TOC
Acknowledgements
The definitive Mountain State in the Eastern United States is the state of West Virginia. As the only state fully-bounded by the Appalachian region, West Virginia owes its distinct conservation and outdoor recreational values to its cusp along the Eastern Continental Divide, separating the Chesapeake Bay watershed to the East from the Allegheny Plateau and Mississippi basin to the West. At 1,500 feet, the state enjoys having the highest mean elevation of any state East of the Mississippi River. Within West Virginia’s Monongalia National Forest, its Roaring Plains Wilderness Area contains the highest plateau to be found in the East. These geographic distinctions have spurred tourism and public recreation in a wide variety of outdoor activities including hiking, mountain biking, skiing, rafting, and motorized trail sports. Taken altogether the state’s natural environment forms a base for its innate attractiveness as an amenity region for residents in the Eastern and Middle-Atlantic states.

West Virginia’s economic base has been in transition for a number of years from traditional mining and manufacturing to small business and tourism/leisure development. While the state’s extraction industries remain an important part of the economy, state tourism based on outdoor recreation has the potential to broaden and deepen in the future (see Figure 1 for state map of probable coal extraction and Figure 2 for U.S. map of tourism GDP). The state’s environmental attractive...
ness, low population density, and high connectivity to half of the nation’s population are likely to sustain and increase demands for future development of the state’s outdoor assets for both residents and would-be visitors. Visible proof of regional highways map and Figure 5 for photo of the 2019 BSA World Jamboree. With due regard for the present pandemic’s these three elements’ working together is evident from West Virginia’s selection in a nationwide competition for a permanent World Jamboree headquarters by the Boy Scouts of America, whose 2019 World Jamboree near Mount Hope, West Virginia, drew over 40,000 scouts and their leaders from 152 countries (see Figures 3 and 4 for U.S. density map and economic impact, total state domestic market travel—including state park visitation—consistently draws ten-times the state’s total population on a yearly basis, now more than ever driven by people’s felt demands for more outdoor activity experiences.

Figure 3. WV Population Density

Figure 4. WV Interstate Connectivity

Figure 5. 2019 BSA World Jamboree, Fayette Co. WV
Sixty percent of West Virginia’s land area has slopes greater than 20 percent, with the Southwest Coalfields and portions of the state’s eastern mountains having slopes equal or exceeding grades of 40 percent (see Figure 6, State Slope Map). West Virginia’s rugged topography supports a wide latitude of weather from warm summers to cold winters due to higher amounts of rainfall and snow experienced in the mountains, creating distinct seasons and environments for outdoor experiences as varied as white-water rafting and downhill skiing. The state’s land resources are equally distinct; although heavily logged during the early 1900’s, the state’s reforestation has resulted in nearly the least landscape change of any state: at 78 percent, West Virginia is the third most forested state behind Maine and New Hampshire. This lush geography and varied climate hosts a wide array of aquatic, plant, and animal species that have energized a number of public and private conservation efforts in support of reducing forest threats from land losses, wildfire probability, insect and disease losses and predation (see Figure 7, Forest Threat Map).

Stressors to the state’s innate land and water assets include both climatic and development causes. By far the state’s greatest natural hazard is due to flooding. West Virginia’s steep terrain accentuates the flooding hazards from increased runoff; from 2005 to 2014, sixteen FEMA flooding disaster declarations were recorded in the state. With this increased runoff comes stream loading of nutrients, bacteria, chemicals, sediment, and trash. Lands within a 100-year floodplain can be found within 95 percent of West Virginia’s municipalities; when combined with steep slopes and poor soil conditions, the availability of buildable tracts are diminished but where alternatives have been redeveloped for public park space. On a
local level, this kind of park adaptation has helped protect drinking water and recreational uses while boosting community social values from lands otherwise unsuitable for development. On a regional scale in the past five years increased assessments within conservation focus areas have helped identify over 40,000 wetlands, the largest and most vulnerable being the High Alleghenies CFA containing the state’s extant stands of Red Spruce, heather grass barrens and the state’s largest wetlands. Water quality is particularly important in this area as most of the state’s highest quality water—designated as ‘Tier-3’—is to be found in this region (see Figures 8 and 9, State Water Basins and Tier-3 Waters Maps). Iron and aluminum contaminants shown in red on Figure 9 are particular problems for the state fish, the Brook Trout, which call the Tier-3 streams their habitat, shown in green. These areas and their endangered habitats are also most sensitive to drought, which greater rain evaporation begets.

While this region contains the greatest number of forest blocks in the state, their distribution is uneven for species diversity and abundance as well as the protection of drinking water sources. This situation creates new opportunities for additional conservation acquisitions in support of parks to mitigate development pressure. A second area of environmental concern and potential conservation acquisitions for low-impact recreational growth is the ridge and valley ecoregion bordering the Potomac River in the state’s Eastern Panhandle. Here accelerated urbanization is a stressor for the biosphere extension of the Alleghenies CFA to the state’s eastern boundary with Maryland (see Figure 10, Map of State Biosphere Threats, p. 5).
Demographics

West Virginia is predominantly a state of small towns and rural areas with none of its largest cities exceeding 50,000 population. Historic reliance on a single extraction industry beget a long-term job loss as that industry mechanized, causing progressive out-migration following World War II, now characterizing the state’s overall demographic trend as one of natural decrease (deaths exceeding births). Social impacts with this trend include an aging population vulnerable for increased morbidity, poor health outcomes, lack of physical activity, and reliance on fixed incomes, besides social infrastructure—including parks—reduced or put on hold as small communities experience critical mass problems from not having enough population to adequately support infrastructure, public services, and other community needs. In terms of the LWCF program, most urban counties and larger communities have regular park budgets while towns less than 1,500 population and most rural counties have progressively fewer resources; of a subset of 61 towns having less than 500 residents, only 44 percent had dedicated park or recreation budgets, with only 13 percent having previously received LWCF assistance. Compared to counties nationwide, a majority of the state’s 55 counties have been assessed as either economically distressed or at risk by the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) (see Figures 11 and 12, State Population History and Growth Rate; Figure 13. All Cause Morbidity Map; Figure 14. Physical Inactivity Trends; Figure 15. Community Size and LWCF Participation; Figure 16 ARC Distressed Counties Map [next page].

Figure 10. State Biodiversity Threat Map

Figure 11. WV Population Growth

Figure 12. WV Growth Rate
Figure 13. All-Cause Morbidity Map

Figure 14. WV Physical Activity Trends

Figure 15. LWCF Participation in WV, 1965-2020

Figure 16. 2019 ARC Map of Distressed Counties in WV
Population increase creates one set of planning issues and demands while population decline creates a very different set of issues. West Virginia’s projected growth includes both (see Figure 17, State Projected Population Growth Map). In the Northern Morgantown area towards Pittsburgh, the Eastern Panhandle region towards the Metro Washington, D.C. area, and the Southwestern Greenbrier Valley area towards Lewisburg, increased population will raise capacity issues and demands for new or expanded outdoor recreational facilities, while in the remainder of the state projected to experience limited growth, provisions for or maintenance of baseline recreational facilities will be an issue. Younger West Virginians looking to reverse their state’s population and economic trends while also searching for a post-pandemic, “new normal” have considered the state’s economic slowdown as an opportunity to stabilize the state’s smaller communities with small-scaled attractions. Thinking that more people feel comfortable visiting a rural area, smaller developments in a more rural area are thought of as an opportunity for a richer outdoor experience, fewer crowds, smaller destinations, less traffic, and a more affordable outdoor trip.

Recreational Trends

West Virginia park growth in the past five years mirrors national patterns, with interests and acquisitions in ecotourism and new trail developments. Over 70,000 acres in new wildlife management areas have been acquired including the reintroduction of elk at an expanded Tomblin WMA, and the construction of a new nature center at the Forks of the Coal State Natural Area (see Figure 18. State Public Lands). Tourism interest in state parks, forests and wildlife areas has sustained total yearly visitations despite a 40 percent decline in hunting and fishing licenses, consistent with national trends since 2000 as hunters and fishermen age out (state hunting and fishing license data and attendance in appendix).
Exponential growth, however, has occurred for motorized trail use by ATV’s, UTV’s, ORV’s and off-road motorcycles [all-terrain vehicles, utility terrain vehicles, and off-road vehicles] across the 800-mile trail system operated by the state’s Hatfield-McCoy Regional Recreation Authority. Distinct for its operation of a continuous 800-mile system, as opposed to an aggregated network of trail segments, the HMRRA is said to maintain the largest off-road trail system east of the Mississippi River (see Figures 18 and 19. HMRRA Location Map and Designated Market Area [DMA] Origins). As corporations divest their mining interests, particularly in the Southwest Coalfields, motorized and non-motorized off-road trail expansion is likely to increase future demands for trailhead development in would-be ‘trail towns’ as more small communities work together towards creating continuous and marketable trail networks. As hunters and fishermen age (state hunting and fishing license data and attendance in appendix). Exponential growth, however, has occurred for motorized trail use by ATV’s, UTV’s, ORV’s and off-road motorcycles [all-terrain vehicles, utility terrain vehicles, and off-road vehicles] across the 800-mile trail system operated by the state’s Hatfield-McCoy Regional Recreation Authority. Distinct for its operation of a continuous 800-mile system, as opposed to an aggregated network of trail segments, the HMRRA is said to maintain the largest off-road trail system east of the Mississippi River (see Figures 18 and 19. HMRRA Location Map and Designated Market Area [DMA] Origins). As corporations divest their mining interests, particularly in the Southwest Coalfields, motorized and non-motorized off-road trail expansion is likely to increase future demands for trailhead development in would-be ‘trail towns’ as more small communities work together towards creating continuous and marketable trail networks.
Since 1965 West Virginia has acquired or developed over 500 LWCF-assisted parks and playgrounds having a capital value at least double the more than $50 million provided by the National Park Service. Forty-two LWCF projects were awarded by the NPS during Fiscal 2015-2020, primarily dedicated to baseline park improvements for localities, following the same priorities from the preceding 2010-2014 fiscal cycle. By Congressional District (see Figure 21. State Congressional Map) improvements to their Hollowell Park and Fayette County’s Beckwith Pool rehab (see Figures 21 and 22); representative of the First Congressional District received the most LWCF awards (18) due to greater population and more localities are located in Northern West Virginia than elsewhere in state. Also significant with respect to LWCF statutory requirements for 50 percent non-federal match, median incomes in this district are higher enabling communities’ ability to pay. By contrast, Second and Third District localities are more representative of ARC-defined Distressed or At-Risk counties, making ability to pay a significant issue in seeking LWCF assistance. Nevertheless, almost 70 percent of new LWCF-assisted park facilities developed during 2015-2020 were developed in Central and Southern West Virginia. Representative of Priority One maintenance projects were the City of Lewisburg’s lighting improvements to their Hollowell Field and Fayette County’s Beckwith Pool rehab (see Figures 22 and 23).

Representative of WV-SCORP second priority projects for new facilities built at this time were the City of Nitro’s Veterans Memorial Park and the Town of Davis’s Boulder Park that adjoins aWVDOT Recreational Trail project through the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge (see Figures 25 and 26 [next page]).
LWCF park projects in two reclaimed flood-plain areas included playground facilities in the City of Elkins’ Glendale Park and picnic and playground improvements for the City of Buckhannon’s North Park (see Figure 25).

Interest over the past five years in state bicycle and hiking trail development has spurred greater planning and trail development projects with the West Virginia Division of Highway’s Recreational Trails (RT) program in conjunction with the West Virginia Department of Environmental Affairs’ Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Pilot Program’s focus on community economic revitalization. While neither RT nor AML funds are eligible matches for LWCF applications, they may fund separate but related park developments having LWCF eligibility. One such project is an ongoing ‘trail town’ AML reclamation project by and between the City of Montgomery and adjoining Town of Smithers, West Virginia (see Figure 27).

Beginning with the Fiscal 2021 funding cycle, state DHUD CDBG Block Grant funds are now eligible match towards LWCF projects and may enable other small communities meeting HUD’s low- to-moderate income requirements to acquire additional financial support for their green infrastructure projects.

Passage and enactment of the federal Great American Outdoors Act of 2020 promises to be a game-changer for the state’s LWCF program. While the Congress has not yet indicated how much of the $900 million earmarked for permanent LWCF apportionment will be allocated to the states, whether double or triple previous apportionments, statutory 50-50 matching requirements—if unchanged—will exasperate many localities’ unreserved general fund balances’ availability for grant-matching purposes or acquisitions that can be maintained with on-going operational costs. For the future, park stewardship matters required by the LWCF Act will require more attention to a locality’s financial statements to be assured that grant-in-aid tactics do not result in a long-term deficit for the local government’s fiscal viability.

Federal-side apportionments of LWCF funds are altogether different with $9.5 billion worth of deferred maintenance work nationwide at federal parks, which in West Virginia include the New River Gorge National River, Gauley River National Recreation Area, Bluestone National Scenic River, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, the headquarters building for the Appalachian Trail, and the Harpers Ferry Center which produces interpretive exhibits for NPS units nationwide.
Outdoor Recreation Supply and Demand

West Virginia’s abundance of high-quality natural areas near urbanized East Coast and Great Lakes travel markets accounts for a large and developing tourism draw for authentic mountain experiences, drawing heavily on ex-state residents’ trips back to friends and family as well as new visitors to the state. In spite of actual physical activity behaviors, resident interests in outdoor recreation participation rated the highest of any state at 67 percent among residents in the South Atlantic region by the Outdoor Recreation Association’s Outdoor Recreation Economy 2017 report. The same report also noted more than twice the percentage of outdoor industry jobs in West Virginia compared to other Southeastern states. The state’s top recreational interests include cultural attractions such as Harper’s Ferry within the Metro Washington D.C. region and sightseeing opportunities through the New River Gorge National Recreation Area besides eight other national park, forest and recreational areas and 45 state parks, forests, and wildlife management areas. Winter attractions found in the state’s Potomac Highlands offer a variety of skiing and snowboarding venues that complement a wide variety of other entertainment, hospitality and cultural attractions, drawing more than 10 times the state’s 1.8 million population to the state every year (see Figures 28 and 29, Tourism Satisfaction and Attractions).

The state’s LWCF program has complemented this tourism interest with acquisition or facility improvements to more than half of the state’s parks and forests. Since 1965, 75 of more than 500 LWCF project grants have been awarded to the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources [project list in Appendix]. Included in these improvements are a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities for hiking and backpacking, hunting and fishing, camping, golfing, mountain biking and a diversity of winter sports. Growth in the number of town or city local parks, county parks and school parks has further broadened and deepened public accessibility to more close-to-home recreational opportunities for picnicking, exercise, playground, sport, water access or quiet outdoor enjoyment [see park guide, Appendix##].

While LWCF accounts would show 54 of 55 West Virginia counties having at least one state, county, school or city park benefitting from these funds, a 55-year distribution of park grants is heavily skewed towards the state’s urbanized areas. In many rural areas, the nearest state park serves as that area’s local park (see Figure 30. ‘Equity Map’ [next page]). On the equity map shown, each square in the matrix equals 400 square miles of land area. The number of mostly rural areas having three or fewer LWCF grants represents roughly 60 percent of all state lands.
The Equity Map is shown as ‘incomplete’ for the fact that only the distribution of federally-assisted local parks are shown and not all parks. Slightly more than half of the state’s 55 counties operate their own park programs while the remainder offer surrogate park support through other proximate facilities, be they school parks, state parks, or independent park districts. However, the condition of additional, sponsor-funded city or town parks typically ranges from nothing to obsolescent facilities in the state’s most rural areas to satisfactory to superior facilities in areas with higher incomes. Comparing the equity map with the ARC Distressed Areas map (Fig. 16), much of the under-served rural regions of the state are also ARC-defined distressed or at-risk areas. In terms of public health impacts, the lack of parks or playgrounds in these areas coincides with areas with the least physical activity according to state Bureau of Public Health behavioral risk factors.

Significant economic problems underlie most supply-side issues with new or improved parks or playgrounds, however several related matters of historic and structural conditions noted below must also be considered; elaboration on these issues are addressed in the Policy Plan section next.

- Older median age reflects higher jurisdiction costs for transportation, health care and other services. Older residents are often on fixed incomes which also affects the community because they are less likely to spend increasing amounts of money or contribute to the economic base of the community. Median age in the state’s rural areas are significantly higher than the U.S. average, as median family incomes in the same areas are significantly lower than the U.S. average.

- West Virginia is a state of small communities, with no city exceeding 50,000 population, and a majority of the state’s towns’ having no more than 1,500 residents each. Property taxes and business and occupational taxes provide the highest amounts of revenue for supporting adequate infrastructure, public services and other community needs. However, a community has to have critical mass to support a variety of local businesses, which varies directly with community size. All the state’s communities over 10,000 population have park and recreation budgets, while a majority of less than 1,500 population do not budget regular park funding. Places less than 1,500 population have limited ability to withstand unforeseen financial events, revenue shortfalls or emergencies and still maintain delivery of services. Changes in property values or the business environment frame any and all unreserved general fund balances available to provide minimal outdoor recreational facilities. The breadth and depth of these closely interrelated problems are a political will challenge that in the past have been a significant barrier for more than a few rural places to have a vision compelling enough to unify their officials with residents’ demands for actionable plans.

- West Virginia suffers from a hardship of topography with respect to land suitability and accessibility for development. With 60 percent of the state’s land mass exceeding 25 percent slope, many jurisdictions include large percentages of land areas...
unsuitable for developing level playfields or buildings because of steep slopes and poor soil conditions, to say nothing of ADA accessibility challenges. Additionally, 95 percent of the state’s incorporated areas include land within the 100-year floodplain, which not only contributes to a higher risk for future damage from flooding, but future increased costs as a consequence of rebuilding and/or clean-up, or by maintaining flood insurance on insurable structures within the 100-year floodplain. This situation does, however, provide opportunities for public green spaces to be acquired to help conserve and buffer our rivers and streams for protection of drinking water supplies and outdoor recreational activities.

- Intergovernmental LWCF revenues from the state do not offer or leverage additional matching opportunities to help support local park and recreation grant applications. State government struggles with its own budgetary problems, and in 45 of the last 55 years of LWCF administration has not offered any state-funded matching share programs for local park development, other than what funding is made available through the National Park Service. Eligible use of HUD CDBG Block Grant funds have only recently gained support necessary to broaden funding for low- to moderate-income areas; impacts on its future use for parkland development is yet to be determined. A LWCF program administered exclusively with federal LWCF funding is harmful, not only for the volatility of local fund balances with which to fund capital park or playground improvements, but also the LWCF program’s statutory requirements for 50 percent cost sharing—the 50 percent cost reimbursements in effect require a community to have to, “have money to make money,” by paying for its project elements with local dollars before getting reimbursed. In a 2020 WVDO providers survey, playground equipment was the most frequently cited capital cost by either city or county park providers; with commercial-grade installations typically costing $40,000, local costs of $20,000 far exceed a small community’s ability to pay. This situation is made worse by the reimbursement process whereby 100 percent of a project’s paid invoices have to be documented before being reimbursed at the statutory, 50 percent rate. The unintended consequence of this situation is that communities with higher incomes continue a practice of filing repeat applications, thus reinforcing a historic pattern of awards to more urbanized and higher income communities using LWCF grants. For a number of would-be rural areas, the historic, structural and practiced effects of a competitive program like the LWCF thus end a number of candidate projects was divided by Millennials (18-34), Generation-X’s (35-54), and Boomers (55-over). While not an exclusive basis for the WV-SCORP’s policy recommendations, these survey results offer valuable insights into support for these policies.

The value of public parks in a state with nearly 80 percent forest cover was the first measure residents were asked to rate by ranking twelve subjective park characteristics for adventure, escape, fresh air, views, openness, play value, exercise, relaxation, security, inspirational value, community, and a sense of freedom [see Figure 31. Park Values]. Fresh air drew the highest number of responses with relaxation and a sense of freedom being the other two consistent, first order priorities across all five demographics.

Resident Demand Analysis

In 2019 state residents’ outdoor recreational preferences were measured by a beta test survey of approximately 200 residents, followed later by a phone survey of 500 residents across all regions of the state conducted by Resource Management, Inc. of Harrisonburg, Virginia [see Appendix for report summary and copy of the survey instrument]. Subjective and objective values were Likert-scaled, then ranked by aspect ratios of their individual ‘likes to dislikes’ values according to five gender and demographic characteristics. Besides divisions for male and female responses, age feedback was divided by Millennials (18-34), Generation-X’s (35-54), and Boomers (55-over).
Consensus on views, openness, security, exercise and adventure represented the middle tally of values, while community, escape, inspiration and play values drew fewer responses. Given the small differences between individual replies, the aggregated orders of priority are a better indicator of actual interests. Significantly, dividing park values into categories of active and passive recreational values revealed a higher consensus for passive park values (fresh air, relaxation, sense of freedom, views, openness, and security) than active park values (exercise, adventure, escape, play). While a different ‘post-pandemic’ survey could produce different results, the results of this survey appear to represent the values of an older adult generation, which aptly describes a major characteristic of the state’s population. In Figure 32, the surveyed recreational values with the most consensus between age groups were arrayed in a ‘high-medium-low’ spectrum to show how the most agreed-upon values shifted between generations. The qualities most desired from an outdoor experience were consistent between gender responses for priorities of fresh air, relaxation, a sense of freedom, and views—the first order of park values—but changed as people got older. Here, interests in adventure and community (socialization) leveled-out by middle age, with interests unsurprisingly rising in security and decreasing in exercise among seniors. Significantly missing from this survey were values for youth (Generation ‘Z’) which were omitted due to parental concerns from third-party contact. However the expressed interests of Millennials for exercise and adventure in their outdoor experience should be an indicator of the recreational expectations of a younger generation. Ignoring this demographic in the planning for new park facilities could be a major detriment for a community’s ability to attract future residents.

Value shifts from active to passive recreational interests may be expected as people age. However declining interests in active recreation values (exercise and play) over passive recreational interests (security and community) are consistent with the state trends for declining physical activity noted already. While walking and hiking still rank as state residents’ most-preferred active recreational interest, the state’s 2019 SCORP survey showed that these active outdoor recreational interests were second rather than first order interests behind higher interests shown in socialization activities (community and picnicking) [see Figure 33]. In practice, both active and passive outdoor recreational interests serve important health outcomes as the benefits offered by the mental health outcomes from passive outdoor activities is arguably as valuable as the physical health benefits from physical activities. Based upon these trends, the different options between choosing an active over a passive project is less between a choice between alternatives than the pairing of objectives—choosing a mix of facility improvements addressing both active and passive recreational choices for a particular park within a given community’s ability to pay. While walking, jogging, and

![Figure 32. WV Major Park Values by Age Group, 2019](image)

![Figure 33. Park Experience Priorities](image)
and hiking are still top-rated activities, preference shifts to more passive recreational interests apprehends the state’s downward physical activity trends, reinforcing renewed educational needs to extoll the benefits of more accessible walk and trail improvements and opportunities.

Consistent with findings from the 2015-2020 WV-SCORP survey, residents were more concerned with small park amenities rather than larger facility improvements or additions; an overwhelming 75 percent of residents surveyed felt no additional park offerings were needed for their local park—particular improvements expressed were greater handicapped accessibility and demands for ‘other’ non-park activities nearby such as restaurants, convenience stores, and hotels or other lodging alternatives. These particular priorities were consistent across both urban and rural and ARC-defined distressed and non-distressed areas surveyed (see Figures 35 and 36, Urban/Rural and Distressed/Non-distressed Area Park Comparisons).

Among rural and distressed area residents, slight interests were noted for additional parks, with rural residents showing more concern for ADA improvements and distressed area residents wanting more picnicking facilities, better wayfinding, and more non-park small business support—elsewhere noted as restaurants, grocery and convenience stores, and overnight accommodations. Urban area residents had broader interests in some improvements to a variety of outdoor recreational improvements, but most especially for ‘other’ non-park, hospitality and accommodation businesses. These broader recreational interests besides outdoor recreation itself are consistent with state tourism studies indicating the top five activities and experiences sought during leisure travel to the state being shopping,
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Figure 37. Outdoor Recreational Activity/Facility Rankings by “Likes” 😊 to “Dislikes” 😞

Source: WVDO WV Residents Survey 2019
landmark and historic site visitation, visiting a state or national state park, fine dining, and hiking/backpacking (cf. preceding Figures 27-28). This research recognizes the fact that both residents and visitors are consumers, and that collateral business support of outdoor recreation is an important part of enhancing visitation to state or local parks as destinations.

Residents’ park experience and amenity priorities were consolidated into a 52-item list that was stratified into ‘high-medium-low’ priority classes and Likert-scaled on a ‘likes-to-dislikes’ spectrum by demographic breakdown of ‘overall; male-female gender; and age by Millennial, Generation-X, or Boomer (see Figure 35. Consolidated Park Interests and Issues [previous page]). Across all demographics, restrooms and trash removal received the most support, besides other priorities for increased shade, trail maintenance, and playgrounds. Security concerns were strongest among women, Boomers and Generation-Xers, while part-time golf and driving ranges were particular interests noted among men. As might be expected, Millennials expressed the most interest in active recreational pursuits while Boomers preferred more passive outdoor activities. Women and Generation-Xers showed the most support for recreational activities of all types, registering more ‘likes’ to ‘dislikes’ for 40 or more of the 52 activities or improvements surveyed. This finding would be especially important for communities trying to garner support or decision-making on particular park or playground improvements.

Regional park priorities displayed slight variations on overall statewide patterns.

West Virginia’s community planning and development areas comprise eleven regions ranging from the Southwest Coalfields bordering Kentucky to the Potomac Highlands adjoining Virginia, the Northern Panhandle in-between Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Eastern Panhandle next to the Maryland/Metro D.C. region. For the 2019 SCORP residents survey, responses from Regions 10 and 11 in the state’s Northern Panhandle were consolidated into one region (see Figure 38. Regional Map). In rough order of priority, regional recreational interests mimicked statewide response patterns (see Figure 39. Regional Activity Priorities). The greatest overall interest in recreational activities came from Region Seven in the North Central area of the state, particularly for picnicking and fishing, but also due to the extent of hiking opportunities in the Monongalia National Forest near Elkins, West Virginia. Trail-related interests in walking, running, and hiking were strongest in Region Two area bordering Ohio and Kentucky, while motorized, off-road trail interests were the most evident in Regions One and Two, defining the Southwest Coalfields.
Off-road ATV sports in this most rugged area of the state is driven by the large and growing 800 mile Hatfield-McCoy Recreational Trail Authority, which as noted has further stimulated ‘trail town’ areawide growth as well as expressed, national attention for this particular outdoor recreational interest. New and future trail and ‘trail town’ development benefit from the state’s scenic byways system which approximately run ‘east-west’ to connect with the roughly ‘north-south’ orientation of the state’s mountain ranges and major highways (see Figure 40. Major State Trails and Byways).

In terms of expressed needs for amenity improvements, the state’s region with the oldest LWCF-assisted parks, Regions 10 and 11 in the Northern Panhandle [surveyed here as ‘Region 10’] as well as the two regions with the greatest number of ARC-defined distressed counties (Regions 1 and 2) expressed the most specific interests; in region Ten that interest was the highest for additional picnicking facilities, while in Regions One and Two, demands were highest for restrooms, trail and general maintenance, security improvements, and new playgrounds (see Figure 41. Regional Amenity Improvements).
Policy Plan

For over 50 years, West Virginia’s federally-assisted, public outdoor recreation estate has benefited more than 157 units of state and local government with more than 500 park acquisition and development projects. Increasing that number of close-to-home public recreational opportunities is necessary since the number of local governments exceeds 200, predominantly in rural areas, and more attention paid to social factors to help drive down increasing health and behavioral risk costs to the state. The state’s older population, slow out-migration, and natural decrease in population (deaths exceeding births) all point to less spending, a shrinking tax base, and increasing illness costs that, with a lack of physical activity, undermine safe and healthy communities. A bright spot in these years-long demographic trends is the state’s growth as an amenity region for East Coast and Great Lakes residents looking for get-away, mountain outdoor experiences. Supporting this trend is the U.S. Travel Association’s 2019 U.S. Travel and Tourism Overview that 80 percent of all U.S. domestic travel exists for the pursuit of leisure activities. The multi-faceted nature of this economic development, community health, and public infrastructure opportunity—be it for a particular travel destination or a waypoint—necessitates a group effort by and between business, community and non-profit representatives working together to develop more sustainable communities featuring improved outdoor recreational experiences. The payoff may not occur for years, however any ‘no action’ alternative is a sure bet for negative demographic trends to continue.

As discussed in the previous ‘Demand’ section, federal 50-percent matching share requirements for the LWCF program inhibit participation from smaller, more rural, and frequently poorer units of local government, as noted below. This is an underlying condition and challenge to broadening the participation in, and benefit from the LWCF program. As noted previously, towns having less than 1,500 residents may have ‘critical mass’ problems where the given population is not large enough to adequately support infrastructure, public services, and other community needs. Mitigating the lack of expressed financial support for public outdoor recreation is either surrogate support for other nearby park or playground facilities—either state park or local parks—or the concealing of minor park expenditures under another infrastructure line item such as ‘streets.’ Assistance to such communities to afford the benefits of public outdoor space by necessity requires their need to be able to support a park or playground facility within their ability to pay. Fortunately, development costs for the smallest park improvements may not be beyond reach of the most strained budgets. In spite of a majority of the state’s smaller communities and rural areas not directly benefiting from the LWCF program, demands for new parks and existing park improvements were fairly modest, with most state residents surveyed expressing satisfaction with their current park options, except for restrooms, routine maintenance, increased shade and trail upkeep—the most-cited improvements. Parklands as a community service should be valued the same as any other service. The WVDO has observed a minimal, $500 per-acre-per-year metric for the simplest park maintenance to cut grass and pick-up litter, based on a level site with no buildings; hillside and riparian park areas could double that expense as could additional costs for roads, athletic fields, and additional building improvements.

“Other” park improvements drawing the most response were proximity to restaurants and other shopping experiences. Since people enjoy the experience of seeing other people, particularly if in an outdoor experience, providing outdoor common space between businesses to spread out socially-distant tables and seating furnishes a valuable public amenity that mutually benefits both businesses and residents.

The updating of West Virginia’s outdoor recreation policy plan comes at an unprecedented period of global cultural and public health events having significant economic impacts. At no other time in recent memory have effects from a pandemic, recession and group interests combined to force everyone to reevaluate status quo to ‘new normal’ ways of supporting each other and their communities throughout the state. Pent-up demands and urgings for people to use and enjoy an outdoor experience raises the need for, and capacity of, public places close to home to be able to both socialize and exercise in a low-density environment. Making more and better outdoor experiences help local businesses thrive as well, as new or improved park and recreational facilities provide an amenity core to draw more people to or thru a given community. The state’s innate land and water resources make a compelling environmental
asset that combined with its low population density creates a draw for both resident and visitor alike, particularly the opportunities for trail sports, camping, whitewater, and off-roading in the Mid-Atlantic states (see Figure 42. Visitor Origins Map). One literally has to go hundreds of miles to find a lower density area in which to recreate, which in the current pandemic circumstances creates opportunities for new investments to be made or old investments to be rethought, albeit carefully to avoid disturbing the land conservation values that support native residents and attract would-be visitors. Given the number of communities in the state that have not previously benefited from the LWCF program, postponing to an indefinite future a more aggressive effort to combine business, community and conservation interests is not an acceptable response, particularly with today’s needs for more physical activity and business development opportunities.

Community Sustainability and Conservation

While economic growth is normally associated with population growth, West Virginia’s long-standing population decline may provide benefits to its status as an amenity region with present day, much sought after smaller destinations, fewer crowds, more affordable recreational opportunities, and less traffic. Tourists feel more comfortable visiting rural areas, and as with most residents, experience West Virginia as a rural state less for its landing places than the journey getting there. In today’s consumer-based, market economy this over-the-road model of sustainable tourism depends on economic, environmental, social, and cultural components coming together in harmony to provide people with either a destination or waypoint’s social capital offering the most speed, variety and accessibility of experience with its offerings of goods and services. As a goal to work towards, parks and conservation areas are environmentally friendly, green infrastructure investments that can help stabilize a community’s economic development with minimal long-term effects upon natural areas while contributing new value added to either rebuild or capitalize an area’s life quality benefits or opportunities.

Passage of the Great American Outdoors Act should redress some long-standing resource gaps to be able to acquire new parklands, particularly in underserved areas, provided the design, financial and political decisions are present and constant in a given community. The state’s watershed associations could be great enablers in this enterprise by helping local officials screen candidate acquisition and development plans within a community’s ability to pay. A consortium between local groups and officials would be necessary for the work to complete appraisal and environmental assessments for a given site with possible NPO help on any separate but related remediation grants, given the LWCF program’s eligible activities for only outdoor recreational improvements. Additionally, a broader mix of business, health, environmentalists, and resident stakeholders should be in play to resolve the diverse opinions, orientations, and contributions each group brings to a successful negotiation and plan for maximizing the potential returns on a park investment. All this work will make increased communications a more crucial SCORP activity goal for the next several funding cycles with greater demand for video conferencing and social media capabilities.

With the onset of the Fiscal 2021 funding cycle, the state’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, has included parks and recreational facilities as one of its priorities for funding. The CDBG funds are considered non-federal funds and can be used as match for LWCF projects in qualified low- and moderate-income (LMI) areas of the state. This new priority can bring much-needed resources for LWCF projects in areas that have not traditionally been able to access the LWCF program due to matching requirements. Partnership and coordination between the WVDO and regional and local partners will be necessary to ensure that potential LWCF projects are located in qualified CDBG LMI areas and meet other CDBG program guidelines and requirements.
Community Benefits

Prospective LWCF applications need narrative explanations describing their expressed benefits to intended target populations; this section lays out a range of areas the explicit benefits need to cover. The impacts of new or improved parkland and conservation areas are widespread, both intended and actual. As a development tool, parks and conservation areas have significant economic, environmental, and social effects besides effects on other adjacent areas. Actual impacts of course will vary with individual communities and the size, location, and extent of development of an intended park site and the particular land uses surrounding and connecting it.

Economic Benefits. A park or conservation area’s size and location can help direct and channel development. While the parkland in and of itself cannot control the spatial character of what surrounds it, it can furnish public amenities to surrounding businesses and community services or functions (such as schools, hospitals, clinics, etc.) not otherwise able to afford acquiring vacant lands for their own sake. As an economic development tool, parkland acquisitions and development can help broaden and encourage the development of hospitality and community-based businesses such as restaurants and hotels by expanding their footprint with incremental use of park space for outdoor dining, socialization, and entertainment. The programming of such public space can help draw additional business and community services and housing to an area to focus rather than scatter development impacts while minimizing the costs of providing necessary services. The loss of market value of publicly owned land should be compensated by the increased valuation of the benefits to adjoining property owners and any savings from more economical provision of urban services.

Environmental Benefits. The location of park or conservation areas can redirect development in areas unsuited for development or otherwise threatened by real or potential environmental damage. If an environmentally sensitive area were better served by remaining undeveloped, simply conserving the land and not hardscaping it would help accomplish that objective. Thus if septic tanks were judged to be inadequate to handle the wastes generated from a potential development without expensive utility extensions, a community could use a park or conservation area not requiring utilities to redirect new development elsewhere where it can have many environmental co-benefits such as improved water quality, enhanced wildlife habitat, restored fisheries, and increased protection of public drinking water supplies. The state has mapped source water protection while reducing treatment costs areas for public water systems—aligning conservation projects with those areas can have lasting impact on the quality and safety of drinking water for state residents while reducing treatment costs and furnishing water of the highest quality possible for outdoor recreational activities.

Social Benefits. In any number of small state communities where economic growth is significantly slower, there may be a real inability to support the development or improvement of park or conservation areas, let alone consider any livelihood from such support. While the potential effects will vary of course between communities with many communities not having such problems, all communities have social needs that must be addressed. Chief among such needs are those of public health and education as they relate to public parks and conservation areas. Besides providing an outlet for necessary physical activity, park areas provide important venues for positive mental health renewal. Socialization needs for parents, family members, relatives, friends, groups, and the community at large are served well by outdoor spaces that can support picnics, reunions, graduations, memorials, holidays, religious services, festivals, or weddings. The same space or its extension can double as outdoor classrooms for interpretive trails or the commemoration of cultural or historical developments of local significance. Not having such spaces for general public use is to miss an important difference for life quality and communal value added to an area’s overall attractiveness as a place to live, work and play.

Areawide Benefits. Given the growing interest in state and local tourism development, a single community’s interest in acquiring or developing parklands may spur other localities’ community building efforts. This could serve to encourage greater levels of expertise and coordination to the mutual benefit of destination and waypoint attractions together more than what many small places could provide acting alone.

Several state activity priorities are proposed in this SCORP update to aid and abet the foregoing benefits:

- Broaden and deepen LWCF assistance with videoconferencing to support overall state economic and community development objectives by and between the WVDO and other state and local organizations.
- Partner with state public health and conservation interests to help promote greater environmental sustainability and physical activity benefits for state residents.
- Engage federal, state and local units of government and areawide Economic Development Authorities in the development of sustainable public outdoor recreation.
- Recommend West Virginia join 16 other states in the formation of an Office of State Outdoor Recreation to help coordinate and promote state tourism and community development efforts.
SCORP Synopsis: The Open Project Selection Process (OPSP)

LWCF park and playground matching share grants are based upon a competitive application process, starting from a West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) invitation to units of state and all local governments and others interested [see typical announcement in appendix]. The announcement is usually yearly once the WVDO confirms notice of its LWCF apportionment from the National Park Service (NPS). Projects are screened by the WVDO for recommendation to the NPS which makes the awards. A ‘second round’ WVDO application cycle is possible in a given federal fiscal year if the state’s LWCF fund balance exceeds its apportionment and the NPS has sufficient time to review and award project proposals before September 30th, the end of the federal fiscal year.

Timelines Timing is everything with the development and submission of a LWCF application.

CALL THE WVDO FIRST and EARLY RATHER THAN LATE [304.558.2234 or 304.545.3146] to determine eligibility of the applicant and project and also to generalize ideas, steps, financial plans, review criteria, suggestions and any particular areas of concern. Four months is given for project planning, but LWCF applicants are encouraged to plan year-round to avoid having incomplete or ill-timed projects being submitted. Vetted applications are more competitive applications, as amended.

0 to Four Months (deadline). This is the time to get plans, resources, support and deliverables secured. Technical assistance is available from the WVDO and is particularly encouraged for first-time applicants, new staff not familiar with the LWCF program, or old staff not up-to-date on NPS program changes. The WVDO encourages the submission of trial applications prior to a submission deadline for vetting purposes—trial applications received prior to deadline make for more competitive projects, as amended [see application checklist in appendix]. CALL EARLY AND OFTEN FOR QUESTIONS.

Four Months plus Two Weeks. This is time for the WVDO to complete error and omission reviews on the applications received. Major application errors and omissions (E&O) include lack of detailed budgets, lack of documented match, lack of State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) clearance or other environmental assessment, missing or incomplete UASFLA*-qualified land appraisals on land acquisitions [*Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions], missing or incomplete project or budget narratives, missing or incomplete plans and plats. Two weeks to resolve E&O matters may be inadequate before the WVDO has to submit complete applications to the NPS, hence the emphasis on starting early rather than late. 72-HOUR TURN-AROUNDS MAY BE NECESSARY ON REQUESTS.

Four Months plus Ninety Days. WVDO project ratings (see next sections) start from complete project applications meeting state SCORP priorities and NPS review criteria. Incomplete project proposals may be the basis for submission in a subsequent funding cycle at an applicant’s discretion. This period is reserved for the WVDO to complete on-site inspections of projects to go to the NPS, NPS initial reviews and file instructions to the WVDO for [www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov) submission, before further NPS review. NPS project awards conclude this period.

Four Months plus 120 Days. Federal and state-local contract documents and financial records are set-up for execution. Project periods are typically 36 months but may be extended to five years by amendment for extenuating circumstances for cause subject to NPS review and approval. Grantees are encouraged to start early rather than late on their projects as the time value of money diminishes the face value of the grant with late starts and slow finishes.

WV-SCORP Goal and Priorities: 2020-2025 Period

The state’s LWCF program goal for the 2020-2025 period is to broaden and deepen the quality and number of opportunities for public outdoor recreation in support of West Virginians’ expressed needs for increased socialization and physical activity. This goal is expressed in the 2020-2025 WV-SCORP’s theme of, “Recreation within Reach.”

The WV-SCORP’s program goal translates into three project priorities. Any LWCF project application must qualify its public purpose by stating how it is in agreement with the SCORP. Continuing from prior year SCORPs, park and playground projects for capital repairs or replacement of facilities for physical or functional obsolescence are still prioritized, barring projects judged to be the result of neglect or inadequate maintenance. However, for the 2020-2025 period the community green infrastructure improvements noted below are considered a higher priority based upon resident surveys and some expressed description of sustainability benefits for state or local projects meeting present and future community needs.
• **Priority One.** Acquire and/or develop local, basic park and playground facilities in rural, non-metro areas of the state. Simple park developments built within a community’s ability to maintain are encouraged to facilitate social gatherings and physical activity options to appeal to an ‘8 to 80’ age range. Basic facilities proposed can include shelters, walks, restrooms, shade and play areas, benches, trash receptacles and signage.

Value is added to new or existing park or playground areas that adjoin or are near existing historic sites, restaurants or other tourism draws, schools or former school sites, hospitals or clinics, and floodplains or other underutilized natural areas to stimulate or rejuvenate a community’s visitation, increased physical activity, and land or water conservation.

• **Priority Two.** Provide funding assistance for the maintenance of, or addition to, local or state parks, forests or wildlife management areas when such assistance is needed to restore or maintain services to support demands beyond the present.

The bulk of applications and LWCF funds are expected to fall here as many of the state’s estimated 500 state and local park facilities are at or beyond their useful life. Capital repairs represent the passive service requirements of operating parks, drawing the least financial support but the most complaint from residents looking for a high quality outdoor recreational experience. Unforeseen financial demands, revenue shortfalls, high replacement costs and other city-wide emergencies all exasperate limited park budgets that LWCF grants can help mitigate for other than regular maintenance projects.

• **Priority Three.** Renovate or expand state or local parks with new projects or acquisitions to engage and promote active lifestyles, innovate community cores, or attract or retain visitors to an area.

Every year West Virginia draws ten times its resident population from out-of-state visitors. Expanding the attractions for state or local parks can only help state and local officials succeed with confidence in addressing more discriminating and demanding needs for new public outdoor experiences. Whether a tourism destination or waypoint, a state or local park institution not offering variety or expansion of its offerings is liable for stagnation and decline as would-be visitors go elsewhere in search of a more fulfilling experience.

**Rating Projects.** The scaling of project applications starts from having a complete application by NPS guidelines. Incomplete applications are not rated. Follow-up error and omission matters are time-sensitive and typically have no more than a week to be resolved following an application due date. Anything left incomplete or unresolved to NPS satisfaction in the follow-up process can end a project’s consideration for that funding cycle.

**Relationship to WV-SCORP Priorities [see preceding paragraphs] – Maximum 30 points**

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- **0pts.** Site and project plans to scale with application;
- **+5 pts.** Site and project plans to scale with application;
- **+5 pts.** ADA access includes accessibility to project vicinity from park entrance;
- **+5 pts.** Material cost estimates shown by unit prices and material quantities;
- **+5 pts.** Land acquisition includes development;
- **+10 pts.** Land acquisition includes completed review appraisal from state;
- **+10 pts.** Value-added park developments that adjoin or are near existing historic sites, restaurants or other tourism draws, schools or former school sites, hospitals or clinics, and floodplains or other underutilized natural areas to stimulate or rejuvenate a community’s visitation or increased physical activity opportunities.

**Demographics.** Criteria includes age range suitability for LWCF-eligible project; evidence of public consensus; evidence of trend analysis or justification for project demand. Ratings based on stratification of SCORP resident survey responses to particular recreational activities or facilities [see attachment]; niche interests not elsewhere supported need evidence of expressed support for that activity; support facility improvements without a constituency need evidence of park usage or attendance to establish need.

- **+10 pts.** Project’s purpose within middle third of state residents’ facility preferences;
- **+15 pts.** Project’s purpose within upper third of state residents’ facility preferences;
- **+5 pts.** Project’s purpose within lower third of state residents’ facility preferences;
- **+5 pts.** Niche qualification of project purpose not elsewhere classified;
- **-10 pts.** No evidence of park user data or engagement

**Site and Project Suitability.** Criteria include public access and ownership, ADA compliance, plans available, other services proximate, UASFLA-qualified appraisal and review completed on land acquisition proposals, completed environmental reviews.

- **+5 pts.** Site and project plans to scale with application;
- **+5 pts.** ADA access includes accessibility to project vicinity from park entrance;
- **+5 pts.** Material cost estimates shown by unit prices and material quantities;
- **+5 pts.** Land acquisition includes development;
- **+10 pts.** Land acquisition includes completed review appraisal from state;
- **+10 pts.** Value-added park developments that adjoin or are near existing historic sites, restaurants or other tourism draws, schools or former school sites, hospitals or clinics, and floodplains or other underutilized natural areas to stimulate or rejuvenate a community’s visitation or increased physical activity opportunities.

**Site and Project Suitability.** Criteria include public access and ownership, ADA compliance, plans available, other services proximate, UASFLA-qualified appraisal and review completed on land acquisition proposals, completed environmental reviews.
**Infrastructure.** Criteria includes the age and condition of existing parks or playgrounds, or the absence of any parks to justify the need for one; descriptions of recent park improvements, park programming of activities for residents or visitors, or efforts to develop new parks.

-15 pts. No park budget history or plans to suggest operations and maintenance capacity necessary to sustain park or playground operation.

**Government Finances.** Criteria includes evidence of the project sponsor’s capacity to operate and maintain the proposed park improvements by review of the past five years of general budget support or other evidence of local capacity to budget park maintenance; evidence of park capital improvements budgeted in the last five years; evidence of cash or cash equivalents on hand for park maintenance; detailed project budg.et; local capacity to insure park improvements in a floodplain.

-10 pts. Operations & maintenance budget for parks evident from past five years;
-10 pts. 50 percent match evident from source documentation and governing body resolution;
-10 pts. Evidence of current reserve, levy or other special revenue budget funds evident for park support;
-15 pts. Deduction for existing, active LWCF project grant or LWCF grant completed within previous three years;
-15 pts. Evidence of unresolved LWCF parkland conversion on park project site.

**Citizens Engagement.** Citizens participation is commonly restricted to superficial activities in the design development of a project. However, the lack of public support may make a project’s usefulness unproductive or dissatisfying to its would-be users if planned without purposeful engagement. Among state non-profit organizations surveyed by the West Virginia Nonprofit Association, 25 percent said they didn’t have a vision compelling enough to unify a governing board, staff and would-be donors that could facilitate decision-making. The same problem could be said of many small communities. Worthwhile participation for a decision-based outcome to pursue a federal construction grant is layered into “parts” that should roughly include evidence in a given application of the following participatory elements:

**Basic Information.** When and how is the end product proposed or its alternative/s described and which parts of the whole generate the most interest among residents as consumers? What is the experience/s wanted as a guide? Any stories to relate? State LWCF apportionments exist primarily to support public open space acquisitions and development, however the WVDO, as liaison agency for the NPS, can oversee park and natural areas impact studies of statewide importance and relevance to the WV-SCORP by and for other units of state government.

**Argument.** The basic question is one of ‘agree or disagree,’ but successful responses can go further to nuance whether a given project is, ‘better with...or better without...’; some part or another or what priorities at what costs are there for the different project pieces, up to the limits of a community’s ability to pay?

**Commitment.** At this point the governing body should be the most active participant in trying to prompt interest in a given project while residents offer their passive response (these roles may be reversed), but at this point a consensus should emerge where leaders and residents see some combination of individual project pieces becoming a whole project. Passiveness about a given project should then translate to enthusiasm. This step, if successful, leads to the last “part” below.

**Co-Production.** “Next Steps” should involve some organization and division of labor between officials and resident supporters or others based on their motivation, knowledge, or skills to aid an application effort. Specific parts to consider involve getting cost estimates, designing the layout, writing the proposal, working on a financial plan or donors, and promoting interest and support for the project through social media or word-of-mouth relationships. The WVDO encourages the use of the state’s Regional Planning and Development Council staff to help in the organization of a project proposal.

**Project Amendments/ Multiple Projects**

To accommodate bid overruns for an existing scope of work or extra work on the same project site up to 25 percent of the given LWCF grant award, the WVDO Community Development Director may authorize submission of a project amendment to the NPS for a LWCF award increase without a separate OPSP review, up to the limits of the state’s unobligated LWCF fund balance at the time of project amendment. Award increases in excess of 25 percent would require an OPSP review conducted during an announced LWCF funding cycle.
Appendix
Park Project Checklist

Checklists are only as good as people knowing how to use them. This checklist is intended for use by a community in which a park or playground project has not been done by anybody and nobody is available to ask questions. The process suggested follows an 'A-B-C' format (for “Antecedents, Behaviors and Co-Production”) in which some organizational choices are laid out first to sort out a community’s basic situation. Tasks are then listed one-by-one by major steps and targets. One can go deep with resources listed in each section’s data dashboard. The targets suggested are minimums as the application process is a typical, federal deal with lots of strings attached—better to start planning early rather than late. Take the long view on any difficulties encountered as the process drives outcomes towards a good end where you want to be.

“Antecedents” (four months to deadline)

The goal here is to generate ideas for a project proposal, leaving a lot of details to later, and build relationships for a group endeavor.

- Initial contact: WVDO Community Development Office: FIRST call to determine eligible applicant and eligible project status. (t) 304.558.2234.

- Listen Carefully—Everyone is a leader at this point with their past experiences:
  - Is there a community leisure or recreational destination for you or your youth now?
  - How many different outdoor experiences do you have or want from what you have?
  - Can you picture a landscape with on-site leisure activities, movement or town connections in the future?
  - Can given space for active recreation be turned-down to include passive recreation?
  - Can given space for passive recreation be turned-up for active recreation?
  - Can a landscape be grown now with costly new facilities built later to save funds?
  - ____________. Intentionally left blank for ideas not known yet and for others’ ideas.
  - Is there a civic end for park development to aid future commercial or tourism growth?

- Collaborate—Getting help is part of the process—necessary skills fall into two groups:
  - Soft skills—having concern for the project or the community, motivating interest, able to generate trust, having project ‘visioning’….
  - Hard skills—subject experts, technical skills, logistical skills, project management skills—aligning different views around purpose….connecting relationships.

- Site/s selection scorecard:
  - Site accessibility [physical accessibility, neighborhood accessibility, closeness to other community assets: businesses, homes, historic places, environmental areas, broadband].
  - Site inventory [native plants, trees, views—level space%—natural drainage & floodplain%, boundaries—surface waters%—species identified: birds, wildlife, RTE’s (rare, threatened or endangered)].
Health, Safety & Usability [handicapped accessibility—walkability—shade—active or passive activity choices, net of any site inventory issues noted above].

- Data Dashboard: Areawide Regional Planning & Development Council project staff [document assembly]—West Virginia Development Office LWCF staff [basic orientation]—Statewide non-profit organizations (NPO’s) and other state/local agencies (DEP, DNR, DOT, county health departments) [triage options that are available to evaluate a specific situation]—Areawide Economic Development Authorities, Visitors & Convention Bureaus [engagement—plan awareness and determination of fit with their purposes]—West Virginia Park & Recreation Association [discovery of members who can suggest cultural programming ideas or common stories of users]—online resources….many to choose from: the Luskin Center’s Smart Park Toolkit might be helpful—go to <http://www.innovation.luskin.ucla.edu>.

“Behaviors” (three months to deadline)

Details now matter. The goal at this stage is to sustain interest, start writing, and begin coordination, negotiating differences. Participatory design begins in earnest at this stage.

- Sustaining Interest and coordination—Revisit Items ‘A’ above—make strategies, begin navigating requirements, find service providers….

- Negotiating Differences—Needs can be equivocated (everyone needs money); a project plan specific enough, precise enough, which describes a clear enough picture of the future is the only thing that counts—costs and context issues need resolution cooperatively—try scenario planning to play out one idea with another.

- Scale issues frame plans, space and funds available to spend. Is the space available big enough to suit the activities proposed? Is there room to grow? Can different activities be added over time? Is a land banking program needed for holding purposes to acquire a site for future public facilities or attract or assist the timing of future private investment? What might thread two different sites together?

- Quality issues: Is a current park or playground overcrowded? Is it cluttered or dilapidated? Do common or desired activities require travel? Does a site feature pleasant views or civic visibility? Are there multiple ways to enter and move through the property? Does a site have landscape value for preservation or improvement of its environmental quality? Could a site host a program for school children (outdoor classroom, etc.)? What different activities suit the site—socialization, exercise, organized sports or events? Can activities be undertaken there during day or night or any season?

- Economic and community development issues: Could a proposed or existing site help promote what an area is already known for or what it might become? Can cultural activities be programmed there to enhance the park’s leisure attractiveness? When necessary, can on-site or adjoining commercial activities (think sights, sounds, feelings, tastes, and smells) be developed or improved to offset the park’s evolving maintenance costs or future private investments?

- Start Writing: (work x 2)—Project Narrative (required) and Project Cost Summary (required)

- A required project narrative tells a story of where your application wants to go in terms of the steps taken to date in generating ideas and plans for a given site. A brief history describing the enterprise and who was involved with it first gives direction to what is the overall plan, before you then get into specific details of the project itself. Imitation is encouraged—National Park
Service (NPS) project narrative instructions available from the WVDO. Begin writing now to get something on paper that can be edited later if or when the application changes.

❑ A required, detailed budget summary is more than an overall cost estimate for the project: labor and material estimates need to be itemized by material quantity (unit price/labor rate) and the time schedule to construct. Additionally, documentation is required to back-up contractor’s work estimates and the sources of the community 50-percent matching funds. This is also the time to ascertain stewardship costs for the project’s ongoing operation and maintenance. The WVDO has a Nature Conservancy stewardship calculator that may be useful. Other project costs will vary by the project’s scale and budget and need be broken down by major cost category that can include one or more of the following categories:

❑ Site Acquisition—if applicable [requires UASFLA (Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions) appraisal report and state review appraisal].

❑ Site Prep [clearance—grading—drainage—utilities—irrigation—landscaping—site improvements such as roads, paths, parking, fencing].

❑ Structures and Assemblies [foundations—concrete, masonry, metals, wood members (sizes and costs)—roof, floor, walls, ceiling structures—plumbing and electrical systems].

❑ Specialties [bathrooms—grills, fireplaces—benches, site furniture—playground equipment—signage—fountains---accessibility (ADA)---security].

❑ Architectural, Engineering Services: if engaged, can vary from minimal to comprehensive, detailed design [phases: schematic design—design development—construction documents—bidding, negotiation—construction administration].

• Data Dashboard: See resources in Section ‘A’. County and municipal park and recreation budget history is available for planning purposes from the West Virginia State Auditor’s website http://www.wvsao.gov under the section for ‘culture and recreation expenditures’. See also park metrics from the National Recreation and Park Association’s publications and research reports http://nrpa.org/publications-research/research-papers/.

“Co-Production” (thirty days+ to deadline)

Phase Three is the long haul of completing the application’s journey, including completing and assembling a high quality work product and keeping all service providers, parties and stakeholders engaged through the review process even if lengthy or intimidating so the application is not nullified or undermined. Until the system is radically simplified, so that people have less to fill in, comply with, and make sense of, individual rewards for most people draw upon hard-won strategies learned here to apply to other situations or opportunities.

• Governmental Paperwork…expect no less for a federal application. Specifics include:

❑ Submission cover letter: Should include state clearinghouse review and SCorp reference.

❑ Standard Form 424, three-page project summary, signed by chief elected/appointed official

❑ Standard Form 424B, one-page budget summary—NOT a substitute for required, detailed budget narrative. Complete all blanks including calculation of federal matching share.

❑ Standard Form 424D, project assurances for construction projects, signed
- Authorizing resolution by local governing body for application submission and required, 50-percent local matching share commitment, signed
- Documentation affidavit for local match commitment, with copy of bank statement or fund source evidence.
- Project narrative—needs to follow NPS template
- Project detailed budget summary—needs to follow NPS template, with costs documented
- Environmental Screening Form (PD-ESF)—use NPS form dated “2020” only. Do not skip answering all questions; type answers using errata sheets, if necessary, for carry-over comments. Do NOT furnish “N/A” responses for all environmental checklist entries; minor impact checks require footnote description of specific impacts.
- State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) letter with project review comments.
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service/DNR project review letters. USFWS project reviews can be filed electronically through the West Virginia Field Office at FW5_WVFO@fws.gov
- Project plans and photos of site, captioned; manufacturers tear sheets of equipment installations can go here.
- ‘Section 6f project boundary map’. Tax map of parcel/s corresponding to project area may be used if accurate: include North arrow, lot & block or metes & bounds perimeter description, area acreage calculated, existing easements or reservations delineated, chief elected/appointed officials signature; alternative: surveyed plat to scale of project area, with same information as for tax maps.
- Site plan: drawing to scale of park layout showing location of proposed project.
- Vicinity map: shows location of park to surrounding area for driving directions.
- Floodplain map: shows % of park area in flood hazard area and relationship of project area to flood zone.
- Certificate of flood insurance, signed for assurance of facility coverage in floodplain.
- DEP 401 Certification review letter for project elements constructed over one acre in floodplain area; projects bordering navigable water may require additional Army CoE reviews. Go to http://www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/Programs/Pages/401Certification.aspx. County contacts for local plan reviews can be had at https://emd.wv.gov/MitigationRecovery/Pages/Floodplain-Manager-Contact-Information.aspx.
- Park property deed.
- Certification of title, signed.
- DI Form 1350, Civil rights assurances, signed
- DI Form 2010, Certification regarding lobbying, drug-free workplace, and debarment, signed.
- Section 504 handicapped accessibility plan for park/s.
- (WVDO) Project Description and Notification Form (DNF)
- (As Required) UASFLA appraisal and state review appraisal (acquisition projects)
- (As Required) parcel/plat map and acquisition schedule (acquisition projects)
(As Required) NPS Waiver of Retroactivity approval (acquisition projects)

(As Required) NPS-approved Environmental Assessment

(As Required) Third-party leasehold agreement/s (25 year minimum term balance required).

(As Required) Schedule of use (school parks)


#########
First, give us a little background on yourself—thanks! □ Male □ Female □ Over 18 □ Under 18 □ Over 65
□ (Important) ___________ Add U. S. Post Office ZIP Code for Your Home Town (fill-in blank, left)

Second, “X” below any or all features of experience that are important to you or your family/friends in your use of parks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Escapism</td>
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<td>Relaxation</td>
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<td>Freedom</td>
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<td>Play</td>
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<tr>
<td>Views</td>
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<tr>
<td>Openness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awe Inspiring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Air</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adventure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security/Refuge</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Third, what activities deliver on your most important experience/s noted above—try to number in rough order of priority if more than one...

[Check if activity is for ADDING NEW "□/N" or REPAIR/REPLACE "□/R" for the park nearest you]:

N-R:
□□ Sitting/Reading/Observing □□ Playgrounds
□□ Exhibits or Historical Interests □□ General Playfields
□□ Amphitheater/Staged Events □□ Courts: Tennis/Basketball
□□ Group or Family Picnics □□ Skateparks
□□ Hunting/Fishing □□ Sprayparks/Fountains
□□ Camping □□ Swimming Pools
□□ Trash Pick-Up □□ Improved Lighting
□□ Trails— □□ Sport Fields: Baseball/Soccer
   □□ Walking/Fitness □□ Golf Facilities--
   □□ Hiking/Nature □□ Driving Range
   □□ Bicycling □□ Par 3
   □□ Water/Kayaking □□ Miniature Golf
   □□ Motorized □□ Disc

N-R:
□□ Dog Parks
□□ Winter Sports—Skiing □□ Downhill
□□ Cross Country □□ Ice Skating
□□ Sledding □□ Better Security
□□ Restrooms □□ Shaded Area/s
□□ Proximity to Other Things
   The "Other": (fill in below ↓)

Fourth, In your own words—what facilities, improvements, opportunities, support for, or things imagined would add to your use or enjoyment of your local park/s if not noted above:

The West Virginia Development Office is trying to index all local parks and their features in West Virginia. Please feel free to tell us where your favorite or nearest local park is that you use or would like to use, ‘as is’ or with improvements. Please email your comments, park names or locations or other suggestions to: john.r.mcgarrity@wv.gov. We appreciate your interest in and return of this survey—Many Thanks! Send responses: John McGarrity, WVDO, Building 3 – Suite 700, Charleston WV 25305; (t) 304.558.2234.

01/22/2019
Outdoor Recreation in West Virginia: 2019

Conducted for the West Virginia Development Office

by Responsive Management

2019
Acknowledgments

Responsive Management would like to thank John McGarrity, AICP, Senior Planner, West Virginia Development Office, for his input, support, and guidance on this project.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the West Virginia Development Office (the DO) to determine state residents’ attitudes toward parks in their area, including park recreational activities, park facilities or amenities, and other aspects of park visits that residents find the most rewarding. The study entailed a scientific telephone survey of West Virginia residents age 18 or older. This survey was conducted in support of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

The telephone survey questionnaire was developed by the DO. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey.

The sample of adult West Virginia residents was obtained from Marketing Systems Group. The sample included both landlines and wireless phones in their proper proportions. The sample was stratified into 10 SCORP regions provided by the DO, with a goal of obtaining 50 completed interviews in each region. This allowed statistically valid results to be reported for each region. The sample used a probability-based selection process that ensured that within each region each eligible resident had an equal chance of being selected for the survey.

The analysis of data was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. The results were weighted by age and gender within each region so that the data were representative of the demographic characteristics of the total population of that region, then the regions were weighted to represent their proper proportions within the state as a whole. The survey was conducted in September 2019. Responsive Management obtained a total of 516 completed surveys.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AT PARKS

- The survey asked West Virginia residents to rate a series of outdoor recreational activities regarding their importance to the residents’ park use, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.
  - The top rated activities related to park use are picnicking with family or friends (mean rating of 7.7) and sightseeing (7.6).
• A second tier of activities, with mean ratings ranging from 6.8 to 7.1, are running or walking for fitness, observing or photographing wildlife or nature, viewing historical exhibits, camping, and hiking.

➢ In follow-up, those who rated golf activities a 7 or higher in the initial series were asked to rate specific golf activities, on a scale of 0 to 10. (The mean rating for golf activities by the entire sample was 3.8.)
• The top golf activity rated by this group is using a golf driving range (mean rating of 7.9), followed by using a par 3 golf course (7.4) and miniature golf (7.0).
• Urban residents, compared to rural residents, gave higher mean ratings to using a golf driving range and using a par 3 golf course and a lower mean rating to miniature golf.
• Likewise, residents from areas that are not distressed, compared to their counterparts, gave higher mean ratings to using a golf driving range and using a par 3 golf course and a lower mean rating to miniature golf.

➢ Residents who rated winter sports activities a 7 or higher in the initial series were asked to rate specific winter sports activities, on a scale of 0 to 10. (The mean rating for winter sports activities by the entire sample was 5.2.)
• The top winter sports activity rated by this group is downhill skiing (mean rating of 7.6), followed by ice skating (6.9), snowboarding (also 6.9), and cross country skiing (5.9).
• Rural residents and residents from distressed areas gave lower mean ratings to downhill skiing, compared to their respective counterparts.

➢ In an open-ended question, residents were asked if there are any other activities that they would like to see made available or supported at parks in their area. Most (75%) did not name anything; no activity or amenity was named by more than 4% of residents.
### Q15-Q46. Mean ratings of how important each activity is to residents’ park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q21. Picnicking with family or friends</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q16. Sightseeing</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q29. Running or walking for fitness</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q17. Observing or photographing wildlife or nature</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q19. Viewing historical exhibits</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q22. Camping</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q25. Hiking</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q24. Fishing</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q18. Visiting a nature center</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q30. Swimming in a pool</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q32. Using a playground</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q15. Sitting or reading in a natural setting</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q31. Swimming in natural waters</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q36. Playing field sports, such as football or soccer</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q27. Canoeing or kayaking</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q37. Baseball or softball</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q38. Basketball</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q28. Bicycling</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q23. Hunting</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q20. Watching theatrical, staged, or similar events</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q45. Snow sledding or tubing</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q46. Winter sports activities</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q26. Motorboating</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q34. Using a splash or spray park</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q35. Using a dog park or area specifically for dogs</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q39. Tennis</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q40. Golf activities</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q44. Disc golf</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q33. Using a skatepark</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FACILITIES AND AMENITIES AT PARKS

Residents were read a list of facilities and amenities, and they were asked to rate how important each is to park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

- Restrooms (mean rating of 9.1) and trash receptacles and maintenance (8.9) top the list.
- A second tier of responses, with mean ratings ranging from 8.1 to 8.3, are shaded areas, maintained trails, security or safety measures, and adequate lighting.
- Next, with mean ratings ranging from 6.9 to 7.5, are playgrounds, open fields for play, swimming pools, and indoor community centers or facilities.

Residents were asked if there are any other facilities or amenities that they would like to see added or improved at parks in their area. Most (73%) said there is nothing; the top response is water fountains, named by 5% of residents.

In a stand-alone question, residents were asked to rate how important it is that a park be within close proximity to other area attractions and services, on a scale of 0 to 10. The mean rating is 6.6; the median is 7.

- In follow-up, those who gave a mean rating of 7 or higher to the preceding question were asked to name the area attractions or services that are important to have close to the park. The top response is restaurants (named by 27% of this group), followed by grocery or convenience stores (14%) and hotels or lodging (14%).
Q54-Q69. Mean ratings of how important each facility or amenity is to residents’ park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.
EXPERIENCES AND ATTITUDES REGARDING PARKS

For the final numeric series in the survey, residents were read the following: People use parks for many different reasons and activities. In addition to participating in specific activities, park use may also provide other rewarding experiences or feelings. Thinking about your personal experiences when using parks in your area, please tell me how important each of the following is to your experience, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

• All of the named items were rated highly by residents. The listing of each aspect of park use and its mean rating is shown below, in descending order:
  o Fresh air (mean rating of 9.0)
  o A sense of freedom (8.5)
  o Relaxation (8.5)
  o The landscape or view (8.4)
  o Security (8.1)
  o Adventure (8.0)
  o Openness or open areas (7.9)
  o Exercise (7.8)
  o Escape (7.8)
  o Play (7.6)
  o A sense of community (7.5)
  o A sense of awe or inspiration (7.4)

Finally, residents were asked if there are any other features, improvements, or opportunities that would increase their use or enjoyment of parks in their area. A majority (56%) said no, and no specific response was named by more than 4% of residents. The top responses include trash disposal, trail maintenance, water fountains, and organized events or tours.
Q75-Q86. Mean ratings of how important each aspect is regarding residents' experiences or feelings when using parks in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.
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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

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USE OF TELEPHONES FOR THE SURVEY

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among West Virginia residents (both landlines and wireless phones were called). Additionally, telephone surveys have better representation of the sample than mail or Internet surveys because those types of surveys systematically exclude those who are not literate enough to complete the surveys or who would be intimidated by having to complete a survey that they have to read to themselves—by an estimate of the U.S. Department of Education’s National Institute of Literacy (2016), up to 43% of the general population read no higher than a “basic level,” suggesting that they would be reticent to complete a survey that they have to read to themselves. Finally, telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The telephone survey questionnaire was developed by the DO. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey.

SURVEY SAMPLE

The sample of adult West Virginia residents was obtained from Marketing Systems Group, a firm that specializes in providing scientifically valid samples for survey research. The sample included both landlines and wireless phones in their proper proportions.
The sample was stratified into 10 SCORP regions provided by the DO, as shown in the map below, with a goal of obtaining 50 completed interviews in each region. This allowed statistically valid results to be reported for each region.

**Regions in West Virginia SCORP Survey**

The sample used a probability-based selection process that ensured that within each region each eligible resident had an equal chance of being selected for the survey. This process ensured that the sample was valid because every resident had a known chance of participating in the survey.

**TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING FACILITIES**

A central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing 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 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 this survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey questionnaire, reading of the survey questions, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey questionnaire.

INTERVIEWING DATES AND TIMES
Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 10:00 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 survey was conducted in September 2019.

TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL
The software used for 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 questionnaire was 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
questionnaire itself contains error checkers and computation statements to ensure quality and
consistent data. 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 516 completed interviews; the number of interviews
within each region is shown below.

**Completed Interviews by Region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Completed Interviews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 1</td>
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<td>Region 2</td>
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<td>Region 9</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>Region 10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>516</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATA ANALYSIS**

The analysis of data was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics as well as proprietary software
developed by Responsive Management. The results were weighted by age and gender within
each region so that the data were representative of the demographic characteristics of the total
population of that region, then the regions were weighted to represent their proper proportions
within the state as a whole. Note that age, gender, and regional weights were based on U.S.
Census data.

**SAMPLING ERROR**

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence
interval. For the entire sample of adult West Virginia residents, the sampling error is at most plus
or minus 4.31 percentage points. This means that if the survey were conducted 100 times on
different samples that were selected in the same way, the findings of 95 out of the 100 surveys
would fall within plus or minus 4.31 percentage points of each other. Sampling error was
calculated using the formula described below, with a sample size of 516 and a population size of 1,459,974 adult West Virginia residents.

### Sampling Error Equation

\[
B = \left( \frac{N_p (0.25)}{N_p - 1} \right)^{0.5} (1.96)
\]

Where:
- \(B\) = maximum sampling error (as decimal)
- \(N_p\) = population size (i.e., total number who could be surveyed)
- \(N_s\) = sample size (i.e., total number of respondents surveyed)


Note: This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENTATION OF RESULTS IN THE REPORT

In examining the results, it is important to be aware that the questionnaire included several types of questions:

- Open-ended questions are those in which no answer set is read to the respondents; rather, they can respond with anything that comes to mind from the question.
- Closed-ended questions have an answer set from which to choose.
- Single or multiple response questions: Most questions allow only a single response, while other questions allow respondents to give more than one response. Those that allow more than a single response are indicated on the graphs with the label, “Multiple Responses Allowed.”
- Series questions: Many questions are part of a series, and the results are primarily intended to be examined relative to the other questions in that series (although results of the questions individually can also be valuable). Typically, results of all questions in a series are shown together.
- Numeric questions: Most questions in this survey are parts of series that ask the respondents to provide a rating of 0 to 10. For statewide results, the mean ratings in these series are shown together, whereas results for the individual questions are shown in Appendix A of the report.
Some graphs show an average, either the mean or median (or both). The mean is simply the sum of all numbers divided by the number of respondents. The median is the number at which half the sample is above and the other half is below. In other words, a median of 5 means that half the sample gave an answer of more than 5 and the other half gave an answer of less than 5.

Following statewide (overall) results, crosstabulations are shown that compare results between the urban and rural parts of the state. The census-defined urban parts of the state include West Virginia’s six core metropolitan areas: Charleston, Huntington, Morgantown, Parkersburg, Martinsburg, and Wheeling.

In addition, crosstabulations are shown that compare results between the economically distressed and non-distressed portions of the state. The West Virginia Development Office provided a list of zip codes for the distressed counties in the state as defined by the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Throughout the report, results are shown in the following order:

- Statewide
- Urban/rural crosstabulation (2-bar graphs)
- Distressed/not distressed crosstabulation (2-bar graphs)
- Regional (tables)

There are three series of mean ratings, which are each shown together in the report, but the results of individual numeric questions are shown in Appendix A. The survey instrument is shown in Appendix B.
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AT PARKS

The survey asked West Virginia residents to rate a series of outdoor recreational activities regarding their importance to the residents’ park use, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

- The top rated activities related to park use are picnicking with family or friends (mean rating of 7.7) and sightseeing (7.6).
- A second tier of activities, with mean ratings ranging from 6.8 to 7.1, are running or walking for fitness, observing or photographing wildlife or nature, viewing historical exhibits, camping, and hiking.
  - The graph shows the listing of all 36 activities named in the survey.
  - Crosstabulations are shown comparing urban and rural areas, distressed and non-distressed areas, and the 10 management regions.

In follow-up, those who rated golf activities a 7 or higher in the initial series were asked to rate specific golf activities, on a scale of 0 to 10. (The mean rating for golf activities by the entire sample was 3.8.)

- The top golf activity rated by this group is using a golf driving range (mean rating of 7.9), followed by using a par 3 golf course (7.4) and miniature golf (7.0).
- Urban residents, compared to rural residents, gave higher mean ratings to using a golf driving range and using a par 3 golf course and a lower mean rating to miniature golf.
- Likewise, residents from areas that are not distressed, compared to their counterparts, gave higher mean ratings to using a golf driving range and using a par 3 golf course and a lower mean rating to miniature golf.

Residents who rated winter sports activities a 7 or higher in the initial series were asked to rate specific winter sports activities, on a scale of 0 to 10. (The mean rating for winter sports activities by the entire sample was 5.2.)

- The top winter sports activity rated by this group is downhill skiing (mean rating of 7.6), followed by ice skating (6.9), snowboarding (also 6.9), and cross country skiing (5.9).
- Rural residents and residents from distressed areas gave lower mean ratings to downhill skiing, compared to their respective counterparts.
In an open-ended question, residents were asked if there are any other activities that they would like to see made available or supported at parks in their area. Most (75%) did not name anything; no activity or amenity was named by more than 4% of residents. (Note that crosstabulations by region were not run for open-ended questions due to the small sample sizes.)
Q15-Q46. Mean ratings of how important each activity is to residents' park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Mean</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q21. Picnicking with family or friends</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q16. Sightseeing</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q29. Running or walking for fitness</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q23. Camping</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q25. Hiking</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q24. Fishing</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q17. Observing or photographing wildlife or nature</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q19. Viewing historical exhibits</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q22. Swimming in a pool</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q30. Swimming in a natural setting</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q32. Using a playground</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q15. Sitting or reading in a natural setting</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q31. Swimming in natural waters</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q36. Playing field sports, such as football or soccer</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q27. Canoeing or kayaking</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q37. Baseball or softball</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q38. Basketball</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q28. Bicycling</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q26. Hunting</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q20. Watching theatrical, staged, or similar events</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<td>Q45. Snow sledding or tubing</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<td>Q46. Winter sports activities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q26. Motorboating</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q34. Using a splash or spray park</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q35. Using a dog park or area specifically for dogs</td>
<td>4.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q39. Tennis</td>
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<td>3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q44. Disc golf</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q33. Using a skatepark</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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</table>
Q15-Q46. Mean ratings of how important each activity is to residents’ park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.
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### Q15-Q46. Mean ratings of how important each activity is to residents' park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
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<th>REGION 3</th>
<th>REGION 4</th>
<th>REGION 5</th>
<th>REGION 6</th>
<th>REGION 7</th>
<th>REGION 8</th>
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<td>7.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q17. Observing or photographing wildlife or nature</td>
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<td>7.1</td>
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<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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</table>
Q41-43. Mean ratings of how important each activity is to residents' park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important. (Asked of those who rated golf activities 7 or higher.)

- Q41. Using a golf driving range: 7.9
- Q42. Using a par 3 golf course: 7.4
- Q43. Miniature golf: 7.0

Mean (n=148)
Q41-43. Mean ratings of how important each activity is to residents’ park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important. (Asked of those who rated golf activities 7 or higher.)

Q41. Using a golf driving range

Q42. Using a par 3 golf course

Q43. Miniature golf

Mean

Urban (n=32)
Rural (n=116)
Q41-43. Mean ratings of how important each activity is to residents' park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important. (Asked of those who rated golf activities 7 or higher.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>REGION 1</th>
<th>REGION 2</th>
<th>REGION 3</th>
<th>REGION 4</th>
<th>REGION 5</th>
<th>REGION 6</th>
<th>REGION 7</th>
<th>REGION 8</th>
<th>REGION 9</th>
<th>REGION 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q41. Using a golf driving range</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q42. Using a par 3 golf course</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q43. Miniature golf</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q47-50. Mean ratings of how important each activity is to residents’ park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important. (Asked of those who rated winter sports activities 7 or higher.)

- Q47. Downhill skiing: 7.6
- Q50. Ice skating: 6.9
- Q49. Snowboarding: 6.9
- Q48. Cross country skiing: 5.9

Mean (n=148)
Q47-50. Mean ratings of how important each activity is to residents' park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important. (Asked of those who rated winter sports activities 7 or higher.)
Q47-50. Mean ratings of how important each activity is to residents' park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important. (Asked of those who rated winter sports activities 7 or higher.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>REGION 1</th>
<th>REGION 2</th>
<th>REGION 3</th>
<th>REGION 4</th>
<th>REGION 5</th>
<th>REGION 6</th>
<th>REGION 7</th>
<th>REGION 8</th>
<th>REGION 9</th>
<th>REGION 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q47. Downhill skiing</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q50. Ice skating</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q49. Snowboarding</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q48. Cross country skiing</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q51. Are there any other activities that you would like to see made available or supported at parks in your area?

- No / nothing: 75%
- Handicap / elderly access: 4%
- ATV trails: 3%
- More parks in general: 2%
- Maintenance / improve existing facilities: 2%
- Concessions: 1%
- Horseback riding: 1%
- Shooting ranges: 1%
- Zipline: 1%
- Horseshoes: 1%
- Other: 8%
- Don’t know: 3%
Q51. Are there any other activities that you would like to see made available or supported at parks in your area?
Q51. Are there any other activities that you would like to see made available or supported at parks in your area?

- No / nothing
- Handicap / elderly access
- ATV trails
- More parks in general
- Maintenance / improve existing facilities
- Concessions
- Horseback riding
- Shooting ranges
- Zipline
- Horseshoes
- Other
- Don't know

Multiple Responses Allowed

Distressed (n=101)
Not distressed (n=415)
FACILITIES AND AMENITIES AT PARKS

Residents were read a list of facilities and amenities, and they were asked to rate how important each is to park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

- Restrooms (mean rating of 9.1) and trash receptacles and maintenance (8.9) top the list.
- A second tier of responses, with mean ratings ranging from 8.1 to 8.3, are shaded areas, maintained trails, security or safety measures, and adequate lighting.
- Next, with mean ratings ranging from 6.9 to 7.5, are playgrounds, open fields for play, swimming pools, and indoor community centers or facilities.
  - For the most part, ratings are consistent between the groups being crosstabulated.

Residents were asked if there are any other facilities or amenities that they would like to see added or improved at parks in their area. Most (73%) said there is nothing; the top response is water fountains, named by 5% of residents.

In a stand-alone question, residents were asked to rate how important it is that a park be within close proximity to other area attractions and services, on a scale of 0 to 10. The mean rating is 6.6; the median is 7.

- In follow-up, those who gave a mean rating of 7 or higher to the preceding question were asked to name the area attractions or services that are important to have close to the park. The top response is restaurants (named by 27% of this group), followed by grocery or convenience stores (14%) and hotels or lodging (14%).
Q54-Q69. Mean ratings of how important each facility or amenity is to residents’ park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.
Q54-Q69. Mean ratings of how important each facility or amenity is to residents' park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

- Q66. Restrooms: Urban (n=111) 9.1, Rural (n=405) 9.1
- Q69. Trash receptacles and maintenance: Urban 8.8, Rural 8.9
- Q65. Shaded areas: Urban 8.4, Rural 8.3
- Q54. Maintained trails: Urban 8.3, Rural 8.3
- Q67. Security or safety measures: Urban 7.8, Rural 8.2
- Q68. Adequate lighting: Urban 7.9, Rural 8.2
- Q57. Playgrounds: Urban 7.5, Rural 7.4
- Q55. General or open fields for play: Urban 7.4, Rural 7.3
- Q58. Swimming pools: Urban 7.1, Rural 6.9
- Q56. Indoor community center or facility: Urban 7.1, Rural 6.8
- Q64. Baseball or softball diamonds: Urban 6.4, Rural 6.2
- Q59. Splash, spray, or fountain parks: Urban 6.3, Rural 5.9
- Q63. Basketball courts: Urban 6.2, Rural 5.9
- Q60. Dog parks: Urban 5.4, Rural 5.3
- Q62. Tennis courts: Urban 5.0, Rural 4.2
- Q61. Skateparks: Urban 4.2, Rural 4.2
Q54-Q69. Mean ratings of how important each facility or amenity is to residents’ park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.
Q54-Q69. Mean ratings of how important each facility or amenity is to residents’ park use in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>REGION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q66. Restrooms</td>
<td>1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q69. Trash receptacles and maintenance</td>
<td>8.9  9.1  9.2  8.7  9.0  8.9  9.2  8.9  9.0  9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q65. Shaded areas</td>
<td>8.8  9.2  9.4  8.7  8.7  8.2  9.0  8.3  9.0  9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q54. Maintained trails</td>
<td>8.2  8.9  8.2  7.8  8.1  8.2  8.5  8.0  8.5  8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q67. Security or safety measures</td>
<td>8.7  8.6  8.0  7.7  8.0  8.2  8.5  8.0  8.3  8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q68. Adequate lighting</td>
<td>8.2  8.8  7.6  7.4  8.2  7.9  8.4  7.5  8.5  8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q65. Shaded areas</td>
<td>8.3  8.6  7.8  7.4  8.3  8.1  7.6  7.5  8.1  8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q57. Playgrounds</td>
<td>8.0  7.7  7.5  7.6  7.4  7.3  7.5  6.5  7.4  7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q55. General or open fields for play</td>
<td>7.4  7.7  7.8  6.7  7.0  7.0  7.2  7.3  6.8  7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q58. Swimming pools</td>
<td>7.1  7.3  6.9  7.1  6.3  6.4  7.0  6.3  6.6  8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q56. Indoor community center or facility</td>
<td>6.7  7.3  7.3  6.1  6.6  6.3  6.9  6.3  7.5  7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q64. Baseball or softball diamonds</td>
<td>6.1  6.7  6.6  5.8  6.2  6.6  6.2  5.1  6.3  5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q59. Splash, spray, or fountain parks</td>
<td>6.6  6.2  6.2  5.7  5.3  5.6  6.4  4.5  6.0  6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q63. Basketball courts</td>
<td>6.4  6.6  6.4  5.6  5.3  6.1  5.9  4.9  5.8  5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q60. Dog parks</td>
<td>6.4  5.7  5.8  4.5  4.3  5.4  5.8  4.5  4.5  5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q62. Tennis courts</td>
<td>5.1  4.7  4.4  3.7  4.0  4.6  3.8  3.7  4.5  3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q61. Skateparks</td>
<td>4.4  3.9  3.4  3.1  2.7  3.7  3.8  2.9  3.6  4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q70. Are there any other facilities or amenities that you would like to see added or improved at parks in your area?

- No / nothing: 73%
- Water fountains: 5%
- Food / concessions: 2%
- Picnic areas: 2%
- Handicap / elderly access: 2%
- Cabins / campsites: 1%
- Signs / information: 1%
- Benches / seating: 1%
- More parks in general: 1%
- Other: 13%
- Don’t know: 2%

(Percent based on n=516)
Q70. Are there any other facilities or amenities that you would like to see added or improved at parks in your area?

Multiple Responses Allowed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Urban (n=111)</th>
<th>Rural (n=405)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No / nothing</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water fountains</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food / concessions</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic areas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicap / elderly access</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabins / campsites</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs / information</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benches / seating</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More parks in general</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent
Q70. Are there any other facilities or amenities that you would like to see added or improved at parks in your area?
Q71. How important is it to you that a park be within close proximity to other area attractions and services?

Mean = 6.64
Median = 7
Q71. How important is it to you that a park be within close proximity to other area attractions and services?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Urban (n=111)</th>
<th>Rural (n=405)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Urban
Mean = 6.73
Median = 7

Rural
Mean = 6.61
Median = 7
Q71. How important is it to you that a park be within close proximity to other area attractions and services?

Distressed (n=101)
- Mean = 6.83
- Median = 7

Not distressed (n=415)
- Mean = 6.59
- Median = 7
Q72. Specifically, what other area attractions or services is it important that a park be within close proximity to? (Asked of those who gave a rating of 7 or higher to the importance that a park be within close proximity to other attractions and services.)

- Restaurants: 27%
- Grocery / convenience stores: 14%
- Hotel / lodging: 14%
- Named park feature: 10%
- Shopping area: 7%
- Gas station: 7%
- Hospital / emergency services: 5%
- Bathroom: 4%
- Good roads / access: 4%
- Schools: 3%
- Nearby city / town: 2%
- Drug store: 1%
- Movie theaters: 1%
- Parking: 1%
- Other: 8%
- Don't know: 14%

Multiple Responses Allowed

Percent (n=294)
Q72. Specifically, what other area attractions or services is it important that a park be within close proximity to? (Asked of those who gave a rating of 7 or higher to the importance that a park be within close proximity to other attractions and services.)
Q72. Specifically, what other area attractions or services is it important that a park be within close proximity to? (Asked of those who gave a rating of 7 or higher to the importance that a park be within close proximity to other attractions and services.)
EXPERIENCES AND ATTITUDES REGARDING PARKS

➢ For the final numeric series in the survey, residents were read the following: *People use parks for many different reasons and activities. In addition to participating in specific activities, park use may also provide other rewarding experiences or feelings. Thinking about your personal experiences when using parks in your area, please tell me how important each of the following is to your experience, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.*

• All of the named items were rated highly by residents. The listing of each aspect of park use and its mean rating is shown below, in descending order:
  
  o Fresh air (mean rating of 9.0)
  o A sense of freedom (8.5)
  o Relaxation (8.5)
  o The landscape or view (8.4)
  o Security (8.1)
  o Adventure (8.0)
  o Openness or open areas (7.9)
  o Exercise (7.8)
  o Escape (7.8)
  o Play (7.6)
  o A sense of community (7.5)
  o A sense of awe or inspiration (7.4)

➢ Finally, residents were asked if there are any other features, improvements, or opportunities that would increase their use or enjoyment of parks in their area. A majority (56%) said no, and no specific response was named by more than 4% of residents. The top responses include trash disposal, trail maintenance, water fountains, and organized events or tours.
Q75-Q86. Mean ratings of how important each aspect is regarding residents' experiences or feelings when using parks in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.
Q75-Q86. Mean ratings of how important each aspect is regarding residents' experiences or feelings when using parks in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

- **Q75. Adventure**: Urban 8.0, Rural 8.0
- **Q76. Escape**: Urban 7.4, Rural 7.9
- **Q77. Fresh air**: Urban 9.0, Rural 9.0
- **Q78. The landscape or view**: Urban 8.2, Rural 8.5
- **Q79. Openness or open areas**: Urban 7.6, Rural 8.0
- **Q80. Play**: Urban 7.1, Rural 7.7
- **Q81. Exercise**: Urban 8.0, Rural 7.8
- **Q82. Relaxation**: Urban 8.6, Rural 8.1
- **Q83. Security**: Urban 8.1, Rural 8.1
- **Q84. A sense of awe or inspiration**: Urban 7.2, Rural 7.5
- **Q85. A sense of community**: Urban 7.5, Rural 7.5
- **Q86. A sense of freedom**: Urban 8.1, Rural 8.5

Legend:
- ■ Urban (n=111)
- □ Rural (n=405)
Q75-Q86. Mean ratings of how important each aspect is regarding residents' experiences or feelings when using parks in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Distressed (n=101)</th>
<th>Not distressed (n=415)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q77. Fresh air</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q86. A sense of freedom</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q82. Relaxation</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q78. The landscape or view</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q83. Security</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q75. Adventure</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q79. Openness or open areas</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q81. Exercise</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q76. Escape</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q80. Play</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q85. A sense of community</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q84. A sense of awe or inspiration</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q75-Q86. Mean ratings of how important each aspect is regarding residents' experiences or feelings when using parks in their area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>REGION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q77. Fresh air</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q86. A sense of freedom</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q82. Relaxation</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q78. The landscape or view</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q83. Security</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q75. Adventure</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q79. Openness or open areas</td>
<td>8.6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q80. Play</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q85. A sense of community</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q84. A sense of awe or inspiration</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q87. Are there any other features, improvements, or opportunities that would increase your use or enjoyment of parks in your area?

- No / nothing: 56%
- Trash disposal / litter cleanup: 4%
- Trail maintenance: 4%
- Water fountains: 3%
- Organized events / tours: 3%
- More parks in general: 2%
- Security: 2%
- Food / concessions: 2%
- Hiking trails: 2%
- Children's activities / playground: 2%
- Pool / water park / water activities: 2%
- Handicap / elderly access: 2%
- Bathrooms: 1%
- Signs / information: 1%
- Better roads / access: 1%
- Picnic areas: 1%
- Benches / seating: 1%
- Live entertainment: 1%
- Cabins / campsites: 1%
- Lighting: 1%
- Other: 8%
- Don't know: 11%

Percent (n=516)
Q87. Are there any other features, improvements, or opportunities that would increase your use or enjoyment of parks in your area?
Q87. Are there any other features, improvements, or opportunities that would increase your use or enjoyment of parks in your area?

Multiple Responses Allowed

- Distressed (n=101)
- Not distressed (n=415)

- No / nothing: 52%
- Trash disposal / litter cleanup: 8%
- Trail maintenance: 7%
- Water fountains: 4%
- Organized events / tours: 13%
- More parks in general: 8%
- Security: 3%
- Food / concessions: 2%
- Hiking trails: 3%
- Children's activities / playground: 4%
- Pool / water park / water activities: 4%
- Handicap / elderly access: 2%
- Bathrooms: 2%
- Signs / information: 1%
- Better roads / access: 1%
- Picnic areas: 2%
- Benches / seating: 1%
- Live entertainment: 2%
- Cabins / campsites: 1%
- Lighting: 0%
- Other: 4%
- Don't know: 9%
DEMENOGPHIC DATA

Age and gender are shown.

Q90. May I ask your age?

65 years old or older: 24
55-64 years old: 16
45-54 years old: 16
35-44 years old: 15
25-34 years old: 23
18-24 years old: 3
Don't know: 2
Refused: 1

Note that the survey was only administered to adults age 18 or over.

Mean = 50.21
Median = 49

Mean = 50.21
Median = 49

Note that the survey was only administered to adults age 18 or over.
Q96. Respondent’s gender (not asked; observed by interviewer).

- Male: 49%
- Female: 51%

Percent (n=516)
ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is an internationally recognized survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Our mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies, businesses, and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Focusing only on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues, Responsive Management has conducted telephone, mail, and online surveys, as well as multi-modal surveys, on-site intercepts, focus groups, public meetings, personal interviews, needs assessments, program evaluations, marketing and communication plans, and other forms of human dimensions research measuring how people relate to the natural world for more than 30 years. Utilizing our in-house, full-service survey facilities with 75 professional interviewers, we have conducted studies in all 50 states and 15 countries worldwide, totaling more than 1,000 human dimensions projects and almost $70 million in research only on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues.

Responsive Management has conducted research for every state fish and wildlife agency and every federal natural resource agency, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Coast Guard, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Additionally, we have also provided research for all the major conservation NGOs including the Archery Trade Association, the American Sportfishing Association, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Dallas Safari Club, Ducks Unlimited, Environmental Defense Fund, the Izaak Walton League of America, the National Rifle Association, the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the National Wildlife Federation, the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Safari Club International, the Sierra Club, Trout Unlimited, and the Wildlife Management Institute. Other nonprofit and NGO clients include the American Museum of Natural History, the BoatUS Foundation, the National Association of Conservation Law Enforcement Chiefs, the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators, and the Ocean Conservancy. As well, Responsive Management conducts market research and product testing for numerous outdoor recreation manufacturers and industry leaders, such as Winchester Ammunition, Vista Outdoor (whose brands include Federal Premium, CamelBak, Bushnell, Primos, and more), Trijicon, Yamaha, and others.

Responsive Management also provides data collection for the nation’s top universities, including Auburn University, Clemson University, Colorado State University, Duke University, George Mason University, Michigan State University, Mississippi State University, North Carolina State University, Oregon State University, Penn State University, Rutgers University, Stanford University, Texas Tech University, University of California-Davis, University of Florida, University of Montana, University of New Hampshire, University of Southern California, Virginia Tech, West Virginia University, Yale University and many more.

Our research has been upheld in U.S. Courts, used in peer-reviewed journals, and presented at major wildlife and natural resource conferences around the world. Responsive Management’s research has also been featured in many of the nation’s top media, including Newsweek, The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times, CNN, National Public Radio, and on the front pages of The Washington Post and USA Today.

responsivemanagement.com
Appendix A: Results for Individual Numeric Questions

**Q15. Sitting or reading in a natural setting.**
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 6.20
Median = 7
Q16. Sightseeing.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.63
Median = 8
Q17. Observing or photographing wildlife or nature.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.06
Median = 8
Q18. Visiting a nature center. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Percent (n=516)

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Mean = 6.44
Median = 7
Q19. Viewing historical exhibits.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 6.95
Median = 8
Q20. Watching theatrical, staged, or similar events. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.41
Median = 6
Q21. Picnicking with family or friends.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.69
Median = 8
Q22. Camping.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Percent (n=516)

Mean = 6.81
Median = 8
Q23. Hunting.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

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Mean = 5.46
Median = 6
Q24. Fishing.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 6.47
Median = 8
Q25. Hiking.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 6.76
Median = 8
Q26. Motorboating.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.07
Median = 5
Q27. Canoeing or kayaking.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.9
Median = 7
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.63
Median = 6
Q29. Running or walking for fitness. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.07
Median = 8
Q30. Swimming in a pool.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 6.21
Median = 8
Q31. Swimming in natural waters.  
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 6.13
Median = 7
Q32. Using a playground.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 6.21
Median = 8
Q33. Using a skatepark. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Percent (n=516)

Mean = 2.93
Median = 1
Q34. Using a splash or spray park. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

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Mean = 5.06  Median = 5
Q35. Using a dog park or area specifically for dogs. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Percent (n=516)

Mean = 4.71
Median = 5
Q36. Playing field sports, such as football or soccer.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.96
Median = 7

Percent (n=516)
Q37. Baseball or softball.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.83
Median = 7

Percent (n=516)
Q38. Basketball.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.78
Median = 7
Q39. Tennis.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 3.98
Median = 4
Q40. Golf activities.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 3.81
Median = 3

Percent (n=516)
Q41. Using a golf driving range. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?) (Asked of those rating golf activities 7 or higher.)

Mean = 7.91
Median = 8
Q42. Using a par 3 golf course.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)  
(Asked of those rating golf activities 7 or higher.)

Percent (n=148)

Mean = 7.44
Median = 8
Q43. Miniature golf.  
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)  
(Asked of those rating golf activities 7 or higher.)  

Mean = 6.95  
Median = 8
Q44. Disc golf.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 2.95
Median = 2
Q45. Snow sledding or tubing.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.24
Median = 6
Q46. Winter sports activities.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.16
Median = 6
Q47. Downhill skiing.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)
(Asking of those rating winter sports activities 7 or higher.)

Mean = 7.56
Median = 8
Q48. Cross country skiing.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)
(Asked of those rating winter sports activities 7 or higher.)

![Bar chart showing the distribution of responses to Q48.]

- **Mean = 5.88**
- **Median = 6**
Q49. Snowboarding.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)
(Asked of those rating winter sports activities 7 or higher.)

Mean = 6.87
Median = 8
Q50. Ice skating.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)
(Asked of those rating winter sports activities 7 or higher.)

Mean = 6.92
Median = 8
Q54. Maintained trails.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 8.30
Median = 10
Q55. General or open fields for play.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.29
Median = 8
Q56. Indoor community center or facility.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 6.91
Median = 8
Q57. Playgrounds.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.45
Median = 9
Q58. Swimming pools.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 6.94
Median = 8
Q59. Splash, spray, or fountain parks.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.99
Median = 7
Q60. Dog parks.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.34
Median = 6
Q61. Skateparks.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Don't know

Percent (n=516)

Mean = 3.66
Median = 3
Q62. Tennis courts.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 4.37
Median = 5
Q63. Basketball courts.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 5.97
Median = 7
Q64. Baseball or softball diamonds. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Don't know

Percent (n=516)

Mean = 6.28
Median = 8
Q65. Shaded areas. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 8.34
Median = 10
Q66. Restrooms.
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 9.06
Median = 10
Q67. Security or safety measures. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 8.11
Median = 10

Percent (n=516)
Q68. Adequate lighting. 
(How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 8.10  
Median = 10
Q69. Trash receptacles and maintenance. (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 8.87
Median = 10
Q75. Adventure.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.97
Median = 9
Q76. Escape.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.78
Median = 9
Q77. Fresh air.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Don't know

Percent (n=516)

Mean = 9.00
Median = 10
Q78. The landscape or view. (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 8.39
Median = 9

Percent (n=516)
Q79. Openness or open areas.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.86
Median = 8
Q80. Play.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.56
Median = 8
Q81. Exercise.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)
Q82. Relaxation.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 8.47
Median = 10
Q83. Security.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Percent (n=516)

Mean = 8.09
Median = 10
Q84. A sense of awe or inspiration.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Percent (n=516)

Mean = 7.40
Median = 8
Q85. A sense of community.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 7.53
Median = 8
Q86. A sense of freedom.
(How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

Mean = 8.48
Median = 10
Appendix B: West Virginia SCORP Survey Instrument

This is an abridged survey instrument. Variables related to survey logic and error handlers have been removed for clarity.

4. Hello, my name is ________________. I am calling on behalf of the West Virginia Development Office to ask about outdoor recreation in the state. We’d like your opinions regardless of your level of outdoor activity, if any. Do you have a few minutes to answer some questions?

11. Thank you. For this survey, we would like to know about your use of parks in the area in which you live in West Virginia. When I say “parks,” I mean any type of park that you may use or visit in your area, including, but not limited to, neighborhood parks, parks with playgrounds, parks with ball fields and other sports facilities, skateparks, natural parks, state parks, and parks where you hike, camp, picnic, hunt, fish, boat, and more.

13. First, I am going to read a list of activities, and I’d like to know how important each one is to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important. What about...

15. What about sitting or reading in a natural setting? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

16. What about sightseeing? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

17. What about observing or photographing wildlife or nature? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

18. What about visiting a nature center? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

19. What about viewing historical exhibits? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

20. What about watching theatrical, staged, or similar events? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

21. What about picnicking with family or friends? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

22. What about camping? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

23. What about hunting? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)
24. What about fishing?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

25. What about hiking?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

26. What about motorboating?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

27. What about canoeing or kayaking?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

28. What about bicycling?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

29. What about running or walking for fitness?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

30. What about swimming in a pool?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

31. What about swimming in natural waters?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

32. What about using a playground?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

33. What about using a skatepark?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

34. What about using a splash or spray park?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

35. What about using a dog park or area specifically for dogs?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

36. What about playing field sports, such as football or soccer?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

37. What about baseball or softball?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

38. What about basketball?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)
39. What about tennis?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

40. What about golf activities?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

   IF (#40 > 6) GO TO #41
   SKIP TO QUESTION 44

41. What about using a golf driving range?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

42. What about using a par 3 golf course?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

43. What about miniature golf?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

44. What about disc golf?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

45. What about snow sledding or tubing?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

46. What about winter sports activities?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

   IF (#46 > 6) GO TO #47
   SKIP TO QUESTION 51

47. What about downhill skiing?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

48. What about cross country skiing?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

49. What about snowboarding?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

50. What about ice skating?
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of
   0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)
51. Are there any other activities that you would like to see made available or supported at parks in your area? (ENTER UP TO FIVE ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES)

52. Next, I am going to read a list of FACILITIES AND AMENITIES, and I'd like to know how important each one is to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important. What about...?

54. What about maintained trails? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

55. What about general or open fields for play? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

56. What about indoor community center or facility? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

57. What about playgrounds? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

58. What about swimming pools? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

59. What about splash, spray, or fountain parks? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

60. What about dog parks? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

61. What about skateparks? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

62. What about tennis courts? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

63. What about basketball courts? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

64. What about baseball or softball diamonds? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

65. What about shaded areas? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

66. What about restrooms? (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)
67. What about security or safety measures?  
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

68. What about adequate lighting?  
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

69. What about trash receptacles and maintenance?  
   (How important is this to your park use in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

70. Are there any other facilities or amenities that you would like to see added or improved at parks in your area? (If yes, what are they?)  
   (ENTER UP TO FIVE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES/AMENITIES)

71. How important is it to you that a park be within close proximity to other area attractions and services?  
   (on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important)

   IF (#71 > 6) GO TO #72

   SKIP TO QUESTION 73

72. Specifically, what other area attractions or services is it important for you that a park be within close proximity to?  
   (ENTER UP TO THREE ATTRACTIONS OR SERVICES)

73. People use parks for many different reasons and activities. In addition to participating in specific activities, park use may also provide other rewarding experiences or feelings. Thinking about your personal experiences when using parks in your area, please tell me how important each of the following is to your experience, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important.  
   What about...?

75. What about adventure?  
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

76. What about escape?  
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

77. What about fresh air?  
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

78. What about the landscape or view?  
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)
79. What about openness or open areas?
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

80. What about play?
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

81. What about exercise?
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

82. What about relaxation?
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

83. What about security?
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

84. What about a sense of awe or inspiration?
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

85. What about a sense of community?
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

86. What about a sense of freedom?
   (How important is this to your experience when using parks in your area, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is extremely important?)

87. Are there any other features, improvements, or opportunities that would increase your use or enjoyment of parks in your area?
   (If yes, what are they?)

88. Great, we're just about through. The final questions are for background information and help us analyze the results.

89. What is your zip code?

90. May I ask your age?

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

96. OBSERVE AND RECORD RESPONDENT'S GENDER.
LONG-TERM STEWARDSHIP COSTS CALCULATOR
FOR TNC INTERNAL USE ONLY

NOTE: Enter values in blue-shaded cells.
Click on individual Tasks and Descriptions for additional guidance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Cost Estimates:</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular staff hourly rate (inc benefits)</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term staff hourly rate (inc benefits)</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click + to the left to expand additional hourly rates (see instructions below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Travel Costs:</th>
<th>Mileage OR cost (round-trip)</th>
<th>miles</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mileage rate</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>$/mile</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overnight lodging cost (per night)</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$/night</td>
<td>$</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per diem (meals)</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$/day</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional Rates:</th>
<th>Capitalization rate</th>
<th>4.55%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of annual costs covered by fund (50% or 100%)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency (10-20%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative (recommended min 10%)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FMV of land interest TNC will hold</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Site Protection Monitoring and Easement Stewardship Costs

**NOTE:** Enter values in blue-shaded cells. Click on individual Tasks and Descriptions for additional guidance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stewardship Tasks</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Regular Staff (hours)</th>
<th>Short-term Staff (hours)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Extended Cost</th>
<th>Recurrence Interval (years)</th>
<th>Annual Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring the site protection mechanism</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation for site visit</td>
<td>Staff time</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel expenses occurring annually</td>
<td>Number of trips annually</td>
<td></td>
<td># trips</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overnight stays for annual site visit(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td># nights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allowance for meals (# of days) for annual site visit(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td># days</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel expenses (non-annual trips)</td>
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<td># trips</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overnight stays for site visit(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td># nights</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<td># days</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allowance for meals (# of days) for site visit(s)</td>
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<td># days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
<td># days</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site visit</td>
<td>Visual assessment, notes, photos. Include travel time and time on-site.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare and submit report, maintain records</td>
<td>Report preparation &amp; submittal, agency coordination, maintenance of records</td>
<td></td>
<td>hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
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<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expenses (e.g. printing, copying, mailing)</td>
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<td>ea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>Add description (e.g. iPad/tablet, camera, GPS, aerial or satellite imagery, UAV (drone))</td>
<td></td>
<td>ea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maintaining landowner/neighbor relationships</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff time</td>
<td>Communicating with landowner/neighbors, reviewing reserved rights, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications/outreach</td>
<td>Staff time</td>
<td></td>
<td>hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
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<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expenses (e.g. newsletter/brochure printing, postage, supplies for events, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>ea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Enforcement to correct violations</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option A: Legal defense fund contribution</td>
<td>Lump sum (based on LTA Legal Defense Reserves calculator). Entire lump sum is carried over to Summary tab.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ea</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Option B: Legal defense costs</td>
<td>Staff time</td>
<td></td>
<td>hours</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Travel expenses (Number of trips)</td>
<td></td>
<td># trips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Travel expenses (Overnight stays for site visit(s))</td>
<td></td>
<td># nights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Travel expenses (Meals (# of days) for site visit(s))</td>
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<td># days</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal fees</td>
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<td>hours</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal Defense Insurance</td>
<td>Annual insurance premium, prorated for an individual property</td>
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<td>$</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>$</td>
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</table>

**ANNUAL COST SUBTOTAL:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subtotal</th>
<th>Notes (explain assumptions used in cost estimate; indicate corresponding LTMP task)</th>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ -</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Land Management and Maintenance Costs

### Management and Maintenance Tasks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Regular Staff (hours)</th>
<th>Short-term Staff (hours)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Extended Cost</th>
<th>Recurrence Interval (years)</th>
<th>Annual Cost</th>
<th>Subtotal</th>
<th>Notes (explain assumptions used in cost estimate; indicate corresponding LTMP task)</th>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure Maintenance and Replacement</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel expenses recurring annually</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overnight stays for annual site visit(s)</td>
<td># nights</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allowance for meals (if of days) for annual site visit(s)</td>
<td># days</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel expenses (non-annual trips)</td>
<td>Number of trips</td>
<td># trips</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Overnight stays for site visit(s)</td>
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<td>Allowance for meals (if of days) for site visit(s)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site visit</td>
<td>Inspect boundaries, signs, other infrastructure. Include prep time, travel time and time on-site.</td>
<td>hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remove trash and rectify trespass, vandalism</td>
<td>Trash removal and addressing trespass, vandalism</td>
<td>hours</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replace fence</td>
<td>Materials or Contract Amount</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Labor or Staff Oversight</td>
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<td>Replace signs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Labor (may be included in annual site visit)</td>
<td>hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other [select from drop-down]</td>
<td>Materials or Contract Amount</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Labor or Staff Oversight</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment daily use rate</td>
<td>Vehicle (add description)</td>
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<td>Other [select from drop-down list]</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
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<td>Equipment replacement</td>
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<td>Other [select from drop-down list]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ecological Management</strong></td>
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<td>$ -</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel expenses</td>
<td>Number of trips annually</td>
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<td>Labor or Staff Oversight</td>
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<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Labor or Staff Oversight</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td>Property taxes</td>
<td>Taxes, drainage assessments, other fees</td>
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<td>eg. utilities, water rights</td>
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ANNUAL COST SUBTOTAL: $ -
### Summary of Long-Term Costs and Principal Needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name:</th>
<th>Acres:</th>
<th>State (or state equivalent):</th>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>Prepared by:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
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<tr>
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#### Site Protection Monitoring and Easement Stewardship

- **Annual Cost Subtotal (see Tab 2 for details):** $-
- **Contingency (10-20%):** 0% $-
- **Administrative (min 10%):** 0% $-
- **Annual Cost Total (includes Option B Legal Defense Costs):** $-
- **Capitalization Rate:** 4.55%
- **Option A: Legal defense fund contribution:** $-
- **Total Fund Principal Needed for Site Protection Monitoring and Easement Stewardship:** $-

#### Land Management and Maintenance

- **Annual Cost Subtotal (see Tab 3 for details):** $-
- **Contingency (10-20%):** 0% $-
- **Administrative (min 10%):** 0% $-
- **Annual Cost Total:** $-
- **Capitalization Rate:** 4.55%
- **Total Fund Principal Needed for Land Management and Maintenance:** $-

**Overall Total Fund Principal Needed:** $-

### For Reference:

- **FMV of land interest TNC will hold:** $-
- **20% of the FMV of land interest TNC will hold (standard stewardship endowment for comparison):** $-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Amenities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crabstick Bay</td>
<td>Swimming Pool, Picnic Areas, Restrooms, Tennis Courts, Pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeview Park</td>
<td>Swimming Pool, Picnic Areas, Restrooms, Pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shady Pines Park</td>
<td>Picnic Areas, Restrooms, Pavilion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Community Features**

- Golf Course
- Picnic Areas
- Restrooms
- Tennis Courts
- Pavilion

**Attractions**

- Hiking Trails
- Fishing
- Nature Areas
- Picnic Areas
- Restrooms

**Rates**

- $15 per dusk

**Location**

- West Virginia Park & Trail Guide

---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming Pool</td>
<td><a href="http://www.swim.com">www.swim.com</a></td>
<td>555-1234</td>
<td>123 Swim Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Court</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tennis.com">www.tennis.com</a></td>
<td>555-5678</td>
<td>456 Tennis Ave</td>
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<tr>
<td>Playground</td>
<td><a href="http://www.playground.com">www.playground.com</a></td>
<td>555-9087</td>
<td>789 Play St</td>
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<tr>
<td>Picnic Area</td>
<td><a href="http://www.picnic.com">www.picnic.com</a></td>
<td>555-0987</td>
<td>101 Picnic Blvd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nature Trail</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nature.com">www.nature.com</a></td>
<td>555-1345</td>
<td>234 Nature Loop</td>
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**Address:**
321 Tree Lane, West Virginia 25000

**Phone:**
555-9000

**Website:**
www.wvtrailpark.com
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Abbreviations Key</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>BT</td>
<td>Bike Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>Ski Trail</td>
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<td>AT</td>
<td>Hiking Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Snowmobile Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Commercial Property</td>
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<td>MA</td>
<td>Mountain Biking</td>
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<td>RA</td>
<td>Recreational Area</td>
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<td>RR</td>
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<table>
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<th>Local Day Use Parks:</th>
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<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Name</th>
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</table>
### West Virginia Division of Natural Resources Hunting and Fishing License Sales 2000 - 2019

#### Classifications
- **Resident Products**: Sales to residents of West Virginia.
- **Non-Resident Products**: Sales to non-residents of West Virginia.
- **Price changes and added products are indicated in the green columns.**
- **Products in this color are discontinued.**

#### Sales Data

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Resident Products</th>
<th>Non-Resident Products</th>
<th>Total Unit Sales</th>
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<td>2019</td>
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</table>

**Legend:**
- **Total Unit Sales**: Total number of licenses sold.
- **Total Sales**: Total revenue generated from license sales.

#### Additional Information
- **Unit Sales** refers to the total number of licenses sold.
- **Price** indicates the cost of each license.
- **Resident** and **Non-Resident** sales are tracked separately.

---

**Note:**
- Data is subject to change. Please consult the most recent official publication for the most accurate information.
- Source: West Virginia Division of Natural Resources.