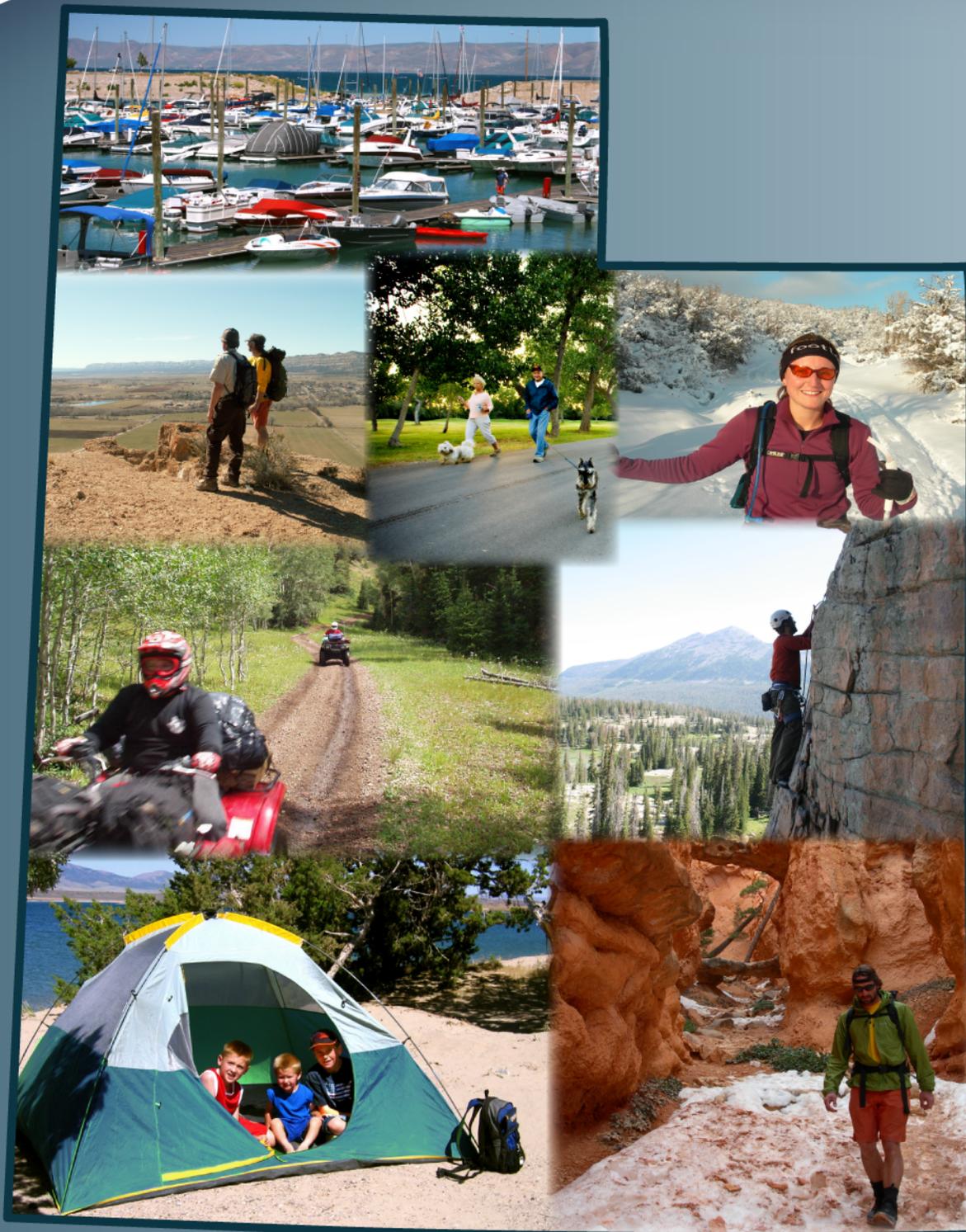


# Utah State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2009



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# STATE OF UTAH

JON M HUNTSMAN, JR  
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
84114-2220

GARY R HERBERT  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

January 22, 2009

My Fellow Utahns,

Utah is one of the most beautiful and diverse states in the union, particularly when it comes to outdoor recreation landscapes. As our population increases, so does the need for more open space and outdoor recreation facilities. Our goal is to continue to provide families and individuals with opportunities to play outdoors, discover nature, and enjoy an elevated quality of life.

Utahns have revealed their love and support for the natural resources of this state through public meetings, opinion surveys, volunteerism, and participation in outdoor recreation. Our high mountains, basin deserts, red-rock canyons and plateaus, rivers, lakes and streams, our history and prehistory engage, excite, and inspire us and our guests. To ensure these natural treasures and opportunities are protected and their stories shared, we must have a plan.

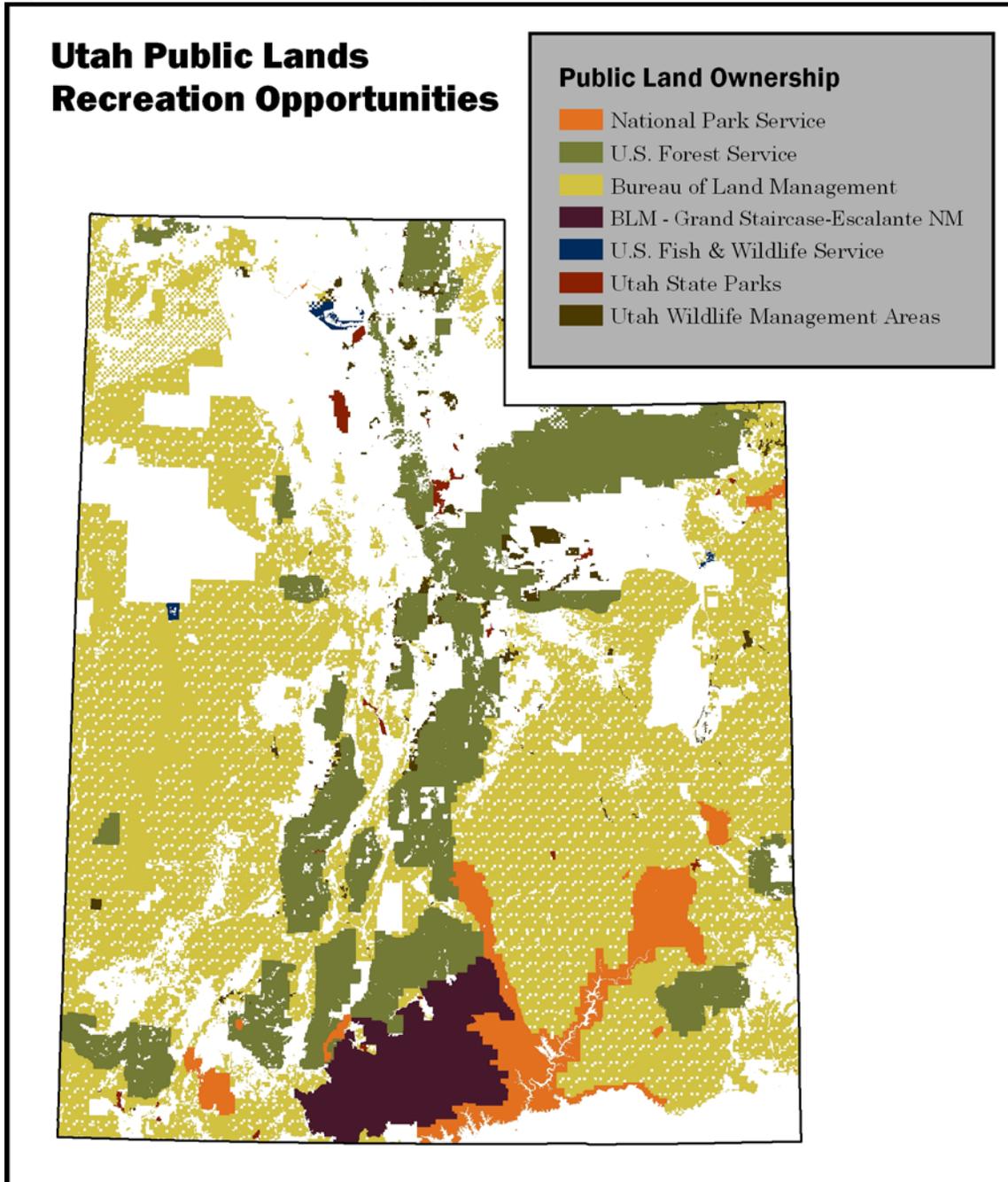
The 2009 Utah State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the planning processes it represents are important elements of statewide planning to improve the quality of life in Utah. SCORP contains research assembled from a broad range of data and public participation. It is used as a source of information and is required by federal law for state allocation of federal grants. Grants allocated through SCORP help meet the broad array, outdoor recreation objectives of state and local entities, including Envision Utah objectives; plans and programs of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Utah Quality Growth Commission; Utah State Parks programs; public tourism infrastructure recommendations; and other significant planning and implementation programs.

Therefore, I certify The 2009 Utah Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is our official plan, and present it for your use. It is a dynamic document that must adapt to changing demands and trends in Utah; therefore, it is as much a process as a publication. Please contact the Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation for additional information.

Sincerely,

Jon M. Huntsman Jr.  
Governor

**Figure 1. Public Land Ownership in Utah**



## **Acknowledgements**

The research and publication of the 2009 Utah SCORP is a product of a team effort. Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Utah Department of Transportation, Utah Division of Water Resources, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, the National Park Service, (Omaha Regional Office), the USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, Utah State University, Institute for Recreation and Tourism, the Utah League of Cities and Towns, the Utah Association of Counties, the Utah Recreation and Parks Association and others provided data, information, advice, recommendations and encouragement.

Day to day efforts were provided by the Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation, and the Planning Section of the Division of Utah Parks and Recreation; Rock Smith, Research Consultant; Jamie Fields, Research Analyst; Edie Trimmer, Research Analyst; Susan Zarekarizi, Land and Environmental Specialist; Mary Tullius, Director; Fred Hayes, OHV Coordinator; John Knudson, Trails and Pathways Coordinator; Dave Harris, Boating Coordinator; Dan Clark, Development Coordinator; Deena Loyola, Public Affairs Coordinator, Stefanie Michaelson, Graphics and Interpretive Media Specialist; Seth McArthur, LWCF Coordinator; and Malia McIlvenna, Student Intern.

The 2009 Utah SCORP (State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan) is a planned aggregation of numerous public opinion surveys, special reports, park surveys, federal and local plans, technical reports and other data that have been conducted over the past few years for management, planning and budgetary purposes. Credit has been attributed for most of these efforts. The Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation is grateful for the cooperation and collaboration that has occurred over the past two years.

# Guide to Abbreviations

**AGRC**

Automated Geographic Reference Center

**AOG**

Association of Governments

**BLM**

Bureau of Land Management

**BOR**

Bureau of Reclamation

**Division**

Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation

**DNR**

Utah Department of Natural Resources

**FHWA**

Federal Highway Administration

**IORT**

Institute for Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, Utah State University

**ISTEA**

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991

**LWCF**

Land and Water Conservation Fund

**LWCF Manual**

LWCF State Assistance Program, Federal Financial Assistance Manual Volume 69

**NM**

National Monument

**NPS**

National Park Service

**NRA**

National Recreation Area

**NWPCP**

National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan

**OPSP**

Open Project Selection Process

**RTCA**

Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance, NPS Program

**RTP**

Recreational Trails Program

**SCORP**

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

**TPP**

Trails & Pathways Program

**TRT**

Teacher to Ranger to Teacher Program

**UCA**

Utah Code Annotated

**UPARR**

Urban Park and Recreation Recovery

**URTAC**

Utah Recreational Trails Advisory Council

**USCG**

United State Coast Guard

**USDA**

United States Department of Agriculture

**USDI**

United States Department of the Interior

**USFS**

United States Forest Service

**USFWS**

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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## **Executive Summary**

The 2009 Utah State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is a federally required planning document. It includes an overview of recreation opportunities, public opinion surveys, local municipality needs surveys, and funding sources for the state. SCORP should enable entities to make more informed decisions regarding policy and expenditure of scarce outdoor recreation acquisition and development dollars in Utah. This SCORP is designed to be used as a tool or source of information while conforming to the federal requirements for SCORP; i.e., P.L. 88-578.

Approximately 79 percent of Utah's 84,916 square miles is public land offering many diverse recreational opportunities.

Utah is divided into seven regional planning districts known as Associations of Governments (AOG's) to allow all areas of the state representation within state planning processes.

Approximately 80 percent of Utah's population lives on the western side of the Wasatch Mountains known as "The Wasatch Front."

Wildlife related activities and winter sports contributed nearly 3.3 billion dollars to Utah's economy in 2006.

Walking for pleasure or exercise was the most popular recreational activity in Utah according to survey respondents.

Facilities of the highest importance to local communities are camping, city parks, natural areas, and playgrounds.

Municipality surveys revealed that the highest priority new facility needs are new parks, new infrastructure at existing parks, new ball fields, more non-motorized trails, and recreation centers.

Local Utah municipalities have very limited opportunities to receive any additional funding for outdoor recreation projects.

Survey results revealed that top priority outdoor recreation projects differ between citizens and their elected officials.

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# Introduction

Utah is a state rich with diverse opportunities for outdoor recreation. From the Great Salt Lake and the alternating mountains and valleys of the Great Basin on the western side of the state, to the red rock deserts, slot canyons and hoodoos on the Colorado Plateau of the Four Corners region, to the lush and craggy alpine environment of the Wasatch Range running north to south down the center of the state, Utah's residents can enjoy numerous forms of recreation in all seasons.

## Purpose of SCORP

The major objectives of the Utah State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) are to provide information about high quality outdoor recreation opportunities through Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants and other programs; to describe state strategic planning to improve the quality of life and health in Utah; and to provide facts and recommendations that help guide and justify allocations of scarce matching grant dollars.

The purposes of this SCORP, accord with the purposes outlined by the LWCF State Assistance Program, Federal Financial Assistance Manual Volume 69 (LWCF Manual) include:

To fulfill the purposes of the LWCF Act of 1965 (P.L. 88-578)

To provide a basis for determination of Utah's LWCF eligibility

To implement a planning process that provides the maximum opportunity and flexibility to develop and implement the SCORP

To ensure relevant, influential and timely planning for Utah's use of its LWCF apportionment

To describe the role of the LWCF in Utah's provision of outdoor recreation resources

To describe Utah's wetlands conservation priorities consistent with Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986

To describe Utah's policies for use of its LWCF apportionment

## Legal Authority

The authority and guidelines for planning arise from several sources, including state and federal government. Direction is given in the Utah State Constitution and Utah Code. Planning guidelines and regulations to receive and use federal assistance are outlined in federal legislation, specifically the LWCF of 1965 (P.L.88-578), as well as in the LWCF Manual.

### **Federal Authority**

This SCORP is required by Section 6(d) of the LWCF Act of 1965, as amended. The state must submit a SCORP to maintain eligibility for Utah's allocation of LWCF matching grant dollars from the Secretary of the Interior and Congress. The SCORP must be updated every five years and include the following:

To read LWCF Act of 1965, visit:  
[www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/lwcf\\_act.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/lwcf_act.pdf)

The name of the state agency with the authority to represent and act for the state of Utah in dealing with the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the LWCF Act of 1965, as amended

Certification by the governor of Utah that ample opportunity for public participation has taken place in plan development

An evaluation of the demand for and supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities in the state of Utah

Other information as requested by the Secretary of the Interior

A program for implementation of the plan

A wetlands priority component consistent with Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986

### **State Authority**

Title 63-28-7, Utah Code Annotated (UCA) authorizes the executive director of the Utah Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to prepare and keep current a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, and submit the same to the governor for review and approval. The development of the SCORP is delegated to the Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation.

To read the UCA and the State Constitution, visit:  
[www.le.state.ut.us/~code/code.htm](http://www.le.state.ut.us/~code/code.htm)

The executive director may also apply for federal assistance and receive federal aid for outdoor recreation land acquisition and facility development under Title 62-28-6 and 8, UCA. Titles 63-28-9 and 10, UCA further delineate powers and responsibilities under the federal outdoor recreation funding program. Projects must be properly and adequately operated and maintained in perpetuity. If funded assets (facilities and land) must be removed or sold, there must be no other feasible alternative. They must be replaced at current market value and of equal or higher utility.

Cities, counties, special service districts and towns (though not school districts) are authorized by Article XI of the State Constitution to exercise powers relating to municipal affairs, furnish local public services, acquire property by purchase or condemnation and make public improvements. These authorizations include leisure and outdoor recreation facilities. The power to zone and plan is granted to local government under state constitutional powers.

## **SCORP Development and the Planning Process**

The Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation gathered and evaluated opportunities for outdoor recreation statewide. The Division assessed supply and evaluated citizen satisfaction with the provision of certain recreational areas and facilities. Demand for outdoor recreation opportunities was also assessed, based on the activities in which citizens participate, the degree of importance of recreational areas and facilities to citizens, and reported facility needs of communities. These assessments were accomplished by an inventory of recreational opportunities on federal and state lands, through LWCF projects and in communities, to the degree that data was available. Two surveys were also conducted: one of citizens and the other of municipalities throughout the state. These surveys are discussed in more detail in the Public Participation (page 7) section of this document.

Taking into account recreation supply and demand, reported needs and citizen satisfaction, the Division determined what outdoor recreation issues are most pressing in the state and developed a plan for how to address those issues over the five-year life span of this SCORP. The Division evaluates its LWCF Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) annually and adjusts criteria as necessary.



**Snowmobiling in the Uinta-Wasatch- Cache National Forest**

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## **Public Participation**

Two surveys were conducted specifically to collect data for this SCORP: one of citizens and the other of municipalities throughout the state. The Division offers numerous other opportunities for public input regarding outdoor recreation management in Utah.

### **Citizen Survey: Outdoor Recreation Participation and Planning District Needs**

A sample of Utah citizens was surveyed by telephone to determine statewide participation in outdoor recreation activities, importance of certain recreational facilities and satisfaction with certain recreational areas or facilities.

The survey instrument was developed jointly by Division planners and researchers for the Institute of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism (IORT) at Utah State University. The telephone survey was conducted by Discovery Research Group, Inc. in Logan, Utah. Data were analyzed by IORT and reported in Utah Outdoor Recreation Participation and Planning District Needs Survey Results (Appendices 3-9, pages 81-107). Statewide data were reported, as well as data broken down by Utah Associations of Government (AOG). The AOG is comprised of seven planning districts established by the state to assist the state and local governments with regional planning, programming and economic decision-making.

#### **Sampling and Response Rate**

A random sample of household telephone numbers, stratified by planning district, was selected, and 2,674 telephone interviews were conducted statewide during June 2008. In each household contacted, an adult age 18 years or older was requested to participate in the survey. IORT determined a need to survey at least 380 households per planning district in order to provide results of a 95 percent confidence level at a +/- five percent confidence interval. Households were randomly contacted until these quotas were met for each planning district. Surveyors called 7,980 Utah residents owning a household phone. Out of these calls, 2,678 adults completed the telephone survey, for an almost 34 percent response rate.

Results of this survey will be discussed in detail in the Recreation Demand (page35) section of this document.

## **Municipality Survey: Community Recreation Needs Inventory**

The Division Planning Section contacted 241 Utah municipalities and received responses from 192, for a response rate of 79.7 percent. Of the responding municipalities, 71.9 percent reported that their responses represented community feedback from a public-oriented planning process sponsored by the responding local agency.

Division staff spoke with local elected leaders or representatives they delegated to provide expertise on community recreation needs. These respondents reported the prioritized needs of their municipalities for new recreation facilities and renovations to existing facilities. Responses were received through telephone interviews, fax and mail; all survey instruments were identical. Statewide data, as well as data broken down by planning district, are reported and discussed in detail in the Recreation Demand (page42) section of this document.

### **Other Opportunities for Public Participation**

The Division develops resource management plans for all of its parks and programs. Each plan is subjected to a scoping process with at least one public meeting to determine issues that should be addressed. Plans are then developed by teams of Division staff and public stakeholders representing local interests. Drafts of all management plans are available for public comment for 30 days.

Additionally, the public is encouraged to contact the Division at any time to submit suggestions or comments regarding outdoor recreation and resource management in Utah.

## About Utah

Utah's diverse natural resources and recreation opportunities present unique planning challenges around the state. Demographic and economic profiles, which vary widely by region, similarly impact recreation supply and demand. This section offers a description of the physical and social characteristics of Utah that drive discussions of recreation planning and funding.

### Physical Characteristics

The state of Utah consists of 84,916 square miles that range in elevation from 2,350 feet at Beaver Dam Wash in the southwest to 13,528 feet on King's Peak in the Uinta Mountains to the northeast. It is the second driest state in the nation behind Nevada, and annual precipitation ranges from six to 60 inches, depending upon location. Semi-arid Utah enjoys four distinct seasons, often with climactic extremes. Geology, soils and vegetation vary widely by region, as do the wildlife that depend upon those habitats.

The state can be divided into three distinct physiographic regions, each of which provide for different ways of life and recreational opportunities: the Middle Rocky Mountain Province, the Basin and Range Province and the Colorado Plateau Province.

#### The Middle Rocky Mountain Province

The Middle Rocky Mountain Province is characterized by high mountain peaks, forests, streams and alpine lakes. The state takes its name from the American Indian Ute tribe meaning people of the mountains in recognition of this landscape.

For more information on the three provinces in Utah visit:  
[http://wildlife.utah.gov/projectwild/magazine/diversity\\_i.pdf](http://wildlife.utah.gov/projectwild/magazine/diversity_i.pdf)

The province includes two major mountain ranges: the Wasatch and Uinta Ranges. The Uinta Mountains, shaped by faults and uplifting, form the largest east to west mountain range in the western hemisphere at 150 miles in length and 30 miles in width. The Wasatch Mountains, created by active faults and carved by glaciers, supply water and scenery to a majority of the state's population. Close to 80 percent of Utah's citizens reside along the western base of the range, known as the Wasatch Front.

For more quick facts about Utah visit:  
<http://www.utah.gov/about/quickfacts.html>

This province supports alpine, subalpine, montane forest, mountain scrub and mountain plateau vegetation. The thin soils of the alpine tundra only allow for the growth of herbs, shrubs and grasses, while subalpine and montane environments support aspen, Douglas and white fir, lodgepole and ponderosa pine, and

Englemann and blue spruce. Lower elevations on plateaus and in the foothills boast mountain mahogany, Gambel oak, maple-oak scrub, widely-spaced pinyon and juniper, as well as sagebrush and grama grass. The region offers habitat for Utah's moose, elk, mule deer, mountain goats, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, wolverine, black bear and mountain lions, as well as numerous other species, including both resident and migratory birds.

This province receives much of the state's annual precipitation, a large proportion of which comes in the form of snow. In the winter months, this means that cold-weather recreational

opportunities abound, particularly those offered by Utah's ski industry. This industry is a major component of tourism to the state, especially since hosting the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. In the summer months, popular recreational activities include hiking, camping, hunting and wildlife watching along the region's many trails. The province also has several reservoirs and natural lakes for water-based recreation and winter ice-fishing.



Backpackers in the Uinta Mountains

### **The Basin and Range Province**

The Basin and Range Province covers the western third of the state, and is part of the Great Basin. The Great Basin is a terminal basin with no outlet to the ocean so that water escapes only by evaporation. This semi-arid to arid province is characterized by alternating mountain ranges and valleys aligned north to south. Its geography is created by the slow expansion of the earth's crust between the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the west and the Wasatch Mountains to the east. As these mountain ranges move apart, the sediment-filled valleys drop to lower elevations between the Great Basin's interior mountain ranges. The salt desert is a unique feature of this province, stretching westward from the Great Salt Lake.

Sagebrush steppe communities are prevalent in this province, and mountains are covered largely in pinyon and juniper, though subalpine species can be found in the highest elevations, including aspen, bristlecone and limber pine, Englemann spruce and Douglas fir. The region supports habitat for mule deer, elk, mountain lion, pronghorn, jackrabbit, gray fox, cottontail, various small rodents, reptiles, and several desert-dwelling birds. Bison can be found on Antelope Island in the Great Salt Lake. The far southwestern corner of the state supports habitat for the Gila monster and endangered desert tortoise.

Precipitation in this province is limited, and agricultural communities depend heavily on irrigation. Several reservoirs are present in the region, providing water-based recreational opportunities. Unique recreation opportunities, particularly sailing, are available on the Great Salt Lake because of its size and the surrounding topography. Land-based recreation includes hiking, hunting, wildlife watching and off-highway vehicle riding.

### **The Colorado Plateau Province**

The Colorado Plateau Province covers the eastern and southeastern portions of Utah and is comprised of canyons, plateaus and mesas. The area boasts many of the state's most iconic natural features, including Delicate Arch. The geology of this province is famous. Numerous layers of colorful rock, including the region's characteristic red-hued sandstones, have been eroded into towers, arches and hoodoos, or cut by rivers and flooded drainages into deep and winding canyons.

The semi-arid to arid Colorado Plateau supports pinyon-juniper vegetative communities, as well as sagebrush, saltbrush, greasewood, shadscale, Indian ricegrass and other drought-tolerant grasses, as well as yucca, Mormon tea and several species of cactus. The Plateau is the richest region in the Intermountain West in terms of its plant communities. Wildlife inhabiting the Colorado Plateau Province include the collared lizard, black-tailed jackrabbit, coyote, mule deer, bobcat, mountain lion, desert bighorn sheep, elk, Albert's squirrel, wild turkey, morning dove, midget-faded rattlesnake, Stellar's jay, raven, canyon wren, peregrine falcon and Mexican spotted owl.

Water is scarce in this province, and much of the precipitation for the area comes in the form of higher-elevation snowfall and summer monsoons. Numerous reservoirs have been created in this region, and are critical for agriculture as well as popular for recreational opportunity. Other popular recreational pursuits are hiking, mountain biking, camping, off-highway vehicle riding and canyoneering.



The convergence of the Green and Colorado rivers in Canyonlands National Park in the Colorado Plateau Region.

### **Social Characteristics**

#### **Land Ownership**

The state of Utah covers approximately 84,900 square miles or about 54.3 million acres. Of this, around 69 percent is under federal ownership; about 74 percent is in

public ownership including federal, state and local government ownership. Table 1 offers a breakdown of land ownership in the state according to data from the Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center (AGRC) revised in December 2007.

The public ownership of lands in Utah offers opportunities for those who rely on these lands for grazing, mineral extraction, energy generation, water development, road development and year-round recreation. These demands on public resources sometimes conflict and, in any case, must be balanced in a way that protects the basic resources of wildlife habitat and watersheds. Federal land management policy has major social and economic ramifications.

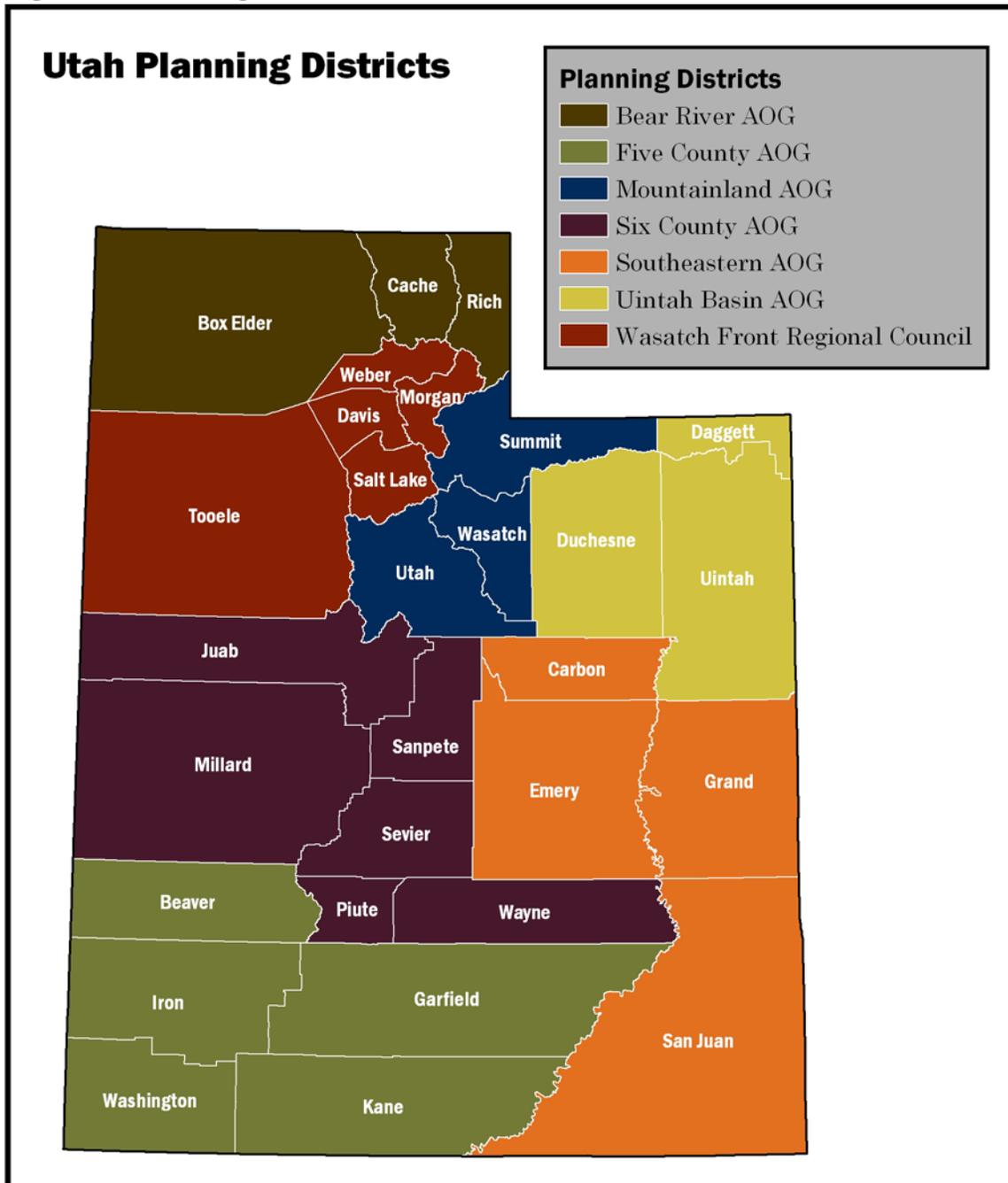
**Table 1. Land Ownership**

<b>Land Ownership in Utah</b>	
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Land, in approximate acres</b>
Bureau of Land Management	22,805,006
National Park Service	1,950,971
U.S. Forest Service	8,120,570
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	64,395
Other Federal Lands	1,814,214
Division of Utah State Parks & Recreation	102,311
State Wildlife Reserves & Management Areas	468,962
Other State Lands	4,096,704
Indian Reservations	2,442,833
Private Lands	11,461,586
Total Land in Utah	53,327,552
Total Water in Utah	987,422
	<b>Total</b>
	<b>54,314,974</b>

**Planning Districts**

The state of Utah established seven regional planning districts, called Associations of Government for the purposes of integrating regional and statewide planning efforts, to reduce duplication of local government efforts and to provide appropriate planning scales to economic decision making. Figure 2 displays the seven districts – Bear River, Five County, Mountainland, Six County, Southeastern, Uintah Basin and Wasatch Front – and the counties within each.

**Figure 2. Planning Districts in Utah**



**Demographic Profile**

The demographic profile and trends described in this section are average statistics for the state. These averages are weighted toward the urban areas along the western edge of the Wasatch Mountains, where 80 percent of the state’s population

For demographic profiles of Utah counties, visit:  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?\\_lang=en](http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en)  
<http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi>  
<http://eps.sonoran.org/>

lives. There is, in fact, great variation in demographic statistics within Utah's 29 counties. Each county must be evaluated on its unique demographic and economic profile as well as its links to adjacent counties.

Utah has experienced remarkable growth in recent years. Population growth projections suggest this trend will continue. According to the 2000 census, the population of Utah was 2,233,169, an increase of approximately 30 percent from 1,722,850 in 1990. As of July 2007, the state's population was estimated to be 2,645,330. By the year 2030, the population of Utah is projected to be over 4 million residents. This projection is an annual rate of change of 1.8 percent, as compared with a projected annual rate of change for the U.S. of 0.8 percent.

The majority of Utah's population (60 percent as of 2007) resides in the five counties comprising the Wasatch Front planning district – Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele and Weber counties. Another 21 percent of the state's citizens live in the three counties comprising the Mountainland planning district, made up of Summit, Utah and Wasatch counties. This distribution of the population is expected to change. While most counties will increase at the projected annual state population gain of 1.8 percent, some will grow as rapidly as three percent a year or more. By 2030, the Mountainland planning district is expected to support an estimated 23 percent of Utah's population. The Six County planning district – including Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier and Wayne counties – is anticipated to see a 2030 population of about 11 percent, up from seven percent of the state population. The Wasatch Front planning district is expected to have a lower percentage of the state's population – 54 percent – in 2030.

Other changes in the state's demographics are taking place. While Utah still ranks as the nation's youngest state, as it did in 2000, the state's population is growing older. This trend mirrors the national trend in the age of the population. In 2000, the median age in Utah was 27.1 years; in 2006, it was 28.4. By comparison, the median age for the U.S. is 36.4.

Another trend is a decrease in the proportion of the population under 20 years of age. In 1990, this age group represented 40 percent of Utah's population; in 2000, it had dropped to 36 percent; and by 2006, it comprised 34 percent of the state's population. This trend is expected to change, however. In 2000, the largest age category for Utah's population was people age 20 to 24; by 2006, the largest age category was children under five years old.

Utah families, on average, are larger than those of the U.S. population, though the state, like the country, is trending toward smaller families. Average household size in 2000 was 3.13 persons; in 2006, the average had dropped to 3.08. By comparison, the U.S. average household size is 2.61 persons.

The majority race-ethnicity in Utah's population is Caucasian, at 89.1 percent, which is roughly equivalent to the ratio from the 2000 census. The Hispanic population is continually increasing, however, from five percent in 1990 to nine percent in 2000 and 11 percent in 2006. There has been little change in the proportion of other races-ethnicities: African Americans represent 0.9 percent; American Indian and Alaskan native persons represent 1.1 percent; Asian persons represent 1.9 percent; and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders represent 0.7 percent of the population.

### **Economic Profile**

The state of Utah is very diverse in its economic structure, meaning it has a wide range of economic sectors. Utah ranks twelfth in the nation for this diversity. This means that the state does not rely too

heavily on any one industry and therefore enjoys relative economic stability. Some counties, however, have a limited number of economic sectors, which makes them vulnerable to the ups and downs of the industries on which they rely. Agriculture, mining and tourism are industries prone to periodic fluctuations.

For economic profiles for Utah counties, visit:  
<http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/>  
<http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi>  
<http://eps.sonoran.org/>

The state compares well with other nationwide statistics. Employment and income growth have outpaced the nation since 1970. Job growth in Utah has grown an impressive annual average of 3.5 percent, as compared to 1.2 percent national growth. Income growth has been even more dramatic for both Utah and the nation at 3.8 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. Utah's unemployment rates have consistently been lower than national rates, even during periods of recession.

Utah continues to lag behind the nation in earnings per job, with an annual average of \$37,755 in 2005 compared to \$45,817 for the nation. This is 82 percent of national per-job earnings. An increasing share of income is non-labor income including transfer payments as well as dividends, interest and rent. (Transfer payments are payments made by government and businesses to individuals for retirement or disability.) In 1970, non-labor income accounted for 21 percent of the state's total personal income. This increased to 28 percent in 1996 and dropped to 26 percent in 2005.

Median household income in 2005, at \$49,685, was higher than the national average at \$47,695. This could be due to more wage-earners per household and/or greater non-labor income. Women in Utah earn less than 72 percent of men, comparing wages for full-time employment. Seven other states share this high discrepancy in wages between men and women. The average for the U.S. is 77 percent.

The service-providing sectors, including trade, comprise the state's largest industry, accounting for 64 percent of employment in Utah. The goods-producing sectors, such as mining, agriculture, construction and manufacturing, account for 19 percent of jobs. Government provides 17 percent of employment. This represents a trend toward service-producing sectors since 1970 when those sectors represented only 50 percent of employment. However, this comparison should be used with caution, as the Bureau of Economic Analysis changed its industrial classification system in 2001.

The average wage for service jobs is generally considered to be lower than those for goods-producing industries or government jobs. Averaged over all jobs, this is true, with goods-producing jobs in Utah paying an average of \$37,284 in 2005, government jobs paying an average of \$35,763 and service sector jobs paying an average of \$31,512. However, there is great variation among the different jobs in these three broad categories. For example, the highest paying annual wages in 2005 were in mining (a goods-producing sector), followed by federal government jobs, then two in the service-providing sector (information services and financial activities). Likewise, the lowest paying jobs were in leisure and hospitality, agriculture and local government.

## Recreation Supply

The Utah recreation industry is as diverse and dynamic as its natural resources. The state boasts a wide spectrum of natural and man-made attractions, recreational opportunities and cultural heritage sites. Nearly 80 percent of the state consists of land administered for public use by federal, state and local resource management agencies.

This section of the SCORP will describe recreational opportunities available on public and private lands, as well as through programs and events held throughout the state. It will also present information on funding for recreational opportunities in Utah.

There are numerous annual festivals and celebrations recognizing specific cultural or historic events; museums (seven in the state parks system), art galleries and theatres are scattered throughout the state; and an extensive highway system features many scenic byways and self-guided tours.

With five national parks, seven national monuments, two national recreation areas, a national historic site, 43 state parks and 8.3 million acres of national forest, deserts and grasslands, visitors can find just about any scenic landscape they seek. In addition, 14 ski resorts attract visitors to enjoy world-class skiing.

In an era when open space is rapidly diminishing, Utah remains one of very few locations where travelers may experience the desert and mountain landscapes unique to the American West and still enjoy the comforts and amenities of nearby cities and towns.

## Recreation Managed by Federal Agencies

### National Park Service

The USDI National Park Service (NPS) was created in 1916 “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life” in national parks, monuments and reservations, and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources “by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

For more information on the NPS, national parks in Utah and NPS statistics, visit: [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)  
[www.nature.nps.gov/stats](http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats)

In Utah, the NPS manages five national parks, six national monuments, one national recreation area and one national historic site (Figure 3). Four national historic trails cross through the state. The NPS administers between three and four percent of Utah’s land – nearly two million acres. Some of the most spectacular scenery, distinctive geologic landforms and notable recreation opportunities are found in Utah’s national parks.

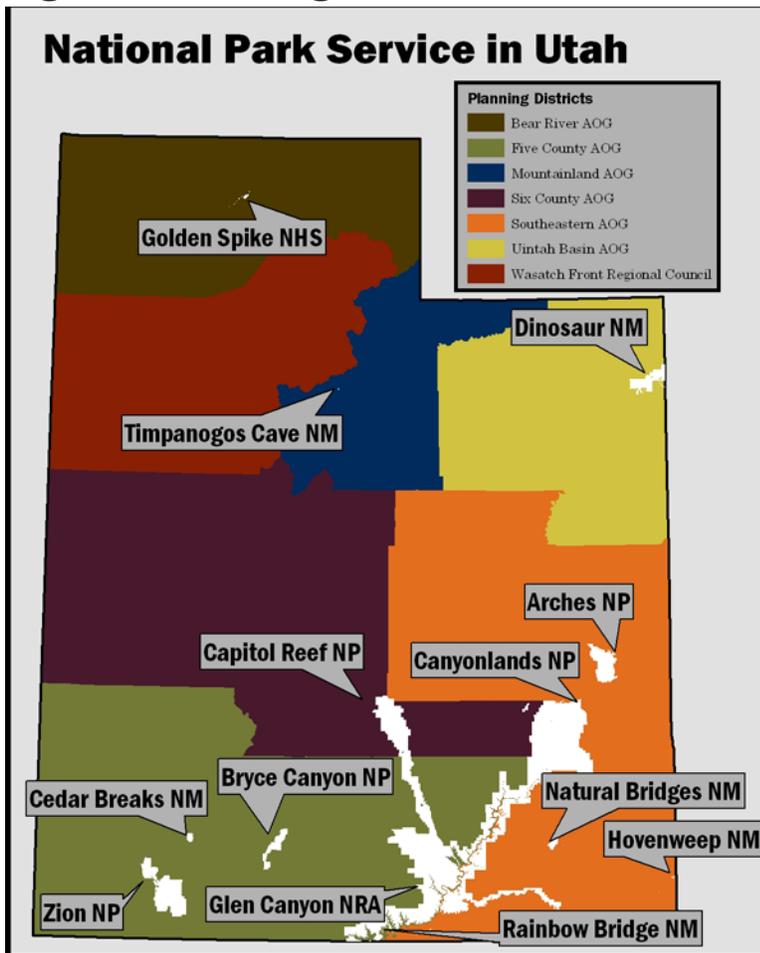
National parks are land areas with numerous unique natural features valuable to the country's heritage; they are managed by the NPS. National monuments (NMs) and national recreation areas (NRAs) are protected public lands that can be managed by one of several federal agencies: the NPS, the BLM, the USFS or the USFWS. Similarly, national historic trails, which are designated because of their significance to the country as historic routes of travel, can be managed by multiple agencies. All of the national historic trails in Utah fall under multiple agencies' jurisdiction, but are described in the NPS section.



View from Balanced Rock towards the Windows Section of Arches National Park and the La Sal Mountains

Visitation to the NPS management units in Utah was steady from 2003 to 2007, averaging 8.3 million visitors per year. Information about the individual NPS management units can be found in Table 2.

**Figure 3. NPS Management Areas in Utah**



**Table 2. NPS in Utah**

<b>National Park Service in Utah</b>			
<b>NPS Management Unit</b>	<b>Unique Features</b>	<b>Recreation</b>	<b>Average Annual Visitation (2003-2007)</b>
<b>National Parks</b>			
Arches	Over 2,000 natural arches, spires, fins, balanced rocks, potholes, biological soil crust	Auto touring, backpacking, biking, camping, climbing, hiking, photography, tours	793,162
Bryce Canyon	3 climactic zones, hoodoo spires, fossils	Camping, hiking, horseback riding, photography, snowshoeing	962,387
Canyonlands	Canyons, mesas, needles, deep river gorges, potholes, biological soil crust, fossils	Auto touring, backpacking, biking, boating, camping, climbing, hiking, horseback riding, photography, stargazing, tours	392,434
Capitol Reef	Monocline called the Waterpocket Fold, biological soil crust, stromatolite fossils, Triassic tracks, unique plant species	Backpacking, biking, camping, climbing, hiking, historic tours, horseback riding	540,364
Zion	Canyons, arches, Virgin River	Biking, bird watching, camping, hiking, horseback riding, photography, tours	2,589,486
<b>National Monuments</b>			
Cedar Breaks	Giant natural amphitheater, 2,000 feet deep	Hiking, skiing, snowmobile riding, snowshoeing, stargazing, tours	518,838
Dinosaur	Dinosaur fossils	Exploring homestead sites, fossil viewing, hiking, river rafting	297,020
Hovenweep	Six prehistoric, Puebloan-era villages	Camping, exploring archeological sites, hiking, stargazing	27,173
Natural Bridges	3 natural bridges, biological soil crust, potholes	Auto touring, camping, hiking, photography	99,166
Rainbow Bridge	World's largest known natural bridge	Hiking, photography	84,599
Timpanogos Cave	Timpanogos Cave with abundance of helictites, colorful formations & fault-controlled passages; fossils	Cave tours	108,659
<b>National Recreation Area</b>			
Glen Canyon	Lake Powell, buttes, mesas, canyons, cliffs, Glen Canyon Dam, fossils, biological soil crust, hanging gardens, archeological resources	Auto tours, backpacking, boating, camping, canyoneering, fishing, hiking, kayaking, mountain biking, tours	1,881,409
<b>National Historic Site</b>			
Golden Spike	Location for completion of the nation's first transcontinental railroad	Auto tours, hiking, historic locomotive viewing	44,409
<b>National Historic Trails</b>			
California	Road to California during the gold rush	Auto tour, biking, hiking, horseback riding	n/a
Mormon Pioneer	Route followed by Mormons from Nauvoo, IL to Salt Lake City, UT	Auto tour	n/a
Old Spanish	Trade route from Santa Fe, NM to Los Angeles, CA	Auto tour	n/a
Pony Express	Mail route from MO to CA	Auto tour with numerous historic sites	n/a

## Bureau of Land Management

The USDI Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was created in 1946 by the merger of the Grazing Service and the General Land Office. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 was passed by Congress to guide policy and mandate administrative procedures for the BLM. The BLM manages over 258 million acres with a multiple-use mandate. Under this mandate, natural resources serve a variety of purposes, such as livestock grazing, mining, ecologically-based conservation, historic preservation and recreation. The mission of the BLM is “to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.”

For more information on the BLM and FLPMA, visit:

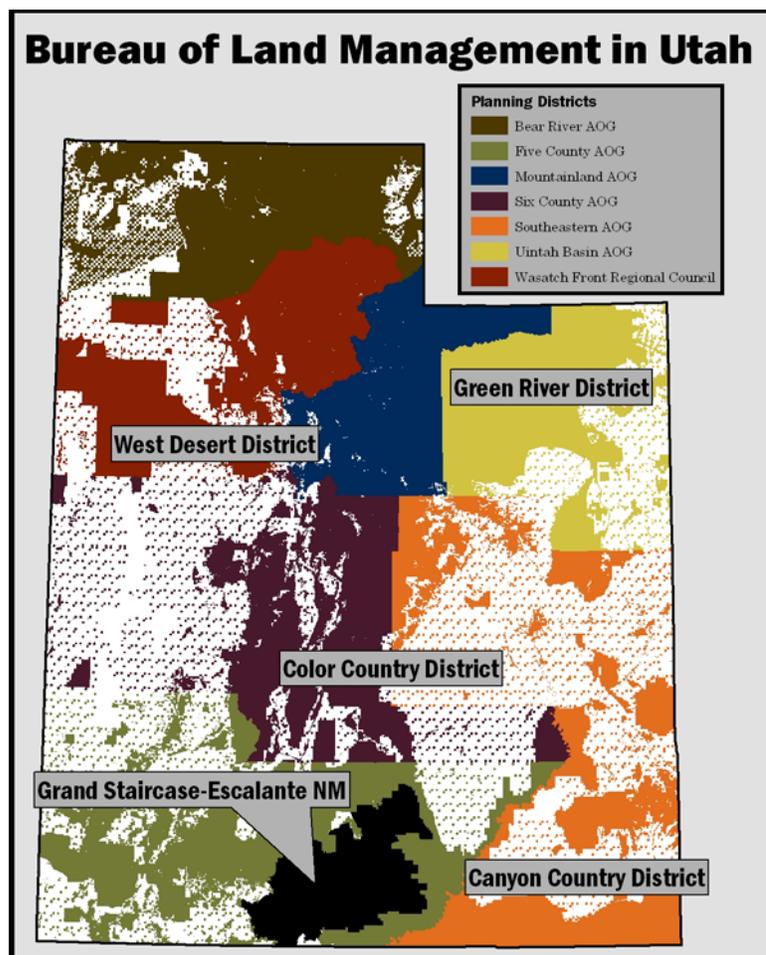
[www.blm.gov](http://www.blm.gov)

[www.blm.gov/ut](http://www.blm.gov/ut)

[www.blm.gov/flpma/FLPMA.pdf](http://www.blm.gov/flpma/FLPMA.pdf)

About 42 percent of Utah’s land is managed by the BLM, nearly 23 million acres. The variety of recreational opportunities on these lands is just as diverse as their array of resources and landscapes. Utah BLM land management is divided into four districts – Canyon Country, Color Country, Green River and West Desert – comprised of 10 field offices, and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. These districts manage the Cedar Mountain Wilderness in its entirety, as well as portions of the Paria-Vermillion Cliffs, Beaver Dam Mountains and Black Ridge Canyons wilderness areas. Large portions of the Pony Express, California and Old Spanish national historic trails described in the section of

**Figure 4. BLM Management Areas in Utah**



this document dedicated to the NPS (see page 17) are managed by the Utah BLM. The agency also manages about 400 designated fee collection sites for recreation and estimates visitation numbers close to six million for the 2004 fiscal year.

The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument was created by a presidential proclamation in 1996. It is the nation’s largest national monument and the first to be managed by the BLM. The monument is nearly 1.9 million acres in size and spans the unique desert environments of the Kaiparowits Plateau and the Escalante River Canyons. Recreation opportunities abound in this remote and rugged country.

**Table 3. BLM in Utah**

<b>Bureau of Land Management in Utah</b>			
	<b>Field Office</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Recreation Resources</b>
<b>District; Headquarters</b>			
West Desert  Headquarters: Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	3.25 million	Bonneville Salt Flats, Knolls OHV Recreation Area, Five Mile Pass Recreation Area, Pony Express National Historic Trail, Deep Creek Mountains Wilderness Study Area, Silver Island Mountains Backcountry Byway, Simpson Springs and Clover Springs Campgrounds, Stansbury Island Mountain Bike Trail, Cedar Mountains Wilderness
	Fillmore	4.7 million	Little Sahara, Yuba Lake and Warm Springs Recreation Areas; Notch Peak; Fossil Mountain; Wah Wah Mountains; Crystal Peak; Tabernacle Hill; Pavant Butte; Amasa Basin, Cricket Mountains, Burbank Hills and Conger Mountain ATV Trails; picnic areas at Painter Spring and Crystal Peak
<b>District; Headquarters</b>			
Green River  Headquarters: Salt Lake City	Vernal	1.7 million	Book Cliffs, Browns Park, Jarvie Ranch, Dry Fork, Fantasy Canyon, Green River, Moonshine Arch, Nine Mile Canyon, Pariette Wetlands, White River, Pelican Lake, mountain biking trails, ATV trails
	Price	2.5 million	San Rafael Swell and canyons within it, Desolation Canyon, Labyrinth Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, Price Canyon and Cedar Mountain Recreation Areas, Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry, Wedge Overlook, Hondu Arch, Tomsich Butte, Keesle Country, Temple Mountain, San Rafael Reef, Mussentuchit Sand Dunes

<b>District; Headquarters</b>			
Color Country  Headquarters: Cedar City	Cedar City	2.2 million	C Trail, Three Peaks Recreation Area, Dominguez-Escalante Trail, Spring and Kanarra Creek Canyons, mountain biking trails
	Kanab	600,000	Paria Canyon – Vermillion Cliffs Wilderness, wilderness study areas, camping, OHV trails, hiking trails
	Richfield	2.1 million	Angel Point, Trail of the Ancients, Bull Creek Pass Backcountry Byways, Burr Point Overlook, Burro Wash, Capitol Reef Country, Capitol Reef / Notom Road Area, Cathedral Valley Scenic Backway, Cottonwood Wash, Dirty Devil River, Five Mile Wash, Fremont Gorge Trail, Glenwood Hills, Great Western Trail, Henry Mountains, Highway 12, Hog Canyon Trail, Hog Springs, Koosharem Reservoir, Maidenwater Canyon, White Hills, Mount Ellen Summit Trail, North Caineville Mesa Trail, Notom Road and Burr Trail, Old Spanish Trail, Paiute ATV Trail System, Pink Cliffs, Poison Springs Road, Posey Lake Road, Sevier Canyon, Wolverton Mill
	St. George	635,000	Baker Dam Recreation Site, Red Cliffs Recreation Area, Red Cliffs Desert and Santa Clara River Reserves, Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness, wilderness study areas
<b>District; Headquarters</b>			
Canyon Country  Headquarters: Moab	Moab	1.8 million	Wilderness study areas, camping, hiking and mountain biking trails, OHV trails, river recreation, rock art
	Monticello	1.8 million	San Juan River, Grand Gulch, Cedar Mesa, Dark Canyon, Indian Creek, Abajo Mountains
<b>District; Headquarters</b>			
Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument  Headquarters: Kanab	Kanab	1.9 million	Calf Creek Recreation Area, Grosvenor Arch, Paria Movie Set & Old Pahreah Town Site, Devils Garden, Johnson's Canyon, Cottonwood Road, Hole in the Rock, Burr Trail, Smoky Mountain, East Kaibab Monocline, Escalante Canyon, Escalante River, Grand Staircase, Cottonwood Narrows, Hackberry Canyon, Lick Wash, Sheep Creek, Willis Creek, Great Western Trail, Podunk Creek, No Mans Mesa Loop, Deer Springs Point, Mollie's Nipple, Bull Rush Hollow, Lower Gulch, Deer Creek, Round Valley Draw to Rush Beds

## U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is a government bureau housed in the Department of the Interior. The agency traces its origins back to an 1871 act of Congress that established the position of U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, whose responsibilities included protecting the nation's supply of food fishes. In 1903, Congress created a Bureau of Fisheries within what was then the Department of Commerce and Labor. An executive branch reorganization in 1940 transferred the agency to the Department of the Interior, merged it with the Bureau of Biological Survey, and thus created the Fish and Wildlife Service. Their mission is to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

For more information on the USFWS in Utah visit: [www.fws.gov](http://www.fws.gov).

To see additional information on Utah's National Refuges visit: <http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/ut1.html>

USFWS manages three national refuges in Utah: Bear River (>74,000 acres in Box Elder County, Planning District 1); Fish Springs (>17,992 acres in Juab County, Planning District 3); and Ouray National Wildlife Refuge (>11,987 acres and 12 miles of the Green River in Uintah County, Planning District 6). Jones Hole federal fish hatchery on the Green River is also a Fish and Wildlife Service facility in the same county. All of the facilities have wildlife viewing areas, paths and tours. All refuges also have significant heritage resources, both historic and prehistoric; e.g., Pony Express Station, Lincoln Highway, paleo-archaic sites from some 13,000 years ago, overland stage, and transcontinental telegraph.

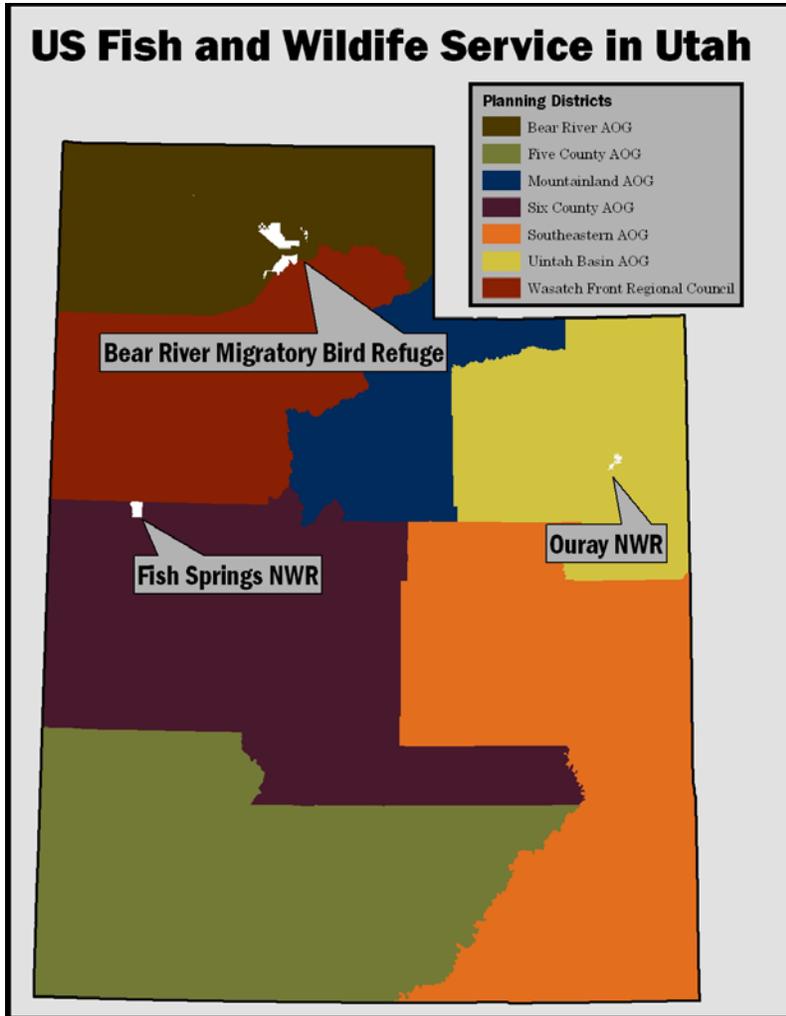
All refuges are considered critical habitat; each is diverse in location and their respective approach to wildlife and habitat management. Each provide outdoor recreation opportunities, although secondary to wildlife and habitat management. For example, some fishing is allowed on the Bear River, but not in closed areas of the refuge. Some areas are open to hunting during approved hunting seasons. All refuges have important partnerships with organizations such as the Nature Conservancy of Utah, Utah Audubon, Ducks Unlimited, Delta Waterfowl, Friends of Great Salt Lake, National Wildlife Refuge



Up to 10,000 American avocets breed at the Bear River Refuge annually.

Association, National Wildlife Federation, Brigham City Chamber of Commerce and others.

**Figure 5. USFWS Management Areas in Utah**



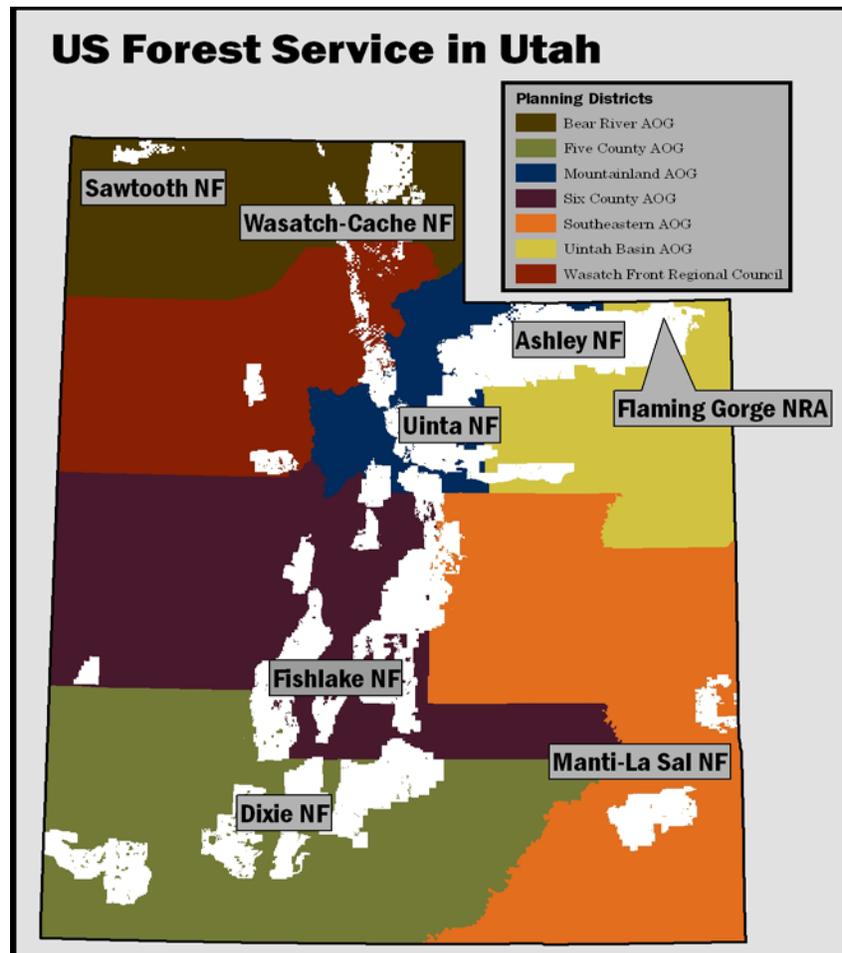
## United States Forest Service

The USDA Forest Service (USFS) began with the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, which allowed the president to establish forest reserves from timber covered public land. From the time that the Act was signed until the present day, there have been many influential conservation and scientific organizations, presidents, and forestry professionals that have assisted in protecting and shaping what we now know as the USFS.

For more information on the USFS in Utah visit: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/>

The USFS manages over 8.24 million acres of land in Utah comprising 15 percent of the state. These diverse lands offer a wide range of recreational opportunities. In 2006 visitation estimates for the state were 10,620,000. The Forest Service classifies recreation in two distinct categories: developed recreation and dispersed recreation. The most popular recreational activities in Utah's forests include; camping, riding motorized vehicles, hiking, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, rock climbing, and various snow sports.

**Figure 6. USFS Management Areas in Utah**



**Table 4. USFS in Utah**

<b>U.S. Forest Service in Utah</b>			
<b>Forests and Ranger Districts</b>	<b>Unique Features</b>	<b>Recreation</b>	<b>Visitation Estimates 2006</b>
<b>Ashley National Forest</b>			
Duchesne/Roosevelt Ranger District	Includes the Flaming Gorge NRA, Utah's highest peak-King's Peak, High Uinta Wilderness.	Popular hiking, fishing, camping and winter play areas.	1,275,000
Vernal Ranger District			
<b>Dixie National Forest</b>			
Pine Valley Ranger District	Stretches 170 miles over 2 geographic provinces- Great Basin and Colorado River. Scenic Red canyon, Boulder Mountain and lakes.	Popular fishing, hunting, camping, touring area.	646,000
Cedar City Ranger District			
Powell Ranger District			
Escalante Ranger District			
Loa/Teasdale Ranger District			
<b>Fishlake National Forest</b>			
Fillmore Ranger District	Heavily forested plateaus with streams, lakes and reservoirs; famous Piute OHV, multipurpose trail, skyline and Great Western and Fishlake Lakeshore trails.	Popular hunting, fishing, touring, hiking, camping and snowmobiling area.	487,000
Loa/Teasdale Ranger District			
Richfield Ranger District			
Beaver Ranger District			
<b>Manti-La Sal National Forest</b>			
Sanpete Ranger District	La Sal/Abajo divisions are in highly scenic areas, Dark Canyon Wilderness is found here; has conifer forests with vistas of surrounding high desert lands.	Popular camping, touring, hiking, hunting and fishing, and winter sports.	913,000
Ferron Ranger District			
Price Ranger District			
Moab Ranger District			
Monticello Ranger District			

Uinta-Wastach-Cache National Forest			
Heber Ranger District	Includes the popular Mt. Nebo Wilderness, and Nebo Loop scenic highway, Mirror Lake scenic highway, a portion of the Great Western Trail. Mt. Timpanogos and the Timpanogos Cave NM are within the national forest.	Popular area for backcountry recreation of all types.	2,921,000
Pleasant Grove Ranger District			
Spanish Fork Ranger District			
Salt Lake Ranger District	Most heavily used national forest in the U.S. with increasing winter use and ski resort development. Protection of watersheds and natural areas are of high importance.	Popular skiing hiking, mountain biking, and rock climbing area.	4,378,000
Kamas Ranger District			
Evanston Ranger District			
Mountain View Ranger District			
Ogden Ranger District			
Logan Ranger District			

## Recreation Opportunities Managed by State Agencies

### Utah State Parks

The mission of Utah State Parks and Recreation is “to enhance the quality of life by preserving and providing natural, cultural, and recreational resources for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.” To this end, Utah State Parks manages 43 state parks throughout the state, offering opportunities for outdoor recreation, and preservation and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources and a variety of natural scenery. Utah State Parks also administers the Utah off-highway vehicle, boating and trails programs.

In 1957, the Utah Legislature created the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation. Lawmakers instructed the new division to develop parks and recreation areas and preserve and protect historical sites and scenic values. A \$20,000 grant from the Rockefeller-Jackson Hole Preservation Foundation provided the initial funding. Utah’s state park system began with just four parks, including Territorial Statehouse, This is the Place Monument, Camp Floyd and Old Utah State Prison. Utah State Parks continues to manage two of these. This is the Place Monument is managed by a private foundation, although owned by the state of Utah.

During the past 45 years, the Division has expanded the park system into 42 developed parks. There are three basic park categories: 1) Recreation Areas; 2) Heritage Areas; and 3) Scenic or Natural Areas. Nearly all state parks are a mixture of one or all of the three categories. Table 5 lists these parks, state-owned acreage, and annual visitation for years 2003-2007. Acres owned by Utah State Parks total almost 82,000 but many parks manage large tracts beyond state-owned parcels, especially parks using reservoirs managed for water storage by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the BLM or local water-user groups.



Beautiful Millsite State Park offers camping, boating, fishing and access to BLM and USFS recreation lands.

### Recreation Areas

Developed recreation parks encompass 28 state parks. These parks focus on recreation for visitor activities such as water-related sports usually on reservoirs built for water storage—boating, sailing, fishing or canoeing—or land-based activities—off-highway vehicles, hiking or camping, watching wildlife, and a flight park. All recreation areas offer camping opportunities as well. Three recreation parks offer golf courses. Wasatch Mountain

State Park also has an Olympic venue managed by a private concessionaire at Soldier Hollow.

Utah's developed recreation parks include Bear Lake, Coral Pink Sand Dunes, Deer Creek, East Canyon, Escalante, Flight Park, Great Salt Lake State Marina and Jordan River OHV area, Green River, Gunlock, Huntington, Hyrum, Jordanelle, Millsite, Otter Creek, Palisade, Piute, Quail Creek, Red Fleet, Rockport, Sand Hollow, Scofield, Starvation, Steinaker, Utah Lake, Willard Bay, Yuba, and Wasatch Mountain.



Iron Mission State Park Museum offers day camps for kids.

### Heritage Parks

The purpose of Utah's heritage parks is to preserve important cultural resources within the state. These include American Indian, U.S. military, early pioneer and paleontological sites. These seven parks are Anasazi, Camp Floyd/ Stagecoach Inn,

Edge of the Cedars Museum, Fremont Indian, Iron Mission Museum, Territorial Statehouse, and Utah Field House of Natural History Museum. Two other sites—the Historic Union Pacific Rail Trail and This Is the Place Heritage Park—are operated by private foundations.



Park staff at Goblin Valley State Park offer interpretive programs to visitors about the geologic history behind the formation of the park's famous hoodoos.

### **Scenic Parks**

Scenic parks are those where the land itself is the major interest due to unique landforms, geologic features or scenic values. Park status provides protection of the land and resources as well as aesthetic benefits to the public. Six parks qualify as being scenic. They are Antelope Island, Dead Horse Point, Goblin Valley, Goosenecks, Kodachrome Basin and Snow Canyon. Many other state parks can also claim to these same scenic traits.

**Table 5. State Parks in Utah**

<b>Utah Division of State Parks and Recreation</b>			
<b>State Park</b>	<b>Acres Owned by State Parks</b>	<b>Park Category</b>	<b>Average Annual Visitation (2004-2007)</b>
<b>Northeastern Region</b>			
Deer Creek		Water-based recreation	273,233
East Canyon/Mormon Flat Mormon Trail	1,147.74	Water-based recreation; historic pioneer site	76,525
Jordanelle		Water-based recreation; Nature Center	214,573
Historic UP Rail Trail	26 miles	Biking, running, and hiking	Unknown
Red Fleet		Water-based recreation	30,150
Rockport		Water-based recreation	150,701
Starvation	125.00	Water-based recreation	68,518
Steinaker		Water-based recreation	41,496
Utah Field House	2.00	Paleontological museum	59,352
Wasatch Mountain	22,700.00	Golf course, land-based recreation, scenic park	345,730
<b>Northwestern Region</b>			
Antelope Island	28,571.81	Wildlife viewing and scenic park	264,922
Bear Lake	942.85	Water-based recreation, scenic park	152,472
Camp Floyd/Stagecoach Inn	42.14	Military and pioneer historical site	14,646
Great Salt Lake/Jordan River OHV	40.00	Water-based recreation, scenic park, OHV track	133,594
Hyrum		Water-based recreation	68,780
Flight Park		Non-motorized flight	Unknown
This is the Place	480	Recreated pioneer village, historical monument	200,000
Utah Lake	277.86	Water-based recreation	238,721
Willard Bay	77.07	Water-based recreation	238,516
Yuba	120.00	Water-based recreation	133,348
<b>Southeastern Region</b>			
Anasazi	5.95	American Indian archeological site and museum	30,402
Dead Horse Point	5,200.00	Scenic park	156,112
Edge of the Cedars	28.74	American Indian archeological site and museum	15,234
Goblin Valley	3,014.40	Scenic park	46,099
Goosenecks	10.00	Scenic park	49,019
Green River	89.70	Golf course, camping	25,552
Huntington		Water-based recreation	39,890
Millsite		Water-based recreation	26,294
Palisade	78.71	Golf course, water-based recreation	180,378
Scotfield	10.00	Water-based recreation	102,696

Southwestern Region			
Coral Pink	3,730.00	Land-based recreation, scenic park	81,020
Escalante	1,783.80	Water-based recreation, scenic park	39,694
Fremont Indian	888.98	American Indian archeological site and museum	71,280
Gunlock	282.50	Water-based recreation	26,528
Iron Mission	23.28	Pioneer history site and museum	16,167
Kodachrome	3,120.00	Scenic park	52,873
Otter Creek	80.00	Water-based recreation	53,472
Piute	40.00	Water-based recreation	27,005
Quail Creek		Water-based recreation	137,916
Sand Hollow		Water- & land-based recreation	228,892
Snow Canyon	7,005.00	Scenic park	283,836
Territorial State House	2.41	Pioneer history site and museum	42,492

### Utah Division of Wildlife

Utah has an abundance of wildlife associated with a wide range of habitat, both native and introduced. The Utah Conservation Data Center (UCDC) has a comprehensive list of most species found in Utah. The UCDC website allows the visitor to make maps indicating the range and habitat of various species. Habitats are identified as critical, high value, substantial value or limited value. Recreation developers should use this as a first guess to determine if their project will impact critical wildlife habitats.



Mule deer are the principle large game animal in Utah.

Major species included at the website are 327 species of birds, 134 species of mammals, 80 species of fish, 55 species of reptiles and 17 species of amphibians. Many other species of wildlife may be found in Utah that are not listed in this database. This includes over 100 “accidental” visitors, mainly birds outside of their usual range.

In 1776, the Dominguez-Escalante Expedition reported seeing bison, grouse, rabbit and waterfowl—but no deer or elk. By 1825, mountain men noted small numbers of bison, deer and elk in northern Utah. In 1907, the state issued the first resident hunting license: \$1 hunting/fishing license required for all males over 14 years of age. In 1961, a record 132,278 deer were harvested. However, in 1993, following a harsh winter, only 26,024 deer were harvested by 140,000 licensed hunters. By

2002, the deer (mule deer) population was estimated at 300,000, compared to a peak of 700,000 in 1967.

For information on hunting and species populations visit: <http://wildlife.utah.gov/hunting/>

Among mammals, mule deer are the principle large game animal in Utah and are abundant statewide. The mule deer population is down to approximately 318,000, significantly less than the estimated one million in the 1920 to 1940 era. Recreational harvest was over 83 percent success for hunters in the 1950s, down to only 32.9 percent success in the 1990s.

Elk populations are estimated at 63,800. Current elk populations are 5,000 animals short of the total goals established by the Utah Department of Wildlife. “Antlerless permits” are issued based on population statistics and as a herd management tool. Permits may be drawn for pronghorn antelope, moose, desert and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain bison and Rocky Mountain goat. Bighorn sheep, bull moose, bison and mountain goat are generally an “once-in-a-lifetime” permit.

Predators (mountain lion, black bear) and furbearers (rabbit and hare) are hunted in Utah. Two species of cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare are protected. Black-tailed and white-tailed jackrabbits are not protected under Utah game laws.

Blue and ruffed grouse are found mostly in north-central Utah. Blue are found in high country, often on ridgelines near conifers, aspen, chokecherry and serviceberry; and they remain in the high conifer forests through winter—mostly in the state’s national forests. They are often considered the king of gamebirds by recreational hunters.



Mexican spotted owl adult with chick in southern Utah.  
Courtesy of Lisa Hathaway/BLM

A variety of raptors such as bald and golden eagles, various hawks and osprey are found in the state along with the peregrine falcon and bald eagle. Threatened and endangered birds include the Mexican spotted owl (threatened) and the southwestern willow flycatcher (endangered).

Fish fauna in Utah is limited. When first settled, the state contained about 30 species. Today, 80 species exist, of which 23 are non-native and were introduced. Currently, eight species of fish are on the threatened or endangered list including Lahontan cutthroat, June sucker, razorback sucker, Colorado squawfish, woundfin, and the humpback, bonytail, and Virgin River chubs. More common types of trout (e.g. rainbow, German brown, brook, and cutthroat) are stocked in Utah’s streams, lakes and reservoirs. Warm water species such as bass, crappie, walleye and bluegill are found in some Utah waters.

Wildlife-related activities such as hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing contribute greatly to the economy of Utah and provide many hours of recreational enjoyment to both residents and non-residents. Spending on these activities in 2006 generated over \$2.26 billion in direct and indirect economic impacts, according to a study prepared for Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. A significant part of this is from non-residential visitors who bring an estimated \$900 million into the state's economy. (Source: The 2006 Economic Benefits of Hunting, Fishing and Wildlife Watching In Utah, Southwick Associates, November 16, 2007)

## Water

As noted previously, Utah is the second driest state in the nation based on average annual

For more information about Utah's Division of Water Resources visit: [www.water.utah.gov](http://www.water.utah.gov).

precipitation. Utah receives an average of 13 inches of water annually.

Precipitation is primarily collected through snowfall in the mountains. Utah has 7.3 million acre-feet of water available for use each year. Approximately 790,000 acre-feet could be developed. Water conservation will be critical as Utah's population continues to grow. Several years of serious drought continue to impact the state at the present time. Maintaining and improving water quality is also a concern. A major collaborative effort between the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality (DWQ) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defining new, more stringent water quality standards is currently underway. Some 178 "impaired" water bodies are currently monitored by DWQ and EPA. The trend is toward improvement, reports DWQ.

Utah has 2,800 square miles of surface water including 1,970 miles of perennial streams and rivers. The most famous of Utah's water resources, the Great Salt Lake, has fluctuating lake levels and is approximately 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, with a maximum depth not exceeding 32 feet.

Two major drainages found in Utah, the Great Basin and the Colorado River, vary greatly. The Great Basin is a region of internal drainage while the Colorado River eventually empties into the Gulf of California.

The divide between these two drainages extends through the high plateaus and across the western end of the Uinta Mountains. The Colorado River and its tributary, the Green are the two largest rivers in Utah and bring water into the state from Colorado and Wyoming, respectively. The Sevier, Bear, Weber, Logan, Provo, and Jordan rivers drain into the Great Basin from Utah's mountains.

The Great Salt Lake, Utah Lake, and Bear Lake are the largest natural lakes in Utah. The largest reservoirs are Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge. Lake Powell, in southern Utah is 200 miles long with 2,000 miles of shoreline and averages nearly 2.5 million visitors annually. A large system of dams and reservoirs along with the natural lakes and streams play an integral role in the state's economy. They are also an essential component in outdoor recreation throughout the state. Public access to Utah waters and public lands continues to be a high priority.



Bear Lake provides water for irrigation and recreation.

## **Recreation Demand, Needs and Issues**

### **Citizen Survey: Outdoor Recreation Participation and Planning District Needs**

A sample of Utah citizens was surveyed by telephone to determine statewide participation in outdoor recreation activities, importance of recreational facilities and satisfaction with selected recreational areas or facilities. Response quotas were set by planning districts, and all were met in order to provide results of a 95 percent confidence level at a +/- five percent confidence interval. Data were analyzed and results were reported by IORT. Results are reported by planning districts.

It is important to note the demographic characteristics of respondents to this survey. The gender of respondents across planning districts was slightly more female than male, except in the Mountainland district where 51.6 percent of respondents were male and 48.4 percent were female. More than 90 percent of respondents in six planning districts identified their race or ethnicity as white; in the Southeastern district, 88.9 percent identified themselves as white. The Wasatch Front reported the highest percent of Hispanic/Latinos at 5.0 percent, while the Mountainland district had 4.0 percent, and the Southeastern district reported 3.4 percent. The Southeastern and Uintah Basin districts had the highest percentage of American Indians at 5.3 and 3.5 percent, respectively. These race or ethnicity data may not be representative of the racial composition of the planning districts due to a number of factors.

The highest level of formal education obtained by respondents varied across planning districts. The Mountainland district had the highest percentage – 53.0 percent – of respondents with Bachelors or Masters degrees, followed by the Wasatch Front at 49.3 percent and the Bear River district at 42.3 percent. A high school diploma was the highest level of education for the greatest percentage of respondents in the Uintah Basin, Southeastern and Six County planning districts, ranging from about one-quarter to one-third respondents in those districts. There is little variation among planning districts for respondents who have not obtained a high school diploma (around two percent), those who attended college but did not receive a degree (between 20 and 30 percent), and those who have obtained an associates degree (around 12 percent).

Across all planning districts, the median age of respondents was between 53 and 58 years (the average is between 52 and 58 years), while 2000 Census data show that the median age of Utah's citizens was 27.1 years. This suggests a young population that seems to be under-represented in the recreation survey, a common phenomenon in most recent telephone surveys as a result of the inability to call cellular phones, which have replaced land-based telephone lines for many young people. Response bias from this possible discrepancy should be minimal, however,

as respondents were asked to report on recreation activities, satisfaction and facility importance for their households, rather than for themselves.

The gross household income of more than half of the Six County (55.8 percent) and Southeastern (51.3 percent) planning districts was reported by respondents as less than \$50,000 in 2007. About one-quarter of respondents in the Wasatch Front (25.3 percent) and Mountainland (24.3 percent) planning districts reported a gross household income of greater than \$100,000. In the Uintah Basin district, 20.4 percent of households reported an income of over \$100,000. The planning districts with the lowest percentage of households having incomes of \$100,000 or more were the Southeastern and Bear River districts at 13.5 and 15.0 percent, respectively.

Average household size ranged from 3.0 people in the Southeastern planning district to 3.7 in the Mountainland district. Roughly half of households in all districts reported having no children under the age of 18, though the highest percentages of households without children came from the Five County (56.3 percent) and Six County (54.0 percent) districts. Of the approximately half of households that include children, the average number of children per household ranges from 2.4 in the Wasatch Front, Uintah Basin and Southeastern planning districts to 2.7 in the Mountainland and Five County districts.

For statewide participation in outdoor recreation activities, respondents were asked about their households' participation in 20 activities over the previous 12 months. Statewide data are weighted by planning district population. The most frequently performed activity was walking for pleasure or exercise, which, on average, Utah citizens participated in over 80 times per year. Running was the second most popular activity, with households participating an average of nearly 30 times per year, and playground activities were third at an average of around 19 times per year. The activities in which most households in Utah took part included walking for pleasure or exercise, which 87.0 percent of households reported having done at least once in the past 12 months, picnicking, which 72.3 percent of households have done at least once, and swimming, which 62.5 percent of Utah households have done at least once.

Table 6 demonstrates participation statewide in the 20 specified recreational activities. Data are reported based on the percentage of households that did or did not participate in a given activity and the average number of times a recreational activity was done. Data are weighted based on planning district population. The category, "Average Including Zero Times," represents the relative popularity of each activity in the state over the previous 12 months, while the category, "Average Excluding Zero Times," represents how often the activity is performed by those households who have participated in the activity over the previous 12 months. For example, only 10.1 percent of households have participated in rock climbing. On average across the state, rock climbing is performed 0.89 times per year. However,

of those households that have rock climbed in the previous 12 months, the activity has been performed an average of 8.86 times.

Planning district results for recreation participation are reported based on statewide averages in Table 7, but are broken down in greater detail in the figures and tables in Appendices 3-9. Based on both the average number of times a recreational activity is accomplished and the percentage of people having participated in the activity at least once in the past 12 months, walking for pleasure or exercise was the most popular recreational activity in each of the seven planning districts.

In terms of frequency of participation, wildlife and bird watching was the second most performed activity in three districts. In the Bear River, Mountainland and the Wasatch Front districts, wildlife and bird watching were third, fourth and sixth respectively. Running was the second or third most popular activity in all districts except the Six County planning district, where biking was third behind walking and wildlife watching, and OHV riding was fourth. Playground activities were the third most popular form of recreation in the Mountainland and Wasatch Front planning districts, and bicycling ranked fourth in the Bear River and Wasatch Front districts.



A wildlife viewing station in Little Cottonwood Canyon in the Wasatch Front Planning District allows visitors to scan the hilltops for mountain goats.

**Table 6. Recreation Activity State Wide**

<b>Recreation Activity Participation in Previous 12 Months Statewide</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Percent Zero Times</b>	<b>Percent One or More Times</b>	<b>Average Including Zero Times</b>	<b>Average Excluding Zero Times</b>
Camping	44.4	55.6	2.88	5.19
Hiking or backpacking	51.1	48.9	5.75	11.75
Mountain biking	77.7	22.3	3.52	15.76
Bicycling, not including mountain biking	58.6	41.4	18.13	43.85
OHV riding	66.4	33.6	7.05	21.01
Rock climbing	89.9	10.1	0.89	8.86
Horseback riding	82.7	17.3	3.20	18.46
Swimming	37.5	<b>62.5</b>	17.01	27.20
Motorized water sports including jet skiing, water skiing, and wake boarding	73.6	26.4	2.14	8.09
Fishing	54.6	45.4	5.25	11.55
Hunting	78.4	21.6	2.41	11.18
Rodeos	73.1	26.9	0.68	2.53
Running	65.5	34.5	<b>29.02</b>	84.15
Picnicking	27.7	<b>72.3</b>	7.46	10.32
Wildlife or bird watching	59.1	40.9	18.69	45.74
Golf	69.9	30.1	6.10	20.27
Walking for pleasure or exercise	13.0	<b>87.0</b>	<b>85.55</b>	98.38
Playground activities	51.6	48.4	<b>18.99</b>	39.21
Court based sports such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, and racquetball	61.0	39.0	12.16	31.21
Field based sports such as outdoor soccer, baseball, softball, and football	63.4	36.6	12.92	35.33

Based on the percentage of Utah households that have participated in a given activity in the past 12 months, the most popular activity in every planning district was walking for pleasure or exercise, followed by picnicking. The third most popular activity in most districts was swimming, though camping was the third most popular in the Six County and Southeastern planning districts. Fishing ranked third in the Uintah Basin planning district.

The importance of 11 different types of recreation facilities or areas to Utah's citizens was assessed, as was citizens' satisfaction with the availability of those facilities in their local communities. Ratings were given on a five-point scale, with

one being very low importance or satisfaction and five being very high importance or satisfaction. Detailed data, broken down by planning district, are available in Appendices 3-9. Table 8 highlights the facilities that citizens in the seven planning districts feel are of high importance to their communities, the local facilities with which citizens report high satisfaction, and the facilities that citizens consider highly important but have low satisfaction with their availability.

Consistently of highest importance to local communities are camping areas, city parks, natural areas and playgrounds. OHV riding areas are considered of high importance by many more citizens in the Six County, Southeastern and Uintah Basin planning districts. Paved trails are highly important to about half of respondents in the Five County, Mountainland and Wasatch Front planning districts, whereas only about one-third of citizens in other districts report paved trails as being of high importance to their communities. Ball courts are considered highly important by roughly half of the citizens in all districts.

Citizens are highly satisfied overall with the availability of city parks and outdoor ball fields in their local communities. About half of Utah's citizens in all planning districts are highly satisfied with the availability of ball courts and swimming pools. About 60 percent of the citizens in the Mountainland and Six County districts reported high satisfaction with the availability of OHV riding areas, while only 30 to 45 percent of citizens in other planning districts were highly satisfied. Fewer than 30 percent of citizens in the Bear River, Six County and Uintah Basin planning districts are highly satisfied with the availability of paved trails. Only in the Five County district did more than half of survey respondents report high satisfaction with paved trails. Five County residents most frequently reported high satisfaction with hiking trails, with 64.2 percent; only about half of the citizens in the other six planning districts reported high satisfaction with hiking trails.

Scores of high importance but low satisfaction indicate that citizens' needs for recreation facilities are not being met in and around their communities. The greatest needs in the state are for camping areas and natural areas in the Wasatch Front and Mountainland planning districts, swimming pools in the Uintah Basin district, and camping areas in the Bear River district. Other needs include paved trails in the Bear River and Mountainland districts, OHV riding areas in the Uintah Basin district, and swimming pools in all districts.

**Table 7. Recreation Activity By Planning District**

<b>Recreation Activity Participation in Previous 12 Months</b>							
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Planning Districts</b>						
	<b>Bear River</b>	<b>Five County</b>	<b>Mountain land</b>	<b>Six County</b>	<b>South eastern</b>	<b>Uintah Basin</b>	<b>Wasatch Front</b>
	<b>Percent One or More Times Activity Performed/ Average Number (Including Zero Times) of Activity Participation per Household</b>						
Camping	60.0 3.5	56.0 3.3	58.3 3.1	<b>60.9</b> 3.4	<b>61.9</b> 5.3	69.3 5.4	53.4 2.5
Hiking or backpacking	48.4 5.6	55.2 7.6	55.1 6.2	42.5 3.2	45.5 10.2	45.6 5.0	46.7 5.4
Mountain biking	21.5 3.4	17.1 3.2	28.1 4.5	11.3 3.6	13.5 2.7	15.0 1.4	22.2 3.4
Bicycling, not including mountain biking	43.4 23.8	36.7 16.4	44.2 16.0	36.2 <b>26.3</b>	26.6 15.8	34.3 14.7	41.8 18.4
OHV riding	40.4 9.2	45.7 13.9	36.4 5.8	56.1 25.0	55.9 14.5	50.1 16.0	28.3 5.1
Rock climbing	12.3 0.5	13.6 1.2	11.5 0.8	9.9 0.5	14.3 0.9	7.9 0.4	8.9 1.0
Horseback riding	21.8 12.3	22.2 6.6	19.2 1.6	26.8 7.7	23.7 7.4	32.8 0.4	14.6 1.9
Swimming	<b>63.9</b> 17.8	<b>63.3</b> 27.1	<b>67.0</b> 20.0	50.8 14.6	52.0 17.2	53.8 14.7	<b>62.0</b> 14.9
Motorized water sports including jet skiing, water skiing, and wake boarding	28.0 2.7	31.9 3.3	30.7 2.6	24.5 3.0	19.0 1.6	28.8 3.0	24.5 1.7
Fishing	48.7 6.7	52.1 7.2	46.6 5.4	57.1 7.5	57.0 9.1	<b>70.4</b> 12.8	42.3 4.4
Hunting	24.7 2.9	27.1 4.1	21.0 1.4	37.2 5.5	35.6 5.9	49.1 5.2	18.8 2.1
Rodeos	36.4 1.0	30.3 0.9	28.2 0.6	39.4 1.1	34.0 1.3	48.5 2.0	23.8 0.6
Running	34.6 <b>28.4</b>	30.2 <b>28.5</b>	42.0 <b>40.6</b>	24.9 16.8	23.1 <b>22.6</b>	24.6 <b>20.5</b>	33.6 <b>26.4</b>
Picnicking	<b>77.0</b> 7.2	<b>71.0</b> 7.0	<b>75.9</b> 7.4	<b>68.3</b> 6.8	<b>72.1</b> 7.1	<b>74.1</b> 8.4	<b>70.9</b> 7.6
Wildlife or bird watching	28.8 <b>25.1</b>	42.9 <b>30.8</b>	44.2 20.1	46.7 <b>37.6</b>	51.6 <b>39.6</b>	50.3 <b>29.4</b>	37.9 14.2
Golf	32.4 9.4	31.2 10.6	32.9 5.2	21.9 5.2	21.4 4.5	22.5 6.5	29.8 5.6
Walking for pleasure or exercise	<b>87.4</b> <b>98.4</b>	<b>85.1</b> <b>106.2</b>	<b>86.1</b> <b>86.0</b>	<b>78.8</b> <b>91.5</b>	<b>80.4</b> <b>84.2</b>	<b>77.1</b> <b>78.3</b>	<b>88.3</b> <b>81.3</b>
Playground activities	51.5 17.5	42.8 14.1	52.5 <b>22.4</b>	43.0 23.1	41.9 18.0	43.0 16.0	48.2 <b>18.6</b>
Court based sports such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, and racquetball	41.5 19.8	35.4 14.8	42.1 15.4	33.7 17.1	31.4 13.3	35.7 10.5	38.7 9.8
Field based sports such as outdoor soccer, baseball, softball, and football	40.9 14.6	33.4 15.3	42.3 12.8	36.7 11.9	33.5 11.1	38.9 11.8	34.7 12.7

Note: The top three most -performed activities for each planning district are represented by bold text.

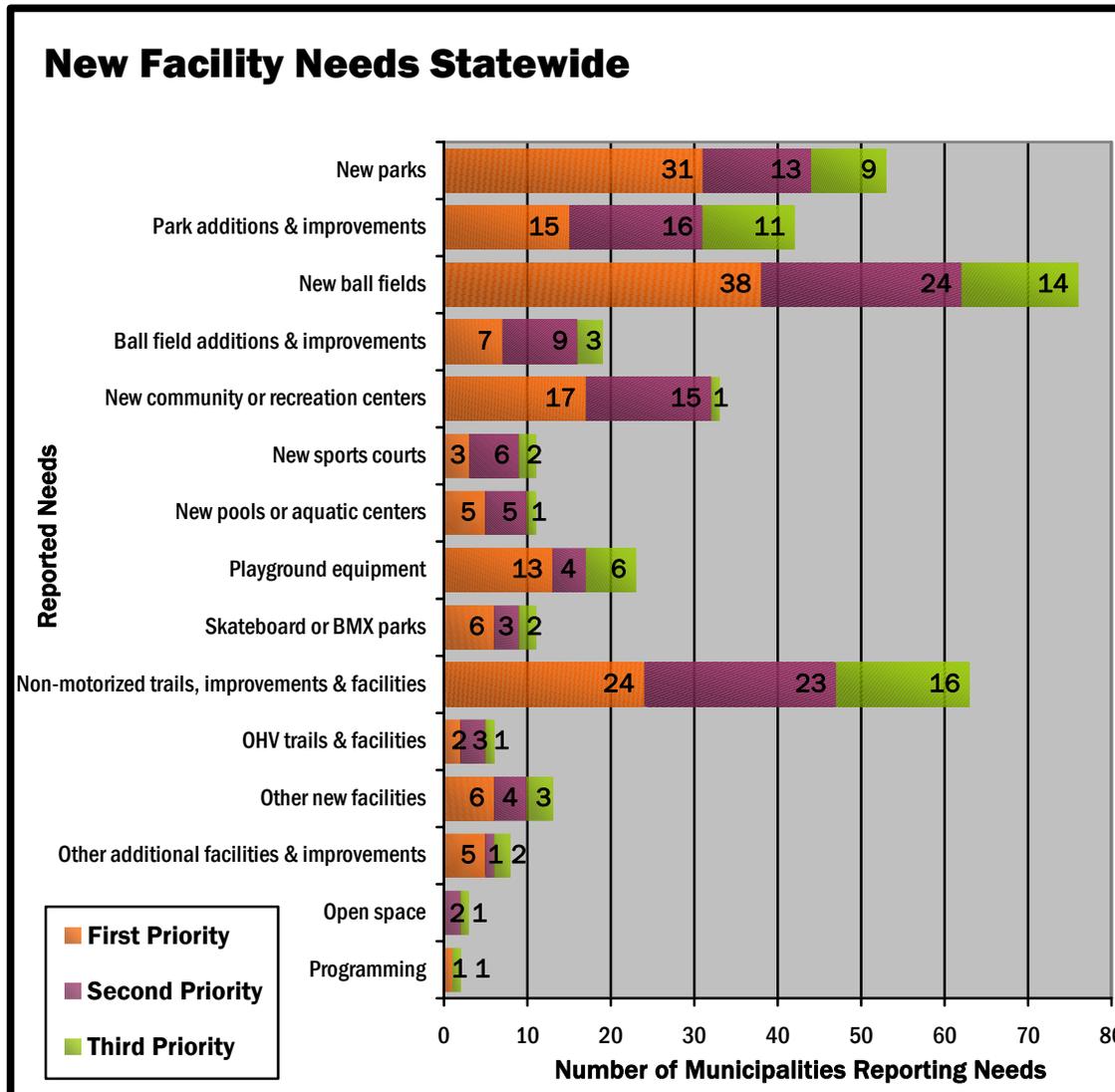
**Table 8. Recreation Facilities Importance/Satisfaction By Planning District**

<b>Recreation Facilities – Importance and Satisfaction</b>							
<b>Facility</b>	<b>Planning Districts</b>						
	<b>Bear River</b>	<b>Five County</b>	<b>Mountain land</b>	<b>Six County</b>	<b>South eastern</b>	<b>Uintah Basin</b>	<b>Wasatch Front</b>
<b>Percent of Respondents Reporting These Facilities as Being of High Importance to the Community</b>							
Camping areas	69.9	65.3	71.2	75.1	80.3	82.2	67.6
Paved trails	38.6	53.6	54.4	36.2	37.8	32.5	51.2
Natural areas	70.3	73.1	77.3	69.7	75.2	74.0	73.9
Swimming pools	59.9	62.2	65.9	55.5	60.4	63.7	63.3
OHV riding areas	39.0	45.1	37.9	65.0	69.4	60.8	32.0
Hiking trails	52.9	62.8	61.9	48.2	53.5	46.8	60.9
Playgrounds	75.1	69.1	73.8	71.0	69.5	73.3	71.8
Picnic pavilions	59.6	59.6	67.0	62.7	59.3	65.7	62.5
City parks	78.7	75.5	79.4	75.2	72.1	72.8	80.9
Outdoor ball fields	66.2	57.6	59.4	66.9	65.0	69.3	55.5
Ball courts	52.2	47.6	46.7	58.0	51.9	56.1	47.3
<b>Percent of Respondents Reporting High Satisfaction with Availability of These Facilities</b>							
Camping areas	49.9	55.5	49.2	67.6	64.3	73.7	44.4
Paved trails	26.6	54.2	46.9	27.3	34.5	28.9	44.2
Natural areas	55.4	67.8	56.5	72.1	69.7	69.4	47.1
Swimming pools	50.8	49.7	54.6	43.5	46.8	42.5	52.2
OHV riding areas	37.0	46.2	32.9	59.6	60.2	46.0	31.2
Hiking trails	44.7	64.2	55.2	43.9	55.9	47.7	51.8
Playgrounds	66.1	61.4	68.1	64.9	62.2	59.9	66.1
Picnic pavilions	60.6	54.8	64.4	57.9	55.6	59.6	61.7
City parks	70.9	67.0	70.8	71.0	69.7	67.2	68.8
Outdoor ball fields	66.0	63.7	64.1	68.0	66.6	64.0	55.5
Ball courts	56.0	46.8	53.3	46.6	48.7	46.6	47.6
<b>Percent of Respondents Reporting High Importance of These Facilities and Low Satisfaction with Their Availability</b>							
Camping areas	29.3	23.7	32.2	20.0	24.0	16.5	33.4
Paved trails	25.8	17.1	27.0	22.7	19.9	19.7	24.5
Natural areas	24.6	17.7	29.3	14.2	15.8	15.5	36.3
Swimming pools	23.3	25.4	22.8	25.3	26.1	30.3	24.5
OHV riding areas	22.3	17.8	23.6	19.4	21.2	27.9	20.1
Hiking trails	21.9	13.6	22.0	19.0	15.7	17.1	22.9
Playgrounds	18.8	21.5	17.8	20.5	20.4	22.7	18.7
Picnic pavilions	18.6	22.0	16.7	20.1	20.4	20.2	16.7
City parks	17.6	19.8	18.2	18.2	16.8	16.2	20.9
Outdoor ball fields	17.3	14.9	14.6	15.0	12.8	17.6	18.0
Ball courts	15.7	18.8	17.0	26.7	22.4	23.9	18.8

## Municipality Survey: Community Recreation Needs Inventory

Leaders of 241 Utah municipalities were contacted and asked about their communities' priorities for recreation facilities; 192 responded, for a response rate of 79.7 percent. Of the responding municipalities, 71.9 percent reported that their responses represented community feedback from a public-oriented planning process sponsored by the responding local agency.

**Figure 7. New Facility Needs Statewide**



**Notes:**

“Ball fields” include those for football, soccer, baseball, lacrosse, etc.

“Sports courts” include those for basketball, volleyball, tennis, racquetball, etc.

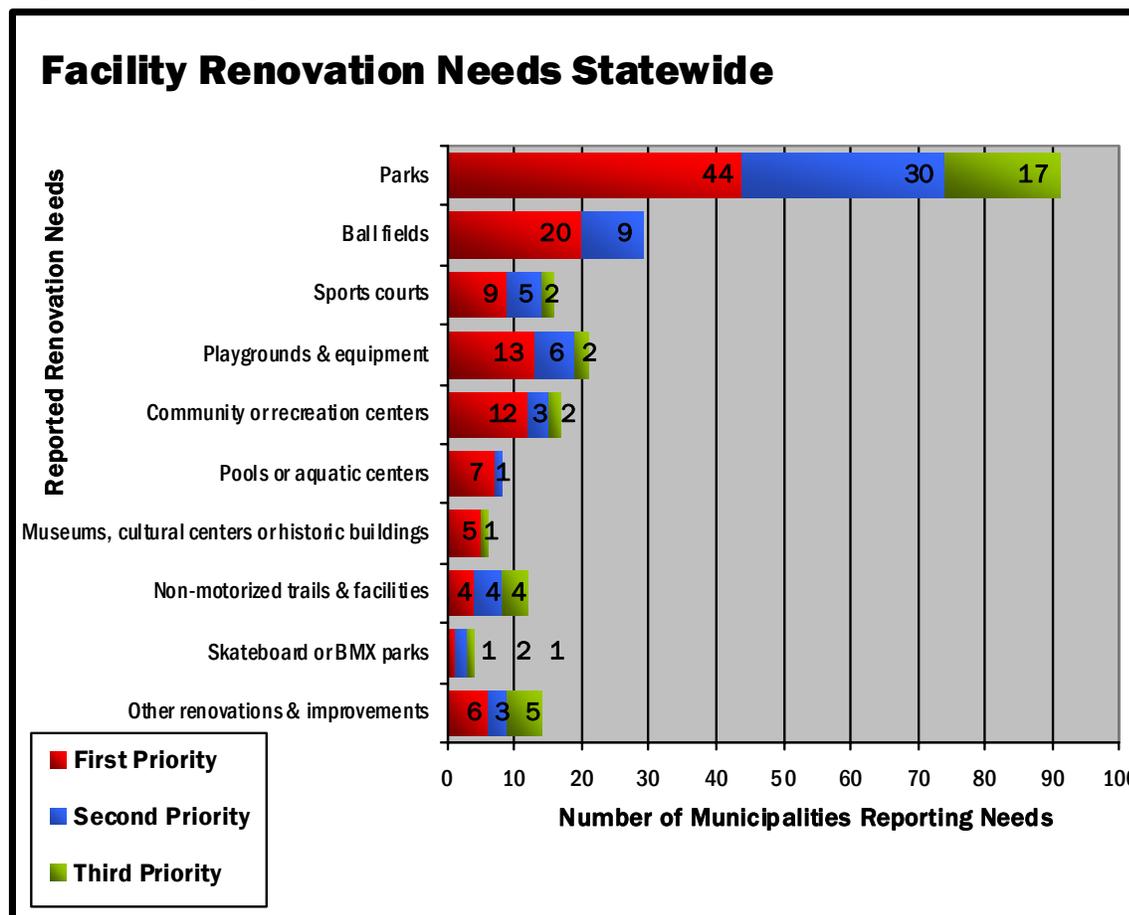
“Other new facilities” include fishing ponds, a Frisbee golf course, golf courses, horse arenas, an ice skating facility and a museum, cultural center or historic building.

“Other additional facilities and improvements” include improvements to community or recreation centers, a golf course, a museum, cultural center or historic building, a pool or aquatic center, rodeo grounds and sports courts.

Statewide, responses demonstrated that high-priority needs for new facilities are mostly new parks, new facilities at existing parks, new ball fields, new non-motorized trails and facilities and new community or recreation centers (see Figure 7). Renovations are most needed for parks, ball fields and playgrounds (see Figure 8). Total estimated statewide costs of top-priority needs for municipalities came to nearly \$341 million (see Table 9).

Of the 241 municipalities surveyed, 67 reported that they would need to acquire additional parcels of land for facility development; 47 of those estimated a total land acquisition need of about 900 acres (114 municipalities did not need to acquire land, and 4 were unsure). Of responding municipalities, 43.8 percent reported having a program to acquire property or easements, 39.1 percent do not have such a program and 14.6 percent were unsure.

**Figure 8. Facility Renovation Needs Statewide**



**Notes:**

“Ball fields” include those for football, soccer, baseball, lacrosse, etc.

“Sports courts” include those for basketball, volleyball, tennis, racquetball, etc.

“Other renovations and improvements” include improvements to a campground, fishing ponds, golf courses, ice skating facilities, open space, rodeo grounds and a shooting range.

Planning district results are reported in detail in the figures and tables in Appendices 3-9. Needs in the Bear River planning district are greatest for parks and non-motorized trails and trail facilities; new parks would be the most costly of the facility needs in that district, estimated at \$36.5 million. The Five County Planning District reported most needing new ball fields, non-motorized trails and facilities and renovations to parks; new community or recreation centers would be the most expensive development needs at an estimated \$35 million.

**Table 9. Statewide Needs and Costs**

<b>Top Priority Needs and Estimated Costs Statewide</b>		
<b>Top Priorities</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
New parks	25 (5)	\$58,605,800
Park additions & improvements	39 (9)	\$32,239,500
New ball fields	30 (13)	\$69,815,000
Ball field improvements	8 (1)	\$590,500
Playground equipment	9 (2)	\$395,000
New community or recreation centers	17 (4)	\$105,130,000
Trails, improvements & facilities	22 (14)	\$10,835,000
Other new facilities	18 (5)	\$13,497,430
Other improvements & renovations	9	\$35,378,000
Not specified	1	\$15,000,000
		<b>Total</b> <b>\$341,486,230</b>

**Notes:**

Numbers in parentheses in the “Number of Requests” column represent the number of requested projects for which estimated costs were not reported.

“Trails, improvements and facilities” include both those for non-motorized uses and OHV uses.

“Other new facilities” include a fishing pond; a Frisbee golf course; a horse arena; museums, cultural centers or historic buildings; planning; pools or aquatic centers; programming; a skateboard or BMX park; and sports courts.

“Other improvements and renovations” include improvements to community or recreation centers; museums, cultural centers or historic buildings; pools or aquatic centers; and rodeo grounds.

The Mountainland planning district reported the need for new ball fields and park renovations; estimated costs for new community or recreation centers are the most expensive need at about \$48 million. The Six County planning district reported greatest needs for new parks and park renovations; new community or recreation centers have the highest estimated cost in this district as well, at \$13 million. The Southeastern planning district’s greatest needs are for non-motorized trails and

facilities and ball field renovations; new pools or aquatic centers would be the most costly of the facility needs, estimated at \$11 million. The Uintah Basin planning district reported most in need of park renovations, and is in need of an estimated \$3 million for a new community or recreation center. The Wasatch Front planning district reported its greatest needs are new ball fields, new parks and renovations to existing parks; new ball fields are the most expensive need, at an estimated \$52 million.

## **Combined Survey Conclusions: Recreation Demands, Needs and Issues**

Statewide recreation needs are based on the activities in which citizens participate, how important they feel local recreational facilities are to their community, how satisfied they are with existing facilities, and how well citizens and their local governments are communicating about their recreational opportunities.

### **Bear River Planning District**

In the Bear River planning district, citizens participate most heavily in walking for pleasure or exercise, wildlife or bird watching, running, swimming, picnicking and biking. Other popular activities are camping, playground activities and court-based sports. Citizens consider city parks, playgrounds, natural areas, camping areas and ball fields to be of high importance to their communities. They report high satisfaction with parks, picnic pavilions, ball fields and playgrounds in their communities. Facilities of high importance to Bear River citizens with which they are dissatisfied include camping areas, paved trails, natural areas, swimming pools and OHV riding areas.

Based on this information, citizens in the Bear River district are more satisfied with recreational activities that can be performed in urban settings, such as city parks and ball fields, than they are with recreational activities that require natural areas, such as wildlife or bird watching. Their highest priority needs are natural areas, camping areas and paved trails where they can walk, run, bike and experience their district's natural resources. There are opportunities for these recreational experiences in much of the Bear River district, so it is possible that citizens are looking for better or more easily-accessible ways to get from their communities to the existing natural areas and trails. Other high priority needs in the Bear River district are swimming pools.

Municipalities surveyed in the Bear River District reported that their major needs for new facilities were parks, non-motorized trails and ball fields, and needs for improvements to existing facilities were for parks and ball fields. Citizens' perceptions of recreation needs are slightly different from those of their elected representatives. Citizens reported being reasonably satisfied with parks and ball fields, while needing swimming pools, camping areas and natural areas. Citizens

and their representatives agreed, more or less, on the need for paved or non-motorized use only trails.

### **Five County Planning District**

Recreation participation in the Five County planning district is highest for walking for pleasure or exercise, picnicking, swimming, wildlife or bird watching and running. Other popular activities include camping, fishing and hiking or backpacking. Citizens consider city parks, playgrounds, camping areas, swimming pools and hiking trails to be facilities of high importance to their communities. Five County citizens report being highly satisfied with city parks, natural areas, hiking trails, ball fields and playgrounds in and around their communities. The facilities that they considered to be of high importance for which they expressed low satisfaction included swimming pools, camping areas, picnic pavilions, playgrounds and, to a lesser degree, city parks.

Five County citizens' greatest reported needs are for camping areas, picnic pavilions and swimming pools. The activities that occur at these facilities are all very popular in the planning district, and the citizens consider the facilities of high importance. However, these facilities received low satisfaction scores.

Municipalities in the Five County district reported the need for new facilities, including ball fields, non-motorized trails, community or recreation centers and parks. The

representatives surveyed reported that improvements needed to be made to parks, ball courts, playgrounds and ball fields. Citizens in this district reported being reasonably satisfied with the availability of facilities that their elected representatives reported needing to build or improve. Instead, citizens place a higher need priority on other facilities – camping areas, picnic pavilions and swimming pools.

### **Mountainland Planning District**

Citizens in the Mountainland planning district reported their highest recreation participation in the following activities: walking for pleasure or exercise, picnicking, swimming, running, playground activities and wildlife or bird watching. Other popular activities are camping and biking. Facilities of highest importance to Mountainland citizens are city parks, natural areas, camping areas, playgrounds, picnic pavilions and swimming pools. Citizens are most satisfied with the availability of city parks, playgrounds, picnic pavilions and ball fields. Citizens reported low satisfaction with the following recreation facilities that they considered to be of high importance: natural areas, paved trails, OHV riding areas, swimming pools and hiking trails. Camping areas, particularly, were considered of high



LWCF funds helped build Unity Park in the Five County Planning District.

importance, and citizens expressed low satisfaction with their availability; these facilities are a primary need for citizens in the Mountainland district.

Citizen-reported needs other than camping areas in the Mountainland district are swimming pools, paved trails and hiking trails, as citizens report high participation in recreational activities on and in these facilities, but low satisfaction with their availability.

Elected representatives in municipalities of the Mountainland planning district reported the need for new ball fields, city parks, non-motorized trails and community or recreation centers. They also reported the need to make improvements to city parks. Citizens reported being generally satisfied with ball fields and city parks, and did not consider these facilities to be the same priority as their municipalities reported. Mountainland citizens and municipalities agreed upon the need for non-motorized trails. Municipalities did not report the need for camping areas, which were important needs for citizens, nor did they report the need for OHV riding areas.

### **Six County Planning District**

Recreation participation in the Six County planning district is highest for walking for pleasure or exercise, picnicking, wildlife or bird watching camping, biking, fishing, playground activities and OHV riding. Six County citizens consider the following facilities to be of high importance: city parks, camping areas, playgrounds, natural areas and ball fields. Citizens reported that they were highly satisfied with natural areas, city parks, camping areas, ball fields and playgrounds in their district. Facilities that were considered of high importance, though citizens were not satisfied with their availability, include ball courts, swimming pools, paved trails, playgrounds, picnic pavilions and camping areas.

Based on this information, it is likely that Six County citizens would swim and play court sports more often if swimming pools and ball courts were of higher availability. Playground and camping area availability was satisfactory for some citizens and not for others, but these facilities were considered of high importance, overall. Citizens did not express satisfaction with the availability of paved trails, though they reported high participation in walking and biking, activities suited to paved trails. Similarly, picnicking is a popular activity in this district, though citizens expressed low



High participation in OHV riding was reported by the citizens of the Six County Planning District.

satisfaction with the availability of picnic pavilions.

Municipalities surveyed in the Six County planning district reported the need for the following new facilities: additional facilities in existing parks, ball fields, playground equipment and new parks. They reported a need for improvements to parks and community or recreation centers. Citizens and their elected officials agreed on the need for new playgrounds and playground equipment. However, where municipalities reported their high priority needs as being for parks and ball fields, citizens seemed to be more interested in increasing the availability of facilities like picnic pavilions, swimming pools and ball courts.

### **Southeastern Planning District**

Citizens in the Southeastern planning district reported the highest participation in walking for pleasure or exercise, picnicking, camping, wildlife or bird watching and running. Other popular activities included fishing, playground activities and OHV riding. The following recreation facilities were considered of high importance in this district: camping areas, natural areas, city parks, OHV riding areas and playgrounds. Citizens were highly satisfied with the availability of city parks, natural areas, ball fields, camping areas, playgrounds and OHV riding areas. Several facilities were rated as being of high importance to citizens, but low satisfaction was reported regarding their availability; these include swimming pools, camping areas, ball courts, OHV riding areas, playgrounds and picnic areas.



Picnic facilities like this one at Green River State Park in the Southeastern Planning District were reported as of high importance by the citizens of that district.

Citizens in the Southeastern district would likely swim and participate in court-based sports more than they reported participating if the facilities supporting these activities were more readily available. OHV riding areas and picnic pavilions are also needed recreational facilities in this district, as they are facilities that support popular activities, and citizens consider them to be of high importance and unsatisfactory availability. Other popular activities in the Southeastern district were playground activities and camping. Camping areas and playgrounds were considered of high importance in the district, and citizens were split on their level of satisfaction with the availability of these facilities.

Municipalities in the Southeastern district reported a need for new non-motorized trails, ball fields and city parks. They reported a need for improvements and renovations to existing ball fields, swimming pools and city parks. Citizens agreed

with their elected representatives on the need for swimming pools and their renovations. Citizens did not report a particularly high need for non-motorized trails, though they did report high participation in walking and running. Citizens did not identify ball fields or city parks as major needs, while their elected officials reported these facilities as being primary needs in their communities.

### **Uintah Basin Planning District**

Citizens in the Uintah Basin planning district reported high levels of participation in walking for pleasure or exercise, picnicking, fishing, wildlife or bird watching, running and camping. Uintah Basin citizens consider several facilities to be of high importance: camping areas, natural areas, playgrounds, city parks and ball fields. Citizens reported high satisfaction with camping areas, natural areas, city parks and ball fields. Citizens were dissatisfied with the availability of several facilities that they considered to be of high importance to their communities, including particularly swimming pools and OHV riding areas, as well as ball courts, playgrounds and picnic pavilions.

Uintah Basin citizens would likely participate in swimming and OHV riding more often with more facilities to do so. They reported that swimming pools and OHV riding areas were of high importance, but that they were not satisfied with the availability of those facilities. To a lesser degree, ball courts, playgrounds and picnic pavilions received high importance and low satisfaction scores. Citizens would probably participate in court-based sports and playground activities more frequently if more ball courts and playgrounds were available. They already report high levels of participation in picnicking, and report being dissatisfied with the availability of picnic pavilions.

Municipalities in the Uintah Basin reported the greatest need for new ball fields, non-motorized trails and community or recreation centers, as well as renovations and improvements to existing ball fields. Citizens reported being highly satisfied with ball fields in this district, in disagreement with their elected representatives' reported needs. While citizens reported high participation in walking and running, which can take place on non-motorized trails, they did not report any particular need for new non-motorized trails. Community or recreation centers reported as needs by Uintah Basin municipalities might provide the ball courts and swimming pools for which citizens reported needs.

### **Wasatch Front Planning District**

Wasatch Front planning district citizens reported high participation in walking for pleasure or exercise, picnicking, swimming, running, playground activities and biking. They considered city parks, natural areas, playgrounds and camping areas to be recreation facilities of high importance to their communities. They were highly satisfied with the availability of city parks, playgrounds and picnic pavilions. They reported high importance scores and low satisfaction scores with the availability of natural areas, camping areas, paved trails, swimming pools and hiking trails.

Citizens reported frequent participation in activities that take place on paved and hiking trails and in swimming pools, which are facilities that received high importance scores and low satisfaction scores. These are primary needs of Wasatch Front citizens. Other needs are camping areas and natural areas, where citizens can participate in trail-oriented activities like walking, running and biking and can increase their participation in camping and wildlife and bird watching.



Paved non-motorized trails were identified as a need by citizens of the Wasatch Front Planning District.

Municipalities in the Wasatch Front planning district reported primary needs for new facilities, including new ball fields, city parks, non-motorized trails and community or recreation centers. They reported needs for improvements and renovations to existing ball fields and community or recreation centers. Citizens did not put the same level of priority need on ball fields or city parks as did their elected representatives; they reported high satisfaction with the availability of city parks and did not report ball fields as being among the most important recreation facilities in their community, nor as the most frequently used. If the development of new and improvement of existing community and recreation centers in the Wasatch Front district incorporates swimming pools, then municipalities will be meeting needs for swimming pools reported by citizens. Citizens and municipalities agreed on the need for new non-motorized trails, which would host several of the Wasatch Front's recreation opportunities that receive the most participation – walking, running and biking.

# Wetlands

According to the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan (NWPCP) of the USFWS, wetlands are considered to be lands in transition zones between aquatic and terrestrial systems where the land is covered by shallow water or the water table is usually near or at the ground surface. In order to be classified as wetlands under USFWS standards, one or more of three characteristics must be present:

For more information on wetlands and national wetland management policies, visit:

[www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands](http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands)  
[www.epa.gov/watertrain/cwa](http://www.epa.gov/watertrain/cwa)  
[www.fws.gov/policy.660fw4.html](http://www.fws.gov/policy.660fw4.html)

- “At least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes (plants specifically adapted to live in wetlands)”
- “The substrate is predominantly undrained hydric (wetland) soil”
- “The substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year”

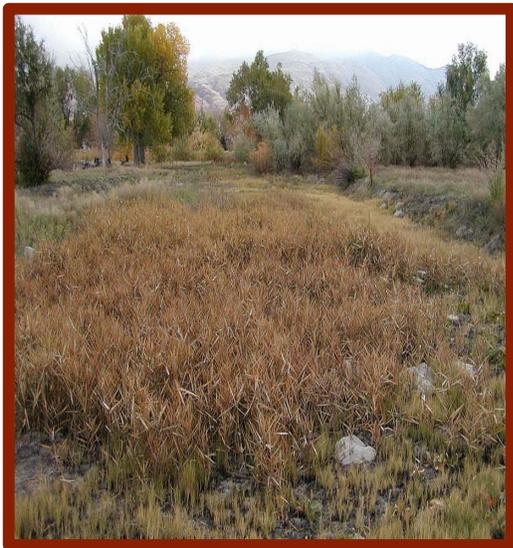
Wetlands are critical components of healthy regional ecosystems. They provide essential habitat for many species of fish and wildlife, as well as important resting places for migrating birds. They can also control floods and erosion, purify wastewater and recharge groundwater.

The USFWS reports periodically on the status and trends of national wetlands. Studies conducted between the mid-1950s and mid-1970s showed an estimated wetland loss of 458,000 acres per year. By the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s, the rate of wetland loss had declined to 290,000 acres per year. From 1986 to 1997, there was a sharp drop in the rate of wetland loss to 58,500 acres lost per year. From 1998 to 2004, however, the nation was found to have experienced a net wetland gain of 32,000 acres per year. This positive trend can be attributed to national, state, local and non-profit initiatives to protect these important lands. While the USFWS reports measure only wetland quantity, not quality, it demonstrates that regulatory and non-regulatory restoration programs are having on-the-ground conservation impacts.

## Wetlands and Conservation in Utah

Wetlands account for only about 0.2 percent of Utah’s land; they are very rare, and they are being lost to urban development, non-native plant and

For more information on wetlands, wetland management and policy coordination in Utah, visit:  
[wildlife.utah.gov/cwcs](http://wildlife.utah.gov/cwcs)  
[wildlife.utah.gov/cwcs/02.pdf](http://wildlife.utah.gov/cwcs/02.pdf)  
[wildlife.utah.gov/wetlandsed/pdf/wetlands\\_of\\_utah\\_book.pdf](http://wildlife.utah.gov/wetlandsed/pdf/wetlands_of_utah_book.pdf)  
[www.mitigationcommission.gov](http://www.mitigationcommission.gov)  
[governor.utah.gov/planning/rdcc.htm](http://governor.utah.gov/planning/rdcc.htm)



Wetlands on the Jordan River Parkway protect and enhance for wildlife, water quality and are a visual amenity. Photo courtesy: Jamie Dalton

animal species, pollution, improper grazing practices and various other circumstances. Between 30 and 40 animal and bird species that depend on wetland habitats have been identified as species of concern in Utah.

Numerous groups and agencies in Utah are involved in wetlands conservation. The USFWS and Natural Resources Conservation Service are both federal programs offering resources for habitat and wetland conservation efforts on private lands. The Utah Wetlands Foundation, the Nature Conservancy, Ducks Unlimited, the Utah Wildlife Federation and the Utah Audubon Society are a few of the non-profit organizations working to protect wetlands and wildlife habitat in the state.

The Utah Reclamation, Mitigation and Conservation Commission, which was established in 1992 by the Central Utah Project Completion Act administers mitigation projects that “offset the impacts to fish, wildlife and related recreation resources caused by the Central Utah Project and other federal reclamation projects in Utah.” (The Central Utah Project is an effort to divert, store and deliver water to state citizens for their use needs.) The Commission’s wetlands projects include the Utah Lake Wetland Preserve, the South Shore Ecological Reserve on the Great Salt Lake, the Great Salt Lake Shorelands Preserve and the Jordan River Wetlands Project.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) is also involved in wetlands conservation and education. DWR, along with Project WILD, has developed fourth grade interdisciplinary curriculum with both school- and field-based activities called Utah’s Wonderful Wetlands. The DWR has also developed Utah’s Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy to protect and improve sensitive habitat around the state, including wetlands. The strategy uses the State Wildlife Grants program, which was developed in 2001, as a funding source for all species and habitats in greatest need of conservation. Projects eligible for these grants should be partner-based strategies for protection, restoration and enhancement of species and habitats gaining both public and private sector support.

The Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation complies with all federal and state laws and policies regarding wetlands through a monitoring program and by avoiding impacts, or minimizing and mitigating those few impacts that are unavoidable. It also has regular opportunities to consult with agencies in the state responsible for the management of fish and wildlife resources, including DWR and the USFWS, through the state’s Resource Development Coordinating Committee in

the Utah Public Lands Policy Coordination Office. As resource management plans are written for these parks, wetlands and their preservation are thoroughly considered in the planning process.

The Division's wetland management and acquisition policy is guided by federal and state laws and regulations, as well as by its wetlands priority plan, Utah's Wetlands: An Important Outdoor Recreation Resource, which was developed in consultation with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Utah State Office of the USFWS. The Division may consider updating its wetlands priority plan before producing its 2013 SCORP.

The Division recognizes the importance of wetland resources for their recreational value, in addition to their ecological value. Wetlands in parks throughout the Division's system provide visitors with important opportunities to watch wildlife, explore water systems, learn about water quality and attend interpretive and educational programs to become more informed and responsible citizens and users of Utah's resources.

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## Implementation

There are a number of resources in Utah to address statewide recreation issues and meet recreation needs. Current opportunities and programs available through federal, state and local land management agencies (described in the Recreation Supply section of this document) meet many recreation needs. New resources and opportunities are available through these agencies. The state supports several activity-specific funded programs for recreation, including the Trails and Pathways Program, the State OHV Program and the State Boating Program. The LWCF Program will play a further role in addressing Utah's recreation and conservation needs. The Division's strategic plan, Vision 2010, describes some ways Utah's recreation needs and issues will be addressed, as do the resource management plans (RMPs) written to guide the administration of each state park. The following programs do not comprise an exhaustive list of resources to address recreation needs in Utah.

### Federal Grant and Assistance Programs

#### LWCF Program

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (P.L. 88-578) created a unique program for acquiring public lands for the express purpose of providing opportunities for outdoor recreation. Using revenues from off-shore oil drilling, LWCF finances both federal acquisition of park and recreation lands and a matching grant program to state and local governments for acquisition, planning and development. As of fiscal year 2006, LWCF had appropriated over \$3.6 billion to the states and territories – with matching funds, a dedication of over \$7.2 billion – to support over 40,000 park, open space and recreation facility projects. Roughly 2.6 million acres of land have been acquired and committed to recreation and conservation, and numerous projects have given communities more opportunities to play outside close to home.

For more information on LWCF, visit:  
[stateparks.utah.gov/grants/land-water.html](http://stateparks.utah.gov/grants/land-water.html)  
[www.nps.gov/lwcf](http://www.nps.gov/lwcf)



Since the passage of the LWCF Act, nearly \$45 million in LWCF assistance has been dedicated to almost 450 recreation projects in Utah, with matching funds representing a total investment of just under \$90 million. Utah's citizens have benefited from these funds through their open space, playgrounds, swimming pools, ball fields, camping areas, golf courses, picnic facilities and numerous other community recreation resources and facilities. The legacy of

LWCF projects in Utah is expansive, but recent years have seen significant decreases in funding. LWCF monies awarded to the state for dispersion between projects were 25 percent of funding levels in 2003, and costs required to maintain the program effectively are on the rise as budgets shrink with the financial downturn of 2008. The program continues to contribute to important opportunities for Utah's citizens to enjoy recreating outdoors near their homes.

The Division administers Utah's LWCF apportionment, which is distributed to states and territories proportionally based on population. Project sponsors submit grant applications, which are reviewed by the Division's LWCF grants coordinator and ranked through an evaluation process that was cooperatively developed by NPS and the state. The process requires a thorough review of the application and supporting documentation, a site inspection, a ranking based on the evaluation and final approval by the Division's citizen governing board. The evaluation process, or Open Project Selection Process (OPSP), is based on a point system awarded to project proposals for project qualities and needs. Once grants are approved by the Division's board, they must receive NPS approval. Any projects receiving LWCF grant awards – properties or facilities – must be set aside for recreation purposes in perpetuity.

Utah's OPSP will be revised in 2009 to reflect new program goals within the Division and changes to the LWCF Manual. An environmental screening form will be added to the application process, much of which will be completed by the project sponsor with assistance from the Division and resource experts. Approved projects will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, so that any projects completed on an existing park footprint will be subject to a Categorical Exclusion, and any land acquisitions will be subject to a full Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement, depending upon the significance of a project's environmental impacts. The Division's LWCF grant coordinator will look to the NPS for assistance in this process, perhaps by tiering to a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for LWCF projects or through the involvement of the Recreation, Trails and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) program.

Other revisions will include points awarded in the OPSP for a component of quality assurance in each project. In the current OPSP, quality assurance is measured (and priority points awarded) by a new applicant's demonstrated ability to maintain adequate financial records and for a demonstrated history of timely, effective turnover of grant funds by an applicant that has previously received LWCF grant funding. Quality assurance points may be additionally awarded in the future for projects supported by a sustainable stakeholders organization, such as a friends group or sponsoring coalition, that will ensure the long-term success of each LWCF project, particularly if project development receives the benefit of RTCA involvement.

**Table 10. Utah LWCF Grant**

<b>Utah LWCF Grants</b>		<b>Fiscal Years 2003 – 2008</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>LWCF Federal Appropriation</b>		
2003	\$1,165,250		
2004	\$798,200		
2005	\$1,148,130		
2006	\$356,983		
2007	\$356,983		
2008	\$294,687		
2009, anticipated	Less than \$300,000		
<b>Project Category</b>	<b>Number of Projects Funded</b>	<b>Total Project Funding</b>	<b>LWCF Contribution to Projects</b>
Park improvements & facilities	14	\$5,901,052	\$2,950,526
Ball fields & improvements	6	\$1,353,520	\$676,760
New parks	2	\$880,200	\$440,100
Community & aquatic centers	3	\$820,000	\$410,000
Natural areas	1	\$300,000	\$150,000
Skate parks	1	\$218,400	\$109,200
Administrative costs	2	\$131,373	\$65,686.50
<b>Total 29 projects</b>		<b>Total \$9,604,545</b>	<b>Total \$4,802,272.50</b>

**Table 11. Utah LWCF Open Project Selection Criteria**

<b>Utah's LWCF OPSP</b>		To be revised in 2009
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Point Value</b>	
<b>Administrative Considerations</b>	<b>400</b>	
Administrative Capacity	100	
Application is properly completed	(+ 25)	
All maps & plans are included	(+ 25)	
A good narrative is provided	(+ 25)	
Reasonable cost estimates are included	(+ 25)	
Utilization of Funds & Fiscal Administration	100	
New applicant – demonstrated ability to maintain adequate financial records	(= 100)	
Demonstrated history of timely, effective turnover of grant funds	(= 100)	
Marginal record of turnover	(= 50)	
Reasonable cost estimates are included	(= 25)	
Availability of Other Funding Sources	100	
<i>Case by case determination as to whether there is alternative federal or state funding, donations, etc. available. Also, what is the source of the match?</i>		
There is no other source of funds or match	(= 100)	
Applicant is providing <50% cash match from other sources or in-kind	(= 75)	
100% of match is from other sources	(= 25)	
State Responsibility	100	
<i>Points awarded if the state of Utah's obligation to the federal government to complete a "useable" facility</i>		
It is necessary to complete a useable project	(= 100)	
Project will complete a partial development	(= 50)	
Project is unrelated to any state responsibility	(= 0)	
<b>Magnitude of Loss</b>	<b>300</b>	
Acquisition and/or Development Projects	300	
High importance & critical timing	(= 300)	
Important & timely	(= 200)	
Time is not critical	(= 100)	
<b>Meets Identified Outdoor Recreation Needs</b>	<b>400</b>	
<i>Sources of need information: 2008 SCORP, studies, citizen &amp; municipality surveys</i>		
Based on Local or Regional Needs Assessment the Project Profile May Provide	200	
For the most favored new recreation facilities	(= 200)	
For the most favored improved facilities	(= 150)	
Relationship of Project to Similar Facilities in the Immediate Area	150	
No similar facilities within a reasonable travel distance	(= 150)	
Current facilities are inadequate – not due to poor operations & management	(= 100)	
Facilities are adequate, addition would enhance program	(= 75)	
Other facilities have capacity to handle use	(= 50)	
Facilities are inadequate due to poor operations & management	(= 25)	
Sponsor has Furnished a Current Opinion Survey or Area Needs Assessment, and/or the Project is Pursuant to a Current Formally Adopted Master Plan	50	

<b>Site Location, Relative to the Area Served</b>	<b>200</b>
Location Relative to the Primary User Groups	100
Very best	(= 100)
Very good	(= 75)
Good	(= 50)
Fair	(= 25)
Adequacy of Access to the Site	100
<i>Considering safety &amp; convenience; 15-minute walk or ride proximity; sidewalks, bike, equestrian or OHV trails; minimal auto-pedestrian conflicts; planned connectivity</i>	
Very best	(= 100)
Very good	(= 75)
Good	(= 50)
Fair	(= 25)
<b>Socio-Economic Factors</b>	<b>250</b>
Spectrum of Public Served by the Project Service Area	100
<i>Planning district or county census descriptions - representative</i>	
All age groups, genders, socio-economic groups, and minorities	(= 100)
Some demographic groups	(= 50)
Few demographic groups	(= 25)
Population Growth Factor – Percentage Growth Between Censuses	100
1 point per percent increase	(+ 100)
Planning District Reliance on Recreation & Tourism Related Visitation	50
<i>Travel-related employment &amp; spending as a percent of gross retail sales per district</i>	
High reliance	(= 50)
Moderate reliance	(= 40)
Lower reliance	(= 30)
Lowest reliance	(= 10)
<b>Planning, Design, Program &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>250</b>
Demonstrated Recreation Activity & Facility Maintenance Program that is:	100
Excellent	(= 100)
Very good	(= 75)
Good	(= 50)
Fair	(= 25)
Poor	(= 0)
Project is Innovative, Unique in Activity, Design or Use of the Site	100
Highly innovative	(= 100)
Innovative or unique	(= 75)
Functional design	(= 50)
Limited design or use of site	(= 25)
Poor design or use of site	(= 0)
Seasonal Activities	50
Favors multiple, expanded season or year-round use, and extended hours	(+ 50)
Special Considerations in Planning, Design, Program & Maintenance	---
Health remediation, ADA special accommodation, recent research findings (opinion surveys), major policy changes, federal regulations, air & water/wetland remediation, special cultural heritage protection, new sustainability methods	---

## Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program

The Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) program of the NPS is not a granting program, but numerous organizations are eligible to apply for technical assistance in the implementation of outdoor recreation and natural resource conservation projects. RTCA coordinators give local organizations and governments the tools to collaboratively preserve open space, conserve rivers and develop greenways and trails. Projects must have broad community support to receive approval, and they must be supported by a group of partners with substantive and well-defined roles. Preference is given for projects that include both resource conservation and recreation, provide physical connections among resources, engage youth, develop relationships between NPS areas and local communities, and those that partner with health organizations or the NPS.

For more information on RTCA, visit:  
[www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca](http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca)

An RTCA coordinator is located in Salt Lake City to serve projects in Utah.

## Recreational Trails Program

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is an assistance program through the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) that is administered by the Division. RTP was authorized by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), which established the Recreational Trails Funding Program and the Recreational Trails Trust Fund. ISTEA requires that revenues from motor fuel taxes generated from the sale of fuel for off-highway vehicle recreational purposes be transferred to the Trails Trust Fund from the Highway Trust Fund in order to provide for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail and facility improvements.

For more information on the RTP, visit:  
[stateparks.utah.gov/grants/rectrails.html](http://stateparks.utah.gov/grants/rectrails.html)  
[www.fwha.dot.gov/environmental/rectrails](http://www.fwha.dot.gov/environmental/rectrails)



This bridge over the Colorado River, developed with assistance from the Recreational Trails Program, is an important link in the non-motorized trail system in the Moab area.

Of the money in the Trails Trust Fund, 98.5 percent is distributed to the states (1.5 percent covers administrative costs and trail-related research). Half of that amount is distributed equally to all states, and half is distributed proportionally based on the estimated amount of off-road recreational fuel use per state. States are required to use at least 40 percent of their appropriation for diversified trail uses, so that multiple user groups should benefit from the projects funded. States are encouraged

to consider projects that benefit both motorized and non-motorized trail users, such as common trailhead facilities.

**Table 12. Utah RTP Projects**

<b>Utah Recreational Trails Program</b>	
<b>Project Category</b>	<b>Funding Details for Fiscal Years 2003 – 2008</b>
Federally-sponsored	69 projects (50%)
State-sponsored	22 projects (16%)
County-sponsored	13 projects (9%)
City-sponsored	34 projects (25%)
<b>Total 138 projects</b>	
Trail construction & maintenance	\$6,736,497
Equipment	\$362,111
Trail ranger program	\$361,260
Education & interpretation	\$120,691
<b>Total \$7,580,559</b>	

In Utah, grant applications are considered by the Utah Combined Trails Advisory Council (a joint-session meeting of Utah Recreational Trails Advisory Council (URTAC) and the OHV Advisory Council) and Division staff. This group recommends project funding to the Division’s citizen governing board, which has the authority for funding approval. Up to 50 percent of a project’s costs can be funded by the RTP program in Utah, though funds from other federal granting programs can be used. The remaining percent of a project can be matched with sponsor cash, in-kind services, volunteer labor or donations. Any federal agency project sponsor must secure at least five percent of funding from a non-federal source. Most project grants range in amount from \$20,000 to \$250,000. Funds are distributed on a reimbursement schedule after project completion and inspection. All projects receiving these funds are subject to an environmental clearance process.

**Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program**

The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-625) established the UPARR program, which provides matching grants and technical assistance to urban communities in economic distress specifically to rehabilitate critically needed recreation facilities. UPARR also encourages a commitment to continuing operation and maintenance of recreation sites, facilities and programs, as well as systematic local planning. The only eligible

For more information on UPARR, visit:  
[www.nps.gov/uprr](http://www.nps.gov/uprr)

grant applicants are cities and urban counties. Any sites or facilities receiving UPARR assistance are protected for public recreation use.

UPARR provides three types of grants. Rehabilitation grants give capital funding for the renovation or redesign of existing community facilities. Innovation grants tend to be smaller, and they fund specific activities to either increase recreation programming or improve local government efficiency at operating existing programs. Planning grants fund the development of Recovery Action Program plans. To receive rehabilitation or innovation grants, applicants are required to maintain a current, NPS-approved Recovery Action Program plan.

The UPARR program has not received funding since 2002.

## **State Grant and Assistance Programs**

### **Trails and Pathways Program**

The Division coordinates the state's Trails and Pathways Program (TPP), which provides 50/50 matching fund grants to any federal, state or local government entity or special improvement district for the planning, acquisition and development of non-motorized, recreational trails. The TPP also offers technical assistance and training to grant recipients. Some programs currently receiving funds through TPP are the Bonneville Shoreline Trail, Centennial Crossing and Urban Trails Programs.

For more information on the TPP, visit:  
[stateparks.utah.gov/grants/pathways.html](http://stateparks.utah.gov/grants/pathways.html)

The TPP was developed as a result of the Recreation Trails Act of 1991, which charged the Division with coordinating the development of a statewide network of non-motorized trails. Funds are appropriated by the Utah Legislature annually, then awarded by the Division's citizen governing board based on recommendations made by URTAC and state parks employees.

**Table 13. Utah Trails and Pathways Program**

<b>Utah Trails and Pathways Program</b>	
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Detail</b>
<b>Fiscal Years 2003 – 2008</b>	
29 projects funded	11 federal, 5 state, 5 county, 8 city
\$1,135,704	New trails, repairs & reconstruction, bridges, connections between recreation sites, trail system linkages, trailhead facilities, Nordic trail grooming equipment, information & interpretation
<b>Fiscal Year 2009 Recommendations</b>	
7 projects funded	1 federal, 4 county, 2 city
\$688,500	New trail sections, trailhead facilities, Nordic trail grooming equipment

URTAC is made up of members representing the following interests: hiking, bicycling, cross-country (Nordic) skiing, horseback riding, one member at large, the Utah League of Cities and Towns, the Utah Association of Counties, the USFS and the BLM. The council advises the Division on non-motorized trail matters, reviews requests for matching grant fiscal assistance, rates and ranks proposed trail projects in collaboration with state parks staff, and provides recommendations for funding to the Division’s governing board.

**State OHV Program**

Utah’s Off-Highway Vehicle Program coordinates OHV-related recreation throughout the state and emphasizes rider safety through its education program and efforts to enforce OHV regulations. Managed by the Division, the OHV program produces maps and publications informing citizens of riding opportunities and events around the state, laws and regulations, natural resource use and protection, as well as riding ethics and volunteer opportunities. Program leadership falls to the state OHV coordinator, and a five-year strategic plan for the program is expected to be released in 2009. The strategic plan will be developed with a large degree of public input, including a survey of registered OHV owners in Utah, a citizen planning team and a public comment period on the draft plan.

For more information on the OHV program, visit:  
[stateparks.utah.gov/ohv](http://stateparks.utah.gov/ohv)  
[stateparks.utah.gov/grants/ohv.html](http://stateparks.utah.gov/grants/ohv.html)

The OHV program sponsors a youth education program. Youth under age 16 are required by state law to complete the Know Before You Go! education course before operating an OHV on public lands, roads or trails. (Children under age 8 are prohibited from operating an OHV on public land). The course covers the following topics: safe riding, proper machine sizing, weight distribution, responsible and

ethical riding, proper handling and shifting, and riding within your ability. Students must pass a written test on course materials before progressing to hands-on riding skills lessons.

The OHV program also administers a grants program. The Utah Legislature authorized the state Off-Highway Vehicle Trails Program in 1987 with the purpose of assisting public land management agencies in their efforts to meet the needs of OHV users. The OHV program provides 50/50 matching fund grants to federal, state and local governments and to organized user groups to fund OHV-related projects in Utah. Projects eligible for funding include trail construction, rehabilitation and maintenance, development of trailhead facilities, signage installation, education and interpretive media and programs, law enforcement, peer-patrolling activities, and purchase of trail maintenance equipment.



The OHV Program oversees the state's mandatory youth OHV education course.

**Table 14. Utah OHV Trails Program**

<b>Utah OHV Trails Program</b>	
<b>Project Category</b>	<b>Funding Details for Fiscal Years 2003 - 2008</b>
Federally-sponsored	17 projects
County-sponsored	7 projects
City-sponsored	2 projects
Organization-sponsored	7 projects
	<b>Total 33 projects</b>
Trail construction & facilities	\$301,590
Mapping, signage & information, including avalanche reports	\$150,858
Law enforcement, education, volunteer programs and other expenses	\$143,215
Equipment	\$80,056
	<b>Total \$675,719</b>

Funding for the OHV Trails Program is appropriated annually by the state legislature and is received from OHV registration fees and a small percentage of Utah's motor fuel tax. The grant program generally provides about \$175,000 per year for projects statewide.

Projects are selected by the Division's citizen governing board, based on recommendations submitted by the OHV Advisory Council and Division staff. Once projects have been selected, project sponsors can apply to receive up to 50 percent of their awards in advance of work done in order to fund start-up costs. The OHV Advisory Committee is comprised of members representing the following interests: motorcycles, ATVs, snowmobiles, 4-wheel drive vehicles, OHV safety, retail OHV dealers, one member at large, the USFS and the BLM.

### **Permanent Community Impact Fund**

The Permanent Community Impact Fund is a state program administered by the Permanent Community Impact Fund Board.

For more information on the Permanent Community Impact Fund, visit:  
[www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r199/r199-008.htm](http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r199/r199-008.htm)

It provides loans and grants to state agencies and subdivisions of the state that are or could be socially or economically impacted, directly or indirectly, by mineral resource development on federal lands.

Under the Federal Mineral Lease Act of 1920, lease holders on public land make royalty payments to the federal government for the development and production of non-metaliferous minerals. In Utah, the primary source of these royalties is the commercial production of fossil fuels on federal land managed by USFS and BLM. Since the enactment of the Mineral Lease Act, a portion of these royalty payments, called mineral lease payments, have been returned to the state in an effort to help mitigate the local impact of energy and mineral developments on federal lands. The state of Utah then allocates 32.5 percent to the Permanent Community Impact Fund Board. The board considers applications for projects that provide public infrastructure or services that are traditionally provided by local governmental entities, including planning, construction and maintenance of public facilities and the provision of public services. Projects can be funded by grants or loans; the board tends to prefer funding through an interest-bearing loan, which extends the utility of the funds over a longer period of time.

Recreation facilities can be financed through the Permanent Community Impact Fund. When a loan is awarded, the board purchases either a taxable or a tax-exempt bond, depending on the circumstances of the project, to finance the project. Factors influencing the type of bond purchased include the best interests of the state and the applicant, as well as the applicant's ability to pay the bond. Grants are only awarded when other financing methods cannot be used, repayment is difficult or emergency situations exist that affect public health, safety or welfare.

## LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund

The LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund is a state program administered by the Utah Quality Growth

For more information on the LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund, visit:  
[www.governor.state.ut.us/Planning/leraymcallister.htm](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/Planning/leraymcallister.htm)

Commission and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. Its goal is to protect open lands that are critical to recreation, scenery, historic preservation, agriculture, water quality, wildlife habitat and wetlands. The Fund is an incentive program that provides grants that encourage collaborative conservation efforts between communities and landowners.

Counties, cities, towns, the Utah Department of Natural Resources, the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, and non-profits with 501(c)(3) status can apply for these 50/50 matching grants to acquire conservation easements on private lands or to purchase fee titles on parcels of land up to 20 acres in size. Projects must have support from local communities, by way of their local elected officials and legislators. Funds from this program may only preserve land in or restore land to its natural state, or preserve agricultural production. These grants cannot be used for "active recreation" sites like parks with developed facilities or ball fields. However, some forms of recreation may occur on these lands, or they may provide access to recreation sites.

## Other Programs and Planning

### State Boating Program

Utah's Boating Program was authorized by the state legislature to promote and regulate safety and adherence to boating laws on Utah's waterways, and to provide educational programs for boat operators. The boating program has numerous specific responsibilities, including but not limited to the following:

For more information on boating in Utah, visit:  
[stateparks.utah.gov/boating](http://stateparks.utah.gov/boating)  
[stateparks.utah.gov/docs/FinalBoatPlanComplete.pdf](http://stateparks.utah.gov/docs/FinalBoatPlanComplete.pdf)  
[stateparks.utah.gov/docs/2006BoatingStudy.pdf](http://stateparks.utah.gov/docs/2006BoatingStudy.pdf)

For more information on the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund, visit:  
[www.nasbla.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3379](http://www.nasbla.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3379)

- Coordinating activities of and ensuring management consistency between the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), the USCG Auxiliary (the voluntary branch of the USCG), the Utah Department of Motor Vehicles, the Utah Tax Commission and all of the agencies (such as NPS, USFS, BLM, BOR) that manage bodies of water in the state
- Addressing boating access, construction issues and law enforcement statewide
- Providing statewide boating officer training programs for operation, enforcement and search and rescue
- Awarding licenses, permits and registration to captains, guides,

outfitting companies, marine dealers, boat liveries and for marine events

- Educating citizens through Utah Safe Boating Week events, a boating education course, a personal watercraft (PWC) education course that is mandatory for operators age 12 to 17, and

attending tradeshow and safety fairs

- Managing all boating safety publications and multimedia in the state and maintaining regular contact with the media through weekly press releases and other media and marketing coordination

The State of Utah: Strategic Boating Plan was published in April 2000 to guide the administration of the boating program. A new five-year strategic plan will be released in 2009 and will be developed with the assistance of a citizen planning team and a public comment period on the draft plan. Research was conducted, and a report was published by IORT in 2006 to provide information for this plan; it included a survey of registered boat owners in Utah.

The Boating Program is funded through numerous sources, including USCG grants, boat registration fees, fuel tax revenues from fuel used for recreational boating, commercial boating registration fees and boater access funds from matching grant programs through DWR and USFWS. Grants from the USCG are supported by the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund (formerly Wallop-Breaux), which operates on the basis of a user-pay, user-benefits initiative. These funds are generated through taxes and fees associated with fishing and boating, allocated by Congress and administered by the USCG; they provide boating safety programs, including education, law enforcement and other initiatives. All Boating Program funds are distributed among state parks for boating operational activities, and throughout the state for the activities listed above.

### **Children in Nature Programs**

A tremendous nationwide movement to get children outdoors was sparked, in part, by the 2006 publication of Richard Louv's book, Last Child in the Woods, which discussed the reasons for and implications of what he calls "nature deficit disorder." Since that time, groups, agencies and citizens from fields as varied as natural resource management, health care, education and the outdoor gear industry have created programs, formed partnerships and developed facilities and opportunities to support the effort to get children outside.

For more information on ROCKIN' Utah, visit: [stateparks.utah.gov/rockin-utah](http://stateparks.utah.gov/rockin-utah)

For more information on the Children in Nature movement and other programs, visit:

[www.getoutdoorsitsyours.gov](http://www.getoutdoorsitsyours.gov)

[www.childrenandnature.org](http://www.childrenandnature.org)

[richardlouv.com](http://richardlouv.com)

[www.fs.fed.us/emphasis/kids.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/emphasis/kids.shtml)

[www.fws.gov/letsngooutside](http://www.fws.gov/letsngooutside)

[www.blm.gov/pgdata/content/wo/en/prog/more/](http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/content/wo/en/prog/more/)

Children and Nature.html

Movement leaders are concerned about the developmental health and well-being of children who lead indoor, sedentary lives. Also, children who do not experience nature tend not to develop much understanding or appreciation for the natural resources on which they depend. Getting children outside and giving them time to play freely has been shown in a variety of studies to improve their social and critical thinking skills, physical health, psychological health, knowledge of their surroundings and creativity, among numerous other benefits.

Utah is sponsoring a children in nature program called ROCKIN' Utah, Reaching Out Connecting Kids in Nature. It was first implemented in the summer of 2008, and events were held at state parks throughout the summer, including fishing, nature and wildlife viewing, camping and cooking outdoors, boating, kite flying, hiking, historical and cultural education and OHV riding. ROCKIN' Utah's mission is to revitalize children's interest in nature and encourage creative outdoor play by providing opportunities for families to discover Utah's natural and cultural resources and explore healthy physical activities together.

### **Teacher to Ranger to Teacher Program**

The NPS sponsors the Teacher to Ranger to Teacher (TRT) Program in order to help

For more information on the TRT program, visit:  
[www.nps.gov/cany/forteachers/professionaldevelopment.htm](http://www.nps.gov/cany/forteachers/professionaldevelopment.htm)

connect the country's citizens to their natural and cultural heritage. School teachers are selected to work as park rangers for the summer, performing a variety of duties based on their interests and park needs. What the teacher-rangers learn in the parks – conservation, land management, natural resources, interpretation, outdoor recreation – they take back to their classrooms. During the school year they engage students and other teachers in activities related to parks, recreation and resources by sharing stories from their ranger experiences and employing their new skills in the classroom. The TRT program aims to recruit teacher-rangers from communities and schools that are not generally reached by NPS programs, giving special emphasis to areas with large, ethnically diverse populations.

The TRT program in Utah is a partnership between state and national parks. In the summer of 2008, Zion National Park partnered with Coral Pink, Sand Hollow and Snow Canyon state parks – all located in the St. George area – to fund a teacher-ranger from the local area who designed a program called the Desert Junior Ranger Program, that would be implemented in 2009. Also in 2008, Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park in the Moab area hosted a teacher-ranger from Minnesota who developed the Junior Ranger Explorer program, also to be implemented in 2009. Both programs provided activities and prizes for participants from multiple state and national parks, encouraging them to learn more about both southwestern and southeastern Utah, respectively.

## **Vision 2010, Strategic Plan for the Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation**

The Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation approved its long-range strategic plan, Vision 2010, in December 2004. The plan was developed by a team of employees, members of the Division's citizen governing board and the general public with the mission to "provide opportunities to improve the quality of life in Utah through parks, programs and employees serving the public."

Vision 2010 recognizes the importance of recreation benefits to public health, the tourism and recreation industry's impact on the state economy, growth in local economies resulting from visitation to parks, trails and open space, as well as a generally improved quality of life for Utah's citizens.

Vision 2010 identifies the following goals for the Division, with the intention that they will be met by the year 2010:

- Develop marketing plans and programs to enhance its contribution to Utah's economy
- Provide high-quality, safe and affordable recreational, educational and interpretive opportunities
- Protect, preserve and appropriately enhance and expand Utah's recreational estate
- Recruit, develop and retain a highly skilled and committed workforce within Utah's state parks

The Division has been very successful in completing Vision 2010's objectives. Most objectives will have been met by the end of 2008, and the Division expects to begin development of a new strategic plan before 2010.

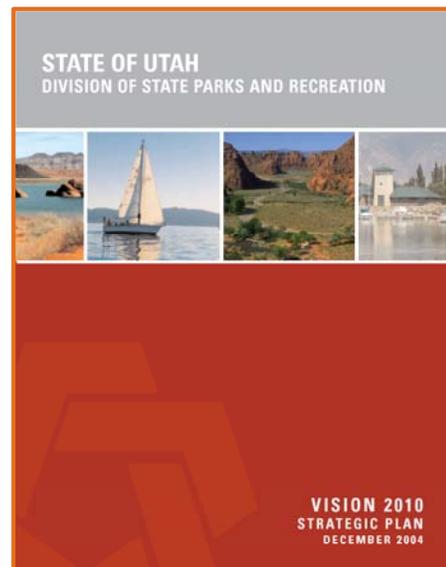
## **Resource Management Plans (RMP) for Utah's State Parks**

The Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation develops an RMP for each park, in order of priority of recreation, environmental and political issues.

Most of Utah's 43 state parks are guided in their administration by a current RMP.

Vision 2010, the Division's long-range strategic plan outlines the required resource management planning actions needed to effectively meet citizen recreational and leisure needs at each park for the five to 10 year period of RMP relevance. Each

To read Vision 2010, visit:  
[stateparks.utah.gov/docs/spfinal.pdf](http://stateparks.utah.gov/docs/spfinal.pdf)



To read Division RMPs, visit:  
[stateparks.utah.gov/about/plans](http://stateparks.utah.gov/about/plans)

RMP should be a comprehensive document that helps park managers “determine how to best provide desired recreation opportunities while protecting each park’s natural, cultural and historic resources.” An RMP should “identify park resources, issues and needs, and provide clear and concise objectives for managers to use when making resource management decisions. Planning teams comprised of park managers, resource experts, park users, community leaders and other stakeholders develop these plans.”

Park RMPs provide opportunities to address recreation needs and issues specific to each state park, as well as those that affect the entire state and can be attended to on an individual-park scale.

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# Appendicies

## **Appendix 1: Municipality Survey**

### **Statewide Recreation Needs Inventory**

The State of Utah is currently developing a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan that is required to allocate federal Land and Water Conservation Funds for matching grants to state and local agencies. In order to determine recreation needs throughout the state, we are seeking input from community and agency recreation entities as an integral part of this plan. Consequently, your responses are critical. Please answer the following questions as outlined below. Please fax this back to **Seth McArthur (801) 538 7378** after completing.

1. What types of recreation facilities/facilities renovations (if any) are most needed in your community? Please list your top 3 **NEW FACILITY** needs and your top 3 **EXISTING FACILITY RENOVATION** needs in order of priority.

#### **NEW FACILITY NEEDS**

First Priority \_\_\_\_\_

Second Priority \_\_\_\_\_

Third Priority \_\_\_\_\_

#### **FACILITY RENOVATION NEEDS**

First Priority \_\_\_\_\_

Second Priority \_\_\_\_\_

Third Priority \_\_\_\_\_

2. Of the **NEW FACILITY/FACILITY RENOVATION** needs listed above, which is the top priority and what is its estimated cost?

TOP PRIORITY \_\_\_\_\_

ESTIMATED COST     \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Will you need to acquire additional land parcels to complete needed facility development?

YES

— ACRES —

NO

—

UNSURE

—

4. Do the needs you listed above represent community feedback from a public-oriented planning process sponsored by your agency (e.g., information generated from surveys, focus groups, public meetings, or other public input)?

YES

—

NO

—

UNSURE

—

5. Does your community or agency have a program or policy to acquire properties or easements for preservation of open space?

YES

—

NO

—

UNSURE

—

\_\_\_\_\_  
6. City

\_\_\_\_\_  
7. County

## **Appendix 2: Citizen Survey**

A telephone survey is the most effective way to contact a relatively large sample of households in a reasonably short time. As such the Utah State University's Institute for Outdoor Recreation and Tourism designed a telephone survey instrument with input from the Division of Utah State Parks and Recreation as well as previous SCORP documents. The instrument consisted of three portions:

1. Outdoor recreation participation. Respondents were asked to tell the interviewer the number of times they and all other members of their household had participated in a variety of recreational activities over the past 12 months. The activities were:
  - a. Camping
  - b. Hiking or backpacking
  - c. Mountain biking
  - d. Bicycling, not including mountain biking
  - e. Off-Highway Vehicle riding
  - f. Rock climbing
  - g. Horseback riding
  - h. Swimming
  - i. Motorized water sports (includes jet skiing, waterskiing, and wake boarding)
  - j. Fishing
  - k. Hunting
  - l. Rodeos
  - m. Running
  - n. Picnicking
  - o. Wildlife or bird watching
  - p. Golf
  - q. Walking for pleasure or exercise
  - r. Playground activities
  - s. Court based sports such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, and racquetball
  - t. Field based sports such as outdoor soccer, baseball, softball, and football
  
2. Importance of certain recreational areas or facilities. Respondents were asked to rank on a scale of one to five, with one being not important at all and five being extremely important, how important certain recreational areas or facilities were to their community. Recreational areas and facilities were:
  - a. Natural areas
  - b. Camping areas
  - c. Paved trails
  - d. City parks
  - e. Outdoor ball fields

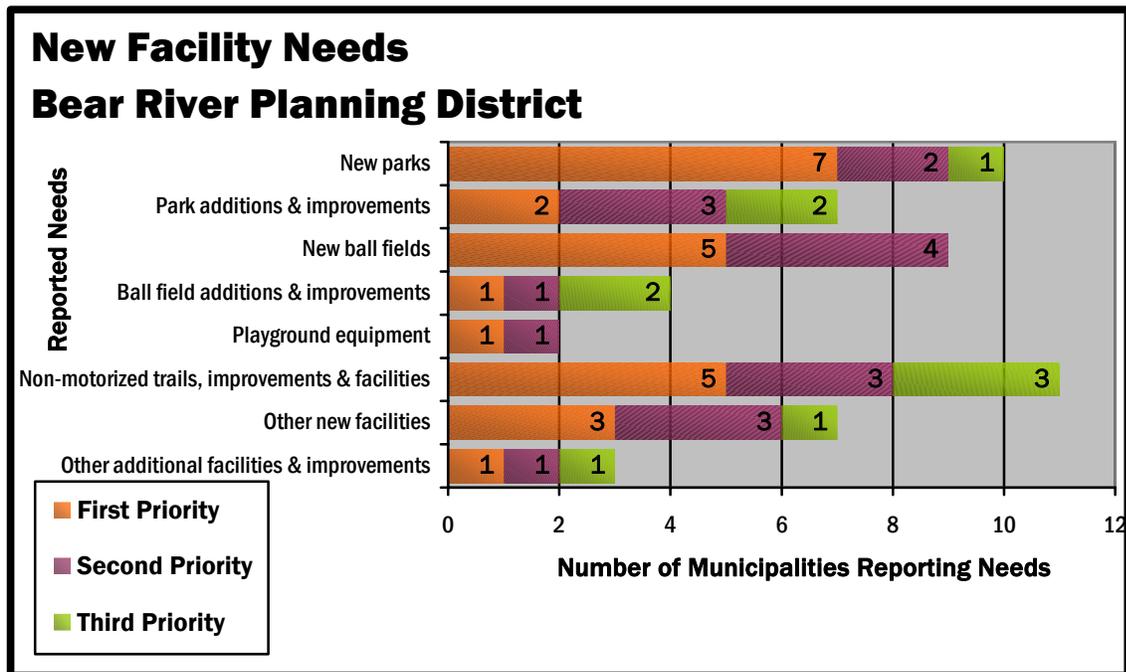
- f.** Hiking trails
  - g.** Off-highway vehicle riding areas
  - h.** Swimming pools
  - i.** Picnic pavilions
  - j.** Playgrounds
  - k.** Ball courts
- 3.** Satisfaction with certain recreational areas or facilities. Respondents were asked to rank on a scale of one to five, with one being not satisfied at all and five being extremely satisfied, how satisfied they were with the provision of certain recreational areas or facilities. These areas and facilities are identical to the previous section.
- 4.** Demographics. Finally, respondents were asked several basic demographic questions so researchers could check non-response bias against U.S. Census data. Respondents were specifically asked their:
  - a.** Race/ethnicity
  - b.** Education level reached
  - c.** Income
  - d.** Age
  - e.** Household size and composition
  - f.** Sex

## **Appendix 3: Bear River Planning District Additional Survey Results**

**Table 15. Recreation Participation Bear River P.D.**

<b>Recreation Activity Participation in Previous 12 Months Bear River Planning District</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Percent Zero Times</b>	<b>Percent One or More Times</b>	<b>Average Including Zero Times</b>	<b>Average Excluding Zero Times</b>
Camping	40.0	60.0	3.53	5.89
Hiking or backpacking	51.6	48.4	5.64	11.65
Mountain biking	78.5	21.5	3.43	15.95
Bicycling, not including mountain biking	56.6	43.4	23.08	53.15
OHV riding	59.6	40.4	9.21	22.80
Rock climbing	87.7	12.3	0.52	4.21
Horseback riding	78.2	21.8	12.26	56.29
Swimming	36.1	63.9	17.78	27.84
Motorized water sports including jet skiing, water skiing, and wake boarding	72.0	28.0	2.74	9.77
Fishing	51.3	48.7	6.65	13.66
Hunting	75.3	24.7	2.87	11.62
Rodeos	63.6	36.4	0.97	2.65
Running	65.4	34.6	28.40	81.98
Picnicking	23.0	77.0	7.19	9.35
Wildlife or bird watching	51.2	48.8	25.09	51.40
Golf	67.6	32.4	9.38	28.98
Walking for pleasure or exercise	12.6	87.4	98.42	112.60
Playground activities	48.5	51.5	17.50	34.02
Court based sports such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, and racquetball	58.5	41.5	19.82	47.80
Field based sports such as outdoor soccer, baseball, softball, and football	59.1	40.9	14.64	35.76

**Figure 9. New Facility Needs Bear River P.D.**

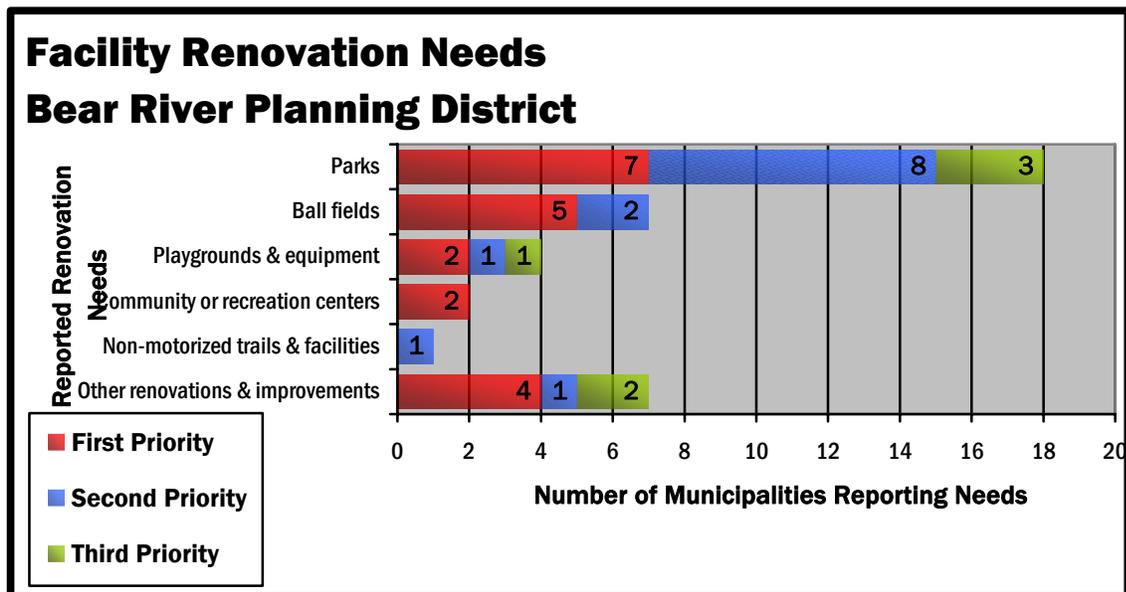


Notes:

“Other new facilities” include a community recreation center, a fishing pond, a Frisbee golf course, a horse arena, a pool or aquatic center and skateboard or BMX parks.

“Other additional facilities and improvements” include improvements to sports courts and rodeo grounds.

**Figure 10. New Facility Renovation Needs Bear River P.D.**



Notes:

“Other renovations and improvements” include improvements to a campground, a fishing pond, a museum, cultural center or historic building, rodeo grounds, a skateboard or BMX park and sports courts.

**Table 16. Top Priority Needs and Costs Bear River P.D.**

<b>Top Priority Needs and Estimated Costs Bear River Planning District</b>		
<b>Top Priorities</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
New parks	5 (1)	\$36,510,000
Park additions & improvements	7	\$1,416,000
New ball fields	3 (1)	\$2,350,000
Ball field improvements	3 (1)	\$110,000
Playground equipment	1	\$200,000
New community or recreation centers	1	\$20,000
Trails, improvements & facilities	3 (1)	\$1,100,000
Frisbee golf course	1	\$3,430
Not specified	1	\$15,000,000
		<b>Total \$56,709,430</b>

**Notes:**

Numbers in parentheses in the “Number of Requests” column represent the number of requested projects for which estimated costs were not reported.

“Trails, improvements and facilities” include both those for non-motorized uses and OHV uses.

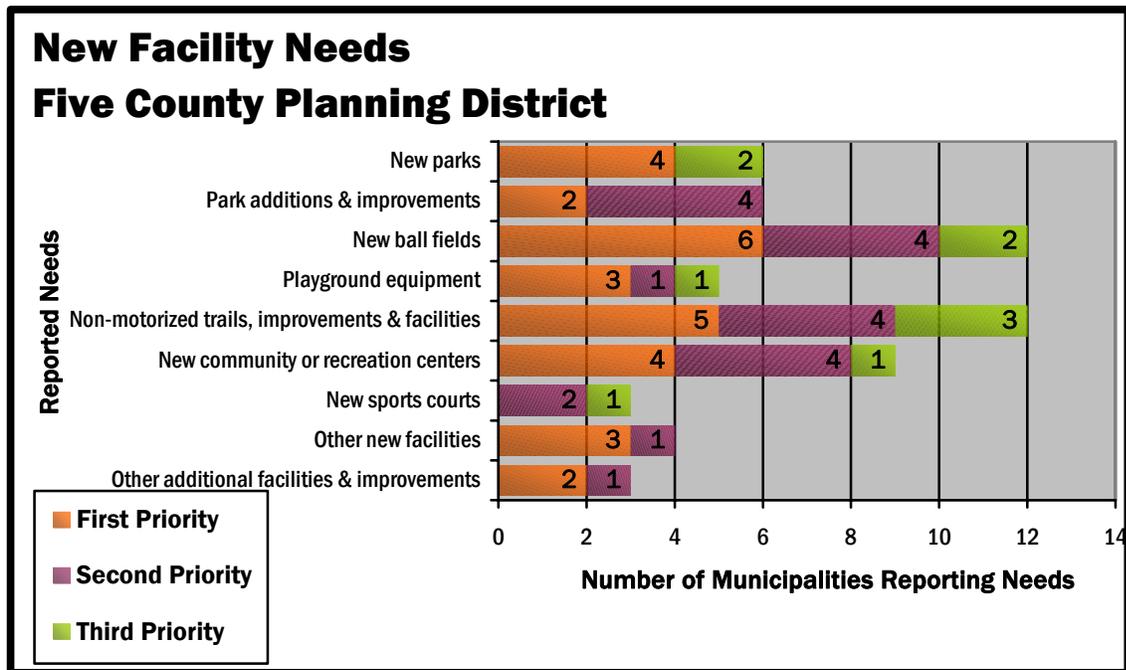
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## Appendix 4: Five County Planning District Additional Survey Results

**Table 17. Recreation Activity Five County P.D.**

<b>Recreation Activity Participation in Previous 12 Months Five County Planning District</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Percent Zero Times</b>	<b>Percent One or More Times</b>	<b>Average Including Zero Times</b>	<b>Average Excluding Zero Times</b>
Camping	44.0	56.0	3.27	5.84
Hiking or backpacking	44.8	55.2	7.58	13.72
Mountain biking	82.9	17.1	3.16	18.49
Bicycling, not including mountain biking	63.3	36.7	16.36	44.53
OHV riding	54.3	45.7	13.93	30.51
Rock climbing	86.4	13.6	1.16	8.56
Horseback riding	77.8	22.2	6.64	29.94
Swimming	36.7	63.3	27.13	42.88
Motorized water sports including jet skiing, water skiing, and wake boarding	68.1	31.9	3.30	10.34
Fishing	47.9	52.1	7.24	13.89
Hunting	72.9	27.1	4.14	15.39
Rodeos	69.7	30.3	0.90	2.96
Running	69.8	30.2	28.51	94.45
Picnicking	29.0	71.0	6.98	9.82
Wildlife or bird watching	57.1	42.9	30.77	71.72
Golf	68.8	31.2	10.63	34.13
Walking for pleasure or exercise	14.9	85.1	106.18	124.70
Playground activities	57.2	42.8	14.10	32.96
Court based sports such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, and racquetball	64.6	35.4	14.83	41.86
Field based sports such as outdoor soccer, baseball, softball, and football	66.6	33.4	15.29	45.74

**Figure 11. New Facility Needs Five County P.D.**

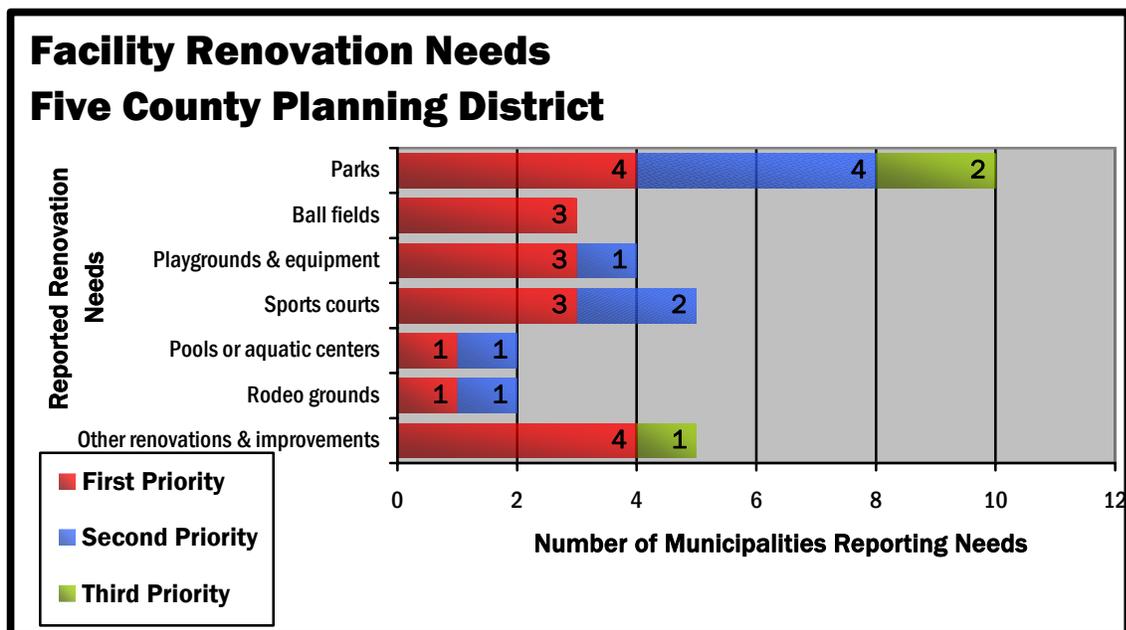


Notes:

“Other new facilities” include a fishing pond, OHV trails and a pool or aquatic center.

“Other additional facilities and improvements” include improvements to ball fields and a museum, cultural center or historic building.

**Figure 12. New Facility Renovation Five County P.D.**



Notes:

“Other renovations and improvements” include improvements to a community or recreation center, a museum, cultural center or historic building, non-motorized trails and facilities and open space.

**Table 18. Top Priority Needs and Costs Five County P.D.**

<b>Top Priority Needs and Estimated Costs Five County Planning District</b>		
<b>Top Priorities</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
New parks	5 (1)	\$7,580,800
Park additions & improvements	3	\$305,000
New ball fields	6 (2)	\$2,825,000
Ball field improvements	1	\$200,000
Playground equipment	2	\$55,000
New community or recreation centers	4 (1)	\$35,000,000
Trails, improvements & facilities	6 (4)	\$3,535,000
New pool or aquatic center	1	\$1,250,000
New sports courts	1	\$100,000
Fishing pond	1 (1)	\$ - - -
		<b>Total \$50,850,800</b>

**Notes:**

Numbers in parentheses in the "Number of Requests" column represent the number of requested projects for which estimated costs were not reported.

"Trails, improvements and facilities" include both those for non-motorized uses and OHV uses.

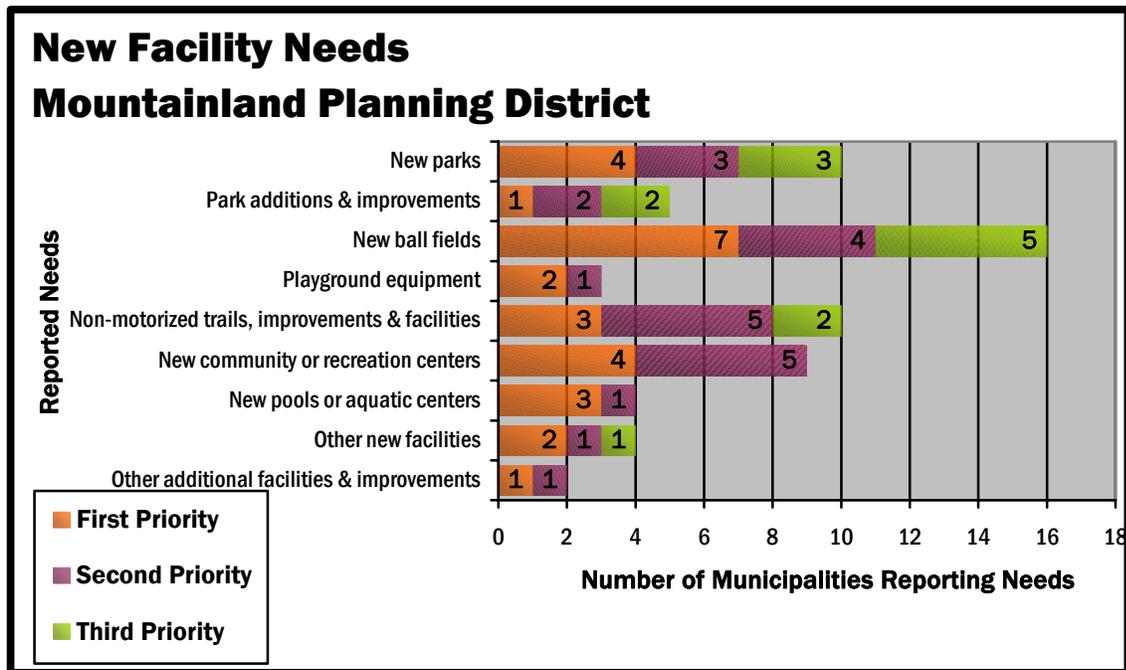
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## Appendix 5: Mountainland Planning District Additional Survey Results

**Table 19. Recreation Activity Mountainland P.D.**

<b>Recreation Activity Participation in Previous 12 Months Mountainland Planning District</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Percent Zero Times</b>	<b>Percent One or More Times</b>	<b>Average Including Zero Times</b>	<b>Average Excluding Zero Times</b>
Camping	41.7	58.3	3.10	5.19
Hiking or backpacking	44.9	55.1	6.24	11.75
Mountain biking	71.9	28.1	4.48	15.76
Bicycling, not including mountain biking	55.8	44.2	15.96	43.85
OHV riding	63.6	36.4	5.79	21.01
Rock climbing	88.5	11.5	0.76	8.86
Horseback riding	80.8	19.2	1.62	18.46
Swimming	33.0	67.0	20.02	27.20
Motorized water sports including jet skiing, water skiing, and wake boarding	69.3	30.7	2.63	8.09
Fishing	53.4	46.6	5.37	11.55
Hunting	79.0	21.0	1.40	11.18
Rodeos	71.8	28.2	0.60	2.53
Running	58.0	42.0	40.58	84.15
Picnicking	24.1	75.9	7.37	10.32
Wildlife or bird watching	55.8	44.2	20.10	45.74
Golf	67.1	32.9	5.22	20.27
Walking for pleasure or exercise	13.9	86.1	85.99	98.38
Playground activities	47.5	52.5	22.36	39.21
Court based sports such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, and racquetball	57.9	42.1	15.43	31.21
Field based sports such as outdoor soccer, baseball, softball, and football	57.7	42.3	12.75	35.33

**Figure 13. New Facility Needs Mountainland P.D.**

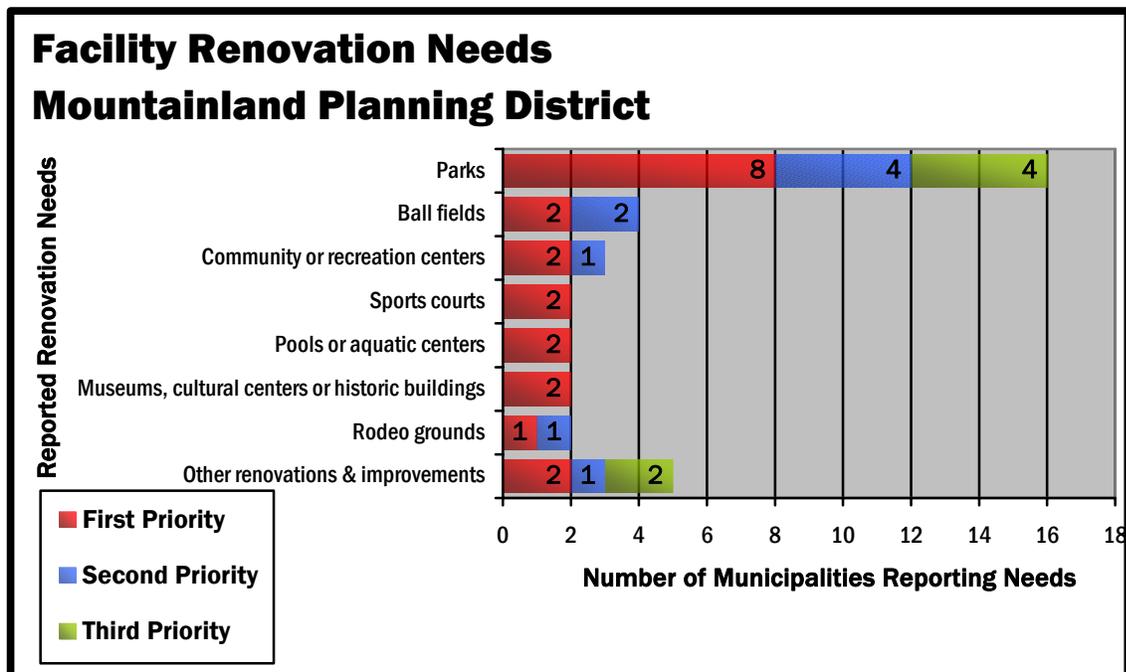


Notes:

“Other new facilities” include an ice skating facility, a skateboard or BMX park and sports courts.

“Other additional facilities and improvements” include improvements to ball fields and a community or recreation center.

**Figure 14. New Facility Renovation Needs Mountainland P.D.**



Notes:

“Other renovations and improvements” include improvements to a golf course, an ice skating facility, non-motorized trails and facilities and playgrounds and equipment.

**Table 20. Top Priority Needs and Costs Mountainland P.D.**

<b>Top Priority Needs and Estimated Costs Mountainland Planning District</b>		
<b>Top Priorities</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
New parks	3	\$8,300,000
Park additions & improvements	5 (4)	\$3,000
New ball fields	3 (1)	\$10,180,000
Ball field improvements	1	\$87,500
New community or recreation centers	5 (1)	\$48,300,000
Trails, improvements & facilities	3 (3)	\$ - - -
New pool or aquatic center	1 (1)	\$ - - -
New skateboard or BMX park	1 (1)	\$ - - -
Community or recreation center improvements & renovations	3	\$13,220,000
Museum, cultural center or historic building improvements & renovations	1	\$80,000
Pool or aquatic center improvements & renovations	2	\$20,075,000
Rodeo grounds improvements	1	\$3,000
		<b>Total \$100,248,500</b>

**Notes:**

Numbers in parentheses in the “Number of Requests” column represent the number of requested projects for which estimated costs were not reported.

“Trails, improvements and facilities” include both those for non-motorized uses and OHV uses.

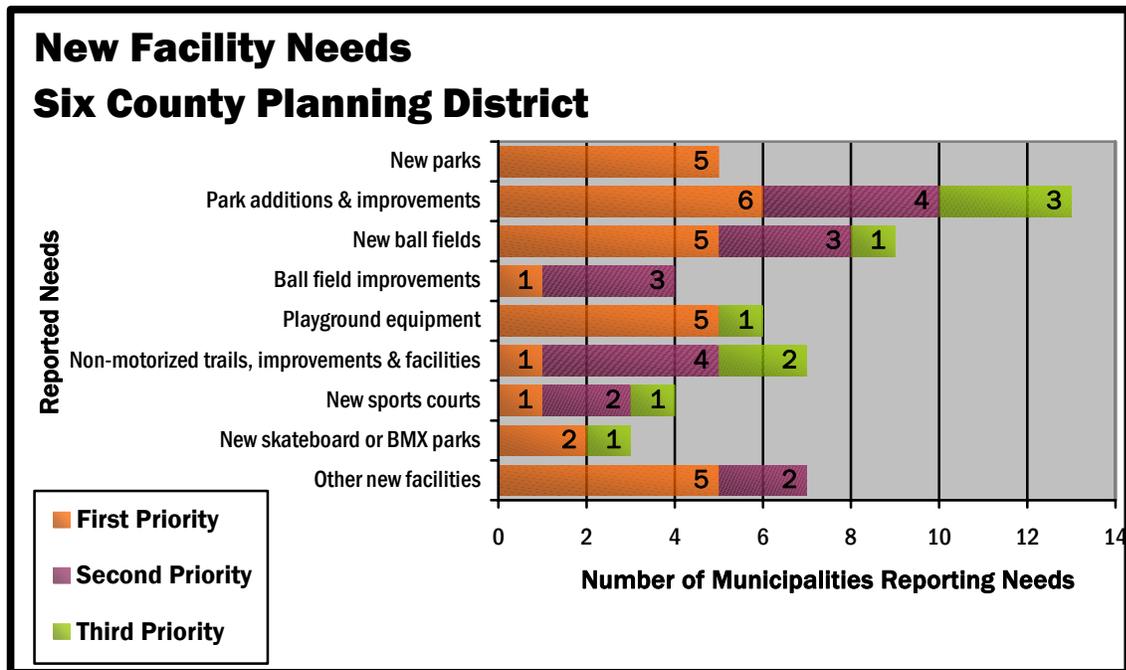
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## Appendix 6: Six County Planning District Additional Survey Results

**Table 21. Recreation Activity Six County P.D.**

<b>Recreation Activity Participation in Previous 12 Months Six County Planning District</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Percent Zero Times</b>	<b>Percent One or More Times</b>	<b>Average Including Zero Times</b>	<b>Average Excluding Zero Times</b>
Camping	39.1	60.9	3.39	5.56
Hiking or backpacking	57.5	42.5	3.15	7.41
Mountain biking	88.7	11.3	3.59	31.70
Bicycling, not including mountain biking	63.8	36.2	26.26	72.45
OHV riding	43.9	56.1	25.01	44.57
Rock climbing	90.1	9.9	0.54	5.67
Horseback riding	73.2	26.8	7.74	29.34
Swimming	49.2	50.8	14.58	28.70
Motorized water sports including jet skiing, water skiing, and wake boarding	75.5	24.5	3.03	12.38
Fishing	42.9	57.1	7.46	13.06
Hunting	62.8	37.2	5.48	14.74
Rodeos	60.6	39.4	1.11	2.82
Running	75.1	24.9	16.82	67.48
Picnicking	31.7	68.3	6.81	9.98
Wildlife or bird watching	53.3	46.7	37.57	80.48
Golf	78.1	21.9	5.21	23.78
Walking for pleasure or exercise	21.2	78.8	91.51	116.18
Playground activities	57.0	43.0	23.07	53.70
Court based sports such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, and racquetball	66.3	33.7	17.06	50.63
Field based sports such as outdoor soccer, baseball, softball, and football	63.3	36.7	11.87	32.34

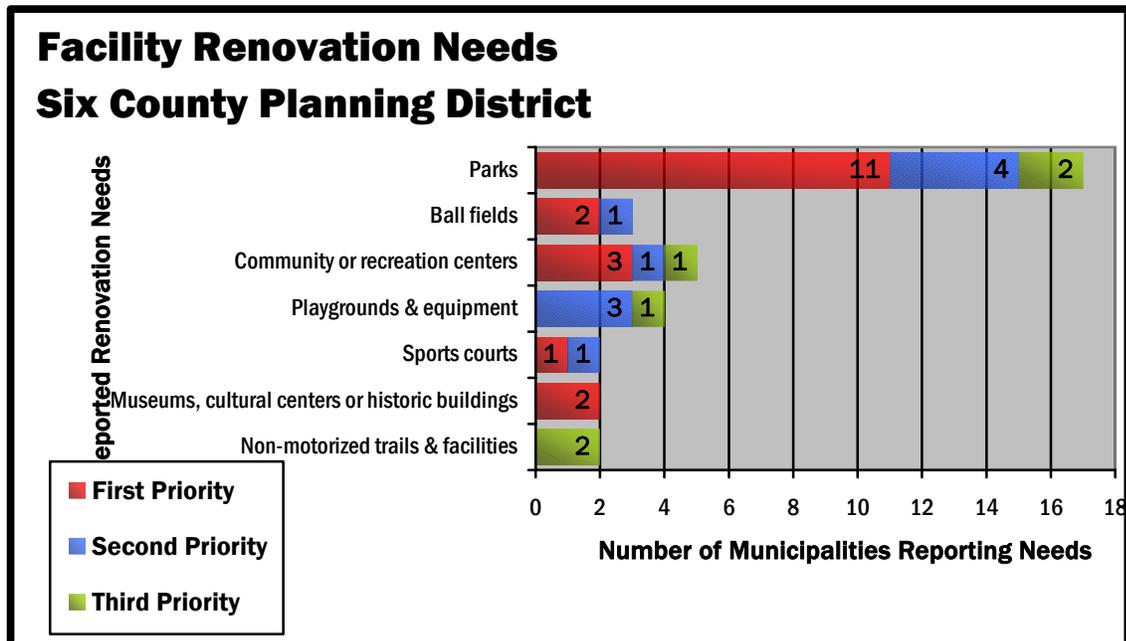
**Figure 15. New Facility Needs Six County P.D.**



Notes:

“Other new facilities” include community or recreation centers, horse arenas, a pool or aquatic center and programming.

**Figure 16. New Facility Renovation Needs Six County P.D.**



**Table 22. Top Priority Needs and Costs Six County P.D.**

<b>Top Priority Needs and Estimated Costs Six County Planning District</b>		
<b>Top Priorities</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
New parks	3 (1)	\$840,000
Park additions & improvements	11 (3)	\$279,500
New ball fields	5 (2)	\$2,210,000
Ball field improvements	1	\$35,000
Playground equipment	4 (2)	\$40,000
New community or recreation centers	2 (1)	\$13,000,000
New horse arena	1	\$20,000
New museum, cultural center or historic building	2	\$769,000
New pool or aquatic center	1	\$65,000
New sports courts	1	\$45,000
Programming	1	\$65,000
Museum, cultural center or historic building improvements & renovations	1	\$1,000,000
		<b>Total \$18,368,500</b>

**Notes:**

Numbers in parentheses in the “Number of Requests” column represent the number of requested projects for which estimated costs were not reported.

“Trails, improvements and facilities” include both those for non-motorized uses and OHV uses.

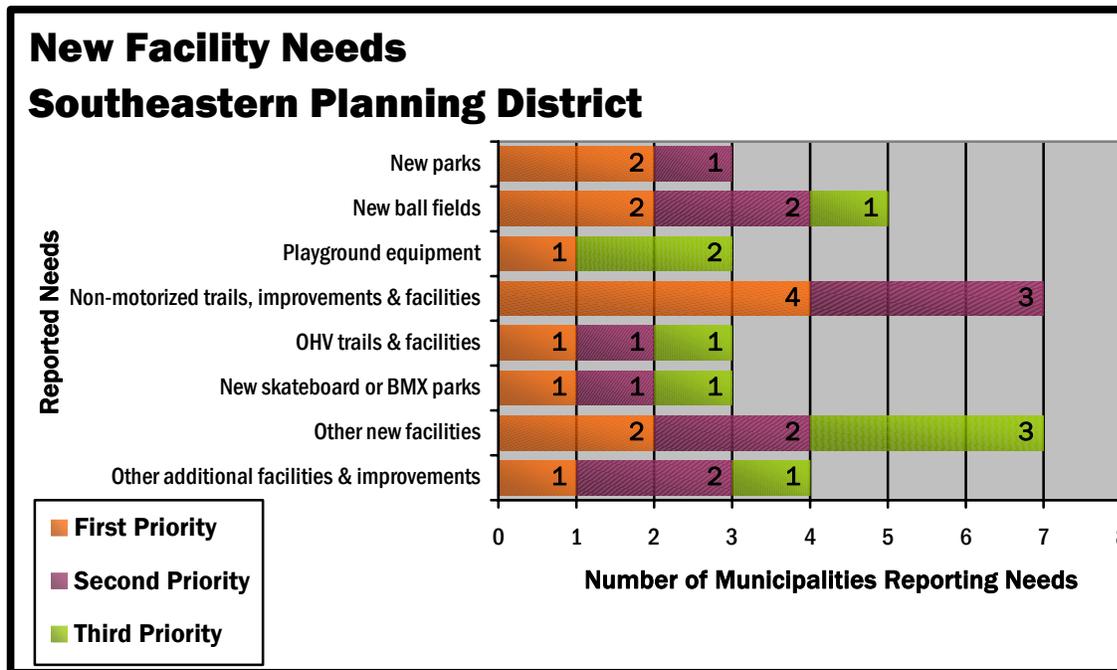
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## Appendix 7: Southeastern Planning District Additional Survey Results

**Table 23. Recreation Activity Southeastern P.D.**

<b>Recreation Activity Participation in Previous 12 Months Southeastern Planning District</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Percent Zero Times</b>	<b>Percent One or More Times</b>	<b>Average Including Zero Times</b>	<b>Average Excluding Zero Times</b>
Camping	38.1	61.9	5.27	8.51
Hiking or backpacking	54.5	45.5	10.19	22.40
Mountain biking	86.5	13.5	2.68	19.94
Bicycling, not including mountain biking	73.4	26.6	15.81	59.44
OHV riding	44.1	55.9	14.48	25.93
Rock climbing	85.7	14.3	0.94	6.57
Horseback riding	76.3	23.7	7.44	31.40
Swimming	48.0	52.0	17.16	33.03
Motorized water sports including jet skiing, water skiing, and wake boarding	81.0	19.0	1.55	8.18
Fishing	43.0	57.0	9.08	15.94
Hunting	64.4	35.6	5.89	16.54
Rodeos	66.0	34.0	1.31	3.84
Running	76.9	23.1	22.60	97.67
Picnicking	27.9	72.1	7.09	9.83
Wildlife or bird watching	48.4	51.6	39.59	76.71
Golf	78.6	21.4	4.49	21.02
Walking for pleasure or exercise	19.6	80.4	84.23	117.17
Playground activities	58.1	41.9	17.97	42.87
Court based sports such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, and racquetball	68.6	31.4	13.32	42.42
Field based sports such as outdoor soccer, baseball, softball, and football	66.5	33.5	11.06	32.99

**Figure 18. New Facility Needs Southeastern P.D.**

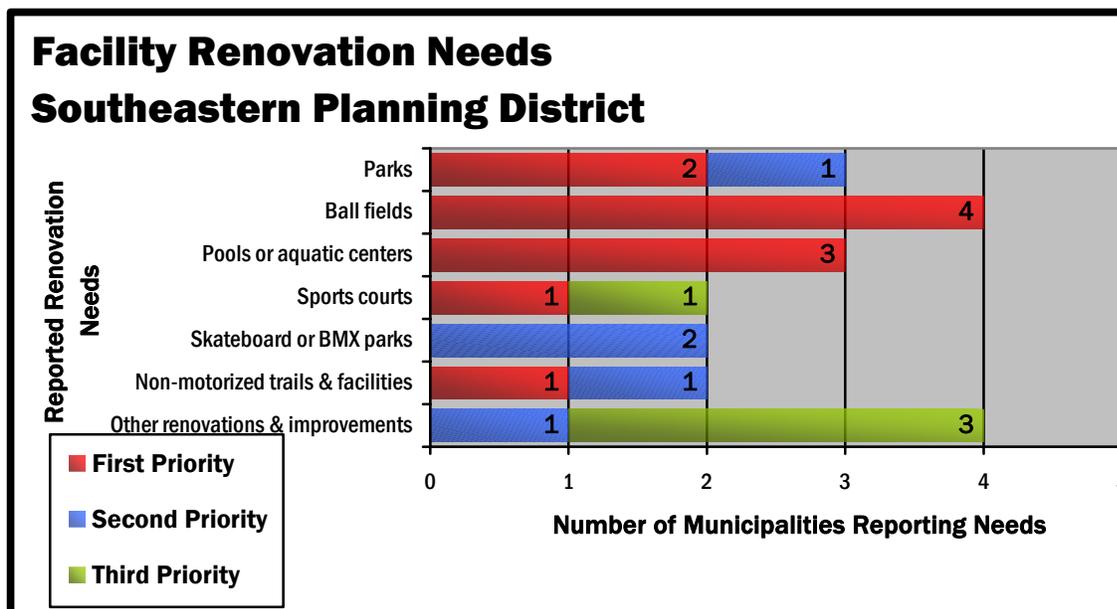


Notes:

“Other new facilities” include community or recreation centers, a golf course, a pool or aquatic center, programming and RV hook ups.

“Other additional facilities and improvements” include improvements to ball fields a golf course and parks.

**Figure 19. New Facility Renovation Needs Southeastern P.D.**



Notes:

“Other renovations and improvements” include improvements to a community or recreation center, a golf course, playgrounds and equipment and a shooting range.

**Table 24. Top Priority Needs and Costs Southeastern P.D.**

<b>Top Priority Needs and Estimated Costs Southeastern Planning District</b>		
<b>Top Priorities</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
New parks	4	\$1,375,000
New ball fields	2 (1)	\$100,000
Playground equipment	1	\$30,000
New community or recreation centers	1	\$3,750,000
Trails, improvements & facilities	3 (2)	\$100,000
New pools or aquatic centers	2	\$11,000,000
New skateboard park	1	\$175,000
		<b>Total \$16,530,000</b>

**Notes:**

Numbers in parentheses in the "Number of Requests" column represent the number of requested projects for which estimated costs were not reported.

"Trails, improvements and facilities" include both those for non-motorized uses and OHV uses.

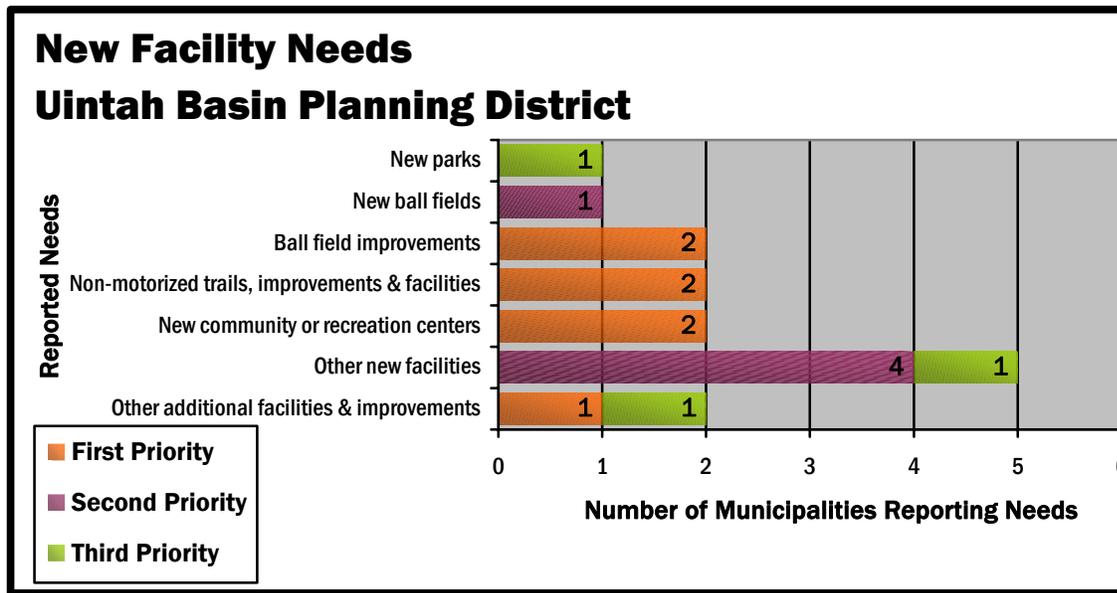
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## Appendix 8: Uintah Basin Planning District Additional Survey Results

**Table 25. Recreation Activity Uintah Basin P.D.**

<b>Recreation Activity Participation in Previous 12 Months Uintah Basin Planning District</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Percent Zero Times</b>	<b>Percent One or More Times</b>	<b>Average Including Zero Times</b>	<b>Average Excluding Zero Times</b>
Camping	30.7	69.3	5.42	7.82
Hiking or backpacking	54.4	45.6	5.01	10.98
Mountain biking	85.0	15.0	1.38	9.16
Bicycling, not including mountain biking	65.7	34.3	14.68	42.78
OHV riding	49.9	50.1	16.04	31.99
Rock climbing	92.1	7.9	0.43	5.47
Horseback riding	67.2	32.8	10.14	30.92
Swimming	46.2	53.8	14.73	27.36
Motorized water sports including jet skiing, water skiing, and wake boarding	71.2	28.8	2.99	10.39
Fishing	29.6	70.44	12.83	18.21
Hunting	50.9	49.1	5.20	10.60
Rodeos	51.5	48.5	1.99	4.09
Running	75.4	24.6	20.49	83.30
Picnicking	25.9	74.1	8.36	11.29
Wildlife or bird watching	49.7	50.3	29.36	58.41
Golf	77.5	22.5	6.46	28.73
Walking for pleasure or exercise	22.9	77.1	78.25	101.53
Playground activities	57.0	43.0	15.96	37.11
Court based sports such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, and racquetball	64.3	35.7	10.51	29.41
Field based sports such as outdoor soccer, baseball, softball, and football	61.1	38.9	11.77	30.26

**Figure 20. New Facility Needs Uintah Basin P.D.**

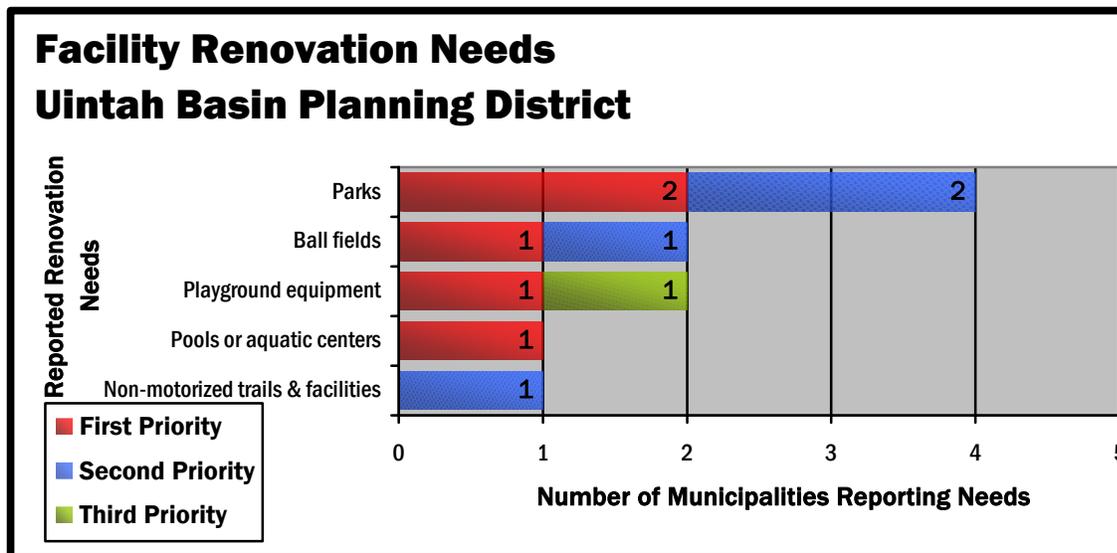


Notes:

“Other new facilities” include a golf course, a horse arena, playground equipment, a pool or aquatic center and a skateboard or BMX park.

“Other additional facilities and improvements” include improvements to parks and a pool or aquatic center.

**Figure 21. New Facility Renovation Needs Uintah Basin P.D.**



**Table 26. Top Priority Needs and Costs Uintah Basin P.D.**

<b>Top Priority Needs and Estimated Costs Uintah Basin Planning District</b>		
<b>Top Priorities</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
Park additions & improvements	1	\$40,000
New ball fields	2 (1)	\$100,000
New community or recreation centers	1	\$3,000,000
Trails, improvements & facilities	2 (1)	\$100,000
Pool or aquatic center improvements & renovations	1	\$1,000,000
		<b>Total \$4,240,000</b>

**Notes:**

Numbers in parentheses in the “Number of Requests” column represent the number of requested projects for which estimated costs were not reported.

“Trails, improvements and facilities” include both those for non-motorized uses and OHV uses.

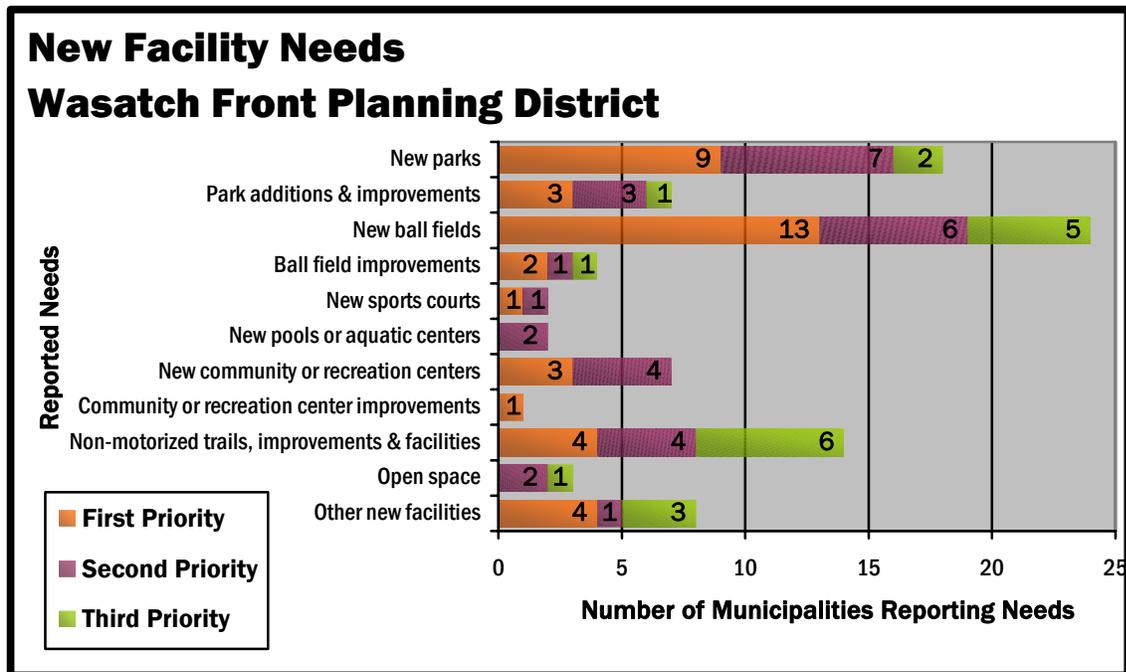
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## Appendix 9: Wasatch Front Planning District Additional Survey Results

**Table 27. Recreation Activity Wasatch Front P.D.**

<b>Recreation Activity Participation in Previous 12 Months Wasatch Front Planning District</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Percent Zero Times</b>	<b>Percent One or More Times</b>	<b>Average Including Zero Times</b>	<b>Average Excluding Zero Times</b>
Camping	46.6	53.4	2.53	4.73
Hiking or backpacking	53.3	46.7	5.35	11.46
Mountain biking	77.8	22.2	3.35	15.08
Bicycling, not including mountain biking	58.2	41.8	18.40	44.04
OHV riding	71.7	28.3	5.10	18.03
Rock climbing	91.1	8.9	0.96	10.82
Horseback riding	85.4	14.6	1.88	12.86
Swimming	38.0	62.0	14.88	23.99
Motorized water sports including jet skiing, water skiing, and wake boarding	75.5	24.5	1.74	7.09
Fishing	57.7	42.3	4.38	10.36
Hunting	81.2	18.8	2.14	11.36
Rodeos	76.2	23.8	0.57	2.42
Running	66.3	33.6	26.40	78.37
Picnicking	29.1	70.9	7.59	10.69
Wildlife or bird watching	62.1	37.9	14.24	37.60
Golf	70.2	29.8	5.61	18.86
Walking for pleasure or exercise	11.7	88.3	81.27	92.04
Playground activities	51.8	48.2	18.59	38.61
Court based sports such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, and racquetball	61.3	38.7	9.84	25.39
Field based sports such as outdoor soccer, baseball, softball, and football	65.3	34.7	12.66	36.47

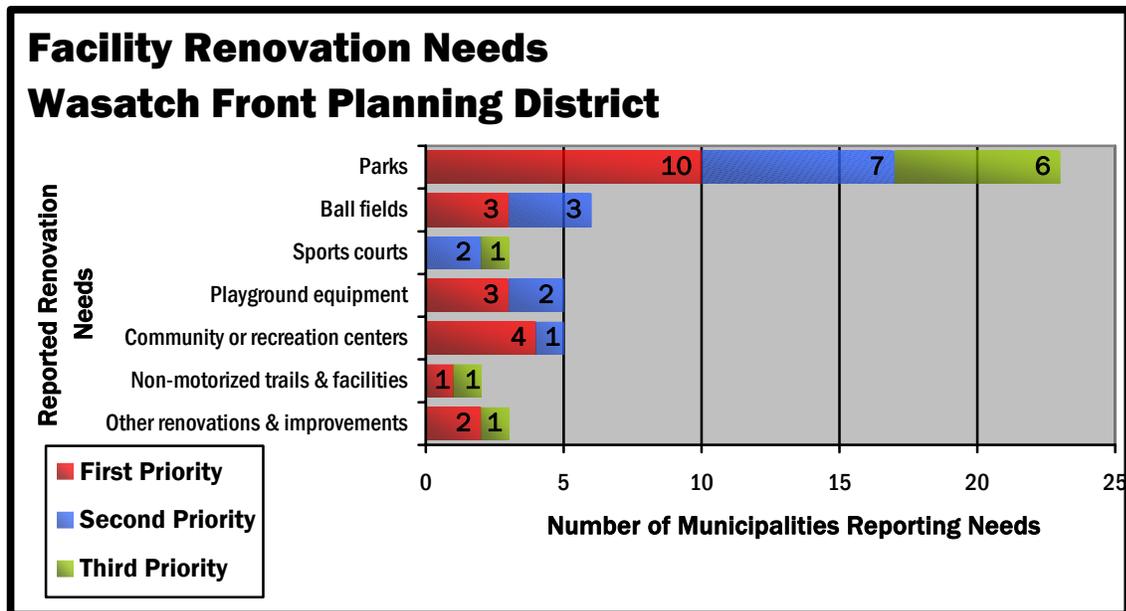
**Figure 22. New Facility Needs Wasatch Front P.D.**



Notes:

“Other new facilities” include a fishing pond, a horse arena, a museum, cultural center or historic building, OHV facilities, playground equipment and a skateboard or BMX park.

**Figure 23. New Facility Renovation Needs Wasatch Front P.D.**



Notes:

“Other renovations and improvements” include improvements to a fishing pond, an ice skating facility and a skateboard or BMX park.

**Table 28. Top Priority Needs and Costs Wasatch Front P.D.**

<b>Top Priority Needs and Estimated Costs Wasatch Front Planning District</b>		
<b>Top Priorities</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
New parks	5 (2)	\$4,000,000
Park additions & improvements	12 (2)	\$30,196,000
New ball fields	9 (5)	\$52,050,000
Ball field improvements	2	\$158,000
Playground equipment	1	\$70,000
New community or recreation centers	3 (1)	\$2,060,000
Trails, improvements & facilities	5 (3)	\$6,000,000
Planning	1 (1)	\$ - - -
New sports courts	2 (1)	\$5,000
		<b>Total \$94,539,000</b>

**Notes:**

Numbers in parentheses in the "Number of Requests" column represent the number of requested projects for which estimated costs were not reported.

"Trails, improvements and facilities" include both those for non-motorized uses and OHV uses.

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