

Outdoor Recreation in Florida 2013

A Comprehensive Program for Meeting Florida's Outdoor Recreation Needs

Appendices



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Appendix A - Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCES - Archaeological and historical sites and properties. The significance of these resources is derived not only from individual artifacts but also from the spatial arrangement of the artifacts in both horizontal and vertical planes.

DEMAND - See "OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMAND."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MITIGATION BANKING - Preserving, restoring or enhancing wetland areas for the purpose of setting them aside to compensate for future conversions of wetlands for development activities. A wetland bank may be created when a government agency, corporation or nonprofit organization undertakes such activities under a formal agreement with a regulatory agency. The value of a bank is determined by quantifying the wetland values restored or created in terms of "credits."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN - An overall framework for the planning and provision of

balanced outdoor recreation opportunities for potential and actual users.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLAYGROUND - A recreation area with play apparatus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trail Types:

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

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

INTERPRETATIVE/NATURE - Trail designed or marked for nature interpretation and study.

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

CANOE AND KAYAK - Distance along most commonly used route on a designated or undesignated waterway used for canoeing.

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

MULTIPURPOSE, MULTI-USE OR SHARED - Trail used for more than one of the above activities.

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

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

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

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

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

WETLANDS - Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and [that] under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial, or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. The prevalent vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas.

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

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

Appendix B - Acronyms

CAMA	Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas
CARL	Conservation and Recreation Lands
CERP	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan
DEO	Florida Department of Economic Opportunity
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DFFM	Division of Freshwater Fisheries Management
DHGM	Division of Hunting and Game Management
DHR	Division of Historical Resources
DLE	Division of Law Enforcement
DMFM	Division of Marine Fisheries Management
DOS	Florida Department of State
DOT	Florida Department of Transportation
DRP	Division of Recreation and Parks
DSL	Division of State Lands
DWRM	Division of Water Resource Management
FCT	Florida Communities Trust
FDOA	Florida Disabled Outdoors Association
FFS	Florida Forest Service
FGTS	Florida Greenways and Trails System
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIND	Florida Inland Navigation District
FRDAP	Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
LATF	Land Acquisition Trust Fund
LIFE	Learning in Florida's Environment
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NFWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
OGT	Office of Greenways and Trails
PAWV	Office of Public Access and Wildlife Viewing
RTP	Recreational Trails Program
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SRWMD	Suwannee River Water Management District
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDOD	United States Department of Defense
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UTAP	Universal Trail Assessment Process
WCIND	West Coast Inland Navigation District

Appendix C - Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS) Maps

The Office of Greenways and Trails oversees the FGTS trail maps which include the following:

The Land Trails Opportunity Map represents the existing, planned and conceptual non-motorized trails that form a land-based trail network of state and regional importance. This map is a synthesis of trail planning efforts being conducted by cities, counties, transportation planning organizations, and other agencies and non-profits throughout Florida. This map does not include all existing, proposed and conceptual trails in Florida, but focuses on linear trails of state and regional significance to form a comprehensive connected system of multiple and single-use trails to accommodate uses such as: walking, hiking, bicycling, mountain biking, horseback riding, skating, and wildlife viewing.

The Paddling Trails Opportunity Map represents the vision for a comprehensive water-based trails system, this map includes waterways that are designated as part of the FGTS or are appropriate for future designation. Because water trails are not consistently captured in local and regional planning efforts like land trails typically are, it is important to establish basic criteria for inclusion. Therefore, to be included in the Paddling Trails Opportunity Map, a waterway shall: represent an existing or potential destination trail that reaches beyond the local area due to its scenic qualities and diversity of experiences; be at least three miles in length, preferably longer; and be navigable during the majority of months in an average year. The Priority Trails Map encompasses the most important corridors and connections within the FGTS Land Trails Opportunity Map and Paddling Trails Opportunity Map. To the greatest extent possible, the corridors and connections within the Priority Trails Map:

- 1) Support and further national, state or regional trail projects, plans and initiatives that encompass multiple counties.
- 2) Include existing and planned long-distance trails and trail loops that serve as destinations to support nature-based tourism and economic development.
- 3) Include the State Trails, the Cross Florida Greenway and other major connecting trails of greatest length (five miles or longer).
- 4) Connect major population centers to provide access for the greatest number of Floridians.
- 5) Build on past and programmed state and federal investment in trails, particularly when matched by funding from local and private sources.
- 6) Coincide with transportation, utility and canal corridors that facilitate major connections.
- 7) Coincide with the Florida Ecological Greenways Network.
- 8) Connect natural, recreational, cultural and historical sites providing a range of experiences.
- 9) Provide a safe, accessible and high quality experience for users.

PRIORITY TRAILS



-  PRIORITY LAND TRAILS
-  FLORIDA NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL - PRIORITY
-  PRIORITY PADDLING TRAILS
-  Existing Trails in Priority Network
-  Conservation Lands

The Priority Trails Map encompasses the most important corridors and connections within the FGTS Land Trails and Water Trails Opportunity Maps. Following completion of this map in late 2012, the gaps will be identified and prioritized in 2013. The Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST) corridor included on this Priority Trails Map reflects the route currently proposed for designation by the US Forest Service. Whatever FNST route results from the current designation process will be included on the Priority Trails Map.



LAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITY MAP



-  * 2012 LAND TRAILS OPPORTUNITY
-  FLORIDA NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL OPPORTUNITY
-  CONSERVATION LANDS

* The different colors of the Land Trails represent the beginning and ending points of individual corridors.

Map Date: 12/4/12



PADDLING TRAILS OPPORTUNITY MAP



-  * 2012 PADDLING TRAILS OPPORTUNITY
-  FLORIDA NAVIGATIONAL SALTWATER PADDLING TRAIL
-  CONSERVATION LANDS

* The different colors of the Land Trails represent the beginning and ending points of individual corridors. Map Date: 12/10/12



Appendix D- Open Project Selection Process

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

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

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

The reoccurring funding schedule is:

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

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

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

(1) GENERAL CRITERIA

Points shall be awarded as follows:

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

OR

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

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

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

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

Points shall be awarded as follows:

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

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

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

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

Points shall be awarded as follows:

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

(2) DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA

Points shall be awarded as follows:

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

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

- 3 or more facilities or opportunities = 15 points.
- 2 facilities or opportunities = 10 points.
- 1 facility or opportunity = 5 points.

(c) The project provides renovation of existing recreation facilities:

3 or more facilities = 13 points.

2 facilities = 9 points.

1 facility = 4 points.

(d) The project provides new or renovated support facilities and improvement to existing recreation areas = 15 points.

(e) The project provides developed pedestrian access to or along water resources, such as trails, boardwalks, or dune walkovers = 7 points.

(f) The project provides facilities for recreational use of water resources, such as boat ramps, swimming docks, or fishing piers = 12 points.

(g) The project provides a facility identified in the priority of new facilities needs or renovation/ repair needs within the applicant's population density set forth in the study entitled "An Infrastructure Assessment of Local Government Recreation and Park Department Facility Needs in the State of Florida" = 12 points.

(h) The project addresses the priority of infrastructure funding needs set forth in the applicant's population density in the study entitled "An Infrastructure Assessment of Local Government Recreation and Park Department Facility Needs in the State of Florida" identified in (g), above:

1. Higher priority in Infrastructure Assessment or combination of new construction and renovation/repairs = 13 points.

2. Lower priority in Infrastructure Assessment = 8 points.

(3) ACQUISITION CRITERIA

Points shall be awarded as follows:

(a) The Project assists in conserving and protecting environmentally unique, irreplaceable and valued ecological resources such as flora, fauna, natural communities, or other special features identified in the "Florida Natural Areas Inventory" = 13 points.

(b) The project provides frontage on wetlands or water bodies such as rivers, lakes, or oceans = 6 points.

(c) The project provides for development of facilities identified in the top three priority ranked index clusters of outdoor facilities needs for new construction identified within the applicant's population density set forth in the Department's study entitled "Infrastructure Assessment of Local Government Recreation and Park Department Facility Needs in the State of Florida" identified in (2) (g) above = 15 points.

(d) The project provides the following pursuant to the applicant's adopted local comprehensive plan = 23 maximum points.

Points shall be awarded as follows:

1. Needed acreage = 15 points.

2. Needed distribution of acreage = 8 points.

(e) The applicant has:

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

OR

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

(4) TIE BREAKER SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E - Responsive Management Methodology & Survey

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (hereinafter referred to as the Department) to determine Florida residents' and tourists' participation in outdoor recreation and their outdoor recreation needs. The study was undertaken in support of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The study entailed two telephone surveys: the first of Florida residents and the second of tourists who visit Florida. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

Multi-Modal Survey Design

For the survey of residents, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among Florida residents. The survey of tourists used a multi-modal approach: the primary contact method was through telephone, supplemented with online contacts.

Design of Questionnaires

The telephone survey questionnaires were developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the Department, based on the research team's familiarity with outdoor recreation, as well as SCORP studies for various other states. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaires to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the surveys. The tourist survey questionnaire was modified as necessary to create the online survey, and a pretest was conducted of this, as well.

Survey Samples

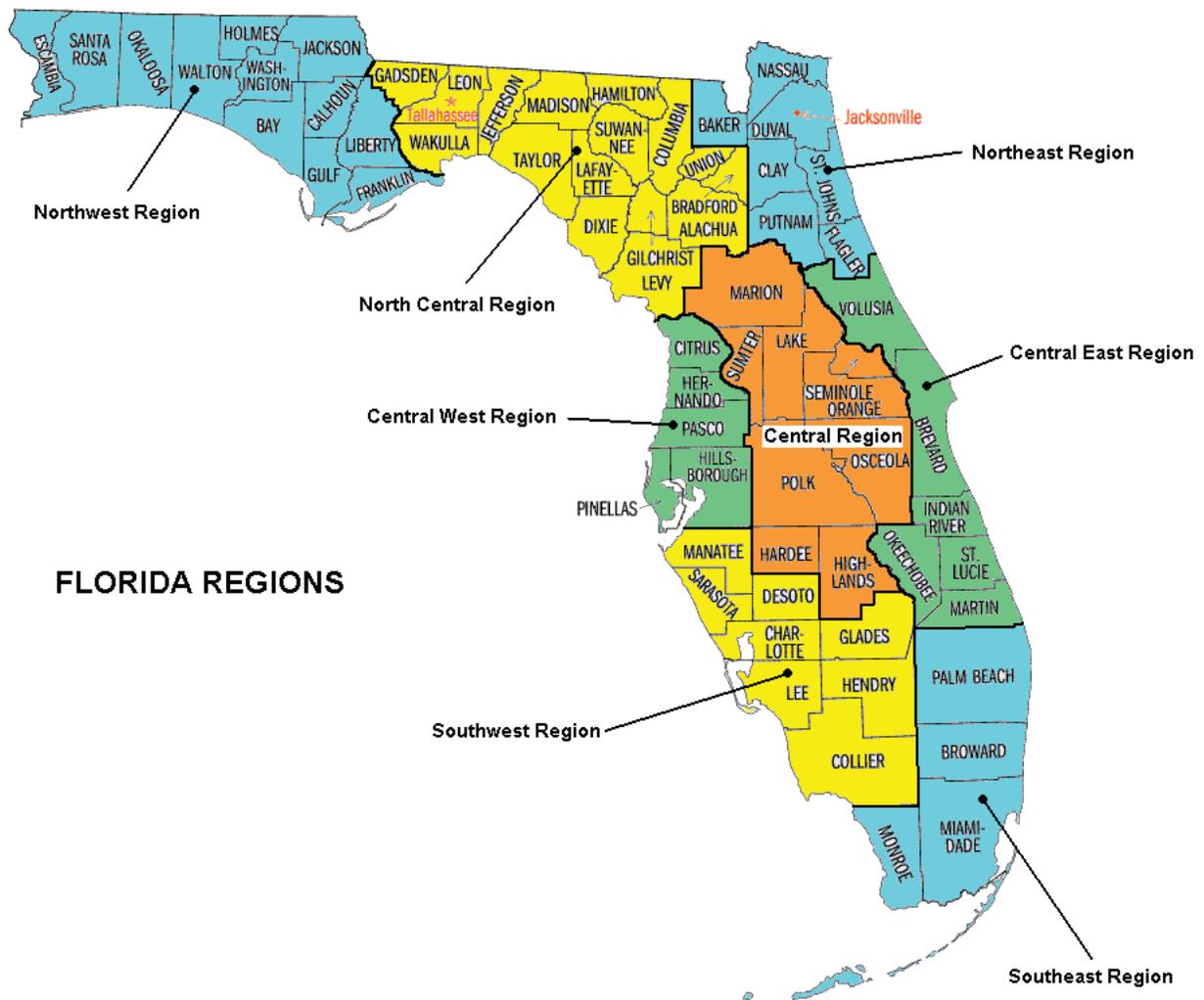
The sample of Florida residents was obtained from Survey Sampling International and Database 101, firms that specialize in providing scientific samples for human dimensions studies. Residents were sampled to ensure each of eight regions of Florida had enough respondents for valid results (see map of Florida Regions on the following page). For statewide analyses, the regions were then weighted so that the results were representative of all residents of Florida ages 18 and older.

The tourist sample was obtained from several sources to represent a cross-section of tourists to the state. The sampling was conducted in three distinct waves to ensure proper temporal representation of tourists. The tourist sampling plan, in part, mirrored panel methods employed by Visit Florida, the official not-for-profit arm of the Florida Commission on Tourism.

Telephone Interviewing and Data Management Facilities

A central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the telephone interviews and data collection from both the telephone and online surveys. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing and data management facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of outdoor recreation and natural resources.

To ensure the integrity of the telephone survey data, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council



FLORIDA REGIONS

of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers and other professional staff conducted a project briefing with the interviewers prior to the administration of these surveys. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey questionnaires, reading of the survey questions, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey questionnaires.

Interviewing Dates and Times

Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The online survey could be accessed at any time at the convenience of the respondent. The survey of residents was conducted in April through September 2011. The survey of tourists was conducted in three waves to account for the seasonality of Florida’s tourism season: May, August and October 2011.

Survey Data Collection and Quality Control

The software used for telephone survey data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey questionnaires were programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection.

The Survey Center Managers and statisticians monitored the data collection, including monitoring of the actual telephone interviews without the interviewers' knowledge, to evaluate the performance of each interviewer and ensure the integrity of the data. The survey questionnaires themselves contained error checkers and computation statements to ensure quality and consistent data. Once the data were obtained, QPL software exported the data into the project database in a format compatible with Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

The online survey data were imported into the project database in SPSS using interfacing software as part of the online survey program.

After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians checked each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness. Responsive Management obtained a total of 3,961 completed surveys with Florida residents and 2,890 completed surveys with Florida tourists (of the latter, 2,306 had participated in outdoor recreation and received the full survey).

Florida SCORP Resident Survey

Responsive Management

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____, and I'm calling on behalf of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in Tallahassee to ask some questions about outdoor recreation in Florida. I am not selling anything, and your answers will be kept strictly confidential. Your responses will be used to determine the future plans for outdoor recreation facilities and resources in Florida. Do you have a few minutes to answer some questions for me?

Are you at least 18 years of age?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes (CONTINUE SURVEY)
- No (ASK TO SPEAK WITH SOMEONE AT LEAST 18 YEARS OF AGE)
- DNR: Don't know (ASK TO SPEAK WITH SOMEONE AT LEAST 18 YEARS OF AGE)

General Opinions on the Importance of and Satisfaction With Outdoor Recreation in Florida

In general, how important is outdoor recreation in Florida to you personally?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Not at all important
- DNR: Don't know

Overall, how satisfied are you with outdoor recreation opportunities IN YOUR COUNTY?

(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Very satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- DNR: Don't know

Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities in Florida

Next, I'd like to know about your participation in outdoor recreation activities. I am going to read a list of activities, and I would like to know if YOU have personally participated in each IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IN FLORIDA. For each activity you have participated in, I will also have a couple questions about your participation. Again, please tell me about your participation in each activity ONLY during the past 12 months in Florida.

First,...

(ASKED FOR EACH ACTIVITY)

What about [ACTIVITY]? (Have you personally participated in this activity in the past 12 months in Florida?)

(LIST OF ACTIVITIES)

- Taking a trip at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of viewing wildlife
- Hiking
- Picnicking
- Horseback riding
- Horseback camping
(IF ASKED: Horseback camping refers to camping specifically in a designated horse camping area or using a horse as a mode of transportation to access a primitive area for camping. Designated horse camping areas can include camping in tents, primitive structures, travel trailers, or recreation vehicles (RVs) in areas that are specifically designated for camping with horses. If your camping location was NOT designated as a horse camping area, only camping in primitive areas accessed by horseback is considered horseback camping.)
- RV or Trailer camping, NOT including horseback camping
- Tent camping, NOT including horseback camping
- Nature study
- Visiting historical or archeological sites
- Geocaching
- Canoeing or kayaking
- Hunting
- Sport shooting
- Off-road vehicle driving, such as driving an ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle), a three-wheeler, a dune buggy, a dirt bike, or other type of off-highway vehicle
- Saltwater fishing
- Saltwater beach activities, NOT including fishing
- Freshwater
- Freshwater beach activities, NOT including fishing
- Bicycling
- Swimming in public outdoor pools
- Golf (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)
- Outdoor tennis (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)
- Baseball or softball (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)
- Football (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)
- Soccer (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)
- Outdoor basketball (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)

(RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR EACH ACTIVITY)
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes
- No
- DNR: Don't know

(IF PARTICIPATED IN SALTWATER FISHING)

You said you went saltwater fishing in the past 12 months in Florida. Did you go saltwater fishing from...?

(READ LIST; CHECK IF YES)

- a boat
- a pier, jetty, or catwalk
- a shore
- DNR: None of these
- DNR: Don't know

(IF PARTICIPATED IN FRESHWATER FISHING)

You said you went freshwater fishing in the past 12 months in Florida. Did you go freshwater fishing from...?

(READ LIST; CHECK IF YES)

- a boat
- a pier, jetty, or catwalk
- a shore or bank
- DNR: None of these
- DNR: Don't know

(IF PARTICIPATED IN BICYCLING)

You said you went bicycling in the past 12 months in Florida. Did you go bicycling on...?

(READ LIST; CHECK IF YES)

- paved roads and trails
- roads and trails that are not paved
- DNR: None of these
- DNR: Don't know

Did you use SALTWATER boat ramps in the past 12 months in Florida?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes
- No
- DNR: Don't know

Did you use FRESHWATER boat ramps in the past 12 months in Florida?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes

- No
- DNR: Don't know

(IF PARTICIPATED IN ANY ACTIVITY DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS IN FLORIDA)
Now I have some questions about each activity you did participate in during the past 12 months in Florida.

(ASKED FOR EACH ACTIVITY RESPONDENT HAS PARTICIPATED IN DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS IN FLORIDA, INCLUDING USE OF BOAT RAMPS)

You said you [PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITY / USED SALTWATER BOAT RAMPS / USED FRESHWATER BOAT RAMPS] during the past 12 months in Florida. How many days total during the past 12 months did you [PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITY / USE SALTWATER BOAT RAMPS / USE FRESHWATER BOAT RAMPS] in Florida?

(IF ASKED: Portions of a day count as a whole day; multiple outings / uses within one day count as a single day.)

(ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS)

(ASKED FOR EACH ACTIVITY RESPONDENT HAS PARTICIPATED IN DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS IN FLORIDA, INCLUDING USE OF BOAT RAMPS)

In what counties did you [PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITY / USE SALTWATER BOAT RAMPS / USE FRESHWATER BOAT RAMPS] during the past 12 months in Florida?

(ENTER COUNTY CODES FOR ALL COUNTIES)

And thinking about the area you visited the most, approximately how many miles from your home is this area located?

(ENTER MILES)

In general, do you expect or plan to personally participate in outdoor recreation activities in Florida more, about the same, or less than you did during the past 12 months?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- More
- About the same
- Less
- DNR: Don't know

Reasons for Participating in Outdoor Recreation Activities in Florida

What are the MOST IMPORTANT reasons you participate in outdoor recreation activities in Florida?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- I live close to a park or other outdoor area
- It is affordable
- To be with family and friends
- To spend time by myself
- To enjoy the scenery
- For my health (general / non-specific)
- For my mental well being
- For my physical fitness
- For relaxation
- For the challenge
- To be close to nature
- Because of the variety of opportunities available in Florida
- Other (ENTER OTHER)
- Don't know

Next, please tell me how important or unimportant each of the following is to you when participating in outdoor recreation activities in Florida.

How about [FACTOR]?

(How important or unimportant is this to you when participating in outdoor recreation activities in Florida.)

(LIST OF FACTORS; ADMINISTER IN RANDOM ORDER)

- spending time with family and friends
- being active or healthy
- to be close to nature

(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH FACTOR)

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Neither important nor unimportant
- Somewhat unimportant
- Very unimportant
- DNR: Don't know

Opinions on Outdoor Recreation Facilities and Opportunities in Florida

Thinking about the outdoor recreation activities you have participated in during the past 12 months in Florida, please tell me how you would rate the quality of the FACILITIES IN YOUR COUNTY for participating in these activities.

(Would you say they are excellent, good, fair, or poor?)

What about the AMOUNT of OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR COUNTY for participating in these activities?

(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- DNR: Don't know

In your opinion, do you support or oppose maintaining the current levels of outdoor recreation services and opportunities in Florida?

(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Strongly support
- Moderately support
- Neither support nor oppose
- Moderately oppose
- Strongly oppose
- DNR: Don't know

Desire / Need for Additional Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Are there any outdoor recreation facilities you would like to see built or provided IN YOUR COUNTY?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes
- No
- DNR: Don't know

(IF YES)

What outdoor recreation facilities would you like to see built or provided IN YOUR COUNTY?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- Community parks
- Playgrounds for children
- Campgrounds
- Fishing areas
- Outdoor public swimming pools
- Biking paths
- Paved walkways
- Hiking / walking trails
- Horseback riding trails
- Nature / interpretative trails
- Saltwater boat access or ramps
- Freshwater boat access or ramps
- Access for canoes or kayaks
- Fishing piers
- Beach access / parking

- Hunting areas
- Off-road vehicle areas / trails
- Wildlife viewing areas / overlooks
- Off-leash dog areas
- Football fields
- Soccer fields
- Public tennis courts
- Outdoor basketball courts
- Public golf courses
- Baseball fields
- Softball fields
- Other(s) (ENTER OTHERS)

Demographics

Great! We are just about through. The final questions are for background information and help us analyze the results.

What county do you live in?
(ENTER COUNTY CODE)

What is your zip code?
(ENTER ZIP CODE)

Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm or ranch, or a rural area NOT on a farm or ranch?
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Large city or urban area
- Suburban area
- Small city or town
- Rural area on a farm or ranch
- Rural area NOT on a farm or ranch
- DNR: Don't know
- DNR: Refused

How many children, age 17 or younger, do you have living in your household?
(ENTER NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

What is the highest level of education you have completed?
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Not a high school graduate
- High school graduate or equivalent
- Some college or trade school degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Master's degree

- Professional or doctorate degree (e.g., M.D. or Ph.D.)
- DNR: Don't know
- DNR: Refused

Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?
(READ LIST; CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Under \$20,000
- \$20,000-\$39,999
- \$40,000-\$59,999
- \$60,000-\$79,999
- \$80,000-\$99,999
- \$100,000-\$119,999
- \$120,000 or more
- DNR: Don't know
- DNR: Refused

What races or ethnic backgrounds do you consider yourself, and please mention all that apply?
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- White or Caucasian
- Black or African-American
- Hispanic or Latino (includes Mexican, Central American, etc.)
- Native American or Alaskan native or Aleutian
- Native Hawaiian
- Middle Eastern
- East Asian (from Japan, China, Korea, Philippines, etc.)
- South Asian (from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, etc.)
- African (NOT African-American)
- DNR: Other (ENTER OTHER)
- DNR: Don't know
- DNR: Refused

May I ask your age?
(ENTER AGE)

That's the end of the survey. Thank you for your time and cooperation.

(OBSERVE AND RECORD GENDER)

- Male
- Female
- Don't know

Florida SCORP Tourist Survey

Responsive Management

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____, and I'm calling on behalf of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. We are assisting the Department in a study to better understand tourists' opinions on their visits to Florida. I am not selling anything, and your answers will be kept strictly confidential. Your responses will be used to help determine the future plans for tourist activities in Florida. Do you have a few minutes to answer some questions for me?

Are you at least 18 years of age?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes (CONTINUE SURVEY)
- No (ASK TO SPEAK WITH SOMEONE AT LEAST 18 YEARS OF AGE)
- DNR: Don't know (ASK TO SPEAK WITH SOMEONE AT LEAST 18 YEARS OF AGE)

Characteristics of Visits to Florida

Did you visit Florida in the past 12 months?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes
- No (END SURVEY: I'm sorry, but right now we are only interviewing those who have visited Florida in the past 12 months. Thank you for your time and willingness to help.)
- Don't know (END SURVEY: I'm sorry, but right now we are only interviewing those who have visited Florida in the past 12 months. Thank you for your time and willingness to help.)

What are the main reasons you visited Florida in the past 12 months?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- Fun / pleasure / vacation
- To visit family / friends
- Outdoor recreation / outdoor activities
- Fishing
- Work
- Other (ENTER OTHER)

Did you participate in ANY outdoor recreation activities during your visit(s) to Florida in the past 12 months? For this survey, outdoor recreation includes ANY activity that takes place in a park, on a playground, at the beach, in nature, or other outdoor environment.

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes

- No (END SURVEY: That's the end of the survey. Thank you for your time and cooperation.)
- Don't know (END SURVEY: That's the end of the survey. Thank you for your time and cooperation.)

How many trips did you take to Florida in the past 12 months?
(ENTER NUMBER OF TRIPS)

How many days total did you visit Florida in the past 12 months?
(Please include ALL trips.)
(ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS)

(IF MORE THAN ONE TRIP TO FLORIDA)

On how many of your [XX] trips to Florida in the past 12 months did you participate in outdoor recreation activities?
(ENTER NUMBER)

How likely are you to visit Florida in the next 12 months?
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Very likely
- Somewhat likely
- Not at all likely
- DNR: Don't know

General Opinions on the Importance of and Satisfaction With Outdoor Recreation in Florida

Next, I have some questions about outdoor recreation.

In the next 12 months, do you expect or plan to personally participate in outdoor recreation activities in Florida more, about the same, or less than you did during the past 12 months?

(IF ASKED: For this survey, outdoor recreation includes ANY activity that takes place in a park, on a playground, at the beach, in nature, or other outdoor environment.)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- More
- About the same
- Less
- DNR: Don't know

In general, how important is outdoor recreation to you personally?
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Not at all important
- DNR: Don't know

Overall, how satisfied are you with outdoor recreation opportunities IN FLORIDA?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Very satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- DNR: Don't know

Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities in Florida

Next, I'd like to know about your participation in outdoor recreation activities in Florida. I am going to read a list of activities, and I would like to know if YOU have personally participated in each IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IN FLORIDA. For each activity you have participated in, I will also have a couple questions about your participation. Again, please tell me about your participation in each activity ONLY during the past 12 months in Florida.

First,...

(ASKED FOR EACH ACTIVITY)

What about [ACTIVITY]? (Have you personally participated in this activity in the past 12 months in Florida?)

(LIST OF ACTIVITIES)

- Taking a trip at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of viewing wildlife
- Hiking
- Picnicking
- Horseback riding
- Horseback camping
(IF ASKED: Horseback camping refers to camping specifically in a designated horse camping area or using a horse as a mode of transportation to access a primitive area for camping. Designated horse camping areas can include camping in tents, primitive structures, travel trailers, or recreation vehicles (RVs) in areas that are specifically designated for camping with horses. If your camping location was NOT designated as a horse camping area, only camping in primitive areas accessed by horseback is considered horseback camping.)
- RV or Trailer camping, NOT including horseback camping
- Tent camping, NOT including horseback camping
- Nature study
- Visiting historical or archeological sites
- Geocaching
- Canoeing or kayaking
- Hunting
- Sport shooting

- Off-road vehicle driving, such as driving an ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle), a three-wheeler, a dune buggy, a dirt bike, or other type of off-highway vehicle
- Saltwater fishing
- Saltwater beach activities, NOT including fishing
- Freshwater
- Freshwater beach activities, NOT including fishing
- Bicycling
- Swimming in public outdoor pools
- Golf (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)
- Outdoor tennis (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)
- Baseball or softball (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)
- Football (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)
- Soccer (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)
- Outdoor basketball (Again, please tell me if YOU have personally participated in this activity. This does NOT include watching an event.)

(RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR EACH ACTIVITY)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes
- No
- DNR: Don't know

(IF PARTICIPATED IN SALTWATER FISHING)

You said you went saltwater fishing in the past 12 months in Florida. Did you go saltwater fishing from...?

(READ LIST; CHECK IF YES)

- a boat
- a pier, jetty, or catwalk
- a shore
- DNR: None of these
- DNR: Don't know

(IF PARTICIPATED IN FRESHWATER FISHING)

You said you went freshwater fishing in the past 12 months in Florida. Did you go freshwater fishing from...?

(READ LIST; CHECK IF YES)

- a boat
- a pier, jetty, or catwalk
- a shore or bank
- DNR: None of these
- DNR: Don't know

(IF PARTICIPATED IN BICYCLING)

You said you went bicycling in the past 12 months in Florida. Did you go bicycling on...?

(READ LIST; CHECK IF YES)

- paved roads and trails
- roads and trails that are not paved
- DNR: None of these
- DNR: Don't know

Did you use SALTWATER boat ramps in the past 12 months in Florida?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes
- No
- DNR: Don't know

Did you use FRESHWATER boat ramps in the past 12 months in Florida?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes
- No
- DNR: Don't know

(IF PARTICIPATED IN ANY ACTIVITY DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS IN FLORIDA)

Now I have some questions about each activity you did participate in during the past 12 months in Florida.

(ASKED FOR EACH ACTIVITY RESPONDENT HAS PARTICIPATED IN DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS IN FLORIDA, INCLUDING USE OF BOAT RAMPS)

You said you [PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITY / USED SALTWATER BOAT RAMPS / USED FRESHWATER BOAT RAMPS] during the past 12 months in Florida. How many days total during the past 12 months did you [PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITY / USE SALTWATER BOAT RAMPS / USE FRESHWATER BOAT RAMPS] in Florida? (IF ASKED: Portions of a day count as a whole day; multiple outings / uses within one day count as a single day.)

(ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS)

(ASKED FOR EACH ACTIVITY RESPONDENT HAS PARTICIPATED IN DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS IN FLORIDA, INCLUDING USE OF BOAT RAMPS)

In what city or town did you [PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITY / USE SALTWATER BOAT RAMPS / USE FRESHWATER BOAT RAMPS] during the past 12 months in Florida?

(ENTER CITY OR TOWN NAME VERBATIM FOR ALL)

Reasons for Participating in Outdoor Recreation Activities in Florida

What are the MOST IMPORTANT reasons you participated in outdoor recreation activities during the past 12 months in Florida?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- I visited / stayed close to a park or other outdoor area
- It is affordable
- To be with family and friends
- To spend time by myself
- To enjoy the scenery
- For my health (general / non-specific)
- For my mental well being
- For my physical fitness
- For relaxation
- For the challenge
- To be close to nature
- Because of the variety of opportunities available in Florida
- Florida has good / excellent / attractive recreation opportunities
- Florida has outdoor recreation opportunities my home area does not
- Other (ENTER OTHER)
- Don't know

Next, please tell me how important or unimportant each of the following is to you when participating in outdoor recreation activities in Florida.

How about [FACTOR]?

(How important or unimportant is this to you when participating in outdoor recreation activities in Florida.)

(LIST OF FACTORS; ADMINISTER IN RANDOM ORDER)

- spending time with family and friends
- being active or healthy
- to be close to nature

(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH FACTOR)

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Neither important nor unimportant
- Somewhat unimportant
- Very unimportant
- DNR: Don't know

Opinions on Outdoor Recreation Facilities and Opportunities in Florida

Thinking about the outdoor recreation activities you have participated in during the past 12 months in Florida, please tell me how you would rate the quality of the FACILITIES for participating in these activities.

(Would you say they are excellent, good, fair, or poor?)

What about the AMOUNT of OPPORTUNITIES for participating in these activities?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- DNR: Don't know

In your opinion, do you support or oppose maintaining the current levels of outdoor recreation services and opportunities in Florida?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Strongly support
- Moderately support
- Neither support nor oppose
- Moderately oppose
- Strongly oppose
- DNR: Don't know

Desire / Need for Additional Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Are there any outdoor recreation facilities you would like to see built or provided in the areas you visited?
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Yes
- No
- DNR: Don't know

(IF YES)

What outdoor recreation facilities would you like to see built or provided in the areas you visited?
(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- Community parks
- Playgrounds for children
- Campgrounds
- Fishing areas
- Outdoor public swimming pools
- Biking paths
- Paved walkways
- Hiking / walking trails
- Horseback riding trails
- Nature / interpretative trails
- Saltwater boat access or ramps
- Freshwater boat access or ramps
- Access for canoes or kayaks

- Fishing piers
- Beach access / parking
- Hunting areas
- Off-road vehicle areas / trails
- Wildlife viewing areas / overlooks
- Off-leash dog areas
- Football fields
- Soccer fields
- Public tennis courts
- Outdoor basketball courts
- Public golf courses
- Baseball fields
- Softball fields
- Other(s) (ENTER OTHERS)

Demographics

Great! We are just about through. The final questions are for background information and help us analyze the results.

What state do you live in?
(ENTER STATE CODE)

What is your zip code?
(ENTER ZIP CODE)

Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm or ranch, or a rural area NOT on a farm or ranch?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Large city or urban area
- Suburban area
- Small city or town
- Rural area on a farm or ranch
- Rural area NOT on a farm or ranch
- DNR: Don't know
- DNR: Refused

How many children, age 17 or younger, do you have living in your household?
(ENTER NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

What is the highest level of education you have completed?
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Not a high school graduate
- High school graduate or equivalent
- Some college or trade school degree

- Bachelor's degree
- Master's degree
- Professional or doctorate degree (e.g., M.D. or Ph.D.)
- DNR: Don't know
- DNR: Refused

Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?

(READ LIST; CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- Under \$20,000
- \$20,000-\$39,999
- \$40,000-\$59,999
- \$60,000-\$79,999
- \$80,000-\$99,999
- \$100,000-\$119,999
- \$120,000 or more
- DNR: Don't know
- DNR: Refused

What races or ethnic backgrounds do you consider yourself, and please mention all that apply?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- White or Caucasian
- Black or African-American
- Hispanic or Latino (includes Mexican, Central American, etc.)
- Native American or Alaskan native or Aleutian
- Native Hawaiian
- Middle Eastern
- East Asian (from Japan, China, Korea, Philippines, etc.)
- South Asian (from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, etc.)
- African (NOT African-American)
- DNR: Other (ENTER OTHER)
- DNR: Don't know
- DNR: Refused

May I ask your age?

(ENTER AGE)

That's the end of the survey. Thank you for your time and cooperation.

(OBSERVE AND RECORD GENDER)

- Male
- Female
- Don't know

Appendix F - Online Questionnaires

In April 2012, two questionnaires were sent out - one to public outdoor recreation providers, and another to the general public. The purpose of these questionnaires was to provide a better understanding of recreation-related issues impacting our state, and to determine any additional issues. Items in the questionnaire were focused on issues formed primarily by the SCORP workgroup and meetings with outdoor recreation stakeholders. The results of these questionnaires helped to fine tune the issues, goals and strategies presented in Chapter 5 of this document.

PUBLIC PROVIDERS

SCORP Recreation Issues Survey Survey A (Public Provider)

Welcome! This survey is being conducted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks. The purpose of this survey is to get your ideas about recreation-related issues, the things that affect your program's ability to provide adequate outdoor recreation opportunities. Participation in this survey is both **voluntary and anonymous**. Thank you!

1. Please select the level of government you work in:

- City
- County
- State
- Federal
- Other:

2. I think our program's primary governing body (town council, county commissioners, state Legislature, etc) sees outdoor recreation as contributing to the overall health and quality of life of the citizens we serve.

- Agree
- Somewhat Agree
- Somewhat Disagree
- Disagree
- Unsure

3. I think our program's primary governing body sees outdoor recreation as essential to the economic stability of the region we serve.

- Agree
- Somewhat Agree
- Somewhat Disagree
- Disagree
- Unsure

4. Within the constraints of the current economic situation, I think a sincere effort is made to support our program with funding and other resources.

- Agree
- Somewhat Agree
- Somewhat Disagree
- Disagree
- Unsure

5. In thinking about the population you serve, how would you describe the following indicators of public support for recreation?

- We have a thriving volunteer base and our user-groups are vocal in their advocacy for their interests as well as our program
- Volunteerism is inconsistent, user-groups exist but are not vocal in their advocacy for our program
- Finding and retaining volunteers is difficult, there is a lack of user-groups in our community
- Other:

6. What are the current realities regarding the acquisition and development of lands by your program or agency? (Choose all that apply)

- Funds are available for both acquisition and development of lands.
- Acquisition is possible, but funding for construction and development is insufficient.
- Lands are available for purchase, but there is limited funding to do so.
- Urban development has increased the price of available lands out of our price range.
- There is little public support for the acquisition of lands.
- Other:

7. If applicable, which aspects of your program have been impacted by the economic downturn?

- Acquisition
- Maintenance
- Programming
- Construction of new facilities
- Staffing
- Other:
- 7b. From the list above, which aspect of your program has been **most** impacted?

8. Rank these **recreation-related** issues in terms of their importance to you, with “1” being the most important.

- Impact of urban development on conservation of lands
- Economic impact of recreation-based tourism on local communities
- Rising energy costs

- Inadequate public access to waters
 - Reconnecting youth to the outdoors
 - Inadequate funding for programs and facilities
 - Inadequate access to public lands
 - Other:
9. Please list other recreation-related issues that impact your program.
- Open response, 100 word max.
10. What city or county do you live in?
- Open Response

GENERAL PUBLIC

SCORP Recreation Issues Survey Survey B (General Public)

Welcome! This survey is being conducted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks. The purpose of this survey is to get your ideas about recreation-related issues, the things that affect your city, county and state governments' and private businesses' abilities to provide the outdoor recreation opportunities you need. Participation in this survey is both **voluntary and anonymous**. Thank you!

1. Are you a member of a recreation based user group/association?
- Yes/No
 - 1a. If yes, which of the following functions does your group provide: (choose all that apply)
 - Organization of events
 - Sharing of information
 - Funding and/or constructing recreation facilities
 - Operation of recreation facilities
 - Advocating for recreation activity or recreation program
 - Other:
 - 1b. If yes, list the recreational activity your group is affiliated with (if applicable): (open response)
2. How would you describe public access to Florida's coastline and waterways?
- Very convenient
 - Somewhat convenient
 - Somewhat inconvenient
 - Not at all convenient
 - Unsure
3. How would you describe public access to recreational trails in your community?
- Very convenient
 - Somewhat convenient
 - Somewhat inconvenient
 - Not at all convenient
 - Unsure

4. If applicable, which of the following may hinder *your* ability or desire to participate in outdoor recreation?

- Competing priorities (school, work, family, etc)
- Lack of accessible information on programs and facilities offered
- Cost of participation (registration, entrance fees, equipment, etc.)
- Travel distance to recreation opportunities and associated travel costs
- Lack of programs/facilities that appeal to your interests
- Other:

5. I think there is adequate funding for public recreation in Florida.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't Know

6. I think outdoor recreation is essential to the *economic* health of my community.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't know

7. I think outdoor recreation is essential to my health and quality of life.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't know

8. What effect do travel costs have in determining where you recreate?

- None
- Small effect
- Moderate effect
- Large effect

9. What are your primary sources of information when planning outdoor recreation activities?

- Printed Publications
- Internet
- Recommendations from friends
- Calling recreation providers
- Other:

10. Rank these **recreation-related** issues in terms of their importance to you, with "1" being the most important.

_ Impact of urban development on conservation of lands

- Economic impact of recreation-based tourism on local communities
- Rising energy costs
- Inadequate public access to waters
- Reconnecting youth to the outdoors
- Inadequate funding for programs and facilities
- Inadequate access to public lands
- Other:

11. Please list other recreation-related issues that impact you.

- Open response, 100 word max.

12. What city or county do you live in?

- Open response

End of survey Thank You Screen...

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey! Your input is important to us, as it allows for a better understanding of recreation-related issues in Florida. Responses from this survey will be used as part of the 2013 update of *Outdoor Recreation in Florida*, the statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan ([SCORP](#)). Thank you!

Appendix G - Outdoor Recreation Participation by Activity

Activity	Residents		Tourists	
	% of Residents Participating	Number of Participants	% of Tourists Participating	Number of Participants
RESOURCE BASED				
Saltwater Beach Activities*	63%	11,844,825	49%	42,385,000
Wildlife Viewing	49%	9,212,642	47%	40,655,000
Bicycling - Paved Trails	40%	7,520,524	13%	10,899,000
Picnicking	40%	7,520,524	37%	32,005,000
Visiting Historical or Archaeological Sites	39%	7,332,511	26%	22,490,000
Fishing - Saltwater	38%	7,144,498	20%	17,300,000
From Boat	27%	5,001,148	14%	12,283,000
From Pier/Jetty/Catwalk	16%	2,929,244	7%	6,055,000
From Shore	14%	2,643,464	6%	4,844,000
Fishing - Freshwater	28%	5,264,367	7%	6,055,000
From Boat	16%	3,000,689	4%	3,451,350
From Pier/Jetty/Catwalk	7%	1,316,092	2%	1,755,950
From Shore	14%	2,632,183	3%	2,361,450
Canoeing or Kayaking	26%	4,888,341	10%	8,650,000
Hiking	26%	4,888,341	22%	19,030,000
Saltwater Boat Ramp Use	25%	4,700,328	7%	6,055,000
Freshwater Beach Activities*	22%	4,136,288	14%	12,110,000
Freshwater Boat Ramp Use	19%	3,572,249	3%	2,595,000
Nature Study	18%	3,384,236	8%	6,920,000
Tent Camping	17%	3,196,223	7%	6,055,000
Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails	16%	2,978,127	4%	3,511,900
Off-Road Vehicle Driving	15%	2,820,197	8%	6,920,000
Sport Shooting	11%	2,068,144	2%	1,730,000
Hunting	11%	2,068,144	3%	2,595,000
RV or Trailer Camping	9%	1,692,118	9%	7,785,000
Horseback Riding	6%	1,128,079	6%	5,190,000
Geocaching	3%	564,039	3%	2,595,000
Horseback Camping	1%	188,013	5%	4,325,000
USER-ORIENTED				
Swimming in Public Outdoor Pools	29%	5,452,380	29%	25,085,000
Golf	15%	2,820,197	11%	9,515,000
Baseball or Softball	15%	2,820,197	3%	2,595,000
Outdoor Basketball	15%	2,820,197	4%	3,460,000
Outdoor Tennis	12%	2,256,157	5%	4,325,000
Soccer	11%	2,068,144	2%	1,730,000
Football	11%	2,068,144	2%	1,730,000

*Beach activities do not include fishing

Appendix H - Level of Service Charts and Activity Profiles

WATER-BASED ACTIVITIES

Saltwater Beach Activities

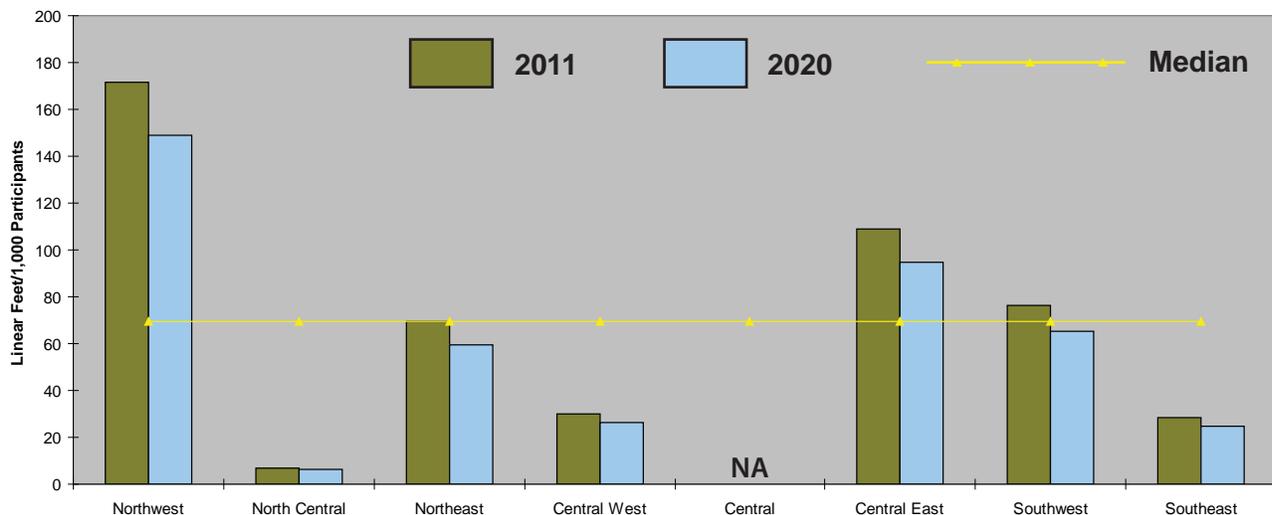
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Linear Feet/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	56	49	4,797,766	5,529,272	171.65	148.94
North Central	61	49	1,401,282	1,594,591	6.9	6.06
Northeast	64	49	3,936,970	4,576,776	69.32	59.63
Central West	66	49	7,864,074	9,063,856	30.08	26.10
Central	58	49	15,470,090	18,041,492	NA	NA
Central East	60	49	3,951,010	4,559,720	109.03	94.48
Southwest	69	49	5,542,199	6,460,991	76.15	65.32
Southeast	64	49	11,237,444	12,766,640	28.18	24.80
Statewide	63	49	54,229,825	62,631,758	46.32	40.11

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Saltwater Beach Activities: Level of Service Comparisons



Saltwater beach activities continue as the most popular form of resource-based recreation in Florida. Overall, 63 percent of residents and 49 percent of tourists participated statewide. Residents of the Southwest, Central West, Southeast and Northeast regions had the highest

participation rates of all regions. Resident rates were lowest in the Northwest and Central region. Traveling long distances is necessary to reach any beach area in the Central region.

Tremendous regional variations in levels of service exist for saltwater beach activities. The Northwest region, where a relatively small population is combined with the highest availability of beaches, stands out as having by far the highest level of service of any region. In contrast, the North Central region, where the availability of sandy beaches is low due to the low-energy Gulf coastline has the lowest level of service. In the Southeast region, high populations of both residents and tourists combined with reduced access due to private coastal development results in a lower level of service. Unfortunately, the provision of additional beach resources will not be possible as the amount of remaining undeveloped beaches dwindles to zero. Increasing public access to the state’s existing saltwater beaches will be required to accommodate future demands.

Freshwater Beach Activities

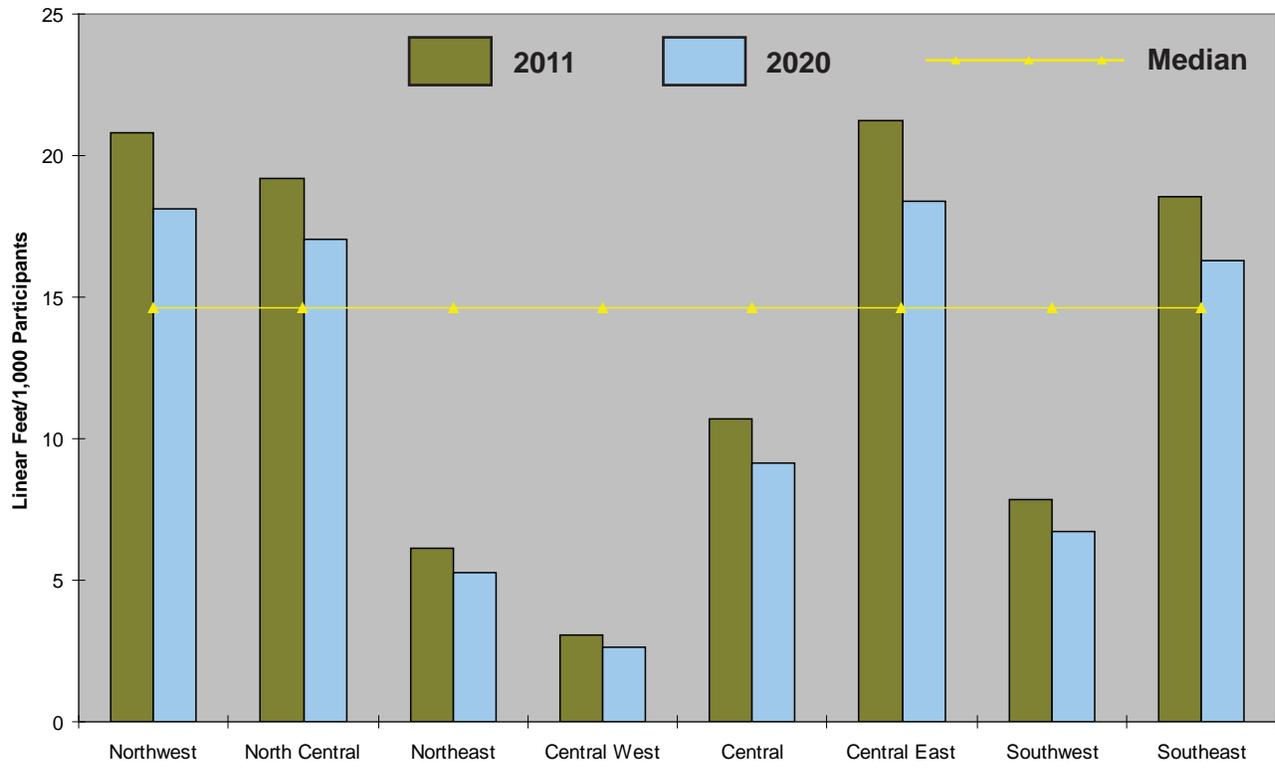
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020
Northwest	26	14	1,470,659	1,688,662
North Central	37	14	577,979	651,527
Northeast	21	14	1,165,988	1,355,704
Central West	22	14	2,338,791	2,693,312
Central	29	14	4,828,645	5,647,306
Central East	17	14	1,126,517	1,300,120
Southwest	20	14	1,588,884	1,852,380
Southeast	16	14	3,081,836	3,507,920
Statewide	22	14	16,246,288	18,747,852

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year
 ** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

Freshwater swimming areas are widely distributed in Florida and are often more convenient to residents than a long drive to a saltwater beach, though only 22 percent of residents participate in freshwater beach activities. Tourists are more likely to prefer a swim in an outdoor swimming pool over a visit to a freshwater lake or river, with only 14 percent participating. One exception is Florida’s freshwater springs which attract large numbers of residents and tourists alike. The Northwest, North Central and Central regions had the highest resident participation rates in this activity.

The Northwest, North Central and Central East regions had the highest levels of service in the state. Some of the state’s highest concentrations of freshwater lakes and springs are found in these regions. The Central region is known for having an abundance of lakes, but higher populations and residential lakefront developments contribute to the regions lower level of service. Levels of service were lowest in the Northeast and Central West regions, where freshwater swimming resources are in relatively short supply.

Freshwater Beach Activities: Level of Service Comparisons



Saltwater Boat Fishing

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Linear Feet/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	24	14	1,467,386	1,686,315	0.15	0.13
North Central	29	14	507,023	573,453	0.10	0.09
Northeast	27	14	1,263,581	1,469,611	0.054	0.046
Central West	31	14	2,637,622	3,031,069	0.07	0.06
Central	25	14	4,746,577	5,545,892	NA	NA
Central East	27	14	1,300,669	1,497,944	0.19	0.17
Southwest	29	14	1,772,642	2,069,267	0.11	0.10
Southeast	24	14	3,572,451	3,686,867	0.084	0.082
Statewide	27	14	17,284,148	19,929,676	0.07	0.06

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Florida's coastline has tremendous potential for saltwater boating and boat fishing. Approximately 17.3 million residents and tourists participated in saltwater boat fishing in 2011. It is predominantly a resident activity, both statewide and in the regions, with 27

percent of statewide residents, but only 14 percent of visitors participating. In this region, high quality saltwater fishing areas are easily accessible to visitors who trailer their boats from nearby southeastern states.

The Central West region had the highest rate of resident participation at 31 percent. The proximity of prime fishing areas undoubtedly contribute to the popularity of saltwater boating and boat fishing there. The Southwest and North Central regions also had high resident participation rates at 29 percent. Because the resources involved in this activity are virtually unlimited, levels of service and future need comparisons were not calculated.

Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Feet of Pier, Jetty, Catwalk/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	18	7	783,866	897,242	94.47	82.53
North Central	11	7	222,378	252,283	27.19	23.97
Northeast	15	7	653,775	760,530	40.45	34.77
Central West	20	7	1,438,743	1,650,365	40.51	35.32
Central	13	7	2,351,198	2,747,556	NA	NA
Central East	21	7	761,383	874,748	98.20	85.48
Southwest	18	7	938,605	1,096,637	88.38	75.64
Southeast	13	7	1,839,717	1,902,730	52.74	51.00
Statewide	16	7	8,984,244	10,350,684	43.75	40.54

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

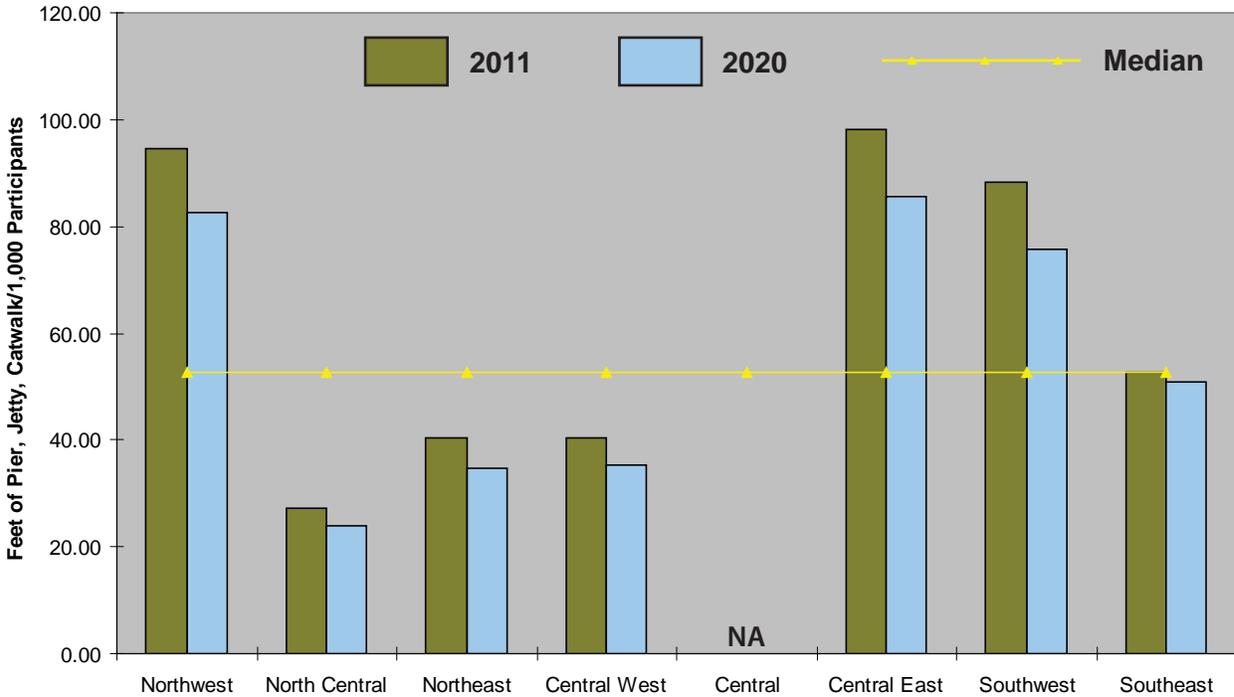
** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Nearly 93 miles of fishing piers, jetties and catwalks offer saltwater fishing opportunities to shoreline fishermen along Florida's coastline. Unlike boat fishing, the cost of equipment required to participate in non-boat fishing is low and affordable to most people. The level of experience and physical effort required to participate are low as well. Statewide, 16 percent of residents participated, but only 7 percent of tourists. Resident participation rates were highest in Central East and Central West regions (21 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

Regional levels of service were highest in the Northwest and Central East regions. Many of the states most popular fishing piers are located in these regions, including the Pensacola Beach Fishing Pier, the Sunglow Fishing Pier in Daytona, and the Cocoa Beach Pier. Many coastal communities in these regions have at least one county or city-operated pier or other type of shoreline fishing facility, which tend to draw resident fishermen and tourists alike. Levels of service were lowest in the North Central, Northeast and Central West regions. In the North Central and in portions of the Central West regions, much of the coastline is of a shallow, low-energy nature.

Saltwater Non-Boat Fishing: Level of Service Comparisons



Saltwater Boat Ramp Use

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Ramp Lanes/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	20	7	805,238	920,540	0.27	0.23
North Central	30	7	393,353	440,890	0.13	0.12
Northeast	23	7	772,451	899,152	0.09	0.08
Central West	28	7	1,666,562	1,907,248	0.12	0.10
Central	23	7	2,693,780	3,160,542	NA	NA
Central East	30	7	915,880	1,049,960	0.28	0.24
Southwest	25	7	1,077,855	1,261,275	0.18	0.16
Southeast	23	7	2,386,577	2,670,685	0.13	0.11
Statewide	25	7	10,755,328	12,359,650	0.12	0.10

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

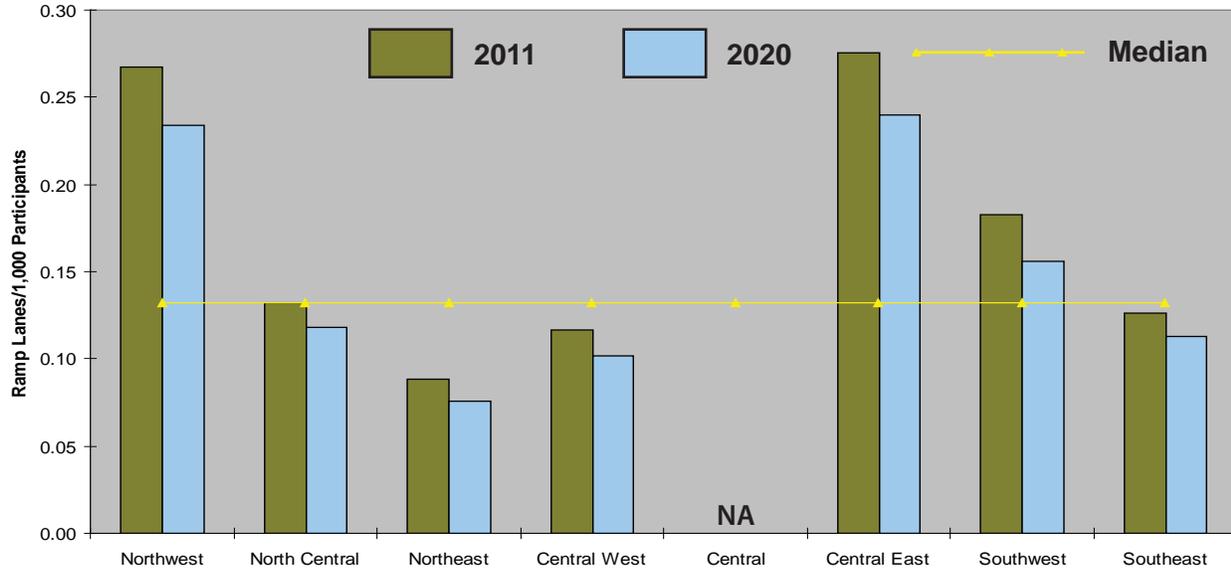
** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Recreational boating access to Florida’s coastal waters is highly valued by boaters, fishermen, hunters and other sportsmen. This activity was considerably more popular among residents than tourists. Statewide, 25 percent of residents participated in saltwater boat ramp use but only 7 percent of tourists. Resident participation was highest in the North Central and Central East regions.

The Northwest and Central East regions had the highest levels of service in the state. Level of service was lowest in the Northeast and Central West regions. Continued population and tourism increases will continue to strain these valued resources. Maintenance of existing facilities and construction of new boat ramps will important in supporting this important aspect of Florida’s recreation program.

Saltwater Boat Ramp Use: Level of Service Comparisons



Freshwater Boat Fishing

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020
Northwest	22	4	565,346	640,654
North Central	26	4	308,610	344,410
Northeast	19	4	526,689	613,429
Central West	19	4	1,031,826	1,179,464
Central	24	4	1,882,969	2,220,440
Central East	18	4	530,252	607,777
Southwest	14	4	609,654	713,342
Southeast	6	4	956,688	984,877
Statewide	16	4	6,452,039	7,409,685

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

Florida is dotted with thousands of lakes and rivers that provided freshwater boat fishing opportunities for an estimated 6.5 million participants in 2011. Even more than saltwater boat fishing, it is almost exclusively a resident pastime, with only four percent of tourists participating statewide. The St. Johns River, Lake Okeechobee, Lake Tohopekaliga and many

other waters are nationally known for their excellent trophy (10 pounds or more) largemouth bass fishing and major fishing tournaments. Freshwater fishing is a major theme of nature-based tourism marketing efforts in these regions as well.

Among residents, three regions had participation rates exceeding 20 percent. The highest rates were in the North Central and Central regions. In the North Central region, large rivers and smaller creeks provide convenient fishing opportunities to residents. High resident participation rates also occurred in the Central region where dozens of large lakes and hundreds of smaller ones are widely distributed. Because of the vast supply of open water area that is available for freshwater boat fishing, levels of service and estimates of future needs comparisons were not calculated.

Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Feet of Pier, Jetty, Catwalk/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	6	2	235,017	268,590	86.87	76.01
North Central	10	2	122,240	136,868	249.66	222.97
Northeast	10	2	267,965	312,096	96.58	82.92
Central West	9	2	507,869	580,802	125.85	110.05
Central	8	2	829,526	974,819	142.07	120.90
Central East	7	2	238,380	273,612	116.89	101.84
Southwest	5	2	270,066	315,507	196.62	168.30
Southeast	5	2	574,843	596,589	49.56	47.75
Statewide	7	2	3,072,042	3,530,982	159.44	138.72

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

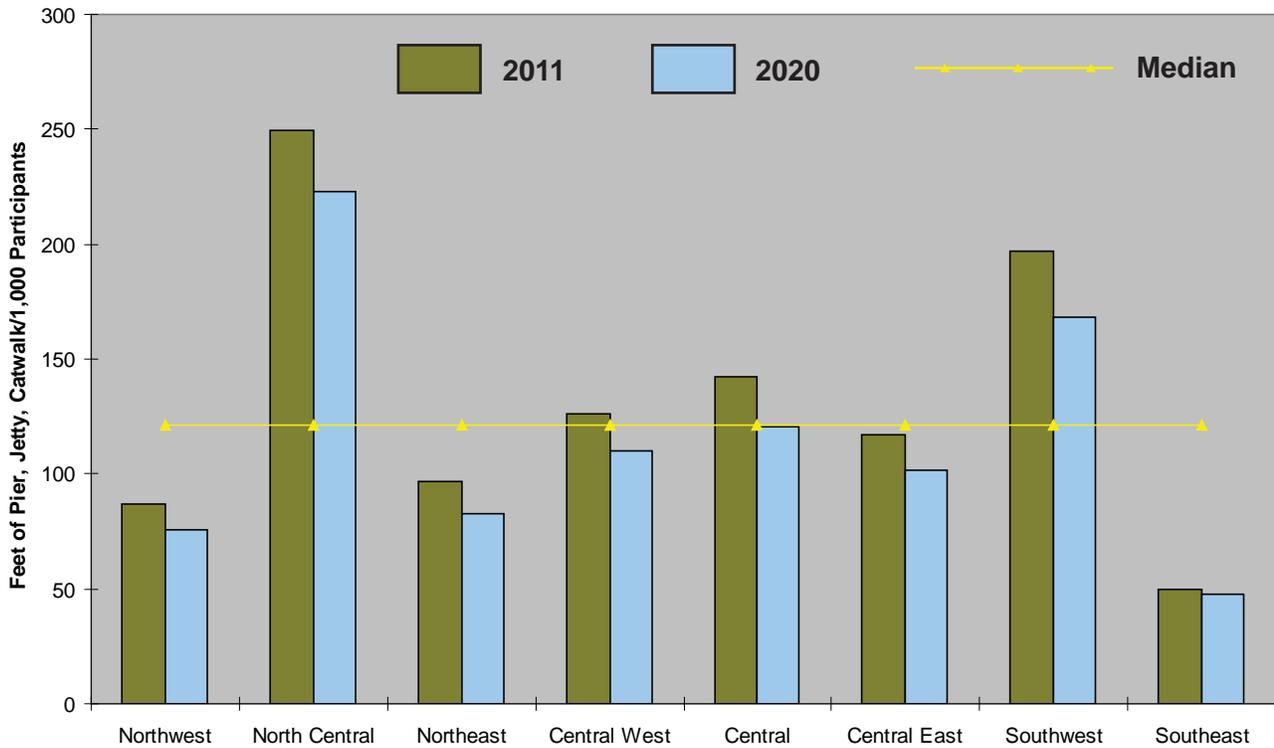
BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Freshwater shoreline fishing is a very popular activity and is enjoyed by a wide range of people. It is a traditional activity that is common along waterways in rural communities. Like its saltwater counterpart, neither elaborate equipment nor special skills are required to enjoy a day of this type of fishing. It is also essentially a resident activity, with two percent of tourists taking part statewide. Resident participation rates were highest in the Northeast and North Central regions, where the Apalachicola, Suwannee and St. Johns Rivers and their many tributaries provide ample shoreline and excellent fishing.

The North Central and Southwest regions had the highest levels of service compared with the other regions. In addition to the high concentrations of freshwater resources in these regions, many local governments have constructed piers and catwalks that facilitate this activity. Levels of service were lowest in the Southeast and Northwest regions.

Level of Service Comparison Chart on following page

Freshwater Non-Boat Fishing: Level of Service Comparisons



Freshwater Boat-Ramp Use

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Ramp Lanes/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	25	3	509,172	573,375	0.60	0.53
North Central	37	3	387,679	430,647	0.71	0.64
Northeast	23	3	530,251	618,032	0.31	0.27
Central West	20	3	948,201	1,081,200	0.16	0.14
Central	33	3	1,915,355	2,271,762	0.30	0.25
Central East	21	3	526,071	601,440	0.33	0.29
Southwest	12	3	486,230	569,268	0.24	0.20
Southeast	7	3	861,741	969,965	0.18	0.16
Statewide	19	3	6,167,249	7,064,054	0.31	0.27

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

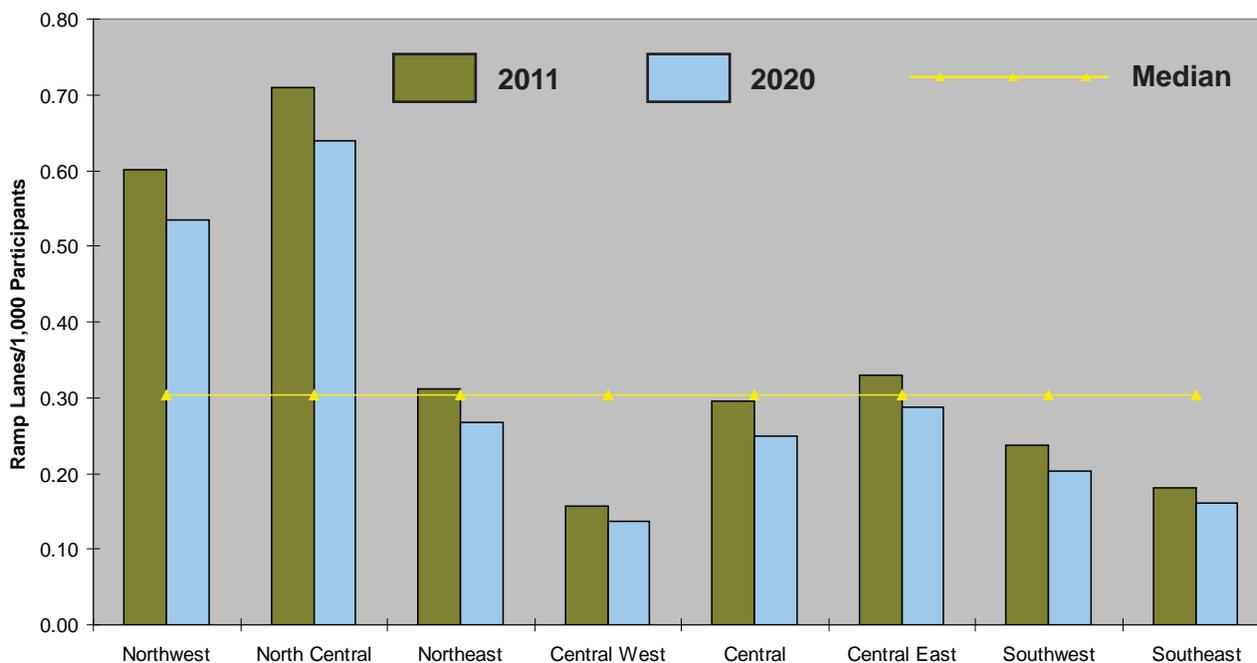
BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Just as for saltwater boat ramps, freshwater boat ramps provide vital access to Florida’s public waters for millions of boaters who lack other means of access. A large disparity exists between resident and tourist participation, as is the case for other boating-related activities.

Resident participation was highest in the North Central and Central regions (37 percent and 33 percent, respectively).

Regional levels of service were highest in the North Central, Northwest and Central East regions. Levels of service were lowest in the Central West and Southeast regions. Resident participation rates in the Southeast region are lowest in the state.

Freshwater Boat-Ramp Use: Level of Service Comparisons



Canoeing/Kayaking

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020
Northwest	19	10	1,054,751	1,210,853
North Central	29	10	436,178	491,119
Northeast	25	10	984,414	1,145,400
Central West	30	10	2,088,352	2,394,880
Central	24	10	3,557,058	4,164,016
Central East	24	10	999,124	1,149,200
Southwest	32	10	1,469,614	1,718,848
Southeast	26	10	3,022,809	3,396,190
Statewide	26	10	13,538,341	15,584,916

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

Canoeing and kayaking appear to have gained in popularity in recent years, with participation rates similar to motorized boating, as 26 percent of residents and 10 percent of tourists participated in 2011. The requirements of this activity in terms of equipment, time and physical ability are such that most people can participate, and the availability of canoe rentals and outfitting services is improving in much of the state. Popularity among residents is greatest in the Southwest, Central West and North Central regions where miles of excellent paddling trails exist. These regional participation rates correspond generally with the availability of designated canoe trails and commercial canoe rental and outfitting services.

Better trail mapping and increased public awareness efforts regarding canoeing and kayaking trails are occurring at all levels of supply and by many businesses and user groups. Resident and tourist participation in this activity can be expected to increase as these efforts continue. Due to the virtually unlimited canoeing and kayaking resources in Florida, levels of service and future needs were not calculated. Additional efforts are needed to identify suitable trails to support the nearly 15.5 million participants projected by 2020.

LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES

Visiting Archaeological and Historic Sites

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Sites/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	34	26	2,588,554	2,980,558	0.11	0.10
North Central	43	26	840,030	952,553	0.56	0.49
Northeast	48	26	2,301,815	2,677,072	0.24	0.21
Central West	35	26	4,172,177	4,808,720	0.034	0.030
Central	36	26	8,380,387	9,780,104	0.031	0.027
Central East	39	26	2,213,939	2,552,680	0.27	0.23
Southwest	44	26	3,080,344	3,593,316	0.12	0.10
Southeast	40	26	6,303,290	7,143,320	0.05	0.04
Statewide	39	26	29,822,511	34,421,374	0.1	0.09

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

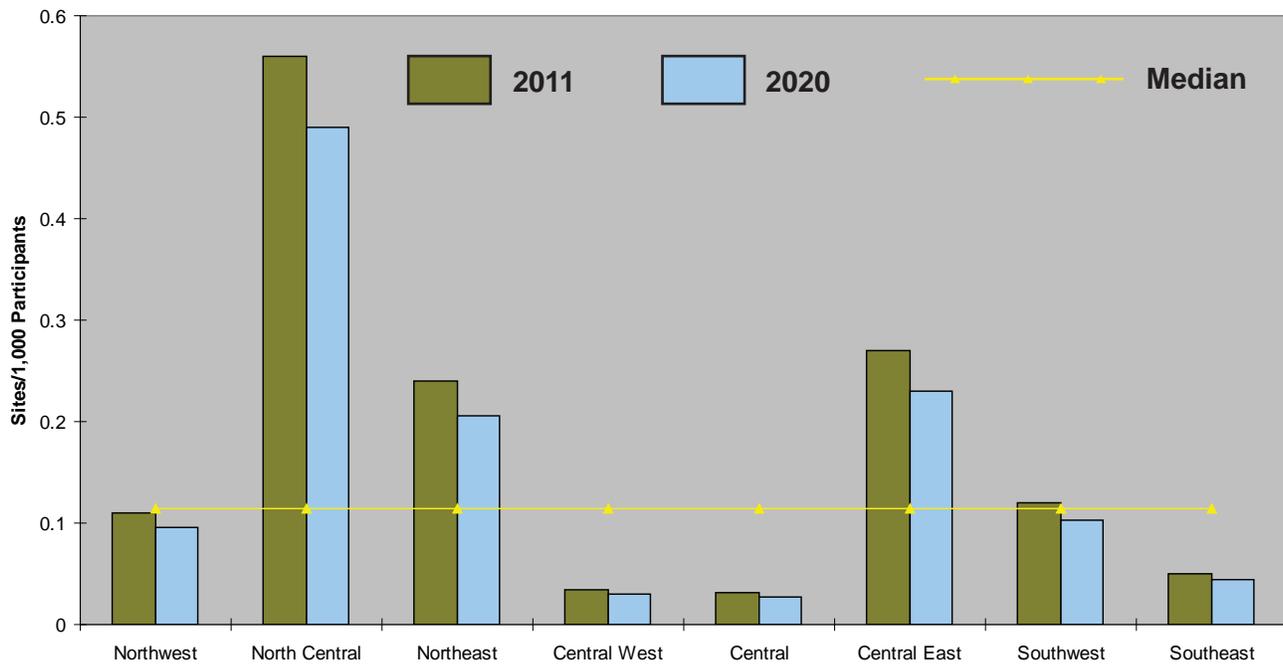
** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Considering the richness of Florida's history and the wealth of archaeological sites that are protected under public ownership, it is not surprising that visiting these areas was the most popular land-based recreation activity among both residents and tourists. Nearly 39 percent of statewide residents and 26 percent of tourists participated. Much attention has been given to educating Florida residents about their state's cultural heritage and promoting these areas to out-of-state visitors has been a mainstay of heritage tourism efforts. Nearly every Florida community has one or more historic sites within a short drive's distance and these areas can make excellent day trip destinations for families. The Northeast, Southwest, and North Central regions had the highest resident participation rates, with more than forty percent of their residents participating.

Regional levels of service were highest in the North Central, Central East, and Northeast regions. Significantly higher numbers of inventoried sites occur in these regions. Level of service was lowest in the highly populated Central Region.

Visiting Archaeological and Historic Sites: Level of Service Comparisons



Wildlife Viewing

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020
Northwest	47	47	4,534,884	5,230,489
North Central	55	47	1,312,231	1,494,365
Northeast	52	47	3,633,991	4,223,768
Central West	46	47	7,036,973	9,063,856
Central	50	47	14,653,471	17,081,860
Central East	56	47	3,764,306	4,344,760
Southwest	57	47	5,142,469	5,992,123
Southeast	45	47	9,854,876	11,244,015
Statewide	49	47	49,867,642	57,638,034

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

Florida's diverse wildlife, from exotic birds to the beloved manatee, offers unique and popular wildlife viewing opportunities. In 2011, 49 percent of residents and 47 percent of tourists took

a trip for the primary purpose of viewing wildlife, making it the second most popular activity in the state. The highest levels of resident participation were in the Southwest, North Central and Central East regions. Big Cypress National Preserve, St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, and Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge are all examples of popular areas in these regions for wildlife viewing.

Maintaining Florida’s wildlife viewing opportunities is largely contingent on the continued effort to conserve large tracts of undeveloped lands and connecting existing lands. A combination of protection, education and acquisition will help ensure that Florida remains a primary destination for wildlife viewers. No level of service was conducted for this program.

Nature Study

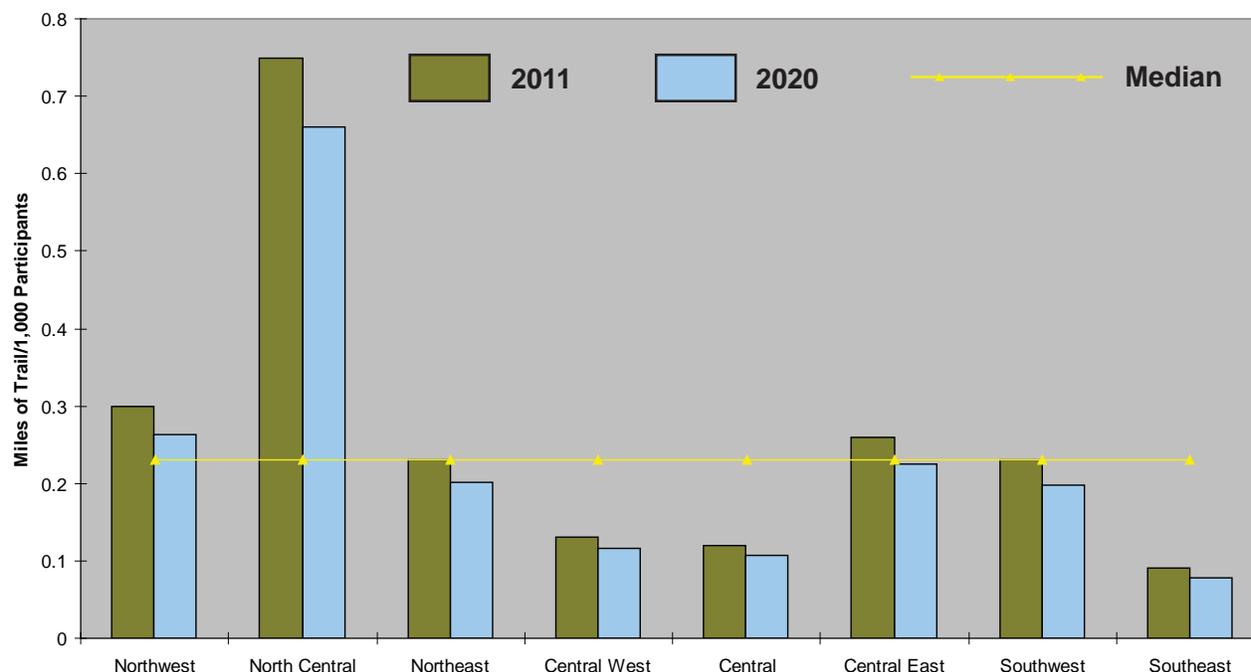
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Miles of Trail/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	15	8	841,803	966,505	0.3	0.26
North Central	18	8	301,752	340,838	0.75	0.66
Northeast	14	8	696,592	810,096	0.23	0.20
Central West	19	8	1,524,456	1,751,024	0.13	0.12
Central	17	8	2,773,316	3,244,018	0.12	0.11
Central East	17	8	763,217	878,440	0.26	0.23
Southwest	22	8	1,107,672	1,294,658	0.23	0.20
Southeast	19	8	2,316,768	2,606,945	0.09	0.08
Statewide	18	8	10,304,236	11,870,788	0.17	0.16

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year
 ** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year
BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

The great diversity of Florida’s natural communities makes it a paradise for the study of nature. In 2011, an estimated 11.1 million residents and tourists participated in nature study. Anyone with sufficient interest can participate. Although no specialized facilities or equipment are required, trails that have been designed for educating visitors and interpreting the natural landscape can add tremendously to the enjoyment of the experience, particularly for those who are disabled or are less well-initiated in natural settings. The popularity of this activity is likely to increase even further as public education and nature-based tourism marketing efforts continue. Regional participation rates for residents were highest in the Southwest, Southeast and Central East regions, where extensive protected lands are convenient to highly populated urban areas.

Level of service for nature study is based on the availability of nature and interpretive trails, which offer the common participant a better understanding of their natural surroundings. The less populated North Central Region, where there are many miles of trails and smaller resident and tourist populations, had the highest level of service. The lowest levels of service were found in the densely populated Central and Southeast regions. Additional nature study trails will be needed in all regions to maintain current levels of service.

Nature Study: Level of Service Comparisons



Picnicking

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Tables/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	33	37	3,530,067	4,074,071	2.77	2.40
North Central	44	37	1,039,405	1,183,444	6.85	6.01
Northeast	40	37	2,846,612	3,308,520	2.10	1.81
Central West	40	37	5,650,502	6,519,760	3.22	2.79
Central	38	37	11,490,942	13,393,452	2.41	2.07
Central East	43	37	2,945,593	3,400,160	4.50	3.90
Southwest	39	37	3,937,373	4,586,021	4.60	3.95
Southeast	41	37	8,072,367	9,192,355	2.16	1.89
Statewide	40	37	39,525,524	45,678,640	3.61	2.57

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

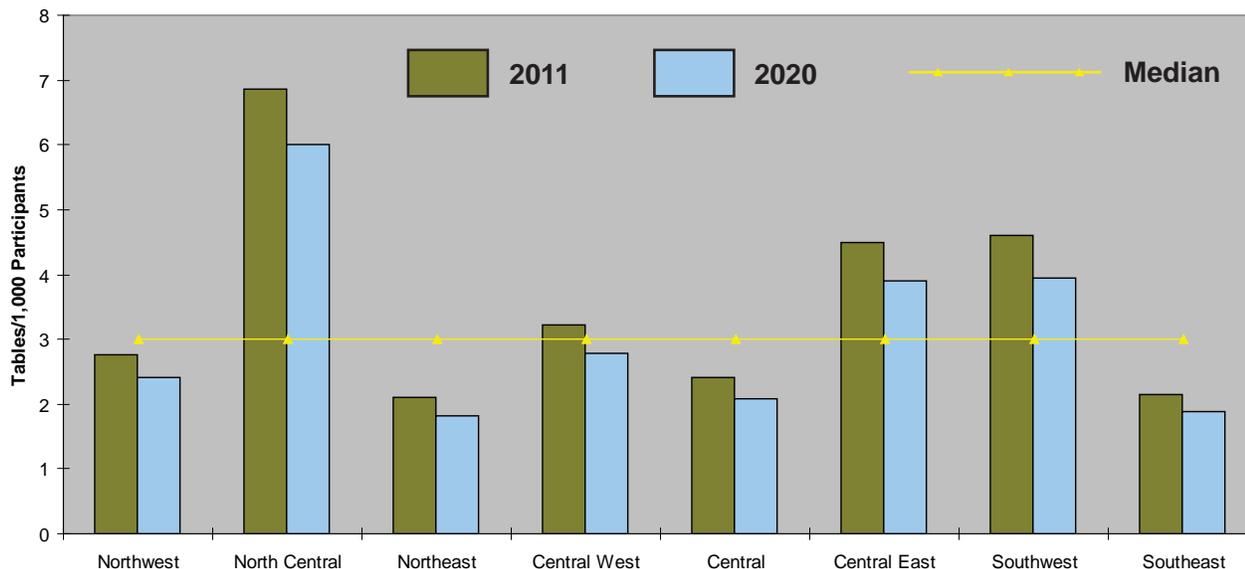
BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Because of its simplicity and its relationship to so many other recreational pursuits, picnicking is one of the most popular outdoor activities in the state. It is largely a family-type of activity, although in Florida, many large social groups also enjoy picnicking, and it requires only that the participant enjoy a meal outdoors. Picnicking is the third most popular activity for residents and fourth most popular amongst tourists. Participation among residents was

highest in the North Central, Central East and Southeast regions. Participation for most regions was around 40 percent, except for the Northwest region which had a 33 percent participation rate.

The North Central region, which had the highest participation rate, also boasts the highest level of service, followed by the Southwest and Central West regions. Levels of service were lowest in the Northeast and Southeast regions.

Picnicking: Level of Service Comparisons



Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails

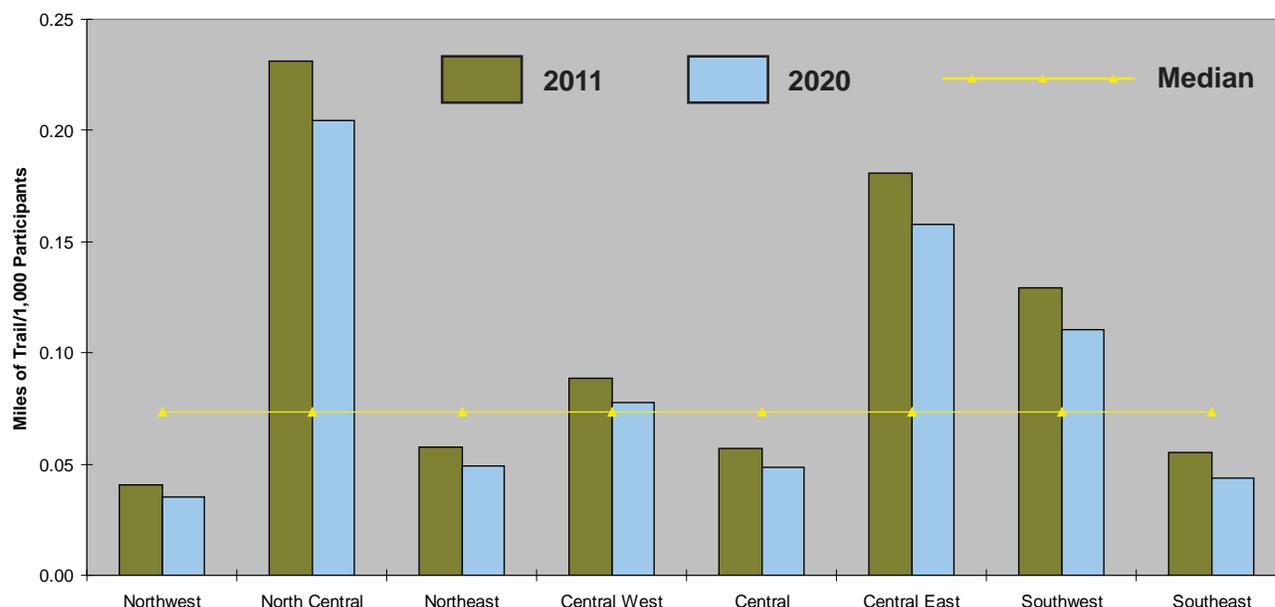
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Miles of Trail/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	33	13	1,418,469	1,623,222	0.040	0.035
North Central	28	13	469,542	530,513	0.23	0.20
Northeast	43	13	1,411,176	1,642,728	0.06	0.05
Central West	40	13	2,682,795	3,075,587	0.09	0.08
Central	36	13	4,673,897	5,478,123	0.06	0.05
Central East	41	13	1,441,275	1,654,824	0.18	0.16
Southwest	45	13	1,942,406	2,272,976	0.13	0.11
Southeast	43	13	4,373,075	7,143,320	0.06	0.04
Statewide	40	13	18,427,044	21,189,571	0.08	0.07

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Bicycle Riding - Paved Trails: Level of Service Comparisons



In theory, one could ride a bicycle for recreation almost anywhere in Florida due to the easy availability of public roadways. In reality, however, paved trails that are specifically designed for bicycling are actually quite limited and are vital for full and safe public enjoyment of this activity. The participation rates identified in Responsive Management's resident and tourist surveys reflected both types of bicycling. Bicycling on paved surfaces is a very popular activity in Florida, accounting for more than 14.8 million participants. Statewide, 40 percent of residents and 13 percent of visitors participated. Resident participation rates were highest in the Southwest, Southeast and Northeast regions with the Central East and Central West regions following closely.

The North Central, Central East and Southwest regions had the three highest levels of service in the state. Levels of service were lowest in the Southeast and Northwest regions. While the Southeast has a comparable amount of opportunities, high demand and greater population contribute to the regions lower level of service. Paved biking trails remain a statewide need, as they provide not only recreation opportunities, but allow for safer alternative transportation.

Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails

Unpaved trails are the preferred surfaces for "mountain biking," a more rugged and athletic style of bicycle riding than its paved surface counterpart. Despite the physical requirements and somewhat specialized equipment that are needed to participate in the activity, biking on unpaved trails was enjoyed by nearly 6.5 million participants. It is mostly a resident activity, with only four percent of tourists participating. Resident participation was distributed fairly evenly across regions, Central East region leading the others.

Similar to bicycle riding on paved trails, levels of service were highest in the North Central, Central East and Southwest regions. These regions had some of the highest supply levels of all the regions. Level of service was lowest in the Southeast region, where high demand and larger populations strain a short supply.

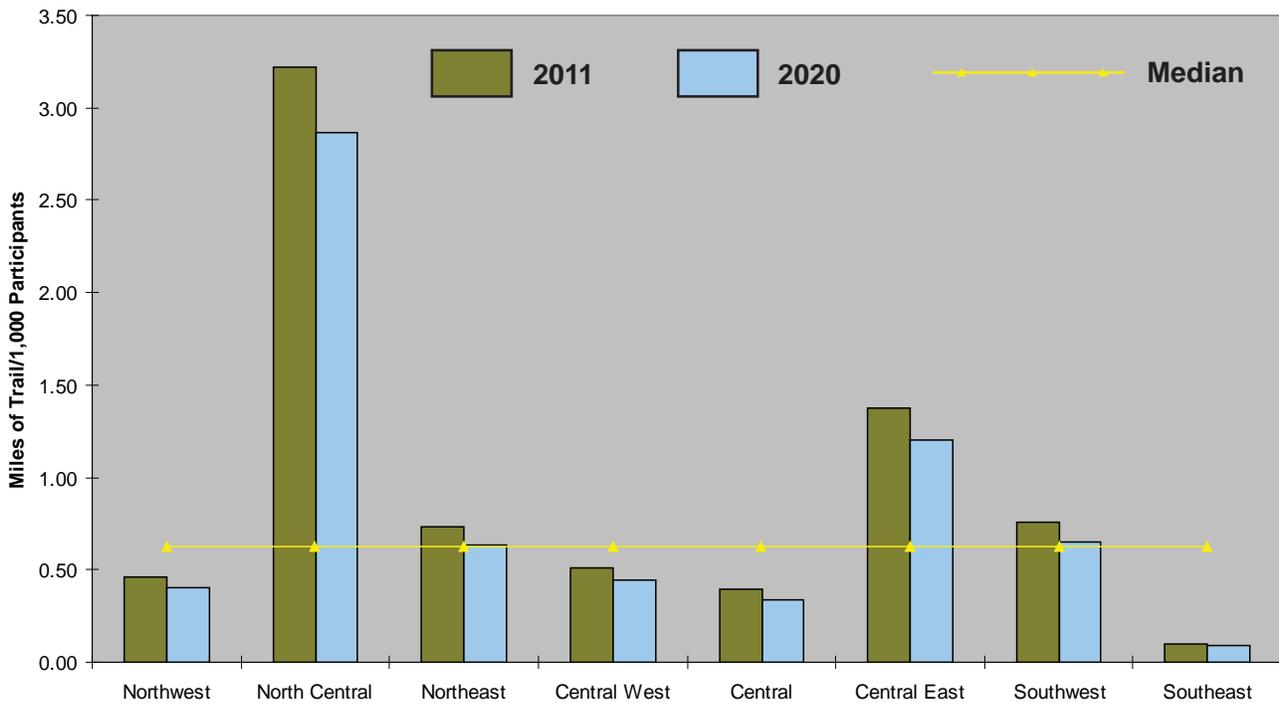
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Miles of Trail/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	11	4	459,548	525,748	0.46	0.40
North Central	15	4	205,004	230,188	3.22	2.87
Northeast	17	4	509,405	593,209	0.73	0.63
Central West	15	4	919,229	1,052,783	0.51	0.45
Central	14	4	1,595,599	1,873,145	0.40	0.34
Central East	18	4	548,923	629,065	1.38	1.20
Southwest	17	4	668,612	782,919	0.76	0.65
Southeast	17	4	1,586,045	1,666,208	0.10	0.09
Statewide	16	4	6,490,027	7,454,373	0.58	0.51

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Bicycle Riding - Unpaved Trails: Level of Service Comparisons



Hiking

Like other recreational trail activities, hiking's popularity has increased in recent years as a result of increased public education and promotion and the volunteer efforts of the Florida Trail Association. Florida has more than 11,000 miles of trails open to hiking, most of which are located on the state's public lands. They provide a diverse range of hiking experiences,

from a day's hike to a long-distance trek, from one end of the state to the other. Nearly 24 million people participated in hiking during 2011, with relatively equivalent participation rates between residents and tourists, 21 percent and 22 percent, respectively. Among residents, the highest participation rates were in the North Central, Central East and Northwest regions.

Along with having the highest participation rates, the North Central, Central East and Northwest regions also had the highest levels of service. Levels of service were lowest in the Central and Southeast regions. Hiking trails are in short supply in the Southeast region, and both regions have high resident and tourist populations.

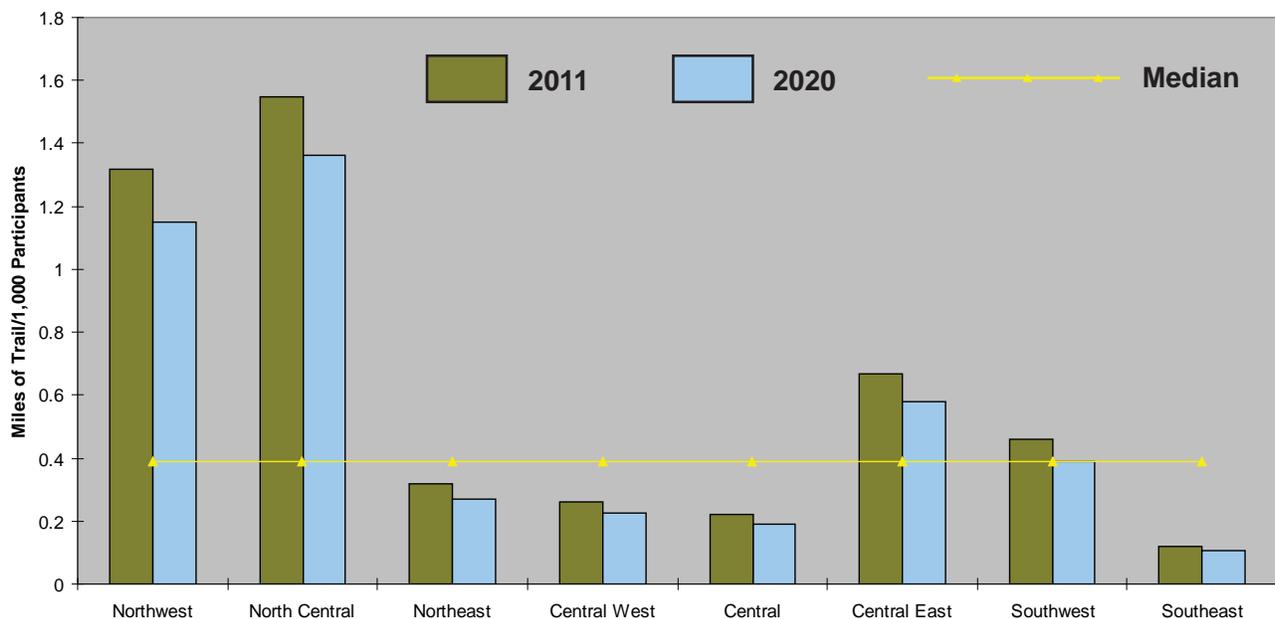
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Miles of Trail/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	30	22	2,202,607	2,535,410	1.32	1.15
North Central	32	22	671,004	762,112	1.55	1.36
Northeast	25	22	1,711,014	1,988,760	0.32	0.27
Central West	29	22	3,512,307	4,048,624	0.26	0.22
Central	29	22	7,043,045	8,217,546	0.22	0.19
Central East	32	22	1,856,932	2,141,360	0.67	0.58
Southwest	27	22	2,413,143	2,811,953	0.46	0.39
Southeast	13	22	4,609,322	5,259,255	0.12	0.11
Statewide	21	22	23,918,341	27,632,916	0.77	0.40

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Hiking: Level of Service Comparisons



RV/Trailer Camping

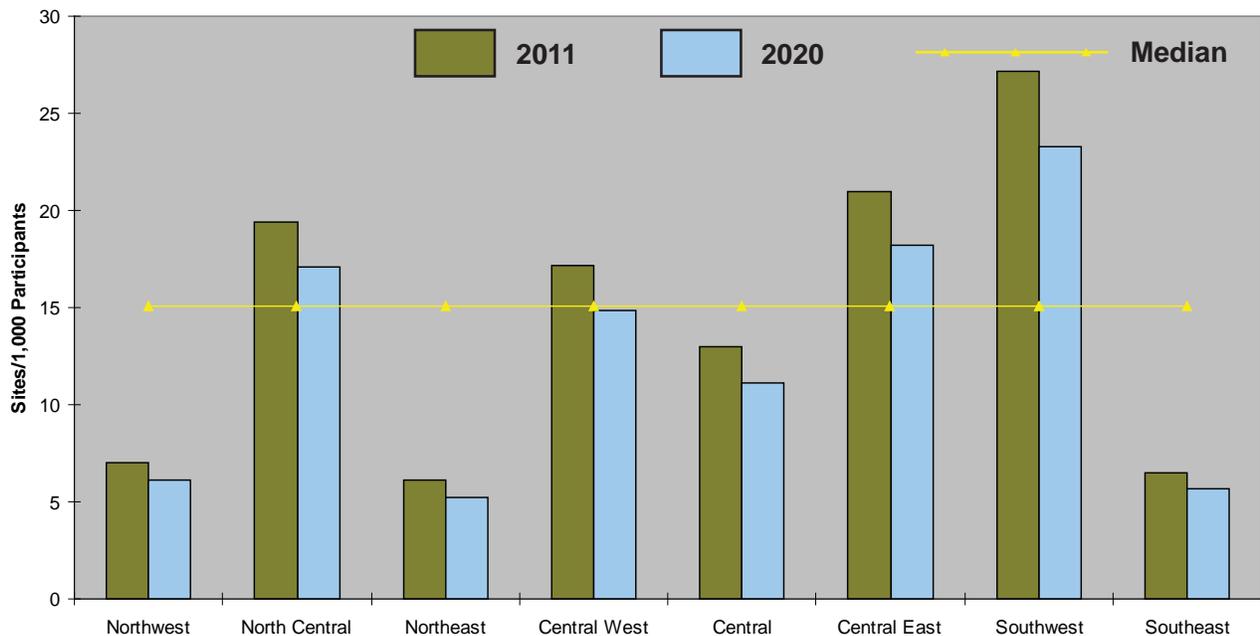
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Sites/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	10	9	878,369	1,012,470	7.04	6.1
North Central	12	9	264,601	300,852	19.4	17.1
Northeast	10	9	696,516	809,560	6.1	5.2
Central West	10	9	1,382,351	1,594,800	17.17	14.9
Central	13	9	2,918,606	3,406,762	13	11.1
Central East	9	9	692,559	799,920	21	18.2
Southwest	9	9	948,548	1,104,651	27.2	23.3
Southeast	6	9	1,739,564	1,993,170	6.5	5.7
Statewide	9	9	9,477,118	10,955,394	13.6	11.8

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

RV/Trailer Camping: Level of Service Comparisons



RV camping in Florida is changing and changes can be expected in the way that residents and tourists participate in this activity. Many private campgrounds have been sold for development in recent years increasing the relative importance of public areas to maintaining the overall supply of RV sites. Full-time RV camping is a reality for many retirees who are searching for an active lifestyle and affordable housing costs. Rising gasoline prices will dampen demand for this activity, but the long-term effects on participation are not certain. In 2011, Florida hosted an estimated

9.5 million resident and tourist RV/trailer campers. Resident and tourist participation rates were both 9 percent, with the highest rates clustered in the Central and North Central regions.

Significant regional differences in levels of service were found. The Southwest region stood out as having the highest level of service of any region, followed by the Central East. The Northeast region, where fewer sites exist and demand is high, had the lowest level of service.

Tent Camping

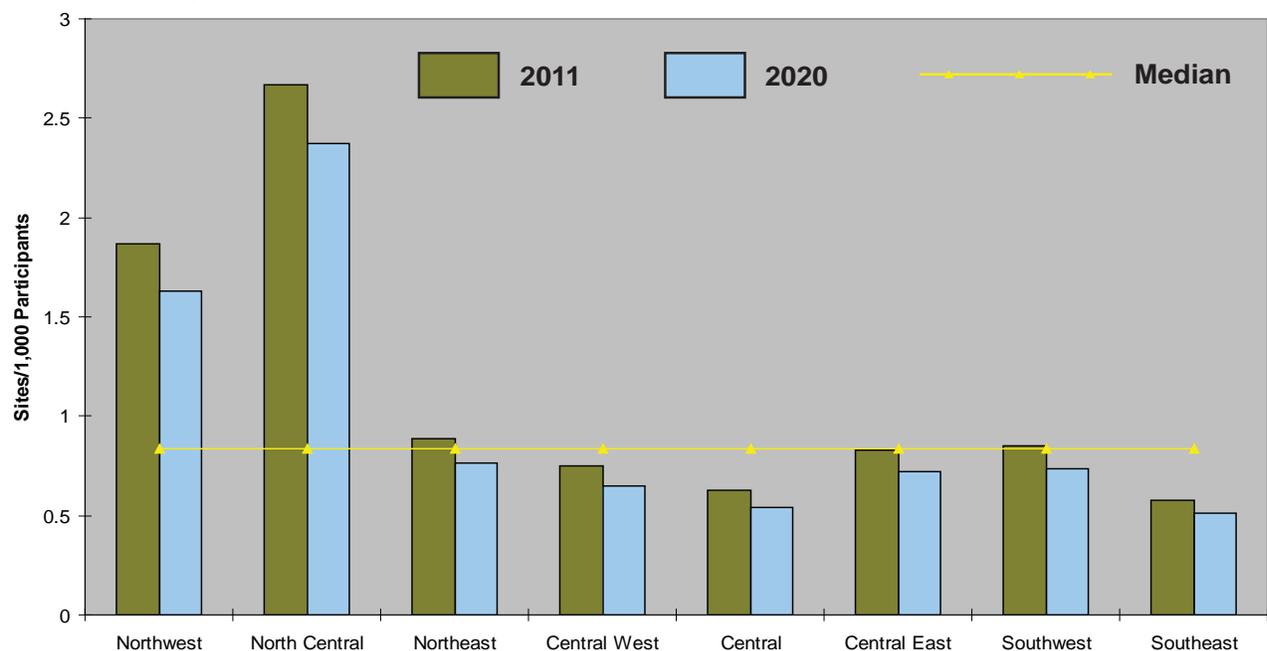
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Sites/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	15	7	755,303	866,105	1.87	1.63
North Central	22	7	320,752	360,802	2.67	2.37
Northeast	20	7	726,981	846,040	0.89	0.76
Central West	18	7	1,374,111	1,577,488	0.75	0.65
Central	21	7	2,628,026	3,081,274	0.63	0.54
Central East	18	7	719,068	826,760	0.83	0.72
Southwest	13	7	851,124	993,207	0.85	0.73
Southeast	13	7	1,822,804	2,059,535	0.58	0.51
Statewide	17	7	9,251,223	10,653,522	0.79	0.75

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Tent Camping: Level of Service Comparisons



To most participants, tent camping is a distinctly different recreational experience than RV/trailer camping. While many tent campers enjoy having the same amenities as their counterparts in recreational vehicles, most prefer to camp in areas that have been designated specifically for tent camping. Tent campers have the added advantage of being able to take their equipment with them to more remote sites that offer the solitude not found in most RV campground settings. Tent camping more popular among residents than tourists (17 percent of residents participated compared to 7 percent of tourists). Statewide, more than 10 million people went tent camping in 2011. The North Central, Central and Northeast regions showed the highest participation rates among residents.

The highest levels of service were found in the Northwest and North Central regions. Levels of service were lowest in the Central and Southeast regions, where populations are much higher and fewer state and federal lands provide tent camping.

Off-Highway Vehicle Riding

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Miles of Trail/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	12	8	811,843	933,844	0.46	0.40
North Central	23	8	347,128	390,893	0.2	0.18
Northeast	15	8	711,748	827,800	0.07	0.06
Central West	15	8	1,407,476	1,619,120	0.021	0.019
Central	21	8	2,904,826	3,402,554	0.044	0.038
Central East	13	8	697,613	804,040	0.05	0.04
Southwest	11	8	899,836	1,048,929	0.06	0.05
Southeast	13	8	1,978,504	2,240,255	NC	NC
Statewide	15	8	9,740,197	11,230,990	0.07	0.06

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

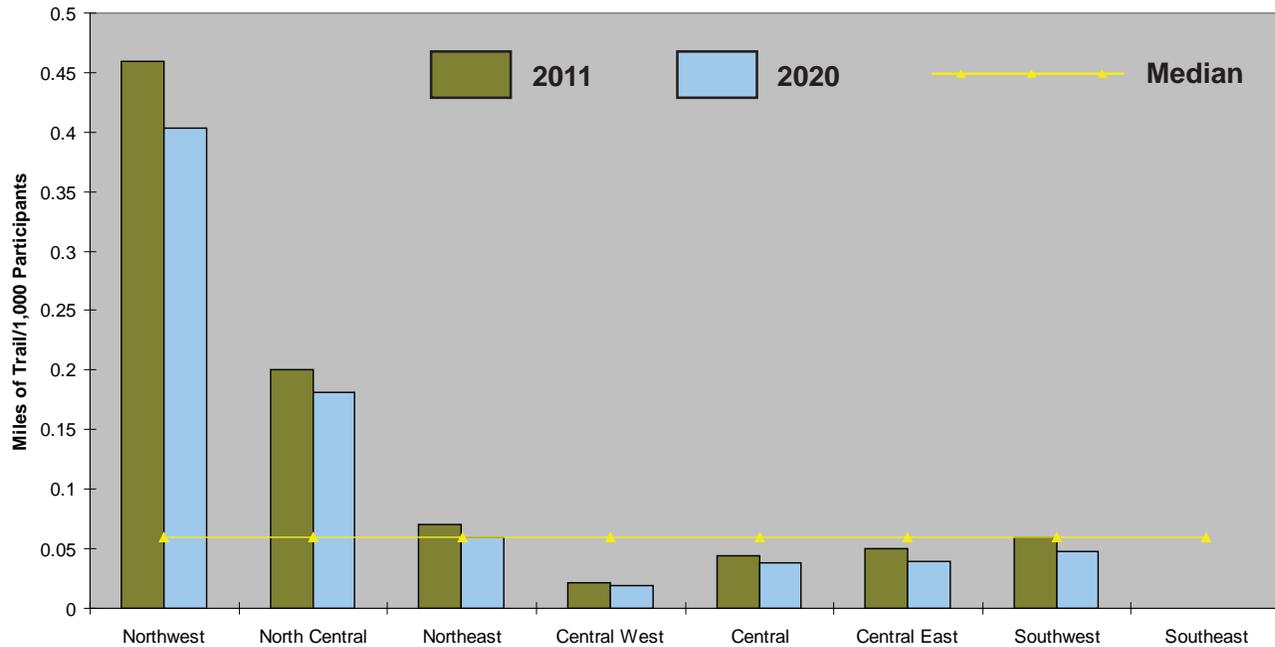
BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Riding off-highway vehicles (OHVs) is growing in popularity in Florida, especially among families, and participation is expected to increase as new areas for OHV riding are provided. However, it is not an activity that reaches a large segment of the public. Nevertheless, more than 8.8 million people were estimated to have participated in OHV riding in 2011. The South, East Central and Tampa Bay regions displayed the highest number of participants; the North Central and Central regions had the highest rates of resident participation.

Regional levels of service were highest in the Southwest and Central East regions. Levels of service and resource/facility requirements could not be calculated in five regions because no inventoried OHV trails existed in those regions. However, all of those regions displayed significant participation in OHV riding among residents and measurable levels of participation among tourists. OHV trails undoubtedly exist in these regions, but are located on lands that could not be practicably inventoried for this plan. Statewide, nearly 180 miles of additional

trails will be needed by 2020 just to maintain current levels of service. All regions have considerable needs for additional miles of OHV trails.

Off-Highway Vehicle Riding: Level of Service Comparisons



Horseback Riding

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Miles of Trail/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	6	6	578,921	667,722	0.26	0.22
North Central	9	6	185,476	210,579	3.29	2.90
Northeast	6	6	454,239	527,904	0.87	0.75
Central West	6	6	902,070	1,041,216	0.4	0.35
Central	13	6	1,956,697	2,284,386	0.34	0.29
Central East	7	6	478,107	551,880	1.4	1.21
Southwest	6	6	632,365	736,434	0.53	0.45
Southeast	4	6	1,159,709	1,328,780	0.19	0.16
Statewide	6	6	6,318,079	7,303,596	0.54	0.47

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

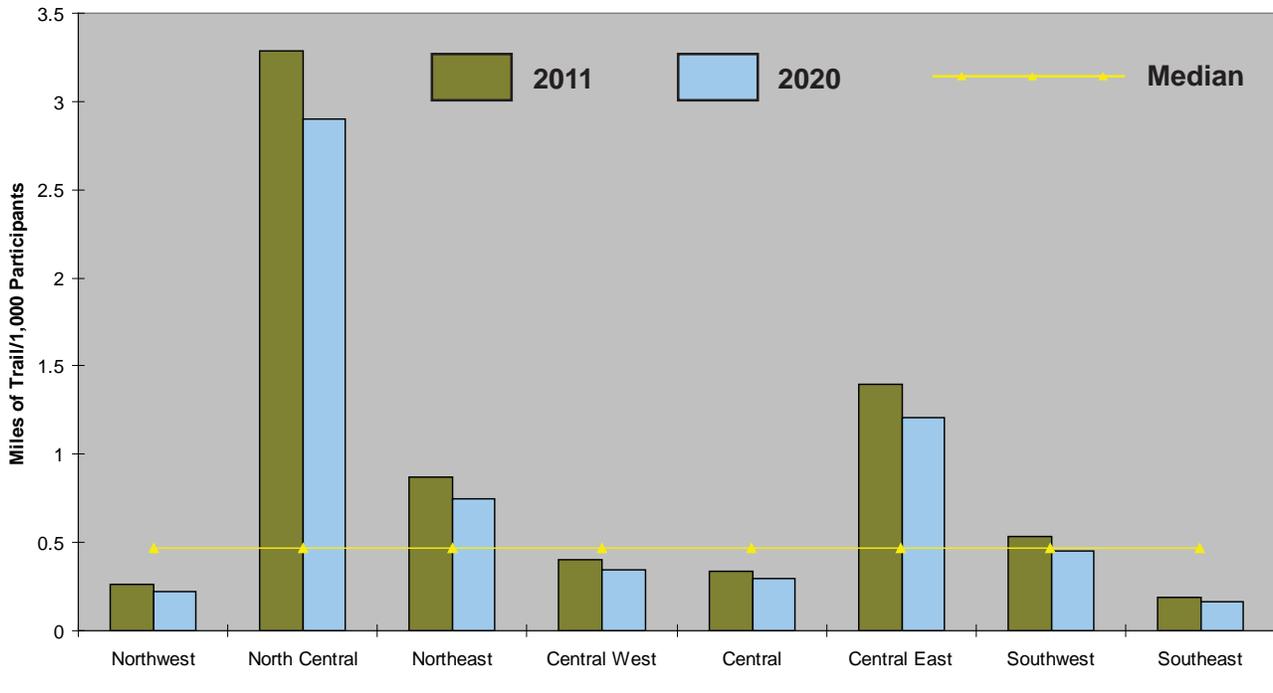
BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

More than six million people participated in horseback riding in 2011. Despite its growth in popularity in recent years, horseback riding is done by a relatively small portion of the population (6 percent of residents and tourists alike). The expense of owning a horse is relatively

high and most people lack the necessary space to quarter horses. This can be alleviated to some extent in areas where horses are available for rent. Resident participation rates were highest in some of the Central and North Central regions. Future participation in horseback riding will be influenced by the continued availability of trails on private land and whether the loss of opportunities on those areas is compensated by new opportunities on public lands.

The highest levels of service were found in the North Central and Central East regions. These regions have some of the largest supplies of horseback riding trails in the state. Levels of service were lowest in the Northwest and Southeast regions where trails are in shorter supply.

Horseback Riding: Level of Service Comparisons



Hunting

Hunting ranked 22nd in resident participation among the 26 recreation activities surveyed. As with horseback riding, the development of agricultural lands and loss of public access to large private landholdings have combined to reduce the amount of land available for public hunting. These reductions, together with the loss of wildlife habitat that has occurred throughout the state as a result of urban development, have combined to increase the pressure for hunting on public land. An estimated 4.7 million people hunted in Florida during 2011, most of them residents (11 percent compared to 3 percent tourists). The largest numbers of hunters lived in the heavily populated Central and Southeast regions, and the highest participation rates were found among residents of the North Central and Central regions. The supply of available hunting lands is generally greatest in the northern part of the state. Large tracts in the southern portion of Florida are open to hunting, but are primarily wetlands and not nearly as accessible.

Regional levels of service for hunting vary widely. The Northwest and North Central regions, with their relatively small population and large supply of public hunting land, stood out as having the highest level of service. In contrast, the Central West and Central regions, with large populations and fewer public hunting lands, had the lowest levels of service.

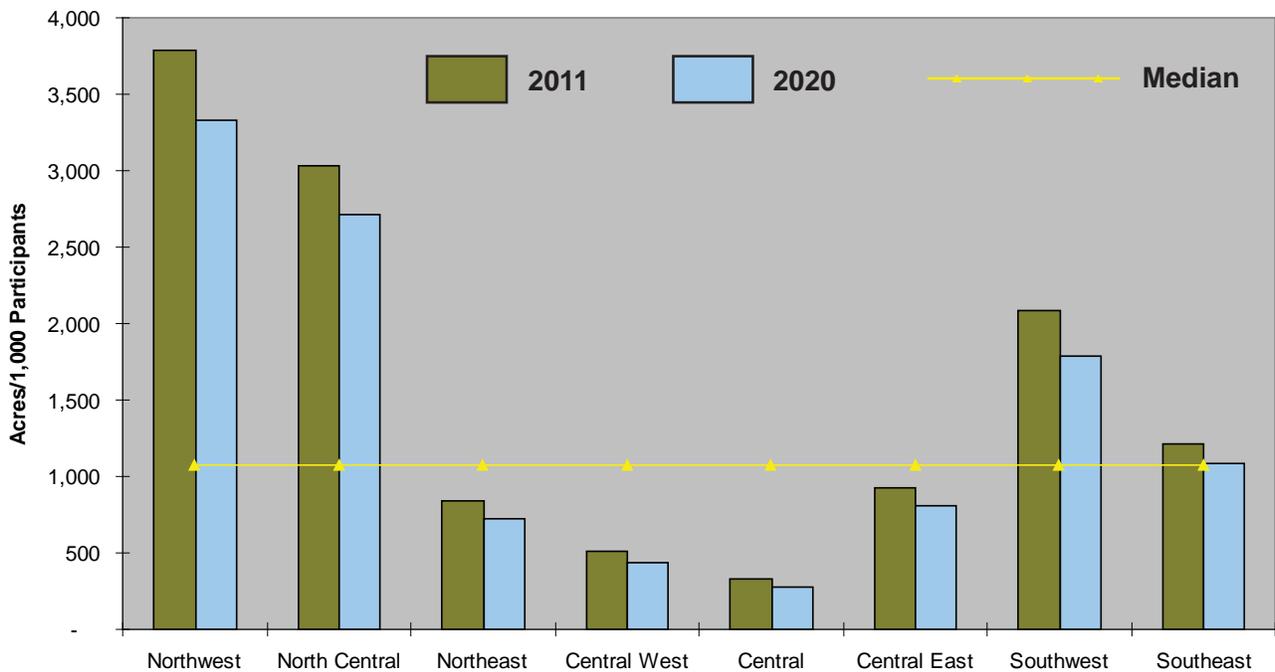
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Acres/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	13	3	389,330	442,731	3,782	3,326
North Central	18	3	215,252	240,438	3,028	2,710
Northeast	10	3	333,216	387,880	839	721
Central West	10	3	655,751	751,440	506	432
Central	17	3	1,389,316	1,637,618	332	282
Central East	12	3	378,462	434,040	925	807
Southwest	7	3	391,759	457,573	2,086	1,786
Southeast	7	3	861,741	969,965	1,216	1,080
Statewide	11	3	4,663,144	5,357,926	1,159	1,009

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Hunting: Level of Service Comparisons



USER-ORIENTED ACTIVITIES

User-oriented recreation describes a selected range of activities that can be placed for the convenience of the user to take advantage of proximity to population centers. Many of these facilities are provided by local governments and private entities. For the purpose of this document, levels of service for the following activities have been assessed: Baseball, Basketball, Football, Geocaching, Golf, Outdoor Swimming (in pools), Soccer and Tennis. The following charts illustrate the levels of service for these aforementioned activities.



Baseball

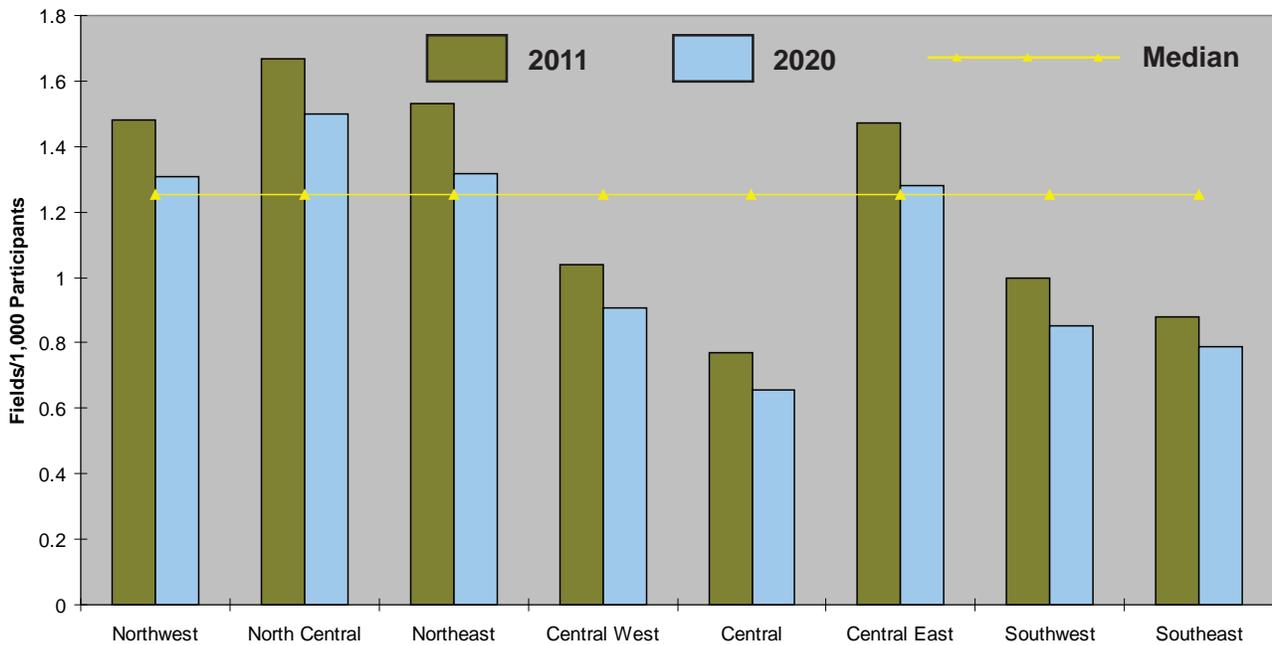
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Fields/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	16	3	419,290	475,392	1.48	1.31
North Central	21	3	242,477	270,471	1.67	1.50
Northeast	13	3	378,685	440,992	1.53	1.32
Central West	15	3	801,976	916,320	1.04	0.91
Central	15	3	1,323,561	1,558,350	0.77	0.65
Central East	15	3	427,665	489,840	1.47	1.28
Southwest	11	3	467,336	546,929	1.00	0.85
Southeast	15	3	1,312,759	1,458,885	0.88	0.79
Statewide	15	3	5,415,197	6,210,990	1.05	0.92

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

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BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Baseball: Level of Service Comparisons





Basketball

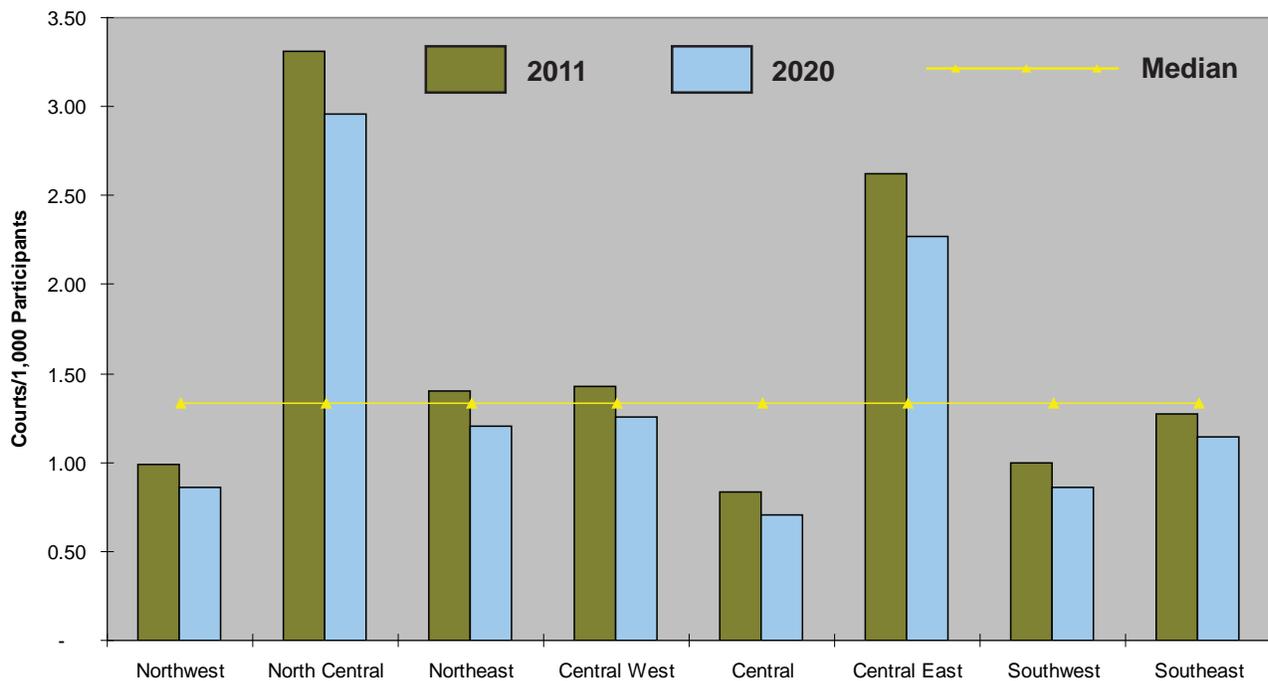
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Courts/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	8	4	425,895	488,696	0.99	0.86
North Central	17	4	223,477	250,507	3.31	2.95
Northeast	16	4	484,705	564,384	1.40	1.20
Central West	13	4	864,586	990,928	1.43	1.25
Central	15	4	1,600,361	1,879,630	0.83	0.71
Central East	9	4	389,809	448,520	2.62	2.27
Southwest	9	4	516,048	602,651	1.00	0.86
Southeast	19	4	1,693,968	1,884,065	1.27	1.14
Statewide	15	4	6,280,197	7,214,990	1.29	1.12

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

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Basketball: Level of Service Comparisons





Football

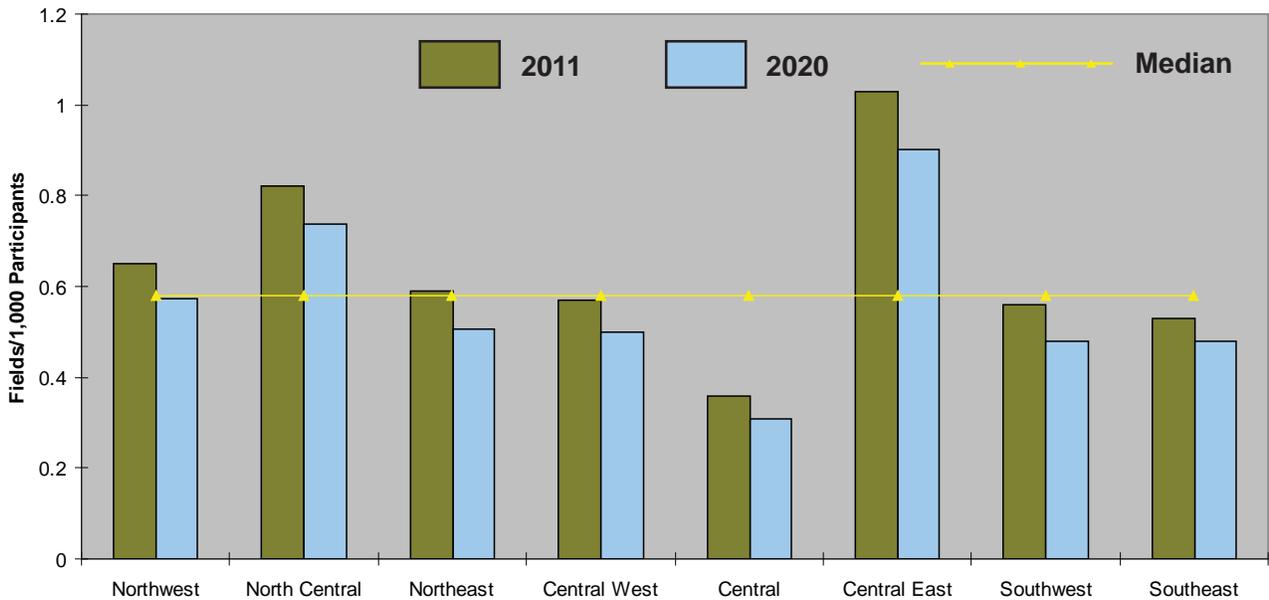
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Fields/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	8	2	252,895	287,896	0.65	0.57
North Central	14	2	161,652	180,314	0.82	0.74
Northeast	13	2	318,135	370,712	0.59	0.51
Central West	10	2	534,651	610,880	0.57	0.50
Central	10	2	882,374	1,038,900	0.36	0.31
Central East	6	2	219,506	252,160	1.03	0.90
Southwest	9	2	343,048	401,851	0.56	0.48
Southeast	13	2	1,044,304	1,155,935	0.53	0.48
Statewide	11	2	3,798,144	4,353,926	0.56	0.49

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

BOLD numbers represent a number below the statewide median.

Football: Level of Service Comparisons





Geocaching

Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020
Northwest	2	3	279,474	322,974
North Central	3	3	79,125	90,273
Northeast	2	3	211,963	246,248
Central West	3	3	451,035	520,608
Central	3	3	929,032	1,082,742
Central East	3	3	230,853	266,640
Southwest	2	3	297,288	345,878
Southeast	3	3	636,232	725,505
Statewide	3	3	3,159,039	3,651,798

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

** Total participants represents the combined number of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year



Geocaching is an outdoor activity utilizing GPS technology to locate a hidden box of objects as above.



Golf

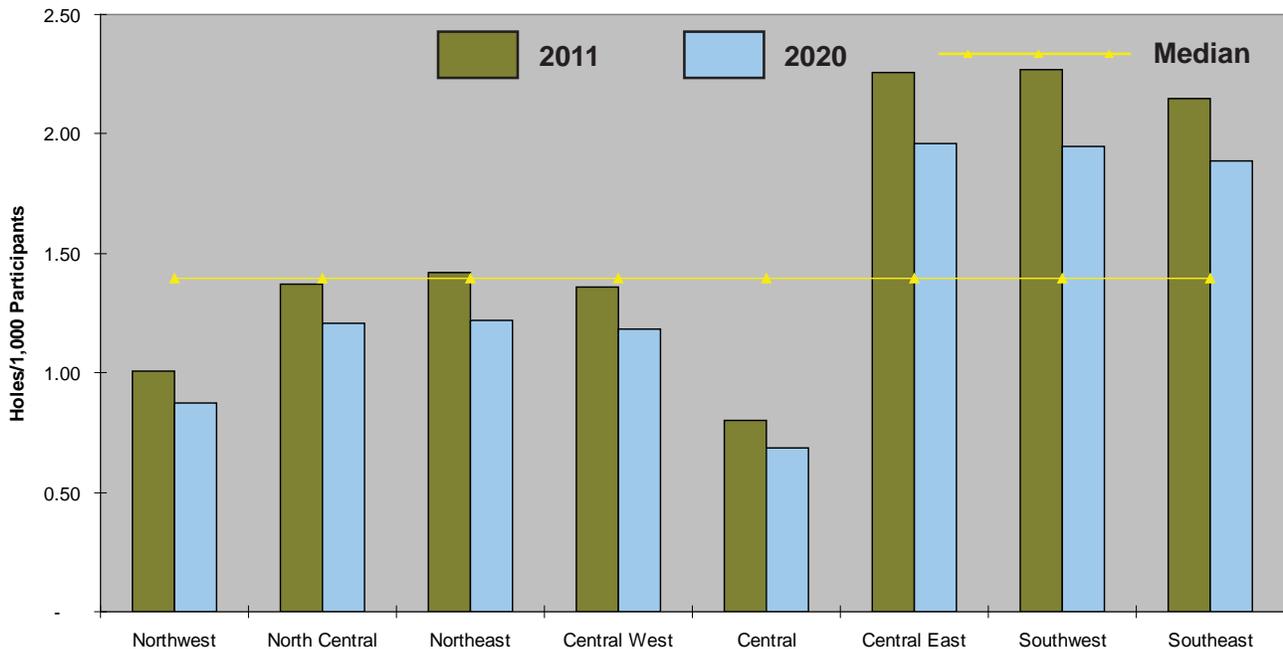
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Holes/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	10	11	1,051,369	1,213,270	1.01	0.87
North Central	13	11	308,276	351,023	1.37	1.21
Northeast	17	11	923,712	1,074,048	1.42	1.22
Central West	17	11	1,829,266	2,106,752	1.36	1.19
Central	17	11	3,603,716	4,207,858	0.80	0.68
Central East	17	11	944,867	1,089,280	2.26	1.96
Southwest	20	11	1,329,384	1,551,180	2.27	1.94
Southeast	11	11	2,332,850	2,660,185	2.15	1.89
Statewide	15	11	12,335,197	14,242,990	1.49	1.29

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

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Golf: Level of Service Comparisons





Outdoor Swimming Pool Use

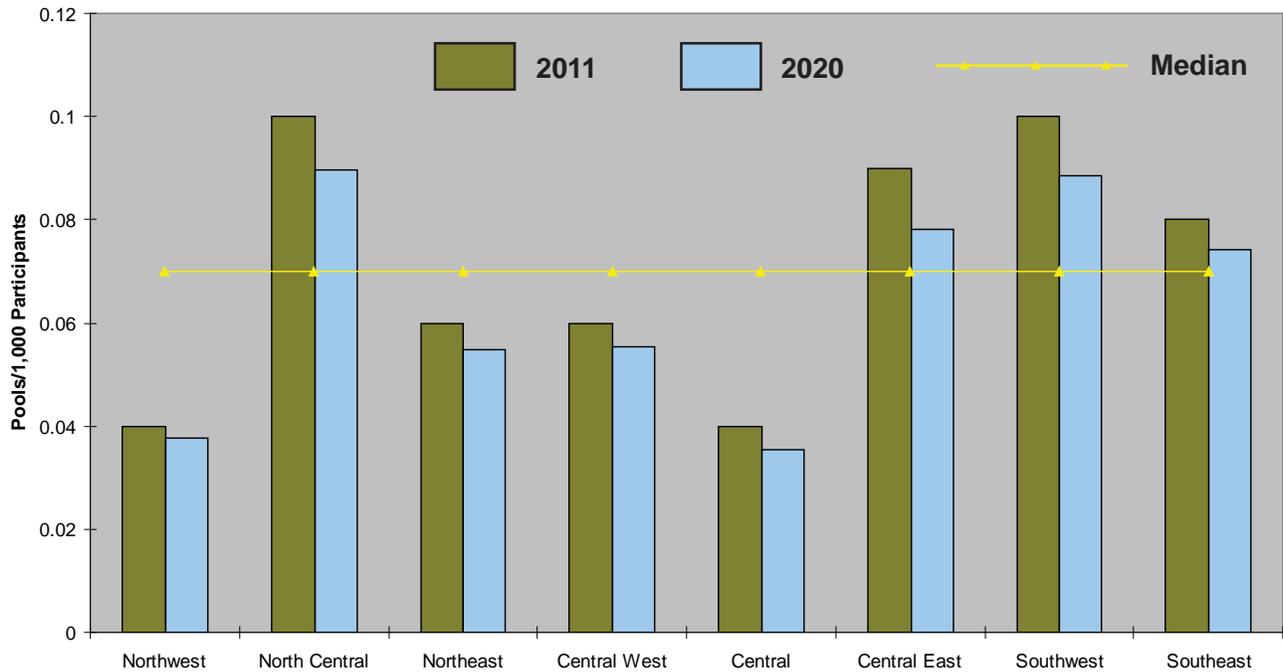
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Pools/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	18	29	2,688,264	3,107,566	0.04	0.04
North Central	32	29	792,104	902,672	0.1	0.09
Northeast	26	29	2,150,021	2,498,424	0.06	0.05
Central West	29	29	4,360,007	5,032,544	0.06	0.06
Central	29	29	8,980,645	10,466,506	0.04	0.04
Central East	21	29	2,100,371	2,428,720	0.09	0.08
Southwest	28	29	3,037,537	3,537,092	0.1	0.09
Southeast	34	29	6,432,127	7,318,790	0.08	0.07
Statewide	29	29	30,537,380	35,300,714	0.07	0.06

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

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Outdoor Swimming Pool Use: Level of Service Comparisons





Soccer

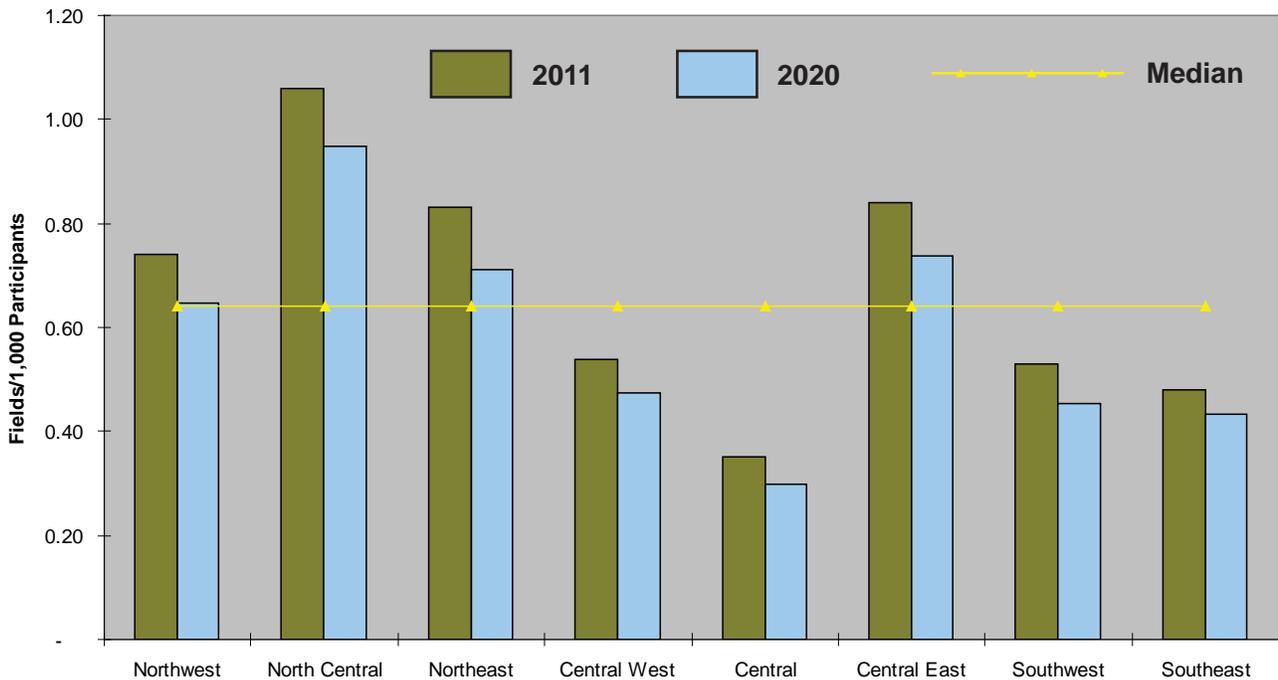
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Fields/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	5	2	222,934	255,235	0.74	0.65
North Central	10	2	125,351	140,270	1.06	0.95
Northeast	7	2	227,196	264,488	0.83	0.71
Central West	11	2	563,896	643,856	0.54	0.47
Central	11	2	915,252	1,078,534	0.35	0.30
Central East	9	2	268,709	307,960	0.84	0.74
Southwest	10	2	361,942	424,190	0.53	0.45
Southeast	15	2	1,157,059	1,278,165	0.48	0.43
Statewide	11	2	3,798,144	4,353,926	0.56	0.49

* Percent of participation represents the percentage of residents and tourists who participated in activity at least one time during the year

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Soccer: Level of Service Comparisons





Tennis

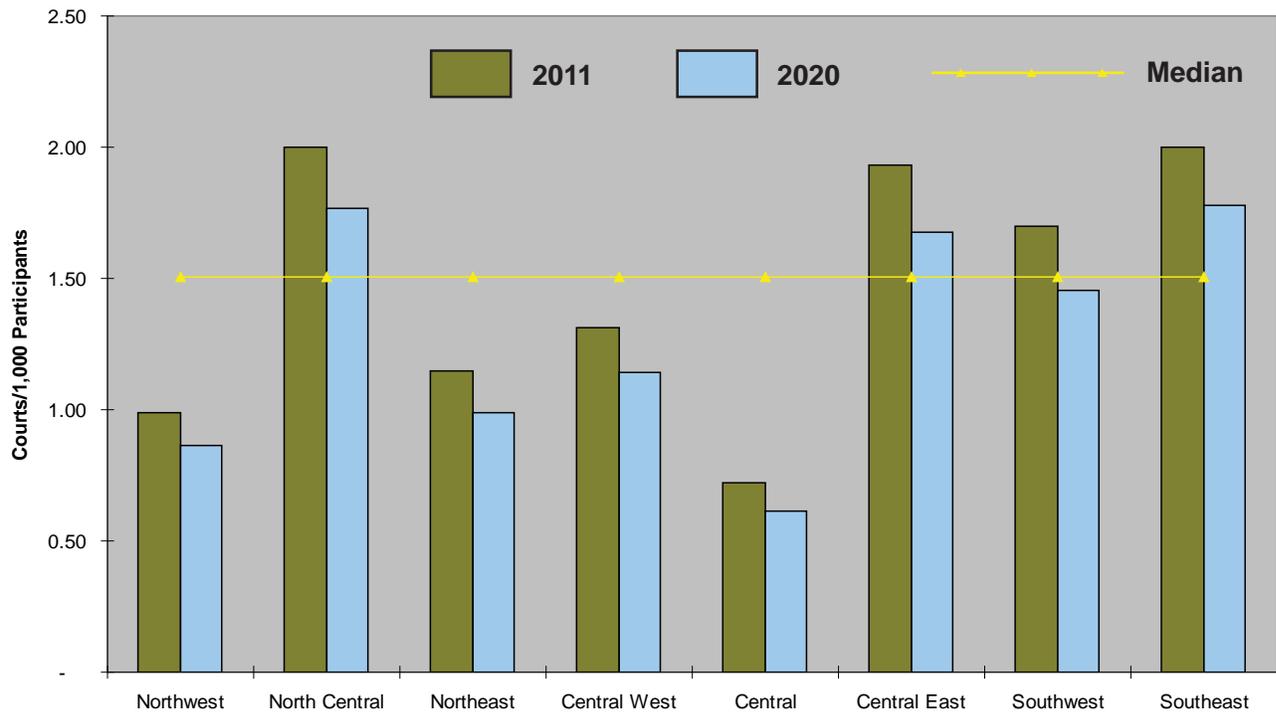
Region	% of Participation*		Total Participation**		Level of Service (Courts/1,000 Participants)	
	Residents	Tourists	2011	2020	2011	2020
Northwest	9	5	522,382	599,983	0.99	0.86
North Central	11	5	186,326	210,521	2.00	1.77
Northeast	15	5	530,098	616,960	1.15	0.99
Central West	11	5	927,196	1,065,536	1.31	1.14
Central	8	5	1,647,019	1,923,472	0.72	0.61
Central East	13	5	515,963	593,200	1.93	1.68
Southwest	13	5	678,124	792,407	1.70	1.46
Southeast	14	5	1,567,782	1,759,210	2.00	1.78
Statewide	12	5	6,581,157	7,579,192	1.40	1.21

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Tennis: Level of Service Comparisons



Appendix 9 - Supply Charts by Agency

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Federal Agency Outdoor Recreation Resources and Facilities 2012

Facilities	Statewide	Northwest	North Central	Northeast	Central West	Central	Central East	Southwest	Southeast
Cabins	37	33	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Tent Campsites	1,026	591	25	13	50	135	16	111	85
RV Campsites	2,138	529	20	12	294	545	138	201	399
Historic Sites	390	24	12	239	1	5	95	13	1
Commemorative Structures	9	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-
Museums	25	4	3	3	1	-	5	4	5
Picnic Tables	1,966	991	69	272	68	196	173	106	91
Hunting Areas (Acres)	2,065,648	557,328	443,337	84,268	6,736	337,927	40,194	412,358	183,500
Bike Trails (Miles Paved)	73.5	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	71	-
Bike Trails (Miles Unpaved)	144	36	68.9	1.2	5	12	9	12	-
Canoe Trails (Miles)	517	135.4	66	5.1	20	25	15.5	26	224.0
Hiking Trails (Miles)	974	390.8	44.5	2.4	1	170.7	37.7	125.7	53.6
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	120.7	36.5	56	-	-	16	12.2	-	-
Jogging Trails (Miles)	71.4	41.7	-	5.5	7.5	7.7	9	9	-
OHV Trails (Miles)	401	226	-	-	-	125	-	50	-
Nature Trails (Miles)	310	132	34.5	4.2	4.3	15.9	25.4	82.3	11.3
Freshwater Beach (Miles)	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-
Freshwater Boat Ramps	89	45	6	4	-	24	3	2	5
Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	98	46	7	5	-	28	3	2	7
Freshwater Catwalks	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	907	287	300	-	-	100	-	120	100
Freshwater Jetties	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freshwater Marinas	6	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	51	13	-	-	-	12	16	8	2
Freshwater Piers	27	15	1	3	-	5	-	340	-
Freshwater Piers (Feet)	4,515	3,750	90	75	-	260	-	3	-
Saltwater Beach (Miles)	139	99	-	1	2.6	NA	33.8	2	0.9
Saltwater Boat Ramps	35	12	4	-	1	NA	13	1	4
Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	52	18	4	-	2	NA	19	1	8
Saltwater Catwalks	53	15	3	-	1	NA	33	-	1
Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	23,044	15,025	35	-	175	NA	7,427	-	382
Saltwater Jetties	10,120	1,000	30	1,250	40	NA	-	-	7,800
Saltwater Marinas	11	7	-	-	1	NA	2	-	1
Saltwater Marina Slips	698	413	-	-	35	NA	150	-	100
Saltwater Piers	17	6	4	-	1	NA	4	1	1
Saltwater Piers (Feet)	7,506	5,950	862	-	60	NA	484	50	100
Baseball Fields	51	18	-	16	6	-	9	1	1
Basketball Goals	55	14	-	9	2	-	24	2	6
Equipped Play Areas	52	5	-	21	3	-	19	1	3
Football Fields	18	6	-	3	3	-	6	-	-
Golf Courses, 18-Hole	8	4	-	1	2	-	1	-	-
Golf Courses, 9-Hole	5	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Golf Courses, Executive	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golf Holes (Total)	207	108	-	45	36	-	18	-	-
Multi-Use Carts	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
Multi-Use Fields	9	4	-	2	-	-	2	-	1
Outdoor Swimming Pools	15	6	-	3	2	-	4	-	-
Racquetball Courts	19	4	-	6	-	-	8	1	-
Shuffleboard Courts	6	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Tennis Courts	78	33	-	28	6	-	8	-	3
Volleyball Courts	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

RESOURCE BASED

USER ORIENTED

National Park Service Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			11
TOTAL ACRES			2,595,034
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	-	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	-
Tent Campsites	201	Freshwater Boat Ramps	2
RV Campsites	717	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	2
Historic Sites	324	Freshwater Catwalks	-
Commemorative Structures	2	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	-
Museums	11	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	-
Picnic Tables	642	Freshwater Marinas	1
Hunting Areas (Acres)	-	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	2
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	70	Freshwater Piers	-
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	-	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	-
Canoe Trails (Miles)	242	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	75
Hiking Trails (Miles)	207	Saltwater Boat Ramps	10
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	12	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	15
Jogging Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks	38
OHV Trails (Miles)	50	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	16,359
Nature Trails (Miles)	94	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	8,450
		Saltwater Marinas	1
		Saltwater Marina Slips	100
		Saltwater Piers	4
		Saltwater Piers	384

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			28
TOTAL ACRES			984176
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	-	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	-
Tent Campsites	-	Freshwater Boat Ramps	5
RV Campsites	-	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	8
Historic Sites	23	Freshwater Catwalks	3
Commemorative Structures	-	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	400
Museums	8	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	-
Picnic Tables	25	Freshwater Marinas	-
Hunting Areas (Acres)	157,709	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	-
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	1	Freshwater Piers	1
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	102	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	90
Canoe Trails (Miles)	145	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	21.1
Hiking Trails (Miles)	297	Saltwater Boat Ramps	9
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	6	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	11
Jogging Trails (Miles)	9	Saltwater Catwalks	3
OHV Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	35
Nature Trails (Miles)	145.6	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	30
		Saltwater Marinas	-
		Saltwater Marina Slips	-
		Saltwater Piers	4
		Saltwater Piers	862

U.S. Forest Service Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			3
TOTAL ACRES			1,181,576
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	4	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	0.6
Tent Campsites	196	Freshwater Boat Ramps	37
RV Campsites	638	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	41
Historic Sites	12	Freshwater Catwalks	-
Commemorative Structures	2	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	-
Museums	2	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	-
Picnic Tables	361	Freshwater Marinas	1
Hunting Areas (Acres)	1,069,605	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	12
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	-	Freshwater Piers	4
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	30	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	300
Canoe Trails (Miles)	58	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	-
Hiking Trails (Miles)	237	Saltwater Boat Ramps	-
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	72	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	-
Jogging Trails (Miles)	33	Saltwater Catwalks	-
OHV Trails (Miles)	351	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	-
Nature Trails (Miles)	48	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	-
		Saltwater Marinas	-
		Saltwater Marina Slips	-
		Saltwater Piers	-
		Saltwater Piers	-

U.S. Defense Department Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			10
TOTAL ACRES			611,845
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	33	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	0.09
Tent Campsites	615	Freshwater Boat Ramps	35
RV Campsites	550	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	37
Historic Sites	31	Freshwater Catwalks	7
Commemorative Structures	5	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	387
Museums	3	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	120
Picnic Tables	873	Freshwater Marinas	1
Hunting Areas (Acres)	15,000	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	3
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	2.5	Freshwater Piers	19
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	12.2	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	3,785
Canoe Trails (Miles)	72.3	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	42.6
Hiking Trails (Miles)	232.6	Saltwater Boat Ramps	16
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	30.5	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	26
Jogging Trails (Miles)	29.4	Saltwater Catwalks	11
OHV Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	6,500
Nature Trails (Miles)	21.5	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	1,640
		Saltwater Marinas	10
		Saltwater Marina Slips	598
		Saltwater Piers	7
		Saltwater Piers	6,010

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			8
TOTAL ACRES			28,118
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	-	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	0.04
Tent Campsites	14	Freshwater Boat Ramps	6
RV Campsites	113	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	6
Historic Sites	-	Freshwater Catwalks	2
Commemorative Structures	-	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	120
Museums	-	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	-
Picnic Tables	60	Freshwater Marinas	4
Hunting Areas (Acres)	7,952	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	34
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	-	Freshwater Piers	3
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	-	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	340
Canoe Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	-
Hiking Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Boat Ramps	-
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	-
Jogging Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks	1
OHV Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	150
Nature Trails (Miles)	1	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	-
		Saltwater Marinas	-
		Saltwater Marina Slips	-
		Saltwater Piers	1
		Saltwater Piers	200

STATE AGENCIES

Division of Recreation and Parks Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			172
Land Acres			681,290
Water Acres			112,870
TOTAL ACRES			794,160
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	226	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	4
Tent Campsites	374	Freshwater Boat Ramps	32
RV Campsites	3,211	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	36
Historic Sites	905	Freshwater Catwalks	28
Commemorative Structures	20	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	11,131
Museums	85	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	3,770
Picnic Tables	5,920	Freshwater Marinas	8
Hunting Areas (Acres)	33,646	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	85
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	335	Freshwater Piers	20
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	853	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	1,381
Canoe Trails (Miles)	318	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	91
Hiking Trails (Miles)	1,787	Saltwater Boat Ramps	27
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	773	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	41
Jogging Trails (Miles)	13	Saltwater Catwalks	41
OHV Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	8,433
Nature Trails (Miles)	117	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	7,953
		Saltwater Marinas	17
		Saltwater Marina Slips	400
		Saltwater Piers	31
		Saltwater Piers	19,902

Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			44
Land Acres			175,101
Water Acres			2,469,277
TOTAL ACRES			2,644,378
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	-	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	-
Tent Campsites	-	Freshwater Boat Ramps	-
RV Campsites	-	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	-
Historic Sites	12	Freshwater Catwalks	3
Commemorative Structures	2	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	1,411
Museums	3	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	-
Picnic Tables	88	Freshwater Marinas	-
Hunting Areas (Acres)	6,620	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	-
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	5	Freshwater Piers	-
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	45.2	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	-
Canoe Trails (Miles)	181.5	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	33.2
Hiking Trails (Miles)	55.6	Saltwater Boat Ramps	2
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	13	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	2
Jogging Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks	3
OHV Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	1,481
Nature Trails (Miles)	46.9	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	-
		Saltwater Marinas	-
		Saltwater Marina Slips	-
		Saltwater Piers	-
		Saltwater Piers	-

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			54*
TOTAL ACRES			1,429,565
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins		Freshwater Beach (Miles)	0.02
Tent Campsites	110	Freshwater Boat Ramps	73
RV Campsites	94	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	83
Historic Sites	13	Freshwater Catwalks	25
Commemorative Structures		Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	3,229
Museums	3	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	
Picnic Tables	205	Freshwater Marinas	1
Hunting Areas (Acres)	1,347,956	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	1
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	5.1	Freshwater Piers	23
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	116.6	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	1,185
Canoe Trails (Miles)	98.7	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	
Hiking Trails (Miles)	298.5	Saltwater Boat Ramps	11
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	111.6	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	11
Jogging Trails (Miles)		Saltwater Catwalks	2
OHV Trails (Miles)		Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	
Nature Trails (Miles)	10.2	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	
		Saltwater Marinas	
		Saltwater Marina Slips	
		Saltwater Piers	9
		Saltwater Piers	100

*FWC is the lead managing agency for 54 areas, but also cooperatively manages an additional 104 areas covering 4.4 million acres

Florida Forest Service Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			35
TOTAL ACRES			1,058,700
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins		Freshwater Beach (Miles)	0.21
Tent Campsites	89	Freshwater Boat Ramps	24
RV Campsites	432	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	24
Historic Sites	4	Freshwater Catwalks	12
Commemorative Structures		Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	2,810
Museums	3	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	
Picnic Tables	608	Freshwater Marinas	
Hunting Areas (Acres)	1,598,546	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	3.4	Freshwater Piers	9
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	299.3	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	586
Canoe Trails (Miles)	290.8	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	
Hiking Trails (Miles)	614	Saltwater Boat Ramps	1
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	387.5	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	1
Jogging Trails (Miles)		Saltwater Catwalks	
OHV Trails (Miles)	180	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	
Nature Trails (Miles)	12	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	
		Saltwater Marinas	
		Saltwater Marina Slips	
		Saltwater Piers	
		Saltwater Piers	

Water Management Districts

Northwest Florida Water Management District Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			10
TOTAL ACRES			210,481
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	-	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	-
Tent Campsites	325	Freshwater Boat Ramps	67
RV Campsites	-	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	67
Historic Sites	-	Freshwater Catwalks	-
Commemorative Structures	-	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	-
Museums	-	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	-
Picnic Tables	98	Freshwater Marinas	-
Hunting Areas (Acres)	204,577	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	-
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	-	Freshwater Piers	-
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	5	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	-
Canoe Trails (Miles)	81	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	NA
Hiking Trails (Miles)	92.1	Saltwater Boat Ramps	NA
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	5	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	NA
Jogging Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks	NA
OHV Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	NA
Nature Trails (Miles)	26	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	NA
		Saltwater Marinas	NA
		Saltwater Marina Slips	NA
		Saltwater Piers	NA
		Saltwater Piers	NA

Suwannee River Water Management District Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			55
TOTAL ACRES			156,509
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	-	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	-
Tent Campsites	-	Freshwater Boat Ramps	6
RV Campsites	-	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	6
Historic Sites	-	Freshwater Catwalks	-
Commemorative Structures	-	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	-
Museums	-	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	-
Picnic Tables	1	Freshwater Marinas	-
Hunting Areas (Acres)	87,855	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	-
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	-	Freshwater Piers	-
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	35.3	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	-
Canoe Trails (Miles)	10	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	NA
Hiking Trails (Miles)	15.3	Saltwater Boat Ramps	NA
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	26.3	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	NA
Jogging Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks	NA
OHV Trails (Miles)	38	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	NA
Nature Trails (Miles)	19.5	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	NA
		Saltwater Marinas	NA
		Saltwater Marina Slips	NA
		Saltwater Piers	NA
		Saltwater Piers	NA

St. John's River Water Management District Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			44
TOTAL ACRES			467,727
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	-	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	-
Tent Campsites	17	Freshwater Boat Ramps	16
RV Campsites	-	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	16
Historic Sites	217	Freshwater Catwalks	45
Commemorative Structures	-	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	6,020
Museums	1	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	-
Picnic Tables	106	Freshwater Marinas	-
Hunting Areas (Acres)	254,866	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	-
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	3.3	Freshwater Piers	7
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	636.9	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	347
Canoe Trails (Miles)	4	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	NA
Hiking Trails (Miles)	670	Saltwater Boat Ramps	NA
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	522.0	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	NA
Jogging Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks	NA
OHV Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	NA
Nature Trails (Miles)	23.0	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	NA
		Saltwater Marinas	NA
		Saltwater Marina Slips	NA
		Saltwater Piers	NA
		Saltwater Piers	NA

Southwest Florida Water Management District Inventory Totals			
Outdoor Recreation Areas			34
TOTAL ACRES			314,067
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	-	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	-
Tent Campsites	162	Freshwater Boat Ramps	2
RV Campsites	71	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	2
Historic Sites	-	Freshwater Catwalks	-
Commemorative Structures	-	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	-
Museums	-	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	-
Picnic Tables	217	Freshwater Marinas	-
Hunting Areas (Acres)	117,875	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	-
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	6.5	Freshwater Piers	1
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	301.4	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	100
Canoe Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	NA
Hiking Trails (Miles)	466	Saltwater Boat Ramps	NA
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	264.1	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	NA
Jogging Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks	NA
OHV Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	NA
Nature Trails (Miles)	1.2	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	NA
		Saltwater Marinas	NA
		Saltwater Marina Slips	NA
		Saltwater Piers	NA
		Saltwater Piers	NA

South Florida Water Management District Inventory Totals

Outdoor Recreation Areas		21	
TOTAL ACRES		333,173	
RESOURCE BASED (Land)		RESOURCE BASED (Water)	
Cabins	-	Freshwater Beach (Miles)	-
Tent Campsites	143	Freshwater Boat Ramps	11
RV Campsites	46	Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	11
Historic Sites	-	Freshwater Catwalks	6
Commemorative Structures	-	Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	3,965
Museums	-	Freshwater Jetties (Feet)	-
Picnic Tables	143	Freshwater Marinas	-
Hunting Areas (Acres)	240,049	Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	-
Bike Trails Paved (Miles)	-	Freshwater Piers	-
Bike Trails Unpaved (Miles)	82.8	Freshwater Piers (Feet)	-
Canoe Trails (Miles)	33.4	Saltwater Beach (Miles)	NA
Hiking Trails (Miles)	245.2	Saltwater Boat Ramps	NA
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	77	Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	NA
Jogging Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks	NA
OHV Trails (Miles)	-	Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	NA
Nature Trails (Miles)	0.4	Saltwater Jetties (Feet)	NA
		Saltwater Marinas	NA
		Saltwater Marina Slips	NA
		Saltwater Piers	NA
		Saltwater Piers	NA

Local Agency Outdoor Recreation Resources and Facilities 2012

Facilities	Statewide	Northwest	North Central	Northeast	Central West	Central	Central East	Southwest	Southeast
Cabins	117	7	4	38	15	9	14	10	20
Tent Campsites	1,298	27	178	145	209	132	221	143	243
RV Campsites	4,966	170	412	446	388	409	1,025	117	1,999
Historic Sites	408	23	30	39	36	70	58	84	68
Commemorative Structures	180	20	3	14	15	31	39	10	48
Museums	251	10	17	46	36	31	36	26	49
Picnic Tables	49,970	4,033	2,737	3,571	9,824	8,164	5,773	5,351	10,517
Hunting Areas (Acres)	15,002	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	15,000	-
Bike Trails (Miles Paved)	358.5	40.4	40.1	74.0	176.4	207.4	183.2	141.2	144.2
Bike Trails (Miles Unpaved)	2,512.4	27.5	77.6	108.1	178.4	149.6	126.3	302.2	90.7
Canoe Trails (Miles)	997.6	9.0	21.9	4.8	67.3	32.0	60	32.3	56.7
Hiking Trails (Miles)	4,460.9	62.6	149.0	134	286.5	1,580.9	302	500.9	269.9
Equestrian Trails (Miles)	2,291.9	188	56	82.8	59.9	141.9	118.5	151.7	139.1
Jogging Trails (Miles)	312.1	87.2	78.2	99.8	240.0	269.6	116.8	98.0	267.7
OHV Trails (Miles)	286	-	-	17.00	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Trails (Miles)	278.5	35.9	75.9	118	163.3	225.7	138.8	136.2	161.1
Freshwater Beach (Miles)	24	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	4.3	4.2	0.7	10.8
Freshwater Boat Ramps	892	125	119	103	65	286	68	60	66
Freshwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	1,100	133	162	112	91	341	99	67	95
Freshwater Catwalks	449	32	37	34	74	132	52	29	59
Freshwater Catwalks (Feet)	132,573	5,673	7,000	5,684	24,456	48,110	12,817	11,907	16,926
Freshwater Jetties	78,720	150	4,800	-	30,551	32,526	2,403	3,305	4,985
Freshwater Marinas	23	-	1	7	4	3	2	1	5
Freshwater Marinas (Slips)	916	-	2	280	18	260	142	25	189
Freshwater Piers	523	110	24	45	67	132	53	33	59
Freshwater Piers (Feet)	45,047	3,900	4,179	5,289	4,885	13,321	6,661	1,866	4,946
Saltwater Beach (Miles)	165	1.6	1.2	30	18.6	NA	33.5	44.4	35.6
Saltwater Boat Ramps	534	88	14	32	99	NA	118	70	113
Saltwater Boat Ramps (Lanes)	811	122	19	48	167	NA	170	111	174
Saltwater Catwalks	554	56	1	21	90	NA	230	113	43
Saltwater Catwalks (Feet)	127,399	8,358	664	4,260	14,907	NA	35,863	38,005	25,342
Saltwater Jetties	41,158	306	266	5,050	12,581	NA	100	8,145	14,710
Saltwater Marinas	87	7	2	5	12	NA	7	12	42
Saltwater Marina Slips	6,720	574	37	243	1,617	NA	1,119	627	2,503
Saltwater Piers	302	49	6	16	45	NA	79	63	44
Saltwater Piers (Feet)	87,714	28,597	875	5,453	14,174	NA	14,461	12,220	11,934
Baseball Fields	5,353	580	324	548	796	960	602	442	1,101
Basketball Goals	7,258	357	603	569	1,162	1,192	926	455	1,994
Equipped Play Areas	4,591	436	327	436	658	800	478	389	1,067
Football Fields	1,967	151	100	175	285	300	254	190	512
Golf Courses, 18-Hole	77	6	2	6	7	7	13	8	28
Golf Courses, 9-Hole	33	-	1	6	2	4	7	2	11
Golf Courses, Executive	14	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	9
Golf Holes (Total)	1,858	117	45	162	204	163	315	162	690
Multi-Use Carts	780	19	57	20	276	129	97	39	143
Multi-Use Fields	1,778	125	150	105	193	334	221	114	536
Outdoor Swimming Pools	477	6	19	57	68	59	40	46	182
Racquetball Courts	1,280	20	74	44	164	218	79	81	600
Shuffleboard Courts	2,075	60	38	57	473	468	383	207	389
Tennis	4,522	239	206	312	632	652	524	454	1,503
	777	23	74	64	52	136	169	61	198

Appendix J - Assessment and Protection of Wetlands

Assessment and Protection of Wetlands

The Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (PL 99-645), requires each state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan to include a component that identifies wetlands as a priority concern within that state. To fulfill the requirements sections of the 2011-2015 Coastal Zone Management Act 309 Assessment and Strategies and information from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Office of Submerged Lands and Environmental Resources are used. This addendum identifies the wetlands communities that exist in Florida, discusses major threats to the State's wetlands and describes the wetlands protection programs and efforts that exist today.

Extent of Wetlands in Florida

Wetlands type	Estimated historic extent acres	Current extent acres	Trends in acres lost since 2006 (Net acres gained & lost)	Acres gained through voluntary mechanisms since 2006	Acres gained through mitigation since 2006	Year and source s) of Data
Tidal vegetated (Other-State Wetland pursuant to Rule 62-340 FAC)**	*(DEP-SLER)	*(DEP-SLER)	Lost-11,169.34 acres Gained-17,518 acres	4,518.58 acres	12,999.40 acres	2006-2009 DEP/SLER
Tidal non-vegetated						
Non-tidal/freshwater**		10,318,308				2009 FNAI [†]
Other (please specify)		*** <i>Coastal Public Lands: 838,152 Private Lands: 189,403 TOTAL: 1,027,555</i> ----- <i>Fresh-water Public Lands: 5,254,898 Private Lands: 5,063,410 TOTAL: 10,318,308</i>				2009 FNAI

[†]Florida Natural Areas Inventory

*(DEP-Submerged Lands & Environmental Resources) No accurate data statewide based on Florida wetland definition pursuant to Rule 62-340, FAC.

**The Florida wetland definition includes tidal wetlands, tidal non-vegetated wetlands, and freshwater wetlands.

***Coastal wetlands data include Mangrove Swamps, Saltwater Marshes, Tidal Flats, Salt Flats (FLUCCS codes). Public Lands data are from FNAI Florida Managed Areas December, 2009.

Increasing populations will of course lead to increasing water withdrawals. According to the Florida 2060 Report, between now and 2060 the State's population is projected to more than double and consequently, without shifts in our policies, the additional land devoted to urban use will also more than double. If roughly 7 million acres of additional land is converted to urban use, it means 2.7 million acres of existing agricultural land will be lost along with 2.7 million acres of native habitat. (Florida 2060, a research project prepared for 1000 Friends of Florida)

Data provided in the above table for certain wetlands is only for permitted activities. The trends shown are an indication of impacts to wetlands and trends from the economy on the number of permitted activities. Mitigation is not required for exempt activities or activities that qualify for a noticed general permit.

The negative trend for the coastal zone is expected to continue because permitted impacts are continuing. Development of uplands in the coastal zone has continued resulting in fragmentation of the remaining wetlands and other indirectly impacted habitats. Isolated wetlands, including some important for coastal resources, have been unregulated by the state in northwest Florida due to exclusion of the Panhandle region of Florida from the original Environmental Resource Permitting legislation. These new rules would bring protection of isolated wetlands in the Northwest portion of the state to the same level that has existed elsewhere in Florida since 1994. Implementation of the Environmental Resource Permitting program in northwest Florida, including regulation of isolated wetlands, is anticipated in 2010. Mitigation has often occurred in areas of lower land value inland from the permitted impacts.

Monitoring Efforts

The Florida Geological Survey has been conducting field work to establish Sediment Elevation Tables, which has indicated overall sedimentation loss. Funds to continue that program are no longer available, and long-term monitoring will depend on the availability of non-State funding sources. Another effort that has been underway is to characterize the interaction of coastal wetlands with ground water and the near-shore environment with special emphasis on karstic settings. This activity is largely research-oriented and its continuation and expansion will depend on the availability of research funds primarily from federal sources. A third effort is the population of a sinkhole database that has been underway for many years and is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

The three Florida NERRs are undertaking habitat mapping and monitoring within their designated areas. Florida Aquatic Preserves (APs) are setting up mapping and monitoring programs at some sites, but these are not comprehensive programs statewide due to funding limitations.

Mitigation of wetland impacts for permitted activities is conducted through required mitigation reports and compliance inspections.

An effective monitoring program is in place for the Umbrella Regional Mitigation Plan in Northwest Florida, which provides mitigation of wetland impacts for state transportation projects. The adequacy of mitigation monitoring for state and federal permits should be closely evaluated.

Significance of Threats to Florida's Wetlands

Type of threat	Severity of impacts (H,M,L)	Geographic scope of impacts	Irreversibility (H,M,L)
Development/Fill	H	extensive or limited) Extensive	M
Alteration of hydrology	M	Extensive	M
Erosion	M	Extensive	M
Pollution	M	Extensive	M
Channelization	M	Limited	M
Nuisance or exotic species	M	Extensive	M
Freshwater input	M	Limited	M
Sea level rise/Great Lake level change	M	Limited	H
Other (Changing rainfall patterns due to climate change)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Other (Ditching	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Other (Transport of river/ surface water out of water-sheds for consumptive use)	M	Extensive	L
Other (Use of natural wetlands as storm-water holding areas)	M	Unknown	L
Other (Fragmentation)	H	Extensive - Due to sprawling development patterns.	H

Direct threats can be natural or man-made. The most prevalent natural threats in Florida include tropical storms, hurricanes, sinkhole development and subsidence. Anthropogenic threats include over-withdrawal of ground water, aggregate and rock mining, spills, runoff, boating activities and development in vulnerable areas. The latter has multiple impacts including paving of ground water recharge areas, increased water usage, and increased volume of runoff containing nutrients, bacteria, pesticides and fertilizers. The emerging trend of using natural springs for the bottled water industry is expected to put additional demand on ground water that will eventually result in lowering the water level in aquifers that, in turn, play a critical role in maintaining the health of wetlands. A critical factor in addressing all of the above issues is the need to develop a water budget for all coastal watersheds. Water budgets are essential for the effective implementation of environmental regulatory programs such as Minimum Flows and Levels (MFL) and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TDMLs) for these watersheds.

The rating for alteration of hydrology is based upon the prevalence of mosquito and drainage ditches in certain areas. The impacts are more moderate in other areas. Isolated and ephemeral wetlands, especially in pine flatwoods and sandhills, may be important breeding sites for amphibians, including flatwoods salamander, striped newt, gopher frog, and chorus frogs. Isolated and ephemeral wetlands are often overlooked as resources important to wildlife and are degraded or lost through fire suppression, logging, ditching and other changes to hydrology. For example, wetlands are lost due to draw-down of the aquifer from development, agriculture, and industry. Loss of seasonal flooding changes plant composition; future impacts may continue from changes in rainfall patterns due to climate change. Karst (limestone) wetlands, including freshwater caves

and sinkholes that connect to the underground aquifer, may be habitat to rare invertebrates (crayfish, cave shrimp, isopods, amphipods) and vertebrates (cave salamander). The wildlife in these karst features are threatened by changes in water quality (surface-derived pollutants and siltation) and quantity (groundwater removal to support development and agriculture water uses). Coastal wetlands may be threatened by saltwater intrusion due to sea level rise and groundwater removal.

Wetlands Management Programs and Efforts

Management categories	Employed by state/ territory (Y or N)	Significant changes since last assessment (Y or N)
Wetland regulatory program implementation, policies, and standards	Y	Y
Wetland protection policies and standards	Y	Y
Wetland assessment methodologies (health, function, extent)	Y	Y
Wetland restoration or enhancement programs	Y	Y
Wetland policies related public infrastructure funding	Y	N
Wetland mitigation programs and policies	Y	Y
Wetland creation programs and policies	Y	N
Wetland acquisition programs	Y	N
Wetland mapping, GIS, and tracking systems	Y	N
Special Area Management Plans	Y	Y
Wetland research and monitoring	Y	N
Wetland education and outreach	Y	Y
Other (please specify)		

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission notes that many of these programs deal with water quality and quantity, but do not specifically include potential impacts to wildlife.

Wetland regulatory program implementation, policies, and standards

Currently, the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) are working to implement northwest Florida Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) Phase II, which would improve functional wetland protection and provide significant new protections for isolated wetlands. Implementation is expected to occur during 2010. These new rules would bring protection of isolated wetlands in the Northwest portion of the state to the same level that currently exists elsewhere in Florida. Stormwater ERP (Phase I) is currently in place. The NFWFMD continues to implement the Umbrella Regional Wetland Mitigation Plan in cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This plan provides for watershed-based mitigation of wetland impacts caused by state transportation projects. The above are all non-CZM funded efforts.

Wetland restoration or enhancement programs

The FCMP has partnered with several state and local programs using 306 funds to undertake various wetland restoration projects. DEP's Northwest District has been restoring submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) populations in the Panhandle region through the utilization of salvaged and laboratory- grown SAV materials. Salvaged SAV is acquired only from marine construction activities that are exempt from regulation or have met applicable permits for avoidance and minimization. Since its inception in 2006, the SAV salvage program has obtained over 600-12" seagrass cores from dock construction for its restoration efforts and has used the salvaged SAV at 12 suitable receiver sites. *Ruppia maritima* is propagated at the Northwest District's laboratory, and will also be planted at restoration sites.

FWC's Florida Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) has continued development of the Seagrass Integrated Mapping and Monitoring program to enable resource managers to track changes in the distribution, abundance, and species composition of seagrass meadows around the state. DEP/CAMA has been conducting hyperspectral mapping of the Big Bend Aquatic Preserve. CAMA staff will obtain baseline maps of bathymetry, seagrass beds and the extent of propeller scar damage in the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve, the largest of Florida's 41 aquatic preserves. These changes were funded with Section 309 CZM funds.

The FWC is mapping seagrass beds in eastern Choctawhatchee Bay, a large area unmapped since 1992. Significant changes to seagrasses have taken place over past 16 years due to extensive population growth, increased recreational boating and effects from landfall of three hurricanes and one tropical storm. This effort was funded with Section 306 CZM funds.

The DEP Division of Recreation & Parks has continued seagrass restoration activities at Lignumvitae Key Submerged Land Managed Area to restore habitat damaged by boat groundings.

DEP's Northwest District has continued work on Project Greenshores, a habitat creation and restoration project located along Bayfront Parkway in Pensacola Bay. The project is comprised of a series of salt marsh and oyster reefs totaling approximately 15 acres. This project was funded with Section 306A CZM funds.

Special Area Management Plans

DEP's Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) is developing a new, program-wide comprehensive management strategy, the Integrated Management Framework (IMF), to implement special area management more effectively. The IMF directs all CAMA program activities, including not only aquatic preserve management, but also NERRs, Florida Keys NMS, the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Program, and other state and federal priority activities, in a coordinated manner using subject-specific management teams. CAMA is also undertaking a long-term project to update the management plans for the 41 aquatic preserves using data and information on current ecosystem health, land use, water resource management, human activities, and geophysical conditions affecting the preserve system. To date, five aquatic preserve management plans have been completed and approved and another seven are in progress. This effort is part of a 309-driven change.

Wetland education and outreach

The Coastal Training Programs offered by the three Florida NERRs focus on issues such as coastal habitat conservation and restoration, biodiversity, water quality and sustainable resources management. One recent workshop was entitled *Innovative Floodplain Strategies for Coastal Areas: Application of No Adverse Impact Principles*. The FCMP has provided 306 funds to assist in Coastal Training Program activities.

Priority Needs and Information Gaps

Using the table below, identify major gaps or needs (regulatory, policy, data, training, capacity, communication and outreach) in addressing each of the enhancement area objectives that could be addressed through the Coastal Management Program and partners (not limited to those items to be addressed through the Section 309 Strategy). If necessary, additional narrative can be provided below to describe major gaps or needs.

Gap or need description	Select type of gap or need (regulatory, policy, data, training, capacity, communication & outreach)	Level of priority H, M, L)
Statewide estuarine habitat restoration planning and guidance	Data, policy, communication and outreach	H
Sediment loss or gain in estuaries	Data	H
Mapping of sea floor features	Data	H
Mapping of conduits	Data	H
Research on forest response to salt water intrusion	Data	M
Statewide protection of isolated and ephemeral wetlands for amphibians	Regulatory, policy, communication and outreach	H
Protection of karst wetlands	Policy, communication and outreach	M
Improve understanding of links between groundwater withdrawals and wetlands	Data/research, potential regulatory and communication/ outreach	H
Research and specify Florida-specific riparian buffer zone BMPs: tiered according to terrain, gradient, soil type, vegetative cover, stream flow, and proximity to imperiled or declining species of wildlife or fishes	Regulatory, communication and outreach	H
Statewide periodic coastal wetland resource surveys (sea grass, mangrove, corals, etc.)	Data	H
Restoration-specific facilitated permitting criteria (living shoreline, hydrology reconnections, etc.)	Regulatory	H
Climate change and coastal resource retreat policy	Policy	M
More frequent and detailed wetland mapping	Data and capacity	H
Assessment of health, status, and trends	Data and capacity	H
(Uniform Mitigation assessment Method (continue training of staff)	Training	M
Train and support governmental entities to set up Regional Off-site Mitigation Areas in identified areas	Training, regulation, communication and outreach	H
Wetland ERP implementation (NW Florida ERP Phase II)	Regulatory (implementation anticipated in 2010)	H
Protection and restoration of coastal upland habitats that affect coastal waters and wetlands through storm-water runoff and NPS pollution	Regulatory, planning	H
State and federal mapping and monitoring of cumulative wetland impacts and mitigation	Regulatory, data and research	M
Modified CLIP (Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project for coastal lands in need of acquisition or conservation	Identification	H

Wetlands protection is a high priority in the state. Florida has a comprehensive state regulatory program that regulates most land (upland, wetland, and other surface water) alterations throughout the state. The regulatory program also includes a federal State Programmatic General Permit and implementation of a statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program. In addition, activities located on or using state-owned submerged lands also require applicable proprietary authorizations (including Consent, Leases, and Easements). Florida does not have a goal of no net loss or gain of wetland acreage. However, the regulatory rules are written so as to be implemented in a manner that achieves a programmatic goal, and a project permitting goal, of no net loss in wetland or other surface water functions (not including activities that are exempt from regulation or that are authorized through a noticed general permit).

Although the state's regulatory program is effective in protecting wetlands, several needs have been identified by agency partners that should be addressed to provide a comprehensive wetlands protection effort. One major gap is a lack of consistent survey and mapping of this resource. Wetlands also provide essential habitat for threatened and endangered species, which continue to be impacted by habitat loss. The state does not have a restoration plan for coastal habitats.

