8	9	1.1	2	0.5	1	2.28	15.4
Participate in an extreme sport	88.9	168	3.2	6	4.2	8	1.1	2	0.5	1	2.1	4	3.4	10.6
Geo-caching	95.2	180	2.6	5	1.6	3	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0.17	17.1

Figure 37. Mean Number of Days Spent on Outdoor Recreation Activities - *NACOG*

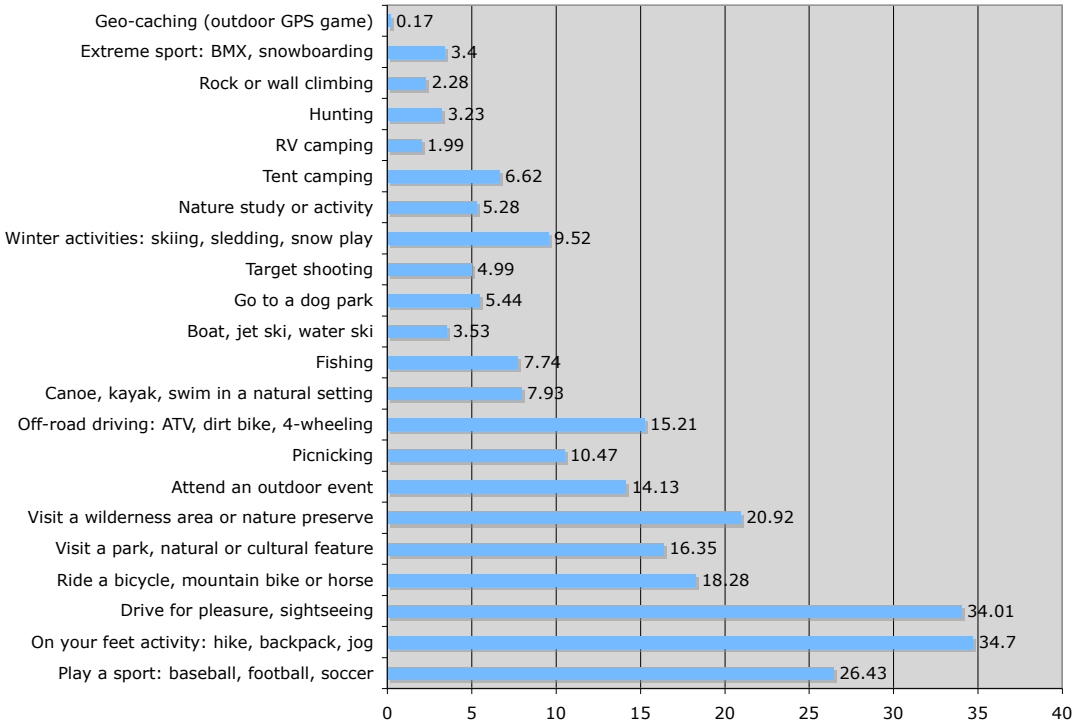
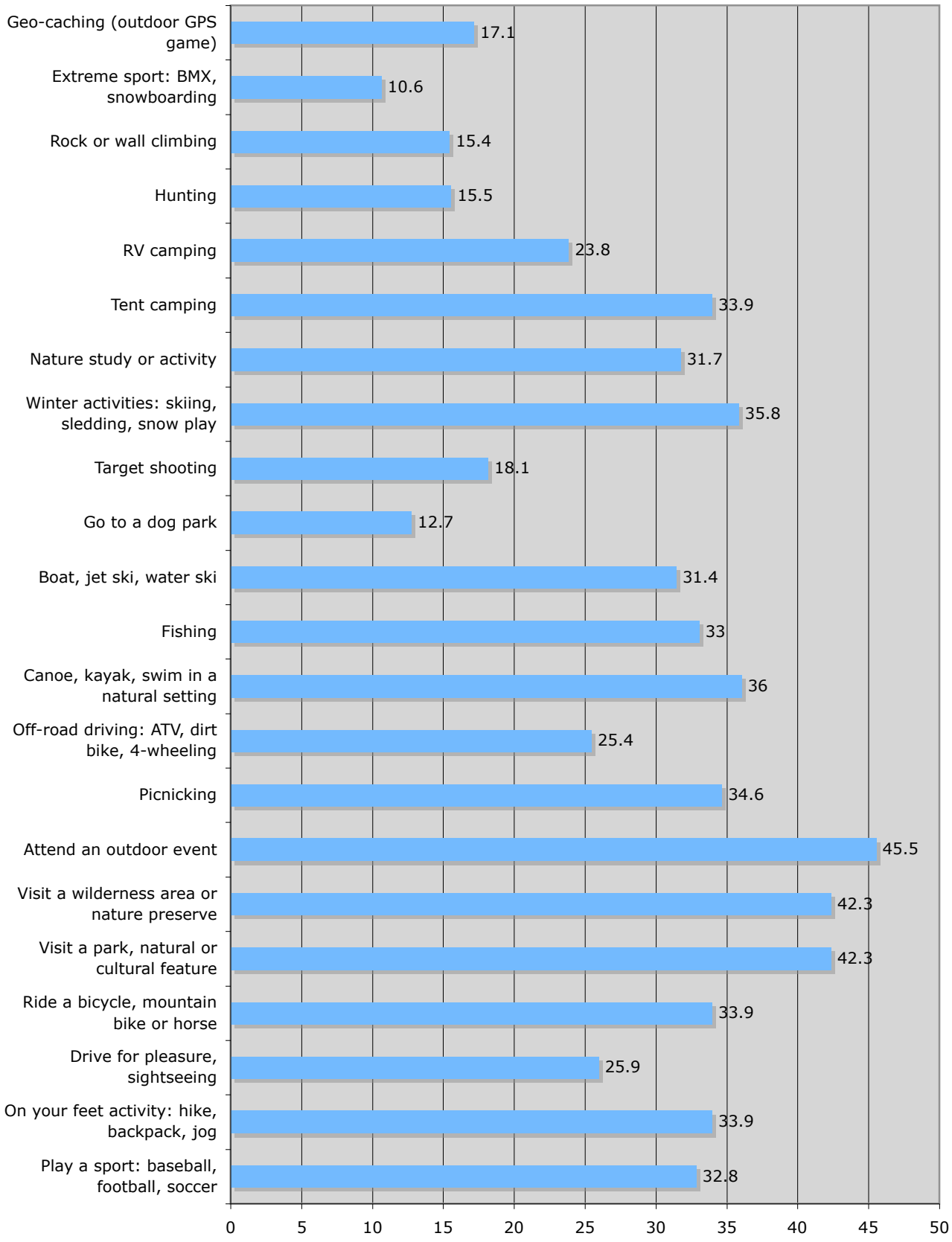


Table 85. Recreation User Days - *NACOG*

Recreation Activity	% of NACOG Participants	Mean # of Days	# of Recreation User Days/year	# of People Recreating/day
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer	56.9%	26.43	13,727,609	37,609
On your feet activity: hike, backpack, jog	85.2%	34.7	18,023,006	49,378
Drive for pleasure, sightseeing	89.4%	34.01	17,664,624	48,396
Ride a bicycle, mountain bike or horse	53.4%	18.28	9,494,541	26,012
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	88.4%	16.35	8,492,108	23,266
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	83.6%	20.92	10,865,743	29,769
Attend an outdoor event, sport, concert	75.7%	14.13	7,339,051	20,107
Picnicking	78.3%	10.47	5,438,066	14,898
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	46.6%	15.21	7,899,998	21,644
Canoe, kayak, swim in a natural setting	56.1%	7.93	4,118,802	11,284
Fishing	42.3%	7.74	4,020,117	11,014
Boat, jet ski, water ski	31.7%	3.53	1,833,464	5,023
Go to a dog park	14.3%	5.44	2,825,509	7,741
Target shooting	33.3%	4.99	2,591,781	7,102
Winter activities: skiing, sledding, snow play	58.2%	9.52	4,944,640	13,547
Nature study or educational activity	38.1%	5.28	2,742,405	7,513
Tent camping	45%	6.62	3,438,395	9,420
RV camping	23.8%	1.99	1,033,596	2,832
Hunting	19.6%	3.23	1,677,646	4,596
Rock or wall climbing	19.6%	2.28	1,184,221	3,244
Extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	8.3%	3.4	1,765,943	4,838
Geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)	4.8%	0.17	88,297	242

Figure 38. Future Need for Outdoor Recreation Activities—NACOG Percentages



Pima Association of Governments—*PAG*
(includes Pima County)
Outdoor Recreation Participation Data

Table 86. Outdoor Recreation Participation - *PAG*

PAG	Not at all		Once		A few times		Once a month		Once a week		Twice a week			Percent who say use will increase
Number of days per calendar year	*0*		*1*		*5*		*12*		*52*		*130*			
ACTIVITY	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	%
Play a sport	32.9	77	3.4	8	15.8	37	15	35	13.2	31	19.7	46	35.06	33.2
Participate in an outdoor activity on your feet: hike	21.8	51	5.6	13	32.1	75	15.4	36	9.4	22	15.8	37	28.95	40.5
Driving in a motorized vehicle for pleasure on maintained roads-sightseeing	17.1	40	5.6	13	35	82	28.2	66	9.4	22	4.7	11	16.19	39.5
Riding on something non–motorized: bike	49.6	116	6	14	17.5	41	9.4	22	6.4	15	11.1	26	19.84	33.6
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	13.3	31	11.2	26	45.1	105	20.6	48	6.9	16	3	7	12.31	51.3
Visit a wilderness area	21.9	51	15.9	37	40.3	94	13.3	31	5.2	12	3.4	8	10.91	48.9
Attend an outdoor event	28.2	66	10.3	24	32.9	77	20.1	47	5.1	12	3.4	8	11.27	44.6
Picnicking	21.4	50	6.8	16	45.7	107	21.8	51	3	7	1.3	3	8.19	39.9
Off-road driving	72.6	170	3.8	9	9.8	23	7.7	18	3.8	9	2.1	5	6.23	21.5
Participate in a non-motorized water activity	64.5	151	9.8	23	16.7	39	6.8	16	0.9	2	1.3	3	3.86	32
Fishing	65.8	154	8.1	19	18.8	44	3.4	8	3	7	0.9	2	4.1	32.5
Participate in a motorized water activity: boat, ski	76.4	178	9	21	8.6	20	3.9	9	1.7	4	0.4	1	2.43	27
Go to a dog park	79.1	185	4.3	10	8.1	19	3.4	8	3.8	9	1.3	3	4.53	20.3
Target shooting	76.5	179	3.8	9	13.2	31	3.4	8	1.7	4	1.3	3	3.67	15.5
Participate in a winter activity: ski, sled	66.2	155	13.7	32	17.9	42	1.7	4	0	0	0.4	1	1.79	30
Nature study or environmental education activity	62.8	147	12.8	30	17.9	42	3.8	9	2.1	5	0.4	1	3.15	31.6
Tent camping	63.7	149	12	28	20.5	48	3.8	9	0	0	0	0	1.61	35.6
RV camping	78.6	184	3.8	9	13.7	32	2.6	6	0.9	2	0.4	1	2.03	24.1
Hunting	90.2	211	3	7	3.8	9	2.6	6	0	0	0.4	1	1.09	7.7
Rock or wall climbing	86.3	202	6	14	5.6	13	2.1	5	0	0	0	0	0.59	14.7
Participate in an extreme sport	93.2	218	2.1	5	3.4	8	0.9	2	0.4	1	0	0	0.52	9.4
Geo-caching	97	227	0.9	2	1.3	3	0.4	1	0.4	1	0	0	0.35	16.9

Figure 39. Mean Number of Days Spent on Outdoor Recreation Activities - *PAG*

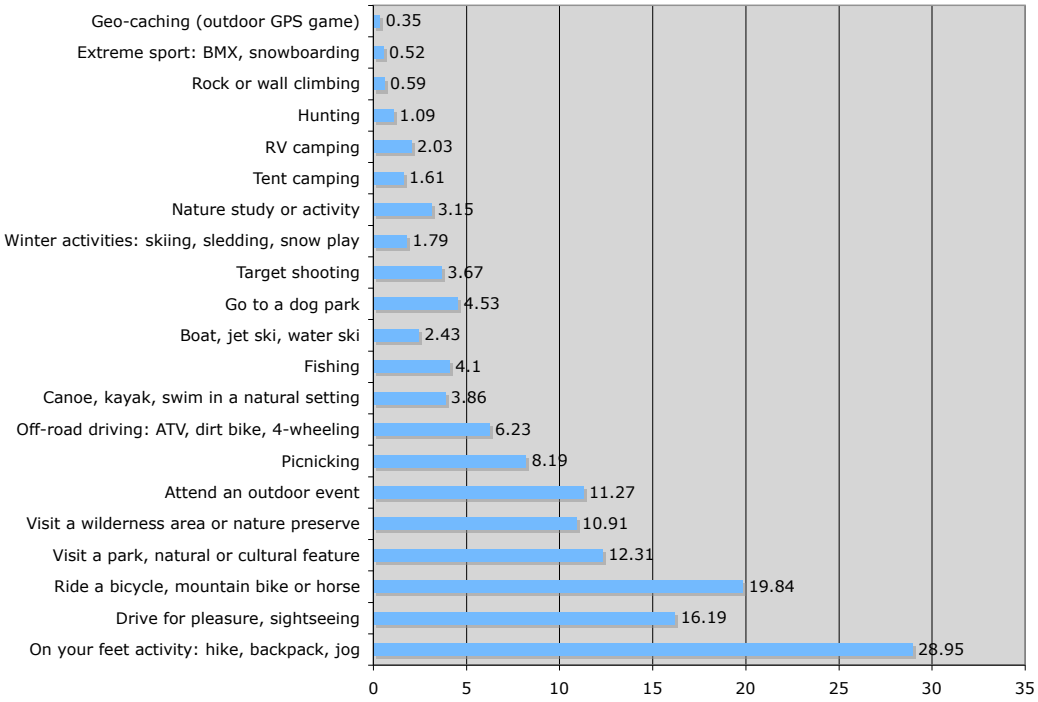
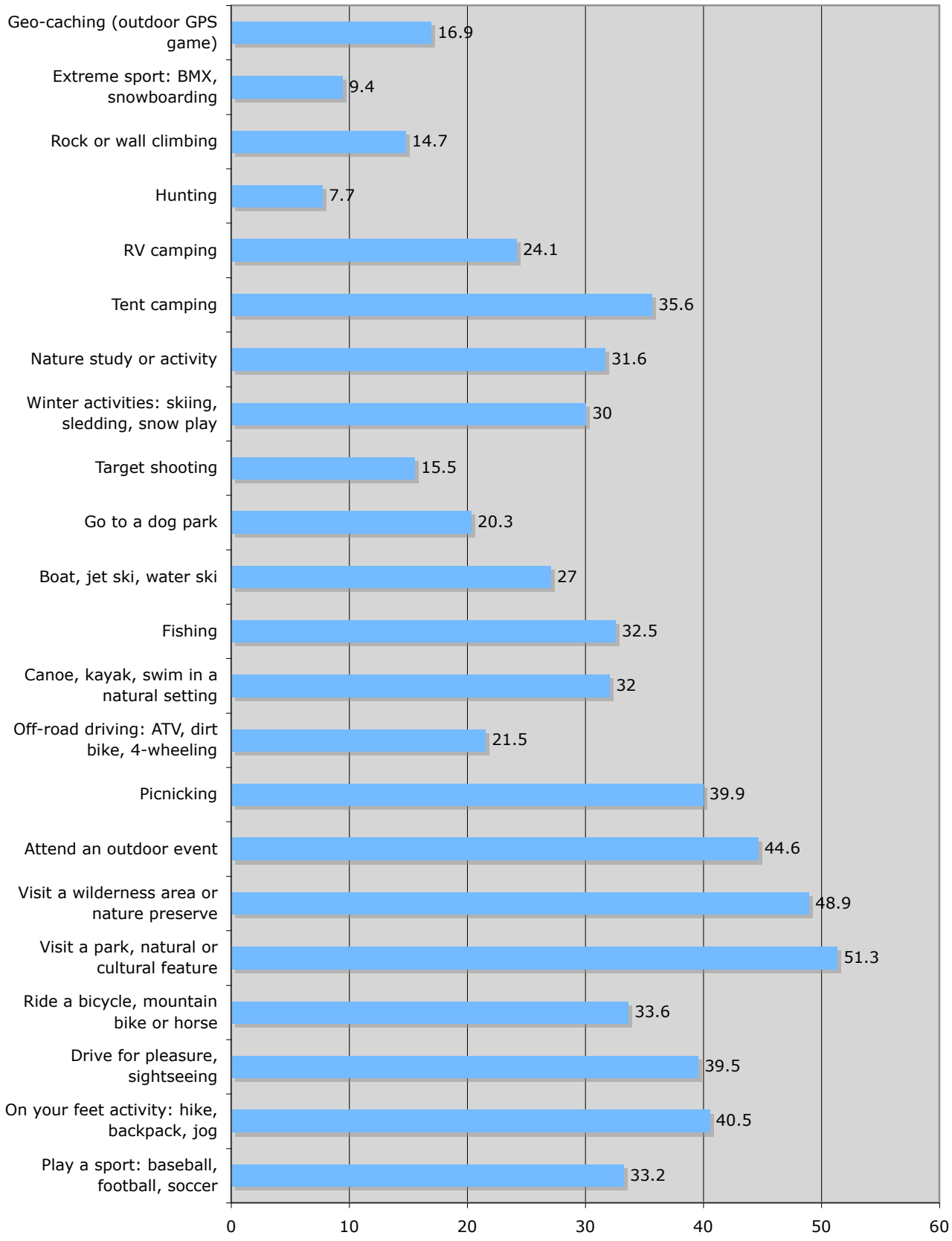


Table 87. Recreation User Days - *PAG*

Recreation Activity	% of PAG Participating	Mean # of Days	# of Recreation User Days/year	# of People Recreating/day
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer	67.1%	35.06	33,574,683	91,985
On your feet activity: hike, backpack, jog	78.2%	28.95	27,723,533	75,955
Drive for pleasure, sightseeing	82.9%	16.19	15,504,111	42,477
Ride a bicycle, mountain bike or horse	50.4%	19.84	18,999,478	52,053
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	86.7%	12.31	11,788,487	32,297
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	78.1%	10.91	10,447,798	28,624
Attend an outdoor event	71.8%	11.27	10,792,546	29,568
Picnicking	78.6%	8.19	7,843,031	21,488
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	27.4%	6.23	5,966,066	16,345
Canoe, kayak, swim in a natural setting	35.5%	3.86	3,696,471	10,127
Fishing	34.2%	4.1	3,926,303	10,757
Boat, jet ski, water ski	23.6%	2.43	2,327,053	6,375
Go to a dog park	20.9%	4.53	4,338,086	11,885
Target shooting	23.5%	3.67	3,514,520	9,629
Winter activities: skiing, sledding, snow play	33.8%	1.79	1,714,167	4,696
Nature study or educational activity	37.2%	3.15	3,016,550	8,264
Tent camping	36.3%	1.61	1,541,792	4,224
RV camping	21.4%	2.03	1,943,999	5,326
Hunting	9.8%	1.09	1,043,822	2,859
Rock or wall climbing	13.7%	0.59	565,005	1,548
Extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	6.8%	0.52	497,970	1,364
Geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)	3%	0.35	335,172	918

Figure 40. Future Need for Outdoor Recreation Activities—PAG Percentages



South Eastern Arizona Governments Organization—*SEAGO*
(includes Cochise, Graham, Greenlee and Santa Cruz Counties)
Outdoor Recreation Participation Data

Table 88. Outdoor Recreation Participation - *SEAGO*

SEAGO	Not at all		Once		A few times		Once a month		Once a week		Twice a week		Mean	Percent who say use will increase
Number of days per calendar year	*0*		*1*		*5*		*12*		*52*		*130*			
ACTIVITY	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		%
Play a sport	47.3	52	1.8	2	18.2	20	10.9	12	11.8	13	10	11	21.38	29.1
Participate in an outdoor activity on your feet: hike, jog	26.4	29	12.7	14	20	22	17.3	19	8.2	9	15.5	17	27.55	35.5
Driving in a motorized vehicle for pleasure on maintained roads-sightseeing	17.3	19	7.3	8	28.2	31	21.8	24	14.5	16	10.9	12	25.85	30.9
Riding something nonmotorized: bike, horse	60.9	67	8.2	9	9.1	10	10.9	12	5.5	6	5.5	6	11.77	36.4
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	12.7	14	17.3	19	43.6	48	15.5	17	6.4	7	4.5	5	13.43	38.2
Visit a wilderness area	22.9	25	22	24	33.9	37	12.8	14	3.7	4	4.6	5	11.33	43.6
Attend an outdoor event	31.8	35	13.6	15	32.7	36	16.4	18	4.5	5	0.9	1	7.28	45
Picnicking	17.4	19	4.6	5	54.1	59	18.3	20	3.7	4	1.8	2	9.25	45
Off-road driving	75.5	83	0.9	1	9.1	10	7.3	8	4.5	5	2.7	3	7.25	22.7
Participate in a non-motorized water activity: canoe, swim	60.6	66	14.7	16	14.7	16	5.5	6	1.8	2	2.8	3	6.07	32.1
Fishing	61.5	67	11.9	13	16.5	18	6.4	7	0.9	1	2.8	3	5.77	36.7
Participate in a motorized water activity: boat, ski	78.2	86	8.2	9	9.1	10	3.6	4	0	0	0.9	1	2.15	26.4
Go to a dog park	94.5	103	0.9	1	2.8	3	0.9	1	0.9	1	0	0	0.73	12
Target shooting	70.6	77	4.6	5	15.6	17	4.6	5	2.8	3	1.8	2	5.19	17.4
Participate in a winter activity: ski, sled	71.6	78	17.4	19	10.1	11	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	1.87	29
Nature study or environmental education activity	67.3	74	11.8	13	16.4	18	3.6	4	0.9	1	0	0	1.85	36.7
Tent camping	63.3	69	12.8	14	17.4	19	4.6	5	0.9	1	0.9	1	3.22	28.4
RV camping	82.6	90	4.6	5	10.1	11	1.8	2	0	0	0.9	1	1.96	23.9
Hunting	90.8	99	4.6	5	3.7	4	0.9	1	0	0	0	0	0.34	13.8
Rock or wall climbing	87.2	95	5.5	6	4.6	5	1.8	2	0.9	1	0	0	0.98	13.8
Participate in an extreme sport	91.7	100	1.8	2	4.6	5	1.8	2	0	0	0	0	0.47	6.4
Geo-caching	94.5	103	0.9	1	3.7	4	0.9	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	12

Figure 41. Mean Number of Days Spent on Outdoor Recreation Activities - *SEAGO*

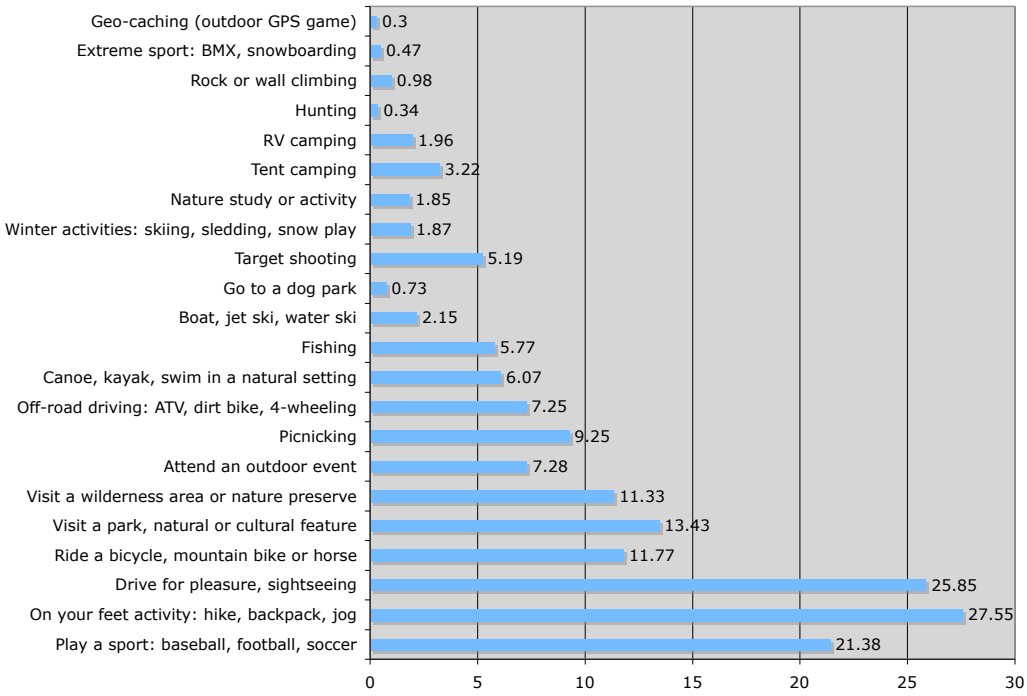
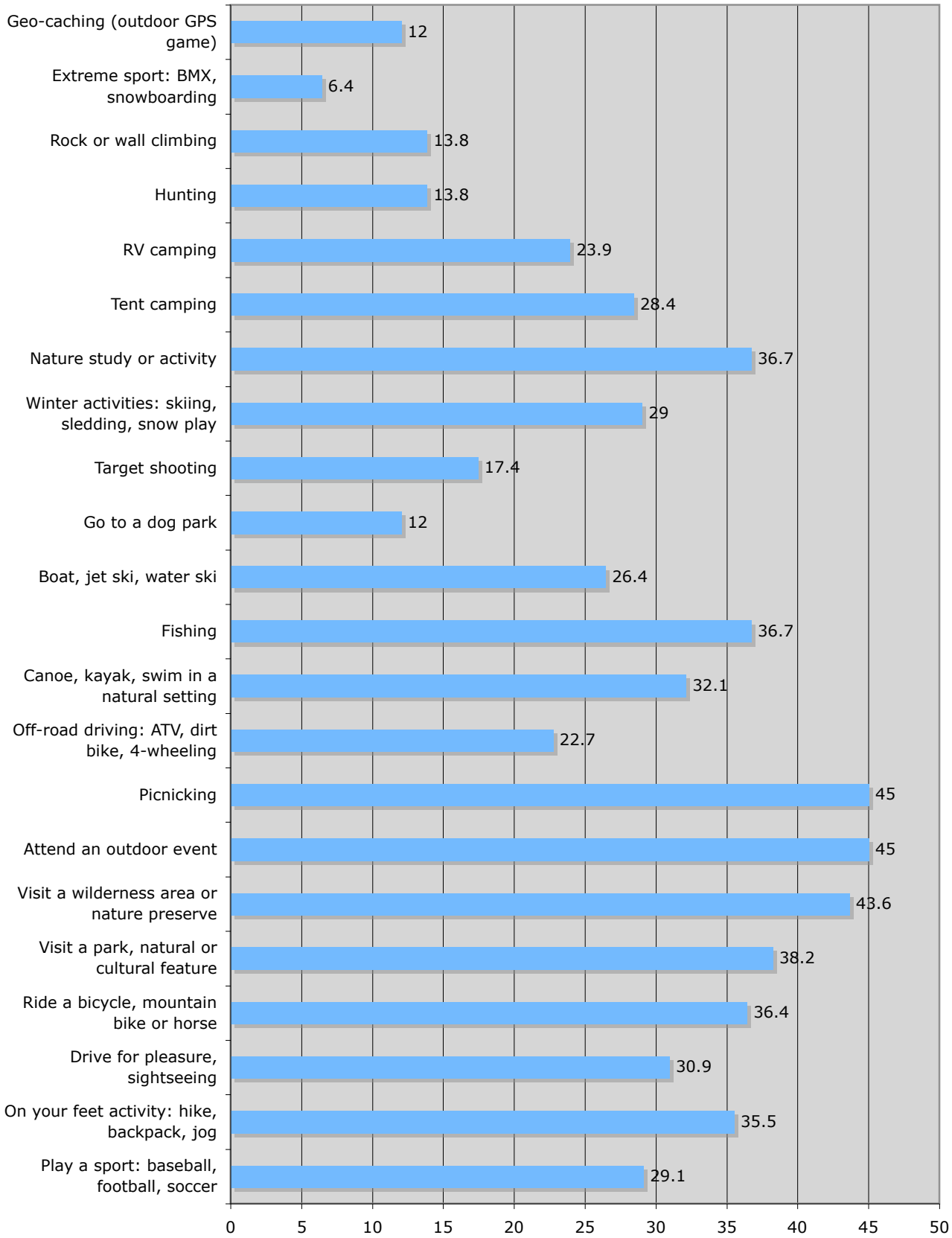


Table 89. Recreation User Days - *SEAGO*

Recreation Activity	% of SEAGO Participating	Mean # of Days	# of Recreation User Days/year	# of People Recreating/day
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer	52.7%	21.38	4,695,048	12,863
On your feet activity: hike, backpack, jog	73.6%	27.55	6,049,980	16,575
Drive for pleasure, sightseeing	82.7%	25.85	5,676,660	15,552
Ride a bicycle, mountain bike or horse	39.1%	11.77	2,584,692	7,081
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	87.3%	13.43	2,949,228	8,080
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	77.1%	11.33	2,488,068	6,816
Attend an outdoor event	68.2%	7.28	1,598,688	4,379
Picnicking	82.6%	9.25	2,031,300	5,565
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	24.5%	7.25	1,592,100	4,362
Canoe, kayak, swim in a natural setting	39.4%	6.07	1,332,972	3,652
Fishing	38.5%	5.77	1,267,092	3,471
Boat, jet ski, water ski	21.8%	2.15	474,140	1,299
Go to a dog park	5.5%	0.73	160,308	439
Target shooting	29.4%	5.19	1,139,724	3,122
Winter activities: skiing, sledding, snow play	28.4%	1.87	410,652	1,125
Nature study or educational activity	32.7%	1.85	406,260	1,113
Tent camping	36.7%	3.22	707,112	1,937
RV camping	17.4%	1.96	430,416	1,179
Hunting	9.2%	0.34	74,664	205
Rock or wall climbing	12.8%	0.98	215,208	589
Extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	8.3%	0.47	103,212	283
Geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)	5.5%	0.3	65,880	180

Figure 42. Future Need for Outdoor Recreation Activities—SEAGO Percentages



Western Arizona Council of Governments—*WACOG*
(includes La Paz, Mohave and Yuma Counties)
Outdoor Recreation Participation Data

Table 90. Outdoor Recreation Participation - *WACOG*

WACOG	Not at all		Once		A few times		Once a month		Once a week		Twice a week			Percent who say use will increase
Number of days per calendar year	*0*		*1*		*5*		*12*		*52*		*130*			
ACTIVITY	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	%
Play a sport	37.9	69	3.3	6	15.4	28	10.4	19	12.6	23	20.3	37	35.05	29.8
Participate in an outdoor activity on your feet: hike, jog	35.2	64	9.3	17	22.5	41	11.5	21	9.3	17	12.1	22	23.18	31.5
Driving in a motorized vehicle for pleasure on maintained roads-sightseeing	19.8	36	7.1	13	23.1	42	24.2	44	12.6	23	13.2	24	27.84	34.8
Riding something nonmotorized: bike, horse	54.9	100	4.4	8	17.6	32	8.8	16	6	11	8.2	15	15.84	34.8
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	24	44	19.1	35	35.5	65	12	22	6.6	12	2.7	5	10.37	48.4
Visit a wilderness area	33	60	14.8	27	31.3	57	11	20	5.5	10	4.4	8	11.6	40.2
Attend an outdoor event	29.3	54	16.3	30	33.7	62	10.9	20	6	11	3.8	7	11.21	49.2
Picnicking	27.9	51	6.6	12	39.9	73	14.8	27	5.5	10	5.5	10	13.78	40.1
Off-road driving	51.9	94	6.1	11	18.2	33	12.2	22	6.1	11	5.5	10	12.77	30.6
Participate in a motorized water activity: boat, ski	52.7	96	6	11	17.6	32	8.2	15	6.6	12	8.8	16	16.79	32.6
Fishing	62.8	115	4.9	9	13.1	24	7.7	14	7.7	14	3.8	7	10.57	30.2
Participate in a non-motorized water activity: canoe, swim	52.2	95	6.6	12	20.3	37	7.1	13	4.9	9	8.8	16	15.94	30.9
Go to a dog park	83.5	152	5.5	10	4.9	9	2.2	4	2.2	4	1.6	3	3.85	17.1
Target shooting	71.6	131	3.3	6	14.2	26	8.7	16	2.2	4	0	0	2.93	18.7
Participate in a winter activity: ski, sled	72.7	133	13.7	25	10.9	20	2.7	5					1.01	23.6
Nature study or education activity	70.3	128	10.4	19	11	20	5.5	10	1.6	3	1.1	2	3.6	25.6
Tent camping	71.6	131	6.6	12	16.9	31	4.4	8	0.5	1	0	0	1.72	25.8
RV camping	68.7	125	6.6	12	16.5	30	7.1	13	0.5	1	0.5	1	2.75	25.8
Hunting	89.1	163	3.3	6	4.4	8	1.1	2	1.1	2	1.1	2	2.37	7.7
Rock or wall climbing	85.2	155	5.5	10	4.9	9	2.2	4	1.6	3	0.5	1	2.14	14.4
Participate in an extreme sport	89.6	163	3.3	6	3.3	6	1.6	3	0.5	1	1.6	3	2.82	12.7
Geo-caching	95.1	173	1.1	2	2.2	4	1.1	2	0.5	1	0	0	0.54	16.2

Figure 43. Mean Number of Days Spent on Outdoor Recreation Activities - *WACOG*

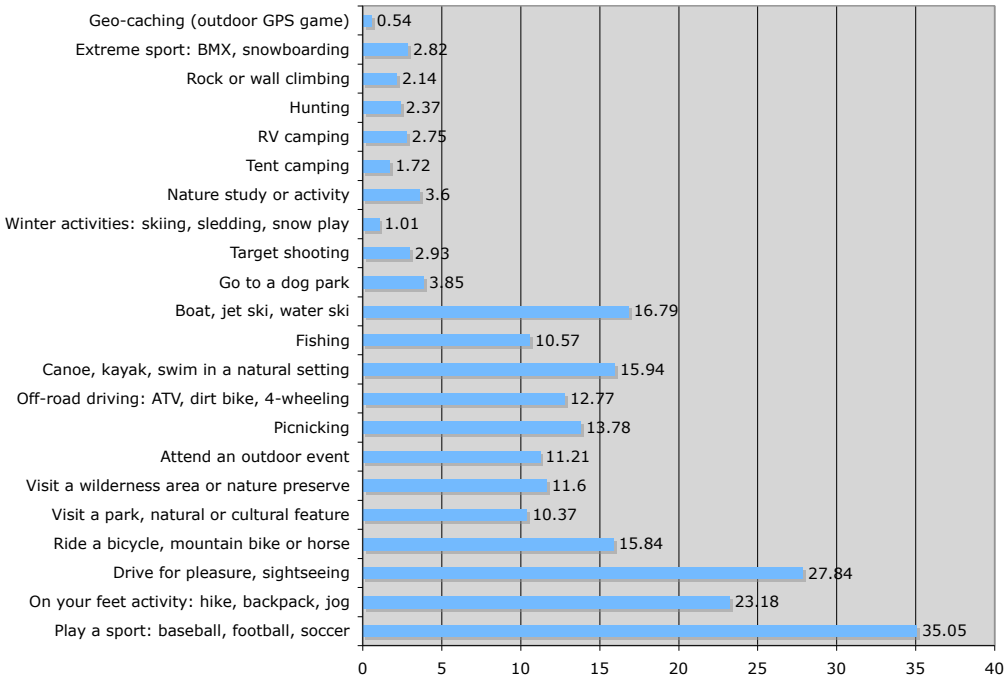
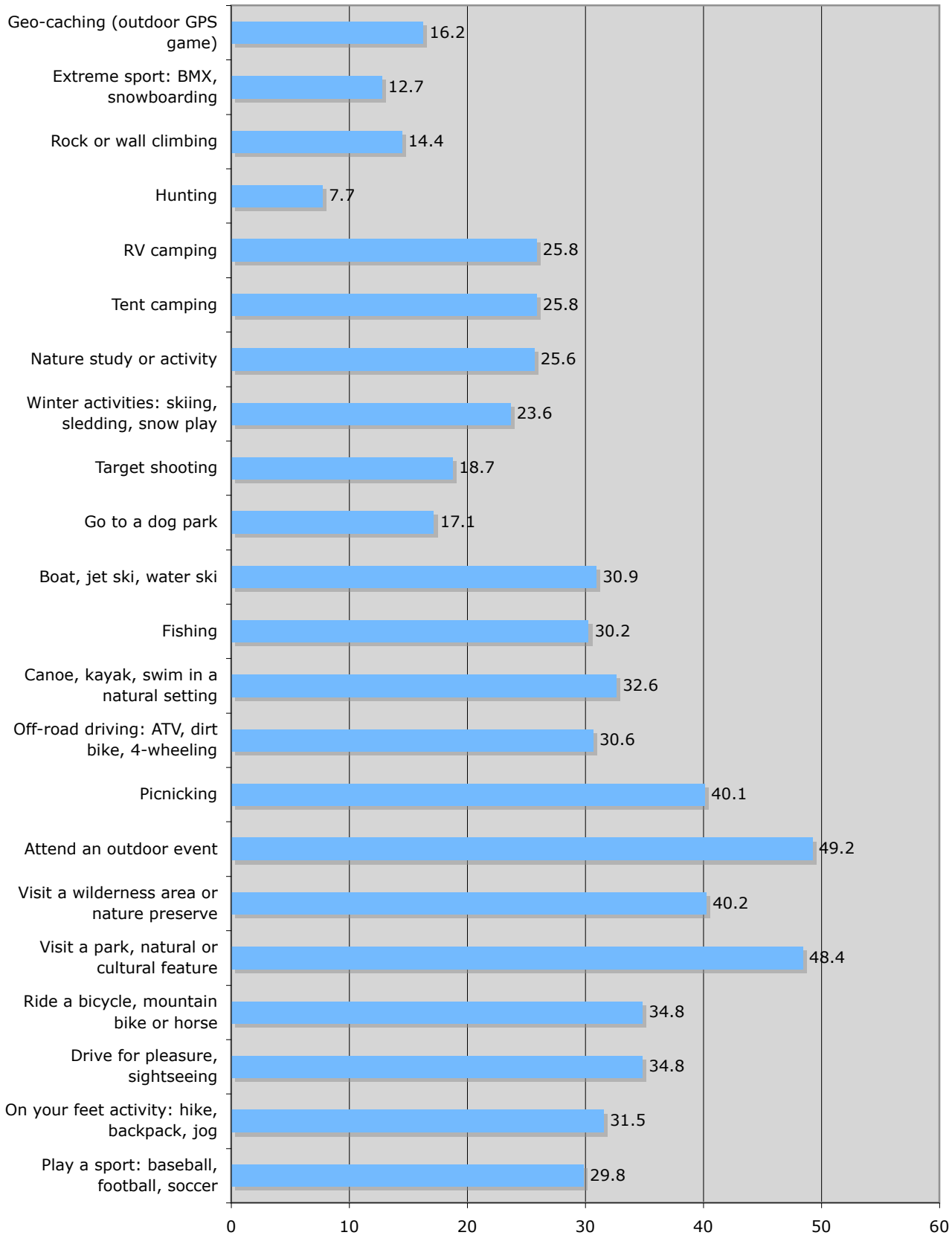


Table 91. Recreation User Days - *WACOG*

Recreation Activity	% of WACOG Participating	Mean # of Days	# of Recreation User Days/year	# of People Recreating/day
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer	62.1%	35.05	13,974,610	38,287
On your feet activity: hike, backpack, jog	64.8%	23.18	9,241,982	25,320
Drive for pleasure, sightseeing	80.2%	27.84	11,099,947	30,411
Ride a bicycle, mountain bike or horse	45.1%	15.84	6,315,487	17,303
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	76%	10.37	4,134,571	11,327
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	67%	11.6	4,624,978	12,671
Attend an outdoor event	70.7%	11.21	4,469,483	12,245
Picnicking	72.1%	13.78	5,494,155	15,052
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	48.1%	12.77	5,091,462	13,949
Canoe, kayak, swim in a natural setting	47.8%	15.94	6,355,358	17,412
Fishing	37.2%	10.57	4,214,312	11,546
Boat, jet ski, water ski	47.3%	16.79	6,694,257	18,340
Go to a dog park	16.5%	3.85	1,535.01	4,205
Target shooting	28.4%	2.93	1,168,206	3,200
Winter activities: skiing, sledding, snow play	27.3%	1.01	402,692	1,103
Nature study or educational activity	29.7%	3.6	1,435,338	3,932
Tent camping	28.4%	1.72	685,773	1,879
RV camping	31.3%	2.75	1,096,439	3,004
Hunting	10.9%	2.37	944,931	2,588
Rock or wall climbing	14.8%	2.14	853,229	2,338
Extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	10.4%	2.82	1,124,348	3,080
Geo-caching (outdoor GPS game)	4.9%	0.54	215,301	589

Figure 44. Future Need for Outdoor Recreation Activities—WACOG Percentages



Of the four community types represented in this sample, all but rural communities have playing sports as the most common recreation activity in terms of participation times per calendar year. Pleasure driving on maintained roads is closely rated as second for small cities and towns, and is the top recreation activity in rural communities. The main difference is in large cities, where there are more time and infrastructure barriers to pleasure driving.

Table 92. Recreation Participation by Community Type

ACTIVITY	Large City N = 465		Small City N = 278		Town N = 228		Rural Area N = 198	
	Mean Number days per calendar year	*Percent who say use will increase*	*Mean Number of days per calendar year*	*Percent who say use will increase*	*Mean Number of days per calendar year*	*Percent who say use will increase*	*Mean Number of days per calendar year*	*Percent who say use will increase*
Attend an outdoor event	11.19	48.5%	10.37	49%	14.07	50.9%	9.32	45.9%
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	12.31	52.6%	13.52	44%	15.9	44.4%	7.36	48.6%
Visit a wilderness area, nature preserve	8.85	52.1%	14.45	46.7%	15.08	45.8%	13.58	40.8%
Play a sport	38.55	37.4%	33.72	34%	31.05	31.9%	26.4	28.6%
Participate in outdoor activity on your feet	26.64	43.6%	27.4	36.4%	32.64	34%	24.58	34.1%
Riding on something non-motorized: bike	16.89	39.4%	15.58	38.9%	17.46	34.7%	22.15	30.4%
Driving in motorized vehicle: sightseeing	15.82	34.6%	26.39	36%	28.3	30.6%	27.7	33%
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4XD	4.55	23.3%	9.09	26.3%	11.31	22.8%	17.55	26.5%
Participate in motorized water activity: boat, ski	3.43	31.5%	9.21	29.7%	4.71	28.4%	5.78	30.8%
Participate in non-motorized water activity: canoe	5.22	33.8%	9.51	33.7%	8	38.1%	7.67	27.7%
Fishing	3.97	33.6%	8.67	37.1%	5.34	29.6%	10.14	34.2%
Hunting	0.66	10.1%	2.16	10.1%	1.89	10.2%	2.88	14.2%
Target shooting	2.61	18.6%	3.46	20.2%	3.28	10.2%	5.38	21.3%
Picnicking	7.76	43.2%	10.44	38.5%	11.08	42.3%	11.02	34.8%
Tent camping	2.1	34.8%	3.52	32.3%	3.79	31.2%	4.17	26.1%
RV camping	1.44	24.3%	2.59	23.8%	2.2	27.9%	2.74	29.3%
Participate in a winter activity	1.69	35.4%	4.83	29.1%	4.24	33.3%	3.34	23.4%
Nature study or education activity	2.26	36.4%	3.86	30.1%	4.31	35%	2.46	31.9%
Go to a dog park	4.72	20.1%	3.04	17.3%	4.45	19.6%	4.81	14.2%
Rock or wall climbing	0.99	16.1%	2.65	16.1%	1.15	14%	1.28	9.8%
Geo-caching	0.26	19%	0.42	14.2%	0.19	13.2%	0.13	17.8%
Participate in an extreme sport	1.03	9.8%	2.3	14.5%	1.16	7%	1.01	6.5%

Hispanic respondents rated pleasure driving on maintained roads and attending outdoor events as receiving more participation times per calendar year, on average, than did non-Hispanic respondents (Table 93). In contrast, Hispanic respondents participate less in motorized water activities, RV camping, and environmental studies, on average, than non-Hispanics. Average participation times per calendar year for playing a sport also scored less for Hispanics. Some possible explanations for these differences might be that because Hispanics are more family oriented they prefer to spend time together in the vehicle and at events. Another possible explanation is that Hispanics are often in lower income brackets and cannot justify the expenses associated with motorized water and camping activities.

Table 93. Recreation Participation by Hispanic/Non-Hispanic Origin

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITY	Hispanic *N = 248*	Non-Hispanic *N = 941*
	Mean Number of days per calendar year	
Attend an outdoor event, sports, concert, festival	13.04	10.76
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	12.92	12.45
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	10.54	12.73
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer, tennis	29.41	35.22
Participate in an outdoor activity on your feet: hike	25.97	27.47
Riding on something nonmotorized: bike, horse	14.83	18.14
Driving on maintained roads for pleasure, sightseeing	26.52	21.66
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	7.9	9.18
Participate in a motorized water activity: boat, jet ski	2.51	5.89
Participate in a nonmotorized water activity: canoe	7.19	7.26
Fishing	4.66	6.73
Hunting	1.63	1.59
Target shooting	3.09	3.41
Picnicking	10.25	9.29
Tent camping	3.51	2.96
RV camping	1.11	2.3
Participate in a winter activity: ski, sled, snow play	3.45	3.09
Nature study or environmental education activity	1.32	3.52
Go to a dog park	3.85	3.89
Rock or wall climbing	1.16	1.51
Geo-caching	0.18	0.29
Participate in an extreme sport	1.24	1.35

Recreation participation by gender reveals that for most activities questioned in the survey, the male respondents participate at higher mean values, or more times on average per calendar year (Table 94). The exceptions to this are attending outdoor events, visiting cultural features, and picnicking where more female respondents participate. These differences might be explained by the common understanding that many men seek more adventurous forms of recreation such as off-road driving, target shooting, extreme sports; and most women prefer more passive activities and social interaction through attending outdoor events, visiting parks, environmental or cultural learning, and picnicking. Both genders participate equally in activities such as hiking, jogging, canoeing, kayaking, swimming and going to dog parks.

Table 94. Recreation Participation by Gender

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITY	Male *N = 469*	Female *N = 767*
	Mean Number of days per calendar year	
Attend an outdoor event	8.78	12.65
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	10.47	14.06
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	14.8	10.65
Play a sport	36.48	32.92
Participate in an outdoor activity on your feet: hike, jog	27.36	27.95
Riding on something non - motorized: bike, horse	21.42	15.25
Driving motorized vehicle for pleasure on roads	25.69	21.17
Off-road driving	14.76	5.24
Participate in a motorized water activity: boat, ski	6.97	4.17
Participate in a non-motorized water activity: canoe	7.9	6.86
Fishing	8.34	4.87
Hunting	2.87	0.91
Target shooting	5.66	1.78
Picnicking	7.77	10.6
Tent camping	3.76	2.6
RV camping	2.12	1.95
Participate in a winter activity: ski, sled, snow play	3	3.25
Nature study or environmental education activity	2.81	3.25
Go to a dog park	4.08	4.36
Rock or wall climbing	2.28	0.87
Geo-caching	0.19	0.31
Participate in an extreme sport	2.6	0.65

There is often a correlation between education and income. Recreation participation for activities such as playing sports and foot-based outdoor activities, as both degrees of education and income increase, so too do the mean levels of participation times for these events. One exception to these trends is that respondents with less than a ninth grade education had the second highest mean levels of participation days for foot-based outdoor activities than others.

Education and income shared similar trends for pleasure driving, where mean participation times are higher for lesser degrees of education and income, then drop low for mid-range education and income, and increase again for the highest levels of education and income. A likely explanation for this is that respondents on the lower end of these spectrums may be working more part time jobs giving them more free time and days off to enjoy this activity. Similarly, those at the high end of the scales might be retired or high enough in their career where they have ample time off as well. Those in the mid ranges likely are more bound to their careers with limited expendable time for their recreation pursuits.

Households with children under six years old are more likely to play sports than those without children under six years old. Both households with children less than six years old and households with children between six and eighteen years of age are more likely to visit natural or cultural features. Households with children under the age of six are more likely or indifferent to participate in most activities surveyed, except for visiting wilderness areas, rock climbing, motorized water activities, RV camping, and nature study.

Most of these activities do not receive higher levels of participations from these households because they require physical and mental engagement that young children do not have (e.g., rock climbing, motorized water activities). Some of these activities are typical characteristics of retirees (e.g., RV camping), and independent-minded individuals (e.g., wilderness areas, nature study).

Family outings to natural features such as Slide Rock State Park near Sedona are a popular activity in Arizona.

Similarly, households with children between six and eighteen years of age are more likely or indifferent to participate in most activities surveyed, except for motorized water activities, RV camping, and going to dog parks. For the same reasons as listed above, individuals with children in this age category are less likely to participate in these activities.

Dog parks are visited more by individuals with no children this age, possibly because they have more time to spend with their dog because they do not have children or possibly they choose to interact with a dog for companionship instead of having children with which to be engaged.

Finally, mean recreation participation times vary depending on disability (Table 95). Respondents with disabilities participated fewer times, on average for most activities listed except for visiting wilderness areas and nature preserves, pleasure driving on maintained roads, participation in non-motorized water activities, fishing, picnicking, and nature study than people without disabilities.

These results indicate that although persons with disabilities do not participate in some types of recreation activities as much as non-disabled people, they find alternatives to meet their recreation needs. Regarding individuals' responses that live with someone else who has a disability in the household, there are differences also in their recreation activity participation rates. For example, respondents from a household where someone else is disabled are more likely to attend outdoor events, visit parks, natural and cultural features, and ride non-motorized recreation vehicles.

Table 95. Recreation Participation by Disability

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITY	Respondent has a disability *N = 136*	Someone in household has a disability *N = 93*	No one in household has a disability *N = 959*
	Mean Number days per calendar year	*Mean Number days per calendar year*	*Mean Number days per calendar year*
Attend an outdoor event, sports, concert, fair	6.66	12.32	11.72
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	8.95	16.55	12.76
Visit a wilderness area	14.22	11.95	12.01
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer, tennis	25.75	29.54	35.53
Participate in outdoor activity on your feet: hike	21.12	22.09	28.91
Riding on something nonmotorized: bike, horse	9.65	23.09	18.08
Drive maintained roads for pleasure, sightseeing	27.43	25.63	22.05
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	8.01	9.89	8.96
Participate in a motorized water activity: boat, ski	3.71	4.2	5.62
Participate in nonmotorized water activity: canoe	8.56	6.28	7.17
Fishing	10.18	6.99	5.75
Hunting	0.25	1.56	1.77
Target shooting	4.09	4.46	3.16
Picnicking	12.45	11.78	9.03
Tent camping	2.8	2.22	3.2
RV camping	2.53	1.26	2.07
Participate in winter activity: ski, sled, snow play	2.2	3.86	3.21
Nature study or environmental education activity	6.76	1.72	2.75
Go to a dog park	4.27	1.41	4.36
Rock or wall climbing	1.35	0.91	1.49
Geo-caching	0.14	0.09	0.3
Participate in an extreme sport	0.05	0.6	1.56

Providers Survey

The providers survey questions regarding outdoor recreation activity participation were asked a bit differently than the general public survey. This section of the online survey for recreation providers focused on the provider's perspective regarding the public's current participation levels and future needs of outdoor recreation in 20 recreation activity categories.

The questions in this section asked respondents to assess the level of current use and level of future need for various activities in the providers' management area on a five point scale where one (1) is no current use or future need and five (5) is high current use or future need. Because of this difference in the questions, there is no way to determine mean number of days, hence the following tables and charts simply show the mean representing high to low current use or high to low future need for a particular activity.

Table 96 and Figure 45 show the difference in mean values between current and future recreation trends for the entire statewide providers sample. Table 97 shows the mean differences between current and future recreation trends as reported by recreation providers within the six Council of

Governments (COG) jurisdictions in Arizona and a category titled "statewide" which includes respondents who say their area of management jurisdiction is statewide, not regional. This latter statewide category represents primarily state and federal agency respondents.

Table 96. Providers' Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Participation Rates—All Providers

Outdoor Recreation Activity	Current Use	Future Need
	Mean	*Mean*
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer	2.6	2.71
On your feet activities: hike, backpack, jog	3.83	4.2
Drive for pleasure, sightseeing on maintained roads	3.46	3.52
Nonmotorized riding activities: bicycle, mountain bike, horse	3.3	3.98
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	4.03	3.9
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	3.26	3.73
Attend an outdoor event: sports, concert, festival	3.05	3.23
Picnicking	3.98	4.19
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	3.08	3.32
Nonmotorized water actvities: canoe, kayak, swim in a natural setting	2.49	2.85
Fishing	3.16	3.19
Motorized water activities: boat, jet ski, water ski	2.13	2.25
Target shooting	2.44	2.64
Winter activities: skiing, sledding, snow play	1.68	1.97
Nature study or environmental education activity	3.07	3.77
Tent camping	3.23	3.6
RV camping	3.15	3.5
Hunting	3	3.02
Emerging activities: dog park, rock climbing, geocaching	2.52	2.97
Extreme sports: BMX, snowboarding	1.94	2.39

Regarding current use, the highest rated activity is *visiting a park or natural or cultural feature* (4.03). Interestingly, this activity is the only one providers indicated a lower future need (3.90).

Other activities rated with a high current use are *picnicking* (3.98) and *on your feet activities such as hiking, jogging* (3.83).

The activities rated as having the lowest current use are *winter activities* (1.68) and *extreme sports* (1.94).

The five activities providers predict will have the highest increased future need are *nature study/ environmental education* (+.70), *nonmotorized riding activities such as mountain biking* (+.68), *visiting wilderness areas/nature preserves* (+.47), *emerging activities* (+.45), and *extreme sports* (+.45).

Figure 45. Comparison of Providers' Assessment of Current and Future Participation Rates—All Providers

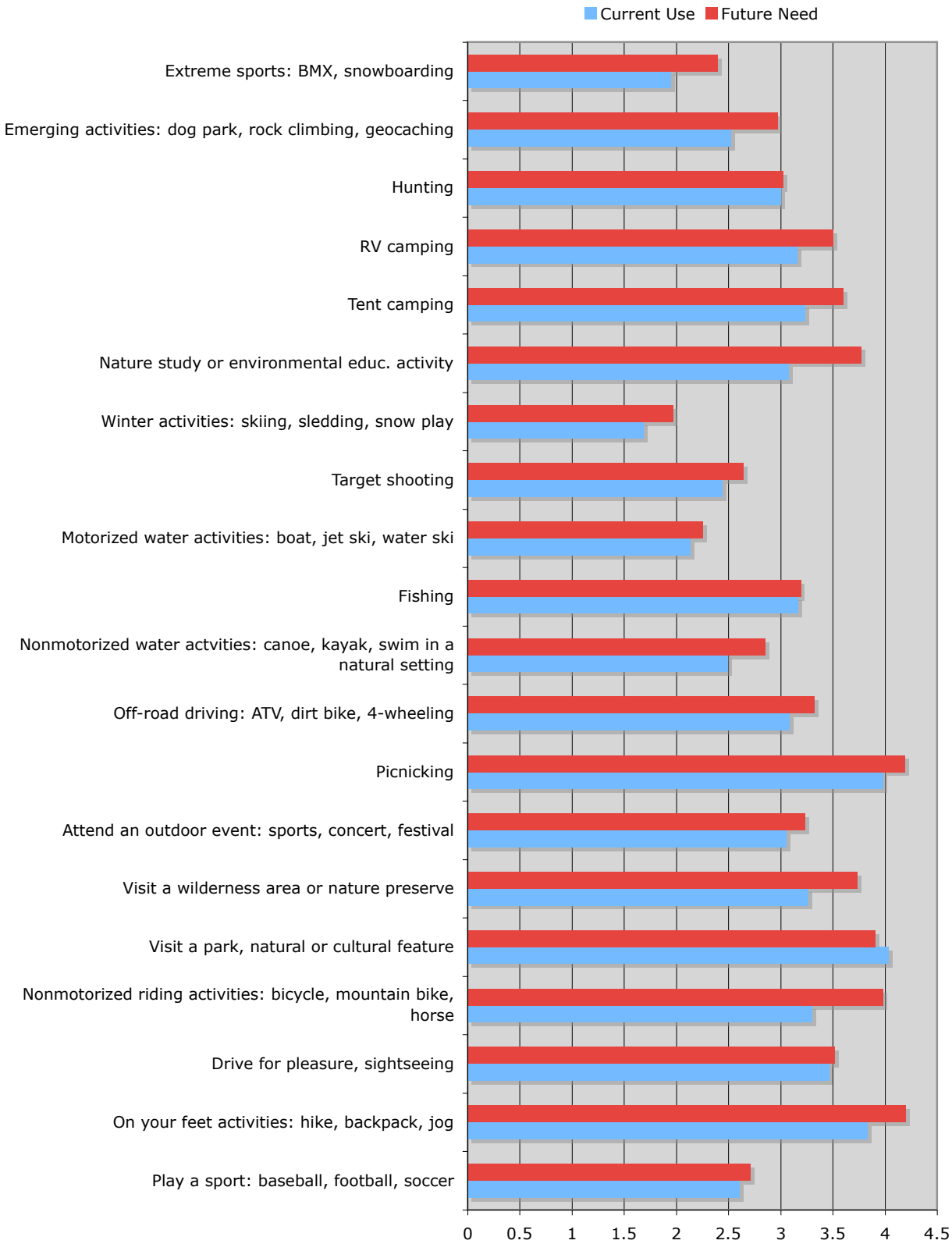


Table 97. Comparison of Providers' Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Participation by Region

By Provider Jurisdiction—within a COG or statewide	CAAG	MAG	NACOG	PAG	SEAGO	WACOG	Statewide
Recreation Category	*Participation Mean: Current Use/Future Need (1=none; 5=high)*						
Play a sport: baseball, football, soccer	1.9/2.0	**3.76/3.75**	2.78/2.71	3.14/3.29	2.69/2.75	1.92/2.31	1.73/2.07
Outdoor activity on your feet: hike, backpack, jog	4.2/4.2	3.29/3.82	4.24/4.36	**4.29/4.86**	3.56/4.53	3.07/3.64	4.27/4.27
Driving in a motorized vehicle for pleasure, sightseeing	3.5/**3.9**	2.44/2.53	3.74/3.72	3.57/3.57	3.33/3.87	3.71/3.71	**3.93**/3.53
Riding non–motorized: bicycle, mountain bike, horse	2.6/3.5	3.65/4.12	**3.83/4.28**	3.57/4.0	3.19/4.19	2.5/3.36	3.33/4.0
Visit a park, natural or cultural feature	4.3/3.9	4.06/4.06	4.2/3.8	**4.71/5.0**	3.73/3.69	3.33/3.53	4.2/3.93
Visit a wilderness area or nature preserve	3.2/3.7	2.94/3.65	3.63/3.88	**4.14/4.71**	3.69/3.88	2.57/3.29	2.87/3.4
Attend an outdoor event: concert, festival, sports event	2.8/2.78	3.94/3.94	3.2/3.38	**4.14/4.29**	2.88/3.31	2.57/2.71	2.07/2.33
Picnicking	3.7/3.8	4.12/4.41	4.08/4.2	4.0/4.43	4.13/**4.5**	3.43/3.86	**4.2**/4.07
Off-road driving: ATV, dirt bike, 4-wheeling	2.6/3.2	2.44/2.71	3.5/**3.76**	1.71/2.29	3.06/3.63	3.57/3.57	**3.6**/3.27
Non-motorized water activity: canoe, swim in natural setting	2.0/2.4	2.24/2.88	2.79/3.04	1.71/2.29	2.5/2.93	2.5/2.79	**2.93/3.07**
Fishing	2.4/2.8	3.29/**3.56**	3.5/3.52	2.57/2.71	3.25/3.38	2.71/2.64	**3.53**/3.07
Motorized water activity: boat, jet ski, water ski	1.1/1.11	2.33/2.5	2.13/2.16	1.43/1.86	1.93/2.47	2.5/**2.64**	**2.8**/2.4
Target shooting	**2.9**/2.7	2.13/2.5	2.57/2.96	1.57/2.0	2.69/**3.06**	2.14/2.29	2.67/2.4
Participate in a winter activity: skiing, sledding, snow play	1.4/1.4	1.4/1.53	**2.41/2.76**	1.14/1.86	1.33/1.8	1.43/1.64	1.93/2.0
Nature study or environmental education activity	3.3/3.9	2.59/3.41	3.33/3.76	**3.71**/4.14	3.07/**4.27**	2.43/3.21	3.33/3.93
Tent camping	2.4/3.5	2.13/2.82	3.63/3.96	3.0/3.29	3.53/4.0	3.07/3.07	**4.27/4.2**
RV camping	2.3/3.0	2.06/2.5	3.46/3.92	2.29/3.29	3.63/3.88	3.21/3.21	**4.2/4.13**
Hunting	3.3/3.3	2.25/2.38	**3.43**/3.36	1.86/1.86	3.31/**3.44**	3.0/3.14	3.13/2.93
Emerging Activities: dog park, rock climbing, geocaching	2.0/2.8	**3.41/3.65**	2.82/3.13	2.86/3.29	1.93/2.53	2.38/2.71	1.93/2.6
Participate in an extreme sport: BMX, snowboarding	1.9/2.0	**2.47/2.94**	2.05/2.61	2.14/2.71	1.47/2.6	1.93/2.21	1.6/1.47

The means in bold are the highest current use or future need for that activity. Providers in all regions agree that several activities will see substantial increases in use in the future: nonmotorized riding such as mountain biking, visiting wilderness areas/nature preserves, nature study, and emerging activities.

Those providers who manage statewide resources, primarily federal agencies, were the only group to predict numerous declines in future need for several activities: fishing, driving for pleasure, off-road driving, visiting a park or natural or cultural feature, boating, hunting, target shooting. This finding does not agree with the findings from the public's responses.

Chapter 7

ARIZONA'S PRIORITY OUTDOOR RECREATION ISSUES

Each State's SCORP must identify outdoor recreation issues of statewide importance based upon, but not limited to, input from the public participation program. The plan must identify issues the State will address through the LWCF, and those issues which may be addressed by other means.

In several brainstorming sessions, the SCORP Work Group identified dozens of issues currently affecting Arizona's outdoor recreation situation. Many of these issues were included in survey questions to determine how the majority of Arizonans and outdoor recreation providers felt about the issues. After further research and evaluation, these issues were consolidated and are summarized in nine priority areas (Table 98). They are listed in no particular order.

Table 98. Nine Priority Outdoor Recreation Issues For Arizona's 2008 SCORP

- **Secure Sustainable Funding**
- **Plan for Growth/ Secure Open Space**
- **Resolve Conflicts**
- **Improve Collaborative Planning and Partnerships**
- **Respond to the Needs of Special Populations and Changing Demographics**
- **Fill the Gaps Between Supply and Demand**
- **Secure Access to Public Lands and Across State Trust Lands**
- **Protect Arizona's Natural and Cultural Resources**
- **Communicate with and Educate the Public**

The following section describes each issue and lists out the goals and action strategies suggested to address each issue. In addition, many of the issues have been incorporated into the Open Project Selection Process (rating criteria) for LWCF and LRSP grants (see Chapter 8).

SECURE SUSTAINABLE FUNDING

Issue: Existing levels of outdoor recreation funding are inadequate to meet the recreation needs of Arizona's residents and visitors. Moneys are tight or nonexistent at times for all aspects, including land acquisition, construction and renovation of facilities, operations and maintenance, planning and monitoring, and staffing programs. Some departments' park facilities require millions of dollars in renovation and stabilization costs just to keep facilities safe and standing. Clearly, budget stresses are presenting challenges to local, state and federal governments as they attempt to continue providing recreation for a growing and changing population. Insufficient resources to fund an agency's recreation budget and stability of the agency's budget are key issues, especially for small towns.

Increasing population, heavy use and inadequate maintenance are taking their toll on our outdoor recreation systems statewide. Moneys for ongoing maintenance as well as for new developments are crucial. Creative strategies that include a diverse array of sustainable funding sources, grants and public/private partnerships need to be developed.

Goal: The goal is to enhance the quality of Arizona's outdoor recreation opportunities by acquiring land and water resources, and constructing, operating and maintaining appropriate facilities (playgrounds, ballfields, campgrounds, trails, boating facilities and other water access sites, etc.). These lands and facilities are managed to support urban and resource based outdoor recreation, safeguard the environment and protect and interpret Arizona's outdoor recreation heritage while providing universal access for current and future generations.

Action Strategies:

1. Propose a variety of funding options to decision-makers accompanied by statistics on population, surveys, economic impacts, etc.
2. Develop funding programs to create sufficient funding and stable resources to manage and maintain outdoor recreation facilities. Make recommendations to the State Legislature for long-term funding programs, especially operation and maintenance costs.
3. Introduce state legislation to implement a new user fee such as a recreational equipment tax or gas tax, to increase budgets for all agencies involved in outdoor recreation, from the local to state levels. Consider special appropriations to address crucial renovations.
4. Encourage Congress to increase outdoor recreation funding for federal agencies in Arizona that provide outdoor recreational opportunities.
5. Encourage all local governments to develop park and recreation plans to qualify for participation in state and federal cost share programs.
6. Explore new and innovative funding methods for outdoor park and recreation facilities. These methods may include ideas such as public/private partnerships, cost sharing among multiple government agencies or a tax on outdoor recreational equipment.

7. Increase revenue generating capabilities for outdoor recreation by continuing to update and improve technologies such as automated fee collection systems, reservation systems, and multiple facility passes.

Continue to:

- Maintain and renovate outdoor recreation facilities for current and future generations.
- Provide for development and enhancements of urban outdoor recreation facilities such as soccer fields, playground equipment, dog parks, BMX bikes and skateboard parks.
- Provide for expansion of recreational trail systems and regional transportation networks that enhance opportunities for hiking, biking, horseback riding, and water trails, and for off-highway vehicle use such as four-wheel driving, dirt biking and all-terrain vehicles.
- Enhance and upgrade signage and maps for all outdoor recreation lands and waters.
- Acquire lands for outdoor recreation at all levels of government.
- Support publicly funded programs that provide financial assistance for the actions above.

PLAN FOR GROWTH/ SECURE OPEN SPACE

Issue: As Arizona's population increases, the demand for recreational opportunities and open space grows, but the land to provide those opportunities is decreasing. Arizona has extremely limited lands available for future development, (i.e., private land, State Trust land, and select federal land). State Trust land is a key variable for Arizona's growth.

Identifying important lands and their access points and acquiring them before development should be an integral part of growth planning, providing a foundation for parks and other outdoor recreation facilities, open space and natural areas, and is typically less expensive than acquiring them later. Not all land is equal—it is important to define beforehand the type of parkland or open space desired and the purpose(s) for which it will be used.

Without forward thinking growth plans and well-defined requirements for parks and open space, communities are often left with inadequate or unsuitable lands for parks, trails and open space; also access becomes an increasing problem. Without suitable parks, natural areas and open space, communities cannot meet their residents' quality of life expectations.

Many of these proactive efforts focus on creating what has been termed *green infrastructure*—parks, preserves, ecological corridors and trails that complement the more traditional built-infrastructure, such as roads, canals, sewers, and power lines.

Indian Bend Wash in Scottsdale provides flood retention and recreation opportunities.

Goal: The goal is "Smart Growth;" *growing smarter* is about creating and sustaining healthy landscapes, livable communities and vibrant economies. This type of proactive planning is to ensure Arizona's desirability as a place that combines incredible resources with a dynamic economy, through integration of quality of life with quality growth in our everyday lives and expectations for future growth and development.

Action Strategies:

1. Support and cooperate with the ongoing efforts of the Governor's Growth Cabinet.
2. Look holistically across geographic boundaries, disciplines, governments, private interests, generations and examine all benefits and costs, not just fiscal costs.
3. Identify and engage all stakeholders and those who might be interested in or affected by your decisions.
4. Do proactive and visionary planning, not just react to situations as they become critical.
5. Integrate transportation planning with recreational access needs (access to parks, preserves, open space, trails, public lands); plan for trail networks that double as nonmotorized transportation pathways within and between communities.
6. Determine the type, size and condition of the lands needed for parks and open space before enacting planning and zoning policies, ordinances or development set-asides.

Continue to:

- Support and fund the Growing Smarter planning processes locally and statewide to help stop the fragmentation of open spaces while also allowing for development.

RESOLVE CONFLICTS

Issue: As the sheer numbers of recreationists increase and the demand for different outdoor recreation activities grows, managing the resource impacts and conflicts that develop between these uses will become an increasingly important issue of public policy. Two conflict arenas merit continued creative management from those charged with prioritizing public resources.

The most obvious conflict arena is that which develops between different recreational users of Arizona's finite land and water base. This conflict has developed as a result of both an increased demand for outdoor recreation activities and the development of new recreation technologies that have facilitated activities such as geocaching, skateboarding, BMX, jet skiing, and all terrain vehicle riding. Motorized versus nonmotorized uses, both on land in in water, have generated numerous conflict situations. Of main concern are issues such as safety, speed, inappropriate behavior, crowding, noise and dust levels. Too high levels of particulate matter (dust) are resulting in closure of "urban" OHV areas.

Motorized vehicle use for recreation has been increasing for the past few decades and shows no sign of slowing down. Land managers are behind the curve in planning for this rapidly growing activity and often treat it differently from other forms of trail recreation.

Some land management agency staff are reluctant to address this issue and do little to provide for or manage off-highway vehicle (OHV) use. This needs to change; OHVs are not going away. Active management will result in less resource impacts as well as less conflict.

OHV use is a legitimate form of recreation on our public lands, however, like other recreation uses, OHV routes must be well-designed, sustainable and fun for the user. The activity requires active management, and users must respect the rules and the environment. [Photo Courtesy of Jeff Gursh]

The second conflict arena is that which develops between outdoor recreation and other forms of land use. This conflict has impacted the development and management of recreation lands, creating struggles between residential, agricultural, and managed public lands.

Arizonans have witnessed a rise in noise and air pollution, damage to natural and cultural resources, loss of wildlife and their habitats, trespass and vandalism on private lands, overcrowding of public lands and waters, and increased development pressures on parks, recreation lands and open spaces. Many private landowners and State Trust land lessees have closed access across their lands because of increasing vandalism and destruction of property. Other homeowners do not want recreational facilities near their homes for the same reasons.

The cause of these conflicts must be acknowledged and fair and equitable strategies for resolution identified and implemented. This cannot happen without involving all affected parties. Growing populations, competition for land, and diverse outdoor recreation activities put pressure on the state's natural resources, and especially on wildlife. We must understand these pressures and the capacities and limits of our natural resources. The term is "carrying capacity:" sociological (impact of people on people), biological (ability of ecosystems to withstand human use) and physical (spatial ability of an area to accommodate people).

Goal: The goal is implementing a well-planned balance of land uses including recreational opportunities that adhere to set carrying capacities and result in harmonious interactions between recreational users and between landowners and recreationists, and, protected and sustainable natural and cultural resources.

Action Strategies:

1. Proactively plan for new and upcoming recreational activities and have mechanisms in place to address increased user conflicts and provide for increased recreation uses consistent with the state's growth in population.
2. Proactively involve all affected parties when deciding on strategies to resolve conflicts.

3. Increase funding for outdoor recreation law enforcement authorities so that they may better enforce rules and regulations and protect our natural and cultural resources.
4. Examine and understand Arizona's capacity for local and state recreation growth, especially in accordance with the state's natural resource base. Planners must especially consider the impact development and outdoor recreation activities have on natural environments and wildlife populations, even in urban settings.
5. Prioritize recreational use of public lands to better meet the increasing demand for outdoor recreation.
6. Expand options such as private landowner incentive programs and recreational liability laws, which would allow public access across private and State and federal leased lands.
7. Provide user friendly information, access directions, maps, alternative sites, restrictions and regulatory information, and user responsibilities and stewardship actions to help reduce user and resource conflicts and impacts.
8. Provide for OHV use on public lands but manage it properly, to reduce conflicts with other recreation users and minimize the activity's impacts on natural and cultural resources, as is done for other recreational activities. Implement standards for constructing sustainable OHV routes, involve user groups in planning, building and maintaining satisfactory routes and facilities, and enact and enforce consistent OHV laws and regulations.

IMPROVE COLLABORATIVE PLANNING AND PARTNERSHIPS

Issue: Many issues related to recreation can be addressed by working collaboratively with other agencies and individuals and seeking public/private partnerships. Cooperative efforts are also beneficial when recreational activities within one jurisdiction impact the resources of adjacent lands, especially the urban/wildland interface.

The lands that people recreate on in Arizona are owned and/or managed by a multitude of agencies, organizations and private landowners, usually in the context of a checkerboard pattern. In many instances, the lands are not fenced or signed as jurisdictions change; however, the governing laws, regulations and policies may differ substantially from one parcel of land to the next.

The public is often unaware of nor concerned with which entity manages the land; they simply wish to enjoy their chosen recreational pursuits with minimal problems or disruptions (i.e., seamless management). They want consistent opportunities and regulations from one jurisdiction to the next. This requires interagency collaboration on uniform signage, policies and consistent enforcement of laws across jurisdictions.

When organizations actively network and pursue opportunities for collaborative planning and partnerships:

- cost sharing leverages additional funds, enabling resources and staff time to go farther,

- redundancy in facilities regionally is reduced,
- local trail systems are connected creating regional trail networks,
- access problems are reduced,
- conflicts between land uses and between recreational users are reduced,
- technical assistance and communication are better able to help protect natural and cultural resources at the landscape scale,
- resource management can be better addressed on an ecosystem basis,
- there is better potential to create and sustain wildlife corridors and migration routes, and
- invasive species and fire management programs will be more effective.

Goal: The goal is to expand systematic coordination, cooperation and information gathering among outdoor recreation planners and providers such as federal, tribal, state, regional and local government agencies, schools, non-profit and for profit cooperators, and willing private landowners. In conjunction, there should be an increase in communication and collaboration with the public concerning resource and outdoor recreation goals, needs and management.

Action Strategies:

1. Regional forums should be convened to develop collaborative strategies among communities with common interests, tourism business operators, nonprofit organizations, and the public lands managers responsible for delivering the outdoor experiences visitors desire. The regional forums should focus on cooperative approaches for:
   - Investments in parks, trails, open space and wildlife habitat stewardship planning, facilities development and operations/management strategies,
   - Transportation planning and funding for access to recreation sites,
   - Public information and marketing responsive to visitor preferences,
   - Education, volunteer and youth outreach programs,
   - Cultural sites stewardship and heritage tourism,
   - Connectivity among recreation sites, heritage and cultural sites, communities, and privately and publicly owned open lands, and/or
   - Specific management actions to deliver quality outdoor experiences and to conserve wildlife, its habitats and migration corridors.

Many organizations are collaborating to implement the Arizona Off-Highway Vehicle Ambassador Program, partnering volunteers with county sheriffs and state and federal agencies to patrol OHV routes and areas and educate recreationists about responsible riding and land stewardship.

2. Public recreation agencies faced with tight budgets yet increasing demand for recreation services should expand volunteer programs to cover a broader range of recreation and resource management activities and consider appropriate fees for facilities and programs to enhance public services and interpretive/education programs.
3. Leverage recreation agency financial resources through a creative mix of partnerships with private businesses, non-profits and other agencies. Create a user-friendly database of grant sources, cost sharing opportunities, volunteer programs, and other partnership projects.

RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS AND CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS

Issue: Our population is aging and, at the same time, our racial, ethnic and cultural diversity is growing. These demographic trends may require changes in how we provide outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities. More facilities need to be planned with "universal access" in mind so that people of all abilities can participate in these opportunities. Free or low cost recreation is in demand as living costs rise and more people discover recreation activities are a good way to address many health problems.

Parks have to remain and/or become more relevant to the changing demographics of America if they're going to be used and funded, and if they hope to build a support base among future generations.

Teenagers and young adults benefit from outdoor recreation facilities and programs designed specifically to engage that age group in constructive recreational pursuits. Also, fewer children are playing in, or even experiencing, the natural environment as indoor pursuits (television, cell phones, video games, internet), structured activities and safety concerns (e.g., gang violence, 'stranger danger') increase. For many children, especially those living in urban areas, the outdoors may be more theory than a real part of their daily lives.

We need to create safe and unstructured opportunities for children to experience the natural world first-hand, near to where they live. Implementing creative outdoor programs and opportunities for nature appreciation and exploration must be offered to engage our children with the natural environment. There must be a deliberate approach to reconnect children with the outdoors.

Kids need the opportunity to try many different outdoor recreation experiences. [Courtesy of AOT]

Goal: The goal is to provide appropriate opportunities and barrier-free access to enable the full range of Arizonans and visitors to learn about and enjoy the natural environment and outdoor recreation venues. This includes evaluation of existing facilities and areas; renovation of facilities to address deficiencies; construction of new facilities that meet

current universal access standards; recognition of the needs and expectations of ethnic populations; and creation of innovative opportunities for children to learn about and experience the out of doors.

Action Strategies:

1. Design recreation facilities with "universal access" in mind, wherever possible. There is a need for upgrades to provide more ADA-compliant outdoor recreation facilities
2. Know your present and future audience/customers and plan for and design parks and recreation areas to meet their specific and varied needs. For example, preteens and teenagers' interests have changed dramatically in the past decade, find out what would attract and engage them in a park, recreational facility or program in your community.
3. Plan for single-parent households, designing facilities and programs not just for the children, but also involving the parent, and, address safety concerns.
4. More people are recreating in large groups instead of the traditional nuclear family. Design for this when planning facilities such as picnic ramadas and campgrounds.
5. Partner with nontraditional events and organizations such as schools, zoos, gardens, wildlife organizations, and land trusts, to attract and engage new audiences.
6. Implement innovative youth programs and opportunities for nature appreciation and exploration that gets children outside, off the streets, and beyond traditional playgrounds. Join the national movement to *"leave no child indoors"* and promote a "green hour" a day.

FILL THE GAPS BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Issue: Arizona's growing population is placing an increasing demand on outdoor recreation resources at all levels, statewide. Rapid development and leapfrog communities are expanding towns and cities ahead of their ability to provide necessary infrastructure and desired amenities such as parks, trails and open space. Supply is not keeping up with demand, whether it be highly developed urban parks, specialized recreational facilities such as BMX courses or dog parks, or more dispersed recreation activities such as camping, hiking and boating. The demand is also increasing for parks, preserves and natural areas that are connected by regionally based trail networks.

Many people's favorite recreational areas may be one to three hours away from home making frequent trips difficult, so they prefer to use "close to home" areas on a daily basis. Local communities and the state need to be visionary and proactive in planning and providing for future recreation demand, not as an afterthought. New parklands, trail corridors and open space within and near population centers need to be identified, funded, acquired, developed and maintained to meet this demand.

Goal: The goal is to expand and improve the range, quality and quantity of outdoor recreation opportunities in local communities and throughout Arizona that meet the needs of Arizona's diverse residents and visitors. This requires anticipating where population growth will occur, how people's expectations may change, and staying ahead of emerging trends and new technologies.

Action Strategies:

1. Communities should implement coordinated planning efforts between their planning and zoning, transportation and community service departments to anticipate the need for additional parks, trails, bike pathways, greenbelts and open space as communities grow.
2. Communities should consider enacting impact fees on new developments to pay for needed parks, trails and open space or require developers to provide and maintain these amenities as part of their development. Ongoing operation and maintenance costs are a major cost factor to consider.
3. Communities should provide for an equitable distribution of quality parks, desired recreational facilities and open space throughout their city, town or county.
4. State and federal agencies should implement coordinated interagency planning efforts for new recreational areas and trail systems to ensure an equitable regional distribution of desired recreational opportunities and access to natural environments.
5. Expand the use of partnerships or acquisition of fee simple ownership, perpetual easements or long-term leases for trails and other recreational access.
6. Community developments and expansions should provide for: connection of outdoor recreation sites (e.g. from park to park); safe, socially acceptable nonmotorized access to needed goods and services; and linkages to existing trails to form a cohesive network that includes more effective use of major transportation corridors for compatible non-motorized transportation. Make it easy to walk or bike to places!
7. Conduct research, surveys, and other means of predicting and meeting future changes in outdoor recreation demand, both locally and statewide.

SECURE ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS AND ACROSS STATE TRUST LANDS

Issue: There is a growing need to protect, maintain, and increase access to public lands and across State Trust lands to allow for the greatest diversity of outdoor recreational uses. As recreation continues to place demands on Arizona's lands and waters, the lack of public access to these areas has become an increasing concern among many citizens. In some cases this perception is true; more access is needed in certain areas of the state. In other cases, public access to recreational resources does exist, the public is simply not aware of it. Improved and easily accessible maps and signage would aid the public in locating access points and lands open to public recreation.

Public access to outdoor recreation sites and management of travel on public lands is challenged by the capacity of our statewide transportation infrastructure and of our natural resources and recreation sites to accommodate the volume of demand. There are few highways to transport the increasing numbers of people from the Phoenix metro area to the northern high country. In some cases there is only one available travel route and if there is a highway accident, travelers can be stuck in traffic for hours with no detour options.

As more recreationists enjoy Arizona's great outdoors, private landowners and state and federal land lessees who once welcomed hunters and hikers to cross their lands are now locking their gates because of increasing vandalism and damage to land and property.

Residential developments are pushing up against public lands, essentially blocking off existing access to these prime recreational lands. People are being charged with trespassing and/or are frustrated because they are unaware of legal access routes and recent closures.

With increasing trespass, vandalism, and recreational use, more landowners are closing their lands and access routes to public lands.

Goal: The goal is to secure sufficient public access to recreation areas, trails and public lands for the purpose of recreating in and enjoying Arizona's outstanding natural environments. This may entail purchasing access easements across private land and State Trust land, or providing other incentives to landowners to allow recreational access across their lands.

Action Strategies:

1. Identify lands and water bodies that should be maintained for public use and develop a process to prioritize acquisition of these lands and necessary access.
2. Limit acquisition of public lands to the minimal amount required to ensure and preserve public access to public lands and recreational resources.
3. Require developers to provide for and maintain existing and future access and easements to public lands from their developments.
4. Work with transportation departments to secure safe pedestrian and equestrian access across streets, highways and canals to enhance the usability of regional trail systems.
5. Include outdoor recreation and tourism issues in ADOT planning processes to facilitate efficient access to land and water recreation sites from transportation networks.
6. Provide for continued access to, and maintenance of, rural and backcountry trails and use areas for hiking, biking, skiing, equine, and motorized (OHV, snowmobile) recreation.
7. Public access programs should be paired with education efforts regarding private property rights, land stewardship, environmental ethics and responsible use.
8. Compile/encourage public lands management plans that are responsive to competing recreation demands while sustaining wildlife habitats and protecting cultural resources.
9. Approach Arizona's Congressional delegation with the proposal they sponsor legislation transferring some key federal lands to the State for recreational and access purposes.

PROTECT ARIZONA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Issue: Arizona's natural and cultural resources are at risk from increasing human activities, including recreational activities, as well as natural events exacerbated by human influences such as wildfires, flooding, erosion, invasive species, and pollution. Protection of these resources needs to be put in balance with existing and future uses. Identifying important areas to protect and restore is essential to maintaining a healthy outdoor recreation system.

Water resources, such as wetlands, lakes and streams, must be protected to maintain the needed quantity, quality, and accessibility for public recreation, wildlife and other uses.

` Many organizations are promoting ecosystem-based approaches to land protection efforts. Protection and preservation of archaeological sites, prehistoric and historic places, and traditional use sites is important to Arizona's knowledge base and sense of place.

Sunset along the Salt River northeast of Phoenix. Healthy, flowing rivers are critical for people, for recreation and for fish and wildlife.

The sustainability of natural and cultural landscapes and our capability to be stewards of those resources must be considered when agencies and communities plan for and manage the location and scope of outdoor recreation activities.

Goal: The goal is to protect, restore and, where appropriate, enhance natural and cultural resource quality related to public outdoor recreation venues. This includes providing information, opportunities and programs for people to learn and care about the natural world.

Action Strategies:

1. Build a statewide inventory of natural and cultural resources, and recreation areas; assess site conservation priorities including inventory of existing conserved sites, followed by identification of future site protection priorities.
2. Make the most effective use of limited public and private capital investment resources by developing collaborative strategies among public agencies, business community, farm and ranch owners, and non-profit organizations.
3. Develop or renovate recreation sites using best practices resulting in cleaner surface waters through reductions in erosion and other sources of water pollution.

4. The State's air quality is of increasing concern, especially near urban centers designated as nonattainment areas with respect to federal standards. When developing air quality plans, consider a diverse range of regulations and programs to reduce air pollution and particulate matter (airborne dust), especially that attributed to recreational activities. Do not just close large tracts of land to outdoor recreation, instead implement a variety of elements including designated travel routes, high pollution day restrictions, and educational programs.
5. When siting or planning new recreation facilities, be proactive in incorporating natural wildlife habitats into recreation settings, maintaining or restoring native vegetation and water courses. Sustain the natural values through effective site designs for facilities, infrastructure and appropriate recreation uses.
6. Find ways to interpret the natural and cultural features within and adjacent to recreation areas, enhancing people's awareness and understanding of their significance.

COMMUNICATE WITH AND EDUCATE THE PUBLIC

Issue: One of the biggest complaints of the recreating public is lack of easily accessible information or awareness about recreation areas, access points and opportunities, especially up-to-date maps and guides. One of the biggest challenges for land managers is to find creative ways to inform the public about Arizona's unique environments, related management issues, how to safely and responsibly enjoy our public lands, and to productively involve them in management decisions and actions.

Arizona's citizens and visitors need more effective ways to access the wide array of information about recreation sites and programs and their host communities. Outdoor recreation providers need to better integrate outdoor recreation marketing and management needs to sustain the outstanding recreation attractions, economic vitality, and resulting quality of life. The public should also be aware of the costs and benefits of providing parks, recreation areas and open space. Volunteer opportunities should be explored and encouraged.

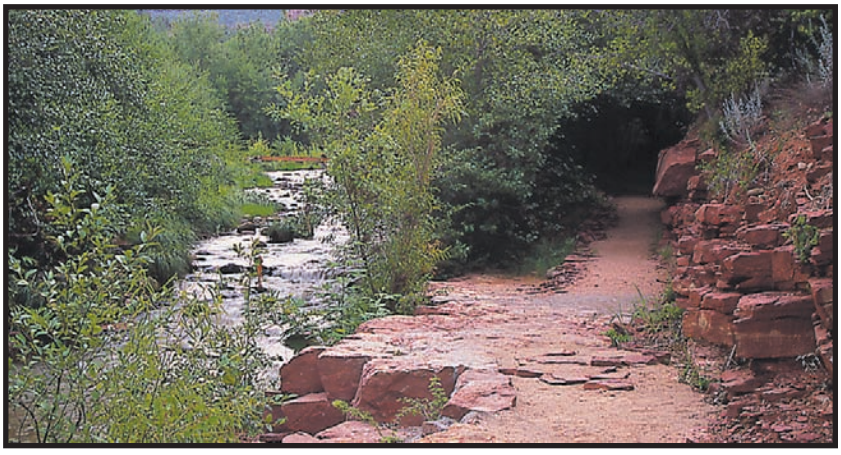
Land managers need to create new opportunities to present environmental ethic messages such as land stewardship, responsible use, Leave No Trace, Tread Lightly!. We need to encourage, fund, and provide environmental, cultural, and heritage interpretation and educational programs. If research is being conducted within a park, the study and the findings should be made available to the public in an interesting and integrated way, at various stages of the project, and through a variety of media.

Another communication issue concerns productive interactions between managing agencies and the recreating public. The public needs to have viable opportunities for input prior to any final land use decisions, especially when the decision will negatively impact recreation users and private landowners.

Goal: The goal is to provide effective communication efforts that satisfy the public's need for recreation information and participation in land use decisions, and the agencies' need for the public to receive and understand educational messages about responsible use, land stewardship, environmental ethics, resource protection, management decisions, etc.

Action Strategies:

1. Establish efficient and user friendly means for citizens and visitors to access sources of information about recreation sites and activities, and natural and cultural resources.
2. Establish a central website as a clearinghouse for Arizona outdoor recreation information. Include information from parks and recreation departments and land managing agencies regarding outdoor-oriented volunteer opportunities, special events such as clean-up days, and other ways interested individuals and organizations can get involved in learning about and protecting natural and cultural resources, and enjoying and improving outdoor recreation opportunities.
3. Partner with the outdoor recreation industry to enhance and expand public relations, marketing and educational outreach efforts.
4. Partner with local clubs and organizations, and/or establish volunteer programs to help educate park visitors and the public about the area's natural and cultural resources and to promote environmental stewardship messages. An excellent source of volunteers can be found as Baby Boomers begin to retire and seek out rewarding volunteer opportunities.
5. Promote environmental ethics, responsible use and land stewardship—through approaches such as Share the Trail, Nature Rules, Pack It In, Pack It Out, Leave No Trace, and Tread Lightly!
6. Market the availability of diverse funding sources such as the LWCF program, Heritage grants, private sector grants and other resources available to local organizations for parks and outdoor recreation facilities and programs, as well as for open space acquisitions and (backyard/school) wildlife habitat improvements.
7. Incoporate, even institutionalize, public involvement in all stages of land use and recreation planning and development. Use both formal and informal methods of getting the public to participate in brainstorming sessions, surveys, questionnaires and focus groups, as well as the more traditional comment and review of draft plans and proposals.



Red Rock State Park along Oak Creek near Sedona is also an Environmental Education Center teaching people about the wonders of nature and the benefits of practicing good land stewardship.

Chapter 8

OPEN PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

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

Process
The information presented in this section 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 is made available for competitive grants and a portion is used for outdoor recreation projects within the Arizona State Parks system.

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 people, 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. 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 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 the 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 ASP.

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 Parks, Grants Section, at (602) 542-7129 for further information.

Table 99. Open Project Selection Process Recurring Funding Cycle

LAST WORKING DAY IN FEBRUARY– Applications 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.
When Land and Water Conservation Funds become available, the project applications will be submitted to NPS following ASPB approval.

The Arizona State Parks Board adopted a new vision for the agency in 2004 emphasizing that part of the agency's mission to not only manage the state's *recreational* resources but also its *natural and cultural resources*. The ASPB directed staff to implement this vision throughout its parks and programs, including the numerous grant programs administered by the agency.

Vision: *Arizona State Parks will be recognized locally and nationally as the outstanding resource management organization.*

The following grant rating criteria for the LRSP and LWCF programs reflect this new vision. The rating criteria are based on the priority issues identified through the SCORP process and were developed by the SCORP Work Group and Arizona State Parks Grants staff.

Table 100. FY 2008 LRSP/LWCF Rating Criteria

Grant Rating Criteria Summary	Points	
1. Long-Range Planning	**20**	
2. Project Need (Project Specific Planning/Public Involvement)	**35**	
3. Conservation of Resources **a) Implementation of conservation actions, or** **b) Protection of existing resources**	**20**	
4. Leveraging Funds through Donations	**5**	
5. Project Sustainability	**10**	
6. Past Grant Administrative Compliance	**10**	
- Administrative Performance		4
- Post-Completion Compliance		4
- Workshop Attendance		2
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

What has Changed?

The new rating criterion focuses more on the demonstration of conscious planning and decision-making processes designed to meet the needs of local or regional recreation users.

Although the overall "big picture" remains important, more emphasis will be placed on the specific project and how it came to the forefront (project need). The priority issues identified in the SCORP are reflected in the new criteria and applicants will be asked to address such issues as supply and demand, user conflicts, and special population needs.

The old criteria also emphasized resource conservation. However, it was somewhat limited to energy conservation and low-maintenance features. The new criteria and point values focus on: 1) project specific issues, 2) how resource conservation and protection will be addressed, as well as, 3) how the projects will be maintained (project sustainability).

FY 2008 LRSP HERITAGE FUND AND LWCF RATING CRITERIA

Long Range Planning **up to 20 points**

Comprehensive long-range planning that includes recreation and/or open space elements are now a state requirement for all municipalities. If your community does not have its own long-range plan, use your county's plan. This criterion refers to your community's long-range or general plan.

The explanation and supporting documentation provided by the applicant for this criterion must demonstrate that there has been conscious planning and decision making processes designed to meet the needs of local or regional recreation users.

- Identify your long-range plan, when it was adopted and when you plan to update it. Explain and document how your community's long-range plan addresses **recreation and open space.** This explanation may include how the plan provides a framework and direction for recreation and open space in your community

- How do you plan to address the following issues in relation to recreation and open space?

    * Sustainable funding – What dedicated revenue sources for recreation and open space does your community have? (sales tax, general fund, revenue sharing, bonds)

    * Planning for growth – How have you planned for future growth in your community? (general plans, changing zoning, ordinances, legislation, education, projected population/ land use planning, annexation)

    * Securing open space – How have you planned to secure open space for current and future needs? Are you planning to secure additional open space? If not, explain why. If you have open space lands, how do you plan to protect them for future generations? (working with developers, zoning, legislation, new policies/statutes)

    * Partnering/Collaborative Planning – Are you partnering with other agencies, corporations, individuals by sharing staff, equipment, training opportunities and other resources. Are you collaboratively planning with other entities at a regional level?

Points for this criterion will be based on your explanation **and** documentation for each issue. Responses should be brief and to the point. Documentation points will be awarded only if the supporting documents are clearly explained in the narrative.

Project Need (Project Specific Planning/Public Involvement) **up to 35 points**

The proposed project should be designed to meet the priority needs expressed by local or regional recreation users. This criterion refers to project specific planning.

- Explain and document what circumstances brought this project (the one this application is for) to the forefront and why this project is a priority.

- Explain and document your public outreach efforts, what you did to solicit public involvement (for example, held public hearings or meetings, conducted surveys, put notices in radio or newspapers).

- Explain and document how the public was involved in determining the need or how they responded to your public outreach efforts for the project you are applying for. Document how the public demonstrated support and affirmation for the project.

- Explain and document how this project addresses any of the following:

    * Filling the gaps between supply and demand (need for more parks or open space, recreation amenities, close to home opportunities, connectivity, trail networks).

    * Resolving user conflicts (between recreational users, landowners and users, competing land uses).

    * Meeting the needs of special populations and changing demographics (for example: access to all, baby boomers, teens, elderly, ethnic differences).

Conservation of Resources **up to 20 points**

Arizona State Parks' vision, *"To be recognized nationally and locally as the outstanding resource management organization"* emphasizes becoming an outstanding management agency of the state's natural and cultural resources. This vision extends to the numerous grant programs the agency administers. Arizona State Parks is encouraging applicants who conserve resources by incorporating innovative and effective technologies and green building practices into their grant projects, and/or acquiring and protecting natural and cultural resources and open space.

Applicants may respond to either A or B based on project features. Up to 20 points will be counted toward this criterion. Points will be based on the explanation and documentation of the efforts, anticipated outcomes and/or extent of the measures in conserving or protecting resources.

A. CONSERVATION: Explain how this project will incorporate design elements, sustainable products or habitat enhancement in the most effective manner to conserve water or energy, or enhance natural resources.

Resource Conservation examples could include use of "green" practices (products or technology), smaller footprint (less concrete or asphalt), energy efficiency or conservation use of timers or sensors, solar energy applications, water conservation or reclamation, use of gray water, harvesting rainwater, use of recyclable materials, revegetation of native plant communities, restoration of wildlife habitat, etc.

Or

B. PROTECTION: Explain how this project will accomplish at least one of the following:

- Explain how this project will protect existing natural resources within the project boundaries; include size of area to be protected and uses to be allowed.

  Examples of existing natural resources include riparian areas, washes, wetlands, other native plant communities, or wildlife habitats.

- Explain how this project will protect existing cultural resources within the project boundaries; include extent and significance of the cultural resources and uses to be allowed.

  Examples of cultural resources include archaeological sites, historic sites, or traditional use sites.

- Explain if this project acquires, protects or designates open space or provides protective buffers around existing natural areas; include type and size of area to be protected and uses to be allowed.

  Note: Open space is defined as land that is generally free of uses that would jeopardize the conservation values of the land or development that would obstruct the scenic beauty of the land. Conserved land remains open space if the stewards of the parcel maintain protection of both the natural and cultural assets for the long-term benefit of the land and the public and the unique resources the area contains, such as scenic beauty, protected plants, wildlife, archaeology, passive recreation values and the absence of extensive development.

Leveraging Funds through Donations **up to 5 points**

To be eligible for Local, Regional and State Parks (LRSP) and Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants, all applicants must provide a minimum of 50% of the project cost. LRSP and LWCF grant funds may provide a maximum of 50% of the project cost. In other words, the applicant's funds and the grant funds are said to "match" each other.

Outside donations of cash, materials, equipment or donated labor leverage existing funds which enable both the applicant's money and these grant dollars to stretch further and accomplish more.

Points will be awarded on a sliding scale if at least 10% of your agency's match comes from outside donations.

- How much ($) of your match will come from outside donors?

- Explain and document where the donations are coming from. Describe the tangible and intangible contributions you have received for the scope of work of this project and the associated value of the contribution(s).

All donations must be verified by a letter from the donor that indicates the value of the donation.

Types of donated match:
Tangible: donations of cash, materials or equipment
Intangible: donations of labor
Unskilled labor - $6.75/hour (current minimum rate)
Skilled labor – based on the hourly rate in your community

NOTE: In-kind work done by the applicant is not a donation; but it can be considered as part of the applicant's match.

Funds from other Arizona State Parks' administered grant programs are not allowed as donations or match.

Project Sustainability **up to 10 points**

The ability of the applicant to operate, maintain or manage the facilities constructed or land acquired with grant funds throughout the required term of use is an essential factor of the LRSP and LWCF grant programs.

These grant programs mandate that any facilities or land, including natural areas or open space, purchased with grant funds be available for public use as set forth in this application for a prescribed period of time.

•Explain and document how your agency intends to operate, maintain or manage this project for the required term of use.

Term of use for Local, Regional and State Parks (LRSP) projects is:
- 25 years for facilities (real property)
- 99 years for land acquired with LRSP funds

Term of use for Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) is:
- In perpetuity

Past Grant Administrative Compliance **up to 10 points**

This category will be completed by staff based on the applicant's past performance with the LRSP and LWCF grant programs.

Administrative Performance
This category is for applicants who have had an open LRSP or LWCF grant within the last 3 years.

- Up to 2 points will be awarded for timely submission of quarterly reports.

- Up to 2 points will be awarded based on project completion on or before the original project end date (i.e., received no time extensions).

If the applicant has not had either an open LRSP or LWCF grant within the past 3 years, all 4 points will be awarded.

Post-Completion Compliance
This category is for applicants who have a closed LRSP or LWCF project in which the Term of Public Use is still active.

For facilities (real property), the Term of Public Use for LRSP projects is 25 years; for land acquired with grant funds, 99 years.

For LWCF projects, the term of use is in perpetuity.

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 yet have any projects that require compliance with the post- completion self-certification process, all 4 points will be awarded.

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

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APPENDICES

A. List of Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Projects in Arizona

B. List of Local, Regional and State Parks (LRSP) Heritage Fund Projects in Arizona

C. Color Maps

- **Figure 1. Arizona Landforms**
- **Figure 2. Arizona Land Ownership**
- **Figure 4. Arizona Towns and Cities by Population**
- **Figure 5. National Parks and Arizona State Parks**
- **Figure 7. Arizona Wilderness Areas and Other Federal Designations**
- **Figure 8. Arizona Boatable Lakes and Streams**

D. 2007 Outdoor Industry Foundation Report Excerpt

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Projects Summary

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.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	Eager Town Park	1973	Apache	$5,000	$10,000
Eagar	Round Valley Recreation Complex	1985	Apache	$52,000	$104,000
Pinetop-Lakeside	Woodland Park Active Recreation	1987	Apache	$43,238	$86,476
Springerville	Springerville Town Park	1973	Apache	$10,000	$20,000
Springerville	Springerville Lighting Project	1980	Apache	$18,870	$37,740
Springerville	Springerville Park Improvements	1983	Apache	$18,109	$36,218
St. Johns	Apache County Ball Park	1974	Apache	$42,873	$85,745
St. Johns	Development Of City Park	1976	Apache	$100,981	$201,962
St. Johns	St. Johns Park Land Acquisition	1979	Apache	$15,000	$30,000
St. Johns	St. Johns Pool Expansion	1979	Apache	$125,000	$250,000
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	$27,527	$55,054
St. Johns	St. Johns Park Ramada	1986	Apache	$10,000	$20,000
St. Johns	Baseball Field Development	1986	Apache	$35,200	$70,400
St. Johns	Airport Park Restrooms/Ramadas	1989	Apache	$25,860	$51,720
COCHISE COUNTY					
Arizona State Parks	Patagonia Lake	2005	Cochise	$517,269	$1,034,538
Benson	Benson Athletic Field	1978	Cochise	$7,769	$15,537
Benson	Park & Picnic Expansion	1979	Cochise	$6,434	$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	Vet. Memorial Park Baseball Field	1978	Cochise	$14,967	$29,934
Douglas	Veterans Memorial Tennis Courts	1978	Cochise	$54,029	$108,057
Douglas	15th Street Park Little League Base	1979	Cochise	$13,674	$27,347
Douglas	Copperking Baseball Field Lighting	1980	Cochise	$63,276	$126,553
Douglas	Softball Field Development Phase I	1980	Cochise	$6,000	$12,000
Douglas	Construct Handball/Racquetball Courts	1980	Cochise	$25,000	$50,000
Douglas	Playground Equipment	1980	Cochise	$2,500	$4,999
Douglas	Veteran's Park Softball Relighting	1983	Cochise	$7,000	$14,000
Douglas	Veterans Park Tennis Courts Relighting	1983	Cochise	$3,194	$6,388
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	$29,277
Sierra Vista	Veterans Memorial Park	1968	Cochise	$88,501	$177,002
Sierra Vista	Veterans Memorial Park	1971	Cochise	$32,832	$65,664
Sierra Vista	Veterans Memorial Park	1973	Cochise	$31,727	$63,455
Sierra Vista	Bella Vista Neighborhood Park	1973	Cochise	$3,521	$7,042
Sierra Vista	Baseball Field Lighting	1980	Cochise	$41,419	$82,838
Sierra Vista	Civic Center Complex Ballfields	1983	Cochise	$34,029	$68,057
Sierra Vista	Little League/Multi-Purpose Fields	1985	Cochise	$106,600	$213,200

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.Cost
Sierra Vista	Sierra Vista Park Acquisition	1985	Cochise	$71,875	$143,750
Tombstone	New City Park	1967	Cochise	$5,000	$10,000
Willcox	Willcox Recreation Complex	1966	Cochise	$100,000	$200,000
Willcox	Willcox Lighted Ballfield Development	1978	Cochise	$36,958	$73,916
Willcox	Quail Drive Sports Park Improvements	2000	Cochise	$109,361	$218,722
COCONINO COUNTY					
AZ Game & Fish Dept	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	Pine Park Manor	1972	Coconino	$39,923	$79,845
Flagstaff	Three Parks Project	1972	Coconino	$7,000	$14,000
Flagstaff	Thorpe Park Ramada & Bleachers Proj.	1972	Coconino	$9,114	$18,229
Flagstaff	Pine Manor Park	1973	Coconino	$40,000	$80,000
Flagstaff	Bushmaster Park Development	1975	Coconino	$68,500	$137,000
Flagstaff	Flagstaff Tennis/Handball Courts.	1978	Coconino	$63,104	$126,208
Flagstaff	Tennis Courts - Cheshire Park	1979	Coconino	$29,240	$58,480
Flagstaff	Tennis Court Lighting	1979	Coconino	$23,092	$46,184
Flagstaff	Turquoise Tennis Court Renovation	1979	Coconino	$29,800	$59,600
Flagstaff	Thorpe Park Playground Improvement	1979	Coconino	$12,000	$24,000
Flagstaff	Fox Glen Recreation Complex	1980	Coconino	$122,097	$244,195
Flagstaff	Bicycle Trail Development	1981	Coconino	$3,467	$6,934
Flagstaff	Ponderosa Park	1981	Coconino	$34,341	$68,682
Flagstaff	Thorpe Park Ballfield	1984	Coconino	$9,977	$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	$73,489
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	$11,414	$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 Facility	1985	Coconino	$27,000	$54,000
GILA COUNTY					
AZ Game & Fish Dept	Canyon Creek Fish Hatchery	1968	Gila	$266,800	$533,600
AZ Game & Fish Dept	Tonto Creek Fish Hatchery Renovation	1985	Gila	$212,200	$424,400
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
Globe	Community Park Pool Improvements	2003	Gila	$17,941	$35,882
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	$22,085	$44,169

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.Cost
Miami	Miami Basketball Court	1993	Gila	$23,344	$46,687
Payson	Rumsey Park Acq/Dev	1976	Gila	$191,648	$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	$72,563	$145,125
Graham County	Graham County Reg. Park	1976	Graham	$49,601	$99,201
Graham County	Graham Co. MU Recreation Field	1980	Graham	$124,532	$249,065
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
Safford	Glenn Meadows Park	1980	Graham	$55,165	$110,330
Safford	Dry Lake Park Development	1986	Graham	$10,772	$21,545
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	$197,983
Arizona State Parks	Buckskin Mountain State Park	1970	La Paz	$10,694	$21,387
Arizona State Parks	Buckskin Point Unit	1971	La Paz	$17,548	$35,097
Arizona State Parks	Restrooms & Cabanas Buckskin Pt.	1972	La Paz	$39,792	$79,585
La Paz County	La Paz County Park	1973	La Paz	$21,437	$42,874
Parker	Community Park	1968	La Paz	$22,609	$45,219
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 Board of Regents	ASU West Community Park	2003	Maricopa	$500,000	$1,000,000
AZ Game & Fish Dept	Black Canyon Shooting Range	1967	Maricopa	$27,658	$55,316
AZ Game & Fish Dept	Black Canyon Shooting Range	1968	Maricopa	$111,577	$223,153
Arizona State Parks	State Outdoor Recreation Plan	1965	Maricopa	$33,350	$66,699
Arizona State Parks	Outdoor Rec. Plan Maintenance	1969	Maricopa	$12,850	$25,700
Arizona State Parks	Arizona SCORP Project No. 2	1971	Maricopa	$48,979	$97,958
Arizona State Parks	Statewide Bicycle & Foot Pathway	1973	Maricopa	$31,557	$63,114
Arizona State Parks	Arizona State Park Plans	1973	Maricopa	$20,000	$40,000
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	Cashion Park Lighting & Rec Equip	1979	Maricopa	$30,000	$60,000
Avondale	Avondale Park Acq. & Dev.	1979	Maricopa	$50,579	$101,157
Avondale	Coldwater Park Lighting & RR Dev.	1991	Maricopa	$55,355	$110,710

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.Cost
Buckeye	Buckeye Skate Park	2003	Maricopa	$35,000	$70,000
Chandler	Navarette Park Development	1973	Maricopa	$2,283	$4,565
Chandler	Arrowhead Meadows Park Dev.	1973	Maricopa	$15,817	$31,634
Chandler	Armstrong Memorial Park Dev.	1973	Maricopa	$2,200	$4,400
Chandler	Knox Acquisition	1974	Maricopa	$25,000	$50,000
Chandler	Chandler Tennis Courts	1975	Maricopa	$22,500	$45,000
Chandler	Folley Memorial Park Development	1975	Maricopa	$125,000	$250,000
Chandler	E. Neighborhood Park Phase I	1976	Maricopa	$25,000	$50,000
Chandler	Knox Property, Phase I Dev.	1976	Maricopa	$95,341	$190,682
Chandler	Oakland Tennis Courts	1978	Maricopa	$11,415	$22,830
Chandler	Arrowhead Pool	1978	Maricopa	$251,970	$503,940
Chandler	Folley Park Ballfield Lighting	1979	Maricopa	$65,527	$131,054
Chandler	Chandler Acquisition and Development	1980	Maricopa	$147,400	$294,800
Chandler	Shawnee Park Phase I	1983	Maricopa	$81,750	$163,500
Chandler	Pima Park Phase II	1983	Maricopa	$60,000	$120,000
Chandler	Hoopes Park Phase I	1983	Maricopa	$42,900	$85,800
Chandler	Chandler Retention Parks Improvement	1985	Maricopa	$27,450	$54,900
Chandler	Chandler Recreation Lighting	1985	Maricopa	$4,500	$9,000
El Mirage	El Mirage Park Renovation	1988	Maricopa	$7,154	$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 Reg. Park (Freestone)	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	$167,969
Glendale	Glendale-Apollo Swimming Pool	1973	Maricopa	$111,723	$223,447
Glendale	Ballfield Lighting at Apollo H.S.	1974	Maricopa	$34,961	$69,922
Glendale	Thunderbird Development Phase I	1974	Maricopa	$98,983	$197,967
Glendale	Sahuaro Ranch Park	1975	Maricopa	$385,156	$770,312
Glendale	Glendale Union H.S. Lighting	1976	Maricopa	$24,347	$48,694
Glendale	Bicentennial School Lighting	1977	Maricopa	$11,257	$22,514
Glendale	Kachina School Lighting	1977	Maricopa	$9,438	$18,877
Glendale	Glendale Park Development	1977	Maricopa	$229,711	$459,421
Glendale	Tierra Buena Court Lighting	1977	Maricopa	$3,000	$6,000
Glendale	Glendale H.S. Swim Pool & Bathhouse	1978	Maricopa	$230,386	$460,772
Glendale	Sands Park Development	1978	Maricopa	$61,904	$123,809
Glendale	Cactus High School Swimming Pool	1979	Maricopa	$233,750	$467,500
Glendale	Relamping Rose Lane & O'Neil Parks	1979	Maricopa	$23,583	$47,165
Glendale	Cholla Park Recreation Facilities	1980	Maricopa	$95,947	$191,894
Glendale	Development Of Tierra Buena Park	1981	Maricopa	$78,853	$157,705
Glendale	Heritage School Ballfield Lights	1981	Maricopa	$14,000	$28,000
Glendale	Development Of Rose Lane Park	1981	Maricopa	$43,131	$86,262
Glendale	Sahuaro Ranch Park Development	1983	Maricopa	$303,821	$607,642
Glendale	Western Glendale Reg. Park: Phase II	2005	Maricopa	$192,675	$385,350

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.Cost
Goodyear	Goodyear Tennis Court Development	1975	Maricopa	$13,375	$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	$4,490	$8,979
Goodyear	Community Park	2003	Maricopa	$638,732	$1,277,464
Guadalupe	Community Park Development	1976	Maricopa	$37,135	$74,270
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	Buckeye Hills Recreation Area	1971	Maricopa	$50,000	$100,000
Maricopa County	McDowell Mountain Regional Park	1971	Maricopa	$48,933	$97,866
Maricopa County	White Tank Mountain Regional Park	1971	Maricopa	$14,990	$29,980
Maricopa County	Buckeye Hills Rec Area	1972	Maricopa	$3,627	$7,253
Maricopa County	White Tank Mountain Regional Park	1972	Maricopa	$184,741	$369,481
Maricopa County	Lake Pleasant Regional Park Phase 4	1972	Maricopa	$56,977	$113,953
Maricopa County	Usery Mountain Recreation Area	1973	Maricopa	$36,000	$72,000
Maricopa County	Buckhorn Family Campground	1974	Maricopa	$53,216	$106,433
Maricopa County	Casey Abbott Dev, Phase II	1976	Maricopa	$156,239	$312,478
Maricopa County	Casey Abbott Dev.	1977	Maricopa	$142,317	$284,634
Maricopa County	McDowell Mtn. Park II	1977	Maricopa	$199,246	$398,491
Maricopa County	Casey Abbott Horse Arena	1978	Maricopa	$318,934	$637,867
Maricopa County	White Tank Min. Park, III	1978	Maricopa	$278,766	$557,533
Maricopa County	Recreation Lighting Pendergast School	1979	Maricopa	$32,726	$65,451
Maricopa County	Aguila Community Park, Phase I	1979	Maricopa	$59,000	$118,000
Maricopa County	Ballfields, Lighting at Laveen School	1979	Maricopa	$62,500	$125,000
Maricopa County	Agua Fria H.S Recreational Imp.	1980	Maricopa	$21,327	$42,654
Maricopa County	Laveen Recreational Facilities	1980	Maricopa	$64,727	$129,454
Maricopa County	Dunivant Park III	1986	Maricopa	$41,547	$83,094
Maricopa County	Theme Playground Development	1986	Maricopa	$62,180	$124,360
Mesa	Kino Swimming Pool	1968	Maricopa	$68,000	$136,000
Mesa	Fitch Park	1970	Maricopa	$76,947	$153,893
Mesa	Reed Park	1970	Maricopa	$75,454	$150,908
Mesa	Kleinman Park/SW Mesa	1971	Maricopa	$66,000	$132,000
Mesa	Reed Park Phase II	1971	Maricopa	$89,168	$178,337
Mesa	Fitch Park Phase II	1971	Maricopa	$85,396	$170,791
Mesa	Evergreen Park Development	1972	Maricopa	$2,994	$5,987
Mesa	Playground Equip. at Mesa Parks	1972	Maricopa	$6,250	$12,500
Mesa	Red Mountain Park (Fmrly Palo Verde)	1972	Maricopa	$34,060	$68,121
Mesa	Powell/Eisenhower Schools Ballfields	1972	Maricopa	$11,994	$23,987
Mesa	Development at Four Mesa Parks	1973	Maricopa	$15,810	$31,619
Mesa	Kleinman Park	1974	Maricopa	$53,666	$107,332
Mesa	Greenfield Park	1975	Maricopa	$39,690	$79,380
Mesa	Fremont Pool	1975	Maricopa	$150,000	$300,000

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.Cost
Mesa	Poston Junior High School Lighting	1977	Maricopa	$22,000	$44,000
Mesa	Park Of The Canals	1977	Maricopa	$55,888	$111,776
Mesa	S. Greenfield Rd. Park	1977	Maricopa	$25,000	$50,000
Mesa	Jefferson Park Site	1978	Maricopa	$187,772	$375,545
Mesa	S. W. Park Development	1978	Maricopa	$50,000	$100,000
Mesa	Neighborhood Parks Improvement	1979	Maricopa	$44,807	$89,614
Mesa	Dev. Of Dobson Ranch Park	1979	Maricopa	$100,000	$200,000
Mesa	Development Of Northwest Park	1979	Maricopa	$150,000	$300,000
Mesa	Riverview Park Development Phase II	1980	Maricopa	$194,665	$389,331
Mesa	Greenfield Park Development, Phase I	1980	Maricopa	$75,000	$150,000
Mesa	Carriage Lane Park Development Ph. I	1980	Maricopa	$25,000	$50,000
Mesa	Neighborhood Park Development Ph.	1980	Maricopa	$27,992	$55,983
Mesa	Dobson Ranch Park Development	1980	Maricopa	$139,307	$278,613
Mesa	Kleinman Park Development	1980	Maricopa	$48,698	$97,395
Mesa	Carriage Lane Park Dev. Phase III	1981	Maricopa	$51,272	$102,544
Mesa	Emerald Park Development Phase I	1981	Maricopa	$27,641	$55,282
Mesa	Greenfield Park/Dev. Phase III	1981	Maricopa	$19,691	$39,382
Mesa	Mountain View Park Development Ph I	1981	Maricopa	$26,000	$52,000
Mesa	Riverview Park Dev. - Phase III	1981	Maricopa	$54,150	$108,300
Mesa	Sherwood Manor Park Dev. Phase I	1981	Maricopa	$26,000	$52,000
Mesa	Dobson Ranch Park Improvements	1983	Maricopa	$35,615	$71,230
Mesa	Pioneer Park	1985	Maricopa	$37,750	$75,500
Mesa	Kingsborough Park Phase III	1985	Maricopa	$13,000	$26,000
Mesa	Sherwood Park Phase III	1985	Maricopa	$27,520	$55,039
Mesa	Fitch Park Rehabilitation	1986	Maricopa	$60,000	$120,000
Mesa	Park Of The Canals III	1986	Maricopa	$27,750	$55,500
Mesa	Augusta Ranch Park Development	2002	Maricopa	$394,439	$839,233
Peoria	Peoria Park Acquisition & Development	1973	Maricopa	$22,421	$44,842
Peoria	Peoria Parks Development	1978	Maricopa	$265,000	$530,000
Peoria	Kiwanis Park	1984	Maricopa	$92,500	$185,000
Peoria	75th Ave. & Greenway Park	2002	Maricopa	$500,000	$1,000,000
Phoenix	Squaw Peak Park	1966	Maricopa	$103,153	$206,305
Phoenix	South Mountain Park	1966	Maricopa	$28,000	$56,000
Phoenix	Cortez Canal Bank Park	1967	Maricopa	$62,736	$125,472
Phoenix	Roadrunner Park Development	1967	Maricopa	$149,000	$298,000
Phoenix	North Mountain Park	1967	Maricopa	$60,000	$120,000
Phoenix	Papago Regional Park	1967	Maricopa	$105,000	$210,000
Phoenix	Roeser Road Park	1967	Maricopa	$100,962	$201,923
Phoenix	Camelback Mountain	1968	Maricopa	$165,585	$331,170
Phoenix	Cortez Park Development	1969	Maricopa	$135,271	$270,541
Phoenix	Paradise Valley Urban Park	1969	Maricopa	$108,133	$216,266
Phoenix	Sueno Park, 43rd Ave & Encanto	1970	Maricopa	$95,520	$191,040
Phoenix	Palma Park, 11th Street and Townley	1971	Maricopa	$76,250	$152,500
Phoenix	Desert West Park, 63rd Ave/ Encanto	1971	Maricopa	$104,348	$208,695
Phoenix	Ma-Ha-Tuak Park, 7th Ave/ McNeil	1971	Maricopa	$20,475	$40,950
Phoenix	Little Canyon Park, 31st Ave & Missouri	1971	Maricopa	$99,000	$198,000
Phoenix	El Reposo Park	1971	Maricopa	$79,975	$159,950

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.Cost
Phoenix	Los Olivos Park, 28th St/ Indian School	1971	Maricopa	$239,500	$479,000
Phoenix	La Pradera Park, 39th Ave. & Glendale	1971	Maricopa	$192,135	$384,270
Phoenix	Royal Palm Park, 15th Ave & Butler	1972	Maricopa	$257,500	$515,000
Phoenix	Circle K Park, 12th St/ S Mountain Ave	1972	Maricopa	$76,450	$152,900
Phoenix	Acoma Park, 39th Ave & Acoma	1972	Maricopa	$38,344	$76,687
Phoenix	El Oso Park, 75th Ave & Osborn	1972	Maricopa	$28,100	$56,200
Phoenix	Echo Canyon Park Acquisition	1972	Maricopa	$207,500	$415,000
Phoenix	Paradise Valley Park Community Ctr	1972	Maricopa	$3,539	$7,077
Phoenix	Unnamed Park Between 32nd & 40th St	1973	Maricopa	$120,000	$240,000
Phoenix	Sweetwater Park, 40th St./ Tatum	1973	Maricopa	$47,250	$94,500
Phoenix	Cactus Park Development	1973	Maricopa	$34,575	$69,150
Phoenix	Cactus Park Swimming Pool	1973	Maricopa	$201,843	$403,686
Phoenix	Nevitt Park, 44th Way & Vineyard	1973	Maricopa	$36,250	$72,500
Phoenix	Dev. of El Oso Park, 75th Ave & Osborn	1973	Maricopa	$25,188	$50,375
Phoenix	Acacia Park, 30th Ave & Hearn	1973	Maricopa	$68,700	$137,400
Phoenix	Unnamed Park in Phoenix Mt. Preserve	1973	Maricopa	$137,500	$275,000
Phoenix	Royal Palm Park, 15th Ave & Butler	1974	Maricopa	$36,400	$72,800
Phoenix	Ma-Ha-Tuak Initial Dev, 7th Ave/ McNeil	1974	Maricopa	$42,000	$84,000
Phoenix	Acoma Pk-Initial Dev. 39th Ave/ Acoma	1974	Maricopa	$13,850	$27,700
Phoenix	Sueno Pk-Initial Dev 43rd Ave/ Encanto	1974	Maricopa	$49,400	$98,800
Phoenix	El Reposo Park-Initial Dev.	1974	Maricopa	$40,900	$81,800
Phoenix	Meig Acquisition Phoenix Mtn. Preserve	1974	Maricopa	$47,460	$94,920
Phoenix	Durham Acq. Option 2/ Phx Mtn Prsve.	1974	Maricopa	$220,613	$441,226
Phoenix	Phoenix Metro Area Bikeway Dev.	1975	Maricopa	$185,187	$370,375
Phoenix	Palma Park, 12th St. & Dunlap	1975	Maricopa	$19,580	$39,160
Phoenix	Paradise Valley Park Gymkhana	1975	Maricopa	$34,533	$69,065
Phoenix	Meig Acq, 4th Option-Phx Mtn Prsve	1975	Maricopa	$47,565	$95,130
Phoenix	Los Olivos Park, 28th St/ Glenrosa	1975	Maricopa	$87,188	$174,376
Phoenix	Nuestro Park-Acq/Dev, 8th St/ Pima	1975	Maricopa	$110,000	$220,000
Phoenix	Construction of Tennis Crts-El Reposo	1975	Maricopa	$70,000	$140,000
Phoenix	Alvord/Caesar Chavez Lake Develop	1975	Maricopa	$261,324	$522,648
Phoenix	La Pradera Park	1976	Maricopa	$101,225	$202,450
Phoenix	Alvord Park/Caesar Chavez Dev Ph II	1976	Maricopa	$137,500	$275,000
Phoenix	Sandpiper/Crossed Arrows Pk-Acq/Dev.	1977	Maricopa	$200,000	$400,000
Phoenix	Durham Property Acq.-Phx Mtn Prsve	1977	Maricopa	$195,939	$391,878
Phoenix	Durham Property Acq. Phx Mtn Prsve	1978	Maricopa	$274,798	$549,596
Phoenix	Singer Property Acq/Dev-Conocido Pk	1978	Maricopa	$148,051	$296,102
Phoenix	Phoenix Mountain Preserve Acq.	1978	Maricopa	$344,675	$689,350
Phoenix	Westcor Pt.I-Sweetwater/Cholla Cove	1978	Maricopa	$254,487	$508,974
Phoenix	Edison Park Development	1979	Maricopa	$26,203	$52,406
Phoenix	G.R. Herberger Pk, 56th St/ Indian Schl	1979	Maricopa	$23,357	$46,714
Phoenix	Parcel 57 Acq. Phoenix Mtn. Preserves	1979	Maricopa	$300,000	$600,000
Phoenix	Paradise Valley Park Dev. Phase 6	1979	Maricopa	$148,930	$297,859
Phoenix	Sweetwater/Cholla Cove Pk-Acq/ Dev II	1979	Maricopa	$88,713	$177,425
Phoenix	Parcel 65 Acq. Phoenix Mtn. Preserve	1979	Maricopa	$300,000	$600,000
Phoenix	Hayden Park Addition	1980	Maricopa	$157,791	$315,582
Phoenix	Norton Park Acq, 12th St & Hatcher	1980	Maricopa	$100,050	$200,100

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.Cost
Phoenix	Nueve Park Continuing Development	1980	Maricopa	$116,000	$232,000
Phoenix	El Reposo Park Continuing Develop	1980	Maricopa	$115,933	$231,865
Phoenix	Central Park Development	1980	Maricopa	$9,807	$19,614
Phoenix	Hoelzen Land Acq-Nevitt & Hoshoni Pk	1980	Maricopa	$236,749	$473,498
Phoenix	Sandpiper/Crossed Arrows Pk-Acoma	1980	Maricopa	$204,803	$409,606
Phoenix	Sunburst Paradise Pk-47 Av/Paradise	1981	Maricopa	$85,174	$170,347
Phoenix	Parcel 49 Acq. Phoenix Mtn. Pres.	1981	Maricopa	$106,538	$213,076
Phoenix	Arcadia Park, 56th St & Osborn	1981	Maricopa	$152,206	$304,412
Phoenix	Hayden Park Development	1981	Maricopa	$101,488	$202,976
Phoenix	Alvord Pk & S. Mtn Parcel Acq	1981	Maricopa	$210,000	$420,000
Phoenix	Develop Sueno & Sumida Parks	1981	Maricopa	$325,000	$650,000
Phoenix	Encanto Park	1983	Maricopa	$125,000	$250,000
Phoenix	La Pradera Park Development	1983	Maricopa	$106,000	$212,000
Phoenix	Cactus Park	1984	Maricopa	$18,000	$36,000
Phoenix	Moon Valley Park	1984	Maricopa	$147,565	$295,130
Phoenix	Cave Creek/Rose Mofford Sprts Comp.	1985	Maricopa	$140,000	$280,000
Phoenix	Desert West Park - Ph I Development	1985	Maricopa	$65,000	$130,000
Phoenix	Christy Cove Park Development	1985	Maricopa	$60,125	$120,250
Phoenix	Nevitt Park Continuing Development	1985	Maricopa	$59,078	$118,155
Phoenix	Cholla Cove Park	1986	Maricopa	$66,750	$133,500
Phoenix	El Reposo Park Restroom	1986	Maricopa	$25,852	$51,703
Phoenix	Solano Park Lighted Ballfield	1987	Maricopa	$32,995	$65,990
Phoenix	Nueve Park Game Court/Play Area Dev	1988	Maricopa	$32,404	$64,807
Phoenix	Hermoso Park Picnic And Play Area	1988	Maricopa	$31,942	$63,884
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
Phoenix	Long Homestead Park Development	2003	Maricopa	$154,560	$309,120
Queen Creek	Desert Mountain Park Ballfield Complex	2003	Maricopa	$427,421	$854,842
Queen Creek	Horseshoe Park/Equestrian Centre	2005	Maricopa	$935,000	$1,870,000
Scottsdale	Scottsdale Community Pool	1966	Maricopa	$25,782	$51,564
Scottsdale	Scottsdale Short Course Swim Pool	1967	Maricopa	$81,752	$163,503
Scottsdale	Chesnutt Neighborhood Park	1969	Maricopa	$19,882	$39,765
Scottsdale	Eldorado Park Urban Campground	1969	Maricopa	$124,595	$249,190
Scottsdale	Eldorado Lake	1970	Maricopa	$73,875	$147,750
Scottsdale	Improvement Projects In 4 Parks	1970	Maricopa	$54,250	$108,500
Scottsdale	Chaparral Park-formerly Jackrabbit Park	1971	Maricopa	$102,253	$204,507
Scottsdale	Chaparral Park (formerly Jackrabbit Pk)	1972	Maricopa	$314,054	$628,108
Scottsdale	Chaparral Park (was Jackrabbit Park)	1972	Maricopa	$339,597	$679,193
Scottsdale	Scottsdale City Bikeways	1973	Maricopa	$7,500	$15,000
Scottsdale	McCormick-Stillman Railroad Park	1973	Maricopa	$100,000	$200,000
Scottsdale	Vista Del Camino Spray Pad	1974	Maricopa	$10,000	$20,000
Scottsdale	Scottsdale City Bikeways Phase II	1974	Maricopa	$13,500	$27,000
Scottsdale	Chaparral Park Phase III	1974	Maricopa	$32,500	$65,000
Scottsdale	Indian Bend Wash Flood Control	1974	Maricopa	$494,195	$988,390
Scottsdale	McCormick Ranch Parks	1974	Maricopa	$229,600	$459,200
Scottsdale	Chaparral Tennis Lighting	1974	Maricopa	$15,000	$30,000

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Scottsdale	Scottsdale City Bikeways, Phase IV	1975	Maricopa	$25,000	$50,000
Scottsdale	Osborn Park	1975	Maricopa	$90,000	$180,000
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	$11,321	$22,642
Tempe	Tempe Canal Park No 2	1970	Maricopa	$37,523	$75,046
Tempe	Selleh Park Development Phase II	1971	Maricopa	$7,825	$15,650
Tempe	Hudson Park Development	1971	Maricopa	$7,811	$15,000
Tempe	Papago Park Development Phase I	1971	Maricopa	$18,219	$36,437
Tempe	Tempe Canal Park Phase III	1971	Maricopa	$10,141	$20,281
Tempe	Knoell Site Acquisition (Cole Park)	1971	Maricopa	$13,083	$26,166
Tempe	Suggs Nghbrhd Park Acq. (Scudder)	1971	Maricopa	$17,836	$35,671
Tempe	Kiwanis Community Park Acquisition	1971	Maricopa	$382,307	$764,614
Tempe	Selleh Park Development	1971	Maricopa	$13,000	$26,000
Tempe	Cyprus Park Development	1971	Maricopa	$6,861	$13,722
Tempe	Rotary Park Development	1971	Maricopa	$5,000	$10,000
Tempe	Multi-Purpose Field Lighting	1971	Maricopa	$49,771	$99,542
Tempe	Meyer Park Development	1971	Maricopa	$6,986	$13,972
Tempe	Joyce Park Development	1971	Maricopa	$8,250	$16,500
Tempe	Kiwanis Pk Dev.	1973	Maricopa	$137,500	$275,000
Tempe	Prelim Dev. of Five Neighborhood Pks	1973	Maricopa	$46,875	$93,750
Tempe	Escalante Park Swimming Pool	1974	Maricopa	$158,694	$317,389
Tempe	Clark Park Swimming Pool	1974	Maricopa	$150,000	$300,000
Tempe	Papago Park, Phase II Development	1974	Maricopa	$49,238	$98,475
Tempe	Tennis Court Improvement	1975	Maricopa	$20,257	$40,515
Tempe	Casa Madre Park (Ehrhardt Park)	1975	Maricopa	$64,264	$128,528
Tempe	Moeur Park Development	1976	Maricopa	$65,613	$131,226
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	$36,407
Tempe	Kiwanis Pk. Group Picnic/Garden Areas	1980	Maricopa	$328,500	$657,000
Tempe	General Park Development	1980	Maricopa	$70,278	$140,556
Tempe	Multipurpose Athletic Field Dev.	1980	Maricopa	$225,000	$450,000
Tempe	Recreation Facilities Relighting	1981	Maricopa	$17,081	$34,161
Tempe	Neighborhood Park Improv. Phase II	1985	Maricopa	$81,630	$163,261
Tempe	Neighborhood Park Improv. Phase III	1985	Maricopa	$38,460	$76,920
Tempe	Escalante Park Ballfield Improvements	1986	Maricopa	$11,602	$23,204
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	$7,831

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Wickenburg	Wellik Park Development-Phase I	1991	Maricopa	$75,000	$150,000
Wickenburg	Maguire Park Development	2005	Maricopa	$42,000	$84,000
MOHAVE COUNTY					
Arizona State Parks	Lake Havasu State Park	1967	Mohave	$10,000	$20,000
Arizona State Parks	Cattail Cove Development	1969	Mohave	$18,868	$37,736
Arizona State Parks	Lake Havasu State Park	1971	Mohave	$51,636	$103,271
Arizona State Parks	Campsites & Toilets	1972	Mohave	$10,750	$21,500
Arizona State Parks	Day Use Area & Restrooms	1972	Mohave	$15,053	$30,106
Bullhead City	Nicklause Park Development	1968	Mohave	$31,432	$62,864
Bullhead City	Rotary Park Soccer Field Lighting	2006	Mohave	$258,545	$517,090
Kingman	Kingman Swimming Pool & Bathhouse	1972	Mohave	$54,051	$108,103
Kingman	Kingman Municipal Golf Course	1973	Mohave	$266,580	$533,161
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
Holbrook	Lisitzky Park Playground Equipment	2005	Navajo	$14,845	$29,690
Navajo County	Navajo County Recreation Center	1980	Navajo	$181,858	$363,715
Navajo County	Little Painted Desert Park Picnic Fac	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 Lake Trail and Access	1990	Navajo	$35,085	$70,170
Pinetop-Lakeside	Pinetop Recreation Complex Lighting	2006	Navajo	$155,000	$310,000
Show Low	Show Low City Park Dev.	1973	Navajo	$32,954	$65,907
Show Low	Show Low City Park 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 Development	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	$19,521	$39,596
Taylor	Freeman Park Improvements	2003	Navajo	$90,128	$180,256
Winslow	Winslow Bathhouse	1966	Navajo	$15,743	$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	Little League Park Sprinkler System	1981	Navajo	$4,750	$9,500
Winslow	Centennial Plaza Park	1981	Navajo	$12,598	$25,195
Winslow	Coopertown Mini-Park	1982	Navajo	$30,199	$60,397
Winslow	Multi-use Field Improvements	1986	Navajo	$20,955	$41,910

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PIMA COUNTY					
Arizona State Parks	Catalina State Park Land Acquisition	1979	Pima	$300,000	$600,000
Arizona State Parks	Catalina State Park: Phase II	2002	Pima	$191,170	$382,340
Arizona State Parks	Catalina State Park: Phase I	2003	Pima	$528,181	$1,056,362
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	$6,052	$12,104
Pima County	Marana Park	1967	Pima	$22,824	$45,647
Pima County	Marana Park Tennis Courts	1969	Pima	$8,256	$16,512
Pima County	Marana Park Swimming Pool	1970	Pima	$44,657	$89,314
Pima County	Manzanita Park Development	1970	Pima	$48,360	$96,719
Pima County	Western Hills Park	1970	Pima	$31,415	$62,830
Pima County	Los Ninos Park	1970	Pima	$5,182	$10,364
Pima County	Fort Lowell Archery Range Land Acq.	1972	Pima	$5,000	$10,000
Pima County	Marana Community Park	1972	Pima	$10,998	$21,995
Pima County	Los Ninos Neighborhood Park	1972	Pima	$90,214	$180,428
Pima County	Ajo Neighborhood Park	1975	Pima	$100,942	$201,884
Pima County	Emily Gray School Playground	1975	Pima	$30,000	$60,000
Pima County	Spanish Trail Bicycle & Hiking Trail	1975	Pima	$150,000	$300,000
Pima County	Casas Adobes Neighborhood Park	1976	Pima	$18,488	$36,976
Pima County	Flowing Wells Rec. Coop.	1976	Pima	$50,651	$101,301
Pima County	Marana HS Community Rec. Coop.	1976	Pima	$14,093	$28,186
Pima County	Cross Jr. High School Community Coop	1976	Pima	$10,969	$21,938
Pima County	Rillito Town Park	1977	Pima	$12,738	$25,477
Pima County	Ajo Regional Park, Phase VII	1977	Pima	$30,675	$61,351
Pima County	Ajo Neighborhood Park II	1977	Pima	$29,004	$58,007
Pima County	Anamax Neighborhood Park	1977	Pima	$74,810	$149,619
Pima County	Los Ninos-Augie Acona Park	1977	Pima	$17,500	$35,000
Pima County	Reynolds/Manzanita Park	1978	Pima	$42,192	$84,384
Pima County	Tucson Mountain Park Expansion	1979	Pima	$132,391	$264,782
Pima County	McDonald District Park	1980	Pima	$40,714	$81,428
Pima County	Arthur Pack Softball Complex	1980	Pima	$71,677	$143,354
Pima County	E.S. “Bud” Walker Neighborhood Park	1980	Pima	$55,000	$110,000
Pima County	Denny Dunn Neighborhood Park	1981	Pima	$55,394	$110,787
Pima County	Wildwood Neighborhood Park	1981	Pima	$48,080	$96,159
Pima County	Arthur Pack Ballfield Lighting Phase	1983	Pima	$75,000	$150,000
Pima County	McDonald Park Ballfield Lighting	1983	Pima	$75,000	$150,000
South Tucson	South Tucson Park Acquisition	1972	Pima	$14,850	$29,700
Tucson	Tucson Night Lighting	1966	Pima	$30,634	$61,268
Tucson	Pueblo Garden Bathhouse Addition	1966	Pima	$9,467	$18,934
Tucson	Mansfield Swim. Pool & Bathhouse	1966	Pima	$36,921	$73,842
Tucson	Mission-Del Norte Park	1967	Pima	$25,987	$51,974
Tucson	Palo Verde Swimming Pool	1967	Pima	$29,128	$58,256
Tucson	Palo Verde Park	1967	Pima	$14,750	$29,500
Tucson	Pantano Swimming Pool	1967	Pima	$38,709	$77,419
Tucson	Fort Lowell Park	1967	Pima	$65,568	$131,137

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Tucson	Pantano Park Improvements	1970	Pima	$12,699	$25,398
Tucson	Mansfield Park Improvements	1970	Pima	$3,782	$7,564
Tucson	Mission Park Improvements	1970	Pima	$11,416	$22,832
Tucson	Rodeo Park Improvements	1970	Pima	$11,848	$23,697
Tucson	Palo Verde Park Improvements	1970	Pima	$946	$1,891
Tucson	Kennedy Park Improvements	1970	Pima	$4,495	$8,990
Tucson	Mirasol Park Improvements	1970	Pima	$12,763	$25,526
Tucson	Vista Del Pueblo Park Improvement	1970	Pima	$923	$1,846
Tucson	Del Norte Park Improvements	1970	Pima	$15,287	$30,573
Tucson	Mission Park Baseball Field Lighting	1971	Pima	$69,960	$139,920
Tucson	Kennedy Lake	1971	Pima	$57,094	$114,188
Tucson	Ft. Lowell Park Tennis Courts	1971	Pima	$33,401	$66,802
Tucson	Oury Park Acquisition	1971	Pima	$16,500	$33,000
Tucson	Northwest District Park Dev.	1971	Pima	$70,530	$141,059
Tucson	Northwest Dist. Park Acquisition	1971	Pima	$82,032	$164,064
Tucson	Southwest Neighborhood Park Dev.	1971	Pima	$8,539	$17,079
Tucson	Tennis Court Lighting Randolph Park	1972	Pima	$14,777	$29,553
Tucson	Diving Bays At Three Municipal Pools	1972	Pima	$79,068	$158,135
Tucson	Oury Park Development	1972	Pima	$27,215	$54,430
Tucson	Santa Rita Softball Field & Lighting	1972	Pima	$25,371	$50,742
Tucson	Pantano Baseball Field	1972	Pima	$50,000	$100,000
Tucson	Rodeo Irrigation Turf & Trees	1972	Pima	$5,000	$10,000
Tucson	Prudence Land Acquisition	1972	Pima	$28,800	$57,600
Tucson	Randolph Tennis & Handball Courts	1972	Pima	$83,525	$167,050
Tucson	Mini Park 3 Development	1972	Pima	$3,606	$7,212
Tucson	Del Norte Irrigation	1972	Pima	$7,500	$15,000
Tucson	El Rio Swimming Pool & Misc. Dev.	1972	Pima	$103,653	$207,306
Tucson	Mini Park #4 Development	1972	Pima	$3,567	$7,134
Tucson	Northeast District Park	1972	Pima	$57,300	$114,600
Tucson	Model Cities Neighborhood Park Dev.	1972	Pima	$14,167	$28,334
Tucson	Mini Park #5 Development	1972	Pima	$7,150	$14,300
Tucson	Lakeside Park Site Acquisition	1973	Pima	$40,500	$81,000
Tucson	Hearthstone Park Site Acquisition	1973	Pima	$22,500	$45,000
Tucson	Kennedy Park Swimming Pool	1973	Pima	$75,773	$151,547
Tucson	Escalante Park Swimming Pool	1973	Pima	$102,073	$204,146
Tucson	Randolph Center Pool Bathhouse	1974	Pima	$67,901	$135,802
Tucson	Casas Del Sol Pk Site Acq.	1974	Pima	$11,250	$22,500
Tucson	Mansfield Park Land Acq.	1974	Pima	$41,950	$83,900
Tucson	Rodeo Pk Softball Field Lighting	1974	Pima	$12,231	$24,462
Tucson	NW Dst. Park Lighted Softball Field	1974	Pima	$18,437	$36,874
Tucson	Ft. Lowell Ballfield Lighting	1974	Pima	$60,000	$120,000
Tucson	Lakeside Park - Phase II Development	1974	Pima	$53,830	$107,659
Tucson	Bravo Park Acquisition & Development	1974	Pima	$49,725	$99,450
Tucson	Freedom Pk Devel/ Case Pk Addition	1975	Pima	$85,000	$170,000
Tucson	Doolen JHS Softball Fld/ M-U Ct Lights	1975	Pima	$13,004	$26,008
Tucson	Utterback J.H.S. Multi-Use Ct. Lighting	1975	Pima	$4,000	$8,000

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Tucson	Flowing Wells H.S. Tennis Ct. Lighting	1975	Pima	$8,174	$16,348
Tucson	Amphitheater H.S. B-ball/Tennis Lights	1975	Pima	$56,500	$113,000
Tucson	Catalina High School Swim Pool	1975	Pima	$201,150	$402,300
Tucson	Tucson H.S. Tennis Court Lighting	1975	Pima	$12,175	$24,350
Tucson	Santa Cruz Greenbelt	1975	Pima	$76,252	$152,504
Tucson	Oury Park Swimming Pool	1976	Pima	$120,057	$240,113
Tucson	Rincon High School Multiple-Use Court	1976	Pima	$2,000	$4,000
Tucson	Vail J.H.S. Multiple-Use Ct. Lighting	1976	Pima	$2,000	$4,000
Tucson	Gridley J.H.S. Multiple-Use Ct. Lighting	1976	Pima	$3,000	$6,000
Tucson	Sunnyside Park Development	1976	Pima	$265,000	$530,000
Tucson	Amphitheater H.S. Pool	1976	Pima	$202,500	$405,000
Tucson	Freedom Park Pool/ Case Park Addition	1976	Pima	$145,142	$290,283
Tucson	Hearthstone Park Development	1976	Pima	$46,533	$93,066
Tucson	Silverbell Golf Course	1977	Pima	$301,600	$603,200
Tucson	Santa Rita H.S. Baseball Field Lighting	1977	Pima	$34,995	$69,989
Tucson	Flowing Wells Lighting	1977	Pima	$40,087	$80,174
Tucson	Utterback J.H.S. Playfield Lighting	1977	Pima	$10,390	$20,779
Tucson	Fickett J.H.S. M-U Court Lighting	1977	Pima	$3,510	$7,020
Tucson	Catalina High School Court Lighting	1977	Pima	$6,000	$12,000
Tucson	Sahuaro HS M-U Courts Lighting	1977	Pima	$3,490	$6,980
Tucson	Palo Verde HS Multiple Use Lighting	1977	Pima	$4,984	$9,968
Tucson	Magee Jr HS Multi Use Courts Lighting	1977	Pima	$3,489	$6,977
Tucson	Santa Rita High School Lighting	1977	Pima	$7,927	$15,854
Tucson	Magee Jr. H.S. Playfield Lighting	1977	Pima	$15,000	$30,000
Tucson	Canyon Del Oro High School Coop	1977	Pima	$23,178	$46,356
Tucson	Santa Cruz Riverpark Dev., II	1978	Pima	$130,000	$260,000
Tucson	Santa Cruz Riverpark Acquisition	1978	Pima	$296,184	$592,368
Tucson	Four Lighted Tennis Courts	1978	Pima	$59,529	$119,057
Tucson	Tennis Lighting - James Thomas Park	1978	Pima	$6,712	$13,424
Tucson	Desert Shadows Neighborhood Park	1979	Pima	$47,798	$95,595
Tucson	Himmel Park Tennis Court Lights	1979	Pima	$29,958	$59,915
Tucson	Lakeside Park Phase III Development	1979	Pima	$29,483	$58,966
Tucson	Lincoln Regional Park Phased Dev	1979	Pima	$300,000	$600,000
Tucson	Menlo Park Landscaping & Lighting	1979	Pima	$33,123	$66,246
Tucson	Ormsby Park Lights	1979	Pima	$25,592	$51,184
Tucson	Park Renovation/Catalina Armory Parks	1979	Pima	$52,070	$104,140
Tucson	Randolph Park Baseball Field Lights	1979	Pima	$151,825	$303,650
Tucson	Randolph Park Tennis & Handball Crts	1979	Pima	$281,010	$562,019
Tucson	Silverbell Regional Park Phased Dev	1979	Pima	$50,752	$101,504
Tucson	J.F. Kennedy Regional Park	1980	Pima	$151,659	$303,318
Tucson	Amphitheater Jr HS Playfield Lights	1980	Pima	$17,811	$35,623
Tucson	Reid Park & Zoo Improvements	1980	Pima	$215,000	$430,000
Tucson	Amphitheater HS Basketball Lighting	1981	Pima	$10,000	$20,000
Tucson	Northeast Regional Park Phase I	1981	Pima	$75,000	$150,000
Tucson	Reid Regional Park Renovation	1981	Pima	$62,673	$125,347
Tucson	Eastside Golf Course	1981	Pima	$564,191	$1,128,382
Tucson	Udall Park Phase II	1983	Pima	$72,000	$144,000

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.Cost
Tucson	Northwest Park Baseball Lighting	1983	Pima	$37,500	$75,000
Tucson	Santa Rita Park Comfort Station	1984	Pima	$20,000	$40,000
Tucson	Kennedy Regional Park Development	1985	Pima	$197,200	$394,400
Tucson	Greasewood Park Dev	1986	Pima	$75,000	$150,000
Tucson	Lakeside Park Dev	1986	Pima	$75,000	$150,000
Tucson	Mansfield Park Development	1986	Pima	$71,000	$142,000
Tucson	Udall Park Picnic And Baseball Facility	1988	Pima	$75,000	$150,000
Tucson	Rio Vista Park: Phase I	2002	Pima	$191,802	$383,604
Tucson	Case Park Development: Phase II	2002	Pima	$126,934	$253,868
PINAL COUNTY					
Apache Junction	Ball Park & Tennis Courts	1980	Pinal	$95,953	$191,905
Apache Junction	Prospector Park Development Phase I	1985	Pinal	$102,500	$205,000
Apache Junction	Prospector Park Open Space	1987	Pinal	$75,000	$150,000
Apache Junction	City Hall Park Improvements	1987	Pinal	$50,000	$100,000
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak State Park	1966	Pinal	$50,312	$100,623
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak State Park	1971	Pinal	$30,821	$61,642
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak RR, Shower, & Water	1992	Pinal	$76,076	$152,152
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak State Park	1993	Pinal	$55,000	$110,000
Arizona State Parks	Lost Dutchman State Park Develop	1995	Pinal	$125,656	$343,750
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak State Park RR/Shower	2000	Pinal	$208,945	$417,890
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak State Park RR/Shower	2001	Pinal	$491,235	$982,470
Arizona State Parks	Lost Dutchman State Park Imp.	2004	Pinal	$553,629	$1,107,259
Arizona State Parks	Lost Dutchman State Park Imp.	2006	Pinal	$160,546	$321,091
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	Mosley Park Development	1980	Pinal	$23,500	$47,000
Casa Grande	Westside Park Development	1980	Pinal	$16,475	$32,950
Casa Grande	Eastland Park Development	1980	Pinal	$15,000	$30,000
Casa Grande	Gilbert Park Improvements	1985	Pinal	$13,801	$27,602
Casa Grande	Ed Hooper Rodeo Pk Multisports Comp.	2000	Pinal	$315,625	$1,500,000
Coolidge	West School Park	1974	Pinal	$38,226	$76,451
Coolidge	Coolidge Regional Park Phase I	1980	Pinal	$50,000	$100,000
Coolidge	Coolidge Regional Park Phase II	1980	Pinal	$47,000	$94,000
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	$8,360	$16,719
Eloy	Trekell Park Development	1977	Pinal	$20,155	$40,310
Eloy	Jones Park Facilities Project	1979	Pinal	$18,788	$37,575
Eloy	Eloy Facilities Improvement	1995	Pinal	$63,000	$126,000
Eloy	Jones Park Swimming Pool Renovation	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	$43,884	$87,768
Kearny	Kearny Swimming Pool & Bathhouse	1978	Pinal	$140,295	$280,590
Kearny	Lighting For Ballfield	1979	Pinal	$17,742	$35,484
Kearny	Hubbard Park Improvements	1979	Pinal	$42,000	$84,000
Kearny	Kearny Parks Renovation	1995	Pinal	$65,435	$147,500

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.Cost
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	$44,540	$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
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY					
Arizona State Parks	Patagonia Lake Park Improvements	1982	Santa Cruz	$299,588	$599,175
Arizona State Parks	Patagonia Lake State Park Campgrnd	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	Multi-Use Softball Field	1974	Santa Cruz	$18,500	$37,000
Nogales	Jr. Olympic Swimming Pool	1974	Santa Cruz	$62,500	$125,000
Nogales	Reg. Park And Golf Course	1978	Santa Cruz	$175,000	$350,000
Patagonia	Community Swimming Pool	1987	Santa Cruz	$75,000	$150,000
YAVAPAI COUNTY					
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	$260,096	$520,191
Arizona State Parks	Dead Horse Ranch Dev.	1976	Yavapai	$70,000	$140,000
Arizona State Parks	Dead Horse Ranch State Park Develop	2002	Yavapai	$600,000	$1,200,000
Camp Verde	Camp Verde Recreation Center	1979	Yavapai	$47,314	$94,628
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	$32,311	$64,621
Clarkdale	Clarkdale Swimming Pool Imp	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	$14,466	$28,932
Prescott	Prescott City Park	1966	Yavapai	$4,000	$8,000
Prescott	Roughrider Park	1973	Yavapai	$46,814	$93,629
Prescott	Granite Creek Park	1974	Yavapai	$14,560	$29,120
Prescott	Willow Lake Park	1974	Yavapai	$18,700	$37,400
Prescott	Willow Lake Park, II	1976	Yavapai	$34,169	$68,338
Prescott	Granite Creek Park, III	1977	Yavapai	$11,981	$23,963
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	$29,390	$58,780
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	$19,697
Prescott Valley	Prescott Valley Dev. Phase II	1980	Yavapai	$17,992	$35,984
Prescott Valley	Community Park Development	1983	Yavapai	$16,313	$32,626

LWCF Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LWCF Award	Total Proj.Cost
Prescott Valley	Neighborhood Park Development	1986	Yavapai	$11,058	$22,116
Prescott Valley	Viewpoint Park	2002	Yavapai	$252,000	$740,040
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
YUMA COUNTY					
San Luis	Friendship Park	1971	Yuma	$18,596	$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
San Luis	Eligio Ramirez Park Development	2003	Yuma	$97,500	$195,000
Somerton	Council Avenue Park: Phase I	2002	Yuma	$130,000	$260,000
Wellton	Butterfield Park	1967	Yuma	$3,132	$6,264
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	John F. Kennedy Ball Field	1967	Yuma	$75,915	$151,830
Yuma	Development of Smucker Park	1967	Yuma	$6,423	$12,847
Yuma	Sanguinetti Athletic Field	1968	Yuma	$18,400	$36,800
Yuma	Convention Center Recreation Complex	1978	Yuma	$58,400	$116,800
Yuma	Kennedy Park Expansion	1979	Yuma	$146,852	$293,704
Yuma	Reg. Complex Expansion Tennis Courts	1979	Yuma	$32,607	$65,214
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 Dev	1970	Yuma	$12,417	$24,834
Yuma County	Gadsden Park Dev.	1970	Yuma	$2,000	$4,000
Yuma County	N. R. Adair Memorial Park	1970	Yuma	$17,480	$34,960
Yuma County	N. R. Adair Mexican Silhouette	1971	Yuma	$5,000	$10,000
Yuma County	Gadsden Park	1977	Yuma	$12,362	$24,725

Local, Regional and State Parks (LRSP) Heritage Fund Projects Summary

LRSP Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LRSP Award	Total Proj.Cost
APACHE COUNTY					
Eagar	Eagar Pool Protective Enclosure	1992	Apache	$45,250	$90,500
Eagar	Round Valley Recreation Center	2000	Apache	$75,000	$150,000
Eagar	Ramsey Park Renovation/Development	2006	Apache	$359,408	$857,075
St. Johns	City Park Playground Equipment	2003	Apache	$20,000	$40,000
COCHISE COUNTY					
Arizona State Parks	Kartchner Caverns State Park	1993	Cochise	$71,000	$142,000
Benson	Lions Park: Phase II	1992	Cochise	$22,250	$44,500
Benson	Benson Skate Park	2003	Cochise	$25,000	$50,000
Bisbee	Bisbee Park Acquisition/Development	1995	Cochise	$161,650	$323,300
Douglas	Causey Park Lighting	1992	Cochise	$19,800	$39,600
Douglas	Veterans Park Lighting	1992	Cochise	$17,350	$34,700
Douglas	Paseo de las Americas	1999	Cochise	$235,452	$823,412
Douglas	Airport Park Development	2003	Cochise	$132,352	$484,193
Sierra Vista	Civic Complex Park Development	1993	Cochise	$70,500	$141,000
Sierra Vista	Gateway Park Acquisition/Development	1998	Cochise	$216,896	$444,859
Tombstone	Medigovich Ballfield Improvement	1998	Cochise	$31,062	$62,125
Willcox	Quail Drive Sports Park & Pavilion	1994	Cochise	$166,500	$333,000
COCONINO COUNTY					
Coconino County	Raymond Park Multi-Purpose Field	1993	Coconino	$7,500	$15,000
Coconino County	Doney Park Acquisition/Development	1997	Coconino	$129,675	$259,350
Coconino County	Fort Tuthill Land Acq/Dev	1997	Coconino	$500,250	$1,000,500
Coconino County	Pumphouse Greenway Acquisition	2000	Coconino	$478,787	$1,243,787
Coconino County	Lone Tree Park Development	2000	Coconino	$81,213	$171,357
Coconino County	Pumphouse Greenway	2001	Coconino	$285,184	$571,552
Coconino County	Peaks View County Park: Phase II	2002	Coconino	$137,996	$275,992
Coconino County	Fort Tuthill Amphitheater: Phase II	2003	Coconino	$457,877	$915,754
Coconino County	Tuba City County Park	2006	Coconino	$782,420	$1,564,840
Flagstaff	Foxglenn Park Extension	1993	Coconino	$37,500	$75,000
Flagstaff	Foxglenn Park Renovations	1999	Coconino	$530,347	$1,597,246
Flagstaff	Continental Park Land Acquisition	2000	Coconino	$149,445	$298,890
Flagstaff	Thorpe Park Improvement: Phase I	2003	Coconino	$550,000	$1,500,000
Flagstaff	6th Avenue BMX Park	2004	Coconino	$298,681	$597,363
Fredonia	Fredonia Little League Field Develop.	1992	Coconino	$9,719	$19,438
Navajo Nation	Upper Antelope Canyon Vis. Ctr: Ph. I	2004	Coconino	$48,700	$97,400
Page	Doland Sports Complex	1991	Coconino	$244,256	$488,512
Page	Page Sports Complex: Phase II	1993	Coconino	$145,250	$290,500
Page	Baseball/Soccer Fields Complex	2006	Coconino	$775,685	$1,561,685
Williams	Williams Ballfield Complex Development	1994	Coconino	$30,000	$60,000
Williams	Rodeo Grounds Park Improvements	1997	Coconino	$49,000	$116,740
Williams	Williams Aquatic Center	1999	Coconino	$542,500	$1,085,000
Williams	Recreation Center Park	2004	Coconino	$47,600	$95,290
GILA COUNTY					
Gila County	Fairgrounds Multi-Complex Park	2004	Gila	$170,883	$341,767
Globe	Round Mountain Park	1992	Gila	$55,088	$110,176
Globe	Multi-Purpose Recreation Facility	1999	Gila	$350,000	$700,000
Miami	Miami Memorial Park	1997	Gila	$34,688	$69,376
Miami	Miami Memorial Park: Phase II	2004	Gila	$57,800	$115,600
Payson	Rumsey Park Improvement Project	1992	Gila	$40,000	$80,000
Payson	Green Valley Lake Park	1993	Gila	$186,763	$373,526
Payson	Rumsey Park Development	2000	Gila	$195,000	$390,000

LRSP Recipient	Project Title	Grant	County	LRSP	Total
LA PAZ COUNTY					
Colorado River Indian T	Ahakhav Park Improvement	1999	La Paz	$282,138	$594,038
Parker	Western Park Ramada	1993	La Paz	$20,500	$41,000
Quartzsite	Quartzsite Park Recreation Area	1993	La Paz	$24,750	$49,500
MARICOPA COUNTY					
Avondale	Avondale/Pendergast Pk Development	2004	Maricopa	$600,000	$1,200,000
Buckeye	Buckeye Aquatic Facility	1996	Maricopa	$400,000	$800,000
Buckeye	Ellis Field Lighting	1998	Maricopa	$59,842	$119,684
Buckeye	Earl Edgar Field Lighting	2001	Maricopa	$62,500	$125,000
Cave Creek	Cave Creek Gateway Park	1993	Maricopa	$182,652	$365,304
Chandler	Chandler Reg. Park Racquet Complex	1995	Maricopa	$500,000	$1,210,113
El Mirage	El Mirage Community Park	2005	Maricopa	$750,000	$2,602,310
Fountain Hills	Golden Eagle Community Park	1991	Maricopa	$301,250	$602,500
Fountain Hills	Golden Eagle Community Park: Ph. II	1994	Maricopa	$363,250	$726,500
Fountain Hills	Golden Eagle Community Park: Ph. IV	1996	Maricopa	$390,500	$781,000
Fountain Hills	Fountain Park Acq/Dev: Phase I	1998	Maricopa	$700,000	$1,400,000
Fountain Hills	Golden Eagle Community Park: Ph. V	1997	Maricopa	$331,900	$663,800
Fountain Hills	Four Peaks Neighborhood Park	1997	Maricopa	$368,100	$736,200
Gila Bend	Gila Bend Recreational Facilities	1995	Maricopa	$145,450	$290,900
Gilbert	Crossroads Park Improvements	1992	Maricopa	$198,500	$397,000
Gilbert	Mesquite Junior High Pool	1993	Maricopa	$500,000	$1,000,000
Gilbert	Freestone Park: Phase II	1994	Maricopa	$200,000	$400,000
Gilbert	Gilbert Pool Improvement	1995	Maricopa	$100,000	$200,000
Gilbert	McQueen Park: Phase III	2001	Maricopa	$252,431	$4,100,000
Gilbert	Water Tower Park Development	2005	Maricopa	$312,631	$625,263
Glendale	Desert Mirage Park Development	1995	Maricopa	$300,000	$600,000
Glendale	Greenbrier Park (Skunk Creek)	1996	Maricopa	$239,550	$479,100
Glendale	Manistee Serenity Park	1996	Maricopa	$285,000	$570,000
Glendale	Discovery Park Development	1998	Maricopa	$351,125	$702,250
Glendale	Arrowhead Meadows Linear Park	1998	Maricopa	$224,006	$448,012
Glendale	Skunk Crk Linear Pk Connector Link	1999	Maricopa	$105,175	$220,868
Glendale	Grand Canal Linear Pk ADA Playgrnd	2001	Maricopa	$156,394	$316,989
Glendale	Bicycle Park Acquisition and Develop.	2002	Maricopa	$317,876	$862,223
Glendale	West Glendale Skate/Water Play Pk	2003	Maricopa	$571,530	$1,665,030
Glendale	City/School District Joint Use Park	2004	Maricopa	$712,512	$1,619,743
Glendale	Western Glendale Reg. Park: Ph. II	2005	Maricopa	$707,325	$1,593,994
Goodyear	Litchfield Park Lighting	1992	Maricopa	$71,250	$142,500
Goodyear	Goodyear Bicycle Path Construction	1993	Maricopa	$49,828	$99,656
Goodyear	Goodyear Park Equipment	1993	Maricopa	$17,500	$35,000
Litchfield Park	Litchfield Park City Parks Dev	1993	Maricopa	$26,546	$53,092
Litchfield Park	Litchfield Park Rec Center Enhance	1993	Maricopa	$95,000	$190,000
Maricopa County	Two Ballfields Area Lighting/Fencing	1992	Maricopa	$61,209	$122,418
Maricopa County	McDowell Mountain Pk Improvements	2004	Maricopa	$150,000	$300,000
Mesa	Red Mountain District	1992	Maricopa	$410,568	$821,136
Mesa	Alta Mesa Park	1995	Maricopa	$208,800	$417,600
Mesa	Whitman (frmly Inglewood) Pk Impr	1994	Maricopa	$267,600	$535,200
Mesa	Falcon Hill Park	1995	Maricopa	$246,700	$493,400
Mesa	Rancho Del Mar Park	1995	Maricopa	$153,500	$307,000
Mesa	Mesa Summit Park Play Area	1998	Maricopa	$251,622	$599,100
Mesa	Mesa Harmony Park Play Area	1997	Maricopa	$112,320	$227,040
Peoria	Apache Neighborhood Park	1993	Maricopa	$198,550	$397,100
Peoria	Sweetwater (frmly Oakwood) Park	1991	Maricopa	$240,000	$480,000
Peoria	Calbrisa Neighborhood Park	1997	Maricopa	$178,681	$357,362
Peoria	Sundance Neighborhood Park	2000	Maricopa	$560,000	$1,683,795
Peoria	Rio Vista (frmly Peoria) Community Pk	2002	Maricopa	$585,324	$7,263,973

LRSP Recipient	Project Title	Grant	County	LRSP	Total
Phoenix	Desert West Park Development	1992	Maricopa	$206,166	$412,332
Phoenix	Verde Park Renovation	1992	Maricopa	$123,544	$247,088
Phoenix	Arcadia Park Playground Improvement	1993	Maricopa	$32,500	$65,000
Phoenix	Palomino Park Improvements	1993	Maricopa	$60,000	$120,000
Phoenix	87th Ave & Encanto Park Development	1996	Maricopa	$171,200	$342,400
Phoenix	Dynamite Pk Playgrnd/Tennis Courts	2001	Maricopa	$79,799	$159,598
Phoenix	Rio Salado Central Avenue Gateway	2002	Maricopa	$275,000	$915,000
Phoenix	Falcon Park Athletic Field Lighting	2002	Maricopa	$125,000	$250,000
Phoenix	Circle K Park Athletic Field Lighting	2002	Maricopa	$62,500	$125,000
Phoenix	Long Homestead Park Development	2003	Maricopa	$362,025	$1,818,518
Phoenix	Puerto Park Development	2004	Maricopa	$202,720	$405,440
Queen Creek	Queen Creek Wash Acquisition	1998	Maricopa	$95,000	$190,000
Queen Creek	Wash/Open Space Acquisition	2002	Maricopa	$499,500	$999,000
Scottsdale	Cholla Park Development	1991	Maricopa	$359,750	$719,500
Scottsdale	Scottsdale Community Parks	1991	Maricopa	$219,765	$439,530
Scottsdale	Sports Lighting Projects	1992	Maricopa	$77,000	$154,000
Scottsdale	Rio Montana Park Development	1993	Maricopa	$293,026	$586,052
Scottsdale	Eldorado Skate Park	1997	Maricopa	$60,000	$120,000
Scottsdale	Scottsdale Ranch Park Desert Garden	2000	Maricopa	$250,000	$500,000
Scottsdale	CAP Basin Sports Complex Develop.	2001	Maricopa	$500,000	$1,000,000
Scottsdale	McDowell Mtn. Ranch Pk/Aquatic Ctr	2002	Maricopa	$225,000	$450,000
Scottsdale	Chaparral Park Expansion	2004	Maricopa	$500,000	$1,000,000
Surprise	Lizard Run Rec. Corridor/Greenbelt	2005	Maricopa	$773,259	$1,546,519
Tempe	Daley Park Access/Playground	1993	Maricopa	$35,750	$71,500
Tempe	Park Rio Norte	1992	Maricopa	$161,850	$323,700
Tempe	Rio Salado Linear Park	1995	Maricopa	$320,000	$640,000
Tempe	Rio Salado Linear Park Development	1994	Maricopa	$65,900	$131,800
Tempe	McClintock Swimming Pool Renovation	1994	Maricopa	$132,700	$1,005,400
Tempe	Escalante Park Improvements	1996	Maricopa	$79,321	$158,642
Tempe	Warner-Hardy Softball Complex	1997	Maricopa	$630,000	$2,250,000
Wickenburg	Sunset (Wellik) Park Development	1991	Maricopa	$122,000	$244,000
Wickenburg	Sunset Park Picnic Tables/Tennis Crts	1994	Maricopa	$109,100	$218,200
Wickenburg	Municipal Skate Park	2003	Maricopa	$101,157	$202,315
Wickenburg	Coffinger Park Ramada	2004	Maricopa	$94,737	$189,474
Wickenburg	Hassayampa School Playground	2005	Maricopa	$64,512	$129,025
MOHAVE COUNTY					
Bullhead City	Recreational Complex Development	1994	Mohave	$149,940	$299,880
Bullhead City	Rotary Park Soccer Field Improvement	2001	Mohave	$192,500	$412,000
Bullhead City	Rotary Park Ballfields: Phase I	2003	Mohave	$67,000	$134,000
Bullhead City	Rotary Park Ballfields: Phase II	2004	Mohave	$302,000	$604,000
Bullhead City	Rotary Park Ballfields: Phase III	2005	Mohave	$288,500	$577,000
Bullhead City	Rotary Park Soccer Field Lighting	2006	Mohave	$247,410	$494,820
Colorado City	Heritage Park	1991	Mohave	$19,700	$39,400
Hualapai Tribe	Hualapai Diamond Creek Rd Rec Dev	1993	Mohave	$17,760	$35,520
Hualapai Tribe	Rodeo Circle Park: Phase I	1994	Mohave	$143,900	$287,800
Hualapai Tribe	Rodeo Circle Park: Phase II	1997	Mohave	$140,000	$307,450
Kingman	Southside Pk Control/Concession Bldg	1997	Mohave	$95,000	$190,000
Kingman	Centennial Park Concession Building	1998	Mohave	$99,620	$199,240
Kingman	Walleck Ranch Park	2001	Mohave	$254,008	$508,016
Kingman	Metcalfe/Firefighter's Park Improve.	2002	Mohave	$134,513	$269,026
Lake Havasu City	Lake Havasu City Tennis Complex	1997	Mohave	$256,573	$513,146
Mohave County	Heritage Park	2001	Mohave	$358,000	$716,000
NAVAJO COUNTY					
Arizona State Parks	Homolovi Ruins SP Facilities Develop.	1992	Navajo	$148,944	$297,888
Holbrook	Holbrook Pool Resurfacing	1993	Navajo	$30,000	$60,000
Navajo County	Heber/Overgaard Pk MultiPurpose Crt	1992	Navajo	$10,500	$21,000

LRSP Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LRSP Award	Total Proj.Cost
Pinetop-Lakeside	Civic Center Park	1999	Navajo	$254,700	$509,400
Show Low	Family Aquatic & Fitness Park	1993	Navajo	$500,000	$1,000,000
Snowflake	Snowflake Skatepark	2002	Navajo	$124,360	$248,720
Taylor	Taylor Park Project	1992	Navajo	$58,750	$117,500
Taylor	Freeman Park Project Improvements	1994	Navajo	$100,000	$200,000
White Mtn Apache Tr.	Tribal Park Development	1994	Navajo	$30,000	$60,000
Winslow	Sacred Heart Park Construction	1993	Navajo	$27,000	$54,000
Winslow	Winslow Pool Renovation	1997	Navajo	$150,000	$300,000
PIMA COUNTY					
Oro Valley	Dennis Weaver Park Playground	1993	Pima	$48,960	$97,920
Oro Valley	Dennis Weaver Park Renovation	1997	Pima	$150,000	$300,000
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	Potam Park Redevelopment	1997	Pima	$23,000	$46,000
Pima County	Colossal Cave Land Acquisition	1992	Pima	$650,000	$3,300,000
Pima County	Agua Caliente RP Water Res Rec Dev	1991	Pima	$38,500	$77,000
Pima County	Gates Pass Overlook Improvements	1994	Pima	$50,900	$101,800
Pima County	Pegler Wash Recreation Area RR	2002	Pima	$60,000	$125,000
Pima County	Brandi Fenton Memorial Park	2005	Pima	$699,821	$1,399,642
Pima Co Flood Control	Pima Co Memorial Tree Walk Irrigation	1994	Pima	$34,400	$68,800
Tucson	Rodeo Park Renovation	1993	Pima	$130,000	$260,000
Tucson	Jefferson Park Development	1993	Pima	$28,000	$56,000
Tucson	Community Sports Park Development	1993	Pima	$246,500	$493,000
Tucson	Gene Reid Park Renovation	1992	Pima	$115,500	$231,000
Tucson	Randolph Tennis Center	1991	Pima	$179,000	$358,000
Tucson	Freedom/Kennedy/Lakeside/Murrieta Pk	1992	Pima	$371,250	$742,500
Tucson	Four Tucson Parks Improvements	1994	Pima	$100,000	$200,000
Tucson	Jacobs Park Soccer Complex Develop.	1994	Pima	$400,000	$800,000
Tucson	Mansfield & Menlo Parks Waterslides	1994	Pima	$136,500	$273,000
Tucson	Santa Rosa Park Acquisition/Develop.	1995	Pima	$200,000	$400,000
Tucson	Juhan Park Development	1995	Pima	$500,000	$1,000,000
Tucson	Golf Links Softball/Soccer Fields	1996	Pima	$500,000	$1,000,000
Tucson	Rolling Hills Park Development	1996	Pima	$200,000	$400,000
Tucson	Kino & 36th Street Park Development	1998	Pima	$700,000	$1,400,000
PINAL COUNTY					
Ak-Chin Indian Comm.	Playground/Baseball Park Development	2003	Pinal	$203,750	$407,500
Apache Junction	Prospector Park: Phase III	1994	Pinal	$225,000	$450,000
Apache Junction	Prospector Park Lighting/Ramadas	1998	Pinal	$75,000	$150,000
Apache Junction	Superstition Shadows Pk Improvement	2001	Pinal	$250,000	$500,000
Arizona State Parks	Picacho Peak SP Restroom/Shower	1992	Pinal	$113,851	$227,702
Arizona State Parks	Oracle State Park Improvements	1994	Pinal	$198,000	$396,000
Casa Grande	Dave White Regional Park Expansion	1992	Pinal	$100,000	$200,000
Casa Grande	Desert Valley Park Development	1994	Pinal	$29,700	$59,400
Casa Grande	O'Neil Park Renovations	2001	Pinal	$75,000	$150,000
Coolidge	Coolidge Main Street Park	1993	Pinal	$15,500	$31,000
Coolidge	Multi-Purpose Ballfield/Tennis Crt Dev	1998	Pinal	$105,263	$210,526
Coolidge	Coolidge Park Development	2004	Pinal	$132,705	$265,410
Eloy	Jones Park Skate Park	2004	Pinal	$75,000	$150,000
Florence	Heritage Park	1992	Pinal	$70,000	$140,000
Kearny	Kearny Pool Improvements	1994	Pinal	$60,800	$121,600
Kearny	Kearny Parks Renovation	1995	Pinal	$8,314	$147,500
Kearny	Kearny Lake Ramadas	2004	Pinal	$10,000	$24,000
Maricopa	Pacana Park	2006	Pinal	$775,000	$5,286,102
Pinal County	Dudleyville Park Ballfield Development	1999	Pinal	$25,500	$51,000
Pinal County	Liberty Park Improvements	2003	Pinal	$17,204	$35,843
Superior	Roosevelt School Park Project	1993	Pinal	$47,500	$95,000
Superior	Community Swimming Pool	2001	Pinal	$265,000	$530,000

LRSP Recipient	Project Title	Grant Year	County	LRSP Award	Total Proj.Cost
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY					
Patagonia	Richardson Park Renovation	1999	Santa Cruz	$42,652	$91,514
Santa Cruz County	Guevavi Ranch Preserve: Phase I	1991	Santa Cruz	$342,500	$685,000
Santa Cruz County	Guevavi Ranch Preserve	1993	Santa Cruz	$202,500	$405,000
Santa Cruz County	Guevavi Ranch Preserve: Phase III	1994	Santa Cruz	$25,000	$50,000
Santa Cruz County	La Cancha Park Renovation	1994	Santa Cruz	$27,000	$54,000
Santa Cruz County	Tubac Park	1997	Santa Cruz	$110,000	$220,000
Santa Cruz County	West Rio Rico Multi-Use Park	2003	Santa Cruz	$435,864	$1,037,772
Santa Cruz County	Ronald R. Morriss Park Improvements	2004	Santa Cruz	$50,000	$100,000
YAVAPAI COUNTY					
Camp Verde	Camp Verde Heritage Pool Develop.	1994	Yavapai	$150,000	$300,000
Camp Verde	Camp Verde Parks Improvements	1999	Yavapai	$202,801	$405,602
Camp Verde	Camp Verde Community Park	2003	Yavapai	$510,078	$1,279,438
Chino Valley	Community Center Park	2000	Yavapai	$98,000	$198,000
Chino Valley	Community Center Park: Phase II	2004	Yavapai	$175,000	$350,000
Chino Valley	Community Center Park: Phase III	2006	Yavapai	$575,125	$1,150,250
Clarkdale	Selna Ballfield Lighting Replacement	1999	Yavapai	$28,900	$57,800
Clarkdale	Centerville Park	2001	Yavapai	$172,400	$344,800
Cottonwood	Riverfront Regional Park: Phase II	1992	Yavapai	$170,000	$340,000
Cottonwood	Cottonwood Public Pool Improvements	1995	Yavapai	$81,500	$163,000
Cottonwood	Ballfield Lighting/Improvements	1998	Yavapai	$152,000	$304,000
Cottonwood	Riverfront Park Expansion	2002	Yavapai	$550,197	$1,100,394
Jerome	Sliding Jail Park	1993	Yavapai	$21,000	$42,000
Prescott	J.S. Acker Park Development	1998	Yavapai	$75,000	$150,000
Prescott Valley	Mountain Valley Park Acquisition	1992	Yavapai	$100,000	$200,000
Prescott Valley	Mountain Valley Park Land Acq #2	1993	Yavapai	$75,000	$150,000
Prescott Valley	Mountain Valley Park Amphitheater	1995	Yavapai	$160,125	$519,250
Prescott Valley	Mountain Valley Aquatic Center Dev	1994	Yavapai	$300,000	$600,000
Prescott Valley	Fain Park	1997	Yavapai	$149,525	$299,050
Prescott Valley	Mountain Valley Park Ballfield Lighting	2000	Yavapai	$265,000	$600,000
Sedona	Posse Grounds Park Acquisition	1995	Yavapai	$300,000	$600,000
Sedona	Sedona Cultural Park	1996	Yavapai	$586,600	$1,173,200
Sedona	Sunset Park	2000	Yavapai	$422,414	$1,162,865
Yavapai County	Henry Cordes Park	1998	Yavapai	$166,421	$332,842
Yavapai County	Quail Ridge Park Acq/Devel	1999	Yavapai	$243,400	$533,400
Yavapai County	Kyllo Park Acq/Devel	1999	Yavapai	$63,600	$130,100
Yavapai County	Windmill Park	2000	Yavapai	$140,250	$280,500
Yavapai County	High Desert Park	2001	Yavapai	$75,000	$150,000
Yavapai County	Oak Creek Elem. School Sports Lighting	2002	Yavapai	$82,392	$164,784
Yavapai-Apache Tribe	Heritage Park	1996	Yavapai	$104,300	$208,600
YUMA COUNTY					
San Luis	Outdoor Recreation Facilities: Phase II	1992	Yuma	$37,190	$74,380
Somerton	Joe Munoz Park: Phase I	1995	Yuma	$27,150	$54,300
Somerton	Heritage Pool	1998	Yuma	$219,521	$556,198
Wellton	Wellton Swimming Pool	1995	Yuma	$100,000	$420,767
Yuma	Netwest Park Project	1993	Yuma	$46,937	$93,874
Yuma	Sunrise Optimist Recreational Complex	1996	Yuma	$164,950	$329,900
Yuma	Winsor Rotary Park	1996	Yuma	$174,100	$348,200
Yuma	Friendship Park Development	1997	Yuma	$125,763	$251,526
Yuma	Yuma West Wetlands Park Devel	1999	Yuma	$544,737	$1,089,474
Yuma	Riverfront Gateway Park	2000	Yuma	$165,548	$332,000
Yuma County	Yuma Co Fair Restrooms Improvement	1994	Yuma	$24,200	$48,400

Figure 1. Arizona Landforms (see page 33 for related text)

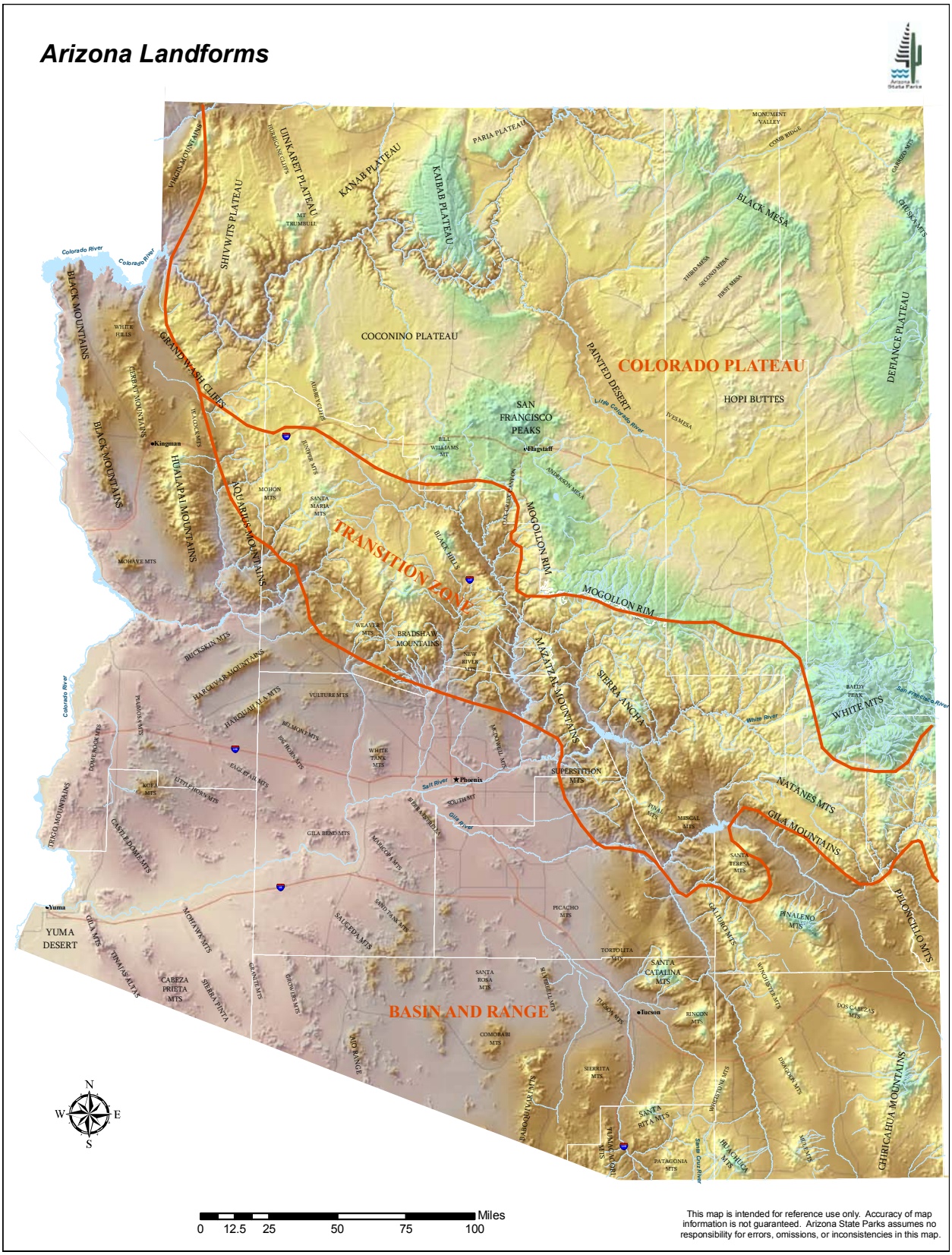


Figure 2. Arizona Land Ownership (see page 34 for related text)

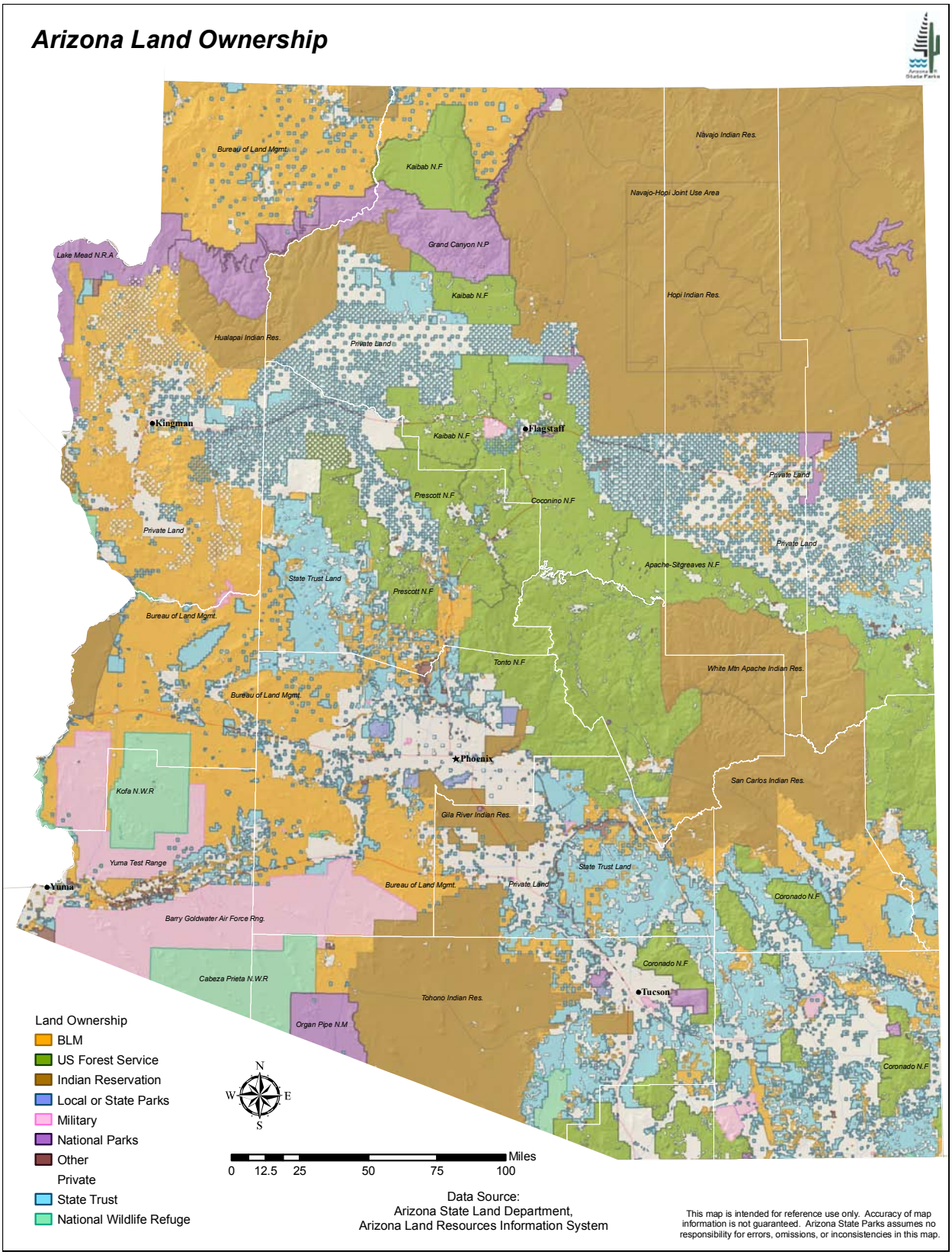


Figure 4. Arizona Towns and Cities by Population (see page 35 for related text)

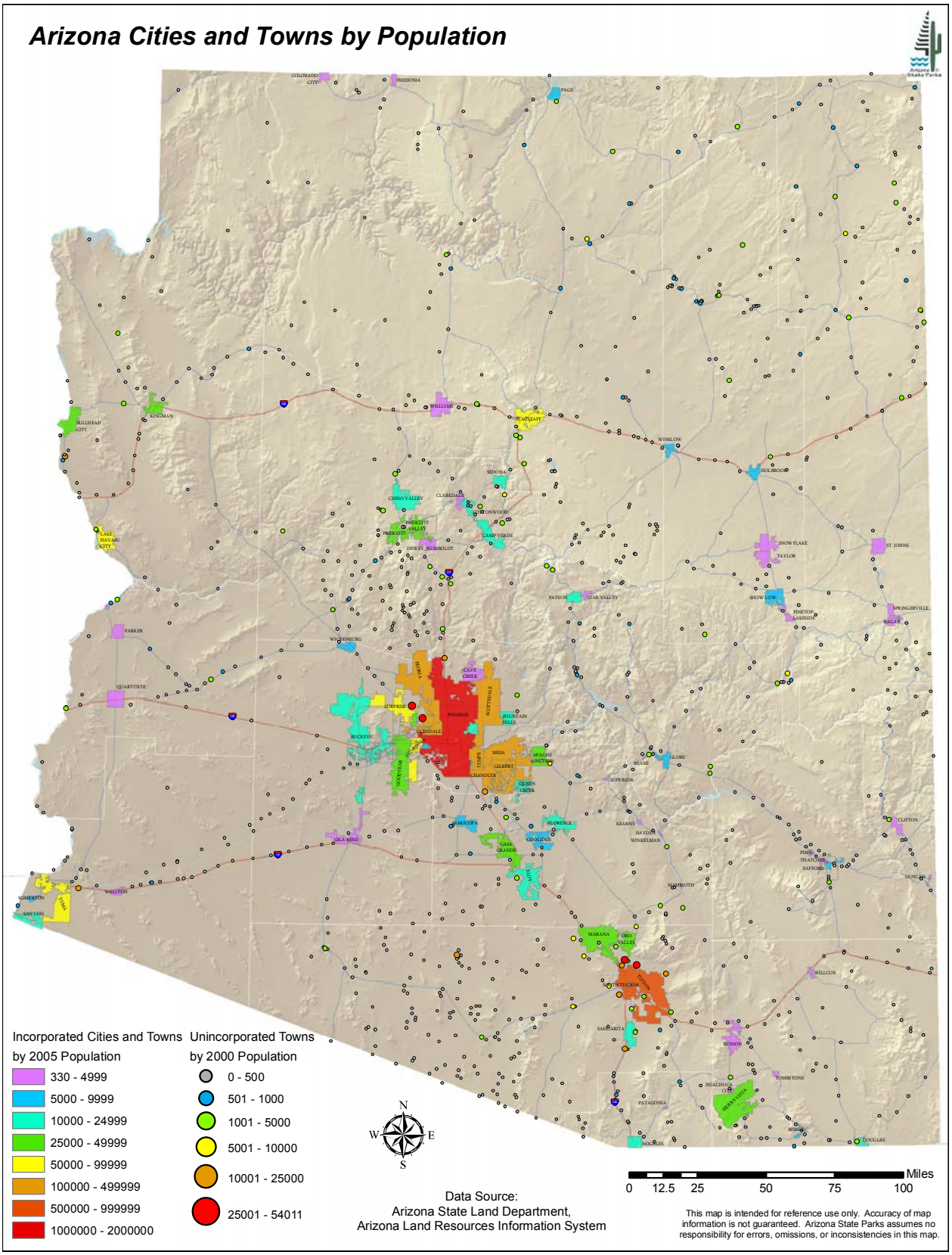


Figure 5. National Parks and Arizona State Parks (see page 37 for related text)

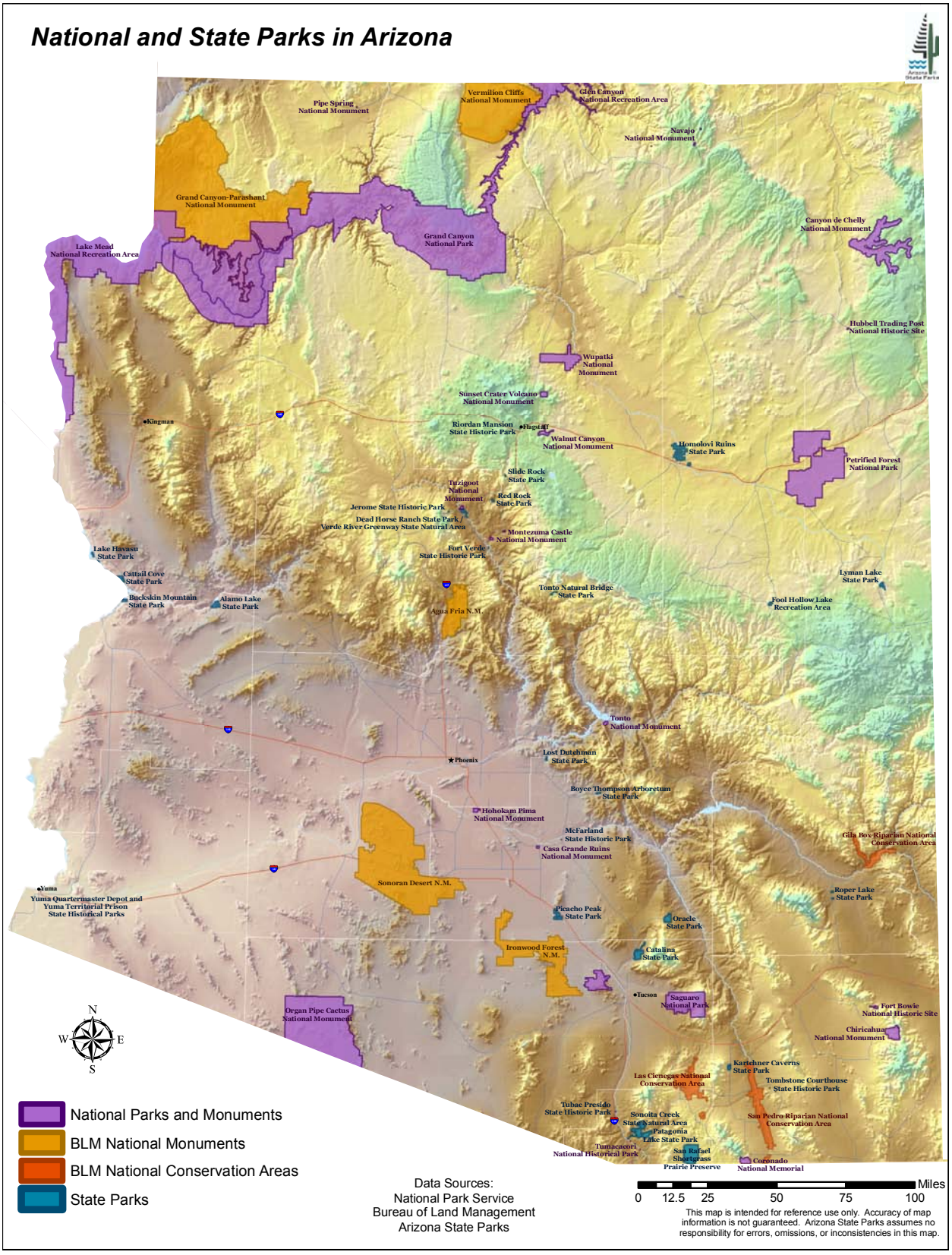


Figure 7. Arizona Wilderness Areas and Other Federal Designations (see page 43 for related text)

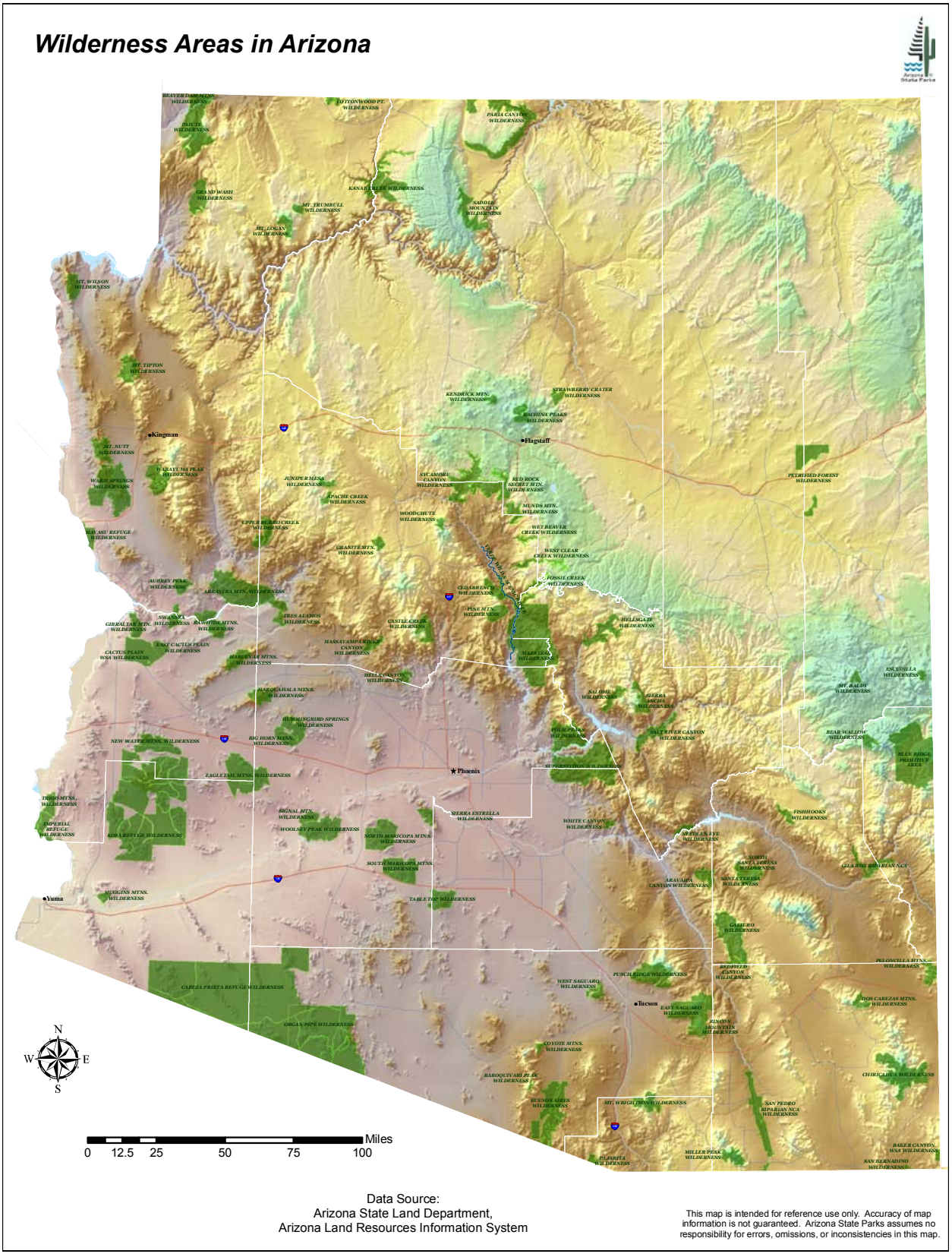
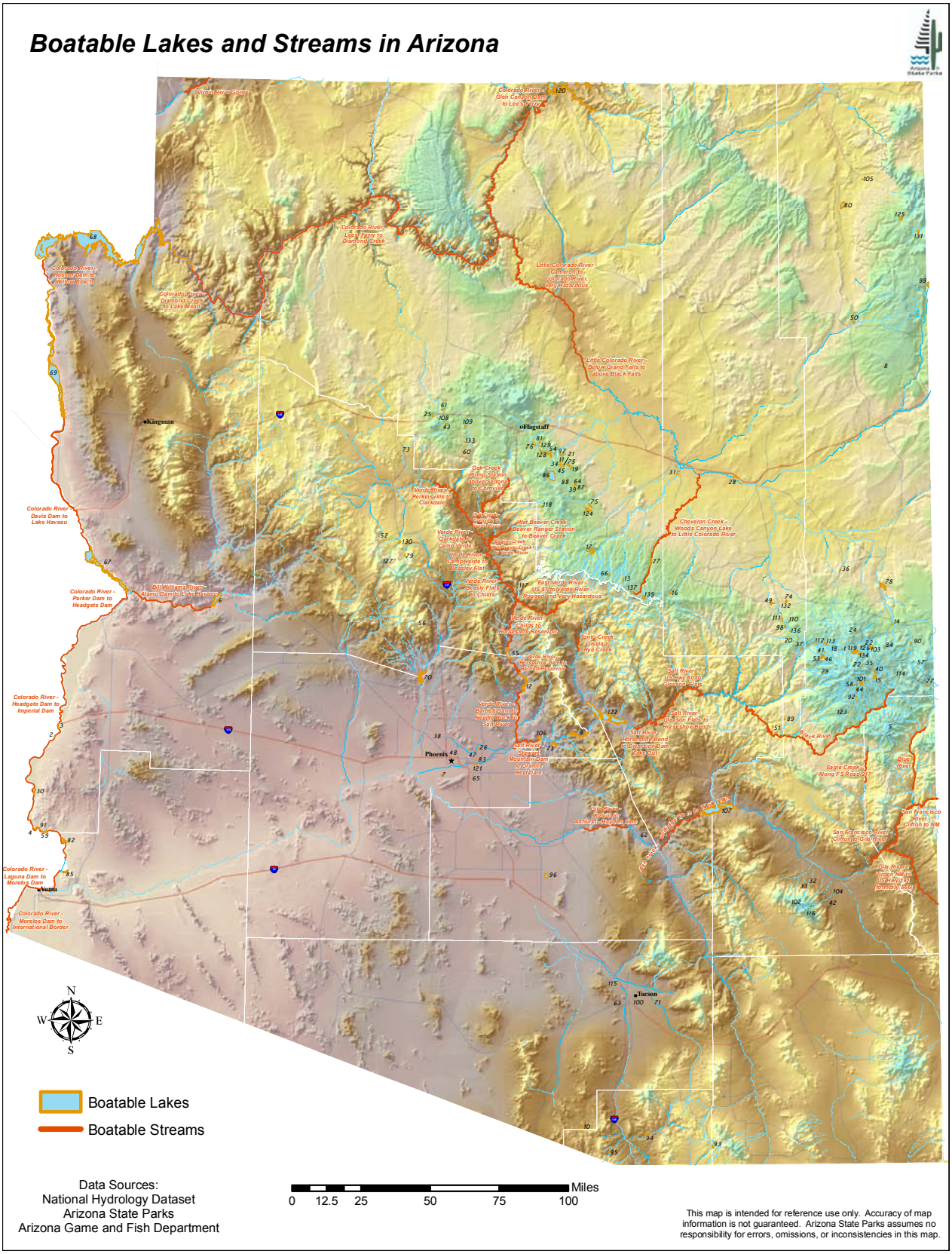


Figure 8. Arizona Boatable Lakes and Streams (see page 96 for related text)



Boatable Lakes in Arizona * (numbers refer to small numbers on the map, e.g. lake locations)

A One Lake	1
A10	2
A7	3
Adobe Lake	4
Acker Lake1	5
Alamo Lake (Santa Maria/Big Sandy Rivers)	6
Alvord Park Lake	7
Antelope Lake	8
Apache Lake (Salt River)	9
Arivaca Lake1	10
Ashurst Lake2	11
Bartlett Reservoir (Verde River)	12
Bear Canyon Lake1	13
Becker Lake2	14
Big Lake2	15
Black Canyon Lake1	16
Blue Ridge Reservoir2	17
Bog Tank	18
Boot Lake	19
Bootleg Lake	20
Breezy Lake	21
Bunch Reservoir1	22
Canyon Lake (Salt River)	23
Carnero Lake1	24
Cataract Lake2	25
Chaparral Park Lake1	26
Chevelon Canyon Lake2	27
Cholla Lake	28
Christmas Tree Lake	29
Cibola Lake	30
Clear Creek Reservoir	31
Cluff Reservoir Number One1	32
Cluff Reservoir Number Three1	33
Coconino Lake1	34
Colter Lake	35
Concho Lake2	36
Cooley Lake	37
Cortez Park Lake	38
Cow Lake	39
Crescent Lake2	40
Cyclone Tank	41

Dankworth Pond1	42
Dogtown Reservoir1	43
Drift Fence Lake	44
Ducksnest Lake	45
Earl Park Lake	46
Eldorado Park Lakes	47
Encanto Lagoon	48
Fool Hollow Lake2	49
Ganado Lake	50
Georges Basin	51
Granite Basin Lake1	52
Hawley Lake	53
Horse Lake	54
Horseshoe Reservoir (Verde River)	55
Horsethief Basin Lake1	56
Hulsey Lake1	57
Hurricane Lake	58
Island Lake	59
JD Dam Lake1	60
Kaibab Lake2	61
Kearny Lake	62
Kennedy Park Lake	63
Kinnikinick Lake2	64
Kiwanis Park Lake	65
Knoll Lake1	66
Lake Havasu (Colorado River)	67
Lake Mead (Colorado River)	68
Lake Mohave (Colorado River)	69
Lake Pleasant (Agua Fria River)	70
Lakeside Park Lake	71
Lee Valley Reservoir1	72
Little Hells Canyon Lake	73
Little Mormon Lake2	74
Long Lake	75
Lower Lake Mary	76
Luna Lake2	77
Lyman Lake (Little Colorado River)	78
Lynx Lake1	79
Many Farms Lake	80
Marshall Lake	81
Martinez Lake (Colorado River)	82

McKellips Park Lake1	83
Mexican Hay Lake2	84
Mittry Lake (Colorado River)	85
Mormon Lake	86
Morton Lake	87
Mud Lake	88
Nash Creek Reservoir	89
Nelson Reservoir2	90
Nortons Lake	91
Pacheta Lake	92
Parker Canyon Lake2	93
Patagonia Lake (Sonoita Creek)	94
Peña Blanca Lake1	95
Picacho Reservoir	96
Potato Lake	97
Rainbow Lake2	98
Red Lake	99
Reid Park Pond	100
Reservation Lake	101
Riggs Flat Lake1	102
River Reservoir2	103
Roper Lake1	104
Round Rock Reservoir	105
Saguaro Lake (Salt River)	106
San Carlos Reservoir (Gila River)	107
Santa Fe Reservoir1	108
Scholz Lake	109
Scott's Reservoir1	110
Show Low Lake2	111
Shush Be Tou	112
Shush Bezahze	113
Sierra Blanca Lake1	114
Silverbell Park Lake	115
Snow Flat Lake	116
Stehr Lake1	117
Stoneman Lake1	118
Sunrise Lake	119
Teddys Horse Pasture	120
Tempe Town Lake1 (Salt River)	121
Roosevelt Lake (Salt River)	122
Tonto Lake	123
Tremaine Lake	124
Tsaile Lake	125
Tunnel Reservoir1	126
(Upper) Goldwater Lake1	127
Upper Lake Mary	128
Vail Lake	129
Watson Lake	130
Wheatfields Lake	131
Whipple Lake2	132
White Horse Lake	133
White Mountain Reservoir2	134
Willow Springs Lake2	135
Woodland Reservoir1	136
Woods Canyon Lake1	137

*Many of these lakes are small in surface water acres and boating may be limited to nonmotorized watercraft (rowboats, canoes) or boats with small electric[1] or gas-powered[2] motors (source: http: //boat-ed.com/az/handbook/restrictions.htm).

1: boats restricted to single electric motor

2: boats restricted to single electric motor or single gasoline engine of 10 horsepower or less

Bold: Those lakes in bold type allow any motors, according to the Arizona Game and Fish Department's 1991 publication "Arizona Fishin' Holes"**.**

This may not be a complete list of all boatable lakes in Arizona as conditions change. Some lakes have seasonal boat restrictions. Check with the managing agency for current information.

APPENDIX D The following is excerpted from:
Outdoor Industry Foundation. 2007. *The Next Generation of Outdoor Participants*. Outdoor Industry Foundation, Boulder, Colorado. 20 pp. www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org

Rather than identifying trends in specific outdoor activities, this report examines the active lifestyle profile of participants. Special consideration is given to youth—our future outdoor enthusiasts. On average, Americans take a total of 11.58 billion outdoor outings per year, or 87 annual outings per participant. Ninety percent of outdoor participants were introduced to outdoor activities before the age of 18. While many Americans are being introduced to outdoor recreation, they are not staying interested in outdoor activities as they age. Results from a 2007 online survey commissioned by the Outdoor Industry Foundation showed that the outdoor recreation participation rate among Americans ranges from a high of 79% for children ages 6-12 and dropping below 50% for adults ages 45+. Nearly half of outdoor participants took 30 or less outdoor outings in 2006 and only 26% are taking part in outdoor outings two times a week or more. Considering that 50% of outdoor participants regard outdoor activities as their main source of exercise (versus indoor fitness activities), America is experiencing an inactivity crisis.

Seventy-six percent of boys try outdoor activities versus 69% of girls (ages 6-17). Outdoor activities start to lose their appeal to females in their teen years and males in young adulthood. Participants migrate from outdoor activities and team ball sports to indoor fitness activities as they age. Indoor fitness gains participants and does not drop in late adulthood like outdoor activities. Allowing youth to experiment with different outdoor activities will help them discover how they fit in the active outdoor lifestyle—what they like to do. Since American youth are trying a few outdoor activities each year, the outdoor community has the opportunity to create life-long passion for the outdoors and increase overall activity levels.

Participants in "urban-associated" outdoor activities such as skateboarding, running and bouldering, are more likely to take part in traditional outdoor activities. Skateboarders are more than twice as likely to bicycle (57%) than those who do not skateboard (28%). Joggers are three times as likely to go backpacking (6%) as those who do not jog (2%). "Gateway" activities are those that introduce people to other outdoor activities.

Favorite "Gateway" Outdoor Activities of All Americans: 6 years and older (by number of outings):

1. Running/Jogging/Trail Running	3.65 billion outings	95 outings per runner/jogger
2. Bicycling (any type)	2.82 billion outings	66 outings per bicyclist
3. Fishing (any type)	1.17 billion outings	23 outings per angler
4. Skateboarding	712 million outings	64 outings per skateboarder
5. Wildlife Viewing (more than ¼ mile from home)	642 million outings	31 outings per wildlife watcher

The high number of outings per youth participant in popular activities like bicycling and skateboarding shows that if youth start going outdoors, outdoor activity plays a significant role in satisfying activity requirements in a fun way (4.17 billion total outdoor outings per year, 115 annual outings per participant on average).

Favorite "Gateway" Outdoor Activities of Youth Outdoor Participants: Ages 6-17 (by number of outings):

1. Bicycling (any type)	1.47 billion outings	78 outings per bicyclist
2. Running/Jogging/Trail Running	1.17 billion outings	94 outings per runner/jogger
3. Skateboarding	581 million outings	66 outings per skateboarder
4. Fishing (any type)	314 million outings	20 outings per angler
5. Wildlife Viewing (more than ¼ mile from home)	112 million outings	25 outings per wildlife watcher

The frequency of outdoor activity starts to drop off from youth to young adulthood—the percentage of young adults who take part in outdoor activities twice a week or more drops to 25% for young adults (ages 18-24), a 30% decrease from youth rates (1.47 billion outdoor outings per year, 95 annual outdoor outings per participant on average).

Favorite "Gateway"Outdoor Activities of Young Adult Outdoor Participants: Ages 18-24 (by number of outings):

1. Running/Jogging/Trail Running	654 million outings	86 outings per runner/jogger
2. Bicycling (any type)	227 million outings	73 outings per bicyclist
3. Fishing (any type)	130 million outings	28 outings per angler
4. Skateboarding	73 million outings	75 outings per skateboarder
5. Wildlife Viewing (more than ¼ mile from home)	49 million outings	33 outings per wildlife watcher

Selected Outdoor Activity Participation Among All Americans: age 6 years & older

Outdoor Recreation Activity	Participation: 2005 and/or 2006		Participation: 2006		Other Activities	Participation: 2006	
	thousands	% pop.	thousands	% pop.		in 000s	% pop.
Backpacking overnight	9,907	3.6	7,084	2.6	Archery	7,497	2.7
Bicycling: BMX	3,357	1.2	2,144	0.8	Golf	28,743	10.5
Bicycling: mountain/non-paved surface	8,709	3.2	6,978	2.5	Horseback riding	11,576	4.2
Bicycling: road/paved surface	42,682	15.6	39,3998	14.4	Scooter riding	8,495	3.1
Birdwatching: > ¼ mile from home	13,128	4.8	11,183	4.1	Shooting: sport clay	3,670	1.3
Camping: within ¼ mile of vehicle/home	43,570	16.0	36,107	13.2	Shooting: trap/ skeet	2,934	1.1
Camping: RV	20,794	7.6	17,328	6.3	Swimming/fitness	18,694	6.8
Canoeing	13,277	4.9	9,633	3.5	Tennis	14,665	5.4
Climbing: sport/boulder/ indoor	7,401	2.7	5,215	1.9	Target shooting: handgun	9,773	3.6
Climbing: traditional/ ice/ mountaineering	3,568	1.3	1,897	0.7	Target shooting: rifle	11,911	4.3
Fishing: fly	8,079	3.0	6,121	2.2	Walking: fitness	100,239	36.6
Fishing: freshwater/other	50,831	12.1	29,406	10.7	**Team/Ball Sports**		
Fishing: saltwater	16,220	5.9	12,684	4.6	Baseball	16,114	5.9
Hiking: day	33,118	12.1	29,406	10.7	Basketball	24,665	9.0
Hunting: any type	17,487	6.4	15,097	5.5	Field hockey	943	0.3
Kayaking: recreational	6,728	2.5	4,371	1.6	Football: tackle	9,016	3.3
Kayaking: sea touring	2,858	1.0	1,236	0.5	Football: touch	11,974	4.4
Kayaking: white water	2,268	0.8	1,007	0.4	Ice hockey	1,849	0.7
Multi-sport: adventure racing/triathlon	2,432	0.9	1,272	0.5	Lacrosse	1,153	0.4
Rafting	6,495	2.4	3,791	1.4	Rugby	683	0.2
Running/Jogging	41,647	15.3	37,922	13.8	Soccer: indoor	4,811	1.8
Skateboarding	12,917	4.7	11,083	4.0	Soccer: outdoor	14,665	5.4
Trail Running	6,090	2.2	4,436	1.6	Softball: fast-pitch	1,897	0.7
Wildlife Viewing: > ¼ mile from home/vehicle	22,736	8.3	20,451	7.5	Softball: slow-pitch	8,640	3.2

Back cover photographs:

Fishing at Fool Hollow Lake State Recreation Area near Show Low

Hiking in the Chiricahua Mountains near Portal north of Douglas—Trail Photo Contest Winner

Jet skiing at Lake Havasu State Park near Lake Havasu City

ATVing in the Tonto National Forest northeast of Apache Junction

Sailing at Roper Lake State Park south of Safford

Rock climbing around Tam O'Shanter Peak near Kearny

Boating at Cattail Cove State Park near Lake Havasu City

Exploring Yuma Quartermaster Depot State Historic Park in Yuma

Horseback riding in the San Francisco Peaks near Flagstaff—Trail Photo Contest Winner

Photographing the sunset from Dripping Springs Mountains near Kearny

Enjoying the poppies and other wildflowers at Picacho Peak State Park north of Tucson