



Utah's Outdoor Recreation Plan - 2019

Utah's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2019-2023

Utah Department of Natural Resources and the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS:**ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act****Reclamation: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation****BIO-WEST: BIO-WEST, Inc.****RMP: Resource management plan****BLM: Bureau of Land Management****RTCA: Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance****DNR: Utah Department of Natural Resources****RTP: Recreational Trails Program****EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency****SCORP: State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan****ISTEA: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991****SITLA: School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration****LWCF: Land and Water Conservation Fund****State Parks: Utah Division of Parks and Recreation****LWCF Manual: LWCF State Assistance Program, Federal Financial Assistance Manual Volume 69****UCA: Utah Code Annotated****Mitigation Commission: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission****UDWQ: Utah Division of Water Quality****NM: National monument****UDWR: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources****NPS: National Park Service****UORP: Utah's Outdoor Recreation Plan****NRA: National Recreation Area****URPA: Utah Recreation and Parks Association****NWPCP: National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan****UPARR: Urban Park and Recreation Recovery****O&M: Operation and maintenance****USCG: U.S. Coast Guard****OHV: Off-highway vehicle****USFS: U.S. Forest Service****OPSP: Open Project Selection Process****USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service****PWC: Personal watercraft**



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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

Utah's Outdoor Recreation Plan (UORP) is Utah's State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The UORP includes an overview of statewide recreation supply and needs based on a survey of recreational professionals located throughout the state of Utah and a statewide resident's survey. The information and guidance provided by the plan should enable entities to make more informed decisions regarding expenditure of scarce outdoor recreation acquisition and development dollars in Utah.

The purposes of this UORP accord with objectives outlined by the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) State Assistance Program, Federal Financial Assistance Manual Volume 69 (LWCF Manual) (LWCF 2008), include:

- To fulfill the purposes of the LWCF Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578);
- To implement a planning process that provides the maximum opportunity and flexibility to develop and implement the UORP;
- To describe the role of the LWCF in Utah's provision of outdoor recreation resources;
- To describe Utah's policies for the use of its LWCF apportionment;
- To provide a basis for determination of Utah's LWCF eligibility;
- To ensure relevant, influential and timely planning for Utah's use of its LWCF apportionment; and
- To describe Utah's wetlands conservation priorities consistent with Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986.

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 Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578), as well as the LWCF Manual.

Federal Authority

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

- The name of the state agency with 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;

- An evaluation of the demand for and supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities in the state of Utah;
- A program for implementation of the plan;
- Certification by the governor of Utah that ample opportunity for public participation has taken place in plan development;
- Other information as requested by the Secretary of the Interior; and
- A wetlands priority component consistent with Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986.

State Authority

Title 79-2-202, 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 UORP is delegated to the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) who is authorized under Title 79-4 UCA to plan, develop, enter into contracts, and administrate recreational property and facilities throughout the State of Utah. State Parks is identified by the Governor of the State of Utah as the state's representative in dealing with the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the LWCF Act of 1965, as amended.

UORP Development and the Planning Process

State Parks assessed supply and demand of recreational areas and facilities through several surveys administered to recreational professionals and the general public. These surveys are discussed in more detail in Chapters 3 and 4 of this document.

Taking into account recreation supply and demand and reported needs, State Parks determined what outdoor recreation issues are most pressing in the state and will direct funding to address those issues over the 5-year lifespan of this UORP. State Parks evaluates its LWCF Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) annually and adjusts criteria as necessary.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Geography/Outdoor Recreation

Utah is a place filled with a treasure trove of unique natural formations, national parks, colorful history and culture, and exciting recreation opportunities. Utah contains the best elements of the great Mountain West and the Desert Southwest, from red rock splendor to mountain peaks (Utah Office of Tourism 2013).

Utah is located in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States. As the 13th largest state in the nation, Utah spans several topographies and ecoregions, allowing great variety in outdoor recreation activities. Utah is approximately 84,898 square miles, with King's Peak the highest point in the state (13,528 feet) and Beaver Dam Wash the lowest (2,350 feet). Dominant natural features include several mountain ranges such as the Wasatch, Uinta, Henry, and La Sal to name a few. Desert regions such as the San Rafael Swell, the red rocks, and desert slot canyons offer different landscapes that serve as backdrops for many recreational activities. Additionally, Utah enjoys a four-season climate, with many diverse recreation activities unique to each season of the year.

The diversity of terrain and climate combine for a broad range of recreation opportunities. Utah is home to world-class skiing, as well as mountain biking. Alpine meadows offer amazing mountain camping experiences that contrast significantly to camping opportunities in slot canyons or desert wilderness. Motorized recreation opportunities include thousands of acres of sand dunes, miles of desert terrain areas, and thousands of miles of trails that can carry riders over millions of acres of public land. Hiking and biking trails extend through many urban and suburban areas, connecting neighborhoods and cities. Soccer and baseball complexes are busy from spring through fall. Lakes and reservoirs throughout the state offer destination boating, fishing, water sports, and camping opportunities. Utah's commitment to outdoor recreation is further evidenced by the many neighborhood, city, and regional parks and playgrounds that are found within walking distance of their residents.

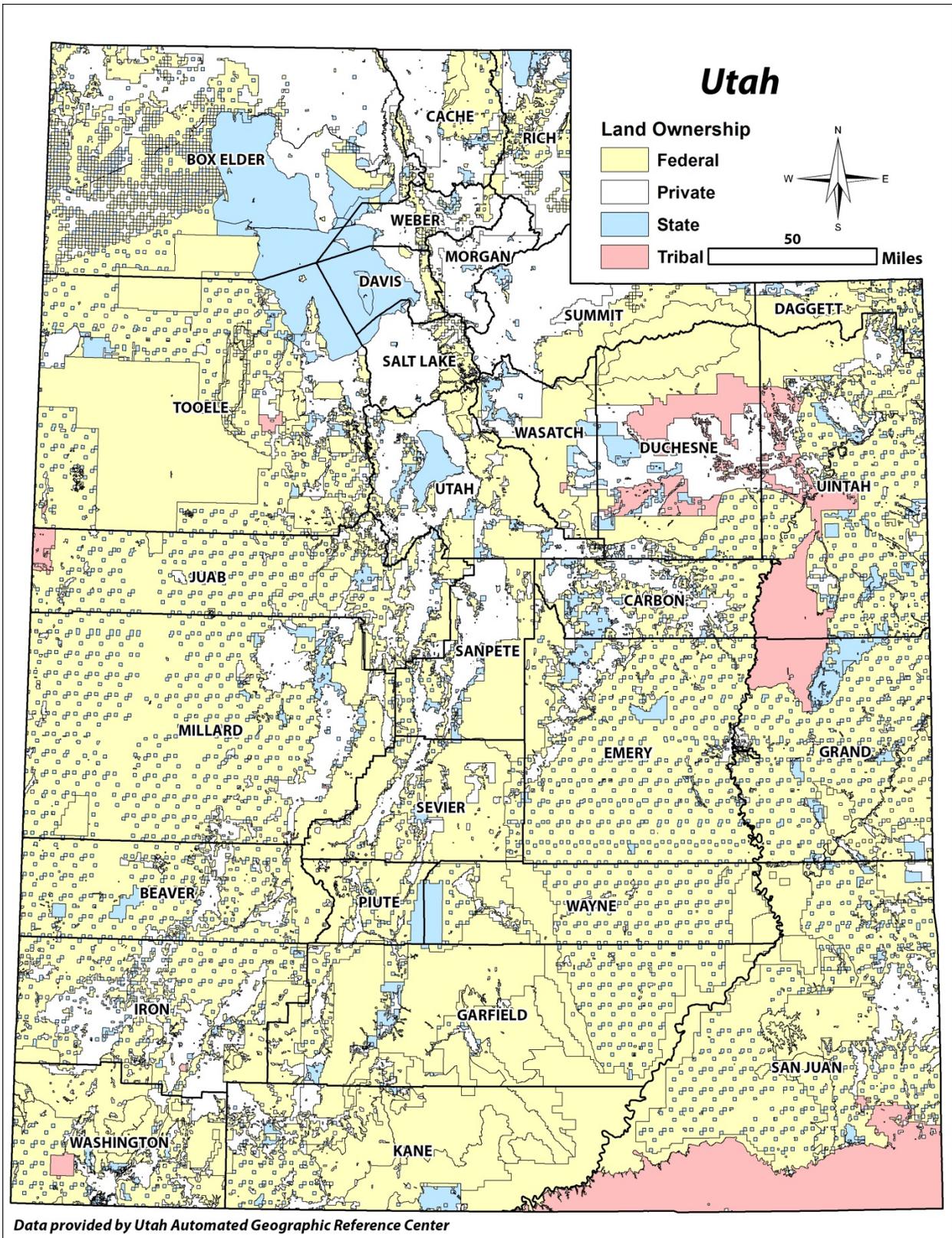


Figure 1: Map of Utah's Land Ownership with Counties

Land Ownership

Utah is approximately 84,898 square miles or 54.3 million acres in size, Figure 1. Of that, roughly 64 percent is under federal management, Figure 2. Most of the federal, state and tribal lands are open to some form of public outdoor recreation. Amazingly, all of this public land means 75 percent or 63,674 square miles of the State of Utah is available for outdoor recreation.

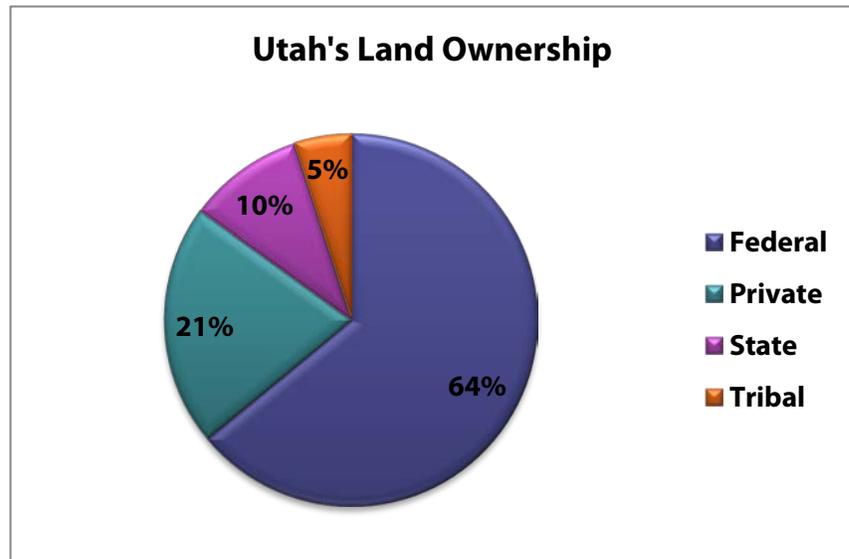


Figure 2: State of Utah's percent land ownership. Data provided by Utah's Automated Geographic Reference Center

People

Following statistics are taken from the 2018 Economic Report to the Governor (Eccles 2018). Utah's population continues to grow and is currently ranked third highest in the nation at 1.9 percent. As of July 1, 2017, Utah's population reached 3,114,039. The Wasatch Front (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties) comprise the majority of the state's population (2,343,627 residents or 75.3 percent). Salt Lake County maintains its position as the largest county (1,128,283 residents).

Utah's minority population is measured at 21.2 percent for 2016. The Hispanic or Latino population is Utah's largest minority group. Those identifying as Hispanic or Latino were 13.8 percent of Utah's population. The second largest minority group in Utah was the Asian population at 2.4 percent.

Wetlands

According to the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan (NWPCP) of the USFWS (USFWS 1989), 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. Wetlands are critical components of healthy regional ecosystems. They provide essential habitat for many species of fish and wildlife, as well as critical resting places for migrating birds. They can also control floods and erosion, purify wastewater and recharge groundwater. The NWPCP is required by Public Law 99-645 and is intended to assist public agencies and the private sector with identifying wetlands warranting priority consideration for protection. Section 303 of the Plan specifies that each

state's SCORP will also address wetlands within that state with respect to importance to outdoor recreation.

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 was attributable to national, state, local, and nonprofit initiatives to protect these valuable lands. Between 2004 and 2009, however, the pattern was slightly downward, with an average annual loss of 13,800 acres nationally.

Wetlands and Conservation in Utah

Wetlands account for only about 0.2 percent of Utah's land; they are scarce, and frequently lost to urban development, non-native plant and 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, Utah Wildlife Federation, and Utah Audubon Society are a few of the nonprofit organizations working to protect wetlands and wildlife habitat in the state.

State Parks 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 UDWR and USFWS, through the state's Resource Development Coordinating Committee in the Utah Public Lands Policy Coordination Office. As resource management plans (RMP) are written for state parks, wetlands and their preservation are thoroughly considered.

State Parks'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* (State Parks 1988), which was developed in consultation with the UDWR and the Utah State Office of the USFWS.

State Parks recognizes the importance of wetland resources for their recreational value, in addition to their ecological significance. Wetlands in parks throughout State Park's system provide visitors with essential 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.

Available Grant and Assistance Programs

There are many resources available in Utah to either fund or assist with state and local efforts to address statewide recreation issues and meet Utah's recreation needs. The state supports several activity-specific funded programs for recreation, including the State OHV Program, LWCF Program, State Boating Program and the Utah Outdoor Recreation Office/Grant. The strategic plan for State Parks describes some ways Utah's recreation needs and issues will be addressed, as do the RMPs written to guide the administration of each state park. Counties and local governments throughout Utah have answered their communities' recreation supply and need through local resource management plans or general management plans that are used to guide their future recreation goals.

Additionally, in January 2013, the Governor's Office released a document titled The State of Utah Outdoor Recreation Vision (Utah Governor's Council on Balanced Resources 2013). This 60-page document outlines a series of strategies to protect and promote the outdoor recreation opportunities that abound in Utah.

The following programs are some of the well-known resources available to address recreation needs in Utah; this is by no means an exhaustive list.

Federal Grant and Assistance Programs

Land and Water Conservation Fund Program

The LWCF Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578) created a unique program for acquiring public lands for the express purpose of providing opportunities for outdoor recreation. Program funding is derived from two sources, appropriations from the LWCF and revenues authorized by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act. The LWCF Act finances both the federal acquisition of park/recreation lands and a matching grant program to state and local governments for acquisition, planning, and development of public outdoor recreation and associated facilities. The LWCF Stateside Assistance Program is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) in partnership with State Parks. Nationally, as of 2017, LWCF had appropriated more than \$16.9 billion to the states and territories. Utah's citizens have benefited from Utah's portion of 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. Nearly \$53 million in LWCF stateside assistance was utilized in over 470 recreation projects in Utah, with matching funds representing a total investment of more than \$100 million.

State Parks administers Utah's LWCF stateside apportionment, which is distributed to states and territories proportionally based on population. Project sponsors submit grant applications, which are reviewed by Utah's LWCF grants coordinator at State Parks. Projects are ranked through an evaluation process. A citizen governing board reviews the recommended projects and approves their nomination to the NPS for approval.

The evaluation process, or OPSP, is based on the point system. Utah’s OPSP may be revised annually to reflect new initiatives and changes to the LWCF Manual. The current OPSP can be downloaded from State Park’s website or obtained by contacting State Park’s LWCF Coordinator. Any projects receiving LWCF grant awards—properties or facilities—must be set aside for public outdoor recreation purposes in perpetuity. Additionally, all projects must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program (ORLP)

ORLP is a national competitive matching grant program that is administered by the NPS in partnership with each state’s LWCF stateside programs and officers. This program is funded utilizing the same revenue sources as the LWCF program. Projects proposed for funding must meet all the requirements of the stateside assistance program, as well as, annual ORLP goals.

The purpose of this grant program is to help create and improve state and locally-owned parks and other outdoor recreation areas in ways that support public access and re-connect people with the outdoors. The grant targets projects in city neighborhoods that are delineated by the 2010 Census as having populations of 50,000 or more people, consist of densely settled territory, and lack parks and recreational opportunities. Each year the funding opportunity requirements under this program can vary slightly depending on direction from United States Congress and the NPS.

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program

The Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program of the NPS is not a granting program but provides technical assistance in the implementation of outdoor recreation and natural resource conservation projects. The RTCA coordinators assist local organizations and governments to collaboratively preserve open space, conserve rivers, and develop greenways and trails. Projects must have broad community support to receive approval, and 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 partner with health organizations or the NPS. Applications for assistance are found on the RTCA website.

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 Federal Highway Administration that is administered by State Parks. The 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. The ISTEA requires that revenues from motor fuel taxes generated from the sale of fuel for OHV recreational purposes be transferred to the Trails Trust Fund from the Highway Trust Fund to provide for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail and facility improvements.

States are required to use at least 40 percent of their appropriation for diversified trail uses so that multiple user groups can 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.

In Utah, grant applications are considered by the Utah Combined Trails Advisory Council (a joint-session meeting of the Utah Recreational Trails Advisory Council and the OHV Advisory Council) and State Parks staff. This group recommends project funding to the Utah Transportation Commission, which has the authority for funding approval. The RTP in Utah can fund up to 50 percent of project costs. 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 5 percent of funding from a nonfederal source. Most project grants range in amount from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Funds are distributed on a reimbursement schedule after project completion and inspection. All projects receiving these funds are subject to an environmental clearance process.

State Grant and Assistance Programs

Utah Off-Highway Vehicle Program

Utah's Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program coordinates OHV-related recreation throughout the state and emphasizes rider safety through its education program and efforts to provide OHV opportunities. Managed by State Parks, 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.

The OHV Program sponsors a youth education program through private providers. Youth under age 16 are required by state law to complete an education course before operating an OHV on public lands, roads, or trails. (Children under age eight are prohibited from operating an OHV on public land.) Several of these courses are offered online and cover the following topics: safe riding, proper machine sizing, weight distribution, responsible and ethical riding, proper handling and shifting, and riding within your ability. Classroom riding courses are offered through private providers.

The OHV Program also administers grants through the state OHV Trails Program. The OHV Trails Program was authorized by the Utah Legislature in 1987 with the purpose of assisting public land management agencies in their efforts to meet the needs of OHV users. The OHV Trails 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/search and rescue, peer-patrolling activities, and purchase of trail maintenance equipment.

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

Office of Outdoor Recreation – Utah Outdoor Recreation Grant

In January 2013, Governor Herbert created the Office of Outdoor Recreation in recognition of the substantial contribution the outdoor recreation industry plays in Utah's economy. This office is responsible for establishing a nationwide recreation management standard along with the sustainment of Utah's natural assets and continued economic growth of Utah's recreational industry. Utah's natural assets include, but are not limited to, 54 million acres of public land, five National Parks, seven National Forests, 44 State Parks, 14 ski resorts, and thousands of miles of public trails.

The Office of Outdoor Recreation with the assistance of Utah's Legislature and the Governor has created the Utah Outdoor Recreation Grant. This grant was designed to improve tourism in communities around the State of Utah through the development of recreational amenities and opportunities. Any recreational infrastructure developed with funding through this grant must provide economic opportunities for the surrounding area along with the ability to increase visitation and/or retain residents locally. Eligible recipients include counties, municipalities, towns, tribal governments and non-profit entities. Funding is provided on a 50/50 match basis with in-kind and/or donations limited to 25 percent of the local match.

Utah Recreation and Parks Association

The Utah Recreation and Parks Association (URPA) is a local non-profit association that offers an annual recreation conference designed to bring professionals together in a format of educational classes, roundtable discussions, networking, and social interaction. URPA supports students as the future leaders of Utah's leisure profession through an annual scholarship program. Each year, URPA awards three graduate scholarships and three undergraduate scholarships in the park and recreation field. URPA is comprised of 400 members that represent government (state, federal, municipal, tribal), non-profits and private organizations.

The mission of the URPA is to actively support and promote the growth, development and preservation of recreation, leisure, parks, and natural resources in the State of Utah. The mission will be accomplished through: development of high standards of leadership, facilities and programs, acquiring and disseminating accurate information, promoting interest in and understanding of recreation and parks, and acting as liaison with the National Recreation and Park Association as an affiliate member¹.

¹ "Our Mission," Utah Recreation and Parks Association. <https://www.urpa.org/urpa-mission-statement.html> (accessed February, 2018).

LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund

The LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund is a state program administered by the Utah Quality Growth 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 DNR, the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, and nonprofits with 501(c) (3) status can apply for these 50/50 matching grants to acquire conservation easements on private lands or to purchase fee title, under limited circumstances, on small parcels. Projects must have support from local communities, by way of their local elected officials and legislators. 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. Lee Ray McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund was not appropriated funds for 2018².

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.

Utah’s boating program is guided by the Utah Boating Program Strategic Plan (State Parks 2010) and is funded through numerous sources including: U.S. Coast Guard 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 UDWR and USFWS. Grants from the USCG are supported by the Sports Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund (formerly Wallop-Breaux), which operates through 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 USCG; they provide boating safety programs, including education, law enforcement, and other initiatives.



² “Home”, Utah Quality Growth Commission, <https://utahqualitygrowth.wordpress.com/> (accessed May, 2018).



CHAPTER 3: RECREATION SUPPLY

The Utah recreation industry is as diverse and dynamic as its natural resources. The state boasts a wide spectrum of natural and human-made attractions, recreational opportunities and cultural heritage sites. Nearly 75 percent of the state consists of land administered for public use by federal, state, and local governments and resource management agencies, Figure 3.

This chapter of the UORP describes recreational opportunities available on public lands, as well as programs and events held throughout the state. With five national parks, six national monuments (NM), two national recreation areas (NRA), a national historic site, four national historic trails, 44 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. Around the state, visitors will discover numerous annual festivals and celebrations recognizing specific cultural or historical events; museums, art galleries, and theatres; and an extensive highway system featuring scenic byways and self-guided tours.

Utah - Public Recreation Lands

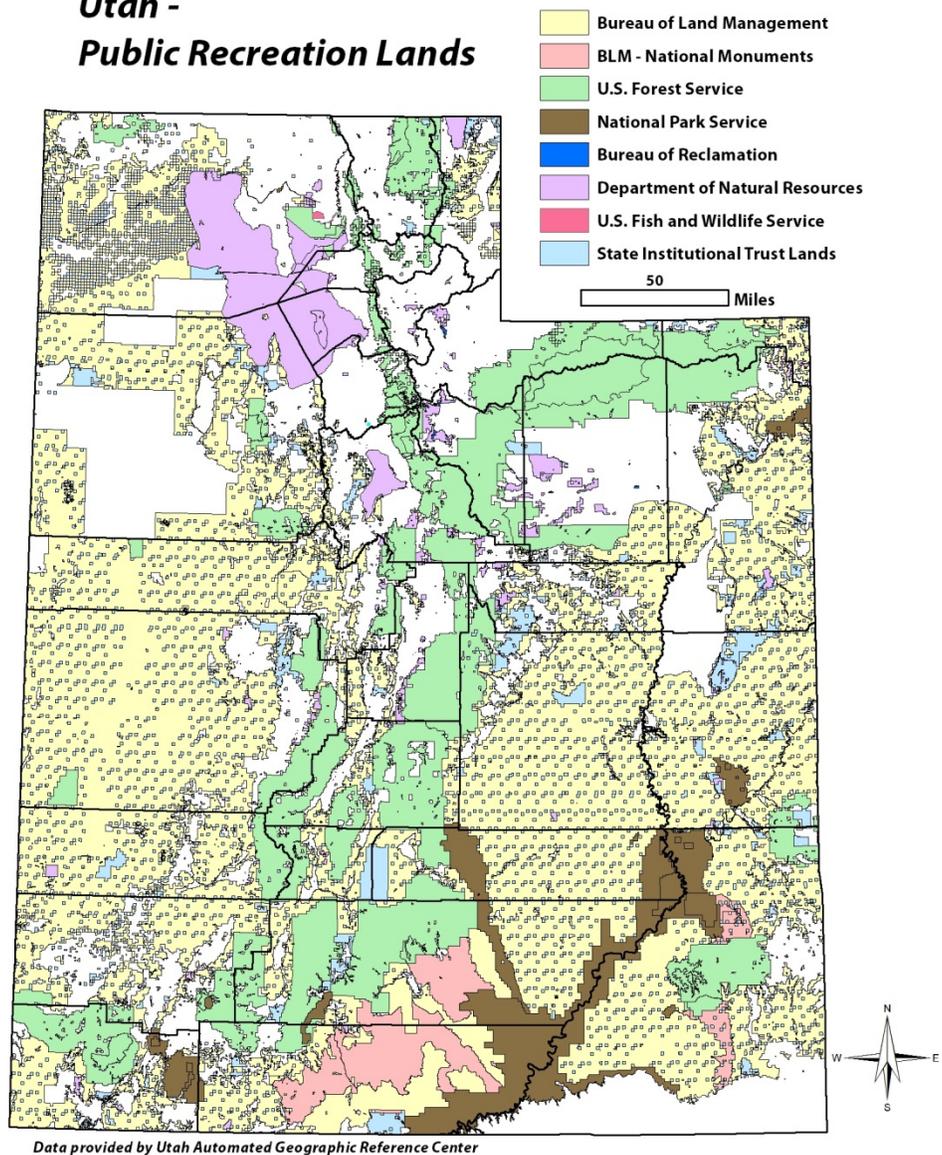


Figure 3: Utah's Public Recreation Land

Outdoor recreation is a primary driver for Utah’s tourism industry (Governor’s Council on Balanced Resources 2013). In 2016, tourists spent approximately \$8.4 billion in Utah. This spending includes Gasoline purchases, car rentals, transportation fares, parking, lodging, dining, groceries, and entertainment and recreation-related activities. Businesses associated with outdoor recreation contributed some \$1.23 billion in state and local sales tax revenue (Gardner 2017).

In an era when open space is rapidly diminishing, Utah remains one of the a 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 National Park Service (NPS) was created in 1916 by President Woodrow Wilson through the “Organic Act” that states “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife” 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.”

In Utah, the NPS manages five national parks, six NMs, one NRA, and one national historic site and four national historic trails. 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 set aside by Congress that have numerous unique natural features and/or historic features that are deemed invaluable to the country’s heritage and recreational landscape. The NMs and NRAs are protected public lands that can be managed by one of several federal agencies: the NPS, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (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.

Bureau of Land Management

The 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.”

About 42 percent of Utah’s land is managed by the BLM. The variety of recreational opportunities on these lands is just as diverse as their array of resources and landscapes. There are 10 Utah BLM Field Offices within four districts.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The USFWS is 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 USFWS. 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.

The USFWS manages three national refuges in Utah. All of these facilities have wildlife viewing areas, walking paths, and auto tour routes. The 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 the transcontinental telegraph). Jones Hole Federal Fish Hatchery on the Green River is also a USFWS facility in Uintah County.

Each of the refuges has wildlife habitat management as its primary mission, but also provides outdoor recreation opportunities. 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 Association, National Wildlife Federation, Brigham City Chamber of Commerce, and others.

U.S. Forest Service

The 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 important conservation and scientific organizations, presidents, and forestry professionals that have assisted with protecting and shaping what we now know as USFS.

The USFS manages approximately 15 percent of the state's land base divided between seven National Forests and one NRA. The Forest Service's diverse lands are spread throughout the state and offer a wide range of recreational opportunities. The USFS 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.

Recreation Opportunities Managed by State Agencies

Utah State Parks

The mission of State Parks 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, State Parks manages 44 facilities statewide offering opportunities for

outdoor recreation, preservation of natural and cultural resources, and the enjoyment of Utah's natural scenery. State Parks also administers OHV, boating, LWCF and trails programs.

State Parks began in 1957 when the Utah Legislature created and instructed the new division to develop parks and recreation areas and to preserve and protect historical sites and scenic values within the state. Initial funding was provided through a \$20,000 grant from the Rockefeller-Jackson Hole Preservation Foundation. Utah's state park system began with just four parks but has expanded over the years to now include 44 facilities. Acres owned by State Parks total approximately 82,000, however, many state parks manage large tracts beyond the state-owned parcels. This is especially true for parks containing reservoirs managed for water storage by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), the BLM, or local water-user groups. There are three predominant types of State Park facilities: recreation areas, heritage parks/museums, and scenic/natural areas.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

Hunting and fishing opportunities and wildlife resources are managed and protected in Utah through the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR). The State of Utah has an abundance of wildlife, both native and introduced, that are associated with a wide range of habitats.

Today, 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 nonresidents. Based on a nationwide survey by USFWS, Utah had more than 1 million participants in wildlife-related recreation in 2011, with direct expenditures on these activities exceeding \$1.8 billion. A significant part of this figure is contributed by nonresidential visitors.

UDWR owns more than 100,000 acres of land spread throughout almost every county in Utah. Most of this land is open to recreation.

School and Institution Trust Lands Administration

At the time of statehood, Congress granted parcels of land to Utah and created permanent endowments to support these institutions. Trust lands parcels were allocated by apportioning the state into townships, each six by six miles, and dividing each township into 36 sections, each consisting of one square mile. Utah was given sections 2, 16, 32, and 36 in each township for public schools, resulting in a checkerboard of land ownership. All other designated state institutions were granted fixed amounts of acreage. The state is constitutionally mandated to manage trust lands in the financial best interest of these institutions (the trust beneficiaries) and to generate revenue from trust lands to support them.

Today, the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) manages Utah's 3.4 million acres of trust land, along with an additional 1 million acres of severed mineral estate, generating revenue through oil, gas, and mineral leases; real estate development and sales; and surface estate sales, leases, and easements. All proceeds are deposited into permanent endowments for each beneficiary.

SITLA allows public access to most trust lands for responsible recreational activities including hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and off-highway vehicle (OHV) use. However, SITLA reserves the right to

withdraw or restrict recreational access on trust lands in order to meet its constitutional mandate to generate revenue to support the trust beneficiaries.

Recreational Professional and Manager’s Survey: Recreation Supply

In the fall of 2017, State Parks formed a partnership with URPA to develop an online survey that would utilize URPA’s membership of county, municipal and state recreational professionals to use their expertise in determining the supply and demand for recreation and recreational facilities throughout Utah. The data from the survey would be shared between State Parks and URPA. The survey was distributed to 68 professionals (recreation directors and managers) throughout the state. At the same time, State Parks distributed a similar survey to all 29 state park managers. The surveys only differed in facilities identified as part of the recreation supply assessment. This is due to the inherent difference between the types of facilities counties and local municipalities administer versus the facilities state parks operate as part of their respective programs. In total, 98 responses were received for these two surveys with a response rate of 71 percent and with a 95 percent completion rate. The survey’s sample size was small but does provide relevant information about recreational facilities available to Utahns. The needs assessment portion of the recreational professional and state park manager surveys is presented in Chapter 4 and Appendix A.

Respondents were asked the total number of unique recreational facilities owned and/or operated by their respective organizations, as well as, the total acreage of those facilities. State Park’s manages 44 state park areas and owns over 82,000 acres of land. The recreational professionals identified over 1139 unique recreational areas and facilities that totaled more than 54,000 acres of recreational land.

To assess the approximate supply of individual recreational facilities, State Parks and the professionals were asked to identify the number of indoor and outdoor facilities they own and/or operate, Figures 4 & 5. The recreation professionals were asked specify the number and type of camping/overnight facilities owned and/or operated by their organizations. Survey respondents identified 87 campgrounds and overnight areas. Figure 6 further identifies the number and type of camping facilities managed and operated by the recreation professionals.

Indoor Facility	Count
Boat Storage Buildings	5
Club Houses	7
Entrance Stations	31
Group Use Buildings	5
Historic Buildings	16
Indoor Ice Sheets	7
Indoor Pools	34
Maintenance Buildings or Sheds	59
Museums	7
Park Offices	20
Recreation Centers	47
Restrooms	198
Restrooms with Showers	76
Visitor Centers	14
Sum	526

Figure 4: Count of Indoor Facilities

Outdoor Facility	Count
Amphitheaters	18
Archery Courses	5
Ball Diamonds	365
Bike Parks	19
Boat Launch/Access	49
Boat Slips/Docks	800
Community Gardens	19
Dog Parks	27
Dry Storage Areas	16
Fish Cleaning Stations	13
Fish Piers	3
Golf Courses	32
Grass Playfields	19
Marinas	9
Multi-use Sports Courts	245
Outdoor Pools	30
Parking Lots	131
Pavilions– Large Group Use	62
Pavilions– Single Family	465
Playgrounds	635
Seasonal Ice Sheets	3
Shooting Ranges	1
Skate Parks	29
Splash Pads	36
Sports Fields	451
Trailheads	51
Urban Fishing Ponds	24
Urban Parks	736
Volleyball Courts	9
Zip Lines	2
Sum	4304

Figure 5: Count of Outdoor Facilities

Planning is an important component of recreation management. Over 78 percent of the survey respondents have a system-wide master plan/comprehensive plan/resource management plan for their parks and outdoor recreation sites. In a follow-up question, the respondents were asked if their master plan/comprehensive plan/resource management plan include public feedback from a public orientated planning process about the recreational needs of their organization/community. Eighty percent of respondents answered yes, their plans did include public input about their recreation needs.

The survey included a question targeting the respondent’s annual budget. They were asked to include all funds from all sources associated with operating, managing, and maintaining their parks and recreation programs/facilities, and associated capital improvements. The annual budget figure provided by respondents totaled more than 300 million dollars.

Camping Facility	Count
Campsites	2587
Cabins	19
Hammocks	1
Teepees	2
Wall Tents	4
Yurts	13
Sum	2626

Figure 6: Total Camping Facilities

Type of Trail	Count
Non-motorized	607
Motorized	39
Multi-use	401
Equestrian	286
Pathways	215
Sum	1548

Figure 7: Total Number of Trails by Type

Trails have ranked at the top for the most needed facilities for Utahns in the last few SCORPS produced by State Parks. To determine the number of trails and pathways managed and maintained by State and Municipal governments, respondents were asked to identify the number and miles of trails they manage and operate for their organizations. Respondents identified 1696 miles of trail managed by their organizations. The count of individual trails by type is provided in Figure 7.

CHAPTER 4: RECREATION NEEDS AND ISSUES

Assessing Utah’s recreation needs and issues is an essential planning requirement for the direction of LWCF stateside assistance grant dollars. UORP outlines where funding should be directed to meet the public’s desire for new and improved recreational facilities. Three public surveys were conducted to assess recreational demands of the Utahns. The first two surveys targeted community leaders, municipalities, and parks and recreation professionals throughout Utah. The second survey focused on the residents of Utah.

Recreation Professional Surveys - Recreational Needs Assessment

In the fall of 2017, State Parks formed a partnership with URPA to develop an online survey to assess the supply and demand for recreation facilities and amenities within the State of Utah. The survey was open from December 2017 to mid-January 2018. Utilizing URPA’s database, 68 recreational professionals representing city, county, and local organizations throughout Utah were asked to complete the survey. A second survey, very similar in content, was administered to all 29 state park managers and was open from December 2017 to mid-January 2018. In total, 98 individuals and organizations completed their surveys, with a response rate of 71 percent at a 95 percent completion rate. The survey’s sample size was small but does provide relevant information about recreational facilities demands of Utah’s recreation professionals. The following section outlines the questions and responses from the needs assessment portion of the surveys. The questions used in the survey are included in Appendix A.

Community and organizational planning can be an excellent tool for outlining the recreational goals and strategies of the community as well as facilitating public participation in the planning process. Seventy-eight percent of the responding organizations have a recreation master plan for their organization. More importantly, 80 percent of these master plans include public feedback about the recreational needs of their organization/community.

Many recreational facilities in Utah are over 30 years old and in need of renovation and improvement. However, as our communities grow and develop new parks and facilities are needed to address the recreation deficits that can develop with rapid growth. In order to gauge which areas our recreation leaders would prioritize or focus their funding, both sets of survey respondents were asked to rank their general recreational needs (figure 8).



Figure 8: General Recreation Priorities

To ascertain the most needed new facilities, survey respondents were asked to list their top three priorities for new facilities. Recreational professionals identified recreation centers, sports and playfields, trails and walkways, and parks as the most needed new facilities throughout the state for their organizations. The state park managers identified campgrounds/campsites, parking areas, restrooms, and day use areas as the most needed new facilities throughout the state for their organizations. Figures 9 and 10 provide ranked lists of the majority (any facility that only rated one was removed) of survey respondent’s top new facilities.



Recreation Professionals – New Facilities	Weighted Ranking Across All Three Priorities
Recreation Center	61
Sports and Play Fields	45
Trails and Walkways	35
Parks	12
Ball Fields	9
Parks - Natural	9
Sports Courts	7
Indoor Sport Courts	6
Parks - Dog	6
Indoor Aquatics Center	5
Outdoor Pool	5
Lighting	4
Splash Pad	4
Better ADA accessibility	3
Community Center	3
Indoor Ice Arena	3
Indoor Sports Fields	3
New Facilities	3
Parks-Regional	3
Restrooms	3
Senior Center	3
Sports Fields and Lighting	3
Ball Diamond lights	2
Lake and River Access	2
Park Improvements	2
Parks - Bike	2
Pool Slides	2
Pool/Splash Pad	2
Racquet Courts	2
Renovation of existing facilities	2
Stall Barn	2

Figure 9: Recreation Professions - New Facilities. The higher the number, the higher the priority

State Park Managers – New Facilities	Weighted Ranking Across All Three Priorities
Campgrounds/campsites	28
Parking Areas	16
Restrooms	12
Day Use	10
Campsite Utilities	8
Pavilions	7
Visitor Center	7
Group Sites	6
Museum	6
Amphitheater	4
Entrance Station	4
Trails	4
ADA Campsites	3
Beach Areas	3
Cabins	3
Office	3
Park-wide sound system	3
ADA Doors	2
Boat Launch Area	2
Dry Storage	2
Storage Building	2

Figure 10: State Park Managers - New Facilities. The higher number, the higher the priority

Playgrounds, restrooms, shade structures/pavilions, recreation centers, lighting and trails/walkways were identified as the most important facility renovations identified by the recreational professionals.

Figure 11 provides more information (any facility that only ranked a one was removed) about identified renovation priorities for recreation professionals. All answers were classified into one table by applying multipliers to each of the three responses: first priority was multiplied by three, second priority was multiplied by two, and the third priority kept the original count of responses.

Recreation Professionals - Facility Renovation	Weighted Ranking across all three priorities
Playgrounds	36
Restrooms	27
Pavilions or Shade Structures	25
Recreation Center	18
Lighting	11
Trails and Walkways	11
Ball Fields	9
Sports Courts	8
Community Center	7
Parking	7
Sports and Play Fields	7
Indoor Pool	6
Pool	6
Fencing	5
Racquet Courts	5
Accessibility	3
Aquatics infrastructure	3
Arts Center	3
Building	3
Fairgrounds	3
Fishing Ponds	3
General Facility Renovation	3
New exercise equipment	3
Outdoor Family Change Rooms	3
Pool Improvements	3
Senior Center	3
weight room expansion	3
Community Garden	2
HVAC	2
Landscaping	2
Parks	2
Safety	2

Figure 11: Recreation Professionals Priorities for Facility Renovation. Appendix A contains all responses.

State park managers identified Restrooms, infrastructure renovation/improvements, campground/campsites, parking, pavilions, docks and paving as the most needed facility renovations. Figure 12 provides more information about all the identified renovation priorities for state park managers. All answers were classified into one table by applying multipliers to each of the three responses: first priority was multiplied by three, second priority was multiplied by two, and the third priority kept the original count of responses.

State Park Managers - Facility Renovation	Sum of Weighted Ranking of all three priorities
Restrooms	19
Infrastructure Renovation/Improvements	14
Campground/Campsite Improvements	13
Parking	10
Pavilions	10
Docks	9
Paving	9
Trail and Pathway Improvements	8
Visitor Center Renovation	5
ADA Access	3
Beach Improvements	3
Concrete	3
Day Use Area Improvements	3
Employee Housing	3
Entrance Stations	3
Landscaping	3
Maintenance Shop Renovation	3
Park Offices	3
HVAC Renovation	2
Updated Activity Stations	2

Figure 12: State Park Managers Priorities for Facility Renovation.

Resident Survey – Recreation Participation and Facility Needs

The residential survey was administered through an online survey from February 1, 2018, to February 23, 2018. The survey link was advertised and published on state park’s webpage, Facebook account, and other social media platforms. In total 1022 Utah residents answered the survey with a 92 percent completion rate. Residents from 28 of Utah’s 29 counties responded to the survey.

The purpose of the residential survey is to determine what recreation activities are important to Utah residents, how often they participate in recreation activities, where they like to recreate and what recreation facilities are needed most in their communities. More than 94 percent of respondents rated outdoor recreation as very important to extremely important to their families.

The rest of this chapter summarizes the public’s response to the survey. The questions used in the survey are provided in Appendix B.

To assess participation in outdoor recreation activities, survey respondents were asked, what are the three most common outdoor recreational activities they have participated in over the past 12 months? The top three outdoor recreational activities provided by survey respondents are hiking, camping and fishing. It is interesting to note the top three results are the same as the top three results from Utah’s 2014 SCORP (State Parks, 2014). Figure 13 provides the top 20 most common outdoor activities.

Outdoor Recreation Activity	Number of Responses
Hiking	704
Camping	339
Fishing	218
Mountain biking	181
Hunting	177
ATV/OHV	154
Skiing	150
Bicycling	121
Horseback riding	119
Climbing	110
Boating	63
Kayaking	51
Backpacking	47
Running	43
Cycling	40
Swimming	31
Snowshoeing	29
Driving/Sightseeing	25
Walking	25
Bird watching	24

Figure 13: Top 3 Most Common Recreation Activities

In a follow-up question, respondents were asked how far they travel to participate in these activities. Fifty percent of respondents indicated they are willing to travel 25 miles to participate in their identified activities (Figure 14)

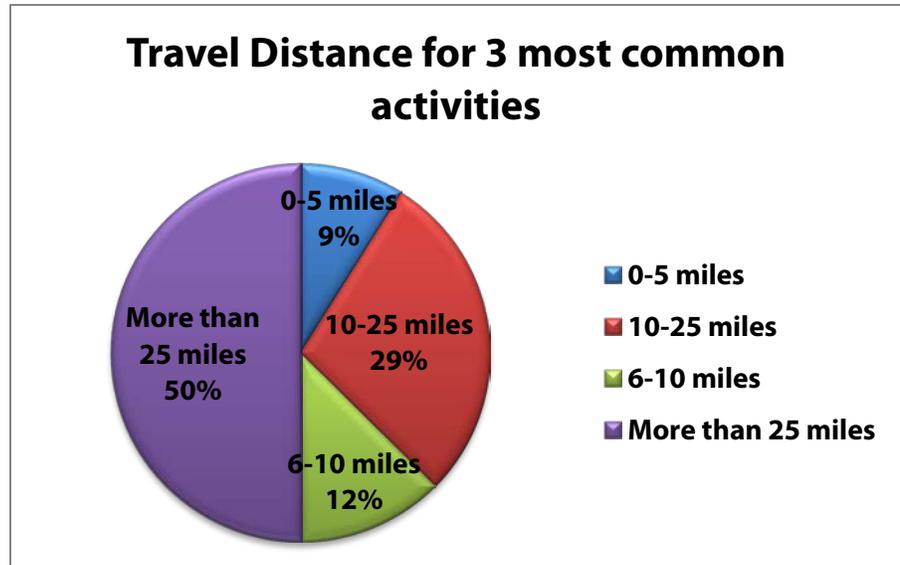


Figure 14: Travel Distance for Most Common Activities

Later in the survey respondents were prompted regarding their level of participation in 22

specific activities over the previous 12 months. The respondents were asked to pick one of the following intervals for each of the 22 activities listed by category: 0 times, 1 – 10 times, 10 – 20 times, 20 – 30 times, more than 30 times. Figures 15 – 18 show the percent participation³ in each activity.

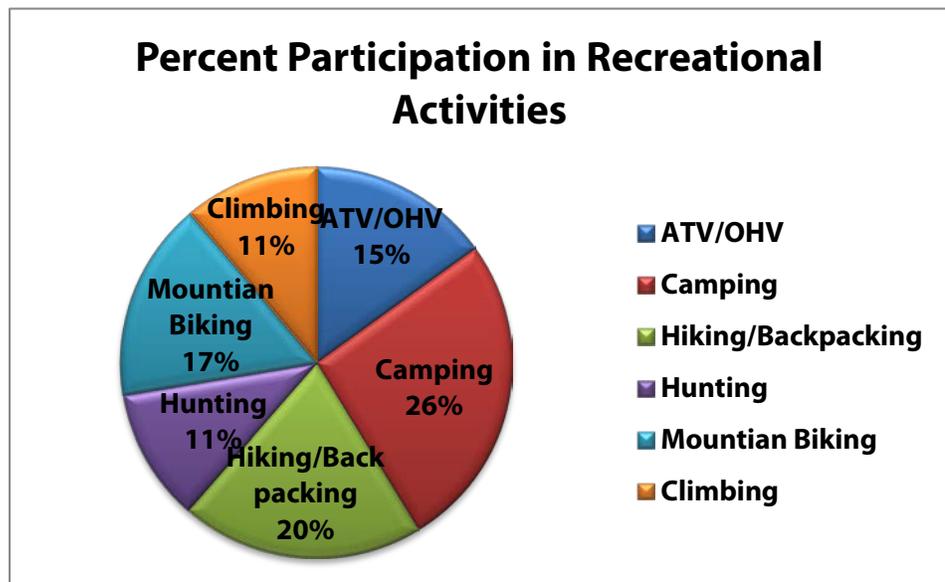


Figure 15: Percent Participation in Recreational Activities

³ Each category was then weighted utilizing a simple multiplier: “0 times” getting a multiplier of 1 with each division being increased by one, and then ends with “more than 30 times getting a multiplier of 5. From here the percent participation could be determined by each category.

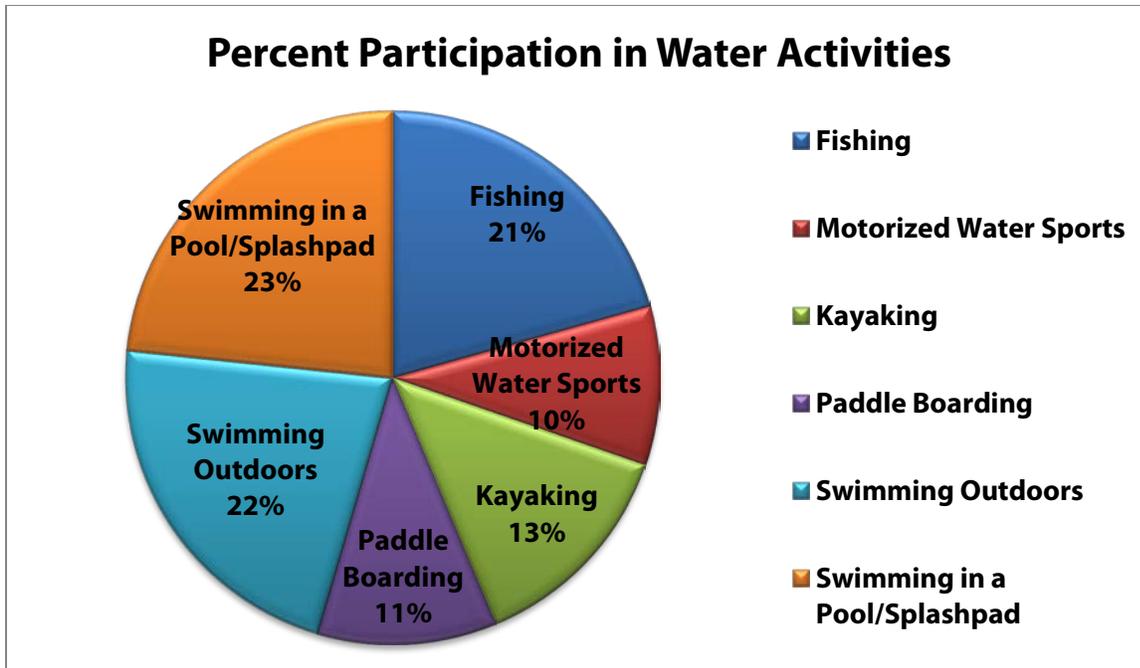


Figure 16: Percent Participation in Water Activities

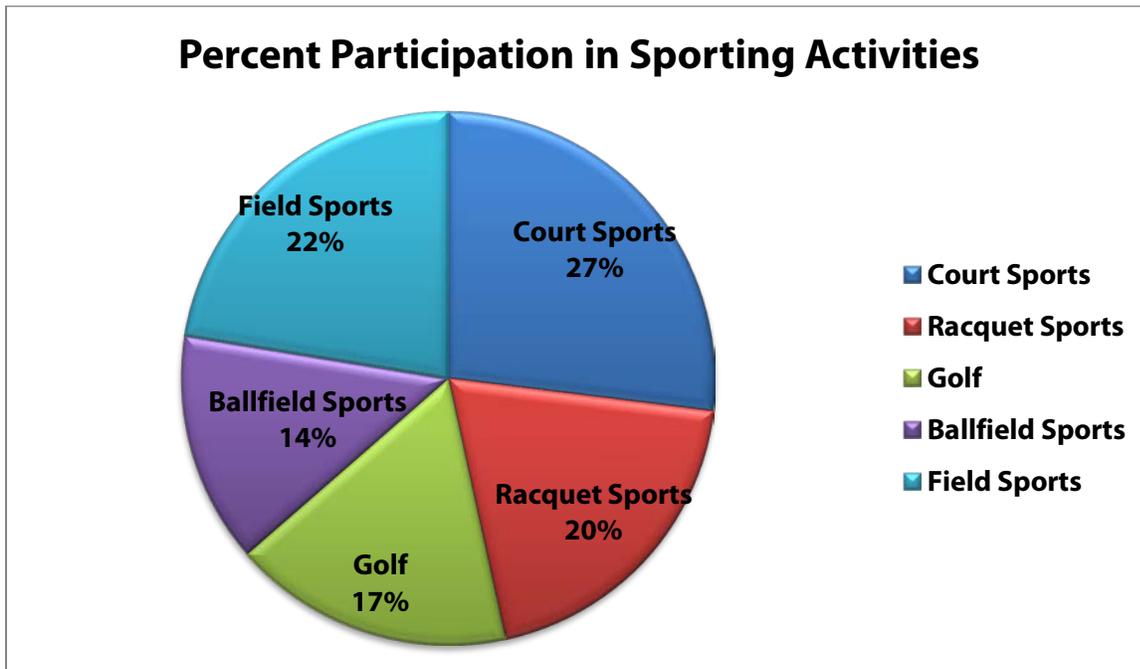


Figure 17: Percent Participation in Sporting Activities

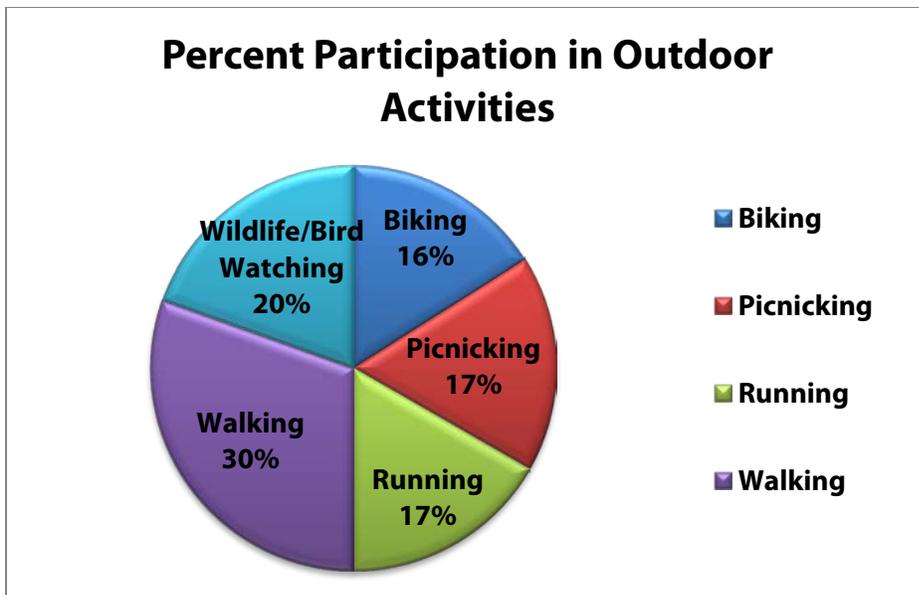


Figure 18: Percent Participation in Outdoor Activities

The top activities across all categories for participation are walking, court sports, camping, swimming in a pool or splashpad, swimming outdoors and field sports.

Survey respondents were then asked to assess their top two recreation needs for their area/community. The most important recreation needs identified by the respondents are trails/pathways (all forms), parks/open space, more public access, and camping areas/campgrounds/campsites. Figure 19 identifies the top 20 recreation needs ordered by the number of responses. The responses were categorized for continuity between answers.

Top Recreation Needs	Number of Responses
Trails/pathways (motorized, non-motorized, hike, bike, equestrian)	591
More parks/open space	132
More public access	132
Camping areas/campgrounds/campsites	94
Public land protections	78
Facility maintenance/renovation	48
Law enforcement presence	45
Fishing/fishing ponds	43
Trailheads/larger trailheads	34
Less overcrowding	31
Fee reduction	30
Non-motorized areas	22
Hunting	21
Organized sports	21
Wildlife areas/viewing	21
Address conflicting use	17
Lakes\Water activities	17
Clean water	16
Shooting areas/ranges	14
Parking	13

Figure 19: Top Recreation Needs

To assess where respondents were recreating and to what extent, they were asked to identify how many times they had visited seven specific types of recreation areas/parks in the last 12 months (Figure 20). The reported frequency of visitation was fairly even with neighborhood parks narrowly ranking the park/recreation areas most frequently visited by the respondents.

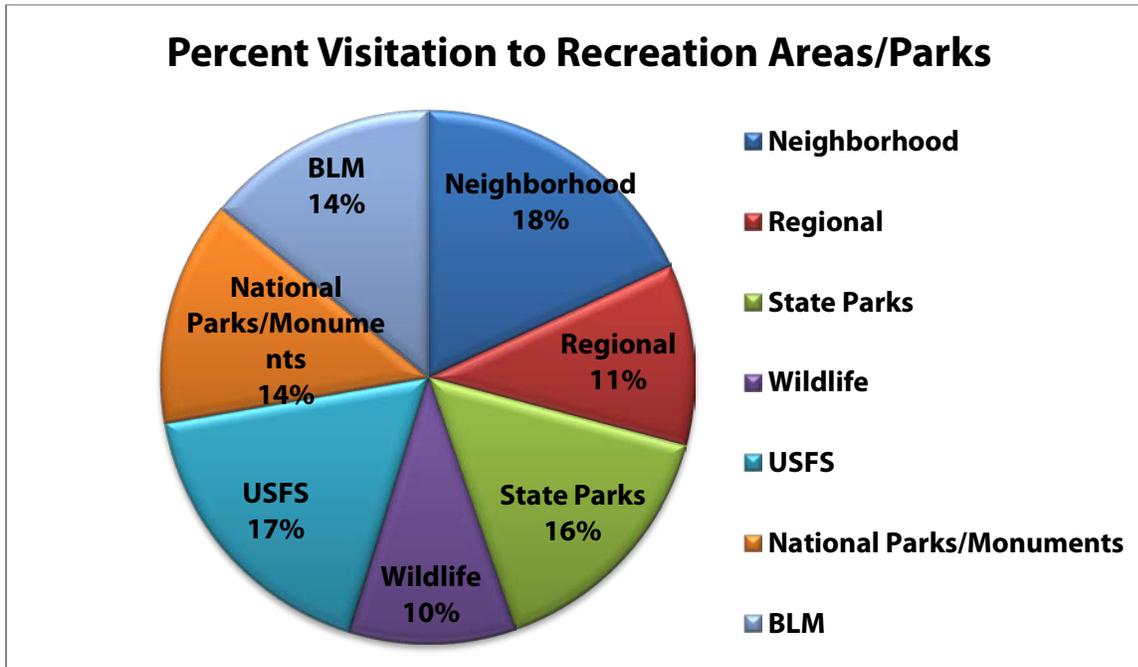


Figure 20: Percent Visitation to Recreation Areas/Parks

Towards the end of the survey, the respondents were asked to provide demographic information. The respondents indicated that at least 88 percent had at least some level of college degree. Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported their income was greater than \$75,001.00. The highest percentage of respondents (27 percent) reported they were between the ages of 31-40 years old. Over 83 percent of respondents identified their race/ethnicity as white/Caucasian.

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION

There are many resources available in Utah to assist statewide outdoor recreation needs; Chapter 2 highlights many of these grants and assistance programs. Furthermore, Utah's LWCF program provides funding to address many of Utah's public outdoor recreation needs. This chapter identifies the state's LWCF program goals and implementation strategies designed to address the recreation needs identified in Chapter 4 by the LWCF program.

Goals and Strategies

Goal 1: Provide funding and support for the development of new quality outdoor public recreation.

Implementation Strategies:

- During Utah's LWCF application and project selection process, prioritize eligible projects that meet the priorities identified in Chapter 4 of the UORP and are identified in a public recreation plan. Examples of plans that may include the development of public outdoor recreation are resource management plans, strategic plans, recreation management plans, and/or general management plans.
- Develop new recreation and recreation facilities that are eligible for LWCF stateside assistance funding and meet the priorities identified for new recreation in Chapter 4.
- Fund and prioritize grant projects that meet the general recreation priorities of improved access to existing facilities, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements to facilities, and new park land acquisition. New facilities and renovation of existing facilities ranked lower and should be weighted appropriately during project evaluation.
- Develop facilities to accommodate the needs of users to ADA standards.
- Acquire or develop land for new public outdoor recreation and parks.
- Fund recreation and facilities that support popular recreational activities identified by the public in Chapter 4.

Goal 2: Support and fund the renovation of existing public outdoor recreation facilities.

Implementation Strategies:

- Provide support and funding for recreation facilities that are eligible to receive LWCF grants and meet the priorities identified as the most needed renovations in Chapter 4.
- Renovate facilities to accommodate the needs of users to ADA standards.

- Improve access to existing recreation facilities.
- Renovate recreation facilities that support popular recreational activities identified by the public in Chapter 4.

Goal 3: Improve Utah’s LWCF Program awareness and information sharing.

Implementation Strategies:

- Improve public awareness of Utah’s LWCF Program through coordination for grant opportunities with eligible recipients and interested stakeholders.
- Provide the UORP to other grant programs for use and coordination with their grants and recipients.
- Advertise Utah’s grant round through social media, websites, stakeholder groups and recreation associations.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The development of the *2019 Utah's Outdoor Recreation Plan* is a product of a team effort. The Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Parks and Recreation, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Utah Division of Water Resources, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, National Park Service (Omaha Regional Office), U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management, Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center, Utah Recreation and Parks Association, and others provided data, information, advice, recommendations, and encouragement. State Parks is grateful for the cooperation and collaboration that has occurred over the past year.

The 2019 UORP relies heavily on and updates the previous 2014 SCORP that was developed and written under contract by BIO-WEST, Inc. (BIO-WEST). The 2019 UORP represents demand for future recreation facilities as identified in a series of public opinion surveys, park surveys, technical reports, and other data.

State Park's Board is integral to our success. They assist with policy decisions, LWCF project review, and final project nomination to the NPS. The Board assisted State Parks with the review of the UORP and provided valuable assistance with the plan. State Parks appreciates the great work our Board performs for the Division and would like to acknowledge and thank our Board for all they do for State Parks.

State Parks would like to further acknowledge the mentorship and assistance of our former Director Fredrick B. Hayes who passed away in March of 2018. Fred's invaluable leadership and friendship will be greatly missed.

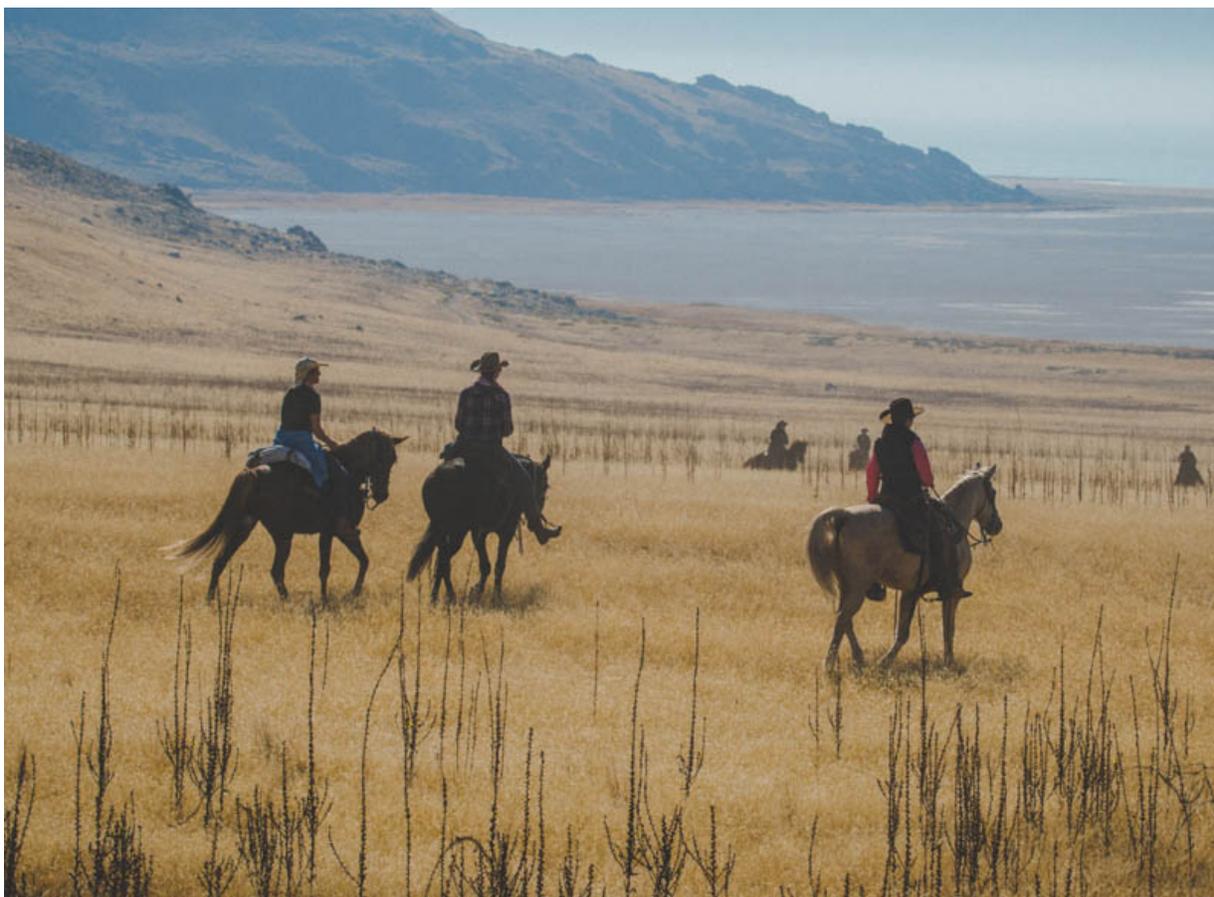


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**APPENDIX A: RECREATIONAL PROFESSIONALS SURVEY OF RECREATION
SUPPLY AND DEMANDS**



Recreational Professionals, Directors and State Park Managers Survey Questionnaires and Results

To better understand Utah's supply and demand for recreation and related facilities the Utah Division of Parks & Recreation (State Parks) developed two online surveys that were administered to recreation professionals, directors and state park managers throughout the state. Early on in the survey development phase, it was determined that two different surveys would more effectively target our audience and better distinguish the differences in facilities developed and operated by state parks and local/county governments. There was a concern that creating one survey was possible but would increase the time and complexity of the information request upon the participating parties.

The first survey was developed in partnership with Utah Recreation and Parks Association (URPA) and administered to 68 recreation professionals and directors. URPA sent out a link to the professionals requesting their participation and assistance. The survey was live from December 2017 through mid-January 2018. There were 44 responses which equate to a 65 percent response rate. The survey had a 95 percent completion rate. The second online survey was administered to all 29 State Park Managers via direct email of the survey link by state park's administration. There were 25 responses which equate to an 86 percent response rate. The state parks survey also had a 95 percent completion rate. In total 98 individuals and organizations completed the survey for a 71 percent response rate and 95 percent completion rate. It is important to note that both surveys are very similar in content.

Utah Parks and Recreation Professional/Directors Survey of Public Outdoor Recreation Supply and Demand - URPA

Question 1:

What is your total number of individual recreational areas/facilities (excluding trails and schools) owned and/or operated by your organization? For this question - areas/facilities are defined as parks, recreation centers, regional sports parks, etc., not the individual amenities (pavilion, playground, walkway, etc.) associated with the overall area/facility. Enter zero if this question is not applicable to your organization.

Response 1: 1139

Question 2:

What are the total **acres** of the following recreation areas (excluding schools) owned or operated by your organization? Enter zero if the category is not applicable to your organization.

Response 2:

Recreation Areas	Acres
Dedicated Park Lands	25361.8
Open Space	28186
Waterways	674
Sum	54221.8

Question 3:

Number of **Indoor Recreation Facilities** owned and/or operated by your organization? Enter zero if the category is not applicable to your organization. URPA included non-recreation facilities in the survey as many recreation departments are responsible for their operation and management. However, for the purposes of this report, non-recreation facilities have been removed from the summary.

Response 3:

Indoor Facilities	Count
Indoor pools	34
Indoor Ice Sheets	7
Visitor Centers	3
Recreation Centers	47
Sum	91

Question 4:

Number of **Outdoor Recreational Facilities** owned and/or operated by your organization? Enter zero if the category is not applicable to your organization.

Response 4:

Outdoor Facilities	Count
Amphitheaters	18
Bike Parks	19
Urban Parks	736
Community Gardens	19
Ball Diamonds	365

Outdoor Facilities	Count
Dog Parks	27
Golf Courses	29
Multi-use Sports Courts	245
Outdoor Pools	30
Playgrounds	635
Seasonal Ice Sheets	3
Skate Parks	29
Splash Pads	36
Sports Fields	451
Urban Fishing Ponds	24
Boat Launch/Access	11
Sum	2677

Question 5:

How many **Boat Launch and/or Boater Access Facilities** are owned and/or operated by your organization? Enter zero if this question is not applicable to your organization. Do not use comma separators.

Response 5: 11

Question 6:

Do you operate Overnight and/or Camping Facilities?

Response 6: 4 (yes), 40 (no)

Question 7:

If the answer to 6 was yes, then - How many Campgrounds or Overnight Areas are owned and/or operated by your organization?

Response 7: 10

Question 8:

Follow-up to question 7. How many Campgrounds or Overnight Areas are owned and/or operated by your organization?

Response 8: 495

Question 9:

How many trails and/or dedicated pathways does your organization operate/maintain? Enter zero if the category is not applicable to your organization.

Response 9:

Trail Type	Number of Trails
Non-motorized	545
Motorized	26
Multi-use	391
Equestrian	269
Pathways	189
Sum	1420

Question 10:

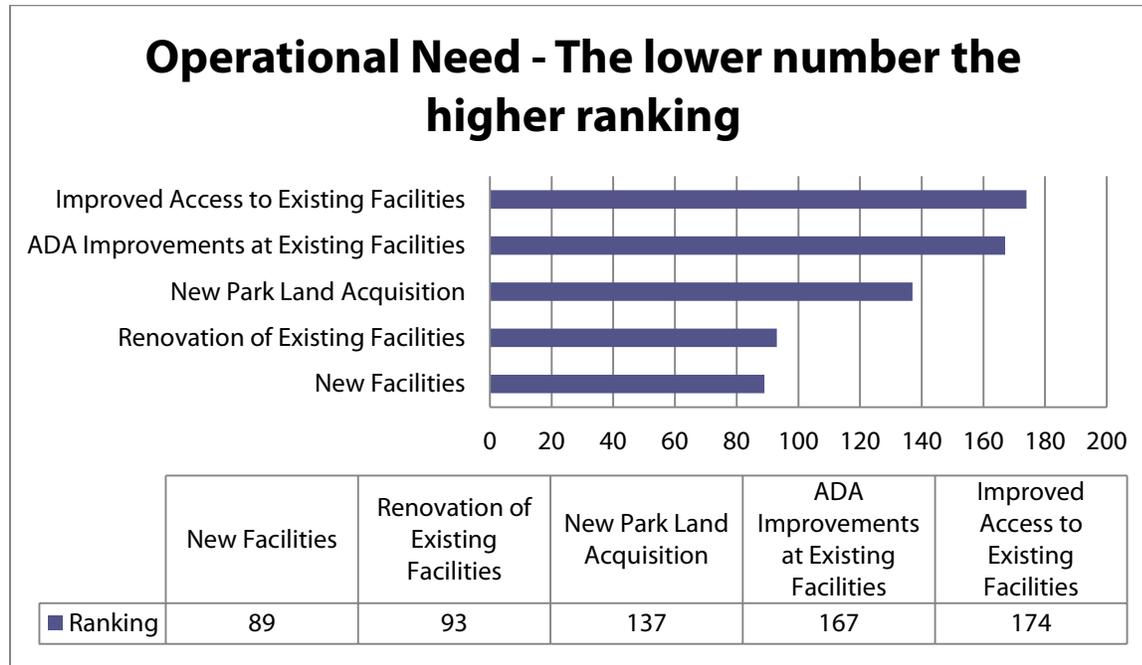
What is the total miles of trails and/or dedicated pathways your organization operates and/or maintains?

Response 10: 1740.18 miles

Question 11:

Please rank the most important operational needs for your recreational facilities. A ranking of one is most important and five is least important.

Response 11:



Question 12:

What types of public recreation facilities/amenities are most needed in your community/organization? One being the highest priority. Three open-ended responses were allowed. This question was designed to be open-ended to allow the respondents to answer without guidance. For the purposes of continuity, the open-ended responses have been categorized into the most similar response. To see all the answers ranked into one table, the responses were totaled and multipliers were added to each of the three responses: first priority was multiplied by three, second priority was multiplied by two and the third priority kept the original count of responses.

Response 12:

Needed Facilities	Weighted Ranking Across All Three Priorities
Recreation Center	61
Sports and Play Fields	45
Trails and Walkways	35
Parks	12
Ball Fields	9
Parks - Natural	9
Sports Courts	7
Indoor Sport Courts	6
Parks - Dog	6
Indoor Aquatics Center	5
Outdoor Pool	5
Lighting	4
Splash Pad	4
Better ADA Accessibility	3
Community Center	3
Indoor Ice Arena	3
Indoor Sports Fields	3
New Facilities	3
Parks-Regional	3
Restrooms	3
Senior Center	3
Sports Fields and Lighting	3
Ball Diamond Lights	2
Lake and River Access	2
Park Improvements	2
Parks - Bike	2
Pool Slides	2
Pool/Splash Pad	2

Needed Facilities	Weighted Ranking Across All Three Priorities
Racquet Courts	2
Renovation of Existing Facilities	2
Stall Barn	2
Amphitheater	1
Bike Trails	1
Cemetery Property	1
Grandstand cover	1
Indoor Pool	1
Parks - Skate	1
Playgrounds	1
Storage facilities	1
Urban Fishery	1

Question 13:

What types of public recreation facility/amenity renovations (if any) are most needed in your community/organization? Renovation does not refer to routine maintenance. One being the highest priority. Three open-ended responses were allowed. This question was designed to be open-ended to allow the respondents to answer without guidance. For the purposes of continuity, the open-ended responses have been categorized into the most similar response. All answers were ranked into one table by applying multipliers to each of the three responses: first priority was multiplied by three, second priority was multiplied by two and the third priority kept the original count of responses.

Response 13:

Facility Renovation Needs	Weighted Ranking across all three priorities
Playgrounds	36
Restrooms	27
Pavilions or Shade Structures	25
Recreation Center	18
Lighting	11
Trails and Walkways	11
Ball Fields	9
Sports Courts	8
Community Center	7
Parking	7
Sports and Play Fields	7
Indoor Pool	6
Pool	6

Facility Renovation Needs	Weighted Ranking across all three priorities
Fencing	5
Racquet Courts	5
Accessibility	3
Aquatics Infrastructure	3
Arts Center	3
Building	3
Fairgrounds	3
Fishing Ponds	3
General Facility Renovation	3
New Exercise Equipment	3
Outdoor Family Change Rooms	3
Pool Improvements	3
Senior Center	3
Weight Room Expansion	3
Community Garden	2
HVAC	2
Landscaping	2
Parks	2
Safety	2
Building Renovation	1
Campgrounds	1
Daycare Room	1
Fair Park Arena	1
Flooring/Roofing	1
Indoor Pool Playground Structure	1
Land	1
Skate Park	1
Stall Barns	1
Storage	1

Question 14:

Do you have a system-wide master plan/comprehensive plan for your parks and outdoor recreation sites? Yes, No, Unsure

Response 14: Seventy two percent of respondents have a system-wide master plan/comprehensive plan. Twenty Eight percent do not or are unsure.

Question 15:

If the answer to 14 is yes, does the master plan/comprehensive plan include public feedback from a public orientated planning process about the recreational needs of your organization/community?

Response 15: Of the 72 percent, 84 percent of the plans include public feedback from a public orientated planning process about the needs of your organization/community. Sixteen percent were no or unsure.

Question 16:

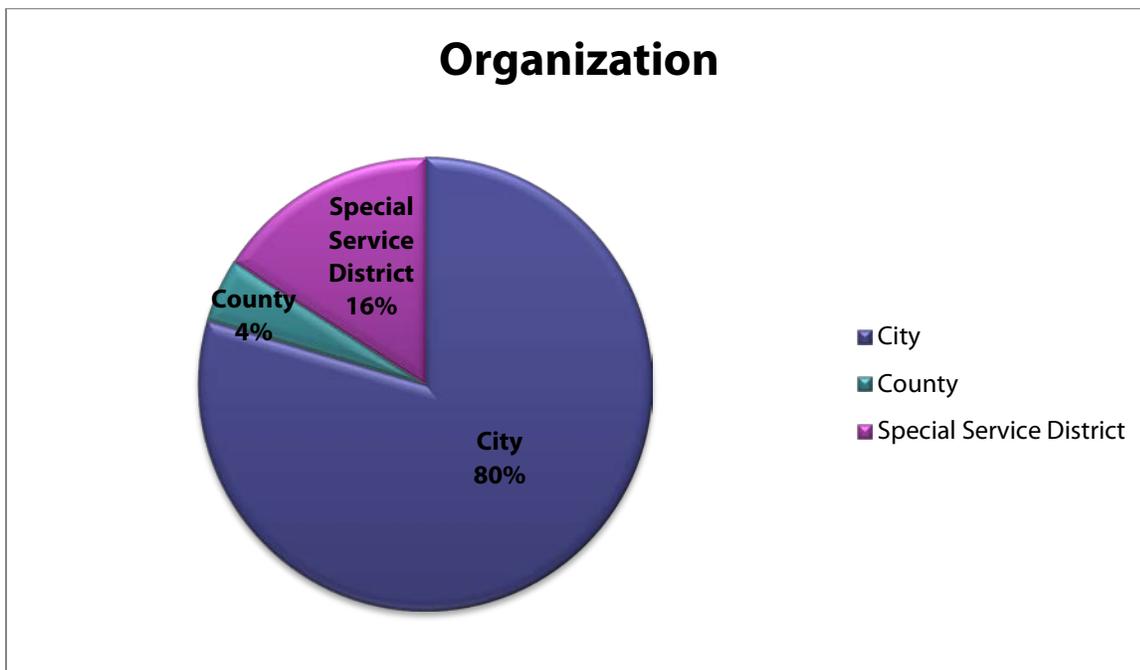
What is your organization's annual parks and recreation budget? This figure should include all funds from all sources associated with operating, managing, and maintaining your parks and recreation programs/facilities, and associated capital improvements.

Response 16: \$289 million dollars in total.

Question 17:

What type of organization do you represent?

Response 17:



County located in:

County	Count
Salt Lake	10
Utah	10
Davis	6
Washington	4
Summit	3
Box Elder	2
Cache	2
Tooele	2
Grand	1
Iron	1
Uintah	1
Wasatch	1
Weber	1

Utah Division of Parks and Recreation Survey of Public Outdoor Recreation Supply and Demand

Question 1:

Number of Indoor Recreation Facilities operated and maintained at your park or complex? For facilities that have multiple uses, count them only once under the best fitting category. Enter zero if the category is not applicable.

Response 1:

Indoor Facilities	Count
Boat Storage Buildings	5
Club Houses	7
Group Use Buildings	5
Entrance Stations	31
Historic Buildings	16
Park Offices	20
Restrooms	198
Restrooms with Showers	76
Maintenance Buildings or Sheds	59
Museums	7
Visitor Centers	11
Sum	435

Question 2:

Number of Outdoor Recreational Facilities operated and maintained by your park or complex? Enter zero if the category is not applicable.

Response 2:

Outdoor Facilities	Count
Archery Courses	5
Boat Launches	38
Boat Slips/Docks	800
Dry Storage Areas	16
Fish Cleaning Stations	13
Fish Piers	3
Golf Courses	3
Grass Playfields	19
Marinas	9
Parking Lots	131
Shooting Ranges	1
Pavilions – Large Group Use	62
Pavilions – Single Family	465
Trailheads	51
Volleyball Courts	9
Zip Lines	2
Sum	1627

Question 3:

Do you operate Overnight and/or Camping Facilities?

Response 3: 20 (yes), 5 (no)

Question 4:

If yes. How many Campgrounds or Overnight Areas are operated and maintained by your park or complex?

Response 4: 77

Question 5:

Total Number Individual Campsites/Overnight sites are operated and maintained by your park or complex?

Response 5:

Type of Site	Count
Campsites	2092
Cabins	19
Hammocks	1
Teepees	2
Wall Tents	4
Yurts	13
Sum	2131

Question 6:

How many trails and/or dedicated pathways (not sidewalks) does your park or complex operate/maintain? Enter zero if the category is not applicable to your park/complex.

Response 6:

Trail Type	Number of Trails
Non-motorized	62
Motorized	13
Multi-use	10
Equestrian	17
Pathways	26
Sum	128

Question 7:

What is the total miles of trail and/or dedicated pathways your park or complex operates/maintains?

Response 7: 275.65 miles.

Question 8:

How many Cultural/Historic sites does your park/complex operate? Site refers to an overall area, not individual buildings or objects. Enter a zero even if the category is not applicable to your park/complex.

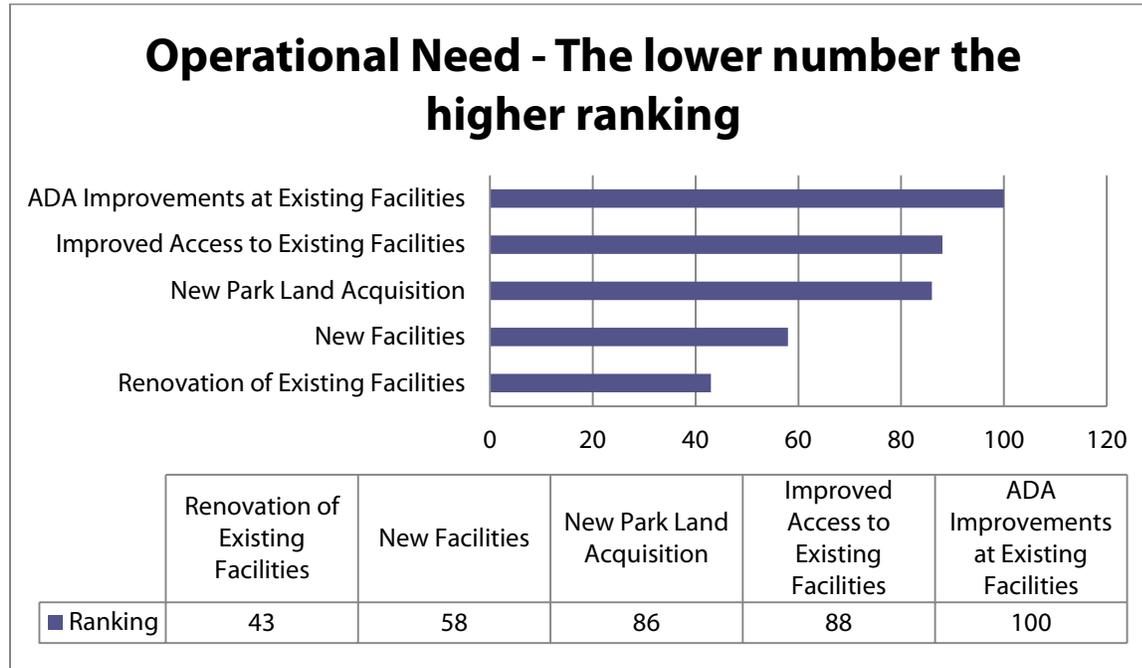
Response 8:

Type of Site	Count
Historic Site	11
Cultural Site	6
Combined Historic and Cultural	15
Sum	32

Question 9:

Please rank the most important operational needs for your recreational facilities. A ranking of one is most important and five is least important.

Response 9:



Question 10:

What types of public outdoor recreation facilities/amenities are most needed in your park/complex One being the highest priority. Three open-ended responses were allowed. This question was designed to be open-ended to allow the respondents to answer without guidance. For the purposes of continuity, the open-ended responses have been categorized into the most similar response. To see all the answers ranked into one table, the responses were totaled and multipliers were added to each of the three responses: first priority was multiplied by three, second priority was multiplied by two and the third priority kept the original count of responses.

Response 10:

Needed Facilities	Weighted Ranking Across All Three Priorities
Campgrounds/campsites	28
Parking Areas	16
Restrooms	12
Day Use	10

Needed Facilities	Weighted Ranking Across All Three Priorities
Campsite Utilities	8
Pavilions	7
Visitor Center	7
Group Sites	6
Museum	6
Amphitheater	4
Entrance Station	4
Trails	4
ADA Campsites	3
Beach Areas	3
Cabins	3
Office	3
Park-wide sound system	3
ADA Doors	2
Boat Launch Area	2
Dry Storage	2
Storage Building	2
ADA Access	1
Benches	1
Up-Grade Facilities	1

Question 11:

What types of public outdoor recreation facility/amenity renovations (if any) are most needed in your park or complex? Renovation does not refer to routine maintenance. One being the highest priority. Three open-ended responses were allowed. This question was designed to be open-ended to allow the respondents to answer without guidance. For the purposes of continuity, the open-ended responses have been categorized into the most similar response. To see all the answers ranked into one table the responses were totaled and multipliers were added to each of the three responses: first priority was multiplied by three, second priority was multiplied by two and the third priority kept the original count of responses.

Response 11:

Facility Renovation Needs	Sum of Weighted Ranking of all three priorities
Restrooms	19
Infrastructure Renovation/Improvements	14
Campground/Campsite Improvements	13
Parking	10
Pavilions	10

Facility Renovation Needs	Sum of Weighted Ranking of all three priorities
Docks	9
Paving	9
Trail and Pathway Improvements	8
Visitor Center Renovation	5
ADA Access	3
Beach Improvements	3
Concrete	3
Day Use Area Improvements	3
Employee Housing	3
Entrance Stations	3
Landscaping	3
Maintenance Shop Renovation	3
Park Offices	3
HVAC Renovation	2
Updated Activity Stations	2

Question 12:

Do you have a park resource management plan/master plan/comprehensive plan? Yes, no or unsure.

Response 12: Eighty eight percent of respondents have a resource management plan/master plan/comprehensive plan. Twelve percent do not or are unsure

Question 13:

If the answer to Question 12 is yes, does the resource management plan/master plan/comprehensive plan include public feedback from a public orientated planning process about the recreational needs of your park/complex?

Response 13: Of the 88 percent, 72 percent of the resource management plans/master plans/comprehensive plans include public feedback from a public orientated planning process about the recreational needs of your park/complex. 18 percent were no or unsure.

Question 14:

What is your annual parks and recreation budget? This figure should include all funds from all sources associated with operating, managing, and maintaining your parks and recreation programs/facilities, and associated capital improvements.

Response 14: In excess of \$12 million in total.

County located in:

County	Count
Wasatch	3
Utah	2
Washington	2
Box Elder	1
Cache	1
Carbon	1
Davis	1
Duchesne	1
Garfield	1
Grand	1
Iron	1
Juab	1
Kane	1
Morgan	1
Piute	1
Rich	1
Salt Lake	1
Sanpete	1
Sevier	1
Summit	1
Uintah	1



APPENDIX B: PUBLIC RECREATION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS



Utah's Public Recreation Survey Questionnaire and Results

In an effort to better understand Utah resident's outdoor recreation preferences and general demand/need for recreation and related facilities, the Utah Division of Parks & Recreation (State Parks) developed the online survey provided in this report. The survey was distributed through a website link that was published and advertised on State Park's website, Facebook account, email and other social media sites. The survey was open from February 1, 2018, through February 23, 2018. There were 1077 total responses with 1002 respondents indicating they were residents of Utah. The survey had a completion rate of 92 percent. There were 28 of Utah's 29 counties represented by respondents to the survey.

Utah Public Recreation Survey

Question 1:

Are you a resident of Utah? Yes or No

Response 1:

1002 Respondents from Utah, 1077 total responses.

Question 2:

If the answer to Question 1 is yes then in which Utah County do you live?

Response 2: Wasatch Front (Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah Counties) = 64.77 percent, Rest of the state = 35.23 percent

County	Count
Salt Lake	348
Utah	122
Weber	90
Davis	89
Cache	76
Washington	41
Summit	31
Iron	26
Uintah	23
Box Elder	22
Emery	18

County	Count
Carbon	17
Grand	15
Sanpete	14
Wasatch	13
Tooele	11
Sevier	8
Kane	6
Millard	5
Morgan	5
San Juan	5
Garfield	4
Duchesne	3
Piute	3
Rich	3
Wayne	2
Daggett	1
Juab	1
Sum	1002

Question 3:

How important is outdoor recreation to your family?

Response 3: More than 94percent of the respondent’s rate recreation as very important to extremely important.

Importance	Count
Not Important	1
Somewhat Important	9
Moderately Important	49
Very Important	261
Extremely Important	682

Question 4:

List the three most common outdoor recreational activities you have participated in over the past 12 months. Only required one answer before moving to the next question.

Response 4:

Activity	Count
Hiking	704
Camping	339
Fishing	218
Mountain Biking	181
Hunting	177
ATV/OHV	154
Skiing	150
Bicycling	121
Horseback Riding	119
Climbing	110
Boating	63
Kayaking	51
Backpacking	47
Running	43
Cycling	40
Swimming	31
Snowshoeing	29
Driving/Sightseeing	25
Walking	25
Bird watching	24
Backcountry Skiing	23
Rafting	23
Snowboarding	20
Snowmobiling	20
Cross-country Skiing	19
Paddle Boarding	16
Shooting	15
Wildlife Viewing	15
Canyoneering	14
Paragliding	14
Photography	14
Trails	11
Picnicking	9
Exploring	8
Local parks	7
Sailing	6
Dog Walking	5
Rock Collecting	5
Water Sports	5

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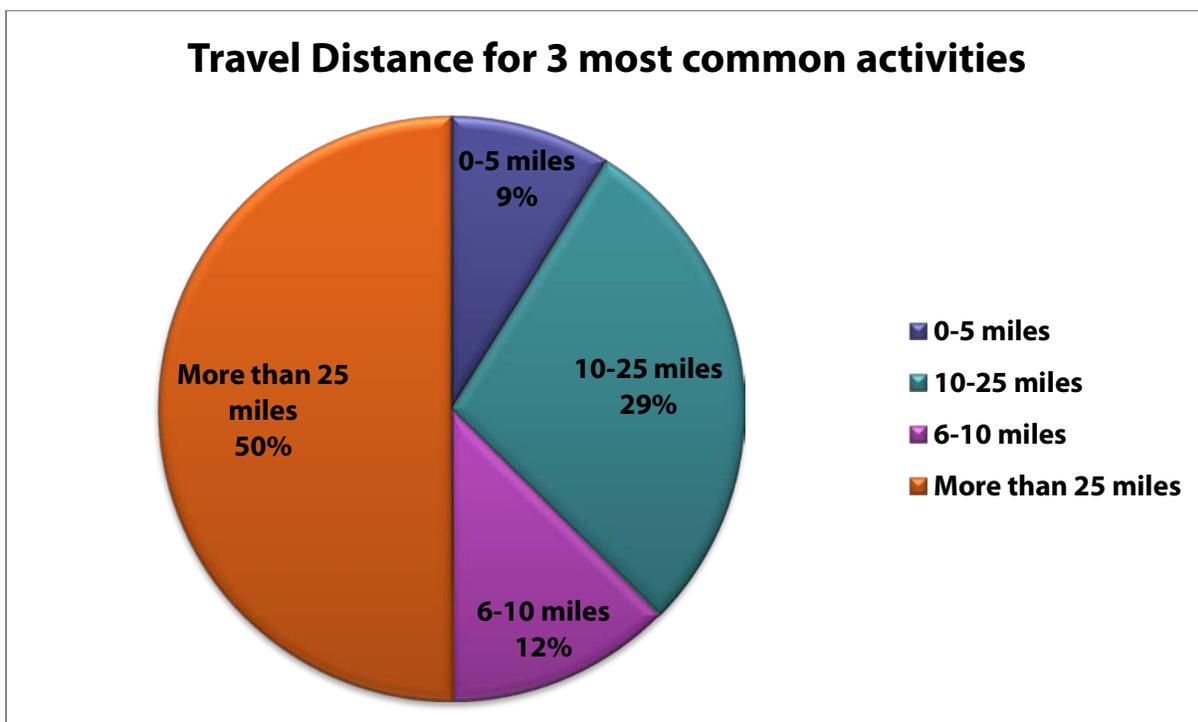
Activity	Count
Bouldering	4
Canoeing	4
Falconry	4
Organized Sports (baseball, ultimate frisbee)	4
State Parks	4
Fossil Hunting	3
National Parks	3
Nature Walking	3
Pickleball	3
Sledding	3
Sports	3
Trail Work	3
Waterskiing	3
Backcountry Snowboarding	2
Golfing	2
Sightseeing	2
Archery	1
Auto Racing	1
Caving	1
Disc Golf	1
Gardening	1
Geocaching	1
Jet Ski	1
Lake Powell	1
Longboarding	1
National Park Visit	1
Overlanding	1
Playgrounds	1
Restoration Work	1
Snow Biking	1
Speed Flying	1
Stargazing	1
Vernal Dinosaur visit	1
Water Skiing	1
Wildflower Viewing	1

Question 5:

Follow-up to question 4. How far do you and your family usually travel for these activities?

Response 5:

Distance Traveled	Count
0-5 miles	89
6-10 miles	125
10-25 miles	286
More than 25 miles	502

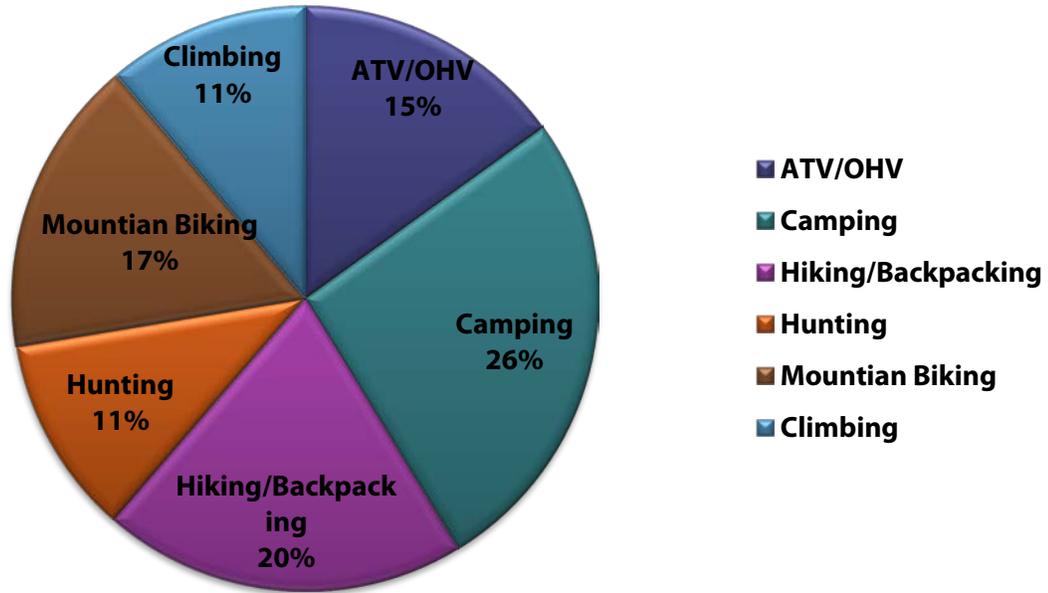
**Question 6:**

In the past 12 months, how many times have you participated in the following recreational activities?

Response 6:

Chart: To determine percent participation, each category was then weighted utilizing a simple multiplier: 0 times was multiplied by one, 1-10 times was multiplied by two, 10-20 was multiplied by three, 20-30 was multiplied by four and more than 30 times was multiplied by 5.

Percent Participation in Recreational Activities



Camping	Count
0 times	81
1-10 times	616
10-20 times	183
20-30 times	48
More than 30 times	46

Hiking/Backpacking	Count
0 times	41
1-10 times	402
10-20 times	253
20-30 times	119
More than 30 times	159

Mountain Biking	Count
0 times	502
1-10 times	240
10-20 times	60
20-30 times	40
More than 30 times	113

Rock Climbing, Bouldering, Rappelling	Count
0 times	619
1-10 times	209
10-20 times	35
20-30 times	29
More than 30 times	60

Hunting	Count
0 times	609
1-10 times	214
10-20 times	64
20-30 times	29
More than 30 times	37

ATV/OHV	Count
0 times	505
1-10 times	272
10-20 times	69
20-30 times	41
More than 30 times	70

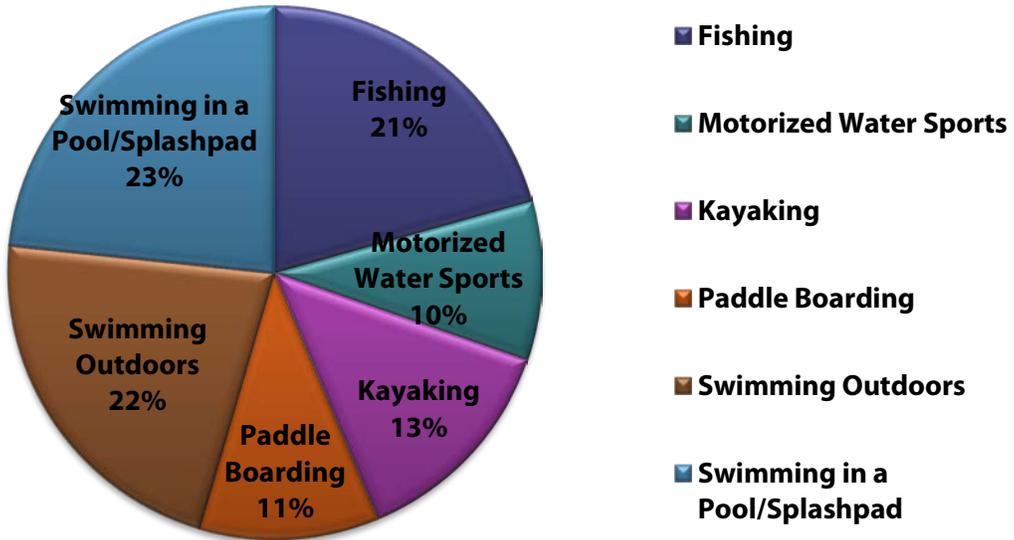
Question 7:

In the past 12 months, how many times have you participated in the following water activities?

Response 7:

Chart: To determine percent participation, each category was then weighted utilizing a simple multiplier: 0 times was multiplied by one, 1-10 times was multiplied by two, 10-20 was multiplied by three, 20-30 was multiplied by four and more than 30 times was multiplied by 5.

Percent Participation in Water Activities



Fishing	Count
0 times	387
1-10 times	379
10-20 times	116
20-30 times	40
More than 30 times	47

Motorized Water Sports includes Jetskis	Count
0 times	675
1-10 times	216
10-20 times	42
20-30 times	11
More than 30 times	19

Kayaking	Count
0 times	535
1-10 times	365
10-20 times	45
20-30 times	16
More than 30 times	8

Paddle Boarding	Count
0 times	607
1-10 times	293
10-20 times	49
20-30 times	7
More than 30 times	6

Swimming Outdoors	Count
0 times	288
1-10 times	520
10-20 times	111
20-30 times	32
More than 30 times	20

Swimming in a Pool/Splashpad	Count
0 times	312
1-10 times	443
10-20 times	122
20-30 times	43
More than 30 times	54

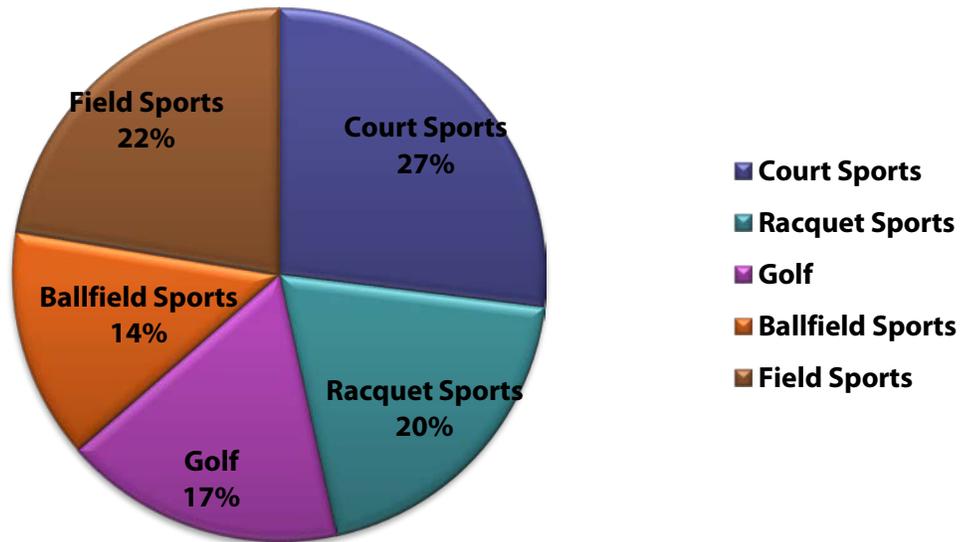
Question 8:

In the past 12 months, how many times have you participated in the following sporting activities?

Response 8:

Chart: To determine percent participation, each category was then weighted utilizing a simple multiplier: 0 times was multiplied by one, 1-10 times was multiplied by two, 10-20 was multiplied by three, 20-30 was multiplied by four and more than 30 times was multiplied by 5.

Percent Participation in Sporting Activities



Court Sports	Count
0 times	608
1-10 times	242
10-20 times	53
20-30 times	26
More than 30 times	46

Racquet Sports	Count
0 times	689
1-10 times	212
10-20 times	36
20-30 times	12
More than 30 times	26

Golf	Count
0 times	726
1-10 times	184
10-20 times	35
20-30 times	10
More than 30 times	21

Baseball/Softball	Count
0 times	780
1-10 times	132
10-20 times	31
20-30 times	15
More than 30 times	18

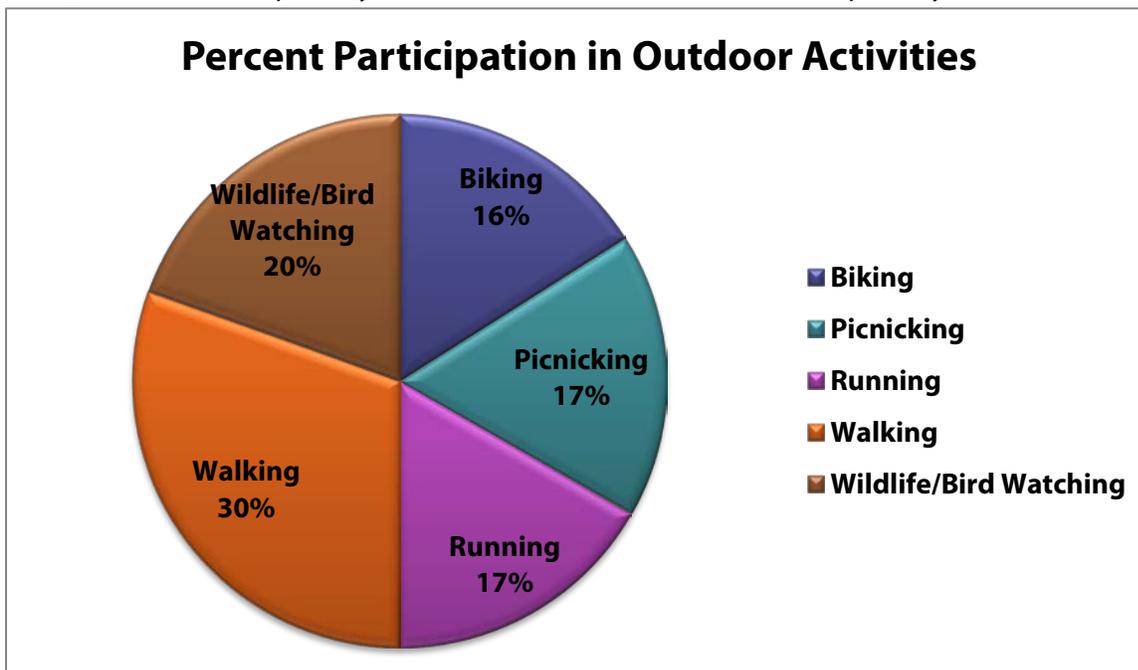
Field Sports	Count
0 times	668
1-10 times	209
10-20 times	48
20-30 times	25
More than 30 times	30

Question 9:

In the past 12 months, how many times have you participated in the following outdoor activities?
 Answers: 0 times, 1-10 times, 10-20 times, 20-30 times, or More than 30 times.

Response 9:

Chart: To determine percent participation, each category was then weighted utilizing a simple multiplier: 0 times was multiplied by one, 1-10 times was multiplied by two, 10-20 was multiplied by three, 20-30 was multiplied by four and more than 30 times was multiplied by 5.



Biking	Count
0 times	342
1-10 times	331
10-20 times	124
20-30 times	40
More than 30 times	138

Picnicking	Count
0 times	129
1-10 times	613
10-20 times	157
20-30 times	46
More than 30 times	31

Running	Count
0 times	370
1-10 times	248
10-20 times	106
20-30 times	56
More than 30 times	187

Walking	Count
0 times	48
1-10 times	195
10-20 times	186
20-30 times	121
More than 30 times	430

Wildlife/Bird Watching	Count
0 times	212
1-10 times	363
10-20 times	170
20-30 times	86
More than 30 times	144

Question 10:

What do you think are the top two recreation needs in your area? This question is very important to us, please enter at least one answer.

Response 10:

Facility	Count
Trails/Pathways (motorized, non-motorized, hike, bike, equestrian)	591
More Parks/Open Space	132
More Public Access	132
Camping Areas/Campgrounds/Campsites	94
Public Land Protections	78
Facility Maintenance/Renovation	48
Law Enforcement Presence	45
Fishing/Fishing Ponds	43
Trailheads/Larger Trailheads	34
Less Overcrowding	31
Fee Reduction	30
Non-motorized Areas	22
Hunting	21
Organized Sports	21
Wildlife Areas/Viewing	21
Address Conflicting Use	17
Lakes\Water Activities	17
Clean Water	16
Shooting Areas/Ranges	14
Parking	13
Wilderness Areas	13
Clean Air	12
Climbing	11
Funding	11
Interpretive Sites/Programs	10
Boating	9
Hunting Areas	9
Leave No Trace Education and Outreach	9
Signage	9
Swimming Pools	9
Recreation Center	8
Communication with Recreation Providers	6

Facility	Count
Less Restrictions	6
Picnic Sites	6
Shadeshelters	6
Water	6
Beach Areas	5
Indoor Swimming Pools	5
Kayaking	5
Restrooms	5
Skiing	5
Splashpads	5
ADA Accessibility	4
Archery	4
Golf	4
Swimming	4
Tennis/Pickleball Courts	4
Increase Streamflow	3
Weed Control	3
Accessibility	2
Disc Golf	2
More Public/Private Partnerships	2
Outdoor Swimming Pools	2
Skating Rink - Indoor	2
Snowmobiling	2
Swimming Pool/Splashpad	2
Backpacking	1
Bouldering	1
Canoeing	1
Cellular Coverage in Parks	1
Docks	1
Dumpstations	1
Equestrian Facilities	1
Exercise	1
Fewer Foot or Bike Races	1
Indoor Tennis Courts	1
Less ATV/OHV Trails	1
Less Consumptive Water Use	1
Less Ski Lifts	1
Maps	1
Paddleboarding	1
Paddleboarding Lakes	1

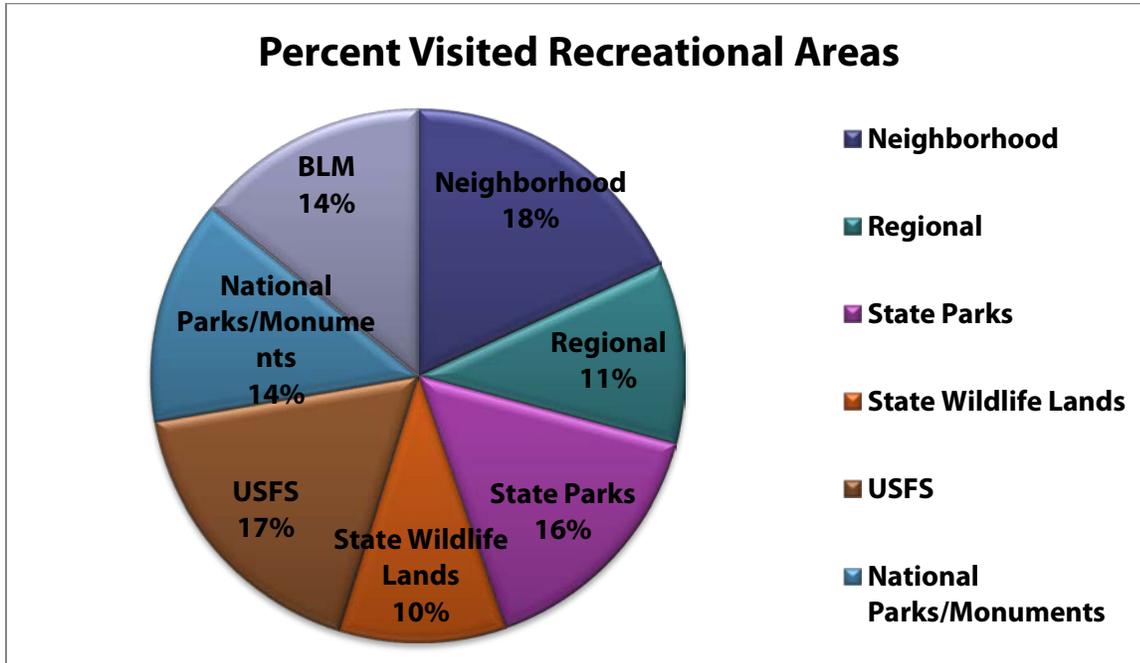
Facility	Count
Playgrounds	1
Rafting	1
Recreation Facilities	1
Recreation Information	1
Recreation Maps	1
Running	1
Sailing	1
Urban Water Recreation	1

Question 11:

In the past 12 months, how many times have you visited the following recreation areas?

Response 11:

Chart: To determine percent participation, each category was then weighted utilizing a simple multiplier: 0 times was multiplied by one, 1-10 times was multiplied by two, 10-20 was multiplied by three, 20-30 was multiplied by four and more than 30 times was multiplied by 5.



Neighborhood	Count
0 times	62
1-10 times	346
10-20 times	209
20-30 times	116
More than 30 times	207

Regional	Count
0 times	309
1-10 times	422
10-20 times	123
20-30 times	54
More than 30 times	57

State Parks	Count
0 times	47
1-10 times	594
10-20 times	208
20-30 times	64
More than 30 times	70

State Wildlife Lands	Count
0 times	327
1-10 times	476
10-20 times	99
20-30 times	42
More than 30 times	32

USFS	Count
0 times	68
1-10 times	428
10-20 times	222
20-30 times	120
More than 30 times	142

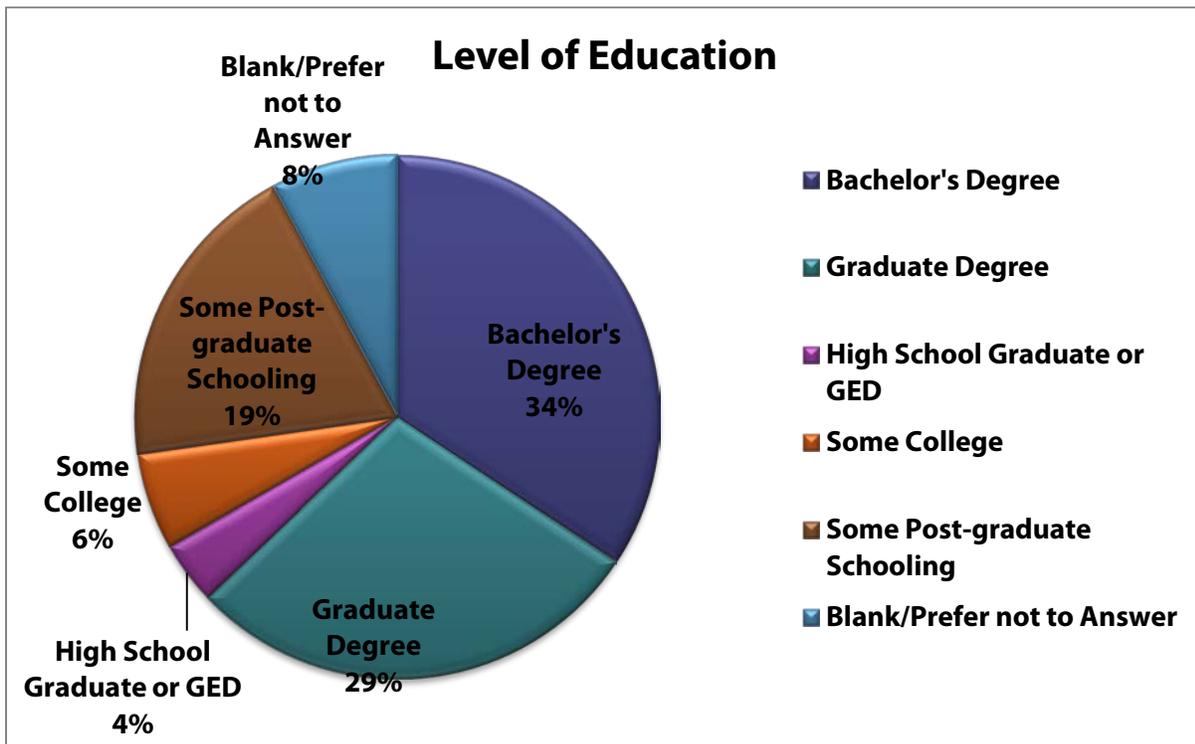
National Parks/Monuments	Count
0 times	104
1-10 times	636
10-20 times	149
20-30 times	62
More than 30 times	31

BLM	Count
0 times	219
1-10 times	405
10-20 times	161
20-30 times	85
More than 30 times	112

Question 12:

What level of education have you completed? Answers: High school graduate or GED, Some college, Bachelor's degree, Some post-graduate schooling, Graduate degree, or Prefer not to answer.

Response 12:

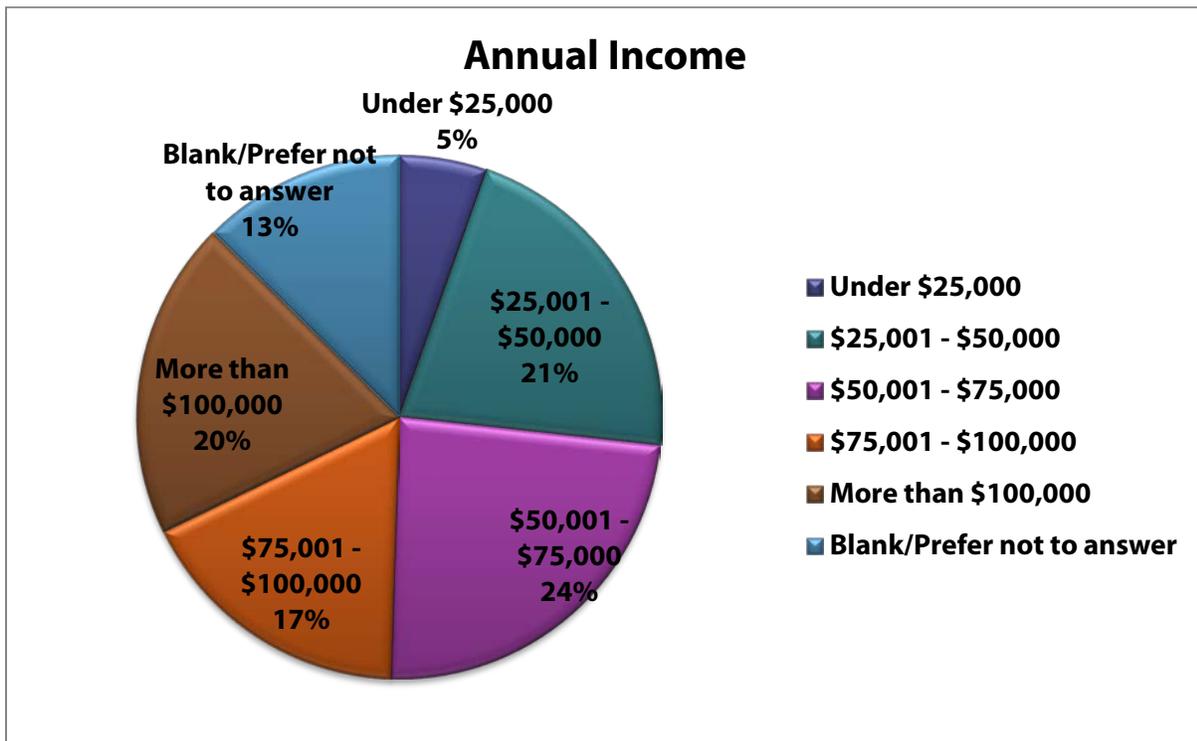


Education	Count
Bachelor's Degree	344
Graduate Degree	286
High School Graduate or GED	39
Prefer not to Answer	14
Some College	194
Some Post-Graduate Schooling	79
(blank)	46
Grand Total	1002

Question 13:

What is your annual income range? Answers: Under \$25,000, \$25,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$75,000, \$75,001-\$100,000, more than \$100,000 or Prefer not to answer.

Response 13:

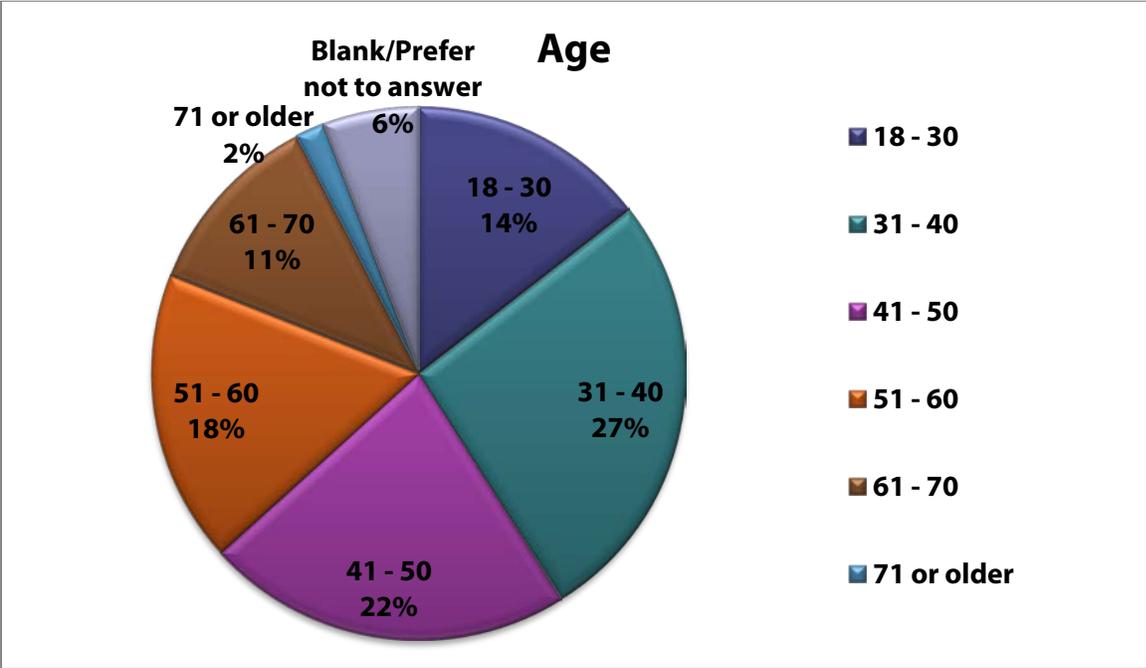


Income	Count
\$25,001 - \$50,000	214
\$50,001 - \$75,000	238
\$75,001 - \$100,000	173
More than \$100,000	197
Prefer not to answer	80
Under \$25,000	54
(blank)	46
Grand Total	1002

Question 14:

What is your age range? Answers: 18-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-70, 71 or older, or Prefer not to answer.

Response 14:



Age	Count
18 - 30	145
31 - 40	266
41 - 50	223

Age	Count
51 - 60	178
61 - 70	114
71 or older	18
Prefer not to answer	12
(blank)	46
Grand Total	1002

Question 15:

Which race/ethnicity best describes you? (Please choose only one.) Answers: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black or African American, Multiple ethnicities/other (please specify), Hispanic, White/Caucasian, or Prefer not to answer.

Response 15:

83 percent White/Caucasian

1 percent Hispanic

1 percent Multiple Ethnicity

1 percent American Indian/Alaskan Native

Less than 1 percent Asian/Pacific Islander

12 percent Blank/Prefer not to answer

Ethnicity	Count
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7
American, Asian	1
Asian / Pacific Islander	4
Asian/White	1
Black and White	1
Black or African American	1
Caucasian and Latinx	1
Caucasian/Hispanic	1
Hispanic	11
Hungarian and white	1
Multiple ethnicity / Other (please specify)	14
Native American/ Hispanic	1
Spanish/Asian	1
White & Asian	1

Ethnicity	Count
White / American Indian	1
White / Caucasian	836
white, American Indian	1
White/Asian	1
White/Hispanic	1
(blank)/prefer not to answer	116
Grand Total	1002



APPENDIX C: PUBLIC COMMENTS



Public Comment

UORP Review and Comment

The draft UORP was presented to State Park's citizen policy and review board (the Board) at their quarterly public meeting on June 5, 2018. The Board did not provide any comments during the meeting and approved the plan for public review and comment. There were no public comments received during this meeting.

The Draft UORP was provided during the month of June 2018, for the initial 20-day public comment period on State Park's website at <https://stateparks.utah.gov/>. State Parks provided the plan to the State of Utah's Resource Development Coordinating Committee (RDCC) during the same comment period. RDCC is a state clearing house that reviews federal and state actions that may impact the State of Utah. The only comment received during the June comment period was editorial in nature and the requested changes were added to the plan.

The final UORP was submitted for Board review August 12, 2018 and presented to the Board during their quarterly public meeting on September 12, 2018.

The final UORP was approved for submission to the NPS during their quarterly public meeting on September 12, 2018.

