

APPENDICES

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Terms and Definitions

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES - The physical evidence or remains of known historic or prehistoric human life, activity or culture. Significant ruins, artifacts, inscriptions, structural and/or human remains may be considered archaeological resources.

BEACH - The zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the mean low water line to the place where there is marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation, usually the effective limit of storm waves. "Beach," as used in the coastal management element requirements is limited to oceanic and estuarine shorelines.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN WAYS - Any road, path or way which is open to bicycle travel and traffic afoot and from which motor vehicles are excluded.

BUFFER AREA - An area or space separating an outdoor recreation area from influences which would tend to depreciate essential recreational values of the outdoor recreation area. Especially needed in cases such as wilderness areas where the values involved are fragile or volatile or where the outside influences are of a particularly harsh and incompatible nature, as in urban or industrial areas, or along a busy highway.

CARRYING CAPACITY - The amount of outdoor recreation which a given outdoor recreation area, resource or facility can actually accommodate or provide at any given time under existing conditions.

COMMUNITY PARK - A park located near major roadways and designed to serve the needs of more than one neighborhood.

COMPATIBLE OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES - Outdoor recreational activities conducted on the same resource base without interfering with each other and which are not harmful to the environment.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - Plan that meets the requirements of s. 163.3177 and 163.3178, F.S., and thus contains the guidelines, principles and standards for the orderly, coordinated and balanced future economic, social, physical, environmental and fiscal development of the area.

CONCURRENCY - The necessary public facilities and services to maintain the adopted level of service standards are available when the impacts of development occur.

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS (CARL) - Land acquisition program administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to acquire property from willing property owners to protect environmentally endangered lands for state parks, forest, wildlife management areas, beaches and recreation areas which are sensitive due to the presence of unique or rare habitats, endangered or threatened species, or unique historical, archaeological or geological features.

CONSERVATION USES - Activities or conditions within land areas designated for the purpose of conserving or protecting natural resources or environmental quality, including areas designated for flood control and floodplain management, and the protection of quality or quantity of ground or surface water, commercial or recreational fish and shellfish habitat, or vegetative communities or wildlife habitats.

CULTURAL RESOURCES - Archaeological and historical sites and properties. The significance of

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these resources is derived not only from individual artifacts but also from the spatial arrangement of the artifacts in both horizontal and vertical planes.

DEMAND - See "OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMAND."

DENSITY - An objective measurement of the number of people or residential units allowed per unit of land, such as residents or employees per acre.

DEVELOPMENT - The act of physically altering an area, site or resource to increase its ability or capacity to serve outdoor recreation purposes; also a representative result of such improvement. Development usually implies improvement by degrees and pertains primarily to the process of opening up, land-scaping, erecting structures and facilities, etc. It is a more comprehensive term than "improvement."

ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT - An integrated approach to the management of Florida's green infrastructure of native landscapes and communities recognizing the biological, physical and chemical elements of discrete environments conducted through the use of tools such as planning, land acquisition, environmental education, regulation and pollution prevention designed to maintain, protect and improve the state's natural managed and human communities.

ECOTOURISM - Tourism based principally upon natural and archaeological/historical resources that involves traveling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific object of admiring, studying and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural features (both past and present) found in these areas.

EXTENSIVE USE - (As contrasted with "intensive use.") Use of an outdoor recreation area for outdoor recreation activities which require a relatively high "land/man" ratio (large amount of resource per user served, e.g. hunting, wilderness camping, etc.).

FLORIDA GREENWAYS AND TRAILS SYSTEM - Statewide system proposed to link natural areas, open spaces and trails in Florida, consisting of large or medium-sized hubs, smaller sites and extensive to small connective landscape features.

FLORIDA SCENIC HIGHWAY - Any public road on the State Highway System that is designated by the Department of Transportation pursuant to Section 335.093, F.S.

FUNDING ASSISTANCE - The awarding of funds for assistance in financing the acquisition and development of an outdoor recreation project.

COST SHARING - The awarding of funds for financial assistance in the acquisition and development of an outdoor recreation project which is matched in varying amounts by the project's sponsor.

MATCHING BASIS - The awarding of funds for financial assistance in the acquisition and development of an outdoor recreation project which is matched equally by the project's sponsor.

GREENWAY - A linear open space established along either a natural corridor, such as a riverfront, stream valley or ridgeline, or over land along a railroad right-of-way converted to recreational use, a canal, a scenic road or other route; any natural or landscaped course for pedestrian or bicycle passage; an open space connector linking parks, nature reserves, cultural features or historic sites with each other

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and populated areas; or a local strip or linear park designated as a parkway or greenbelt.

HABITAT FRAGMENTATION - Human activity such as agriculture, road building and suburb and city development, resulting in the creation of small isolated areas that are poorly suited to maintaining ecological function and support smaller populations of remaining species. Two components of habitat fragmentation which may result in extinction include the reduction in total habitat area, resulting in reduction in population sizes and redistribution of the remaining area into distinct fragments, affecting dispersal and immigration rates.

HISTORIC RESOURCES - All areas, districts or sites containing properties listed on the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places or designated by a local government as historically, architecturally or archaeologically significant.

INFRASTRUCTURE - Man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as sewage disposal systems, potable water systems, potable water wells serving a system, solid waste disposal sites or retention areas, stormwater systems, utilities, piers, docks, wharves, breakwaters, bulkheads, seawalls, bulwarks, revetments, causeways, marinas, navigation channels, bridges or roadways.

INTENSITY - An objective measurement of the extent to which land may be developed or used, including the consumption or use of the space above, on or below ground, the measurement of the use of or demand on natural resources, and the measurement of the use of or demand on facilities and services.

INTENSIVE USE - (As contrasted with "extensive use.") Use of an outdoor recreation area for outdoor recreation activities which requires a relatively low "land/man" ratio or small amount of resource per user served, e.g. swimming, picnicking, sightseeing, etc.

LAND ACQUISITION - Obtaining land and related resources for public outdoor recreation by various means.

LAND PURCHASE - The acquisition of land and related resources in which title to the property is obtained by transaction involving payment to the grantor.

LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY - The study of native landscape structure, function and change at the scale of entire landscapes, as well as the application of the results to the design and management of both natural and human-dominated areas.

LEVEL OF SERVICE - An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

MANAGEMENT AREA - An area devoted to specialized management for either game (wildlife management area) or sport fish (fish management area) and declared to be such by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

MARINE WETLANDS - Areas with a water regime determined primarily by tides and the dominant vegetation is salt tolerant plant species.

MITIGATION BANKING - Preserving, restoring or enhancing wetland areas for the purpose of setting them aside to compensate for future conversions of wetlands for development activities. A wetland bank

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may be created when a government agency, a corporation or a nonprofit organization undertakes such activities under a formal agreement with a regulatory agency. The value of a bank is determined by quantifying the wetland values restored or created in terms of “credits.”

MULTI-PURPOSE OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITY - (As contrasted to a "single purpose facility.") An outdoor recreation facility which is designed for more than one activity use, e.g. athletic field or racquetball/handball court.

MULTIPLE USE - A land management objective seeking to coordinate several environmental, recreational, economic, historic, cultural and/or social values in the same geographic area in a compatible and sustainable manner.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK - A park which serves the population of a neighborhood and is generally accessible by bicycle or pedestrian walkways.

OPEN SPACE - Undeveloped lands suitable for some types of recreation activities or conservation uses.

OUTDOOR RECREATION - The pursuit of leisure-time activities which occur in an outdoor setting. For clarification on types of outdoor recreation, see “resource-based outdoor recreation” and “user-oriented outdoor recreation.”

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITY - A specific, individual type of outdoor recreation. Activities are divided into two categories: active activities are those which involve some direct and specialized physical manipulation by the participant such as swimming, hiking, boating, etc.; passive activities are those which are more mental than physical, such as sightseeing, nature study, scenic appreciation, etc.

OUTDOOR RECREATION AREA - Generally, any expanse of real estate, of no particular size, used for outdoor recreation. Used in the plural it is all-inclusive, although in specific usage it would be contrasted with an "outdoor recreation site" by being larger and broader in purpose.

OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMAND - The quantity of outdoor recreation necessary to satisfy all prospective participants during any given time period. Demand is not strictly a matter of desire, but rather of desire tempered by such limiting factors as opportunity, awareness, financial ability, physical ability, and competing uses of available time.

OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES - Those improvements or artificially installed accessories which facilitate the use of an area or a resource for outdoor recreation. Facilities are divided into two categories, primary facilities are those that are essential or extremely desirable for conducting a particular outdoor recreation activity, such as launching ramps for boating, trails for cycling, roads for access to areas, etc. and secondary facilities are those that are desirable as a further enhancement of the recreational experience but are still dispensable, such as outdoor grills for picnicking and camping, docks for boating, etc.

OUTDOOR RECREATION INVENTORY - The sum of all public and private outdoor recreation areas, resources and facilities making up a complete outdoor recreation system. Also, the process of assembling and cataloging information on such a system.

OUTDOOR RECREATION NEED - The amount by which outdoor recreation demand exceeds available outdoor recreation supply in a given area. Used in the plural, "needs" usually refers to the actual

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resources and facilities which comprise "need."

OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITY - The availability of a preferred type of outdoor recreation to a potential user or participant. Used in a collective sense, it refers to the total amount of potential outdoor recreation available at any given time.

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN - An overall framework for the planning and provision of balanced outdoor recreation opportunities for potential and actual users.

OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAM - An ongoing series of related and coordinated efforts designed to further a common outdoor recreation purpose.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE AND FACILITY REQUIREMENTS - The total amount of actual outdoor recreation resources and facilities necessary to supply a specified amount of outdoor recreation demand at a given time.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE AND FACILITY GUIDELINE - Hypothetical measures of outdoor recreation opportunities expressed as park, resource or facility units which are intended to represent conditions of use and optimum levels of supply for the individual user, a given population of residents or a specific service area within a city or county.

USE GUIDELINE (OR USE STANDARD) - A hypothetical measure of use conditions for outdoor recreation resources and facilities, e.g. the number of hikers per unit of trail, the number of bathers per unit of beach, etc. Use guidelines are used to translate outdoor recreation supply (expressed in physical units of measure) into outdoor recreation demand (expressed in user-occasions).

POPULATION GUIDELINE - An optimum ratio of a given quantity of resources and facilities to a hypothetical number of people, e.g. one tennis court per 2,000 population. Population guidelines are provided for both resource-based and user-oriented activities and are used primarily by local government and private development agencies.

SITE GUIDELINE - An estimate of local park and recreation area acreage proposed for serving various specific service areas or particular populations residing within a given radius, e.g. two acres of neighborhood park per 1,000 population, serving not more than 5,000 people and a population residing within 1/4 to 1/2 mile of the park.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES - Those natural resources used for the support of outdoor recreation, such as land, water, wildlife, natural scenery, etc. A special case is made where historical and archaeological remains are concerned. Although not natural resources, they are included because of their limited, non-renewable character.

OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE - An outdoor recreation area of relatively small size.

OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLIER - An agency, organization, group or individual, either public or private, with a broad area of responsibility for providing public outdoor recreation, distinguished on the basis of both the nature of the supplier and the nature of the outdoor recreation supplied. Six categories of outdoor recreation suppliers have been defined: federal and state government, county and municipal government, private commercial enterprise, private non-profit, private club and private un-inventoried.

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OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY - The total amount of potential outdoor recreation afforded at any given time by an outdoor recreation system.

OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY CAPACITY - The amount of outdoor recreation which a given outdoor recreation area, resource, facility or site can accommodate or provide at any given time under a specified measure of use conditions.

OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY POTENTIAL - The amount of potential outdoor recreation afforded in the future by any outdoor recreation system.

OUTDOOR RECREATION SYSTEM - A purposeful assemblage of physical units or elements made up of recreation areas, resources and facilities designed to meet the demands of a given segment of the public.

OUTDOOR RECREATION USE - The involvement of outdoor recreation areas, resources or facilities in the purpose for which they were intended.

OUTDOOR RECREATION USER - One who uses outdoor recreation areas, resources or facilities.

PARTICIPANT ACTIVITIES - Those outdoor recreation activities which involve direct participation, either active (as in the case of swimming) or passive (as in the case of nature study), by the individual. See "spectator activities."

PARTICIPANTS-PER-FACILITY RATIO - A need methodology that compares the number of one time activity users per unit of supply.

PER CAPITA PARTICIPATION RATE - The rate at which a person participates in a particular outdoor recreation activity, expressed in number of times per year.

PLAYGROUND - A recreation area with play apparatus.

PRIORITY - The ranking or order of precedence assigned to each project or need to establish its place with respect to all others under consideration at any given time.

PRIVATE RECREATION SITES - Sites owned by private, commercial or non-profit entities available to the public for purposes of recreational use.

PROJECTION - An extrapolation or extension of known data to derive comparable working data for selected target dates.

PUBLIC ACCESS - The ability of the public to physically reach, enter or use recreation sites including beaches and shores.

PUBLIC LANDS - Any lands in the state which are owned by, leased by or otherwise assigned to the state or any of its agencies and which are used by the general public for recreational purposes.

PUBLIC RECREATION SITES - Sites owned or leased on a long-term basis by a federal, state, regional or local government agency for purposes of recreational use.

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gional or local government agency for purposes of recreational use.

RECREATION - The infinite variety of activities which people elect to occupy their leisure time and satisfy their need for diversion.

REGIONAL PARK - A park which is designed to serve two or more communities.

RESOURCE-BASED OUTDOOR RECREATION - Types of outdoor recreation activities dependent on natural and cultural resources, contrasted with "user-oriented" outdoor recreation. For this plan, activities include saltwater beach activities, bicycle riding, boating, camping, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, nature study, off-highway vehicle riding, picnicking, freshwater swimming and visiting archaeological and historical sites.

RESOURCE/FACILITY REQUIREMENTS - The total amount of outdoor recreation resources/facilities necessary to accommodate the total outdoor recreation demand at any given time.

RESOURCE TYPE - A class of outdoor recreation resource which can be specifically identified, such as a freshwater lake, an ocean beach, a hardwood forest, etc.

RURAL AREAS - Low density areas characterized by social, economic and institutional activities which may be largely based on agricultural uses or the extraction of natural resources in unprocessed form, or areas containing large proportions of undeveloped, unimproved or low density property.

SERVICE AREA - The surrounding land area from which an outdoor recreation resource, area, site or facility draws its participants.

SHORELINE OR SHORE - The interface of land and water, as used in the coastal management element requirements, and is limited to oceanic and estuarine interfaces.

SINGLE-PURPOSE FACILITY - (As contrasted to "multi-purpose.") A specialized type of outdoor recreation facility which is designed for one recreational activity, e.g. tennis court.

SPECTATOR ACTIVITIES - Those outdoor recreation activities which are carried on primarily for the visual benefit of others rather than for the direct enjoyment of the active participants, such as stadium sports, horse races, etc.

STAKEHOLDER - Group or individual who can affect, or is affected by, the achievement of the organization or program's mission. Examples include managers, employees, policy makers, suppliers, vendors, citizens and community groups.

STEWARDSHIP - Sense of responsibility for, desire to participate in, or taking charge of the protection and management of land and water resources.

SUITABILITY - The degree to which the existing characteristics and limitations of land and water are compatible with a proposed use or development.

SYSTEMS PLANNING - The process of assessing the park, recreation, open space and greenway facility needs of a community and translating that information into a framework for meeting the physical, spatial and facility requirements to satisfy those needs.

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TRAIL - Linear corridor and any adjacent support parcels on land or water providing public access for recreation or authorized alternative modes of transportation.

Trail Types:

Hiking - Path used solely for backpacking or long distance hiking.

Bicycle - Designated trail or system of trails used primarily for bicycling.

Interpretative/Nature - Trail designed or marked for nature interpretation and study.

Horseback - Improved or unimproved trail designated and used primarily for horseback riding.

Canoe and Kayak- Distance along most commonly used route on a designated or undesignated waterway used for canoeing.

Exercise/Parcourse - Course designed generally for jogging, but which may or may not have exercise stations.

Multipurpose, Multi-use or Shared - Trail used for more than one of the above activities.

URBAN AREA - An area of, or for development, characterized by social, economic and institutional activities which are predominantly based on the manufacture, production, distribution or provision of goods and services in a setting which typically includes residential and nonresidential development uses other than those which are characteristic of rural areas.

URBAN SPRAWL - Urban development or uses which are located in predominantly rural areas, or rural areas interspersed with generally low-intensity or low-density urban uses, and which are characterized by one or more of the following conditions: (a) The premature or poorly planned conversion of rural land to other uses; (b) The creation of areas of urban development or uses which are not functionally related to land uses which predominate the adjacent area; or (c) The creation of areas of urban development or uses which fail to maximize the use of existing public facilities or the use of areas within which public services are currently provided. Urban sprawl is typically manifested in one or more of the following land use or development patterns: Leapfrog or scattered development; ribbon or strip commercial or other development; or large expanses of predominantly low-intensity, low-density, or single-use development.

USER-ORIENTED OUTDOOR RECREATION - Types of outdoor recreation that can be placed at the convenience of the user to take advantage of proximity to population centers. For this plan, these activities include golf, tennis, baseball/softball, football/soccer, handball/racquetball, shuffleboard, basketball, volleyball and outdoor pool swimming. Land areas for space is usually the only consideration dealing with the natural resource base. Some types of outdoor recreation may be either "user-oriented" or "resource-based" depending on the setting they utilize and the conjunctive values involved, as with the case of swimming, bicycling, picnicking, camping, etc.

USER-PREFERENCE - The exercise of choice of outdoor recreation activities by a potential participant. The total impact of user-preference is the determination of activity distribution in outdoor recreation demand.

USER-SATISFACTION - The measure of the extent to which an outdoor recreation experience satisfies the desires of the participant. Also sometimes referred to as user-enjoyment.

WETLANDS - Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and [that] under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial, or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. The prevalent vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes

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that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas.

WILDERNESS - An undeveloped area of land which has essentially retained its primeval character and influence without permanent alteration.

WILDLIFE - Animals such as birds, fish, insects, mammals, amphibians and reptiles that are living in natural or wild environments. Wildlife does not include animals living in aquariums, zoos and other artificial surroundings, or domestic animals such as pets and livestock.

Public Land Classifications

Each land managing agency has a classification system for management of public lands. Classifying sites in this way is a management technique designed to make the sites serve the public recreation purposes which are in greatest demand and for which the properties themselves are best suited. In striving for such an objective, some compromise is inevitable. Simultaneous use and protection of the resources of any given site are not fully compatible. Any use of the site diminishes the quality of the resources to some extent, while any resource protective measure will similarly reduce the amount of use possible. The intent is to seek a proper balance between the types and amount of use the site may receive and the degree of protective management required to insure the long-term maintenance of the resources which support that use. Classifying each site appropriately is the first major step toward achieving that desired use protection balance.

Following are descriptions of management classifications implemented by the National Park Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Forest Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

National Park Service

National Park Service (NPS) includes numerous designations and sites and the authorizing Congressional legislation or the president creates all designations and names. The president has the authority to proclaim "national monuments" under the Antiquities Act of 1906. Many names are descriptive, such as lakeshores, seashores and battlefields, but others cannot be neatly categorized because of the diversity of resources within them. In 1970, Congress elaborated on the 1916 National Park Service Organic Act declaring that all units of the system have equal legal standing in a national system.

National Park

These are generally large natural places with a wide variety of attributes and at times including significant historical assets. Hunting, mining and consumptive activities are not authorized.

National Monument

The Antiquities Act of 1906, authorized the president to declare by public proclamation landmarks, structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest situated on lands owned or controlled by the government to become national monuments.

National Preserve

National preserves are areas having characteristics associated with national parks, but in which Congress has permitted continued public hunting, trapping, oil/gas exploration and extraction. Many existing national preserves, without sport hunting, would qualify for national park designation.

National Historic Site

Usually a national historic site contains a single historical feature that was directly associated with its subject. Derived from the Historic Sites Act of 1935, a number of historic sites were established by Secretaries of the Interior, but most have been authorized by acts of Congress.

National Historic Park

This designation generally applies to historic parks that extend beyond single properties or buildings.

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Unit Classification System

National Memorial

A national memorial is commemorative of a historic person or episode; it need not occupy a site historically connected with its subject.

National Battlefield

This general title includes national battlefield, national battlefield park, national battlefield site and national military park. In 1958, an NPS committee recommended national battlefield as the single title for all such park lands.

National Cemetery

There are presently 14 national cemeteries in the National Park System, all of which are administered in conjunction with an associated unit and are not accounted for separately.

National Recreation Trail

Twenty five national recreation trails have been certified throughout Florida offering paddling, bicycling, hiking and walking.

National Seashore

Ten national seashores have been established on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts; some are developed and some are relatively primitive. Hunting is allowed at many of these sites.

National Lakeshore

National lakeshores, all on the Great Lakes, closely parallel the seashores in character and use.

National River

There are several variations to this category: National River and Recreation Area, National Scenic River, National Wild River, etc. The first was authorized in 1964 and others were established following passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

National Parkway

The title parkway refers to a roadway and the parkland paralleling the roadway. All were intended for scenic motoring along a protected corridor and often connect cultural sites.

National Scenic Trail

National Scenic Trails and National Historic Trails are the titles given to these linear parklands (over 3,600 miles) authorized under the National Trails System Act of 1968.

Affiliated Areas

On August 18, 1970, the National Park System was defined in law as, "any area of land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through NPS for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes." The Affiliated Areas comprise a variety of locations in the United States and Canada that preserve significant properties outside the National Park System. Some of these have been recognized by Acts of Congress and others have been designated national historic sites by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. All draw on technical or financial aid from the National Park Service.

Other Designations

Some units of the National Park System bear unique titles or combinations of titles, like the White House and Prince William Forest Park.

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Unit Classification System

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Sanctuary

Under Title III of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended, the United States Congress authorizes the designation of discrete areas of the marine environment as National Marine Sanctuaries to protect distinctive natural and cultural resources whose protection and beneficial use requires comprehensive planning and management. The mission of the National Marine Sanctuary program is to identify, designate and manage areas of the marine environment of special national significance due to their conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational or aesthetic qualities. The goals of the National Marine Sanctuary program are to provide enhanced resource protection through conservation and management of the sanctuaries that complements existing regulatory authorities; to support, promote and coordinate scientific research on, and monitoring of, the site-specific marine resources of the Sanctuaries; to enhance public awareness, understanding, appreciation and wise use of the marine environment; and to facilitate, to the extent compatible with the primary objective of resource protection, multiple uses of the National Marine Sanctuaries.

National Estuarine Research Reserve

National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERR) are a protected areas network of federal, state and local partnerships. The estuary reserves represent the wide range of coastal and estuarine habitats found in the United States and its territories. Through linked programs of stewardship, education and research, NERR enhance informed management and scientific understanding of the Nation's estuarine and coastal habitats. The reserves serve as classrooms where the effects of both natural and human activities can be monitored and studied.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wildlife Refuge

The purpose of a National Wildlife Refuge is to "preserve a national network of lands and waters for the conservation and management of the fish, wildlife and plants of the United States for the benefit of present and future generations." As long as the goal of wildlife conservation is not compromised, other uses may be a part of the refuge formula. Nature study, hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking and other nature-based activities are permitted in wildlife refuges when compatible with the natural resources.

United States Forest Service

National Forest

National forests are large areas of protected open space that are managed for multiple use. The uses permitted in a national forest include consumptive agriculture and hunting recreation, as well as non-consumptive outdoor recreation activities. Some of the non-consumptive activities available in a national forest include backpacking in remote wilderness areas, using an all-terrain vehicle on a designated trail, enjoying the views along a scenic byway, or fishing in a trout stream.

Florida State Park System

Florida's state park system is made up of many diverse areas held together by only one universally common trait - the ability to provide public recreational opportunity of one type or another. Traditionally, these various areas have been grouped loosely into only two categories, parks and historic memorials.

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Any area without a distinct historical association was by default called a state park. Often this broader term was applied indiscriminately to all properties under the jurisdiction of the state parks agency. Since 1963, the Division of Recreation and Parks has considerably broadened the scope of its responsibilities in the recreation field. Instead of providing only state parks in the classic sense, the State now fully recognizes the need to afford other types of legitimate public recreational opportunities and is actively seeking additional lands for this purpose. Along with the change in program philosophy and scope it has become necessary to refine and modernize the public recreational lands classification system.

State Park

State parks are relatively spacious areas established primarily to preserve and maintain a natural setting of exceptional quality, while at the same time permitting a full program of compatible recreational activities, both active and passive. To qualify as a state park, an area must have exceptional natural attributes of statewide or at least broad regional significance. It must have some special quality that will attract visitors from long distances, in spite of closer and more conveniently located recreation areas.

State Recreation Area

State recreation areas are sites which are provided to meet the more active recreation needs for the public in a multi service area. A recreation area needs be of no particular size or have any set combination of physical attributes. It is preferably located convenient to a highly populated area and is selected to insure the availability of the types of recreational resources most needed in its locality. Normally, much more intensive use is permitted in a state recreation area than in a state park, although certain included areas of exceptional natural value may be set aside for special protective management.

State Special Feature Site

A "special feature," for the present purpose, is a discrete and well-defined object or condition which attracts public interest and provides recreational enjoyment through visitation, observation and study. A state special feature site contains such a feature and is set aside for controlled public enjoyment. Special feature sites are generally either historical or archaeological by type, but may also have a geological, botanical, zoological or other basis. As the features themselves are usually small in size, so are the sites which contain them, but they may be as large as necessary to accomplish the purpose. State special feature sites must be of unusual or exceptional character or have a statewide or broad regional significance.

State Preserve

A preserve is an area set aside essentially to maintain objects or conditions existing thereon. A state preserve in the recreation and parks system is an area designed to perpetuate certain exceptional objects or conditions which provide a type of recreational experience which would not be possible otherwise. Usually, a state preserve is rather large and expansive and may in some cases contrast with special feature sites purely on the basis of size. Generally, a preserve is designed to save representative samples, varying in size, of natural characteristic of Florida.

State Ornamental Garden

Ornamental gardens are sites which have been intensively landscaped, usually in a formal manner, to provide aesthetic enjoyment. Such gardens differ from state parks, special feature sites and preserves in that their primary recreational attributes are artificially created. Size is immaterial, but the quality of the gardens must be such that they attract visitors from a broad area. The development of ornamental gardens as a primary entity is not considered a responsibility of the recreation and parks system, although several such areas have been accepted through donations and are maintained generally in accordance with their original concepts.

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State Museums

State museums, as a separate class, are interpretive facilities which relate to natural, historical, cultural or other such interests important to the general locality, but not specifically to the exact sites on which the museums are located. In this major respect they differ from museums which interpret the intrinsic values of specific sites and which are usually provided as adjuncts of special feature sites. In other words, for a "state museum" it is the museum itself and not the site where it is located which is significant. Because it bears no essential relationship to its site, the state museum may be located on any convenient and suitable site within the general area of interest. Such areas of interest may vary from a neighborhood or small community to the state as a whole. The site physically supporting the state museum may be of any reasonable size, but should be appropriately adapted to the need and purpose.

Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas

Aquatic Preserve

Aquatic preserves were established to protect the area's resources so that their aesthetic, biological and scientific values may endure for the enjoyment of future generations. Chapter 18-20 of the Florida Administrative Code identifies eight goals for the administration and management of aquatic preserves to balance the traditional recreational uses, such as boating, fishing and swimming with the protection and preservation of the indigenous life forms and habitats.

Buffer Preserve

Buffer preserves are publicly owned upland sites adjacent to aquatic preserves that help protect the submerged resources. State buffer preserves are managed primarily to buffer the impacts from stormwater runoff and coastal development to aquatic preserves, although the management of endangered species and habitat diversity in both the upland and aquatic sites is equally important. Buffer preserves are managed to provide public access and education, to protect archaeological and historical resources, to protect and preserve natural species and communities, and to restore natural communities.

Florida State Forest System

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has operated state forests under the guidance of the Division of Forestry (DOF) for more than 70 years.

State Forest

DOF manages state forests to protect and maintain the biological diversity of the many ecosystems found in and around the state forests while integrating public use of the resources. Through sound forest management practices, DOF maintains the integrity of the forest environment while providing for the state's future natural resource needs. In addition, state forests offer recreational activities such as camping, swimming, hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, fishing and nature study. The division permits hunting on most of the larger state forests and is regulated jointly with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) as part of the state's wildlife management area programs.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

FWCC manages four types of units that provide various levels of outdoor recreation access.

Appendix B

Unit Classification System

Wildlife Management Area

An area of private or public ownership established for the management of wildlife or freshwater fish on which hunting, fishing or other outdoor recreation may be permitted only at such times and under such regulations as are specifically provided for each individual area.

Wildlife and Environmental Area

Endangered or environmentally unique habitats which shall have as their primary management objective the protection and conservation of their endangered or unique resources. Outdoor recreation will be specifically provided for in regulations established for each area when such use does not conflict with the primary management objectives.

Fish Management Area

A fish management area is a pond, lake or other body of water established for the management of freshwater fish. The commission cooperatively manages these areas with the local county governments. Public fishing and other outdoor recreation activities may be permitted. In many areas, the commission or local government stocks these lakes with channel catfish, largemouth bass and sunshine bass.

Mitigation Park

In response to some of the problems associated with "on-site" mitigation, the commission authorized the development and implementation of the Mitigation Park Program as an alternative wildlife mitigation strategy. The goal of this program is to provide development interests with a biologically defensible off-site alternative for resolving certain wildlife resource conflicts. In practice, this program consolidates mitigation throughout a geographical region and directs these efforts towards the acquisition of a large and manageable mitigation park. Each park is publicly owned and ranges in size between 350 and 2,000 acres. Management activities are tailored to emphasize the protection and enhancement of habitat important to upland listed wildlife.

In general, the program is able to increase the biological effectiveness of mitigation while minimizing economic costs to the development community. More specifically it (1) provides an opportunity to direct wildlife habitat protection and acquisition efforts to the most biologically important sites in a region; (2) can consolidate many otherwise small and isolated protection efforts into larger units which maximizes resource protection efforts; (3) allows public access and use to mitigation lands that are managed by the state for the long term protection of wildlife resources; and (4) from an economic perspective, mitigation parks are a cheaper form of mitigation than preserving acreage within a development with developers retaining greater use of a project site for development.

Appendix C
Outdoor Recreation Agencies and Organizations

Federal Agencies

U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 208-3100
<http://www.doi.gov>

National Park Service
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 208-6843
<http://www.nps.gov>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District
400 West Bay Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
(904) 232-2244 or 1-800-291-9405
<http://www.saj.usace.army.mil>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile District
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, AL 36628-0001
www.sam.usace.army.mil

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1849 C Street NW, Room 3242
Washington, DC 20240-0001
(202) 208-3736
<http://www.fws.gov>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
325 John Knox Road
Suite F-100
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
(850) 942-9300
<http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation>

State Agencies

Florida Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services
Division of Forestry
3125 Conner Boulevard, C-25
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650
(850) 488-3022
<http://www.fl-dof.com>

Florida Department of Community Affairs
Florida Communities Trust
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Suite 310
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100
(850) 488-8466
<http://www.dca.state.fl.us>

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 235
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(850) 245-2094
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/coastal>

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Florida State Parks
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 500
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
(850) 245-2157
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/parks>

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Beaches and Coastal Systems
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 300
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(850) 488-7708
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches>

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Law Enforcement
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 600
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(850) 488-2929
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/law>

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Florida Recreation and Development Assistance Program
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 500
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
(850) 245-2501
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/parks/OIRS/default.htm>

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of State Lands
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 140
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(850) 245-2555
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands>

Appendix C
Outdoor Recreation Agencies and Organizations

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Greenways and Trails
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 795
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(850) 245-2052
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/gwt>

Florida Department of State
Division of Historical Resources
5000 S. Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
(850) 245-6300
<http://www.flheritage.com>

Florida Department of Transportation
State Bicycle and Pedestrian Program
602 Suwannee Street, MS 53
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(850) 245-1500
http://www.dot.state.fl.us/Safety/ped_bike/ped_bike.htm

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600
(850) 488-4676
<http://www.myfwc.com>

Northwest Florida Water Management District
81 Water Management Drive
Havana, Florida 32333-4712
(850) 539-5999
<http://www.nwfwmd.state.fl.us>

St. Johns River Water Management District
Land Management
32177 Highway 100
P.O. Box 1429
Palatka, Florida 32178-1429
(386) 329-4500
<http://sjr.state.fl.us>

South Florida Water Management District
Land Stewardship
3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416-4680
(561) 686-8800
<http://www.sfwmd.gov>

Southwest Florida Water Management District
US 41 South
2379 Broad Street
Brooksville, Florida 34609-6899
(352) 796-7211 or (800) 423-1476 (FL only)
<http://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us>

Suwannee River Water Management District
Land Acquisition and Management
9225 CR 49
Live Oak, Florida 32060
(386) 362-1001 or 1-800-226-1066 (inside Florida)
<http://www.srwmd.state.fl.us>

Florida Inland Navigation District
1314 Marcinski Road
Jupiter, Florida 33477-9498
(561) 627-3386
<http://www.aicw.org>

West Coast Inland Navigation District
P.O. Box 1845
Venice, FL 34284
(941) 485-9402
<http://www.wcind.net>

Non-Government Organizations

1000 Friends of Florida
P.O. Box 5948
Tallahassee, Florida 32314
(850) 222-6277
<http://www.1000friendsofflorida.org>

American Planning Association
Florida Chapter APA
2040 Delta Way
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
(850) 201-3272
<http://www.floridaplanning.org>
Audubon Society- Florida State Office
444 Brickell Ave., Suite 850
Miami, Florida 33131
(305) 371-6399
<http://www.audubon.org/chapter/fl>

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Outdoor Recreation Agencies and Organizations

Enterprise Florida
325 John Knox Road, Suite 201
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
(850) 298-6620
<http://www.eflorida.com>

Florida Association of Counties
P.O. Box 549
100 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32302
(850) 922-4300
<http://www.fl-counties.com>

Florida League of Cities
P.O. Box 1757
Tallahassee, Florida 32302-1757
(850) 222-9684
<http://www.flcities.com>

Florida Bicycle Association
P.O. Box 718
Waldo, FL 32694
(407) 898-4137
<http://www.floridabicycle.org>

Wildlife Foundation of Florida
P.O. Box 11010
Tallahassee, Florida 32302
(850) 922-1066
<http://wildlifefoundationofflorida.com>

Florida Defenders of the Environment
4424 NW 13th St. Suite C-8
Gainesville, FL 32609
(352) 378-8465
<http://www.fladefenders.org>

Florida Disabled Outdoor Association
2475 Apalachee Parkway, Suite 205
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(850) 201-2944
<http://www.fdoa.org>

Florida Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 278
Melbourne, Florida 32902
(321) 272-6702
<http://www.fnps.org>

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
(850) 224-8207
<http://www.fnai.org>

Florida Professional Paddle Sports Association
P.O. Box 1764
Arcadia, Florida 33821
<http://www.paddleflausa.com/>

Florida Recreation and Parks Association
411 Office Plaza Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301-2756
(850) 878-3221
<http://www.frpa.org>

Florida Sierra Club
111 Second Ave NE, Suite 1001
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701
(727) 824-8813
<http://florida.sierraclub.org>

Florida Sports Foundation
2930 Kerry Forest Parkway
Tallahassee, FL 32309
(850) 488-8347
<http://www.flasports.com>

Florida Trail Association
5415 SW 13 Street
Gainesville, Florida 32608
(800) 343-1882
<http://www.floridatrail.org>

Florida Trail Riders
PO Box 531071
DeBary, Florida 32753
(386) 668-9700
<http://floridatrailriders.org>

Florida Wildlife Federation
P.O. Box 6870
Tallahassee, Florida 32314-6870
(850) 656-7113
<http://www.fwfonline.org>

Appendix C
Outdoor Recreation Agencies and Organizations

Leave No Trace, Inc.
P.O. Box 997
Boulder, Colorado 80306
<http://www.lnt.org>

National Association of Recreation
Resource Professionals
P.O. Box 221
Marienville, Pennsylvania 16239
(814) 927-8212
<http://www.narrp.org>

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
1133 Fifteenth Street, N.W. Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 857-0166
<http://www.nfwf.org>

National Recreation and Park Association
22377 Belmont Ridge Rd.
Ashburn, Virginia 20148
(703) 858-0784
<http://www.nrpa.org>

The Nature Conservancy, Florida Regional Office
222 S. Westmonte Drive, Suite 300
Altamonte Springs, Florida 32714
(407) 682-3664
[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/
states/florida/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/florida/)

Rails to Trails Conservancy, Florida Chapter
P.O. Box 15227
Tallahassee, Florida 32317
(850) 942-2379
<http://www.railtrails.org>

Sunshine State Horse Council
P.O. Box 6663
Brandon, Florida 33508
(813) 651-5953
<http://www.sshc.org>

Trust for Public Land
Southeast Regional Office
306 North Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(850) 222-7911
<http://www.tpl.org>

VISIT FLORIDA Inc.
2450 W. Executive Center Circle, Suite 200
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(850) 488-5607
<http://www.visitflorida.com>

Use Guidelines

The primary purpose for collecting information on the supply of and demand for outdoor recreation resources and facilities is to estimate present and future recreation needs. Because supply and demand data are generally expressed in different units, the application of guidelines is required to facilitate meaningful planning comparisons. This chapter will explain the nature of outdoor recreation guidelines and how they are developed and used in estimating resource and facility needs.

Three types of guidelines are commonly used in outdoor recreation planning. The first type, use guidelines, are employed as a means of stating the amount of use a resource or facility can accommodate under certain conditions. The second type, population guidelines, are used in determining the amount of resources and facilities that are required to serve a given population. The third type, site guidelines, are used primarily for estimating acreage needs for local parks and recreation areas. Because of the numerous variations in outdoor recreation environments in Florida and the diversity of planning purposes that exist, no single type of resource and facility guidelines can adequately meet all outdoor recreation planning needs. Each outdoor recreation supplier should, therefore, select the guidelines that best serve their specific planning needs.

In an effort to develop current and definitive resource-based and user-oriented facility use guidelines, the Division of Recreation and Parks and the Florida State University System, Institute for Government, in coordination with the Florida Recreation and Park Association and the Florida League of Cities, sponsored research conducted by the University of Florida, Department of Recreation, Parks and Tourism, to collect and examine existing levels of use in both resource-based and user-oriented outdoor recreation activities. The 1989 study *Recreation Standards for Comprehensive Planning in Florida* gathered information from a cross-section of Florida cities and counties on the levels of facility use permitted on outdoor recreation facilities operated by local governments. The results of the study form the basis for the use guidelines contained in this chapter.

The guidelines presented in this plan are intended for broad, statewide application, and make no allowances for localized differences in communities or in specific outdoor recreation environments. As a result, these guidelines may not be wholly applicable in any given instance and should not generally be applied without some modification. Local jurisdictions, particularly are encouraged to develop their own guidelines to more adequately reflect local conditions in determining recreation needs. The 1989 study cited above is recommended for use by local agencies in developing guidelines applicable for use at a local level. A copy of the study report may be obtained from the Division of Recreation and Parks.

Outdoor Recreation Facility Use Guidelines

The use guidelines in this plan are based on assumptions about the nature and condition of the resource or facility being used, and the expectations of the user. They express the amount of outdoor recreation demand that can be met by a particular unit of supply under stated conditions of use. They are used in this plan as conversion factors to translate units of supply (miles of beach, hunting acreage, etc.) into units of demand (user occasions), thus allowing comparisons between the two. Use guidelines have been established for 12 resource-based and nine user-oriented activities.

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Use Guidelines

Use Guidelines for Resource-Based Facilities

Since local governments do not extensively provide resource-based outdoor recreation opportunities, the results of the guidelines study did not produce sufficient data to develop use guidelines for those activities. Therefore, the guidelines for resource-based activities, except where noted, are based on maximum levels of carrying capacity developed by the Division of Recreation and Parks for use and protection of state park resources. This was done so that the resultant statistical needs for additional resources and facilities would be as close as possible to the practical ability of state government to provide them. A discussion of resource-based guidelines for each activity follows. A summary of the guidelines is presented in Table D-1 on page D-8.

Freshwater and Saltwater Beach

Use guidelines for freshwater and saltwater beach are expressed in both linear and areal units of measurement. The average area needed to obtain a worthwhile recreational experience was assumed to be 200 square feet per person. It was assumed that this same area of beach would be used twice during the same day. Therefore, the use guideline was established as 100 square feet of beach per person per day. The linear use guideline was set at 2.5 linear feet of beach per person per day, based on an average use of five linear feet per person and a daily turnover rate of two.

Freshwater and Saltwater Piers or Catwalks

The use guideline for freshwater or saltwater fishing from piers, boardwalks, catwalks, jetties or other shoreline facilities was based on the estimate that 10 linear feet of pier or catwalk are required for each person at any given time. It was assumed that this space would be used an average of twice per day. Therefore, the use guideline was established at five linear feet per person per day.

Boat Ramps - Freshwater and Saltwater

The average number of people in a group using a freshwater or saltwater boat ramp is three, based on information obtained from the National Marine Manufacturers Association. It was assumed that each boating party will use the boat ramp facility for 20 minutes per day. Thus, during a 12-hour day, an average of 36 boats could use a single-lane ramp. By multiplying the average number of people per boat (three) by the average number of boats using a boat ramp per day (36), a use guideline of 108 people per ramp per day was calculated.

Camping Facilities (RV/Trailer and Tent)

The use guideline for recreational vehicle and tent camping was based on an average state park carrying capacity of four persons per campsite. A turnover rate of one camping group per site per day was used to establish the campsite guideline at four persons per campsite per day.

Picnic Tables

The guideline for picnic tables was based on an average picnic group size of four people. Since the average picnic table can seat four people comfortably, it was assumed that the average party would require one table. A further assumption was made that each table could be used twice per day. Thus, the use guideline for picnicking is eight persons per table per day.

Recreational Trails

The use guidelines for designated bicycle, horseback riding, hiking and nature study trails were based on carrying capacity guidelines adopted for the state park system. Since the guidelines for these uses are a range rather than a fixed number, the average of the range was used in calculating demand. The use

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guideline for horseback riding trails, eight to 32 users per mile per day, assumes two to eight groups of four riders per mile per day. The bicycle trail use guideline of 40 to 80 users per mile per day assumes 10 to 20 riders per mile per day with a daily turnover rate of four. Similarly, the use guideline for hiking trails, four to 20 hikers per mile per day, assumes one to five groups of two hikers per mile per day with a daily turnover rate of two. The use guideline for nature trails, 40 to 160 persons per mile per day, assumes five to 20 groups of two hikers per mile per day with a daily turnover rate of four.

Archaeological and Historical Sites

Based on visitation patterns at a representative sampling of different types of archaeological and historical sites in the state park system, the average number of persons visiting a site at a given moment during weekends or weekday holidays was estimated at 20 persons. The average length of time spent at a site was estimated to be 40 minutes. The average length of time sites are open to the public was 7.5 hours. This established a turnover rate of approximately 11 groups per day (7.5 hours divided by 40 minutes/group = 11.25). By multiplying the number of visitors in an average group by the daily turnover rate, a use guideline of 220 visitors per site per day was established.

Hunting Land

The use guideline for hunting lands was developed from information supplied by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The Commission has established a Quota Hunt System for most of the state wildlife management areas under its jurisdiction. This system is designed to regulate hunting pressure at wildlife management areas during the beginning of the general hunt and selected special hunt seasons. Careful consideration is given each year to the condition of the game population and habitat at each management area when hunter quota levels are established. The Commission's guideline of 90 acres per hunter was selected as the basis for a use guideline representing all types of hunting including deer, turkey and squirrel. It was assumed that these same 90 acres could be used twice in the same day. Therefore, a use guideline was established at 45 acres per person per day.

Use Guidelines for User-Oriented Facilities

The use guidelines for user-oriented outdoor recreation activities presented in this section were derived from *Recreation Standards for Comprehensive Planning in Florida*, previously referenced. The purpose of the study was to collect information on outdoor recreation facility use from a cross section of suppliers of user-oriented facilities and to develop a definitive set of facility use guidelines that could be used by state and local planners. The study also sought to determine if there was a consensus among city and county suppliers, the primary providers of user-oriented facilities, on the amount of use that facilities could support on the average each day. The study examined what was considered the minimum, moderate and maximum levels of use that facilities could sustain under various conditions, according to local government recreation providers. Approximately, 100 cities and counties were selected and surveyed, based on their geographic location and population size.

As a source of information for the study, a survey was conducted to document what the recreation suppliers thought was the amount of use per day that facilities could support under existing conditions of operation and management. In a similar manner, the survey also documented the maximum level of use respondents thought facilities could support under optimum conditions of operation and management. And, the survey sought to determine the maximum level of use on facilities under conditions where no operation or management limitations existed. The optimum daily use level, representing the level of use that survey participants perceived as the most desirable, was selected for application in establishing the use guidelines for this plan. Table D-2 identifies the median value of the survey results for each of the

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Use Guidelines

nine user-oriented facilities for which information was collected.

The user-oriented and resource-based guidelines in this plan are intended to apply at the statewide level and are not intended to be prescriptive or applicable for any specific city or county. It is recommended that local governments further consider any number of specific factors that may affect the sustainable or preferred use level for facilities. All guideline values developed for this plan are based on the assumption that the facilities are available for use on an average of 12 hours per day. Adjustments should be made for lighted facilities to reflect longer hours of availability. For the purposes of this plan, these guidelines were used only to convert units of supply into units of demand in order to compare supply of outdoor recreation facilities against demand to estimate resource and facility needs.

Outdoor Recreation Population Guidelines

Population guidelines are hypothetical estimates of the amounts of outdoor recreation resources and facilities that are required to support a given population. Generally, population guidelines make no distinction between the varying requirements of different segments of the population, but they can be tailored to suit most planning purposes. Such guidelines are widely used to assess community recreational needs by determining the minimum number of resources and facilities required to serve the local population. When used in concert with facility use guidelines and park/open space site guidelines (discussed later in this chapter), population guidelines can prove a useful tool for community-level outdoor recreation planning.

Florida's resource and facility population guidelines, shown in Tables D-3 and D-4, were formulated after extensive analysis of the various guidelines established by community recreation and parks departments, the National Recreation and Park Association, the Florida Recreation and Park Association, and various recreation publications. This analysis revealed a large diversity of guidelines upon which local government outdoor recreation planning is based. In order to establish general resource and facility population guidelines for this plan, it was necessary to synthesize from the several existing guidelines. Minimum and maximum ranges were identified for each activity, and median values calculated.

Outdoor Recreation Site Guidelines

Site guidelines are a set of general criteria for determining the specific types and amounts of park lands necessary to accommodate the recreational needs of local communities. The criteria define the acreage, facility type and service area requirements for various types of community recreation sites and areas. They are most commonly used as a means of expressing outdoor recreation needs, based on population guidelines, in terms of spatial and facility requirements.

The outdoor recreation site guidelines shown in Table D-5 were formulated primarily to provide guidance to local governments for acquisition and development of recreation resources and facilities. They are intended to be used only as a general guide and should be adjusted to meet the specific recreation needs of individual communities.

The site guidelines presented in this plan were obtained through synthesis of the guidelines established by local government recreation and park departments, the Florida Recreation and Park Association, various recreation publications, and the National Recreation and Park Association. Community resources and facilities are divided into two classifications: (1) special-use areas and facilities, and (2) parkland areas. Both types have special functions, but they can be combined at recreation areas to provide a wider variety of outdoor recreation experiences.

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Use Guidelines

Special-use areas and facilities meet a large part of the demand for user-oriented recreational activities. All segments of the population participate in a wide range of these pursuits, for which opportunities are generally provided at special-use areas and facilities close to their residences. Typical areas and facilities might include golf courses, tennis courts, ball fields and swimming pools. These may be located in park areas or they may be situated individually.

Parkland areas serve two purposes: they conserve open space and natural resources, and they provide outdoor recreation opportunities. Florida is still abound with open space resources such as forestlands, grasslands, wetlands, lakes and beaches, although the availability of these resources is steadily dwindling. Conservation of open space through the acquisition of recreation areas is one of the best means for maintaining examples of Florida's original domain. Demand for outdoor recreation opportunities can be met by providing large parks for such passive, resource-based pursuits as picnicking and nature study, and neighborhood or community parks for active user-oriented pursuits such as tennis, baseball and shuffleboard.

Park lands that conserve open space and provide outdoor recreation opportunities can be classified into six types, dependent primarily on the size of their service area: equipped play areas and tot lots, neighborhood parks, community parks, urban open space, urban-district parks and regional parks. Beach access and parking facilities technically do not by themselves satisfy outdoor recreation needs, and are not usually classified as special-use or parkland areas. Yet, their acquisition and development is crucial for use of publicly-owned beach frontage for which public access is limited or otherwise nonexistent. Consequently, a site guideline is included for this special type of support facility.

Site Guidelines for Community Resources and Facilities

Equipped Play Area and Tot Lot

Equipped play areas and tot lots are open areas with play apparatus for preschool and school age children. It is recommended that an equipped play area serve neighborhoods of between 500 and 2,500 people on a minimum of a quarter acre at a site adjoining an existing recreation facility or elementary school. Elsewhere, one acre is suggested. Recommended facilities include play apparatus, landscaping, benches and open space. Depending on local recreation needs, picnic tables may be included.

Neighborhood Park

The neighborhood park is a "walk-to" park, generally located along streets where people can walk or bicycle without encountering heavy traffic. It serves the population of a neighborhood in a radius of up to one-half mile, and should have at least two acres for each 1,000 population. Its size usually ranges from five to 10 acres, and it serves a population of up to 5,000.

Because the service areas of a neighborhood park and an elementary school often coincide, it is desirable for the neighborhood park to physically join the elementary school, when feasible. Both park and school serve the same basic population, share compatible land uses, and contain recreation facilities that are of mutual benefit. Because recreation needs vary from one neighborhood to another, site design for this type of park should be flexible in order to meet the particular recreation needs of each neighborhood. Site design should also reflect the character of the neighborhood and incorporate compatible elements of both passive and active types of recreation. Typical facilities developed in the neighborhood park may include play apparatus, recreation buildings, multipurpose courts, sports fields, picnic areas and free play areas. Additional facilities may be added, depending on the recreation demands of the neighborhood.

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Community Park

A community park is a "ride to" park, located near major streets. It is designed to serve the needs of four to six neighborhoods. It serves an area with a radius of up to three miles, or a service population of up to 25,000. A minimum of 20 acres for each community park is recommended, with acreage needs based on a standard of two acres per 1,000 population. Where a community park can be located adjacent to a junior or senior high school, a minimum of five acres is recommended. The community park offers a wide range of program and facility opportunities for all individuals and families. Just as the neighborhood park fulfills the recreation needs of the neighborhood, the community park is designed to meet the recreation needs of the entire community.

Typical facilities at a community park may include swimming pools, ball fields, tennis courts, play areas, picnic areas, multipurpose courts, recreation buildings, and sports fields. Additional recreation facilities may be included to meet a particular recreation demand in the community. Adequate off-street parking may be needed to contain parking overflow from the school parking areas. Two important elements of every community park are the use of landscaping and the provision of passive recreation activity areas.

Urban Open Space

Urban open space sites are landscaped or natural open areas, located within built-up areas. Depending on their location, open space sites may serve populated areas ranging in size from a single neighborhood to an entire city. Their principal function is to intersperse congested urban environments with aesthetically pleasing buffer areas. Urban open space areas may vary in size from a tenth of an acre to several acres depending on their intended use. Some serve as linear, vest pocket or traffic circle parks, while others are parkways, boulevard medians, plazas, malls, courthouse squares and promenades. Benches, commemorative structures, trails and paths are optional depending on local needs and the size and location of individual sites.

Urban-District Park

An urban-district park is designed to serve the recreation needs of several communities, a city, or a county, and usually provides some areas and facilities that are resource-based. Typical areas and facilities include natural areas, campgrounds and play apparatus. Additional facilities may include a zoo, a golf course or a botanical garden.

Driving periods of up to 30 to 40 minutes may be required to reach an urban-district park, which should, when possible, be located on the periphery of a large urban area. Such parks should serve an average population of 50,000, with a desirable space allowance of five acres per 1,000 people. While 100 acres may meet minimum requirements, a size range of 200 acres or more is desirable.

Regional Park

Regional parks are large, resource-based areas that serve two or more communities or counties and are usually located within an hour's driving distance of the residents they serve. A space allowance of 20 acres per 1,000 population is suggested. The park should serve a population of over 100,000 and should range in size from a minimum of 250 acres to as much as several thousand acres. Because regional parks are generally designed for resource-based activities, location is dependent upon the availability of high quality natural resources capable of being developed and used for outdoor recreation.

Typical facilities provided at a regional park include water-based recreation sites, camping areas, hiking and nature trails, picnic areas and other facilities not requiring intensive development. Parking areas are necessary support facilities and should be designed to minimize adverse effects on the natural environ-

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Use Guidelines

ment. The most prominent feature of a regional park is that it provides recreational opportunities that, through the design and development of outdoor recreation resources and facilities, capitalize on the natural environment and promote an atmosphere of beauty and serenity.

Beach Access Site

Access points and parking areas are primarily support facilities for public-owned beaches. In many areas beach access is limited to pedestrian paths and raised wooden walkways which extend to the public-owned portion of the beach (that part lying seaward of the mean high water line). Public parking may or may not be provided. Sites may range from ten to more than 100 feet in width; parking areas may range from less than to more than an acre. The study *Recreation Standards for Comprehensive Planning in Florida* found that approximately three parking spaces are presently provided for every 100 square feet of beach at public access points, with a turnover rate of three cars per day (2.75 people per car). These figures reflect the median values of all survey responses statewide. A distance of one-half mile between access sites has been developed as a guideline for the spacing of public access sites at state-financed beach restoration projects as required by Chapter 62B-36, Florida Administrative Code.

Appendix D

Use Guidelines

Table D-1
Use Guidelines for Resource-Based Outdoor Recreation Activities

Activity	Area Requirements	User Per Unit Of Facility	Turnover Rate	Guideline
Bicycling	10-20 bicycles per mile	1 user per bike	4/day	40-80 cyclists per mile per day
Camping: RV, Trailer and Tent ¹	3-10 sites/acre	4 campers per site	1/day	4 users per campsite per day
Freshwater and Saltwater Beach Activities	200-500 square feet of beach per person		2/day	100 square feet of freshwater or saltwater sandy beach/user/day
Freshwater and Saltwater Fishing (non-boat)	10 linear feet of pier, jetty or catwalk per person		2/day	5 linear feet of pier, jetty or catwalk per user per day
Freshwater and Saltwater Boat Fishing, Power	1 boat per lane	3 users per boat	36 boats/day	108 users per single-lane ramp/day
Freshwater and Saltwater Swimming	5 linear feet of beach per person		2/day	2.5 linear feet of freshwater or saltwater sandy beach/user/day
Hiking	1-5 groups per mile	2 users per group	2/day	4-20 hikers per mile of trail /day
Horseback Riding	2-8 groups per mile	4 equestrians per group	3/day	24-96 equestrians/mile of trail/day
Hunting ³	90 acres per hunter		2/day	45 acres per hunter per day
Nature Study	5-20 groups per mile	2 users per group	4/day	40-160 users per mile of trail/day
Picnicking		4 persons per table	2/day	8 user per table per day
Visiting Archeological and Historical Sites ¹	Average visit is 40 minutes Average day is 7.5 hours	20 persons at any point in the day	11/day	220 user per site per day

¹Based on average carrying capacities and visitation patterns at state parks. ²Average number of people in a group is based on information from the National Marine Manufacturers Association. Each boating party uses the boat ramp facility for 20 minutes/day, and during a 12-hour day, 36 boats can use a single-lane ramp. ³The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission developed the hunting guidelines for the state's Quota Hunt System.

Appendix D

Use Guidelines

Table D-2
Use Guidelines for User-Oriented Outdoor Recreation Activities

Activity	Resource/Facility	Guideline
Baseball/Softball	Baseball/softball field	120 users per field per day
Basketball	Basketball court	90 users per court per day
Football/Soccer/Rugby	Football/soccer field	175 users per field per day
Golf	Golf course (9-hole)	200 user per 9-hole course per day
Physical Exercise (urban jogging and hiking)	Linear mile of exercise/parcours trail	100 users per mile of trail per day
Racquetball/Handball	Racquetball/handball court	40 users per court per day
Shuffleboard	Shuffleboard court	20 users per court per day
Swimming (pool)	Swimming pool ¹	256 users per pool per day
Tennis	Tennis court	30 users per court per day

¹ Based on a standard community pool measuring 81 feet x 60 feet (4,800 square feet).

Appendix D
Use Guidelines

Table D-3
Population Guidelines for Resource-Based Outdoor Recreation Activities¹

Activity	Resource/Facility	Population Served		
		<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Median</i>
Bicycling Riding	Linear mile of trail	1,500	10,000	5,000
Camping (RV, trailer and tent)	Acre of camp area	5,600	25,000	6,750
Freshwater and saltwater beach activities	Mile of freshwater or saltwater sandy beach shoreline	25,000	211,200	25,000
Freshwater and Saltwater Fishing (non-boat)	800 feet of pier, catwalk or jetty	5,000	25,000	5,600
Freshwater and Saltwater Fishing, Power boating, Water skiing, Sailing	Boat ramp lane	1,500	12,500	5,000
Hiking	Linear mile of trail	5,000	10,000	6,750
Horseback Riding	Linear mile of trail	5,000	10,000	5,000
Nature Study	Linear mile of trail	6,250	10,000	6,750
Picnicking	Picnic area	5,000	10,000	6,000

¹ Population guidelines were not developed for canoeing and boat fishing, which use extensive water resources.

Appendix D

Use Guidelines

Table D-4
Population Guidelines for User-Oriented Outdoor Recreation Activities

Activity	Resource/Facility	Population Served		
		Minimum	Maximum	Median
Baseball/Softball	Baseball/Softball field	2,000	10,000	5,000
Basketball	Basketball court	500	20,000	5,000
Football/Rugby	Football/Soccer field	4,000	25,000	6,000
General Play	Equipped play area Multipurpose field Multipurpose court	500	15,000	10,000
		500	10,000	3,750
		3,000	4,000	3,000
Golf	9-hole golf course 18-hole golf course	8,000	50,000	25,000
		25,000	65,200	50,000
Physical Exercise (urban jogging and hiking)	Exercise/Parcours trail	10,000	50,000	15,000
Racquetball/Handball	Racquetball court	2,500	20,000	10,000
Shuffleboard	Shuffleboard court	1,000	12,000	6,000
Swimming (pool)	Swimming pool ¹	1,000	50,000	25,000
Tennis	Tennis court	1,067	10,000	2,000
Volleyball	Volleyball court	4,000	12,000	6,000

¹Based on a standard community pool measuring 81 feet X 60 feet (4,800 square feet).

Appendix D Use Guidelines

**Table D-5
Site Guidelines for Community Outdoor Recreation Resources and Facilities**

Park Facility	Location	Population Served	Area per 1,000 Population	Size as a Park Adjoining School	Size as a Separate Park	Facilities
Equipped Play and Tot Lot ¹	Less than .25 mile distance in residential setting	2,500 maximum	.5 acre	Minimum of .25 acre	Minimum of 1 acre	Play structures, benches, picnic areas, open spaces, landscaping.
Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood area - .25 - .5 mile distance	5,000 maximum	2 acres	Minimum of 2 acres	Minimum of 5 acres	Play structures, recreation buildings, court games, hard courts, tennis courts, internal trails, shuffleboard, volleyball courts, picnic area, open area, landscaping.
Community Park	Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and .5 to 3 miles distance	5,000 maximum	2 acres	Minimum of 5 acres	Minimum of 20 acres; Optimal is 20-50 acres	All of the facilities found in a neighborhood park plus informal ball fields, swimming pools, archery ranges, disc golf areas, ornamental gardens, open space and facilities for cultural activities.
Urban Open Space	Urban Areas	.25 - .5 mile	1 acre		Min. of .1 acre	Resource-based recreation area.
Urban District Park	In a large urban area or its periphery with 30-40 minutes driving time	One park per 50,000	5 acres		Minimum of 50 acres; optimal is 75+ acres	Play structures, restrooms, trails, nature center, boating, swimming, picnic areas, sports fields.
Regional Park	On the periphery of an urban area - 30 - 60 minutes driving time	>100,000 Population	20 acres		Minimum of 250 acres - several thousand acres	Camping, nature and bridle paths, picnicking, and other facilities non-intensive development.
Beach Access with Parking	Within .25 mile of urban coastal beach or on its periphery, 1 access/.5 mile of shoreline		.5 acre		Minimum of 1 acre	Walkways, parking and restrooms optional.
Sports Complex	Strategically located community-wide facilities				Minimum of 25 acres; Optimal is 40-80 acres	Ball fields, soccer fields, football fields, tennis courts, play structures, hard courts, volleyball, internal trails, picnic areas.

Open Project Selection Process

Grants in aid to local governments in Florida from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program must be administered to assure equal opportunity for all eligible applicants and all sectors of the general public to participate in the processes and benefits of the programs. In addition, LWCF grants administration must enable the State to insure that the program is directed toward meeting the priority outdoor recreation needs identified in the state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. The processes and procedures for the administration of the LWCF in Florida are contained with Chapter 62D-5 Part VII, of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC). This rule serves to implement Section 375.021(4), Florida Statutes.

The rule states that the Department of Environmental Protection shall publicize the dates of the application submission period and other pertinent application information specified in this rule in the Florida Administrative Weekly. The Department shall announce additional application submission periods if sufficient funds remain after the initial funding cycle. An applicant may submit only one application during each announced application submission period. The application may contain no more than one project site except for sandy beach access sites.

The LWCF grants program is administered on an annual cycle subject to federal fund availability. It begins with letters that are sent to all eligible applicants announcing the application deadline. The Secretary of the Interior issues the apportionment letter to the governor which notifies the State of the amount available to Florida from the LWCF.

The reoccurring funding schedule is:

November	A public notice is sent to all local governmental entities with the legal responsibility for providing public outdoor recreational sites and facilities.
March	Deadlines for applications for that fiscal year.
April/May	Applications are reviewed, analyzed, inspected, evaluated, and ranked by staff.
July	The State Liaison Officer and staff selects a list of successful projects for the available funds. All applicants are notified of the decisions.
August/September	Selected projects are forwarded to the Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service for approval and fund obligation.

LWCF grants shall only be awarded to grantees for projects that are for the sole purpose of providing outdoor recreational opportunities to the public.

Each eligible project application shall be evaluated on the basis of the information provided in the application and in accordance with the Evaluation Criteria contained in Section 62D-5.072 FAC. Each application shall be assigned a total point score pursuant to this criteria and an eligible application's standing among competing eligible applications shall be determined by the extent to which it is determined to meet the criteria as follows:

Appendix E

Open Project Selection Process

(1) GENERAL CRITERIA.

Points shall be awarded as follows:

(a) The project implements the applicant's adopted local comprehensive plan and is included in their capital improvement plan or schedule (CIP) during the current or next three fiscal year = 20 points.

Or

is included as part of the plan through an adopted resolution committing the applicant to amend its CIP and complete the project should it receive program funds = 10 points.

(b) The extent to which the project would implement the outdoor recreation goals, objectives and priorities specified in the Plan = 4 points.

(c) The extent to which the project would provide for priority resource or facility needs in the region as specified in the Plan = 7 points.

(d) The project has been considered in the applicant's public participation process = 21 maximum points.

Points shall be awarded as follows:

1. Presentation at an advertised public meeting solely for the discussion of the proposed project = 10 points.
2. Presentation at a regularly scheduled advisory board meeting = 7 points.
3. Presentation to community organizations, neighborhood associations, or taking of an opinion survey = 4 points.

(e) The project is for a linear park purpose = 13 points.

(f) The project is for preservation purposes such as historical, archaeological, or cultural preservation and the site has been verified in writing by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources = 7 points.

(g) The applicant has the capability to develop, operate and maintain the project = 8 maximum points.

Points shall be awarded as follows:

1. Has a full-time recreation or park department staffed to provide facility development, programming, and maintenance capabilities = 8 points.
2. Has demonstrated the existence of a full-time ability to provide facility development, programming, and maintenance capabilities = 4 points.

(2) DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA.

Points shall be awarded as follows:

(a) The project provides for new development of entirely undeveloped property = 5 points.

(b) The project provides new or additional recreation facilities and opportunities:

3 or more facilities or opportunities = 15 points.

2 facilities or opportunities = 10 points.

1 facility or opportunity = 5 points.

Appendix E

Open Project Selection Process

- (c) The project provides renovation of existing recreation facilities:
3 or more facilities = 13 points.
2 facilities = 9 points.
1 facility = 4 points.
- (d) The project provides new or renovated support facilities and improvement to existing recreation areas = 15 points.
- (e) The project provides developed pedestrian access to or along water resources, such as trails, boardwalks, or dune walkovers = 7 points.
- (f) The project provides facilities for recreational use of water resources, such as boat ramps, swimming docks, or fishing piers = 12 points.
- (g) The project provides a facility identified in the priority of new facilities needs or renovation/ repair needs within the applicant's population density set forth in the study entitled "An Infrastructure Assessment of Local Government Recreation and Park Department Facility Needs in the State of Florida" = 12 points.
- (h) The project addresses the priority of infrastructure funding needs set forth in the applicant's population density in the study entitled "An Infrastructure Assessment of Local Government Recreation and Park Department Facility Needs in the State of Florida" identified in (g), above:
1. Higher priority in Infrastructure Assessment or combination of new construction and renovation/ repairs = 13 points.
 2. Lower priority in Infrastructure Assessment = 8 points.

(3) ACQUISITION CRITERIA.

Points shall be awarded as follows:

- (a) The Project assists in conserving and protecting environmentally unique, irreplaceable and valued ecological resources such as flora, fauna, natural communities, or other special features identified in the "Florida Natural Areas Inventory" = 13 points.
- (b) The project provides frontage on wetlands or water bodies such as rivers, lakes, or oceans = 6 points.
- (c) The project provides for development of facilities identified in the top three priority ranked index clusters of outdoor facilities needs for new construction identified within the applicant's population density set forth in the Department's study entitled "Infrastructure Assessment of Local Government Recreation and Park Department Facility Needs in the State of Florida" identified in (2) (g) above = 15 points.
- (d) The project provides the following pursuant to the applicant's adopted local comprehensive plan = 23 maximum points.

Points shall be awarded as follows:

1. Needed acreage = 15 points.
2. Needed distribution of acreage = 8 points.

Appendix E

Open Project Selection Process

(e) The applicant has:

Identified development of the property in their capital improvement plan (CIP) or schedule during the current or next three fiscal years = 6 points.

Or

The applicant has included development of the property as part of the plan through an adopted resolution committing the applicant to amend its CIP and develop the property should it receive program funds = 3 points.

(4) TIE BREAKER SYSTEM.

If two or more applications receive the same score as a result of the above evaluation, the following tie breaker system will be used to decide the priority ranking among them. Tied applicants will be evaluated according to each step of the tie-breaker system in order and will be assigned their priority accordingly. If Step 1 does not break the tie, Step 2 shall be used.

(a) Step 1 - Funding History. An order of priority among those applications with equal scores shall be established based on the per capita amount of funds previously received by the applicant from LWCF during the previous five fiscal years. The application from the applicant having the lowest per capita amount of funds receives the highest priority. Other applications will be arranged in descending order inversely to their applicants' per capita amount of funds received. The resident population within the applicant's jurisdictional boundaries shall be utilized to compute the applicant's per capita amount of funds received.

(b) Step 2 - Per Capita Operating Budget. The applicant with the lowest per capita expenditure of general operating funds receives the highest priority. The resident population within the applicant's jurisdictional boundaries will be divided into the applicant's total general operating budget for the applicant's current fiscal year to obtain the per capita operating fund amount.

Applications are assigned a total point score by the Department. A grading report addressing the extent to which each criterion has been met is filed with each application evaluated.

Each spring the State Liaison Officer submits to the Deputy Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, for formal consideration, a recommended priority ranked listing (in descending order of the total point scores) of all program applications evaluated. The list includes the Deputy Secretary's recommendations for program grant awards.

In order to encourage effective participation by all potential program participants, annual program announcements are sent to all counties and municipalities and other agencies having primary recreational responsibilities. Workshops are held periodically to promote program benefits and to explain program requirements, particularly the need for local projects to be well supported by local recreation planning and public involvement and to support the state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan and action program.

Technical assistance in preparing and submitting grant applications, site design, planning, needs analysis, management, funding sources, public participation, permitting, and other common needs of potential applicants is provided by the Department of Environmental Protection upon request. Further technical guidance is given to local governments through Recreation Assistance Program mail outs, telephone contacts, lending library services, on-site visits, workshops, and conferences with Department staff.

2002 Statewide Outdoor Recreation Participation Study Methodology

Resident Study

Subjects and Sampling Frame

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, a statewide survey of Florida residents was conducted via telephone to target the residents of the 67 counties. The survey population consisted of adults aged 18 or older who permanently resided in this region. The survey employed random digit-dial samples of household telephone numbers in Florida. Stratified random samples of residents within two types of groups were asked to participate in the survey. Quotas per county type were created (26,000 completed surveys for non-rural counties and 900 for rural counties).

The sampling frame included 35 counties for non-rural counties (large and medium sized counties) and 32 rural counties. Rural counties were those with a population of less than 75,000 residents. Non-rural counties were those with populations over 75,000 people. A target of 74 completed interviews was set for the non-rural counties and 28 completed interviews for rural counties.

For the purpose of analysis, the sampled counties were clustered based on the population count, in which 32 counties were designated as small counties (under 75,000), 28 were medium (75,000-500,000), while seven were large (over 700,000) counties. In addition, counties were clustered and analyzed based on the 11 planning regions as designated by the State of Florida, and by coastal or non-coastal characteristics.

Collection of Data

A six page telephone interview was developed for the purpose of gathering representative information from residents of Florida (see Resident Survey). Data was collected in a computer-assisted telephone-interviewing laboratory maintained by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR). BEBR is an applied research center in the Warrington College of Business Administration at the University of Florida, Gainesville. BEBR generates Florida's official state and county population estimates and projections, develops economic forecasts, collects survey data from Florida households and publishes the Florida Statistical Abstract.

Interviewing occurred on weekday evenings and weekend afternoons during late April to mid June 2001. Up to three callbacks were made for each member of the designed sample. A total sample of 3,610 was collected. About 59 percent of the interviews were conducted in May, while 37 percent were conducted in June 2001, and four percent in April.

Appendix F
Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

Tourist Study

Subjects and Sampling Frame

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, a nationwide survey of tourists who have visited Florida was conducted via a mail-out survey. The survey population consisted of adults aged 18 or older who permanently reside in the United States. The data was selected from a convenience sample of respondents who have previously answered questionnaires from D.K. Shifflet. The original D.K. Shifflet sample called the “Traveler Study” is stratified demographically to match the U.S. Census data. This original sample is drawn from a pool of over 700,000 households every month. They have found in their “traveler study” that approximately 51 percent of the households returned their questionnaires and approximately 40 percent have traveled.

Collection of the Data

A four page mail-back survey was developed for the purpose of gathering representative information from tourists to Florida (see Tourist Questionnaire). Data was collected by D.K. Shifflet and Associates of Virginia. D.K. Shifflet is a tourism consulting firm specializing in tracking U.S. travel behavior. The company is responsible for DKS&A Directions® Travel Intelligences System, the largest most comprehensive monthly syndicated database.

Questionnaires were mailed out May 6th and data were collected until mid June 2001. Questionnaires were sent to a select group of households (maintained by D.K. Shifflet & Associates) who agreed to participate in on-going travel research. A total sample of 2,659 was collected. Respondents who traveled were categorized by the primary county of their destination.

Appendix F

Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

Florida Statewide Outdoor Recreation Participation Study- Resident Questionnaire (2001)

County _____ Month _____ Phone _____

Hello, my name is _____, representing the University of Florida. The State of Florida is conducting a survey to determine the kinds of outdoor recreation activities in which people participate and their opinions about outdoor recreation in Florida. This information is being collected to help plan for the public's use of recreation facilities. This survey should take about 15 minutes to complete. **(Please read the informed consent form before proceeding with the interview)**

I would like to ask you a few questions regarding recreation activities in which you may have participated during the past **TWELVE** months. Please keep in mind that your responses should be based on your participation in the State of **FLORIDA**.

1. What activities did you participate in during the last 12 months? **(Check all that apply)**

ACTIVITIES					
☐	Saltwater Beach	☐	Tent Camping	☐	Soccer or Rugby
☐	Freshwater Beach	☐	RV/Trailer Camping	☐	Outdoor Basketball
☐	Outdoor Swimming Pool	☐	Horseback Riding	☐	Outdoor Shuffleboard
☐	Saltwater Boat Fishing	☐	Hiking	☐	Outdoor Tennis
☐	Saltwater-Non Boat Fishing	☐	Hunting	☐	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball
☐	Freshwater Boat Fishing	☐	Canoeing	☐	Bicycle Riding (paved roads)
☐	Freshwater-Non Boat Fishing	☐	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	☐	Bicycle Riding (unpaved roads)
☐	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	☐	Golfing	☐	Off-road motorized vehicles
☐	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	☐	Baseball or Softball	☐	Nature Study (take nature-walk or observe wildlife/birds)
☐	Picnicking	☐	Football	☐	

2. Among those activities that you did participate in, which activities did you participate the **MOST** in the last twelve months? **(Indicate the TOP THREE activities)**

ACTIVITIES:

1. _____ (name of activity)

2. _____ (name of activity)

3. _____ (name of activity)

3a. Did you use Public or Private/Commercial lands **most frequently** to participate in **Activity #1**?

☐ Public Lands ☐ Commercial Lands ☐ Private Lands ☐ Don't know
(County, State, National Parks, Forest, etc.) *(Commercial campgrounds, theme parks, resort golf courses, etc.)* *(Backyards, family farms, private hunting lands, private lands & lakes, etc.)*
If you used Public Lands, was it _____?

☐ Federally Managed Lands ☐ State Managed Lands ☐ Locally Managed Lands

Do you think there is enough access to **publicly owned lands in Florida** to meet your needs to participate in **Activity #1**?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

If No, ask the following.....Would you like to add any additional comments about this issue?

Appendix F

Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

3b. Did you use Public or Private/Commercial lands most frequently to participate in **Activity #2**?

Public Lands _____ <i>(County, State, National Parks, Forest, etc.)</i>	Commercial Lands _____ <i>(Commercial campgrounds, theme parks, resort golf courses, etc.)</i>	Private Lands _____ <i>(Backyards, family farms, private hunting lands, private lands & lakes, etc.)</i>	Don't know _____
---	--	--	---------------------

If you used Public Lands, was it _____ **?**

_____ Federally Managed Lands	_____ State Managed Lands	_____ Locally Managed Lands
----------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------

Do you think there is enough access to publicly owned lands in Florida to meet your needs to participate in **Activity #2**?

_____ Yes	_____ No	_____ I don't know
--------------	-------------	-----------------------

If No, ask the following.....Would you like to add any additional comments about this issue?

3c. Did you use Public or Private/Commercial lands most frequently to participate in **Activity# 3**?

Public Lands _____ <i>(County, State, National Parks, Forest, etc.)</i>	Commercial Lands _____ <i>(Commercial campgrounds, theme parks, resort golf courses, etc.)</i>	Private Lands _____ <i>(Backyards, family farms, private hunting lands, private lands & lakes, etc.)</i>	Don't know _____
---	--	--	---------------------

If you used Public Lands, was it _____ **?**

_____ Federally Managed Lands	_____ State Managed Lands	_____ Locally Managed Lands
----------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------

Do you think there is enough access to publicly owned lands in Florida to meet your needs to participate in **Activity #3**?

_____ Yes	_____ No	_____ I don't know
--------------	-------------	-----------------------

If No, ask the following.....Would you like to add any additional comments about this issue?

4. Keeping in mind the list of activities that I read to you earlier, could you tell me if there are any activities that you would **LIKED** to have participated in but were not able to do in your city or county? Please rank **ONLY THREE ACTIVITIES** as **1, 2, 3**, in order of importance to you.

(Rank 1, 2, 3, in the order of Importance)

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ACTIVITIES					
	Saltwater Beach		Tent Camping		Soccer or Rugby
	Freshwater Beach		RV/Trailer Camping		Outdoor Basketball
	Outdoor Swimming Pool		Horseback Riding		Outdoor Shuffleboard
	Saltwater Boat Fishing		Hiking		Outdoor Tennis
	Saltwater-Non Boat Fishing		Hunting		Outdoor Handball/Racquetball
	Freshwater Boat Fishing		Canoeing		Bicycle Riding (paved roads)
	Freshwater-Non Boat Fishing		Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites		Bicycle Riding (unpaved roads)
	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use		Golfing		Off-road motorized vehicles
	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use		Baseball or Softball		Nature Study (take nature-walk or observe wildlife/birds)
	Picnicking		Football		

5. Based on those activities that you would liked to have participated in, could you tell me if there is a reason why you were not able to participate in your **three-ranked activities** in your city or within your community?

ACTIVITY #1:

Reason:
ACTIVITY #2:
Reason:
ACTIVITY #3:
Reason:

Interview Instruction:

If the response is time and/or money limitations, please record this but also probe for at least one additional reason.

6. On a scale of 1 through 5 with 1 being not at all satisfied, and 5 being extremely satisfied, how satisfied were you with the following items during the last 12 months?

(Circle the number that best represents their level of satisfaction)

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Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

	<i>Not at all satisfied</i>	<i>Somewhat satisfied</i>	<i>Moderately satisfied</i>	<i>Very satisfied</i>	<i>Extremely satisfied</i>
Availability of areas that support the activities that you participated in or wanted to participate in within your city or community? If they indicated 1 or 2, ask them to please explain why.....?	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of natural areas that support the activities that you participated in or wanted to participate in within your city or community? If they indicated 1 or 2, ask them to please explain why.....?	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of facilities that support the activities that you participated in or wanted to participate in within your city or community? If they indicated 1 or 2, ask them to please explain why.....?	1	2	3	4	5

7. What would encourage you *to participate* or *to participate more* in outdoor recreation activities within your city or community? On a scale of 1 through 5 with, 1 being Strongly Disagree, and 5 being Strongly Agree, please indicate one number for each issue that best reflects how you feel.

(Circle only ONE response per item)

SA=Strongly Agree, AG=Agree, U=Uncertain, DA=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree, NO=No Opinion

ISSUES	SD	DA	U	AG	SA	NO
More Outdoor Facilities	1	2	3	4	5	0
More Information about Facilities	1	2	3	4	5	0
Better Repair of Facilities	1	2	3	4	5	0
Better Security	1	2	3	4	5	0
Increased Accessibility to Parks and Public lands	1	2	3	4	5	0
More Organized Activities	1	2	3	4	5	0
Lower fees required to participate	1	2	3	4	5	0
No fees required to participate	1	2	3	4	5	0

8. I'd like to read some reasons why people do not visit parks and public lands in Florida. For each one please tell me if it is a major reason why you haven't visited parks and public lands this year, or a minor reason or not a reason at all. If you are unsure then please indicate accordingly.

Please respond by either saying **MAJOR**, **MINOR**, **NOT A REASON** or **NOT SURE** for each of the following reasons. (Circle only ONE response per item).

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Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

	MAJOR	MINOR	NOT A REASON	NOT SURE
REASONS				
Don't have enough time	1	2	3	4
Have no way to get to the public parks	1	2	3	4
Fear of crime	1	2	3	4
Too busy with other activities	1	2	3	4
Poor health	1	2	3	4
Poor weather	1	2	3	4
Don't have a travel companion	1	2	3	4
Lack of family interests	1	2	3	4
Don't have the skills to participate	1	2	3	4
Don't have enough money	1	2	3	4
Don't have the equipment	1	2	3	4
Parks are too crowded	1	2	3	4
Public Parks are too far away	1	2	3	4
Like to do other things for recreation	1	2	3	4
Companion prefers to do other things	1	2	3	4
Don't like to do things outdoors	1	2	3	4
Lack of information about the parks or their programs	1	2	3	4

9. I am going to read you a list of various policy issues not restricted to the State of Florida, please identify whether each issue should be a priority for State and Local policy makers. On a scale of 1 through 5 with, 1 being Strongly Disagree, and 5 being Strongly Agree, please indicate one number for each issue that best reflects how you feel.

(Circle only ONE response per item)

SA=Strongly Agree, AG=Agree, U=Uncertain, DA=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree, NO=No Opinion

	SD	DA	U	AG	SA	NO
ISSUES						
Maintain Current Funding Levels for Public Parks	1	2	3	4	5	0
Increase Funding for Public Parks	1	2	3	4	5	0
Acquire More Land for Public Parks	1	2	3	4	5	0
Increase Accessibility to parks and public lands	1	2	3	4	5	0
Increase Accessibility for people with disabilities	1	2	3	4	5	0

Appendix F

Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

The following questions are about your background, which will be used for statistical purposes only. The information that you provide will remain **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**.

10. In what year were you born? _____

11. What do you consider the area around where you live to be?

_____ Farm, ranch, rural area

_____ Urban area

_____ Suburban area

_____ Metropolitan area

12. Is your residence within 20 miles of the coast?

Yes

No

13. What was the highest grade or year of school you COMPLETED?

_____ 8 years or less (no high school)

_____ Some College

_____ 9-11 years (some high school)

_____ College Degree

_____ High School Degree

_____ Graduate/Professional School (e.g. Medical, Law School, etc)

14. What is your Zipcode? _____

15. What was your household income in the past year?

_____ Less than \$10, 000

_____ Between \$40, 000 - \$59, 999

_____ Between \$10, 000 - \$19, 999

_____ Between \$60, 000 - \$79, 999

_____ Between \$20, 000 - \$39, 999

_____ More than \$80, 000

16a. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

Yes

No

16b. Do you consider yourself to be?

_____ Caucasian or White

_____ Pacific Islander

_____ African American or Black

_____ Native American or American Indian

_____ Hispanic or Spanish

_____ Multi-racial or Mixed race

_____ Asian

_____ Other (please specify)

17. Gender

Male

Female

That completes our survey. Thank you very much for your assistance!

Appendix F
Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

**Florida Statewide Outdoor Recreation Participation Study - Tourist Questionnaire
(2001)**

County _____ State _____ Month _____

The State of Florida is conducting a survey to determine the kinds of outdoor recreation activities in which people participate and their opinions about outdoor recreation in Florida. This information is being collected to help plan for the public's use of recreation facilities. This survey should take about ten minutes to complete. ***Please read the informed consent letter before you proceed.***

1. During your **MOST RECENT TRIP** to the State of **FLORIDA**, you may have participated in various recreation activities. What activities did you participate in during your most recent trip to Florida? (***Check all that apply***)

ACTIVITIES					
☐	Saltwater Beach	☐	Tent Camping	☐	Soccer or Rugby
☐	Freshwater Beach	☐	RV/Trailer Camping	☐	Outdoor Basketball
☐	Outdoor Swimming Pool	☐	Horseback Riding	☐	Outdoor Shuffleboard
☐	Saltwater Boat Fishing	☐	Hiking	☐	Outdoor Tennis
☐	Saltwater-Non Boat Fishing	☐	Hunting	☐	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball
☐	Freshwater Boat Fishing	☐	Canoeing	☐	Bicycle Riding (paved roads)
☐	Freshwater-Non Boat Fishing	☐	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	☐	Bicycle Riding (unpaved roads)
☐	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	☐	Golfing	☐	Off-road motorized vehicles
☐	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	☐	Baseball or Softball	☐	Nature Study (take nature-walk or observe wildlife/birds)
☐	Picnicking	☐	Football	☐	

Among those activities that you did participate in, which activities did you participate the MOST during your most recent trip to Florida? (***Indicate the TOP THREE activities***)

- ACTIVITIES:
1. _____ (name of activity)
 2. _____ (name of activity)
 3. _____ (name of activity)

Appendix F
Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

3a. Did you use Public or Private/Commercial lands **most frequently** to participate in **Activity #1?**

Public Lands
(County, State, National Parks,
Forest, etc.)

Private/Commercial Lands - Don't know
(Backyards, family farms, theme parks, commercial
campgrounds, private hunting lands, private lake, etc.)

If you used Public Lands, was it _____ ?

Federally Managed Lands

State Managed Lands

- Locally Managed Lands

Do you think there is enough access to **publicly owned lands in Florida** to meet your needs to participate in **Activity #1?**

Yes

No

I don't know

If No, would you like to add any additional comments about this issue?

3b. Did you use Public or Private/Commercial lands **most frequently** to participate in **Activity #2?**

Public Lands
(County, State, National Parks,
Forest, etc.)

Private/Commercial Lands - Don't know
(Backyards, family farms, theme parks, commercial
campgrounds, private hunting lands, private lake, etc.)

If you used Public Lands, was it _____ ?

Federally Managed Lands

State Managed Lands

- Locally Managed Lands

Do you think there is enough access to **publicly owned lands in Florida** to meet your needs to participate in **Activity #2?**

Yes

No

I don't know

If No, would you like to add any additional comments about this issue?

3c. Did you use Public or Private/Commercial lands **most frequently** to participate in **Activity #3?**

Public Lands
(County, State, National Parks,
Forest, etc.)

Private/Commercial Lands - Don't know
(Backyards, family farms, theme parks, commercial
campgrounds, private hunting lands, private lake, etc.)

If you used Public Lands, was it _____ ?

Federally Managed Lands

State Managed Lands

- Locally Managed Lands

Do you think there is enough access to **publicly owned lands in Florida** to meet your needs to participate in **Activity #3?**

Yes

No

I don't know

If No, would you like to add any additional comments about this issue?

Appendix F
Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

4. Could you tell me if there are any activities that you would have LIKED to participate in but were not able to do so in the city or community that you visited in Florida? (**Rank 1, 2, 3, in order of Preference**)

ACTIVITIES					
	Saltwater Beach		Tent Camping		Soccer or Rugby
	Freshwater Beach		RV/Trailer Camping		Outdoor Basketball
	Outdoor Swimming Pool		Horseback Riding		Outdoor Shuffleboard
	Saltwater Boat Fishing		Hiking		Outdoor Tennis
	Saltwater-Non Boat Fishing		Hunting		Outdoor Handball/Racquetball
	Freshwater Boat Fishing		Canoeing		Bicycle Riding (paved roads)
	Freshwater-Non Boat Fishing		Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites		Bicycle Riding (unpaved roads)
	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use		Golfing		Off-road motorized vehicles
	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use		Baseball or Softball		Nature Study (take nature-walk or observe wildlife/birds)
	Picnicking		Football		

5. Based upon your above choices, could you tell me if there is a reason as to why you were not able to participate in your three-ranked activities in the city or community that you visited in Florida?

Activity #1:

Reason:

Activity #2:

Reason:

Activity #3:

Reason:

Appendix F
Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

6. On a scale of 1 through 5 with 1 being not at all satisfied, and 5 being extremely satisfied, how satisfied were you with the following items during your most recent trip to Florida? **(Circle only ONE response per item).**

	<i>Not at all satisfied</i>	<i>Somewhat satisfied</i>	<i>Moderately satisfied</i>	<i>Very satisfied</i>	<i>Extremely satisfied</i>
Availability of areas that support the activities that you participated in or wanted to participate in the city or community that you visited? If you indicated 1 or 2, please explain why ?	1	2	3	4	5

The Quality of natural areas that support the activities that you participated in or wanted to participate in the city or community that you visited? If you indicated 1 or 2, please explain why ?	1	2	3	4	5
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The Quality of facilities that support the activities that you participated in or wanted to participate in the city or community that you visited? If you indicated 1 or 2, please explain why ?	1	2	3	4	5
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What would encourage you **to participate or to participate more** in outdoor recreation activities in the city or community that you visited in Florida? On a scale of 1 through 5 where, 1 being Strongly Disagree, and 5 being Strongly Agree, please circle one number for each issue that best reflects how you feel. **(Circle only ONE response per item).**

SA=Strongly Agree, AG=Agree, U=Uncertain, DA=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree, NO=No Opinion

ISSUES	SD	DA	U	AG	SA	NO
More Outdoor Facilities	1	2	3	4	5	0
More Information about Facilities	1	2	3	4	5	0
Better Repair of Facilities	1	2	3	4	5	0
Better Security	1	2	3	4	5	0
Increase Accessibility to parks and public lands	1	2	3	4	5	0
More Organized Activities	1	2	3	4	5	0
Lower fees required to participate	1	2	3	4	5	0
No fees required to participate	1	2	3	4	5	0

Appendix F
Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

8. The following are general reasons why people do not visit parks and public lands or don't visit very often in Florida. For each one please indicate if it is a major reason why you haven't visited parks and public lands in Florida this year, or a minor reason or not a reason at all for you. If you are unsure then please indicate accordingly. **(Circle only ONE response per item).**

REASONS	MAJOR	MINOR	NOT A REASON	NOT SURE
Don't have enough time	1	2	3	4
Have no way to get to the public parks	1	2	3	4
Fear of crime	1	2	3	4
Too busy with other activities	1	2	3	4
Poor health	1	2	3	4
Poor weather	1	2	3	4
Don't have a travel companion	1	2	3	4
Lack of family interests	1	2	3	4
Don't have the skills to participate	1	2	3	4
Don't have enough money	1	2	3	4
Don't have the equipment	1	2	3	4
Parks are too crowded	1	2	3	4
Public Parks are too far away	1	2	3	4
Like to do other things for recreation	1	2	3	4
Companion prefers to do other things	1	2	3	4
Don't like to do things outdoors	1	2	3	4
Lack of information about the parks or their programs	1	2	3	4

9. The following items are various policy issues **not restricted to the State of Florida**, please identify whether each issue should be a priority for State and Local policy makers. On a scale of 1 through 5 where, 1 being Strongly Disagree, and 5 being Strongly Agree, please circle one number for each issue that best reflects how you feel. **(Circle only ONE response per item).**

SA=Strongly Agree, AG=Agree, U=Uncertain, DA=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree, NO=No Opinion

ISSUES	SD	DA	U	AG	SA	NO
Maintain Current Funding Levels for Public Parks	1	2	3	4	5	0
Increase Funding for Public Parks	1	2	3	4	5	0
Acquire More Land for Public Parks	1	2	3	4	5	0
Increase Accessibility to parks and public lands	1	2	3	4	5	0
Increase Accessibility for people with disabilities	1	2	3	4	5	0

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Participation Study Methodology and Survey Questionnaires

The following questions are about your background, which will be used for statistical purposes only.
The information that you provide will remain **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**.

In what year were you born?

What do you consider the area around where you live to be?

Farm, ranch, rural area
Suburban area

Urban area
Metropolitan area

Is your residence within 20 miles of the coast?

Yes No

What was the highest grade or year of school you COMPLETED?

8 years or less (no high school)
9-11 years (some high school)
High School Degree

What is your Zip code?

What was your household income in the past year?

Less than \$10, 000
Between \$10, 000 - \$19, 999
Between \$20, 000 - \$39, 999

Between \$40, 000 - \$59, 999
Between \$60, 000 - \$79, 999
More than \$80, 000

What is your race or ethnic origin?

Caucasian or White
African American or Black
Hispanic or Spanish
Asian

Pacific Islander
Native American or American Indian
Multi-racial or Mixed race
_____ Other (please specify)

17. Gender

Male

Female

That completes our survey. Thank you very much for your assistance!

Appendix G
Public Workshop Information

Public Workshop Information

In 2007, the Division of Recreation and Parks conducted 14 public workshops around the state to gather public input. The following charts identify the time and dates of the workshops along with the issues and concerns expressed at each workshop.

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
November 9, 2006 Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve Ponte Vedra, FL	-Lack of water access -New sports – cricket, lacrosse -Multi-use fields -Geo-caching – managing	-ATV -Paintball -Boat ramp refurbishing

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
January 11, 2007 DEP Service Center Ft. Myers, FL	-Canoe trail and outfitters support -support for bike trail - pedestrian/bike issues	-blueways trail programs

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
February 15, 2007 Lakeland, FL Lakeland Public Library Larry R. Jackson Branch	-Lack of consistent standards -Open space -Environmental lands -Active/passive parks -Access to lakes/trails -Poor understanding of planning process -Rural vs. Urban interface -Funding mechanisms -Lack of vision/master plan -ROS, VAMP, VEMP, LAC, etc. -Connect corridors through conservation easements, etc.	-Additional funding for land purchase -Additional funding for infrastructure (restrooms) -Additional funding for management (including security, i.e. cameras) -Shortage of recreation opportunities -Need all-terrain vehicle parks -Equestrian trails -Boat ramps – land acquisition -Neighborhood parks - including lighting (active – basketball, etc.) -Semi-primitive camping - water available and restroom.

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Public Workshop Information

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
March 1, 2007 Marion County Public Library Ocala, FL	-Skewed data from atypical year re: 2002 tourism study (UF) -Local actions may impact data in SCORP – Orange County buying \$250 million in land -Potential conflict between locals (residents) and SCORP needs. May not be the same. -Issue pertaining to larger counties vs. smaller counties in reference to new vs. retrofit (points given to grants) -Assurance for proper representation from non-government agencies re: horseback riding -Connectivity between local jurisdictional boundaries (seamless). -Enhance communications between all levels of government for regional planning -Regional issues affecting outdoor recreation. -Rapid population growth. -Land cost and availability. -Unmanaged recreation impacts on resources -Multiple managing agencies with overlapping missions. -Water quality (detoxification) -Squatters – long-term winter visitors -Cultural diversity demands or variety of recreational offerings -OHV demand vs. offered -Accessibility – ADA -Inholdings – noise/access/trespass -Local/regional political support	-Competing user/uses conflicts -Should require a percent of acquisition dollars be dedicated to management of lands (i.e. new staff and positions) -Emphasize replanting native plants when exotics are removed. -Evaluate public lands for further mixed use (i.e. equestrian camping) -Public lands evaluation -Demand exceeds supply -Strengths: Large properties (national forests, state parks, forests, greenway, WMD, counties); water resources; volunteer organizations (state park cso); recreation opportunities -Water resources -Volunteer organizations (state park cso) -Recreation opportunities -Weaknesses -Lack of joint management -Funding -Lack of youth programs -User competition (ATV vs. hikers vs. horses, etc.) -Opportunities – Address weaknesses -Threats – Population growth -Activity vs. Activity usage -Cultural usages -Population -DCA comprehensive plans: guidelines; standards

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Public Workshop Information

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
April 4, 2007 Conference Room Holiday Inn Express Tampa, FL	Strengths of local and regional programs: -acquisition of lands -water access -ability to partner with other agencies -beach access -golf courses - Pinellas County -youth Program / senior citizen programs -in programs such as OGT, <i>Florida Forever</i>, FCT -state parks -small funding projects such as ADA re-surfacing -funding for multi-site rehabilitation -resource based recreation -nature study -user-based recreation -golfing -number and quality of athletic fields (regional strength/Manatee Co) -partnerships with developers, school board, YMCA, etc. for Youth Sports leagues (regional strength/Manatee Co.) -county property tax millage dedicated to conservation lands (regional strength/Manatee Co.) -2.6 miles of maintained saltwater beaches (regional strength/Manatee Co.) -diverse recreational activities: beaches, golf courses, athletic fields, hunting (regional strength/Manatee Co.) Strengths of state programs, opportunities: -resource-based recreation -historical/archaeological sites -grant programs -one of the best state park programs -availability of park development grants -excellent campgrounds & water/river access -land acquisition programs (OGT, FCT)	Weaknesses of local and regional programs -lack of canoeing, biking, & trail opportunities -lack of public boat ramps -lack of public community centers -no dedicated revenue source to support parks and recreation improvements -impact fees have not kept pace with the cost of park improvement -not enough senior recreation opportunities -boating access, water access in Pinellas Co. -funding -available land in Pinellas Co. -ADA compliance -off highway vehicle access and opportunities for young kids and senior citizens -skateboard access with challenging levels -marina environments/slips Weaknesses of state programs, opportunities: -due to increased cost of construction, grant funding limits should be increased -lack of a coordinated trail connectivity plan -trail signage -poor communication in available funding programs -funding -lack of maintenance funds for state parks -FRDAP cap -funding for Brownfield clean up -multi-site rehabilitation -small funding programs for projects such as ADA surfacing for playgrounds, renovating facilities for ADA compliance

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Public Workshop Information

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
April 5, 2007 Leu Gardens Orlando, FL	Strengths of local and regional programs: -self management in Seminole Co. -variety of opportunities -community support -leveraged dollars -skateboard facilities -sports facilities for all ages (i.e. pickle ball) -playgrounds -dog parks -shared facilities (i.e., dog park/ball field and parks/school grounds) -urban parks -lake access -diverse customers -trails -use of facilities by users from outside the local area Strengths of state programs, opportunities: -convenience of online services -staffing -cleanliness of facilities -OGT and outreach program	Weaknesses of local and regional programs -not enough trails and connectivity -comprehensive plan and zoning inconsistency -land availability (prices from \$30k to \$70k/acre) -huge increases in impact fees -sustainability/maintenance -vandalism -available land -not enough staff -need equestrian trails -development of parks -community support -land use guidelines Weaknesses of state programs, opportunities: -few facilities in central Florida -focus on beaches -facilities -lack of coverage across the state -lack of equestrian camping - horse tourism is very popular

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Public Workshop Information

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
April 18, 2007 Miami Shores Community Center Miami Shores, FL	Strengths of programs, opportunities: -CERP planning process bringing communities together to address regional needs -regulations to safeguard existing recreation lands (80% vote of local government is required to sell or transfer recreational lands) -foundations for funding site development -bond program to acquire marinas for public purposes -local initiatives to provide amenities (trails, docks, piers) to access water for non-boaters -pedestrian-friendly access -Miami-Dade County initiative to bring governments and communities together to develop open space/recreation plan (50- -private sector funds for park development	Weaknesses of programs, opportunities: -ADA funding for universal accessibility -public transportation to parks (ADA compliant vehicles) -transportation challenges/expense for recreation programs -aging (boomers) population creating need for facilities for comfort (community center, recreation halls, pavilions, etc.) -lack of constant financial support for maintaining parks (chasing bond issues) -grants should require funds for maintenance -lack of development funding once land is acquired -dog parks -not enough boating access -lack of available land/too expensive -need creative solutions to parking -DERM/CORPS won't allow construction -economic as well as recreation issue -lack of funds to purchase archaeological sites -potential conflicts between recreation and preservation (archaeological sites for example) -lack of amenities to facilitate access to water/canals for non-boating public (piers/platforms, etc.) -funding for exotics control and eradication

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Public Workshop Information

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
April 19, 2007 1:00 p.m. Elsa R. Kimbell and Research Center Jonathan Dickinson State Park Hobe Sound, FL	Strengths of local and regional programs: -standards of development -available resources -affordability -user-based programs -user driven -local control/flexibility -local community support -coastline parks -relationships with boards, etc. and inter-governmental/interagency agreements -connectivity (multi-modal) -identification -Northeast Everglades Natural Areas (NENA) program identifying linkages (emphasis on greenways assists in linkages) -affordability, free access -Crime Prevention Through Design (CPTD) standards Strengths of state programs, opportunities: -large areas/sites -nature-based activities -conservation opportunities -Citizen Support Organizations	Weaknesses of local and regional programs: -need more operational funds -accessibility to land and information -need educational/interpretive signage -perception -need to publicize more -- maps and plans -lack of connectivity -- properties separated by easements, etc. -dog friendly parks/beaches (off-leash) -programming uncertain (availability of funding) -special needs of specific user groups (off road bikes, equestrian, etc.) -lack of public education about programming/facilities/opportunities -land ownership Weaknesses of state programs, opportunities: -cost -- park entrance fees, expensive cabins -educational issues -- burning/ burn bans -- need to better educate public regarding benefits and purposes -lack of partnerships -fees impede trail systems -limited number of access points -lack of grant availability -dependency on federal funding -insufficient law enforcement staffing -need to address geocaching -lack of ATV parks in South Florida -declining boat ramp facilities -- need to be replaced -no net loss for hunting -greenway plans -- lack of ability to connect lands -freshwater boating access
	General Concerns: -youth violence prevention -deviant sexual behavior -homelessness -- homeless population in parks drives visitors away -escalating land acquisition and development costs restricting purchase and accessibility particularly coastal communities with boating access demands and beach properties -addressing costs of disaster impacts such as hurricanes, limited funds to reconstruct, and impacting general public use and accessibility -one size does not fit all by region; impacts grants ratings -how to account for seasonal populations and their impacts on facilities and space -State mandates, i.e. "enforce water quality regulations" without funding. Formulas and approaches need to be developed for funding of statewide needs and concerns -purchase of development rights to protect conservation properties. How will these lands be inventoried when they are not "owned" -tax reduction: potential impacts on acquisition and protection of active and passive resources	

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Public Workshop Information

Date	Identified Needs/Issues	
April 19, 2007 7:00 p.m. Elsa R. Kimbell Environmental Education and Research Center Jonathan Dickinson State Park Hobe Sound, FL	Strengths of local and regional programs: Strengths of state programs, opportunities: -upgrades of existing facilities -state parks provide outstanding recreation opportunities -state park cabins are excellent -educational opportunities at state parks (LIFE program) -good meeting facilities -state parks web pages have good information	Weaknesses of local and regional programs: -need improved boating access to public waters (motorized and non-motorized) -need for greater cooperation and less competition between cities -increased demand for dog parks not being met -operating hours do not match user requirements, need to consider expanded hours (24/7), access permits, self-policing -problems with homeless population -lack of formal process to initiate change in operating hours and area access -availability of facilities not well know or advertised -need funds for purchasing and/or developing campgrounds -- cooperation between State and local governments -consider/include all types of boating activities and access: ramps, sailing, personal water craft, etc. Weaknesses of state programs, opportunities: -need a cultural change in park management's thinking process (ability to adapt to changing circumstances) -need to provide information regarding website usage to field staff and encourage park managers to keep webpage current - push for greater OPS funding to meet staffing needs -Reserve America is not a good program -need more input from FWCC and other land managers to bolster staffing -operating hours do not match user requirements, need to consider expanded hours (24/7), access permits, self-policing -lack of formal process to initiate change in operating hours and area access -RV use fees are too low -park fee scale should consider indexing in line with inflation -availability of facilities not well know or advertised -consider/include all types of boating activities and access: ramps, sailing, personal water craft, etc.
	General Concerns: -SCORP plan: table 4 needs modification to include slips, overnight uses and transient use -SCORP plan: consider condensing various sections of the plan. -SCORP should be more vocal -lack of campgrounds in southeast Florida -consider opportunities for non-staffed sites -need more creative thinking	

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Public Workshop Information

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
April 25, 2007 Santa Fe Room Suwannee River Water Management District HQS Live Oak, FL	Strengths of local and regional programs: -lots of public lands and state parks in the area -good access to public lands w/springs & rivers -canoe trail development -REDI waivers have helped small rural communities qualify for grants to develop and acquire recreation land and facilities -fortunate to have lands left to be acquired if the funding is available Strengths of state programs, opportunities: -Grant programs & technical assistance -field staff at state parks and recreation sites are valuable resources	Weaknesses of local and regional programs: -lack of funding for facility staffing, programming and upkeep -perceived lack of access to public lands i.e. no vehicle traffic allowed on some WMD lands -inadequate signage for recreation lands -need for ATV, equestrian & extreme sports facilities -visibility of recreation areas needs improvement & better promotion of the area's assets -recreation resources and facilities should receive better appreciation from citizens - cut down on vandalism and abuse Weaknesses of state programs, opportunities: -two-way communications between locals and state need some improvement -Lack of state staff to work on historic resources issues -need more law enforcement staff at recreation sites to protect historic and natural resources -there is state funding for acquisition of resources but no funding to maintain and protect lands once acquired -FRDAP grants give highest priority to saltwater activities and non-coastal areas like North Central FL communities can't qualify - grant programs don't give a high enough priority to nature based activities like hunting and fishing for areas where those activities dominate to qualify for state grants -state needs to survey equestrian trail users to get a better grasp of the demand within that user group for equestrian camping & facilities to meet needs of both riders and mounts. -state land managers need to consider science that refutes the impact of horses in the spread of non- -state needs to consider economic impact of the equestrian recreationists, both residents and visitors who visit FL state parks, forests and other public lands either for day trips or long stays

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Public Workshop Information

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
April 25, 2007 Balis Community Center Jacksonville, FL	Strengths of local and regional programs: - enormous demand in some areas for playing fields for league sports teams (e.g. soccer, baseball, softball) gets short-changed because SCORP state-level and broad regional demand assessments upon which many community officials rely in planning recreational facilities do not reflect needs at the micro level. Strengths of state programs, opportunities: -Putnam County got funding to build a handicap baseball field & T-Ball facility	Weaknesses of local and regional programs: - boating access points do not have adequate parking -need more handicap access to parks and handicap specific facilities and programs Weaknesses of state programs, opportunities: -need state guidelines for recreational beach driving; - why hasn't the state addressed the safety issue of unregulated beach driving?

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
May 17, 2007 Florida Department of Transportation District 3 Headquarters Chipley, FL	Strengths of local and regional programs: -need to bring bike trails north of 331 bridge (for recreation and transportation) -Walton County needs more bike trails and feeder trails -multi-use parks -beaches -community support for recreation -new facilities -available grants -full-featured park in Cottondale -- not just nature appreciation, but activities as well -there is space for park areas in the city of Marianna -upcoming Chipola River Greenway project -state parks in area -available grants -great improvement in organized use of recreational facilities -funding for land acquisition -Chipola River Greenway program shows real promise -Florida Caverns State Park is a great attraction	Weaknesses of local and regional programs: -do not abandon any waterfront access whether river, lake, bayou, bay or gulf (state or county) -provide onsite parking with restrooms, showers, etc. -identify all existing waterfront access -ban jet skis in enclosed waters -concern about loss of horse trails or being condensed with ATVs and dirt bikes -get rid of airboats -need better trail head parking and access -need bridges and equipment -need right-of-way and access -need more volunteers and publicity -existing trails not wide enough (12 feet) -multi-trail users are too close on bridges -need funding for restroom facilities in areas open for public use. -need ATV trails in each county -need more horse trails with camping facilities -need more canoe trails

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Public Workshop Information

Date/Location cont.	Identified Needs/Issues cont.	
		Weaknesses of local and regional programs: -need more hiking trails -need more outdoor swimming pools -need more camping areas -need more bike trails -need better communication between agencies -need more land available and affordable for recreation -maintenance and staffing -beach and boater access sites -more parking -need more enclosed, secure storage areas -resources! we have interests in outdoor swimming areas, trails, racquetball, jogging, fishing and nature study programs, we just need the will and the funds to develop programs and areas Weaknesses of state programs, opportunities: -need more areas added to the Greenways and Trails program -counties not always able to meet the State matching requirements - adjust requirements -better publicity for existing areas - produce a handbook showing available facilities -need more horse trail riding areas and facilities in Northwest Florida, including maps, camping, water supply and facilities - need more parks similar to Blackwater and Coldwater. These areas have well laid out trails, good camping and recreation facilities, but are almost always full. -lots of land available, but not accessible to public -more ATV trails -more beach access sites -recognition of multi-modal uses/needs -need closer coordination with the water management districts to develop trails, especially equestrian trails -availability of potable water for equestrian camping and trail activities -need to partner with local governments who lack funding for acquisition, development and promotion

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Public Workshop Information

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
May 17, 2007 Pensacola Junior College Pensacola, FL	Strengths of local and regional programs: -equestrian groups (unity) -popularity of parks -ability to designate where funds should go -length of trails / opportunities for trails users -generally, the facilities are good -Escambia County Equestrian Center is available for rodeos and other events -Coldwater facilities are well maintained -beach access in Okaloosa County -local facilities -opportunities to provide more water management district lands available -Friends of Florida State Forests accomplishments -University of West Florida multi-use trails -large amount of land being conserved -Chumuckla Area (for soccer and horse use) and Milton Recreation Arena -there is a massive opportunity with the development of property in the north end of Escambia County -lots of Gulf-front beach with easy public access Strengths of state programs, opportunities: -Fred Gannon State Park - very nice park -Blackwater State Forest offers a variety of activities -good trail system in Blackwater River State Forest -Florida Forever program -opportunity for input via public meetings/workshops -trails at Coldwater are well maintained (go easy on the rock beds though) -Eglin Air Force Base multi-use trails and recreation -popularity of horse facilities -good rapport with Division of Forestry staff -knowing we have the ability to designate funds to our local State facilities -transportation enhancement projects	Weaknesses of local and regional programs: -need trails and equestrian center in Barrineau Park (Molino) area -need to open waterfront in Eglin for horseback, trails and camping -need to complete Stage III development of equestrian center (trails) -a lot of horses with no place to ride -need to address need for providing water for horses -hunting appears to have priority over other uses -local land managers need funding and grants to develop and maintain recreational areas -local government doesn't have professional staff that understand recreational issues and that it is a sustainable industry -lack of planning for more open spaces -not enough equestrian, multi-use or hiking trails -lack of outreach to user groups -access to Escambia River for recreational use -lack of public pools -need to allow horses in water bodies -need more parking and trailer accessible parking -trails in Washington County need more potable water facilities -lack of wagon trail availability -gaps in trail sections (hiking, biking, etc.) -lack of multiple use and compatible use trails -need long distance trails with camping and infrastructure -need to provide bathrooms along canoe/kayak trails -need more volunteers -there is a need for youth and clean family activities in Escambia County -need off-road/motorbike facilities -need to make available recreational opportunities for home schooler's needs -lack of any equestrian trails (state or local) in north Escambia County -need to improve communication between agencies -need a pet park for healthy pets

Appendix G
Public Workshop Information

Date/Location cont.	Identified Needs/Issues cont.
	Weaknesses of local and regional programs: -need more boat ramps on West Choctawhatchee Bay -need more bay-front parks for inlanders -need more vegetation to stabilize shorelines and absorb boat wake energy -need to educate users regarding health issues and pollution -need saltwater access area for pets Weaknesses of state programs, opportunities: -Tarkiln Bayou State Park - great opportunity for equestrian use -need to have equestrian access to Perdido River side of Tarkiln Bayou State Park -need to increase space accommodations -- bathrooms and showers -not enough facilities for equestrian use/camping/trails -no access to water for horses -lack of funding and grants to develop and maintain recreational areas -not enough staff to maintain areas -need to conduct study to thoroughly investigate and determine source of fecal contamination in local waters -Coldwater has cut back on food plots -- seeing less wildlife as a result -hunting should never be allowed where there are horse trails -time involved in process and lack of staff/resources to support recreational trails -connectivity of public land to cities/communities with trails -need to provide 4-wheeler/off-road activities in Santa Rosa and Okaloosa Counties. -look into possibility of using Perdido Water Land Management Area for horse activities as well as camping -need to collect data on number of out-of-state horses coming into Florida -horses can't go where vehicles can on water management lands -improve methods of gathering data -- state is made up of more than just tourists -need to update horse ownership information statewide -need to be proactive in land acquisition planning -use requirements are not consistent across user groups

Appendix G

Public Workshop Information

Date/Location	Identified Needs/Issues	
June 7, 2007 Dept of Environmental Protection Douglas Building Tallahassee, FL	Strengths of local and regional programs: -lower population density in north Florida -public ownership of springs - good water quality -many quality multiple-use trails -karsts resources abundant but fragile -springs natural resource feature is unique and world class -availability of boating access to public waters -local governments provide activities that are not provided at state level, i.e. sports -wide variety of local trails, river access Strengths of state programs, opportunities: -good funding through <i>Florida Forever</i> -more progressive and comprehensive planning than many states -areas provided for public hunting -Florida National Scenic Trail -quality of local state parks, number of parks -pristine rivers from Panhandle to Leon County -more karsts features than any other region in Florida -Big Bend Aquatic Seagrass Preserve -state capital -major universities -closest to Floridian aquifer -organized mechanism for volunteers, like the "Friends of ..." is useful and should be expanded -the grant programs help develop and acquire a lot of parks that would not be built without help -many state park and trail facilities (such as boat ramps on St. Marks trail, are available to all around the clock	Weaknesses of local and regional programs: -threats to local programs: high cost of insurance; risk management limits program types; population growth and change in growth patterns -connectivity of natural habitats -rising cost of real estate -lack of staffing for publicly managed lands -technology: changing recreation trends -cultural-based heritage tourism as well as archaeological-based -recreation access requirements differ across individual parks - lack of standardization -access is under priced -ability to purchase land for parks in high-dollar areas of the county. This causes a void in recreation facilities located in high-dollar areas. -lack of programs provided by local governments -lack of staffing at public parks Weaknesses of state programs, opportunities: -lack of agency coordination due to complexity of organization -- federal, local and State -lack of volume, multi-use trails -lack of aquatic cave management plans and lack of cave access (diving). Need to measure demand and revenue generation potential. Past SCORP does not reflect growth of cave diving and quality of diver training. -Diving resources in different areas need to be identified clearly considering the fragility of certain caves and diving resources. Access to springs varies and needs to be laid out clearly to define where you can and cannot dive.

Assessment and Protection of Wetlands

The Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (PL 99-645), requires each state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan to include a component that identifies wetlands as a priority concern within that state. To fulfill the requirements sections of the *2006-2010 Coastal Zone Management Act 309 Assessment and Strategies* and a summary of wetland and other surface water regulatory and proprietary programs prepared by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Office of Submerged Lands and Environmental Resources in 2007 are used. This addendum identifies the wetlands communities that exist in Florida, discusses major threats to the State's wetlands and describes the wetlands protection and acquisition programs that exist today.

Extent of Florida's Wetlands

DEP and the water management districts (WMD) share responsibility for implementing the Wetland Resource and Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) programs and sovereign submerged lands authorization for dredge, fill and construction in wetlands and other surface waters. Since 1984, the department and WMD have been independently tracking total wetland acreages permitted to be eliminated, temporarily disturbed, improved, created and preserved. The data reported in Table H-1 indicates wetlands gain/loss data as permitted through the department and the five WMD. Data is not tracked by wetland type, therefore, the non-tidal and freshwater acreage cannot be reported by type.

Threats to Florida's Wetlands

Human activity and natural factors are directly responsible for the loss and degradation of wetland habitat. In Florida, natural threats such as droughts, hurricanes and natural succession are relatively insignificant when compared to the losses incurred through human actions such as drainage for agriculture, flood control and filling for development. Given all the benefits of wetlands, it is important to recognize what kinds of activities threaten these important areas. The following information is extracted from the document submitted by the Coastal Management Program of DEP pursuant of Section 309 of the Coastal Management Zone Act, which lists and describes direct and indirect threats to Florida's wetlands. The threats to wetlands discussed by the Coastal Management Program can be considered throughout the state as a result of Florida's coastal zone that includes all 67 counties and territorial seas.

Direct and indirect threats to coastal wetlands:

Note: Suppositions noted below on the scope of the threat and recent trends are anecdotal and inconclusive. Sufficient data does not exist to address the scope of the threat or recent trends for the threats identified. Impediments may not be noted in cases where none were identified by agency partners. There is no statewide wetlands data available; data referred to is that derived from the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI). The NWI data cannot be compared to state permitting data as the delineation methodologies differ and the NWI data is fragmented and outdated. Therefore, an overlying impediment to addressing all the threats is the lack of accurate, up-to-date, comprehensive data.

Threat of Development/Fill: Filling wetlands results in the loss of habitat, marine productivity and areas for water storage and groundwater recharge; flooding; increased stormwater runoff and pollution; and fragmentation of wildlife corridors.

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Assessment and Protection of Wetlands

Table H-1: Extent of Wetlands in Florida

Wetlands Type	Extent (Acres)
Tidal	No accurate data statewide 76,020 for NFWFMD ¹ 55,000 for IRL-NEP ²
Non-tidal/Freshwater	No accurate data statewide 2,176,312 for NFWFMD ¹
Publicly acquired Wetlands	5,646,890 acres ³
Preserved Wetlands	111,625.33
Created Wetlands	17,064.61 ⁴
Improved Wetlands ⁵	42,652.23 ⁴
Temporarily Disturbed Wetlands	8,868.4 ⁴
Permanently Destroyed Wetlands	27,329.91 ⁴
Mitigation Bank Credits Used	6,954.66
Notes: 1 Northwest Florida Water Management District reporting acreage based on DEP Land Cover GIS layers (1994 aeri-als) and NWI information (1971-1992 aeri-als). Limitations of information noted below in Resource Characterization item 2. 2 Of the 55,000 acres of coastal (tidal) wetland in the Indian River Lagoon National Estuary Program system, over 40,000 acres were impounded for mosquito control with over 29,350 acres of those impoundments now reconnected via culverts, breached, or restored by all parties. In addition, 2,000 acres of wetlands were severely impacted by dragline ditching, also for mosquito control. Just over 80 acres of these wetlands have been rehabilitated, thereby returning approximately 35 acres to wetland elevations. 3 The Florida Natural Areas Inventory reported that a total of 5,646,890 acres of functional wetlands are protected on conservation lands to date. Of that acreage, 497,890 were added since 2001. Note that conservation lands include conservation ease-ments as well as publicly owned lands. "Functional wetlands" is defined on the inventory's website (www.fnai.org). 4 Numbers only reflect the acreages as they were permitted, by DEP and all five WMDs, and do not reflect what was actually constructed, or the degree to which such creation, restoration, and enhancement was successful. Approximately one year ago, DEP updated its permit application tracking database (ERPce) to allow staff, for the first time, to keep track of such numbers. Due to resource limitations however, DEP staff are not able to perform compliance inspections of all sites to determine if mitigation projects are meeting all success criteria. 5 Over the last five years DEP's Bureau of Invasive Plant Management has had success controlling hydrilla in 120,000 acres of waterways, and controlling plant invaders on more than 250,000 acres of wetland and upland forest. This acreage is not re- flected in the "improved" wetland acreage. Source: 2006-2010 Coastal Zone Management Act 309 Assessment and Strategies.	

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Assessment and Protection of Wetlands

H-2: SIGNIFICANCE OF THREATS TO FLORIDA'S
WETLANDS

Threat	Significance
Development/fill	High
Alteration of hydrology	Medium
Erosion	Low
Pollution	Low
Channelization	Low
Nuisance or exotic species	High
Freshwater input	Medium
Sea level rise	Medium
Other	Medium

Impediments: Staff has limited tools to rapidly assess functional losses and cumulative impacts. The environmental resource program has limited engineering staff to assess flooding potential associated with individual single family residential construction.

Threat of Alteration of Hydrology: Alteration of hydrology can result in loss of wetland functions, conversion from a wetland to upland or conversion from one wetland type to another wetland or surface water type. Disturbances to the timing of water delivery can also adversely affect wetland functions. However, some hydrologic alterations are positive, in that they can also improve natural conditions.

Impediments: Same as those specifically noted above in development/fill threat.

Threat of Erosion: Erosion causes sedimentation leading to loss of wetland functions by smothering of habitat, food resources and breeding areas. Reduced productivity may result over time if community types change and water clarity is reduced.

Impediments: Erosion in itself is not specifically regulated and is only mediated through properly functioning stormwater controls.

Threat of Pollution: Pollution impacts are far-ranging, depending on the type, nature and quantity of the pollutant involved. Impacts can include chronic and acute toxicity of marine resources, loss of habitat and changes to reproductive capability.

Impediments: The complexity of controlling non-point source pollution.

Threat of Channelization: Channelization most typically results in draining of wetlands and direct loss of resources.

Impediments: None identified.

Threat of Nuisance or Exotic Species: Nuisance or exotic species primarily affecting Florida wetlands are Brazilian pepper, Australian pine, melaleuca trees and Chinese tallow. Proliferation of those species typically results from hydrologic alteration. Wetland impacts may be authorized to address the presence of exotic species or the removal of exotic species, which activities may in turn be used to offset

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Assessment and Protection of Wetlands

other wetland impacts. DEP's Bureau of Invasive Plant Management and the WMD administer programs for the control of exotics in waters used for navigation and recreation.

Impediments: The scale and complexity of the threat and the limited resources available to confront it.

Threat of Freshwater Input: Freshwater input is essential in estuaries and freshwater wetlands. Adverse effects result when the amount, timing, or quality of freshwater input is changed. Effects vary depending on the change, including alteration of vegetative composition, death and changes to animal communities and decline in water quality. This is most notable when "slugs" of freshwater are discharged to estuaries at inappropriate times and volumes.

Impediments: Balancing the need for flood control while maintaining natural hydrology.

Threat of Sea Level Rise: Sea level rise affects change in community composition, such as conversion of freshwater marshes to saltwater marshes and forested systems (mangroves) and contributes to accelerated erosion.

Impediments: None identified.

State Regulatory Efforts

Florida implements an independent *state* permit program that operates *in addition to* the federal dredge and fill permit program. The state regulatory permit program is implemented differently, depending on the location of the activity. As described below, this includes a statewide regulatory environmental resource and wetland resource permit under part IV of chapter 373 of the Florida Statutes. It also includes a mangrove trimming and alteration program under chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes. These are further described as follows:

- **In peninsular Florida** (encompassing the geographic territory of four WMDs, beginning south and east of mid-Jefferson County): An environmental resource permit (ERP) program regulates virtually all alterations to the landscape, including all tidal and freshwater wetlands and other surface waters (including isolated wetlands) *and* uplands. The ERP addresses dredging and filling in wetlands and other surface waters, as well as stormwater runoff *quality* (i.e. stormwater treatment) and *quantity* (i.e. stormwater attenuation and flooding of other properties) including that resulting from alterations of uplands. This program regulates everything from construction of single-family residences in wetlands, convenience stores in the uplands, dredging and filling for any purpose in wetlands and other surface waters (including maintenance dredging), construction of roads located in uplands and wetlands, and agricultural alterations that impede or divert the flow of surface waters. Issuance of the ERP also constitutes a water quality certification or waiver thereto under section 401 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341. In addition, issuance of an ERP in coastal counties constitutes a finding of consistency under Florida Coastal Zone Management Program under Section 307 (Coastal Zone Management Act). The ERP program is implemented jointly by DEP and the four WMDs, in accordance with an operating agreement that identifies the respective division of responsibilities.
- **In the panhandle** (encompassing the geographic territory of the Northwest Florida WMD (NFWFMD), west of and including mid-Jefferson County): A wetland resource permit (WRP) program under Chapter 62-346, F.A.C. is authorized under Section 373.4145(1)(a), F.S., to provide the authority for the department and NFWFMD to regulate stormwater management systems. The remaining components of the comprehensive Northwest ERP program, including isolated wetlands, are scheduled for completion in 2008. Until the rules authorized under Section 373.4145(1)(b), F.S., become effective, the WRP program remains in effect. This program regulates dredging and filling

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in all tidal and freshwater wetlands and other surface waters that are connected (by one or more natural or artificial waters) to other bays, bayous, streams, rivers, lakes, estuaries or the Gulf of Mexico. It does not regulate dredging or filling in isolated wetlands. Issuance of a wetland resource permit also constitutes a water quality certification or waiver thereto under section 401 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341, and a finding of consistency under the Florida Coastal Zone Management Act under Section 307. This program is implemented solely by DEP.

- An agricultural and dam safety program implemented by the NFWFMD under chapter 40A-4 of the Florida Administrative Code. This includes regulating the management, storage and drainage of surface waters associated with agricultural and forestry projects. This program has jurisdiction over impacts to isolated wetlands in agricultural lands, and issuance of this permit constitutes water quality certification under section 401 of the Clean water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341. The dam safety program regulates the construction, alteration or abandonment of dams or levees utilized in non-agricultural settings.
- The trimming or alteration of mangroves (a tropical tree species growing in the estuaries of middle and south Florida, including the red mangrove *Rhizophora mangle*; black mangrove *Avicennia germinans*; and white mangrove *Laguncularia racemosa*) is regulated in accordance with the Mangrove Protection Act of 1996 (sections 403.9321-403.9334, F.S.). Levels of regulation include exemptions, general permits and individual permits, depending on the number and extent of trimming or alteration.
- In addition to the above *regulatory* permit programs, activities that are located on submerged lands that are owned by the State of Florida (otherwise called sovereign submerged lands) also require a *proprietary* authorization for such use under Chapter 253 of the Florida Statutes. Such lands generally extend waterward from the mean high water line (of tidal waters) or the ordinary high water line (of fresh waters) both inland and out to the state's territorial limit (approximately three miles into the Atlantic Ocean, and ten miles in the Gulf of Mexico). If such lands are located within certain designated aquatic preserves, the authorization also must meet the requirements of Chapter 258 of the Florida Statutes. Such authorization considers issues such as riparian rights, impacts to submerged land resources and preemption of other uses of the water by the public. Authorizations typically are in the form of consents of use, easements and leases. This program is implemented jointly by DEP and four of the state's five WMD in accordance with the same operating agreement that governs the ERP program. The program is structured such that applicants who do not qualify at the time of the permit application for *both* the regulatory permit and the proprietary authorization cannot receive either permit or authorization.

Federal Regulatory Efforts

- As described, issuance of a state environmental resource or wetland resource permit also constitutes a state water quality certification or waiver thereto under section 401 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341, and, in coastal counties, a finding of consistency under Florida Coastal Zone Management Program under Section 307 (Coastal Zone Management Act). When a corresponding federal dredge and fill permit is required, it is issued independently from the state permit by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) after issuance or waiver of the state water quality certification and applicable coastal zone consistency concurrence.
- In addition to the *state regulatory* programs, Florida has statewide authorization to implement the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program for stormwater. Areas of regulation include municipal separate storm sewer systems, certain industrial activities and construction activities. The municipal program has jurisdiction over large and medium municipalities. The industrial program covers selected industries and are identified by Standard Industrial

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Code. New construction may also require a stormwater permit if the clearing, grading, or excavation work disturbs five or more acres of land and discharges to either a surface water of the state or to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System. NPDES stormwater permit needed is called the *Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Construction Activities that Disturb Five or More Acres of Land*. Copies of the permit, application forms, guidance materials and other information about the permit and NPDES stormwater program can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes/>.

- State Programmatic General Permit - USACE has delegated to DEP the ability to issue the federal dredge and fill permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for certain activities that qualify for an ERP or wetland resource permit or exemption.

Innovative Features and New Programs/Initiatives:

- The comprehensive nature of the *state* program is broader than the federal program in that it also regulates alterations of uplands that may affect surface water flows, including addressing issues of flooding and stormwater treatment;
- The state program is *in addition to*, not in place of or superseded by the federal dredge and fill permit programs. There are *no* thresholds wherein some activities are reviewed by the state and others by the federal government. In essence applicants must get *all* applicable permits and authorizations from *both* the state and the federal government before beginning work;
- The division of responsibilities is between DEP and WMD (who have regional *ad valorem* taxing authority);
- A wetland delineation methodology ratified under state law that is binding on all state, regional and local governments throughout Florida. This methodology is specific to Florida, and differs from the federal wetland delineation methodology;
- A statewide mitigation banking program implemented by the department and three of the state's five WMDs;
- ERP permits that are valid for the life of the system (includes all structures and works authorized for construction or land alteration). The ERP permit does not automatically expire after the construction phase (typically a five-year period), and continues to cover *operation* (use of) of the system.
- A joint permit application form, wherein applicants for a federal dredge and fill permit apply directly to either DEP or the applicable WMD using the same form that is used for the state ERP or wetland resource permit. The department and the WMDs then forward the application to the USACE for concurrent federal permit processing (which can only be issued after issuance of the applicable state permit that grants or waives water quality certification);
- A program that regulates the trimming or alteration of mangroves;
- The issuance of a State Programmatic General Permit from USACE to DEP that provides certain activities (such as docks, seawalls, dredging and activities that qualify for state exemptions or general permits) that qualify under the state regulatory program also will receive the associated federal dredge and fill permit; and
- A limited delegation of the ERP program from DEP and the South Florida WMD to Broward County.

Appendix H

Assessment and Protection of Wetlands

Restoration

Program Description

Florida's legislature established the *Florida Forever* program in 1998 to enhance land acquisition and restoration efforts. This program is scheduled to raise \$300 million each year during the decade beginning in Fiscal Year 2000-01. Nearly a quarter of these funds may be used for facilities development, ecological or hydrological restoration, or other capital improvements to public lands. Most of the ecological and hydrological restoration funds will funnel through the state's five WMDs, which may spend collectively up to \$52.5 million annually from *Florida Forever* funds for these purposes. Each district has its own governing board and operation rules and policies, but DEP provides oversight and approves all *Florida Forever* expenditures. In addition to these funds, approximately \$10.5 million may be available for capital improvements to the department acquired properties through the Acquisition and Restoration Council, a nine-member board composed of five state agency heads and four governor appointees. The Council has not yet fully developed procedures for awarding these funds. However, both WMD and the Council's capital improvement projects must meet goals and measures established in legislation [s. 259.105(4), F.S.].

The state also has a very active invasive plant management program that is critical to its restoration programs. Nearly \$34.8 million was appropriated for this effort in Fiscal Year 2000-01. The amount available for invasive plant management is increased substantially through partnerships with other state agencies, WMDs and local and federal governments such that \$29,725,376 (includes both uplands and aquatic plant control) will be expended in 2007. These funds are allocated based on a priority schedule developed by regional working groups in concert with DEP's Bureau of Invasive Plant Management.

President George W. Bush and Governor Jeb Bush entered into an historic pact between the state and federal government that keeps Everglades restoration on track and ensures long-term protection for the "River of Grass". The agreement, signed nearly one year ahead of schedule, requires Florida to reserve water specifically for environmental purposes in order to receive federal funding for the \$7.8 billion restoration project. The agreement protects 68 endangered and threatened species as well as the natural resources of the Everglades National Park, Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, the Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge and Water Conservation Areas. Everglades restoration is designed to recapture over 1.5 billion gallons of water daily that is currently diverted to the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. The majority of water will be used to protect South Florida's system, while providing for other water-related needs of the region, including water supply and flood control.

Federal Conservation Reserve, Conservation Reserve Enhancement and Wetland Reserve grants have been awarded to the department and the WMDs to assist in funding wetland restoration projects.

Restoration Program Goals

The *Florida Forever* program [s. 259.105, F.S.] includes the following goals and measures concerning wetlands:

- Protect, restore and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water and wetland systems of the state, as measured by:
 - The number of acres of publicly-owned land identified as needing restoration, acres undergoing restoration and acres with restoration activities completed;
 - The percentage of water segments that fully meet, partially meet, or do not meet their designated uses as reported in DEP's State Water Quality Assessment 305(b) Report;

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- The percentage completion of targeted capital improvements in surface water improvement and management plans created under s. 373.453(2), F.S., regional or master stormwater management system plans, or other adopted restoration plans;
- The percentage of miles of critically eroding beaches contiguous with public lands that are restored or protected from further erosion;
- The percentage of public lakes and rivers in which invasive, non-native aquatic plants are under maintenance control; or
- The number of acres of public conservation lands in which upland invasive, exotic plants are under maintenance control.

The Legislature has also established performance measures for DEP invasive plant management program services:

- The percent of Florida's public waters where control of hydrilla, water hyacinth and water lettuce has been achieved and sustained;
- The number of new acres of public land where invasive, exotic, upland plants are controlled and maintained;
- The number of acres of public water bodies treated;
- The number of acres surveyed.

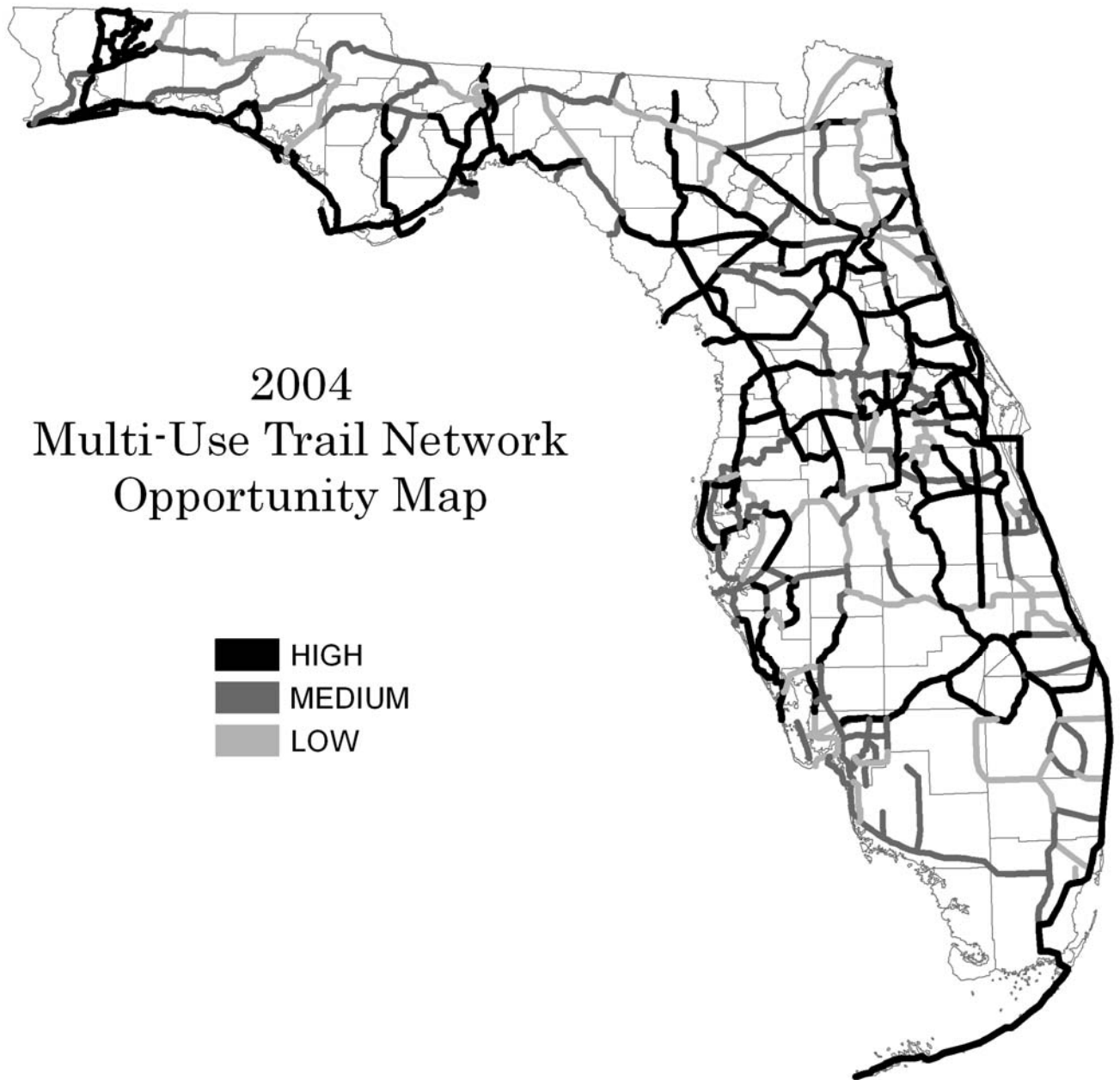
Florida Recreational Trail Opportunities Maps

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) is the lead state agency for developing and implementing a statewide system for greenways and trails, and serves as administrator of the Florida Greenways Coordinating Council. OGT contracts with the University of Florida GeoPlan Center to identify the best opportunities to protect ecological connectivity statewide and produce a series of trail networks. Working together with agencies, organization and citizens, OGT and GeoPlan produced a series of trail maps which collectively serve as a guide for a comprehensive connected statewide system of greenways and trails.

Several trail option maps were developed as part of a five-year implementation plan for state greenways and trails, which in 2004 were reduced to multi-use, paddling and hiking trails and are referred to as the Recreational Trail Opportunity Maps. The hiking trail network is the congressionally designated Florida National Scenic Trail and did not go through the prioritization process, but the other maps are result of statewide consensus and technical input from several sources on what the trail needs are throughout the state.

Because eligibility for OGT's acquisition program is contingent upon a project being included within the trail opportunity maps it is critical that the updated maps reflect current statewide trail planning. OGT and GeoPlan produced an ecological connectivity opportunities map which is based on prioritized critical ecological linkages. The critical linkages map serves as the "road map" to guide OGT's efforts for acquiring land to protect hubs and areas threatened by development.

Updates to the Trail Opportunity Maps take place every four to five years and OGT is currently updating and prioritizing the opportunity maps through a series of public workshops as well as providing opportunities via website for community participation in the process. This website is being used to update the multi-use trail and paddling trail opportunity maps, and to collect public comment about the maps. The hiking map will be updated by conforming it to the planning corridor for the congressionally designated Florida National Scenic Trail.

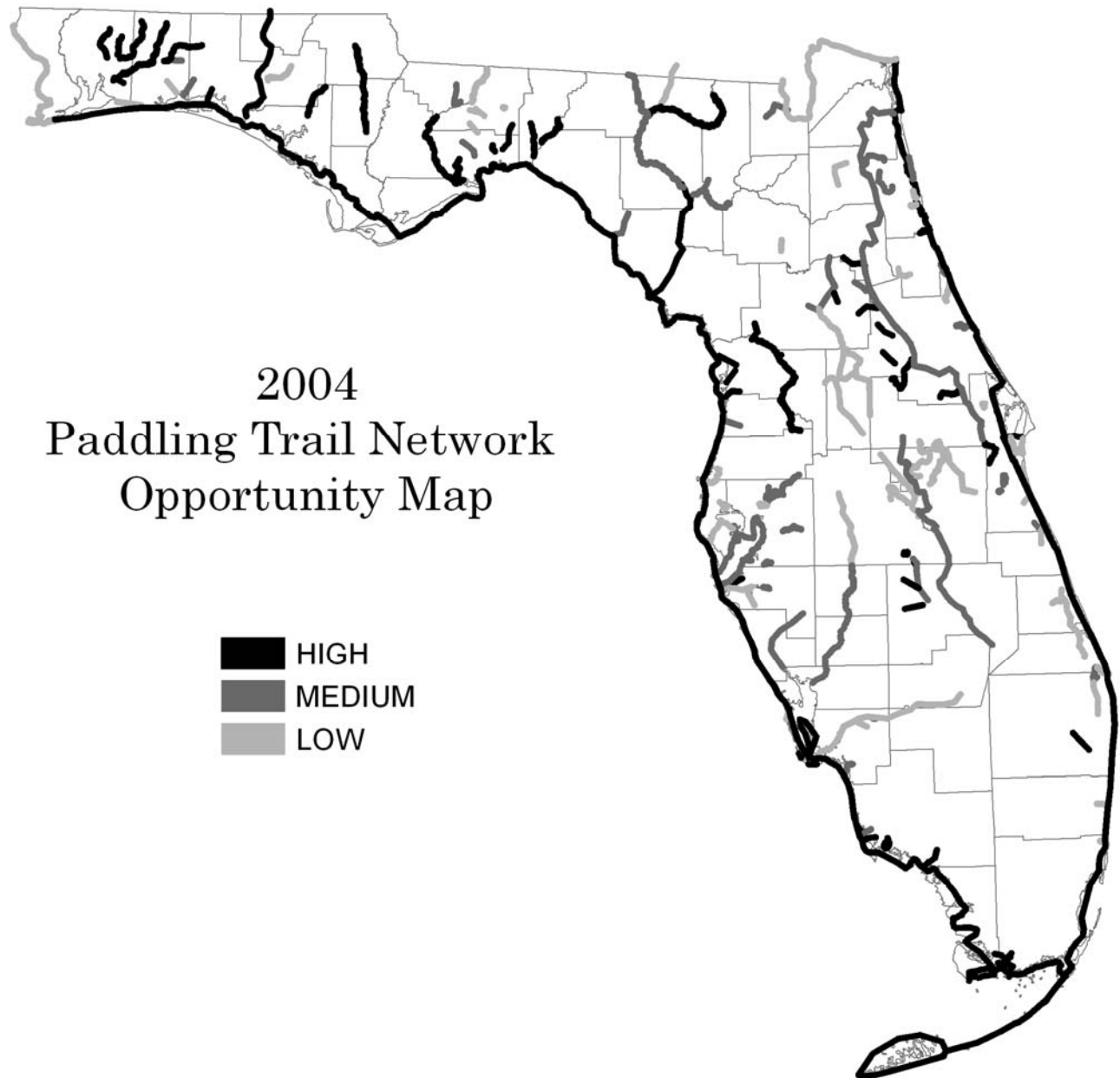


Source: University of Florida Geo Plan Center



Source: Florida Trail Association, Inc.

Appendix I
Trail Opportunity Maps



Source: Florida Trail Association, Inc.

Appendix J
Statewide and Regional Participation Projections

West Florida
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	958,527	1,042,429	1,533,944
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	362,324	392,283	710,449
Canoeing/Kayaking	296,033	319,825	302,639
Freshwater Beach Activities	1,121,234	1,222,615	1,211,301
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	251,697	270,863	708,023
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	244,378	263,031	585,273
Hiking	792,214	862,937	1,113,855
Horseback Riding	203,330	220,622	382,805
Hunting	131,735	140,972	240,051
Nature Study	2,632,159	2,877,419	2,879,342
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	234,620	252,589	540,413
Picnicking	2,152,205	2,348,637	2,042,522
RV/Trailer Camping	476,241	520,256	718,473
Saltwater Beach Activities	8,621,023	9,442,505	5,842,023
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	320,852	347,902	485,252
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	819,473	893,625	758,183
Tent Camping	352,566	381,840	460,247
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	2,958,315	3,232,514	4,639,678
User-Oriented			
Baseball/Softball	490,029	531,977	718,174
Football	291,578	316,575	355,075
Golf	1,105,006	1,208,284	1,181,594
Outdoor Basketball	306,215	332,239	395,083
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	39,033	41,770	180,187
Outdoor Shuffleboard	294,866	323,129	217,919
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	6,326,369	6,929,292	4,675,134
Outdoor Tennis	328,595	357,706	272,632
Soccer/Rugby	97,581	104,424	230,049

Apalachee
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	235,036	251,772	267,880
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	145,895	155,969	165,504
Canoeing/Kayaking	139,452	150,442	161,556
Freshwater Beach Activities	261,451	281,078	300,480
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	215,621	231,190	246,283
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	178,752	190,801	202,053
Hiking	194,712	209,024	223,024
Horseback Riding	77,194	83,138	89,085
Hunting	109,025	115,580	121,275
Nature Study	849,864	925,719	1,006,492
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	116,493	123,496	129,581
Picnicking	555,847	600,993	647,261
RV/Trailer Camping	58,246	61,748	64,791
Saltwater Beach Activities	1,470,110	1,602,801	1,744,694
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	152,894	164,692	176,508
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	320,811	349,221	379,382
Tent Camping	88,116	93,414	98,017
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	704,818	764,132	825,841
User-Oriented			
Baseball/Softball	101,558	107,663	112,968
Football	59,740	63,331	66,452
Golf	55,259	58,581	61,468
Outdoor Basketball	107,064	114,803	122,311
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	22,402	23,749	24,920
Outdoor Shuffleboard	7,467	7,916	8,307
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	811,502	883,746	960,601
Outdoor Tennis	44,805	47,498	49,839
Soccer/Rugby	63,752	68,888	74,133

Appendix J
Statewide and Regional Participation Projections

North Central Florida
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	220,731	236,299	250,499
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	122,167	130,080	136,822
Canoeing/Kayaking	78,817	83,923	88,272
Freshwater Beach Activities	166,830	177,637	186,843
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	157,635	167,846	176,545
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	119,540	127,283	133,880
Hiking	173,441	185,945	197,536
Horseback Riding	65,681	69,936	73,560
Hunting	98,522	104,904	110,341
Nature Study	310,185	335,356	360,550
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	147,168	157,971	168,111
Picnicking	500,788	542,115	583,884
RV/Trailer Camping	212,977	231,852	251,680
Saltwater Beach Activities	513,925	556,102	598,596
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	116,913	124,486	130,938
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	122,210	131,395	140,159
Tent Camping	128,778	138,389	147,515
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	383,748	413,684	442,937
User-Oriented			
Base ball/Softball	161,618	173,357	184,295
Football	131,405	141,186	150,457
Golf	147,211	159,286	171,448
Outdo or Basketball	91,954	97,910	102,985
Outdo or Handball/Racquetball	27,586	29,373	30,895
Outdo or Shuffleboard	47,333	51,669	56,300
Outdo or Swimming Pool Use	492,907	533,723	575,056
Outdo or Tennis	36,781	39,164	41,194
Soccer/Rugby	28,900	30,772	32,367

Northeast Florida
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	1,277,763	1,406,074	1,533,944
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	592,219	652,307	710,449
Canoeing/Kayaking	252,375	278,130	302,639
Freshwater Beach Activities	1,008,696	1,109,536	1,211,301
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	590,052	649,708	708,023
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	488,059	537,851	585,273
Hiking	927,246	1,019,497	1,113,855
Horseback Riding	318,979	351,167	382,805
Hunting	200,296	220,901	240,051
Nature Study	2,395,349	2,631,304	2,879,342
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	450,343	495,835	540,413
Picnicking	1,700,258	1,869,312	2,042,522
RV/Trailer Camping	597,915	657,123	718,473
Saltwater Beach Activities	4,858,663	5,335,262	5,842,023
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	404,603	445,808	485,252
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	631,619	695,132	758,183
Tent Camping	383,739	422,798	460,247
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	3,859,440	4,239,105	4,639,678
User-Oriented			
Base ball/Softball	598,237	658,316	718,174
Football	296,270	326,750	355,075
Golf	983,337	1,080,731	1,181,594
Outdo or Basketball	329,653	363,567	395,083
Outdo or Handball/Racquetball	150,061	165,080	180,187
Outdo or Shuffleboard	181,115	198,701	217,919
Outdo or Swimming Pool Use	3,888,166	4,269,531	4,675,134
Outdo or Tennis	227,338	250,517	272,632
Soccer/Rugby	191,950	211,697	230,049

Appendix J
Statewide and Regional Participation Projections

Withlacoochee
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	445,986	496,879	546,264
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	226,102	252,268	277,398
Canoeing/Kayaking	161,282	179,555	197,381
Freshwater Beach Activities	556,467	616,722	677,513
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	223,509	249,359	274,197
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	180,464	201,755	221,916
Hiking	271,740	302,781	332,879
Horseback Riding	80,377	90,163	99,220
Hunting	111,491	125,065	137,628
Nature Study	736,954	815,094	895,181
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	106,305	119,248	131,227
Picnicking	769,100	851,836	935,719
RV/Trailer Camping	223,004	246,748	271,008
Saltwater Beach Activities	1,224,975	1,354,355	1,487,347
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	223,509	249,359	274,197
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	188,243	210,480	231,518
Tent Camping	108,898	122,157	134,427
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	983,293	1,088,019	1,194,994
User-Oriented			
Baseball/Softball	154,536	172,670	189,909
Football	72,599	81,438	89,618
Golf	391,032	433,189	475,861
Outdoor Basketball	108,898	122,157	134,427
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	33,707	37,810	41,608
Outdoor Shuffleboard	104,240	115,569	126,967
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	1,387,312	1,532,368	1,682,610
Outdoor Tennis	84,530	94,140	103,492
Soccer/Rugby	41,485	46,536	51,210

East Central Florida
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	2,941,858	3,242,540	3,541,752
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	971,653	1,072,761	1,169,994
Canoeing/Kayaking	686,245	757,116	826,265
Freshwater Beach Activities	2,671,468	2,938,243	3,215,511
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	944,424	1,041,732	1,137,097
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	959,726	1,058,883	1,155,551
Hiking	1,890,323	2,080,748	2,275,475
Horseback Riding	421,223	464,017	507,088
Hunting	280,276	309,283	337,470
Nature Study	5,302,022	5,828,492	6,381,435
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	652,267	719,539	785,345
Picnicking	3,727,993	4,103,495	4,487,564
RV/Trailer Camping	1,018,985	1,120,532	1,226,477
Saltwater Beach Activities	9,939,754	10,921,632	11,962,762
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	796,635	878,515	959,134
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	1,107,467	1,221,133	1,333,352
Tent Camping	796,682	879,482	959,295
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	5,833,682	6,414,875	7,021,554
User-Oriented			
Baseball/Softball	1,044,645	1,152,342	1,257,771
Football	512,985	565,958	617,652
Golf	2,314,778	2,545,138	2,786,091
Outdoor Basketball	1,027,633	1,133,070	1,237,230
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	275,192	303,888	331,373
Outdoor Shuffleboard	723,454	795,065	870,714
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	15,694,510	17,234,121	18,887,544
Outdoor Tennis	891,677	981,795	1,073,389
Soccer/Rugby	348,231	384,436	419,311

Appendix J
Statewide and Regional Participation Projections

Central Florida
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	623,532	681,472	740,225
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	175,133	190,935	206,019
Canoeing/Kayaking	103,471	112,962	122,339
Freshwater Beach Activities	296,520	323,391	349,278
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	236,046	257,213	277,147
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	221,714	241,618	260,411
Hiking	245,917	268,710	291,705
Horseback Riding	68,079	74,075	79,496
Hunting	117,804	128,557	139,075
Nature Study	711,792	778,640	847,834
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	139,302	151,949	164,179
Picnicking	651,757	712,562	774,700
RV/Trailer Camping	288,036	315,295	343,920
Saltwater Beach Activities	907,985	992,868	1,079,961
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	103,910	113,061	121,336
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	139,741	152,048	163,176
Tent Camping	103,910	113,061	121,336
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	701,482	767,044	834,279
User-Oriented			
Baseball/Softball	306,391	334,888	363,837
Football	125,409	136,453	146,440
Golf	473,041	517,728	564,497
Outdoors Basketball	128,992	140,352	150,624
Outdoors Handball/Racquetball	28,665	31,189	33,472
Outdoors Shuffleboard	177,838	194,635	212,209
Outdoors Swimming Pool Use	1,294,153	1,416,829	1,546,048
Outdoors Tennis	110,637	120,759	130,707
Soccer/Rugby	35,831	38,987	41,840

Tampa Bay
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	2,361,614	2,554,585	2,748,758
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	763,639	822,789	880,435
Canoeing/Kayaking	627,472	676,128	723,577
Freshwater Beach Activities	1,480,580	1,605,996	1,734,752
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	491,305	529,466	566,719
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	678,260	731,299	783,293
Hiking	1,480,580	1,605,996	1,734,752
Horseback Riding	272,333	293,324	313,716
Hunting	234,791	251,599	267,142
Nature Study	4,080,780	4,446,125	4,832,151
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	461,862	497,167	531,289
Picnicking	3,407,962	3,700,491	4,002,954
RV/Trailer Camping	505,310	549,701	596,160
Saltwater Beach Activities	8,072,173	8,806,921	9,589,612
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	672,734	723,883	773,147
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	1,049,977	1,136,349	1,223,592
Tent Camping	402,974	432,570	460,428
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	3,908,505	4,249,566	4,605,266
User-Oriented			
Baseball/Softball	1,491,253	1,617,432	1,746,895
Football	723,902	782,449	841,012
Golf	1,756,246	1,908,119	2,065,767
Outdoors Basketball	688,933	742,735	795,436
Outdoors Handball/Racquetball	160,085	171,545	182,142
Outdoors Shuffleboard	556,477	608,267	664,025
Outdoors Swimming Pool Use	7,015,153	7,649,579	8,323,274
Outdoors Tennis	657,295	711,821	767,157
Soccer/Rugby	245,463	263,036	279,285

Appendix J
Statewide and Regional Participation Projections

Southwest Florida
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	2,016,688	2,235,936	2,459,882
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	381,536	425,698	469,136
Canoeing/Kayaking	231,647	259,346	286,072
Freshwater Beach Activities	678,620	753,655	829,515
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	297,877	332,273	366,154
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	366,801	409,948	451,983
Hiking	760,536	842,548	926,736
Horseback Riding	101,088	113,923	125,883
Hunting	119,468	134,636	148,771
Nature Study	3,042,772	3,353,788	3,683,791
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	249,077	279,844	308,973
Picnicking	1,922,095	2,127,622	2,339,694
RV/Trailer Camping	295,183	327,526	360,405
Saltwater Beach Activities	6,251,275	6,885,792	7,561,998
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	428,436	477,697	526,342
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	781,610	868,009	955,372
Tent Camping	156,228	176,063	194,547
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	2,566,014	2,836,181	3,117,619
User-Oriented			
Baseball/Softball	661,191	733,157	806,614
Football	170,012	191,597	211,713
Golf	1,726,414	1,905,386	2,093,623
Outdoor Basketball	249,077	279,844	308,973
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	102,989	114,354	125,857
Outdoor Shuffleboard	557,408	614,487	674,982
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	5,632,074	6,207,658	6,818,445
Outdoor Tennis	554,557	613,841	675,022
Soccer/Rugby	125,014	140,030	154,480

Treasure Coast
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	1,825,358	2,000,380	2,177,696
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	363,105	397,632	430,431
Canoeing/Kayaking	257,554	281,965	304,551
Freshwater Beach Activities	691,411	757,726	825,065
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	268,216	293,750	318,229
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	268,216	293,750	318,229
Hiking	687,526	753,362	819,401
Horseback Riding	234,328	256,649	278,156
Hunting	94,888	103,882	112,203
Nature Study	2,997,242	3,286,243	3,591,238
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	189,777	207,764	224,406
Picnicking	1,477,710	1,619,334	1,762,332
RV/Trailer Camping	247,883	271,490	294,185
Saltwater Beach Activities	5,678,822	6,226,794	6,808,145
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	483,203	529,448	575,654
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	625,535	685,271	743,958
Tent Camping	210,110	230,024	248,449
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	2,345,424	2,570,856	2,803,360
User-Oriented			
Baseball/Softball	606,193	664,320	723,227
Football	182,999	200,344	216,391
Golf	2,113,079	2,316,825	2,531,829
Outdoor Basketball	366,989	401,997	436,095
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	74,555	81,622	88,159
Outdoor Shuffleboard	242,097	265,379	289,483
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	5,566,494	6,103,707	6,674,250
Outdoor Tennis	726,291	796,136	868,450
Soccer/Rugby	169,443	185,504	200,362

Appendix J
Statewide and Regional Participation Projections

South Florida
Projected Participants

Resource-Based	2010	2015	2020
Bicycle Riding-Paved Trails	3,345,259	3,563,241	3,777,780
Bicycle Riding-Unpaved Trails	1,178,473	1,247,279	1,312,253
Canoeing/Kayaking	957,693	1,022,366	1,086,798
Freshwater Beach Activities	1,664,404	1,793,963	1,928,731
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	307,636	326,555	344,786
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	463,641	493,140	521,928
Hiking	1,586,297	1,705,555	1,828,394
Horseback Riding	281,600	297,085	311,340
Hunting	238,277	251,380	263,442
Nature Study	5,548,502	6,003,747	6,484,015
Off Highway Vehicle Riding	710,667	757,753	804,363
Picnicking	4,186,941	4,509,261	4,843,507
RV/Trailer Camping	541,749	581,548	622,265
Saltwater Beach Activities	12,381,294	13,454,492	14,602,336
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	1,438,622	1,531,742	1,623,178
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	1,772,294	1,887,766	2,001,410
Tent Camping	970,606	1,031,986	1,091,754
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	6,549,936	7,092,279	7,665,779
User-Oriented			
Baseball/Softball	1,490,902	1,600,911	1,713,603
Football	1,001,016	1,068,071	1,134,696
Golf	2,132,629	2,303,950	2,483,689
Outdoor Basketball	1,226,171	1,299,601	1,369,648
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	398,657	424,582	450,080
Outdoor Shuffleboard	537,584	585,162	636,302
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	11,648,965	12,673,886	13,774,025
Outdoor Tennis	1,538,600	1,653,233	1,770,998
Soccer/Rugby	533,000	568,315	603,272

A Technical Explanation of the Methodology for Developing the Relative Need Index

“Relative need” expresses the relationship among all outdoor recreation resource and facility needs--how the needs in any one activity in any one region compare to the needs for all activities in all regions. The relative need index provides a priority ranking of all these activities after a comparative analysis has been accomplished.

The Relative Need Index For All Suppliers of Outdoor Recreation Opportunity-Methodology

Given: There are 25 activities in 11 regions.

Step 1: Multiply the resource and facility needs for each activity in each region found in Chapter 5 by the appropriate activity use guidelines found in Appendix D. This is done to convert the resources and facilities needed for each activity, which are expressed in terms of different units (miles, ramps, sites, etc.) to a common unit. The highest daily use recommendations for each activity are used.

Formula for Step 1:

$$\text{Relative Need Index Number} = \frac{\text{Projected activity resource or facility requirements}}{\text{Corresponding activity use guideline}}$$

Step 2: Rank all the activities by the relative need index numbers from highest to lowest.

The relative need indices for 2010, 2015 and 2020 are located in Tables K-1 through K-3. Each table includes the relative need index number, statewide ranking and the activity’s region. Tables K-4 through K-14 condense the large statewide relative need index tables into regional tables. The regional tables rank activities from highest to lowest according to the statewide ranking. Each table provides the statewide ranking and relative need index number for 2010, 2015 and 2020. The tables offer a smaller, more manageable reference tool for researching relative needs for a specific region.

Each index has a total of 272 activities. Saltwater activities in the non-coastal Central Florida Region are excluded. Also, a relative need index number for off-highway vehicle trails cannot be calculated because a use guideline for off-highway vehicle riding was not established in the *Recreation Standards for Comprehensive Planning in Florida* study. In addition, canoeing and kayaking, saltwater boat fishing and freshwater boat fishing are not included due to the virtually unlimited resources available for each activity.

Appendix K

Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 1

2010 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
1	Picnicking	6	8270	36	Soccer or Rugby	6	2126
2	RV/Trailer Camping	6	5540	37	Saltwater Beach Activities	4	2098
3	Picnicking	9	5257	38	Horseback Riding	6	2042
4	Picnicking	8	4899	39	Baseball or Softball	1	1988
5	Saltwater Beach Activities	1	4734	40	Saltwater Beach Activities	2	1986
6	RV/Trailer Camping	9	4389	41	Saltwater Beach Activities	8	1960
7	Football	6	4318	42	Picnicking	1	1903
8	RV/Trailer Camping	8	4081	43	Outdoor Tennis	11	1852
9	Baseball or Softball	6	4007	44	Golf	6	1844
10	RV/Trailer Camping	7	3772	45	Football	5	1818
11	Football	10	3523	46	RV/Trailer Camping	5	1789
12	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	11	3470	47	Picnicking	10	1768
13	Picnicking	11	3429	48	Nature Study	2	1759
14	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	6	3150	49	Nature Study	5	1738
15	Baseball or Softball	8	3036	50	Baseball or Softball	5	1701
16	Football	11	3002	51	Outdoor Tennis	10	1687
17	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	4	2942	52	Golf	11	1658
18	Picnicking	7	2892	53	Football	9	1644
19	Saltwater Beach Activities	9	2864	54	Baseball or Softball	7	1642
20	Golf	10	2806	55	Football	1	1640
21	Baseball or Softball	4	2799	56	Nature Study	9	1636
22	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	9	2722	57	Baseball or Softball	9	1632
23	Football	8	2702	58	Saltwater Beach Activities	10	1623
24	Baseball or Softball	10	2651	59	Outdoor Basketball	11	1591
25	Baseball or Softball	11	2613	60	Picnicking	4	1581
26	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	8	2579	61	Golf	8	1581
27	Nature Study	6	2563	62	Outdoor Basketball	10	1553
28	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	6	2560	63	Outdoor Tennis	6	1553
29	Outdoor Basketball	6	2496	64	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	6	1519
30	Picnicking	5	2464	65	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	6	1517
31	Saltwater Beach Activities	11	2438	66	Football	3	1444
32	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	10	2224	67	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	11	1437
33	Saltwater Beach Activities	6	2194	68	Outdoor Basketball	8	1423
34	Football	4	2169	69	RV/Trailer Camping	11	1396
35	Golf	9	2167	70	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	2	1387

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K -1 (continued)

2010 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
71	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	4	1353	106	Soccer or Rugby	10	844
72	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	7	1312	107	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	5	842
73	Nature Study	11	1307	108	Freshwater Beach Activities	8	839
74	Outdoor Tennis	8	1293	109	Outdoor Basketball	9	829
75	Soccer or Rugby	11	1291	110	Baseball or Softball	3	828
76	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	6	1280	111	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	5	826
77	Outdoor Basketball	4	1238	112	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	6	816
78	Picnicking	3	1185	113	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	11	813
79	Outdoor Tennis	9	1167	114	Horseback Riding	4	794
80	Nature Study	4	1163	115	Golf	1	790
81	Nature Study	3	1152	116	Outdoor Shuffleboard	6	779
82	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	5	1145	117	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	6	774
83	Nature Study	7	1144	118	Soccer or Rugby	9	772
84	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	1	1133	119	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	11	772
85	Soccer or Rugby	8	1109	120	RV/Trailer Camping	1	768
86	Nature Study	8	1095	121	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	9	767
87	Golf	4	1077	122	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	1	764
88	RV/Trailer Camping	10	1045	123	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	11	763
89	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	7	1043	124	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	4	760
90	Outdoor Basketball	5	1038	125	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	2	757
91	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	1	1033	126	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	8	752
92	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	8	991	127	Tent Camping	6	746
93	Soccer or Rugby	5	972	128	Outdoor Tennis	4	746
94	Soccer or Rugby	4	953	129	Horseback Riding	3	733
95	Baseball or Softball	2	950	130	RV/Trailer Camping	4	732
96	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	9	948	131	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	4	731
97	Horseback Riding	5	947	132	Horseback Riding	8	722
98	Picnicking	2	933	133	Nature Study	10	708
99	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	9	933	134	Outdoor Basketball	3	700
100	Soccer or Rugby	3	924	135	Soccer or Rugby	1	696
101	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	5	913	136	Horseback Riding	7	693
102	Football	7	894	137	Football	2	692
103	Hunting	9	871	138	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	9	688
104	Golf	7	865	139	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	6	684
105	Outdoor Shuffleboard	8	849	140	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	8	677

Appendix K

Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 1 (continued)

2010 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
141	Outdoor Basketball	7	673	176	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	2	430
142	Golf	5	664	177	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	3	429
143	RV/Trailer Camping	3	663	178	Hiking	6	422
144	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	9	660	179	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	2	420
145	Hunting	2	650	180	Soccer or Rugby	2	418
146	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	1	641	181	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	10	411
147	Tent Camping	5	636	182	Hunting	1	410
148	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	8	628	183	Outdoor Tennis	7	400
149	Nature Study	1	624	184	Freshwater Beach Activities	6	399
150	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	9	619	185	Hunting	6	390
151	Hunting	5	601	186	Freshwater Beach Activities	10	388
152	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	3	600	187	Hiking	2	373
153	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	7	584	188	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	11	368
154	Horseback Riding	10	580	189	Outdoor Basketball	2	367
155	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	3	573	190	Outdoor Shuffleboard	11	366
156	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	1	534	191	Hiking	4	357
157	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	9	527	192	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	5	357
158	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	3	525	193	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	8	346
159	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	6	517	194	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	8	332
160	Outdoor Tennis	1	516	195	Outdoor Shuffleboard	10	327
161	Outdoor Basketball	1	509	196	Hunting	11	325
162	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	10	509	197	Hiking	3	318
163	Hiking	5	508	198	Hunting	4	312
164	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	11	506	199	Hiking	7	308
165	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	10	488	200	RV/Trailer Camping	2	302
166	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	7	488	201	Outdoor Tennis	5	301
167	Outdoor Shuffleboard	7	485	202	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	4	300
168	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	4	482	203	Hiking	10	293
169	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	10	469	204	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	10	290
170	Outdoor Shuffleboard	9	469	205	Horseback Riding	11	280
171	Horseback Riding	9	465	206	Hunting	10	279
172	Soccer or Rugby	7	453	207	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	4	266
173	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	10	443	208	Hiking	8	260
174	Hiking	9	437	209	Tent Camping	1	260
175	Horseback Riding	2	432	210	Tent Camping	9	251

Appendix K

Relative Need Methodology

Table K -1 (continued)

2010 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
211	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	5	248	246	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	3	124
212	Hiking	11	246	247	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	5	118
213	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	10	237	248	Tent Camping	10	117
214	Horseback Riding	1	237	249	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	7	115
215	Hunting	3	236	250	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	2	110
216	Tent Camping	3	225	251	Freshwater Beach Activities	9	91
217	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	4	225	252	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	5	91
218	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	8	224	253	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	3	91
219	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	1	222	254	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	3	91
220	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	2	219	255	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	1	88
221	Hiking	1	212	256	Freshwater Beach Activities	11	85
222	Tent Camping	4	210	257	Freshwater Beach Activities	1	84
223	Tent Camping	2	208	258	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	2	80
224	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	1	204	259	Outdoor Shuffleboard	4	78
225	Outdoor Tennis	2	204	260	Outdoor Shuffleboard	1	77
226	Outdoor Shuffleboard	5	201	261	Freshwater Beach Activities	5	72
227	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	7	192	262	Freshwater Beach Activities	4	59
228	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	5	188	263	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	1	58
229	Golf	2	185	264	Freshwater Beach Activities	2	48
230	Outdoor Tennis	3	183	265	Freshwater Beach Activities	3	45
231	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	3	179	266	Hunting	7	40
232	Golf	3	168	267	Outdoor Shuffleboard	3	37
233	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	7	164	268	Hunting	8	36
234	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	10	155	269	Saltwater Beach Activities	5	18
235	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	11	150	270	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	3	17
236	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	9	149	271	Outdoor Shuffleboard	2	9
237	Tent Camping	8	135	272	Saltwater Beach Activities	3	8
238	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	2	135				
239	Freshwater Beach Activities	7	134				
240	Tent Camping	7	134				
241	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	11	132				
242	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	4	128				
243	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	8	128				
244	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	2	127				
245	Tent Camping	11	126				

Appendix K

Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 2

2015 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
1	Picnicking	6	30008	36	Soccer or Rugby	6	7733
2	RV/Trailer Camping	6	20085	37	Saltwater Beach Activities	4	7596
3	Picnicking	9	19036	38	Horseback Riding	6	7415
4	Picnicking	8	17818	39	Baseball or Softball	1	7161
5	Saltwater Beach Activities	1	17116	40	Saltwater Beach Activities	8	7109
6	RV/Trailer Camping	9	15897	41	Saltwater Beach Activities	2	6998
7	Football	6	15698	42	Picnicking	1	6872
8	RV/Trailer Camping	8	14827	43	Outdoor Tennis	11	6745
9	Baseball or Softball	6	14565	44	Golf	6	6685
10	RV/Trailer Camping	7	13757	45	Football	5	6663
11	Football	10	12996	46	RV/Trailer Camping	5	6508
12	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	11	12580	47	Picnicking	10	6459
13	Picnicking	11	12474	48	Nature Study	5	6321
14	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	6	11408	49	Baseball or Softball	5	6224
15	Baseball or Softball	8	11051	50	Nature Study	2	6175
16	Football	11	10963	51	Outdoor Tennis	10	6145
17	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	4	10654	52	Golf	11	6026
18	Picnicking	7	10599	53	Baseball or Softball	7	6025
19	Saltwater Beach Activities	9	10365	54	Football	9	5964
20	Golf	10	10199	55	Nature Study	9	5923
21	Baseball or Softball	4	10154	56	Baseball or Softball	9	5911
22	Football	8	9856	57	Football	1	5906
23	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	9	9853	58	Saltwater Beach Activities	10	5895
24	Baseball or Softball	10	9683	59	Outdoor Basketball	11	5834
25	Baseball or Softball	11	9518	60	Golf	8	5747
26	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	8	9359	61	Picnicking	4	5732
27	Nature Study	6	9288	62	Outdoor Basketball	10	5698
28	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	6	9281	63	Outdoor Tennis	6	5636
29	Outdoor Basketball	6	9068	64	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	6	5525
30	Picnicking	5	8971	65	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	6	5512
31	Saltwater Beach Activities	11	8844	66	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	11	5252
32	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	10	8076	67	Outdoor Basketball	8	5200
33	Saltwater Beach Activities	6	7950	68	RV/Trailer Camping	11	5086
34	Football	4	7883	69	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	4	4899
35	Golf	9	7844	70	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	7	4783

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 2 (continued)

2015 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
71	Football	3	4782	106	Freshwater Beach Activities	8	3053
72	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	2	4762	107	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	5	3020
73	Nature Study	11	4746	108	Outdoor Basketball	9	3004
74	Soccer or Rugby	11	4715	109	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	11	2973
75	Outdoor Tennis	8	4710	110	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	6	2965
76	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	6	4653	111	Soccer or Rugby	3	2911
77	Outdoor Basketball	4	4500	112	Horseback Riding	4	2880
78	Outdoor Tennis	9	4226	113	Baseball or Softball	2	2854
79	Nature Study	4	4214	114	Golf	1	2853
80	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	5	4185	115	Outdoor Shuffleboard	6	2822
81	Nature Study	7	4183	116	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	6	2811
82	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	1	4098	117	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	11	2803
83	Soccer or Rugby	8	4069	118	Soccer or Rugby	9	2799
84	Picnicking	3	4068	119	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	11	2791
85	Nature Study	8	3975	120	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	9	2781
86	Nature Study	3	3932	121	RV/Trailer Camping	1	2772
87	Golf	4	3905	122	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	4	2759
88	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	7	3877	123	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	8	2748
89	RV/Trailer Camping	10	3838	124	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	1	2738
90	Outdoor Basketball	5	3806	125	Baseball or Softball	3	2718
91	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	1	3729	126	Tent Camping	6	2714
92	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	8	3612	127	Outdoor Tennis	4	2709
93	Soccer or Rugby	5	3562	128	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	4	2656
94	Horseback Riding	5	3471	129	RV/Trailer Camping	4	2652
95	Soccer or Rugby	4	3464	130	Horseback Riding	8	2638
96	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	9	3434	131	Horseback Riding	7	2592
97	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	9	3378	132	Nature Study	10	2574
98	Football	7	3346	133	Outdoor Basketball	7	2520
99	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	5	3319	134	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	9	2493
100	Picnicking	2	3161	135	Soccer or Rugby	1	2488
101	Hunting	9	3158	136	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	6	2486
102	Golf	7	3157	137	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	8	2478
103	Soccer or Rugby	10	3113	138	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	2	2449
104	Outdoor Shuffleboard	8	3076	139	Golf	5	2417
105	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	5	3064	140	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	9	2389

Appendix K

Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 2 (continued)

2015 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
141	Tent Camping	5	2332	176	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	2	1509
142	RV/Trailer Camping	3	2328	177	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	10	1509
143	Horseback Riding	3	2310	178	Outdoor Tennis	7	1477
144	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	1	2306	179	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	3	1474
145	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	8	2294	180	Hunting	1	1465
146	Nature Study	1	2253	181	Freshwater Beach Activities	6	1445
147	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	9	2242	182	Horseback Riding	2	1434
148	Outdoor Basketball	3	2206	183	Freshwater Beach Activities	10	1418
149	Hunting	5	2204	184	Hunting	6	1418
150	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	7	2169	185	Soccer or Rugby	2	1410
151	Horseback Riding	10	2129	186	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	11	1347
152	Football	2	2081	187	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	2	1333
153	Hunting	2	1954	188	Outdoor Shuffleboard	11	1326
154	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	1	1929	189	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	5	1304
155	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	9	1910	190	Hiking	4	1295
156	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	3	1891	191	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	8	1263
157	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	6	1881	192	Hiking	2	1216
158	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	10	1871	193	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	8	1213
159	Outdoor Tennis	1	1861	194	Hunting	11	1197
160	Hiking	5	1855	195	Outdoor Shuffleboard	10	1191
161	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	11	1850	196	Outdoor Basketball	2	1187
162	Outdoor Basketball	1	1834	197	Hunting	4	1134
163	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	7	1808	198	Hiking	7	1131
164	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	3	1806	199	Outdoor Tennis	5	1099
165	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	10	1786	200	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	4	1089
166	Outdoor Shuffleboard	7	1770	201	Hiking	10	1071
167	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	3	1767	202	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	10	1058
168	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	4	1747	203	Hiking	3	1042
169	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	10	1731	204	Hunting	10	1028
170	Outdoor Shuffleboard	9	1696	205	Horseback Riding	11	1028
171	Soccer or Rugby	7	1695	206	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	4	966
172	Horseback Riding	9	1687	207	Hiking	8	947
173	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	10	1623	208	Tent Camping	1	935
174	Hiking	9	1582	209	Tent Camping	9	910
175	Hiking	6	1532	210	RV/Trailer Camping	2	907

Appendix K

Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 2 (continued)

2015 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
211	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	5	907	246	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	5	431
212	Hiking	11	895	247	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	2	424
213	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	10	865	248	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	2	407
214	Horseback Riding	1	852	249	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	3	391
215	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	8	821	250	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	5	332
216	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	4	815	251	Freshwater Beach Activities	9	331
217	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	1	799	252	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	2	331
218	Hiking	1	765	253	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	1	318
219	Tent Camping	4	761	254	Freshwater Beach Activities	11	308
220	Tent Camping	3	747	255	Freshwater Beach Activities	1	303
221	Hunting	3	744	256	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	3	286
222	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	1	732	257	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	3	285
223	Outdoor Shuffleboard	5	731	258	Outdoor Shuffleboard	4	281
224	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	2	728	259	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	2	281
225	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	7	703	260	Outdoor Shuffleboard	1	278
226	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	5	688	261	Freshwater Beach Activities	5	261
227	Tent Camping	2	626	262	Freshwater Beach Activities	4	214
228	Outdoor Tennis	2	613	263	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	1	208
229	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	7	603	264	Freshwater Beach Activities	2	157
230	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	3	583	265	Hunting	7	146
231	Golf	3	576	266	Freshwater Beach Activities	3	141
232	Outdoor Tennis	3	575	267	Outdoor Shuffleboard	3	132
233	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	10	570	268	Hunting	8	131
234	Golf	2	557	269	Saltwater Beach Activities	5	66
235	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	11	550	270	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	3	57
236	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	9	541	271	Outdoor Shuffleboard	2	26
237	Tent Camping	7	501	272	Saltwater Beach Activities	3	26
238	Freshwater Beach Activities	7	497				
239	Tent Camping	8	495				
240	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	11	484				
241	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	8	466				
242	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	4	465				
243	Tent Camping	11	460				
244	Tent Camping	10	433				
245	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	7	432				

Appendix K

Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 3

2020 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
1	Picnicking	6	52242	36	Football	4	13194
2	RV/Trailer Camping	6	35259	37	Soccer or Rugby	6	13134
3	Picnicking	9	33254	38	Horseback Riding	6	12823
4	Picnicking	8	31176	39	Saltwater Beach Activities	8	12594
5	Saltwater Beach Activities	1	30601	40	Baseball or Softball	1	12528
6	RV/Trailer Camping	9	27595	41	Saltwater Beach Activities	2	12358
7	Football	6	26802	42	Picnicking	1	12184
8	RV/Trailer Camping	8	26074	43	Outdoor Tennis	11	11770
9	Baseball or Softball	6	24900	44	Golf	6	11749
10	RV/Trailer Camping	7	24242	45	RV/Trailer Camping	5	11330
11	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	11	22359	46	Picnicking	10	11195
12	Picnicking	11	21853	47	Football	5	11147
13	Football	10	21761	48	Nature Study	5	11018
14	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	6	20276	49	Nature Study	2	10877
15	Baseball or Softball	8	19273	50	Outdoor Tennis	10	10760
16	Football	11	18874	51	Golf	11	10608
17	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	4	18791	52	Baseball or Softball	5	10523
18	Picnicking	7	18475	53	Baseball or Softball	7	10477
19	Saltwater Beach Activities	9	18360	54	Nature Study	9	10472
20	Golf	10	18000	55	Saltwater Beach Activities	10	10428
21	Baseball or Softball	4	17483	56	Football	1	10336
22	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	9	17420	57	Baseball or Softball	9	10278
23	Football	8	17012	58	Golf	8	10072
24	Baseball or Softball	10	16809	59	Football	9	9989
25	Baseball or Softball	11	16591	60	Picnicking	4	9986
26	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	8	16559	61	Outdoor Basketball	11	9881
27	Nature Study	6	16351	62	Outdoor Tennis	6	9787
28	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	6	16296	63	Outdoor Basketball	10	9735
29	Saltwater Beach Activities	11	15695	64	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	6	9427
30	Picnicking	5	15568	65	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	6	9377
31	Outdoor Basketball	6	15561	66	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	11	9006
32	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	10	14292	67	Outdoor Basketball	8	8899
33	Saltwater Beach Activities	6	14052	68	RV/Trailer Camping	11	8861
34	Golf	9	13816	69	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	4	8670
35	Saltwater Beach Activities	4	13442	70	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	7	8440

Appendix K

Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 3 (continued)

2020 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
71	Nature Study	11	8374	106	Soccer or Rugby	10	5213
72	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	2	8274	107	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	5	5128
73	Outdoor Tennis	8	8178	108	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	11	5099
74	Soccer or Rugby	11	8106	109	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	6	5087
75	Football	3	7945	110	Golf	1	5082
76	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	6	7942	111	Outdoor Basketball	9	5064
77	Outdoor Basketball	4	7531	112	Outdoor Shuffleboard	6	4980
78	Nature Study	4	7421	113	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	11	4951
79	Outdoor Tennis	9	7383	114	Horseback Riding	4	4931
80	Nature Study	7	7329	115	RV/Trailer Camping	1	4927
81	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	1	7327	116	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	6	4839
82	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	5	7105	117	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	11	4782
83	Nature Study	8	7018	118	Soccer or Rugby	9	4749
84	Picnicking	3	6981	119	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	9	4744
85	Golf	4	6832	120	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	4	4712
86	Soccer or Rugby	8	6807	121	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	8	4693
87	Nature Study	3	6714	122	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	1	4663
88	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	1	6599	123	RV/Trailer Camping	4	4641
89	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	7	6546	124	Tent Camping	6	4611
90	RV/Trailer Camping	10	6523	125	Soccer or Rugby	3	4603
91	Outdoor Basketball	5	6367	126	Outdoor Tennis	4	4582
92	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	8	6259	127	Nature Study	10	4542
93	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	9	6023	128	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	4	4517
94	Soccer or Rugby	5	5959	129	Baseball or Softball	2	4508
95	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	9	5851	130	Horseback Riding	8	4500
96	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	5	5811	131	Baseball or Softball	3	4480
97	Horseback Riding	5	5808	132	Horseback Riding	7	4310
98	Soccer or Rugby	4	5797	133	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	9	4276
99	Football	7	5563	134	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	6	4260
100	Golf	7	5556	135	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	8	4212
101	Outdoor Shuffleboard	8	5473	136	Golf	5	4192
102	Picnicking	2	5444	137	Outdoor Basketball	7	4190
103	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	5	5334	138	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	9	4156
104	Freshwater Beach Activities	8	5327	139	Soccer or Rugby	1	4146
105	Hunting	9	5289	140	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	2	4090

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 3 (continued)

2020 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
141	RV/Trailer Camping	3	4079	176	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	2	2656
142	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	1	4022	177	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	10	2561
143	Nature Study	1	4011	178	Outdoor Tennis	7	2535
144	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	8	3927	179	Freshwater Beach Activities	6	2533
145	Tent Camping	5	3901	180	Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	3	2532
146	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	9	3839	181	Freshwater Beach Activities	10	2464
147	Hunting	5	3688	182	Hunting	1	2442
148	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	7	3665	183	Horseback Riding	2	2436
149	Horseback Riding	3	3654	184	Soccer or Rugby	2	2423
150	Horseback Riding	10	3622	185	Hunting	6	2417
151	Outdoor Basketball	3	3488	186	Outdoor Shuffleboard	11	2357
152	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	1	3431	187	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	11	2290
153	Football	2	3287	188	Hiking	4	2255
154	Outdoor Tennis	1	3280	189	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	5	2224
155	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	9	3272	190	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	2	2199
156	Outdoor Basketball	1	3203	191	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	8	2186
157	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	6	3187	192	Outdoor Shuffleboard	10	2086
158	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	11	3172	193	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	8	2074
159	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	10	3165	194	Hiking	2	2041
160	Hiking	5	3162	195	Hunting	11	1999
161	Outdoor Shuffleboard	7	3114	196	Outdoor Basketball	2	1983
162	Hunting	2	3086	197	Hiking	7	1962
163	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	10	3082	198	Hunting	4	1897
164	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	7	3069	199	Outdoor Tennis	5	1876
165	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	4	3004	200	Hiking	10	1851
166	Outdoor Shuffleboard	9	2997	201	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	10	1851
167	Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	3	2991	202	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	4	1845
168	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	3	2981	203	Hunting	10	1722
169	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	10	2898	204	Horseback Riding	11	1717
170	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	3	2856	205	Hiking	3	1714
171	Horseback Riding	9	2826	206	Hiking	8	1653
172	Soccer or Rugby	7	2818	207	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	4	1633
173	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	10	2783	208	Tent Camping	1	1625
174	Hiking	9	2757	209	Hiking	11	1564
175	Hiking	6	2666	210	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	5	1530

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 3 (continued)

2020 Relative Need Index Priority Ranking

Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index	Rank	Activity	Region	Need Index
211	Tent Camping	9	1525	246	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	7	718
212	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	10	1501	247	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	2	695
213	Horseback Riding	1	1488	248	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	2	678
214	RV/Trailer Camping	2	1433	249	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	3	619
215	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	4	1404	250	Freshwater Beach Activities	9	573
216	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	1	1387	251	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	5	561
217	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	8	1373	252	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	1	559
218	Hiking	1	1351	253	Freshwater Beach Activities	11	540
219	Tent Camping	4	1290	254	Freshwater Beach Activities	1	536
220	Outdoor Shuffleboard	5	1265	255	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	2	522
221	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	1	1247	256	Outdoor Shuffleboard	4	504
222	Tent Camping	3	1243	257	Outdoor Shuffleboard	1	497
223	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	2	1237	258	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	2	494
224	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	7	1228	259	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	3	452
225	Hunting	3	1176	260	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	3	451
226	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	5	1151	261	Freshwater Beach Activities	5	451
227	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	7	1049	262	Freshwater Beach Activities	4	370
228	Tent Camping	2	988	263	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	1	347
229	Golf	3	986	264	Freshwater Beach Activities	2	264
230	Outdoor Tennis	2	969	265	Hunting	7	250
231	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	10	968	266	Outdoor Shuffleboard	3	234
232	Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	3	951	267	Freshwater Beach Activities	3	224
233	Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	11	941	268	Hunting	8	219
234	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	9	937	269	Saltwater Beach Activities	5	115
235	Outdoor Tennis	3	910	270	Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	3	95
236	Golf	2	880	271	Saltwater Beach Activities	3	44
237	Freshwater Beach Activities	7	847	272	Outdoor Shuffleboard	2	41
238	Tent Camping	8	833				
239	Tent Camping	7	833				
240	Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	8	818				
241	Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	11	817				
242	Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	4	805				
243	Tent Camping	11	785				
244	Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	5	733				
245	Tent Camping	10	725				

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 4

Relative Need Priority Index
Region I - West Florida

Activity	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
Saltwater Beach Activities	4,734	5	17,116	5	30,601	5
Baseball or Softball	1,988	39	7,161	39	12,528	40
Picnicking	1,903	42	6,872	42	12,184	42
Football	1,640	55	5,906	57	10,336	56
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	1,133	84	4,098	82	7,327	81
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	1,033	91	3,729	91	6,599	88
Golf	790	115	2,853	114	5,082	110
RV/Trailer Camping	768	120	2,772	121	4,927	115
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	764	122	2,738	124	4,663	122
Soccer or Rugby	696	135	2,488	135	4,146	139
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	641	146	2,306	144	4,022	142
Nature Study	624	149	2,253	146	4,011	143
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	534	156	1,929	154	3,431	152
Outdoor Tennis	516	160	1,861	159	3,280	154
Outdoor Basketball	509	161	1,834	162	3,203	156
Hunting	410	182	1,465	180	2,442	182
Tent Camping	260	209	935	208	1,625	208
Horseback Riding	237	214	852	214	1,488	213
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	222	219	799	217	1,387	216
Hiking	212	221	765	218	1,351	218
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	204	224	732	222	1,247	221
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	88	255	318	253	559	252
Freshwater Beach Activities	84	257	303	255	536	254
Outdoor Shuffleboard	77	260	278	260	497	257
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	58	263	208	263	347	263

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 5
Relative Need Priority Index
Region II - Apalachee

Activity	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
Saltwater Beach Activities	1,986	40	6,998	41	12,358	41
Nature Study	1,759	48	6,175	50	10,877	49
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	1,387	70	4,762	72	8,274	72
Baseball or Softball	950	95	2,854	113	4,508	129
Picnicking	933	98	3,161	100	5,444	102
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	757	125	2,449	138	4,090	140
Football	692	137	2,081	152	3,287	153
Hunting	650	145	1,954	153	3,086	162
Horseback Riding	432	175	1,434	182	2,436	183
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	430	176	1,509	176	2,656	176
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	420	179	1,333	187	2,199	190
Soccer or Rugby	418	180	1,410	185	2,423	184
Hiking	373	187	1,216	192	2,041	194
Outdoor Basketball	367	189	1,187	196	1,983	196
RV/Trailer Camping	302	200	907	210	1,433	214
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	219	220	728	224	1,237	223
Tent Camping	208	223	626	227	988	228
Outdoor Tennis	204	225	613	228	969	230
Golf	185	229	557	234	880	236
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	135	238	424	247	695	247
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	127	244	407	248	678	248
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	110	250	331	252	522	255
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	80	258	281	259	494	258
Freshwater Beach Activities	48	264	157	264	264	264
Outdoor Shuffleboard	9	271	26	271	41	272

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 6

Relative Need Priority Index
Region III - North Central

Activity	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
Football	1,444	66	4,782	71	7,945	75
Picnicking	1,185	78	4,068	84	6,981	84
Nature Study	1,152	81	3,932	86	6,714	87
Soccer or Rugby	924	100	2,911	111	4,603	125
Baseball or Softball	828	110	2,718	125	4,480	131
Horseback Riding	733	129	2,310	143	3,654	149
Outdoor Basketball	700	134	2,206	148	3,488	151
RV/Trailer Camping	663	143	2,328	142	4,079	141
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	600	152	1,891	156	2,991	167
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	573	155	1,806	164	2,856	170
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	525	158	1,767	167	2,981	168
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	429	177	1,474	179	2,532	180
Hiking	318	197	1,042	203	1,714	205
Hunting	236	215	744	221	1,176	225
Tent Camping	225	216	747	220	1,243	222
Outdoor Tennis	183	230	575	232	910	235
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	179	231	583	230	951	232
Golf	168	232	576	231	986	229
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	124	246	391	249	619	249
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	91	253	286	256	452	259
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	91	254	285	257	451	260
Freshwater Beach Activities	45	265	141	266	224	267
Outdoor Shuffleboard	37	267	132	267	234	266
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	17	270	57	270	95	270
Saltwater Beach Activities	8	272	26	272	44	271

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 7
Relative Need Priority Index
Region IV - Northeast Florida

Activity	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	2,942	17	10,654	17	18,791	17
Baseball or Softball	2,799	21	10,154	21	17,483	21
Football	2,169	34	7,883	34	13,194	36
Saltwater Beach Activities	2,098	37	7,596	37	13,442	35
Picnicking	1,581	60	5,732	61	9,986	60
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	1,353	71	4,899	69	8,670	69
Outdoor Basketball	1,238	77	4,500	77	7,531	77
Nature Study	1,163	80	4,214	79	7,421	78
Golf	1,077	87	3,905	87	6,832	85
Soccer or Rugby	953	94	3,464	95	5,797	98
Horseback Riding	794	114	2,880	112	4,931	114
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	760	124	2,759	122	4,712	120
Outdoor Tennis	746	128	2,709	127	4,582	126
RV/Trailer Camping	732	130	2,652	129	4,641	123
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	731	131	2,656	128	4,517	128
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	482	168	1,747	168	3,004	165
Hiking	357	191	1,295	190	2,255	188
Hunting	312	198	1,134	197	1,897	198
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	300	202	1,089	200	1,845	202
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	266	207	966	206	1,633	207
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	225	217	815	216	1,404	215
Tent Camping	210	222	761	219	1,290	219
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	128	242	465	242	805	242
Outdoor Shuffleboard	78	259	281	258	504	256
Freshwater Beach Activities	59	262	214	262	370	262

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 8

Relative Need Priority Index
Region V - Withlacoochee

	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
Activity						
Picnicking	2,464	30	8,971	30	15,568	30
Football	1,818	45	6,663	45	11,147	47
RV/Trailer Camping	1,789	46	6,508	46	11,330	45
Nature Study	1,738	49	6,321	48	11,018	48
Baseball or Softball	1,701	50	6,224	49	10,523	52
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	1,145	82	4,185	80	7,105	82
Outdoor Basketball	1,038	90	3,806	90	6,367	91
Soccer or Rugby	972	93	3,562	93	5,959	94
Horseback Riding	947	97	3,471	94	5,808	97
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	913	101	3,319	99	5,811	96
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	842	107	3,064	105	5,334	103
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	826	111	3,020	107	5,128	107
Golf	664	142	2,417	139	4,192	136
Tent Camping	636	147	2,332	141	3,901	145
Hunting	601	151	2,204	149	3,688	147
Hiking	508	163	1,855	160	3,162	160
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	357	192	1,304	189	2,224	189
Outdoor Tennis	301	201	1,099	199	1,876	199
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	248	211	907	211	1,530	210
Outdoor Shuffleboard	201	226	731	223	1,265	220
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	188	228	688	226	1,151	226
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	118	247	431	246	733	244
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	91	252	332	250	561	251
Freshwater Beach Activities	72	261	261	261	451	261
Saltwater Beach Activities	18	269	66	269	115	269

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Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 9
Relative Need Priority Index
Region VI - East Central Florida

Activity	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
Picnicking	8,270	1	30,008	1	52,242	1
RV/Trailer Camping	5,540	2	20,085	2	35,259	2
Football	4,318	7	15,698	7	26,802	7
Baseball or Softball	4,007	9	14,565	9	24,900	9
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	3,150	14	11,408	14	20,276	14
Nature Study	2,563	27	9,288	27	16,351	27
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	2,560	28	9,281	28	16,296	28
Outdoor Basketball	2,496	29	9,068	29	15,561	31
Saltwater Beach Activities	2,194	33	7,950	33	14,052	33
Soccer or Rugby	2,126	36	7,733	36	13,134	37
Horseback Riding	2,042	38	7,415	38	12,823	38
Golf	1,844	44	6,685	44	11,749	44
Outdoor Tennis	1,553	63	5,636	63	9,787	62
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	1,519	64	5,525	64	9,377	65
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	1,517	65	5,512	65	9,427	64
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	1,280	76	4,653	76	7,942	76
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	816	112	2,965	110	5,087	109
Outdoor Shuffleboard	779	116	2,822	115	4,980	112
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	774	117	2,811	116	4,839	116
Tent Camping	746	127	2,714	126	4,611	124
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	684	139	2,486	136	4,260	134
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	517	159	1,881	157	3,187	157
Hiking	422	178	1,532	175	2,666	175
Freshwater Beach Activities	399	184	1,445	181	2,533	179
Hunting	390	185	1,418	184	2,417	185

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Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 10

Relative Need Priority Index Region VII - Central Florida

Activity	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
RV/Trailer Camping	3,772	10	13,757	10	24,242	10
Picnicking	2,892	18	10,599	18	18,475	18
Baseball or Softball	1,642	54	6,025	53	10,477	53
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	1,312	72	4,783	70	8,440	70
Nature Study	1,144	83	4,183	81	7,329	80
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	1,043	89	3,877	88	6,546	89
Football	894	102	3,346	98	5,563	99
Golf	865	104	3,157	102	5,556	100
Horseback Riding	693	136	2,592	131	4,310	132
Outdoor Basketball	673	141	2,520	133	4,190	137
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	584	153	2,169	150	3,665	148
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	488	166	1,808	163	3,069	164
Outdoor Shuffleboard	485	167	1,770	166	3,114	161
Soccer or Rugby	453	172	1,695	171	2,818	172
Outdoor Tennis	400	183	1,477	178	2,535	178
Hiking	308	199	1,131	198	1,962	197
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	192	227	703	225	1,228	224
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	164	233	603	229	1,049	227
Freshwater Beach Activities	134	239	497	238	847	237
Tent Camping	134	240	501	237	833	239
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	115	249	432	245	718	246
Hunting	40	266	146	265	250	265
Saltwater Beach Activities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 11

Relative Need Priority Index
Region VIII - Tampa Bay

Activity	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
Picnicking	4,899	4	17,818	4	31,176	4
RV/Trailer Camping	4,081	8	14,827	8	26,074	8
Baseball or Softball	3,036	15	11,051	15	19,273	15
Football	2,702	23	9,856	22	17,012	23
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	2,579	26	9,359	26	16,559	26
Saltwater Beach Activities	1,960	41	7,109	40	12,594	39
Golf	1,581	61	5,747	60	10,072	58
Outdoor Basketball	1,423	68	5,200	67	8,899	67
Outdoor Tennis	1,293	74	4,710	75	8,178	73
Soccer or Rugby	1,109	85	4,069	83	6,807	86
Nature Study	1,095	86	3,975	85	7,018	83
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	991	92	3,612	92	6,259	92
Outdoor Shuffleboard	849	105	3,076	104	5,473	101
Freshwater Beach Activities	839	108	3,053	106	5,327	104
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	752	126	2,748	123	4,693	121
Horseback Riding	722	132	2,638	130	4,500	130
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	677	140	2,478	137	4,212	135
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	628	148	2,294	145	3,927	144
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	346	193	1,263	191	2,186	191
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	332	194	1,213	193	2,074	193
Hiking	260	208	947	207	1,653	206
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	224	218	821	215	1,373	217
Tent Camping	135	237	495	239	833	238
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	128	243	466	241	818	240
Hunting	36	268	131	268	219	268

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 12
Relative Need Priority Index
Region IX - Southwest Florida

	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
Activity						
Picnicking	5,257	3	19,036	3	33,254	3
RV/Trailer Camping	4,389	6	15,897	6	27,595	6
Saltwater Beach Activities	2,864	19	10,365	19	18,360	19
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	2,722	22	9,853	23	17,420	22
Golf	2,167	35	7,844	35	13,816	34
Football	1,644	53	5,964	54	9,989	59
Nature Study	1,636	56	5,923	55	10,472	54
Baseball or Softball	1,632	57	5,911	56	10,278	57
Outdoor Tennis	1,167	79	4,226	78	7,383	79
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	948	96	3,434	96	6,023	93
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	933	99	3,378	97	5,851	95
Hunting	871	103	3,158	101	5,289	105
Outdoor Basketball	829	109	3,004	108	5,064	111
Soccer or Rugby	772	118	2,799	118	4,749	118
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	767	121	2,781	120	4,744	119
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	688	138	2,493	134	4,276	133
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	660	144	2,389	140	4,156	138
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	619	150	2,242	147	3,839	146
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	527	157	1,910	155	3,272	155
Outdoor Shuffleboard	469	170	1,696	170	2,997	166
Horseback Riding	465	171	1,687	172	2,826	171
Hiking	437	174	1,582	174	2,757	174
Tent Camping	251	210	910	209	1,525	211
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	149	236	541	236	937	234
Freshwater Beach Activities	91	251	331	251	573	250

Appendix K
Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 13

Relative Need Priority Index
Region X - Treasure Coast

Activity	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
Football	3,523	11	12,996	11	21,761	13
Golf	2,806	20	10,199	20	18,000	20
Baseball or Softball	2,651	24	9,683	24	16,809	24
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	2,224	32	8,076	32	14,292	32
Picnicking	1,768	47	6,459	47	11,195	46
Outdoor Tennis	1,687	51	6,145	51	10,760	50
Saltwater Beach Activities	1,623	58	5,895	58	10,428	55
Outdoor Basketball	1,553	62	5,698	62	9,735	63
RV/Trailer Camping	1,045	88	3,838	89	6,523	90
Soccer or Rugby	844	106	3,113	103	5,213	106
Nature Study	708	133	2,574	132	4,542	127
Horseback Riding	580	154	2,129	151	3,622	150
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	509	162	1,871	158	3,165	159
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	488	165	1,786	165	3,082	163
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	469	169	1,731	169	2,898	169
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	443	173	1,623	173	2,783	173
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	411	181	1,509	177	2,561	177
Freshwater Beach Activities	388	186	1,418	183	2,464	181
Outdoor Shuffleboard	327	195	1,191	195	2,086	192
Hiking	293	203	1,071	201	1,851	200
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	290	204	1,058	202	1,851	201
Hunting	279	206	1,028	204	1,722	203
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	237	213	865	213	1,501	212
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	155	234	570	233	968	231
Tent Camping	117	248	433	244	725	245

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Relative Need Methodology

Table K - 14

Relative Need Priority Index
Region XI - South Florida

	2010		2015		2020	
	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank	Need Index	Statewide Need Rank
Activity						
Outdoor Swimming Pool Use	3,470	12	12,580	12	22,359	11
Picnicking	3,429	13	12,474	13	21,853	12
Football	3,002	16	10,963	16	18,874	16
Baseball or Softball	2,613	25	9,518	25	16,591	25
Saltwater Beach Activities	2,438	31	8,844	31	15,695	29
Outdoor Tennis	1,852	43	6,745	43	11,770	43
Golf	1,658	52	6,026	52	10,608	51
Outdoor Basketball	1,591	59	5,834	59	9,881	61
Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing	1,437	67	5,252	66	9,006	66
RV/Trailer Camping	1,396	69	5,086	68	8,861	68
Nature Study	1,307	73	4,746	73	8,374	71
Soccer or Rugby	1,291	75	4,715	74	8,106	74
Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails	813	113	2,973	109	5,099	108
Visiting Historical or Archeological Sites	772	119	2,803	117	4,951	113
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	763	123	2,791	119	4,782	117
Outdoor Handball/Racquetball	506	164	1,850	161	3,172	158
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	368	188	1,347	186	2,290	187
Outdoor Shuffleboard	366	190	1,326	188	2,357	186
Hunting	325	196	1,197	194	1,999	195
Horseback Riding	280	205	1,028	205	1,717	204
Hiking	246	212	895	212	1,564	209
Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing	150	235	550	235	941	233
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	132	241	484	240	817	241
Tent Camping	126	245	460	243	785	243
Freshwater Beach Activities	85	256	308	254	540	253

Appendix L
List of Acronyms

Acronyms

BWFS	Boating, Waterways and Field Service Section
CAMA	Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas
CARL	Conservation and Recreation Lands
CERP	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan
DCA	Florida Department of Community Affairs
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DFFM	Division of Freshwater Fisheries Management
DHR	Division of Historical Resources
DLE	Division of Law Enforcement
DOF	Division of Forestry
DOS	Florida Department of State
DOT	Florida Department of Transportation
DRP	Division of Recreation and Parks
DSL	Division of State Lands
DWRM	Division of Water Resource Management
ERP	Environment Resource Permit
DFFM	Freshwater Fisheries Management
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIND	Florida Inland Navigation District
FWCC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
LATF	Land Acquisition Trust Fund
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NFWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
OCHP	Office of Cultural and Historical Programs
OGT	Office of Greenways and Trails
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
ORS	Office of Recreation Services
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SOR	Save Our Rivers
SRWMD	Suwannee River Water Management District
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDOD	United States Department of Defense
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WCIND	West Coast Inland Navigation District
WRP	Wetlands Resource Permit