



ALASKA'S OUTDOOR LEGACY



Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
(SCORP)
2009-2014



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Office of Governor Sean Parnell
STATE OF ALASKA

September 2009

Dear Alaskans,

I am pleased to present Alaska's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). This document is part of our ongoing commitment to outdoor recreation and serves as a reference for preferences, use trends, and issues important to outdoor recreation in Alaska.

Entitled "Alaska's Outdoor Legacy," the plan is a broad look at the outdoor life that is an essential part of our Alaska lifestyle. The importance of recreation to Alaskans is shown in our strong support for recreation programs and participation rates in a variety of outdoor activities.

The SCORP plan embraces the concerns of the citizens of Alaska and provides direction and priorities needed to implement strong outdoor recreation programs at all levels of government and the private sector. The objectives identified in the plan – developing a secure funding base for outdoor recreation and maintenance, expanding recreation opportunities on public lands, improving access to recreation resources, and accommodating close-to-home recreation needs – will require all of our collective efforts to meet.

The SCORP plan is the result of coordinated efforts of Alaska State Parks staff, other local, state, and federal outdoor recreation professionals, interest groups, and the public. The plan makes possible the acquisition of thousands of acres for park land and development and makes millions of dollars available for public recreation facilities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sean Parnell".

Sean Parnell
Governor

ALASKA'S OUTDOOR LEGACY

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2009 –2014

State of Alaska
Sean Parnell,
Governor

Department of National Resources
Tom Irwin,
Commissioner

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (Alaska State Parks)
James King,
Director

July 2009

This document meets the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) requirements for continued state eligibility to receive matching federal Land and Water Conservation Funds (LCWF).

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The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation receives funds from the U.S. Department of the interior. Our programs are operated free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age or disability. Any persons who believe they have been discriminated against or would like more information should contact the Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Parks Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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CHAPTER 1

ABOUT THIS PLAN

“People who cannot find time for RECREATION are obliged sooner or later to find time for illness.”
-John Wanamaker

PURPOSE

Alaska’s Outdoor Legacy is a guide to recreation-related land acquisition, facility development, and policy for the State of Alaska for the period of 2009 through 2014. It serves as the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and maintains Alaska’s eligibility to participate in the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program. It is the ninth in a series of such plans developed as part of Alaska’s continuing commitment to outdoor recreation. The plan will also greatly assist the Outdoor Recreation and Trails Advisory Board (ORTAB) Citizens Advisory Board with its role in the LWCF program (see Chapter 5 for more about ORTAB).

REQUIREMENTS

Land and Water Conservation Fund guidelines specify that a SCORP be prepared every five years, and that each SCORP:

- Assess the supply and demand for outdoor recreation,
- Contain a wetlands component that identifies wetlands with high recreation values,
- Include an implementation component that outlines recommended actions consistent with plan goals.

GOALS OF SCORP

- Provide recreation agencies and communities with a reference for outdoor recreation preferences, use trends, and issues relevant to Alaska through 2014;
- Identify statewide and regional capital investment priorities, for acquiring, developing, and protecting outdoor recreation resources;
- Identify the State’s priorities, strategies, and actions for the obligation of its LWCF apportionment;
- Provide information that agencies and communities need to develop project proposals eligible for LWCF assistance.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SCORP AND THE LWCF

The federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (P.L. 88-578), requires states to have an approved SCORP on file with the National Park Service in order to participate in the LWCF cost-share program. Through this program, federal LWCF dollars, generated primarily from revenues from outer-continental-shelf oil drilling leases, may be used to finance eligible state and local government land acquisition and outdoor recreation facility development.

An important determinant of a project's eligibility to receive LWCF assistance is that it meet a priority need or objective identified in the state's current SCORP. Since the program began in 1965, 397 Alaskan projects have received LWCF funding and state matches, resulting in the acquisition of more than 20,786 acres of park land and the development of approximately \$60 million in public recreation facilities.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ROLE IN STATEWIDE RECREATION PLANNING

The responsibility for outdoor recreation planning and administering the LWCF program resides with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, particularly with the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (Alaska State Parks). The Governor appointed the Alaska State Parks director as the State Liaison Officer, effective May 13, 1993. Alaska Statute 41.21.020 provides State Parks the legal authority to:

- Develop a continuing plan for conservation and maximum use in the public interest of the scenic, historic, archaeological, scientific, biological, and recreation resources of the state.
- Provide for consulting services designed to develop local park and recreation facilities and programs.
- Provide clearinghouse services for other state agencies concerned with park and recreation matters.

HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

Alaska State Parks is the lead agency in developing the SCORP.

The SCORP was developed between August 2008 and May 2009 by Alaska State Parks staff in cooperation with other local, state, and federal outdoor recreation professionals, interest groups, and the public.

To quantify what Alaskans currently do for recreation outdoors and to learn what opportunities they want in the future, 600 households throughout the state were surveyed by telephone in April 2009. Additionally, a parks professionals survey of communities and

recreation provider agencies was conducted to estimate the number of existing outdoor recreation facilities and to record recreation needs and issues.

Public participation by household was through a mail out survey which was sent to 2,357 households (see appendix B); the statewide telephone survey (see appendix A), and three on-line surveys, one for park professionals, one for the public, and one for youth (see appendix D). In addition, 5 public meetings were held from Fairbanks to Juneau (see Appendix F). Government agencies, park and recreational user groups, and the visitor industry were also consulted for review and update. Public comments were solicited and considered in the update process.

The wetlands component of this publication was updated and is consistent with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetland programs and policies, prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game. It includes those wetlands that meet criteria for high recreation value wetlands.

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CHAPTER 2

THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE: AN OVERVIEW

*"The price of greatness is responsibility."
- Sir Winston Leonard Spenser Churchill*

THE LAND

Alaska is famous for geographic excesses, foremost of which is its size. At 570,374 square miles, or approximately 366 million acres, it is the country's largest state, one-fifth the size of the continental United States. Alaskans like to brag that if their state were divided in half, Texas would be the nation's third largest state. Alaska has more miles of coastline than all of the continental states combined, the tallest mountain in North America (Mt. McKinley at 20,320 feet), more than 5,000 glaciers and over 20,000 square miles of inland water.

Positioned along the Pacific Rim, Alaska is a zone of geologic tension, where the Pacific and North American tectonic plates meet. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are reminders of Alaska's geologic youth, and the dynamic nature of the landscape. Here too, warm and cold seas, and Arctic and Pacific air masses meet. The result is climate extremes and volatile, often violent weather. The nation's lowest recorded temperature (-80 degrees Fahrenheit) was recorded in Alaska, and winds of 139 M.P.H. have been recorded on the Aleutian Islands. Alaskan summers are brief, relatively warm, wet, and dominated by the "midnight sun." Winters are long, cold, and dark.

The dynamics and extremes of the physical world are matched by a rich and diverse biota. Alaska contains flora and fauna of temperate, sub-arctic, and arctic types in profusion of marine, inter-tidal, and terrestrial environments. Plant communities range from the towering temperate rainforest of Southeast Alaska to pioneering colonies of lichen and moss on rocky mountain slopes. Alaskan waters support rich fish and marine mammal populations. Migrant birds from many continents breed here, herds of caribou thunder across the arctic plain, and bears crowd the edges of salmon-rich streams.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Land ownership in Alaska is complex and in transition (see "Generalized Land Ownership," Map 2.1). Under terms of the 1959 Alaska Statehood Act, the State of Alaska is authorized to receive over 103 million acres of land from the federal government. To date, the State has received about 89.5 million acres of this land.

The estimated total of Alaska tidal shoreline, including islands, inlets and shoreline to head of tidewater is 47,300 miles. The Alaska Statehood Act granted the state ownership of submerged lands under most navigable waterways and submerged lands up to three miles offshore. Which rivers and lakes are navigable and where the offshore boundaries fall is still being debated between the State of Alaska and the Federal Government.

Signed into law in 1971, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) won a unique settlement from the United States for Alaska's Native population. The act extinguished aboriginal land claims, provided for formation of 13 regional, 4 urban, and 200 village Native corporations, and transfer of 44 million acres of land from federal to Native corporation ownership.

State and ANCSA conveyances have not been completed. The federal government (Bureau of Land Management) owes ANCSA corporations about 9 million acres and owes the State about 16 million acres. Many of these remaining claims are in conflict and will require many years to resolve. Various selections cannot be completed until actual land surveys are done, which will also take many years.

Upon completion of the conveyance process, the state's largest landowner will remain the federal government, with about 220 million acres or 60 percent of Alaska. The State will own 28 percent, Native corporations 11 percent, private (non-Native) one percent, and municipalities, less than one percent.

POPULATION

Despite its size, Alaska is the second smallest state in the country by population; with 1.1 people per square mile (U.S. average is 79.6 people per square mile). The highest density is in the Anchorage area: about 153.4 persons per square mile.

While Alaska has less than one percent of the population of the United States, between 1958 and 1996 its population tripled. Between 1990 and 2000, the population increased 14 percent. According to 2008 US Census Bureau estimates, Alaska's population is 686,293. There are over 276,000 households. The estimated population percent change, from 2006 to 2007 is .89%. Alaska's population is increasing slowly and is getting slightly older.

Total net migration for the year 2007 was -1,727. Alaska's growth is attributed to natural increases. Natural increases are births minus deaths. From 2006-2007, the natural increase was 7,756 people. Populations have decreased in the Southwest Region by 1.1 percent and in the Southeast Region by 1.5 percent. Populations have increased in the Northern Region by 0.1 percent, in the Interior Region by 3.2 percent, in the Anchorage / Mat-Su Region by 0.9 percent, and in the Gulf Coast Region by 1.2 percent. The fastest growing borough is the Fairbanks North Star Borough, which has a 3.6 percent growth rate.

It is estimated that just over 70 percent of Alaska's population in 2006 was contained in the following five boroughs: Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star, Matanuska-Susitna, Kenai Peninsula, and Juneau.

THE PEOPLE

Alaska's people represent widely varied ethnic, cultural, international, and geographic diversity. Indigenous groups and migration to the state account for this diversity. Most

Alaskans live in villages, towns, cities, or clustered settlements, with diversity represented throughout the state.

The estimated median age in Alaska in 2007 was 33.4 years up from the 32.4 in 2000. The United States estimated median age is currently 36.4 years. According to the US Census Bureau estimates of 2007, nearly 29.8 percent of the Alaskan population was between the ages of 25 and 44; and 7 percent of the population was over 65, significantly higher than the 5.7 percent proportion in 2000. It appears that Alaska is following the nationwide trend of older persons representing an increasingly greater share of population.

The Native population is younger than the general state population. More than 35 percent of Natives are under 18, compared with 29 percent among all residents. Young adults will be the fastest growing segment of the Native population. Females comprised 49 percent of the population; men 51 percent. While nationwide, Native Americans comprise less than one percent of the population, 16 percent of all Alaskans are Natives. Native Alaskans include Aleuts, Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimos, and Athabascan, Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian Indians.

Prior to this century, Native culture dominated Alaska. However, between 1890 and 1900, the gold rush brought the first great influx of non-Natives. In those 10 years, the total population doubled, with a sevenfold increase in non-Native peoples. The economic boom in the early 1980s led to a large in-migration of non-Natives. Today, Alaska Native cultures dominate in the northern and southwestern regions of the state, particularly in the Wade-Hampton census region (Kotlik to Hooper Bay west to Russian Mission), where Alaska Natives comprises almost 92 percent of the population.

Figure 2.1 - Race Composition in Alaska, July 2007 US Census Bureau estimate:

Caucasian	68.5%
Alaska Native	13.4%
Hispanic or Latino	5.5%
Asian	4.6%
African American	3.8%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.5%
Some other race	1.9%
One Race	92.8%
Two or more races	7.2%

MAP 2.1 - GENERALIZED LAND OWNERSHIP

Who Owns/Manages Alaska?

Private Ownership - 12.1%
45.2 million acres

State of Alaska - 24.1%
89.8 million acres

U.S. Government - 63.8%
237.8 million acres



Russian traders arrived in Alaska in the mid-1700's and established small, scattered trading posts and settlements. Alaska Natives (the Eskimo, Indian, and Aleut peoples) continued as the primary landowners during this period of Russian occupation. On October 18, 1867, Russia sold Alaska to the United States government. As a result, the federal government owned the Alaska Territory, approximately 373 million acres - about one-fifth the size of the rest of the U.S.



State of Alaska - 89.8 million acres

Under the terms of the Alaska Statehood Act of 1959, the federal government granted the new state 28% ownership of its total area. Approximately 103,350,000 acres were to be elected under three types of grants:

- 1) Community - 400,000 acres
- 2) National Forest Community - 400,000 acres
- 3) General - 102,550,000 acres

Additional territorial grants for schools, university and mental health trust lands, totaling 1.2 million acres were confirmed with statehood.

All grants combined gave the State of Alaska approximately 105 million acres. To date, 89.9 million acres has been granted with the balance expected to be granted by 2009.

ANCSA Native Corporation (Private) - 39.3 million acres

On December 18, 1971, P.L. 92-203, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was signed into law. The purpose of ANCSA was to legislate the terms by which Alaska Natives could acquire title to their lands. This claim had been unresolved for more than 100 years since the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867.

Native lands are private lands. ANCSA mandated the creation of regional and village Native corporations to manage 44 million acres and payment of one billion dollars. Thirteen regional corporations were created for the distribution of ANCSA land and money. Twelve of those shared in selection of 16 million acres, the thirteenth corporation, based in Seattle, received a cash settlement only. 224 village corporations, of 25 or more residents, shared 26 million acres. The remaining acres, which include historical sites and existing Native-owned lands, went into a land pool to provide land to small villages of less than 25 people. To date, 39.3 million acres have been transferred to ANCSA corporations.

Non-ANCSA Private & Local Government - 5.9 million acres

Land in private ownership (other than Native land) comprises less than one percent of the total land in Alaska. Much of the best land for development around Alaska's communities is, or will be, privately owned. Private land development meets people's needs by providing places to live, work, shop and recreate. It also provides a tax base for cities and communities to help support public services.

Because local governments in Alaska have individual methods of transferring land into private ownership, land currently owned by them is grouped into this category.

Alaska is one-fifth the size of the conterminous 48 states.



Bureau of Land Management - 82.5 million acres

In Alaska, BLM's focus is conveying land, wildland fire management, overseeing the Joint Pipeline Office (a partnership with the state and other federal agencies with oversight responsibility of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline), and responding to the public demand for use of the land they manage.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - 78.8 million acres

The USFWS manages 10 wildlife refuges in Alaska. The two largest are the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge and much storied Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), both of which are approximately 19 million acres.

National Park Service - 52.4 million acres

There are eight national parks in Alaska, including the five largest in the national park system:

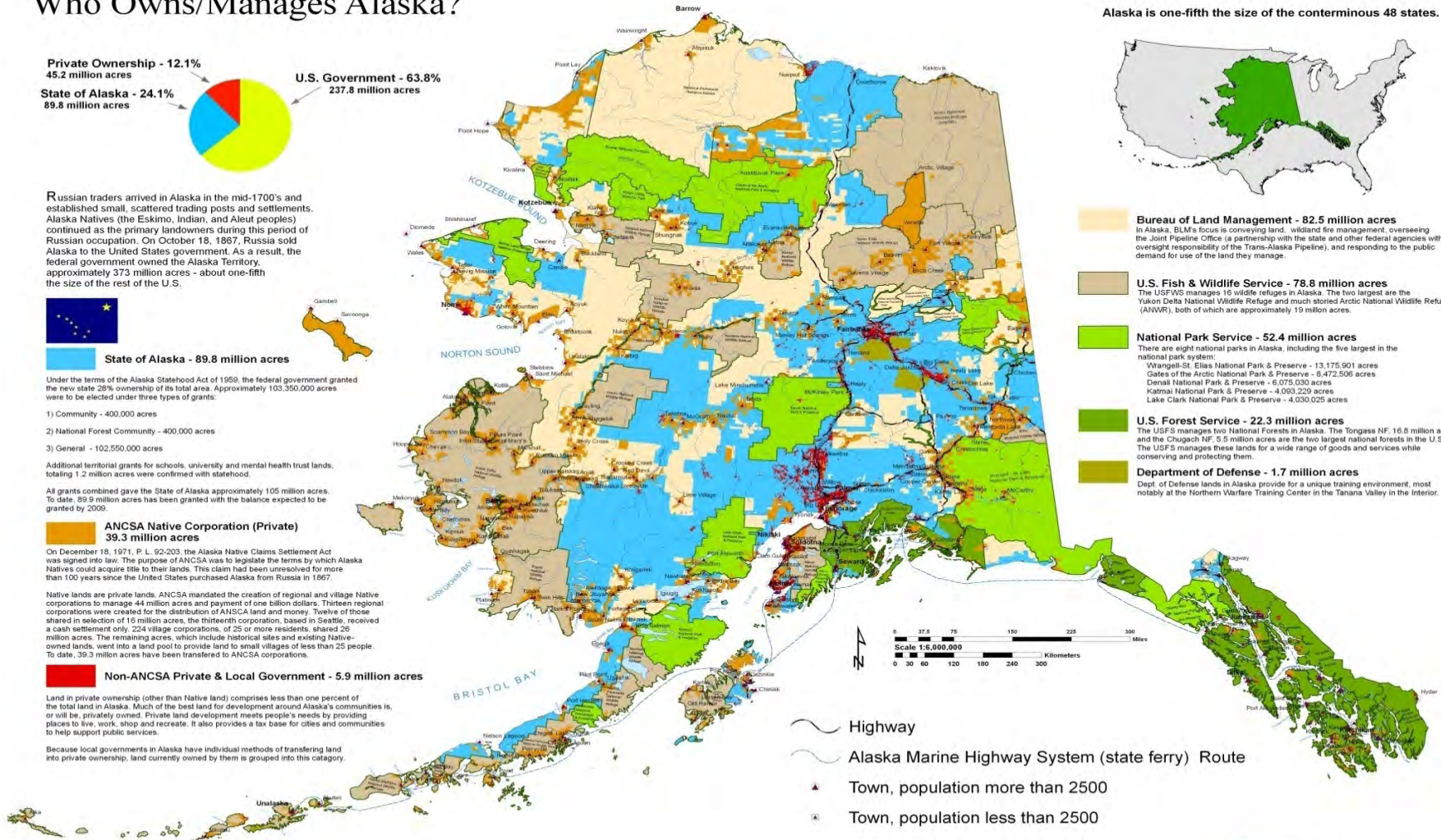
- Wangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve - 13,175,901 acres
- Gates of the Arctic National Park & Preserve - 8,472,506 acres
- Denali National Park & Preserve - 6,075,030 acres
- Katmai National Park & Preserve - 4,093,229 acres
- Lake Clark National Park & Preserve - 4,030,025 acres

U.S. Forest Service - 22.3 million acres

The USFS manages two National Forests in Alaska. The Tongass NF, 16.8 million acres, and the Chugach NF, 5.5 million acres are the two largest national forests in the U.S. The USFS manages these lands for a wide range of goods and services while conserving and protecting them.

Department of Defense - 1.7 million acres

Dept. of Defense lands in Alaska provide for a unique training environment, most notably at the Northern Warfare Training Center in the Tanana Valley in the Interior.



WHERE PEOPLE LIVE

60 percent of Alaska is owned by the Federal Government, 28 percent is owned by the State and 11 percent is owned by Native Corporations. Because much of Alaska is in federal or state ownership, most Alaskans live in cities, towns, villages, or clustered settlements

Alaska is not divided into counties; the chief units of local government in the mid-1990s were 12 boroughs, 3 unified home-rule municipalities (combining the functions of boroughs and cities), 149 other incorporated communities, and 132 unincorporated communities. As of July 1, 2002, there were 149 incorporated cities in Alaska (19 are considered urban, i.e., populations of 2,500 or greater, 8 have a population between 1,000 and 2,500). Approximately 62.7 percent of Alaskans live in urban settings. Forty-two percent of all Alaskans live in the Municipality of Anchorage. 3.2 percent of the state population lives in an unorganized territory. Alaska has 211 Native Villages.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

From now until the year 2030, Alaska expects much slower growth in population. Increases over the next 21 years, will mostly be from natural births minus deaths rather than migration. Based on what is known right now, Alaska's population in 2030 will most likely be about 20 percent larger than is was in 2006. The most noticeable population growth during the next 21 years will be that of Alaska's seniors (+65 and older). This group is estimated to triple in size from 2006-2030. Senior facilities and services will need to expand in the future to match the aging Alaska population.

NATURAL RESOURCE-BASED ECONOMY

Alaska's natural resource wealth is in the form of oil and gas resources, viewing scenic beauty, wilderness, fisheries, wildlife, timber, hard rock minerals, clean air and water, and arable land. Foremost in economic importance is oil, followed by tourism, seafood, mining, and timber (forest products).

OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

Alaska oil production is about half the peak volume of 2 million barrels per day in 1988. In fiscal year 2008, the oil and gas industry generated almost \$3.3 billion in revenue to the State of Alaska in royalties, rental, and severance taxes. Eighty seven percent of all unrestricted State General Funds came from oil revenue.

TOURISM/VISITOR INDUSTRY

Marketing Alaska's scenery, fish, wildlife, outdoor recreation, and cultural resources to visitors is a major component of the Alaskan economy. In the summer of 2008, more than 1.7 million people visited Alaska. In 2007, summer visitors spent close to 1.6 billion dollars not including travel to and from the state. Tourism is the state's 2nd largest private sector

employer, employing over 40,000 persons during the peak season. Fifteen percent of the tourist dollar went to hotels and lodging and 10.8 percent went to amusement and recreation services. The industry recognizes the importance of visitor infrastructure and is working to develop new attractions in the state. The major growth in tourism is attributed to the cruise sector. The cruise visitor volume grew by 7.3 percent in 2007, an increase of 70,500 (travelers). The Air transportation grew from 587,800 to 602,100. People that entered and exited the state by highway or ferry dropped from 84,800 to 82,200.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

Approximately 5.9 billion pounds of fish and shellfish were harvested in 2006 but global competition has devalued the Alaskan seafood market. Fishing is important in coastal towns throughout Alaska. The 2007 annual average seafood employment was nearly 54,000. This is largely a seasonal industry, many workers are non-residents. To keep the Alaska Seafood industry profitable, Alaskans must diversify and the fish quality must improve.

MINING

In 2007, Alaska's total mineral production was valued at \$4 billion, including gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin, coal, and industrial minerals. The industry employs the equivalent of about 5,500 direct and indirect jobs. Possible future growth will come from the development of Rock Creek, Kensington and Chulitna Coal projects, along with expedition expenditures at other projects.

FOREST PRODUCTS

In 2007, over 110 million board feet of timber was harvested in Alaska from commercial timber sales on state, federal, Native, Trust, and other private land. Harvesting on federal and private land in southeast has declined along with domestic and international lumber markets. However, demand for wood energy is increasing rapidly in response to high prices for fossil fuels. State firewood permits jumped from 69 in FY05 to 1,180 in FY08, and demand continues to increase. Commercial firewood harvesting is also rising. Design and construction is underway on a number of wood-fired heating projects for public buildings across Alaska, including a dozen projects funded by the new Alaska Renewable Energy Fund grant program. Small wood pellet mills are also starting production. Wood energy will be a major force in forest management in the coming years.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Economic trends have various implications for recreation demand and for soliciting financial support for providing recreation.

While Alaska will continue to have a resource based economy, the health of each resource sector cannot be easily predicted. Alaska faces challenges as it works to strengthen and diversify its economy. Alaska's industries are generally controlled by non-Alaskan

companies, and are therefore, heavily dependent on decisions made in broad national or world markets. Foremost in importance to Alaska's economic health and stability is the future expansion of the economic base such as hard rock mining, air cargo, trade along the Pacific Rim, tourism, medical services, and federally-funded construction projects.

The demand for wood energy continues to rise, and will increase in importance for forest management.

The mineral industry will continue to play a significant role in the state's economy.

In the fishing industry, competition from farmed seafood and from unexploited stocks (such as those in Siberia) could continue to reduce the value of Alaska stocks.

Alaska is a major travel destination competing with top destinations around the world and the demand for access to Alaska's scenic and recreation resources is expected to continue to grow. Of all Alaska's industries, tourism may have the most potential for growth.

AREAS

Alaska is divided into three regions, based primarily on settlement and lifestyle patterns. They are Southeast, Railbelt, and Rural Alaska, i.e., off the established road.

Southeast

Southeast Alaska is characterized by lush, temperate rainforests of old growth hemlock and Sitka spruce at the base of rugged, glaciated peaks, and thousands of miles of coastline convoluted by fjords, inlets, and islands. Areas suitable for community and recreational development are limited and confined to narrow strips of coastal plains and lowlands. Southeast is home to 12 percent of Alaska's population.

Railbelt

Railbelt includes those urban and rural communities accessible from Alaska's limited road and rail system, generally from the southern end of the Kenai Peninsula, north to Fairbanks, and east to the Canadian border. This encompasses a large and diverse geographic area.

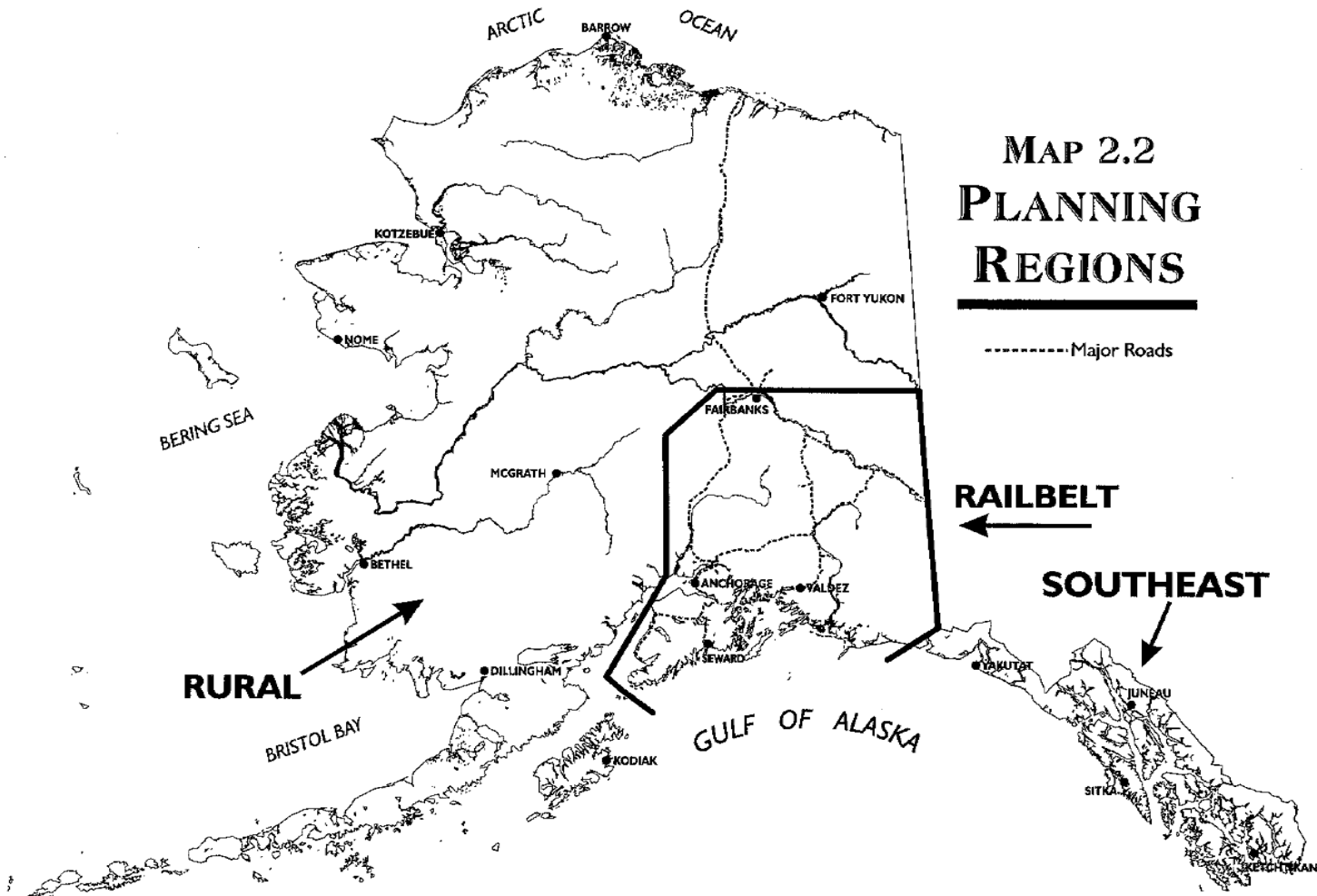
The central coastal area is similar in topography to the southeast region. Developable lowlands and plains have been utilized wherever possible. Prominent features include the Kenai, Chugach, and Wrangell mountains along the coast, and the fertile Matanuska and Susitna river valleys inland. Following the road system north and east, the landscape includes the high peaks of the Alaska Range (including Mt. McKinley), rolling hills, and broad river deltas. Seventy-three percent of Alaskans live in the railbelt region.

Rural

Rural Alaska is also a large and geographically diverse area. Its topography includes features similar to inland railbelt areas, as well as the extensive wetlands of the northern coastal plain and Yukon and Kuskokwim river deltas, and the windswept Aleutian peninsula

and archipelago. The maritime influence of the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, and Pacific Ocean predominate. It is the most sparsely populated and largest of the regions, and includes the highest percentage of Alaska Natives. Fifteen percent of Alaska's population lives in the rural region.

MAP 2.3 - PLANNING REGIONS



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CHAPTER 3

ALASKA'S RECREATION RESOURCES

"If people concentrated on the really important things in life, there'd be a shortage of fishing poles."

-Doug Larson

Alaskans generally participate in two broad categories of outdoor recreation: "wildland" or resource-based recreation, and community-based recreation.

WILDLANDS RECREATION

Love of the outdoors is a major part of the fabled "Alaskan lifestyle." Alaskans participate in wildland recreation at twice the rate of the rest of the country. Wildland recreation in Alaska includes a wide spectrum of popular activities, from fishing, hunting, hiking, skiing, bird watching, snowmobiling, ORV riding, wildlife viewing, recreational mining, to mountaineering, whitewater rafting, spelunking, dog mushing, ocean kayaking, and power boating.

In addition to recreation values, wildlands play an increasingly important role in the economy of Alaska. As the demand for outdoor-related recreation and tourism expands, the value of accessible public wildlands (and surrounding private land) grows. Wildlands also play an important role in environmental education programs for all ages (from elementary schools to Elderhostel), therapeutic programs for the physically challenged, and self-esteem and wilderness skills workshops for troubled youths.

Opportunities are found on large private land holdings, on open space, and public access to lands in public ownership. Alaska contains a generous supply of public land, but access can be difficult or limited by land ownership, geography, and distance.

LANDS DESIGNATED FOR WILDLAND RECREATION

While most of Alaska's 322 million acres of public lands are available for recreation, about 168 million acres, or 46 percent of Alaska, is managed for wildland recreation. Sixty percent of America's national park acreage, the country's largest state park system, and the nation's two largest national forests (the Tongass in Southeast with 17 million acres, and Chugach in Southcentral with 5.7 million acres) though not managed exclusively for recreation, are located in Alaska.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA) placed large parts of Alaska in the nation's conservation, wilderness, and recreation systems, wild and scenic rivers, forests, wildlife refuges, and parks. Combined with the older federal reserves and an expanding state park system, these designations create opportunities for outdoor recreation unsurpassed anywhere.

Twenty-five Alaskan rivers and over 3,200 river miles are protected under the National Wild and Scenic River designation. Additionally, there are six legislatively designated State Recreation Rivers, encompassing 460 river miles and 260,000 upland acres. Approximately 12 percent of state land is under some form of legislative designation that protects or enhances wildland recreation. Approximately 82.4 million acres of federal land and 400,000 acres of state land are designated as wilderness.

Alaska's state parks are the primary roadside gateways to outdoor recreation. In addition, millions of acres of general state-owned land (managed by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land) and federal domain land (managed by the Bureau of Land Management) are open to wildland recreation. These lands are becoming increasingly popular. There are few regulations imposed on users of these lands. The State also owns about 65 million acres of tidelands, coastal submerged lands, and lands under navigable waters, all having virtually unlimited potential for wildland recreation.

Figure 3.1 - Wildland Recreation Lands & Agencies

AGENCY	ACRES (Millions)	UNITS	NOTES
US Fish & Wildlife Service	76.8	16	16 wildlife refuges (compatible recreation allowed); 6 National Wild & Scenic Rivers; 21 wilderness areas
National Park Service	54.7	15	15 parks, preserves and monuments; 13 National Wild & Scenic Rivers; 7 wilderness areas
US Forest Service	22.8	2	National forests; 19 wilderness areas
Alaska State Parks	3.2	119	Historic parks, recreation sites, parks, marine parks; state trail systems; public use facilities; preserve; special management areas
Alaska Division of Land	2.6	12	4 public use areas; 6 state recreational rivers; 3 recreational mining sites
Alaska Department of Fish & Game	3.2	50	17 critical habitat areas; 10 game refuges (compatible recreation allowed); 3 sanctuaries; 18 access sites; 2 range areas
US Bureau of Land Management	2.7	9	2 land units; 6 National Wild & Scenic Rivers; 1 historic trail
Alaska Division of Forestry	2.1	2	2 state forests
TOTAL	168.1	225	

REGIONS

Southeast

Most of Alaska's southeast region is encompassed by the Tongass National Forest (17 million acres), administered by the U.S. Forest Service. The National Park Service manages 3.3 million acres and three park units. Alaska State Parks manages about 80,000 acres and 34 park units, including 16 marine parks. The Department of Fish and Game manages two state wildlife refuges, two critical habitat areas, and a wildlife sanctuary in Southeast Alaska. The Alaska Division of Forestry manages 247,000 acres in the Haines State Forest.

Railbelt

Because of the region's urban population and developed road system, the railbelt is the home of many wildland recreation users and contains many popular destinations. It also contains half of the state's most-visited attractions.

The bulk of the state park system acreage and units (78 units, including 19 marine parks) lie within the railbelt region including Chugach, Denali, and Kachemak Bay state parks. Additionally, nearly 20 million acres of national park land, including Kenai Fjords National Park, Denali National Park and Preserve, and Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, the 1.9 million-acre Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, the 5.7 million -acre Chugach National Forest, and 16 state special areas (critical habitat areas, sanctuaries, and refuges) are located within this region. The Tanana Valley State Forest has 1.8 million acres.

Rural

Most of the public lands available for wildland recreation in rural Alaska are part of the national wildlife refuge system. Approximately 73.5 million acres, or 95 percent, of Alaska's national wildlife refuge acreage, and nine of Alaska's 15 national parks are located in rural Alaska. The nation's largest state park, Wood-Tikchik State Park (1.6 million acres), and 6 other state parks are also found in this region. The Department of Fish and Game manages 10 special areas in rural Alaska, including the McNeil River and Walrus Island sanctuaries. Native corporation lands, scattered throughout the state but primarily in rural areas, are private land and not generally accessible to the general public without permission.

WILDLAND RECREATION FACILITIES

Despite this abundance of high value recreation lands, some wildland recreation opportunities are in short supply. Facilities such as campgrounds, trails, trailheads, cabins, boat launches, and other facilities are often the critical link between users and otherwise "wild" and inaccessible lands, especially along the road system and in the railbelt region. In many parts of the state, facilities, even if primitive or limited in number, make the difference between a potential outdoor experience and a reality.

Much of Alaska's premier wildland recreation resources (particularly in the southeast and rural regions) are accessible only by plane or boat. Additionally, not all uses are allowed in

all areas, i.e. agencies have missions to manage for different opportunities and may restrict or prohibit some uses. This places a heavy burden on road accessible and railbelt facilities. They are often filled past capacity. Construction of new or expanded facilities is expensive and often creates more demand, attracting more users. Consequently, facility demand continues to exceed facility supply throughout most of the state.

Despite its relatively small land holding (by Alaska standards), Alaska State Parks is the largest state park system in America. It ranks 38th in visitation, and is the State's largest provider of wildland recreation facilities. In 2007, because of their proximity to roads and urban centers, state park units hosted 2 times the visitation of Alaska's national parks. From the National Association of State Park Directors 2010 report, Alaska State Parks had 4,976,546 visitors. Additionally, state parks and facilities often serve as community recreation areas for residents of the larger urban areas. Forty-six percent of public land campgrounds in the state are owned and managed by Alaska State Parks.

Figure 3.2 - Developed Wildland Recreation Facilities (numbers in parentheses indicate disabled accessible facilities) - 2009 estimates. Note that numbers are for specifically developed and maintained facilities and not all agencies submitted numbers.

Agency	AK State Parks	US Fish & Wildlife	Bureau of Land Mgmt.	National Park Service	US Forest Service	AK Dept Fish & Game
Campgrounds/campsites	79(8)/2,565 (11)	12/160	8/160	24 (5)/345 (43)	15/354	9/156
Public cabins/shelters	60(8)/44(18)	8 (2)	13	190/29 (1)	42	3/2
Visitor centers	7	8 (7)	3	23*(23)	5	1
Boat launches/ docks/ramps	26(1)	8 (1)	3	4 (1)		22
Wildlife viewing/ interpretation	12/8	68 (15)		15 (14)		6 (2)
# of trails	209(15)	35 (4)	30	47 (4)	37	43 (3)
# of trails maintained in summer	149	3	30	47(4)	37	9 (4)
# of trails maintained in winter	34	2	9	4	2	4
Miles of trails motorized	310.5	130	136	8.5		167
Miles of trails non-motorized	560.47	412	118	66.75	231.18	16.75 (2.75)
# of trailheads	202	2	4	17 (6)		6 (3)
# of trailheads maintained in winter	50	2	3	15		0
# of trailheads maintained in summer	114	2	3	5		6 (3)

* Includes 4 Alaska Public Lands Information Centers (Anchorage, Fairbanks, Tok, Ketchikan), 1 shared with US Forest Service (Ketchikan), 1 State of Alaska (Tok). All disabled accessible.

US Fish and Wildlife Services also reports 42 miles of refuge roads, 500 miles of marine highway, and 500 miles of canoe trails. In addition, Alaska has thousands of miles of unmaintained trails.

ROADS AS OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT/PF) is also one of the most important providers of recreation within the state. Alaskans rely on roads for a broad spectrum of recreational opportunities. Alaska has over 13,250 miles of public roads, approximately 26 percent (or 3,500 miles) of which are paved. Most recreation occurs along, or is accessed from the road system. Viewing wildlife and scenery from vehicles and bicycling along the road are important components of the state's tourism industry, as well as resident recreation.

In addition, this department oversees the Alaska Marine Highway System, with 3,500 miles of saltwater ferry routes, which also play an important part in Alaska recreation. Ferries operate year round and provide transportation, lodging, and food, with ferry service levels highest during the summer season.

COMMUNITY RECREATION

Community recreation fills a very different niche for Alaskans and plays an important role in serving daily recreation needs. Community recreation is often family or school-oriented and includes a wide spectrum of activities, including outdoor court and field sports (e.g., tennis, basketball, softball, soccer), open field activities (e.g., remote control models, picnicking, tot lots), golf, hockey or ice skating, alpine skiing, picnic and playground activities, outdoor target shooting (archery, pistol, etc.) and trail-related activities, such as bicycling, snowmobiling, equestrian sports, cross country skiing, jogging, and walking for fitness.

Community recreation plays an important role in Alaska's urban areas. It is especially meaningful in smaller and rural communities where leisure time programs are in short supply. In many of Alaska's primarily Native communities, activities often associated with recreation, such as hunting, trapping, fishing, or berry picking, are important subsistence activities, often undertaken more for economic or cultural reasons, rather than for recreation

COMMUNITY RECREATION LAND

The Municipality of Anchorage, with 42 percent of the state's population, manages approximately 11,000 acres of park land (nearly 50 percent of the state's total community park lands). The North Star Borough manages nearly 4,000 acres of dedicated park land, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, 500 dedicated acres. The following chart shows an estimate of public community recreation lands in Alaska.

Figure 3.3 - Community Recreation Land

Region	Estimated acres	% of total municipal park acreage	% of state population
Southeast	3,500	11.6	10.3%
Railbelt	24,230	80.1	75.3%
Rural	2,500	8.3	14.4%
TOTAL	30,230	100	100

Though many rural communities (often surrounded by wildland) report they have no community park lands, numbers indicate that park land acreage for each region mirrors regional population percentages. Respondents from each region generally report their greatest outdoor recreation needs are for facilities, not land. (See Chapter 4 for more information on regional outdoor recreation needs and priorities.)

COMMUNITY RECREATION FACILITIES

As part of the same survey, community recreation providers were asked to complete a facility inventory form. Statewide, the response rate was approximately 24 percent: 78 percent from railbelt communities, 8 percent from southeast communities, and 14 percent from rural communities responded to the survey. Possible reasons for not responding include reduced staff, the fact that many communities and boroughs do not have recreation powers or authority, and that many communities have no facilities to report. Survey results provide insights into relative supply of facilities.

According to results of the 2009 community provider informal mail out survey, most of the state's community outdoor recreation facilities are located in the railbelt, followed by southeast, then rural.

Southeast

Southeast community outdoor recreation facilities are concentrated in its larger communities and urban areas. Outside these areas, the region is characterized by a shortage of facilities, especially in small, remote, predominantly Native Alaskan communities.

The most commonly reported facilities are (in descending order) campsites, picnic areas and tot lots, play fields, and boat launches. Campsites are reported in those communities catering to the visitor industry, but not available for recreation use in small communities.

The number and miles of trails, winter facilities, target shooting areas, and golf courses reported were low.

Railbelt

Railbelt communities are the state's largest providers of community outdoor recreation facilities. The Municipality of Anchorage, which has 223 park units, is the single greatest provider of community recreation in Alaska.

Shortages in this region are, for the most part, characterized by the inability to keep up with growing resident and non-resident demand.

Rural

Rural Alaska is characterized by a severe shortage of outdoor recreation facilities.

The most common outdoor recreation facilities in rural communities are (in descending order) picnic areas and tot lots, boat launches, court facilities, and play fields.

Respondents often cite the need for camping areas. Many reported that a play field or tot lot was the community's only outdoor recreation facility, and several reported having no outdoor recreation facilities of any kind.

For all regions, most notable is the increasing numbers of disabled accessible facilities available: campsites picnic and play areas, and recreational fields were the 3 most reported in all 3 regions.

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CHAPTER 4

OUTDOOR RECREATION PATTERNS, TRENDS, AND NEEDS

*“We do not quit playing because we grow old; we grow old because we quit playing.”
-Oliver Wendell Holmes*

To identify what Alaskans currently do for outdoor recreation and what opportunities are desired for the future, Alaska State Parks posted an online survey for the general public, park professionals, and youth. Also a telephone survey was conducted during April 2009. Information from a mail out survey for recreation providers and the general public was collected in spring 2009. Five public meetings were held throughout the state. The online youth survey was taken by students at several different school districts.

Through a contract with an Alaskan research firm, households throughout the state were contacted and surveyed by telephone. Respondents were questioned about their outdoor recreation activities and preferences, and their attitudes towards revenue generating programs to fund recreation facilities and programs (see Appendix A for the results of this survey).

In addition to presenting the SCORP at public meetings, Alaska State Parks mailed 165 surveys to many of Alaska local government's recreation professionals. The survey asked outdoor recreation providers to identify the most significant outdoor recreation needs of their community and regional area (see Appendix C for a copy of the form). Statewide household results, comparison of 2004 and 2009 outdoor recreation patterns comments are also included in the appendices.

RESIDENT SURVEY RESULTS

Six hundred households, with equal numbers from each of the three regions, were randomly selected and interviewed by telephone. To be eligible to participate in the survey, respondents had to be at least 18 years old and a legal resident of Alaska. The number of male respondents was 286 and the number of female respondents was 314. The average age of respondents was 45 years old.

517 mail out surveys and 2,338 on-line surveys were received from households. Males made up 62.3% of the responses while females made up 37.7%. The average age of respondents was 50.3 years old.

VALUE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION TO ALASKANS

Alaskans place a high value on the availability and quality of outdoor recreation opportunities: 96 percent of all respondents said parks and outdoor recreation were important or very important to their lifestyle. This has remained consistently high over the years.

	1992	1997	2004	2009
Yes	94.8%	91.6%	97.9%	96.0%
No	4.7%	8.3%	1.9%	2.9%
Don't Know	.5%	.1%	.2%	1.9%

The Alaska Recreation and Park Association recognizes four areas of recreation benefits that enhance quality of life: personal (such as fitness, relaxation, leisure, play); social (including community recreation that builds strong families and communities, promotes healthy social behaviors and ethnic and cultural harmony); economic (investment in recreation positively affects businesses, visitor industry, and a fit populace who then are more productive in the workplace); and environmental (environmental health, protection, and insurance for the future).

Alaskans demonstrate these values and benefits by their willingness to purchase outdoor recreation equipment (see Figure 4.1 below).

WHAT ALASKANS DO FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

Respondents were asked how often they participated in any of 41 different outdoor recreation activities during the 12 month period prior to the survey. Respondents chose their answer from a scale of 1-5, where 1 means never, 2 means rarely (a few times per season), 3 means occasionally (a few times per month in season), 4 means frequently (a few times per week in season), and 5 means very frequently (nearly everyday in season).

Based on the percent of the population reporting participation in the activity at least occasionally (3) during the previous year, the ten most popular outdoor recreation activities in 2009 are identified in the figures in this chapter:

Figure 4.1 Equipment Ownership

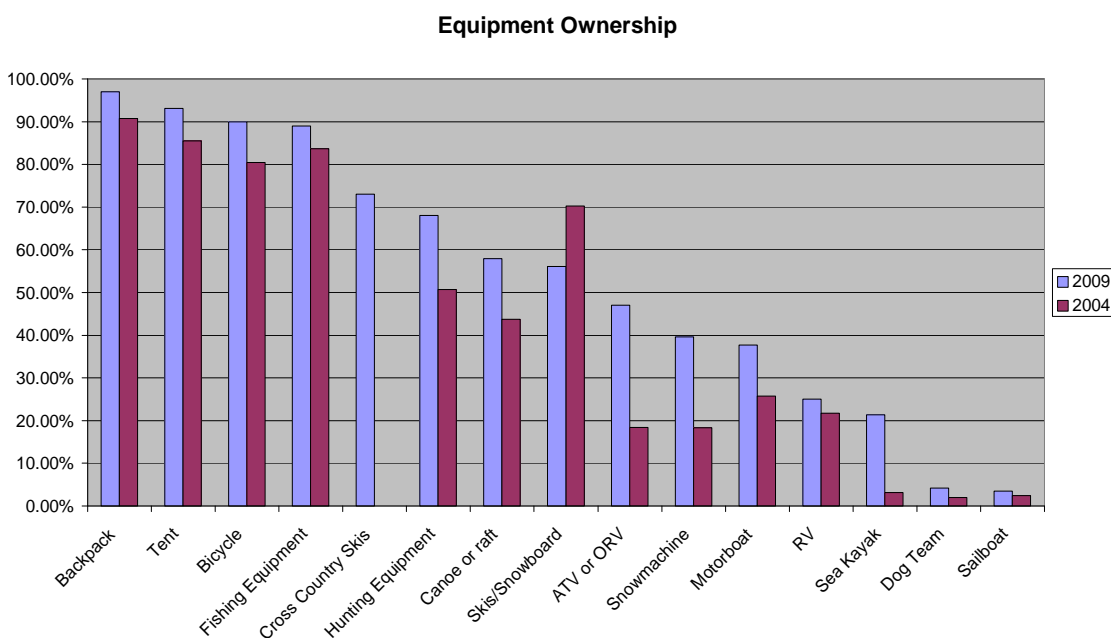


Figure 4.2 – Top Ten Activities That People Participated In

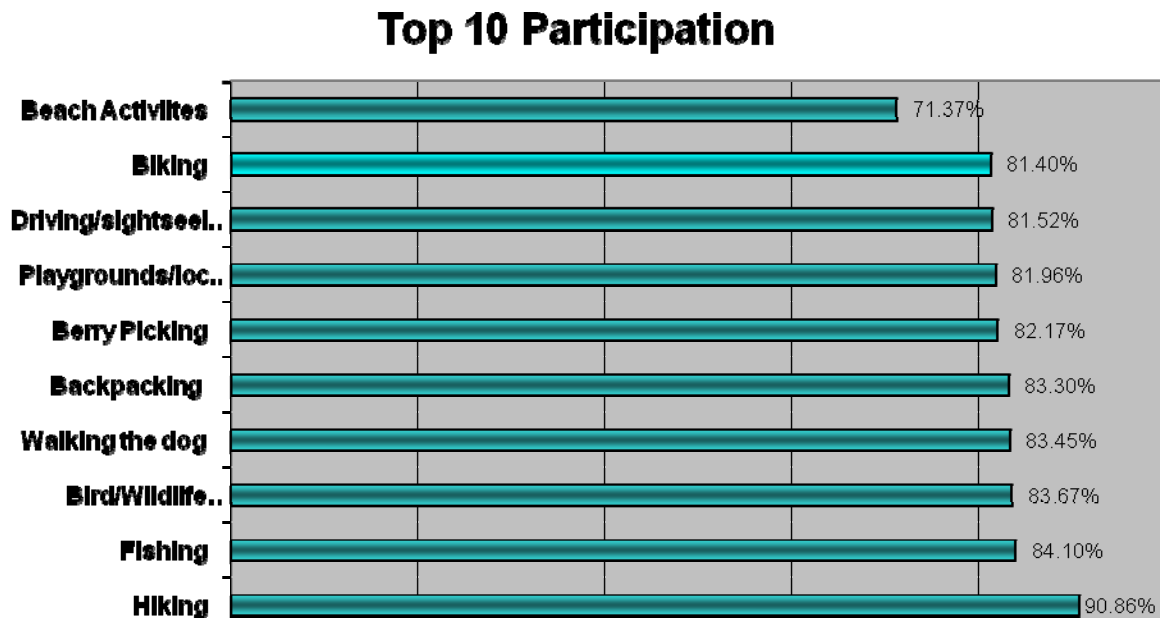
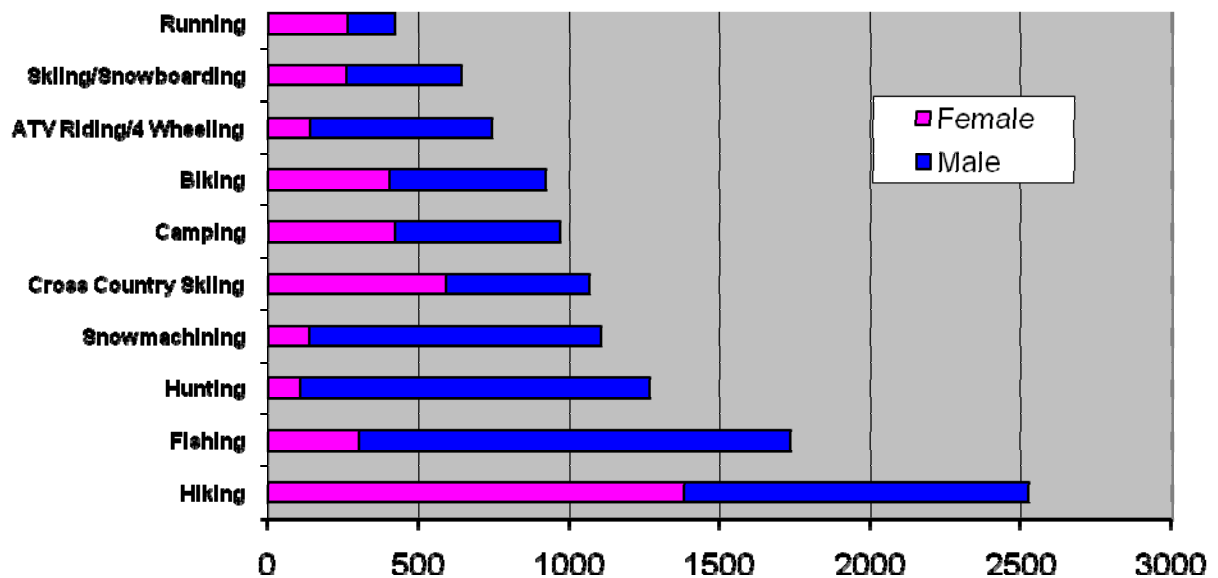


Figure 4.3 – Top Ten Favorite Activities



SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The majority of respondents report general satisfaction with the outdoor recreation opportunities in their community, and within an hour's travel time (75 percent and 73 percent, respectively).

Figure 4.4 – Equipment Ownership

EQUIPMENT

	1992	1997	2004	2009	% Change from 2004
Backpack	85.6%	90.2%	90.8%	97.0%	6.2%
Bicycle	78.8%	84.5%	80.5%	90.0%	9.5%
Canoe or raft	27.8%	38.5%	43.7%	57.9%	14.2%
Dog Team	3.6%	4.1%	2.0%	4.2%	2.2%
Fishing equipment	88.0%	92.1%	83.7%	89.0%	5.3%
Hunting equipment	66.1%	71.9%	50.8%	68.1%	17.3%
Motorboat	33.4%	37.0%	25.8%	37.7%	11.9%
ORV/ATV	27.7%	30.4%	18.5%	47.0%	28.5%
RV	22.1%	24.8%	21.8%	25.0%	3.2%
Sailboat	3.5%	3.1%	2.4%	3.5%	1.1%
Sea Kayak	6.1%	6.1%	13.1%	7%	-6.1%
Skis	61.2%	60.8%	70.3%	56.1%	-14.2%
Snowmachine	N/A	31.2%	18.3%	39.6%	21.3%
Tent	79.1%	83.7%	85.5%	93.1%	7.6%

The table shows a decrease in ownership for sea kayaks and skis. Every other category showed increases with the most significant being among motorized equipment.

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

The biggest difference between regions is the level of satisfaction with facilities. Southeast residents registered the highest level of satisfaction, followed by railbelt, then rural. This is a shift from the last survey where the railbelt residents had the highest level of satisfaction with southeast being second. The most common reason for dissatisfaction among rural residents is the shortage or absence of recreation facilities within their community or within an hour's traveling time. However, before developing new facilities, all 3 regions overwhelmingly support improving the maintenance of existing facilities (Railbelt 72.5 percent, Rural 86.2 percent, and Southeast 74.4 percent).

Southeast residents are the strongest supporters of non-motorized trails, more picnic areas, and an expanded cabin system. The railbelt, with 73 percent of the state's population, are the strongest supporters of more trailheads, RV campgrounds, new parks from private land and state land, and an increase in law enforcement in the parks. Rural residents were the strongest supporters of more facilities for the disabled, boat launches, off road vehicle trails, roadside toilets, RV dump stations, more recreation programs, more visitor centers, and improved maintenance of existing parks.

Rural residents stated that the facilities are crowded when they go to use them but they also stated that there are enough parks.

Rural residents are almost twice as likely as railbelt residents to own powerboats and are more likely to own hunting equipment, fishing equipment, ORV/ATVs, and snowmachines. Railbelt residents are considerably more likely than others to own bicycles and ski equipment and for the first time dog teams at an almost 2 to 1 ratio over the rural residents. Southeast residents have more sea kayaks than the railbelt and rural areas combined. Sport fishing is the favorite activity of southeast and railbelt residents. Sport hunting, also an important subsistence activity, is the favorite activity among rural community residents.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

While participation rates for most activities decline predictably with age, the highest rate of participation in sport fishing is among Alaskans over 40. Additionally, participation in day hiking and walking for fitness is increasing with age however it has remained consistent among all age groups.

Beyond those few activities that demand a significant financial outlay in order to participate, (e.g. skis, powerboats, golf), behavior and attitudes between different income groups is not significantly different.

Males participate more often in hunting, fishing, snowmachining and ATV/ORV riding, camping, biking, boating, climbing, golfing, and motocross. Women participate in greater numbers in hiking, cross country skiing, camping, walking for fitness, kayaking, running, bird watching/wildlife viewing, and horseback riding.

The two favorite activities among men are fishing and hunting. The two favorite activities among women are hiking and cross country skiing., Fishing is the second favorite activity for men and the fifth favorite activity for women. Hiking is the first favorite among women and the third favorite for men. Hunting, men's favorite activity, is number sixteen on the list for women.

Marital status appears to have substantial effect on recreation patterns and equipment ownership. Married couples fish considerably more often than single people; fishing is the clear favorite activity of married men. Married women's participation in activities such as fishing and hunting are dramatically higher than those of single women. More single than married people tent camp and backpack.

Married men overall own more outdoor equipment than other groups, except for tents, bikes, and dog teams, where married women own slightly more.

Families with children are more likely to participate in berry picking, biking, clamming, field games, picnicking, and open space activities than their counterparts without children. Kayaking and RV camping are participated in more readily by childless households.

Households with children are more inclined to be dissatisfied with current community facilities and opportunities, and to support the suggestion that more recreation programs be provided, and more parks established.

ATTITUDES ON FACILITIES, MANAGEMENT, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

Respondents were asked a series of value statements to determine what kind of facilities or experiences they would like, and the trade-offs they were willing to make to pay for them.

There was strong to moderate public support for many of the proposed park facility improvements and developments. Respondents were questioned on their support for the development of more trailheads (69 percent support) along roads and highways, more non-motorized trails (61 percent support), and more off-road vehicle trails (47 percent support).

Figure 4.5 - Support for Facility Improvements and Developments Comparisons between the 2004 and 2009 Surveys.

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT	Agree		Disagree	
	2004	2009	2004	2009
Provide more facilities for the disabled.	63.6%	56.2%	18.0%	63.8%
Provide more boat launches and ramps.	47.0%	41.0%	30.6%	54.8%
Establish new parks and recreation areas.	69.4%	70.5%	20.4%	27.0%
Expand the public use cabin system.	77.0%	70.9%	10.7%	26.9%
Provide more RV dump stations.	43.2%	30.5%	30.5%	63.0%
Provide roadside toilets at regular intervals.	75.9%	62.1%	15.6%	36.9%
Provide more organized recreation programs in parks.	34.4%	31.3%	45.2%	65.2%
Develop more trailheads along roads and highways for trail activities.	75.4%	68.7%	14.2%	28.3%
Develop more trails for the legal use of off-road vehicles.	47.3%	47.5%	42.6%	49.9%
Develop more trails for non-motorized use only	71.1%	61.4%	20.5%	36.1%
Develop more RV campgrounds.	35.4%	29.6%	46.0%	65.6%
Upgrade existing park roads.	48.9%	49.3%	32.8%	47.5%
Develop more visitor centers.	29.3%	26.6%	52.0%	70.2%
Provide more picnic areas.	52.7%	40.8%	32.5%	56.9%
Develop tourist resort facilities on park lands.	23.8%	30.7%	63.5%	65.7%

2004 questions that were phased out:

2004 TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT	Agree	Disagree
Develop more drive-in campgrounds for tents.	60.8%	22.3%
Provide flush toilets and drinking water in all campgrounds.	37.3%	51.9%

New statements for 2009:

2009 TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT	Agree	Disagree
Maintain Existing Trails	87.7%	11.7%
Improve maintenance of existing facilities	74.1%	24.3%
Develop more campgrounds	54.1%	45.9%
Increase the level of law enforcement	54.0%	43.1%
Develop new parks and recreation areas (buy new land)	49.0%	48.1%

Despite strong support for the facilities and improvements mentioned above, when presented with the choice of using limited funds for facility development or maintenance, respondents increasingly favored improving the maintenance of existing facilities.

	1992	1997	2004	2009
Maintain	74.7%	77.3%	78.7%	84.3%
Develop New	23.3%	17.4%	16.09%	11%
Don't Know	2.0%	5.3%	5.2%	4.7%

Respondents were then asked to state if they agree or disagree with a series of statements. Here are the results of those statements as compared to 2004:

Statement	Agree		Disagree	
	2004	2009	2004	2009
Use of park areas should be controlled to protect the environment, if necessary.	88.31%	78.21%	7.86%	11.20%
Parks and recreation facilities are often too crowded when I want to use them	40.19%	39.40%	53.87%	35.80%
If overcrowding occurs, commercial uses should be limited before personal uses are limited.	82.62%	80.40%	7.53%	8.80%
There are enough parks and recreation lands that are convenient and accessible to me.	64.49%	60.30%	32.98%	28.50%
The state should increase protection of areas with historical or archaeological value.	66.77%	63.40%	16.96%	16.90%
The state should acquire private land when it blocks or restricts access to existing parks and facilities.	68.92%	66%	17.48%	17.70%
Trails should accommodate many different types of activities, rather than be designated for a limited number of specific activities.	50.80%	78.20%	38.65%	12.60%
Public parks and recreation programs help to reduce crime and juvenile delinquency in my community.	67.77%	64.80%	10.20%	11.50%
Parks and recreation lands should be used to promote tourism.	64.12%	65.20%	26.28%	18.50%
Existing parks should be expanded to include adjacent land that is important to recreation.	75.47%	67.40%	17.02%	15.10%
I seek out recreational places that have historic significance.	38.75%	39.80%	51.51%	31%
Access to military lands for recreation purposes should be improved.	55.81%	64.40%	22.30%	13.00%
Hearing motors or motorized vehicles negatively affects my recreation experience	60.89%	51.90%	34.72%	38.7%

Alaskans want better access to outdoor recreation opportunities. Sixty-six percent responded that the state should acquire private land when it blocks or restricts access to existing parks and facilities. Seventy percent responded that the state should develop new parks for existing state land. Forty-nine percent support buying land to develop of new parks.

The only major shift is that almost 28% more stated that they think that the trails should accommodate more types of users. Seventy-eight percent said trails should accommodate different types of activities, rather than be designated for a limited number; 52 percent said hearing motorized vehicles negatively affect their recreation experience. Over 40 percent of households report that facilities are often crowded when they want to use them.

SUPPORT FOR FUNDING PROPOSALS AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY

Respondents were asked about five different proposals to help fund the development and maintenance of park facilities, and outdoor recreation programs throughout the state. The percent of support is included in parentheses.

- Allocate a portion of annual RV registration fees (82.8 percent).
- Allocate a portion of annual all-terrain vehicle registration fees (77.7 percent).
- An issue put on the general election ballot advocating funding for deferred maintenance in parks and outdoor recreation with a bond package (59.2 percent).
- Impose a one penny per gallon tax on gasoline (51.9 percent).
- Impose a small tax on the purchase of outdoor gear (40.9 percent).

When asked if willing to pay user fees for maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities, 82 percent said yes. If a statewide bond issue were put on a general election ballot to fund parks and outdoor recreation programs, 59 percent said they would vote for it.

RECREATION PROVIDER SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 165 community and regional outdoor recreation providers throughout the state were asked to rank in order of importance the outdoor recreation needs in their communities and regions. The categories provided were:

- Park land acquisition
- Developed facilities
- Recreation programs
- Disabled access
- Maintenance of existing facilities

Thirty-nine providers (24% percent of those surveyed) responded.

Figure 4.6 – 2009 Comparison Ranking of Outdoor Recreation Needs 1 being the greatest and 5 being the least. Numbers in parentheses are the 2004 order of importance.

REGION	LAND	FACILITIES	PROGRAMS	ACCESS	MAINT.
Statewide	5 (3)	2 (1)	4 (5)	3 (4)	1 (2)
Southeast	4 (4)	2 (1)	3 (2)	5 (5)	1 (3)
Railbelt	4 (4)	2 (1)	5 (5)	3 (3)	1 (2)
Rural	5* (4)	2 (1)	1 (3)	5* (5)	3 (2)

*Land and Access tied for least importance in the rural communities.

Statewide, maintenance is highest priority need overall; Develop facilities became the second; access to existing facilities ranked as the third highest priority need; need for organized programs and trained staff came in fourth; and land acquisition ranked as the fifth priority.

FACILITY NEEDS

Responding providers identified the following specific facility needs (in order of priority):

1. Trails (new, designate existing, signage)
2. Maintenance

(These top 2 categories were identified by the majority of respondents; all other facility needs were less common.)

BARRIERS TO MEETING OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS

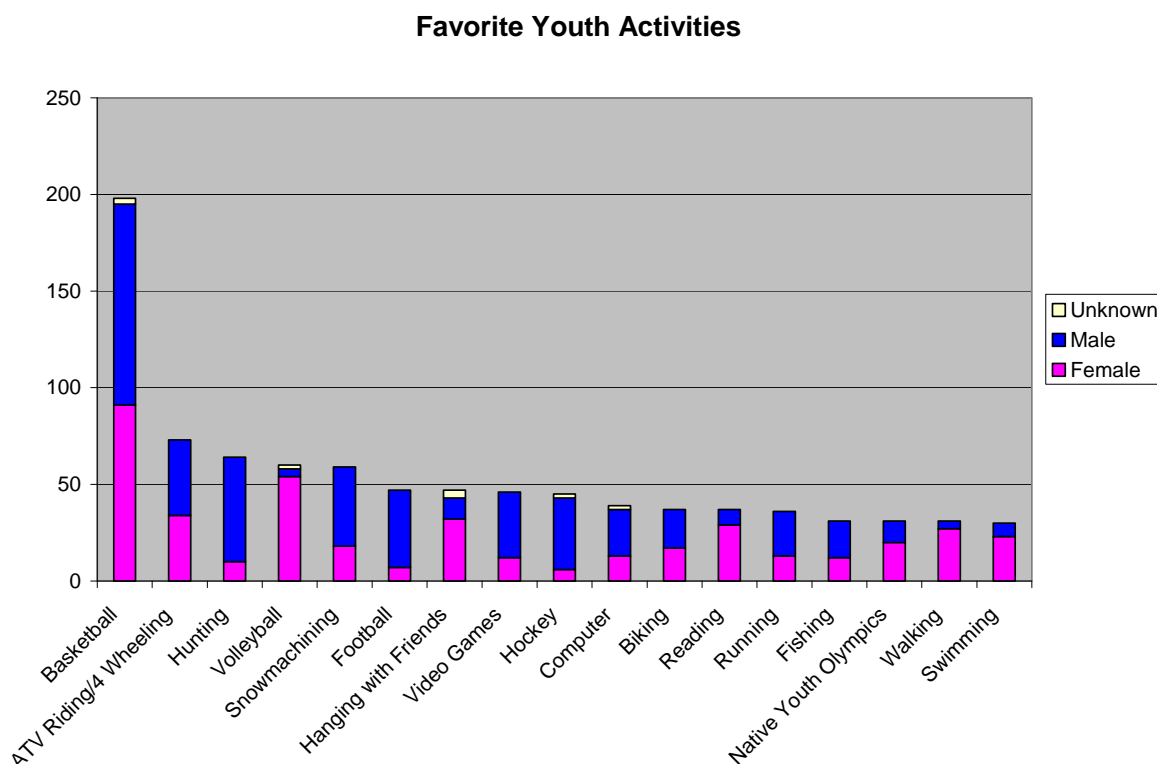
Providers were asked to identify the most significant barriers to outdoor recreation in their communities. Consistent with the last survey, common to all and foremost is the chronic lack of funding for outdoor recreation facility development, maintenance and supervised programs. Providers identified access issues to facilities and recreation areas. Also the shortage of land suitable or available for development, and lack of connecting trails, as significant barriers. Respondents also report climate or seasonal conditions as the significant barrier.

Other noted barriers included: accessibility by persons with disabilities, gas prices, safety, closing or restricted use of private or corporation held land, overcrowding of existing facilities, and lack of knowledge about location of facilities.

YOUTH SURVEY

For the first time Alaska State Parks developed a survey for the youth in Alaska. We asked each of the school districts to have their students complete an on-line survey to help determine future trends for outdoor recreation. We had 248 students respond. Of the responses, 86% of the students were from rural areas such as Tununak, Tuntutuliak, EEK, Toksook Bay, and Kwigillingok while only 14% were from urban areas. The majority of the students (87%) were between the ages of 11 and 17. We were interested to see what impact the electronic age has had on recreation.

Figure 4.7 – Favorite recreation activities for youth:



We included up to 17 activities as there were many ties. For example playing football and hanging out with friends were equal as were biking and reading as well as fishing, the Native Youth Olympics and walking. (We felt it was important to include enough data to show how important the Native Youth Olympics are to the rural communities.) We also showed the favorite activities in relation to gender. For example, basketball and biking are almost equally popular among the male and female students while ATV riding, hunting, snowmachining, football, video games and hockey were predominately male activities. The females preferred volleyball, hanging out with friends, reading, the Native Youth Olympics, walking and swimming.

These top activities were then compared to the top activities for adults from all over the state. Almost half of the activities were in the top list of both the youth and the adults. The activities that did make the top lists in both are basketball, volleyball, hanging with friends, video games, hockey and computer from the youth, cross country skiing, camping, biking, skiing and running from the adults. In both surveys ATV riding/4 wheeling, hunting, fishing, and snowmachining are predominately male activities. The percentage did change for the adults in ATV riding/4 wheeling. The youth had a ratio of 46% female to 54% male while the adults had 23% female and 77% male. One activity that had a slightly higher percent of male participation in the youth survey and adult survey was biking. The males had 54% among the youth and 55% among the adults. Fishing in the youth survey is 61% male

while in the adult survey was 81% male. The one common top activity that was predominately female in both surveys was walking. In the youth survey it was 87% female while for adults it was 68% female. The one activity that completely turned around was running. In the youth survey it was 63% male while in the adult survey it was 61% female.

The electronic age did have an effect on the top activities with video games and computers being in the top 10 for the youth. Although adults may not consider these outdoor activities, youth certainly do. With the increasing number of portable video games and entities offering Wi-Fi, these are no longer strictly indoor activities.

Of the other top ten activities, four are organized sports either through the school district or the community, and two are motorized activities, leaving only hunting and hanging out with friends as the two outstanding activities in the top 10.

With the next SCORP survey we hope to widen the areas of responses and participating school districts. We believe that this will help us to determine future needs in outdoor recreation.

CHAPTER 5

STATEWIDE ISSUES, GOALS, AND RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES

*“Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm”
-Ralph Waldo Emerson*

The chief goal of outdoor recreation providers in Alaska is to provide a range of opportunities for responsible use of Alaska’s recreation resources while protecting natural values. Success in meeting this goal requires knowledge of the resource, user needs, and participation trends. Public and financial support is also crucial for success. When these are absent, the quality of the recreation experience or the opportunity can be jeopardized. Alaska State Parks staff, the interagency advisors, recreation user groups, and others reviewed the most important issues affecting outdoor recreation in Alaska over the next five years. Although each is an important issue in its own right, there are many points of intersection and overlap among them. Issues are not listed in order of importance. Recommended strategies to meet the goals are identified. A principal objective of this SCORP is to provide a framework of strategies to improve outdoor recreation in Alaska.

ISSUE 1. LACK OF ADEQUATE FUNDING

Goal: Secure a reliable source of funding for outdoor recreation in Alaska. Develop programs that allow important projects to be completed and maintained. Strengthen mutually beneficial relationships with other agencies, the private sector, and user groups.

DISCUSSION

Outdoor recreation in Alaska has traditionally been supported with a variety of funding sources, primarily appropriations from the state general fund, federal appropriations, Land and Water Conservation Fund grants, and property taxes and revenue sharing for local governments. These funding sources continue to be severely stressed.

Deferred maintenance is a major concern for all park land managers. For Alaskans and visitors alike, State Parks and Federal Parks are the primary roadside gateways to outdoor recreation, and for many local communities, park visitors are the engine of the local economy. Park visitors expect that park facilities will match Alaska’s grand beauty and therefore expect the facilities to be maintained. We do not know the number for all the deferred maintenance needed statewide but for the state parks portion, the deferred maintenance reached an all time high in December 2008 of \$72.1 million. In the SCORP survey, over 71% of the people found it important to improve the existing facilities while an overwhelming 86% thought it was important to maintain the existing trails.

The 1965 Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) matching grant program has been a vitally important mechanism for assisting the state park system and local recreation programs. Alaska has received about \$33 million in LWCF grants with state-side matching

funds resulting in the acquisition of more than 20,785 acres of park land and over 390 facility development projects for over 70 communities and agencies.

The state-side of LWCF is a 50/50 matching grant program that provides funding for planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation areas. This program has been an effective and efficient alternative to federal acquisition and development and has been a critical tool for stimulating local and state efforts to provide for recreation needs to preserve and protect natural areas.

Historically, Congress appropriated about \$300 million nationally for the LWCF each year. As directed by the LWCF Act of 1965, at least 40 percent was reserved to federal agencies for land acquisition purposes, commonly referred to as the “federal side” of the LWCF program. The remainder was available for apportionment to states and communities as matching grants for acquisition, development, and improvement of outdoor recreation areas, commonly referred to as the “state-side” of the LWCF program. The state-side share declined from \$40 million in 2000 to \$23 million in 2008, with a corresponding drop in the apportionment to Alaska.

Without a reliable source of supplemental funding, state and local park and recreation budgets cannot adequately respond to population increases and changing recreation needs. To meet current needs, the balance between the federal and state-side share of the LWCF needs to be restored, and greater flexibility in the use of funds allowed. If this cannot be accomplished, alternative funding sources must be developed.

While there are programs and funding to build new facilities, there are few ways to fund maintenance of existing facilities.

In spite of the decline in oil revenues, Alaska’s population and tourism industry are growing. Although surveys show that Alaskans are willing to pay reasonable user fees to help pay for parks and outdoor recreation, these fees cannot make Alaska’s parks and outdoor recreation facilities self-supporting. While other states might fill the budget gap with income tax revenues, reinstatement of a state income tax in Alaska is not likely in the near future. Therefore, Alaska’s state and local outdoor recreation managers must be more innovative than their counterparts in other states, reducing costs and increasing revenues with the limited means available, while continuing to provide the high quality experiences Alaskans expect.

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES:

A. SUPPORT ONGOING EFFORTS FOR REFORM OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM

To carry forward the original intent of the LWCF Act, it is necessary for the states to receive a far higher share of the annual apportionment and have greater flexibility in their use of funding. This will require changes in the act. Changing the way Congress appropriates

LWCF funds is a national issue. However, reforming the LWCF to meet that intent requires coordinated effort at local and state levels.

Alaska's State Liaison Officer (the Alaska State Parks director) for the LWCF program will continue to work with Alaskan citizens, other outdoor recreation providers, the Outdoor Recreation and Trails Advisory Board, Alaska's Congressional delegation, and other states' liaison officers to build a statewide and national constituency supporting ongoing reform of the LWCF program and apportionment formula.

B. CONTINUE INTERAGENCY COMMUNICATION & COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

1. Seek Public and Government Funding

Alaskan's appreciation of outdoor recreation is well documented. Public agencies should continue to request adequate funding for recreation budgets from Congress, State, and local government.

2. Support Professional Organizations:

Outdoor recreation providers at all levels should join and support the work of the Alaska Recreation and Parks Association, Alaska Wilderness Recreation & Tourism Association, Alaska Visitors Association, and other potential partnering groups. They should participate in statewide, regional, and local workshops, and conferences, and initiate or participate in training opportunities, strategic planning sessions, and partnerships that improve the delivery and efficiency of outdoor recreation services in Alaska.

The goal for State Parks is to establish and cultivate champions and advocates of the division, including individuals, organizations, government entities and user groups. State parks will accomplish this by ensuring each park area manager communicates at least once a year with local city and borough councils and assemblies, municipal officials, chambers of commerce, convention and visitor bureaus and/or other local officials to review upcoming local activities and seek ways to partner to complete them.

3. Expand Use of Partnerships:

Although not the solution to every budget shortfall, partnerships are an effective tool for minimizing duplication of services and expenditures, and making limited dollars go farther. Local, state, and federal outdoor recreation providers should strengthen current partnerships, initiate partnerships identified in the 1992-1997 SCORP Action Plan (Doing More With Less: Outdoor Recreation Partnerships for the 1990s) or develop new ones to fit local conditions. (The plan contains over 100 site specific partnerships to address the need for cooperative planning, consolidation of services, rehabilitation or upgrade of existing facilities, construction of new facilities in areas of high use, and tourism facilities.)

For example, the Outdoor Recreation and Trails Advisory Board (ORTAB) goals are to improve trails and recreational access for Alaskans, to coordinate with state agencies and federal agencies to develop new and better opportunities for trails and recreational access

on public land, and to help Alaska build and maintain its role as a world class visitor destination. The ORTAB facilitates review, evaluation, and prioritization of eligible outdoor recreation projects for financing under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), and the National Recreation Trails Program (NRT). In addition to many advisory roles on recreational access needs, the board can also sponsor community round tables on projects.

Another example is a cooperative support effort for wildlife viewing recreation. Recognizing the increasing public interest in wildlife viewing and education programs, as well as the limitations of current funding, a partnership among 23 state and federal agencies, conservation groups, and the tourism industry began in 1992. The partnership took shape as the Alaska Watchable Wildlife Steering Committee, which has served as a vehicle for development of cooperative projects and networking among groups with related interests. The committee, under the leadership of Alaska Department of Fish and Game, has developed the Alaska Wildlife Viewing Guide (published as part of a national series by Falcon Press), and the "Wildlife Viewing in Alaska" brochure. For each guide book sold, one dollar is contributed by the publisher to the Alaska Watchable Wildlife Trust, administered by the Alaska Conservation Foundation.

These funds are designated to support wildlife conservation viewing and education projects. The committee is also coordinating placement of binocular logo signs at road-accessible sites listed in the guide. Developing a computerized database of wildlife viewing site resources, services, and facilities has been a priority, under Alaska Department of Fish and Game leadership. The Alaska Watchable Wildlife Steering Committee also supports the Teaming with Wildlife initiative as a long-term solution to funding expanded wildlife conservation, recreation, and education programs.

The Alaska Land Managers Forum provides federal, state, and Native land managers a way to regularly meet, exchange information, and develop management approaches to land and resource issues facing Alaska. It conducts studies and advises the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, other federal agencies, the State of Alaska, local governments, tribal governments, and Native corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act with respect to ongoing, planned, and proposed land and resources uses in Alaska. These include transportation planning, land use designation, fish and wildlife management, preservation of cultural and historical resources, and other matters submitted for advice and consultation by the members which appear to require regional or statewide coordination.

C. STRENGTHEN ALTERNATIVE FUNDING MECHANISMS AND PROGRAMS

1. Maintain and Promote Volunteer Programs:

Alaska's outdoor recreation providers should continue to maintain and promote volunteer opportunities and coordinate recruitment and placement procedures. Volunteers in Alaska's parks and conservation units come from throughout the United States to assist in management studies, campground management, trail building and maintenance, and to perform a variety of other unfunded tasks.

In FY2008, 474 Alaska State Park volunteers donated 66,394 hours of labor. According to the 2007 Financial Accounting Standards Board the hours of labor donated equal a dollar value of \$1.3 million. For the past few years, the supply of well qualified applicants has matched the demand for volunteer positions.

Figure 5.1 - Volunteers in Alaska State Parks

YEAR	TOTAL
1999	730
2000	690
2001	773
2002	671
2003	719
2004	1136
2005	838
2006	731
2007	360
2008	474

2. Organize User Groups:

The “friends of recreation and parks” concept has gained support among business, civic, and user groups. These groups are not only valuable for the volunteer time they contribute in parks, they are also conscientious fund raisers and lobbyists. For example, the Friends of Kodiak State Parks promote enhancement and preservation and protection of the natural, historical and recreational resources within the units of the Kodiak State Parks system, assist in implementing park improvements, enhance conservation and safety awareness, and further educational and interpretive opportunities compatible with the nature of the parks. Any person interested in supporting the mission can apply for membership. Agencies should cooperatively promote and support these advocacy groups to increase their visibility, membership, and effectiveness.

3. Support Teaming with Wildlife (or related) Initiative:

Booming public interest in watching wildlife and educational programs has greatly expanded the need for additional public services and facilities. Teaming with Wildlife is a national initiative to obtain more state funding for expanding wildlife-related conservation, education, and recreation programs. Draft legislation, endorsed by more than 2,500 businesses and organizations (including over 400 from Alaska), proposed to expand the number of items currently taxed to support state fish and game and park programs. This could bring \$5 to \$17 million dollars more a year to Alaska for trails, viewing facilities, interpretive services and signs, outdoor educational programs, and natural area

conservation. Alternative funding for these types of programs are being explored in Congress.

4. Continue to Promote and Support the Alaska State Parks Foundation:

Alaska State Parks should continue to promote the Alaska State Parks Foundation to raise funds for major projects, and purchase programs and equipment for the state park system.

D. DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE FUNDING SOURCES

1. Develop a Matching Grant Program:

Alaska State Parks should continue to lead efforts to establish a matching grant program (similar to the Land and Water Conservation Fund). The program should provide technical and financial assistance for development of outdoor recreation facilities and programs. To fund such a program, Alaska State Parks should also continue research on establishing an account for capital development and maintenance of facilities.

2. Develop a Trails Foundation

Groups could contribute money to the foundation with invested profits dedicated to trails projects.

ISSUE 2. TOURISM AND THE ECONOMY

Goal: Provide and promote high-quality, sustainable, safe and affordable recreational opportunities to keep pace with the rising demands, needs and diversity of Alaskans and visitors.

DISCUSSION

Wildland recreation and in-state tourism represent not only a lifestyle activity, but a significant economic force in Alaska. In 1997, visitors spent over \$612 million on food, travel, lodging, and outdoor recreation equipment and services in Alaska. For some of Alaska's small communities, tourism is one of the few opportunities for a cash economy.

- The visitor industry ranks second in terms of private sector employment.
- Over 27,000 people are employed in the Alaska visitor industry during the peak season; 19,000 jobs are attributed to outside travelers; 8,000 to Alaskans traveling within the state.
- With an 84 percent local hire rate, the visitor industry employs the highest percentage of Alaska residents, compared to all private sector industries.
- Travel and tourism impacts another 52,000 jobs in other sectors of the economy.
- Visitor and tourism businesses generate \$1.6 billion per year in revenues.
- Alaskans comprise more than 80 percent of the labor force in visitor-affected industries.

The past two decades have seen rapid growth in the number of visitors to Alaska. Seven out of 10 visitors come to Alaska during the peak travel months of June through September. An estimated 1.2 million visitors travel to Alaska every year.

The number of total visitors to Alaska since summer 1989 has increased by more than 350,000, a total increase of nearly 60 percent and an average annual growth rate of 8 percent. The number of visitors to the state has increased steadily each summer season. Cruise ship visitor volumes experienced the most dramatic rate of growth between 1989 and 1995, increasing 86 percent, with an average annual growth rate of nearly 11 percent. The largest portion of Alaska's visitors in 1996 was from the United States (83 percent). Canada accounted for approximately 10 percent of summer visitors while overseas visitors were about 6 percent. In the early years of Alaska non-resident tourism, independent travelers were rare. Nearly all visitors traveled as part of a packaged tour. The independent market in 1997 was 55 percent, or 630,000 visitors.

Typically, independent travelers stay in Alaska longer, travel more widely around the state, and spend more money than other visitors. In general, they are sophisticated tourists looking for "world class" scenery, wildlife encounters, adventure, and Native Alaskan culture. In response to this trend, the number of small Alaskan businesses offering customized tours and nature-based travel has grown.

Another trend causing a shift in visitor demand is the aging baby boom generation. Demand for physically demanding activities such as back packing is decreasing, while the demand for road oriented opportunities, such as those offered by resort facilities, is increasing.

According to the Department of Labor the average Alaska visitor in 1996 was 50 years old. One-half of all visitors were over the age of 55. More than one-quarter (27 percent) have attended or completed graduate school. One-fourth are college graduates. Another 44 percent have graduated from high school and had some college education. Alaska visitors are moderately well-to-do, with average household incomes just over \$60,000. Almost three out of every ten visitors will earn more than \$75,000 annually. Over one-half of the state's visitors are employed at the time of their visit, and more than one-third are retired. Slightly more males than females visit Alaska.

Alaska benefits from a wide array of recreational tourism opportunities. Alaska's premier wildland recreation and tourism destinations are publicly owned, with local, state and federal recreation agencies providing many of the basic needs of Alaska's visitors. However, Alaska's public lands have not realized their potential for providing year round outdoor recreation and tourism opportunities. While millions of dollars in advertising are spent every year to attract visitors to Alaska, public land and recreation managing agencies have experienced serious financial hardships. Providing facilities that meet the changing demands of recreationists and tourists often requires expensive infrastructure. The private sector is often better able to provide capital and labor intensive services needed to provide these facilities than are public agencies. Whether under long-term negotiated lease,

concession contract, or other type of arrangement, well-planned and designed facilities, built on public lands and operated by the private sector, can meet a growing need and provide positive economic return to the public. In addition, there is growing interest and support for providing recreational facilities and services on private land.

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES:

A. EXPAND COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND MARKETING EFFORTS

Coordinating committees, such as the ORTAB Board and the Alaska Land Managers Forum, should continue to emphasize interagency cooperation to better coordinate recreation and tourism development. This will enable better quality control and more precise targeting of tourism developments and visitor services related to outdoor recreation.

As in-state and out-of-state demand increases, special emphasis should be on improved and increased access to visitor destinations and sites necessary to disperse use. Emphasis should include balancing the needs of all users. Emphasis should also be on enhancements to Alaska's highway and marine highway systems using Federal Highways funding.

B. MAINTAIN AND EXPAND PRIVATE-PUBLIC NATURE-BASED TOURISM PARTNERSHIPS

Carefully directed and managed tourism can benefit conservation of wildland resources and the Alaska economy. Agencies should continue cooperative efforts to promote and enhance Alaska's nature-based tourism opportunities through the Alaska Visitors Association, the interagency Watchable Wildlife program, the Alaska Natural History Association, Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association, and other partnerships.

There are now signs for wildlife viewing areas. The Alaska Wildlife Viewing Guide was written by Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other agencies in 1996. Roadside areas included in the guide are being signed with the national binocular logo symbol by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and other agencies. These signs will help direct people interested in viewing fish and wildlife to designated state and federal areas.

C. PROMOTE PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS WHERE APPROPRIATE

Where appropriate, outdoor recreation agencies should foster an investment climate that encourages and supports public-private partnerships to help meet outdoor recreation and nature-based tourism facility needs. Such development requires consideration of land use plans, applicable laws and ordinances, and current recreational and existing use patterns, and working with affected publics. (See recommendations on privatizing selected services, facility operation, and maintenance.)

D. DEVELOP YEAR-ROUND TOURISM DESTINATIONS AND RELATED SERVICES ON PUBLIC LANDS

Agencies should work with recreation user groups and affected publics, and major recreation organizations when planning, designing, building, and promoting facilities with year round capabilities or applications, and should also keep year round and existing use in mind when designing summer facilities. (See the section on private sector development on public lands, above.)

E. INCREASE CAPITAL SPENDING TO REHABILITATE AND EXPAND FACILITIES

Through contact with user groups and advisory boards, recreation managers should build constituent support for capital budgets to fund the rehabilitation and expansion of existing public facilities. New (revenue generating) facilities at locations of high demand should also be supported. Maintenance should be part of that support for existing and new facilities.

F. EXPAND PUBLIC USE CABIN SYSTEM

Recreation providers should develop partnerships with the private and public sectors for the design, construction, marketing, operation, and maintenance of an expanded public use cabin system. Consider a “hut to hut” system, modeled after the successful European and New Zealand programs.

G. PROMOTE THE ALASKA PUBLIC LANDS INFORMATION CENTERS (APLICS)

These inter-agency centers allow visitors to stop by or write to just one place for all the information necessary to plan an Alaskan adventure on public lands. Agencies serviced by the APLICs are: National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Alaska Division of Tourism, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, and Bureau of Land Management.

ISSUE 3. IMPROVED ACCESS TO OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES

Goal: Provide more convenient, legal, and barrier-free access to outdoor recreation opportunities on Alaska's public lands and waters.

DISCUSSION

As the state's population increases and the tourism industry expands, the demand for more trails, boat ramps, and barrier-free access (where appropriate) to recreation facilities increases. While many people desire to recreate in an uncrowded natural setting, the shortage of access to recreation resources has led to overuse and resource damage in high-demand areas, and user conflicts. There is an emerging incompatibility of uses and values, especially on multi-use trails. There is a desire for quiet places on public lands, as well as other needs.

Trail-related activities such as hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, ORV and snowmobile riding are not only popular outdoor recreation activities in their own right, but they also provide access to other activities. Trail usage is high throughout the state and developing more trail opportunities is a high priority for many Alaskans. Roads, railroads, and ferries are used year-round as primary access to hiking, skiing, snowmobiling, boating, fishing, virtually all forms of recreation connected to them, and provide access to other opportunities. In addition, hundreds of miles of temporary roads and logging roads offer access to recreation.

Recreation Trails Program

The Recreation Trails Program is a component of SAFETEA-LU, administered on the federal side by the Federal Highway Administration, and on the state side by Alaska State Parks (Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation). Under this grant program, approximately \$600,000 comes to Alaska each year for building and improving hiking, skiing, snowmobile, and off-road-vehicle trails in Alaska. This is a competitive grant program; grants are awarded to organizations and agencies. The funds are based on a formula that estimates the percentage of federal tax on fuel used by off-road recreational vehicles.

A Citizen's Advisory Board appointed by the governor advises the State of Alaska on the implementation of the Recreational Trails Program and ensures that public concerns are addressed. The board includes members of the public as well as non-voting members from the department of Natural Resources. The board can review and recommend priorities for all National Recreation Trails funding programs. Another board responsibility is reviewing Land and Water Conservation Fund project applications and assisting with project prioritization as prescribed by the LWCF open project selection process.

Scenic Byways

The State Scenic Byways Program was established by DOT&PF in 1993, to designate as scenic those segments of the highway system that have outstanding scenic, historic, recreational, cultural, natural, or archaeological qualities. The program does not restrict land use along the corridor. However, it gives DOT&PF authority to develop standards for signs and informational displays along designated Scenic Byway routes. The Federal Highway Administration administers the National Scenic Byways Program. Alaska's Scenic Byways Program relies in large part on the annual grants under this program. "All American Road" is a national designation given to the nation's most scenic routes, based on an application initiated by the State. The Seward Highway has this designation. The Scenic Byways program is coordinated with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Watchable Wildlife and Transportation Enhancement projects within designated scenic road corridors.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Improvement Program

This program ensures a dedicated funding source for transportation planning and projects that demonstrate potential for improving air quality and mitigating traffic congestion in areas that do not meet goals and requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Examples of eligible activities are pedestrian and bicycle facilities, transit system capital expansion and improvements, and traffic flow improvements.

Federal Lands Highway Program

The Federal Lands Highway Program covers highway programs in cooperation with federal land managing agencies, such as the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Forest Service. Funding is provided for the three existing categories of Federal Lands highways: Indian Reservation Roads, Park Roads and Parkways, and Public Lands Highways (discretionary and Forest Highways), and for a new category called Refuge Roads (federally owned public roads providing access to or within the National Wildlife Refuge System) Program funds can be used for transit facilities within public lands, national parks, and Indian reservations and can also be used as the State/local match for most types of federal-aid highway funded projects. It also provides transportation engineering services for planning, design, construction, and rehabilitation of highways and bridges providing access to federally owned lands, and planning for tourism and recreational travel, interpretive signage, provisions for pedestrians and bicycles, and construction of roadside rest areas. Projects are not selected or funded as part of the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program, but have their own planning process (selected projects are listed in the STIP).

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

Making parks and outdoor recreation facilities accessible to residents and visitors also means accommodating the needs of special populations. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) provides guidance and a timetable for public agencies to make access

to the disabled population a reality. The Act prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, and provides for equal access to public services and transportation, public accommodations, and telecommunication services. According to the Act, an individual with a disability is one who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more life activities, a record of such impairment, or who is regarded as having such an impairment. As outlined in the Act, major life activities include caring for oneself, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, and working.

The Act prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation, including parks and other places of exercise or recreation. It specified an effective date of January 26, 1992, for alterations to public accommodations, and January 26, 1993, for new construction. Physical barriers in existing public accommodations (including parks) must be removed if readily achievable (i.e., easily accomplished and without much expense). If not, alternative methods of providing services must be offered, if those methods are readily achievable. Meeting the spirit and the requirements of this Act to make parks and outdoor recreation facilities accessible is a challenge and a priority for Alaska's outdoor recreation managers.

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES:

A. IMPLEMENT RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM

1. Research Compliance Requirements:

Alaska State Parks should continue to research the need for legislation to appropriate a portion of the state's non-highway recreation fuel consumption to the trails program, and develop legislation, if necessary.

2. Improve Interagency Coordination:

Improved communication and coordinated planning among local, state, and federal transportation and recreation agencies and trail users is necessary to develop a list of priority projects eligible for funds under the Recreational Trails Program.

3. Prepare Statewide Trail Inventory and Plan:

Planners with the Department of Natural Resources, with assistance from the National Park Service and the ORTAB board, will produce an Alaska Trails System map, and update it periodically as they are added to the trails system.

B. IMPROVE ACCESS TO WATER-BASED RECREATION

Outdoor recreation providers should develop a priority list for the development or improvement of access to water-based recreation resources throughout the state. State, federal, and LWCF funding should be sought to meet high priority access and resource

protection needs. These should be coordinated with the Dingel-Johnson and other programs that provide grants for sport fishing and sport hunting access facilities.

C. DEVELOP INVENTORY OF BARRIER-FREE OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Agencies should cooperate in the inventory of recreation facilities and their compliance with ADA accessibility standards. This inventory can be used in a variety of ways, including the indication of accessible facilities in brochures and other printed materials for public use, in the formulation of capital budgets for remedial work, and as a measure of any facility deficiencies for serving disabled populations. A specialized brochure devoted to accessible facilities is a good candidate for a partnership among agencies and user groups.

D. CONTINUE COOPERATIVE PLANNING EFFORTS WITH “BARRIER-FREE” ADVOCACY GROUPS

Outdoor recreation providers should strengthen partnerships between outdoor recreation providers and barrier free advocacy groups by exchanging technical information about facility needs. One agency could serve as a clearinghouse for state-of-the-art information and design standards for barrier-free access. Providers should assist in identifying physical and attitudinal barriers that inhibit participation by special populations in outdoor recreation activities. Higher priority for funding could be given to projects with multiple barrier-free applications, such as wheelchairs, walking aids, and elderly access, where appropriate.

E. CONSIDER INCOMPATIBILITY AMONG USERS AND USER VALUES

Recreation providers, user groups, and interested public should consider all viewpoints in recreation planning. Natural quiet is an essential resource and should receive specific treatment in planning documents as do other valuable resources. Quiet, like other resources, should be considered for its values and benefits; the wide variety of possible methods to protect and restore natural quiet to public lands should be considered.

ISSUE 4. OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET RECREATION NEEDS IN COMMUNITIES

Goal: Support efforts to assist communities in meeting the outdoor recreation needs of their citizens.

DISCUSSION

While there is a need for more outdoor recreation facilities in many communities throughout the state, the shortage appears to be most critical in rural areas.

The need in many Alaska communities for facilities such as play fields, court game facilities, trails, skating rinks, pools, and organized recreation programs is great. In many communities, these facilities are either lacking or poorly maintained. While the constraints to providing facilities are primarily financial, harsh environment also presents problems for constructing and maintaining outdoor facilities. Winters are long and cold. In some areas

severe wind chill conditions can be life threatening. Average summer surface water temperatures either prohibit swimming outright or restrict it to very limited areas and periods. Permafrost is a limiting factor to facility sitting and other land uses. Incidence of mass wasting of slopes (including snow avalanches), shoreline erosion and human-bear or other potentially dangerous wildlife encounters are common to all regions. Other Alaskan constraints or dangers include seismic and tsunami potential, and sea ice. The LWCF program includes flexibility to allow enclosed and covered recreation facilities, such as ice rinks and swimming pools, in cold climates.

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES:

A. GIVE SOME COMMUNITIES A HIGHER PRIORITY FOR LWCF MATCHING GRANTS

A stated purpose of the LWCF Act is “..to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States.” In consideration of the critical imbalance in facilities and funding available in many communities, Alaska’s State Liaison Officer have worked with the ORTAB Board and National Park Service to revise grant selection criteria in order to consider past distribution of funds and to place a priority on funding facilities in underserved communities.

B. DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE FUNDING SOURCES

Alaska’s outdoor recreation providers should develop a state trust (similar to the LWCF) for facility development and technical assistance of outdoor recreation projects in Alaska’s communities. (See section on developing a state matching grant alternative to the LWCF program.) The State of Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program is an example of a program that provides funds for acquisition and development of local and state parks, water access sites, trails, critical habitat, natural areas, and urban wildlife habitat areas.

C. DESIGN FACILITIES TO REFLECT ECONOMIC REALITIES AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

Because funds are limited, and maintenance costs high, communities and funding programs should place an emphasis on the construction of facilities with low maintenance requirements, revenue generating capability and environmentally sound practices (sustainability). Continued maintenance should be part of the design.

Figure 5.2 - Implementation Responsibilities

	Strategy/Action	Participating Agencies
Support effort for ongoing reform of LWCF program	ASP, NPS	
Continue interagency communication and cooperative efforts	All	
Support professional organizations	All	
Expand use of partnerships	All	
Privatize selected services, facility operation, and maintenance	SOA	All others
Expand use of contracts	All	
Develop interagency commercial use policy	All	

	Strategy/Action	Participating Agencies
Strengthen alternative funding mechanisms and programs	All	
Maintain/promote volunteer programs	All	
Organize user groups	All	
Create interagency coordinator position	ASP	All others
Develop alternative funding sources	NPS, SOA	All others
Develop a matching grant program	ASP	
Promote/support State Parks Foundation	ASP	
Expand cooperative planning and marketing efforts	All	
Maintain/expand private-public tourism partnerships	All	
Promote private sector development on public lands	DNR	USFS, BLM
Develop year-round tourism destinations on public lands	DNR	USFS, BLM
Increase capital spending to rehab/expand facilities	SOA	All others
Expand public use cabin system	ASP	USFS, BLM, USFWS
Promote Alaska Public Lands Information Centers (APLIC)	All	
Improve interagency coordination	All	
Prepare statewide trail inventory and plan	ASP	
Improve access to water-based recreation	ASP, ADFG	All others
Develop inventory of barrier-free outdoor recreation facilities	ASP	
Continue cooperative planning with barrier-free advocacy groups	All	
Consider user value in high-use areas	All	
Give some communities a higher priority for LWCF matching grants	ASP, NPS	
Design facilities to reflect economic realities	All	

Key:

ADFG	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	LG	Local Government
ASP	Alaska State Parks	NPS	National Park Service
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	SOA	State of Alaska
DCRA	Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs	USFS	US Forest Service
DNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources	USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
DOT/PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public facilities	USGS	US Geological Survey (APLIC only)

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CHAPTER 6

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM PRIORITIES AND FUNDING CYCLE

“Let us develop the resources of our LAND, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to remember.”

- Daniel Webster

In this chapter, the relationship between the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program is summarized, priorities for LWCF funds identified, and the schedule for applying for a LWCF grant outlined..

THE LWCF GRANT PROGRAM

The LWCF Act of 1965, as amended, has a stated goal of providing a nationwide legacy of high quality outdoor recreation. The Act creates a 50/50 match grant program available to State and local governments to acquire, develop and improvement basic outdoor recreation facilities to serve the general public. In Alaska, this program is administered at the state level by Alaska State Parks.

SCORP AND THE LWCF PROGRAM

To be eligible to participate in the LWCF program, each state must have a current SCORP on file with the National Park Service (the federal agency responsible for administering the LWCF). Through the SCORP planning process, agencies and the public identify capital investment priorities for acquiring, developing, and protecting outdoor recreation resources. These priority needs are then used as a guide to direct the state's allocation of its LWCF apportionment. Proposals that are 1) submitted by eligible applicants, 2) for eligible types of projects, and 3) that address priority needs identified in the SCORP, are eligible to compete for 50/50 matching grants.

THE OPEN PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

The Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) was developed to accomplish the following goals:

1. Provide for public knowledge of and participation in the formulation and application of the project selection process utilized by the state in allocating LWCF assistance.
2. Ensure that all potential state and local applicants are aware of the availability of and process for obtaining LWCF assistance, and provide opportunities for all eligible agencies to submit project applications and have them considered on an equitable basis.
3. Provide a measurable link, through published selection criteria, to the specific outdoor recreation needs and priorities identified in SCORP policies and implementation programs.

4. Assure that the distribution of LWCF assistance is accomplished in a non-discriminatory manner, especially with regard to minority populations, the elderly and people with disabilities, and ensure a fair and equitable evaluation of all applications for LWCF assistance.

Through the OPSP, project proposals are submitted to Alaska State Parks according to the schedule outlined at the end of this chapter. Proposals are evaluated, scored, and ranked based on 12 factors, one of which is compliance with needs and objectives of the SCORP. Compliance with SCORP objectives is weighted more heavily by the evaluation committee than are other criteria. The maximum number of points awarded a project through the evaluation process is 150; up to 55 points are awarded to projects addressing high SCORP priorities.

Other criteria for project selection include: compliance with a local plan, public support, sponsor's ability to operate and maintain project after completion, site suitability, proximity to public areas or facilities, age groups served, special populations served, environmental impact, per capita share of LWCF money previously received by sponsor, and innovative or creative aspects of the project.

Appendix G contains the LWCF Rating form.

LOCAL RECREATION PLAN

Because the SCORP's priorities are generalized and may not accurately address a specific community's needs, Alaska State Parks grant administration staff developed the "local recreation plan" option. Completion of this plan will not only help sponsors better compete for LWCF grants, it will assure that grants are awarded based on community as well as statewide priorities. See Appendix E for local recreation plan guidelines.

A project must be identified as a priority need in the SCORP to be eligible for funding from the LWCF program. However, a project identified as a priority need in either a local or a regional plan as well as the SCORP will be awarded additional points in the LWCF scoring process, thus providing a distinct scoring advantage for that project.

Alaska's OPSP requires project proposals to be identified in a local or regional plan. For communities without any formal plan in place, an adopted local recreation plan will meet this requirement.

The local recreation plan is not meant to replace existing comprehensive local or regional plans. However, in communities with outdated plans (over 10 years old), a local recreation plan may be submitted to advance a project not identified in the original plan, provided the local recreation plan is approved as an addendum to the original plan.

PRIORITIES FOR LWCF FUNDING

Outdoor recreation priorities are based on responses to the public and the community recreation provider surveys conducted by Alaska State Parks in the spring of 2009. Only those projects that meet a priority need identified in the SCORP are eligible for LWCF funding.

STATE PRIORITIES

The following are priorities for Alaska State Parks and other state agencies that manage outdoor recreation resources (e.g., Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land and Water).

PROJECT TYPE	PRIORITY
Rehabilitate, upgrade or expand existing high-demand facilities	High
Rehabilitate, upgrade or expand trails	High
Meet accessibility requirements of ADA including completion of inventory of recreation facilities and programs	High
Land acquisition of in-holdings or access to existing recreation lands and facilities	Medium
Acquisition of wetlands to protect recreation values	Medium
Land acquisition for new parks or outdoor recreation areas	Low

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

The following are priorities for community recreation projects.

Note: Community parks, field sports (e.g., baseball, soccer), outside court sports (e.g., basketball, volleyball), picnic areas, and playgrounds/tot lots have been combined into one category: “community parks/playgrounds”. “Trails” include summer and winter motorized, non-motorized trails, and multi-use trails. “Winter Outdoor Recreation facilities” include sheltered or open outdoor hockey and ice skating rinks, sledding areas, downhill and cross country ski areas, and warming huts. Skate parks include roller blade, skateboard, and roller skate parks and paths.

PROJECT TYPE	PRIORITY
Community parks/playgrounds	High
Trails/trail heads	High
Rehabilitate, upgrade or expand existing facilities	High
Campgrounds	High
Public use Cabins	High
Meet accessibility requirements of ADA	Medium
Land acquisition of in-holdings or access to existing recreation lands and facilities	Medium
Land acquisition for new parks or outdoor recreation areas	Low

THE OPEN PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS SCHEDULE

The following is a target timeline to be used when funding is anticipated for the program. Variables such as ORTAB meeting dates, staffing levels and obtaining final application documentation from sponsor could alter this timeline.

September - Public announcements of anticipated funding made and preliminary applications solicited.

December – Preliminary applications due to SLO. Approximately 90 days provided for the submission after announcement.

January – Hold public meeting of the Outdoor Recreation and Trails Advisory Board to review and rank preliminary applications. SLO approves final ranking.

February through April – SLO staff works with sponsors whose preliminary applications ranked high enough to be funded to complete full application packages.

May – full application packages submitted to the National Park Service for final approval.

CHAPTER 7

WETLANDS

“What would the world be, once bereft of wet and wildness? Let them be left. O let them be left, wildness and wet; Long live the weeds and the WILDERNESS yet.”
- Gerard Manley Hopkins

WETLANDS AS A COMPONENT OF THE SCORP

The United States Congress enacted the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (PL 99645) to protect and promote conservation of our nation's important wetlands. The act amends the LWCF Act to require SCORPs to specifically address wetlands... "as an important recreation resource," and to allow states to use LWCF funds to acquire wetlands identified in the SCORP. This chapter guides the State in identifying high recreation value wetlands that should receive priority attention for acquisition or other protective efforts.

The Emergency Wetlands Resources Act also requires SCORPs to be consistent with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) wetland programs and policies, and it requires the SCORP wetland component to be developed cooperatively with other agencies. This chapter was prepared through the cooperative efforts of the USFWS Alaska Regional Office, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

ALASKA'S WETLANDS

Alaska is in a unique situation in relation to its wetlands (Figures 7.1 and 7.2). The USFWS estimates that the State contains approximately 175 million acres of wetlands, or 63 percent of the total wetland acreage for the U. S. (Hall et al. 1994). Wetlands cover 43.3 percent of Alaska's surface area. In the lower 48 states, wetlands occupy only 5.2 percent of the surface area.

Wetland losses have been much less in Alaska compared to the lower 48 states. The USFWS estimates that over the past 200 years, 53 percent of the original wetland acreage in the conterminous U.S. has been lost. During the same time period, less than 1 percent of Alaska's wetland cover has been filled or drained (Dahl 1990).

The density of Alaska's wetlands is extremely variable across regions (see Map 7.1). For example, wetland habitats cover 83 percent of the Arctic Coastal Plain, while less than 11 percent of the Aleutian Island Chain and Kodiak Archipelago are wetlands. Wetland extent in other physiographic regions includes: 1) Cook Inlet/Susitna Lowlands - 28 percent, 2) Yukon Flats - 38 percent, and 3) Selawik/Kobuk Delta - 76 percent.

While some wetland types in Alaska are extensive in area, others are very limited. Within the 14-million-acre Arctic Coastal Plain, less than one percent of the wetlands are coastal salt marshes. These marshes are important staging and feeding areas for a significant number of migratory waterfowl and shorebirds.

Figure 8.1 - Wetlands Of The U.S.

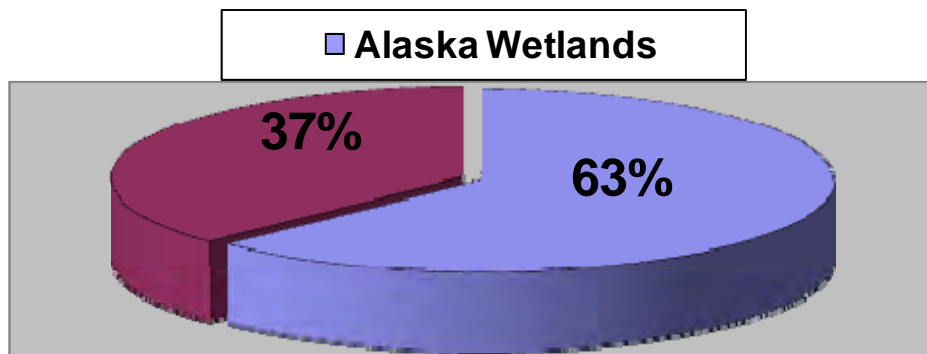
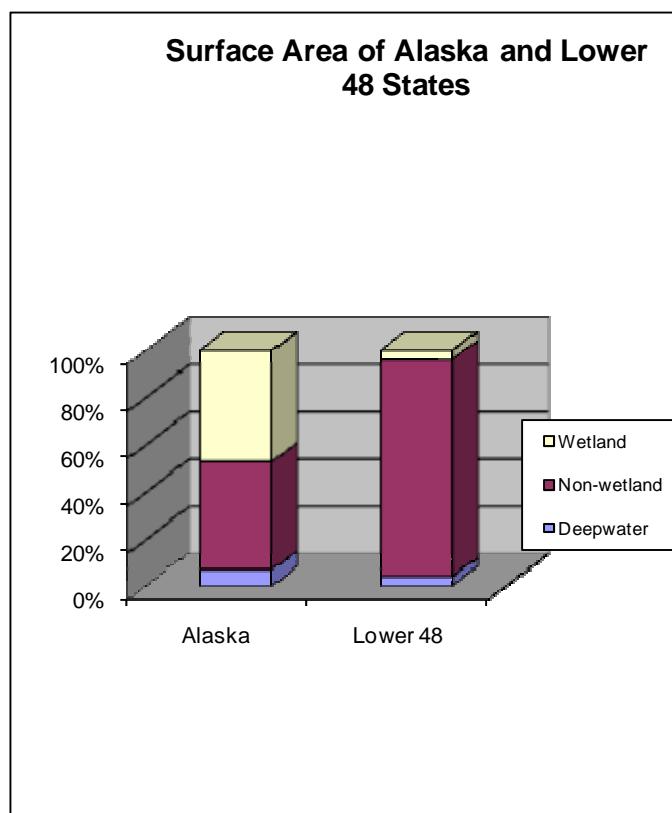


Figure 8.2 - Surface Area Of Alaska And Lower 48 States



Similarly, very narrow zones of riparian wetlands are important to resident and anadromous fish by stabilizing banks, providing nutrient input to riverine channels, maintaining base flow, and providing rearing habitat where small channels enter the streamside marshes.

Wetlands are a conspicuous feature of the landscape in most regions of the state. Treeless expanses of moist and wet tundra underlain by permafrost occur in northern and western portions. Interior Alaska contains millions of acres of black spruce muskeg and floodplain wetlands dominated by deciduous shrubs and emergents. Shrub and herbaceous bogs are

common in south central and southeast Alaska. Even in mountainous areas such as the Brooks Range, wetlands have developed in drainages and on vegetated slopes. Some of the nation's most extensive complexes of salt marshes and mud flats occur along the coasts of the Beaufort Sea, Chukchi Sea, Bering Sea, and the Gulf of Alaska.

Many wetlands in northern portions of Alaska are underlain and maintained by permafrost, or perennially frozen ground. Wetland conditions often occur because the frozen layer traps water at or near the surface. Other wetlands are maintained by heavy rainfall, glacial melt water, river flooding, beaver activity, snow melt, springs, impermeable soils, and bedrock.

WETLAND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES

Alaska's wetlands provide many benefits, including:

- food and habitat for wildlife, fish, and shellfish;
- natural product for human use and subsistence;
- surface and groundwater recharge;
- shoreline erosion and sediment control;
- floodwater storage; and
- opportunities for recreation and aesthetic appreciation.

Not all wetlands perform all of these functions, but most provide one or more to varying degrees.

Tundra wetlands in northern and western Alaska are prime breeding grounds for many shorebirds (sandpipers, plovers, and their relatives). Waterfowl species dependent on Alaskan wetlands include more than 100 thousand swans, one million geese, and 12 million ducks. These include more than half the continental populations of tundra and trumpeter swans and all or most of the continental populations of eight species or subspecies of geese.

In recent years, Alaskan wetlands have supported many species of birds such as pintails, wigeons, scaup, canvasback, and green-winged teal. The importance of Alaskan wetlands to these and other species increases significantly during years when drought occurs in prairie states and provinces. Many mammals in Alaska use specific wetland types and areas such as beaver and muskrat. Moose, caribou deer, and bear use wetlands as feeding areas. Many fish species feed in wetlands or on food produced by wetlands. Species (e.g., salmon) that move between fresh water and saltwater are dependent on both coastal and riparian wetlands.

Many wetlands serve to temporarily store flood waters, thereby protecting downstream property owners from flood damage. The flood storage function also helps to slow the velocity of water, which reduces the water's erosive potential. This function of wetlands is increasingly important in Alaska's towns and cities, where development has increased the rate and volume of surface-water runoff and the potential for flood damage. In areas of Alaska where permafrost is common, the ability of wetlands to store floodwaters is reduced.

Subsistence use of wetland resources in Alaska is extensive. In most areas, wetland habitats provide resources upon which Native village economies are based. A major portion of hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering activities occur in wetlands areas (Ellenna and Wheeler 1986).

The diversity of plant and animal life in wetlands makes them a valuable resource for nonconsumptive recreation such as wildlife viewing and photography. Wetlands, particularly in urban areas, also provide valuable recreational and educational opportunities, open space, and aesthetic enjoyment.

WETLAND LOSSES

The estimate of total wetland losses in Alaska is approximately 200,000 acres as determined by the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory staff using a limited amount of actual wetland loss data. Existing trends data covers a few isolated locations, or in some cases was developed only to measure the loss of wetlands from a specific type of development activity. Alaska is not included in the USFWS national wetlands status and trends project, which monitors wetlands losses and gains in ten-year intervals.

WETLAND THREATS

Many of the threats to the wetlands base in Alaska are concentrated around the state's population centers. As the population grows, wetlands will be impacted by residential and commercial development, and associated infrastructure (e.g., roads, utility corridors, airport expansion, and port development). Some impacts are unavoidable as wetlands are a dominant landscape feature in many communities. For example, in some towns and villages in western and northern Alaska over 80 percent of the land surrounding the townsites are classified as wetlands. Wetlands in the coastal zone will be particularly affected by development since population growth is expected to increase more rapidly in coastal areas.

In addition to community expansion, wetlands in Alaska will continue to be affected by other development. It is anticipated that more placer mining will impact riparian wetlands, particularly in the northern half of Alaska. Many proposed mining projects are located in areas where wetlands are common. Oil and gas development has the potential to cause wetland losses in certain areas. Construction of the proposed Trans-Alaska Gas System, an 800-mile pipeline designed to transport natural gas from the North Slope to Valdez, would directly affect approximately 10,800 acres of wetland habitat (Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1988).

Annual wetland losses from logging and from agricultural development are now at a rate less than in the past. An improved farm economy in Alaska would stimulate additional land clearing activities in the areas that have a high potential for agriculture. These wetland losses would occur primarily in Interior Alaska.

SCORP PRIORITIES FOR ACQUISITION

To be given priority consideration for acquisition, a wetland site must meet the following four criteria:

1. Represent a rare or declining wetland type within an ecoregion;
2. Be subject to identifiable threat of loss or degradation;
3. Provide a high degree of public recreation benefit or value (including wildlife viewing), at

present or potentially in the future (wildlife viewing is a popular, increasing value); and,

4. Be located within 50 miles of an urban or semi-urban or recreation/tourism area, including but not limited to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Denali, Palmer-Wasilla, Kenai-Soldotna, Kodiak, Ketchikan, and Sitka.

Criterion 1 is concerned with specific, scientifically delineated wetland types (e.g., Estuarine Intertidal Emergent, Palustrine Scrub/Shrub) that are rare and/or declining within eco-regions of the State. In other regions of the United States, where wetlands trends information is available, SCORPs are able to specifically identify rare and declining wetland types. In Alaska, this information is extremely limited due to the incomplete wetland inventory information and trends data. Consequently, this factor is not as critical in Alaska as it is in other states where significant losses of wetland types have been documented. For the purpose of setting priorities for wetlands acquisitions, Alaska will rely on case-by-case determinations and expert opinion. When wetland acquisitions are proposed, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Corps of Engineers, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game authorities will be consulted on a case-by-case basis for a scientific, site-specific determination as to whether the site represents a rare or declining wetland type within that eco-region and higher priority should be awarded accordingly.

Criterion 4 recognizes that most of Alaska's wetland losses have been in developed areas. Because accessible wetlands near population centers or recreation concentration areas have more recreational value for more people, they should receive priority for acquisition assistance with limited grant-funds.

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State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources

A Market Research Report

By



Craciun Research Group, Inc.

April 29, 2009

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Craciun Research Group Inc. (CRG) responded to the State of Alaska RFP for the Department of Natural Resources in a competitive bid and won the opportunity to work with Carole Kristy Gray and her team on the 2009 SCORP Survey.

RESEARCH METHODS

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The final survey instrument was approved by Jean Craciun, of Craciun Research, and Carole “Kristy” Gray, Department of Natural Resources. The survey was conducted with professional interviewers over the period from April 1-20, 2009; a pre-test was conducted to evaluate algorithm patterns, respondent reliability and the survey was carefully redesigned to obtain thoughtful answers from respondents while avoiding instrument bias.

THE SAMPLE

A sample of six hundred (n=600) households, with equal numbers from each of the three required regions, were randomly selected and interviewed by telephone. To be eligible to participate in the survey, respondents had to be at least eighteen years old and a legal resident of Alaska.

For the overall report, the probability is that if the interviewers had sought to question all each household in the State of Alaska, the findings would differ from the overall survey results by no more than 4.0 percentage points in either direction. Thus, the margin of error is +/- 4.0%. The margin of error for individual areas is greater.

The sampling error is not the only way in which survey findings may vary from the findings that would result from talking to every customer in the population studied. Survey research is susceptible to human and mechanical errors such as interviewer recording and data handling errors. However, the standardized procedures used by Craciun Research eliminate these errors and others associated with paper and pencil methods; thus keeping the human error potential to a minimum.

DATA ANALYSIS & REPORTING

Members of the Craciun Research DNR team, employing SPSS¹, analyzed the sample. The primary procedures reported are frequencies and cross tabulations. A special section titled Multivariate Analysis was conducted to enhance the findings for DNR. With the use of a factoring and clustering statistical procedure, the respondents were divided into an affinity group based on the similarity of their answers to questions about their activities.

As in any classification of people based on multiple variables, the lines are not completely distinct, but this profile may provide some insight into groups of people who engage in somewhat similar activities. Obviously there are activities not covered in the survey which might group people differently.

¹ Trademark registered.

Call summary reports provided by *The Survey System*² allowed supervisors and analysts to monitor the progress of the data collection process. Up to five (5) callback attempts were made to minimize “ready access”³ bias and assure the maximum feasible response rate.

Notes to Readers

Included in the presentation of each response is a summary or example of any significant findings, followed by relevant tables. All percentages in the narrative are rounded to the nearest whole percentage point.

Often, a few respondents fail to answer a question. Unless the percentage that failed to answer is significant, these people are not included in the totals upon which the percentages are based. Percentages in the tables occasionally do not add to exactly 100% because of rounding.

Cross tabulations describe data that may be related in some way. In many cross tabulations, categories are combined or omitted because the numbers are too small to be statistically significant. This manipulation may change the totals on which percentages are based, but does not affect the relationships between percentages.

Cross tabulations may be used to indicate differences (or lack of differences) between subgroups of people.

When a lack of difference is being shown, a footnote is appended to the table indicating that the differences are not “statistically significant.”⁴

Survey questions are grouped together for reporting purposes when they are related. Also, the order in which the questions are presented in the findings is not the same as in the survey instrument. Refer to the Appendix for the actual question presentation sequence and skip control logic.

² Trademark registered. Creative Research Systems, Petaluma California

³ Potential bias due to interviewing only those who are usually at home by the phone and considered easy to reach (e.g. homebound, elders, unemployed, etc.)

⁴ Statistical significance is determined by using a chi-square test with a significance factor of less than .05. The chi square test used by researchers to determine whether a result may be due to random variation is sensitive to sample size, since large random variations may occur in small samples.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. ACTIVITIES IN PARKS & OUTDOOR RECREATION

Question: How important are parks and outdoor recreation to your lifestyle - very important, somewhat important, neutral, somewhat unimportant or very unimportant?

Question: How important is a statewide system of interconnected, marked and maintained trails in Alaska?

Question: How about off-road trails, those that don't run alongside a road or highway?

Parks and outdoor recreation is very important to two-thirds (64%) of the adult population of Alaska, and at least somewhat important to nearly all (90%).

Both *interconnected, marked and maintained trails* and *off-road trails* are very important to almost five in ten, and of at least some importance to large majorities of the population.

TABLE A1.1: IMPORTANCE OF PARKS, OUTDOOR RECREATION AND TRAILS⁵

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	No Opinion	Somewhat Un- important	Very Un- important
Parks and outdoor recreation.	63.7%	26.2%	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%
Interconnected, marked and maintained trails.....	48.7%	31.2%	9.0%	5.8%	5.3%
Off-road trails.....	46.3%	27.3%	11.2%	7.3%	7.8%

Percentages are of each row and based on 600 respondents

Statements have been somewhat abbreviated. See question for exact wording.

⁵ This table, with percentages only, is presented for ease of comparing replies. A table with numbers may be found in Appendix B.

Question: How satisfied are you with the parks and outdoor recreation facilities in your community - very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neutral, somewhat unsatisfied or very unsatisfied?

Question: How about facilities outside your community but within an hour away?

A third of the population (33%) is very satisfied with the parks and outdoor recreation facilities in their community.

Somewhat fewer (26%) are very satisfied with the facilities within an hour away from their communities; however, the difference is accounted for by a larger percentage that has no opinion. The second column emphasizes that fact by comparing the satisfaction levels of people who have opinions on the subjects. It shows that the percentages of those with opinions who are satisfied with both facilities are nearly the same.

TABLE A2.1: SATISFACTION WITH RECREATION FACILITIES

	All Respondents		Those with opinions	
Facilities in community				
Very satisfied.....	199	33.2%	199	37.3%
Somewhat satisfied.....	260	43.3%	260	48.7%
No opinion.....	66	11.0%		
Somewhat unsatisfied.....	40	6.7%	40	7.5%
Very unsatisfied.....	35	5.8%	35	6.6%
Total.....	600	100%	534	100%
Facilities outside community within an hour away				
Very satisfied.....	154	25.7%	154	36.4%
Somewhat satisfied.....	222	37.0%	222	52.5%
No opinion.....	177	29.5%		
Somewhat unsatisfied.....	22	3.7%	22	5.2%
Very unsatisfied.....	25	4.2%	25	5.9%
Total.....	600	100%	423	100%

Question: In the last 12 months, how often did you do anything at all involving outdoor recreation or exercise – never, rarely (a few times per year or season), occasionally (a few times per month or season), frequently (a few times per week in season), or very frequently (nearly every day per year or in season)?

Using the same scale in the last 12 months how often did you go sport fishing?
How often did you do any other outdoor recreation involving water or beaches lakes, rivers or ocean?

How often did you go camping overnight?

How often did you do outdoor winter sports?

How often did you do active outdoor sports? [Examples if needed – jogging, running, bicycling, outdoor games, rock climbing, hiking, etc]

How often did you hunt, trap or target shooting with guns or archery?

How often did you do walking, for fitness or with dogs, do activities at local parks or playgrounds, picnic, go berry picking or bird watching?

How often did you go ATV or ORV riding?

How often did you go driving for sight-seeing or pleasure?

- About a quarter of the respondents (26%) say they exercise, or engage in outdoor recreation, very frequently – nearly every day of the year or season. Forty-two percent, do so frequently (a few times per week) 19% occasionally (a few times per month or season) and 13% rarely or never.
- The most common outdoor recreational activity involves mild exercise such as *walking, for fitness or with dogs, activities at local parks or playgrounds, picnicking, berry picking or bird watching.*
- The rarest activities include *ATV or OVR riding* and *hunting trapping or target shooting.*

The table on the next page provides quick comparison of the categories.

For many of the categories of activities, respondents who had engaged in the broad activity categories were asked to provide further details. Tables of the details are presented on subsequent pages.

TABLE A3.1: OUTDOOR RECREATION IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

	Very Frequent- ly	Frequent- ly	Occasion- ally	Rarely	Never
Any outdoor recreation or exercise.....	25.8%	42.3%	19.0%	6.7%	6.2%
Walking, parks, picnic, berry picking, bird watching.....	34.0%	24.5%	18.3%	8.3%	14.8%
Non-winter outdoor sports....	22.0%	23.5%	22.0%	9.7%	22.8%
Driving for sight-seeing or pleasure.....	9.2%	17.3%	35.3%	21.3%	16.8%
Water recreation other than fishing.....	8.7%	23.7%	29.0%	14.3%	24.3%
Outdoor winter sports.....	7.8%	22.2%	21.3%	12.3%	36.3%
Sports fishing.....	7.2%	15.0%	23.3%	16.2%	38.3%
Overnight camping.....	5.5%	13.7%	29.3%	15.8%	35.7%
ATV or ORV riding.....	6.0%	9.5%	14.0%	9.7%	60.8%
Hunt, trap or target shooting	5.8%	9.2%	14.0%	12.5%	58.5%

Percentages are of each row and based on 600 respondents

Statements have been somewhat abbreviated. See question for exact wording.

In the last year 83% of the population either sport fished, engaged in other outdoor water recreation or did both (55%).

A fifth (21%) sports fished without the boating or other water activities and 7% boated or did the other water activities without fishing.

TABLE A3.2: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORTS FISHING AND OTHER WATER SPORTS

All water recreation combined:		
Fish and other water recreation.....	329	54.8%
Fishing only.....	125	20.8%
Other water recreation only.....	41	6.8%
Neither.....	105	17.5%
Total.....	600	100%

Clamming or beach combing tops the list of water activities (other than sports fishing) with 53% reporting they had done that in the last year.

More than a third (39%) of the adult population rode in a power boat and a quarter (30%) engaged in non-power boating – canoeing, rafting, or floating on a river.

Note that these activities may overlap, with many respondents engaging in more than one activity during the year.

TABLE A3.3: SPECIFIC WATER RECREATION

Other water recreation		
Very Frequently.....	52	8.7%
Frequently.....	142	23.7%
Occasionally.....	174	29.0%
Rarely.....	86	14.3%
Never.....	146	24.3%
Total.....	600	100%
Water activities:		
Clamming or beach combing.....	316	52.7%
Power boating.....	231	38.5%
Canoeing or rafting, floating on a river..	180	30.0%
Swimming outdoors.....	139	23.2%
Paddling a boat.....	132	22.0%
Sea kayaking.....	60	10.0%
Jet skiing.....	53	8.8%
Sailing or windsurfing.....	21	3.5%
Never do any.....	146	24.3%
Total Respondents *.....	600	100%

* Percentages add to more than 100% because many respondents gave more than one answer.

In the last year, 35% of the respondents tent-camped in a campground and 21% camped in the backcountry.

Twenty-four percent camped in a public cabin.

Nineteen percent camped in an RV.

TABLE A3.4: SPECIFIC CAMPING TYPES

-----+		
-----+		
Overnight camping		
Very Frequently.....	33 5.5%	
Frequently.....	82 13.7%	
Occasionally.....	176 29.3%	
Rarely.....	95 15.8%	
Never.....	214 35.7%	
Total.....	600 100%	
-----+		
Camping types:		
Tent camping in a campground.....	211 35.2%	
In a public cabin.....	141 23.5%	
In backcountry, backpacking.....	127 21.2%	
In a recreational vehicle - RV.....	114 19.0%	
Never do any.....	214 35.7%	
Total Respondents *.....	600 100%	
-----+		

* Percentages add to more than 100% because many respondents gave more than one answer.

In the winter, nearly a third (31%) of the population went sledding and nearly as many snow machined or went cross-country skiing (26%).

Nineteen percent snow boarded or went downhill skiing while 17% enjoyed ice skating.

TABLE A3.5: SPECIFIC OUTDOOR WINTER SPORTS

Outdoor winter sports		
Very Frequently.....	47	7.8%
Frequently.....	133	22.2%
Occasionally.....	128	21.3%
Rarely.....	74	12.3%
Never.....	218	36.3%
Total.....	600	100%
Winter sports:		
Sledding.....	185	30.8%
Snow machining.....	158	26.3%
Cross country skiing.....	156	26.0%
Snow boarding or downhill skiing...	116	19.3%
Ice skating.....	102	17.0%
Snow shoeing.....	90	15.0%
Back country skiing.....	70	11.7%
Dog-mushing or ski-joring.....	30	5.0%
Ice climbing.....	6	1.0%
Never do any.....	218	36.3%
Total Respondents *	600	100%

* Percentages add to more than 100% because many respondents gave more than one answer.

Hiking is the most common outdoor active sport (62%). Fifty percent ride a bicycle and 37% run or jog. Twenty-eight percent of Alaskans head to ball-fields or tennis courts.

TABLE A3.6: SPECIFIC NON-WINTER OUTDOOR SPORTS

-----+-----+-----		
-----+-----+-----		
Non-winter outdoor sports		
Very Frequently.....	132 22.0%	
Frequently.....	141 23.5%	
Occasionally.....	132 22.0%	
Rarely.....	58 9.7%	
Never.....	137 22.8%	
Total.....	600 100%	
-----+-----+-----		
Non-winter sports:		
Hiking.....	372 62.0%	
Bicycling or mountain biking.....	298 49.7%	
Jogging or running outdoors.....	222 37.0%	
Outside games such as tennis or softball..	165 27.5%	
Golfing.....	64 10.7%	
Rollerblade, skating skate boarding, etc..	62 10.3%	
Rock climbing.....	38 6.3%	
Horseback riding.....	25 4.2%	
Motocross.....	15 2.5%	
Never do any.....	137 22.8%	
Total Respondents *.....	600 100%	
-----+-----+-----		

* Percentages add to more than 100% because many respondents gave more than one answer.

Thirty-one percent of those interviewed had been hunting in the last year and 30% had practiced target shooting (by gun or archery).

Eight percent trapped.

TABLE A3.7: SPECIFIC HUNTING/ARCHERY SPORTS

Hunt, trap or target shooting		
Very Frequently.....	35	5.8%
Frequently.....	55	9.2%
Occasionally.....	84	14.0%
Rarely.....	75	12.5%
Never.....	351	58.5%
Total.....	600	100%
Hunting, etc:		
Hunting.....	186	31.0%
Target shooting.....	177	29.5%
Trapping.....	47	7.8%
Never do any.....	351	58.5%
Total Respondents *.....	600	100%

* Percentages add to more than 100% because many respondents gave more than one answer.

The following categories were unspecified.

TABLE A3.8: CATEGORIES WHICH DID NOT NEED SPECIFICATION

Any outdoor recreation or exercise		
Very Frequently.....	155	25.8%
Frequently.....	254	42.3%
Occasionally.....	114	19.0%
Rarely.....	40	6.7%
Never.....	37	6.2%
Sports fishing		
Very Frequently.....	43	7.2%
Frequently.....	90	15.0%
Occasionally.....	140	23.3%
Rarely.....	97	16.2%
Never.....	230	38.3%
Walking, parks, picnic, berry picking, bird watching		
Very Frequently.....	204	34.0%
Frequently.....	147	24.5%
Occasionally.....	110	18.3%
Rarely.....	50	8.3%
Never.....	89	14.8%
ATV or ORV riding		
Very Frequently.....	36	6.0%
Frequently.....	57	9.5%
Occasionally.....	84	14.0%
Rarely.....	58	9.7%
Never.....	365	60.8%
Driving for sight-seeing or pleasure		
Very Frequently.....	55	9.2%
Frequently.....	104	17.3%
Occasionally.....	212	35.3%
Rarely.....	128	21.3%
Never.....	101	16.8%
Total for all.....	600	100%

Question: Which of the following items do your or another adult in your household own?

Fishing equipment
 Canoe or raft
 Motorboat
 Sea Kayak
 Sailboat
 Bicycle
 Tent
 Snow Machine
 ORV or ATV
 Dog team
 Hunting equipment
 Skis
 RV
 None of those

In spite of the fact that only 62% of the adult population went sports fishing in the last year, 87% of the households possess some fishing gear. Similarly, tents and bicycles are more common than their reported use by adults.

Ninety-eight percent of the households own at least one item of sports gear.

Eleven households (2%) in our statewide survey own a dog team.

TABLE A4.1: HOUSEHOLD RECREATION GEAR

Household owns:		
Fishing equipment.....	522	87.0%
Bicycle.....	504	84.0%
Tent.....	504	84.0%
Hunting equipment.....	367	61.2%
Skis.....	341	56.8%
Canoe or raft.....	255	42.5%
Motorboat.....	228	38.0%
Snow Machine.....	204	34.0%
ORV or ATV.....	198	33.0%
RV.....	113	18.8%
Sea kayak.....	61	10.2%
Sailboat.....	19	3.2%
Dog team.....	11	1.8%
None of the above.....	11	1.8%
Total Respondents *	600	100%

B. DESIRES AND NEEDS FOR PARKS AND RECREATION LANDS

Question: Now I am going to read you some statements. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. If you are neutral or have no opinion, just tell me. [*Statements were read at random.*]

If necessary, use of park areas should be controlled to protect the environment.
Parks and recreation land should be used to promote tourism.

Existing parks should be expanded to include adjacent land that is important to recreation.

I seek out recreational places that have historical significance.

Access to military lands for recreational purposes should be improved.

Hearing motors or motorized vehicles negatively affects my recreation experience.

Parks and recreation facilities are often too crowded when I want to use them.

If overcrowding occurs, commercial uses should be limited before personal uses are limited.

In my opinion, there are enough parks and recreation lands that are convenient and accessible.

The State should increase protection of areas with historical or archaeological value.

The State should acquire private land when it restricts access to existing parks and facilities.

Trails should accommodate many different types of activities.

Public parks and recreation programs help to reduce crime and juvenile delinquency in my community.

- A large majority of the respondents (84%) are at least somewhat in agreement that *if necessary, use of park areas should be controlled to protect the environment*. (More than half (57%) strongly agree with that proposition.)
- Seventy-four percent agree⁶ that *if overcrowding occurs, commercial uses should be limited before personal uses are limited*.
- Other very popular propositions are that *trails should accommodate many different types of activities* (77% agree) and *the State should increase protection of areas with historical or archaeological value* (81% agree).
- While 45% agreed that *hearing motors or motorized vehicles negatively affects my recreation experience*, nearly the same percentage disagreed (44%).

⁶ “Agree” includes both strongly agree and somewhat agree.

The strongest disagreement (somewhat and strongly) is that:

Parks and Recreation facilities are often too crowded (47%);

Hearing motors/vehicles hurts my recreational experience (44%);

There are enough convenient parks and recreational lands (35%); and

I seek out recreational places with historical significance (29%).

TABLE B1.1: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS ABOUT PARKS AND RECREATION⁷

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Have no opinion	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Park use should be controlled to protect environment.....	57.2%	27.2%	7.7%	4.5%	3.5%
In overcrowding, commercial use should be limited first	54.5%	19.2%	14.2%	5.0%	7.2%
AK should increase protection of historical areas.....	50.3%	30.3%	11.3%	4.3%	3.7%
Trails should accommodate many types of activities...	47.0%	29.5%	7.3%	10.8%	5.3%
Existing parks should be expanded with adjacent land	36.2%	27.3%	18.5%	11.7%	6.3%
Parks & rec programs reduce crime/delinquency.....	32.3%	28.3%	21.2%	8.0%	10.2%
AK should acquire private access-blocking land.....	29.2%	23.2%	21.0%	10.0%	16.7%
Parks/ rec land should be used to promote tourism....	29.0%	35.3%	12.8%	12.2%	10.7%
Access to military lands for rec use should be improved.	28.0%	22.7%	28.8%	7.8%	12.7%
Hearing motors/ vehicles hurts my rec experience....	27.8%	17.5%	10.3%	13.5%	30.8%
There are enough convenient parks and rec lands.....	24.2%	32.2%	8.3%	17.7%	17.7%
I seek out rec places with historical significance....	23.0%	34.0%	13.7%	18.2%	11.2%
Parks and rec facilities are often too crowded.....	15.2%	24.2%	13.3%	22.8%	24.5%

Percentages are of each row and based on 600 respondents
Statements have been somewhat abbreviated. See question for exact wording.

⁷ This table, with percentages only, is presented for ease of comparing replies. A table with numbers may be found. in Appendix B.

Question: Now I am going to read a list of possible improvements and developments to outdoor recreation facilities that could be made by the State. Please tell me how important they are to you - Very important, somewhat important, somewhat unimportant or very unimportant. If you have no opinion, are neutral, just tell me. *(Items asked at random)*

More boat launches
More facilities for the disabled
More organized recreation programs in parks
More picnic areas
More public use cabins
More RV accessible sites at campgrounds
More trailheads along highways
More trails for legal use of off-road vehicles
More trails for non-motorized use only
More visitor centers
Acquire private land for new parks and recreation areas
Build new parks and recreation areas from existing state land
Build roadside toilets at regular intervals
Build tourist facilities on park lands
Improve maintenance of existing facilities
Increase the level of law enforcement
Maintain existing trails
Provide more RV dump stations
Upgrade existing park roads

- In the list of possible improvements, the public rates three needs well above the others – *maintaining existing trails* (68% consider it very important), *building roadside toilets at regular intervals* (63%) and *improving maintenance of existing facilities* (58%).
- Forty-nine percent feel strongly that the State needs *more facilities for the disabled*.
- *More public-use cabins* (48% very important); *more trailheads along highways* and *building new parks and recreation areas from existing state land* garner similar support (39%).
- *More trails for non-motorized use only* (43%) edges out *more trails for legal use of off-road vehicles* (35%).
- Twenty-three percent of the respondents strongly want *more RV accessible sites at campgrounds* while 29% consider *providing more RV dump stations* very important.

- At the bottom of the desired list for improvements are *more visitor centers* and *building tourist facilities on park lands*.

TABLE B2.1: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS⁸

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Somewhat Un- important	Very Un- important
Maintain existing trails.....	67.5%	26.2%	3.5%	2.0%	.8%
Build roadside toilets at regular intervals.....	63.0%	20.7%	5.5%	4.3%	6.5%
Improve maintenance of existing facilities.....	58.2%	28.7%	9.0%	3.0%	1.2%
More facilities for the disabled.....	48.5%	33.2%	12.2%	2.2%	4.0%
More public use cabins.....	48.2%	29.7%	12.0%	4.8%	5.3%
More trails for non-motorized use only.....	42.7%	25.8%	13.5%	5.5%	12.5%
Build new parks & rec areas from existing state land...	39.2%	38.5%	13.3%	4.0%	5.0%
More picnic areas.....	39.0%	33.7%	12.3%	7.3%	7.7%
Upgrade existing park roads..	38.7%	33.5%	17.2%	5.5%	5.2%
More trailheads along highways.....	38.7%	30.5%	16.2%	5.8%	8.8%
More trails for legal use of off-road vehicles.....	34.8%	20.5%	14.2%	10.5%	20.0%
Increase the level of law enforcement.....	33.5%	31.3%	15.8%	7.8%	11.5%
More organized recreation programs in parks.....	31.2%	29.7%	19.2%	9.7%	10.3%
More boat launches.....	30.0%	28.3%	22.7%	9.0%	10.0%
Provide more RV dump stations	29.3%	22.8%	35.2%	4.8%	7.8%
More RV accessible sites at campgrounds.....	23.3%	22.2%	26.0%	10.0%	18.5%
Acquire private land for new parks and rec areas.....	20.0%	30.2%	15.7%	15.2%	19.0%
More visitor centers.....	19.0%	27.5%	17.2%	14.8%	21.5%
Build tourist facilities on park lands.....	18.5%	28.5%	19.7%	13.0%	20.3%

Percentages are of each row and based on 600 respondents

⁸ This table, with percentages only, is presented for ease of comparing replies. A table with numbers may be found in Appendix B.

C. Paying for Parks and Recreation Facilities

Question: People have suggested several ideas to pay for parks and recreation improvements. Please rate each idea according to how much support you would give it using the scale strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, strongly oppose or whether you are neutral toward the idea.

Allocate a portion of annual RV registration fees to parks and outdoor recreation.

A one percent tax on the purchase of outdoor gear.

Allocate a portion of annual ATV registration fees to parks and outdoor recreation.

Collect a 1 penny per gallon of gas tax to be allocated for parks and outdoor recreation.

A bond package on the General election ballot, to provide funding for deferred maintenance in parks and outdoor recreation.

A majority of the respondents strongly support allocating a portion of annual RV registration fees (55%) and of ATV registration fees (53%) to parks and outdoor recreation.

Least popular is a one percent tax on the purchase of outdoor gear.

TABLE C1.1: METHODS FOR PAYING FOR IMPROVEMENTS⁹

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neutral/ No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose
Allocate some of annual ATV fees to parks & rec.....	54.5%	24.8%	8.0%	2.5%	10.2%
Allocate some of annual RV fees to parks & rec.....	53.2%	28.5%	9.2%	2.8%	6.3%
A bond pkg on the ballot to fund deferred maintenance..	33.3%	30.5%	14.8%	5.3%	16.0%
Collect a 1 cent per gal gas tax for parks & rec.....	23.5%	16.3%	8.8%	10.0%	41.3%
A one % tax on the purchase of outdoor gear.....	18.2%	18.0%	9.5%	14.2%	40.2%

Percentages are of each row and based on 600 respondents.
Statements have been somewhat abbreviated. See question for exact wording.

⁹ This table, with percentages only, is presented for ease of comparing replies. A table with numbers may be found in Appendix B.

Question: Funds can either be allocated towards maintaining facilities or developing new facilities. Which would you choose, maintaining the present facilities or developing new facilities?

When considering the bottom line, maintaining present facilities is the choice of nearly everyone in our survey when compared to developing new facilities.

TABLE C2.1: ALLOCATING SCARCE FUNDS

Funds should be allocated towards:		
Maintaining the present facilities...	506 84.3%	
Developing new facilities.....	66 11.0%	
No opinion.....	28 4.7%	
Total.....	600 100%	

Question: (*Asked of those who camp overnight*) What is the most amount of money that you are willing to spend on one night camping with no hooks ups?

Question: (*Asked of those who camp overnight*) How about on one night camping with water and electric hook ups?

Question: What is the most amount of money that you are willing to spend on the overnight use of a cabin?

Question: How about for day use of fishing access sites or trailheads?

Majorities selected the cheapest price offered for each of the categories except cabin rental, where 78% of those who gave an answer were willing to pay \$21 or more.

TABLE C3.1: PRICE TOLERANCE

-----+-----		
-----+-----		
Camping, no hookups:		
Under \$10.....	260	61.5%
\$11-15.....	94	22.2%
\$16-20.....	42	9.9%
\$21-25.....	8	1.9%
Over 25.....	19	4.5%
Number *.....	423	100%
-----+-----		
Camping with water & electric hook ups:		
Under \$25.....	312	73.8%
\$26-30.....	74	17.5%
\$31-40.....	19	4.5%
Over \$40.....	18	4.3%
Number *.....	423	100%
-----+-----		
Overnight use of a cabin:		
Under \$20.....	112	22.3%
\$21-40.....	201	40.0%
\$41-50.....	89	17.7%
\$51-60.....	36	7.2%
\$61-80.....	26	5.2%
\$81-100.....	18	3.6%
Over \$100.....	20	4.0%
Number *.....	502	100%
-----+-----		
Day use of fishing sites or trailheads:		
Under \$5.....	330	68.9%
\$6-10.....	107	22.3%
\$11-15.....	20	4.2%
\$16-20.....	12	2.5%
Over \$20.....	10	2.1%
Number *.....	479	100%
-----+-----		

* Some respondents did not answer and have been omitted from the percentage base.

D. AREA DIFFERENCES

The State was roughly divided into three areas, those who live “Along the roads”, “Along the Coast” and in the “Central & Northern Interior”.

TABLE D1.1: AREAS

Area:		
Road areas.....	396	66.0%
Coastal.....	139	23.2%
Central & Northern.....	65	10.8%
Total.....	600	100%

On the following pages, the questions have been cross tabulated by area. Some highlights follow:

- People in the Central & Northern areas are less well satisfied with the parks and outdoor recreation facilities available to them than are people in the rest of the state. [Table D1.2]
- Three-quarters of those who live in the off-road areas of the state (Coastal and Central & Northern) report getting frequent outdoor exercise or recreation, while fewer (64%) of those who live in the areas along the road system do so. [Table D1.3]
- A well above average 62% of the respondents from the Central & Northern areas strongly agree that *trails should accommodate many different types of activities*, and the same percentage of them (also well above average) **disagree** that *hearing motors or motorized vehicles negatively affects my recreation experience*. [Table D1.4]
- Seventy-five percent of those in the remote Central & Northern areas consider *more boat launches* very or somewhat important. [Table D1.5]
- The same high majorities in all of the state agree that, when funds are short, maintaining the present recreation facilities is preferable to building new ones. [Table D1.6]
- Those “Along the Road” and “Along the Coast” are more likely than those in Central & Northern Interior areas to support allocating some of the annual ATV fees to support parks and recreation. [Table D1.7]

TABLE D1.2: IMPORTANCE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH PARKS, RECREATION AND TRAILS BY AREA

	Area:			TOTAL
	Road areas	Coastal	Central & North	
Parks and outdoor recreation *				
Very Important.....	61.9%	68.3%	64.6%	63.7%
Somewhat Important.....	27.8%	23.0%	23.1%	26.2%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	10.4%	8.6%	12.3%	10.2%
Interconnected, marked and maintained trails *				
Very Important.....	48.5%	51.1%	44.6%	48.7%
Somewhat Important.....	31.6%	30.2%	30.8%	31.2%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	19.9%	18.7%	24.6%	20.2%
Off-road trails *				
Very Important.....	45.2%	47.5%	50.8%	46.3%
Somewhat Important.....	27.8%	29.5%	20.0%	27.3%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	27.0%	23.0%	29.2%	26.3%
Facilities in community				
Very satisfied.....	34.1%	36.7%	20.0%	33.2%
Somewhat satisfied.....	45.5%	43.9%	29.2%	43.3%
No opinion.....	10.1%	7.2%	24.6%	11.0%
Unsatisfied.....	10.4%	12.2%	26.2%	12.5%
Facilities outside community within an hour away				
Very satisfied.....	30.1%	21.6%	7.7%	25.7%
Somewhat satisfied.....	44.7%	24.5%	16.9%	37.0%
No opinion.....	18.9%	44.6%	61.5%	29.5%
Unsatisfied.....	6.3%	9.4%	13.8%	7.8%
Number for all.....	396	139	65	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE D1.3: RECREATION IN THE LAST YEAR BY AREA – PART 1 OF 2

	Area:			TOTAL
	Road areas	Coastal	Central & North	
Any outdoor recreation or exercise				
Very, somewhat frequently.....	64.4%	74.8%	76.9%	68.2%
Occasionally.....	21.0%	15.1%	15.4%	19.0%
Rarely.....	6.1%	8.6%	6.2%	6.7%
Never.....	8.6%	1.4%	1.5%	6.2%
Sports fishing				
Very, somewhat frequently.....	15.9%	35.3%	32.3%	22.2%
Occasionally.....	24.5%	19.4%	24.6%	23.3%
Rarely.....	16.9%	12.9%	18.5%	16.2%
Never.....	42.7%	32.4%	24.6%	38.3%
Other water recreation				
Very, somewhat frequently.....	26.5%	44.6%	41.5%	32.3%
Occasionally.....	30.1%	27.3%	26.2%	29.0%
Rarely.....	14.1%	12.2%	20.0%	14.3%
Never.....	29.3%	15.8%	12.3%	24.3%
Overnight camping				
Very, somewhat frequently.....	17.4%	16.5%	35.4%	19.2%
Occasionally.....	30.6%	28.1%	24.6%	29.3%
Rarely.....	15.2%	15.1%	21.5%	15.8%
Never.....	36.9%	40.3%	18.5%	35.7%
Outdoor winter sports				
Very, somewhat frequently.....	27.0%	28.1%	52.3%	30.0%
Occasionally.....	22.7%	20.9%	13.8%	21.3%
Rarely.....	11.1%	15.1%	13.8%	12.3%
Never.....	39.1%	36.0%	20.0%	36.3%
Non-winter outdoor sports				
Very, somewhat frequently.....	43.7%	47.5%	52.3%	45.5%
Occasionally.....	22.2%	22.3%	20.0%	22.0%
Rarely.....	7.6%	13.7%	13.8%	9.7%
Never.....	26.5%	16.5%	13.8%	22.8%
Hunt, trap or target shooting				
Very, somewhat frequently.....	10.4%	13.7%	46.2%	15.0%
Occasionally.....	13.9%	14.4%	13.8%	14.0%
Rarely.....	10.9%	17.3%	12.3%	12.5%
Never.....	64.9%	54.7%	27.7%	58.5%
Walking, parks, picnic, berry picking, bird watching *				
Very, somewhat frequently.....	55.1%	64.7%	66.2%	58.5%
Occasionally.....	20.2%	15.1%	13.8%	18.3%
Rarely.....	7.6%	10.8%	7.7%	8.3%
Never.....	17.2%	9.4%	12.3%	14.8%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE D1.3: RECREATION IN THE LAST YEAR BY AREA – PART 2 OF 2

	Area:			TOTAL
	Road areas	Coastal	Central & North	
ATV or ORV riding				
Very, somewhat frequently.....	10.9%	14.4%	46.2%	15.5%
Occasionally.....	12.4%	13.7%	24.6%	14.0%
Rarely.....	8.6%	13.7%	7.7%	9.7%
Never.....	68.2%	58.3%	21.5%	60.8%
Driving for sight-seeing or pleasure				
Very, somewhat frequently.....	24.2%	33.1%	26.2%	26.5%
Occasionally.....	40.4%	28.1%	20.0%	35.3%
Rarely.....	16.9%	28.1%	33.8%	21.3%
Never.....	18.4%	10.8%	20.0%	16.8%
Number for all.....	396	139	65	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE D1.4: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY AREA – PART 1 OF 2

	Area:			TOTAL
	Road areas	Coastal	Central & North	
Park use should be controlled to protect environment *				
Strongly agree.....	56.3%	57.6%	61.5%	57.2%
Somewhat agree.....	29.3%	25.9%	16.9%	27.2%
Have no opinion.....	7.3%	7.9%	9.2%	7.7%
Disagree.....	7.1%	8.6%	12.3%	8.0%
In overcrowding, commercial use should be limited first *				
Strongly agree.....	51.8%	64.0%	50.8%	54.5%
Somewhat agree.....	21.2%	14.4%	16.9%	19.2%
Have no opinion.....	13.9%	10.8%	23.1%	14.2%
Disagree.....	13.1%	10.8%	9.2%	12.2%
AK should increase protection of historical areas *				
Strongly agree.....	48.7%	53.2%	53.8%	50.3%
Somewhat agree.....	30.3%	30.2%	30.8%	30.3%
Have no opinion.....	12.9%	6.5%	12.3%	11.3%
Disagree.....	8.1%	10.1%	3.1%	8.0%
Trails should accommodate many types of activities *				
Strongly agree.....	46.7%	41.0%	61.5%	47.0%
Somewhat agree.....	29.8%	31.7%	23.1%	29.5%
Have no opinion.....	6.3%	9.4%	9.2%	7.3%
Disagree.....	17.2%	18.0%	6.2%	16.2%
Existing parks should be expanded with adjacent land *				
Strongly agree.....	36.6%	38.8%	27.7%	36.2%
Somewhat agree.....	27.5%	28.8%	23.1%	27.3%
Have no opinion.....	18.4%	12.9%	30.8%	18.5%
Disagree.....	17.4%	19.4%	18.5%	18.0%
Parks & rec programs reduce crime/delinquency *				
Strongly agree.....	32.3%	33.8%	29.2%	32.3%
Somewhat agree.....	28.8%	30.9%	20.0%	28.3%
Have no opinion.....	19.4%	18.7%	36.9%	21.2%
Disagree.....	19.4%	16.5%	13.8%	18.2%
AK should acquire private access-blocking land				
Strongly agree.....	31.1%	28.8%	18.5%	29.2%
Somewhat agree.....	25.0%	18.0%	23.1%	23.2%
Have no opinion.....	18.4%	20.9%	36.9%	21.0%
Disagree.....	25.5%	32.4%	21.5%	26.7%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE D1.4: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY AREA – PART 2 OF 2

	Area:			TOTAL
	Road areas	Coastal	Central & North	
Parks/ rec land should be used to promote tourism				
Strongly agree.....	31.1%	20.9%	33.8%	29.0%
Somewhat agree.....	35.1%	41.0%	24.6%	35.3%
Have no opinion.....	12.6%	10.1%	20.0%	12.8%
Disagree.....	21.2%	28.1%	21.5%	22.8%
Access to military lands for rec use should be improved				
Strongly agree.....	31.8%	22.3%	16.9%	28.0%
Somewhat agree.....	22.0%	25.2%	21.5%	22.7%
Have no opinion.....	24.5%	32.4%	47.7%	28.8%
Disagree.....	21.7%	20.1%	13.8%	20.5%
Hearing motors/ vehicles hurts my rec experience				
Strongly agree.....	30.8%	30.2%	4.6%	27.8%
Somewhat agree.....	17.2%	20.9%	12.3%	17.5%
Have no opinion.....	9.8%	6.5%	21.5%	10.3%
Disagree.....	42.2%	42.4%	61.5%	44.3%
There are enough convenient parks and rec lands *				
Strongly agree.....	24.7%	22.3%	24.6%	24.2%
Somewhat agree.....	31.8%	36.0%	26.2%	32.2%
Have no opinion.....	7.8%	6.5%	15.4%	8.3%
Disagree.....	35.6%	35.3%	33.8%	35.3%
I seek out rec places with historical significance *				
Strongly agree.....	22.2%	25.2%	23.1%	23.0%
Somewhat agree.....	35.9%	32.4%	26.2%	34.0%
Have no opinion.....	12.9%	12.9%	20.0%	13.7%
Disagree.....	29.0%	29.5%	30.8%	29.3%
Parks and rec facilities are often too crowded				
Strongly agree.....	14.9%	20.1%	6.2%	15.2%
Somewhat agree.....	26.8%	23.0%	10.8%	24.2%
Have no opinion.....	12.4%	7.2%	32.3%	13.3%
Disagree.....	46.0%	49.6%	50.8%	47.3%
Number for all.....	396	139	65	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE D1.5: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY AREA – PART 1 OF 3

	Area:			TOTAL
	Road areas	Coastal	Central & North	
Maintain existing trails				
Very Important.....	68.2%	68.3%	61.5%	67.5%
Somewhat Important.....	25.5%	28.8%	24.6%	26.2%
Neutral.....	3.3%		12.3%	3.5%
Unimportant.....	3.0%	2.9%	1.5%	2.8%
Build roadside toilets at regular intervals				
Very Important.....	67.2%	56.8%	50.8%	63.0%
Somewhat Important.....	20.2%	22.3%	20.0%	20.7%
Neutral.....	4.8%	5.0%	10.8%	5.5%
Unimportant.....	7.8%	15.8%	18.5%	10.8%
Improve maintenance of existing facilities *				
Very Important.....	60.4%	54.7%	52.3%	58.2%
Somewhat Important.....	25.8%	34.5%	33.8%	28.7%
Neutral.....	9.6%	7.2%	9.2%	9.0%
Unimportant.....	4.3%	3.6%	4.6%	4.2%
More facilities for the disabled *				
Very Important.....	44.9%	55.4%	55.4%	48.5%
Somewhat Important.....	35.9%	28.8%	26.2%	33.2%
Neutral.....	12.9%	8.6%	15.4%	12.2%
Unimportant.....	6.3%	7.2%	3.1%	6.2%
More public use cabins				
Very Important.....	44.7%	61.2%	41.5%	48.2%
Somewhat Important.....	33.8%	21.6%	21.5%	29.7%
Neutral.....	11.6%	10.1%	18.5%	12.0%
Unimportant.....	9.8%	7.2%	18.5%	10.2%
More trails for non-motorized use only				
Very Important.....	42.7%	48.9%	29.2%	42.7%
Somewhat Important.....	25.5%	30.2%	18.5%	25.8%
Neutral.....	14.1%	8.6%	20.0%	13.5%
Unimportant.....	17.7%	12.2%	32.3%	18.0%
Build new parks & rec areas from existing state land *				
Very Important.....	39.4%	41.7%	32.3%	39.2%
Somewhat Important.....	38.9%	39.6%	33.8%	38.5%
Neutral.....	13.4%	9.4%	21.5%	13.3%
Unimportant.....	8.3%	9.4%	12.3%	9.0%
More picnic areas				
Very Important.....	36.1%	44.6%	44.6%	39.0%
Somewhat Important.....	36.1%	33.8%	18.5%	33.7%
Neutral.....	13.6%	9.4%	10.8%	12.3%
Unimportant.....	14.1%	12.2%	26.2%	15.0%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE D1.5: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY AREA – PART 2 OF 3

	Area:			TOTAL
	Road areas	Coastal	Central & North	
Upgrade existing park roads				
Very Important.....	39.6%	42.4%	24.6%	38.7%
Somewhat Important.....	33.3%	32.4%	36.9%	33.5%
Neutral.....	14.4%	17.3%	33.8%	17.2%
Unimportant.....	12.6%	7.9%	4.6%	10.7%
More trailheads along highways				
Very Important.....	39.6%	41.0%	27.7%	38.7%
Somewhat Important.....	33.1%	30.9%	13.8%	30.5%
Neutral.....	14.1%	15.8%	29.2%	16.2%
Unimportant.....	13.1%	12.2%	29.2%	14.7%
More trails for legal use of off-road vehicles				
Very Important.....	29.5%	39.6%	56.9%	34.8%
Somewhat Important.....	21.7%	18.7%	16.9%	20.5%
Neutral.....	16.7%	7.2%	13.8%	14.2%
Unimportant.....	32.1%	34.5%	12.3%	30.5%
Increase the level of law enforcement *				
Very Important.....	34.8%	30.2%	32.3%	33.5%
Somewhat Important.....	32.6%	30.2%	26.2%	31.3%
Neutral.....	15.2%	16.5%	18.5%	15.8%
Unimportant.....	17.4%	23.0%	23.1%	19.3%
More organized recreation programs in parks				
Very Important.....	30.8%	30.2%	35.4%	31.2%
Somewhat Important.....	31.1%	29.5%	21.5%	29.7%
Neutral.....	16.7%	18.7%	35.4%	19.2%
Unimportant.....	21.5%	21.6%	7.7%	20.0%
More boat launches				
Very Important.....	27.3%	33.1%	40.0%	30.0%
Somewhat Important.....	29.0%	23.0%	35.4%	28.3%
Neutral.....	25.3%	20.1%	12.3%	22.7%
Unimportant.....	18.4%	23.7%	12.3%	19.0%
Provide more RV dump stations				
Very Important.....	34.6%	20.9%	15.4%	29.3%
Somewhat Important.....	23.0%	25.9%	15.4%	22.8%
Neutral.....	31.1%	33.8%	63.1%	35.2%
Unimportant.....	11.4%	19.4%	6.2%	12.7%
More RV accessible sites at campgrounds				
Very Important.....	27.0%	15.8%	16.9%	23.3%
Somewhat Important.....	23.5%	24.5%	9.2%	22.2%
Neutral.....	23.5%	23.0%	47.7%	26.0%
Unimportant.....	26.0%	36.7%	26.2%	28.5%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE D1.5: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY AREA – PART 3 OF 3

	Area:			TOTAL
	Road areas	Coastal	Central & North	
Acquire private land for new parks and rec areas *				
Very Important.....	18.9%	21.6%	23.1%	20.0%
Somewhat Important.....	32.6%	29.5%	16.9%	30.2%
Neutral.....	14.6%	15.8%	21.5%	15.7%
Unimportant.....	33.8%	33.1%	38.5%	34.2%
More visitor centers *				
Very Important.....	19.4%	15.8%	23.1%	19.0%
Somewhat Important.....	30.6%	23.7%	16.9%	27.5%
Neutral.....	15.9%	19.4%	20.0%	17.2%
Unimportant.....	34.1%	41.0%	40.0%	36.3%
Build tourist facilities on park lands *				
Very Important.....	20.5%	13.7%	16.9%	18.5%
Somewhat Important.....	30.8%	25.2%	21.5%	28.5%
Neutral.....	18.4%	19.4%	27.7%	19.7%
Unimportant.....	30.3%	41.7%	33.8%	33.3%
Number for all.....	396	139	65	600

Column percentages
 * Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE D1.6: ALLOCATING SCARCE FUNDS BY AREA

	Area:			Total
	Road areas	Coastal	Central & North	
Funds should be allocated towards: *				
Maintaining the present facilities...	86.1%	83.5%	75.4%	84.3%
Developing new facilities.....	9.1%	12.9%	18.5%	11.0%
No opinion.....	4.8%	3.6%	6.2%	4.7%
Number.....	396	139	65	600

Column percentages
 * Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE D1.7: METHODS FOR PAYING FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY AREA

	Area:			TOTAL
	Road areas	Coastal	Central & North	
Allocate some of annual ATV fees to parks & rec				
Strongly support.....	57.8%	53.2%	36.9%	54.5%
Somewhat support.....	24.0%	30.2%	18.5%	24.8%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	7.8%	6.5%	12.3%	8.0%
Oppose.....	10.4%	10.1%	32.3%	12.7%
Allocate some of annual RV fees to parks & rec				
Strongly support.....	54.3%	55.4%	41.5%	53.2%
Somewhat support.....	27.0%	31.7%	30.8%	28.5%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	8.3%	6.5%	20.0%	9.2%
Oppose.....	10.4%	6.5%	7.7%	9.2%
A bond pkg on the ballot to fund deferred maintenance *				
Strongly support.....	33.6%	30.9%	36.9%	33.3%
Somewhat support.....	31.3%	30.2%	26.2%	30.5%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	13.1%	14.4%	26.2%	14.8%
Oppose.....	22.0%	24.5%	10.8%	21.3%
Collect a 1 cent per gal gas tax for parks & rec *				
Strongly support.....	23.0%	26.6%	20.0%	23.5%
Somewhat support.....	18.9%	12.2%	9.2%	16.3%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	8.8%	9.4%	7.7%	8.8%
Oppose.....	49.2%	51.8%	63.1%	51.3%
A one % tax on the purchase of outdoor gear. *				
Strongly support.....	18.2%	17.3%	20.0%	18.2%
Somewhat support.....	17.7%	20.9%	13.8%	18.0%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.5%
Oppose.....	54.5%	52.5%	56.9%	54.3%
Number for all.....	396	139	65	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

E. DEMOGRAPHICS

Question: Are you married or living together as a couple?

Question: How many children under 18 years live in your household?

Most of the respondents (69%) are married or live with someone as a couple.

Sixty-three percent of the households in our statewide sample have no children.

Thirty-two percent of the households interviewed are made up of a couple with children.

TABLE E1.1: FAMILY MAKEUP AND CHILDREN

Respondent:		
Married or living as a couple.....	410	69.4%
Is not.....	181	30.6%
Total *.....	591	100%
Children under 18:		
None.....	374	63.4%
One.....	82	13.9%
Two.....	83	14.1%
Three.....	35	5.9%
Four.....	10	1.7%
Five.....	4	.7%
Six.....	2	.3%
Total *.....	590	100%
Family makeup:		
Couple, no kids.....	220	37.3%
Couple with kids.....	189	32.0%
Single, no kids.....	154	26.1%
Single with kids.....	27	4.6%
Total *.....	590	100%

* Some respondents did not answer and have been omitted from the percentage base.

Forty-eight percent of the sample is men, 52% women. The median age is forty-three years, and the median household income is \$64,934.

TABLE E2.1: DEMOGRAPHIC MAKEUP OF THE SAMPLE

-----+-----+-----		
-----+-----+-----		
Gender:		
Male.....	286	47.7%
Female.....	314	52.3%
Total.....	600	100%
-----+-----+-----		
Age group:		
18 to 29.....	92	15.3%
29 to 39.....	145	24.2%
40 to 49.....	150	25.0%
50 to 59.....	109	18.2%
Over 60.....	104	17.3%
Total.....	600	100%
-----+-----+-----		
Household Income:		
\$20,000 or less.....	37	7.5%
\$21,000 to \$40,000.....	93	18.9%
\$41,000 to \$80,000.....	185	37.7%
\$81,000 to \$100,000.....	82	16.7%
More than \$100,000.....	94	19.1%
Total *.....	491	100%
-----+-----+-----		
* Some respondents did not answer and have been omitted from the percentage base.		

Cross-tabulations of the questions by the demographics may be found in Appendix C.

F. MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS – THE ACTIVITY TYPES

With the use of a factoring and clustering statistical procedure, the respondents were divided into an affinity group based on the similarity of their answers to the questions about their activities.

As in any classification of people based on multiple variables, the lines are not completely distinct, but this profile may provide some insight into groups of people who engage in somewhat similar activities. Obviously there are activities not covered in the survey which might group people differently.

The clustering process was based on eight of the nine questions that asked how often people engaged in certain recreational activities. It produced four groups; the **Activity Types Cluster** follows with details to illuminate their homogeneity:¹⁰

- One group of 142 people we call the **Hunters and Iron Dogs**, because the group contains very high percentages of hunters and of people who frequently drive ATVs or ORVs. In general, this group, like the next, is very active in all the recreations listed. They differ in that this group is more likely to engage in the motorized versions of activities, leading the other groups in RV use, power boating and snow machining.
 - A high 23% live in the Central & Northern areas; 51% Along the Road. A very high 65% are men; their median age is forty-one years. Forty-two percent live as a couple with children under eighteen.
- The largest group, 180 people, we call **Fitness Buffs**. Like the first group, they engage in most activities. Although they occasionally fish, do water activities, or go camping, they lead all groups in their frequency of outdoor winter sports, non-winter outdoor sports and walking, park activities, picnics, berry picking, bird watching, etc. Within the latter categories, they lead in the percentages who do the most active versions, such as swimming, back packing, sledding, jogging, etc. Few of them hunt, or use ATVs.
 - Seventy-two percent live Along the Road. Forty-three percent are men. They are the youngest, with a median age of thirty-seven years old. Thirty-eight percent live as a couple with children under eighteen.
- While a third group, 155 **Now and Thens**, also engage in various activities occasionally, many never do the more strenuous activities, like camping, winter sports or hunting. All of them however walk, picnic, or bird watch at least sometimes – many frequently. They are also very likely to drive for sight-seeing or pleasure.
 - Sixty-seven percent live Along the Road. Only 37% are men and their median age is higher, at forty-nine years, than the previous groups. Twenty-three percent live as a couple with children under eighteen.

¹⁰ Because ATVs are used for recreation in some areas and transportation in others, that question was omitted from the cluster program.

- Finally are 123 **Stay at Homes**. As the name implies, 80% of the members of this group rarely engage in any of the activities except for going on a pleasure or sight-seeing drive, and 68% rarely or never do that.
 - Seventy-four percent live Along the Road. An average 47% are men. The mean age is a high fifty-one years and a quarter live as a couple with children.

Following are the tables which show how the groups answered each of the activity questions and the demographic table.

TABLE F1.2: MAKEUP OF THE ACTIVITY CLUSTER – QUESTIONS USED

	Activity Cluster Group:				TOTAL
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Bufs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Sports fishing					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	65.5%	10.6%	5.8%	9.8%	22.2%
Occasionally.....	28.2%	37.8%	12.3%	10.6%	23.3%
Rarely.....	4.2%	18.3%	23.9%	17.1%	16.2%
Never.....	2.1%	33.3%	58.1%	62.6%	38.3%
Other water recreation					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	62.0%	46.1%	12.3%	3.3%	32.3%
Occasionally.....	29.6%	39.4%	25.8%	17.1%	29.0%
Rarely.....	4.9%	10.6%	25.8%	16.3%	14.3%
Never.....	3.5%	3.9%	36.1%	63.4%	24.3%
Overnight camping					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	47.9%	18.9%	5.8%	3.3%	19.2%
Occasionally.....	32.4%	47.2%	18.1%	13.8%	29.3%
Rarely.....	9.9%	17.2%	25.8%	8.1%	15.8%
Never.....	9.9%	16.7%	50.3%	74.8%	35.7%
Outdoor winter sports					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	47.9%	57.8%	1.3%	4.9%	30.0%
Occasionally.....	27.5%	29.4%	14.8%	10.6%	21.3%
Rarely.....	12.0%	7.2%	21.9%	8.1%	12.3%
Never.....	12.7%	5.6%	61.9%	76.4%	36.3%
Non-winter outdoor sports					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	57.7%	81.1%	25.8%	4.1%	45.5%
Occasionally.....	22.5%	15.6%	36.8%	12.2%	22.0%
Rarely.....	7.7%	2.2%	20.0%	9.8%	9.7%
Never.....	12.0%	1.1%	17.4%	74.0%	22.8%
Hunt, trap or target shooting					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	54.2%	1.7%	1.9%	5.7%	15.0%
Occasionally.....	29.6%	8.3%	11.6%	7.3%	14.0%
Rarely.....	11.3%	19.4%	9.7%	7.3%	12.5%
Never.....	4.9%	70.6%	76.8%	79.7%	58.5%
Walking, parks, picnic, berry picking, bird watching					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	67.6%	82.8%	67.1%	1.6%	58.5%
Occasionally.....	17.6%	11.7%	29.0%	15.4%	18.3%
Rarely.....	6.3%	3.9%	3.9%	22.8%	8.3%
Never.....	8.5%	1.7%		60.2%	14.8%
Driving for sight-seeing or pleasure					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	40.8%	15.0%	40.0%	9.8%	26.5%
Occasionally.....	28.9%	43.9%	41.9%	22.0%	35.3%
Rarely.....	19.0%	31.1%	13.5%	19.5%	21.3%
Never.....	11.3%	10.0%	4.5%	48.8%	16.8%

Column percentages

(continued)

TABLE F1.3: MAKEUP OF THE ACTIVITY CLUSTER – QUESTIONS NOT USED

	Activity Cluster Group:				TOTAL
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Bufs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
ATV or ORV riding					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	36.6%	10.6%	7.1%	8.9%	15.5%
Occasionally.....	18.3%	12.8%	11.0%	14.6%	14.0%
Rarely.....	12.0%	10.6%	9.0%	6.5%	9.7%
Never.....	33.1%	66.1%	72.9%	69.9%	60.8%
Any outdoor recreation or exercise					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	88.7%	91.1%	50.3%	33.3%	68.2%
Occasionally.....	9.9%	7.8%	35.5%	25.2%	19.0%
Rarely.....	1.4%	1.1%	14.2%	11.4%	6.7%
Never.....				30.1%	6.2%
Number for all.....	142	180	155	123	600

Column percentages

TABLE F1.1: THE ACTIVITY CLUSTER

Cluster Number of Case		
Hunters & Iron Dogs.....	142	23.7%
Fitness Bufs.....	180	30.0%
Now and tens.....	155	25.8%
Stay at homes.....	123	20.5%
Total.....	600	100%

TABLE F1.4: SPECIFIC WATER, CAMPING & HUNTING OF THE ACTIVITY CLUSTER

	Activity Cluster Group:				Total
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Buffs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Water sports:					
Clamming or beach combing.....	67.6%	67.8%	43.9%	24.4%	52.7%
Power boating.....	65.5%	45.6%	24.5%	14.6%	38.5%
Canoeing or rafting, floating on a river.....	47.9%	41.7%	20.0%	4.9%	30.0%
Swimming outdoors.....	29.6%	41.1%	11.0%	4.9%	23.2%
Paddling a boat.....	34.5%	37.2%	7.7%	3.3%	22.0%
Sea kayaking.....	12.7%	19.4%	3.2%	1.6%	10.0%
Jet skiing.....	12.0%	14.4%	5.2%	1.6%	8.8%
Sailing or windsurfing.....	3.5%	5.6%	3.2%	.8%	3.5%
Never do any.....	3.5%	3.9%	36.1%	63.4%	24.3%
Number.....	142	180	155	123	600
Camping types:					
Tent camping in a campground..	48.6%	47.8%	26.5%	12.2%	35.2%
In a public Cabin.....	29.6%	40.0%	11.0%	8.1%	23.5%
In backcountry, backpacking...	33.8%	36.7%	5.8%	3.3%	21.2%
In a recreational vehicle - RV	26.8%	20.0%	20.0%	7.3%	19.0%
Never do any.....	9.9%	16.7%	50.3%	74.8%	35.7%
Number.....	142	180	155	123	600
Gun & archery activities:					
Hunting.....	82.4%	14.4%	16.8%	13.8%	31.0%
Target shooting.....	67.6%	25.0%	11.6%	14.6%	29.5%
Trapping.....	23.9%	2.8%	3.2%	2.4%	7.8%
Never do any.....	4.9%	70.6%	76.8%	79.7%	58.5%
Number.....	142	180	155	123	600

Percentages add to more than 100% because some respondents gave more than one response.
Statistical significance cannot be computed for multiple response questions.

TABLE F1.5: SPECIFIC WINTER AND SUMMER SPORTS OF THE ACTIVITY CLUSTER

	Activity Cluster Group:				Total
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Buffs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Winter outdoor sports:					
Sledding.....	35.2%	53.9%	16.8%	9.8%	30.8%
Snow machining.....	54.2%	29.4%	9.7%	10.6%	26.3%
Cross country skiing.....	30.3%	50.0%	12.3%	3.3%	26.0%
Snow boarding or downhill skiing.....	21.8%	37.8%	7.7%	4.1%	19.3%
Ice skating.....	18.3%	33.9%	7.7%	2.4%	17.0%
Snow shoeing.....	26.8%	21.1%	6.5%	3.3%	15.0%
Back country skiing.....	15.5%	23.3%	3.2%	.8%	11.7%
Dog-mushing or skijoring.....	10.6%	5.0%	2.6%	1.6%	5.0%
Ice climbing.....	2.1%	1.7%			1.0%
Never do any.....	12.7%	5.6%	61.9%	76.4%	36.3%
Number.....	142	180	155	123	600
Active outdoor sports:					
Hiking.....	73.2%	89.4%	60.0%	11.4%	62.0%
Bicycling or mountain biking..	54.2%	81.1%	39.4%	11.4%	49.7%
Jogging or running outdoors...	31.7%	61.1%	37.4%	7.3%	37.0%
Outside games such as tennis or softball.....	33.8%	46.7%	17.4%	4.9%	27.5%
Golfing.....	12.7%	16.7%	7.7%	3.3%	10.7%
Rollerblade, skating skate boarding, etc.....	10.6%	21.1%	5.8%		10.3%
Rock climbing.....	7.0%	13.9%	1.9%		6.3%
Horseback riding.....	7.7%	5.0%	3.2%		4.2%
Motocross.....	6.3%	2.2%	.6%	.8%	2.5%
Never do any.....	12.0%	1.1%	17.4%	74.0%	22.8%
Number.....	142	180	155	123	600

Percentages add to more than 100% because some respondents gave more than one response.
Statistical significance cannot be computed for multiple response questions.

TABLE F2.1: DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE ACTIVITY GROUPS

	Activity Cluster Group:				Total
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Buffs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Area:					
Road areas.....	51.4%	71.7%	66.5%	74.0%	66.0%
Coastal.....	26.1%	20.6%	25.2%	21.1%	23.2%
Central & North.....	22.5%	7.8%	8.4%	4.9%	10.8%
Number.....	142	180	155	123	600
Family makeup:					
Couple, no kids.....	34.1%	35.0%	41.8%	38.5%	37.3%
Couple with kids.....	41.5%	37.8%	22.9%	24.6%	32.0%
Single, no kids.....	20.7%	22.2%	32.0%	30.3%	26.1%
Single with kids.....	3.7%	5.0%	3.3%	6.6%	4.6%
Number.....	135	180	153	122	590
Gender:					
Male.....	64.8%	43.3%	37.4%	47.2%	47.7%
Female.....	35.2%	56.7%	62.6%	52.8%	52.3%
Number.....	142	180	155	123	600
Age group:					
18 to 29.....	19.0%	18.9%	12.9%	8.9%	15.3%
29 to 39.....	23.2%	39.4%	14.8%	14.6%	24.2%
40 to 49.....	35.9%	18.9%	25.2%	21.1%	25.0%
50 to 59.....	12.0%	14.4%	23.9%	23.6%	18.2%
Over 60.....	9.9%	8.3%	23.2%	31.7%	17.3%
Number.....	142	180	155	123	600
Household Income: *					
\$20,000 or less.....	12.2%	4.1%	7.1%	7.8%	7.5%
\$21,000 to \$40,000.....	18.3%	19.0%	16.5%	22.5%	18.9%
\$41,000 to \$80,000.....	32.2%	38.8%	41.7%	37.3%	37.7%
\$81,000 to \$100,000.....	17.4%	18.4%	16.5%	13.7%	16.7%
More than \$100,000.....	20.0%	19.7%	18.1%	18.6%	19.1%
Number.....	115	147	127	102	491

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

Cross tabulations of the opinion questions by the Activity Cluster Types may be found on the following pages. Some highlights:

- Above average percentages of both the **Hunters & Iron Dogs** and the **Fitness Buffs** strongly agree that *parks and outdoor recreation* and *off-road trails* are very important, but only the **Fitness Buffs** are above average in thinking that an *interconnected, marked and maintained trail system* is very important. [Table F3.1]
- A high 59% of the **Hunters & Iron Dogs** strongly agree that *trails should accommodate many types of activities* while a low 37% of the **Fitness Buffs** strongly agree to that. These two groups similarly disagree about whether *more trails for legal use of off-road vehicles* are needed. [Tables F3.2 and F3.3]
- More than half of the **Now and Thens** (57%) and the **Stay at Homes** (55%) consider that *more facilities for the disabled* are very important. Also, high percentages of these two groups consider *building roadside toilets at regular intervals* very important. [Table F3.3]
- All groups agree that, in a budget pinch, maintaining recreational facilities is more important than building new ones. [Table F3.4]
- Sixty-one percent of the **Fitness Buffs** and only 46% of the **Hunters & Iron Dogs** strongly support *allocating a portion of the annual ATV registration fees to parks and recreation*. [Table F3.5]

**TABLE F3.1: IMPORTANCE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH PARKS,
RECREATION AND TRAILS BY ACTIVITY GROUP**

	Activity Cluster Group:				TOTAL
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Buffs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Parks and outdoor recreation					
Very Important.....	73.2%	76.1%	54.2%	46.3%	63.7%
Somewhat Important.....	21.1%	20.6%	37.4%	26.0%	26.2%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	5.6%	3.3%	8.4%	27.6%	10.2%
Interconnected, marked and maintained trails *					
Very Important.....	44.4%	60.6%	45.2%	40.7%	48.7%
Somewhat Important.....	31.0%	30.0%	33.5%	30.1%	31.2%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	24.6%	9.4%	21.3%	29.3%	20.2%
Off-road trails					
Very Important.....	57.7%	57.2%	33.5%	33.3%	46.3%
Somewhat Important.....	16.9%	28.9%	34.8%	27.6%	27.3%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	25.4%	13.9%	31.6%	39.0%	26.3%
Facilities in community					
Very satisfied.....	33.1%	27.8%	39.4%	33.3%	33.2%
Somewhat satisfied.....	37.3%	55.6%	39.4%	37.4%	43.3%
No opinion.....	12.0%	6.7%	11.6%	15.4%	11.0%
Unsatisfied.....	17.6%	10.0%	9.7%	13.8%	12.5%
Facilities outside community within an hour away					
Very satisfied.....	24.6%	26.1%	24.5%	27.6%	25.7%
Somewhat satisfied.....	31.7%	45.6%	36.8%	30.9%	37.0%
No opinion.....	33.1%	22.8%	31.6%	32.5%	29.5%
Unsatisfied.....	10.6%	5.6%	7.1%	8.9%	7.8%
Number for all.....	142	180	155	123	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

**TABLE F3.2: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY ACTIVITY GROUP – PART 1
OF 2**

	Activity Cluster Group:				TOTAL
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Buffs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Park use should be controlled to protect environment *					
Strongly agree.....	52.1%	63.3%	60.6%	49.6%	57.2%
Somewhat agree.....	26.8%	25.0%	28.4%	29.3%	27.2%
Have no opinion.....	7.7%	6.1%	6.5%	11.4%	7.7%
Disagree.....	13.4%	5.6%	4.5%	9.8%	8.0%
In overcrowding, commercial use should be limited first					
Strongly agree.....	56.3%	65.6%	47.7%	44.7%	54.5%
Somewhat agree.....	15.5%	13.9%	28.4%	19.5%	19.2%
Have no opinion.....	14.1%	13.9%	12.3%	17.1%	14.2%
Disagree.....	14.1%	6.7%	11.6%	18.7%	12.2%
AK should increase protection of historical areas					
Strongly agree.....	42.3%	44.4%	63.2%	52.0%	50.3%
Somewhat agree.....	30.3%	37.8%	24.5%	26.8%	30.3%
Have no opinion.....	13.4%	12.2%	8.4%	11.4%	11.3%
Disagree.....	14.1%	5.6%	3.9%	9.8%	8.0%
Trails should accommodate many types of activities					
Strongly agree.....	59.2%	37.2%	45.8%	48.8%	47.0%
Somewhat agree.....	20.4%	26.1%	34.8%	38.2%	29.5%
Have no opinion.....	8.5%	5.6%	9.7%	5.7%	7.3%
Disagree.....	12.0%	31.1%	9.7%	7.3%	16.2%
Existing parks should be expanded with adjacent land					
Strongly agree.....	37.3%	47.2%	27.7%	29.3%	36.2%
Somewhat agree.....	21.8%	28.3%	34.2%	23.6%	27.3%
Have no opinion.....	23.9%	11.1%	21.3%	19.5%	18.5%
Disagree.....	16.9%	13.3%	16.8%	27.6%	18.0%
Parks & rec programs reduce crime/delinquency *					
Strongly agree.....	32.4%	25.6%	40.0%	32.5%	32.3%
Somewhat agree.....	23.9%	35.0%	29.7%	22.0%	28.3%
Have no opinion.....	23.2%	21.1%	18.1%	22.8%	21.2%
Disagree.....	20.4%	18.3%	12.3%	22.8%	18.2%
AK should acquire private access-blocking land *					
Strongly agree.....	28.9%	36.7%	25.8%	22.8%	29.2%
Somewhat agree.....	16.2%	23.9%	27.7%	24.4%	23.2%
Have no opinion.....	23.2%	16.7%	22.6%	22.8%	21.0%
Disagree.....	31.7%	22.8%	23.9%	30.1%	26.7%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

**TABLE F3.2: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY ACTIVITY GROUP – PART 2
OF 2**

	Activity Cluster Group:				TOTAL
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Buffs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Parks/rec land should be used to promote tourism *					
Strongly agree.....	27.5%	22.2%	34.8%	33.3%	29.0%
Somewhat agree.....	30.3%	35.6%	37.4%	38.2%	35.3%
Have no opinion.....	15.5%	16.7%	9.7%	8.1%	12.8%
Disagree.....	26.8%	25.6%	18.1%	20.3%	22.8%
Access to military lands for rec use should be improved					
Strongly agree.....	34.5%	34.4%	21.3%	19.5%	28.0%
Somewhat agree.....	22.5%	22.2%	20.6%	26.0%	22.7%
Have no opinion.....	25.4%	25.6%	36.8%	27.6%	28.8%
Disagree.....	17.6%	17.8%	21.3%	26.8%	20.5%
Hearing motors/vehicles hurts my rec experience					
Strongly agree.....	16.2%	40.0%	31.0%	19.5%	27.8%
Somewhat agree.....	15.5%	18.3%	18.1%	17.9%	17.5%
Have no opinion.....	14.1%	6.1%	10.3%	12.2%	10.3%
Disagree.....	54.2%	35.6%	40.6%	50.4%	44.3%
There are enough convenient parks and rec lands					
Strongly agree.....	35.2%	13.9%	20.6%	30.9%	24.2%
Somewhat agree.....	25.4%	27.8%	38.7%	38.2%	32.2%
Have no opinion.....	9.2%	6.7%	8.4%	9.8%	8.3%
Disagree.....	30.3%	51.7%	32.3%	21.1%	35.3%
I seek out rec places with historical significance *					
Strongly agree.....	22.5%	18.9%	29.0%	22.0%	23.0%
Somewhat agree.....	28.9%	37.2%	38.1%	30.1%	34.0%
Have no opinion.....	16.9%	12.2%	12.3%	13.8%	13.7%
Disagree.....	31.7%	31.7%	20.6%	34.1%	29.3%
Parks and rec facilities are often too crowded					
Strongly agree.....	19.0%	13.3%	12.3%	17.1%	15.2%
Somewhat agree.....	16.2%	30.6%	21.9%	26.8%	24.2%
Have no opinion.....	15.5%	7.2%	16.8%	15.4%	13.3%
Disagree.....	49.3%	48.9%	49.0%	40.7%	47.3%
Number for all.....	142	180	155	123	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE F3.3: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY ACTIVITY GROUP – PART 1 OF 3

	Activity Cluster Group:				TOTAL
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Bufs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Maintain existing trails *					
Very Important.....	64.8%	71.7%	67.1%	65.0%	67.5%
Somewhat Important.....	24.6%	23.3%	29.7%	27.6%	26.2%
Neutral.....	6.3%	2.2%	1.9%	4.1%	3.5%
Unimportant.....	4.2%	2.8%	1.3%	3.3%	2.8%
Build roadside toilets at regular intervals					
Very Important.....	52.8%	61.7%	67.1%	71.5%	63.0%
Somewhat Important.....	16.9%	26.7%	21.3%	15.4%	20.7%
Neutral.....	7.0%	3.3%	4.5%	8.1%	5.5%
Unimportant.....	23.2%	8.3%	7.1%	4.9%	10.8%
Improve maintenance of existing facilities *					
Very Important.....	56.3%	59.4%	56.8%	60.2%	58.2%
Somewhat Important.....	28.9%	28.3%	32.3%	24.4%	28.7%
Neutral.....	9.9%	8.9%	8.4%	8.9%	9.0%
Unimportant.....	4.9%	3.3%	2.6%	6.5%	4.2%
More facilities for the disabled					
Very Important.....	43.7%	40.0%	57.4%	55.3%	48.5%
Somewhat Important.....	33.8%	43.9%	27.7%	23.6%	33.2%
Neutral.....	15.5%	12.2%	9.7%	11.4%	12.2%
Unimportant.....	7.0%	3.9%	5.2%	9.8%	6.2%
More public use cabins					
Very Important.....	45.8%	54.4%	48.4%	41.5%	48.2%
Somewhat Important.....	26.8%	32.8%	28.4%	30.1%	29.7%
Neutral.....	12.0%	7.8%	14.8%	14.6%	12.0%
Unimportant.....	15.5%	5.0%	8.4%	13.8%	10.2%
More trails for non-motorized use only					
Very Important.....	33.1%	50.0%	45.8%	39.0%	42.7%
Somewhat Important.....	17.6%	27.2%	29.0%	29.3%	25.8%
Neutral.....	13.4%	10.6%	16.8%	13.8%	13.5%
Unimportant.....	35.9%	12.2%	8.4%	17.9%	18.0%
Build new parks & rec areas from existing state land					
Very Important.....	34.5%	50.6%	33.5%	35.0%	39.2%
Somewhat Important.....	40.8%	33.9%	41.9%	38.2%	38.5%
Neutral.....	12.0%	10.0%	15.5%	17.1%	13.3%
Unimportant.....	12.7%	5.6%	9.0%	9.8%	9.0%
More picnic areas					
Very Important.....	33.8%	30.0%	47.1%	48.0%	39.0%
Somewhat Important.....	22.5%	44.4%	36.8%	26.8%	33.7%
Neutral.....	15.5%	11.1%	10.3%	13.0%	12.3%
Unimportant.....	28.2%	14.4%	5.8%	12.2%	15.0%

Column percentages * Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE F3.3: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY ACTIVITY GROUP – PART 2 OF 3

	Activity Cluster Group:				TOTAL
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Buffs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Upgrade existing park roads *					
Very Important.....	35.2%	36.1%	45.2%	38.2%	38.7%
Somewhat Important.....	31.7%	37.2%	32.9%	30.9%	33.5%
Neutral.....	18.3%	16.7%	16.1%	17.9%	17.2%
Unimportant.....	14.8%	10.0%	5.8%	13.0%	10.7%
More trailheads along highways					
Very Important.....	33.8%	43.9%	41.3%	33.3%	38.7%
Somewhat Important.....	28.9%	34.4%	31.6%	25.2%	30.5%
Neutral.....	12.7%	11.7%	17.4%	25.2%	16.2%
Unimportant.....	24.6%	10.0%	9.7%	16.3%	14.7%
More trails for legal use of off-road vehicles					
Very Important.....	48.6%	27.2%	32.9%	32.5%	34.8%
Somewhat Important.....	16.2%	13.9%	24.5%	30.1%	20.5%
Neutral.....	9.9%	12.2%	18.1%	17.1%	14.2%
Unimportant.....	25.4%	46.7%	24.5%	20.3%	30.5%
Increase the level of law enforcement					
Very Important.....	35.2%	22.2%	38.1%	42.3%	33.5%
Somewhat Important.....	23.9%	46.7%	30.3%	18.7%	31.3%
Neutral.....	14.8%	12.8%	16.1%	21.1%	15.8%
Unimportant.....	26.1%	18.3%	15.5%	17.9%	19.3%
More organized recreation programs in parks					
Very Important.....	21.8%	31.1%	39.4%	31.7%	31.2%
Somewhat Important.....	26.8%	30.6%	30.3%	30.9%	29.7%
Neutral.....	21.8%	21.1%	16.8%	16.3%	19.2%
Unimportant.....	29.6%	17.2%	13.5%	21.1%	20.0%
More boat launches					
Very Important.....	45.8%	19.4%	29.7%	27.6%	30.0%
Somewhat Important.....	26.1%	38.9%	21.3%	24.4%	28.3%
Neutral.....	16.2%	20.6%	30.3%	23.6%	22.7%
Unimportant.....	12.0%	21.1%	18.7%	24.4%	19.0%
Provide more RV dump stations					
Very Important.....	26.8%	21.1%	35.5%	36.6%	29.3%
Somewhat Important.....	19.0%	17.8%	28.4%	27.6%	22.8%
Neutral.....	40.1%	48.3%	27.7%	19.5%	35.2%
Unimportant.....	14.1%	12.8%	8.4%	16.3%	12.7%
More RV accessible sites at campgrounds					
Very Important.....	24.6%	13.9%	30.3%	26.8%	23.3%
Somewhat Important.....	16.9%	20.0%	27.1%	25.2%	22.2%
Neutral.....	30.3%	36.1%	18.7%	15.4%	26.0%
Unimportant.....	28.2%	30.0%	23.9%	32.5%	28.5%

Column percentages * Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE F3.3: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY ACTIVITY GROUP – PART 3 OF 3

	Activity Cluster Group:				TOTAL
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Bufs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Acquire private land for new parks and rec areas					
Very Important.....	16.9%	15.6%	23.9%	25.2%	20.0%
Somewhat Important.....	22.5%	39.4%	29.7%	26.0%	30.2%
Neutral.....	13.4%	15.0%	20.6%	13.0%	15.7%
Unimportant.....	47.2%	30.0%	25.8%	35.8%	34.2%
More visitor centers					
Very Important.....	17.6%	10.6%	27.1%	22.8%	19.0%
Somewhat Important.....	15.5%	34.4%	31.0%	26.8%	27.5%
Neutral.....	17.6%	17.2%	18.1%	15.4%	17.2%
Unimportant.....	49.3%	37.8%	23.9%	35.0%	36.3%
Build tourist facilities on park lands					
Very Important.....	14.1%	9.4%	25.2%	28.5%	18.5%
Somewhat Important.....	26.8%	23.3%	35.5%	29.3%	28.5%
Neutral.....	17.6%	21.7%	20.6%	17.9%	19.7%
Unimportant.....	41.5%	45.6%	18.7%	24.4%	33.3%
Number for all.....	142	180	155	123	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE F3.4: ALLOCATING SCARCE FUNDS BY ACTIVITY GROUP

	Activity Cluster Group:				Total
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Bufs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Funds should be allocated towards:*					
Maintaining the present facilities...	81.7%	84.4%	89.0%	81.3%	84.3%
Developing new facilities.....	10.6%	12.2%	9.0%	12.2%	11.0%
No opinion.....	7.7%	3.3%	1.9%	6.5%	4.7%
Number.....	142	180	155	123	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE F3.5: METHODS FOR PAYING FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY ACTIVITY GROUP

	Activity Cluster Group:				TOTAL
	Hunters & Iron Dogs	Fitness Buffs	Now and thens	Stay at homes	
Allocate some of annual ATV fees to parks & rec					
Strongly support.....	45.8%	60.6%	57.4%	52.0%	54.5%
Somewhat support.....	22.5%	25.6%	28.4%	22.0%	24.8%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	9.9%	6.7%	5.2%	11.4%	8.0%
Oppose.....	21.8%	7.2%	9.0%	14.6%	12.7%
Allocate some of annual RV fees to parks & rec					
Strongly support.....	47.2%	57.8%	53.5%	52.8%	53.2%
Somewhat support.....	26.1%	31.1%	32.9%	22.0%	28.5%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	15.5%	6.1%	4.5%	12.2%	9.2%
Oppose.....	11.3%	5.0%	9.0%	13.0%	9.2%
A bond pkg on the ballot to fund deferred maintenance					
Strongly support.....	30.3%	32.2%	38.1%	32.5%	33.3%
Somewhat support.....	30.3%	41.7%	24.5%	22.0%	30.5%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	18.3%	13.3%	14.8%	13.0%	14.8%
Oppose.....	21.1%	12.8%	22.6%	32.5%	21.3%
Collect a 1 cent per gal gas tax for parks & rec					
Strongly support.....	18.3%	20.0%	29.0%	27.6%	23.5%
Somewhat support.....	14.1%	20.0%	18.1%	11.4%	16.3%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	10.6%	5.6%	12.3%	7.3%	8.8%
Oppose.....	57.0%	54.4%	40.6%	53.7%	51.3%
A one % tax on the purchase of outdoor gear. *					
Strongly support.....	16.9%	15.6%	20.0%	21.1%	18.2%
Somewhat support.....	12.7%	23.9%	18.7%	14.6%	18.0%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	8.5%	8.3%	9.7%	12.2%	9.5%
Oppose.....	62.0%	52.2%	51.6%	52.0%	54.3%
Number for all.....	142	180	155	123	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

A P P E N D I X

A. SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Hello my name is _____ and I'm with Craciun Research, an Alaskan based company. We are conducting a study to understand what Alaskans do for leisure and fun, specifically outdoor recreation, and how the State of Alaska, Department of Parks can best plan for the future. Your number was randomly selected and your answers will be kept strictly confidential. This survey should take 10minutes of your time and I can answer any questions you may have at the end of the survey. So let's get started.

[AS NEEDED: Your answers will be combined with those of other Alaskans as part of a statewide outdoor recreation plan. The plan will be used by policymakers to determine where and how funds for outdoor recreation should be allocated for State and local recreation projects]

1. GENDER: (CONTROL FOR GENDER)
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
2. First, are you an Alaskan resident 18 years of age or older?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No [Ask for someone 18 or older, if not thank and terminate]
3. Which of the following age groups do you belong in?
 - a. 18 - 29
 - b. 29-39
 - c. 40-49
 - d. 50-59
 - e. Over 60
 - f. Don't Know/ No Answer
4. How important are parks and outdoor recreation to your lifestyle - very important, somewhat important, neutral, somewhat unimportant or very unimportant?
 - a. Very Important
 - b. Somewhat Important
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Somewhat Unimportant
 - e. Very Unimportant
5. How important is a statewide system of interconnected, marked and maintained trails in Alaska?
 - a. Very Important
 - b. Somewhat Important
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Somewhat Unimportant
 - e. Very Unimportant
6. How about off-road trails, those that don't run alongside a road or highway?
 - a. Very Important
 - b. Somewhat Important
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Somewhat Unimportant
 - e. Very Unimportant

7. How satisfied are you with the parks and outdoor recreation facilities in your community - very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neutral, somewhat unsatisfied or very unsatisfied?
 - a. Very satisfied
 - b. Somewhat satisfied
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Somewhat unsatisfied
 - e. Very unsatisfied
8. How about facilities outside your community but within an hour away?
 - a. Very satisfied
 - b. Somewhat satisfied
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Somewhat unsatisfied
 - e. Very unsatisfied
9. In the last 12 months, how often did you do anything at all involving outdoor recreation or exercise? [READ LIST]
(ANSWER CATEGORIES FOR ALL)
 - a. Never
 - b. Rarely (a few times per year or season)
 - c. Occasionally (a few times per month or season)
 - d. Frequently (a few times per week in season)
 - e. Very Frequently (nearly every day per year or in season)
 - f. Don't Know/Refused
10. I am going to ask you questions that deal with your outdoor activities. Using the same scale [REPEAT AS NEEDED] In the last 12 months how often did you go sport fishing?
11. How often did you do any other outdoor recreation involving water or beaches - lakes, rivers or ocean? [IF ANSWER IS NEVER SKIP TO QUESTION 13]
12. Which ones? [READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS]
 - a. Canoeing or rafting, floating on a river
 - b. Power boating
 - c. Paddling a boat
 - d. Sailing or windsurfing
 - e. Sea kayaking
 - f. Jet skiing
 - g. Swimming outdoors
 - h. Clamming or beach combing
13. How often did you go camping overnight? [IF ANSWER IS NEVER SKIP TO QUESTION 15]
14. What kind of camping? [READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS]
 - a. Tent camping in a campground
 - b. In a recreational vehicle - RV [of any size and shape]
 - c. In backcountry, backpacking
 - d. In a public Cabin
15. How often did you do outdoor winter sports? [IF ANSWER IS NEVER SKIP TO QUESTION 17]

16. What kind? [READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS]
- Back country skiing
 - Cross country skiing
 - Snow boarding or downhill skiing
 - Dog-mushing or skijoring
 - Sledding
 - Ice skating
 - Snow shoeing
 - Snow machining
 - Ice climbing
17. How often did you participate in non-winter outdoor sports? [Examples if needed - jogging, running, bicycling, outdoor games, rock climbing, hiking, etc] [IF ANSWER IS NEVER SKIP TO QUESTION 19]
18. What kind? [READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS]
- Bicycling or mountain biking
 - Hiking
 - Horseback riding
 - Jogging or running outdoors
 - Golfing
 - Motocross
 - Outside games such as tennis or softball
 - Rock climbing
 - Rollerblade, skating skate boarding, etc
19. How often did you hunt, trap or target shooting with guns or archery? [IF ANSWER IS NEVER SKIP TO QUESTION 21]
20. What kind? [READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS]
- Hunting
 - Trapping
 - Target shooting
21. How often did you do walking, for fitness or with dogs, do activities at local parks or playgrounds, picnic, go berry picking or bird watching?
22. How often did you go ATV or ORV riding?
23. How often did you go driving for sight-seeing or pleasure?
24. Now I am going to read you some statements. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. If you are neutral or have no opinion, just tell me.
- (ANSWER CATEGORIES FOR ALL)
- Strongly agree
 - Somewhat agree
 - Have no opinion
 - Somewhat disagree
 - Strongly disagree
- [ASK LIST AT RANDOM]
- If necessary, use of park areas should be controlled to protect the environment.
 - Parks and recreation land should be used to promote tourism.
 - Existing parks should be expanded to include adjacent land that is important to recreation.
 - I seek out recreational places that have historical significance.
 - Access to military lands for recreational purposes should be improved.
 - Hearing motors or motorized vehicles negatively affects my recreation experience.
 - Parks and recreation facilities are often too crowded when I want to use them.

32. If overcrowding occurs, commercial uses should be limited before personal uses are limited.
33. In my opinion, there are enough parks and recreation lands that are convenient and accessible.
34. The State should increase protection of areas with historical or archaeological value.
35. The State should acquire private land when it restricts access to existing parks and facilities.
36. Trails should accommodate many different types of activities.
37. Public parks and recreation programs help to reduce crime and juvenile delinquency in my community.
38. Now I am going to read a list of possible improvements and developments to outdoor recreation facilities that could be made by the State. Please tell me how important they are to you - Very important, somewhat important, somewhat unimportant or very unimportant. If you have no opinion or are neutral, just tell me.

(ANSWER CATEGORIES FOR ALL)

- a. Very Important
- b. Somewhat Important
- c. Neutral
- d. Somewhat Unimportant
- e. Very Unimportant

[ASK LIST AT RANDOM]

39. More boat launches.
40. More facilities for the disabled.
41. More organized recreation programs in parks.
42. More picnic areas.
43. More public use cabins.
44. More RV accessible sites at campgrounds.
45. More trailheads along highways.
46. More trails for legal use of off-road vehicles.
47. More trails for non-motorized use only.
48. More visitor centers.
49. Acquire private land for new parks and recreation areas.
50. Build new parks and recreation areas from existing state land.
51. Build roadside toilets at regular intervals.
52. Build tourist facilities on park lands.
53. Improve maintenance of existing facilities.
54. Increase the level of law enforcement.
55. Maintain existing trails.
56. Provide more RV dump stations.
57. Upgrade existing park roads.
58. People have suggested several ideas to pay for parks and recreation improvements. Please rate each idea according to how much support you would give it using the scale strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, strongly oppose or whether you are neutral toward the idea.

(ANSWER CATEGORIES FOR ALL)

- a. Strongly support
- b. Somewhat support
- c. Neutral/ No opinion
- d. Somewhat oppose
- e. Strongly oppose

59. Allocate a portion of annual RV registration fees to parks and outdoor recreation.
60. A one percent tax on the purchase of outdoor gear.
61. Allocate a portion of annual ATV registration fees to parks and outdoor recreation.
62. Collect a 1 penny per gallon of gas tax to be allocated for parks and outdoor recreation.
63. A bond package on the General election ballot, to provide funding for deferred maintenance in parks and outdoor recreation.

64. Funds can either be allocated towards maintaining facilities or developing new facilities. Which would you choose? [READ LIST]
- a. Maintaining the present facilities
 - b. Developing new facilities
 - c. No opinion
65. What is the most amount of money that you are willing to spend on one night camping with no hook ups? (ASKED OF THOSE WHO CAMP OVERNIGHT)
- a. Under \$10
 - b. \$11-15
 - c. \$16-20
 - d. \$21-25
 - e. Over 25
66. How about on one night camping with water and electric hook ups? (ASKED OF THOSE WHO CAMP OVERNIGHT)
- a. Under \$25
 - b. \$26-30
 - c. \$31-40
 - d. Over \$40
67. What is the most amount of money that you are willing to spend on the overnight use of a cabin?
- a. Under \$20
 - b. \$21-40
 - c. \$41-50
 - d. \$51-60
 - e. \$61-80
 - f. \$81-100
 - g. Over \$100
 - h. Don't know/No opinion
68. How about for day use of fishing access sites or trailheads?
- a. Under \$5
 - b. \$6-10
 - c. \$11-15
 - d. \$16-20
 - e. Over \$20
 - f. Don't Know/No Opinion
69. Which of the following items do your or another adult in your household own? [READ LIST, ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS]
- a. Fishing equipment
 - b. Canoe or raft
 - c. Motorboat
 - d. Sea kayak
 - e. Sailboat
 - f. Bicycle
 - g. Tent
 - h. Snow Machine
 - i. ORV or ATV
 - j. Dog team
 - k. Hunting equipment
 - l. Skis
 - m. RV
 - n. None of the above

70. The following questions are for statistical purposes only. Are you married or living together as a couple?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Refused
71. How many children under 18 years old live in your household? [USE 99 FOR NO ANSWER]
72. Which of the following categories best describes your annual household income?
- a. \$20,000 or less
 - b. \$21,000 to \$40,000
 - c. \$41,000 to \$80,000
 - d. \$81,000 to \$100,000
 - e. More than \$100,000

That was the last question and I thank you for your time and consideration. If you have any comments or questions about this study you can call Jean Craciun at 907-279-3982.

B. ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE B1.1: IMPORTANCE OF PARKS, RECREATION AND TRAILS

Parks and outdoor recreation		
Very Important.....	382	63.7%
Somewhat Important.....	157	26.2%
No opinion.....	21	3.5%
Somewhat Unimportant.....	22	3.7%
Very Unimportant.....	18	3.0%
Total.....	600	100%
Interconnected, marked and maintained trails		
Very Important.....	292	48.7%
Somewhat Important.....	187	31.2%
No opinion.....	54	9.0%
Somewhat Unimportant.....	35	5.8%
Very Unimportant.....	32	5.3%
Total.....	600	100%
Off-road trails		
Very Important.....	278	46.3%
Somewhat Important.....	164	27.3%
No opinion.....	67	11.2%
Somewhat Unimportant.....	44	7.3%
Very Unimportant.....	47	7.8%
Total.....	600	100%

TABLE B2.1: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS ABOUT PARKS AND RECREATION – PART 1 OF 2

Park use should be controlled to protect environment		
Strongly agree.....	343	57.2%
Somewhat agree.....	163	27.2%
Have no opinion.....	46	7.7%
Somewhat disagree.....	27	4.5%
Strongly disagree.....	21	3.5%

In overcrowding, commercial use should be limited first		
Strongly agree.....	327	54.5%
Somewhat agree.....	115	19.2%
Have no opinion.....	85	14.2%
Somewhat disagree.....	30	5.0%
Strongly disagree.....	43	7.2%

AK should increase protection of historical areas		
Strongly agree.....	302	50.3%
Somewhat agree.....	182	30.3%
Have no opinion.....	68	11.3%
Somewhat disagree.....	26	4.3%
Strongly disagree.....	22	3.7%

Trails should accommodate many types of activities		
Strongly agree.....	282	47.0%
Somewhat agree.....	177	29.5%
Have no opinion.....	44	7.3%
Somewhat disagree.....	65	10.8%
Strongly disagree.....	32	5.3%

Existing parks should be expanded with adjacent land		
Strongly agree.....	217	36.2%
Somewhat agree.....	164	27.3%
Have no opinion.....	111	18.5%
Somewhat disagree.....	70	11.7%
Strongly disagree.....	38	6.3%

Parks & rec programs reduce crime/delinquency		
Strongly agree.....	194	32.3%
Somewhat agree.....	170	28.3%
Have no opinion.....	127	21.2%
Somewhat disagree.....	48	8.0%
Strongly disagree.....	61	10.2%

AK should acquire private access-blocking land		
Strongly agree.....	175	29.2%
Somewhat agree.....	139	23.2%
Have no opinion.....	126	21.0%
Somewhat disagree.....	60	10.0%
Strongly disagree.....	100	16.7%

Statements have been somewhat abbreviated. See question for exact wording.

(continued)

TABLE B2.1: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS ABOUT PARKS AND RECREATION – PART 2 OF 2

Parks/ rec land should be used to promote tourism		
Strongly agree.....	174	29.0%
Somewhat agree.....	212	35.3%
Have no opinion.....	77	12.8%
Somewhat disagree.....	73	12.2%
Strongly disagree.....	64	10.7%

Access to military lands for rec use should be improved		
Strongly agree.....	168	28.0%
Somewhat agree.....	136	22.7%
Have no opinion.....	173	28.8%
Somewhat disagree.....	47	7.8%
Strongly disagree.....	76	12.7%

Hearing motors/ vehicles hurts my rec experience		
Strongly agree.....	167	27.8%
Somewhat agree.....	105	17.5%
Have no opinion.....	62	10.3%
Somewhat disagree.....	81	13.5%
Strongly disagree.....	185	30.8%

There are enough convenient parks and rec lands		
Strongly agree.....	145	24.2%
Somewhat agree.....	193	32.2%
Have no opinion.....	50	8.3%
Somewhat disagree.....	106	17.7%
Strongly disagree.....	106	17.7%

I seek out rec places with historical significance		
Strongly agree.....	138	23.0%
Somewhat agree.....	204	34.0%
Have no opinion.....	82	13.7%
Somewhat disagree.....	109	18.2%
Strongly disagree.....	67	11.2%

Parks and rec facilities are often too crowded		
Strongly agree.....	91	15.2%
Somewhat agree.....	145	24.2%
Have no opinion.....	80	13.3%
Somewhat disagree.....	137	22.8%
Strongly disagree.....	147	24.5%

Number.....	600	100%

Statements have been somewhat abbreviated. See question for exact wording.

**TABLE B3.1: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS – PART 1
OF 3**

-----+-----+-----		
-----+-----+-----		
-----+-----+-----		
Maintain existing trails		
Very Important.....	405	67.5%
Somewhat Important.....	157	26.2%
Neutral.....	21	3.5%
Somewhat Unimportant.....	12	2.0%
Very Unimportant.....	5	.8%
-----+-----+-----		
-----+-----+-----		
Build roadside toilets at regular intervals		
Very Important.....	378	63.0%
Somewhat Important.....	124	20.7%
Neutral.....	33	5.5%
Somewhat Unimportant.....	26	4.3%
Very Unimportant.....	39	6.5%
-----+-----+-----		
-----+-----+-----		
Improve maintenance of existing facilities		
Very Important.....	349	58.2%
Somewhat Important.....	172	28.7%
Neutral.....	54	9.0%
Somewhat Unimportant.....	18	3.0%
Very Unimportant.....	7	1.2%
-----+-----+-----		
-----+-----+-----		
More facilities for the disabled		
Very Important.....	291	48.5%
Somewhat Important.....	199	33.2%
Neutral.....	73	12.2%
Somewhat Unimportant.....	13	2.2%
Very Unimportant.....	24	4.0%
-----+-----+-----		
-----+-----+-----		
More public use cabins		
Very Important.....	289	48.2%
Somewhat Important.....	178	29.7%
Neutral.....	72	12.0%
Somewhat Unimportant.....	29	4.8%
Very Unimportant.....	32	5.3%
-----+-----+-----		
-----+-----+-----		
More trails for non-motorized use only		
Very Important.....	256	42.7%
Somewhat Important.....	155	25.8%
Neutral.....	81	13.5%
Somewhat Unimportant.....	33	5.5%
Very Unimportant.....	75	12.5%
-----+-----+-----		
-----+-----+-----		
Build new parks & rec areas from existing state land		
Very Important.....	235	39.2%
Somewhat Important.....	231	38.5%
Neutral.....	80	13.3%
Somewhat Unimportant.....	24	4.0%
Very Unimportant.....	30	5.0%
-----+-----+-----		

Statements have been somewhat abbreviated. See question for exact wording.

(continued)

**TABLE B3.1: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS – PART 2
OF 3**

More picnic areas		
Very Important.....	234 39.0%	
Somewhat Important.....	202 33.7%	
Neutral.....	74 12.3%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	44 7.3%	
Very Unimportant.....	46 7.7%	

Upgrade existing park roads		
Very Important.....	232 38.7%	
Somewhat Important.....	201 33.5%	
Neutral.....	103 17.2%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	33 5.5%	
Very Unimportant.....	31 5.2%	

More trailheads along highways		
Very Important.....	232 38.7%	
Somewhat Important.....	183 30.5%	
Neutral.....	97 16.2%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	35 5.8%	
Very Unimportant.....	53 8.8%	

More trails for legal use of off-road vehicles		
Very Important.....	209 34.8%	
Somewhat Important.....	123 20.5%	
Neutral.....	85 14.2%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	63 10.5%	
Very Unimportant.....	120 20.0%	

Increase the level of law enforcement		
Very Important.....	201 33.5%	
Somewhat Important.....	188 31.3%	
Neutral.....	95 15.8%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	47 7.8%	
Very Unimportant.....	69 11.5%	

More organized recreation programs in parks		
Very Important.....	187 31.2%	
Somewhat Important.....	178 29.7%	
Neutral.....	115 19.2%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	58 9.7%	
Very Unimportant.....	62 10.3%	

More boat launches		
Very Important.....	180 30.0%	
Somewhat Important.....	170 28.3%	
Neutral.....	136 22.7%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	54 9.0%	
Very Unimportant.....	60 10.0%	

Statements have been somewhat abbreviated. See question for exact wording.

(continued)

**TABLE B3.1: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS – PART 3
OF 3**

Provide more RV dump stations		
Very Important.....	176 29.3%	
Somewhat Important.....	137 22.8%	
Neutral.....	211 35.2%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	29 4.8%	
Very Unimportant.....	47 7.8%	

More RV accessible sites at campgrounds		
Very Important.....	140 23.3%	
Somewhat Important.....	133 22.2%	
Neutral.....	156 26.0%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	60 10.0%	
Very Unimportant.....	111 18.5%	

Acquire private land for new parks and rec areas		
Very Important.....	120 20.0%	
Somewhat Important.....	181 30.2%	
Neutral.....	94 15.7%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	91 15.2%	
Very Unimportant.....	114 19.0%	

More visitor centers		
Very Important.....	114 19.0%	
Somewhat Important.....	165 27.5%	
Neutral.....	103 17.2%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	89 14.8%	
Very Unimportant.....	129 21.5%	

Build tourist facilities on park lands		
Very Important.....	111 18.5%	
Somewhat Important.....	171 28.5%	
Neutral.....	118 19.7%	
Somewhat Unimportant.....	78 13.0%	
Very Unimportant.....	122 20.3%	

Number.....	600 100%	

Statements have been somewhat abbreviated. See question for exact wording.

TABLE B4.1: METHODS FOR PAYING FOR IMPROVEMENTS

+-----+-----+		
+-----+-----+		
Allocate some of annual ATV fees to parks & rec		
Strongly support.....	327	54.5%
Somewhat support.....	149	24.8%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	48	8.0%
Somewhat oppose.....	15	2.5%
Strongly oppose.....	61	10.2%
Number.....	600	100%
+-----+-----+		
Allocate some of annual RV fees to parks & rec		
Strongly support.....	319	53.2%
Somewhat support.....	171	28.5%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	55	9.2%
Somewhat oppose.....	17	2.8%
Strongly oppose.....	38	6.3%
Number.....	600	100%
+-----+-----+		
A bond pkg on the ballot to fund deferred maintenance		
Strongly support.....	200	33.3%
Somewhat support.....	183	30.5%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	89	14.8%
Somewhat oppose.....	32	5.3%
Strongly oppose.....	96	16.0%
Number.....	600	100%
+-----+-----+		
Collect a 1 cent per gal gas tax for parks & rec		
Strongly support.....	141	23.5%
Somewhat support.....	98	16.3%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	53	8.8%
Somewhat oppose.....	60	10.0%
Strongly oppose.....	248	41.3%
Number.....	600	100%
+-----+-----+		
A one % tax on the purchase of outdoor gear.		
Strongly support.....	109	18.2%
Somewhat support.....	108	18.0%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	57	9.5%
Somewhat oppose.....	85	14.2%
Strongly oppose.....	241	40.2%
Number.....	600	100%
+-----+-----+		

Statements have been somewhat abbreviated. See question for exact wording.

C. CROSS-TABULATION BY DEMOGRAPHICS

TABLE C1.1: IMPORTANCE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH PARKS, RECREATION AND TRAILS BY FAMILY MAKEUP

	Family makeup:				TOTAL
	Couple, no kids	Couple with kids	Single, no kids	Single with kids	
Parks and outdoor recreation *					
Very Important.....	61.4%	64.6%	65.6%	55.6%	63.2%
Somewhat Important.....	29.1%	28.6%	20.8%	22.2%	26.4%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	9.5%	6.9%	13.6%	22.2%	10.3%
Interconnected, marked and maintained trails *					
Very Important.....	47.3%	46.0%	54.5%	37.0%	48.3%
Somewhat Important.....	30.5%	33.9%	29.2%	33.3%	31.4%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	22.3%	20.1%	16.2%	29.6%	20.3%
Off-road trails *					
Very Important.....	43.2%	47.1%	49.4%	40.7%	45.9%
Somewhat Important.....	25.9%	28.6%	26.6%	44.4%	27.8%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	30.9%	24.3%	24.0%	14.8%	26.3%
Facilities in community *					
Very satisfied.....	30.9%	35.4%	36.4%	18.5%	33.2%
Somewhat satisfied.....	47.7%	42.9%	35.7%	55.6%	43.4%
No opinion.....	8.6%	8.5%	17.5%	11.1%	11.0%
Unsatisfied.....	12.7%	13.2%	10.4%	14.8%	12.4%
Facilities outside community within an hour away *					
Very satisfied.....	24.5%	23.8%	29.9%	22.2%	25.6%
Somewhat satisfied.....	41.4%	35.4%	32.5%	33.3%	36.8%
No opinion.....	26.8%	32.8%	29.2%	37.0%	29.8%
Unsatisfied.....	7.3%	7.9%	8.4%	7.4%	7.8%
Number for all.....	220	189	154	27	590

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

**TABLE C1.2: IMPORTANCE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH PARKS,
RECREATION AND TRAILS BY GENDER**

	Gender:		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Parks and outdoor recreation *			
Very Important.....	62.2%	65.0%	63.7%
Somewhat Important.....	28.7%	23.9%	26.2%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	9.1%	11.1%	10.2%
Interconnected, marked and maintained trails *			
Very Important.....	44.8%	52.2%	48.7%
Somewhat Important.....	35.0%	27.7%	31.2%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	20.3%	20.1%	20.2%
Off-road trails *			
Very Important.....	51.0%	42.0%	46.3%
Somewhat Important.....	25.9%	28.7%	27.3%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	23.1%	29.3%	26.3%
Facilities in community *			
Very satisfied.....	29.4%	36.6%	33.2%
Somewhat satisfied.....	46.5%	40.4%	43.3%
No opinion.....	10.5%	11.5%	11.0%
Unsatisfied.....	13.6%	11.5%	12.5%
Facilities outside community within an hour away *			
Very satisfied.....	26.9%	24.5%	25.7%
Somewhat satisfied.....	34.6%	39.2%	37.0%
No opinion.....	29.0%	29.9%	29.5%
Unsatisfied.....	9.4%	6.4%	7.8%
Number for all.....	286	314	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

**TABLE C1.3: IMPORTANCE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH PARKS,
RECREATION AND TRAILS BY AGE**

	Age group:					TOTAL
	18 to 29	29 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Over 60	
Parks and outdoor recreation						
Very Important.....	66.3%	69.0%	64.0%	68.8%	48.1%	63.7%
Somewhat Important.....	25.0%	26.9%	26.7%	18.3%	33.7%	26.2%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	8.7%	4.1%	9.3%	12.8%	18.3%	10.2%
Interconnected, marked and maintained trails						
Very Important.....	51.1%	49.7%	55.3%	46.8%	37.5%	48.7%
Somewhat Important.....	32.6%	37.9%	22.7%	28.4%	35.6%	31.2%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	16.3%	12.4%	22.0%	24.8%	26.9%	20.2%
Off-road trails						
Very Important.....	51.1%	55.2%	48.7%	41.3%	31.7%	46.3%
Somewhat Important.....	25.0%	27.6%	26.0%	25.7%	32.7%	27.3%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	23.9%	17.2%	25.3%	33.0%	35.6%	26.3%
Facilities in community *						
Very satisfied.....	31.5%	27.6%	32.0%	43.1%	33.7%	33.2%
Somewhat satisfied.....	43.5%	53.1%	40.0%	34.9%	43.3%	43.3%
No opinion.....	12.0%	6.9%	11.3%	13.8%	12.5%	11.0%
Unsatisfied.....	13.0%	12.4%	16.7%	8.3%	10.6%	12.5%
Facilities outside community within an hour away *						
Very satisfied.....	25.0%	28.3%	25.3%	27.5%	21.2%	25.7%
Somewhat satisfied.....	40.2%	39.3%	32.7%	27.5%	47.1%	37.0%
No opinion.....	29.3%	23.4%	30.7%	39.4%	26.0%	29.5%
Unsatisfied.....	5.4%	9.0%	11.3%	5.5%	5.8%	7.8%
Number for all.....	92	145	150	109	104	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

**TABLE C1.4: IMPORTANCE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH PARKS,
RECREATION AND TRAILS BY INCOME**

	Household Income:					TOTAL
	\$20,000 or less	\$21,000 to \$40,000	\$41,000 to \$80,000	\$81,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	
Parks and outdoor recreation *						
Very Important.....	67.6%	68.8%	62.7%	61.0%	67.0%	64.8%
Somewhat Important.....	24.3%	20.4%	25.9%	34.1%	25.5%	26.1%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	8.1%	10.8%	11.4%	4.9%	7.4%	9.2%
Interconnected, marked and maintained trails *						
Very Important.....	51.4%	60.2%	46.5%	46.3%	41.5%	48.5%
Somewhat Important.....	27.0%	21.5%	33.5%	37.8%	37.2%	32.2%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	21.6%	18.3%	20.0%	15.9%	21.3%	19.3%
Off-road trails *						
Very Important.....	45.9%	58.1%	46.5%	40.2%	44.7%	47.3%
Somewhat Important.....	32.4%	17.2%	30.3%	34.1%	27.7%	28.1%
Neutral, Unimportant.....	21.6%	24.7%	23.2%	25.6%	27.7%	24.6%
Facilities in community *						
Very satisfied.....	48.6%	30.1%	37.3%	26.8%	35.1%	34.6%
Somewhat satisfied.....	27.0%	44.1%	42.2%	58.5%	41.5%	44.0%
No opinion.....	8.1%	9.7%	11.9%	4.9%	6.4%	9.0%
Unsatisfied.....	16.2%	16.1%	8.6%	9.8%	17.0%	12.4%
Facilities outside community within an hour away *						
Very satisfied.....	21.6%	28.0%	27.6%	24.4%	31.9%	27.5%
Somewhat satisfied.....	43.2%	36.6%	38.4%	42.7%	27.7%	37.1%
No opinion.....	24.3%	28.0%	28.1%	25.6%	30.9%	27.9%
Unsatisfied.....	10.8%	7.5%	5.9%	7.3%	9.6%	7.5%
Number for all.....	37	93	185	82	94	491

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

**TABLE C2.1: RECREATION IN THE LAST YEAR BY FAMILY MAKEUP – PART 1
OF 2**

	Family makeup:				TOTAL
	Couple, no kids	Couple with kids	Single, no kids	Single with kids	
Any outdoor recreation or exercise					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	67.7%	72.0%	64.9%	66.7%	68.3%
Occasionally.....	21.4%	16.9%	16.9%	18.5%	18.6%
Rarely.....	6.4%	8.5%	5.2%	7.4%	6.8%
Never.....	4.5%	2.6%	13.0%	7.4%	6.3%
Sports fishing *					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	21.8%	26.5%	17.5%	14.8%	21.9%
Occasionally.....	23.2%	24.3%	22.1%	18.5%	23.1%
Rarely.....	17.3%	16.9%	14.9%	11.1%	16.3%
Never.....	37.7%	32.3%	45.5%	55.6%	38.8%
Other water recreation					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	35.0%	36.0%	24.0%	33.3%	32.4%
Occasionally.....	26.8%	35.4%	26.6%	14.8%	29.0%
Rarely.....	14.1%	10.1%	18.2%	22.2%	14.2%
Never.....	24.1%	18.5%	31.2%	29.6%	24.4%
Overnight camping *					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	17.7%	19.0%	18.8%	18.5%	18.5%
Occasionally.....	26.4%	34.9%	26.6%	29.6%	29.3%
Rarely.....	15.5%	16.9%	14.9%	18.5%	15.9%
Never.....	40.5%	29.1%	39.6%	33.3%	36.3%
Outdoor winter sports					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	21.8%	38.1%	31.8%	29.6%	30.0%
Occasionally.....	22.3%	26.5%	14.9%	11.1%	21.2%
Rarely.....	12.7%	12.7%	10.4%	14.8%	12.2%
Never.....	43.2%	22.8%	42.9%	44.4%	36.6%
Non-winter outdoor sports					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	40.5%	53.4%	44.8%	33.3%	45.4%
Occasionally.....	25.0%	22.2%	16.9%	25.9%	22.0%
Rarely.....	8.2%	9.5%	10.4%	18.5%	9.7%
Never.....	26.4%	14.8%	27.9%	22.2%	22.9%
Hunt, trap or target shooting *					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	11.4%	21.2%	12.3%	11.1%	14.7%
Occasionally.....	14.1%	14.8%	12.3%	14.8%	13.9%
Rarely.....	10.5%	15.3%	11.7%	7.4%	12.2%
Never.....	64.1%	48.7%	63.6%	66.7%	59.2%
Walking, parks, picnic, berry picking, bird watching *					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	58.2%	62.4%	57.1%	48.1%	58.8%
Occasionally.....	20.5%	16.4%	16.9%	18.5%	18.1%
Rarely.....	6.4%	10.1%	7.1%	14.8%	8.1%
Never.....	15.0%	11.1%	18.8%	18.5%	14.9%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE C2.1: RECREATION IN THE LAST YEAR BY FAMILY MAKEUP – PART 2 OF 2

	Family makeup:				TOTAL
	Couple, no kids	Couple with kids	Single, no kids	Single with kids	
ATV or ORV riding					
Very, somewhat frequently.....	8.6%	25.4%	11.0%	22.2%	15.3%
Occasionally.....	12.3%	18.5%	11.0%	14.8%	14.1%
Rarely.....	9.5%	11.6%	6.5%	11.1%	9.5%
Never.....	69.5%	44.4%	71.4%	51.9%	61.2%
Driving for sight-seeing or pleasure					
Very, somewhat frequently.*.....	28.6%	25.9%	22.1%	29.6%	26.1%
Occasionally.....	34.5%	37.6%	33.1%	37.0%	35.3%
Rarely.....	22.3%	23.3%	19.5%	18.5%	21.7%
Never.....	14.5%	13.2%	25.3%	14.8%	16.9%
Number for all.....	220	189	154	27	590

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C2.2: RECREATION IN THE LAST YEAR BY GENDER – PART 1 OF 2

	Gender:		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Any outdoor recreation or exercise			
Very, somewhat frequently.....	72.4%	64.3%	68.2%
Occasionally.....	18.5%	19.4%	19.0%
Rarely.....	5.2%	8.0%	6.7%
Never.....	3.8%	8.3%	6.2%
Sports fishing			
Very, somewhat frequently.....	32.5%	12.7%	22.2%
Occasionally.....	26.2%	20.7%	23.3%
Rarely.....	14.3%	17.8%	16.2%
Never.....	26.9%	48.7%	38.3%
Other water recreation *			
Very, somewhat frequently.....	33.6%	31.2%	32.3%
Occasionally.....	30.8%	27.4%	29.0%
Rarely.....	13.3%	15.3%	14.3%
Never.....	22.4%	26.1%	24.3%
Overnight camping			
Very, somewhat frequently.....	22.4%	16.2%	19.2%
Occasionally.....	32.5%	26.4%	29.3%
Rarely.....	16.1%	15.6%	15.8%
Never.....	29.0%	41.7%	35.7%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE C2.2: RECREATION IN THE LAST YEAR BY GENDER – PART 2 OF 2

	Gender:		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Outdoor winter sports			
Very, somewhat frequently.....	36.0%	24.5%	30.0%
Occasionally.....	22.7%	20.1%	21.3%
Rarely.....	11.2%	13.4%	12.3%
Never.....	30.1%	42.0%	36.3%
Non-winter outdoor sports *			
Very, somewhat frequently.....	50.0%	41.4%	45.5%
Occasionally.....	19.2%	24.5%	22.0%
Rarely.....	9.4%	9.9%	9.7%
Never.....	21.3%	24.2%	22.8%
Hunt, trap or target shooting			
Very, somewhat frequently.....	22.7%	8.0%	15.0%
Occasionally.....	16.4%	11.8%	14.0%
Rarely.....	14.7%	10.5%	12.5%
Never.....	46.2%	69.7%	58.5%
Walking, parks, picnic, berry picking, bird watching *			
Very, somewhat frequently.....	56.6%	60.2%	58.5%
Occasionally.....	16.4%	20.1%	18.3%
Rarely.....	10.8%	6.1%	8.3%
Never.....	16.1%	13.7%	14.8%
ATV or ORV riding			
Very, somewhat frequently.....	18.5%	12.7%	15.5%
Occasionally.....	16.1%	12.1%	14.0%
Rarely.....	11.9%	7.6%	9.7%
Never.....	53.5%	67.5%	60.8%
Driving for sight-seeing or pleasure *			
Very, somewhat frequently.....	24.5%	28.3%	26.5%
Occasionally.....	38.5%	32.5%	35.3%
Rarely.....	22.4%	20.4%	21.3%
Never.....	14.7%	18.8%	16.8%
Number for all.....	286	314	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C2.3: RECREATION IN THE LAST YEAR BY AGE – PART 1 OF 2

	Age group:					TOTAL
	18 to 29	29 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Over 60	
Any outdoor recreation or exercise						
Very, somewhat frequently....	70.7%	80.0%	68.0%	67.9%	50.0%	68.2%
Occasionally.....	19.6%	13.1%	19.3%	21.1%	24.0%	19.0%
Rarely.....	5.4%	4.1%	8.0%	7.3%	8.7%	6.7%
Never.....	4.3%	2.8%	4.7%	3.7%	17.3%	6.2%
Sports fishing						
Very, somewhat frequently....	25.0%	23.4%	29.3%	21.1%	8.7%	22.2%
Occasionally.....	26.1%	29.0%	22.0%	22.9%	15.4%	23.3%
Rarely.....	16.3%	17.2%	15.3%	19.3%	12.5%	16.2%
Never.....	32.6%	30.3%	33.3%	36.7%	63.5%	38.3%
Other water recreation						
Very, somewhat frequently....	33.7%	37.2%	40.0%	29.4%	16.3%	32.3%
Occasionally.....	28.3%	38.6%	23.3%	30.3%	23.1%	29.0%
Rarely.....	18.5%	9.7%	16.0%	15.6%	13.5%	14.3%
Never.....	19.6%	14.5%	20.7%	24.8%	47.1%	24.3%
Overnight camping						
Very, somewhat frequently....	28.3%	22.8%	22.0%	12.8%	8.7%	19.2%
Occasionally.....	30.4%	40.0%	29.3%	24.8%	18.3%	29.3%
Rarely.....	20.7%	14.5%	16.7%	15.6%	12.5%	15.8%
Never.....	20.7%	22.8%	32.0%	46.8%	60.6%	35.7%
Outdoor winter sports						
Very, somewhat frequently....	38.0%	45.5%	27.3%	28.4%	6.7%	30.0%
Occasionally.....	23.9%	24.8%	24.0%	14.7%	17.3%	21.3%
Rarely.....	14.1%	12.4%	14.0%	9.2%	11.5%	12.3%
Never.....	23.9%	17.2%	34.7%	47.7%	64.4%	36.3%
Non-winter outdoor sports						
Very, somewhat frequently....	47.8%	66.2%	50.0%	33.0%	21.2%	45.5%
Occasionally.....	27.2%	17.9%	19.3%	23.9%	25.0%	22.0%
Rarely.....	10.9%	6.9%	11.3%	12.8%	6.7%	9.7%
Never.....	14.1%	9.0%	19.3%	30.3%	47.1%	22.8%
Hunt, trap or target shooting						
Very, somewhat frequently....	19.6%	18.6%	15.3%	11.9%	8.7%	15.0%
Occasionally.....	16.3%	13.8%	14.0%	15.6%	10.6%	14.0%
Rarely.....	8.7%	15.9%	18.7%	8.3%	6.7%	12.5%
Never.....	55.4%	51.7%	52.0%	64.2%	74.0%	58.5%
Walking, parks, picnic, berry picking, bird watching						
Very, somewhat frequently....	62.0%	72.4%	57.3%	52.3%	44.2%	58.5%
Occasionally.....	20.7%	11.0%	22.0%	18.3%	21.2%	18.3%
Rarely.....	6.5%	6.9%	8.7%	10.1%	9.6%	8.3%
Never.....	10.9%	9.7%	12.0%	19.3%	25.0%	14.8%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE C2.3: RECREATION IN THE LAST YEAR BY AGE – PART 2 OF 2

	Age group:					TOTAL
	18 to 29	29 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Over 60	
ATV or ORV riding						
Very, somewhat frequently....	22.8%	18.6%	21.3%	6.4%	5.8%	15.5%
Occasionally.....	18.5%	12.4%	16.0%	15.6%	7.7%	14.0%
Rarely.....	10.9%	11.0%	10.7%	9.2%	5.8%	9.7%
Never.....	47.8%	57.9%	52.0%	68.8%	80.8%	60.8%
Driving for sight-seeing or pleasure *						
Very, somewhat frequently....	21.7%	25.5%	30.0%	27.5%	26.0%	26.5%
Occasionally.....	35.9%	43.4%	30.7%	31.2%	34.6%	35.3%
Rarely.....	25.0%	21.4%	24.0%	22.0%	13.5%	21.3%
Never.....	17.4%	9.7%	15.3%	19.3%	26.0%	16.8%
Number for all.....	92	145	150	109	104	600

Column percentages
 * Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C2.4: RECREATION IN THE LAST YEAR BY INCOME – PART 1 OF 2

	Household Income:					TOTAL
	\$20,000 or less	\$21,000 to \$40,000	\$41,000 to \$80,000	\$81,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	
Any outdoor recreation or exercise *						
Very, somewhat frequently....	62.2%	69.9%	67.0%	79.3%	66.0%	69.0%
Occasionally.....	21.6%	12.9%	18.9%	15.9%	25.5%	18.7%
Rarely.....	8.1%	7.5%	7.6%	1.2%	5.3%	6.1%
Never.....	8.1%	9.7%	6.5%	3.7%	3.2%	6.1%
Sports fishing *						
Very, somewhat frequently....	35.1%	20.4%	18.9%	23.2%	27.7%	22.8%
Occasionally.....	16.2%	28.0%	20.5%	31.7%	20.2%	23.4%
Rarely.....	24.3%	11.8%	16.8%	15.9%	18.1%	16.5%
Never.....	24.3%	39.8%	43.8%	29.3%	34.0%	37.3%
Other water recreation *						
Very, somewhat frequently....	40.5%	31.2%	35.1%	30.5%	36.2%	34.2%
Occasionally.....	24.3%	22.6%	28.6%	39.0%	31.9%	29.5%
Rarely.....	13.5%	14.0%	12.4%	14.6%	12.8%	13.2%
Never.....	21.6%	32.3%	23.8%	15.9%	19.1%	23.0%
Overnight camping *						
Very, somewhat frequently....	18.9%	23.7%	15.1%	19.5%	24.5%	19.6%
Occasionally.....	21.6%	26.9%	34.6%	34.1%	26.6%	30.5%
Rarely.....	32.4%	11.8%	11.9%	18.3%	14.9%	15.1%
Never.....	27.0%	37.6%	38.4%	28.0%	34.0%	34.8%

Column percentages
 * Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE C2.4: RECREATION IN THE LAST YEAR BY INCOME – PART 2 OF 2

	Household Income:					TOTAL
	\$20,000	\$21,000	\$41,000	\$81,000	More	
	or less	to	to	to	than	
	\$40,000	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$100,000		
Outdoor winter sports						
Very, somewhat frequently....	27.0%	35.5%	31.4%	26.8%	23.4%	29.5%
Occasionally.....	18.9%	19.4%	17.8%	26.8%	28.7%	21.8%
Rarely.....	10.8%	7.5%	9.7%	20.7%	14.9%	12.2%
Never.....	43.2%	37.6%	41.1%	25.6%	33.0%	36.5%
Non-winter outdoor sports *						
Very, somewhat frequently....	45.9%	47.3%	41.6%	52.4%	46.8%	45.8%
Occasionally.....	18.9%	10.8%	23.2%	18.3%	28.7%	20.8%
Rarely.....	16.2%	9.7%	9.2%	9.8%	10.6%	10.2%
Never.....	18.9%	32.3%	25.9%	19.5%	13.8%	23.2%
Hunt, trap or target shooting *						
Very, somewhat frequently....	24.3%	12.9%	14.1%	17.1%	14.9%	15.3%
Occasionally.....	18.9%	15.1%	13.5%	13.4%	18.1%	15.1%
Rarely.....	16.2%	15.1%	8.1%	15.9%	14.9%	12.6%
Never.....	40.5%	57.0%	64.3%	53.7%	52.1%	57.0%
Walking, parks, picnic, berry picking, bird watching *						
Very, somewhat frequently....	62.2%	57.0%	57.3%	62.2%	57.4%	58.5%
Occasionally.....	10.8%	21.5%	21.1%	13.4%	20.2%	18.9%
Rarely.....	8.1%	6.5%	6.5%	12.2%	7.4%	7.7%
Never.....	18.9%	15.1%	15.1%	12.2%	14.9%	14.9%
ATV or ORV riding *						
Very, somewhat frequently....	27.0%	20.4%	10.8%	13.4%	16.0%	15.3%
Occasionally.....	21.6%	12.9%	15.1%	18.3%	14.9%	15.7%
Rarely.....	10.8%	5.4%	9.7%	15.9%	7.4%	9.6%
Never.....	40.5%	61.3%	64.3%	52.4%	61.7%	59.5%
Driving for sight-seeing or pleasure *						
Very, somewhat frequently....	29.7%	26.9%	22.7%	35.4%	25.5%	26.7%
Occasionally.....	18.9%	38.7%	39.5%	29.3%	35.1%	35.2%
Rarely.....	29.7%	16.1%	18.9%	25.6%	25.5%	21.6%
Never.....	21.6%	18.3%	18.9%	9.8%	13.8%	16.5%
Number for all.....	37	93	185	82	94	491

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

**TABLE C3.1: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY FAMILY MAKEUP – PART 1
OF 2**

	Family makeup:				TOTAL
	Couple, no kids	Couple with kids	Single, no kids	Single with kids	
Park use should be controlled to protect environment *					
Strongly agree.....	54.5%	53.4%	64.3%	63.0%	57.1%
Somewhat agree.....	27.7%	31.7%	21.4%	22.2%	27.1%
Have no opinion.....	10.0%	6.9%	5.8%	3.7%	7.6%
Disagree.....	7.7%	7.9%	8.4%	11.1%	8.1%
In overcrowding, commercial use should be limited first *					
Strongly agree.....	53.6%	50.3%	61.0%	51.9%	54.4%
Somewhat agree.....	19.5%	19.0%	18.8%	22.2%	19.3%
Have no opinion.....	14.1%	15.9%	14.3%	7.4%	14.4%
Disagree.....	12.7%	14.8%	5.8%	18.5%	11.9%
AK should increase protection of historical areas					
Strongly agree.....	50.5%	44.4%	50.0%	77.8%	49.7%
Somewhat agree.....	31.4%	30.2%	34.4%	7.4%	30.7%
Have no opinion.....	8.6%	18.5%	8.4%	3.7%	11.5%
Disagree.....	9.5%	6.9%	7.1%	11.1%	8.1%
Trails should accommodate many types of activities					
Strongly agree.....	40.9%	52.9%	44.2%	66.7%	46.8%
Somewhat agree.....	35.9%	25.4%	26.0%	25.9%	29.5%
Have no opinion.....	9.1%	7.9%	4.5%	7.4%	7.5%
Disagree.....	14.1%	13.8%	25.3%		16.3%
Existing parks should be expanded with adjacent land *					
Strongly agree.....	35.5%	31.2%	42.9%	37.0%	36.1%
Somewhat agree.....	26.8%	30.7%	25.3%	22.2%	27.5%
Have no opinion.....	18.2%	19.0%	16.9%	22.2%	18.3%
Disagree.....	19.5%	19.0%	14.9%	18.5%	18.1%
Parks & rec programs reduce crime/delinquency *					
Strongly agree.....	31.4%	31.2%	35.7%	29.6%	32.4%
Somewhat agree.....	30.9%	31.2%	23.4%	22.2%	28.6%
Have no opinion.....	21.4%	20.6%	22.7%	18.5%	21.4%
Disagree.....	16.4%	16.9%	18.2%	29.6%	17.6%
AK should acquire private access-blocking land					
Strongly agree.....	32.7%	19.6%	35.7%	22.2%	28.8%
Somewhat agree.....	24.1%	20.6%	25.3%	25.9%	23.4%
Have no opinion.....	17.3%	26.5%	19.5%	25.9%	21.2%
Disagree.....	25.9%	33.3%	19.5%	25.9%	26.6%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE C3.1: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY FAMILY MAKEUP – PART 2 OF 2

	Family makeup:				TOTAL
	Couple, no kids	Couple with kids	Single, no kids	Single with kids	
Parks/ rec land should be used to promote tourism *					
Strongly agree.....	29.5%	28.6%	26.0%	37.0%	28.6%
Somewhat agree.....	38.6%	36.0%	30.5%	33.3%	35.4%
Have no opinion.....	13.2%	12.2%	15.6%		12.9%
Disagree.....	18.6%	23.3%	27.9%	29.6%	23.1%
Access to military lands for rec use should be improved *					
Strongly agree.....	25.9%	27.0%	28.6%	44.4%	27.8%
Somewhat agree.....	21.8%	20.1%	29.9%	14.8%	23.1%
Have no opinion.....	31.8%	27.5%	27.3%	25.9%	29.0%
Disagree.....	20.5%	25.4%	14.3%	14.8%	20.2%
Hearing motors/ vehicles hurts my rec experience					
Strongly agree.....	32.7%	17.5%	37.0%	3.7%	27.6%
Somewhat agree.....	18.6%	16.9%	14.9%	33.3%	17.8%
Have no opinion.....	10.5%	9.0%	11.0%	7.4%	10.0%
Disagree.....	38.2%	56.6%	37.0%	55.6%	44.6%
There are enough convenient parks and rec lands *					
Strongly agree.....	21.4%	25.4%	24.7%	33.3%	24.1%
Somewhat agree.....	30.9%	36.5%	30.5%	25.9%	32.4%
Have no opinion.....	8.6%	9.5%	7.1%	7.4%	8.5%
Disagree.....	39.1%	28.6%	37.7%	33.3%	35.1%
I seek out rec places with historical significance					
Strongly agree.....	28.2%	20.6%	18.8%	14.8%	22.7%
Somewhat agree.....	35.0%	28.6%	39.6%	33.3%	34.1%
Have no opinion.....	14.5%	14.3%	13.0%	7.4%	13.7%
Disagree.....	22.3%	36.5%	28.6%	44.4%	29.5%
Parks and rec facilities are often too crowded *					
Strongly agree.....	16.4%	10.1%	17.5%	14.8%	14.6%
Somewhat agree.....	23.6%	24.9%	24.7%	22.2%	24.2%
Have no opinion.....	15.5%	12.2%	11.7%	18.5%	13.6%
Disagree.....	44.5%	52.9%	46.1%	44.4%	47.6%
Number for all.....	220	189	154	27	590

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C3.2: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY GENDER – PART 1 OF 2

	Gender:		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Park use should be controlled to protect environment			
Strongly agree.....	52.4%	61.5%	57.2%
Somewhat agree.....	30.8%	23.9%	27.2%
Have no opinion.....	5.9%	9.2%	7.7%
Disagree.....	10.8%	5.4%	8.0%
In overcrowding, commercial use should be limited first *			
Strongly agree.....	55.9%	53.2%	54.5%
Somewhat agree.....	20.6%	17.8%	19.2%
Have no opinion.....	10.8%	17.2%	14.2%
Disagree.....	12.6%	11.8%	12.2%
AK should increase protection of historical areas			
Strongly agree.....	42.3%	57.6%	50.3%
Somewhat agree.....	34.6%	26.4%	30.3%
Have no opinion.....	10.8%	11.8%	11.3%
Disagree.....	12.2%	4.1%	8.0%
Trails should accommodate many types of activities *			
Strongly agree.....	46.9%	47.1%	47.0%
Somewhat agree.....	30.8%	28.3%	29.5%
Have no opinion.....	5.6%	8.9%	7.3%
Disagree.....	16.8%	15.6%	16.2%
Existing parks should be expanded with adjacent land *			
Strongly agree.....	39.5%	33.1%	36.2%
Somewhat agree.....	28.7%	26.1%	27.3%
Have no opinion.....	15.4%	21.3%	18.5%
Disagree.....	16.4%	19.4%	18.0%
Parks & rec programs reduce crime/delinquency			
Strongly agree.....	28.3%	36.0%	32.3%
Somewhat agree.....	32.5%	24.5%	28.3%
Have no opinion.....	18.9%	23.2%	21.2%
Disagree.....	20.3%	16.2%	18.2%
AK should acquire private access-blocking land			
Strongly agree.....	34.6%	24.2%	29.2%
Somewhat agree.....	23.1%	23.2%	23.2%
Have no opinion.....	17.1%	24.5%	21.0%
Disagree.....	25.2%	28.0%	26.7%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE C3.2: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY GENDER – PART 2 OF 2

	Gender:		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Parks/ rec land should be used to promote tourism			
Strongly agree.....	28.3%	29.6%	29.0%
Somewhat agree.....	32.2%	38.2%	35.3%
Have no opinion.....	10.5%	15.0%	12.8%
Disagree.....	29.0%	17.2%	22.8%
Access to military lands for rec use should be improved			
Strongly agree.....	33.6%	22.9%	28.0%
Somewhat agree.....	29.0%	16.9%	22.7%
Have no opinion.....	20.6%	36.3%	28.8%
Disagree.....	16.8%	23.9%	20.5%
Hearing motors/ vehicles hurts my rec experience *			
Strongly agree.....	23.8%	31.5%	27.8%
Somewhat agree.....	19.2%	15.9%	17.5%
Have no opinion.....	9.1%	11.5%	10.3%
Disagree.....	47.9%	41.1%	44.3%
There are enough convenient parks and rec lands *			
Strongly agree.....	25.9%	22.6%	24.2%
Somewhat agree.....	33.9%	30.6%	32.2%
Have no opinion.....	5.9%	10.5%	8.3%
Disagree.....	34.3%	36.3%	35.3%
I seek out rec places with historical significance			
Strongly agree.....	19.6%	26.1%	23.0%
Somewhat agree.....	32.5%	35.4%	34.0%
Have no opinion.....	11.5%	15.6%	13.7%
Disagree.....	36.4%	22.9%	29.3%
Parks and rec facilities are often too crowded *			
Strongly agree.....	17.1%	13.4%	15.2%
Somewhat agree.....	27.6%	21.0%	24.2%
Have no opinion.....	11.5%	15.0%	13.3%
Disagree.....	43.7%	50.6%	47.3%
Number for all.....	286	314	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C3.3: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY AGE – PART 1 OF 2

	Age group:					TOTAL
	18 to 29	29 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Over 60	
Park use should be controlled to protect environment *						
Strongly agree.....	62.0%	59.3%	58.7%	57.8%	47.1%	57.2%
Somewhat agree.....	27.2%	25.5%	24.7%	23.9%	36.5%	27.2%
Have no opinion.....	2.2%	6.2%	9.3%	11.0%	8.7%	7.7%
Disagree.....	8.7%	9.0%	7.3%	7.3%	7.7%	8.0%
In overcrowding, commercial use should be limited first						
Strongly agree.....	53.3%	63.4%	49.3%	66.1%	38.5%	54.5%
Somewhat agree.....	18.5%	17.2%	22.0%	11.0%	26.9%	19.2%
Have no opinion.....	17.4%	9.7%	14.0%	16.5%	15.4%	14.2%
Disagree.....	10.9%	9.7%	14.7%	6.4%	19.2%	12.2%
AK should increase protection of historical areas						
Strongly agree.....	46.7%	40.7%	54.0%	63.3%	48.1%	50.3%
Somewhat agree.....	41.3%	35.2%	25.3%	23.9%	27.9%	30.3%
Have no opinion.....	8.7%	13.8%	12.0%	5.5%	15.4%	11.3%
Disagree.....	3.3%	10.3%	8.7%	7.3%	8.7%	8.0%
Trails should accommodate many types of activities *						
Strongly agree.....	51.1%	46.9%	50.7%	40.4%	45.2%	47.0%
Somewhat agree.....	28.3%	23.4%	27.3%	36.7%	34.6%	29.5%
Have no opinion.....	6.5%	6.2%	8.7%	5.5%	9.6%	7.3%
Disagree.....	14.1%	23.4%	13.3%	17.4%	10.6%	16.2%
Existing parks should be expanded with adjacent land *						
Strongly agree.....	42.4%	40.7%	34.0%	33.9%	29.8%	36.2%
Somewhat agree.....	32.6%	27.6%	24.7%	28.4%	25.0%	27.3%
Have no opinion.....	14.1%	13.1%	22.7%	18.3%	24.0%	18.5%
Disagree.....	10.9%	18.6%	18.7%	19.3%	21.2%	18.0%
Parks & rec programs reduce crime/delinquency *						
Strongly agree.....	27.2%	31.7%	35.3%	32.1%	33.7%	32.3%
Somewhat agree.....	23.9%	33.8%	26.7%	28.4%	26.9%	28.3%
Have no opinion.....	26.1%	17.9%	20.0%	22.9%	21.2%	21.2%
Disagree.....	22.8%	16.6%	18.0%	16.5%	18.3%	18.2%
AK should acquire private access-blocking land *						
Strongly agree.....	32.6%	29.7%	28.0%	30.3%	26.0%	29.2%
Somewhat agree.....	18.5%	22.1%	20.0%	22.9%	33.7%	23.2%
Have no opinion.....	18.5%	23.4%	18.0%	24.8%	20.2%	21.0%
Disagree.....	30.4%	24.8%	34.0%	22.0%	20.2%	26.7%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE C3.3: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY AGE – PART 2 OF 2

	Age group:					TOTAL
	18 to 29	29 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Over 60	
Parks/ rec land should be used to promote tourism *						
Strongly agree.....	28.3%	24.8%	32.0%	29.4%	30.8%	29.0%
Somewhat agree.....	34.8%	35.9%	34.0%	33.9%	38.5%	35.3%
Have no opinion.....	13.0%	11.7%	18.7%	9.2%	9.6%	12.8%
Disagree.....	23.9%	27.6%	15.3%	27.5%	21.2%	22.8%
Access to military lands for rec use should be improved *						
Strongly agree.....	38.0%	32.4%	25.3%	22.9%	22.1%	28.0%
Somewhat agree.....	20.7%	22.8%	19.3%	26.6%	25.0%	22.7%
Have no opinion.....	27.2%	24.1%	30.7%	32.1%	30.8%	28.8%
Disagree.....	14.1%	20.7%	24.7%	18.3%	22.1%	20.5%
Hearing motors/ vehicles hurts my rec experience *						
Strongly agree.....	21.7%	31.7%	22.7%	31.2%	31.7%	27.8%
Somewhat agree.....	15.2%	14.5%	21.3%	19.3%	16.3%	17.5%
Have no opinion.....	8.7%	8.3%	14.7%	5.5%	13.5%	10.3%
Disagree.....	54.3%	45.5%	41.3%	44.0%	38.5%	44.3%
There are enough convenient parks and rec lands *						
Strongly agree.....	23.9%	20.7%	26.7%	31.2%	18.3%	24.2%
Somewhat agree.....	37.0%	37.2%	29.3%	22.9%	34.6%	32.2%
Have no opinion.....	9.8%	5.5%	8.7%	9.2%	9.6%	8.3%
Disagree.....	29.3%	36.6%	35.3%	36.7%	37.5%	35.3%
I seek out rec places with historical significance *						
Strongly agree.....	19.6%	19.3%	29.3%	22.0%	23.1%	23.0%
Somewhat agree.....	30.4%	36.6%	32.0%	36.7%	33.7%	34.0%
Have no opinion.....	16.3%	8.3%	15.3%	17.4%	12.5%	13.7%
Disagree.....	33.7%	35.9%	23.3%	23.9%	30.8%	29.3%
Parks and rec facilities are often too crowded *						
Strongly agree.....	9.8%	12.4%	21.3%	17.4%	12.5%	15.2%
Somewhat agree.....	22.8%	29.0%	22.7%	20.2%	25.0%	24.2%
Have no opinion.....	10.9%	11.7%	10.7%	15.6%	19.2%	13.3%
Disagree.....	56.5%	46.9%	45.3%	46.8%	43.3%	47.3%
Number for all.....	92	145	150	109	104	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C3.4: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY INCOME— PART 1 OF 2

	Household Income:					TOTAL
	\$20,000	\$21,000	\$41,000	\$81,000	More	
	or less	to	to	to	than	
	\$40,000	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$100,000		
Park use should be controlled to protect environment						
Strongly agree.....	62.2%	63.4%	60.5%	39.0%	67.0%	58.9%
Somewhat agree.....	21.6%	21.5%	27.0%	39.0%	21.3%	26.5%
Have no opinion.....	8.1%	5.4%	6.5%	11.0%	3.2%	6.5%
Disagree.....	8.1%	9.7%	5.9%	11.0%	8.5%	8.1%
In overcrowding, commercial use should be limited first*						
Strongly agree.....	54.1%	55.9%	57.3%	50.0%	52.1%	54.6%
Somewhat agree.....	16.2%	15.1%	18.4%	25.6%	19.1%	18.9%
Have no opinion.....	21.6%	15.1%	11.9%	12.2%	11.7%	13.2%
Disagree.....	8.1%	14.0%	12.4%	12.2%	17.0%	13.2%
AK should increase protection of historical areas *						
Strongly agree.....	51.4%	44.1%	54.6%	43.9%	57.4%	51.1%
Somewhat agree.....	32.4%	38.7%	25.4%	37.8%	19.1%	29.3%
Have no opinion.....	13.5%	11.8%	11.4%	8.5%	12.8%	11.4%
Disagree.....	2.7%	5.4%	8.6%	9.8%	10.6%	8.1%
Trails should accommodate many types of activities *						
Strongly agree.....	48.6%	41.9%	50.8%	43.9%	54.3%	48.5%
Somewhat agree.....	24.3%	30.1%	23.8%	37.8%	29.8%	28.5%
Have no opinion.....	10.8%	7.5%	5.4%	9.8%	6.4%	7.1%
Disagree.....	16.2%	20.4%	20.0%	8.5%	9.6%	15.9%
Existing parks should be expanded with adjacent land *						
Strongly agree.....	37.8%	43.0%	35.7%	32.9%	42.6%	38.1%
Somewhat agree.....	29.7%	23.7%	28.6%	28.0%	25.5%	27.1%
Have no opinion.....	13.5%	19.4%	18.4%	19.5%	10.6%	16.9%
Disagree.....	18.9%	14.0%	17.3%	19.5%	21.3%	17.9%
Parks & rec programs reduce crime/delinquency *						
Strongly agree.....	35.1%	33.3%	36.8%	28.0%	36.2%	34.4%
Somewhat agree.....	24.3%	29.0%	24.3%	34.1%	33.0%	28.5%
Have no opinion.....	29.7%	16.1%	21.1%	23.2%	13.8%	19.8%
Disagree.....	10.8%	21.5%	17.8%	14.6%	17.0%	17.3%
AK should acquire private access-blocking land *						
Strongly agree.....	21.6%	38.7%	31.4%	26.8%	29.8%	31.0%
Somewhat agree.....	32.4%	19.4%	23.8%	22.0%	24.5%	23.4%
Have no opinion.....	18.9%	22.6%	20.5%	15.9%	22.3%	20.4%
Disagree.....	27.0%	19.4%	24.3%	35.4%	23.4%	25.3%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE C3.4: AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS BY INCOME— PART 2 OF 2

	Household Income:					TOTAL
	\$20,000	\$21,000	\$41,000	\$81,000	More	
	or less	to	to	to	than	
	\$40,000	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$100,000		
Parks/ rec land should be used to promote tourism *						
Strongly agree.....	24.3%	29.0%	33.5%	22.0%	35.1%	30.3%
Somewhat agree.....	37.8%	29.0%	31.4%	46.3%	37.2%	35.0%
Have no opinion.....	16.2%	17.2%	12.4%	6.1%	12.8%	12.6%
Disagree.....	21.6%	24.7%	22.7%	25.6%	14.9%	22.0%
Access to military lands for rec use should be improved *						
Strongly agree.....	32.4%	29.0%	27.6%	25.6%	35.1%	29.3%
Somewhat agree.....	24.3%	30.1%	22.2%	24.4%	21.3%	24.0%
Have no opinion.....	35.1%	24.7%	26.5%	25.6%	24.5%	26.3%
Disagree.....	8.1%	16.1%	23.8%	24.4%	19.1%	20.4%
Hearing motors/ vehicles hurts my rec experience *						
Strongly agree.....	21.6%	31.2%	30.3%	18.3%	30.9%	27.9%
Somewhat agree.....	13.5%	16.1%	15.1%	25.6%	22.3%	18.3%
Have no opinion.....	13.5%	10.8%	10.8%	8.5%	5.3%	9.6%
Disagree.....	51.4%	41.9%	43.8%	47.6%	41.5%	44.2%
There are enough convenient parks and rec lands *						
Strongly agree.....	21.6%	28.0%	25.9%	22.0%	21.3%	24.4%
Somewhat agree.....	27.0%	26.9%	29.7%	39.0%	39.4%	32.4%
Have no opinion.....	13.5%	5.4%	9.7%	7.3%	1.1%	7.1%
Disagree.....	37.8%	39.8%	34.6%	31.7%	38.3%	36.0%
I seek out rec places with historical significance *						
Strongly agree.....	13.5%	31.2%	20.5%	18.3%	28.7%	23.2%
Somewhat agree.....	48.6%	31.2%	36.2%	36.6%	27.7%	34.6%
Have no opinion.....	13.5%	10.8%	13.0%	12.2%	10.6%	12.0%
Disagree.....	24.3%	26.9%	30.3%	32.9%	33.0%	30.1%
Parks and rec facilities are often too crowded *						
Strongly agree.....	10.8%	24.7%	13.0%	18.3%	12.8%	15.9%
Somewhat agree.....	21.6%	26.9%	25.4%	25.6%	22.3%	24.8%
Have no opinion.....	16.2%	14.0%	10.3%	13.4%	10.6%	12.0%
Disagree.....	51.4%	34.4%	51.4%	42.7%	54.3%	47.3%
Number for all.....	37	93	185	82	94	491

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C4.1: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY FAMILY MAKEUP – PART 1 OF 3

	Family makeup:				TOTAL
	Couple, no kids	Couple with kids	Single, no kids	Single with kids	
Maintain existing trails *					
Very Important.....	70.0%	61.4%	66.9%	88.9%	67.3%
Somewhat Important.....	24.5%	31.2%	25.3%	11.1%	26.3%
Neutral.....	2.7%	4.8%	3.9%		3.6%
Unimportant.....	2.7%	2.6%	3.9%		2.9%
Build roadside toilets at regular intervals *					
Very Important.....	65.9%	57.1%	64.3%	66.7%	62.7%
Somewhat Important.....	21.4%	22.2%	20.8%	11.1%	21.0%
Neutral.....	4.5%	6.3%	4.5%	11.1%	5.4%
Unimportant.....	8.2%	14.3%	10.4%	11.1%	10.8%
Improve maintenance of existing facilities *					
Very Important.....	59.1%	53.4%	61.7%	63.0%	58.1%
Somewhat Important.....	25.9%	31.7%	27.9%	37.0%	28.8%
Neutral.....	12.3%	9.0%	5.8%		9.0%
Unimportant.....	2.7%	5.8%	4.5%		4.1%
More facilities for the disabled *					
Very Important.....	47.7%	46.6%	50.0%	59.3%	48.5%
Somewhat Important.....	35.0%	34.4%	30.5%	29.6%	33.4%
Neutral.....	9.5%	16.4%	11.0%	3.7%	11.9%
Unimportant.....	7.7%	2.6%	8.4%	7.4%	6.3%
More public use cabins *					
Very Important.....	48.2%	44.4%	51.9%	48.1%	48.0%
Somewhat Important.....	33.2%	30.2%	25.3%	29.6%	30.0%
Neutral.....	10.5%	12.7%	12.3%	14.8%	11.9%
Unimportant.....	8.2%	12.7%	10.4%	7.4%	10.2%
More trails for non-motorized use only *					
Very Important.....	43.2%	37.0%	47.4%	44.4%	42.4%
Somewhat Important.....	28.6%	22.2%	26.0%	29.6%	25.9%
Neutral.....	13.2%	18.5%	9.1%	11.1%	13.7%
Unimportant.....	15.0%	22.2%	17.5%	14.8%	18.0%
Build new parks & rec areas from existing state land *					
Very Important.....	43.2%	32.8%	39.6%	44.4%	39.0%
Somewhat Important.....	35.9%	40.7%	40.9%	37.0%	38.8%
Neutral.....	10.5%	19.0%	11.7%	3.7%	13.2%
Unimportant.....	10.5%	7.4%	7.8%	14.8%	9.0%
More picnic areas *					
Very Important.....	40.9%	35.4%	39.0%	48.1%	39.0%
Somewhat Important.....	36.4%	31.2%	35.1%	22.2%	33.7%
Neutral.....	11.8%	12.7%	11.0%	14.8%	12.0%
Unimportant.....	10.9%	20.6%	14.9%	14.8%	15.3%

Column percentages * Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE C4.1: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY FAMILY MAKEUP – PART 2 OF 3

	Family makeup:				TOTAL
	Couple, no kids	Couple with kids	Single, no kids	Single with kids	
Upgrade existing park roads *					
Very Important.....	38.2%	39.2%	36.4%	44.4%	38.3%
Somewhat Important.....	33.2%	30.2%	37.7%	40.7%	33.7%
Neutral.....	19.5%	17.5%	16.2%	7.4%	17.5%
Unimportant.....	9.1%	13.2%	9.7%	7.4%	10.5%
More trailheads along highways *					
Very Important.....	40.9%	29.1%	45.5%	40.7%	38.3%
Somewhat Important.....	30.0%	32.8%	30.5%	22.2%	30.7%
Neutral.....	15.0%	20.6%	11.0%	25.9%	16.3%
Unimportant.....	14.1%	17.5%	13.0%	11.1%	14.7%
More trails for legal use of off-road vehicles					
Very Important.....	26.8%	42.9%	33.1%	44.4%	34.4%
Somewhat Important.....	22.7%	15.9%	21.4%	37.0%	20.8%
Neutral.....	15.9%	15.3%	11.7%	7.4%	14.2%
Unimportant.....	34.5%	25.9%	33.8%	11.1%	30.5%
Increase the level of law enforcement *					
Very Important.....	33.2%	34.4%	30.5%	37.0%	33.1%
Somewhat Important.....	33.2%	31.7%	31.2%	22.2%	31.7%
Neutral.....	17.7%	14.8%	14.9%	14.8%	15.9%
Unimportant.....	15.9%	19.0%	23.4%	25.9%	19.3%
More organized recreation programs in parks *					
Very Important.....	25.0%	32.8%	33.1%	44.4%	30.5%
Somewhat Important.....	28.2%	30.2%	33.1%	22.2%	29.8%
Neutral.....	22.3%	20.1%	14.3%	18.5%	19.3%
Unimportant.....	24.5%	16.9%	19.5%	14.8%	20.3%
More boat launches *					
Very Important.....	33.6%	25.9%	27.3%	33.3%	29.5%
Somewhat Important.....	26.8%	29.6%	31.8%	18.5%	28.6%
Neutral.....	23.2%	22.2%	22.7%	18.5%	22.5%
Unimportant.....	16.4%	22.2%	18.2%	29.6%	19.3%
Provide more RV dump stations *					
Very Important.....	32.3%	29.1%	26.6%	22.2%	29.3%
Somewhat Important.....	25.0%	22.2%	20.1%	29.6%	23.1%
Neutral.....	30.5%	38.6%	38.3%	29.6%	35.1%
Unimportant.....	12.3%	10.1%	14.9%	18.5%	12.5%
More RV accessible sites at campgrounds *					
Very Important.....	23.2%	23.8%	22.7%	14.8%	22.9%
Somewhat Important.....	27.7%	18.5%	20.1%	22.2%	22.5%
Neutral.....	24.5%	29.1%	25.3%	22.2%	26.1%
Unimportant.....	24.5%	28.6%	31.8%	40.7%	28.5%

Column percentages * Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

TABLE C4.1: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY FAMILY MAKEUP – PART 3 OF 3

	Family makeup:				TOTAL
	Couple, no kids	Couple with kids	Single, no kids	Single with kids	
Acquire private land for new parks and rec areas					
Very Important.....	21.8%	16.4%	19.5%	37.0%	20.2%
Somewhat Important.....	30.0%	24.9%	38.3%	25.9%	30.3%
Neutral.....	16.4%	16.4%	12.3%	14.8%	15.3%
Unimportant.....	31.8%	42.3%	29.9%	22.2%	34.2%
More visitor centers *					
Very Important.....	17.7%	18.0%	20.1%	22.2%	18.6%
Somewhat Important.....	30.5%	21.7%	29.9%	37.0%	27.8%
Neutral.....	19.5%	17.5%	12.3%	22.2%	17.1%
Unimportant.....	32.3%	42.9%	37.7%	18.5%	36.4%
Build tourist facilities on park lands					
Very Important.....	16.4%	18.0%	20.1%	25.9%	18.3%
Somewhat Important.....	31.8%	21.7%	34.4%	22.2%	28.8%
Neutral.....	23.6%	19.0%	14.3%	25.9%	19.8%
Unimportant.....	28.2%	41.3%	31.2%	25.9%	33.1%
Number for all.....	220	189	154	27	590

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

**TABLE C4.2: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY GENDER
– PART 1 OF 3**

	Gender:		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Maintain existing trails *			
Very Important.....	67.8%	67.2%	67.5%
Somewhat Important.....	26.2%	26.1%	26.2%
Neutral.....	2.8%	4.1%	3.5%
Unimportant.....	3.1%	2.5%	2.8%
Build roadside toilets at regular intervals			
Very Important.....	55.2%	70.1%	63.0%
Somewhat Important.....	24.8%	16.9%	20.7%
Neutral.....	5.2%	5.7%	5.5%
Unimportant.....	14.7%	7.3%	10.8%
Improve maintenance of existing facilities *			
Very Important.....	58.4%	58.0%	58.2%
Somewhat Important.....	28.0%	29.3%	28.7%
Neutral.....	9.1%	8.9%	9.0%
Unimportant.....	4.5%	3.8%	4.2%
More facilities for the disabled			
Very Important.....	40.2%	56.1%	48.5%
Somewhat Important.....	39.9%	27.1%	33.2%
Neutral.....	11.2%	13.1%	12.2%
Unimportant.....	8.7%	3.8%	6.2%
More public use cabins			
Very Important.....	47.2%	49.0%	48.2%
Somewhat Important.....	34.6%	25.2%	29.7%
Neutral.....	6.3%	17.2%	12.0%
Unimportant.....	11.9%	8.6%	10.2%
More trails for non-motorized use only			
Very Important.....	39.9%	45.2%	42.7%
Somewhat Important.....	25.9%	25.8%	25.8%
Neutral.....	9.1%	17.5%	13.5%
Unimportant.....	25.2%	11.5%	18.0%
Build new parks & rec areas from existing state land *			
Very Important.....	42.3%	36.3%	39.2%
Somewhat Important.....	39.2%	37.9%	38.5%
Neutral.....	10.1%	16.2%	13.3%
Unimportant.....	8.4%	9.6%	9.0%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

**TABLE C4.2: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY GENDER
– PART 2 OF 3**

	Gender:		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
More picnic areas			
Very Important.....	31.8%	45.5%	39.0%
Somewhat Important.....	39.2%	28.7%	33.7%
Neutral.....	9.8%	14.6%	12.3%
Unimportant.....	19.2%	11.1%	15.0%
Upgrade existing park roads			
Very Important.....	37.4%	39.8%	38.7%
Somewhat Important.....	39.2%	28.3%	33.5%
Neutral.....	13.3%	20.7%	17.2%
Unimportant.....	10.1%	11.1%	10.7%
More trailheads along highways			
Very Important.....	40.6%	36.9%	38.7%
Somewhat Important.....	33.2%	28.0%	30.5%
Neutral.....	11.2%	20.7%	16.2%
Unimportant.....	15.0%	14.3%	14.7%
More trails for legal use of off-road vehicles			
Very Important.....	40.6%	29.6%	34.8%
Somewhat Important.....	21.0%	20.1%	20.5%
Neutral.....	11.5%	16.6%	14.2%
Unimportant.....	26.9%	33.8%	30.5%
Increase the level of law enforcement			
Very Important.....	33.2%	33.8%	33.5%
Somewhat Important.....	32.5%	30.3%	31.3%
Neutral.....	11.9%	19.4%	15.8%
Unimportant.....	22.4%	16.6%	19.3%
More organized recreation programs in parks *			
Very Important.....	30.1%	32.2%	31.2%
Somewhat Important.....	31.1%	28.3%	29.7%
Neutral.....	15.7%	22.3%	19.2%
Unimportant.....	23.1%	17.2%	20.0%
More boat launches			
Very Important.....	33.6%	26.8%	30.0%
Somewhat Important.....	36.0%	21.3%	28.3%
Neutral.....	15.4%	29.3%	22.7%
Unimportant.....	15.0%	22.6%	19.0%
Provide more RV dump stations *			

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

**TABLE C4.2: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY GENDER
– PART 3 OF 3**

	Gender:		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Very Important.....	28.7%	29.9%	29.3%
Somewhat Important.....	23.4%	22.3%	22.8%
Neutral.....	32.2%	37.9%	35.2%
Unimportant.....	15.7%	9.9%	12.7%
More RV accessible sites at campgrounds *			
Very Important.....	25.9%	21.0%	23.3%
Somewhat Important.....	22.7%	21.7%	22.2%
Neutral.....	24.8%	27.1%	26.0%
Unimportant.....	26.6%	30.3%	28.5%
Acquire private land for new parks and rec areas *			
Very Important.....	20.3%	19.7%	20.0%
Somewhat Important.....	31.5%	29.0%	30.2%
Neutral.....	12.9%	18.2%	15.7%
Unimportant.....	35.3%	33.1%	34.2%
More visitor centers			
Very Important.....	15.4%	22.3%	19.0%
Somewhat Important.....	29.7%	25.5%	27.5%
Neutral.....	14.0%	20.1%	17.2%
Unimportant.....	40.9%	32.2%	36.3%
Build tourist facilities on park lands			
Very Important.....	18.9%	18.2%	18.5%
Somewhat Important.....	26.2%	30.6%	28.5%
Neutral.....	16.4%	22.6%	19.7%
Unimportant.....	38.5%	28.7%	33.3%
Number for all.....	286	314	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

**TABLE C4.3: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY AGE –
PART 1 OF 3**

	Age group:					TOTAL
	18 to 29	29 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Over 60	
Maintain existing trails *						
Very Important.....	68.5%	71.0%	68.7%	65.1%	62.5%	67.5%
Somewhat Important.....	23.9%	23.4%	26.0%	28.4%	29.8%	26.2%
Neutral.....	4.3%	4.8%	3.3%	1.8%	2.9%	3.5%
Unimportant.....	3.3%	.7%	2.0%	4.6%	4.8%	2.8%
Build roadside toilets at regular intervals						
Very Important.....	53.3%	58.6%	66.7%	57.8%	77.9%	63.0%
Somewhat Important.....	20.7%	20.7%	22.7%	24.8%	13.5%	20.7%
Neutral.....	8.7%	6.2%	3.3%	5.5%	4.8%	5.5%
Unimportant.....	17.4%	14.5%	7.3%	11.9%	3.8%	10.8%
Improve maintenance of existing facilities *						
Very Important.....	58.7%	57.9%	60.0%	56.9%	56.7%	58.2%
Somewhat Important.....	30.4%	30.3%	26.7%	31.2%	25.0%	28.7%
Neutral.....	7.6%	9.0%	8.7%	6.4%	13.5%	9.0%
Unimportant.....	3.3%	2.8%	4.7%	5.5%	4.8%	4.2%
More facilities for the disabled *						
Very Important.....	47.8%	47.6%	50.7%	45.0%	51.0%	48.5%
Somewhat Important.....	37.0%	36.6%	32.0%	26.6%	33.7%	33.2%
Neutral.....	12.0%	13.8%	10.7%	17.4%	6.7%	12.2%
Unimportant.....	3.3%	2.1%	6.7%	11.0%	8.7%	6.2%
More public use cabins						
Very Important.....	45.7%	53.1%	51.3%	52.3%	34.6%	48.2%
Somewhat Important.....	31.5%	26.9%	26.7%	26.6%	39.4%	29.7%
Neutral.....	6.5%	10.3%	15.3%	13.8%	12.5%	12.0%
Unimportant.....	16.3%	9.7%	6.7%	7.3%	13.5%	10.2%
More trails for non-motorized use only *						
Very Important.....	42.4%	48.3%	43.3%	46.8%	29.8%	42.7%
Somewhat Important.....	30.4%	18.6%	22.7%	25.7%	36.5%	25.8%
Neutral.....	9.8%	13.1%	14.7%	12.8%	16.3%	13.5%
Unimportant.....	17.4%	20.0%	19.3%	14.7%	17.3%	18.0%
Build new parks & rec areas from existing state land *						
Very Important.....	42.4%	44.1%	40.0%	36.7%	30.8%	39.2%
Somewhat Important.....	41.3%	34.5%	38.0%	40.4%	40.4%	38.5%
Neutral.....	5.4%	14.5%	15.3%	14.7%	14.4%	13.3%
Unimportant.....	10.9%	6.9%	6.7%	8.3%	14.4%	9.0%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

**TABLE C4.3: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY AGE –
PART 2 OF 3**

	Age group:					TOTAL
	18 to 29	29 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Over 60	
More picnic areas *						
Very Important.....	34.8%	32.4%	44.0%	38.5%	45.2%	39.0%
Somewhat Important.....	43.5%	33.1%	32.0%	31.2%	30.8%	33.7%
Neutral.....	8.7%	12.4%	10.7%	16.5%	13.5%	12.3%
Unimportant.....	13.0%	22.1%	13.3%	13.8%	10.6%	15.0%
Upgrade existing park roads *						
Very Important.....	38.0%	39.3%	42.7%	31.2%	40.4%	38.7%
Somewhat Important.....	37.0%	35.9%	29.3%	34.9%	31.7%	33.5%
Neutral.....	16.3%	16.6%	18.0%	18.3%	16.3%	17.2%
Unimportant.....	8.7%	8.3%	10.0%	15.6%	11.5%	10.7%
More trailheads along highways *						
Very Important.....	42.4%	37.9%	41.3%	42.2%	28.8%	38.7%
Somewhat Important.....	31.5%	27.6%	32.7%	28.4%	32.7%	30.5%
Neutral.....	12.0%	15.2%	15.3%	15.6%	23.1%	16.2%
Unimportant.....	14.1%	19.3%	10.7%	13.8%	15.4%	14.7%
More trails for legal use of off-road vehicles						
Very Important.....	48.9%	33.8%	36.7%	34.9%	21.2%	34.8%
Somewhat Important.....	20.7%	14.5%	24.0%	15.6%	28.8%	20.5%
Neutral.....	12.0%	14.5%	11.3%	14.7%	19.2%	14.2%
Unimportant.....	18.5%	37.2%	28.0%	34.9%	30.8%	30.5%
Increase the level of law enforcement *						
Very Important.....	29.3%	31.0%	40.0%	28.4%	36.5%	33.5%
Somewhat Important.....	35.9%	31.7%	29.3%	28.4%	32.7%	31.3%
Neutral.....	10.9%	17.2%	14.0%	17.4%	19.2%	15.8%
Unimportant.....	23.9%	20.0%	16.7%	25.7%	11.5%	19.3%
More organized recreation programs in parks						
Very Important.....	33.7%	37.9%	38.7%	17.4%	23.1%	31.2%
Somewhat Important.....	33.7%	31.7%	24.0%	31.2%	29.8%	29.7%
Neutral.....	14.1%	13.8%	22.7%	25.7%	19.2%	19.2%
Unimportant.....	18.5%	16.6%	14.7%	25.7%	27.9%	20.0%
More boat launches						
Very Important.....	30.4%	22.8%	36.7%	33.0%	26.9%	30.0%
Somewhat Important.....	35.9%	39.3%	20.7%	20.2%	26.0%	28.3%
Neutral.....	15.2%	20.7%	21.3%	26.6%	29.8%	22.7%
Unimportant.....	18.5%	17.2%	21.3%	20.2%	17.3%	19.0%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

**TABLE C4.3: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY AGE –
PART 3 OF 3**

	Age group:					TOTAL
	18 to 29	29 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Over 60	
Provide more RV dump stations						
Very Important.....	14.1%	28.3%	30.0%	30.3%	42.3%	29.3%
Somewhat Important.....	23.9%	15.2%	24.0%	23.9%	29.8%	22.8%
Neutral.....	44.6%	49.0%	32.7%	26.6%	20.2%	35.2%
Unimportant.....	17.4%	7.6%	13.3%	19.3%	7.7%	12.7%
More RV accessible sites at campgrounds						
Very Important.....	10.9%	19.3%	30.0%	24.8%	28.8%	23.3%
Somewhat Important.....	26.1%	17.2%	20.7%	24.8%	25.0%	22.2%
Neutral.....	29.3%	38.6%	22.7%	18.3%	18.3%	26.0%
Unimportant.....	33.7%	24.8%	26.7%	32.1%	27.9%	28.5%
Acquire private land for new parks and rec areas *						
Very Important.....	14.1%	20.7%	20.0%	25.7%	18.3%	20.0%
Somewhat Important.....	33.7%	29.0%	24.0%	36.7%	30.8%	30.2%
Neutral.....	15.2%	13.1%	21.3%	11.9%	15.4%	15.7%
Unimportant.....	37.0%	37.2%	34.7%	25.7%	35.6%	34.2%
More visitor centers *						
Very Important.....	19.6%	14.5%	19.3%	17.4%	26.0%	19.0%
Somewhat Important.....	28.3%	29.7%	24.7%	29.4%	26.0%	27.5%
Neutral.....	12.0%	15.9%	20.0%	20.2%	16.3%	17.2%
Unimportant.....	40.2%	40.0%	36.0%	33.0%	31.7%	36.3%
Build tourist facilities on park lands						
Very Important.....	17.4%	16.6%	19.3%	19.3%	20.2%	18.5%
Somewhat Important.....	30.4%	27.6%	24.7%	26.6%	35.6%	28.5%
Neutral.....	18.5%	12.4%	26.7%	16.5%	24.0%	19.7%
Unimportant.....	33.7%	43.4%	29.3%	37.6%	20.2%	33.3%
Number for all.....	92	145	150	109	104	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

**TABLE C4.4: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY INCOME
– PART 1 OF 3**

	Household Income:					TOTAL
	\$20,000	\$21,000	\$41,000	\$81,000	More	
	or less	to	to	to	than	
		\$40,000	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
Maintain existing trails *						
Very Important.....	64.9%	74.2%	69.2%	63.4%	68.1%	68.6%
Somewhat Important.....	18.9%	18.3%	28.1%	32.9%	24.5%	25.7%
Neutral.....	8.1%	5.4%	1.1%	2.4%	3.2%	3.1%
Unimportant.....	8.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.2%	4.3%	2.6%
Build roadside toilets at regular intervals *						
Very Important.....	70.3%	65.6%	64.3%	62.2%	58.5%	63.5%
Somewhat Important.....	13.5%	18.3%	18.9%	28.0%	22.3%	20.6%
Neutral.....		5.4%	3.8%	3.7%	8.5%	4.7%
Unimportant.....	16.2%	10.8%	13.0%	6.1%	10.6%	11.2%
Improve maintenance of existing facilities *						
Very Important.....	56.8%	65.6%	57.8%	52.4%	55.3%	57.8%
Somewhat Important.....	35.1%	22.6%	30.8%	34.1%	24.5%	28.9%
Neutral.....	2.7%	7.5%	8.6%	8.5%	12.8%	8.8%
Unimportant.....	5.4%	4.3%	2.7%	4.9%	7.4%	4.5%
More facilities for the disabled *						
Very Important.....	51.4%	59.1%	49.2%	45.1%	43.6%	49.5%
Somewhat Important.....	32.4%	32.3%	31.4%	34.1%	36.2%	33.0%
Neutral.....	8.1%	6.5%	13.0%	11.0%	13.8%	11.2%
Unimportant.....	8.1%	2.2%	6.5%	9.8%	6.4%	6.3%
More public use cabins *						
Very Important.....	54.1%	52.7%	49.2%	40.2%	51.1%	49.1%
Somewhat Important.....	24.3%	28.0%	29.2%	39.0%	25.5%	29.5%
Neutral.....	5.4%	7.5%	11.9%	14.6%	14.9%	11.6%
Unimportant.....	16.2%	11.8%	9.7%	6.1%	8.5%	9.8%
More trails for non-motorized use only *						
Very Important.....	51.4%	41.9%	49.7%	37.8%	38.3%	44.2%
Somewhat Important.....	18.9%	26.9%	23.2%	31.7%	26.6%	25.7%
Neutral.....	13.5%	11.8%	13.0%	12.2%	12.8%	12.6%
Unimportant.....	16.2%	19.4%	14.1%	18.3%	22.3%	17.5%
Build new parks & rec areas from existing state land *						
Very Important.....	27.0%	48.4%	43.8%	40.2%	35.1%	41.1%
Somewhat Important.....	48.6%	35.5%	37.8%	37.8%	37.2%	38.1%
Neutral.....	8.1%	11.8%	14.6%	11.0%	14.9%	13.0%
Unimportant.....	16.2%	4.3%	3.8%	11.0%	12.8%	7.7%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

**TABLE C4.4: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY INCOME
– PART 2 OF 3**

	Household Income:					TOTAL
	\$20,000	\$21,000	\$41,000	\$81,000	More	
	or less	to	to	to	than	
		\$40,000	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
More picnic areas *						
Very Important.....	45.9%	38.7%	39.5%	35.4%	44.7%	40.1%
Somewhat Important.....	29.7%	40.9%	33.0%	37.8%	26.6%	33.8%
Neutral.....	2.7%	9.7%	13.5%	7.3%	14.9%	11.2%
Unimportant.....	21.6%	10.8%	14.1%	19.5%	13.8%	14.9%
Upgrade existing park roads *						
Very Important.....	35.1%	45.2%	38.9%	36.6%	38.3%	39.3%
Somewhat Important.....	24.3%	34.4%	36.8%	39.0%	28.7%	34.2%
Neutral.....	29.7%	12.9%	13.5%	14.6%	20.2%	16.1%
Unimportant.....	10.8%	7.5%	10.8%	9.8%	12.8%	10.4%
More trailheads along highways						
Very Important.....	45.9%	43.0%	41.6%	34.1%	36.2%	39.9%
Somewhat Important.....	21.6%	30.1%	27.0%	37.8%	36.2%	30.8%
Neutral.....	13.5%	12.9%	18.9%	8.5%	11.7%	14.3%
Unimportant.....	18.9%	14.0%	12.4%	19.5%	16.0%	15.1%
More trails for legal use of off-road vehicles *						
Very Important.....	54.1%	33.3%	34.1%	32.9%	36.2%	35.6%
Somewhat Important.....	18.9%	20.4%	18.4%	26.8%	21.3%	20.8%
Neutral.....	2.7%	14.0%	15.1%	11.0%	12.8%	12.8%
Unimportant.....	24.3%	32.3%	32.4%	29.3%	29.8%	30.8%
Increase the level of law enforcement *						
Very Important.....	24.3%	31.2%	40.0%	29.3%	31.9%	33.8%
Somewhat Important.....	24.3%	35.5%	29.2%	40.2%	29.8%	32.0%
Neutral.....	13.5%	19.4%	13.0%	4.9%	17.0%	13.6%
Unimportant.....	37.8%	14.0%	17.8%	25.6%	21.3%	20.6%
More organized recreation programs in parks						
Very Important.....	32.4%	38.7%	31.9%	15.9%	31.9%	30.5%
Somewhat Important.....	24.3%	34.4%	31.4%	30.5%	25.5%	30.1%
Neutral.....	27.0%	17.2%	18.4%	26.8%	17.0%	20.0%
Unimportant.....	16.2%	9.7%	18.4%	26.8%	25.5%	19.3%
More boat launches *						
Very Important.....	37.8%	25.8%	28.1%	26.8%	41.5%	30.8%
Somewhat Important.....	32.4%	35.5%	26.5%	32.9%	23.4%	29.1%
Neutral.....	8.1%	16.1%	28.1%	19.5%	18.1%	21.0%
Unimportant.....	21.6%	22.6%	17.3%	20.7%	17.0%	19.1%

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

(continued)

**TABLE C4.4: DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BY INCOME
– PART 3 OF 3**

	Household Income:					TOTAL
	\$20,000	\$21,000	\$41,000	\$81,000	More	
	or less	to	to	to	than	
		\$40,000	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
Provide more RV dump stations						
Very Important.....	27.0%	30.1%	34.6%	30.5%	28.7%	31.4%
Somewhat Important.....	18.9%	18.3%	22.2%	32.9%	16.0%	21.8%
Neutral.....	45.9%	39.8%	33.0%	28.0%	33.0%	34.4%
Unimportant.....	8.1%	11.8%	10.3%	8.5%	22.3%	12.4%
More RV accessible sites at campgrounds						
Very Important.....	16.2%	20.4%	20.5%	37.8%	27.7%	24.4%
Somewhat Important.....	16.2%	19.4%	27.0%	22.0%	16.0%	21.8%
Neutral.....	27.0%	34.4%	23.8%	12.2%	25.5%	24.4%
Unimportant.....	40.5%	25.8%	28.6%	28.0%	30.9%	29.3%
Acquire private land for new parks and rec areas						
Very Important.....	24.3%	20.4%	18.4%	24.4%	25.5%	21.6%
Somewhat Important.....	24.3%	34.4%	37.3%	15.9%	34.0%	31.6%
Neutral.....	13.5%	6.5%	13.5%	22.0%	13.8%	13.6%
Unimportant.....	37.8%	38.7%	30.8%	37.8%	26.6%	33.2%
More visitor centers *						
Very Important.....	24.3%	16.1%	24.3%	19.5%	21.3%	21.4%
Somewhat Important.....	29.7%	36.6%	22.7%	29.3%	24.5%	27.3%
Neutral.....	8.1%	9.7%	19.5%	14.6%	13.8%	14.9%
Unimportant.....	37.8%	37.6%	33.5%	36.6%	40.4%	36.5%
Build tourist facilities on park lands *						
Very Important.....	13.5%	24.7%	18.9%	15.9%	24.5%	20.2%
Somewhat Important.....	35.1%	25.8%	31.9%	30.5%	25.5%	29.5%
Neutral.....	13.5%	19.4%	17.3%	18.3%	17.0%	17.5%
Unimportant.....	37.8%	30.1%	31.9%	35.4%	33.0%	32.8%
Number for all.....	37	93	185	82	94	491

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C5.1: ALLOCATING SCARCE FUNDS BY FAMILY MAKEUP

	Family makeup:				Total
	Couple, no kids	Couple with kids	Single, no kids	Single with kids	
Funds should be allocated towards: *					
Maintaining the present facilities...	87.3%	80.4%	86.4%	81.5%	84.6%
Developing new facilities.....	8.2%	15.3%	9.7%	14.8%	11.2%
No opinion.....	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	4.2%
Number.....	220	189	154	27	590

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C5.2: ALLOCATING SCARCE FUNDS BY GENDER

	Gender:		Total
	Male	Female	
Funds should be allocated towards:			
Maintaining the present facilities...	79.4%	88.9%	84.3%
Developing new facilities.....	14.0%	8.3%	11.0%
No opinion.....	6.6%	2.9%	4.7%
Number.....	286	314	600

Column percentages

TABLE C5.3: ALLOCATING SCARCE FUNDS BY AGE

	Age group:					Total
	18 to 29	29 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Over 60	
Funds should be allocated towards:						
Maintaining the present facilities.....	81.5%	82.8%	83.3%	89.0%	85.6%	84.3%
Developing new facilities....	9.8%	13.1%	15.3%	9.2%	4.8%	11.0%
No opinion.....	8.7%	4.1%	1.3%	1.8%	9.6%	4.7%
Number.....	92	145	150	109	104	600

Column percentages

TABLE C5.4: ALLOCATING SCARCE FUNDS BY INCOME

	Household Income:					Total
	\$20,000 or less	\$21,000 to \$40,000	\$41,000 to \$80,000	\$81,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	
Funds should be allocated towards: *						
Maintaining the present facilities.....	70.3%	83.9%	85.4%	87.8%	83.0%	83.9%
Developing new facilities....	18.9%	12.9%	11.4%	8.5%	12.8%	12.0%
No opinion.....	10.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.7%	4.3%	4.1%
Number.....	37	93	185	82	94	491

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C6.1: METHODS FOR PAYING FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY FAMILY MAKEUP

	Family makeup:				TOTAL
	Couple, no kids	Couple with kids	Single, no kids	Single with kids	
Allocate some of annual ATV fees to parks & rec *					
Strongly support.....	57.3%	50.3%	56.5%	44.4%	54.2%
Somewhat support.....	26.4%	25.9%	23.4%	22.2%	25.3%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	9.1%	7.4%	5.8%	11.1%	7.8%
Oppose.....	7.3%	16.4%	14.3%	22.2%	12.7%
Allocate some of annual RV fees to parks & rec *					
Strongly support.....	53.6%	51.3%	57.1%	44.4%	53.4%
Somewhat support.....	29.1%	31.2%	25.3%	29.6%	28.8%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	8.6%	11.1%	7.1%	3.7%	8.8%
Oppose.....	8.6%	6.3%	10.4%	22.2%	9.0%
A bond pkg on the ballot to fund deferred maintenance *					
Strongly support.....	34.5%	30.2%	35.7%	29.6%	33.2%
Somewhat support.....	28.2%	32.8%	30.5%	37.0%	30.7%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	12.3%	18.5%	12.3%	18.5%	14.6%
Oppose.....	25.0%	18.5%	21.4%	14.8%	21.5%
Collect a 1 cent per gal gas tax for parks & rec *					
Strongly support.....	22.7%	22.2%	26.6%	22.2%	23.6%
Somewhat support.....	18.6%	13.2%	16.9%	22.2%	16.6%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	12.7%	6.9%	3.9%	7.4%	8.3%
Oppose.....	45.9%	57.7%	52.6%	48.1%	51.5%
A one % tax on the purchase of outdoor gear. *					
Strongly support.....	18.2%	18.0%	16.9%	25.9%	18.1%
Somewhat support.....	20.0%	14.8%	21.4%	11.1%	18.3%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	12.3%	9.0%	4.5%	14.8%	9.3%
Oppose.....	49.5%	58.2%	57.1%	48.1%	54.2%
Number for all.....	220	189	154	27	590

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C6.2: METHODS FOR PAYING FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY GENDER

	Gender:		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Allocate some of annual ATV fees to parks & rec *			
Strongly support.....	51.4%	57.3%	54.5%
Somewhat support.....	25.5%	24.2%	24.8%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Oppose.....	15.0%	10.5%	12.7%
Allocate some of annual RV fees to parks & rec *			
Strongly support.....	50.7%	55.4%	53.2%
Somewhat support.....	29.4%	27.7%	28.5%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	11.2%	7.3%	9.2%
Oppose.....	8.7%	9.6%	9.2%
A bond pkg on the ballot to fund deferred maintenance			
Strongly support.....	31.8%	34.7%	33.3%
Somewhat support.....	34.6%	26.8%	30.5%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	10.1%	19.1%	14.8%
Oppose.....	23.4%	19.4%	21.3%
Collect a 1 cent per gal gas tax for parks & rec *			
Strongly support.....	22.7%	24.2%	23.5%
Somewhat support.....	16.4%	16.2%	16.3%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	8.0%	9.6%	8.8%
Oppose.....	52.8%	50.0%	51.3%
A one % tax on the purchase of outdoor gear. *			
Strongly support.....	18.5%	17.8%	18.2%
Somewhat support.....	15.7%	20.1%	18.0%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	8.7%	10.2%	9.5%
Oppose.....	57.0%	51.9%	54.3%
Number for all.....	286	314	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C6.3: METHODS FOR PAYING FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY AGE

	Age group:					TOTAL
	18 to 29	29 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Over 60	
Allocate some of annual ATV fees to parks & rec						
Strongly support.....	43.5%	60.7%	51.3%	60.6%	53.8%	54.5%
Somewhat support.....	26.1%	22.8%	29.3%	20.2%	25.0%	24.8%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	7.6%	5.5%	4.7%	11.0%	13.5%	8.0%
Oppose.....	22.8%	11.0%	14.7%	8.3%	7.7%	12.7%
Allocate some of annual RV fees to parks & rec						
Strongly support.....	35.9%	63.4%	55.3%	55.0%	49.0%	53.2%
Somewhat support.....	34.8%	26.2%	27.3%	27.5%	28.8%	28.5%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	14.1%	6.2%	8.7%	6.4%	12.5%	9.2%
Oppose.....	15.2%	4.1%	8.7%	11.0%	9.6%	9.2%
A bond pkg on the ballot to fund deferred maintenance						
Strongly support.....	43.5%	29.7%	33.3%	30.3%	32.7%	33.3%
Somewhat support.....	34.8%	42.8%	24.0%	30.3%	19.2%	30.5%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	15.2%	11.7%	21.3%	11.0%	13.5%	14.8%
Oppose.....	6.5%	15.9%	21.3%	28.4%	34.6%	21.3%
Collect a 1 cent per gal gas tax for parks & rec						
Strongly support.....	19.6%	20.7%	24.7%	28.4%	24.0%	23.5%
Somewhat support.....	21.7%	12.4%	17.3%	17.4%	14.4%	16.3%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	8.7%	3.4%	8.7%	9.2%	16.3%	8.8%
Oppose.....	50.0%	63.4%	49.3%	45.0%	45.2%	51.3%
A one % tax on the purchase of outdoor gear.*						
Strongly support.....	16.3%	17.2%	17.3%	22.0%	18.3%	18.2%
Somewhat support.....	19.6%	19.3%	16.0%	21.1%	14.4%	18.0%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	7.6%	8.3%	9.3%	11.0%	11.5%	9.5%
Oppose.....	56.5%	55.2%	57.3%	45.9%	55.8%	54.3%
Number for all.....	92	145	150	109	104	600

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

TABLE C6.4: METHODS FOR PAYING FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY INCOME

	Household Income:					TOTAL
	\$20,000	\$21,000	\$41,000	\$81,000	More	
	or less	to	to	to	than	
	\$40,000	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$100,000		
Allocate some of annual ATV fees to parks & rec						
Strongly support.....	43.2%	59.1%	64.9%	40.2%	63.8%	57.8%
Somewhat support.....	24.3%	18.3%	21.1%	36.6%	21.3%	23.4%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	8.1%	7.5%	5.4%	9.8%	5.3%	6.7%
Oppose.....	24.3%	15.1%	8.6%	13.4%	9.6%	12.0%
Allocate some of annual RV fees to parks & rec						
Strongly support.....	43.2%	59.1%	59.5%	40.2%	62.8%	55.6%
Somewhat support.....	32.4%	22.6%	25.9%	43.9%	23.4%	28.3%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	13.5%	8.6%	6.5%	7.3%	10.6%	8.4%
Oppose.....	10.8%	9.7%	8.1%	8.5%	3.2%	7.7%
A bond pkg on the ballot to fund deferred maintenance *						
Strongly support.....	43.2%	44.1%	31.9%	29.3%	37.2%	35.6%
Somewhat support.....	27.0%	30.1%	29.2%	37.8%	26.6%	30.1%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	21.6%	10.8%	17.3%	8.5%	13.8%	14.3%
Oppose.....	8.1%	15.1%	21.6%	24.4%	22.3%	20.0%
Collect a 1 cent per gal gas tax for parks & rec *						
Strongly support.....	18.9%	26.9%	25.4%	18.3%	36.2%	26.1%
Somewhat support.....	16.2%	14.0%	15.7%	15.9%	17.0%	15.7%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	5.4%	9.7%	9.2%	13.4%	4.3%	8.8%
Oppose.....	59.5%	49.5%	49.7%	52.4%	42.6%	49.5%
A one % tax on the purchase of outdoor gear.*						
Strongly support.....	13.5%	21.5%	21.1%	18.3%	19.1%	19.8%
Somewhat support.....	13.5%	16.1%	17.8%	17.1%	19.1%	17.3%
Neutral/ No opinion.....	8.1%	6.5%	10.8%	13.4%	7.4%	9.6%
Oppose.....	64.9%	55.9%	50.3%	51.2%	54.3%	53.4%
Number for all.....	37	93	185	82	94	491

Column percentages

* Difference is not statistically significant

Appendix B
OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEY

This statewide opinion survey will help the State of Alaska, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation better understand what Alaskans do for outdoor recreation and how we can meet future recreation demands. Results will become part of a statewide outdoor recreation plan that will guide policy and funding decisions.

General Information						circle
Are you an Alaskan resident? Yes No						
If yes, why do you choose to live in Alaska? please rate each item.	not important	somewhat important	important	very important	extremely important	
Job Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	
Health Care Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	
Education Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	
Own a house here	1	2	3	4	5	
Have Family/ Friends here	1	2	3	4	5	
Low State Taxes	1	2	3	4	5	
Outdoor Recreation Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	
Fishing and Hunting Opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	
Other (specify): _____	1	2	3	4	5	
What city/borough do you live in? _____ Age of person filling out survey? _____ Gender:					circle Male Female	
How many people under age 18 currently live in your home? _____ Are you married(m) or single(s):					circle M S	
What was your total income (aprox.) for all wage earners in your household in 2008, before taxes and deductions? (circle one)	Does anyone in your household own any of these items? (circle all)					
\$0-\$20,00	ATV or ORV			RV		
\$21,000-\$40,000	Backpack			Sailboat		
\$41,000-\$80,000	Bicycle			Sea Kayak		
\$81,000+	Canoe or Raft			Skis (downhill/snowboard)		
Refused	Dog Team			Skis (cross-country)		
	Fishing equipment			Snow Machine		
	Hunting equipment			Tent		
	Motor boat					

1. Circle your response to each statement.		strongly disagree					strongly agree
Use of park areas should be controlled to protect the environment, if necessary.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
Parks and recreation facilities are often too crowded when I want to use them.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
If overcrowding occurs, commercial uses should be limited before personal uses are limited.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
There are enough parks and recreation lands that are convenient and accessible to me.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
The State should increase protection of areas with historical or archaeological value.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
The State should acquire private land when it restricts access to existing parks and facilities.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
Trails should accommodate many different types of activities.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
Public parks and recreation programs help to reduce crime and juvenile delinquency in my community.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
Parks and recreation land should be used to promote tourism.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
Existing parks should be expanded to include adjacent land that is important to recreation.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
I seek out recreational places that have historical significance.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
Access to military lands for recreational purposes should be improved.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3
Hearing motors or motorized vehicles negatively affects my recreation experience.		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3

2. Circle the best answer.

	not important/ not satisfied			very important/ very satisfied		
How important are parks and outdoor recreation to you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
How important are off-road trails (those that do not run alongside a road or highway) to your lifestyle?	0	1	2	3	4	5
How important is a statewide system of interconnected, marked and maintained trails in Alaska to you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
How satisfied are you with the parks and recreation facilities outside your community but within an hour?	0	1	2	3	4	5
How satisfied are you with the parks and recreation facilities in your community?	0	1	2	3	4	5

3. In the last 12 months how often did you participate in these activities?

circle the best answer

1 = never, 2 = rarely (a few times per season), 3 = occasionally (a few times per month in season),
4 = frequently (a few times per week in season), 5 = very frequently (nearly every day in season).

ATV or ORV riding	1	2	3	4	5
Backpacking or tent camping in backcountry	1	2	3	4	5
Beach Activities (clamming, beachcombing etc...)	1	2	3	4	5
Berry Picking	1	2	3	4	5
Bicycling or Mountain Biking	1	2	3	4	5
Bird Watching or Wildlife Viewing	1	2	3	4	5
Boating (paddle)	1	2	3	4	5
Boating (power)	1	2	3	4	5
Canoeing, rafting or floating (on a river)	1	2	3	4	5
Dogmushing or skijoring	1	2	3	4	5
Driving for pleasure or sight seeing	1	2	3	4	5
Firearms or Archery Target Shooting	1	2	3	4	5
Fishing (sport)	1	2	3	4	5
Golfing	1	2	3	4	5
Hiking (day)	1	2	3	4	5
Horseback riding	1	2	3	4	5
Hunting (sport)	1	2	3	4	5
Ice Skating or Ice hockey out-of-doors	1	2	3	4	5
Jet skiing	1	2	3	4	5
Jogging or running out-of-doors	1	2	3	4	5
Motocross	1	2	3	4	5
Outside court games such as tennis & basketball	1	2	3	4	5
Outside field games such as soccer or softball	1	2	3	4	5
Picnicking	1	2	3	4	5
Playgrounds / open space activities at local park	1	2	3	4	5
Rock climbing or ice climbing	1	2	3	4	5
Roller Blade/Skate/Skate boarding	1	2	3	4	5
RV camping	1	2	3	4	5
Sailing or windsurfing	1	2	3	4	5
Sea Kayaking	1	2	3	4	5
Skiing (backcountry)	1	2	3	4	5
Skiing (cross-country)	1	2	3	4	5
Sledding	1	2	3	4	5
Snow machining	1	2	3	4	5
Snow shoeing	1	2	3	4	5
Snowboarding/Downhill skiing	1	2	3	4	5
Swimming outdoors	1	2	3	4	5
Tent Camping in a Campground	1	2	3	4	5
Trapping	1	2	3	4	5
Walking for Fitness	1	2	3	4	5
Walking the dog	1	2	3	4	5

4. Please list your top 3 favorite activities that you like to participate in.

Most favorite activity: _____

Second favorite activity: _____

Third favorite activity: _____

Appendix B

5. In your opinion, what future improvements and developments do you find important?

Rate each statement, 0-not important to 5-very important.

	not important			very important		
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more boat launches.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more campgrounds.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more facilities for the disabled.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more organized recreation programs in parks.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more picnic areas.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more public use cabins.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more RV accessible sites at campgrounds.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more trailheads along highways.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more trails for legal use of off-road vehicles.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more trails for non-motorized use only.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop more visitor centers.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop new parks and recreation areas (by acquiring private land).	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop new parks and recreation areas (from existing state land).	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop roadside toilets at regular intervals.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Develop tourist facilities on park lands.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Improve maintenance of existing facilities.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Increase the level of law enforcement.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Maintain existing trails.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Provide more RV dump stations.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Upgrade existing park roads.	0	1	2	3	4	5

6. People have suggested several ideas to pay for parks and recreation improvements and we are interested in your opinion toward them. Please indicate whether you support or oppose the following:

	no support			full support		
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Allocate a portion of annual RV registration fees to parks and outdoor recreation.....	0	1	2	3	4	5
A small tax (eg. 1%) on the purchase of outdoor gear.....	0	1	2	3	4	5
Allocate a portion of annual ATV registration fees to parks and outdoor recreation.....	0	1	2	3	4	5
Collect a 1 penny, per gallon of gas tax, to be allocated for parks and outdoor recreation.....	0	1	2	3	4	5
An issue, put on the General election ballot, advocating funding for deferred maintenance in parks and outdoor recreation with a bond package.....	0	1	2	3	4	5

7. Funds can be either allocated towards maintaining facilities or developing new facilities.

What do you think?

	strongly disagree			strongly agree		
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use funds to maintain old facilities.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use funds to develop new facilities.	0	1	2	3	4	5

8. Mark what the MOST is that you are willing to pay in user fees for the following:

Day use of fishing access sites or trailheads	_____ dollars per day
A campsite (without hook ups) for one night	_____ dollars per night
A campsite (with electric and water hook ups) for one night	_____ dollars per night
Use of a Cabin for one night	_____ dollars per night

Additional Comments:

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Appendix C
PARK PROFESSIONAL SURVEY (for 2009-2014 SCORP)

Please return the completed forms or complete the online version by March 9, 2009.

Online version can be found at www.alaskastatepark.org.

Hard copies can be faxed or mailed to:

Alaska State Parks

Grants and Administration

550 W 7th Ave, Suite 1380

Anchorage, AK 99501

907-269-8907 fax

907-269-8692 phone

Respondents Name & Title: _____

Phone: _____

Name of Community: _____

email: _____

1. What do you consider to be your community's greatest outdoor recreation needs?

Rank in order of importance, starting with 1 as the most important.

Organized programs/trained staff _____

Access to existing facilities _____

Developed facilities (ie. Ball fields, trails) _____

Park land acquisition _____

Maintenance of existing facilities _____

Other (specify): _____

2. As a community, what are your greatest outdoor recreation facility needs?

3. What are the most significant barriers to outdoor recreation in your community?

4. What are the most significant outdoor recreation needs or issues in your region?

(use extra sheets if needed)

COMMUNITY PARKS

Total #: _____ Total Acres: _____

TARGET FACILITIES Yes No

Handicap Access: Yes No

GREENBELTS

Total #: _____ Total Acres: _____

SPECTATOR FACILITIES

Total Number: _____

ie. fairgrounds, wildlife viewing/ overlooks

Handicap Access: Yes No

CAMPING

of campgrounds: _____

of campsites: _____

of dump stations: _____

Handicap Access: Yes No

WINTER RECREATION FACILITIES

Total Number: _____

ie. outdoor ice-skating and hockey rinks/areas,

sledding areas and warming huts.

Handicap Access: Yes No

BOATING

of docks and ramps: _____

Handicap Access: Yes No

ALPINE SKI AREAS

Total Number: _____

ie. developed lifts, warming huts, ski jumps,

luge/bobsled, & snowboard.

Handicap Access: Yes No

PICNICKING

of shelters: _____

of play areas: _____

Handicap Access: Yes No

ROLLER SKATING FACILITIES

Total Number: _____

include roller blade and skate board.

Handicap Access: Yes No

SWIMMING

of outdoor swimming areas: _____

Handicap Access: Yes No

TRAILS

Miles of motorized trails: _____

Miles of non-motorized trails: _____

Total # of developed trails: _____

Handicap Access: Yes No

SPORTS

of courts: _____

ie. basketball, volleyball, tennis

of diamonds and fields: _____

ie. baseball, softball, soccer, track

Handicap Access: Yes No

GOLFING

of courses: _____

Handicap Access: Yes No

OTHER

Specify: _____

Total Number: _____

Handicap Access: Yes No

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Appendix D Youth Survey

We are conducting an important statewide opinion survey for the State of Alaska, Division of Parks, to help us understand what Alaskans do for outdoor recreation and how we can meet future recreation needs.

1. Please fill out to the best of your knowledge.		circle																																																							
Are you an Alaskan resident?	Age of person filling out survey? _____	Gender: Male Female																																																							
Yes No	What city/borough do you live in? _____																																																								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Are you involved in a recreational team or clubs? ie.school sport, boy/girl scouts</td> <td colspan="4">Circle yes if anyone in your household owns these items.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes No</td> <td></td> <td>Yes No</td> <td></td> <td>Yes No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Is outdoor recreation important to you?</td> <td>ATV or ORV</td> <td>Y N</td> <td>Handheld Game</td> <td>Y N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes No</td> <td>Backpack</td> <td>Y N</td> <td>ie. game boy, PSP, Nintendo DS</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Have you visited any Alaskan State Parks within the last year?</td> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>Y N</td> <td>Hunting Equipment</td> <td>Y N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes No Not Sure</td> <td>Canoe or Raft</td> <td>Y N</td> <td>RV</td> <td>Y N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do you enjoy spending time outside?</td> <td>Dog Team</td> <td>Y N</td> <td>Sailboat</td> <td>Y N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes No</td> <td>Fishing equipment</td> <td>Y N</td> <td>Sea Kayak</td> <td>Y N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do you spend more time recreating inside or outside during warm months?</td> <td>Game System</td> <td>Y N</td> <td>Skis</td> <td>Y N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>inside outside both (the same)</td> <td>ie.Xbox,Wii, Play Station</td> <td></td> <td>Snow Machine</td> <td>Y N</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Nintendo, Game Cube</td> <td></td> <td>Tent</td> <td>Y N</td> </tr> </table>			Are you involved in a recreational team or clubs? ie.school sport, boy/girl scouts	Circle yes if anyone in your household owns these items.				Yes No		Yes No		Yes No	Is outdoor recreation important to you?	ATV or ORV	Y N	Handheld Game	Y N	Yes No	Backpack	Y N	ie. game boy, PSP, Nintendo DS		Have you visited any Alaskan State Parks within the last year?	Bicycle	Y N	Hunting Equipment	Y N	Yes No Not Sure	Canoe or Raft	Y N	RV	Y N	Do you enjoy spending time outside?	Dog Team	Y N	Sailboat	Y N	Yes No	Fishing equipment	Y N	Sea Kayak	Y N	Do you spend more time recreating inside or outside during warm months?	Game System	Y N	Skis	Y N	inside outside both (the same)	ie.Xbox,Wii, Play Station		Snow Machine	Y N		Nintendo, Game Cube		Tent	Y N
Are you involved in a recreational team or clubs? ie.school sport, boy/girl scouts	Circle yes if anyone in your household owns these items.																																																								
Yes No		Yes No		Yes No																																																					
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inside outside both (the same)	ie.Xbox,Wii, Play Station		Snow Machine	Y N																																																					
	Nintendo, Game Cube		Tent	Y N																																																					

2. Please check the activity that you have participated in during the last 12months.	
<input type="checkbox"/> ATV or ORV riding	<input type="checkbox"/> Motocross
<input type="checkbox"/> Backcountry Skiing	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside court games ie. tennis & basketball
<input type="checkbox"/> Backpacking or Tent Camping in backcountry	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside field games ie. soccer or softball
<input type="checkbox"/> Berry Picking	<input type="checkbox"/> Picnicking
<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycling or Mountain Biking	<input type="checkbox"/> Playgrounds or open space activities at local park.
<input type="checkbox"/> Bird Watching or Wildlife Viewing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock climbing or Ice climbing
<input type="checkbox"/> Boating (paddle)	<input type="checkbox"/> Roller Blade/Skate/Skate boarding
<input type="checkbox"/> Boating (power)	<input type="checkbox"/> RV camping
<input type="checkbox"/> Canoeing, Rafting or Floating (on a river)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sailing or Windsurfing
<input type="checkbox"/> Clamming or Beachcombing	<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Kayaking
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Games	<input type="checkbox"/> Sledding
<input type="checkbox"/> Day Hiking	<input type="checkbox"/> Snow Machining
<input type="checkbox"/> Dogmushing or Skijoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Snowshoeing
<input type="checkbox"/> Firearms or Archery Target Shooting	<input type="checkbox"/> Snowboarding/ Downhill Skiing
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing (sport)	<input type="checkbox"/> Swimming outdoors
<input type="checkbox"/> Golf	<input type="checkbox"/> Tent Camping in a Campground
<input type="checkbox"/> Horseback Riding	<input type="checkbox"/> Trail Skiing or Cross-country skiing
<input type="checkbox"/> Hunting (sport)	<input type="checkbox"/> Trapping
<input type="checkbox"/> Ice Skating or Ice hockey out-of-doors	<input type="checkbox"/> Video Games
<input type="checkbox"/> Jet skiing	<input type="checkbox"/> Walking for Fitness
<input type="checkbox"/> Jogging or Running out-of-doors	<input type="checkbox"/> Walking the dog
What is your most favorite activity? _____	
What is your second favorite activity? _____	
What is your third favorite activity? _____	

3. Please answer the following.
Are there places within walking distance of your home where you can enjoy recreational activities?
These may include: playgrounds, skate parks, basketball courts... (circle one) Yes No
If you answered YES, how often do you recreate at these places?

Additional Comments:

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APPENDIX E

LOCAL RECREATION PLAN GUIDELINES

Local recreation plan guidelines were developed to meet the requirements of Alaska's Open Project Selection Process (see Chapter 6). The plan substitutes for a comprehensive plan for sponsor communities that do not have such a plan in place. The local recreation plan must focus specifically on the sponsor's proposed project. On the basis of information provided by sponsors, the plan will be either accepted or rejected (and the appeal for a higher priority ranking approved or denied) by the Alaska State Parks staff evaluation committee.

A local plan must include:

1. Documentation of Planning Process

Copy of written proposal outlining the project including:

- ✂ Objective or justification for proposed project.
- ✂ The local need or deficiency addressed by the proposal.
- ✂ Population served by proposed project (age, etc.).
- ✂ Suitability of site (proximity to population being served, land status/ownership, environmental and construction considerations).
- ✂ Expected social cost to the community if proposal is not funded or developed.
- ✂ Proposed construction budget (including site preparation).
- ✂ Projected annual maintenance costs.
- ✂ Alternative to project (can this need be satisfied through other kinds of developments, less expensive designs, alternative locations, etc.).

2. Documentation of Public Participation

Documentation of how the public was informed of the proposal, how public comments were solicited (e.g., oral testimony, letter, phone call), and schedule for receiving comments.

Written summary of comments received and justification of final proposal decision.

3. Support of Local Government

Signed resolution by local government body supporting project.

4. Map

Map of community that identifies existing public recreation areas and site of the proposed project.

SIX KEYS TO DEVELOPING A SUCCESSFUL LOCAL RECREATION PLAN/PROJECT

1. Know your Community.

Before a recreation project can be initiated or expanded intelligently, it is necessary to know the character, distribution of population, traditions, interests, needs, problems, and resources of the community.

2. Pool your resources.

Everyone in the community must work together to derive full use of community assets. Close cooperation and coordination among all public and private agencies is necessary if a community is to meet the recreational needs and interests of its citizens.

3. Check your legal authority.

Determine what authority you need and what you have. If necessary, work to get the laws that provide an adequate legal base to accomplish your goals. Authority to develop public recreation depends on state and local laws.

4. Make the most of existing facilities.

Are there existing facilities that can meet your needs, at least in part?

5. Ensure your project serves year-round need and has broad appeal among generations. Community recreation should meet wide and varied needs, including different age groups and multiple uses, and should also be designed to accommodate people with physical disabilities.

6. Plan for the future.

Consider the following:

- ✂ Are universal design concepts used, to allow for use by the greatest number of people?
- ✂ Are facilities designed for expansion?
- ✂ Are they attractively designed to encourage participation?
- ✂ Are they designed for easy, low cost maintenance?
- ✂ Are they safe for users of all ages?
- ✂ Are the personal comforts of the participants part of the design?

Appendix F

Workshops and Handout

SCORP PUBLIC MEETINGS

February 11, 2009, 5:30 PM
Department of Natural Resources
Large Conference Room
3700 Airport Way
Fairbanks, AK

March 2, 2009, 6:30 PM
Department of Natural Resources
3100 Channel Drive
Third floor Conference Room
Juneau, AK

March 9, 2009, 6:00 PM
Robert B. Atwood Bldg
550 W 7th Avenue, Suite 602
Anchorage, AK

March 10, 2009, 7:00 PM
Sports Complex, Room #1
Mack Road, (North out of Wasilla)
Wasilla, AK

March 12, 2009, 5:30 PM
Kenai River Center
514 Funny River Road
Soldotna, AK

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State of Alaska
Land and Water Conservation Fund

Open Project Selection Process

INTRODUCTION TO LWCF

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is a federal grant program administered by the National Park Service through the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Grants and Administration Section. This program provides up to 50% matching funds to eligible state agencies and local communities and federally recognized Indian Tribes with park and recreation powers. Funding is available for the acquisition and/or development of outdoor recreation facilities and areas.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Authority for the program is vested in the "Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965", which Congress passed in 1964 under Public Law 88-578. The Act created a grants-in-aid fund "...to assist in preserving, developing and assuring accessibility to all citizens of the United States of present and future generations...such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as may be available and are necessary and desirable for individual active participation..." and "... to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States..."

STATE'S ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Specific requirements that each state must satisfy to participate in the LWCF program are:

1. Appointment of a State Liaison Officer. The Governor of each participating state is required to designate an individual as the LWCF State Liaison Officer (SLO). The SLO is charged with administering the program at the state level. Currently, the Director of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) is designated as Alaska's SLO. The DPOR's LWCF Grant Administrator is designated as the Alternate SLO. Current and potential project sponsors should contact the State Liaison Office on all matters relating to the LWCF program.
2. Approved Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Each State must prepare a SCORP at a minimum of every five years. The SCORP contains an evaluation of the demand for and supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities in the state. It also identifies capital investment priorities for acquiring, developing and protecting significant outdoor recreation resources within the state. In Alaska, this document is used to determine how proposed projects rank as needed facilities in specific regions of the state.
3. Public Participation – Open Project Selection Process (OPSP). An OPSP must be designed to assure equal opportunity for all eligible project sponsors and all sectors of the general public to participate in the benefits of the LWCF program. It must also enable states to affirmatively address and meet priority recreation needs.

ALASKA'S OPEN PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

Alaska's State Liaison Office has implemented the following procedures to assure the fair and equitable allocation of LWCF funding and to satisfy OPSP goals outlined in the LWCF Grant Manual.

GOAL A. Provide for public knowledge of and participation in the formulation and application of the project selection process utilized by the State in allocating LWCF assistance.

The State Liaison Office will prepare a draft update of the OPSP in conjunction with each update of the SCORP, and whenever there is a material change proposed to the OPSP. The public will be invited to comment on the draft OPSP via public meetings held throughout the state. Public notice will be placed on the State of Alaska public notice web page and in area-wide newspapers to alert the public to the process and the meetings. The public meetings may be via teleconference and also may be in conjunction with the Outdoor Recreation and Trails Advisory Board (ORTAB) meetings or local State Parks Citizens Advisory Board meetings. Written and electronic comments will be accepted.

GOAL B. Ensure that all potential State and local applicants are aware of the availability of and process for obtaining LWCF assistance, and provide opportunities for all eligible agencies to submit project applications and have them considered on an equitable basis.

Up to fifty percent of Alaska's yearly apportionment will be allocated to Alaska State Parks projects. The remainder of the yearly LWCF apportionment will be made available to local projects.

When funding is anticipated for the program, the SLO will contact all eligible boroughs and communities listed in the Alaska Municipal Officials Directory and all eligible federally recognized Indian Tribes via e-mail or letter to notify these local entities of the application period.

This notice will outline the application and selection processes, the timeline, and provide contact information. It will also inform the potential sponsor how to access informational materials and application forms, including: 1) an information booklet about the program, 2) application instructions, 3) an application, 4) the score sheet used to prioritize the applications, and, 5) the LWCF component of the SCORP.

GOAL C. Provide a measurable link, through published selection criteria, to the specific outdoor recreation needs and priorities identified in SCORP policies and implementation programs.

Proposed local projects will be scored using published scoring criteria. Criteria will be based on LWCF Manual requirements.

A minimum of one-third of the total possible points in the scoring process will be directly linked to how the proposed project addresses needs identified in the SCORP for the region in which the project will be located. (See SCORP Chapter 6 for the current LWCF priorities.)

Additional scoring categories will include, but, are not limited to: local planning efforts, public participation at the project sponsor level, accessibility of the proposed project, to the greatest extent

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practicable, to all segments of the public, ability of the sponsor to operate and maintain the project after development and/or acquisition, and innovative acquisition or design features.

Scoring criteria will be made available in conjunction with application solicitations. See Appendix A for the current scoring criteria.

Project types funded from Alaska State Parks portion of the yearly apportionment must be identified as priorities in the SCORP.

GOAL D. Assure that the distribution of LWCF assistance is accomplished in a non-discriminatory manner, especially with regard to minority populations, the elderly, and people with disabilities, and ensure a fair and equitable evaluation of all applications for LWCF assistance.

A member of DPOR's Grants and Administration Section will review each application received by the SLO for technical aspects and to ensure proposal and sponsor eligibility.

Local projects and Alaska State Parks projects will NOT be in competition. Two separate and distinct prioritization recommendations will be developed.

Each eligible local application will be evaluated by the Staff Evaluation Committee (SEC) and assessed a point score based on the published scoring criteria. The SEC will be comprised of three members of DPOR's staff with expertise in grant administration, finance, engineering, and/or project management. The SEC's sole purpose will be to review and score each eligible local application. Scores from the three SEC members will be combined to determine a recommended prioritization of the local applications.

The Director of Alaska State Parks will select and prioritize applications for the DPOR portion of the yearly apportionment.

At a public meeting, each eligible application will be presented by SLO staff to the Outdoor Recreation and Trails Advisory Board. State of Alaska Administrative Order No. 222 established the Board. See Appendix B for the full text of Administrative Order No. 222.

The Outdoor Recreation and Trails Advisory Board will recommend a final ranking of local applications and Alaska State Parks applications to the SLO.

The SLO has final approval of the ranking of all Alaska State Parks and local applications. Each local project approved by the SLO must have competed in the OPSP.

After a proposal has successfully competed in an OPSP process and subsequently been approved as a LWCF grant project by the NPS, the SLO has the authority to approve an increase of up to thirty (30) percent over the original federal request to accommodate for cost over-runs. Any proposed increase in an existing grant over thirty (30) percent of the original request must compete through another OPSP process.

PROCESS TIMELINE

The following is a target timeline to be used when funding is anticipated for the program. Variables such as ORTAB meeting dates, staffing levels and obtaining final application documentation from sponsor could alter this timeline.

September - Public announcements of anticipated funding will be made per the approved OPSP and preliminary applications will be solicited.

December – Preliminary applications due to SLO. Approximately 90 days will be provided for the submission after announcement.

January – Hold public meeting of the Outdoor Recreation and Trails Advisory Board to review and rank preliminary applications. SLO approves final ranking.

February through April – SLO staff work with sponsors whose preliminary applications ranked high enough to be funded to complete full application packages.

May – full application packages submitted to the National Park Service for final approval.

NPS APPROVAL OF OPSP

New or revised OPSP's must be submitted to the National Park Service (NPS) for review and evaluation and approved by the appropriate Regional Director before their use in Alaska's grant competitions.

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LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF) PROGRAM STAFF EVALUATION COMMITTEE RATING FORM

=====

AGENCY/COMMUNITY SPONSOR:

REGION:

☐ Southeast ☐ Railbelt ☐ Rural

PROJECT NAME:

PROJECT TYPE:

☐ Acquisition ☐ Development ☐ Combination

TOTAL PROJECT COST:

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:

LWCF MATCH REQUESTED:

=====

SECTION I. QUALIFYING CRITERIA

The following are basic eligibility requirements that must be fulfilled before consideration of funding under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. A "NO" response to any of the following questions will automatically disqualify an application.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1. | Is the project identified in the SCORP as a priority for your region? | YES | NO |
| 2. | Is the application submitted by one of the following organizations?
<input type="checkbox"/> State Agency
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Government or Federally recognized Indian Tribe with park and recreation power
(Provide documentation to verify park and recreation powers.) | YES | NO |
| 3. | If a development project, is the land currently owned by the sponsor?
(Provide documentation to verify land ownership.) | YES | NO |
| 4. | If applicable, have all past LWCF compliance problems been resolved? | YES | NO |
| 5. | Does the applicant have a current Section 504 Self-Evaluation Plan and Transition Plan or be willing to prepare one prior to receiving a grant? | YES | NO |
| 6. | Will project development be accessible to persons with disabilities? | YES | NO |
| 7. | Is the federal share requested between \$100,000 and \$300,000? | YES | NO |

Were all of the above questions answered with a "yes"?

YES NO

If "yes", proceed to the following Scoring Section.

If "no", stop here, project is not eligible.

SECTION II. SCORING

1. Need as identified in Alaska's current *Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)*. Project type (i.e. ball field, playground, etc.) must meet a priority recreation need in your region as defined in the current *SCORP*.

SCORE

A. Compliance with needs and objectives of the current Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Chapter 6.

1. Project type is identified as HIGH PRIORITY for the region. (55 POINTS)
2. Project type is identified as MEDIUM PRIORITY for the region. (36 POINTS)
3. Project type is identified as LOW PRIORITY for the region. (18 POINTS)
4. Project type is not identified in the SCORP. (0 POINTS)

NOTE: Committee members will evaluate the following criteria based on information provided by the project sponsor in the preliminary application. It is up to the applicant to address the criteria in the project narrative and to document this information.

2. Local Recreation Management. This section measures the local need and support for the project, as well as the ability of the applicant to care for the project after it is constructed.

A. Project sponsor has developed local short or long-range plan that identifies project.

1. Project is adequately identified in the plan as a major need in the community. (10 POINTS)
2. Community planning documentation of project as a significant need is marginal. (5 POINTS)
3. Plan does not document need for the project or no evidence of plan. (0 POINTS)

B. Public Participation:

1. Public input to proposal was actively solicited by project sponsor and public input was favorable to project. (10 POINTS)
2. Public input to proposal was minimal and/or limited public support of project. (5 POINTS)

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<p>3. No evidence of public participation in formulating proposal. (0 POINTS)</p>	SCORE
<p>C. Ability to operate and maintain project after development is completed:</p>	
<p>1. Applicant has budget and staff for operation and maintenance of this project. (15 POINTS)</p>	
<p>2. Applicant has no staff, but has plan and long-term commitment from another agency or organization for maintenance and operation of this project. (8 POINTS)</p>	
<p>3. No evidence of budget, staff or plan for operation and maintenance. (0 POINTS)</p>	
<p>3. Project specifics. The LWCF Act specifies that development projects consist of basic outdoor recreation facilities to serve the general public. Consideration will be given to the cost versus development proposed (i.e. more “bang for the buck”), the proximity to the public, and degree to which a project serves the full range of the general public.</p>	
<p>A. Site suitability: (Evaluators will use the percentage of budget used for site preparation figures specified below as a guide – this may vary depending on the type of facility proposed. The purpose of the question is to gauge whether the proposal provides recreation opportunities commensurate with funding requested.)</p>	
<p>1. Good location for intended use. Minimal site preparation needed. (I.e. no more than 40% of the budget will be used for site preparation.) (5 POINTS)</p>	
<p>2. Site requires extensive preparation, but there is no feasible alternative to the site. (More than 40% of the budget will be used for site preparation.) (3 POINTS)</p>	
<p>3. Site requires extensive preparation and there are feasible alternatives to the site. (More than 40% of the budget will be used for site preparation.) (0 POINTS)</p>	

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B.	Proximity to the public:	SCORE
1.	Project is adjacent to other public areas/facilities, is within walking distance of expected users, or can be conveniently reached by public transportation, and it can be demonstrated that this will significantly contribute to project use. (5 POINTS)	
2.	Project is near or connected by trail to other public areas/facilities, can be reached by most means of transportation that are appropriate for the type of site. User may have to travel some distance to access the site. Access may be relatively inconvenient for part of the area population and this may affect use of the site. (3 POINTS)	
3.	Project is not near other public areas/facilities or the areas/facilities will not contribute to its use. Access to the site is limited and inconvenient for a large part of the service area population (0 POINTS)	
C.	Age groups served: young children (approx. 0 – 5), children (6 – 11), youth (12 – 18), young adults (18 – 30), adults (31 – 60), elders (61 and over).	
1.	Project will serve 5 or more age groups. (5 POINTS)	
2.	Project will serve 3 or 4 age groups. (3 POINTS)	
3.	Project will serve 1 or 2 age groups. (0 POINTS)	
D.	Recreation opportunities for special populations such as low income, minority or the disabled. (Applicant must describe how and document.)	
1.	Project will serve 3 or more special population groups. (5 POINTS)	
2.	Project will serve 2 special population groups. (3 POINTS)	
3.	Project will serve 1 special population group. (0 POINTS)	
4. Other considerations.		
A.	Per capita share of LWCF apportionment previously received by applicant.	
1.	Applicant has previously received less than it's per capita share. (10 POINTS)	

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<p>2. Applicant has previously received approximately its per capita share. (5 POINTS)</p> <p>3. Applicant has previously received more than it's per capita share. (0 POINTS)</p> <p>B. Environmental impact:</p> <p>1. Project provides significant benefit the natural environment, i.e. reclamation of landfill to park. (10 POINTS)</p> <p>C. Acquisition projects only – there will be severe consequences resulting from failure to act, i.e. natural resource removed from public access</p> <p>1. Imminent threat of irretrievable loss of natural resource if not acquired, with no feasible alternatives. (10 POINTS)</p> <p>D. Innovative features - points will be awarded in this category for innovative and creative aspects of project design or partnerships in funding. Some of the features which could be considered are: (1) project has unique energy efficient components; (2) project introduces an innovative concept that reduce operations and maintenance costs; (3) design engineering offers a creative solution to a previously identified resource degradation, etc.; (4) donation of at least 25% of applicants share of project costs from a partnering entity, etc.</p> <p>1. Project has two or more innovative features. (10 POINTS)</p> <p>2. Project has one innovative or special feature. (5 POINTS)</p> <p>3. Project has no innovative or special features. (0 POINTS)</p>	SCORE
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TOTAL POINTS AWARDED (maximum score 150 points) _____

PRINTED NAME OF EVALUATOR

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Administrative Orders

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

Frank H. Murkowski
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

October 21, 2004

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 222

I, Frank H. Murkowski, Governor of the State of Alaska, under the authority of art. 111, sees. I and 24, of the Alaska Constitution, hereby establish in the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, the Outdoor Recreation and Trails Advisory Board (ORTAB), to serve as the state trails recreational access and other outdoor recreation activities advisory board primarily for purposes of implementing the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (P.L. 88-578) and the National Recreational Trails Fund Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-328).

In conjunction with the establishment of the ORTAB, this Order revokes Administrative Order No. 161 and amends Administrative Order No. 193, regarding the TRAAK Board.

PURPOSE AND DUTIES OF THE ORTAB

1. The primary purpose of the ORTAB is to advise the director of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (Division) on project funding for eligible outdoor recreation projects under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) and the National Recreational Trails Fund Act (Recreational Trails Program); to nominate, review, and comment on trail and outdoor recreation projects during the public processes of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and other agencies; and to help the Division advocate the economic, health, and social benefits of state trails and recreation access.
2. Under the LWCF and Recreational Trails Program (RTP), the ORTAB shall:
 - (a) review projects to ensure that all potentially eligible applicants have a fair opportunity to participate in grant financing under the LWCF and the RTP;
 - (b) apply LWCF and RTP criteria to projects based on the relative need for trail maintenance, park land acquisition, and outdoor recreation development, as identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan developed under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (P.L. 88-578);
 - (c) provide information and coordinate public participation in the project selection process under the LWCF and the RTP;
 - (d) recommend a final ranking of projects for funding under the LWCF and the RTP to the state liaison officer in the Division; and

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(e) recognize that the LWCF and the RTP are different programs, and that federal appropriations under these programs must remain separate.

The ORTAB shall advise the director and the state LWCF and RTP liaison officer on issues relating to the implementation of the LWCF and the RTP.

3. The ORTAB shall carry out its duties regarding the Alaska Trails System as described in Administrative Order No. 193, as amended by this Order.

MEMBERSHIP

The ORTAB consists of nine members, to be appointed by the Commissioner of DNR, with statewide representation. Membership must include representation from nonmotorized and motorized users of trails, minorities, disabled users of trails, and other recreation users. Minority representation must reasonably represent the ratio of the minority to the non-minority population of the state. Members of the ORTAB must have experience and knowledge of trails and recreational access, as well as statewide interest in recreational issues. Member terms shall be three years in duration and shall expire according to AS 39.05.053. The initial appointments shall be set according to AS 39.05.055 (7) to ensure staggered initial terms.

A vacancy on the ORTAB shall be filled by appointment by the Commissioner of DNR. A member appointed to fill a vacancy serves for the unexpired term of the member whose vacancy is filled.

Members of the ORTAB are not entitled to receive compensation for service on the ORTAB, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions.

The ORTAB may invite non-voting, telephonic participation from representatives of the United States National Park Service, the United States Bureau of Land Management, the United States Forest Service, the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, or other government agencies as appropriate.

PROCEDURES AND MEETINGS

The ORTAB may set operating procedures, elect officers, and establish standing committees as it considers appropriate.

The ORTAB shall meet no less than twice a year, on dates selected by the members. Meetings of the ORTAB shall be held, and notice of the meetings provided, in accordance with AS 44.62.310 and 44.62.312 (Open Meetings Law). To reduce costs, the ORTAB may meet by teleconference.

A quorum of the ORTAB consists of six members. A vacancy on the ORTAB does not affect the quorum. At least one appointed member representing motorized trail users and one appointed member representing non-motorized trail users must be present during the review, evaluation, and prioritization of RTP projects.

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Records of the ORTAB are subject to inspection and copying as public records under AS 40.25.110 ~ 40.25.220.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DNR

The DNR is responsible for general statewide implementation, administration, compliance, and fiscal oversight of the L WCF and the RTP in Alaska.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 161 REVOKED

Administrative Order No.161, dated February 14, 1996, regarding the Governor's Trails and Recreational Access for Alaska Citizens' Advisory Board (TRAAK Board) is hereby revoked.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 193 amendments

Administrative Order No. 1 93, establishing the Alaska Trails System, is amended as follows:

1. The "Definition" section is replaced by the following: "The Alaska Trails System is the aggregate of all the trails in Alaska that have been nominated, evaluated, and recommended for the Alaska Trails System by the former Trails and Recreational Access for Alaska Citizens' Advisory Board (TRAAK Board) or by the Outdoor Recreation and Trails Advisory Board (ORT AB), and designated by this Order or by the Department of Natural Resources as included in that system."

2. The last sentence of the second paragraph of the "PURPOSE" section is replaced by the following: "The creation of this statewide network of specially recognized trails does not affect existing rights of land ownership or jurisdiction, and is intended to further effectuate Administrative Order No. 222, under which the ORTAB was established."

3. The section on "INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL TRAILS IN THE ALASKA TRAILS SYSTEM: ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES" is replaced by the following: "The ORTAB is responsible for evaluating and recommending additional trails for inclusion in the Alaska Trails System.

The Department of Natural Resources, in consultation with the ORTAB, shall develop criteria and procedures for the Department of Natural Resources' designation of additional trails for the Alaska Trails System, and other procedures dealing with financing, monitoring, coordinating, promoting, reporting, and record keeping."

This Order takes effect immediately.

DATED at Juneau, Alaska, this 21 day of October, 2004.

/s/Frank H. Murkowski
Governor

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URL: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/oed/student_info/learn/aboutgeography.htm

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
URL: <http://www.adfg.state.ak.us>

Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development
URL: <http://www.labor.state.ak.us/home.htm>

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
URL: <http://www.alaskastateparks.org>

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Alaska Public Lands Information Center

URL: <http://www.visitalaska.org>

United States Census Bureau – Census 2000

URL: <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service

URL: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>

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United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service

URL: <http://www.fws.gov>

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URL: <http://www.nps.gov>

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