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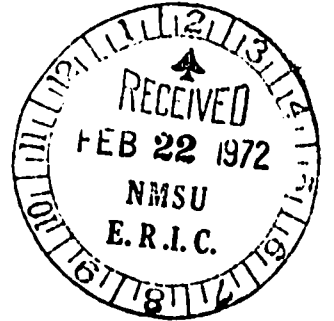
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ABSTRACT

A comprehensive program for meeting outdoor recreational needs in Florida is described in this planning and reference document in terms of objectives for the program through the year 1975 (with projections to the year 2000). The scope and nature of outdoor recreation are defined, and a justification for an outdoor recreation program is presented. Florida's outdoor recreation resources are listed, along with an outline of resource uses in existing recreational programs. An inventory of existing outdoor recreation programs, classified according to sponsorship (Federal, state, etc.), is also provided. In addition, Florida's approach to outdoor recreation planning is described and applied to the computing and priority of needs. Resource, supply, user, and demand considerations are examined, as are responsive program measures. Program implementation areas are listed in terms of needs vs. capabilities. Tables and illustrations are included. (PS)

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OUTDOOR RECREATION IN FLORIDA

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR MEETING FLORIDA'S
OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

AUGUST 1971

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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I certify that this document, entitled Outdoor Recreation in Florida, was formally adopted by the Governor and Cabinet sitting as Head of the Department of Natural Resources, on July 20, 1971, as the official outdoor recreation plan for the State of Florida.

I further certify that this document was formally approved by the U. S. Department of the Interior, by letter dated July 31, 1971, as an acceptable state-wide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan for the State of Florida. Based upon this plan, the State of Florida is qualified for participation in the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund program pursuant to P.L. 88-578, as amended, for the period ending April 30, 1976.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ney C. Landrum", written over a horizontal line.

NEY C. LANDRUM

State Liaison Officer
for the
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August 1, 1971

PREFACE

Providing a totally satisfactory public outdoor recreation program must invariably depend upon the guidance afforded by detailed and comprehensive planning efforts. Such efforts have been underway in Florida for several years now, and the most recent results of these efforts have been published in the following plan, entitled *Outdoor Recreation in Florida*.

While intended primarily to establish a philosophical and statistical basis for outdoor recreation programming at all levels, this plan was, as well, prepared in compliance with requirements for state participation in the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund program. For this latter purpose, it is submitted to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior, to evidence Florida's concept of and approach to comprehensive outdoor recreation programming.

This plan is not intended to represent all things for all people, without regard to the practicality of implementation. Rather, it attempts to set a realistic scope and define attainable objectives for an everchanging outdoor recrea-

tion program through the year 1975, with projections to the year 2,000.

Primarily this plan was designed as a reference document and was arranged in such a way to facilitate this use. Because of its length, technical nature, and volume of statistics, an attempt was made to make major subject areas self-contained with as little duplication of contextual material as possible.

Because of the utilization of a more sophisticated method of demand survey, the inclusion of all five levels of supply and the modification of certain use standards and turn-over rates, the data in this plan cannot logically be compared to data of earlier plans.

Publication of this comprehensive planning document is only the first significant step toward the eventual satisfaction of public outdoor recreation needs in Florida. To insure that these needs are well understood and that their fulfillment is pursued in an effective and economical manner, this plan should prove helpful to all functionaries, both public and private, involved in the broad field of public outdoor recreation.

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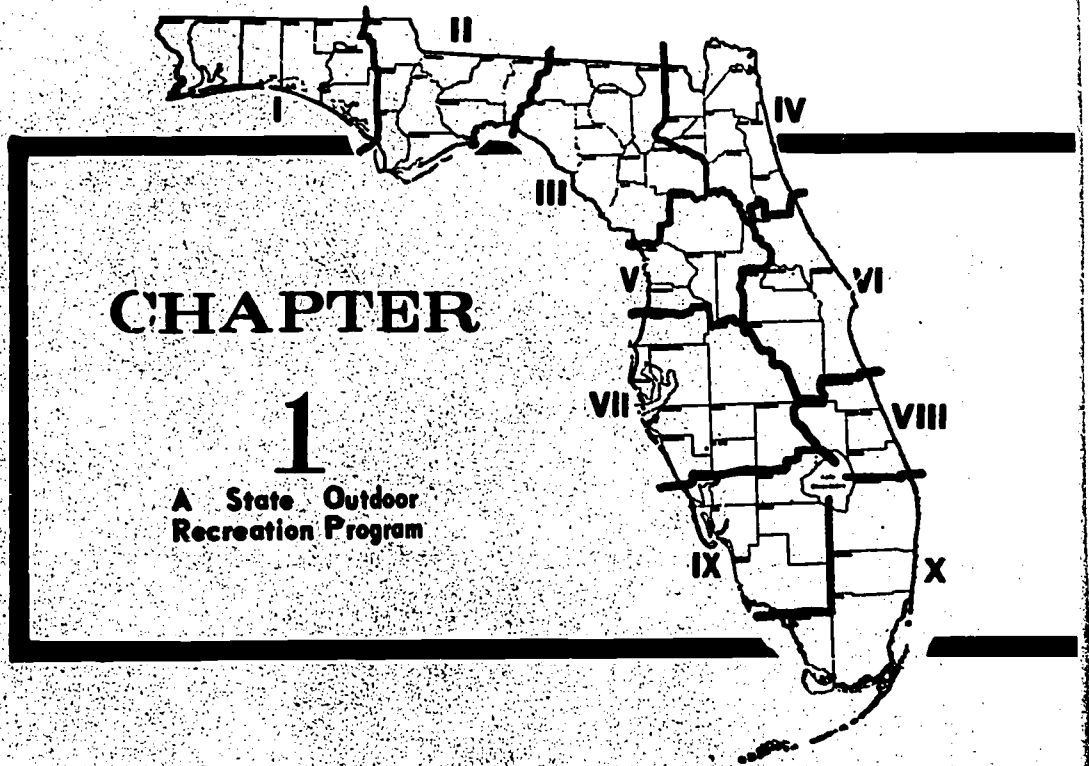
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CHAPTER I

A State Outdoor Recreation Program

Florida has become acutely aware of the fact that outdoor recreation is not only a proper but also a vital public responsibility. For the past three decades, Florida has been experiencing a rapidly expanding population with all of the attending complexities and demands of a modern society. Prior to the 1940s, outdoor recreation was no problem. The population was rather sparse and relatively stable, with only the seasonal influx of out-of-state tourists, and there was an abundance of recreational opportunities for nearly everyone.

As a matter of fact, it was 1935 before the first real state park was established and 1949 before a separate state agency was created to administer a state park system. At best, the state's involvement in providing and promoting outdoor recreation had been sporadic up until the early 1960s. Finally, the 1963 State Legislature passed an Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Law, and state government assumed the leadership in providing a systematic and coordinated program of outdoor recreational planning and development. With this legislation, it was realized that if Florida's outdoor recreational needs were to be met, then state government had to take the initiative in planning and implementing a comprehensive statewide program.

Outdoor recreation as a general term embraces many different concepts, and planning for outdoor recreational resources and facilities involves social, educational, geographical and economic needs and resources. Considering all of these factors, it is obvious that some priorities had to be established and appropriate responsibilities assigned before a realistic outdoor recreation program could be planned. The state is the most effective level of government to accomplish this task. In Florida, the primary responsibility of the state is to provide both areas and facilities necessary to make the natural outdoor resources available for public use. In doing this, the state must bridge a rather large gap between the massive areas of the federal parks and forests and the neighborhood playgrounds provided by local governments. The final product must be a balanced system of outdoor recreation areas, facilities and services that serve the largest possible number of citizens, regardless of their individual physical and economic limitations.

Florida has already made much progress in developing an adequate outdoor recreation program. However, with the population increasing 172,000 every year, the demand for outdoor recreation continues to grow faster than it can properly be supplied. The program pro-

posed here looks well into the future in an effort to visualize the demands of the next three decades, but concentrates on developing and implementing effective recreational opportunities in several important areas during the next five years.

The first concern, of course, is to expand and improve existing programs, areas and facilities. This is being achieved through continuing program re-evaluation and inter-agency coordination at the state level. Florida now has almost six million acres of public land. The outdoor recreational potential of this land must be developed and utilized as completely as possible through a multi-purpose concept of natural resource management.

Local governments must be encouraged and assisted in every way possible to intensify their efforts in providing outdoor recreation opportunities. Cities, counties, city-county and multi-county districts frequently have opportunities to develop recreational sites that are too small for efficient state development and management. Technical assistance and financial aid where possible must be made available for this purpose by the state.

Most of Florida's land will always remain in private ownership. Therefore, the state has a responsibility to encourage and assist private development of the recreational potential of these lands. Where commercial development is not feasible or desirable, public access and use can be encouraged to provide still more recreational opportunities.

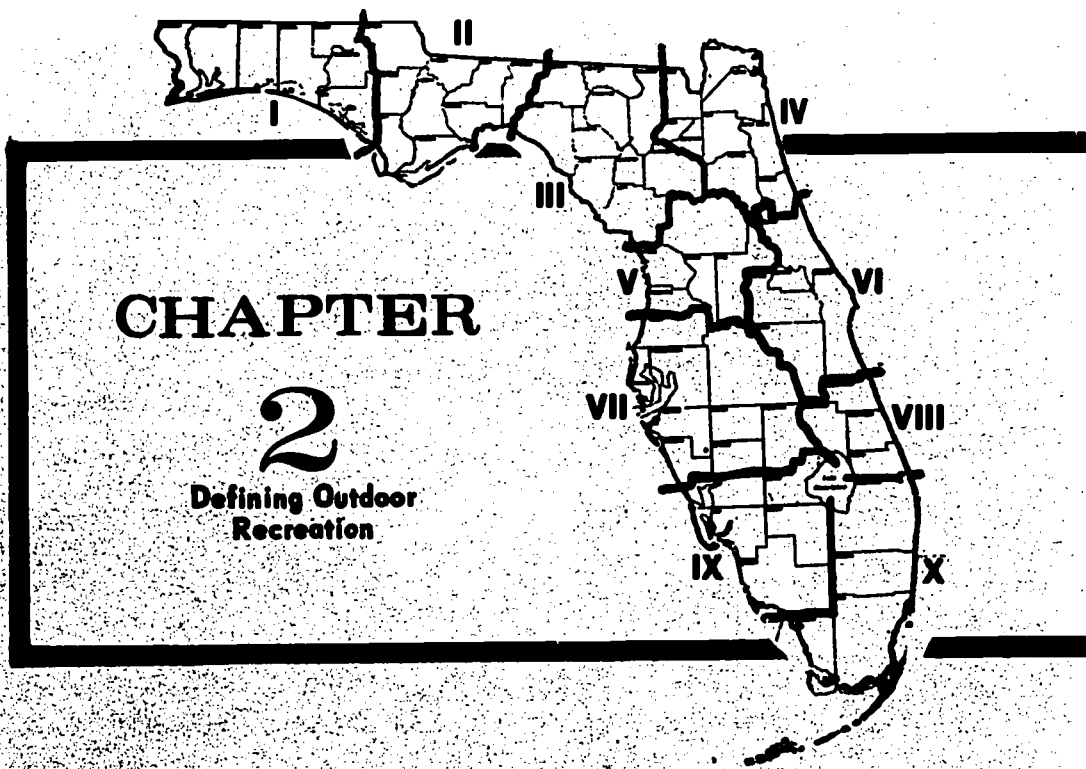
Even with all of the areas and sites available for public use, Florida cannot

escape the need to continue a vigorous program of land acquisition for recreational purposes. This is necessary to provide both the quantity and diversity of recreational activities that a growing population demands. Two of the major factors affecting such an acquisition program are the cost of the land itself, and the competition for other uses, both of which are closely related. Florida's plan must include the earliest possible acquisition schedule to permit the purchase of new lands before competition from commercial development prices the prime recreational lands out of reach or negates the recreation values.

Development and management programs must be coordinated with the acquisition schedule to insure that the potential for recreation is made available as the new lands are added to the public inventory.

To fully develop this potential for recreation in Florida, the program must include zoning on a highly selective basis to prevent distracting commercial encroachment around and along historic, scenic and wilderness sites, trails and waterways. This is not to preclude commercial development, but it would restrict it and insure its compatibility with the desired recreational objectives.

The health and welfare of Florida's growing population and the stability of its tourist-oriented economy demand an imaginative, prudent and aggressive development and management program of all possible recreational resources. This comprehensive plan should lay a strong foundation for such a program in Florida.



CHAPTER II

Defining Outdoor Recreation

THE SCOPE AND NATURE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Outdoor recreation is broadly defined as any leisure time activity conducted outdoors. Such a definition permits an almost unlimited number of activities. Obviously, it is impractical if not impossible to plan and conduct a single comprehensive program for public outdoor recreation within the boundless scope of such a definition. Consequently, a more limited working definition is needed.

To arrive at this practical definition, Florida concentrates primarily on resource-based activities. These are activities for which some element of the state's natural resources is essential. The other major category is user-oriented activities. These are primarily the responsibility of local government.

Resource-based outdoor recreation differs drastically from user-oriented in that it is dependent upon some particular element or combination of elements in the natural environment. As a result, the resource dictates the location of the activities. This plan, and Florida's major effort, will be concerned primarily with providing and developing natural resources for the support of recreational opportunities. However, the state's interest extends to user-oriented activities also, and all possible attention will

be devoted to encouraging local government and private interests to develop activities within the scope of an overall coordinated plan that embraces state, federal and local government, and private interests.

Resource-based Outdoor Recreation Types

For planning purposes, Florida has narrowed the list of resource-based activities to fifteen:

- Beach activities
 - Boating
 - Camping
 - Cycling
 - Fishing
 - Hiking
- Horseback riding
- Hunting
- Natural scenery appreciation
 - Nature study
 - Picnicking
 - Surfing
 - Swimming
- Visiting historical and archaeological sites
- Water skiing

This list obviously is not all-inclusive, but these activities involve most of the actual resource needs. Other activities are dependent upon the same type resources and can be accommodated along with those listed. A brief description of these fifteen activities follows:

Beach activities. "Beach activities" consists primarily of sunbathing, relaxing on the beach, beachcombing and shell collecting. Surfing, boating, fishing and swimming are considered under separate categories.

Beach activities constitute one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation in Florida. Indications are that this popularity will continue to increase, and provisions for this activity are one of the most important objectives of the state outdoor recreation program both in urban and rural areas. Florida's climate, literally thousands of miles of shoreline and the relatively low cost of participating in beach activities account for this popularity. Rapid population growth and commercial development along the coasts dictate a high priority on acquiring beach lands and developing public access to them.

Boating. Common forms of boating considered in this plan include powerboating, sailing and canoeing. Florida offers ideal conditions for boating with more than 7,000 lakes, hundreds of navigable rivers and streams and thousands of miles of ocean and bay frontage. Added to these are the intra-coastal waterways skirting both the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Powerboating is the most popular form of boating. In 1970, there were about 218,565 pleasure craft of more than ten horsepower registered in Florida, ranging from simple, open outboards to large luxury cruisers. The

most popular seems to be craft of between 14 and 16 feet powered by 35 to 90 horsepower outboard engines. Usually, launching ramps and parking areas are all that is necessary to make Florida's abundant waters accessible to a highly mobile population with its thousands of trailered craft. To expand powerboating opportunities however, more sophisticated improvements are necessary: docking facilities, marina services, channel dredging and aids to navigation, such as charts and guide maps, channel markers, etc.

Sailing, like powerboating, is increasing in popularity and this rising demand has added to the needs for additional launching facilities and marinas. However, in contrast to sailing and powerboating, canoeing requires relatively few facilities. The increasing popularity of canoeing along Florida's subtropical rivers and numerous lake chains demands that considerable attention be given to completely preserving these wilderness areas.

In addition to preserving the quality of the natural resources and providing access and supporting facilities for these activities, new use regulations and some restrictions will soon be necessary to provide maximum enjoyment and safety for the boating public. Both areal and temporal zoning of certain waterbodies may become necessary to permit mutual enjoyment for incompatible types of boating, such as powerboating and canoeing.

Camping. Camping in every respect has become a very popular outdoor recreational activity in Florida. It ranges from a night spent in a sleeping bag under the stars to extended excursions in a modern, sophisticated camper. In addition to this diversity, there are still

two major categories of camping. One is incidental to travel; the other is for the purpose of enjoying an outdoor experience. Of Florida's 22 million tourists each year, literally thousands of them camp along the way from their homes to vacation spots in this state. Campgrounds serving this group must by necessity be keyed to the tourist routes, since this type of camper rarely spends more than one night in the same location.

For planning purposes, camping is regarded as a truly outdoor experience rather than just a convenience for travel. Recreational camping is divided into two categories: primitive camping where there are no fixed facilities and the camper is free to select a campsite in the wide open space; and designated-site camping where specific camping sites are developed with various facilities such as trailer ramps, tent mounds, outdoor stoves, tables, sanitary facilities, and electricity and water.

Measuring designated-site camping is relatively simple. In 1970, there were 1,304,980 campers in Florida state parks, representing 16.2 percent of the total park visitors. Most of these campers combine their outdoor experience to include visits to points of historic or scenic interest and participation in other outdoor recreational activities.

Primitive camping defies ready measurement, but study indicates that most primitive campers are residents of Florida, and the camping experience is generally in conjunction with some other activity such as hunting, fishing, nature study or hiking. This type of camping requires a minimum of developed facilities, but it does require vast expanses of open country. Both types of camping are increasing in popularity in Florida.

Campgrounds, both publicly and commercially operated, are numerous and the fees are generally modest. The diversity of outdoor recreational activities associated with camping, and the increasing popularity of each, demands an interlocking of resource use if the full potential of these outdoor activities is to be realized.

Cycling. Florida is generally well suited for cycling. The climate is agreeable and the level to gently-rolling terrain is ideal. For the purpose of this plan, cycling is considered a resource-based activity involving the educational and aesthetic values of the outdoors.

For a resource-based cycling program, the primary need is for a system of designated and properly marked routes offering a variety of historic and scenic experiences throughout the state. The high cost of construction will limit the development of exclusive bikeways, but existing backroads and old highways bypassed by highspeed expressways can be developed into dual purpose bikeways. A statewide system of bikeways could be complemented by urban bike routes provided by local governments.

Fishing. In Florida, there is virtually no end to the variety of fish or fishing. This is one of the more popular forms of outdoor recreation in Florida which can be, and is, enjoyed by almost everyone, whether equipped with a willow stick, string and bent pin or an offshore cruiser with elaborate trolling rigs. The abundance of water resources, and fish and an inviting climate offer almost unlimited fishing opportunities for people of all economic levels, in both urban and rural areas. In Florida, it is difficult to be more than a dozen miles from some fishing spot.

Numerous fishing camps are spread among the water resources, offering thousands of rental boats, guides and other facilities and services. Marinas, fishing piers, bridges, party boats and charter boats dot the bays and coastlines, bringing deep-sea fishing experiences to the rich and poor alike. Fishing "catwalks" are provided on most bridges over salt water, and the public has free access to them the year round. The economically deprived residents of the coastal urban areas have a multitude of saltwater fishing opportunities within minutes of their homes, and the cost of enjoying this activity is the cost of a handline or inexpensive rod and reel. There are no license fees for saltwater fishing in Florida and only a minimal fee for freshwater fishing.

In 1970, 526,765 freshwater fishing licenses were issued in Florida. This is a 143 percent increase over the past decade. This indicates the growing demand on fishing resources and also points up the need to develop a vigorous program of fish management and to provide an improved system of boat access facilities, small boat marinas, fishing piers, catwalks and public fishing areas. Much study and coordination is needed to incorporate the commercial facilities and services into the overall program.

Hiking. Hiking in Florida is usually a short walk through a limited area of scenic or historical significance. Florida's warm and humid climate, coupled with generally low and flat land, is not conducive to long overland hikes. Some of the northern hill areas draw a few hikers, particularly during the fall season. Most hiking in Florida is an adjunct to some other outdoor activity such as camping, picnicking or nature study. There are countless opportunities

on both public and private lands. Florida's state parks offer marked hiking trails with signs calling attention to scenes of specific interest. Hiking is an activity compatible with many other outdoor activities and one which is being included in Florida's total outdoor recreation program.

Horseback riding. Florida conditions are generally favorable for horseback riding, although relatively little effort has been made to provide for this activity as a part of public outdoor recreation programs. Much of the riding takes place on farms and private lands; however, there is an increasing number of private riding stables offering bridle paths. The dude ranch concept has not really caught on in Florida, but there is a definite increase in their number. In areas that lend themselves to this activity, plans should be made to provide highway underpasses and riding trails. Proper planning should also allow for expansion of facilities as the popularity of horseback riding increases, without the need for additional land acquisition.

Hunting. There are a number of ways to classify hunting as an outdoor recreational activity. Probably the most practical way is by the habitat of the game. Basically, there are three types in Florida: forest, farm or upland, and marsh or wetland. Forest game consists of turkey, squirrel, deer, bear and wild hogs. Upland game includes quail, dove and rabbits. Waterfowl, such as ducks, geese, coots and others, make up the wetland game. All three types of hunting are considered to be excellent in Florida. Most hunting is still done with shotguns; however, bow and arrow hunting is becoming more and more popular. There are specialized types of hunting also, such as fox-hunting, or 'coon and 'possum-

hunting, which are done at night with dogs. Frog-gigging is still another type of hunting done at night.

From a resource standpoint, hunting is the most demanding of all outdoor recreational activities. It requires extensive land areas to support sufficient game to meet the demand and to provide safety for the hunters. The lands, too, must afford good habitat conditions for the game. A determined program of land acquisition and game management is essential if this outdoor activity is to continue in the face of Florida's rapid urbanization.

In 1970, there were 242,477 licensed resident hunters in this state. This represents about seven percent of the applicable population group. Out-of-state tourists create very little hunting demand, due primarily to the relatively high cost of a non-resident license.

Natural scenery appreciation. Natural scenery appreciation is a passive outdoor activity which quite often is an integral part of many other types of outdoor recreation. It implies a far more casual and general regard for the natural landscape than the activity of nature study, and it complements such activities as hiking, camping, picnicking, horseback riding and others. To qualify as an activity on its own merit, it must provide the primary incentive for the outing. This is one activity which almost anyone can enjoy. To provide maximum opportunities for natural scenery appreciation, the outdoor recreation program must concentrate on measures to preserve and restore the natural quality of the landscape. This can be done through outright acquisition and enforced protection of select areas, scenic zoning and easements, and tax concessions to private landowners.

Nature study. This activity generally includes the studious observation and appreciation of the natural landscape. While similar to natural scenery appreciation, nature study differs in several respects. Primarily it is a more serious undertaking with a more purposeful and systematic regard for individual natural features. Bird-watching is a classic example of nature study. Of course, the activity covers various forms of wildlife, plants, rocks and minerals.

The attendance at wildlife refuges and natural area parks indicates that the popularity of nature study is definitely on the rise. However, due to the informality and sporadic participation in this activity, there is no accurate way to establish the number of people who actually participate. Membership and activities of organizations such as the Audubon Society, Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Federation and Izaak Walton League give an indication of the organized popularity of nature study, but this by no means is a total measure.

Because much of the state serves informally as a resource for nature study, protective measures must be general and far-reaching, rather than confined solely to areas set aside under public management. Preserves for this activity should provide a variety of opportunities and should be large enough to effectively buffer the desired natural conditions from unnatural outside influences. The development plan should include provisions for interpretation and education in nature appreciation. This can be done at every level from the neighborhood to the state and federal governments.

Picnicking. Picnicking is largely a family type outdoor recreational activity, and is one of the most popular of all.

Most picnicking is done in areas not necessarily set aside for this activity, due to the abundance of desirable natural sites. However, in urban areas and around other outdoor attractions, designated picnic sites are necessary. Scenic beauty is the deciding factor in picnic sites, and Florida offers a wide variety, from wooded hammocks to the seashore, along the many rivers and streams, and around the thousands of lakes. Land requirements for picnicking and the cost of developing sites are relatively small.

Surfing. Surfing is rapidly increasing in popularity as an outdoor activity in Florida especially among the young people. The resource requirements for surfing are essentially the same as for beach activities. For safety reasons surfing is partially incompatible with swimming along the beaches. On the other hand, surfing can take advantage of beach areas where the wave action is too intense for general swimming activities. Many such areas are designated for surfing along the public beaches of Florida. The acquisition of additional beach property is essential to provide for the increasing demand for this activity.

Swimming. Swimming embraces a number of water-related activities including wading, floating, skin-diving and scuba diving. Surfing and water skiing are treated as separate activities in this plan. Swimming is considered a resource-based activity utilizing natural waters and artificially impounded waters, but swimming pools are considered as user-oriented and local governments are encouraged to include the development of pools in their recreation programs.

Swimming is classified in three basic types in Florida: still-water swim-

ming, surf swimming and underwater swimming. The first requires sheltered waters with a gradual sloping bottom. The second, of course, demands high energy beaches. The third requires clear water of deep springs, sinks and offshore reef areas. Florida has an abundant supply of resources for all three types of swimming. This abundance and the low cost for the activity make swimming one of the most popular outdoor activities.

Although swimming resources are in abundance, they are not always available to the public. The primary concern of the outdoor recreation program in this respect is to acquire additional areas as rapidly as possible to keep up with the growing demand. The main thrust of swimming site acquisition is in the urban areas where the demand is greatest but also where the cost is highest. Considerable development is also necessary to support recreational swimming, including the construction of bathhouses, restrooms, parking lots and related facilities. In some instances the program must improve upon nature by impounding freshwater lakes in areas where none exist. Efforts must be made to eliminate and prevent pollution of swimming waters throughout the state.

Visiting historical and archaeological sites.

Indian mounds and village sites, old trails and plantations are examples of historical and archaeological resources that qualify for recreational purposes. Visiting historical and archaeological sites qualifies as outdoor recreation only in certain respects. Actually, it is a form of sight-seeing. Florida has a history both long and rich, and there is hardly a place in the state that cannot

claim some event or site of some historical or archaeological interest.

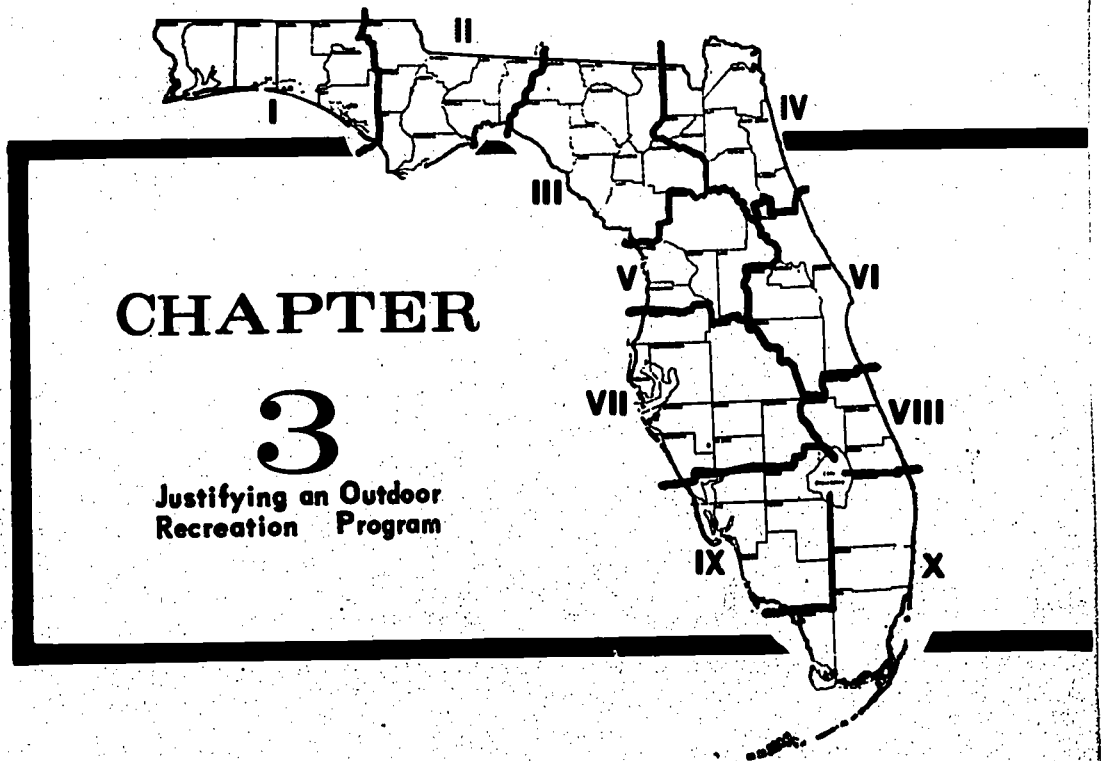
Florida's outdoor recreation program must attempt to preserve, reconstruct and interpret enough sites of historical and archaeological significance to constitute a systematic presentation of these unique outdoor recreational resources. Of the many sites still in private ownership, some can and should be acquired outright for the public. Others can be made accessible through quasi-public or private-commercial ventures. At sites where acquisition is not feasible, historical site markers may suffice.

Water skiing. Water skiing is becoming increasingly popular and is limited only by its physical demands and the cost of participation. The high powered tow-boats and great speeds required make water skiing incompatible with recreational swimming. To provide adequately for this sport, additional bodies of water will have to be made available and steps will have to be taken to avoid conflicts with fishing, canoeing and other water-related activities. Use zoning has become necessary in some areas and has worked remarkably well. Water skiing also creates additional needs for boat ramps and parking areas.

CHAPTER

3

**Justifying an Outdoor
Recreation Program**



CHAPTER III

Justifying An Outdoor Recreation Program

THE IMPORTANCE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The importance of outdoor recreation in Florida is measured primarily in two ways. First, and most important, is the intangible enjoyment, release, and the health benefits derived by those participating in outdoor activities. The second, of course, is the economic value.

In Florida, the economic value of outdoor recreation is made obvious by the fact that tourism is one of the mainstays of the state's economy, and that outdoor recreation is the top drawing card of tourists. Even with the tremendous dollar and cents value of outdoor recreation to the state of Florida, the intangible value is far more important.

Each year, cities become more crowded, traffic thickens on streets and highways, and the pace of the modern, complex urban world increases. In all of this, man places a very high value on the opportunity to escape his hectic environment and enjoy the relaxation that only the outdoors can provide. For some, it is a few moments on a park bench; for others it is an extended stay at some remote fishing camp. Outdoor recreation cannot be evaluated by the distance traveled or the length of stay, and certainly not by the amount of money spent.

It is this type of intangible recreational benefit which must receive greater attention in future outdoor recreational planning. This noble motivation has already resulted in such "non-profit" recreational accomplishments as roadside beautification and the protection of historic sites. A successful program of outdoor recreation is one that satisfies the many and varied needs of the people, and not necessarily one that pays its own way.

Still, the economic significance of outdoor recreation cannot be denied. There are literally thousands of commercially operated fishing camps, docks, piers, boat ramps, charter boats, hunting preserves, resort beaches, campgrounds, picnic shelters, guided tours and equipment rentals which are serving the outdoor recreational demands and are an element of the state's overall economy. Added to this are the tremendous expenditures for boats, motors, firearms and ammunition, fishing tackle, camping equipment, swimsuits and outdoor clothing, trailers, literature and maps, hunting dogs, etc., plus the incidental costs of food, lodging, gasoline, and other expendable items; the gross receipts total

more than 1.5 billion dollars per year. This is an impressive figure, but it is only a fraction of the true economic worth of Florida's outdoor recreation industry.

Undoubtedly, the greatest impact of outdoor recreation upon the Florida economy is manifested in the tourist industry, still the state's primary source of income. In 1969, almost 22 million tourists visited the state, spending over five billion dollars. This steady influx of out-of-state visitors is bound to continue so long as the state is able to provide the visitor with the type of experience he seeks, and most of these experiences are related in one way or another to outdoor recreation.

Recent studies by the Florida Department of Commerce show that, for all

the tourists visiting Florida, outdoor recreation is by far the greatest incentive for the trip. Outdoor activities also were listed as the greatest source of enjoyment of all tourists leaving the state (See Table 3.1). Therefore, it goes without saying that the people and the economy of Florida in the years ahead will depend on the availability of adequate outdoor recreational opportunities.

The Outdoor Recreation Problem

The immense popularity of outdoor recreation in Florida is not accidental, for Florida is an outdoor state, abounding in recreational opportunities. Count-

Table 3.1

THINGS LOOKED FORWARD TO BY TOURISTS BY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION, 1969

Item	% of Total Respondents	
	Auto	Plane
Beaches	70	56
Atmosphere of relaxation and fun	56	54
Commercial attractions	38	19
Parks, forests and outdoor recreation areas	34	17
Natural scenery	32	23
Historical places and/or art museums	29	15
Water sports	49	46
Spectator sports	16	16
Camping	16	7
Dancing and night life	15	29
Sports to participate in	15	17
Cultural or special events	10	8
Other	5	12

Source: 1969 Florida Tourist Study

less miles of ocean beaches, freshwater lakes and streams almost without number, vast expanses of forested wilderness abounding in wildlife, warm coastal waters at every turn, incomparable natural scenery of wide variety, a rich legacy of historical and archaeological wonders and, above all, a year-round climate which virtually compels people to the outdoors — all of these contribute to Florida's matchless outdoor recreational environment.

The vast recreational resources which seemed inexhaustible a few years ago, however, seem barely adequate today in the face of rapid growth and development. Florida has suddenly become one of the fastest growing states in the union. In the brief period between 1960 and 1970, the population of Florida increased more than 34 percent, and by 1975 it will have increased another 11 percent. By the year 2000, only a generation away, Florida is expected to have nearly 13 million residents, and during the same period the number of out-of-state visitors to Florida will multiply in even greater proportion.

Each new resident and each additional visitor will increase the impact upon Florida's diminishing outdoor resources. As a matter of fact, the needs for outdoor recreation in Florida are increasing even faster than population itself.

People today have more leisure time than ever before; they have more surplus income with which to satisfy their leisure-time needs, and they are better able to utilize free time because of continual improvements in transportation facilities. These are but a few of the many factors affecting demand for outdoor recreation.

Every indicator of participation in outdoor recreation — attendance at state and national parks, hunting and fishing licenses sold, pleasure boats registered, etc. — points to the increasing pressure being brought to bear on resources and facilities at hand (See Figures 3.1 and 3.2).

Rapidly increasing demand, however, is only half of Florida's problem in outdoor recreation. The vast open spaces that characterized Florida not too long ago are rapidly disappearing. Urban and industrial complexes, new homes, new stores, modern highways, agriculture, mining and forestry have wrought great changes to the landscape.

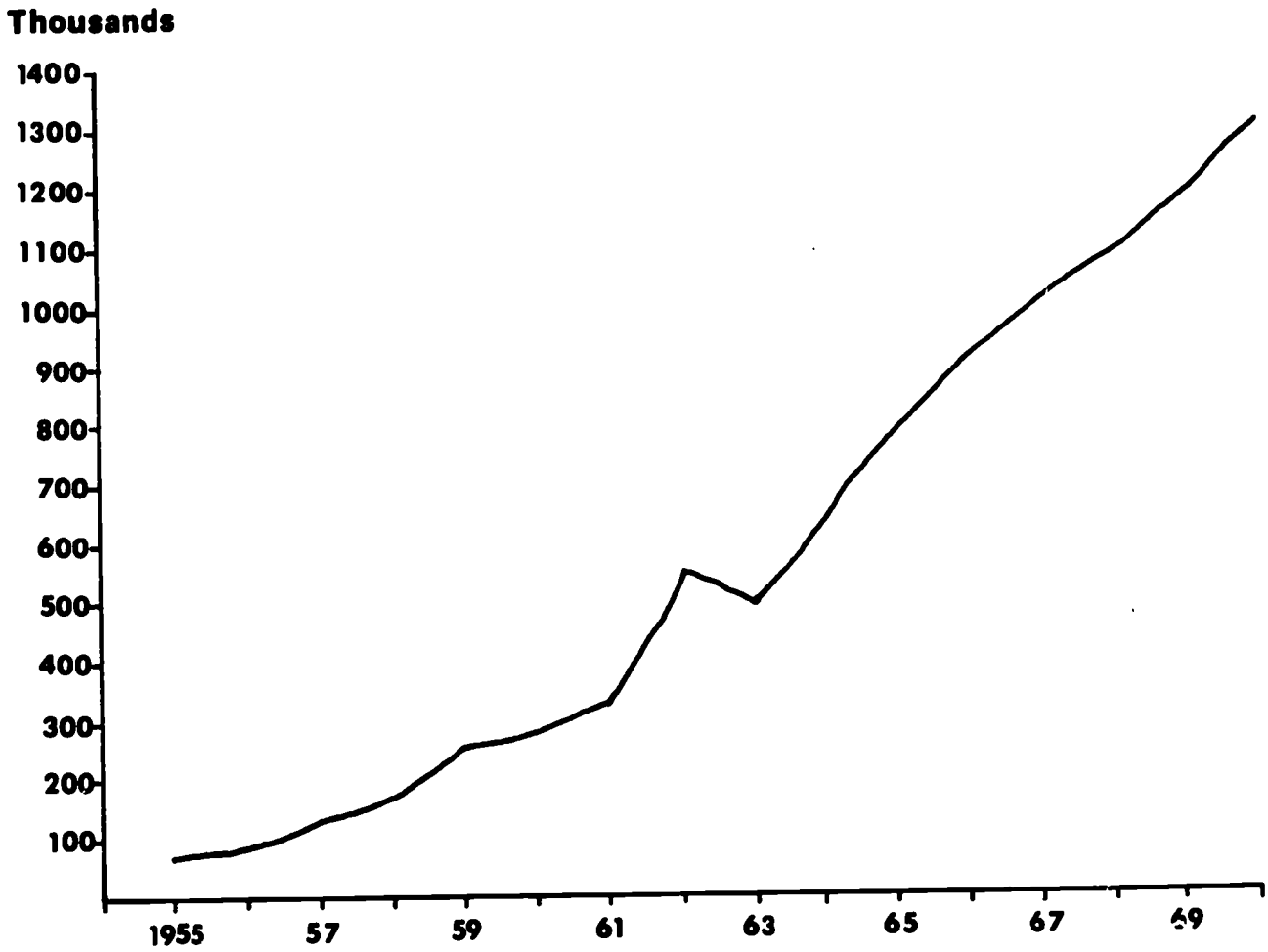
This changing land-use picture is for the most part a sign of healthy progress. But at the same time, it has engendered a wide-open race for land in which outdoor recreation has been a poor competitor. Even lands which have not been converted to an active use have become less able to serve outdoor recreational needs, as they have been fenced off and posted in the face of intensifying demand.

There is no reason to assume that land-using development in Florida will slow its pace in the years ahead. It becomes apparent, then, that the ever-increasing outdoor recreational needs of a growing population must be served by an ever-decreasing supply of recreational resources.

The problem does not stop here, however; for intensified use, coupled with ignorance and neglect, is resulting in a constant physical deterioration of many of Florida's most valuable outdoor recreational resources. Wildfires, irresponsible drainage, and water pollution have reduced or destroyed the recreational value of vast areas.

Figure 3.1

OVERNIGHT USE OF STATE PARKS IN FLORIDA



TOTAL ATTENDANCE IN FLORIDA'S STATE PARKS

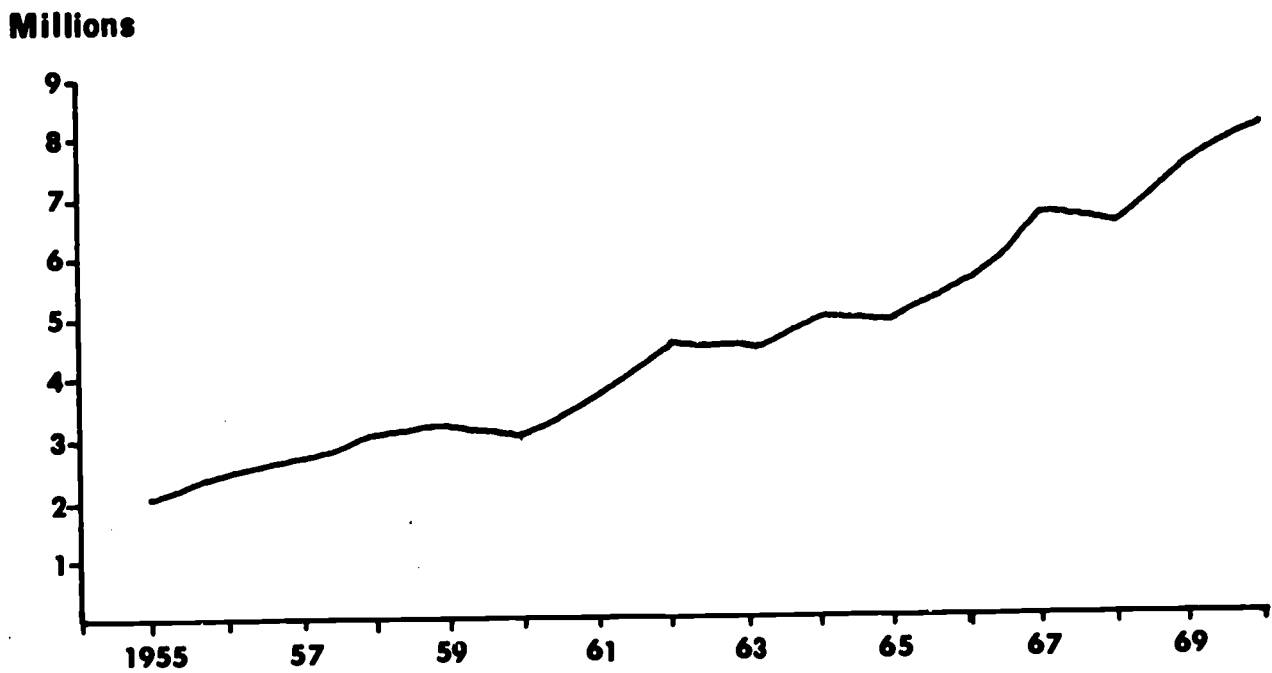
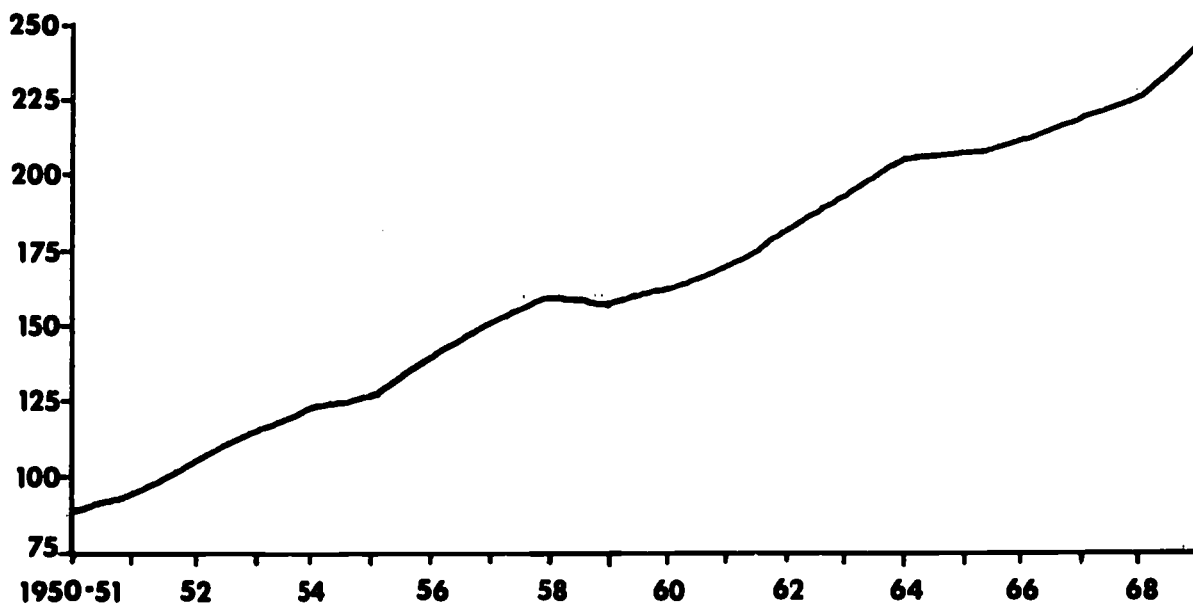


Figure 3.2

TRENDS IN OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION IN FLORIDA

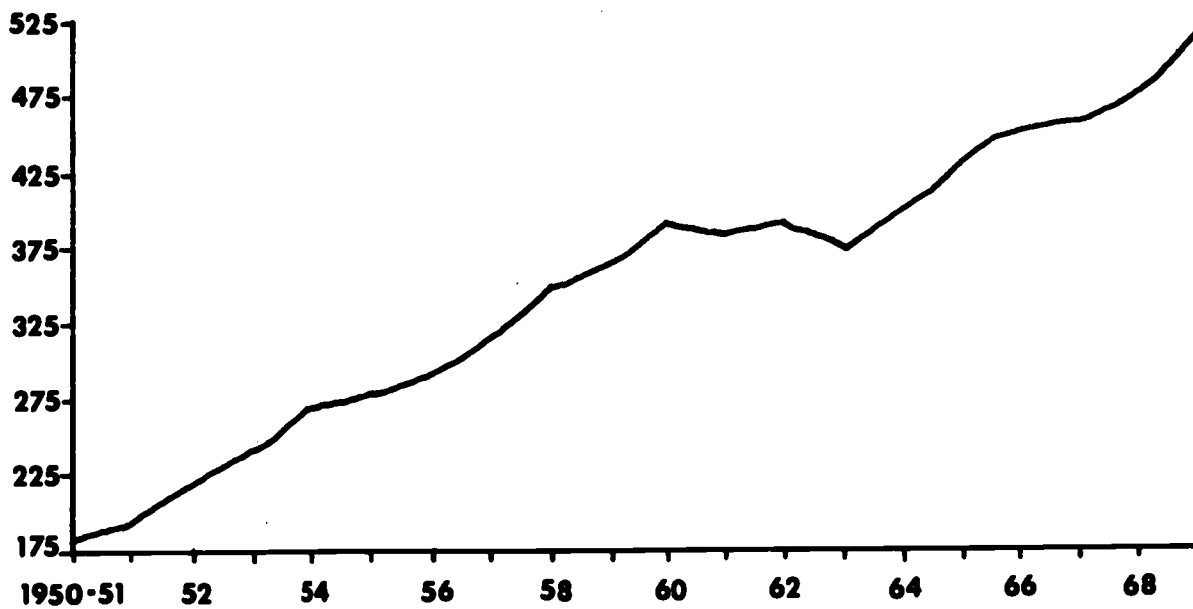
RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSES SOLD 1950-1969*

Thousands



RESIDENT FISHING LICENSES SOLD 1950-1969*

Thousands

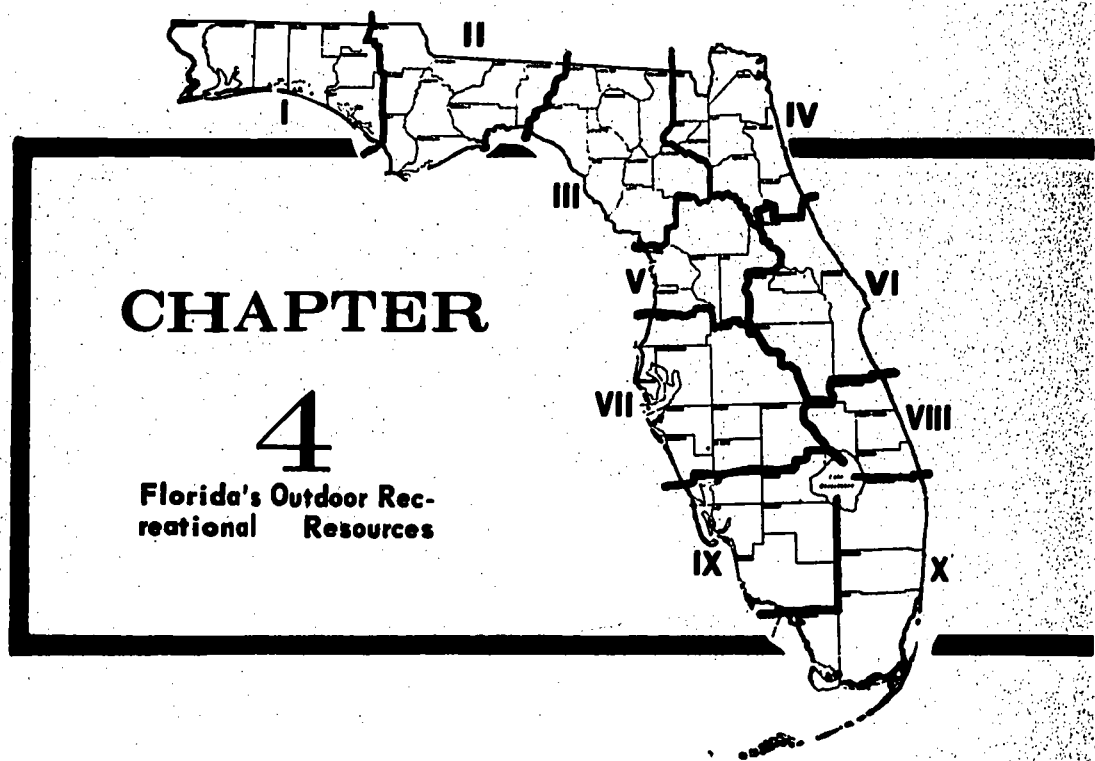


* Period runs from June 30 - June 30

Florida is fully aware of the problems associated with providing outdoor recreation for its citizens. This is evidenced by events since 1963, when a comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Act was passed by the Florida Legislature. Many timely and well-planned programs have already been instituted to preserve, protect and make available outdoor recreational resources for public use. But even at maximum capacity, these programs are still inadequate to keep pace with the expanding needs of the day. Public outdoor recreation areas are in many cases already carrying maximum loads. The day-by-day increase in demand on these resources must now either go unserved or be accommodated at increasingly lower levels

of satisfaction — an alternative which can result only in mounting detriment to the resources themselves.

Outdoor recreation is too important to Florida's social and economic well-being to be allowed to suffer now from failure to keep abreast of the urgent needs. The problem in Florida today is not so much one of recognizing the recreational needs and all its portentous implications, but rather one of finding ways to meet the need. In this regard, all existing action programs must be further expanded and timely new measures initiated to insure adequate recreational opportunities for future Floridians and to perpetuate the state's well-deserved image as the nation's playground.



CHAPTER IV

Florida's Outdoor Recreational Resources

FLORIDA: THE OUTDOOR RECREATION STATE

Physical situation. Florida is an elongated peninsula stretching 450 miles from north to south. Moreover, the overland distance from the northwestern extremity of the "panhandle" to the tip of the Florida Keys is almost 850 miles. This is roughly the distance between New York City and Chicago. A sinuous and highly varied shoreline stretches 8,426 miles around the peninsula and its countless offshore islands, providing its boundaries with the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida. Contained within these boundaries is a land area of 54,136 square miles, making Florida the second largest state east of the Mississippi River. Despite its size, no point in the state is more than 70 miles from the sea. Because of its peninsular situation, Florida shares common boundaries only with Georgia and Alabama on the north (See Figure 4.1).

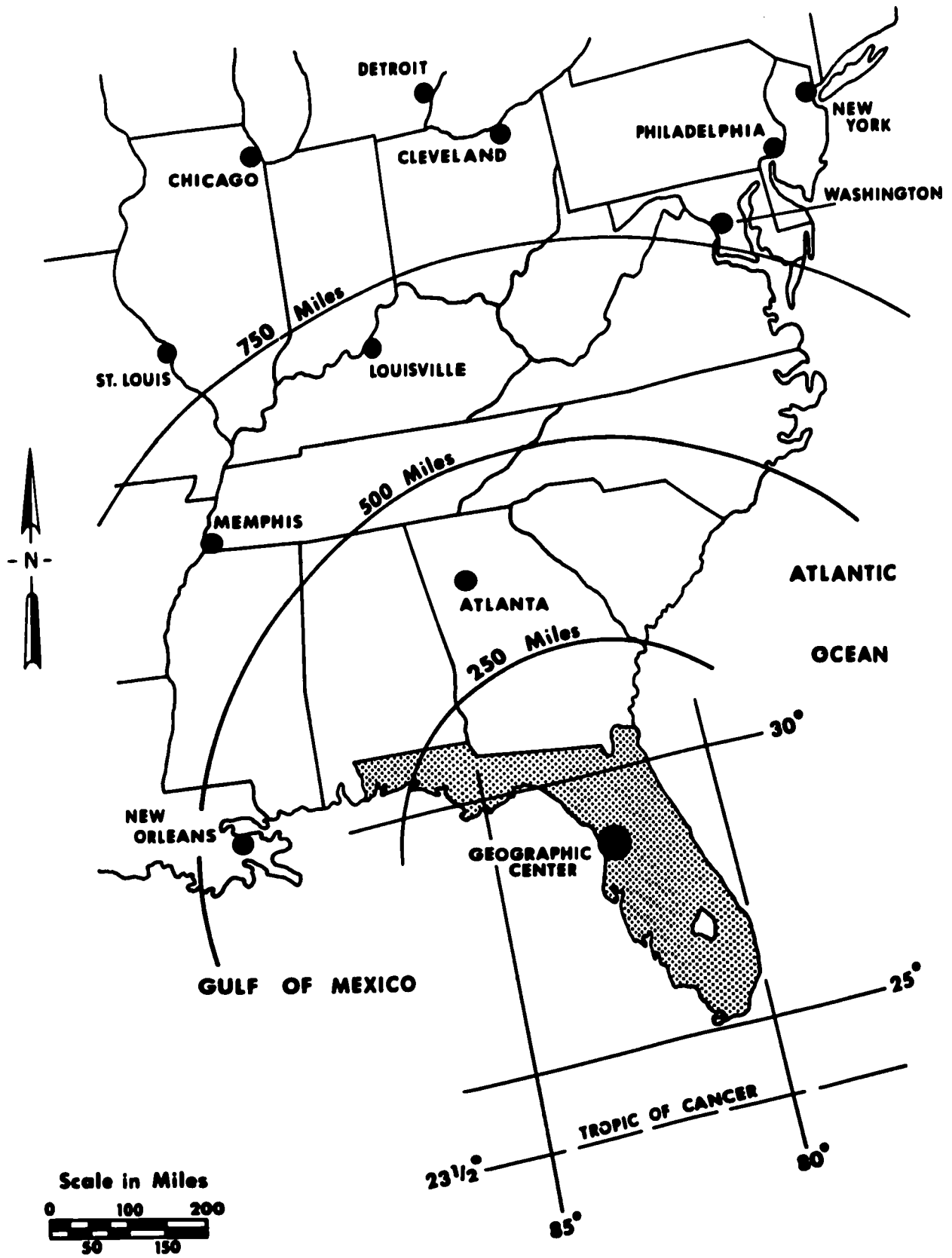
Topography. In geological terms, Florida has only recently emerged from the sea. It is essentially a low, limestone shelf covered by sandy soils of varying depths. Surface elevations range from sea level along the extensive coastline to only 345 feet, but many interesting topographical variations occur. All

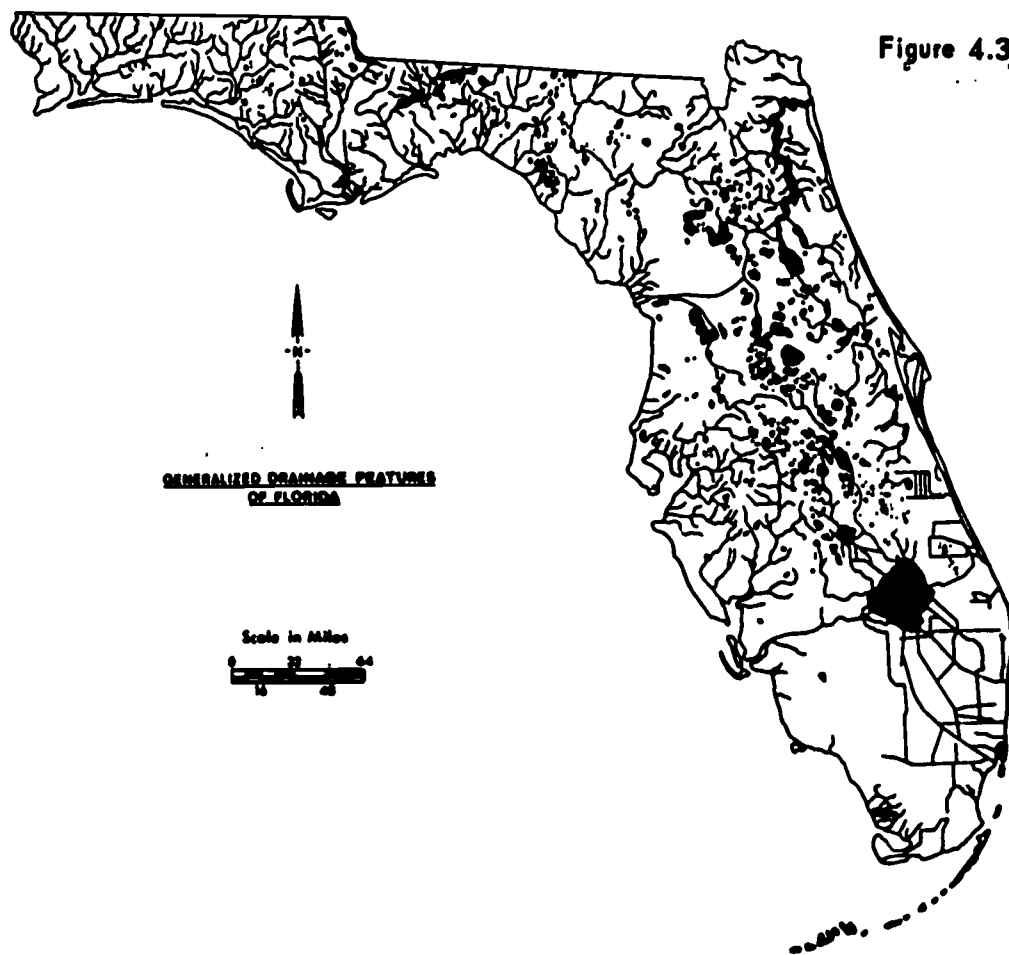
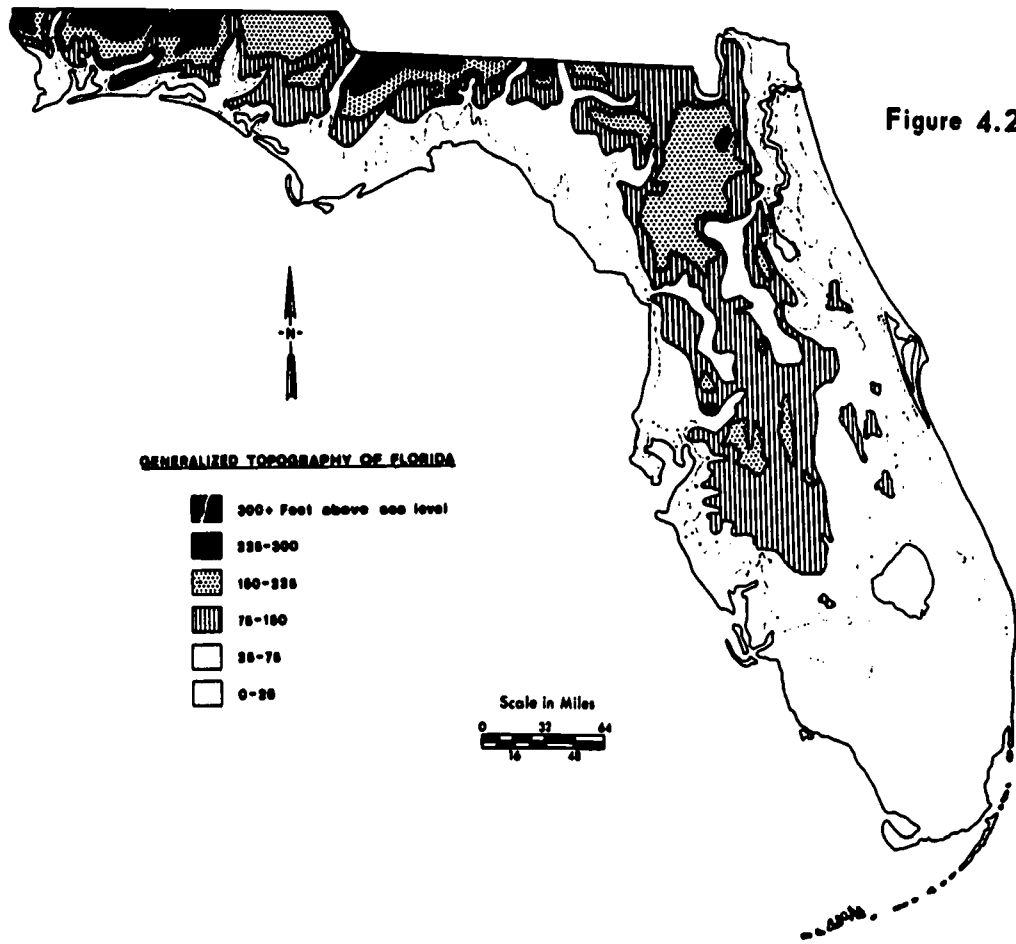
of the state is technically part of the vast coastal plain of the southeastern United States, although the hill regions of north central Florida have many characteristics of the Apalachian Piedmont. Another region of deep sand hills extends well into the peninsula and is called the central Florida ridge. The rest of the state is largely low and level - especially the lower third of the peninsula, which tapers off very gradually toward the south and southwest. (See Figure 4.2).

Drainage and water features. Because of the lowland topography, drainage in much of Florida is generally poor. Large areas are covered by marsh, swamp and seasonal flood plain, while literally thousands of lakes and ponds are scattered throughout most of the state. There are hundreds of streams of every description along with several major rivers, including the fabled Suwannee, the Apalachicola, the St. Johns, the Peace and others. Florida also has many of the largest springs in the world. Altogether these various water features account for only 4,000 square miles of Florida's surface area and constitute one of the state's most valuable outdoor recreational resources (See Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.1

FLORIDA IN RELATION TO EASTERN UNITED STATES

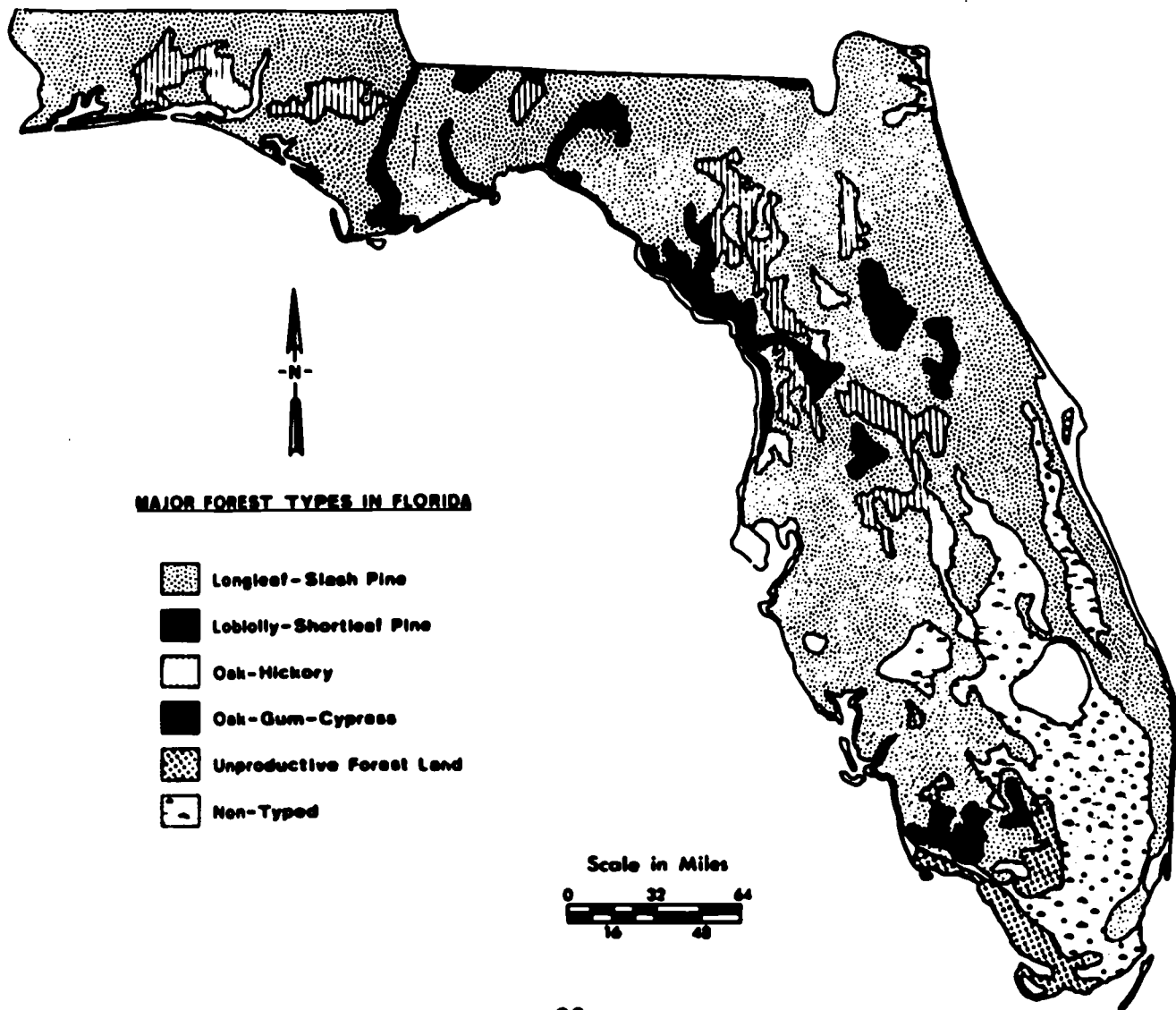




Vegetation. Vegetation dominates the Florida landscape with an endless list of species and an infinite variety of plant associations. They run the gamut from continental piedmont types in the north to the tropical hardwoods of the Keys. More than two-thirds of the state is still covered by commercially productive pine and hardwood forests, while

other extensive areas are covered by such commercially unimportant vegetation types as marsh, mangrove, scrub and wet prairie (See Figure 4.4). All of the natural vegetation is significant from the standpoint of outdoor recreation, however. In addition to its obvious aesthetic qualities, it provides habitat for game and other forms of wildlife.

Figure 4.4

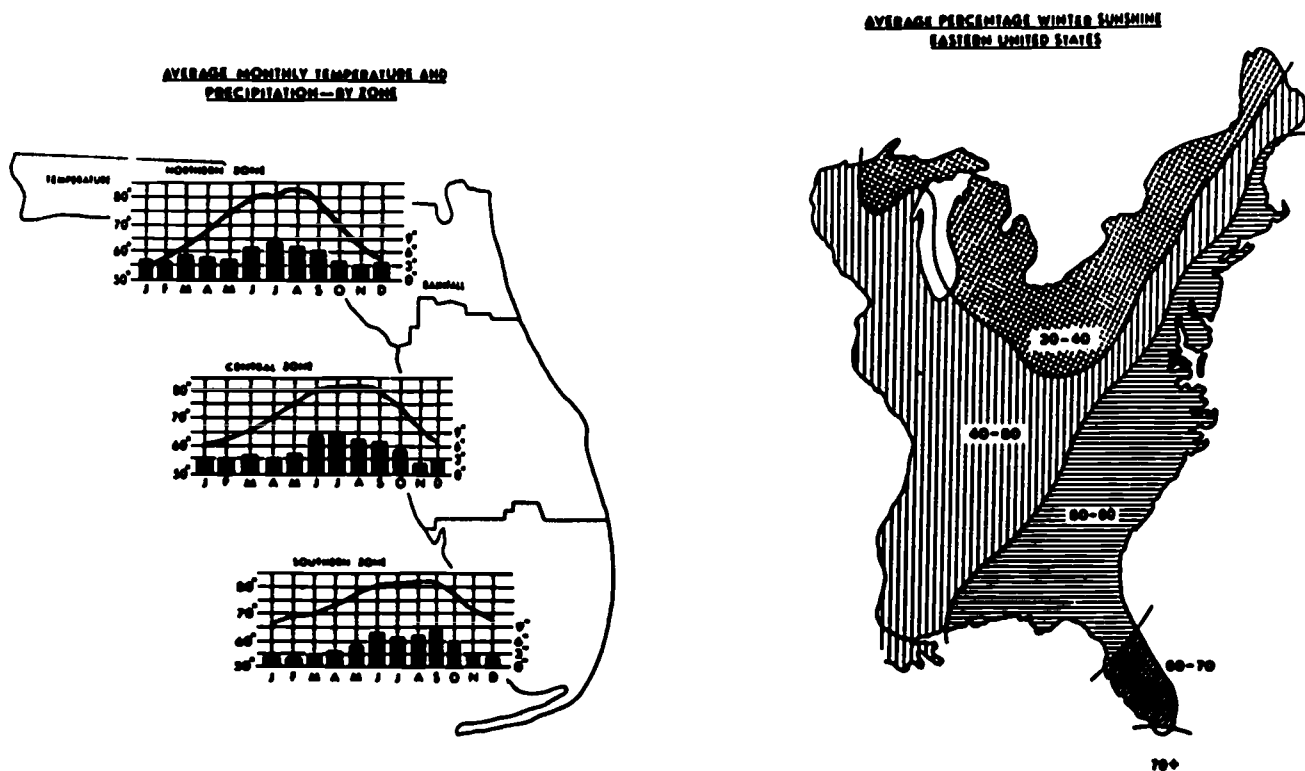


Climate. Southernmost of the mainland states, Florida enjoys a mild year-round climate, ranging from temperate in the north to sub-tropical, and even tropical, in the south. Florida's location is the primary influence on the climate, but the proximity of the sea and the vast expanses of inland water surface also have a moderating effect. Most of the state enjoys a long, warm summer, relatively little seasonal transition and a short, mild winter. The average temperature range permits outdoor activities throughout the year in any part of the

state (See Figure 4.5).

In addition to moderate temperatures, Florida also has abundant rainfall (See Figure 4.5). Because of its patterns of occurrence, this rainfall is not a major hindrance to outdoor recreation participation. Most of the rain is in the form of summer showers of short duration, and these are followed by sunshine and cloudless skies. In the winter months, when sunshine is so beneficial to outdoor activity, Florida enjoys the greatest percentage of total possible sunshine (See Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5



Animal life. Florida's wildlife is as varied as the habitat conditions which support it. Species range from those which characterize most of the southeastern United States to some, such as the manatee and the flamingo, which are virtually unknown elsewhere in this part of the country. Among the most popular game species are white-tailed deer, turkey, squirrel, quail, dove and waterfowl. Birdlife is especially abundant and varied in Florida, and provides a major attraction for outdoor enthusiasts. Fish, both freshwater and saltwater, are exceptionally important in Florida. In addition to numerous gamefish species, other aquatic wildlife forms — such as shellfish, crabs, frogs and the like — also contribute to outdoor recreation.

History and prehistory. There is evidence that man inhabited Florida as much as ten thousand years ago. Prehistoric cultures thrived in this hospitable area, and left behind much evidence of their crude way of life to become a source of wonder and curiosity for modern man. Then, barely twenty years after the first voyage of Columbus, Florida was opened up to the Western World by Spanish discovery. Thus, in 1513, began four and one-half centuries of exploration, colonization, settlement and development — by Spanish, French, British and Americans — which constitutes Florida's long and colorful history. Although Florida was not one of the thirteen original colonies, still the state is rich in historical resources which provide opportunity for one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation (See Figure 4.6).

Population and economy. Florida today is one of the most prosperous states in the nation. Its expanding econ-

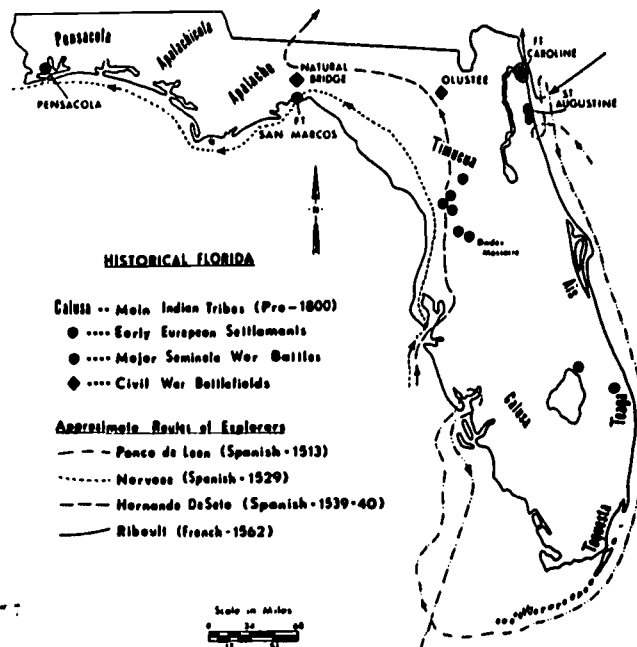


Figure 4.6

omy is soundly based on tourism, agriculture and forestry, with manufacturing and commerce increasing in importance daily. This economy supports a population of over 6½ million, 65 percent of which was born outside the state. The population is becoming increasingly urban, with more than 70 percent living in cities at this time and the majority living along the coasts (See Figures 4.7 and 4.8). The average Floridian of today enjoys a relatively high level of living which, among other things, affords him ample opportunity for outdoor recreation (See Figure 4.9).

A claim to the title of the recreation state may be fully justified on the basis of Florida's environment. Additionally, the state has done much to enhance this natural suitability. Thousands of outdoor recreational areas, both public and private, have been developed and made available to every part of the state through an expanding highway system (See Figure 4.10).

But Florida's phenomenal growth during recent years has been such as to make it a difficult task to stay abreast-

of its outdoor recreational needs. This problem, and how to overcome it, must receive an increasing share of public attention in the years ahead. As the problem is contemplated, one important point must be borne constantly in mind: regardless of their present quality and

abundance, Florida's outdoor recreational resources are relatively fixed and subject to continuing depreciation; thus, the success with which the future outdoor recreational demand is met will depend on the manner in which those resources are used.

Figure 4.7

FLORIDA'S POPULATION

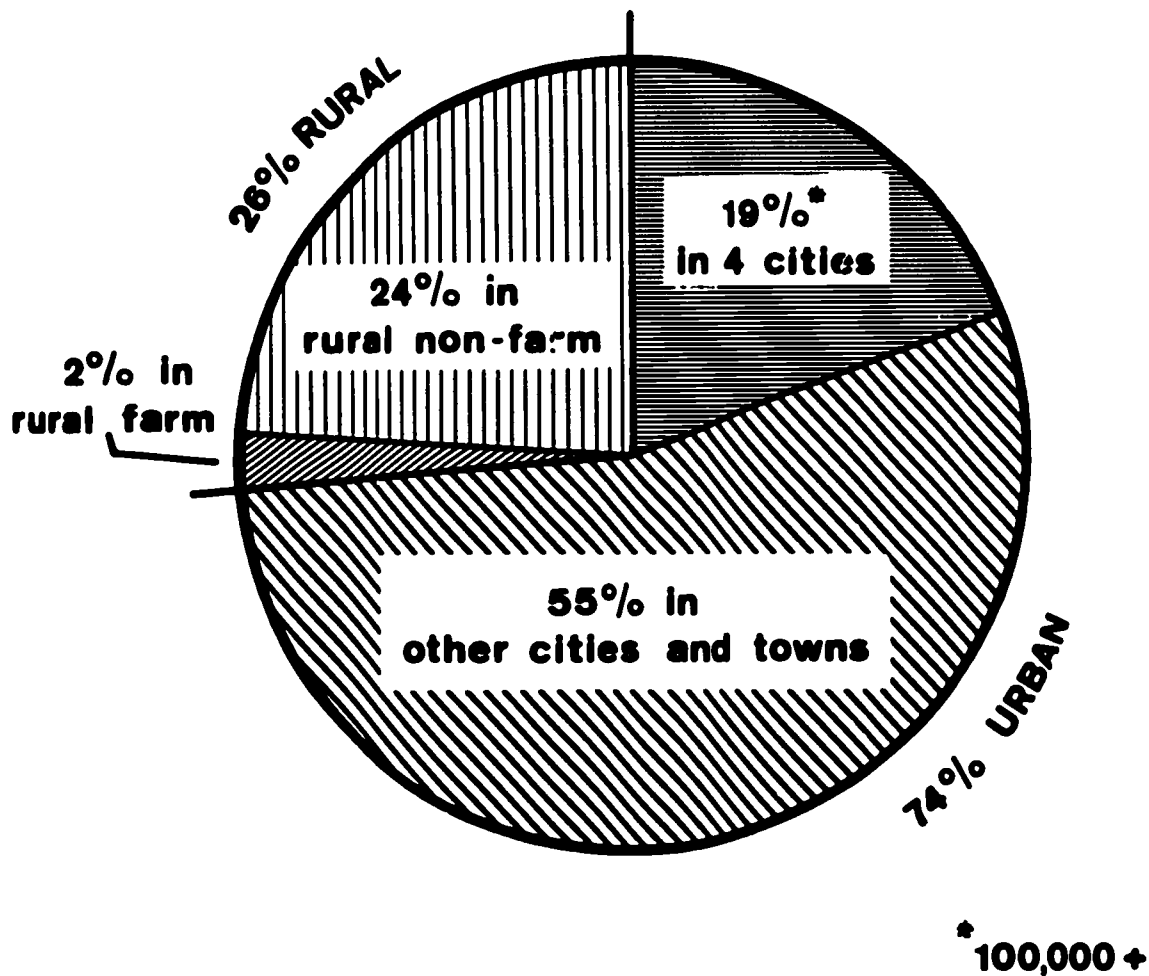


Figure 4.8

**POPULATION
COUNTIES IN EXCESS OF 10,000
1970**

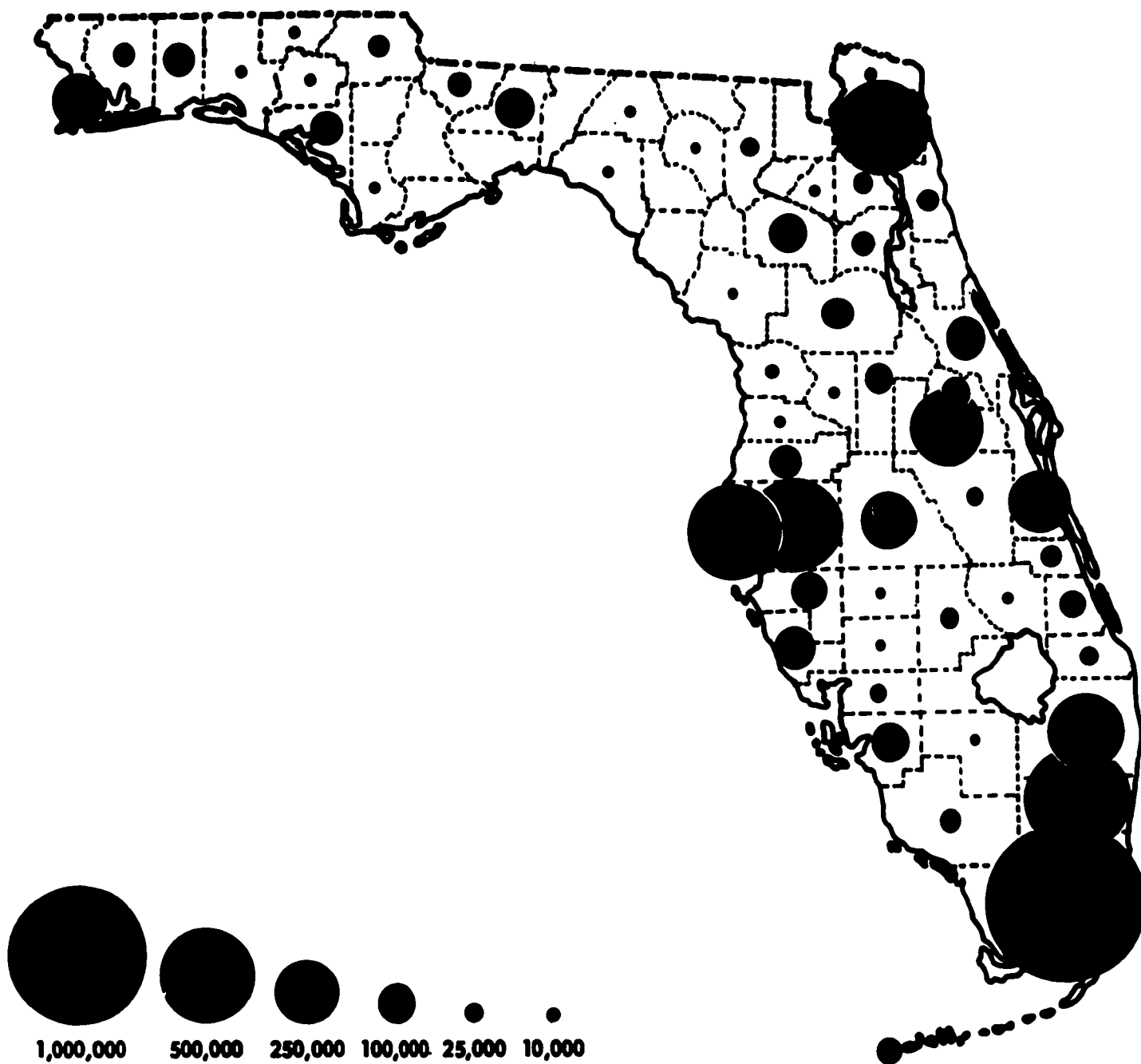
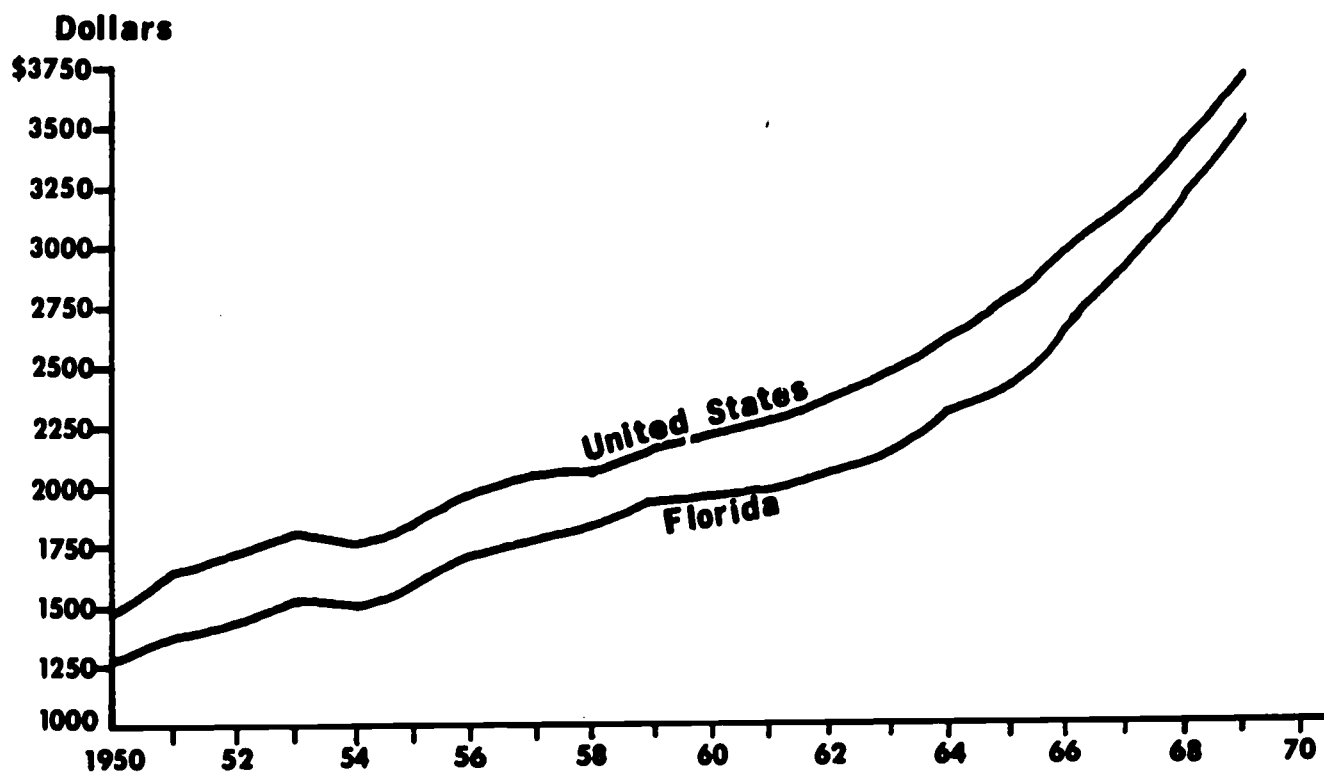


Figure 4.9

RESIDENT PER CAPITA INCOME



TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION

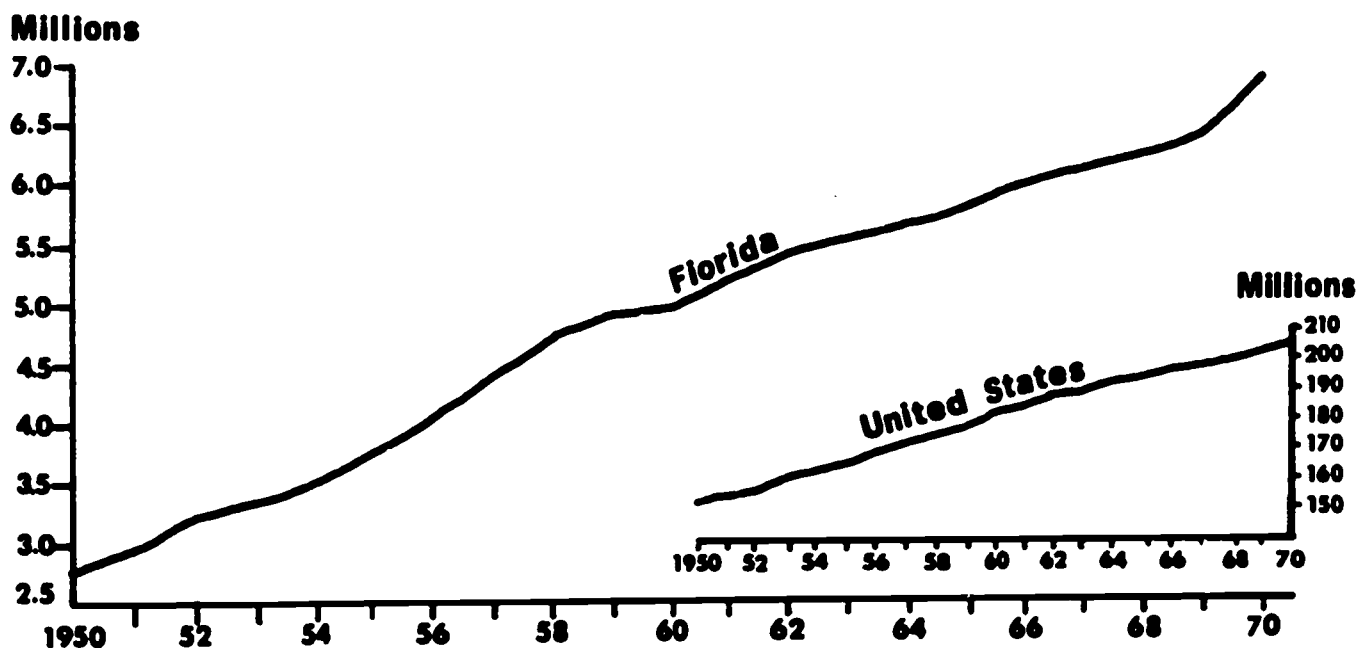
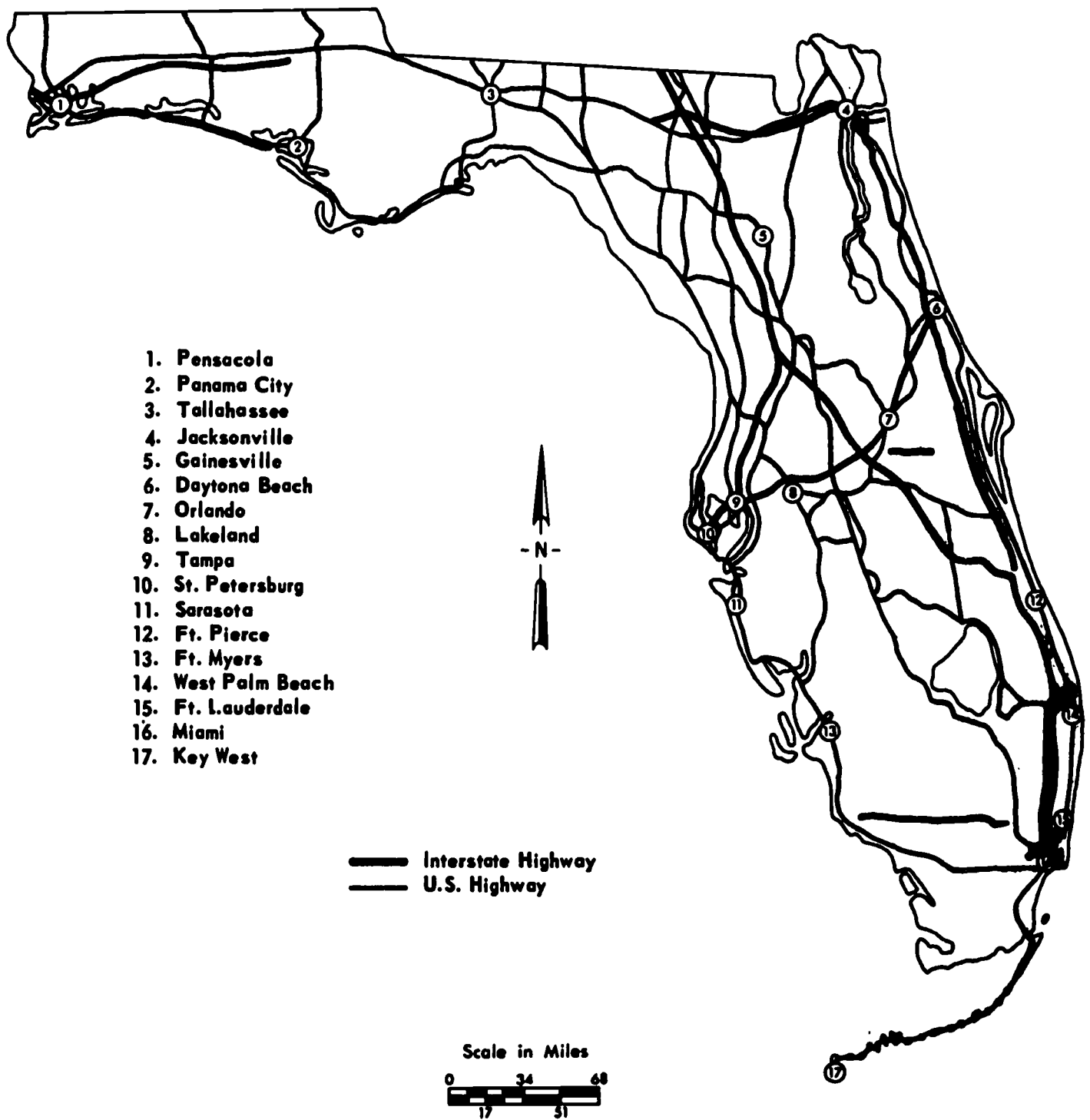


Figure 4.10

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY HIGHWAYS AND CENTERS OF URBAN POPULATION



Outdoor Recreational Resource Elements

Florida's environment is exceptionally well-suited for a variety of resource-based types of outdoor recreation. For the purpose of this plan, these environmental resources have been broken down into nine specific categories:

- Land (space)
- Water area
- Shoreline
- Beach
- Natural scenery
- Wildlife habitat
- Wilderness
- Natural features
- Historical and archaeological features

These categories are described as follows:

Land area. Florida has some 54,136 square miles of land area of which 47,997 square miles are classified as all-weather upland. The remainder is wet prairies, freshwater marshes or frequently inundated floodplain (See Figure 4.2).

Water area. Florida's water area totals about 13,200 square miles of off-shore area, 2,400 square miles of sheltered salt water within bays, sounds and estuaries. There are 7,712 inventoried lakes, 5,815 of which have been named, and these have a combined surface area of 3,258 square miles. Of these measured lakes, 611 are larger than 150 acres, and 5,204 measure between ten and 149 acres. Additionally, Florida is laced with 1,691 rivers and streams, with a combined length of 11,876 miles, and

has the nation's largest collection of major springs.

Shoreline. Florida has a detailed tidal shoreline of some 8,426 miles. This includes all bays, inlets, estuaries and all coastal islands. Its general shoreline is about 1,197 miles long consisting primarily of sand beaches, mangrove swamps and coastal marshes (See Figure 4.11). The shoreline of Florida's freshwater lakes is almost incalculable in length, and varies extensively from sloping sand beaches to low marshes and swamps. The rivers and streams give Florida an additional 24,000 miles of shoreline.

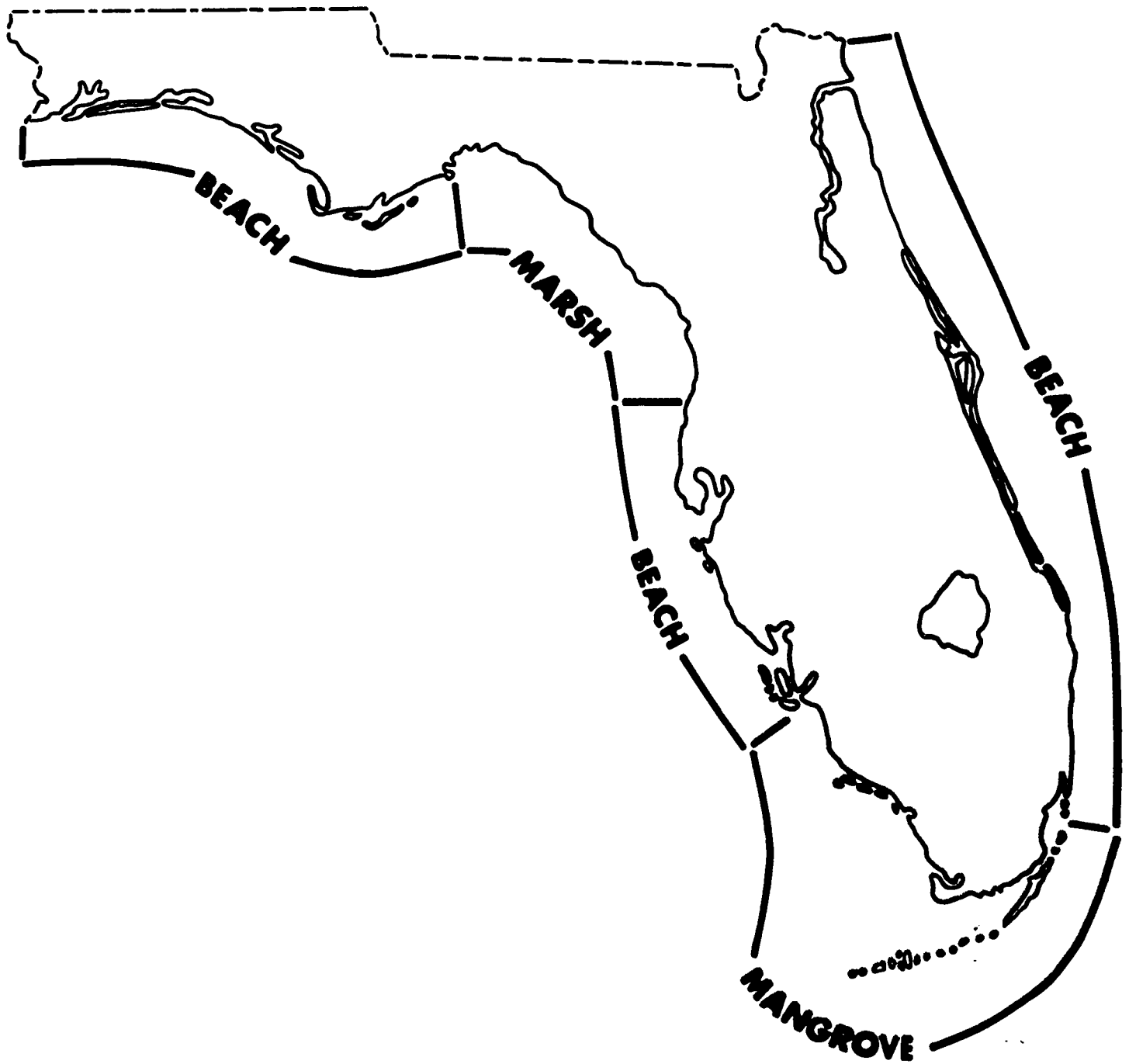
Beach. Of Florida's general tidal shoreline, about 750 miles are true, high energy beaches suitable for beach activities, and in areas of highest energy, suitable for surfing. This beach area is divided almost equally between the Atlantic and Gulf shorelines (See Figure 4.11). There too are many other beach areas on the bays and larger lakes.

Natural scenery. Any part of the natural landscape which provides visual gratification to the beholder may be called natural scenery. Since natural scenery is measured subjectively through the eyes of the beholder, it cannot be measured in quantitative terms. It must suffice to say that natural, or nearly natural scenery is still abundant throughout most of Florida but in an ever diminishing amount.

Wildlife habitat. Most of Florida's land and water areas provide habitat for some species of wildlife important to outdoor recreation. It is important to realize, however, that geological and biological conditions combine to create wildlife habitat. Habitat may be either

Figure 4.11

GENERALIZED SHORELINE TYPES IN FLORIDA



land or water or a combination of both, but it requires a favorable balance of all ecological factors. Some land and some water is barren of wildlife that is of benefit to outdoor recreation. The distribution of principal habitat areas for the most popular wildlife species is shown in figures 4.12 and 4.13. Most of the water area in and around Florida provides habitat for a large variety of game fish and other species. In general, habitat conditions in Florida may be regarded as both diverse and extensive, providing abundant opportunity for wildlife propagation.

Wilderness. There are few areas left in Florida that would qualify as true wilderness areas. For the purpose of the plan, wilderness areas have been defined as those areas at least five miles from the nearest paved road and still relatively unmarked by the progress of mankind. According to this criterion, there are roughly 6,500 square miles of wilderness area, or approximately 12 percent of Florida's total surface area (See Figure 4.14).

Natural features. Because of Florida's geological origin and resulting land forms, the natural features of this state are subtle in character. There are no mountain peaks, volcano craters, geysers or broad canyons. Florida is blessed with 18 major springs flowing more than 100 cubic feet of crystal clear water per second. There are also warm mineral springs unique to the southeast. Florida's Everglades, coral reefs and several of the coastal islands qualify as natural features of specific interest (See Figure 4.15).

Historical and archaeological features. The physical remains of ten thousand years of pre-history and four

centuries of recorded history in Florida are extensive. Unfortunately, they do not lend themselves to complete inventory and classification. Work is now in progress to develop a more systematic appraisal of these resources as a factor in the total outdoor recreation program.

Statistical summary of resource elements. The following statistical recapitulation will serve as a useful summary of those outdoor recreational resource elements that lend themselves to specific quantitative terms. For the remaining resource elements, a notation of "no quantitative expression" will have to suffice until some serviceable means for quantification is devised.

Land Area

Total land area (acres)	34,647,040
All-weather upland (acres)	30,905,453
Marsh and wetland (acres)	3,741,587

Water Area

Total water area (acres)	5,760,594
Freshwater area (acres)	2,964,000
Inland saltwater area (acres)	765,234
Offshore water area (to horizon) (acres)	2,031,360

Shoreline

General shoreline (miles)	1,197
Beach (miles)	663
Mangrove (miles)	96
Marsh (miles)	438
Detailed tidal shoreline (miles)	8,426
River and stream shoreline (miles)	23,752
(Freshwater lake shoreline not quantified)	

Beach

Total high energy (miles)	663
(Low energy beach not quantified)	

Natural Scenery

No quantitative expression

Figure 4.12

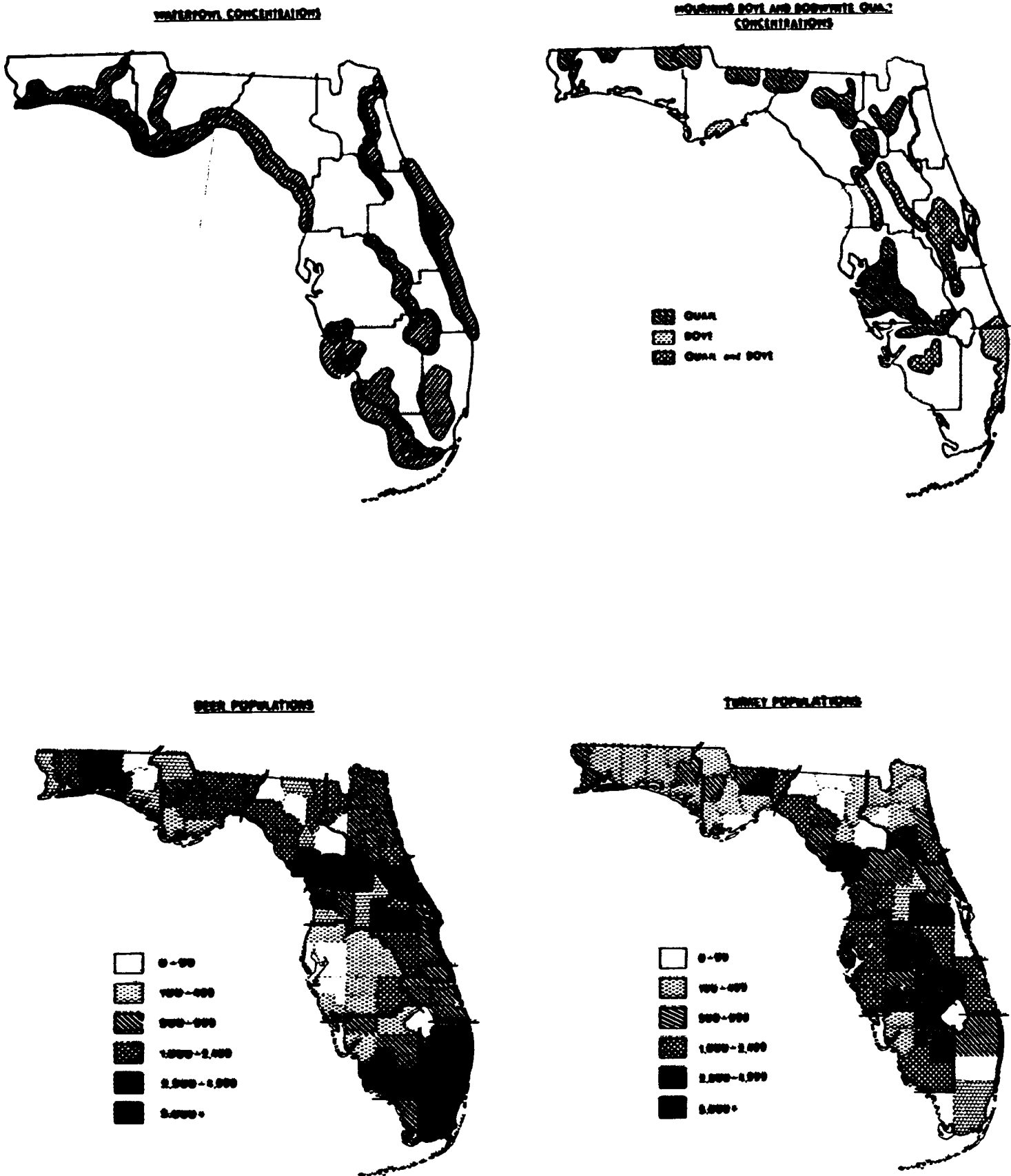
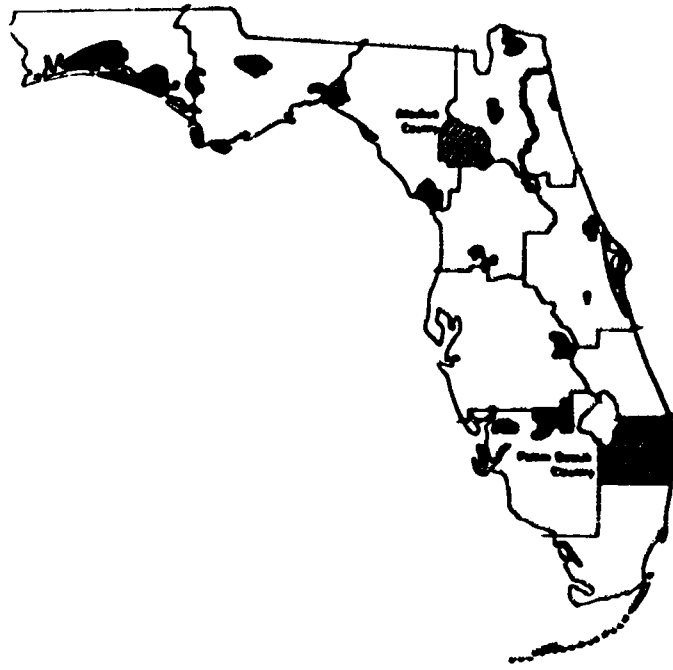
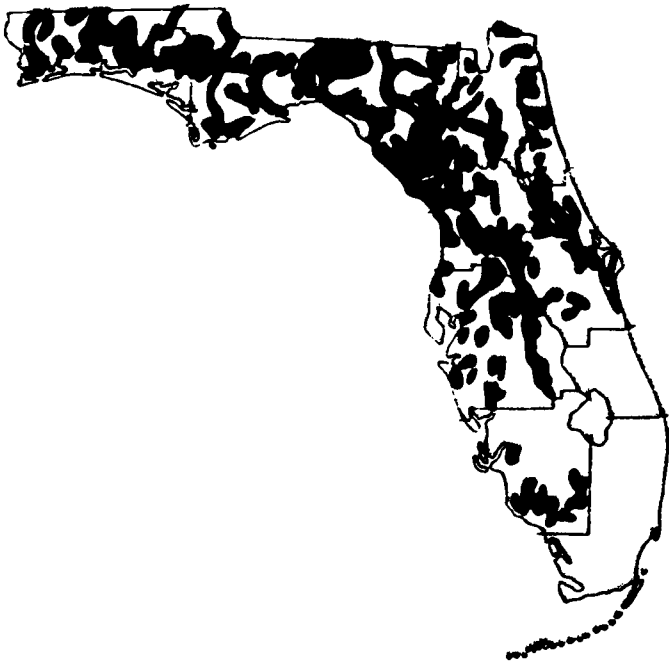


Figure 4.13

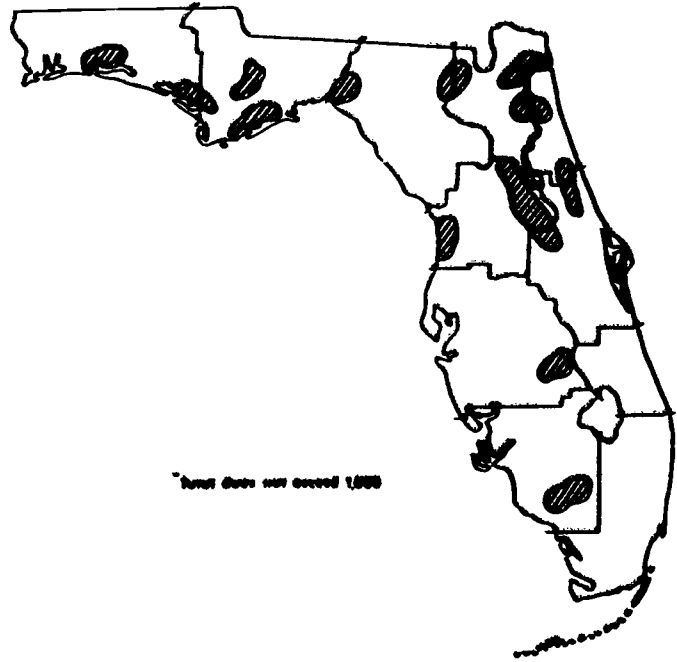
MANAGEMENT AREAS AND COUNTIES
WHERE WILD TOGS ARE CLASSIFIED AS RARE ANIMALS



GREY SQUIRREL CONCENTRATIONS



BLACK BEAR CONCENTRATIONS*



*Total does not exceed 1,000

Figure 4.14

REMOTE AREAS IN FLORIDA

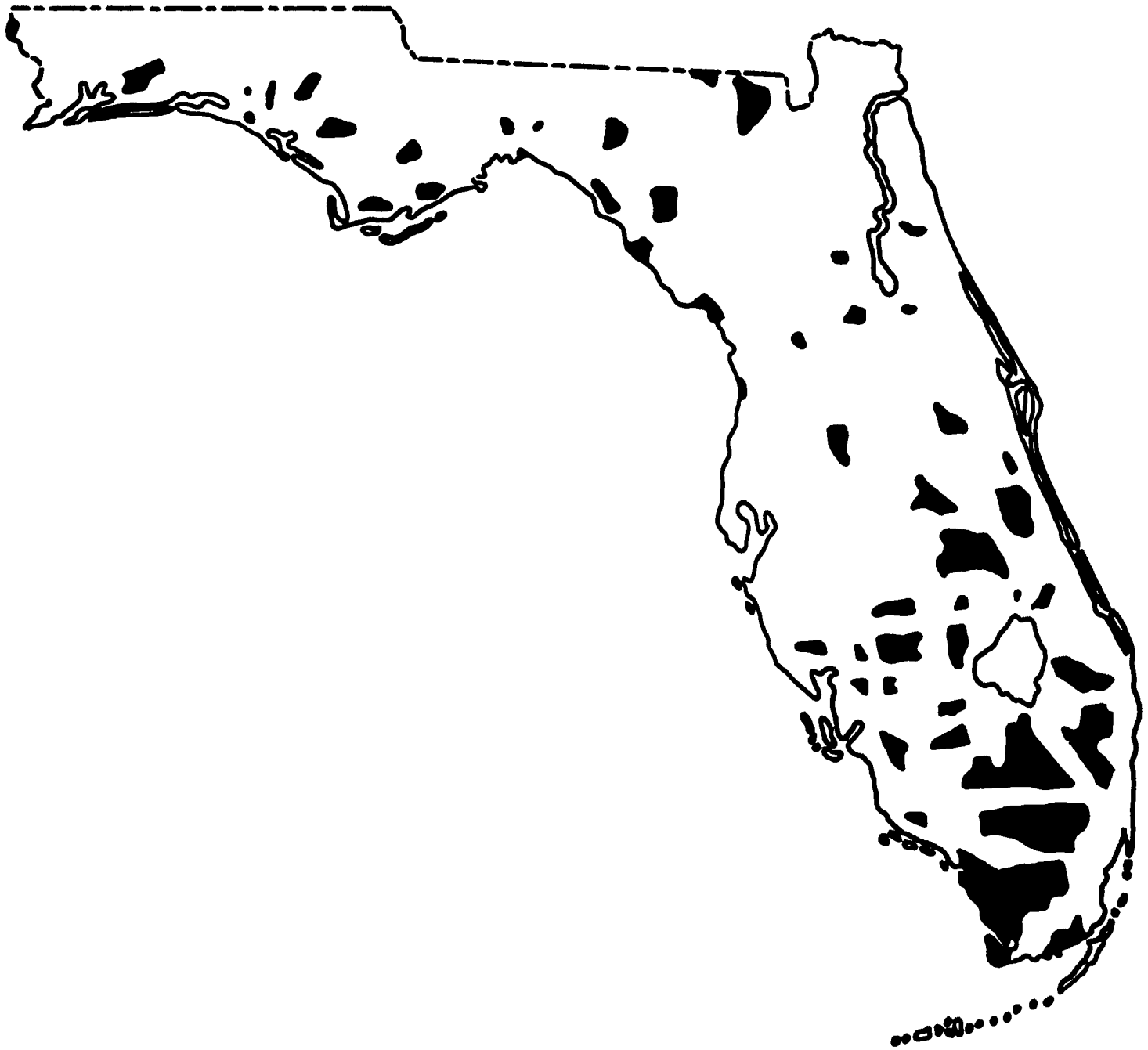
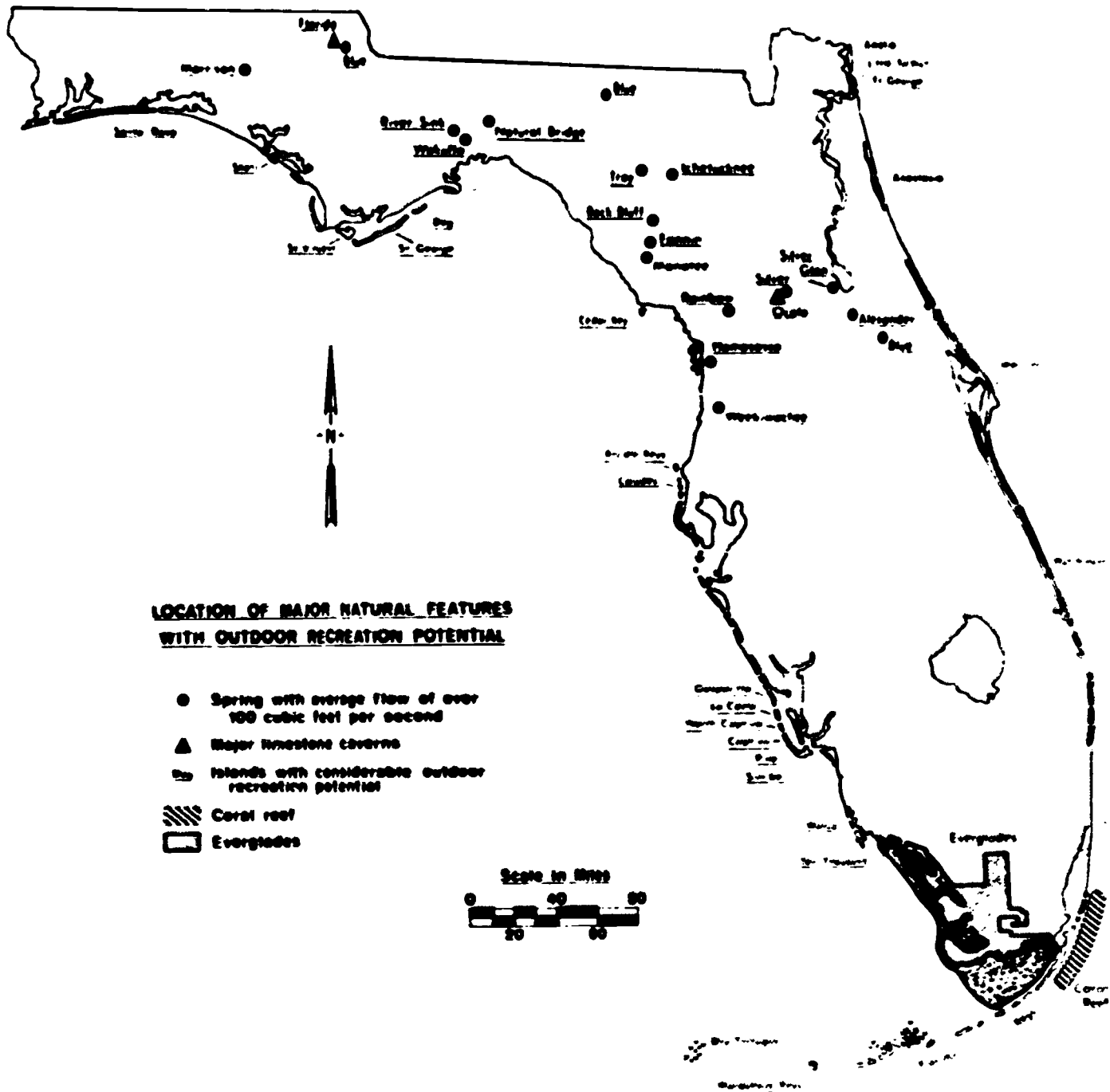


Figure 4.15



Wildlife Habitat	
Forest or woodland habitat (acres)	21,015,879
Farm habitat (acres)	7,770,000
Marsh or wetland habitat (acres)	3,741,587
Wilderness	
Remote area (acres)	4,160,000

Natural Features	
Major springs (number)	18
Major islands (number)	22
(Others not quantified)	

Historical and Archaeological Features
No quantitative expression

Resource element - activity relationships. So far, nine specific outdoor recreation resource elements have been identified and credited with the direct support of fifteen separate outdoor recreational activities. The interactions among these resource elements and

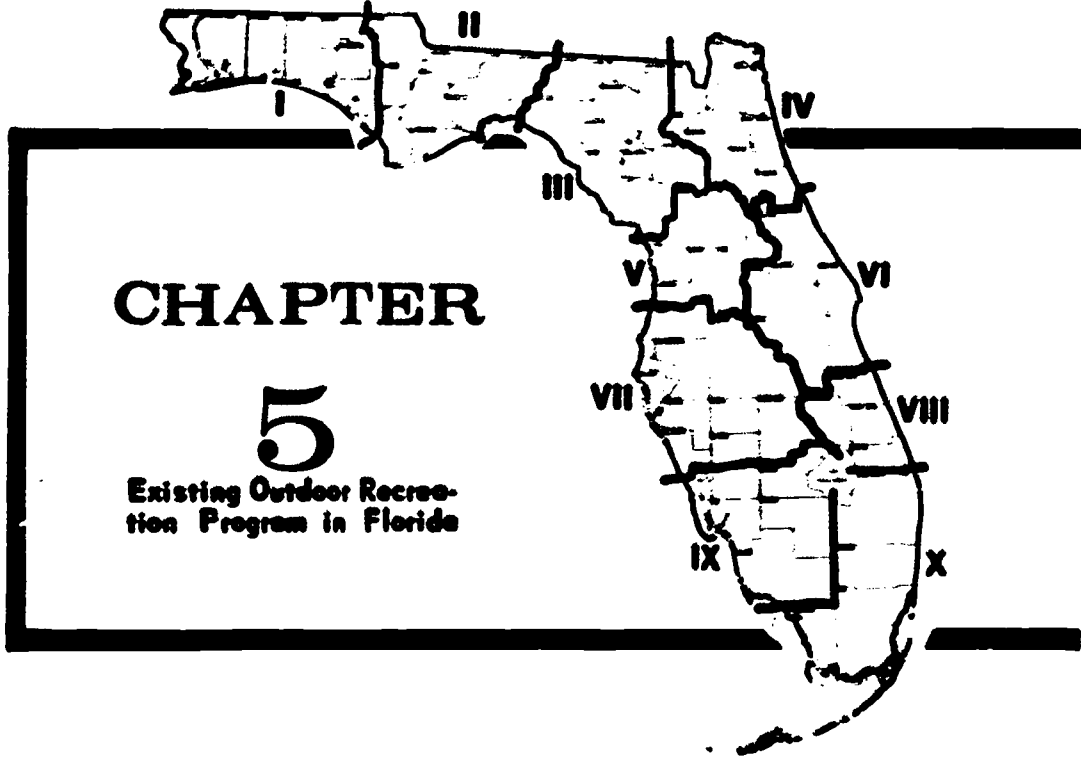
activities are diverse and complex, but certain consistent patterns of support and dependency may be noted. Figure 4.16 attempts to portray graphically the most significant relationships between the supporting resource elements and the dependent outdoor recreational activities.

Figure 4.16

NECESSARY AND DESIRABLE RESOURCES FOR OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

	Land area	Water area	Shore-line	Beach	Natural Scenery	Wildlife habitat	Wilderness	Natural features	Hist/Arch features
Beach Activities				X					
Boating		X	O						
Camping	X				O		O		
Cycling	X				O				
Fishing			O			O			
Hiking	X				O		O		
Horseback riding	X				O				
Hunting						X			
Natural scenery appreciation					X			O	
Nature study					O	X	O	O	
Picnicking	X				O				
Surfing		X		X	O				
Swimming		X	O	O					
Visiting historical and archaeological sites									X
Water skiing		X	O						

X Necessary
O Desirable



CHAPTER V

Existing Outdoor Recreation Programs In Florida

INTRODUCTION

Through the years, a great number and variety of outdoor recreation programs have developed in Florida in response to an ever-growing and ever-changing public outdoor recreation demand. Although this demand has been served through private as well as public efforts, most of the formal programs as such have been instituted by governments at one level or another. The state and federal governments have been extensively involved in recent years, and practically every county and municipality in the state conducts some outdoor recreation program measures of its own. Many of these diverse programs have evolved out of expediency rather than careful design, and the result has been much duplication and overlap. Fortunately, however, most of the legitimate outdoor recreation needs of the state are being met in some fashion by this hodgepodge of governmental programs.

It is important to note that the major outdoor recreation programs carried out at both the state and the federal levels are basically similar and have essentially the same objectives. Each of these two levels of government has a number of programs involved in the direct provision of resource-based outdoor recreation — through parks, forests and wild-

life areas — and other programs which contribute indirectly to outdoor recreation — either by making resources available for management by others, or by rendering technical and other services to functionaries directly involved in outdoor recreation programming. Both of these principal types of programs serve valuable purposes, and together they insure that most opportunities for public outdoor recreational development receive high level government attention.

While the state and federal programs are primarily concerned with establishing and operating outdoor recreation areas of state and national significance, respectively, county and municipal programs are generally aimed at meeting local needs. Local programs usually concentrate on user-oriented types of outdoor recreation rather than resource-based and place considerably more emphasis on the activity and participant aspects of programming than do the state and federal governments. There are also in Florida several regional programs dealing with outdoor recreation, largely as an adjunct or by-product of other resource management responsibilities.

To provide for effective program balance and the best overall supply of

public outdoor recreation opportunity, the state, in the pivotal position it occupies, must fully understand the nature and purpose of each of the on-going programs and seek coordination and re-orientation where necessary. In this chapter, the background of outdoor recreation programming at the state level is summarized and each of the major state and federal programs dealing with outdoor recreation is briefly discussed. Local government programs are discussed as general groups, by regional districts, counties and municipalities, rather than individually. The final section of the chapter deals with established measures to provide coordination and overall guidance to the multiplicity of outdoor recreation programs existing in Florida at this time.

Background of State Outdoor Recreation Programming in Florida

Individual agency efforts. Florida's state government was relatively late in involving itself in outdoor recreation programs, primarily because the demand for such activity was satisfied for a long time by privately owned lands and resources. Until the boom period following World War II, Florida was still largely a sparsely settled and little developed frontier, with vast expanses of private land open to unquestioned use by the public. Under such conditions of variety and abundance, there seemed little urgency for Florida's government to undertake any program of land acquisition, development and management for public outdoor recreation purposes.

By degrees, however, it became apparent that Florida's frontier days were passing and that the state was destined to undergo great changes. The realization dawned that something had to be done if any of natural Florida was to be preserved for future enjoyment. In the late 1920's and the 1930's, through the efforts of a few forward-looking individuals, the state government was successful in taking the first really significant steps on the long road toward effective natural resources management. In 1925, a department of game and freshwater fish was established, followed shortly thereafter by a forest service, in 1927. In the 1930's, with a major impetus being provided by the federal Civilian Conservation Corps program, the first real state parks were acquired and placed under the jurisdiction of the Florida Forest Service. Not until 1949, however, was a separate agency created for the exclusive purpose of developing a state park system.

Coordinated inter-agency efforts. By the mid-1950's, Florida was fortunate in having effectively functioning programs in a number of natural resource areas contributing to outdoor recreation. Each of these programs was largely autonomous, however, and quite often was carried on with no particular regard for other programs of a related nature. It was soon recognized by the professional agency administrators that effective coordination among their several programs would result in greater benefit for all.

Early in 1957, with outdoor recreation serving as a catalyst, these agencies brought themselves together into an informal "inter-agency coordinating committee", and the first of a number of sporadic conferences was held that year.

The immediate focal point of the inter-agency activity was the recreational development of the vast water conservation areas in the Everglades. The Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, a regional agency, and the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission provided the initiative in this instance, and soon enlisted the cooperation of the then existing Florida Development Commission, the state universities and several other agencies. This experiment suggested other opportunities for constructive cooperation. Not long afterward, the agencies organized, elected a chairman, obtained the sanction of the Governor and began a series of conferences that lasted the next four years.

While the inter-agency committee firmly voiced its interest in all natural resource matters, the recurrent theme of its activities was outdoor recreation. This was one area in which the respective programs all overlapped, and yet which belonged jurisdictionally to no single agency. It provided the logical focal point for inter-agency coordination and, as a result, outdoor recreation as a legitimate aspect of natural resources administration in Florida became an established reality.

In 1961, the informal inter-agency coordinating committee was replaced by a formal Governor's Committee on Recreational Development, established by executive act of the Governor. Thus, by inclusion in the Committee name, recreation was officially recognized as the primary area of responsibility for the inter-agency body. With an official status, the Committee was able at last to undertake specific program objectives. One of these was conducting a detailed study of Florida's outdoor recreation needs and the formulation of concrete

recommendations for early legislative attention. The study was made and a report submitted to the 1963 Legislature, calling for an improved functional arrangement for outdoor recreation programming and broader financing for land acquisition and development.

Out of these recommendations, culminating years of administrative evolution, came the Florida Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Act of 1963. This Act created the Florida Outdoor Recreational Development Council, a Cabinet-level agency responsible for planning and coordinating the implementation of a comprehensive outdoor recreation program for Florida. The act also provided formal administrative machinery for coordination of all state agency programs concerned with outdoor recreation, and set up a special Land Acquisition Trust Fund to finance outdoor recreation land acquisition and development. The 1969 Legislature, through governmental reorganization, transferred the Council and its functions to the newly organized Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks. The Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Act, as amended by the 1967 Legislature, (See Chapter 375, Florida Statutes - Addendum 2) still provided the basic guidance for the state's outdoor recreation programming.

Land acquisition: a measure of past accomplishments. It is impossible to determine in retrospect how successful Florida's outdoor recreation programs have been in meeting the public demand over years past. Certainly a great deal of outdoor recreational opportunity has been provided and utilized by the people of Florida. For present purposes, however, the most important results of past pro-

grams can be measured by the amount of outdoor recreation lands acquired and the number of outdoor recreational areas established.

Prior to the 1963 Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Act, land acquisition was carried on by several different state agencies independently to meet their individual needs. Most of the lands usable for outdoor recreation purposes were acquired for state parks, state forests and state game management areas. Especially where state park acquisition was concerned, there was a general lack of comprehensive planning and the areas acquired represented no systematic pattern of state park development. Many of the areas were acquired through donation or transfer from other public bodies at only token cost. In the case of state forests and state game management areas — which were not primarily intended for direct outdoor recreational use — the lands were generally of such location and physical character that only a very small acquisition cost was involved. The overall result of these somewhat random land acquisition efforts was the accumulation of a considerable amount of acreage at a relatively small total cost.

After 1963, the land acquisition for outdoor recreation purposes was handled primarily by the Outdoor Recreational Development Council and after 1969, by the Division of Recreation and Parks. Acquisition efforts were placed on a more systematic basis with the intent of filling the most critical deficiencies in the statewide outdoor recreation program. The deliberate seeking out and acquisition of prime tracts of land close to the metropolitan centers of the state, combined with a steady increase in real estate values, generally resulted in a drastically higher unit cost for lands acquired during the period 1963-1970. This experience is indicative of a serious land availability/cost situation which can be expected to be permanent in Florida.

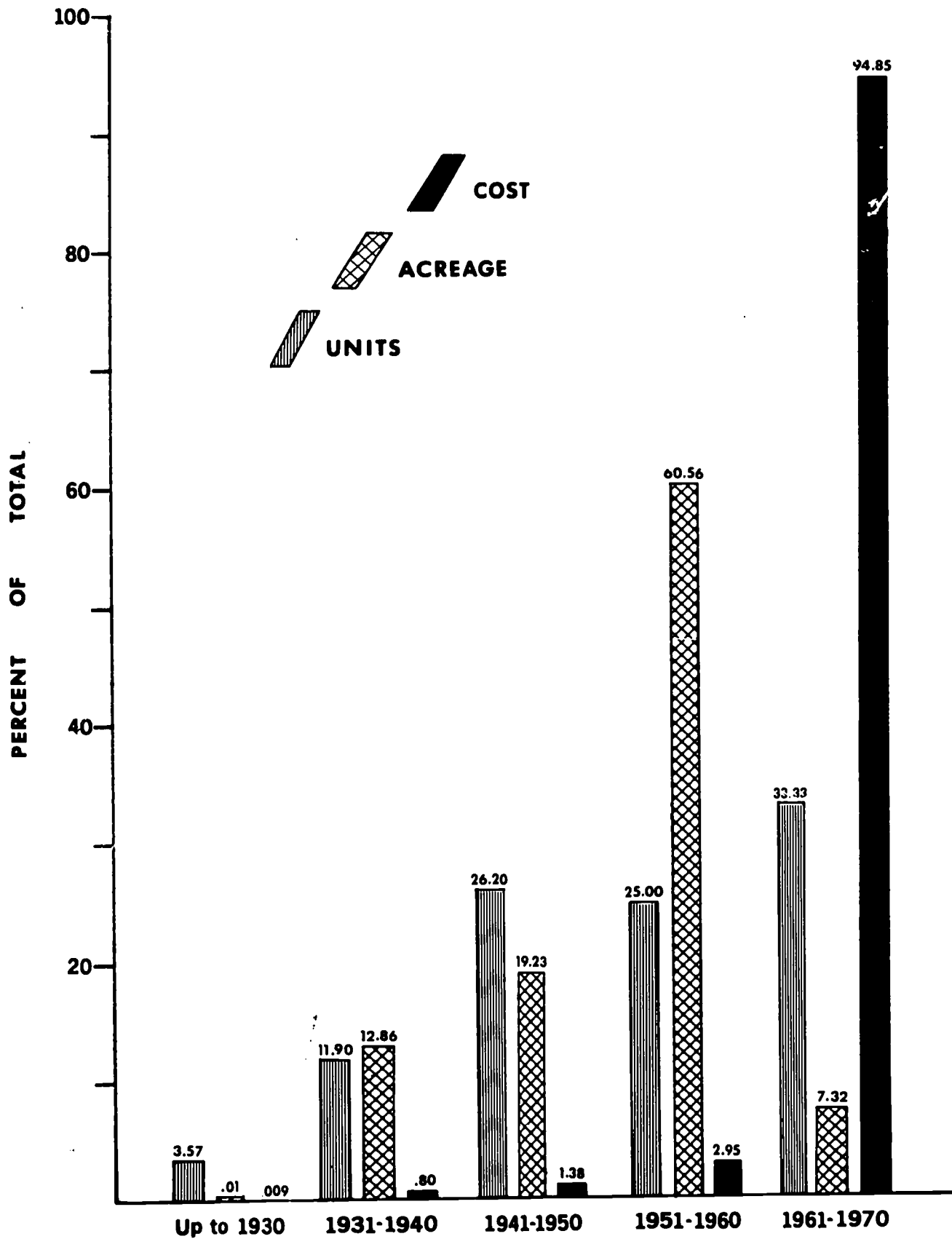
To portray the tangible accomplishments of Florida's outdoor recreation programs to date, Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show land acquisition and the establishment of new administrative units by decades. As a matter of information, the actual monetary outlay for land acquisition is also indicated. Details of specific areas acquired are contained in a later chapter on outdoor recreation supply.

Table 5.1

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FLORIDA'S OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAM			
Combined State Totals			
	No. of units	Acreage	Acquisition costs
Up to and including 1930	3	92	\$ 2,000
1931-1940	10	75,856	244,232
1941-1950	22	113,404	421,704
1951-1960	21	357,179	897,671
1961-1970	28	43,173	28,835,996
Total	84	589,704	\$30,401,603

Figure 5.1

COMBINED STATE TOTALS OF THE
NUMBER OF UNITS, ACREAGE, AND ACQUISITION COSTS
EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE



EXISTING STATE AGENCY PROGRAMS

Department of Natural Resources. The Department of Natural Resources is charged with the administration, supervision, development and conservation of the natural resources of the state. The following divisions have been established to carry out this charge:

- (1) Division of Recreation and Parks
- (2) Division of Marine Resources
- (3) Division of Interior Resources
- (4) Division of Environmental Research and Protection
- (5) Division of Administrative Services

The 1970 Legislature of the State of Florida created the Florida Environmental Inventory Council in an advisory capacity to the Department of Natural Resources. In addition, the Coastal Coordinating Council was also created and placed within the Department of Natural Resources.

Division of Recreation and Parks - The Division of Recreation and Parks is charged with the responsibility of acquiring, developing and operating state parks and recreation areas. In addition, the division is responsible for the development and execution of a comprehensive multi-purpose recreation program for Florida. By virtue of this responsibility, the Division administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program, a state financial assistance program; prepares the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; offers technical coordination and support to the state

agencies related to outdoor recreational projects and problems; and is considered to be the "recreational arm" of state government.

Additionally, the 1969 Legislature, recognizing the need for more coordination between state and local planning efforts, contemplated the creation of a bureau of recreational services. When staffed, such a bureau will: provide assistance to the Department of Community Affairs and to local governing units, concerning the promotion, organization and administration of local recreation systems, and the planning and design of local recreational areas and facilities; assist in recruiting, training and placing of recreational personnel; sponsor and promote recreation institutes, workshops, seminars and conferences throughout the state; cooperate with state and federal agencies, private organizations and commercial and industrial interests in the promotion of a state recreation program; and will coordinate recreational functions and facilities of flood control and water management districts.

Under the provisions of the Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Act of 1963, it is the responsibility of the Division of Recreation and Parks to acquire land and water areas to be developed and used for outdoor recreational purposes. Since its creation, this Division has carried out some 127 outdoor recreational projects at a total cost of over \$37 million dollars. More than 29,300 acres of land have been acquired for recreational purposes, mostly in areas of critical need.

Florida today has an extensive system of state parks and historic me-

morials, which provides a wide range of public outdoor recreational opportunities. The first real state parks were established in 1935, and their number has increased steadily through the years to a total of 92 different areas today, comprised of some 195,407 acres, of which 75,205 acres are in the nation's only underwater state park, John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Scattered throughout the state and ranging in size and character, state parks provide the backbone of Florida's outdoor recreation system. Each is or will be appropriately developed and staffed to take maximum advantage of the potential offered by each site. The popularity of Florida's state parks is evidenced by the total number of annual visitors, which exceeded eight million in 1970. This represents an increase of over 600,000 visitors (eight percent) over the previous year.

Division of Marine Resources -
The Division of Marine Resources contributes to outdoor recreation by helping to preserve and protect Florida's vast saltwater sport fisheries and beaches from physical deterioration, and by insuring their suitability for recreational use.

The 1970 session of the Florida Legislature enacted into law Chapter 70-244 of the Florida Statutes, commonly called the "oil spill bill," which charged this Division with the prevention, clean-up and containment of oil spills along Florida's coast, and the licensing of all terminal facilities in the state. The Act also charged this Division with the coordination of all state agencies and local governments relating to oil spills.

In addition, to insure safe boating practices, safety patrol officers en-

force boating safety laws and educate the public on boating safety.

Division of Interior Resources -
The Division of Interior Resources is charged with the general powers and responsibilities to conserve and develop the water, waterways, and geological resources of the state, which are so valuable for outdoor recreational purposes. Programs include the coordination and enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to water resources, and comprehensive planning for the development of a state-wide system of commercial and recreational waterways.

In addition, the Division coordinates state participation in federal, regional, and local water, waterways and geological resources management.

Coastal Coordinating Council -
Under Chapter 70-259, Florida Statutes, the Coastal Coordinating Council within the Department of Natural Resources was established July 1, 1970. The Council is responsible for developing a comprehensive state plan for the protection, development and zoning of the coastal zone of Florida. A part of the development of this plan will include land use studies of tourism and recreational uses. In order to optimize the use of recreational potentials, coastal zone plans and programs will include providing for open space within the urbanized areas, preserving unspoiled areas, encouraging the expansion of cultural, historical and educational facilities and reducing the degradation of beaches and coastal waters.

Florida Environmental Inventory Council - This council, also under the Department of Natural Resources, was created to advise the Department in

the development of an inventory of Florida's environment and natural resources, for purposes of identification and classification, including a statement of specific present use or uses of each of the natural resources and the environmental factors affected by these uses.

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services – Division of Forestry. Florida's state forest system, consisting of four areas and more than 300,000 acres, provides abundant opportunity for many popular outdoor recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking and nature study. The recreational potential of these public forests is recognized and being developed by the Division of Forestry. The Division is also systematically developing the recreational potential of its scattered forest fire towersites. Thirty sites have been selected for development, and work has already been completed on five of these. The Division of Forestry is also helping to develop and maintain outdoor recreational areas for public use on forest lands and other private timber holdings.

Department of Transportation. The various transportation modes are highly important to Florida's outdoor recreation program as evidenced by the fact that 17.2 million tourists came to Florida by automobile during 1969, of which a large portion were in pursuit of recreational opportunities. Transportation systems give access to many recreational activities and this has become a factor in the design and development of various systems. Transportation corridor location and design strive to complement and enhance any recreational activity or area, and positive steps are taken to prevent any damage to these areas. The Department encourages any "Multiple-Use or

Joint Use" of transportation corridors and cooperates with all agencies in developing land in the best interest of the public, and especially in the area of recreational potential.

Highways are by far the most extensive transportation system. They provide access to nearly all outdoor recreational sites as well as providing opportunity for pleasure driving. Through selective clearing and highway landscaping, efforts are made to preserve and enhance the scenic beauty of the corridor. The Department also constructs and maintains along its highway systems rest areas, wayside parks and boat ramps for the use of the traveling public, thereby making an important contribution to Florida's outdoor recreation program. The Department today maintains over 300 wayside parks or rest areas and over 100 boat ramps and has a continuing program for the development of additional sites as found appropriate. The Department has also constructed and maintains nine welcome stations near the entrances to the state which are manned by personnel from the Department of Commerce who distribute tourist information.

It is the Department of Transportation's intention to continue and improve its spirit of cooperation with regard to outdoor recreational opportunities. This spirit is illustrated by the fact that an Ecology Advisory Council was created by the Department in 1970.

Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce has the primary responsibility of guiding, stimulating and promoting the growth of the state by attracting industries and tourists to Florida. It promotes and publicizes Florida's outdoor recreation resources and opportunities through an intensive out-of-state advertising campaign. Since

this effort was begun, the number of tourists entering Florida has increased from 5.5 million in 1955, to 23 million in 1970.

Department of Community Affairs. The Department of Community Affairs has a Division of Technical Assistance which provides consultation and guidance and otherwise assists local governments in developing specific outdoor recreation projects and community-oriented outdoor recreation programs.

Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. This board is primarily responsible for the general administration of all state-owned lands and the specific management of all uncommitted lands, including tidal water bottoms and other sovereignty lands. The agency still holds title to almost one-half million acres of upland remaining from some 22 million acres of federal land grants. While it does not provide for any development or on-site management, this agency does cooperate with other state agencies and public bodies in making its lands available for outdoor recreational use as needed. A number of parcels of upland and several large tracts of submerged land have been permanently set aside; by transfer, dedication and lease as aquatic preserves, wilderness areas or wildlife protection and other public outdoor recreational purposes. One of the important functions of this agency is granting of title to submerged lands in tidal water areas. The Trustees have leased many acres of such land to the Department of Natural Resources to be used specifically for outdoor recreational purposes.

Department of State – Division of Archives, History and Records Manage-

ment. The Division of Archives, History and Records Management has the responsibility for preserving and protecting all public records, historic sites and items of historical significance to the state. This Division is the state agency primarily involved in encouraging and promoting the acquisition, preservation, restoration and operation of historic and archaeological sites for public enjoyment.

Department of State – Division of Cultural Affairs. This Division has six programs which provide recreational and educational opportunities to Florida's residents and tourists. Included among its services are museum exhibits, historic structures, guided tours, picnicking, and tent and trailer camping.

Department of Air and Water Pollution Control. This Department is charged by Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, to control and prohibit pollution of air and water and to establish rules and regulations for this purpose. The Department has general supervision and control over all systems of industrial waste treatment, municipal wastewater discharges and the quality of Florida's ground and surface waters. Coordination between this Department, the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Natural Resources, and other appropriate state agencies insures adequate control of Florida's environment.

Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services – Division of Health. The Division of Health is charged by Chapter 381, Florida Statutes, with the supervision and control of all water supply systems, solid waste disposal and treatment of municipal sewage. The

Division works closely with the Department of Air and Water Pollution Control to insure a clean environment for Florida.

Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services - Division of Retardation. The Division of Retardation is responsible for planning, coordinating and implementing various programs for federal, state, local and private agencies for the general welfare of the mentally retarded. This Division leases from the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, two tracts of land to be used as recreation areas for the handicapped.

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. This agency has the management authority for birds, game, freshwater fish, fur-bearing animals, reptiles and

amphibians. The Commission's program is designed to maintain a high level of public hunting and freshwater fishing opportunity in the state. As a part of its program, the Commission administers game management areas and fish management areas around the state, with a combined acreage of over 3.5 million acres of land and water. The Commission also constructs boat ramps to provide public access to the fishing waters of the state. Under this program, freshwater access sites are usually acquired through cooperative agreements with local governments and private land owners. To date, 264 boat ramps have been built. By providing hunting, fishing and boating opportunities, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission plays a major role in Florida's public outdoor recreation program.

EXISTING FEDERAL AGENCY PROGRAMS

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the U.S. Department of the Interior has the responsibility for developing an effective nationwide outdoor recreation plan, providing technical assistance to federal and non-federal agencies and conducting research concerning outdoor recreation. The Bureau also administers the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program, through which the state receives grants for land acquisition and development. The Bureau also provides a valuable service in coordinating federal outdoor recreation programs and establishing liaison between these programs and the states.

National Park Service. The National Park Service of the U.S. Depart-

ment of the Interior administers eight areas in Florida, consisting of 1,545,000 acres. These areas have been set aside as units of the National Park System because of the national interest in their natural, historical and recreational resources. The largest unit, Everglades National Park, was established in 1947, and is located at the southern tip of the Florida mainland.

The eight areas under the management of the National Park Service offer a wide range of public outdoor recreational opportunities, such as camping, swimming, boating, fishing, nature study, picnicking and sightseeing. The popularity of Florida's national parks, recreational areas and monuments is evidenced by the number of visits, which in 1970 totaled 2.3 million.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the U.S. Department of the Interior has the responsibility for insuring the conservation of the country's wild birds, mammals and sport fish for both their recreational and economic values. The Bureau manages twenty national wildlife refuges in Florida, comprising some 350,000 acres. Most of these refuges are limited-purpose outdoor recreational areas, providing primarily for nature study and natural scenery appreciation. The refuges also enhance or provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking and similar outdoor recreational activities.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs of the U.S. Department of the Interior has the responsibility for aiding Indian tribes by identifying and evaluating opportunities, on or near reservations, for industrial, commercial and service-type business development, including tourist and recreation-oriented business. Florida has three reservations under the management and control of the Bureau, comprising some 550,000 acres. These lands have a wealth of recreational resources offering multiple-use outdoor recreational potential, yet to be fully developed.

Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau of Land Management of the U.S. Department of the Interior protects, preserves, and in some cases, develops public land resources valuable for outdoor recreation and wildlife. The Bureau holds over 1,000 acres of Public Domain land in Florida, and adds new lands from time to time as new surveys are made. Some of this land has significant potential for public recreational use, and this may be sold to the state or other public

agencies which propose a definite plan of use and management under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1954.

U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is charged with the responsibility for promoting the conservation and multiple-use of the nation's forest lands. Florida has three national forests, comprising approximately 1.1 million acres, under the direction and control of the U.S. Forest Service. Within these forests are much of the state's wealth of scenery and natural outdoor recreation resources.

The national forests in Florida, managed under the multiple use management and sustained yield concepts, offer various resources, including recreation, timber, wildlife, range and water. The management of any particular portion of the forest is tailored to give an optimum blend of the resources and meet the needs of the people. For example, timber harvesting can open an area for production of browse plants needed for deer and quail, which are sought by hunters. Other activities found throughout the national forests include fishing, nature study, hiking, canoeing and boating. However, not all land is necessarily used for several resource management practices. Many areas are specifically designated for camping and picnicking activities. Also, establishment of over 10,000 acres of special interest areas, such as scenic areas where commercial timber production, roads and developed recreation areas are excluded, provide maximum aesthetic and wildland appeal in Florida. The aim of all U.S. Forest Service management practices is to provide the greatest benefit to the American people.

Other U.S. Department of Agriculture Agencies. The Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has the responsibility for developing and carrying on a national soil and water conservation program. In 1962, the Soil Conservation Service was assigned the general leadership for the U.S. Department of Agriculture assistance in the field of outdoor recreation. The Service has recognized outdoor recreation as a beneficial land use and as an additional source of income for rural people. The Soil Conservation Service plays an important role in Florida's outdoor recreation program by making available technical assistance and limited cost-sharing to establish public recreational areas within watershed and resource conservation and development projects. It also provides technical services to land owners and operators in developing income-producing enterprises on private land within the 60 soil and water conservation districts in Florida.

Other agencies of the Department of Agriculture which have programs relating to outdoor recreation in Florida include the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and the Farmers Home Administration. The Farmers Home Administration provides loans and technical assistance to rural groups wishing to develop recreational enterprises on their own land.

Corps of Engineers. The Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Department of the Army has the responsibility for carrying out a public works program of maintaining and improving waterways for navigation, flood control, and beach and shore protection. In planning its water resources development projects, the Corps has given outdoor recreation every con-

sideration since 1944, and subsequently has developed 12 recreational areas in Florida, involving over 2,900 acres and providing a variety of public outdoor recreation opportunities. Most of these areas are multiple-purpose recreational areas, designed to fully utilize the potential recreation resources of each site. In addition to its own development program, the Corps cooperates with the state and other public bodies in making available development opportunities afforded as an adjunct of water resources projects, under Public Law 89-72. Florida has agreed to participate with the Corps under this program and is presently working on details of a possible first project, at Lake Rousseau.

Department of Defense - Military Installations. The U.S. Department of Defense administers three military installations in Florida which provide outdoor recreational opportunities for general public use. These three installations combined have a total land area of 460,000 acres. The largest unit, Eglin Air Force Base, provides public hunting opportunities on its huge game management area. While public outdoor recreation is not a major function of the Department of Defense, the contribution in this regard is nevertheless important to Florida's overall outdoor recreation program.

Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has the assigned responsibility of helping American communities improve their urban environment. Through its Open Space Land Program, and its Urban Beautification and Improvement Program, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has to date funded 47 projects in Florida.

A new program in the Department, called "Legacy of Parks," will take effect July 1, 1971, under the new consolidated Title VII Program. The "Legacy of Parks" program will supersede the Open Space Land and Urban Beautification programs presently administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It will encompass all activities which were eligible under both programs as well as certain new activities not previously eligible for grant participation.

Bureau of Public Roads. The Bureau of Public Roads of the U.S. Department of Transportation cooperates with the Florida Department of Transportation in developing highway systems which provide access to many recreational areas throughout the state. Numerous wayside parks are funded and developed, as an adjunct of the highway program, which provide considerable recreational opportunities. The Bureau is also charged with implementing a highway beautification program along federal-aid roads to help preserve America's scenic beauty.

EXISTING LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Special districts. Much of Florida is contained in regional districts created by law to carry out certain resource development projects. Because the resources involved can usually be made to serve related outdoor recreational purposes, various program measures have been instituted at the district level to take advantage of these opportunities. The principal examples of such special districts are the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the Florida Inland Navigation District and the West Coast Inland Navigation District.

Of these, the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District has the most advanced program. The Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District (FCD) is the water management agency responsible for operating and maintaining most of the completed works (canals, levees, lakes, water storage areas and water control structures) of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control project. In its dealings with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the FCD represents all non-federal interests.

The geographical area of the District covers some 15,673 square miles and includes all or part of 18 counties. Approximately 42 percent of the state's population resides in this area.

Major works of the Project include the three Everglades Conservation Areas (1,345 square miles), the South Dade County canals, Lake Okeechobee (730 square miles), the St. Lucie Canal, the Caloosahatchee River, the Kissimmee River, the Upper Kissimmee Basin canals and lakes, and the Upper St. Johns River (includes seven lakes). The FCD currently manages about 1,400 miles of canals and levees and operates over 90 spillways and dams.

It is the policy of the FCD to make its land and water areas available for public outdoor recreation to the extent legally permissible and consistent with operation and maintenance requirements.

Through the use of citizen's recreational advisory committees and by close coordination with other governmental bodies, over 100 sites have been selected for development or improvement. In 1967, the FCD obtained authority to

spend up to 1/50 of a mil per dollar of assessed valuation within the 18-county area for development of recreational sites and the purchase of lands associated therewith. Initially, this levy yielded about \$260,000 annually; however, because the total District-wide assessment has risen, this figure has increased considerably.

Each fiscal year the FCD sets aside a certain amount of its recreational fund for grants to other agencies. Any one grant may not exceed 20 percent of the total recreation fund for that year and the funds must be utilized for developments on or adjacent to a land or water area under the jurisdiction of the FCD. In addition, the grantee must make a contribution (land, money, equipment, etc.) to the development of the project as well.

The FCD operates and/or maintains some facilities. However, most are handled by other governmental bodies or concessionaires.

The Southwest Florida Water Management District is a political subdivision created to represent non-federal interests in the cooperative four river basins water management projects. The District includes all or part of fifteen counties of west central Florida. The nine proposed flood control and water conservation reservoirs of the Four River Basins project have a total area of about 300 square miles and are being designed to provide planned outdoor recreation compatible with each location. Activities such as fishing, boating, swimming, skiing, picnicking, hunting, camping, hiking, horseback riding and nature study are presently planned, and access roads will be constructed as project construction proceeds. Construction on the project is underway with about 15 percent of the work complete.

Land acquisition for two of the reservoirs, Green Swamp and Lower Hillsborough, should be completed by 1972.

Both of these districts generally restrict the scope of their outdoor recreational work to opportunities created by their primary projects, and do not assume responsibility for total recreational programming within their boundaries.

Other special districts in Florida involve themselves in recreational programming less directly—such as the Suwannee River Authority through its promotional efforts, or the multi-county regional planning councils through their comprehensive planning and coordination activities.

Generally speaking, special districts should not be regarded as a definite link in the governmental chain for purposes of outdoor recreational programming. They are not universal enough in their geographical coverage of the state or in the scope of their responsibilities. The outdoor recreational opportunity created or enhanced by their efforts, however, is a decided asset to the areas they serve, and will reduce the needs ordinarily imposed on other levels of government.

Regional Planning Councils. There are 39 regional planning councils in Florida, encompassing only 50 percent of the counties but nearly 90 percent of the state's population. Some of the larger councils have their own recreational planning staff, while the smaller ones are involved in recreation only incidentally.

As organizations with wider-than-county jurisdictional interests, these councils are in a position to see the broader implications of a recreational facility, and therefore plan for the entire surrounding area, not just for a city or county. As in other areas, these councils have seen that recreational needs tran-

scend political boundaries, and accordingly should be planned for on as wide an interest scale as possible.

Counties. Florida has 67 counties, varying in character from the densely-populated metropolitan counties such as Dade and Pinellas to the sparsely-populated rural counties such as Liberty and Glades. Obviously all of these counties do not have the same outdoor recreational needs, and neither have they instituted responsive programs in the same degree. Many of Florida's counties have recognized no real outdoor recreational responsibility at all, while some have undertaken highly sophisticated programs involving the administration of numerous parks and facilities.

As lower-level units of government, counties are primarily concerned with essentially local outdoor recreational needs generated by extra-municipal populations. Unlike municipalities, however, the larger aeral extent of counties provides a wider range of resources and makes available a greater variety of outdoor recreational possibilities. As a result, the county outdoor recreation program in Florida is typically a combination of resource-based and user-oriented features. Beaches, swimming sites, boat access sites, picnic sites, scenic areas and sometimes campgrounds are among the more popular types of resource-based areas and facilities provided through county programs. County school systems make available an abundance of user-oriented sites and facilities for public use on an informal basis, but these really

do not constitute an outdoor recreation program as such.

As a rule, the county is the ideal level of government to carry out a program of small, locally oriented outdoor recreational areas which are not large enough to be managed feasibly at the state level. Such areas constitute a valuable complement to the state program, and are actually indispensable to a well-balanced state-wide outdoor recreation system.

Municipalities. Virtually all of Florida's 390 incorporated municipalities carry out outdoor recreation program measures of one type or another. Because of their population densities and restricted geographical areas, however, most municipalities concentrate their efforts on the provision of intensive user-oriented facilities, requiring relatively little space in proportion to the use accommodated. Typical municipal outdoor recreational facilities include playgrounds, swimming pools, ball fields, tennis courts, golf courses and the like, and have little bearing on a state-wide resource-based outdoor recreation program. Two important exceptions exist in the cases of beaches and marinas. Most municipalities fronting on the ocean or Gulf where beaches exist make some provision for public bathing beaches, while many of those located on navigable waters operate municipal marinas or other boating facilities. Some coastal cities also provide public fishing piers. Beyond these few exceptions, however, very little in the way of resource-based facilities is provided by the typical municipal outdoor recreation program.

THE FRAMEWORK FOR COORDINATED OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAMMING IN FLORIDA

Because of the great variety and multiplicity of outdoor recreation pro-

grams being conducted at every level of government, coordination becomes a

critical factor in insuring the most effective results. To the extent that these programs - state, federal and local - are capable of contributing to an overall state-wide resource-based outdoor recreation program, the state government must assume the primary responsibility for providing the high degree of coordination needed. For this reason, the State has initiated a number of coordination measures and has taken full advantage of others already existing. The most important of these measures constitutes a framework within which the State can strive for balance and harmony in the total programming effort.

State level coordination. Coordination among state agencies is provided for very effectively through the State Clearinghouse, special ad hoc committees, the Inter-agency Technical Advisory Committee and the Inter-agency Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee.

The committees referred to above are composed of members from all state agencies concerned with natural resources administration and outdoor recreational development.

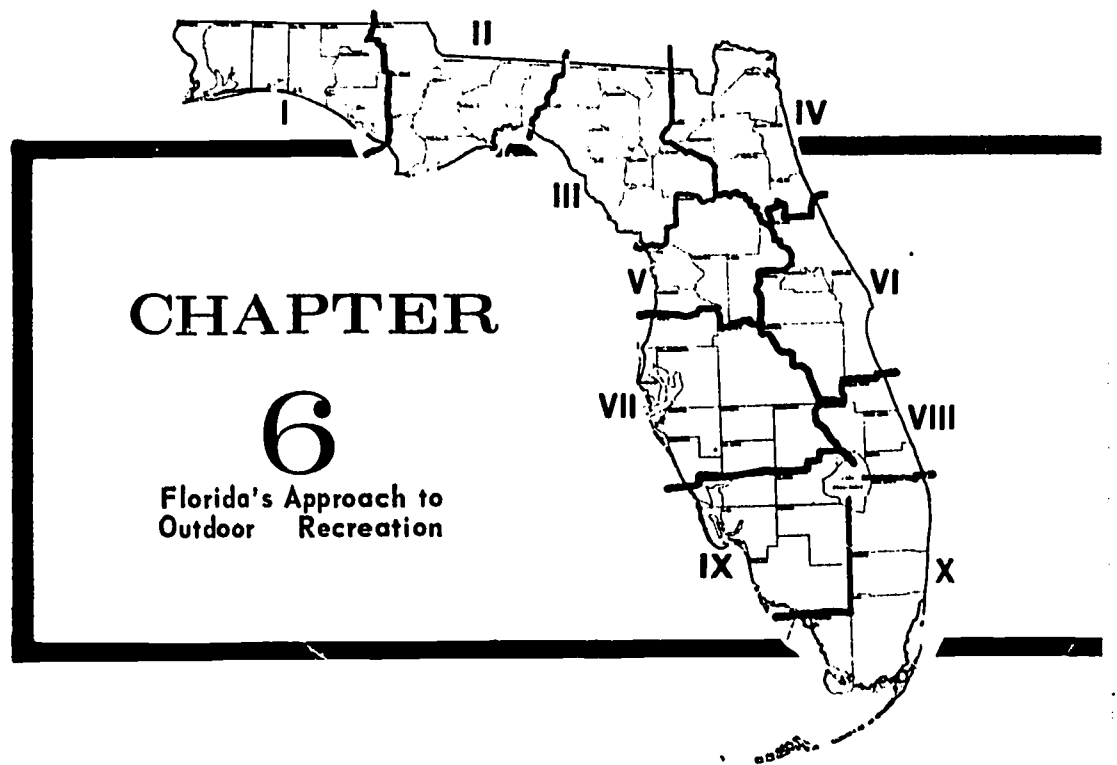
State-federal coordination. Close liaison for planning purposes is maintained by the state with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, especially at the regional level. Other federal agencies have been consulted frequently at regional and field offices on matters of planning efforts. Such agencies include the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and additional agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Southeast Basins Inter-Agency Committee, bringing together top-level

representatives from the regional offices of most federal natural resource agencies, also offers an excellent opportunity to stay abreast of pertinent developments in related federal programs.

State-local government coordination. One of the most important areas of coordination is between the state and the various local governments at the county and municipal levels. Florida's 67 counties and most of its more than 300 municipalities have cooperated with the state in its planning efforts.

Inter-state coordination. Florida shares borders with only two other states - Georgia and Alabama. Both of these states have been contacted on an individual basis, as desirable, for purposes of working out outdoor recreational problems of mutual concern. Regional conferences of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation State Liaison Officers and of the Southeastern Council of State Outdoor Recreation Planners have also provided opportunities for discussion of matters involving neighboring states.

State-private coordination. Although not conducted as formal programs, private outdoor recreational enterprises constitute a significant element of the Florida economy, and will always be relied upon to provide a major share of the outdoor recreation supply in the state. Coordination with this industry is necessary to accomplish the most effective mutual program development, thus insuring harmony rather than conflict between the public and private sectors. Liaison to date has been established primarily through the trade organizations serving many of these commercial enterprises.



CHAPTER VI

Florida's Approach To Outdoor Recreation Planning

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of outdoor recreational planning. The purpose of outdoor recreational planning is simply to provide sound guidance for the implementation of an adequate, well-balanced outdoor recreation program. It measures resource supply, determines and anticipates public demands and insures that the limited money available is used in the most efficient and effective manner. Continuous planning is essential in view of Florida's rapidly increasing population. The results of this planning are being published periodically in this statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

State responsibility and organization for outdoor recreational planning. Primary responsibility for comprehensive outdoor recreational planning is vested in the Department of Natural Resources which is headed administratively by the Governor, as chairman, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Commissioner of Education (See Figure 6.1).

Several state agencies are directly involved in the outdoor recreation program, and they conduct a lot of their own organic planning for their particular sphere of responsibility. Consequently,

inter-agency coordination is necessary to insure a proper balance in the total planning effort. This coordination is provided by the inter-agency Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee which consists of a representative from each state agency involved in outdoor recreation and closely related responsibilities (See Figure 6.2). The inter-agency relationship through the Governor and the elected Cabinet is shown by Figure 6.3.

These agencies with a primary responsibility in outdoor recreation include the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Transportation, Department of Community Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

State agencies, having secondary or related responsibilities, include the Department of State, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and the Department of Business Regulation. The Department of Administration, Division of Planning and Budgeting, serves as a logical medium for planning coordination. The Bureau of Planning within this Division coordinates all budgeting of state funds and by law is required to ". . . cooperate with, assist and supply informa-

Figure 6.1

**FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

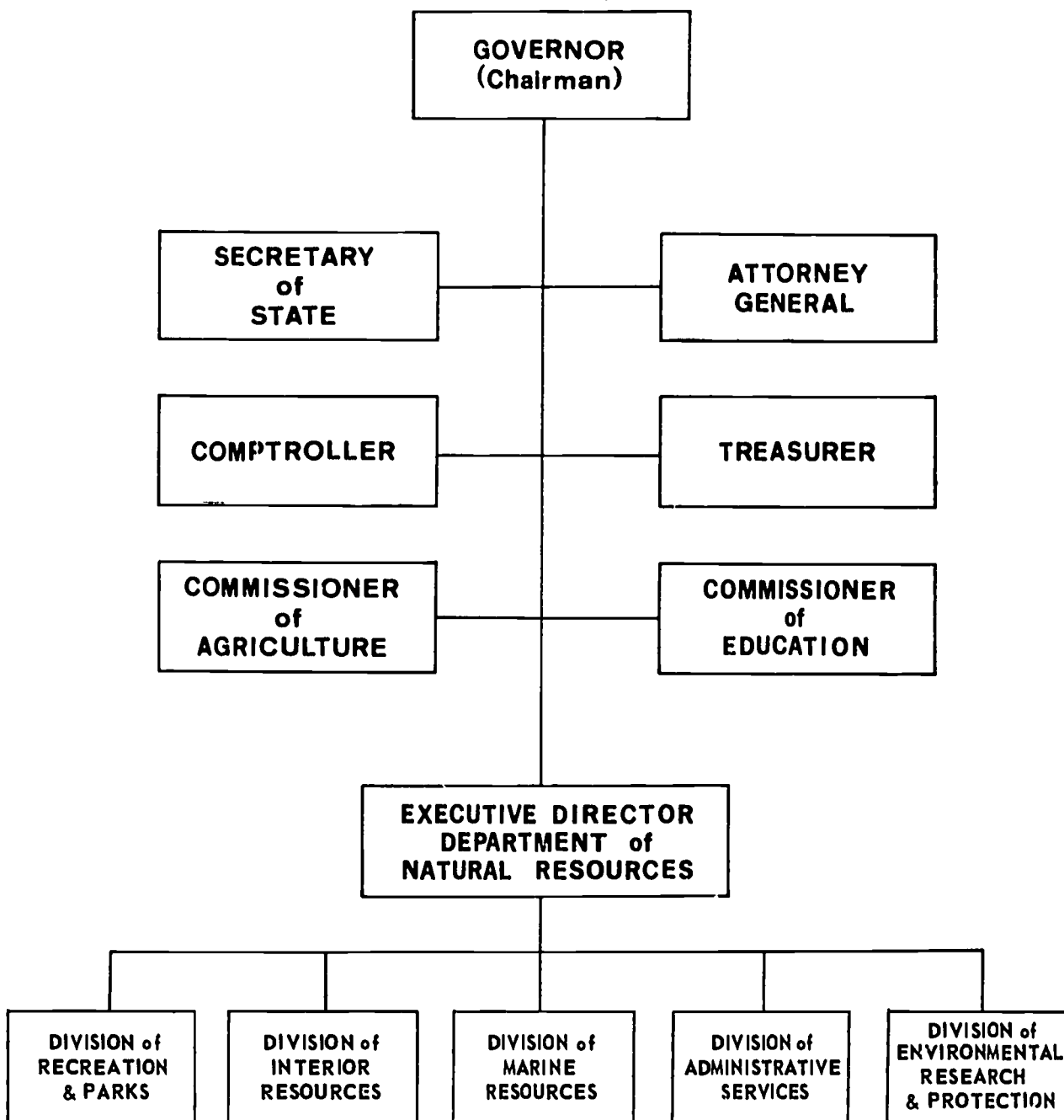
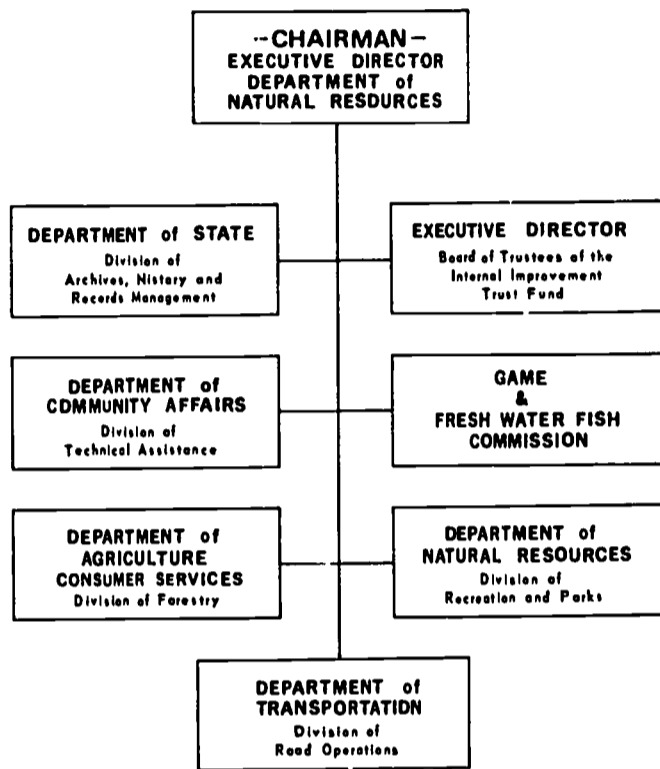


Figure 6.2

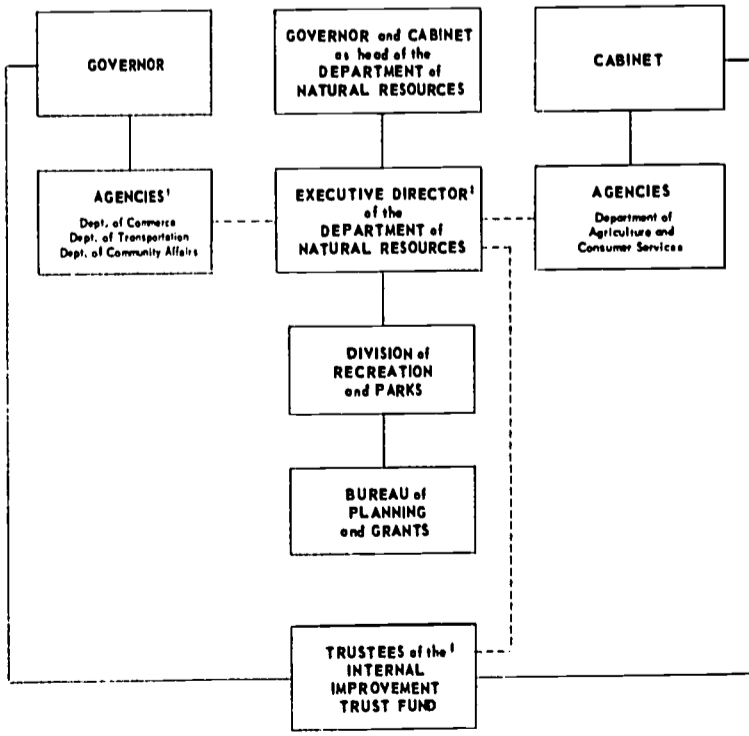
OUTDOOR RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE*



This Committee is strictly advisory to the Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources and meets at the call of the Executive Director.

Figure 6.3

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING AND PROGRAMING INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION AT THE STATE LEVEL



----- Line of Authority
 - - - - - Line of Communication
 † Department heads serve at the pleasure of the Governor.
 ‡ Department heads serve at the pleasure of the Cabinet.

tion to departments and other agencies" as part of its normal responsibilities. Because budget preparation and projection is such a vital part of a realistic action program in outdoor recreation, it goes without saying that coordination and cooperation are key words in the relationship between the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Administration. The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is utilized as one of the basic documents necessary for proper budget projection.

Other planning coordination. Florida has moved to facilitate mutual working relationships with the various outdoor recreation interests within this and adjoining states. This is essential to take maximum advantage of inter-state resources and to fully utilize the fiscal and natural resources available through the various levels of government and private organizations.

Inter-state relationships - Florida shares a common border with Georgia and Alabama. Appropriate agencies in both of these states have been contacted and a spirit of cooperation is maintained to facilitate the coordination of planning and developing recreational resources that transcend the state lines. Regional conferences of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation State Liaison Officers, the Southeast Council of State Outdoor Recreation Planners and the Resources Advisory Board for the Southeast River Basins provide some of these beneficial contacts.

Federal government agencies - Liaison for planning purposes has been maintained with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, especially at the regional level. Contact is also maintained with such agencies as the National Park

Service, U.S. Forest Service and other agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Southeast Basins Inter-Agency Committee has been beneficial in furthering these inter-governmental relationships.

Intra-state regional agencies - There are a number of regional agencies in Florida with planning and development responsibilities affecting natural resources. These include the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Inland Navigation District. There are also a number of multi-county navigation and planning districts with authority through the county members rather than the state. Liaison is maintained with each of these, both in the writing of this plan and in handling the many problems and opportunities that arise.

Local governments - One of the most important areas of coordination is between the state and the 67 counties and more than 300 municipalities. Many of these counties and cities have assisted with field work in data collection for this plan in particular, and have, on a continuous basis, made their county and city plans available for study by the state. Representatives from the state have assisted the counties and many cities in development of their plans on the local level and this working relationship is one in which the people can take pride.

Quasi-public organizations - Just about every form of outdoor recreation is represented by a citizens' organization. The Citizens' Conservation Council represents most of these organi-

zations. This council meets monthly and provides an excellent forum to discuss problems and opportunities in outdoor recreation. Presently this Council represents 28 organizations with a total membership of approximately 300,000.

General public – Since all outdoor recreation is for the benefit of the individual citizen, he too is consulted in the overall planning. This is achieved through public hearings throughout the state plus, whenever possible, through individual contact. Special advisory groups have been established to insure this "people to people" liaison, and the most organized and popular of these are the park advisory councils. Each state park has an advisory council of five members to advise on all matters relating to the individual park.

Private enterprise – Private outdoor recreational enterprises constitute a significant part of Florida's economy and consequently provide a major share of the outdoor recreation supply. Coordination with this industry is essential. Liaison is maintained through trade organizations such as the Private Campground Owners Association, the Florida Attractions Associations and

others. The Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business Regulation and the Division of Commercial Development of the Department of Commerce, with statutory authority over elements of the outdoor recreation industry, also provide links of coordination.

Private non-commercial landowners – Much of Florida's outdoor recreation supply is provided by privately owned lands on a non-commercial basis. Contact with landowners is maintained through soil and water conservation districts, associations and other agricultural organizations. Individual contact is maintained with some of the major landowners.

Basic planning methodology. A variety of methods and procedures is employed in outdoor recreational planning, depending upon the particular approach and emphasis. The basic planning steps have been classified as follows: (1) identification of quantitative needs; (2) allocation of responsibility for meeting the needs; and (3) programming the efforts required for implementation of the plan. A detailed discussion of these three steps is contained in following sections.

IDENTIFYING OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS

All resource-based outdoor recreation is dependent upon the availability of suitable resources for its fulfillment. Consequently, Florida has identified the quantitative needs through an analysis of outdoor recreation demand and the supply of available resources. This analysis has been accomplished as follows:

Analyzing outdoor recreation experience. Sample surveys of the resident population, and seasonal surveys of out-of-state visitors have been taken. In addition, the Department of Commerce has contributed much data through its continuous program of tourist research.

The common objective in all of these efforts has been to measure partic-

icipation in specific outdoor recreational activities. The rates themselves serve as a basis for estimating and projecting recreation demand.

Estimating outdoor recreation demand. Estimates of the demand for outdoor recreation in Florida have been established by analysis of the two primary constituent elements:

- (1) the public's desire for outdoor recreational opportunities, as indicated by the preferences expressed for specific activities; and
- (2) the individual's willingness and ability to partake of available opportunities, as evidenced by his past participation.

Using these factors, the current demand is estimated by first measuring the total pressure or actual participation, and then recording the expressed desires for further participation in various activities. This current demand is processed through population and tourist projections to produce estimates of future demand.

Translating demand into requirements. The process of determining the quantity of resources and facilities required to meet the demand for outdoor recreation is relatively simple. Demand expressed in user-occasions, is translated into specific resources and facility requirements by means of use-standards. The result is a working estimate of the total amount of resources and facilities, expressed in physical units of measure, necessary to satisfy the total demand.

The objective is to convert the demand for outdoor recreation into demand for resources and facilities to establish

a comparative relationship with the available supply.

Inventorying outdoor recreation supply. The supply of available outdoor recreation resources and facilities has been determined through a comprehensive inventory. All federal, state, county, municipal, private commercial, private non-commercial and quasi-public outdoor recreation suppliers are contacted periodically to identify, locate and inventory new or additional areas and facilities. All resource and facility elements are appropriately described to measure their support of specific outdoor activities.

Determining outdoor recreation needs. After the demand and the supply are brought together for comparison, careful analysis is made to determine whether deficiencies exist in the supply. Such deficiencies are then itemized and the resulting list becomes the statement of recognized outdoor recreation needs.

Regionalizing planning efforts. Adjustments are made in the statistical approach to reflect considerations of time-space distribution, availability of resources and the like, to produce realistic estimates of needed facilities and resources. To facilitate this, all outdoor recreational planning has been undertaken on a regional basis and ten planning regions have been defined. The following criteria were used in establishing these regions: (1) county boundaries, for ease of statistical analysis; (2) size with a radius not exceeding the distance a user could normally be expected to travel for a one-day recreational outing (roughly 50 miles); (3) uniformity of shape; (4) availability of outdoor recreation resources (for instance, all ten regions have ocean or gulf frontage); and (5) similarity of geographical situation.

A map identifying the ten planning regions appears on the following page (See Figure 6.4). These planning regions have served Florida's planning efforts ex-

tremely well over the years and have the full support of the Governor, Cabinet and all state agencies related directly or indirectly to outdoor recreation.

ALLOCATING RESPONSIBILITY FOR MEETING OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMAND

The State has assumed primary responsibility for seeing that the total public need in outdoor recreational planning and programming is met as well as possible. However, the total outdoor recreation program is so vast and varied that it is impossible to meet it through direct state-level programs alone. Consequently, a major share of the responsibility is assigned to other levels of government and the input of private enterprise is, as well, taken into account in figuring overall responsibilities. The State promotes maximum performance by all contributing agencies and seeks to mold all efforts into a single, balanced, effective program.

Each level of government and each private interest handles most of its own final planning and programming. The State provides basic planning guidance and encourages its use by others. The comprehensive state program assumes the responsibility for all overall planning and for the supply of a considerable amount of the resources and facilities necessary to meet the needs. In addition, it measures and incorporates the programs of all other interests.

Allocation of program responsibilities is determined through agreement with all interests involved after a consensus is reached on basic program philosophy objectives, approach and standards.

All contributors to Florida's outdoor recreation supply are classified in

groups and their input reviewed periodically as a basis of allocating the responsibilities. These classifications are as follows:

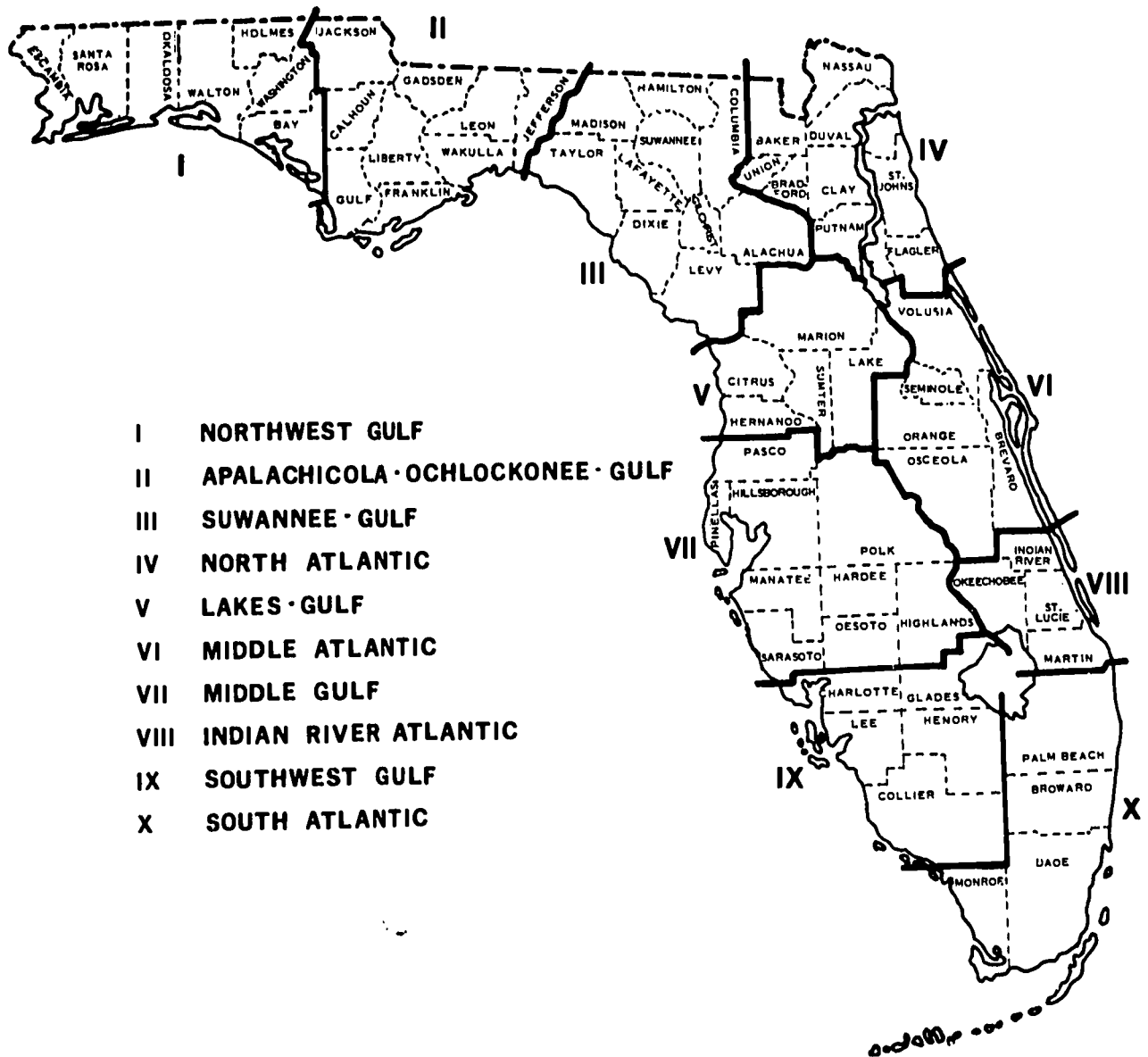
Level I – federal and state government. Both of these governmental levels are concerned with providing areas and facilities designed to meet the needs for resource-based outdoor recreation. The Federal Government is responsible primarily for identifying and preserving areas of broad national interest and appeal, while the State is responsible for providing various types of outdoor recreational areas of statewide significance.

Level II – local government. County and municipal governments in Florida provide some areas and facilities for resource-based outdoor recreation; however, they typically are responsible for providing user-oriented outdoor recreation. As urbanization continues, it seems reasonable to expect that a greater share of the future demand for resource-based outdoor recreation will have to be met at this level with financial assistance from the State. In the meantime, however, local government has been allocated those responsibilities which it has already demonstrated a willingness or ability to assume.

Level III – private commercial enterprise. The large number of commercial enterprises in outdoor recreation constitute an extremely important element

Figure 6.4

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING REGIONS OF FLORIDA



- I NORTHWEST GULF
- II APALACHICOLA · OCHLOCKNEE · GULF
- III SUWANNEE · GULF
- IV NORTH ATLANTIC
- V LAKES · GULF
- VI MIDDLE ATLANTIC
- VII MIDDLE GULF
- VIII INDIAN RIVER ATLANTIC
- IX SOUTHWEST GULF
- X SOUTH ATLANTIC

in Florida's economy. At this level, a considerable portion of the overall demand for outdoor recreation is met. In view of its economic role and its potential for serving the needs of the public, private enterprise has been allocated a major share of the responsibility for supplying the needed outdoor recreation resources and facilities in Florida.

Level IV – private non-commercial. Millions of acres of privately owned land covering most of the state are included in this level. Although much of this land is posted and consequently barred from use by the public, a considerable portion is available to some extent for informal public use for such activities as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, nature study, picnicking and the like. In many instances, land tenure and primary land use practices are such that recreational use of the land by the public poses no serious problems to the owner. These

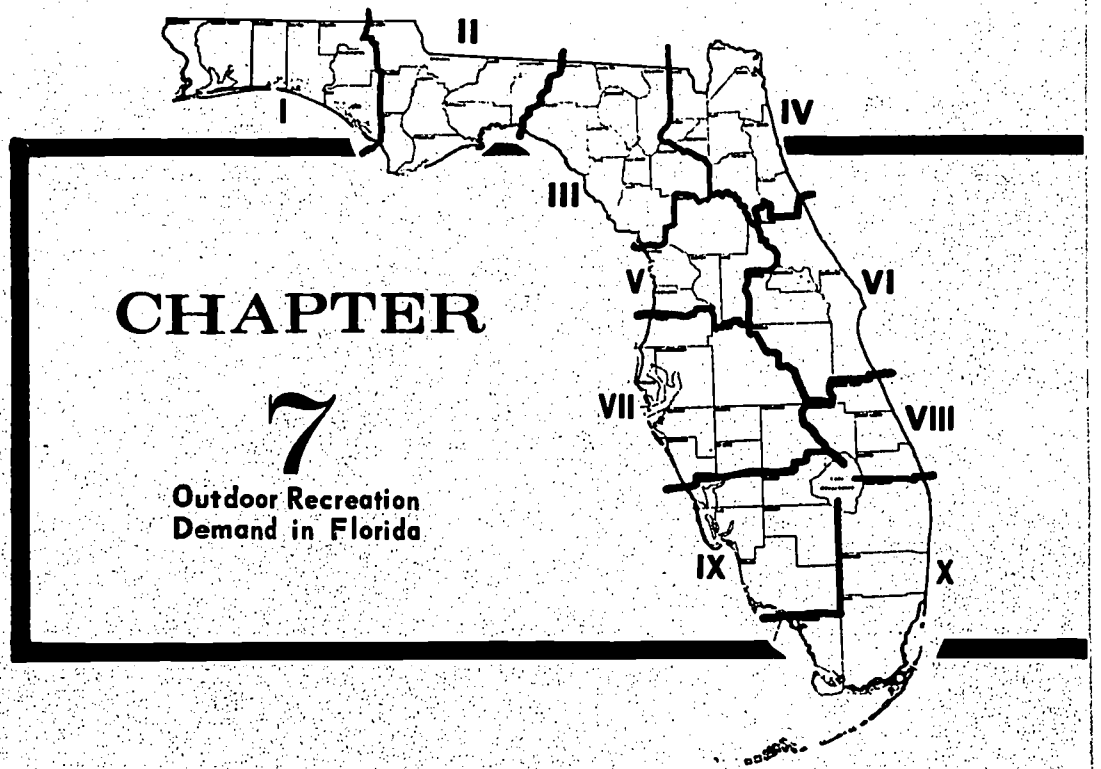
lands are frequently more conveniently available to potential users than the formally established publicly-owned areas.

Level V – Quasi-public lands and programs. Neither public nor private in the strictest sense, this level is comprised of various organizations and interests which are collectively referred to as the "quasi-public sector". Included are such bodies as the Audubon Society, Boy Scouts of America, YMCA, church groups and the like. The quasi-public sector makes outdoor recreational opportunities available to limited segments of the public, usually on a group basis, and frequently only by virtue of membership in the group. Although its supply capability is relatively small, it does satisfy a portion of outdoor recreational needs and as such is assigned a specific share of responsibility for meeting Florida's public outdoor recreation needs.

CHAPTER

7

Outdoor Recreation Demand in Florida



CHAPTER VII

Outdoor Recreation Demand In Florida

MEASURING DEMAND

Outdoor recreation demand can be defined as the quantity of outdoor recreation necessary to satisfy all potential participants during any given time period. Demand is not strictly a matter of desire, but rather of desire tempered by such limiting factors as opportunity, awareness, financial ability, physical ability and competing uses of available time. Demand is thus more a matter of intent — a determination by potential participants to take part in certain outdoor recreational activities, made within the framework of all influencing conditions and circumstances. In this sense, demand must be regarded as a very real potential force which can be transformed into actual outdoor recreation pressure at any time. It stands to reason, therefore, that an adequate understanding of the nature and extent of demand, both now and through the foreseeable future, is basic to planning a realistic state outdoor recreation program.

All outdoor recreation demand in Florida originates from two distinctly different sources. First, there is the demand generated by the state's resident population — approximately 6.5 million people — throughout the year (See Figures 7.1 and 7.2 on the following page). Then there is the considerable demand resulting from the millions of annual

visitors from outside the state — coming primarily as tourists, but for business and other purposes as well. While Florida is nationally known as a winter tourist haven, especially the southeast coast of Florida, there are also several million summer tourists. The summer tourist is different from the traditional winter tourist and is especially important to the business community along the upper east coast and panhandle areas. The demand created by out-of-state visitors, despite the fact that they are here for an average of only a few days out of the year, is in fact almost equal to that generated by Florida's resident population.

In order to accurately ascertain the magnitude of these two sources of demand in Florida, during 1970 randomly selected interviews of over 3,000 residents (adults and children) and tourists (automobile and plane) were conducted in relation to all aspects of outdoor recreation participation. In addition, residents were asked for their estimates of future (one year) recreation participation. From these interviews, a resident and a tourist per capita participation rate was established, which, when coupled with population and tourist projections to 1975 and 2000, produced reasonably accurate demand projections for those years.

Figure 7.1

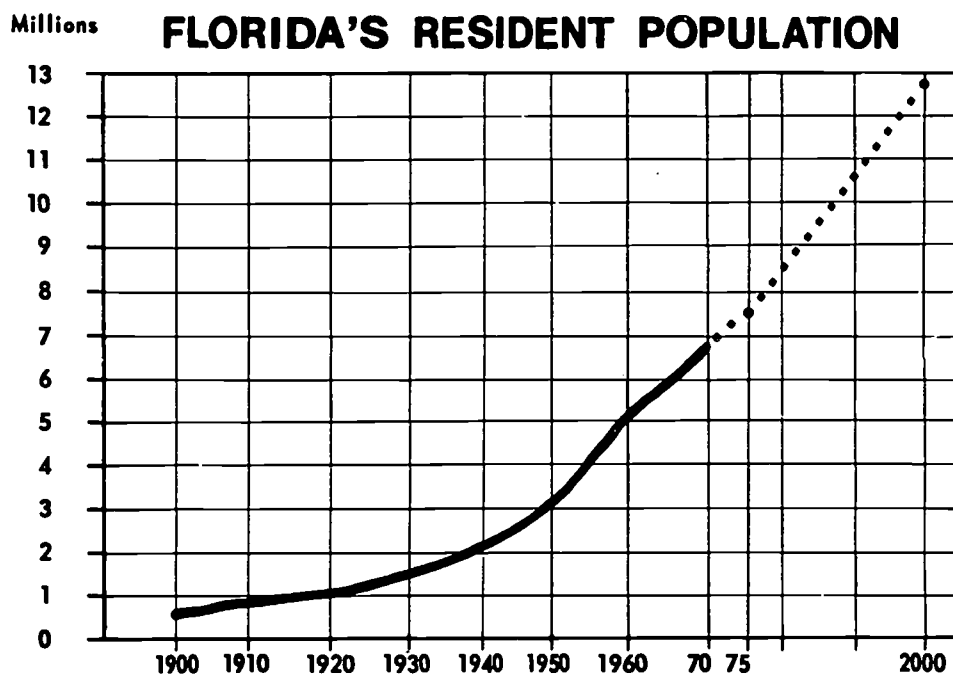
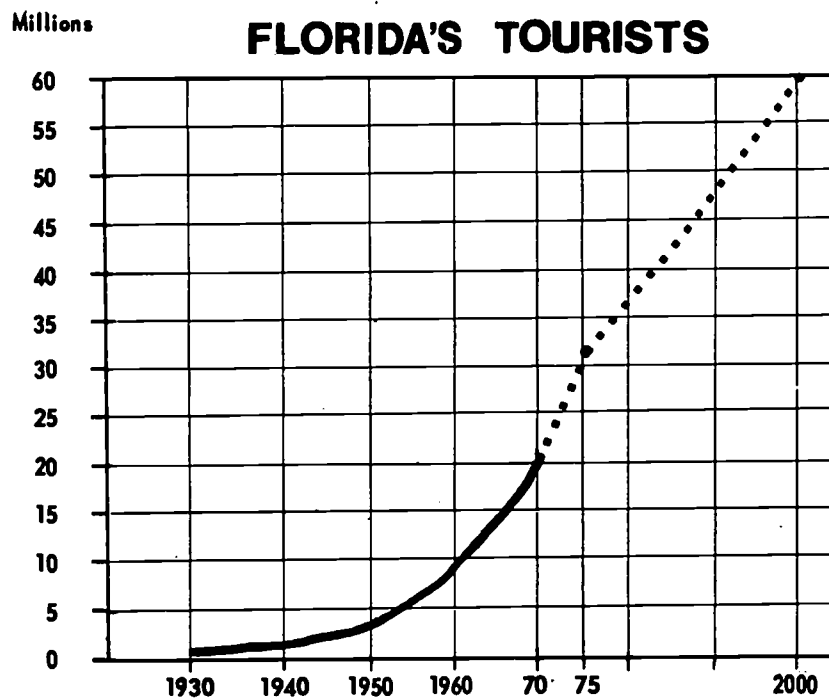


Figure 7.2



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

In addition to recreation participation, since the demand for recreational activities is a function of many socio-economic characteristics, the demand survey also collected data on relevant socio-economic factors, as detailed in Table 7.1, beginning on page 77. These charts (Table 7.1)

are expressed in percentages of those participating in an activity by four groups - resident adults, resident children, tourist airplane and tourist automobile. The data shows the relationship of socio-economic characteristics by group and cannot be compared from group to group.

Table 7.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
BEACH ACTIVITIES

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	49.30	43.50	50.00	73.10
	Female	%	50.60	56.40	50.00	26.80
Race	White	%	95.30	96.50	100.00	99.30
	Other	%	4.60	3.40	--	.60
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.60	5.10	3.59	3.10
Number under 16			1.10	2.55	.97	.74
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	39.10	30.40	--	--
	Suburban	%	42.50	45.80	--	--
	Small Town	%	6.30	10.10	--	--
	Rural	%	11.90	13.50	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	57.60	1.40	2.50
	12-14	%	--	27.10	1.40	2.70
	15-17	% *	9.50	**15.20	4.20	1.20
	18-21	%	10.00	--	14.20	4.60
	22-29	%	18.40	--	25.70	15.60
	30-44	%	29.70	--	28.50	30.90
	45+	%	32.20	--	24.20	42.00
*** Income						
	\$ 0-4,999	%	14.00	***8.90	5.70	9.20
	5,000-9,999	%	42.00	55.00	31.40	24.00
	10,000-14,999	%	27.10	24.10	28.50	38.10
	15,000+	%	13.90	10.10	31.40	28.00
Average Number in Participating Group			1.36	1.43	3.83	2.90
Hours Participated			1.64	1.33	3.59	3.12
Per Capita Participation Rate			11.80	14.96	2.91	4.95

Footnotes

* 16 and 17 year olds.

** 15 year olds.

*** When the percentages do not add to 100%, the difference is the % who did not answer that particular question. While this is especially prevalent in the income section, it occurs in the other sections as well.

**** Income for resident children means total family income.

(These footnotes apply to all 32 Socio-economic Characteristics Charts.)

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

BOATING - SAILING

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	49.60	93.70	100.00	70.00
	Female	%	50.30	6.20	--	30.00
Race	White	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	--	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.73	4.81	4.67	2.80
Number under 16			1.27	1.13	--	.70
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	18.20	37.50	--	--
	Suburban	%	63.50	18.70	--	--
	Small Town	%	9.40	--	--	--
	Rural	%	8.80	43.70	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	12.50	--	--
	12-14	%	--	87.50	33.30	--
	15-17	%	19.40	--	--	--
	18-21	%	13.20	--	--	10.00
	22-29	%	20.10	--	33.30	30.00
	30-44	%	31.40	--	--	40.00
	45+	%	15.70	--	33.30	20.00
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	6.90	--	--	30.00
	5,000 - 9,999	%	28.30	43.70	33.33	10.00
	10,000 - 14,999	%	18.20	50.00	33.33	30.00
	15,000 +	%	42.70	--	33.33	30.00
Average Number in Participating Group			1.16	1.38	2.00	2.70
Hours Participated			1.21	1.94	5.00	3.30
Per Capita Participation Rate			.64	.18	.05	.01

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

BOATING - CANOE

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	42.20	57.10	50.00	88.80
	Female	%	57.70	42.80	50.00	11.10
Race	White	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	--	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			4.00	5.00	2.50	3.33
Number under 16			1.45	2.71	.38	.78
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	5.60	--	--	--
	Suburban	%	66.10	28.50	--	--
	Small Town	%	16.90	71.40	--	--
	Rural	%	11.20	--	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	57.10	--	--
	12-14	%	--	28.50	--	11.10
	15-17	%	16.90	14.20	12.50	--
	18-21	%	16.90	--	12.50	11.10
	22-29	%	29.50	--	12.50	33.30
	30-44	%	15.40	--	25.00	22.20
	45+	%	21.10	--	37.50	22.20
	Income					
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	15.40	14.20	--	22.20
	5,000 - 9,999	%	32.30	14.20	25.00	22.20
	10,000 - 14,999	%	40.80	42.80	12.50	55.50
	15,000 +	%	11.20	28.50	25.00	--
Average Number in Participating Group			1.75	2.33	2.88	3.22
Hours Participated			1.05	.96	2.50	2.22
Per Capita Participation Rate			.08	.32	.04	.02

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

BOATING - POWER

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	55.10	44.00	75.70	79.40
	Female	%	44.80	55.90	24.20	20.50
Race	White	%	99.70	100.00	100.00	98.80
	Other	%	.20	--	--	1.10
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.60	5.03	2.52	3.02
Number under 16			.94	2.35	.30	.56
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	27.60	21.80	--	--
	Suburban	%	50.00	40.90	--	--
	Small Town	%	8.20	22.70	--	--
	Rural	%	13.90	11.80	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	50.40	--	2.80
	12-14	%	--	33.10	3.00	1.70
	15-17	%	7.20	16.30	3.00	2.20
	18-21	%	8.60	--	3.00	2.80
	22-29	%	22.30	--	30.30	6.50
	30-44	%	31.10	--	33.30	27.40
	45 +	%	30.60	--	27.20	46.20
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	9.90	5.40	9.00	9.70
	5,000 - 9,999	%	36.00	32.20	33.30	18.80
	10,000 - 14,999	%	25.70	40.40	18.10	37.70
	15,000 +	%	25.90	21.30	36.30	33.10
Average Number in Participating Group			1.28	1.17	2.85	3.20
Hours Participated			1.71	1.21	5.64	3.84
Per Capita Participation Rate			4.98	7.57	.56	.78

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

BOATING - OTHER

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	43.60	66.60	80.00	75.00
	Female	%	56.30	33.30	20.00	25.00
Race	White	%	91.90	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	8.00	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.46	5.14	3.80	3.83
Number under 16			1.06	1.86	--	1.25
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	41.30	--	--	--
	Suburban	%	11.40	71.40	--	--
	Small Town	%	28.70	--	--	--
	Rural	%	18.30	28.50	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	47.60	--	--
	12-14	%	--	33.30	--	--
	15-17	%	16.00	19.00	--	--
	18-21	%	8.00	--	20.00	--
	22-29	%	11.40	--	40.00	33.30
	30-44	%	44.80	--	--	41.60
	45+	%	19.50	--	40.00	24.90
Income						
	\$ 0- 4,999	%	10.30	--	--	--
	5,000- 9,999	%	33.30	28.50	40.00	16.60
	10,000- 14,999	%	37.90	--	40.00	50.00
	15,000+	%	14.90	71.40	20.00	33.30
Average Number in Participating Group			1.46	5.08	4.40	4.25
Hours Participated			1.74	.63	4.20	7.67
Per Capita Participation Rate			.55	5.51	.05	.01

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

CAMPING - TENT

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	54.20	58.30	100.00	87.30
	Female	%	45.70	41.60	--	12.60
Race	White	%	97.60	96.40	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	2.30	3.50	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			4.22	5.12	1.25	2.79
Number under 16			1.48	2.46	--	.62
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	27.40	3.50	--	--
	Suburban	%	40.60	59.50	--	--
	Small Town	%	14.20	16.60	--	--
	Rural	%	17.60	13.00	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	41.60	--	--
	12-14	%	--	29.70	--	4.70
	15-17	%	21.60	28.50	--	1.50
	18-21	%	17.90	--	75.00	20.60
	22-29	%	12.20	--	25.00	12.60
	30-44	%	28.80	--	--	15.80
	45+	%	19.30	--	--	44.30
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	14.90	8.30	--	4.70
	5,000 - 9,999	%	43.00	42.80	25.00	42.80
	10,000 - 14,999	%	29.40	36.90	50.00	23.80
	15,000 +	%	9.10	11.90	25.00	25.30
Average Number in Participating Group			2.16	1.28	2.50	1.51
Hours Participated			--	--	--	--
Per Capita Participation Rate			.31	1.13	.02	.21

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)
CAMPING - TRAILER

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	46.00	66.60	33.30	76.60
	Female	%	53.90	33.30	66.60	21.30
Race	White	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	--	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.53	4.60	2.67	2.79
Number under 16			1.02	2.07	1.00	.51
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	23.90	--	--	--
	Suburban	%	45.30	13.30	--	--
	Small Town	%	4.90	26.60	--	--
	Rural	%	25.70	60.00	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	60.00	--	.40
	12-14	%	--	20.00	--	1.70
	15-17	%	7.30	20.00	--	--
	18-21	%	12.20	--	--	1.70
	22-29	%	12.20	--	66.60	9.30
	30-44	%	34.90	--	33.30	24.00
	45+	%	33.10	--	--	62.60
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	8.50	--	--	7.10
	5,000 - 9,999	%	40.40	66.60	33.30	25.70
	10,000 - 14,999	%	38.00	26.60	--	36.00
	15,000 +	%	12.20	--	66.60	30.60
Average Number in Participating Group			1.49	2.77	3.67	1.39
Hours Participated			--	--	--	--
Per Capita Participation Rate			.28	.17	.02	1.95

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

CAMPING - PRIMITIVE

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	59.00	91.60	--	92.30
	Female	%	40.90	8.30	100.00	7.60
Race	White	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	--	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.92	5.22	1.00	5.08
Number under 16			1.30	2.78	--	1.62
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	18.10	66.60	--	--
	Suburban	%	27.20	--	--	--
	Small Town	%	24.20	19.40	--	--
	Rural	%	30.30	13.80	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	44.40	--	--
	12-14	%	--	44.40	--	--
	15-17	%	33.30	11.10	--	--
	18-21	%	7.50	--	--	23.00
	22-29	%	9.00	--	100.00	7.60
	30-44	%	31.80	--	--	61.50
	45+	%	18.10	--	--	7.60
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	12.10	8.30	--	23.00
	5,000 - 9,999	%	57.50	33.30	100.00	30.70
	10,000 - 14,999	%	12.10	50.00	--	30.70
	15,000 +	%	18.10	8.30	--	15.30
Average Number in Participating Group			2.23	2.35	4.00	3.23
Hours Participated			--	--	--	--
Per Capita Participation Rate			.12	.26	.02	.03

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

CYCLING - BICYCLING

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	37.80	46.30	66.00	83.30
	Female	%	62.10	53.60	40.00	16.60
Race	White	%	95.90	95.70	100.00	95.80
	Other	%	4.00	4.20	--	4.10
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			4.03	5.12	3.40	3.75
Number under 16			1.39	2.50	.20	1.21
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	36.30	22.70	--	--
	Suburban	%	46.70	43.70	--	--
	Small Town	%	8.20	15.00	--	--
	Rural	%	8.60	18.40	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	51.90	20.00	4.10
	12-14	%	--	33.90	--	--
	15-17	%	13.70	14.10	20.00	--
	18-21	%	10.90	--	20.00	--
	22-29	%	19.60	--	20.00	8.30
	30-44	%	29.30	--	20.00	45.80
	45 +	%	26.20	--	--	41.60
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	15.00	10.30	--	4.10
	5,000 - 9,999	%	32.30	36.00	80.00	20.80
	10,000 - 14,999	%	30.20	35.60	20.00	20.80
	15,000 +	%	20.90	18.00	--	54.10
Average Number in Participating Group			1.80	1.78	2.20	2.08
Hours Participated			.48	.67	3.20	1.79
Per Capita Participation Rate			9.89	64.22	.12	.16

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

CYCLING - TRAIL BIKE

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	70.30	42.80	33.30	55.00
	Female	%	29.60	57.10	66.60	45.00
Race	White	%	97.70	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	2.20	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			4.24	5.81	2.67	2.80
Number under 16			1.04	2.81	--	.35
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	31.10	28.50	--	--
	Suburban	%	38.50	28.50	--	--
	Small Town	%	22.50	28.50	--	--
	Rural	%	8.10	14.20	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	4.70	--	10.00
	12-14	%	--	47.60	--	--
	15-17	%	25.90	47.60	--	--
	18-21	%	22.20	--	33.30	--
	22-29	%	33.30	--	--	25.00
	30-44	%	9.60	--	--	35.00
	45+	%	8.80	--	66.60	30.00
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	11.80	--	--	5.00
	5,000 - 9,999	%	35.50	19.00	--	30.00
	10,000 - 14,999	%	34.80	66.60	100.00	55.00
	15,000 +	%	11.10	14.20	--	10.00
Average Number in Participating Group			1.76	1.76	2.33	1.85
Hours Participated			.75	.57	2.33	2.70
Per Capita Participation Rate			1.32	.67	.59	.10

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

FISHING - FRESH WATER - SHORE

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	57.90	55.40	83.30	75.00
	Female	%	42.00	44.50	16.60	25.00
Race	White	%	83.70	93.60	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	16.20	6.30	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.65	5.15	3.50	3.58
Number under 16			1.08	2.80	1.33	1.03
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	29.10	17.20	--	--
	Suburban	%	25.50	33.60	--	--
	Small Town	%	11.80	9.00	--	--
	Rural	%	33.40	40.00	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	54.50	--	2.50
	12-14	%	--	37.20	--	--
	15-17	%	5.80	8.10	--	--
	18-21	%	8.90	--	16.60	--
	22-29	%	18.80	--	33.30	22.50
	30-44	%	31.70	--	33.30	30.00
	45+	%	34.60	--	16.60	45.00
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	25.20	5.40	--	15.00
	5,000 - 9,999	%	43.30	60.00	33.30	25.00
	10,000 - 14,999	%	17.40	25.40	33.30	30.00
	15,000 +	%	12.10	3.60	33.30	30.00
Average Number in Participating Group			1.16	1.43	3.17	2.85
Hours Participated			1.86	1.28	4.00	2.83
Per Capita Participation Rate			2.76	2.53	.07	.20

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

FISHING - FRESH WATER - BRIDGE

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	55.20	67.50	50.00	71.40
	Female	%	44.70	32.40	50.00	28.50
Race	White	%	92.60	91.80	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	7.30	8.10	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.95	5.03	4.00	3.86
Number under 16			1.41	2.43	2.00	1.57
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	43.00	32.40	--	--
	Suburban	%	45.50	35.10	--	--
	Small Town	%	5.60	24.30	--	--
	Rural	%	5.60	8.10	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	48.60	50.00	28.50
	12-14	%	--	27.00	--	--
	15-17	%	11.30	24.30	--	--
	18-21	%	7.30	--	--	--
	22-29	%	13.80	--	50.00	28.50
	30-44	%	49.50	--	--	28.50
	45+	%	17.80	--	--	14.20
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	11.30	10.80	--	42.80
	5,000 - 9,999	%	38.20	16.20	--	14.20
	10,000 - 14,999	%	35.70	64.80	--	14.20
	15,000 +	%	7.30	8.10	100.00	28.50
Average Number in Participating Group			1.04	1.85	3.00	3.71
Hours Participated			1.22	.67	2.50	2.00
Per Capita Participation Rate			.35	.54	.01	.02

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

FISHING - FRESH WATER - BOAT - LAKE

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	67.20	53.10	100.00	79.00
	Female	%	32.70	46.80	--	20.90
Race	White	%	96.90	100.00	100.00	97.60
	Other	%	3.00	--	--	2.30
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.53	4.98	2.50	2.72
Number under 16			1.10	2.48	.50	.60
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	16.70	18.70	--	--
	Suburban	%	27.60	32.80	--	--
	Small Town	%	13.70	10.90	--	--
	Rural	%	41.80	28.10	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	71.80	--	--
	12-14	%	--	25.00	--	--
	15-17	%	9.10	3.10	--	--
	18-21	%	7.80	--	25.00	2.30
	22-29	%	9.80	--	--	20.90
	30-44	%	35.20	--	25.00	23.20
	45+	%	37.80	--	50.00	53.40
Income						
	\$ 0- 4,999	%	20.30	--	--	9.30
	5,000- 9,999	%	41.80	50.00	25.00	23.20
	10,000- 14,999	%	23.30	43.70	75.00	46.50
	15,000+	%	12.10	6.20	--	20.90
Average Number in Participating Group			1.10	1.07	3.50	2.93
Hours Participated			2.26	1.09	3.25	4.74
Per Capita Participation Rate			1.65	1.87	.05	.25

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

FISHING - FRESH WATER - BOAT - RIVER

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	61.30	59.60	100.00	82.80
	Female	%	38.60	40.30	--	17.10
Race	White	%	99.70	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	.20	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.64	4.98	3.00	2.69
Number under 16			1.21	2.40	.50	.46
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	19.10	--	--	--
	Suburban	%	23.40	34.60	--	--
	Small Town	%	15.40	13.40	--	--
	Rural	%	41.80	40.30	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	53.80	--	--
	12-14	%	--	32.60	--	--
	15-17	%	9.10	13.40	--	--
	18-21	%	8.80	--	--	--
	22-29	%	16.60	--	50.00	11.40
	30-44	%	39.80	--	50.00	25.70
	45+	%	25.50	--	--	62.80
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	13.10	--	--	2.80
	5,000 - 9,999	%	45.50	75.00	50.00	45.70
	10,000 - 14,999	%	26.60	17.30	50.00	20.00
	15,000 +	%	14.30	7.60	--	31.40
Average Number in Participating Group			1.40	1.47	2.75	2.80
Hours Participated			2.70	2.37	4.25	4.57
Per Capita Participation Rate			1.54	1.01	.04	.12

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

FISHING - SALT WATER - SURF

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	53.30	65.20	16.60	77.70
	Female	%	46.60	34.70	83.30	22.20
Race	White	%	93.20	93.40	100.00	97.20
	Other	%	6.70	6.50	--	2.70
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.67	5.22	2.83	2.93
Number under 16			1.23	2.65	.33	.67
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	38.80	39.10	--	--
	Suburban	%	40.20	43.40	--	--
	Smal. Town	%	7.50	13.00	--	--
	Rural	%	13.40	4.30	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	63.00	--	1.30
	12-14	%	--	34.70	--	--
	15-17	%	8.60	2.10	16.60	1.30
	18-21	%	6.90	--	16.60	4.10
	22-29	%	17.30	--	66.60	18.00
	30-44	%	33.20	--	--	26.30
	45+	%	33.70	--	--	48.60
Income						
	\$ 0- 4,999	%	15.60	2.10	50.00	6.90
	5,000- 9,999	%	46.00	73.90	16.60	31.90
	10,000- 14,999	%	24.30	17.30	--	33.30
	15,000+	%	12.00	6.50	16.60	27.70
Average Number in Participating Group			1.17	1.24	2.83	2.47
Hours Participated			1.56	1.69	9.00	4.40
Per Capita Participation Rate			2.07	1.30	.07	.30

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

FISHING - SALT WATER - PIER

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	58.70	79.10	46.10	84.20
	Female	%	41.20	20.80	53.80	15.70
Race	White	%	90.20	100.00	100.00	96.60
	Other	%	9.70	--	--	3.30
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.57	5.30	2.85	3.07
Number under 16			1.26	2.70	.62	.65
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	58.20	55.20	--	--
	Suburban	%	30.60	20.80	--	--
	Small Town	%	4.40	19.40	--	--
	Rural	%	6.60	4.40	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	56.70	--	1.60
	12-14	%	--	23.80	7.60	1.60
	15-17	%	6.10	19.40	--	2.40
	18-21	%	5.00	--	7.60	3.30
	22-29	%	17.50	--	23.00	16.50
	30-44	%	29.80	--	30.70	35.50
	45+	%	41.50	--	30.60	38.70
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	24.20	10.40	15.30	9.90
	5,000 - 9,999	%	38.10	40.20	30.70	23.10
	10,000 - 14,999	%	25.00	34.30	15.30	35.50
	15,000 +	%	12.20	14.90	38.40	28.90
Average Number in Participating Group			1.07	1.04	2.85	2.58
Hours			1.26	.87	3.69	3.93
Per Capita Participation Rate			1.24	.65	.28	.57

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

FISHING - SALT WATER - BOAT - MARINA

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	66.70	91.80	81.40	83.00
	Female	%	33.20	8.10	18.50	17.00
Race	White	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00
	Other	%	--	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.40	5.38	2.63	3.20
Number under 16			.75	1.78	.33	.73
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	41.50	--	--	--
	Suburban	%	47.80	89.10	--	--
	Small Town	%	5.90	8.10	--	--
	Rural	%	4.70	2.70	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	32.40	--	1.00
	12-14	%	--	48.60	--	2.00
	15-17	%	3.90	18.90	3.70	1.00
	18-21	%	11.80	--	--	5.00
	22-29	%	14.20	--	14.80	11.00
	30-44	%	34.70	--	22.20	34.00
	45+	%	35.10	--	59.20	46.00
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	10.20	8.10	11.10	5.00
	5,000 - 9,999	%	35.10	18.90	18.50	26.00
	10,000 - 14,999	%	20.50	--	18.50	38.00
	15,000 +	%	32.80	72.90	51.80	31.00
Average Number in Participating Group			1.55	1.00	2.74	3.97
Hours Participated			2.05	1.00	5.63	5.54
Per Capita Participation Rate			.71	1.87	.24	.32

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

FISHING - SALT WATER - BOAT - RAMP

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	64.80	34.60	93.30	81.90
	Female	%	35.10	65.30	6.60	18.00
Race	White	%	99.60	98.70	100.00	98.60
	Other	%	.30	1.20	--	1.30
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.77	5.58	2.33	2.69
Number under 16			1.26	3.04	.67	.50
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	30.50	35.80	--	--
	Suburban	%	49.60	33.30	--	--
	Small Town	%	7.00	24.30	--	--
	Rural	%	12.60	6.40	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	38.40	--	--
	12-14	%	--	48.70	6.60	--
	15-17	%	.90	12.80	--	4.10
	18-21	%	6.10	--	6.60	1.30
	22-29	%	22.80	--	13.30	16.60
	30-44	%	43.80	--	60.00	23.60
	45+	%	26.20	--	13.20	54.00
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	6.40	--	6.60	15.20
	5,000 - 9,999	%	39.80	30.70	20.00	16.60
	10,000 - 14,999	%	30.50	55.10	33.30	33.30
	15,000 +	%	20.90	12.80	40.00	33.30
Average Number in Participating Group			1.35	1.25	2.73	3.06
Hours Participated			2.15	1.68	4.53	4.63
Per Capita Participation Rate			1.54	2.28	.28	.44

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

HIKING

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	43.50	50.00	55.50	79.80
	Female	%	56.40	50.00	44.40	20.10
Race	White	%	97.00	98.40	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	2.90	1.50	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.64	4.91	2.78	2.65
Number under 16			1.17	2.56	.22	.51
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	35.20	26.10	--	--
	Suburban	%	39.70	35.30	--	--
	Small Town	%	11.40	15.30	--	--
	Rural	%	13.50	18.40	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	61.50	11.10	2.80
	12-14	%	--	21.50	--	--
	15-17	%	9.70	16.90	11.10	.90
	18-21	%	9.10	--	11.10	1.90
	22-29	%	11.70	--	11.10	8.60
	30-44	%	37.90	--	22.20	25.90
	45+	%	31.40	--	33.30	59.60
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	15.50	5.30	11.10	5.70
	5,000 - 9,999	%	37.90	54.60	55.50	28.80
	10,000 - 14,999	%	23.50	35.30	22.20	25.90
	15,000 +	%	19.40	4.60	--	39.40
Average Number in Participating Group			1.32	1.40	3.11	2.02
Hours Participated			.73	.81	1.78	1.89
Per Capita Participation Rate			3.92	4.30	.16	.71

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

HORSEBACK RIDING

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	49.10	24.20	85.70	87.50
	Female	%	50.80	75.70	14.20	12.50
Race	White	%	99.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	.90	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			4.15	4.87	10.14	2.88
Number under 16			1.29	2.36	5.43	.50
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	26.00	33.60	--	--
	Suburban	%	45.60	27.10	--	--
	Small Town	%	10.90	12.10	--	--
	Rural	%	17.30	27.10	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	54.20	--	--
	12-14	%	--	32.70	14.20	--
	15-17	%	17.00	13.00	--	--
	18-21	%	17.60	--	14.20	25.00
	22-29	%	20.50	--	14.20	50.00
	30-44	%	27.60	--	42.80	12.50
	45+	%	17.00	--	14.20	12.50
Income						25.00
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	8.30	.90	--	37.50
	5,000 - 9,999	%	37.90	53.20	28.50	37.50
	10,000 - 14,999	%	32.40	38.30	28.50	--
	15,000 +	%	17.00	6.50	42.80	--
Average Number in Participating Group			1.20	1.02	2.00	3.38
Hours Participated			.93	1.02	2.57	3.25
Per Capita Participation Rate			2.61	2.29	.02	.03

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

HUNTING - UPLAND - BIG GAME

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	81.60	81.80	--	100.00
	Female	%	18.40	18.10	--	--
Race	White	%	99.20	100.00	--	100.00
	Other	%	.80	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.54	5.09	--	3.50
Number under 16			1.10	2.18	--	1.00
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	25.60	--	--	--
	Suburban	%	7.20	9.00	--	--
	Small Town	%	16.80	27.20	--	--
	Rural	%	50.40	63.60	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	18.10	--	--
	12-14	%	--	72.70	--	--
	15-17	%	10.40	9.00	--	--
	18-21	%	10.40	--	--	--
	22-29	%	12.00	--	--	50.00
	30-44	%	40.80	--	--	50.00
	45+	%	26.40	--	--	--
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	12.00	--	--	--
	5,000 - 9,999	%	47.20	54.50	--	50.00
	10,000 - 14,999	%	26.40	9.00	--	--
	15,000 +	%	13.60	36.30	--	50.00
Average Number in Participating Group			2.40	4.73	--	5.00
Hours Participated			4.04	6.27	--	9.00
Per Capita Participation Rate			.44	.21	--	--

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

HUNTING - UPLAND - SMALL GAME

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	73.40	80.60	--	100.00
	Female	%	26.50	19.30	--	--
Race	White	%	93.50	96.70	--	100.00
	Other	%	6.40	3.20	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.61	4.87	--	4.00
Number under 16			1.11	2.26	--	2.00
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	21.80	--	--	--
	Suburban	%	27.50	38.70	--	--
	Small Town	%	10.70	12.90	--	--
	Rural	%	39.70	48.30	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	41.90	--	50.00
	12-14	%	--	48.30	--	--
	15-17	%	15.00	9.60	--	--
	18-21	%	11.10	--	--	--
	22-29	%	22.90	--	--	50.00
	30-44	%	31.80	--	--	--
	45+	%	18.90	--	--	--
Income						
	\$ 0- 4,999	%	15.40	3.20	--	50.00
	5,000- 9,999	%	43.70	64.50	--	--
	10,000- 14,999	%	21.50	66.10	--	50.00
	15,000+	%	19.30	12.90	--	--
Average Number in Participating Group			1.49	2.41	--	2.50
Hours Participated			3.20	6.25	--	2.00
Per Capita Participation Rate			.84	.69	--	.02

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)
HUNTING - WATER FOWL

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	79.70	60.00	--	100.00
	Female	%	20.20	40.00	100.00	--
Race	White	%	96.40	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	3.50	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.79	4.20	29.00	2.00
Number under 16			1.40	1.47	6.00	--
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	23.80	--	--	--
	Suburban	%	28.50	13.30	--	--
	Small Town	%	8.30	60.00	--	--
	Rural	%	39.20	26.60	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	13.30	--	--
	12-14	%	--	80.00	--	--
	15-17	%	11.90	6.60	100.00	--
	18-21	%	15.40	--	--	--
	22-29	%	17.80	--	--	100.00
	30-44	%	39.20	--	--	--
	45+	%	15.40	--	--	--
Income	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	14.20	--	100.00	100.00
	5,000 - 9,999	%	40.40	73.30	--	--
	10,000 - 14,999	%	13.00	--	--	--
	15,000 +	%	32.10	20.00	--	--
Average Number in Participating Group			1.72	1.47	1.00	2.00
Hours Participated			3.00	2.47	2.00	2.00
Per Capita Participation Rate			.18	.20	.02	--

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

NATURAL SCENERY APPRECIATION

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	43.50	38.80	61.50	73.70
	Female	%	56.40	61.10	38.40	26.20
Race	White	%	95.00	95.60	99.30	98.30
	Other	%	4.90	4.30	.60	1.60
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.29	5.12	2.73	2.96
Number under 16			.85	2.63	.59	.59
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	33.30	21.50	--	--
	Suburban	%	40.30	30.20	--	--
	Small Town	%	13.70	16.50	--	--
	Rural	%	12.50	31.60	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	64.00	.60	2.30
	12-14	%	--	28.00	2.00	1.10
	15-17	%	2.70	7.90	2.00	.50
	18-21	%	7.60	--	7.60	3.70
	22-29	%	13.20	--	18.10	14.20
	30-44	%	26.90	--	21.60	28.30
	45+	%	49.30	--	47.40	49.50
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	17.30	6.40	11.10	9.30
	5,000 - 9,999	%	44.80	45.30	24.40	29.80
	10,000 - 14,999	%	19.20	20.80	25.80	35.50
	15,000 +	%	16.70	22.30	35.60	24.40
Average Number in Participating Group			1.94	2.06	2.85	1.85
Hours Participated			1.08	.98	2.93	2.28
Per Capita Participation Rate			7.73	9.83	2.35	1.79

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

NATURE STUDY

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	36.60	55.90	61.50	80.80
	Female	%	63.30	44.00	38.40	19.10
Race	White	%	93.30	98.90	100.00	98.90
	Other	%	6.60	1.00	--	1.00
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.79	5.23	4.23	3.09
Number under 16			1.20	2.83	.62	.61
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	37.50	31.10	--	--
	Suburban	%	40.80	29.00	--	--
	Small Town	%	6.60	23.60	--	--
	Rural	%	15.00	16.10	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	66.60	--	2.10
	12-14	%	--	26.80	--	1.00
	15-17	%	6.90	6.40	15.30	--
	18-21	%	8.10	--	7.60	5.30
	22-29	%	6.60	--	30.70	7.40
	30-44	%	40.80	--	--	26.50
	45+	%	37.50	--	46.10	67.40
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	18.00	3.20	15.30	6.30
	5,000 - 9,999	%	41.40	39.70	30.70	13.80
	10,000 - 14,999	%	21.00	36.50	23.00	39.30
	15,000 +	%	17.10	19.30	30.70	39.30
Average Number in Participating Group			1.66	3.33	5.23	2.17
Hours Participated			.81	.87	3.54	2.18
Per Capita Participation Rate			4.60	5.89	.19	.31

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

PICNICKING - DESIGNATED SITE

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	44.40	38.70	54.80	76.10
	Female	%	55.50	61.20	45.10	23.80
Race	White	%	96.00	97.50	100.00	98.80
	Other	%	3.90	2.40	--	1.10
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.63	5.23	3.81	3.31
Number under 16			1.13	2.65	1.71	.96
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	35.50	28.80	--	--
	Suburban	%	43.10	43.30	--	--
	Small Town	%	8.70	13.30	--	--
	Rural	%	12.60	14.40	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	52.40	3.20	1.90
	12-14	%	--	33.40	6.40	3.50
	15-17	%	6.30	14.00	3.20	.70
	18-21	%	6.90	--	9.60	4.60
	22-29	%	13.90	--	6.40	16.00
	30-44	%	33.30	--	25.80	28.90
	45+	%	39.30	--	45.10	44.10
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	12.40	7.30	16.10	15.20
	5,000 - 9,999	%	45.10	38.00	19.30	21.40
	10,000 - 14,999	%	24.70	41.50	35.40	32.40
	15,000 +	%	15.70	13.00	25.80	29.60
Average Number in Participating Group			2.07	1.86	4.81	2.74
Hours Participated			1.34	1.14	3.16	1.69
Per Capita Participation Rate			3.59	6.87	.29	.58

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

PICNICKING -- NON-DESIGNATED SITES

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	39.00	50.80	42.80	70.50
	Female	%	60.90	49.10	57.10	29.40
Race	White	%	94.00	100.00	100.00	98.00
	Other	%	5.90	--	--	1.90
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.63	4.31	7.43	2.84
Number under 16			1.17	2.16	1.00	.51
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	38.20	24.50	--	--
	Suburban	%	30.80	13.10	--	--
	Small Town	%	5.50	14.70	--	--
	Rural	%	25.20	37.70	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	81.90	--	1.90
	12-14	%	--	8.10	--	3.90
	15-17	%	6.30	9.80	14.20	--
	18-21	%	9.20	--	14.20	9.80
	22-29	%	18.50	--	14.20	3.90
	30-44	%	34.20	--	28.50	25.40
	45 +	%	31.50	--	28.50	54.80
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	11.80	--	14.20	--
	5,000 - 9,999	%	46.80	57.30	28.50	--
	10,000 - 14,999	%	27.80	32.70	42.80	50.00
	15,000 +	%	12.60	8.10	14.20	50.00
Average Number in Participating Group			2.19	1.46	4.29	2.69
Hours Participated			1.49	1.17	4.00	1.35
Per Capita Participation Rate			.68	1.46	.08	.10

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

SURFING

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	55.40	66.60	41.60	76.40
	Female	%	44.50	33.30	58.30	23.50
Race	White	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	--	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			4.00	5.39	7.83	3.82
Number under 16			1.24	2.83	3.58	1.24
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	22.60	16.60	--	--
	Suburban	%	55.40	--	--	--
	Small Town	%	13.10	72.20	--	--
	Rural	%	8.70	11.10	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	38.80	--	--
	12-14	%	--	38.80	--	2.90
	15-17	%	35.70	22.20	25.00	5.80
	18-21	%	13.80	--	33.30	11.70
	22-29	%	24.80	--	25.00	11.70
	30-44	%	24.00	--	16.60	47.00
	45+	%	1.40	--	--	20.50
Income						
	\$ 0- 4,999	%	13.80	5.50	41.60	11.70
	5,000 - 9,999	%	29.10	77.70	16.60	11.70
	10,000 - 14,999	%	24.80	--	33.30	47.00
	15,000 +	%	29.90	16.60	8.30	29.40
Average Number in Participating Group			1.30	1.79	4.25	3.03
Hours Participated			1.25	1.37	4.75	2.71
Per Capita Participation Rate			1.56	.26	.28	.12

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

SWIMMING - FRESH WATER

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	45.50	45.60	56.50	77.50
	Female	%	54.40	54.30	43.40	22.50
Race	White	%	95.10	97.90	100.00	99.10
	Other	%	4.80	2.00	--	.80
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.88	5.14	3.35	3.80
Number under 16			1.35	2.40	1.15	1.11
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	40.70	30.50	--	--
	Suburban	%	45.30	41.40	--	--
	Small Town	%	3.60	18.40	--	--
	Rural	%	10.30	9.60	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	52.30	2.10	2.90
	12-14	%	--	35.10	4.30	4.10
	15-17	%	13.20	12.50	4.30	2.00
	18-21	%	8.10	--	10.80	9.80
	22-29	%	19.00	--	17.30	12.90
	30-44	%	38.40	--	32.60	38.20
	45+	%	21.00	--	28.20	29.50
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	10.80	10.00	4.30	3.70
	5,000 - 9,999	%	30.50	35.90	28.20	20.80
	10,000 - 14,999	%	28.60	38.00	30.40	39.10
	15,000 +	%	27.80	15.80	36.90	35.80
Average Number in Participating Group			1.15	1.53	3.89	2.94
Hours Participated			.82	.90	2.65	1.60
Per Capita Participation Rate			10.17	26.37	1.08	1.25

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

SWIMMING - SALT WATER

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	48.70	46.00	64.80	76.10
	Female	%	51.20	53.90	35.10	23.80
Race	White	%	97.70	96.50	99.40	99.10
	Other	%	2.20	3.40	.50	.90
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.58	4.97	2.33	3.28
Number under 16			1.08	2.50	.32	.91
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	38.70	43.50	--	--
	Suburban	%	43.70	34.20	--	--
	Small Town	%	6.10	11.00	--	--
	Rural	%	11.30	11.00	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	61.90	1.70	2.80
	12-14	%	--	27.60	1.70	3.70
	15-17	%	8.20	10.30	4.10	2.10
	18-21	%	10.50	--	8.90	6.40
	22-29	%	18.90	--	24.40	19.60
	30-44	%	31.40	--	27.90	34.70
	45+	%	30.70	--	30.80	30.40
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	11.80	8.60	4.10	9.00
	5,000 - 9,999	%	38.50	43.20	27.30	25.60
	10,000 - 14,999	%	28.50	33.90	26.10	37.70
	15,000 +	%	19.70	13.80	41.00	27.20
Average Number in Participating Group			1.34	1.52	2.69	2.88
Hours Participated			1.04	1.03	3.64	2.52
Per Copita Participation Rate			11.11	15.76	3.66	2.91

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

VISITING HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	53.10	48.20	59.50	72.20
	Female	%	46.80	51.70	40.40	27.70
Race	White	%	94.90	99.30	97.60	98.80
	Other	%	5.00	.60	2.30	1.10
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.47	5.21	2.36	3.06
Number under 16			1.01	2.74	.33	.71
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	38.50	21.30	--	--
	Suburban	%	38.90	52.40	--	--
	Small Town	%	8.80	8.90	--	--
	Rural	%	13.60	17.20	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	55.10	2.30	2.50
	12-14	%	--	33.70	2.30	2.70
	15-17	%	4.00	11.00	4.70	.90
	18-21	%	7.30	--	4.70	3.00
	22-29	%	17.00	--	19.00	13.40
	30-44	%	32.10	--	28.50	28.70
	45+	%	39.30	--	37.10	48.50
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	15.30	6.80	2.30	8.10
	5,000 - 9,999	%	42.20	31.70	42.80	25.60
	10,000 - 14,999	%	25.70	40.60	11.90	40.50
	15,000 +	%	14.90	20.60	42.80	25.40
Average Number in Participating Group			1.10	2.23	2.90	2.44
Hours Participated			.94	1.21	3.36	2.25
Per Capita Participation Rate			.72	2.02	.29	.83

Table 7.1 (Cont'd)

WATER SKIING

Socio-economic Characteristics			Resident Adults	Resident Children	Tourist Airplane	Tourist Automobile
Sex	Male	%	49.40	62.50	61.50	80.90
	Female	%	50.50	37.50	38.40	19.00
Race	White	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Other	%	--	--	--	--
Average Number in Household/Tourist Party			3.77	4.86	2.85	3.05
Number under 16			1.10	1.81	.08	.86
Type of Residence						
	Urban	%	24.10	11.20	--	--
	Suburban	%	50.80	43.70	--	--
	Small Town	%	12.60	28.70	--	--
	Rural	%	12.30	16.20	--	--
Age	0-11	%	--	21.20	--	--
	12-14	%	--	43.70	--	--
	15-17	%	18.20	35.00	15.30	9.50
	18-21	%	21.50	--	23.00	9.50
	22-29	%	30.10	--	23.00	38.00
	30-44	%	23.10	--	7.60	28.50
	45+	%	--	--	30.60	14.20
Income						
	\$ 0 - 4,999	%	8.80	11.20	--	28.50
	5,000 - 9,999	%	26.80	32.50	30.70	14.20
	10,000 - 14,999	%	31.90	15.00	30.70	38.00
	15,000 +	%	27.50	40.00	38.40	14.20
Average Number in Participating Group			1.84	1.11	3.46	3.10
Hours Participated			1.35	.95	2.31	2.62
Per Capita Participation Rate			1.05	3.21	.14	.04

The preceding socio-economic data are rather comprehensive and there are any number of conclusions that can be drawn from them. The data are presented in four basic categories, resident adult, resident children, tourist - airplane and tourist - automobile. Certain patterns of participation can be identified and some of the more obvious ones are briefly discussed.

Resident adults.

Sex - Of the 32 activities measured, it was found that men and women are fairly equal in their overall outdoor recreation participation. They differ from activity to activity with the most obvious split being in the area of hunting and fishing, in which men dominate.

Race - In this category, the survey was taken on only two groups, Caucasian and non-Caucasian. The data points out that Caucasians participate in all activities proportionately more than do non-Caucasians. The most popular activities among the non-Caucasian group are nature study, picnicking, freshwater swimming and visiting historical sites.

Residence - The most active participants in outdoor recreational activities are those that live in the urban and suburban areas. The most popular activities of the rural people are hunting, picnicking, fishing and camping.

Age - As a general observation, the 30-44 age bracket participates more in outdoor recreation than the other age groups. Those in the younger age brackets participate more heavily in surfing, water skiing, horseback riding and trail bik-

ing. Those in the older age brackets participate more heavily in beach activities, nature study, picnicking and visiting historical sites.

Income - Generally speaking, the people in the two middle income brackets (\$5,000-\$14,000) participate most frequently in outdoor recreation. Those in the \$15,000 and over bracket participate fairly heavily in hunting, sailing, power boating, water skiing and surfing. Relatively speaking, these activities are generally the most expensive of those measured. Those residents falling in the less than \$5,000 income bracket participate most heavily in hiking, nature study, hunting, bicycling, visiting historical sites and fishing.

Resident children. Within this classification, it can be observed that except for the fact that boys are slightly more active than girls, the children's preferences (those under 16 years old) for activities generally reflect those of their parents.

Tourist - airplane. Most of the people arriving in Florida by this mode of transportation are in the upper income bracket (with the obvious exceptions of students and military personnel). As might be expected from this profile, they had but a small influence on the state's total outdoor recreation picture. Of the measured activities, the most popular for this category are swimming and beach activities.

Tourist - automobile.

Sex - Males comprise the majority of automobile tourists to Florida, and predominate in outdoor recreation participation. Women,

however, make a strong showing in sailing and trail biking.

Race - The vast majority of automobile tourists are Caucasian. Among the non-Caucasians, fishing and bicycling were the activities most often participated in.

Age - As with the other categories of participants, the majority of participants are from the 30-44 age bracket, with the younger ones more often engaging in the more strenuous activities, and the older people preferring the less strenuous activities.

Income - Relatively few in the lowest income bracket come to Florida; therefore their demand is minimal. Of the remaining three income brackets, outdoor recreation participation is fairly equally spread among them.

Consolidating the preceding observations, a few general comments can be made concerning outdoor recreation in Florida:

- Males generally participate in more active recreational pursuits than females.
- Most resident outdoor recreation participants are from an urban-suburban environment.
- Those who participate more frequently, and in the most activities, fall in the 30-44 age bracket, with older people participating more in passive pursuits and younger age groups participating more in the active.
- Most participation is done by "middle-class America," with

both the upper and lower income brackets participating less frequently.

One cannot ignore the fact that participation in outdoor recreation is a function of leisure time. The amount of leisure time available to an individual and his ability to use his leisure time wisely will strongly influence his participation in all recreational activities. Due to recent technological advances, abundant leisure time is now afforded to nearly all Americans, and is no longer a privilege of only the wealthy. Consequently, time is less of a factor preventing participation in outdoor recreational activities.

Not so equitable in nature is the income distribution in this country. Unfortunately, many outdoor recreational activities require at least a small amount of money, and some a considerable amount. Obviously, this is a very limiting factor to those in the lower income bracket, and even if they have the available time, they may not be able to afford participation. This problem certainly transcends recreational planning in Florida, but nevertheless must be considered a crucial factor.

The most obvious response to the above problem and one in which Florida is actively engaged, is locating the resources and facilities as close to the urban centers as possible. A corollary consideration is that of keeping the user fees either gratis or at a minimum. Therefore, the people of the lower income brackets will be able to get to the resources and facilities, and once there can afford to participate.

It must be kept in mind however, that, as shown by the socio-economic

charts, outdoor recreation is essentially a middle-class activity. As such, Florida gears the main thrust of its program to

the average person, with consideration for those of the upper or lower income brackets.

DEMAND PROJECTIONS

The first step in determining future demand is establishing the 1970 demand for both residents and tourists. Using the random sample survey as a base, total user-occasions are calculated, as exemplified by beach activities in Region I:

444,895 (population of Region I),
times

14.29 (resident per capita participation rate for beach activities in Region I),
plus

1,780,065 (tourist base in Region I),
times

3.47 (tourist participation rate for beach activities in Region I), equals total user-occasions
(12,534,373).

The population figures used in the above calculations are detailed in Table 7.2 below, with the resultant user-occasions in Tables 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5.

Table 7.2

RESIDENT POPULATION AND TOURIST BASE - BY REGION

Region	Population *	Tourist Base **
I	444,895	1,780,065
II	219,912	209,028
III	205,201	277,499
IV	685,000	1,814,788
V	189,374	596,103
VI	852,763	3,210,816
VII	1,590,755	5,779,948
VIII	126,096	296,413
IX	186,343	988,435
X	2,289,231	6,445,415
	6,789,570	21,398,510

* Source: Final 1970 Census

** Source: Florida Tourist Study - 1969

Obviously, it is very valuable to know total user-occasions, but, from a practical standpoint, the estimate of the peak-day demand, or the pressure likely to occur on the single day of maximum participation is more important for planning purposes. Seasonal and occasional use data are considered in determining the peak-day during the peak season of the year – typically a weekend day during July. Combined resident and tourist peak-day demand for 1970, 1975 and 2000 (expressed in user-occasions) for individual outdoor recreational activities is set forth in Tables 7.6, 7.7 and 7.8 beginning on page 117.

An interesting set of statistics as presented in Figure 7.3 on page 113, is the number of participants in each outdoor recreational activity. Beach activities is the most popular, with nearly 18,000,000 residents and tourists participating during 1970, while hunting has very few adherents.

In order for the vast and rapidly growing demand for outdoor recreation in Florida to be fully met, there must be a combination of suppliers, including all levels of government as well as various elements of the private sector. Even then, however, the peak-day demand cannot logically be used as a planning standard because of the lack of economy and efficiency in having unused resource and facility capacity on hand most of the year. Consequently, planning efforts have been aimed at a specified level of peak-day demand. This level, called "design demand," represents the proportion of the peak-day demand which can be economically supplied. A corollary assumption is that some redistribution of demand will be necessary,

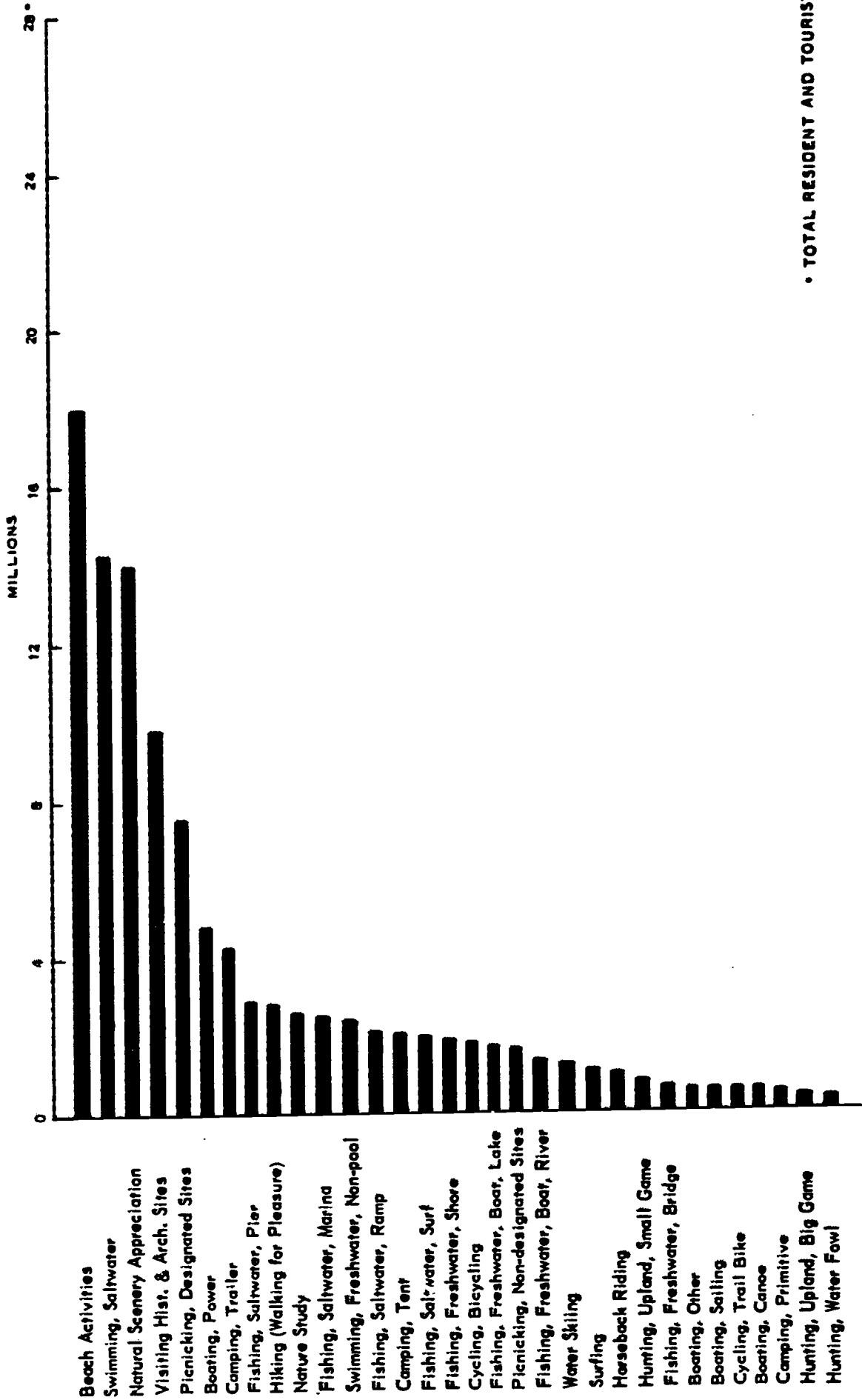
whether it takes place as a natural reaction or is brought about through deliberate program measures. Table 7.9, 7.10 and 7.11 beginning on page 120 show the design demand (expressed in user-occasions) for each planning region, and the state at large, on a selected activity basis for the years 1970, 1975 and 2000.

The final step in Florida's demand analysis is to convert the user occasions into meaningful facility requirements for 1970, 1975 and 2000. This is accomplished by applying the pre-determined use-standards (Table 7.12) with the resultant requirements detailed in Tables 7.13, 7.14 and 7.15. These four tables begin on page 123.

Use-standards. Use-standards indicate a hypothetical measure of optimum use conditions for outdoor recreation resources and facilities – for example, the number of boats per unit of water surface area, the number of hikers per unit of trail, etc. These use standards are used to translate outdoor recreation demand (expressed in user-occasions) into resource and facility requirements (expressed in physical units of measure). In conjunction with these measurements, "turnover rate" indicates the estimated number of times a day a facility or resource can be utilized by a specific group of participants; and "user group" represents the average size of a group utilizing the resources and facilities. All three are crucial figures insofar as demand projections are concerned. In Florida, many of the figures were determined from the demand study itself, many by actual tested observation, and several by good cold logic and common sense.

Figure 7.3

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS PARTICIPATING IN THIRTY-TWO VARIATIONS OF FOURTEEN OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES IN FLORIDA, 1970



• TOTAL RESIDENT AND TOURIST POPULATION

Table 7.3

SUMMARY OF RESIDENT USER-OCCASIONS - 1970 - BY REGION

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Beach Activities	6,357,549	778,488	114,912	7,048,649	337,085	23,271,896	35,298,833	3,288,581	4,895,228	21,106,708
Bicycling	1,085,543	1,198,520	510,950	3,459,249	621,146	16,014,888	21,618,359	827,189	2,929,311	11,079,876
Boating - Fresh Water	1,096,443	1,464,262	593,379	2,792,333	1,203,509	6,206,494	14,324,430	501,534	1,422,318	1,391,852
Boating - Salt Water	972,318	321,423	139,188	742,266	50,146	2,295,552	8,657,492	692,595	1,029,955	5,933,686
Camping - Designated Site	553,671	384,405	146,205	845,974	70,162	923,542	1,375,207	241,977	192,957	369,711
Camping - Primitive	29,141	20,232	7,695	44,525	3,693	48,607	72,379	12,736	10,156	19,458
Fishing - Fresh Water	3,283,324	3,745,101	1,619,035	7,350,049	4,412,411	8,416,770	6,283,481	1,187,824	1,235,453	5,777,230
Fishing - Salt Water	4,755,927	329,868	234,449	2,027,599	723,408	9,107,508	14,014,550	1,107,122	3,035,526	5,173,660
Hiking	133,468	184,726	16,416	3,150,999	1,015,044	2,319,514	3,722,365	462,772	648,473	10,576,246
Horseback Riding	542,771	1,409,635	1,140,917	2,870,149	316,254	2,805,590	2,736,097	181,578	227,338	3,365,167
Hunting	1,187,869	782,886	913,144	1,671,399	223,461	477,547	429,503	320,283	264,606	961,476
Nature Study	44,489	252,898	119,016	3,500,349	460,178	2,524,177	11,851,124	416,116	1,032,340	8,332,799
Natural Scenery Appreciation	1,388,072	1,677,928	902,884	6,630,799	905,207	10,199,044	14,014,550	735,139	1,134,828	7,714,708
Picnicking	2,179,985	1,301,878	326,269	3,507,199	723,408	3,777,739	13,887,290	955,807	1,583,915	5,562,829
Surfing	831,953	114,354	61,560	1,102,849	1,893	5,449,155	970,360	176,534	536,667	526,523
Swimming - Fresh Water	1,339,133	2,194,721	570,458	6,822,599	1,600,210	2,148,962	12,503,333	189,144	717,420	1,098,830
Swimming - Salt Water	5,463,310	580,567	205,201	4,322,349	100,368	16,347,465	18,309,588	3,151,137	3,324,358	12,430,522
Visiting Historical Sites	342,569	76,969	71,820	958,999	87,112	758,959	2,481,576	51,699	152,801	847,015
Water Skiing	814,157	312,274	346,789	595,949	47,343	920,983	5,201,768	255,974	331,690	549,415

Table 7.4

SUMMARY OF TOURIST USER-OCCASIONS - 1970 - BY REGION

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Beach Activities	6,176,824	369,979	97,124	2,867,364	739,167	10,435,152	32,252,109	1,215,293	5,970,147	31,969,252
Bicycling	71,202	16,772	16,649	181,478	--	128,432	3,988,164	29,641	543,639	1,095,720
Boating - Fresh Water	660,404	277,673	40,459	315,410	360,522	2,062,628	2,182,508	110,799	1,129,385	1,102,166
Boating - Salt Water	585,641	60,952	9,490	83,843	15,022	762,890	1,227,661	153,008	817,831	4,698,707
Camping - Designated Site	811,709	839,979	279,441	2,051,616	1,234,529	1,708,153	4,612,398	332,279	2,676,187	11,021,655
Camping - Primitive	42,722	44,209	14,707	107,980	64,975	89,903	242,758	17,488	140,852	580,087
Fishing - Fresh Water	943,434	257,104	13,874	381,105	464,960	706,379	5,086,354	74,103	1,027,972	1,869,170
Fishing - Salt Water	2,153,877	158,861	80,474	272,218	608,024	866,920	9,074,516	248,986	5,436,392	9,023,578
Hiking	462,816	112,875	33,299	707,767	178,830	1,412,759	3,294,570	183,776	593,060	5,156,331
Horseback Riding	--	16,772	49,949	--	17,883	96,324	462,395	--	--	64,454
Hunting	71,202	--	--	--	--	--	635,794	--	19,768	--
Nature Study	320,411	31,354	--	199,626	89,415	481,622	1,155,989	85,959	375,605	2,707,074
Natural Scenery Appreciation	3,043,909	997,063	815,846	2,359,223	1,567,750	4,719,897	11,906,689	462,404	2,451,318	10,570,476
Picnicking	1,388,450	192,305	260,849	816,654	637,830	1,059,569	4,277,161	118,565	741,326	3,093,798
Surfing	267,009	--	--	199,626	--	449,514	809,192	50,390	19,768	1,289,082
Swimming - Fresh Water	142,405	31,354	27,749	18,147	423,233	706,379	693,593	50,390	128,496	773,449
Swimming - Salt Water	5,411,397	175,583	113,774	2,032,562	637,830	7,545,415	16,415,047	933,700	3,044,379	25,394,932
Visiting Historical Sites	1,263,846	449,410	357,973	1,669,604	798,777	1,733,840	3,814,765	157,098	859,938	3,416,069
Water Skiing	160,205	--	--	--	107,298	64,216	404,596	14,820	--	580,087

Table 7.5

SUMMARY OF COMBINED RESIDENT AND TOURIST USER OCCASIONS - 1970 - BY REGION

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Beach Activities	12,534,373	1,148,467	212,036	9,916,013	1,076,252	33,707,048	67,550,942	4,503,874	10,865,375	53,075,960
Bicycling	1,156,745	1,215,242	527,599	3,640,727	621,146	16,143,320	25,606,523	856,830	3,472,950	12,175,596
Boating - Fresh Water	1,756,847	1,741,934	633,838	3,107,743	1,564,031	8,269,122	16,506,938	612,333	2,551,704	2,494,018
Boating - Salt Water	1,557,959	382,376	148,678	826,109	65,168	3,058,442	9,285,153	845,603	1,847,785	10,632,393
Camping - Designated Site	1,365,381	1,224,384	425,646	2,897,590	1,304,691	2,631,695	5,987,605	574,256	2,869,144	11,391,365
Camping - Primitive	71,862	64,441	22,402	152,505	68,668	138,510	315,137	30,224	151,008	599,546
Fishing - Fresh Water	5,699,361	4,002,205	1,632,909	7,731,154	4,877,371	9,123,149	11,369,835	1,261,927	2,263,425	5,646,400
Fishing - Salt Water	5,437,201	488,729	334,923	2,299,817	1,331,432	9,974,426	23,089,066	1,356,108	8,471,918	14,197,238
Hiking	596,284	297,601	49,715	3,858,766	1,193,874	3,732,273	7,016,935	646,548	1,241,533	15,732,577
Horseback Riding	542,771	1,426,357	1,190,866	2,870,149	334,137	2,901,914	3,198,492	181,578	227,338	3,429,621
Hunting	1,259,071	782,886	913,144	1,671,399	223,461	477,547	1,065,297	320,283	284,374	961,476
Nature Study	364,900	284,252	119,016	3,699,975	549,593	3,005,799	13,007,113	502,075	1,407,945	11,039,873
Natural Scenery Appreciation	4,431,981	2,674,991	1,718,730	8,990,022	2,472,957	14,918,941	25,921,239	1,197,543	3,586,146	18,285,184
Picnicking	3,568,435	1,494,183	587,118	4,323,853	1,361,238	4,837,308	18,164,451	1,074,372	2,325,241	8,656,627
Surfing	1,098,962	114,354	61,560	1,302,475	1,893	5,898,669	1,779,552	226,924	556,435	1,815,605
Swimming - Fresh Water	1,481,538	2,226,075	598,207	6,840,746	2,023,443	2,885,741	13,196,926	239,534	845,916	1,872,279
Swimming - Salt Water	10,874,707	756,150	318,975	6,354,911	738,198	23,892,880	34,724,635	4,084,837	6,368,737	37,825,454
Visiting Historical Sites	1,606,415	526,379	429,793	2,628,603	885,889	2,492,799	6,296,341	208,797	1,012,739	4,263,084
Water Skiing	974,362	312,274	346,789	595,949	154,641	985,199	5,606,364	270,794	331,690	1,129,502

Table 7.6

**COMBINED RESIDENT AND TOURIST MAXIMUM PEAK-DAY PARTICIPATION
IN TERMS OF USER-OCCASIONS - 1970 - BY REGION**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Beach Activities	285,511	32,510	3,485	187,557	17,470	631,325	1,048,281	76,937	143,968	644,272
Bicycling	4,960	3,915	1,825	10,221	1,941	49,523	119,884	3,193	13,192	56,991
Boating - Fresh Water	36,733	32,497	11,550	46,608	23,836	136,678	213,692	6,912	27,545	27,062
Boating - Salt Water	32,575	7,134	2,709	12,390	993	50,552	120,202	9,546	19,948	115,370
Camping - Designated Site	22,508	18,849	5,328	50,784	16,172	43,511	72,024	7,050	22,536	119,938
Camping - Primitive	1,185	992	280	2,673	851	2,290	3,791	371	1,187	6,312
Fishing - Fresh Water	78,178	45,780	21,112	95,227	57,422	146,407	98,016	14,398	18,656	61,280
Fishing - Salt Water	97,357	11,171	5,709	29,718	22,384	171,825	251,376	13,330	69,263	147,170
Hiking	12,975	4,037	638	45,797	7,322	86,106	76,212	5,093	11,159	204,519
Horseback Riding	1,696	10,341	29,095	16,535	1,818	27,522	21,729	650	989	21,115
Hunting	26,062	14,651	45,333	41,701	6,629	14,907	15,025	10,110	3,243	25,965
Nature Study	7,564	2,624	83	39,424	3,329	38,589	145,974	3,400	14,242	97,837
Natural Scenery Appreciation	81,511	31,407	21,052	102,737	26,190	196,115	229,364	10,660	29,236	182,996
Picnicking	79,747	27,457	11,486	83,061	21,351	107,314	346,351	16,349	32,627	115,706
Surfing	13,264	1,014	719	24,837	14	208,953	21,889	6,762	11,125	20,645
Swimming - Fresh Water	49,875	52,174	12,817	138,642	35,285	54,686	412,906	4,212	7,994	18,662
Swimming - Salt Water	247,640	20,215	10,677	123,624	11,654	373,794	464,004	60,107	72,994	423,125
Visiting Historical Sites	33,734	6,359	5,144	45,070	10,972	40,126	64,875	2,759	8,108	49,934
Water Skiing	23,752	6,644	10,525	10,514	2,613	16,048	108,647	4,327	10,370	13,407

Table 7.7

**COMBINED RESIDENT AND TOURIST MAXIMUM PEAK-DAY PARTICIPATION
IN TERMS OF USER-OCCASIONS - 1975 - BY REGION**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Beach Activities	369,551	37,134	4,311	226,601	22,774	826,526	6,280,836	96,101	184,655	833,283
Bicycling	6,113	4,358	2,108	12,496	2,184	62,292	147,691	3,935	16,912	66,201
Boating - Fresh Water	46,409	36,744	13,064	53,973	28,343	178,213	243,333	8,638	35,301	33,958
Boating - Salt Water	41,155	8,066	3,065	14,347	1,181	65,915	136,875	11,928	25,563	144,768
Camping - Designated Site	31,881	24,079	7,161	68,861	23,401	60,606	97,695	9,360	32,883	177,099
Camping - Primitive	1,678	1,267	377	3,624	1,232	3,190	5,142	493	1,731	9,321
Fishing - Fresh Water	94,861	51,216	23,620	108,724	66,581	185,361	128,135	17,598	24,508	74,179
Fishing - Salt Water	126,416	12,888	6,721	34,831	27,752	217,682	312,563	16,746	94,695	197,804
Hiking	18,334	4,883	856	55,374	8,992	112,690	96,959	6,621	14,610	242,881
Horseback Riding	1,884	11,400	32,686	18,489	2,120	34,710	25,714	786	1,174	23,046
Hunting	29,564	16,056	50,591	46,630	7,460	18,608	19,059	12,227	3,896	27,998
Nature Study	11,116	3,006	92	45,257	4,122	49,943	164,866	4,327	17,775	117,230
Natural Scenery Appreciation	116,338	38,699	27,045	128,765	36,080	262,198	299,863	14,054	40,327	243,139
Picnicking	100,370	30,873	13,953	97,684	26,716	137,862	397,385	20,070	40,450	138,174
Surfing	16,998	1,111	802	28,946	15	262,491	27,293	8,303	13,259	27,847
Swimming - Fresh Water	56,630	57,304	14,423	155,135	41,492	70,866	455,927	5,219	9,788	23,474
Swimming - Salt Water	320,989	22,867	12,410	150,198	15,803	494,404	575,593	75,039	93,663	566,324
Visiting Historical Sites	48,181	8,799	7,298	60,223	15,713	56,476	86,622	3,790	11,595	68,649
Water Skiing	27,750	7,281	11,745	11,756	3,392	20,269	120,864	5,269	12,318	16,969

Table 7.8

**COMBINED RESIDENT AND TOURIST MAXIMUM PEAK-DAY PARTICIPATION
IN TERMS OF USER-OCCASIONS - 2000 - BY REGION**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Beach Activities	698,437	52,893	6,613	395,539	42,302	1,587,920	2,260,509	180,669	365,658	1,480,031
Bicycling	11,587	5,990	2,939	21,911	4,009	120,618	261,384	7,398	33,495	112,088
Boating - Fresh Water	87,837	51,621	17,630	92,635	52,274	342,652	418,755	16,238	69,926	59,551
Boating - Salt Water	77,894	11,332	4,136	24,624	2,178	126,734	23,550	22,425	50,636	253,874
Camping - Designated Site	59,947	39,159	12,113	125,258	43,784	115,084	178,253	17,580	62,174	330,633
Camping - Primitive	3,155	2,061	638	6,593	2,304	6,057	9,382	925	3,272	17,402
Fishing - Fresh Water	179,987	70,900	31,311	185,577	122,545	358,457	231,183	33,095	48,101	128,036
Fishing - Salt Water	238,876	18,604	9,637	60,075	51,354	420,907	554,896	31,479	183,185	356,786
Hiking	34,478	7,474	1,446	96,686	16,626	216,513	173,432	12,439	28,710	415,559
Horseback Riding	3,595	15,452	43,623	31,270	3,903	67,174	44,879	1,478	2,394	37,814
Hunting	56,338	21,574	66,785	78,865	13,695	36,086	34,058	22,998	7,908	45,642
Nature Study	20,860	4,288	121	77,398	7,626	96,164	282,845	8,131	35,561	201,404
Natural Scenery Appreciation	218,668	60,077	43,469	227,892	67,283	501,714	541,028	26,398	77,763	436,575
Picnicking	190,012	43,041	20,901	168,712	49,472	265,836	685,798	37,742	81,132	237,019
Surfing	32,143	1,492	1,058	49,811	27	508,404	48,498	15,613	27,001	50,299
Swimming - Fresh Water	107,909	77,252	19,302	262,457	76,456	136,417	775,405	9,812	19,724	41,208
Swimming - Salt Water	606,606	32,147	17,464	262,741	29,437	947,980	1,021,055	141,024	185,443	1,019,824
Visiting Historical Sites	90,556	15,463	13,041	109,011	29,379	107,038	157,304	7,003	22,076	124,905
Water Skiing	52,779	9,783	15,504	19,882	6,298	39,215	206,153	9,909	25,118	29,868

Table 7.9
DESIGN DEMAND - 1970 - BY REGION *

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Beach Activities	159,886	17,880	2,021	106,907	10,132	359,855	618,485	44,623	86,380	393,005
Bicycling	4,067	3,640	1,642	10,118	1,824	47,046	94,708	2,777	11,345	45,022
Boating - Fresh Water	20,937	18,522	6,698	27,498	14,063	79,272	130,352	4,285	17,353	17,049
Boating - Salt Water	18,568	4,067	1,572	7,510	586	29,321	73,323	5,918	12,567	72,683
Camping - Designated Site	13,054	11,120	3,249	28,438	9,864	25,235	43,934	4,299	15,099	75,560
Camping - Primitive	687	586	171	1,497	520	1,329	2,313	227	795	3,977
Fishing - Fresh Water	46,906	28,383	12,878	58,088	35,601	86,380	64,690	8,962	12,499	38,606
Fishing - Salt Water	56,467	6,255	3,311	18,127	12,982	99,658	158,366	8,531	46,406	92,717
Hiking	6,706	2,422	389	28,394	5,271	48,219	47,251	3,412	7,253	124,756
Horseback Riding	1,594	7,135	16,293	12,235	1,363	17,614	15,210	572	801	15,202
Hunting	14,855	8,351	24,026	22,935	3,645	8,049	9,015	5,459	2,010	14,280
Nature Study	4,311	1,705	205	24,837	2,430	23,539	90,503	2,380	9,114	63,594
Natural Scenery Appreciation	46,461	19,596	12,841	63,696	16,499	117,669	149,086	6,929	19,588	117,117
Picnicking	44,658	15,650	6,547	47,344	12,597	60,095	197,420	9,645	19,576	69,423
Surfing	8,091	659	445	14,157	9	112,834	13,352	3,719	6,341	12,799
Swimming - Fresh Water	26,932	29,217	7,177	79,025	20,465	31,171	222,969	2,442	5,116	11,943
Swimming - Salt Water	138,678	11,118	5,765	70,465	6,875	220,538	278,402	35,463	45,256	262,337
Visiting Historical Sites	19,228	3,878	3,137	26,140	6,692	23,674	40,871	1,655	5,432	30,959
Water Skiing	13,301	3,720	5,788	6,098	1,515	9,307	61,928	2,552	5,599	8,312

* Design demand represents the proportion of the peak-day demand which can be economically supplied.

Table 7.10

DESIGN DEMAND - 1975 - BY REGION *

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Beach Activities	206,998	20,363	2,313	129,711	13,308	473,712	753,481	55,756	111,417	510,677
Bicycling	5,008	4,031	1,888	12,344	2,049	58,961	117,058	3,413	14,554	52,474
Baating - Fresh Water	26,244	21,069	7,514	31,915	16,718	103,876	147,414	5,367	22,130	2,266
Baating - Salt Water	23,273	4,625	1,762	8,484	697	38,420	82,921	7,411	16,025	9,659
Camping - Designated Site	18,589	14,182	4,363	39,812	14,285	35,324	59,973	5,724	22,175	111,590
Camping - Primitive	978	746	230	2,095	752	1,859	3,156	301	1,167	5,873
Fishing - Fresh Water	56,903	31,740	14,311	66,453	41,037	108,501	84,428	10,911	16,326	46,451
Fishing - Salt Water	72,878	7,215	3,900	21,107	16,136	126,151	195,608	10,705	63,212	125,041
Hiking	10,320	2,934	519	34,077	6,503	63,035	60,708	4,461	9,531	147,033
Horseback Riding	1,767	7,853	18,174	13,640	1,592	22,368	18,040	692	955	16,650
Hunting	16,737	9,202	26,691	25,875	4,073	10,119	11,379	6,643	2,415	15,418
Nature Study	6,291	1,946	227	28,446	2,992	30,300	102,555	3,037	11,293	76,735
Natural Scenery Appreciation	66,833	23,835	16,546	79,816	22,706	158,421	196,353	9,189	26,938	154,849
Picnicking	56,336	17,737	7,953	55,807	15,691	77,443	227,241	11,841	24,173	83,247
Surfing	10,427	726	494	16,551	9	141,395	16,685	4,532	7,537	17,277
Swimming - Fresh Water	30,619	32,000	8,132	88,052	24,005	40,501	247,923	3,015	6,311	14,962
Swimming - Salt Water	179,802	12,604	6,712	85,675	9,272	290,491	346,802	44,505	58,025	352,513
Visiting Historical Sites	27,232	5,396	4,483	34,921	9,593	33,043	54,826	2,251	7,781	42,351
Water Skiing	15,433	4,198	6,402	6,790	1,970	11,838	68,975	3,085	6,698	10,441

* Design demand represents the proportion of the peak-day demand which can be economically supplied.

Table 7.11

DESIGN DEMAND - 2000 - BY REGION *

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Beach Activities	391,219	29,005	3,855	226,415	24,720	910,096	1,329,797	104,822	220,632	902,818
Bicycling	9,493	5,541	2,633	21,645	3,761	114,168	207,170	6,417	28,825	88,549
Boating - Fresh Water	49,672	29,600	10,140	54,777	30,834	199,724	253,688	10,089	43,836	37,517
Boating - Salt Water	44,049	6,498	2,378	14,561	1,285	73,870	142,699	13,933	31,743	159,940
Camping - Designated Site	34,953	23,063	7,380	72,417	26,728	67,076	109,425	10,749	41,927	208,299
Camping - Primitive	1,840	1,214	388	3,811	1,407	3,530	5,759	566	2,207	10,963
Fishing - Fresh Water	107,967	43,940	18,971	113,390	75,530	209,824	152,327	20,519	32,043	80,662
Fishing - Salt Water	137,711	10,415	5,592	36,405	29,859	243,923	347,264	20,124	122,283	224,775
Hiking	19,408	4,491	877	59,501	12,025	121,110	108,589	8,382	18,730	253,490
Horseback Riding	3,372	10,645	24,256	23,070	2,932	43,288	31,487	1,302	1,948	27,226
Hunting	31,895	12,364	35,234	43,762	7,478	19,625	20,335	12,495	4,903	25,103
Nature Study	11,806	2,779	298	48,648	5,536	58,342	175,945	5,708	22,594	130,912
Natural Scenery Appreciation	125,619	37,001	26,595	141,262	42,342	303,138	354,270	17,260	51,946	259,408
Picnicking	106,651	24,728	11,913	96,385	29,056	149,331	392,167	22,268	48,484	142,211
Surfing	19,718	975	651	28,482	17	273,860	29,649	8,522	15,348	31,185
Swimming - Fresh Water	58,345	43,140	10,883	148,966	44,233	77,964	421,649	5,670	12,719	26,373
Swimming - Salt Water	339,791	17,720	9,446	149,871	17,272	556,994	615,200	83,669	114,885	632,290
Visiting Historical Sites	51,183	9,483	8,011	63,212	17,937	62,626	99,564	4,226	14,814	77,441
Water Skiing	29,353	5,520	8,451	11,484	3,658	22,903	117,648	5,803	13,658	18,518

* Design demand represents the proportion of the peak-day demand which can be economically supplied.

Table 7.12
TURNOVER RATE – USER GROUP – USE STANDARDS
BY ACTIVITIES

Activity	Turnover Rate	User Group	Use Standards
Beach Activities	2	1	A) 100 Sq. feet per person B) ½ Linear foot of shoreline per person
Bicycling	4	1	A) 20 People per mile of trail
Boating—Freshwater	2	3	A) 1 Ramp per 50 boats B) 10 Acres of water surface per boat
Boating—Saltwater	2	3	A) 1 Ramp per 50 boats B) 10 Acres of water surface per boat
Camping—Designated Sites	1	4	A) 6 Sites per acre B) 1 Group per site
Camping—Primitive	1	1	A) 10 Acres per person
Fishing—Freshwater—Ramps	2	3	A) 1 Ramp per 50 boats B) 20 Acres of water surface per boat
— Shoreline	2	1	A) 10 Linear feet of shoreline per person
Fishing—Saltwater—Ramps	2	3	A) 1 Ramp per 50 boats B) 20 Acres of water surface per boat
— Shoreline	2	1	A) 10 Linear feet of shoreline per person
Hiking	4	1	A) 10 Acres of land per person B) 40 People per mile of trail
Horseback Riding	4	1	A) 10 Acres of land per person B) 20 People per mile of trail
Hunting	2	1	A) 160 Acres of habitat per person
Natural Scenery Appreciation	2	1	A) 5 Acres per person
Nature Study	4	1	A) 5 Acres of land per person B) 80 People per mile of trail
Picnicking	3	3	A) 20 Sites per acre B) 1 Group per site
Surfing	6	1	A) 5 Linear feet per person
Swimming—Freshwater	2	1	A) 400 Persons per unit
Swimming—Saltwater	2	1	A) 100 Sq. feet per person B) ½ Linear foot of shoreline per person
Visiting Historical Sites	4	1	A) 500 Persons per unit
Water Skiing	2	3	A) 1 Ramp per 50 boats B) 15 Acres of water surface per boat

Table 7.13

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE AND FACILITY REQUIREMENTS - 1970 - BY REGION

Activity	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Unit of Measure						
Beach Activities - Beach	184	20	2	122	14	414
Shoreline	7.57	.85	.10	5.06	.47	17.03
Bicycling - Trails	50.82	45.50	21.52	126.47	22.80	588.07
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	114	101	36	151	77	435
Water Surface	3,951	5,647	2,688	20,885	15,747	59,726
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	102	22	8	40	3	161
Water Surface	94,809	50,823	17,982	66,135	20,873	211,754
Camping - Designated Sites - Sites	3,263	2,780	812	7,109	2,466	6,308
Land Area	543	463	135	1,184	411	1,051
Camping - Primitive - Land Area	6,870	5,860	1,710	14,970	5,200	13,290
Fishing - Fresh Water - Ramps	125	75	34	155	95	231
Shoreline	16.64	16.12	7.31	33.00	20.22	49.07
Water Surface	18,760	11,352	5,148	23,232	14,240	34,552
Fishing - Salt Water - Ramps	255	28	15	82	58	451
Shoreline	17.11	1.89	1.00	5.49	3.93	30.19
Water Surface	127,980	14,160	7,500	41,080	29,420	225,880
Hiking - Trails	41.87	15.26	2.43	177.46	33.31	301.36
Land Area	67,060	24,220	3,890	283,940	52,710	482,190
Horseback Riding - Trails	19.92	89.17	203.65	152.92	17.02	220.17
Land Area	7,970	35,670	81,460	61,170	6,810	88,070
Hunting - Habitat	1,188,320	668,000	1,922,080	1,834,720	291,520	644,000
Nature Study - Trails	13.53	5.32	.63	77.61	7.59	73.55
Land Area	10,830	4,260	510	62,090	6,075	58,845
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Land Area	116,150	48,950	32,100	159,240	41,250	294,170
Picnicking - Sites	4,962	1,728	727	5,260	1,399	6,677
Land Area	744	259	109	789	209	1,001
Surfing - Shoreline	1.57	.10	.07	2.23	---	17.80
Water Surface	809	66	44	1,415	.80	11,283
Swimming - Fresh Water	34	37	9	99	26	39
Swimming - Salt Water - Beach	160	12	6	80	8	254
Shoreline	6.56	.52	.27	3.33	.33	10.44
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites	10	2	2	13	3	12
Water Skiing - Ramps	88	24	38	40	10	62
Water Surface	33,240	9,300	14,460	15,255	3,780	23,265

Table 7.13 (Continued)

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Activities - Beach	Acres	722	52	100	452	2,082
Shoreline	Miles	29.75	2.11	4.08	18.60	85.62
Bicycling - Trails	Miles	1,183.85	34.70	141.80	562.77	2,778.30
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	716	23	95	93	1,871
Water Surface	Acres	366,609	5,110	16,456	85,246	582,065
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	403	32	69	399	1,239
Water Surface	Acres	142,571	20,440	58,344	139,084	822,815
Camping - Designated Sites - Sites	No.	10,983	1,074	3,774	16,894	57,463
Land Area	Acres	1,830	179	629	3,149	8,574
Camping - Primitive - Land Area	Acres	23,130	2,270	7,950	39,770	121,020
Fishing - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	172	23	33	103	1,046
Shoreline	Miles	43.20	5.09	7.10	21.93	219.68
Water Surface	Acres	23,876	3,584	5,000	15,440	257,184
Fishing - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	717	38	210	420	2,274
Shoreline	Miles	47.99	2.58	14.06	28.09	15,233
Water Surface	Acres	358,960	19,320	105,180	210,140	1,139,520
Hiking - Trails	Miles	295.31	21.32	45.33	779.72	1,713.37
Land Area	Acres	472,510	34,120	72,530	1,247,560	2,740,730
Horseback Riding - Trails	Miles	190.12	7.15	10.00	190.02	1,100.14
Land Area	Acres	76,050	2,860	4,000	76,010	440,070
Hunting - Habitat	Acres	721,120	276,800	168,000	1,142,400	8,856,960
Nature Study - Trails	Miles	282.81	7.43	28.48	198.73	695.68
Land Area	Acres	226,255	5,950	22,785	158,985	556,585
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Land Area	Acres	372,715	17,320	48,970	292,790	1,423,655
Picnicking - Sites	No.	21,935	1,071	2,175	7,713	53,647
Land Area	Acres	3,290	160	326	1,157	8,044
Surfing - Shoreline	Miles	2.10	.58	1.00	2.02	27.47
Water Surface	Acres	1,335	371	634	1,280	17,237.80
Swimming - Fresh Water	Units	279	3	6	15	547
Swimming - Salt Water - Beach	Acres	320	40	52	252	1,184
Shoreline	Miles	12.68	1.67	2.14	12.42	50.36
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites	Units	20	1	3	15	81
Water Skiing - Ramps	No.	412	17	37	55	783
Water Surface	Acres	154,815	6,375	13,995	20,820	295,305

Table 7.14

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE AND FACILITY REQUIREMENTS - 1975 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Activities - Beach	Acres	238	24	2	148	16	544
Shoreline	Miles	9.80	.96	.12	6.14	.63	22.43
Bicycling - Trails	Miles	62.60	50.37	23.60	154.30	25.60	737.00
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	144	115	41	174	91	570
Water Surface	Acres	4,952	6,423	3,015	24,216	18,718	78,263
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	128	25	9	46	4	211
Water Surface	Acres	118,838	57,807	20,175	76,684	24,812	277,477
Camping - Designated Sites - Sites	No.	4,647	3,545	1,090	9,952	3,571	8,831
Land Area	Acres	776	592	182	1,661	596	1,474
Camping - Primitive - Land Area	Acres	9,780	7,460	2,290	20,950	7,510	18,590
Fishing - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	152	84	38	177	109	290
Shoreline	Miles	32.33	18.03	8.13	37.75	23.31	61.64
Water Surface	Acres	22,760	12,696	5,724	26,580	--16,412	43,400
Fishing - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	330	32	17	95	73	571
Shoreline	Miles	22.08	2.19	1.18	6.40	4.89	38.23
Water Surface	Acres	165,180	16,340	8,840	47,840	36,560	285,940
Hiking - Trails	Miles	64.50	18.33	3.11	212.98	40.64	393.96
Land Area	Acres	103,200	29,340	5,190	340,770	65,030	630,350
Horseback Riding - Trails	Miles	22.07	98.15	227.17	170.50	19.90	279.60
Land Area	Acres	8,830	39,260	90,870	68,200	7,960	111,840
Hunting - Habitat	Acres	1,338,880	736,160	2,135,200	2,069,920	325,760	809,440
Nature Study - Trails	Miles	19.65	6.08	.70	88.89	9.35	94.68
Land Area	Acres	15,725	4,865	565	71,115	7,480	75,750
Natural Scenery Appreciation							
Land Area	Acres	167,080	59,585	41,365	199,540	56,765	396,050
Picnicking - Sites	No.	6,259	1,970	883	6,200	1,743	8,604
Land Area	Acres	938	295	132	930	261	1,290
Surfing - Shoreline	Miles	1.64	.11	.08	2.61	--	22.31
Water Surface	Acres	1,042	72	49	1,655	.80	14,139
Swimming - Fresh Water	Units	38	40	10	110	30	51
Swimming - Salt Water - Beach	Acres	206	14	8	98	10	326
Shoreline	Miles	8.51	.60	.32	4.05	.44	13.75
Visiting Historical/Archaeological							
Sites	Units	14	3	2	17	5	17
Water Skiing - Ramps	No.	102	27	42	45	13	78
Water Surface	Acres	38,580	10,260	16,005	16,965	4,920	29,595

Table 7.14 (Continued)

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Activities - Beach	Acres	864	64	128	586	2,614
Shoreline	Miles	35.67	2.64	5.27	24.18	107.84
Bicycling - Trails	Miles	1,463.22	42.65	181.92	655.92	3,397.18
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	810	29	121	117	2,212
Water Surface	Acres	414,598	6,388	20,984	106,328	683,885
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	455	40	88	498	1,504
Water Surface	Acres	161,232	25,552	74,396	173,482	1,010,455
Camping - Designated Sites - Sites	No.	14,993	1,430	5,543	27,897	81,499
Land Area	Acres	2,503	238	925	4,658	13,605
Camping - Primitive - Land Area	Acres	31,560	3,010	11,670	58,730	171,550
Fishing - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	225	28	43	123	1,269
Shoreline	Miles	47.96	6.20	9.27	26.39	271.01
Water Surface	Acres	33,768	4,364	6,528	18,580	190,812
Fishing - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	886	48	286	566	2,904
Shoreline	Miles	59.27	3.24	19.16	37.89	194.53
Water Surface	Acres	443,360	24,260	143,280	283,420	1,455,020
Hiking - Trails	Miles	379.37	27.88	59.56	918.95	2,119.28
Land Area	Acres	607,080	44,610	95,310	1,470,330	3,391,210
Horseback Riding - Trails	Miles	225.50	8.65	11.93	208.12	1,271.59
Land Area	Acres	90,200	3,460	4,770	83,250	508,640
Hunting - Habitat	Acres	910,240	531,360	193,120	1,233,440	10,283,520
Nature Study - Trails	Miles	320.48	9.48	35.28	239.79	824.38
Land Area	Acres	256,385	7,590	28,230	191,835	659,540
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Land Area	Acres	490,880	22,970	67,345	387,120	1,888,700
Picnicking - Sites	No.	25,249	1,315	2,685	9,239	64,147
Land Area	Acres	3,787	197	402	1,387	9,619
Surfing - Shoreline	Miles	2.63	.71	1.19	2.72	34.00
Water Surface	Acres	1,688	453	753	1,727	21,578.80
Swimming - Fresh Water	Units	310	4	8	19	620
Swimming - Salt Water - Beach	Acres	398	52	66	404	1,582
Shoreline	Miles	16.42	2.10	2.74	16.94	65.85
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites	Units	27	1	4	21	111
Water Skiing - Ramps	No.	459	20	44	69	899
Water Surface	Acres	172,425	7,710	16,740	26,100	339,300

Table 7.15

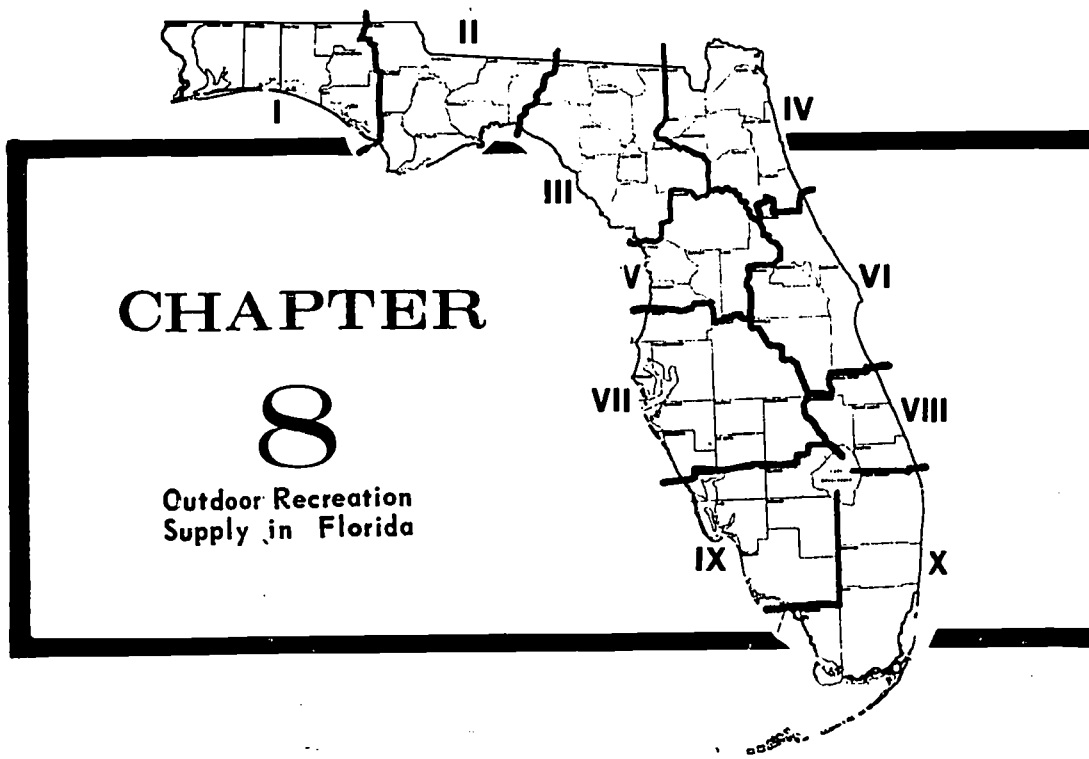
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE AND FACILITY REQUIREMENTS - 2000 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Activities - Beach	Acres	550	34	4	260	28	1,044
Shoreline	Miles	18.52	1.37	.18	10.77	1.17	43.13
Bicycling - Trails	Miles	118.65	69.25	32.90	270.55	47.00	1,427.09
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	273	162	55	300	169	1,098
Water Surface	Acres	9,372	9,024	4,068	41,602	34,525	150,476
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	242	35	13	80	7	405
Water Surface	Acres	224,928	81,216	27,222	131,738	45,765	533,504
Camping - Designated Sites - Sites	No.	8,738	5,765	1,845	18,104	6,682	16,769
Land Area	Acres	1,459	962	308	3,023	1,115	2,800
Camping - Primitive - Land Area	Acres	18,390	12,130	3,880	38,100	14,060	35,300
Fishing - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	288	117	50	303	202	562
Shoreline	Miles	61.34	24.96	10.77	64.42	42.91	119.21
Water Surface	Acres	43,184	17,576	7,588	45,356	30,212	83,928
Fishing - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	624	47	25	165	135	1,105
Shoreline	Miles	41.72	3.15	1.69	11.03	9.04	73.91
Water Surface	Acres	312,140	23,600	12,660	82,500	67,680	552,880
Hiking - Trails	Miles	121.30	28.06	5.48	371.88	75.15	756.93
Land Area	Acres	194,080	44,910	8,770	595,010	120,250	1,211,100
Horseback Riding - Trails	Miles	42.15	133.05	303.20	288.37	36.65	541.10
Land Area	Acres	16,860	53,220	121,280	115,350	14,660	216,440
Hunting - Habitat	Acres	2,551,520	989,120	2,818,720	3,500,960	598,240	1,569,920
Nature Study - Trails	Miles	36.89	8.68	.93	152.02	17.30	182.31
Land Area	Acres	29,515	6,945	745	121,620	13,840	145,855
Natural Scenery Appreciation							
Land Area	Acres	314,045	92,500	66,485	353,155	105,855	757,845
Picnicking - Sites	No.	11,850	2,747	1,323	10,709	3,228	16,592
Land Area	Acres	1,777	412	198	1,606	484	2,488
Surfing - Shoreline	Miles	3.11	.15	.10	4.49	--	43.22
Water Surface	Acres	1,971	97	65	2,848	2	27,368
Swimming - Fresh Water	Units	73	54	14	186	55	97
Swimming - Salt Water - Beach	Acres	390	20	10	172	20	640
Shoreline	Miles	16.08	.83	.45	7.10	.82	26.37
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites	Units	26	5	4	32	9	31
Water Skiing - Ramps	No.	195	36	56	76	24	152
Water Surface	Acres	73,380	13,800	21,120	28,710	9,135	57,255

Table 7.15 (Continued)

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Activities - Beach						
Shoreline	Acres	1,526	120	254	1,036	4,856
Bicycling - Trails	Miles	62.96	4.96	10.45	42.74	196.25
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	Miles	2,589.96	80.20	360.30	1,106.85	6,102.75
Water Surface	No.	1,394	55	240	206	3,952
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	Acres	713,492	12,010	41,567	187,584	1,203,720
Water Surface	No.	784	76	174	876	2,692
Camping - Designated Sites - Sites	Acres	277,468	48,040	147,373	306,056	1,823,310
Land Area	No.	27,356	2,687	10,481	52,074	150,501
Camping - Primitive - Land Area	Acres	4,568	448	1,750	8,679	25,112
Fishing - Fresh Water - Ramps	Acres	57,590	5,650	22,060	109,630	316,790
Shoreline	No.	408	54	85	215	2,284
Water Surface	Miles	86.54	11.65	18.20	45.84	485.84
Fishing - Salt Water - Ramps	Acres	60,928	8,204	12,816	32,268	342,060
Shoreline	No.	1,574	91	554	1,018	5,338
Water Surface	Miles	105.23	6.09	37.05	68.11	357.02
Hiking - Trails	Acres	787,120	45,600	277,160	509,480	2,670,820
Land Area	Miles	678.68	52.38	117.06	1,584.30	3,791.22
Horseback Riding - Trails	Acres	1,085,890	83,820	187,300	2,534,900	6,066,030
Land Area	Miles	393.37	16.27	24.35	340.32	2,118.83
Hunting - Habitat	Acres	157,430	6,510	9,740	136,130	847,620
Nature Study - Trails	Acres	1,626,720	999,520	392,160	2,008,160	17,055,040
Land Area	Miles	549.82	17.83	70.60	409.10	1,445.48
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	439,860	14,270	56,485	327,280	1,156,415
Land Area						
Picnicking - Sites	Acres	885,675	43,150	129,865	698,520	3,447,095
Land Area	No.	43,574	2,474	5,387	15,801	113,685
Surfing - Shoreline	Acres	6,536	371	808	2,370	17,050
Water Surface	Miles	4.68	1.34	2.42	4.92	64.43
Swimming - Fresh Water	Acres	2,964	852	1,534	3,118	40,819
Swimming - Salt Water - Beach	Units	527	7	16	33	1,062
Shoreline	Acres	706	96	132	726	2,912
Visiting Historical/Archaeological	Miles	29.12	3.96	5.43	29.93	120.09
Sites	Units	50	2	7	39	205
Water Skiing - Ramps	No.	784	38	91	123	1,575
Water Surface	Acres	294,120	14,505	34,140	46,290	592,455





CHAPTER

8

Outdoor Recreation
Supply in Florida

CHAPTER VIII

Outdoor Recreation Supply In Florida

THE NATURE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY

Resource-based outdoor recreation is by definition dependent on the availability of suitable outdoor recreational resources. The most basic of these resources, of course, are land and water, but — as discussed in Chapter IV — many other natural features associated with land and water are also of fundamental importance to certain types of outdoor recreation. Through the years, many of these resources have been formally set aside as recreational sites or areas, while still others have been made available indirectly for public outdoor recreational use. To provide access and otherwise make these resources more serviceable for the desired purposes, recreational facilities have been constructed. Together, these resources and facilities constitute the basis of outdoor recreation supply.

Outdoor recreation supply in Florida consists of a vast number of sites and areas scattered throughout the state, varying widely in type, size, development, management program and other important characteristics. To bring this broad and diverse supply picture into focus so that it may be contrasted with outdoor recreation demand, several important procedural steps are necessary. First, an attempt must be made to define

with some specificity those elements of outdoor recreation supply which are applicable to the immediate study. Second, a detailed inventory must be undertaken to locate and identify each outdoor recreational site or area within the defined scope. Next, a general classification of all identified sites and areas must be attempted so that they can be reduced to a workable number for purposes of substantive consideration. Finally, a careful analysis and evaluation must be made of the inventoried and classified supply in order to measure precisely its capacity for providing outdoor recreational opportunity. Each of these basic steps has been completed, with the results presented in this chapter.

Consistent with the general approach set forth for this study, the treatment of outdoor recreation supply includes five levels, each of which is considered a major supplier of outdoor recreational resources and facilities. These five levels of supply are as follows:

- Level I Federal and State
- Level II County and City
- Level III Private Commercial
- Level IV Private Non-Commercial
- Level V Quasi-Public

Because of the great diversity which characterizes outdoor recreation re-

sources, inventory efforts have been conducted along lines of administrative units. Thus, every site or area which is managed directly under the various programs of the five levels of supply mentioned above and which provides outdoor recreational opportunities, has been treated. Only primary facilities, or those

essential to certain outdoor recreational activities, have been included in the inventory. In the final analysis, it is the type and amount of outdoor recreational opportunity that constitutes the important aspect of supply, rather than the number and size of the areas themselves.

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY

Functionaries at all levels of the public and private sectors contribute to the overall supply of outdoor recreation in Florida. To identify specifically the multiplicity of sites and areas formally offering resource-based outdoor recreation to the public, detailed inventory efforts have been undertaken at the various levels of supply. The results of this inventory are presented below for the major programs at state, federal, county and municipal levels of government, and for enterprises within the private and quasi-public sectors of outdoor recreation supply. Only a summary of the most pertinent inventory data is presented in this chapter.

The inventory summaries provided in this chapter, as related to each of the five levels of supply, are subdivided into three primary inventory groupings. The first is a summary of the most significant of the natural resource elements available at outdoor recreational areas. The second provides a quantitative analysis of the outdoor recreation facilities which serve to complement certain recreational types dependent upon the natural resource elements. The third and final summary of supply data provides an analysis of the various natural resource elements and outdoor recreational facilities and shows how these inventory groups combine to facilitate involvement

in the various outdoor recreational activities common to Florida.

Level I inventory. Within the five levels of supply, over 11,000,000 acres of land and water area are available for some sort of outdoor recreational use. Of these 11,000,000 acres, over 6,300,000 (57 percent) are provided by Level I supply, of which some 5,000,000 acres are actually in public ownership. This land and water area provided by Level I supply is the total acreage found in 819 different outdoor recreational areas owned and/or administered by agencies of federal or state government and is considered the primary basis on which outdoor recreation demand in Florida is satisfied.

The various federal and state agencies actively supplying outdoor recreation resources and facilities in Florida manage a variety of resource types, as contained in such administrative units as national and state forests, national and state parks and historic memorials, fish and wildlife management areas and preserves, bird sanctuaries, wayside parks, improved boat access sites, and the like. These administrative units provide the basis for the inventory summaries of Level I outdoor recreation resources and facilities, as shown on the following tables.

Table 8.1

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL I (FEDERAL AND STATE)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Resource Area						
Land	746,994.92	722,885.67	647,294.31	322,809.95	466,132.67	231,669.65
Wetlands	10,697.76	157,981.08	35,415.93	25,414.27	24,183.90	38,711.00
Water	3,272.27	30,100.30	33,482.48	14,330.31	53,085.50	5,375.64
Total Area	760,964.95	910,967.05	716,192.72	362,554.53	543,402.07	275,756.29
Fresh Water Resource						
Lakes						
Shoreline - Total	44.97	41.75	59.15	35.15	283.89	18.08
Marsh	1.07	6.75	19.10	8.50	8.00	7.50
Stable	43.90	35.00	40.05	26.65	205.89	10.58
Rivers						
Shoreline - Total	1,406.79	359.55	24.67	77.69	640.32	19.32
Marsh	700.97	129.32	3.45	2.25	161.00	14.10
Stable	705.82	230.23	21.22	75.44	479.32	5.22
Salt Water Resource						
Shoreline - Total	19.72	34.64	4.13	23.91	12.38	15.18
Coastal Beach	18.08	23.60	.09	8.71	.38	12.40
Bayhead Beach	.88	11.04	.04	6.01	12.00	2.78
Marsh	.76	--	4.00	8.90	--	--
Mangrove	--	--	--	.29	--	--

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL I (FEDERAL AND STATE)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Resource Area	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Land	Acres	124,173.01	11,830.89	122,177.02	100,407.89	3,496,375.98
Wetlands	Acres	19,733.20	6,961.90	68,644.10	1,961,092.13	2,348,835.27
Water	Acres	26,355.00	7,721.65	14,427.00	326,367.30	514,517.45
Total Area	Acres	170,261.21	26,514.44	205,248.12	2,387,867.32	6,359,728.70
Fresh Water Resource						
Lakes						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	84.75	10.00	11.08	69.50	658.32
Marsh	Miles	7.50	3.50	--	60.00	191.92
Stable	Miles	77.25	6.50	11.08	9.50	466.40
Rivers						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	39.34	2.40	5.95	1.88	2,577.91
Marsh	Miles	22.10	.84	2.00	.10	1,036.13
Stable	Miles	17.24	1.56	3.95	1.78	1,541.78
Salt Water Resource						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	40.14	17.63	5.43	1,286.49	1,459.65
Coastal Beach	Miles	5.65	5.78	2.10	5.44	82.23
Bayhead Beach	Miles	26.14	1.90	.02	7.32	68.13
Marsh	Miles	3.13	3.86	--	1,000.00	1,020.65
Mangrove	Miles	5.22	6.09	3.31	273.73	288.64

Table 8.2

**SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL I (FEDERAL AND STATE)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION**

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	Unit of Measure					
Bike Trails	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bikeways	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Ramps	66	68	41	47	103	51
Boat Lifts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cabins	8	1	23	14	--	6
Campsites - Total	629	473	204	601	570	156
Tent Sites	629	417	204	471	367	156
Trailer Sites	629	414	204	527	345	96
Catwalks	12	--	2	1	--	--
Length	.24	--	.18	.07	--	--
Foot Trails	789.89	918.86	726.75	375.29	544.91	281.43
Horse Trails	789.89	918.86	726.75	375.29	544.91	281.43
Marinas	7	3	1	--	2	1
Museums	3	5	4	5	4	2
Nature Trails	28.89	7.86	10.75	12.29	1.91	5.43
Picnic Tables - Total	1,597	1,001	529	1,435	1,096	502
6-man Tables	413	351	164	195	452	210
8-man Tables	1,134	649	363	1,166	551	292
Other	50	1	2	74	93	--
Piers	16	5	1	3	6	5
Length	.26	.07	.04	.30	.16	.19

**SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL I (FEDERAL AND STATE)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Bike Trails	Miles	2.40	--	--	--	2.40
Bikeways	Miles	7.50	--	--	--	7.50
Boat Ramps	No.	.61	34	19	46	536
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	2	2
Cabins	No.	13	5	--	6	76
Campsites - Total	No.	475	240	209	726	4,283
Tent Sites	No.	168	190	209	726	3,537
Trailer Sites	No.	383	90	199	671	3,558
Catwalks	No.	3	--	--	40	58
Length	Miles	1.09	--	--	5.49	7.07
Foot Trail	Miles	186.10	34.00	213.19	273.71	4,344.13
Horse Trails	Miles	186.10	34.00	213.19	273.71	4,344.13
Marinas	No.	--	--	1	6	21
Museums	No.	3	2	--	4	32
Nature Trails	No.	16.10	7.00	8.19	34.71	133.13
Picnic Tables - Total	No.	1,419	453	291	1,719	10,042
6-man Tables	No.	277	134	97	735	3,028
8-man Tables	No.	809	319	194	773	6,250
Other	No.	333	--	--	211	764
Piers	No.	--	--	2	3	41
Length		--	--	.28	.91	2.21

Table 8.3

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL I (FEDERAL AND STATE)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION**

Activity - Resource - Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Activities						
Beach Shoreline	18.08	23.60	.09	8.71	.38	12.40
Beach Area	136.39	143.39	.55	161.14	2.30	169.34
Bicycling						
Bike Trails	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bikeways	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Area	54,730.00	108,238.00	142,400.00	218,687.00	283,000.00	306,665.00
Improved Ramps	No. 50	61	37	41	99	34
Marinas	No. 4	2	1	--	1	1
Boat Lifts	No. --	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water						
Salt Water Area	1,276,710.00	981,822.00	944,640.00	677,253.00	376,320.00	1,104,015.00
Improved Ramps	No. 16	7	4	6	4	17
Marinas	No. 3	1	--	--	1	--
Boat Lifts	No. --	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Site						
Land Area	150.30	135.00	32.00	190.00	264.00	38.00
*Campsites (Total)	No. 629	473	204	601	570	156
Tent Sites	No. 629	417	204	471	367	156
Trailer Sites	No. 629	414	204	527	345	96
Camping - Primitive						
Land Area	212,496.86	633,955.00	275,344.00	249,902.00	436,784.00	86,688.00
Camping - Cabins						
Land Area	Acres 5.00	1.00	75.00	10.00	--	3.00
Cabins	No. 8	1	23	14	--	6
Fishing - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	1,451.76	401.30	83.82	112.84	924.21	37.40
Fresh Water Area	54,730.00	108,238.00	142,400.00	218,687.00	283,000.00	306,665.00
Improved Ramps	No. 50	61	37	41	99	34
Piers	No. 13	5	1	1	6	2
Piers	Length in miles .13	.07	.04	.02	.16	.10
Catwalks	No. 8	--	1	--	--	--
Catwalks	Length in miles .23	--	.15	--	--	--
Marinas	No. 4	2	1	--	1	1
Boat Lifts	No. --	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water						
Salt Water Shoreline	19.72	34.64	4.13	23.91	12.38	15.18
Salt Water Area	1,276,710.00	981,822.00	944,640.00	677,253.00	376,320.00	1,104,015.00

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL I (FEDERAL AND STATE)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Activities						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	5.65	5.78	2.10	5.44	82.23
Beach Area	Acres	51.36	68.03	46.51	86.04	864.69
Bicycling						
Bike Trails	Miles	2.40	--	--	--	2.40
Bikeways	Miles	7.50	--	--	--	7.50
Boating - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Area	Acres	409,961.00	135,554.00	236,110.00	804,421.00	2,699,766.00
Improved Ramps	No.	47	18	13	30	430
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	3	12
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	1	1
Boating - Salt Water						
Salt Water Area	Acres	859,299.00	548,646.00	817,050.00	1,304,919.00	8,890,674.00
Improved Ramps	No.	.14	16	6	16	106
Marinas	No.	--	--	1	3	9
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	1	1
Camping - Designated Site						
Land Area	Acres	117.60	50.00	138.00	201.00	1,315.90
*Campsites (Total)	No.	475	240	209	726	4,283
Tent Sites	No.	168	190	209	726	3,537
Trailer Sites	No.	383	90	199	671	3,558
Camping - Primitive						
Land Area	Acres	92,066.00	--	117,879.00	63,731.25	2,168,846.11
Camping - Cabins						
Land Area	Acres	10.00	10.00	--	10.00	124.00
Cabins	No.	13	5	--	6	76
Fishing - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	124.09	12.40	17.03	71.38	3,236.23
Fresh Water Area	Acres	409,961.00	135,554.00	236,110.00	804,421.00	2,699,766.00
Improved Ramps	No.	47	18	13	30	430
Piers	No.	--	--	1	2	31
Catwalks	Length in miles	--	--	.14	.33	.99
Catwalks	No.	3	--	--	--	12
Marinas	Length in miles	1.09	--	--	--	1.47
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	3	12
Fishing - Salt Water						
Salt Water Shoreline	Miles	40.14	17.63	5.43	1,286.49	1,459.65
Salt Water Area	Acres	859,299.00	548,646.00	817,050.00	1,304,919.00	8,890,674.00
Improved Ramps	No.	14	16	6	16	106
Piers	No.	--	--	1	1	10
Catwalks	Length in miles	--	--	.14	.58	1.22
Catwalks	No.	--	--	--	40	46
Catwalks	Length in miles	--	--	--	5.49	5.60

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL I (FEDERAL AND STATE)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit or Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Improved Ramps	No.	16	7	4	6	4	17
Piers	No.	3	--	--	2	--	3
Piers	Length in miles	.13	--	--	.28	--	.09
Catwalks	No.	4	--	1	1	--	--
Catwalks	Length in miles	.01	--	.03	.07	--	--
Marinas	No.	3	1	--	--	1	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking							
Land Area	Acres	746,994.92	722,885.67	647,294.31	322,809.95	466,132.67	231,669.65
Foot Trails	Miles	789.89	918.86	726.75	375.29	544.91	281.43
Horseback Riding							
Land Area	Acres	746,994.92	722,885.67	647,294.31	322,809.95	466,132.67	231,669.65
Horse Trails	Miles	789.89	918.86	726.75	375.29	544.91	281.43
Hunting							
Habitat Area	Acres	757,321.86	695,479.00	668,378.00	395,785.00	490,635.00	159,580.00
Nature Study							
Habitat Area	Acres	760,964.95	910,967.05	716,192.72	362,554.53	543,402.07	275,756.29
Nature Trails	Miles	28.89	7.86	10.75	12.29	1.91	5.43
Natural Scenery Appreciation Area	Acres	760,964.95	910,967.05	716,192.72	362,554.53	543,402.07	275,756.29
Viewing Trails	Miles	789.89	918.86	726.75	375.29	544.91	281.43
Picnicking							
Land Area	Acres	214.95	183.10	102.10	168.80	245.41	85.19
Picnic Tables (Total)	No.	1,597	1,001	529	1,435	1,096	502
Picnic Tables - 6-man	No.	413	351	164	195	452	210
Picnic Tables - 8-man	No.	1,134	649	363	1,166	551	292
Picnic Tables - Other	No.	50	1	2	74	93	--
Surfing							
Beach Shoreline	Miles	11.56	9.00	--	8.21	--	10.70
Water Area	Acres	1,261.09	981.81	--	895.63	--	1,167.27
Swimming - Fresh Water							
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	.86	.14	.13	.53	1.62	.01
Fresh Water Area	Acres	11.50	6.00	4.00	12.27	66.94	1.00
Swimming - Salt Water							
Beach Shoreline	Miles	18.08	23.60	.09	8.71	.38	12.40
Beach Area	Acres	136.39	143.03	.55	161.14	2.30	169.34
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites							
Area	Acres	36.66	95.40	33.63	312.31	522.50	341.88
Sites	No.	13	10	5	10	33	11
Water Skiing							
Water Area	Acres	312,886.00	86,367.00	44,197.00	47,912.00	100,861.00	347,576.00
Improved Ramps	No.	66	68	41	47	103	51

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL I (FEDERAL AND STATE)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Marinas	No.	--	--	1	3	9
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	2	2
Hiking						
Land Area	Acres	124,173.01	11,830.89	122,177.02	100,407.89	3,496,375.98
Foot Trails	Miles	186.10	34.00	213.19	273.71	4,344.13
Horseback Riding						
Land Area	Acres	124,173.01	11,830.89	122,177.02	100,407.89	3,496,375.98
Horse Trails	Miles	186.10	34.00	213.19	273.71	4,344.13
Hunting						
Habitat Area	Acres	115,036.00	--	159,419.00	844,000.00	4,285,633.86
Nature Study						
Habitat Area	Acres	170,261.21	26,514.44	205,248.12	2,387,867.32	6,359,728.70
Nature Trails	Miles	16.10	7.00	8.19	34.71	133.13
Natural Scenery Appreciation Area	Acres	170,261.21	26,514.44	205,248.12	2,387,867.32	6,359,728.70
Viewing Trails	Miles	186.10	34.00	213.19	273.71	4,344.13
Picnicking						
Land Area	Acres	393.35	87.83	66.92	363.31	1,910.96
Picnic Tables (Total)	No.	1,419	453	291	1,719	10,042
Picnic Tables - 6-man	No.	277	134	97	735	3,028
Picnic Tables - 8-man	No.	809	319	194	773	6,250
Picnic Tables - Other	No.	333	--	--	211	764
Surfing						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	5.12	5.62	1.10	.30	51.61
Water Area	Acres	558.54	613.09	120.00	32.72	5,630.15
Swimming - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	1.07	--	--	1.68	6.04
Fresh Water Area	Acres	2.00	--	--	35.00	138.61
Swimming - Salt Water						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	5.65	5.78	2.10	5.44	82.23
Beach Area	Acres	51.36	68.03	46.51	86.04	864.69
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites						
Area	Acres	46.07	11.00	113.00	284.00	1,796.95
Sites	No.	2	2	4	3	93
Water Skiing						
Water Area	Acres	164,423.00	202,142.00	351,136.00	775,679.00	2,433,179.00
Improved Ramps	No.	61	34	19	48	538

Level II inventory. In some parts of the state, a significant amount of the public resource-based outdoor recreation supply is provided by local governments. These resources and facilities are referred to as Level II supply and include an inventory of those areas owned and/or administered by county and municipal recreation agencies. A thorough and detailed inventory was made of outdoor recreational areas within each of Florida's 67 counties and all municipalities with a population of 10,000¹ or more. The inventory of Level II supply resulted in the collection of data from 471 outdoor recreational areas comprising over 23,000 acres of land and water area.

While the Level II outdoor recreational areas average almost 50 acres in size, several approach the size of a number of Florida's state-administered outdoor recreation areas. The most significant of these are Dade County's Crandon Park, Homestead's Bayfront Park and Pinellas County's Fort DeSoto Park. Irrespective of size, however, each of the outdoor recreational areas inventoried at Level II supply plays an important role in providing outlets for outdoor recreational enjoyment.

The following Level II inventory summaries provide a basis for measuring the impact of Level II supply in satisfying a portion of Florida's resource-based outdoor recreation demand.

¹ The 1970 population census was used for selecting municipalities to be included in the Level II outdoor recreational area inventory.

Table 8.4

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL II (COUNTY AND CITY)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Resource Area	Unit of Measure					
Land	475.99	99.62	1,574.62	73.77	98.23	2,099.60
Wetlands	--	--	10.00	--	--	164.00
Water	125.00	--	--	4.06	1.00	46.00
Total Area	600.99	99.62	1,584.62	77.83	99.23	2,309.60
Fresh Water Resource						
Lakes						
Shoreline - Total	4.46	.78	.52	.28	.89	8.38
Marsh	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stable	4.46	.78	.52	.28	.89	8.38
Rivers	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shoreline - Total	--	.17	3.36	.11	.26	1.20
Marsh	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stable	--	.17	3.36	.11	.26	1.20
Salt Water Resource						
Shoreline - Total	4.27	.05	.57	1.32	--	13.78
Coastal Beach	2.73	.05	.07	1.23	--	2.16
Bayhead Beach	1.54	--	.50	.09	--	11.62
Marsh	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mangrove	--	--	--	--	--	--

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL II (COUNTY AND CITY)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Resource Area						
Land	Acres	4,764.37	1,244.83	747.47	5,407.12	16,585.62
Wetlands	Acres	212.00	50.00	25.00	3,389.60	3,850.60
Water	Acres	1,231.90	404.00	4.00	870.07	2,686.03
Total Area	Acres	6,208.27	1,698.83	776.47	9,666.79	23,122.25
Fresh Water Resource						
Lakes						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	29.45	3.40	.02	19.93	68.11
Marsh	Miles	4.43	--	--	1.50	5.93
Stable	Miles	25.02	3.40	.02	18.43	62.18
Rivers						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	5.35	.37	.10	3.02	13.94
Marsh	Miles	1.21	--	.03	--	1.24
Stable	Miles	4.14	.37	.07	3.02	12.70
Salt Water Resource						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	33.68	9.79	6.68	40.31	110.45
Coastal Beach	Miles	15.08	1.58	3.21	14.79	40.90
Bayhead Beach	Miles	16.33	5.33	1.36	16.97	53.74
Marsh	Miles	1.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	5.10
Mangrove	Miles	.47	1.88	1.11	7.25	10.71

14
13
12

Table 8.5

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL II (COUNTY AND CITY)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Unit of Measure
Bike Trails	--	--	--	--	--	3.00	Miles
Bikeways	--	--	16.00	--	--	12.85	Miles
Boat Ramps	20	22	26	11	36	62	No.
Boat Lifts	--	--	--	--	--	--	No.
Cabins	--	--	--	--	--	--	No.
Campsites - Total	24	--	4	--	45	731	No.
Tent Sites	12	--	4	--	45	441	No.
Trailer Sites	12	--	4	--	--	636	No.
Catwalks	--	--	--	--	1	2	No.
Length	--	--	--	--	.01	.02	Miles
Foot Trails	--	.25	.25	--	.65	10.68	Miles
Horse Trails	--	--	--	--	--	7.50	Miles
Marinas	--	--	--	1	1	3	No.
Museums	--	--	1	--	1	3	No.
Nature Trails	--	--	--	--	.65	5.37	Miles
Picnic Tables - Total	123	53	151	49	94	1,164	No.
6-man Tables	22	16	98	2	36	594	No.
8-man Tables	97	30	53	47	53	502	No.
Other	4	7	--	--	5	68	No.
Piers	6	2	3	1	9	18	No.
Length	.51	.01	.08	.04	.14	.99	Miles

**SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL II (COUNTY AND CITY)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Bike Trails	Miles	--	--	--	3.00	6.00
Bikeways	Miles	15.60	--	--	64.50	108.95
Boat Ramps	No.	107	19	10	67	380
Boat Lifts	No.	1	--	--	6	7
Cabins	No.	--	--	12	15	27
Campsites - Total	No.	248	344	35	766	2,197
Tent Sites	No.	115	314	35	691	1,657
Trailer Sites	No.	163	330	35	620	1,800
Catwalks	No.	15	--	--	13	31
Length	Miles	.50	--	--	.30	.83
Foot Trails	Miles	7.31	.11	--	16.13	35.38
Horse Trails	Miles	6.00	--	--	--	13.50
Marinas	No.	4	--	--	11	20
Museums	No.	2	2	--	2	11
Nature Trails	Miles	3.55	--	--	9.30	18.87
Picnic Tables - Total	No.	2,626	254	163	2,304	6,981
6-man Tables	No.	172	83	33	43	1,099
8-man Tables	No.	2,427	163	130	2,261	5,763
Other	No.	27	8	--	--	119
Piers	No.	20	3	1	5	68
Length	Miles	1.40	.56	.10	1.06	4.89

Table 8.6

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL II
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION**

Activity - Resource - Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	Unit of Measure					
Beach Activities						
Beach Shoreline	2.73	.05	.07	1.23	--	2.16
Beach Area	28.16	.30	.42	29.82	--	41.82
Bicycling						
Bike Trails	--	--	--	--	--	3.00
Bikeways	--	--	16.00	--	--	12.85
Boating - Fresh Water						
Improved Ramps	10	16	24	6	35	41
Marinas	--	--	--	--	1	2
Boat Lifts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water						
Improved Ramps	10	6	2	5	1	21
Marinas	--	--	--	1	--	1
Boat Lifts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Site						
Land Area	6.00	--	54.00	--	5.00	369.00
*Campsites (Total)	24.00	--	4.	--	45	731
Tent Sites	12	--	4	--	45	441
Trailer Sites	12	--	4	--	--	636
Camping - Primitive						
Land Area	10.00	6.00	201.50	--	2.00	200.00
Camping - Cabins						
Land Area	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cabins	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	4.46	.95	3.88	.39	1.15	9.58
Improved Ramps	10	16	24	6	35	41
Piers	--	2	3	1	9	8
Piers	--	.01	.08	.04	.14	.39
Catwalks	--	--	--	--	1	1
Catwalks	--	--	--	--	.01	.01
Marinas	--	--	--	--	1	2
Boat Lifts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water						
Salt Water Shoreline	4.27	.05	.57	1.32	--	13.87
Improved Ramps	10	6	2	5	1	21
Piers	6	--	--	--	--	10

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL II
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Activities						
Beach Shoreline	Acres	15.08	1.58	3.21	14.79	40.90
Beach Area	Acres	277.96	30.66	52.12	306.82	768.08
Bicycling						
Bike Trails	Miles	--	--	--	3.00	6.00
Bikeways	Miles	15.60	--	--	64.50	108.95
Boating - Fresh Water						
Improved Ramps	No.	69	7	6	12	226
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	2	5
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water						
Improved Ramps	No.	38	12	4	55	154
Marinas	No.	4	--	--	9	15
Boat Lifts	No.	1	--	--	6	7
Camping - Designated Site						
Land Area	Acres	155.00	33.50	6.00	94.90	723.40
*Campsites (Total)	No.	248	344	35	766	2,197
Tent Sites	No.	115	314	35	691	1,657
Trailer Sites	No.	163	330	35	620	1,800
Camping - Primitive						
Land Area	Acres	57.50	58.50	2.00	35.80	573.30
Camping - Cabins						
Land Area	Acres	--	--	6.00	40.00	46.00
Cabins	No.	--	--	12	15	27
Fishing - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	34.80	3.77	.12	22.95	82.05
Improved Ramps	No.	69	7	6	12	226
Piers	No.	11	--	--	1	35
Piers	Length in Miles	.49	--	--	.01	1.16
Catwalks	No.	11	--	--	--	13
Catwalks	Length in Miles	.49	--	--	--	.51
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	2	5
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	3	3
Fishing - Salt Water						
Salt Water Shoreline	Miles	33.68	9.79	6.68	40.31	110.54
Improved Ramps	No.	38	12	4	55	154
Piers	No.	9	3	1	4	33

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL II
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Piers	Length in Miles	91	.56	.10	1.05	3.73
Catwalks	No.	4	--	--	13	18
Catwalks	Length in Miles	.01	--	--	.30	.32
Marinas	No.	4	--	--	9	15
Boat Lifts	No.	1	--	--	6	7
Hiking						
Land Area	Acres	2,616.50	820.85	656.00	1,645.52	7,163.47
Foot Trails	Miles	7.31	.11	--	16.13	35.38
Horseback Riding						
Land Area	Acres	2,616.50	--	--	--	3,286.60
Horse Trails	Miles	6.00	--	--	--	13.50
Hunting						
Habitat Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	533.00
Nature Study						
Habitat Area	Acres	4,802.12	923.10	737.00	3,372.89	12,393.14
Nature Trails	Miles	3.55	--	--	9.30	18.87
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Viewing Area	Acres	5,519.40	1,625.10	793.24	3,788.16	15,289.90
Viewing Trails	Miles	7.31	.11	--	16.13	35.38
Picnicking						
Land Area	Acres	640.34	127.18	98.39	795.66	2,535.20
Picnic Tables (Total)	No.	2,626	254	163	2,304	6,981
Picnic Tables - 6-man	No.	172	83	33	43	1,099
Picnic Tables - 8-man	No.	2,427	163	130	2,261	5,763
Picnic Tables - Other	No.	27	8	--	--	119
Surfing						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	3.00	1.31	2.73	2.25	12.76
Water Area	Acres	327.27	142.90	297.81	245.45	1,391.95
Swimming - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	.96	.05	--	.45	4.29
Fresh Water Area	Acres	30.25	2.00	--	18.00	165.75
Swimming - Salt Water						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	15.08	1.58	3.21	14.79	40.90
Beach Area	Acres	277.96	30.66	52.12	306.82	768.08
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites						
Area	Acres	13.50	6.00	5.00	83.90	160.48
Sites	No.	2	1	1	6	16
Water Skiing						
Improved Ramps	No.	108	19	10	73	387

Level III inventory. The greatest contribution to public outdoor recreation supply from private resources is probably that which is made by Level III, the commercial part of the private sector. It has been estimated that as much as one-half of the current demand for outdoor recreation in Florida is met by private resources — either commercial facilities developed for this purpose (Level III), or privately owned lands to which the public enjoys access (Level IV). Of this estimated one-half, a large percentage of the credit for meeting the current demand for a variety of outdoor recreation activities should be attributed to the

private-commercial sector of supply (Level III).

In the past, efforts were directed toward gathering information from special segments of the private-commercial sector, such as campgrounds and hunting preserves. However, in order to realistically compare the supply-demand situation at Level III, a detailed inventory of the resources and facilities provided by this level was necessary. In this light, Florida's planning efforts were extended to include such an inventory, the results of which are shown in summary form on the following tables.

Table 8.7

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL III (PRIVATE COMMERCIAL)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION

	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Resource Area							
Land	Acres	2,706.00	3,597.62	2,621.65	3,685.60	15,140.00	3,149.40
Wetlands	Acres	--	176.00	109.00	348.40	383.25	699.00
Water	Acres	6.00	194.85	3.75	51.75	86.00	100.00
Total Area	Acres	2,712.00	3,968.47	2,734.40	4,085.75	15,609.25	3,948.40
Fresh Water Resource							
Lakes							
Shoreline - Total	Miles	.12	8.06	1.03	5.66	12.62	4.65
Marsh	Miles	--	.42	--	.20	1.37	.10
Stable	Miles	.12	7.64	1.03	5.46	11.25	4.55
Rivers							
Shoreline - Total	Miles	1.13	6.37	3.06	20.10	21.19	7.12
Marsh	Miles	1.13	1.98	1.45	1.18	1.88	.25
Stable	Miles	--	4.39	1.61	18.92	19.31	6.87
Salt Water Resource							
Shoreline - Total	Miles	2.41	1.15	.72	3.12	.53	1.21
Coastal Beach	Miles	.88	.50	--	.58	--	.10
Bayhead Beach	Miles	1.53	.45	.72	2.44	.10	.86
Marsh	Miles	--	.20	--	.10	.43	--
Mangrove	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	.25

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL III (PRIVATE COMMERCIAL)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Resource Area						
Land	Acres	7,330.00	317.80	97,476.95	1,518.36	137,543.38
Wetlands	Acres	147.40	--	6,000.00	20.00	7,883.05
Water	Acres	541.00	5.00	811.00	11.50	1,810.85
Total Area	Acres	8,018.40	322.80	104,287.95	1,549.86	147,237.28
Fresh Water Resource						
Lakes						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	11.79	.40	6.19	1.02	51.54
Marsh	Miles	1.61	--	4.09	--	7.79
Stable	Miles	10.18	.40	2.10	1.02	43.75
Rivers						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	7.74	1.35	2.22	1.00	71.28
Marsh	Miles	.32	--	--	--	8.19
Stable	Miles	7.42	1.35	2.22	1.00	63.09
Salt Water Resource						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	3.47	1.30	10.57	6.22	30.80
Coastal Beach	Miles	--	--	.03	.59	2.68
Bayhead Beach	Miles	2.98	1.30	3.49	5.07	18.94
Marsh	Miles	--	--	--	--	.73
Mangrove	Miles	.49	--	7.15	.56	8.45

Table 8.8

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL III (PRIVATE COMMERCIAL)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	Unit of Measure					
Bike Trails	--	--	--	1.50	3.00	1.50
Bikeways	2.30	3.00	--	1.70	3.00	1.50
Boat Ramps	35	42	27	65	66	66
Boat Lifts	12	9	8	22	2	9
Cabins	22	166	139	198	476	179
Campsites - Total	2,000	645	459	2,077	3,067	4,116
Tent Sites	1,183	352	454	850	2,323	2,934
Trailer Sites	1,728	490	459	1,536	2,231	2,860
Catwalks	2	1	1	12	1	8
Length	.03	.01	.01	.76	.01	.40
Foot Trails	2.50	5.00	3.00	1.67	9.00	1.88
Horse Trails	1.50	2.00	--	7.00	5.00	23.00
Marinas	17	10	23	66	56	38
Museums	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	2.35	5.00	1.50	4.00	16.80	1.50
Picnic Tables - Total	1,930	259	983	1,908	1,243	1,239
6-man Tables	1,039	91	111	88	450	516
8-man Tables	766	152	208	1,810	769	723
Other	125	16	664	10	24	--
Piers	14	28	39	86	4	27
Length	1.01	1.01	.72	2.18	.06	1.43

**SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL III (PRIVATE COMMERCIAL)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Bike Trails	Miles	1.00	--	--	--	7.00
Bikeways	Miles	3.00	--	1.55	--	16.05
Boat Ramps	No.	86	22	53	67	529
Boat Lifts	No.	24	14	7	83	190
Cabins	No.	208	96	143	55	1,682
Campsites - Total	No.	3,812	1,093	1,679	2,255	21,203
Tent Sites	No.	1,849	269	937	1,317	12,468
Trailer Sites	No.	3,357	930	1,350	1,756	16,697
Catwalks	No.	10	--	5	1	41
Length	Miles	2.00	--	.11	.01	3.34
Foot Trails	Miles	9.59	.75	3.25	1.03	37.67
Horse Trails	Miles	5.20	--	1.00	4.00	48.70
Marinas	No.	57	11	56	114	448
Museums	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	8.78	.75	2.00	1.03	43.71
Picnic Tables - Total	No.	1,569	679	770	986	11,566
6-man Tables	No.	725	557	319	521	4,417
8-man Tables	No.	820	122	405	351	6,126
Other	No.	24	--	46	114	1,023
Piers	No.	57	6	34	1	296
Length	Miles	2.57	.19	2.67	.07	11.91

Table 8.9

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL III (PRIVATE COMMERCIAL)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Activities							
Beach Shoreline	Miles	.88	.50	--	.58	--	.10
Beach Area	Acres	6.37	5.38	--	2.88	--	3.63
Bicycling							
Bike Trails	Miles	--	--	--	1.50	3.00	1.50
Bikeways	Miles	2.30	3.00	--	1.70	3.00	1.50
Boating - Fresh Water							
Improved Ramps	No.	9	36	20	51	63	54
Marinas	No.	2	2	10	42	47	30
Boat Lifts	No.	--	2	2	16	2	7
Boating - Salt Water							
Improved Ramps	No.	26	6	7	14	3	12
Marinas	No.	15	8	13	24	9	8
Boat Lifts	No.	12	7	6	6	--	2
Camping - Designated Site							
Land Area	Acres	508.00	156.75	185.25	1,309.30	879.00	732.20
*Campsites (Total)	No.	2,000	654	459	2,077	3,067	4,116
Tent Sites	No.	1,183	352	454	850	2,323	2,934
Trailer Sites	No.	1,728	490	459	1,536	2,231	2,860
Camping - Primitive							
Land Area	Acres	72.00	266.75	481.00	407.50	616.00	48.00
Camping - Cabins							
Land Area	Acres	11.00	63.25	37.50	63.80	193.75	171.50
Cabins	No.	22	166	139	198	476	179
Fishing - Fresh Water							
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	1.25	14.43	4.09	25.76	33.81	11.77
Improved Ramps	No.	9	36	20	51	63	54
Piers	No.	2	23	15	71	--	19
Piers	Length in miles	.01	.69	.33	1.61	--	.94
Catwalks	No.	2	1	1	8	1	8
Catwalks	Length in miles	.03	.01	.01	.59	.01	.40
Marinas	No.	2	2	10	42	47	30
Boat Lifts	No.	--	2	2	16	2	7
Fishing - Salt Water							
Salt Water Shoreline	Miles	2.41	1.15	.72	3.12	.53	1.21
Improved Ramps	No.	26	6	7	14	3	12
Piers	No.	12	5	24	15	4	8
Piers	Length in miles	1.00	.32	.39	.57	.06	.49
Catwalks	No.	--	--	--	4	--	--
Catwalks	Length in miles	--	--	--	.17	--	--

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL III (PRIVATE COMMERCIAL)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Activities						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	.03	.59	2.68
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	.18	3.75	22.19
Bicycling						
Bike Trails	Miles	1.00	--	--	--	7.00
Bikeways	Miles	3.00	--	1.55	--	16.05
Boating - Fresh Water						
Improved Ramps	No.	56	11	29	6	335
Marinas	No.	25	2	19	7	186
Boat Lifts	No.	8	1	3	2	43
Boating - Salt Water						
Improved Ramps	No.	30	11	24	61	194
Marinas	No.	32	9	37	107	262
Boat Lifts	No.	16	13	4	81	147
Camping - Designated Site						
Land Area	Acres	898.00	157.30	585.10	202.90	5,613.80
*Campsites (Total)	No.	3,812	1,093	1,679	2,255	21,203
Tent Sites	No.	1,849	269	937	1,317	12,468
Trailer Sites	No.	3,357	930	1,350	1,756	16,697
Camping - Primitive						
Land Area	Acres	588.50	9.00	58.00	20.00	2,566.75
Camping - Cabins						
Land Area	Acres	101.00	31.50	62.50	21.00	756.80
Cabins	No.	208	96	143	55	1,682
Fishing - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	19.53	1.75	8.41	2.02	122.82
Improved Ramps	No.	56	11	29	6	335
Piers	No.	41	3	14	1	189
Piers	Length in miles	1.82	.05	.96	.07	6.48
Catwalks	No.	10	--	2	1	34
Catwalks	Length in miles	2.00	--	.07	.01	3.13
Marinas	No.	25	2	19	7	186
Boat Lifts	No.	8	1	3	2	43
Fishing - Salt Water						
Salt Water Shoreline	Miles	3.47	1.30	10.67	6.22	30.80
Improved Ramps	No.	30	11	24	61	194
Piers	No.	16	3	20	--	107
Piers	Length in miles	.75	.14	1.71	--	5.43
Catwalks	No.	--	--	3	--	7
Catwalks	Length in miles	--	--	.04	--	.21

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL III (PRIVATE COMMERCIAL)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Unit of Measure						
Marinas	15	8	13	24	9	8
Boat Lifts	12	7	6	6	--	2
Hiking						
Land Area	511.00	110.00	130.00	1,732.00	1,369.00	772.00
Foot Trails	2.50	5.00	3.00	1.67	9.00	1.88
Horseback Riding						
Land Area	400.00	100.00	--	1,110.00	711.00	770.00
Horse Trails	1.50	2.00	--	7.00	5.00	23.00
Hunting						
Habitat Area	1,811.00	458.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	3,160.00	--
Nature Study						
Habitat Area	263.00	147.00	701.00	1,979.00	5,408.00	504.00
Nature Trails	2.35	5.00	1.50	4.00	16.80	1.50
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Viewing Area	443.00	323.00	696.00	1,105.00	4,258.00	866.00
Viewing Trails	2.50	5.00	3.00	1.67	9.00	1.88
Picnicking						
Land Area	389.75	75.75	159.00	1,150.25	481.00	376.30
Picnic Tables (Total)	1,930	259	983	1,908	1,243	1,239
Picnic Tables - 6-man	1,039	91	111	88	450	516
Picnic Tables - 8-man	766	152	208	1,810	769	723
Picnic Tables - Other	125	16	664	10	24	--
Surfing						
Beach Shoreline	.06	--	--	.05	--	--
Water Area	6.54	--	--	5.45	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	.05	2.30	.32	.45	.90	.37
Fresh Water Area	.50	14.70	4.85	28.50	46.66	15.00
Swimming - Salt Water						
Beach Shoreline	.88	.50	--	.58	--	.10
Beach Area	6.37	5.38	--	2.88	--	3.63
Visiting Historical/Archaeological						
Sites	--	34.00	--	.50	8.00	1.00
Area	--	3	--	1	1	1
Sites						
Water Skiing						
Improved Ramps	47	51	35	87	68	75

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL III (PRIVATE COMMERCIAL)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Marinas	No.	32	9	37	107	262
Boat Lifts	No.	16	13	4	81	147
Hiking						
Land Area	Acres	1,369.00	125.00	20,166.00	3,100.00	29,384.00
Foot Trails	Miles	9.59	.75	3.25	1.03	37.67
Horseback Riding						
Land Area	Acres	1,369.00	--	50.00	900.00	5,410.00
Horse Trails	Miles	5.20	--	1.00	4.00	48.70
Hunting						
Habitat Area	Acres	3,317.00	--	13,640.00	960.00	26,146.00
Nature Study						
Habitat Area	Acres	2,035.00	82.00	89,937.00	49.00	101,105.00
Nature Trails	Miles	8.78	.75	2.00	1.03	43.71
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Viewing Area	Acres	1,531.00	82.00	89,937.00	47.00	99,288.00
Viewing Trails	Miles	9.59	.75	3.25	1.03	37.67
Picnicking						
Land Area	Acres	521.00	125.05	303.50	165.40	3,747.00
Picnic Tables - (Total)	No.	1,569	679	770	986	11,566
Picnic Tables - 6-man	No.	725	557	319	521	4,417
Picnic Tables - 8-man	No.	820	122	405	351	6,126
Picnic Tables - Other	No.	24	--	46	114	1,023
Surfing						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	.54	.65
Water Area	Acres	--	--	--	58.90	70.89
Swimming - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	1.00	--	.02	.02	5.43
Fresh Water Area	Acres	45.05	--	.50	2.50	158.26
Swimming - Salt Water						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	.03	.59	2.68
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	.18	3.75	22.19
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites						
Area	Acres	3.00	--	--	--	46.50
Sites	No.	2	--	--	--	8
Water Skiing						
Improved Ramps	No.	110	36	60	150	719

Level IV inventory. Of the five levels of supply, Level IV (private non-commercial) ranks second only to Level I (federal and state) in the amount of land and water area made available for public outdoor recreational use. Formally supplied by this sector are almost four and one-half million acres of land and water area used extensively for such activities as hunting, nature study, natural scenery appreciation and horse-back riding. In addition to this, several small outdoor recreation sites offering still more opportunities for outdoor recreation involvement are provided the public at no cost. Informally supplied by Level IV are thousands of acres of land

and water area available for outdoor recreation involvement. It is not possible at this point to determine the amount of land and water area made available unofficially by this level. It is hoped that future inventory efforts will be sophisticated enough to determine the full impact of this level on the total outdoor recreation supply of Florida.

Undoubtedly, this sector of supply is the number one provider for those resources necessary to satisfy the tremendous hunting demand in Florida. The following tables show the amount of land and water area provided by this level of supply and the various outdoor recreational activities supported.

Table 8.10

**SUMMARY OF AREAS AND ACREAGE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC
BY LEVEL IV SUPPLY (PRIVATE NON-COMMERCIAL)
FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION USE - BY REGION**

Region	Number of Areas	Available Acreage
I	5	632,540.00
II	11	1,164,705.00
III	29	1,594,029.50
IV	23	880,370.10
V	16	63,763.00
VI	12	75,819.00
VII	4	3,800.00
VIII	4	29,320.00
IX	4	4,073.00
X	1	320.00
State Total	109	4,448,649.60

Table 8.11

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES MADE AVAILABLE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL USE
BY LEVEL IV (PRIVATE NON-COMMERCIAL) ENTERPRISE IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	Unit of Measure					
Bike Trails	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bikeways	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Ramps	2	2	4	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cabins	--	--	--	--	--	--
Campsites - Total	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tent Sites	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trailer Sites	--	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot Trails	634.00	1,161.00	1,850.00	964.00	63.00	74.00
Horse Trails	634.00	1,161.00	1,850.00	964.00	63.00	74.00
Marinas	--	--	--	--	--	--
Museums	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnic Tables - Total	12	20	22	5	--	6
6-man Tables	12	20	22	5	--	6
8-man Tables	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
Piers	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length	--	--	--	--	--	--

**SUMMARY OF FACILITIES MADE AVAILABLE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL USE
BY LEVEL IV (PRIVATE NON-COMMERCIAL) ENTERPRISE IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Bike Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Bikeways	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	8
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Cabins	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Campsites - Total	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Tent Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Trailer Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Length	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Foot Trails	Miles	3.00	29.00	4.00	--	4,782.00
Horse Trails	Miles	3.00	29.00	4.00	--	4,782.00
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Museums	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Picnic Tables - Total	No.	--	--	--	--	65
6-man Tables	No.	--	--	--	--	65
8-man Tables	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Other	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Piers	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Length	Miles	--	--	--	--	--

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Table 8.12

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES MADE AVAILABLE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL USE
 BY LEVEL IV (PRIVATE NON-COMMERCIAL) ENTERPRISES IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Activities							
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Area	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling							
Bike Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bikeways	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water							
Improved Ramps	No.	2	2	3	--	--	--
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water							
Improved Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Site							
Land Area	Acres	232,450.00	195,964.00	550,920.50	423,255.00	63,763.00	75,219.00
*Campsites (Total)	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tent Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trailer Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Primitive							
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Cabins							
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cabins	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water							
Fresh Water Shoreline	miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Improved Ramps	No.	2	2	3	--	--	--
Piers	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Piers	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	Length in Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marinas	Length in Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water							
Salt Water Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Improved Ramps	No.	--	--	1	--	--	--
Piers	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Piers	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	Length in Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	Length in Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES MADE AVAILABLE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL USE
BY LEVEL IV (PRIVATE NON-COMMERCIAL) ENTERPRISES IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Activities						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling						
Bike Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Bikeways	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water						
Improved Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	7
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Bout Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water						
Improved Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	1
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Bout Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Site						
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
*Campsites (Total)	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Tent Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Trailer Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Primitive						
Land Area	Acres	3,800.00	29,320.00	4,073.00	320.00	1,579,084.50
Camping - Cabins						
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Cabins	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Improved Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	7
Piers	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Piers	Length in Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	Length in Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Bout Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water						
Salt Water Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Improved Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	1
Piers	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Piers	Length in Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	Length in Miles	--	--	--	--	--

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES MADE AVAILABLE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL USE
BY LEVEL IV (PRIVATE NON-COMMERCIAL) ENTERPRISES IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Marinas	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hiking						
Land Area	632,450.00	1,164,705.00	1,594,029.50	880,370.10	63,763.00	75,819.00
Foot Trails	634.00	1,161.00	1,850.00	964.00	63.00	74.00
Horseback Riding						
Land Area	632,450.00	1,164,705.00	1,594,029.50	880,370.10	63,763.00	75,819.00
Horse Trails	634.00	1,161.00	1,850.00	964.00	63.00	74.00
Hunting						
Habitat Area	632,450.00	1,164,705.00	1,594,029.50	880,370.10	63,763.00	75,819.00
Nature Trails	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Viewing Area	632,450.00	1,164,705.00	1,594,029.50	880,370.10	63,763.00	75,819.00
Viewing Trails	634.00	1,161.00	1,850.00	964.00	63.00	74.00
Picnicking						
Land Area	2.00	3.00	3.00	.1.00	--	1.00
Picnic Tables (Total)	No.	20	22	5	--	6
Picnic Tables - 6-man	No.	20	22	5	--	6
Picnic Tables - 8-man	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Picnic Tables - Other	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Surfing						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Water Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fresh Water Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Salt Water						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites						
Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Skiing						
Improved Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES MADE AVAILABLE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL USE
BY LEVEL IV (PRIVATE NON-COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued))**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking						
Land Area	Acres	3,800.00	29,320.00	4,073.00	320.00	4,448,649.60
Foot Trails	Miles	3.00	29.00	4.00	--	4,782.00
Horseback Riding						
Land Area	Acres	3,800.00	29,320.00	4,073.00	320.00	4,448,649.60
Horse Trails	Miles	3.00	29.00	4.00	--	4,782.00
Hunting						
Habitat Area	Acres	3,800.00	29,320.00	4,073.00	320.00	4,448,649.60
Nature Study						
Habitat Area	Acres	3,800.00	29,320.00	4,073.00	320.00	4,448,649.60
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Viewing Area	Acres	3,800.00	29,320.00	4,073.00	320.00	4,448,649.60
Viewing Trails	Miles	3.00	29.00	4.00	--	4,782.00
Picnicking						
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	10.00
Picnic Tables (Total)	No.	--	--	--	--	65
Picnic Tables - 6-man	No.	--	--	--	--	65
Picnic Tables - 8-man	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Picnic Tables - Other	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Surfing						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Water Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fresh Water Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Salt Water						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites						
Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Skiing						
Improved Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--

Level V inventory. In many parts of the state, various organizations have realized the need for additional outdoor recreational areas and are supplying such areas usually for a limited group directly associated with the providing organization. This sector of supply includes such organizations as 4-H Clubs, church groups, service clubs and Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts.

These various non-profit organizations collectively provide 86 recrea-

tional areas throughout the state, comprising over 22,000 acres of land and water area. Although generally small in size, a few of the recreational areas provided by this level of supply, approach the size and magnitude of some of Florida's state parks.

A detailed summary of the outdoor recreation resources and facilities provided by Level V (quasi-public) supply is shown on the following tables.

Table 8.13

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL V (QUASI PUBLIC)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION**

Resource Area	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Land	Acres	4,884.00	590.00	3,375.00	2,197.00	3,411.00	475.00
Wetlands	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water	Acres	40.00	--	5.00	400.00	28.00	51.00
Total Area	Acres	4,924.00	590.00	3,380.00	2,597.00	3,439.00	526.00
Fresh Water Resource							
Lakes							
Shoreline - Total	Miles	3.08	--	1.20	6.54	5.74	2.78
Marsh	Miles	--	--	--	2.77	1.94	--
Stable	Miles	3.08	--	1.20	3.77	3.80	2.78
Rivers							
Shoreline - Total	Miles	--	--	2.00	.27	2.00	--
Marsh	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stable	Miles	--	--	2.00	.27	2.00	--
Salt Water Resource							
Shoreline - Total	Miles	.42	.50	--	--	--	--
Coastal Beach	Miles	.25	.50	--	--	--	--
Bayhead Beach	Miles	.17	--	--	--	--	--
Marsh	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mangrove	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL V (QUASI PUBLIC)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Resource Area						
Land	Acres	4,084.00	--	1,120.00	1,046.00	21,182.00
Wetlands	Acres	--	--	100.00	--	100.00
Water	Acres	223.00	--	--	--	747.00
Total Area	Acres	4,307.00	--	1,220.00	1,046.00	22,029.00
Fresh Water Resource						
Lakes						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	11.22	--	.03	1.25	31.84
Marsh	Miles	.60	--	--	--	5.31
Stable	Miles	10.62	--	.03	1.25	26.53
Rivers						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	.04	--	3.00	--	7.31
Marsh	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Stable	Miles	.04	--	3.00	--	7.31
Salt Water Resource						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	.25	--	--	.35	1.52
Coastal Beach	Miles	--	--	--	.20	.95
Bayhead Beach	Miles	.25	--	--	.15	.57
Marsh	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Mangrove	Miles	--	--	--	--	--

Table 8.14

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL V (QUASI PUBLIC)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGIONS

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Unit of Measure
Bike Trails	--	--	--	--	--	--	Miles
Bikeways	--	--	--	--	--	--	Miles
Boat Ramps	1	--	1	3	4	4	No.
Boat Lifts	--	--	--	--	--	--	No.
Cabins	31	8	64	62	117	41	No.
Campsites -- Total	5	--	18	20	18	5	No.
Tent Sites	5	--	18	20	18	5	No.
Trailer Sites	--	--	--	--	--	--	No.
Catwalks	--	--	--	--	--	--	No.
Length	--	--	--	--	--	--	Miles
Foot Trails	12.00	1.00	1.15	15.00	32.00	12.59	Miles
Horse Trails	--	--	--	2.00	--	7.00	Miles
Marinas	--	--	--	--	--	--	No.
Museums	--	--	--	--	--	--	No.
Nature Trails	12.00	--	1.15	5.50	29.00	2.09	Miles
Picnic Tables -- Total	--	--	20	128	--	45	No.
6-man Tables	--	--	--	84	--	45	No.
8-man Tables	--	--	20	44	--	--	No.
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	No.
Piers	3	1	2	4	8	4	No.
Length	.07	.03	.05	.17	.23	.25	Miles

**SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL V (QUASI PUBLIC)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGIONS (Continued)**

Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Bike Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Bikeways	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Ramps	No.	4	--	1	1	19
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Cabins	No.	395	--	7	30	755
Campsites - Total	No.	82	--	15	61	224
Tent Sites	No.	82	--	15	61	224
Trailer Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	No.	1	--	--	--	1
Length	Miles	.01	--	--	--	.01
Foot Trails	Miles	34.45	--	1.00	2.50	111.69
Horse Trails	Miles	1.50	--	--	--	10.50
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Museums	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	20.40	--	1.00	1.25	72.39
Picnic Tables - Total	No.	66	--	5	65	329
6-man Tables	No.	46	--	--	26	201
8-man Tables	No.	16	--	5	39	124
Other	No.	4	--	--	--	4
Piers	No.	15	--	1	2	40
Length	Miles	.70	--	.01	.02	1.53

Table 8.15

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL V (QUASI PUBLIC)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Activities							
Beach Shoreline	Miles	.25	.50	--	--	--	--
Beach Area	Acres	1.51	3.03	--	--	--	--
Bicycling							
Bike Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bikeways	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water							
Improved Ramps	No.	1	--	1	3	4	4
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water							
Improved Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Site							
Land Area	Acres	3.00	--	5.00	10.00	7.00	1.00
*Campsites (Total)	No.	5	--	18	20	18	5
Tent Sites	No.	5	--	18	20	18	5
Trailer Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Primitive							
Land Area	Acres	3,426.75	537.00	16.00	1,025.01	3,254.00	122.00
Camping - Cabins							
Land Area	Acres	11.25	5.00	44.00	42.00	525.00	78.00
Cabins	No.	31	8	64	-62	117	41
Fishing - Fresh Water							
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	3.08	--	3.20	6.81	7.74	2.78
Improved Ramps	No.	1	--	1	3	4	4
Piers	No.	2	--	2	3	7	4
Piers	Length in miles	.04	--	.05	.04	.07	.25
Catwalks	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	Length in miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
M Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water							
Salt Water Shoreline	Miles	.42	.50	--	--	--	--
Improved Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Piers	No.	1	1	--	1	1	--
Piers	Length in miles	.03	.03	--	.13	.16	--
Catwalks	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	Length in miles	--	--	--	--	--	--

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL V (QUASI PUBLIC)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Activities						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	.20	.95
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	1.21	5.75
Bicycling						
Bike Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Bikeways	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water						
Improved Ramps	No.	2	--	1	1	17
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water						
Improved Ramps	No.	2	--	--	--	2
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Site						
Land Area	Acres	660.00	--	10.00	78.00	774.00
*Compsites (Total)	No.	82	--	15	61	224
Tent Sites	No.	82	--	15	61	224
Trailer Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Primitive						
Land Area	Acres	2,736.00	--	659.00	926.00	12,701.76
Camping - Cabins						
Land Area	Acres	649.50	--	11.00	36.00	1,401.75
Cabins	No.	395	--	7	30	755
Fishing - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	11.26	--	3.03	1.25	39.15
Improved Ramps	No.	2	--	1	1	17
Piers	No.	12	--	--	1	31
Piers	Length in miles	.34	--	--	.01	.80
Catwalks	No.	1	--	--	--	1
Catwalks	Length in miles	.01	--	--	--	.01
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water						
Salt Water Shoreline	Miles	.25	--	--	.35	1.52
Improved Ramps	No.	2	--	--	--	2
Piers	No.	3	--	1	1	9
Piers	Length in miles	.36	--	.01	.01	.73
Catwalks	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Catwalks	Length in miles	--	--	--	--	--

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL V (QUASI PUBLIC)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking							
Land Area	Acres	1,854.00	573.00	2,566.00	1,359.00	3,916.00	850.00
Foot Trails	Miles	12.00	1.00	1.15	15.00	32.00	12.59
Horseback Riding							
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	1,359.00	--	850.00
Horse Trails	Miles	--	--	--	2.00	--	7.00
Hunting							
Habitat Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Study							
Habitat Area	Acres	3,514.00	573.00	2,566.00	1,355.00	3,916.00	741.00
Nature Trails	Miles	12.00	--	1.15	5.50	29.00	2.09
Natural Scenery Appreciation							
Viewing Area	Acres	3,526.00	573.00	2,566.00	1,355.00	3,056.00	596.00
Viewing Trails	Miles	12.00	1.00	1.15	15.00	32.00	12.59
Picnicking							
Land Area	Acres	--	--	4.00	49.00	--	55.00
Picnic Tables (Total)	No.	--	--	20	128	--	45
Picnic Tables - 6-man	No.	--	--	--	84	--	45
Picnic Tables - 8-man	No.	--	--	20	44	--	--
Picnic Tables - Other	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfing							
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water							
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	3.04	--	.70	.63	1.41	.07
Fresh Water Area	Acres	19.18	--	2.00	19.00	18.00	3.00
Swimming - Salt Water							
Beach Shoreline	Miles	.25	.50	--	--	--	--
Beach Area	Acres	1.51	3.03	--	--	--	--
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites							
Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Skiing							
Improved Ramps	No.	1	--	1	3	4	4

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT LEVEL V (QUASI PUBLIC)
OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN FLORIDA - BY ACTIVITY - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Marinas	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Boat Lifts	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking						
Land Area	Acres	3,366.00	--	1,220.00	1,020.00	16,724.00
Foot Trails	Miles	34.45	--	1.00	2.50	111.69
Horseback Riding						
Land Area	Acres	3,366.00	--	--	--	5,575.00
Horse Trails	Miles	1.50	--	--	--	10.50
Hunting						
Habitat Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Study						
Habitat Area	Acres	3,494.00	--	1,220.00	1,020.00	18,399.00
Nature Trails	Miles	20.40	--	1.00	1.25	72.39
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Viewing Area	Acres	3,494.00	--	1,220.00	1,020.00	17,406.00
Viewing Trails	Miles	34.45	--	1.00	2.50	111.69
Picnicking						
Land Area	Acres	39.50	--	5.00	47.00	199.50
Picnic Tables (Total)	No.	66	--	5	65	329
Picnic Tables - 6-man	No.	46	--	--	26	201
Picnic Tables - 8-man	No.	16	--	5	39	124
Picnic Tables - Other	No.	4	--	--	--	4
Surfing						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Water Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	1.61	--	--	.25	7.71
Fresh Water Area	Acres	19.98	--	--	10.00	91.16
Swimming - Salt Water						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	.20	.95
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	1.21	5.75
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites						
Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Skiing						
Improved Ramps	No.	4	--	1	1	19

Summary of outdoor recreation supply in Florida. There are distinct differences among the several levels of supply as previously summarized. Because of their primary emphasis on an extensive land and water resource base, the federal and state areas (Level I) must be considered the principal units in an overall outdoor recreation system. However, the tremendous impact of the remaining levels of supply in satisfying a large percentage of Florida's outdoor recreation demand cannot be ignored. It is reasonable to assume that the outdoor recreation resources and facilities provided by Levels II, III, IV and V combined probably satisfy one-half to two-thirds of the current outdoor recreation demand.

Collectively, the five levels of supply as previously inventoried, make

available over 11,000,000 acres of land and water area. The following is a breakdown of the acreage available at each level of supply for some sort of outdoor recreational use.

Level I	6,359,728.70
Level II	23,122.25
Level III	147,237.28
Level IV	4,448,649.60
Level V	<u>22,029.00</u>
Total all Levels	11,000,766.83

The following tables show the various outdoor recreation resources and facilities made available by the several levels of supply in Florida and in each planning region.

Table 8.16

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS OWNED AND/OR ADMINISTERED BY THE FIVE LEVELS OF SUPPLY IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION

Resource Area	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Land	Acres	1,374,861.91	1,891,877.91	2,248,895.08	1,209,136.42	548,544.90	313,212.65
Wetlands	Acres	18,197.76	158,157.08	35,534.93	25,762.67	24,567.15	39,574.00
Water	Acres	8,592.27	30,295.15	33,491.23	14,786.12	53,200.50	5,572.64
Total Area	Acres	1,401,651.94	2,080,330.14	2,317,921.24	1,249,685.21	626,312.55	358,359.29
Fresh Water Resource							
Lakes							
Shoreline - Total	Miles	52.63	50.59	61.90	47.63	303.14	33.89
Marsh	Miles	1.07	7.17	19.10	11.47	81.31	7.60
Stable	Miles	51.56	43.42	42.80	36.16	221.83	26.29
Rivers							
Shoreline - Total	Miles	1,407.92	366.09	33.09	98.17	663.77	27.64
Marsh	Miles	702.10	131.30	4.90	3.43	162.88	14.35
Stable	Miles	705.82	234.79	28.19	94.74	500.89	13.29
Salt Water Resource							
Shoreline - Total	Miles	26.82	36.34	5.42	28.35	12.91	30.17
Coastal Beach	Miles	21.94	24.65	.16	10.52	.38	14.66
Bayhead Beach	Miles	4.12	11.49	1.26	8.54	12.10	15.26
Marsh	Miles	.76	.20	4.00	9.00	.43	---
Mangrove	Miles	---	---	---	.29	---	.25

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS
OWNED AND/OR ADMINISTERED BY THE FIVE LEVELS OF SUPPLY IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Resource Area	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Land	Acres	144,151.38	42,713.52	225,594.44	108,699.37	8,107,687.58
Wetlands	Acres	20,092.60	7,011.90	74,769.10	1,964,501.73	2,368,168.92
Water	Acres	28,350.90	8,130.65	15,242.00	327,248.87	524,910.33
Total Area	Acres	192,594.88	57,856.07	315,605.54	2,400,449.97	11,000,766.83
Fresh Water Resource						
Lakes						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	137.21	13.80	17.32	91.70	809.81
Marsh	Miles	14.14	3.50	4.09	61.50	210.95
Stable	Miles	123.07	10.30	13.23	30.20	598.86
Rivers						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	52.47	4.12	11.27	5.90	2,670.44
Marsh	Miles	23.63	.84	2.03	.10	1,045.56
Stable	Miles	28.84	3.28	9.24	5.80	1,624.88
Salt Water Resource						
Shoreline - Total	Miles	77.54	28.72	22.78	1,333.37	1,602.42
Coastal Beach	Miles	20.73	7.36	5.34	21.02	126.76
Bayhead Beach	Miles	45.70	8.53	4.87	29.51	141.38
Marsh	Miles	4.93	4.86	1.00	1,001.30	1,026.48
Mangrove	Miles	6.18	7.97	11.57	281.54	307.80

Table 8.17

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS
OWNED AND/OR ADMINISTERED BY THE FIVE LEVELS OF SUPPLY IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION

Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Bike Trails	--	--	--	1.50	3.00	4.50
Bikeways	2.30	3.00	16.00	1.70	3.00	14.35
Boat Ramps	124	134	99	126	209	183
Boat Lifts	12	9	8	22	2	9
Cabins	61	175	226	274	593	226
Campsites - Total	2,658	1,114	685	2,698	3,700	5,008
Tent Sites	1,829	769	680	1,341	2,753	3,536
Trailer Sites	2,369	904	667	2,063	2,576	3,592
Catwalks	14	1	3	13	2	10
Length	.27	.01	.19	.83	.02	.42
Foot Trails	1,438.39	2,086.11	2,581.15	1,355.96	649.56	380.58
Horse Trails	1,425.39	2,081.86	2,576.75	1,348.29	612.91	392.93
Marinas	24	13	24	67	59	42
Museums	3	5	5	5	5	5
Nature Trails	43.24	12.86	13.40	21.79	48.36	14.39
Picnic Tables - Total	3,662	1,333	1,705	3,525	2,433	2,956
6-man Tables	1,486	478	395	374	938	1,371
8-man Tables	1,997	831	644	3,067	1,373	1,517
Other	179	24	666	84	122	68
Piers	39	36	45	94	27	54
Length	1.85	1.12	.89	2.69	.59	2.86

**SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS
OWNED AND/OR ADMINISTERED BY THE FIVE LEVELS OF SUPPLY IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGIONS (Continued)**

Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Bike Trails	Miles	3.40	--	--	3.00	15.40
Bikeways	Miles	26.10	--	1.55	64.50	132.50
Boat Ramps	No.	258	75	83	181	1,472
Boat Lifts	No.	25	14	7	91	199
Cabins	No.	616	101	162	106	2,540
Campsites - Total	No.	4,617	1,677	1,938	3,808	27,907
Tent Sites	No.	2,214	773	1,196	2,795	17,886
Trailer Sites	No.	3,903	1,350	1,584	3,047	22,055
Catwalks	No.	29	--	5	54	131
Length	Miles	3.60	--	.11	5.80	11.25
Foot Trails	Miles	240.45	63.86	221.44	293.37	9,310.87
Horse Trails	Miles	201.80	63.00	218.19	277.71	9,198.83
Marinas	No.	61	11	57	131	489
Museums	No.	5	4	--	6	43
Nature Trails	No.	48.83	7.75	11.19	46.29	268.10
Picnic Tables - Total	No.	5,680	1,386	1,229	5,074	28,983
6-man Tables	No.	1,220	774	449	1,325	8,810
8-man Tables	No.	4,072	604	734	3,424	18,263
Other	No.	388	8	46	325	1,910
Piers	No.	92	9	38	11	445
Length	Miles	4.67	.75	3.06	2.06	20.54

Table 8.18

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS
OWNED AND/OR ADMINISTERED BY THE FIVE LEVELS OF SUPPLY IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION**

Activity - Resource - Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Unit of Measure						
Beach Activities						
Beach Shoreline	21.94	24.65	.16	10.52	.38	14.66
Beach Area	172.43	151.74	.97	193.84	2.30	214.79
Bicycling						
Bike Trails	---	---	---	1.50	3.00	4.50
Bikeways	2.30	3.00	16.00	1.70	3.00	14.35
Boating - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Area	54,730.00	108,238.00	142,400.00	218,687.00	283,000.00	306,665.00
Improved Ramps	72	115	85	101	201	133
Marinas	6	4	11	42	49	33
Boat Lifts	---	2	2	16	2	7
Boating - Salt Water						
Salt Water Area	1,276,710.00	981,822.00	944,640.00	677,253.00	376,320.00	1,104,015.00
Improved Ramps	52	19	14	25	8	50
Marinas	18	9	13	25	10	9
Boat Lifts	12	7	6	6	---	2
Camping - Designated Site						
Land Area	667.30	291.75	276.25	1,509.30	1,155.00	1,140.20
*Campsites (Total)	2,658	1,118	685	2,698	3,700	5,008
Tent Sites	1,829	769	680	1,341	2,753	3,536
Trailer Sites	2,369	904	667	2,063	2,576	3,592
Camping - Primitive						
Land Area	448,455.61	830,728.75	826,963.00	674,589.51	504,419.00	162,277.00
Camping - Cabins						
Land Area	27.25	69.25	156.50	115.80	718.75	252.50
Cabins	61	175	226	274	593	226
Fishing - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	1,460.55	416.68	94.99	145.80	966.91	61.53
Fresh Water Area	54,730.00	108,238.00	142,400.00	218,687.00	283,000.00	306,665.00
Improved Ramps	72	115	85	101	201	133
Piers	17	30	21	76	22	33
Piers	.18	.77	.50	1.71	.37	1.68
Catwalks	10	1	2	8	2	9
Catwalks	.26	.01	.16	.59	.02	.41
Marinas	6	4	11	42	49	33
Boat Lifts	---	2	2	16	2	7
Fishing - Salt Water						
Salt Water Shoreline	26.82	36.34	5.42	28.35	12.91	30.26
Salt Water Area	1,276,710.00	981,822.00	944,640.00	677,253.00	376,320.00	1,104,150.00
Improved Ramps	52	19	14	25	8	50
Piers	22	6	24	18	5	21
Piers	1.67	.35	.39	.98	.22	1.18
Catwalks	4	---	1	5	---	1
Catwalks	.01	---	.03	.24	---	.01

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS
OWNED AND/OR ADMINISTERED BY THE FIVE LEVELS OF SUPPLY IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Activities						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	20.73	7.36	5.34	21.02	126.76
Beach Area	Acres	329.32	98.69	98.81	397.82	1,660.71
Bicycling						
Bike Trails	Miles	3.40	--	--	3.00	15.40
Bikeways	Miles	26.10	--	1.55	64.50	132.50
Boating - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Area	Acres	409,961.00	135,554.00	236,110.00	804,421.00	2,699,766.00
Improved Ramps	No.	174	36	49	49	10.15
Marinas	No.	25	2	19	12	203
Boat Lifts	No.	8	1	3	3	44
Boating - Salt Water						
Salt Water Area	Acres	859,299.00	548,646.00	817,050.00	1,304,919.00	8,890,674.00
Improved Ramps	No.	84	39	34	132	457
Marinas	No.	36	9	38	119	286
Boat Lifts	No.	17	13	4	88	155
Camping - Designated Site						
Land Area	Acres	1,830.60	240.80	739.10	576.80	8,427.10
*Campsites (Total)	No.	4,617	1,677	1,938	3,808	27,907
Tent Sites	No.	2,214	733	1,196	2,795	17,886
Trailer Sites	No.	3,903	1,350	1,584	3,047	22,055
Camping - Primitive						
Land Area	Acres	99,248.00	29,387.50	122,671.00	65,033.05	3,763,772.42
Camping - Cabins						
Land Area	Acres	760.50	41.50	79.50	107.00	2,328.55
Cabins	No.	616	101	162	106	2,540
Fishing - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	189.68	17.92	28.59	97.60	3,480.25
Fresh Water Area	Acres	409,961.00	135,554.00	236,110.00	804,421.00	2,699,766.00
Improved Ramps	No.	174	36	49	49	1,015
Piers	No.	64	3	15	5	286
Piers	Length in miles	2.65	.05	1.10	.42	9.43
Catwalks	No.	25	--	2	1	60
Catwalks	Length in miles	3.59	--	.07	.01	5.12
Marinas	No.	25	2	19	12	203
Boat Lifts	No.	8	1	3	5	46
Fishing - Salt Water						
Salt Water Shoreline	Miles	77.54	28.72	22.78	1,333.37	1,602.51
Salt Water Area	Acres	859,299.00	548,646.00	817,050.00	1,304,919.00	8,890,674.00
Improved Ramps	No.	84	39	34	132	457
Piers	No.	28	6	23	6	159
Piers	Length in miles	2.02	.70	1.96	1.64	11.11
Catwalks	No.	4	--	3	53	71
Catwalks	Length in miles	.01	--	.04	5.79	6.13

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS
OWNED AND/OR ADMINISTERED BY THE FIVE LEVELS OF SUPPLY IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Marinas	18	9	13	25	10	9
Boat Lifts	12	7	6	6	--	2
Hiking						
Land Area	1,381,809.92	1,888,335.67	2,244,696.81	1,206,271.05	535,196.17	309,780.75
Foot Trails	1,438.57	2,086.11	2,581.15	1,355.96	649.56	380.58
Horseback Riding						
Land Area	1,379,844.92	1,887,690.67	2,241,323.81	1,205,649.05	530,606.67	309,778.75
Horse Trails	1,425.39	2,081.86	2,576.25	1,348.29	612.91	392.93
Hunting						
Habitat Area	1,391,582.86	1,860,642.00	2,264,740.50	1,277,155.10	557,558.00	235,399.00
Nature Study						
Habitat Area	1,397,480.56	2,076,458.25	2,314,644.34	1,246,270.23	616,542.57	353,803.29
Nature Trails	43.24	12.86	13.40	21.79	48.36	14.39
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Viewing Area	1,397,967.39	2,076,641.33	2,315,022.34	1,245,425.46	614,563.50	354,281.19
Viewing Trails	1,438.39	2,086.11	2,581.15	1,355.96	649.56	380.58
Picnicking						
Land Area	701.82	285.25	335.10	1,400.71	771.86	1,128.49
Picnic Tables (Total)	3,662	1,333	1,705	3,525	2,433	2,956
Picnic Tables - 6-man	1,486	478	395	374	938	1,371
Picnic Tables - 8-man	1,997	831	644	3,067	1,373	1,517
Picnic Tables - Other	179	24	666	84	122	68
Surfing						
Beach Shoreline	12.15	9.00	--	9.46	--	12.44
Water Area	1,325.44	981.81	--	1,031.98	--	1,357.08
Swimming - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	3.96	2.44	1.89	1.63	4.31	2.13
Fresh Water Area	34.18	20.70	22.35	61.77	149.50	100.00
Swimming - Salt Water						
Beach Shoreline	21.94	24.65	.16	10.52	.38	14.66
Beach Area	172.43	151.74	.97	193.84	2.30	214.79
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites						
Area	36.66	130.98	45.63	312.81	530.50	381.88
Sites	13	14	7	11	34	15
Water Skiing						
Water Area	312,886.00	86,367.00	44,197.00	47,912.00	100,861.00	347,576.00
Improved Ramps	136	143	107	148	211	192

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS
OWNED AND/OR ADMINISTERED BY THE FIVE LEVELS OF SUPPLY IN FLORIDA - BY PLANNING REGION (Continued)**

Activity - Resource - Facility	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Marinas	No.	36	9	38	119	286
Boat Lifts	No.	17	13	4	89	156
Hiking						
Land Area	Acres	135,324.51	42,096.74	148,292.02	106,493.41	7,998,297.05
Foot Trails	Miles	240.45	63.86	221.44	293.37	9,310.87
Horseback Riding						
Land Area	Acres	135,324.51	41,150.89	126,300.02	101,627.89	7,959,297.18
Horse Trails	Miles	201.80	63.00	218.19	277.71	9,198.33
Hunting						
Habitat Area	Acres	122,153.00	29,320.00	177,132.00	845,280.00	8,760,962.46
Nature Study						
Habitat Area	Acres	184,392.33	56,839.54	301,215.12	2,392,629.21	10,940,275.44
Nature Trails	No.	48.83	7.75	11.19	46.29	268.10
Natural Scenery Appreciation						
Viewing Area	Acres	184,605.61	57,541.54	301,271.36	2,393,042.48	10,940,362.20
Viewing Trails	Miles	240.45	63.86	221.44	293.37	9,310.87
Picnicking						
Land Area	Acres	1,594.19	340.06	473.81	1,371.37	8,402.66
Picnic Tables (Total)	No.	5,680	1,386	1,229	5,074	28,983
Picnic Tables - 6-man	No.	1,220	774	449	1,325	8,810
Picnic Tables - 8-man	No.	4,072	604	734	3,424	18,263
Picnic Tables - Other	No.	388	8	46	325	1,910
Surfing						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	8.12	6.93	3.83	3.09	65.02
Water Area	Acres	885.81	755.99	417.81	337.07	7,092.99
Swimming - Fresh Water						
Fresh Water Shoreline	Miles	4.64	.05	.02	2.40	23.47
Fresh Water Area	Acres	97.28	2.00	.50	65.50	553.78
Swimming - Salt Water						
Beach Shoreline	Miles	20.73	7.36	5.34	21.02	126.76
Beach Area	Acres	329.32	98.69	98.81	397.82	1,660.71
Visiting Historical/Archaeological Sites						
Area	Acres	62.57	17.00	118.00	367.90	2,003.93
Sites	No.	6	3	5	9	117
Water Skiing						
Water Area	Acres	164,425.00	202,142.00	351,136.00	775,679.00	2,433,179.00
Improved Ramps	No.	283	89	90	272	1,671

CLASSIFICATION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY

An important prerequisite to an effective analysis and evaluation of outdoor recreation supply is a system for classifying the resources and facilities needed to support various types of outdoor recreational activities. Such a classification should serve as a tool for outdoor recreational planning and management, and as an aid to determining the best possible use of available resources. This tool is best utilized by treating functional units of an outdoor recreation system as categories composed of those administrative units having similar resource elements.

In inventorying Florida's outdoor recreational resources, a classification system developed especially for Florida, and referred to herein as the Florida Outdoor Recreation Resource Classification System was used. The Florida Outdoor Recreation Resource Classification System has been designed to separate all outdoor recreational areas into a relatively small number of functional groupings, according to their similarity of resource elements and the outdoor recreational purposes served. Nine such categories have been established, and these are set forth and described in the following table.

Table 8.19

FLORIDA OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

General Outdoor Recreation Area (3 Types)			
Major	Intermediate	Minor	
<p>A. One of the following</p> <p>1. a. 2,500⁺ acres of land</p> <p> b. One of the following</p> <p> (1) 1 mile of sea-shore</p> <p> (2) 500 acre lake</p> <p> (3) 3 miles of water frontage</p> <p> (4) 1 1st magnitude spring</p> <p>2. a. 1000⁺ acres of land</p> <p> b. One of the following</p> <p> (1) 2 miles of sea-shore</p> <p> (2) 1000 acre lake</p> <p> (3) 6 miles of water frontage</p> <p> (4) 2 1st magnitude springs</p> <p>B. 8 activities, including 4 primary</p>	<p>A. One of the following</p> <p>1. a. 640⁺ acres of land</p> <p> b. One of the following</p> <p> (1) .5 miles of sea-shore</p> <p> (2) 250 acre lake</p> <p> (3) 2 miles of water frontage</p> <p> (4) 1 1st magnitude spring</p> <p>2. a. 320⁺ acres of land</p> <p> b. One of the following</p> <p> (1) 1 mile of sea-shore</p> <p> (2) 500 acre lake</p> <p> (3) 3 miles of water frontage</p> <p> (4) 2 1st magnitude springs</p> <p>B. 6 activities, including 4 primary</p>	<p>A. 1. 25⁺ acres of land</p> <p> 2. Some significant water feature</p> <p>B. 4 activities, including 3 primary</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Limited-Purpose Outdoor Recreation Site</p> <p>Four distinct types consisting of:</p> <p>1. Swimming sites</p> <p>2. Campgrounds</p> <p>3. Picnic sites</p> <p>4. Fishing areas</p> <p>Water Access Site</p> <p>Two Types, consisting of:</p> <p>1. Boat access (ramp)</p> <p>2. Fishing access</p> <p>Game (Wildlife) Management Areas</p> <p>Hunting Areas</p> <p>Nature Preserves</p> <p>Historic and/or Archaeological Sites</p>
<p><u>Primary Activities are:</u> Beach activities, boating, camping, fishing, natural scenery appreciation, picnicking, swimming, and visiting historical and archaeological sites.</p> <p><u>Secondary Activities are:</u> Hunting, water skiing, hiking, nature study, cycling, skin and/or scuba diving, horseback riding and surfing.</p>			

In the following pages, an attempt has been made to classify, in summary form, all those outdoor recreational sites or areas inventoried at the five levels of supply. This has been done to classify the various land and water acreages in such a way that they can be related to the types of outdoor recreation they are capable of supporting.

Level I Outdoor Recreation Resource Classification. As shown in the table on page 188, Level I outdoor recreation supply offers a wide variety of recreation types throughout the State. The most significant of these

is that portion of supply classified as General Outdoor Recreation Areas. In this category, Level I owns and/or administers 80 recreational areas, comprising 2,865,937.21 acres, or 25 and 97.8 percent, respectively, of the total areas and acreage provided by the five levels of supply in that category.

In order to gain a better understanding of the impact of Level I inventory on the total outdoor recreation inventory at all five levels of supply, the following data are provided. It should be noted that the data presented below represent statewide figures only and cannot be compared on a regional basis.

Classification Category	Outdoor Recreation Supply Provided by Level I
General Outdoor Recreation Areas	
Major	
Number of areas	24
Acreage	2,824,242.65
Intermediate	
Number of areas	22
Acreage	28,749.58
Minor	
Number of areas	34
Acreage	12,944.98
Limited Purpose Outdoor Recreation Sites	
Number of areas	353
Acreage	72,376.46
Water Access Sites	
Number of areas	301
Acreage	87.08
Game Management Areas	
Number of areas	32
Acreage	2,911,582.30
Hunting Areas	--
Nature Preserves	
Number of areas	25
Acreage	508,537.50
Historical and Archaeological Sites	
Number of areas	28
Acreage	1,208.15

Table 8.20

**SUMMARY OF LEVEL I (FEDERAL AND STATE) OUTDOOR RECREATION ACREAGE AND AREAS
AS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE FLORIDA OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - BY REGION**

Region	General Outdoor Recreation Areas						Limited Purpose O/R Sites	Water Access Sites	Game Mgt. Areas	Hunting Areas	Nature Preserves	Hist/Arch Sites	State Total
	Major	Intermediate	Minor										
I No. of Areas Acreage	3	4	4	824.71	33	26	4	565,707.00	--	--	1	75	760,964.95
II No. of Areas Acreage	4	4	7	1,078.40	26	37	5	250,541.00	--	2	5	90	910,967.05
III No. of Areas Acreage	3	2	--	--	34	27	7	593,923.00	--	2	3	78	716,192.72
IV No. of Areas Acreage	5	2	6	913.03	32	26	7	245,873.00	--	2	6	86	362,554.53
V No. of Areas Acreage	2	1	1	423.03	58	46	1	42,598.00	--	2	3	114	543,402.07
VI No. of Areas Acreage	1	2	1	116.00	35	27	2	159,164.34	--	2	5	75	275,756.29
VII No. of Areas Acreage	4	2	3	4,365.19	48	37	1	108,074.00	--	2	3	100	170,261.21
VIII No. of Areas Acreage	1	3	--	--	19	9	--	--	--	3	--	35	26,514.44
IX No. of Areas Acreage	--	1	4	1,026.00	26	12	2	156,616.11	--	5	--	50	205,248.12
X No. of Areas Acreage	1	1	8	4,198.62	42	54	3	789,085.85	--	5	2	116	2,387,867.32
State Total No. of Areas Average	24	22	34	12,944.98	353	301	32	2,911,582.30	--	25	28	819	6,359,728.70
	2,824,242.65	28,749.58	12,944.98		72,376.46	87.08	2,911,582.30			508,537.50	1,208.15	6,359,728.70	

The outdoor recreation resources classification system was, as mentioned earlier, devised to classify a large number of recreational areas owned and/or administered by all levels of supply. While this system is quite serviceable for its purposes, it was found that certain outdoor recreational areas throughout the state needed a somewhat different classification. These areas represent the backbone of Florida's outdoor recreation system and are administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks. The following classification system deals with these several outdoor recreational areas and is referred to as the Division of Recreation and Parks Classification System.

The Division of Recreation and Parks Classification System. One of the primary concerns of a truly comprehensive outdoor recreation system is to make available to the public those resource elements which effectively provide the basis for public involvement in any of the outdoor recreational activities which those resource elements support. In this way the recreation system is responsive to the needs of the general public.

Another important concern of an outdoor recreation system is to determine the scope of the general public's needs. These needs can be divided into four primary categories, which are:

Active needs – This category includes the need for active outdoor recreation involvement in areas that may provide a variety of outdoor recreation activities.

Passive needs – This category includes the need for involvement with nature on nature's terms. The fulfillment

of these needs is provided by engaging in outdoor recreational activities that allow a communication between man and nature.

Needs for environmental protection – It is basic in virtually all people to strive to protect the remaining truly natural and primitive aspects of their environment. The result of such protection is two-fold; the general public feels its needs are provided for if protection of the most natural aspects of the environment is provided, and its needs for enjoying the result of that protection through viewing and studying truly natural areas is provided for.

Needs for understanding the past – It is basic in the desire of all people to know of and understand events and personages which molded the world in which they now live. These desires can only be fulfilled by providing and interpreting for public enjoyment sites which depict history.

The problem that remains is to determine what types of areas are needed to satisfy the general public for outdoor recreational involvement. As a rule these various needs cannot be truly provided for in a single outdoor recreational area. The solution is to define different types of outdoor recreational areas, each type being responsive to one, or more if possible, of the general public needs as mentioned earlier.

With this in mind, five classification categories were devised, each responsive to one or more of the four broadly-defined general public needs. They are as follows:

State parks – Relatively spacious areas established primarily to preserve natural features of exceptional

quality and to provide compatible outdoor recreation. These areas shall be preserved as nearly as possible in their original or natural condition. The areas shall be sufficient in quality to be deemed of regional or statewide significance and shall be totally within public ownership.

To assure the preservation of the area, a strict management program shall be employed which will be responsive to the following criteria:

1. The primary objective of the management program shall be to preserve the natural features of the areas.

2. Of secondary emphasis, the areas shall enhance outdoor recreation activities through the provision of interpretative and use programs with emphasis on passive outdoor recreation activities and such others as are fully compatible.

3. Development of state parks shall be limited to that which provides for passive outdoor recreation activities and such others as are fully compatible. Such development shall be located where the least damage to park values will be caused and shall not exceed 20 percent of the total park area.

4. Public usage shall be controlled in a manner to prevent deterioration of the resource.

State recreation areas - State recreation areas shall be attractive, intact, high-density use areas of any manageable size adapted specifically for providing the general public with outlets for varied outdoor recreation pursuits. Such areas shall be of regional or state-

wide significance and shall be acquired, developed and operated for public enjoyment.

The management program shall be responsive to the following criteria:

1. Development of recreation areas shall be sufficient so as to provide the public with access and use of the available outdoor recreation resources.

2. Sufficient emphasis shall be placed on the preservation and protection of the area's resources to the extent necessary to maintain its scenic qualities and prevent its deterioration as an active outdoor recreation area.

3. Public usage shall be controlled in a manner as to prevent deterioration of the resource.

State special feature sites - Areas established primarily to preserve, protect, restore and make available to the public, sites of exceptional historic, archaeological, geological, scientific, or other special significance.

State museums may be established to receive and interpret for the public some important historic, archaeological or scientific aspect of Florida. The subject matter shall have regional or statewide significance and museum sites shall have an appropriate relationship to the subject matter.

State special features shall include in their primary management program the following criteria:

1. Emphasis of use shall be placed on the appreciation and enjoyment of the inherent historic, archaeological, geological, scientific or other attributes of the sites.

2. Use of adjacent areas suitable for more active forms of recreational involvement may be allowed, but not to the extent of interrupting the tranquility and passive nature of the special feature site.

State preserves - Relatively large areas possessing unique or highly exceptional qualities, and as nearly as possible, exemplifying the various physiographic features of the state.

The primary management program shall be responsive to the following criteria:

1. State preserves shall afford, at all times, the highest possible degree of protection for the natural qualities of the areas.
2. There shall be provided limited means of access to make the area available for the enjoyment and use of the general public.
3. Development shall be restricted to that which will provide limited access to the areas, and for limited-purpose outdoor recreation sites. Such development shall be located where the least damage will be caused and shall not exceed five percent of the total preserve area.
4. Visitation at state preserves shall be limited to assure the preservation of the unique and scenic qualities of the area.

State ornamental gardens - Areas established primarily for the public enjoyment of certain ornamental landscapes which note regional or statewide significance.

The primary management program for ornamental gardens shall consist of the following:

1. Use of the garden areas shall be of low intensity and restricted to such activities as sight-seeing and interpretation.
2. Use of adjacent areas suitable for more active forms of recreational involvement shall be encouraged, but not to the extent of interrupting the tranquility and passive nature of the gardens.
3. Public usage shall be controlled in a manner to prevent deterioration of the resource.

Included in the classification system described above are 92 areas, totalling almost 200,000 acres. The entire system is administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, and collectively provided opportunities for the general public to engage in virtually all outdoor recreational activities possible in Florida.

Listed below is the amount of acreage and the number of areas within the five categories of the Division of Recreation and Parks' classification system. For a breakdown of these totals by regions, see Table 8.21 on page 192.

Category	No. of Areas	Acreage
State parks	27	171,972.37
State recreational areas	35	14,614.47
State special features sites	23	732.74
State preserves	3	9,518.20
State ornamental gardens	4	814.10
Total	92	197,678.88

Table 8.21

**SUMMARY OF AREAS AND ACREAGE
ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS
AS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - BY PLANNING REGION**

	State Parks			State Recreation Areas			State Spec. Feature Sites	State Preserves	State Ornamental Garden	Totals
	Major	Intermediate	Minor	Major	Intermediate	Minor				
Region I No. of Areas	--	--	1	2	3	3	--	--	1	10
Acreege	--	--	360.00	2,680.50	1,317.27	464.71	--	--	10.66	4,833.14
Region II No. of Areas	3	2	--	--	2	1	6	--	1	15
Acreege	14,368.34	1,402.83	--	--	1,182.38	250.00	115.87	--	307.60	17,627.02
Region III No. of Areas	2	2	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	8
Acreege	4,072.18	3,515.18	--	--	--	7.76	18.63	1	182.24	17,015.89
Region IV No. of Areas	3	1	--	1	--	3	5	1	1	15
Acreege	5,067.05	752.16	--	1,035.00	--	389.03	242.57	1	340.60	7,959.41
Region V No. of Areas	--	*	--	--	1	1	3	--	--	5
Acreege	--	599.34	--	--	703.83	423.03	100.50	--	--	1,826.70
Region VI No. of Areas	1	3	--	--	*	--	5	--	--	9
Acreege	6,353.00	2,637.71	--	--	358.00	--	41.88	--	--	9,390.59
Region VII No. of Areas	3	1	1	--	1	2	2	--	--	10
Acreege	36,662.20	572.00	3,800.00	--	555.90	565.19	31.29	--	--	42,186.58
Region VIII No. of Areas	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	4
Acreege	9,563.75	618.00	--	--	1,263.18	--	--	--	--	11,444.93
Region IX No. of Areas	--	1	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	4
Acreege	--	6,423.00	--	--	--	971.00	--	--	--	7,394.00
Region X No. of Areas	--	--	1	--	1	8	1	1	--	12
Acreege	--	--	75,205.63	--	406.00	2,041.69	182.00	1	--	78,000.62
Total No. of Areas	13	11	3	3	10	22	23	3	4	92
Acreege	76,086.52	16,520.22	79,365.63	3,715.50	5,786.56	5,112.41	732.74	9,518.20	841.10	197,678.88

* Area overlaps regions.

Level II outdoor recreation resource classification. Quite naturally Level II (county and city) supply falls far short of that provided by Level I (federal and state). However, significant emphasis should be attributed to the efforts of the several counties and cities of Florida in their endeavor to provide resource-based outdoor recreation areas for public enjoyment. The importance of Level II supply can be realized by the fact that such supply is concentrated in or close to the population centers, thus making

availability a key factor in this level of inventory. Further importance stems from the significant amount of small outdoor recreational sites, all of which serve to decrease the use pressure which would ordinarily be placed on the various Level I outdoor recreation areas.

The following figures substantiate the importance of the Level II outdoor recreation supply in satisfying the demand for resource-based recreational areas on a localized basis.

Classification Category	Outdoor Recreation Supply Provided by Level II
General Outdoor Recreation Areas	
Major	--
Intermediate	
Number of areas	9
Acreage	6,805.90
Minor	
Number of areas	91
Acreage	12,930.55
Limited Purpose Outdoor Recreation Sites	
Number of areas	276
Acreage	3,193.57
Water Access Sites	
Number of areas	90
Acreage	117.65
Historic and Archaeological Sites	
Number of areas	5
Acreage	74.58

For additional and more detailed information concerning the Level II outdoor recreation supply in Florida

and in each planning region, as classified, see Table 8.22 on page 194.

Table 8.22
**SUMMARY OF LEVEL II (COUNTY AND CITY) OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND ACREAGE
AS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE FLORIDA OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - BY REGION**

Region	General Outdoor Recreation Areas					Limited Purpose O/R Sites	Water Access Sites	Game Mgt. Areas	Hunting Areas	Nature Preserves	Hist/Arch Sites	State Totals
	Major	Intermediate	Minor									
I No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	4 525.50			12 73.99	3 1.50	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	19 600.99
II No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	-- --			14 91.44	10 7.10	-- --	-- --	-- --	1 1.08	25 99.62
III No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	3 721.00			24 848.87	5 2.75	-- --	-- --	-- --	1 12.00	33 1,584.62
IV No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	1 24.20			5 49.63	3 4.00	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	9 77.83
V No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	-- --			24 86.23	15 13.00	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	39 99.23
VI No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	17 1,647.10			58 624.00	6 13.50	-- --	-- --	-- --	1 25.00	82 2,309.60
VII No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	3 2,321.00	24 3,206.41			57 636.87	34 43.99	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	118 6,208.27
VIII No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	1 550.00	8 1,028.40			18 100.50	4 19.93	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	31 1,698.83
IX No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	1 625.00	3 87.50			11 62.24	3 1.73	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	18 776.47
X No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	4 3,309.90	31 5,690.44			53 619.80	7 10.15	-- --	-- --	-- --	2 36.50	97 9,666.79
State Total No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	9 6,805.90	91 12,930.55			276 3,193.57	90 117.65	-- --	-- --	-- --	5 74.58	471 23,122.25

Level III outdoor recreation resource classification. As does each of the five levels of supply in Florida, Level III (private-commercial) has a significant impact on Florida's total outdoor recreation supply situation. Of particular importance is the number of limited-purpose outdoor recreational sites and water access sites provided by this level of supply. Also of importance is the number

of areas and amount of acreage in general outdoor recreation areas (minor) and in game management areas. The following comparative analysis of the outdoor recreation supply at Level III allows for some measure of comparison between outdoor recreation resources and facilities provided by Level III and the total provided by all levels of supply in Florida.

Classification Category	Outdoor Recreation Supply Provided by Level III
General Outdoor Recreation Areas	
Major	
Number of areas	2
Acreage	27,900.00
Intermediate	
Number of areas	6
Acreage	4,015.00
Minor	
Number of areas	84
Acreage	8,302.40
Limited-Purpose Outdoor Recreation Sites	
Number of areas	389
Acreage	8,271.55
Water Access Sites	
Number of areas	341
Acreage	1,374.33
Game Management Areas	
Number of areas	16
Acreage	25,294.00
Hunting Areas	
	--
Nature Preserves	
Number of areas	4
Acreage	72,080.00
Historic and Archaeological Sites	
	--

For more detailed information concerning Level III classified supply, see Table 8.23 on page 196.

Table 8.23

**SUMMARY OF LEVEL III (PRIVATE COMMERCIAL) OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND ACREAGE
AS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE FLORIDA OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - BY REGION**

Region	General Outdoor Recreation Areas						Limited Purpose O/R Sites	Water Access Sites	Game Mgt. Areas	Hunting Areas	Nature Preserves	Hist/Arch Sites	State Total
	Major	Intermediate	Minor	No. of Areas	Acreage	No. of Areas							
I No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	7	17	2	17	199.20	1,809.00	--	--	--	43	2,712.00
II No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	11	54	--	21	2,704.65	--	--	--	--	86	3,968.47
III No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	2	33	2	4	202.90	1,800.00	--	--	--	41	2,734.40
IV No. of Areas Acreage	1	1	13	38	1	54	321.30	1,000.00	--	--	--	108	4,085.75
V No. of Areas Acreage	--	2	12	76	4	24	806.25	2,890.00	--	2	--	120	15,609.25
VI No. of Areas Acreage	--	1	11	59	--	19	2,455.90	--	--	--	--	90	3,948.40
VII No. of Areas Acreage	--	2	18	47	4	52	1,025.40	3,217.00	--	--	--	123	8,018.40
VIII No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	1	13	--	14	92.30	--	--	1	--	29	322.80
IX No. of Areas Acreage	1	--	5	31	2	26	230.20	13,618.00	--	1	--	66	104,287.95
X No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	4	21	1	110	233.45	960.00	--	--	--	136	1,549.86
State Total No. of Areas Acreage	2	6	84	389	16	341	8,271.55	25,294.00	--	4	--	842	147,237.28
	27,900.00	4,015.00	8,302.40	8,271.55	1,374.33	25,294.00				72,080.00			

Level IV outdoor recreation resource classification. Level IV (private non-commercial) outdoor recreation supply in Florida is probably the chief contributor of resources necessary to satisfy the tremendous hunting demand in Florida. Aside from the large amount of acreage owned by private non-commercial enterprise being administered under the state game management program, a vast amount of acreage is made available to the public for such outdoor recreational activities as hunting, nature study, primitive camping, natural scenery

appreciation and horseback riding. Although the opportunity to engage in the above-mentioned outdoor recreational activities is made available, the primary purpose for providing this vast amount of acreage is an attempt at satisfying the hunting demand in Florida.

The following data show the impact of Level IV supply as compared to the state's total supply under the appropriate classification category. A more detailed account of Level IV supply, as classified, is shown in Table 8.24 on page 198.

Classification Category	Outdoor Recreation Supply Provided by Level IV
Limited-Purpose Recreation Sites	
Number of areas	15
Acreage	1,400.00
Game Management Areas	
Number of areas	54
Acreage	69,358.00
Hunting Areas	
Number of areas	40
Acreage	4,377,891.60

Table 8.24

SUMMARY OF LEVEL IV (PRIVATE NON-COMMERCIAL) OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND ACREAGE AS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE FLORIDA OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - BY REGION

Region	General Outdoor Recreation Areas					Limited Purpose O/R Sites	Water Access Sites	Game Mgt. Areas	Hunting Areas	Nature Preserves	Hist/Arch Sites	State Total
	Major	Intermediate	Minor									
I No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	4	--	--	5 632,450.00
II No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	8	1,164,225.00	--	--	11 1,164,705.00
III No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	11	--	6	12	1,589,509.50	--	--	29 1,594,029.50
IV No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	11	870,317.10	--	--	23 880,370.10
V No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	3	54,200.00	--	--	16 63,763.00
VI No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	1	--	9	2	67,210.00	--	--	12 75,819.00
VII No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4 3,800.00
VIII No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4 29,320.00
IX No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4 4,073.00
X No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1 320.00
State Total No. of Areas Acreage	--	--	--	--	15	--	54	40	4,377,891.60	--	--	109 4,448,649.60

Level V outdoor recreation resource classification. As mentioned previously, there are a number of organizations throughout Florida that, while operating on a non-profit basis, provide resource-based outdoor recreational areas primarily for use by their own organization members. Collectively these organizations are referred to as quasi-public or, in terms of the state inventory efforts, as Level V supply. The total number of outdoor recreational areas pro-

vided by this level of supply number 86, with 22,029 acres formally designated for recreational purposes. Although these areas are provided only to a limited number of members, they do represent an important supply base significant enough to be dealt with in Florida's overall planning efforts.

The below listed data are presented to provide an analysis of the impact of this level of supply relative to other supply levels in Florida.

Classification Category	Outdoor Recreation Supply Provided by Level V
General Outdoor Recreation Areas	
Major	--
Intermediate	
Number of areas	7
Acreage	9,265.00
Minor	
Number of areas	41
Acreage	10,172.50
Limited-Purpose Outdoor Recreation Sites	
Number of areas	38
Acreage	2,591.50

For further information concerning Level V (quasi-public) classified out-

door recreation supply see Table 8.25 on page 200.

Table 8.25

SUMMARY OF LEVEL V (QUASI PUBLIC) OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND ACREAGE AS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE FLORIDA OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - BY REGION

Region	General Outdoor Recreation Areas						Limited Purpose O/R Sites	Water Access Sites	Game Mgt. Areas	Hunting Areas	Nature Preserves	Hist/Arch Sites	State Total
	Major	Intermediate	Minor										
I No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	3 4,820.00	2 75.00	4 29.00	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	9 4,924.00
II No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	2 557.00	1 33.00	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	3 590.00
III No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	2 3,070.00	1 282.00	2 28.00	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	5 3,380.00
IV No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	1 700.00	8 1,805.00	2 92.00	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	11 2,597.00
V No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	7 3,357.00	2 82.00	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	9 3,439.00
VI No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	3 145.00	5 381.00	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	8 526.00
VII No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	1 675.00	15 3,036.50	9 595.50	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	25 4,307.00
VIII No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --
IX No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	1 200.00	3 1,020.00	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	4 1,220.00
X No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	2 715.00	10 331.00	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	12 1,046.00
State Total No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	7 9,265.00	41 10,172.50	38 2,591.50	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	86 22,029.00



Table 8.26

SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND ACREAGE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE AT ALL LEVELS OF SUPPLY AS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE FLORIDA OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - BY LEVEL OF SUPPLY

Level of Supply	General Outdoor Recreation Areas			Limited Purpose O/R Sites	Water Access Sites	Game Mgt. Areas	Hunting Areas	Nature Preserves	Hist/Arch Sites	State Total
	Major	Intermediate	Minor							
Level I No. of Areas Acreage	24 2,824,242.65	22 28,749.58	34 12,944.98	353 72,376.46	301 87.08	32 2,911,582.30	-- --	25 508,537.50	28 1,208.15	819 6,359,728.70
Level II No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	9 6,805.90	91 12,930.55	276 3,193.57	90 117.65	-- --	-- --	-- --	5 74.58	471 23,132.25
Level III No. of Areas Acreage	2 27,900.00	6 4,015.00	84 8,302.40	389 8,271.55	341 1,374.33	16 25,294.00	-- --	4 72,080.00	-- --	842 147,237.28
Level IV No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	-- --	-- --	15 1,400.00	-- --	54 69,358.00	40 4,377,891.60	-- --	-- --	109 4,448,649.60
Level V No. of Areas Acreage	-- --	7 9,265.00	41 10,172.50	38 2,591.50	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	86 22,029.00
State Total No. of Areas Acreage	26 2,852,142.65	44 48,835.48	250 44,350.43	1,071 87,833.08	732 1,579.06	102 3,006,234.30	40 4,377,891.60	29 580,617.50	33 1,282.73	2,327 11,000,766.83

Summary evaluation. From the statistical analysis presented in this chapter, it would appear that Florida, on the whole, already has a substantial outdoor recreation supply base — although several significant deficiencies in terms of the natural potential available may also be noted. Probably the most impressive fact revealed is that some 6,553,517 acres, or 17.7 percent of the state's total inland area, are formally available for public outdoor recreation through the five levels of supply. Over and above the formally identified areas, Florida has a vast amount of resources informally available to the public for outdoor recreational use, mostly through Level IV (private non-commercial) supply. Florida also has some 2,699,700 acres of inland fresh water and 8,890,000 acres of adjacent tidal waters which comprise a vital part of the total outdoor recreation inventory.

In the statewide picture, the vast acreage of land and water available for outdoor recreation among the five levels of supply would appear to be substantial. Yet, on a regional basis, considerable disparity is evident. The gross amount of available outdoor recreational land varies from almost 2.5 million acres for the high region to 57,856 acres for the low, or percentage ranging from 22.7 to .56, respectively.

Of all of Florida's basic outdoor recreation resources, probably the single most important is the one that shows up most unfavorably in the inventory. The reference, of course, is to the ocean and gulf beach frontage. Of approximately twelve hundred miles of Florida's famed seashore, only 123.13 miles or 10.6 per-

cent is available in public ownership. To make matters worse, the regional imbalance is even more drastic in this case, with the extremes ranging from virtually no publicly owned beach in some regions to 19.2 percent for the high region.

Beyond the basic availability of land, water and seashore, other resource considerations are relatively minor. In most cases the question of quality is more important than that of quantity, and unfortunately, a meaningful evaluation of resource quality is not possible from the inventory data on hand. Habitat, natural features, historic sites and other such resource elements may vary greatly in quality according to the standards by which and the circumstances under which the judgment is made. For the present, it must be assumed that the resources already available are at least of minimum quality, and that they are capable of being upgraded in marginal cases through intensive management efforts.

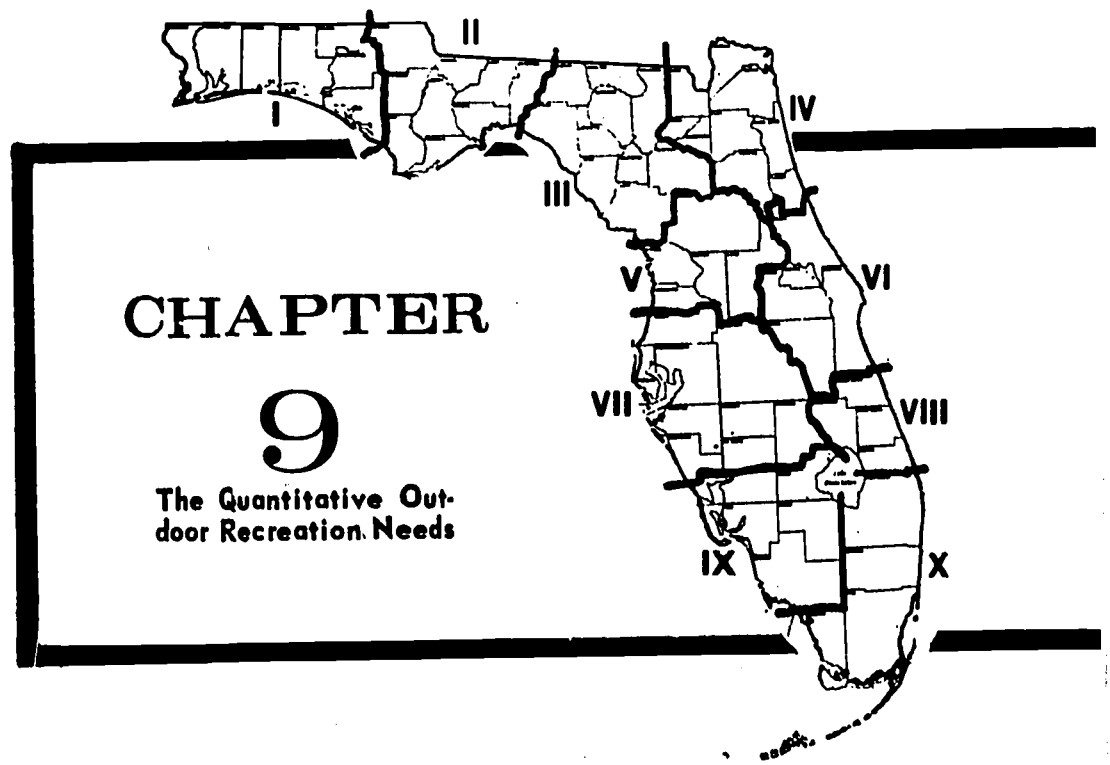
Outdoor recreation supply, which has been inventoried at all levels and analyzed herein, will be compared with outdoor recreation resources and facility requirements in the following chapters in order to determine how well Florida is able to meet its current outdoor recreation demand.

In order to afford a comparison of outdoor recreation supply among the ten planning regions, the following table has been prepared. This table shows the breakdown by level of the outdoor recreation supply within the various categories of the Florida Outdoor Recreation Resource Classification System, both in quantitative terms and as a percentage.

Table 8.27

PERCENTAGE OF STATE'S TOTAL OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY
AS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
THE FLORIDA OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM,
BY LEVEL

Classification Category	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Level V	Total
General Outdoor Recreational Areas						
Major						
Number of areas	92.3%	--%	7.7%	--%	--%	100.0%
Acreage	99.0	--	1.0	--	--	100.0
Intermediate						
Number of areas	50.0	20.5	13.6	--	15.9	100.0
Acreage	58.8	13.9	8.4	--	18.9	100.0
Minor						
Number of areas	13.6	36.4	33.6	--	16.4	100.0
Acreage	29.2	29.2	18.7	--	22.9	100.0
Limited-Purpose Outdoor Recreation Sites						
Number of areas	32.9	25.7	36.5	1.4	3.5	100.0
Acreage	82.4	3.6	9.5	1.6	2.9	100.0
Water Access Sites						
Number of areas	41.2	12.3	46.5	--	--	100.0
Acreage	5.6	7.4	87.0	--	--	100.0
Game Management Areas						
Number of areas	31.4	--	15.7	52.9	--	100.0
Acreage	96.8	--	.8	2.4	--	100.0
Hunting Areas						
Number of areas	--	--	--	100.0	--	100.0
Acreage	--	--	--	100.0	--	100.0
Nature Preserves						
Number of areas	86.2	--	13.8	--	--	100.0
Acreage	87.5	--	12.5	--	--	100.0
Historical and Archaeological Sites						
Number of areas	84.8	15.2	--	--	--	100.0
Acreage	94.2	5.8	--	--	--	100.0



CHAPTER IX

The Quantitative Outdoor Recreation Needs

COMPUTING QUANTITATIVE NEEDS

Demand-supply comparison. Outdoor recreation needs are the deficiencies in the outdoor recreation system which result when demand exceeds supply at any given time. Obviously, a quantitative determination of such needs can be made only by comparing demand and supply situations for the desired point in time. To facilitate such a comparison, the outdoor recreation demand in Florida, expressed in user-occasions, has been computed for 1970 and projected to the years 1975 and 2000, as described in Chapter VII. Based on this demand, resource and facility requirements have been estimated for all five levels of supply. Chapter VIII then attempted to inventory the outdoor recreation supply in Florida and summarize this supply in the same terms as used for the requirements generated by the demand. The desired comparison of the requirements, representing demand, and the current supply is set forth by regions in Tables 9.1 through 9.18.

Adjusted outdoor recreation needs. The quantitative needs set forth in the following tables have been computed by comparing the requirements and the supply on an individual activity basis. Because many of the resources and facilities estimated to be needed for one ac-

tivity can also be used compatibly for other activities – as, for example, the same tract of land might serve both hunting and nature study, or the same access site might be used for both fishing and water skiing – it seems only reasonable that the total needs be reduced by an appropriate amount in consideration of multiple-simultaneous-use possibilities. Similarly, some outdoor recreational activities, because of the difficulty of precise definition, are thought to contain a certain degree of overlap – such as between boating and water skiing, swimming and beach activities, hunting and camping, etc. – and appropriate allowance should be made also for this type of simultaneous participation in multiple outdoor recreational activities.

In order to reflect the above considerations in arriving at the most basic and realistic determination of outdoor recreation needs, a number of reduction factors have been applied to the needs computed for individual activities. These reduction factors are specifically outlined on the following page, and their effect is reflected in the tabulation of tables 9.1 through 9.18 which set forth the adjusted needs which the state outdoor recreation program must attempt to meet:

Beach area consists of acreage included in these activities:

- Beach activities
- Saltwater swimming

Beach frontage consists of shoreline included in these activities:

- Beach activities
- Saltwater swimming
- Surfing

Boat access sites (freshwater) consist of ramps included in these activities:

- Boating (freshwater)
- Freshwater fishing
- Water skiing

Boat access sites (saltwater) consist of ramps included in these activities:

- Boating (saltwater)
- Saltwater fishing
- Water skiing

Water surface (freshwater) consists of acreage included in these activities:

- Boating (freshwater)
- Freshwater fishing

Water surface (saltwater) consists of acreage included in these activities:

- Boating (saltwater)
- Saltwater fishing
- Surfing
- Water skiing

Hunting land consists of acreage included in these activities:

- Nature study
- Horseback riding
- Hiking
- Primitive camping

Hiking trails consist of miles included in this activity:

- Horseback riding

It would appear from an analysis of the following that the current supply of resources is sufficient to accommodate future needs for fresh and saltwater fishing habitat, as well as natural scenery appreciation. Significant deficiencies, however, would appear to exist in most other resources and facilities, particularly in boat ramps, camping sites, and picnic sites.

Table 9.1

**ADJUSTED NEEDS* FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - ALL LEVELS - 1970 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	12	--	5	--	12	199
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	.11	--	.09	3.14
Bicycling Trails	Miles	48.52	42.50	5.52	123.27	16.80	569.22
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	53	--	--	38	--	295
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	191	2	--	51	50	399
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	544	1,487	--	4,137	--	1,074
Land Area	Acres	--	102	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	557,560	--	290,197
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	55.82	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	694	126	--	740	--	3,238
Land Area	Acres	42	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	4	--	77	--	11
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	9	--	1	7	--	4

* For a detailed explanation of adjusted needs, refer to the discussion beginning on page 207.

Table 9.1(Cont'd)
**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - ALL LEVELS - 1970 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	393	--	1	54	676
Beach Frontage	Miles	9.03	--	--	--	12.37
Bicycling Trails	Miles	1,154.35	34.70	140.25	495.27	2,630.40
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	534	--	43	52	1,015
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	616	--	172	199	1,680
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	5,750	--	1,674	14,980	29,646
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	2,572	2,674
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	54.87	--	--	486.35	541.22
Hunting	Acres	536,728	219,961	--	297,120	1,901,566
Nature Trails	Miles	233.98	--	17.29	152.44	459.53
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	15,027	--	716	1,606	22,147
Land Area	Acres	1,696	--	--	--	1,738
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	217	2	6	--	318
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	19	1	--	8	49

Table 9.2
**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - LEVEL I - 1970 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	5	--	2	--	5	79
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	.04	--	.03	1.26
Bicycling Trails	Miles	4.85	4.25	.55	12.33	1.68	56.92
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	21	--	--	15	--	118
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	48	--	--	13	13	100
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	163	446	--	1,241	--	322
Land Area	Acres	--	31	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	334,536	--	174,119
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	27.91	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	278	50	--	296	--	1,295
Land Area	Acres	17	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	2	--	31	--	4
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	7	--	1	6	--	3

Table 9.2 (Cont'd)
**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - LEVEL I - 1970 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	157	--	--	22	270
Beach Frontage	Miles	3.61	--	--	--	4.94
Bicycling Trails	Miles	115.44	3.47	14.03	49.52	263.04
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	214	--	17	21	406
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	154	--	43	49	420
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	1,725	--	502	4,494	8,993
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	771	802
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	27.44	--	--	243.17	270.61
Hunting	Acres	322,036	131,976	--	178,272	1,140,939
Nature Trails	Miles	116.99	--	8.64	76.22	229.76
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	6,011	--	286	642	8,858
Land Area	Acres	678	--	--	--	695
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	87	1	2	--	127
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	15	1	--	6	39

Table 9.3

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL II - 1970 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	5	--	2	--	5	79
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	.04	--	.03	1.26
Bicycling Trails	Miles	41.24	36.13	4.69	104.78	14.28	483.84
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	11	--	--	8	--	59
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	48	--	--	13	13	100
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	54	149	--	414	--	108
Land Area	Acres	--	10	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	5.58	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	139	25	--	148	--	648
Land Area	Acres	8	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	--	--	12	--	2
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	1	--	--	1	--	--

Table 9.3 (Cont'd)

ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL II - 1970 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	157	--	--	22	270
Beach Frontage	Miles	3.61	--	--	--	4.94
Bicycling Trails	Miles	981.20	29.50	119.21	420.97	2,235.84
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	107	--	8	10	203
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	154	--	43	49	420
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	575	--	167	1,498	2,965
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	257	267
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	5.48	--	--	48.64	54.12
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	23.40	--	1.73	15.24	45.95
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	3,005	--	143	321	4,429
Land Area	Acres	339	--	--	--	347
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	33	--	1	--	48
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	2	--	--	1	5

Table 9.4

ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL III - 1970 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	3	--	1	--	2	39
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	.02	--	.02	.63
Bicycling Trails	Miles	2.42	2.13	28.00	6.17	.84	28.45
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	21	--	--	15	--	118
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	96	--	--	26	26	200
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	299	818	--	2,275	--	591
Land Area	Acres	--	56	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	27,878	--	14,510
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	5.58	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	208	38	--	222	--	971
Land Area	Acres	12	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	--	--	24	--	4
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	1	--	--	1	--	--



Table 9.4 (Cont'd)
 ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - LEVEL III - 1970 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	79	--	--	11	135
Beach Frontage	Miles	1.80	--	--	--	2.47
Bicycling Trails	Miles	57.72	1.74	7.02	24.75	131.52
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	214	--	17	21	406
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	308	--	86	98	840
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	3,163	--	920	8,239	16,305
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	1,415	1,471
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	2.74	--	--	24.32	27.06
Hunting	Acres	26,836	10,998	--	14,856	95,078
Nature Trails	Miles	23.40	--	1.73	15.24	45.95
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	4,508	--	215	482	6,644
Land Area	Acres	509	--	--	--	521
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	66	--	2	--	96
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	2	--	--	1	5

Table 9.5
ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL IV - 1970 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	195,146	--	101,569
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	13.96	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	35	6	--	37	--	162
Land Area	Acres	2	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	--	--	8	--	1
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9.5 (Cont'd)
**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - LEVEL IV - 1970 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	16.46	--	--	145.90	162.36
Hunting	Acres	187,855	76,986	--	103,992	665,548
Nature Trails	Miles	58.49	--	4.32	38.11	114.88
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	751	--	36	80	1,107
Land Area	Acres	85	--	--	--	87
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	22	--	--	--	31
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9.6

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL V - 1970 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	27	75	--	207	--	54
Land Area	Acres	--	5	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	2.79	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	35	6	--	37	--	162
Land Area	Acres	2	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	--	--	4	--	--
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9.6 (Cont'd)
 ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - LEVEL V - 1970 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	287	--	84	749	1,483
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	129	134
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	2.74	--	--	24.32	27.06
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	11.70	--	.87	7.62	22.98
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	751	--	36	80	1,107
Land Area	Acres	85	--	--	--	87
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	11	--	--	--	15
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9.7

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - ALL LEVELS - 1975 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	66	--	7	--	14	329
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	.16	--	.25	7.77
Bicycling Trails	Miles	60.30	47.37	7.00	151.10	19.60	718.15
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	80	--	--	60	--	430
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	266	6	--	64	65	519
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	1,928	2,252	179	6,980	--	3,597
Land Area	Acres	82	231	--	37	--	83
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	7
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	12.78
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	792,765	--	455,637
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	67.10	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	1,991	368	--	1,680	--	5,156
Land Area	Acres	237	10	--	--	--	162
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	8	--	89	--	23
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	13	--	1	11	--	9

Table 9.7 (Cont'd)
**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - ALL LEVELS - 1975 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	535	--	29	188	1,237
Beach Frontage	Miles	14.94	--	--	--	23.12
Bicycling Trails	Miles	1,433.72	42.65	180.37	588.42	3,248.68
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	628	--	69	72	1,339
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	785	--	248	345	2,298
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	9,760	--	3,443	23,983	52,122
Land Area	Acres	--	--	107	4,082	4,622
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	7
Hiking Trails	Miles	138.93	--	--	625.58	777.29
Hunting	Acres	725,848	475,521	--	388,160	2,837,931
Nature Trails	Miles	271.65	1.73	24.09	193.50	558.07
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	18,341	--	1,226	3,132	31,894
Land Area	Acres	2,193	--	--	16	2,618
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	249	3	8	--	380
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	26	2	2	14	77

Table 9.8

ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL I - 1975 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	29	--	4	--	7	139
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	.06	--	.10	3.11
Bicycling Trails	Miles	6.03	4.74	.70	15.11	1.96	71.82
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	32	--	--	24	--	172
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	67	2	--	16	16	130
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	581	676	54	2,093	--	1,079
Land Area	Acres	25	69	--	11	--	25
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	4
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	6.39
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	475,659	--	273,382
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	33.55	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	796	147	--	672	--	2,062
Land Area	Acres	95	4	--	--	--	65
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	3	--	36	--	9
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	10	--	1	9	--	7

Table 9.8 (Cont'd)
**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - LEVEL I - 1975 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	224	--	13	79	495
Beach Frontage	Miles	5.98	--	--	--	9.25
Bicycling Trails	Miles	143.36	4.27	18.04	58.84	324.87
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	251	--	28	29	536
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	196	--	62	86	575
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	2,927	--	1,033	7,194	15,637
Land Area	Acres	--	--	32	1,225	1,387
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	4
Hiking Trails	Miles	69.47	--	--	312.79	388.65
Hunting	Acres	435,509	285,313	--	232,896	1,702,759
Nature Trails	Miles	135.82	.87	12.05	96.75	279.04
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	7,338	--	490	1,253	12,758
Land Area	Acres	887	--	--	6	1,047
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	100	1	3	--	152
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	20	2	2	11	62

Table 9.9
AD JUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL II - 1975 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	29	--	4	--	7	139
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	.06	--	.10	3.11
Bicycling Trails	Miles	51.25	40.25	6.00	128.43	16.66	610.42
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	16	--	--	12	--	86
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	67	2	--	16	16	130
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	193	225	18	698	--	360
Land Area	Acres	8	23	--	4	--	8
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	2
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	1.28
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	6.71	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	398	74	--	336	--	1,031
Land Area	Acres	47	2	--	--	--	33
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	1	--	13	--	4
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	1	--	--	1	--	1

Table 9.9 (Cont'd)

ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL II - 1975 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	224	--	13	79	495
Beach Frontage	Miles	5.98	--	--	--	9.25
Bicycling Trails	Miles	1,218.65	36.25	153.31	500.16	2,761.38
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	126	--	14	14	268
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	196	--	62	86	575
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	976	--	344	2,398	5,212
Land Area	Acres	--	--	11	408	462
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	2
Hiking Trails	Miles	13.89	--	--	62.56	77.73
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	27.17	.17	2.41	19.35	55.81
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	3,669	--	245	626	6,379
Land Area	Acres	439	--	--	3	524
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	37	1	1	--	57
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	3	--	--	2	8

Table 9.10

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL III - 1975 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	13	--	2	--	3	69
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	.03	--	.05	1.55
Bicycling Trails	Miles	3.02	2.37	.35	7.56	.98	35.90
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	32	--	--	24	--	172
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	133	3	--	32	33	259
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	1,060	1,239	98	3,839	--	1,978
Land Area	Acres	45	127	--	20	--	46
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	2
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	.64
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	39,639	--	22,782
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	6.71	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	597	110	--	504	--	1,547
Land Area	Acres	71	3	--	--	--	49
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	2	--	27	--	7
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	1	--	--	1	--	1

Table 9.10 (Cont'd)
**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - LEVEL III - 1975 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	114	--	6	40	247
Beach Frontage	Miles	2.99	--	--	--	4.62
Bicycling Trails	Miles	71.68	2.13	9.02	29.42	162.43
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	251	--	28	29	536
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	392	--	124	173	1,149
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	5,368	--	1,894	13,191	28,667
Land Area	Acres	--	--	59	2,245	2,542
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	2
Hiking Trails	Miles	6.95	--	--	31.27	38.86
Hunting	Acres	36,292	23,776	--	19,408	141,897
Nature Trails	Miles	27.17	.17	2.41	19.35	55.81
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	5,502	--	368	940	9,568
Land Area	Acres	657	--	--	5	785
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	75	1	2	--	114
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	3	--	--	2	8

Table 9.11

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL IV - 1975 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	3.83
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	277,468	--	159,473
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	16.78	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	84	--	258
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	100	18	--	--	--	8
Land Area	Acres	12	1	--	9	--	2
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	1	--	--	--	--
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9.11 (Cont'd)
 ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - LEVEL IV - 1975 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	187.68	233.19
Hiking Trails	Miles	41.68	--	--	--	993,276
Hunting	Acres	254,047	166,432	--	135,856	139,52
Nature Trails	Miles	67.91	.43	6.02	48.38	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	1,595
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	917	--	61	157	131
Land Area	Acres	109	--	1	1	38
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	25	--	1	--	--
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9.12

ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL V - 1975 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	96	113	9	349	--	180
Land Area	Acres	4	12	--	2	--	4
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	.64
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	3.36	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	100	18	--	84	--	258
Land Area	Acres	12	1	--	--	--	8
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	1	--	4	--	1
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9.12 (Cont'd)

ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL V - 1975 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	488	--	172	1,199	2,606
Land Area	Acres	--	--	5	204	231
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	6.95	--	--	31.27	38.86
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	13.57	.09	1.20	9.68	27.90
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	917	--	61	157	1,595
Land Area	Acres	109	--	--	1	131
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	12	--	1	--	19
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--

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23
23

Table 9.13

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - ALL LEVELS - 2000 - BY REGION**

Activity	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Unit of Measure						
Beach Area	378	--	9	66	26	829
Beach Frontage	--	--	.29	.25	.79	28.56
Bicycling Trails	116.35	66.25	16.90	267.35	41.00	1,408.24
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	216	45	--	186	--	958
Water Surface	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	560	21	5	134	127	1,053
Water Surface	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	5,919	4,472	934	15,132	2,389	11,535
Land Area	765	60,175	--	1,398	--	1,408
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	--	--	--	--	--	55.59
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	13.00	--	--	--	--	42.00
Hiking Trails	--	--	--	--	--	375.75
Hunting	1,154,040	--	504,076	2,223,805	--	1,216,117
Nature Trails	--	--	--	130.23	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	7,592	1,145	--	6,189	374	13,153
Land Area	1,076	127	--	206	--	1,360
Swimming - Fresh Water Site	20	22	--	165	--	70
Visiting Historical Sites	25	2	3	25	--	24

Table 9.13 (Cont'd)
**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - ALL LEVELS - 2000 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	1,197	21	155	638	3,319
Beach Frontage	Miles	42.23	--	5.11	21.67	98.90
Bicycling Trails	Miles	2,506.46	80.20	358.75	1,039.35	5,954.85
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	1,212	18	188	164	2,987
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	1,473	39	516	797	4,598
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	22,123	909	8,381	48,160	119,954
Land Area	Acres	1,977	166	932	8,102	74,923
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	55.59
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	26.00	--	12.00	--	93.00
Hiking Trails	Miles	438.24	--	--	1,290.93	2,104.92
Hunting	Acres	1,442,328	942,681	90,945	1,162,880	8,736,872
Nature Trails	Miles	500.99	10.08	59.41	352.81	1,053.52
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	36,666	889	3,928	9,694	79,630
Land Area	Acres	4,942	31	334	999	9,075
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	466	6	16	1	766
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	49	2	5	32	167

103
104
20
21

Table 9.14

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL I - 2000 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	151	--	4	26	10	332
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	.12	.10	.32	11.42
Bicycling Trails	Miles	11.64	6.63	1.70	26.73	4.10	140.82
Baating - Fresh Water - Ramps	Na.	86	18	--	74	--	383
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Baating - Salt Water - Ramps	Na.	139	--	--	32	31	255
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	1,776	1,342	280	4,540	717	3,461
Land Area	Acres	230	18,052	--	419	--	422
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	16.68
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	6.50	--	--	--	--	21.00
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	187.87
Hunting	Acres	92,424	--	302,446	1,334,283	--	729,671
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	65.12	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	3,037	458	--	2,475	150	5,261
Land Area	Acres	431	51	--	82	--	544
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	8	9	--	66	--	28
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	20	2	2	20	--	19

Table 9.14 (Cont'd)

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL I - 2000 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	479	8	62	255	1,327
Beach Frontage	Miles	16.89	--	2.04	8.67	39.56
Bicycling Trails	Miles	256.04	8.01	35.88	103.94	595.49
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	485	7	75	66	1,194
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	367	--	128	197	1,149
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	6,637	272	2,514	14,447	35,986
Land Area	Acres	593	50	280	2,431	22,447
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	16.68
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	13.00	--	6.00	--	46.50
Hiking Trails	Miles	219.12	--	--	645.47	1,052.46
Hunting	Acres	865,396	565,608	54,567	697,728	5,242,123
Nature Trails	Miles	250.50	5.04	29.70	176.40	526.76
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	14,666	356	1,571	3,878	31,852
Land Area	Acres	1,976	12	134	400	3,630
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	187	2	6	--	306
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	39	2	4	26	134

Table 9.15

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL II - 2000 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	151	--	4	26	10	332
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	.12	.10	.32	11.42
Bicycling Trails	Miles	98.90	56.31	14.37	227.25	34.85	1,197.00
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	43	9	--	37	--	191
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	139	--	--	32	31	255
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	592	447	93	1,513	239	1,154
Land Area	Acres	77	6,018	--	140	--	140
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	2.78
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	3.25	--	--	--	--	10.50
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	37.58
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	13.02	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	1,518	229	--	1,238	75	2,630
Land Area	Acres	215	25	--	42	--	272
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	3	3	--	25	--	11
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	3	--	--	3	--	2

Table 9.15 (Cont'd)

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL II - 2000 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	479	8	62	255	1,327
Beach Frontage	Miles	16.89	--	2.04	8.67	39.56
Bicycling Trails	Miles	2,176.39	68.16	304.94	883.45	5,061.62
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	243	3	38	33	597
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	367	--	128	197	1,149
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	2,212	91	838	4,816	11,995
Land Area	Acres	197	17	93	810	7,492
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	2.78
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	6.50	--	3.00	--	23.25
Hiking Trails	Miles	43.82	--	--	129.09	210.49
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	50.10	1.01	5.94	35.28	105.35
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	7,333	178	786	1,939	15,926
Land Area	Acres	988	6	67	200	1,815
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	70	1	2	--	115
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	5	--	1	3	17

Table 9.16

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL III - 2000 - BY REGION**

Activity	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Unit of Measure						
Beach Area	76	--	2	13	5	166
Beach Frontage	--	--	.05	.05	.16	5.71
Bicycling Trails	5.82	3.31	.85	13.37	2.05	70.41
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	86	18	--	74	--	383
Water Surface	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	278	--	--	64	62	510
Water Surface	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	3,255	2,460	514	8,323	1,314	6,343
Land Area	421	33,096	--	770	--	774
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	--	--	--	--	--	2.78
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	3.25	--	--	--	--	10.50
Hiking Trails	--	--	--	--	--	18.79
Hunting	57,702	--	25,205	111,190	--	60,806
Nature Trails	--	--	--	13.02	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	2,278	345	--	1,856	113	3,946
Land Area	323	39	--	61	--	407
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	6	7	--	50	--	21
Visiting Historical Sites	3	--	--	3	--	2

Table 9.16 (Cont'd)
**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES - LEVEL III - 2000 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	239	4	31	128	664
Beach Frontage	Miles	8.46	--	1.02	4.33	19.78
Bicycling Trails	Miles	128.02	4.00	17.94	51.97	297.74
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	485	7	75	66	1,194
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	734	--	256	394	2,298
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	12,168	500	4,610	26,488	65,975
Land Area	Acres	1,087	91	513	4,456	41,208
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	2.78
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	6.50	--	3.00	--	23.25
Hiking Trails	Miles	21.91	--	--	64.55	105.25
Hunting	Acres	72,116	47,134	4,547	58,144	436,844
Nature Trails	Miles	50.10	1.01	5.94	35.28	105.35
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	10,999	266	1,178	2,908	23,889
Land Area	Acres	1,483	9	100	300	2,722
Swimming - Fresh Water Site	Units	139	2	5	--	230
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	5	--	1	3	17

Table 9.17

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL IV - 2000 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	33.35
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	112.73
Hunting	Acres	403,914	--	176,426	778,332	--	425,641
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	32.56	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	380	58	--	309	19	658
Land Area	Acres	54	6	--	10	--	68
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	2	2	--	17	--	7
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9.17 (Cont'd)

ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL IV - 2000 - BY REGION

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Land Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	33.35
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	131.47	--	--	387.28	631.48
Hunting	Acres	504,815	329,938	31,831	407,008	3,057,905
Nature Trails	Miles	125.25	2.52	14.85	88.20	263.38
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	1,833	44	196	485	3,982
Land Area	Acres	247	2	17	50	454
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	47	--	2	--	77
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9. 18

**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES - LEVEL V - 2000 - BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Fresh Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boating - Salt Water - Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camping - Designated Sites	No.	296	224	47	757	119	577
Land Area	Acres	38	3,009	--	70	--	70
Fishing - Fresh Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing - Salt Water - Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--	18.79
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	--	--	--	6.51	--	--
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking - Designated Sites	No.	380	57	--	310	19	658
Land Area	Acres	54	6	--	10	--	68
Swimming - Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--	--
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9.18 (Cont'd)
**ADJUSTED NEEDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
 AND FACILITIES -- LEVEL V -- 2000 -- BY REGION**

Activity	Unit of Measure	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Beach Area	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Beach Frontage	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycling Trails	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Boating -- Fresh Water -- Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Boating -- Salt Water -- Ramps	No.	--	--	--	--	--
Water Surface	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Camping -- Designated Sites	No.	1,106	45	419	2,408	5,998
Land Area	Acres	99	8	47	405	3,746
Fishing -- Fresh Water -- Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing -- Salt Water -- Shoreline	Miles	--	--	--	--	--
Hiking Trails	Miles	21.91	--	--	64.55	105.25
Hunting	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Nature Trails	Miles	25.06	.50	2.97	17.64	52.68
Natural Scenery Appreciation	Acres	--	--	--	--	--
Picnicking -- Designated Sites	No.	1,833	44	196	485	3,982
Land Area	Acres	247	2	17	50	454
Swimming -- Fresh Water Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--
Visiting Historical Sites	Units	--	--	--	--	--

Cost Estimates. To assist in programming efforts, rough cost estimates have been prepared for the adjusted outdoor recreation needs expressed in Tables 9.1 through 9.12. A further dimension is given to these needs in terms of program financing, because the costs of resource acquisition, and to a lesser extent even facilities construction, vary somewhat among the regions. Assumed average costs, based on current conditions in each of the ten regions, are contained in Table 9.19 on page 245.

Applying the assumed unit costs to the adjusted outdoor recreation needs for 1975, as set forth in Table 9.7 through 9.12 would produce a total cost figure of \$210,365,855, not counting habitat areas for hunting, which it is assumed will be

provided, if at all, under a continuation of the present program on privately-owned lands. It is, of course, meaningless to attempt to estimate the cost of the year 2000's needs, and even the current cost estimate may prove of little value if program implementation is delayed beyond the immediate future. However, these estimates are provided merely to establish a general cost perspective for the quantitative outdoor recreation needs. In the later discussion of program implementation measures, various possibilities will be considered for acquiring a part of the needed resources without direct cost to the state. Extended cost estimates for 1975 resource and facility needs, by regions, are given in Table 9.20 on page 246.

Table 9.19

		ESTIMATED UNIT COST OF OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES AND FACILITIES FOR EACH PLANNING REGION, 1971 - BY TYPE (IN DOLLARS)									
Type of resource or facility	Cost unit	Outdoor Recreation Planning Region									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Beach frontage	one mile	1,100,000	452,250	450,000	1,650,000	475,500	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	3,300,000
Salt water boat access sites	one site	13,500	13,500	13,500	33,500	13,500	33,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	53,000
Fresh water boat access sites	one site	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	13,000
Land area for designated site camping	one acre	350	275	300	350	350	500	450	450	425	2,500
Developed campsites	one site	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hiking trails	one mile	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Land area for picnicking	one acre	350	275	300	350	350	500	450	450	425	2,500
Picnic sites	one unit	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Fresh water swimming sites	one site	33,000	42,000	33,000	55,000	52,500	55,000	66,000	55,000	52,500	77,000
Historical sites	one site	50,000	25,000	30,000	50,000	40,000	60,000	75,000	50,000	50,000	100,000

Table 9.20

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF 1975 OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCE AND FACILITY NEEDS IN FLORIDA,
AND IN EACH PLANNING REGION - BY TYPE (IN DOLLARS)

Type of Resource of Facility	State	Outdoor Recreation Planning Regions									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Acquisition Costs											
Beach Frontage	37,662,375	--	--	72,000	--	118,875	12,820,500	24,651,000	--	--	--
Land Area											
Camping	10,397,150	28,700	63,525	--	12,950	--	41,500	--	--	45,475	10,205,000
Picnic Sites	1,193,550	82,950	2,750	--	--	--	81,000	986,850	--	--	40,000
Swimming Sites	23,515,000	--	336,000	--	4,895,000	--	1,265,000	16,434,000	165,000	420,000	--
Historical Sites	5,320,000	650,000	--	30,000	550,000	--	540,000	1,950,000	100,000	100,000	1,400,000
Development Costs											
Composites	52,122,000	1,928,000	2,252,000	179,000	6,980,000	--	3,597,000	9,760,000	--	3,443,000	23,983,000
Picnic Sites	1,594,700	99,550	18,400	--	84,000	--	257,800	917,050	--	61,300	156,600
Hiking Trails	1,554,580	--	--	--	--	--	25,560	277,860	--	--	1,251,160
Acquisition & Development Costs											
Boat Access Sites											
Freshwater	11,142,000	680,000	--	--	510,000	--	3,440,000	5,024,000	--	552,000	936,000
Saltwater	65,864,500	3,591,000	81,000	--	2,144,000	877,500	17,127,000	18,055,000	--	5,704,000	18,285,000
Total All Resources & Facilities	210,365,855	7,060,200	2,753,675	281,000	15,175,950	996,375	39,195,360	78,055,760	265,000	10,325,775	56,256,760

PRIORITY OF NEEDS

Priority considerations. Because it is highly unlikely that the total outdoor recreation needs identified above could ever be met concurrently through a single mammoth programming effort, some considerable degree of phasing and long-range scheduling will be inevitable. This approach necessarily raises the important question of which needs will be given first consideration. To provide sound, consistent guidance in this matter, some priorities must be set with regard to both the types of outdoor recreation needs and the regions of the state in which the needs occur.

Concerning the types of outdoor recreation needs to be met first, the situation will vary from region to region, and it is feasible only to provide a few basic guidelines applicable state-wide. These are:

(a) Resource acquisition should generally be given priority over fa-

cility construction. This is so because of the increasing competition for remaining outdoor recreation lands, and the critical shortage of suitable lands already evident in many parts of the state.

(b) Seashore resources should receive priority over inland resources. Suitable seashore areas are rapidly diminishing, while considerably greater selection remains among inland areas.

(c) Multiple - purpose resources should receive priority over single-purpose resources, because of the greater range of potential opportunities provided.

(d) High-density use resources should receive priority over low-density, because of the greater number of users which can be served.

(e) Large resources should generally be given priority over small resources. Undeveloped areas of any size are rapidly disappearing and are already difficult to find. Natural areas inside or very near urban areas will, however, take priority over larger areas in rural locations.

(f) Access and basic support facilities should be constructed before enhancement facilities. This assumes that some use can be made of a resource if it is accessible, even without substantial internal improvement.

(g) Facilities for the management and protection of the resource should be constructed before use facilities.

Obviously these criteria are very general, and numerous exceptions to their strict application will arise. They should be used primarily as a final evaluation factor in situations where all other circumstances have been considered and found to be inconclusive.

It should not be assumed that a resource-based outdoor recreation program is incompatible with urban needs. With proper planning and direction, the reverse is true. The metropolitan areas have more need for resource-based recreation than rural areas. This, however, is a very difficult combination and not one that is easily attained. As well, it is a very expensive program in that the market value of property is based upon its highest and best use, and recreation is rarely considered in this evaluation. The end result makes recreational use compete with high density private enterprise use.

Cities traditionally have not had the financial resources necessary to acquire

and develop larger parks of a resource-based nature, while at the same time meeting the needs of the people for user-oriented playground types of recreation. Therefore, emphasis, as a matter of prime responsibility has been placed on user-oriented recreation facilities by the cities. However, over-emphasis in this direction and a continued unbalanced program over the years will virtually rule out the possibility of being in a position to provide any resource-based recreational areas of sufficient size. It is at this point that the major dilemma becomes obvious, as is found in many metropolitan areas throughout the country today.

Therefore, the state of Florida must provide assistance to the municipalities throughout the state by striking at the very root of the problem and assisting in making resource-based recreational areas available to the masses at a time when results are still attainable and at a proper stage of municipal development in which costs are not completely prohibitive.

Some kind of regional priorities are also necessary to insure that program emphasis is properly allocated according to the urgency of need around the state. If the initial implementation capability were great enough, of course, all needs could be approached simultaneously and priority would be largely immaterial. Since this is not likely to be the case, however, and since most of the regions have critical needs which require the earliest possible attention, a priority system is the only logical solution.

Regional priorities could most feasibly be established on the basis of either absolute need or relative need. Absolute need is the actual amount of physical resources and facilities which must be added to existing supply in order to fully satisfy the outdoor recreation re-

quirements. As such, it is the most reliable indicator of the magnitude of need within a given region, but it does not necessarily reflect the existing supply-demand ratio for that region. Relative need, on the other hand, is purely and simply an expression of how the existing supply-demand ratio of one region compares with that of all other regions. In this way, relative need can point up very readily which regions of the state are less well able than the others to meet current outdoor recreation demand. For this reason, relative need is considered to be probably the most suitable basis of all for determining regional priorities for program implementation.

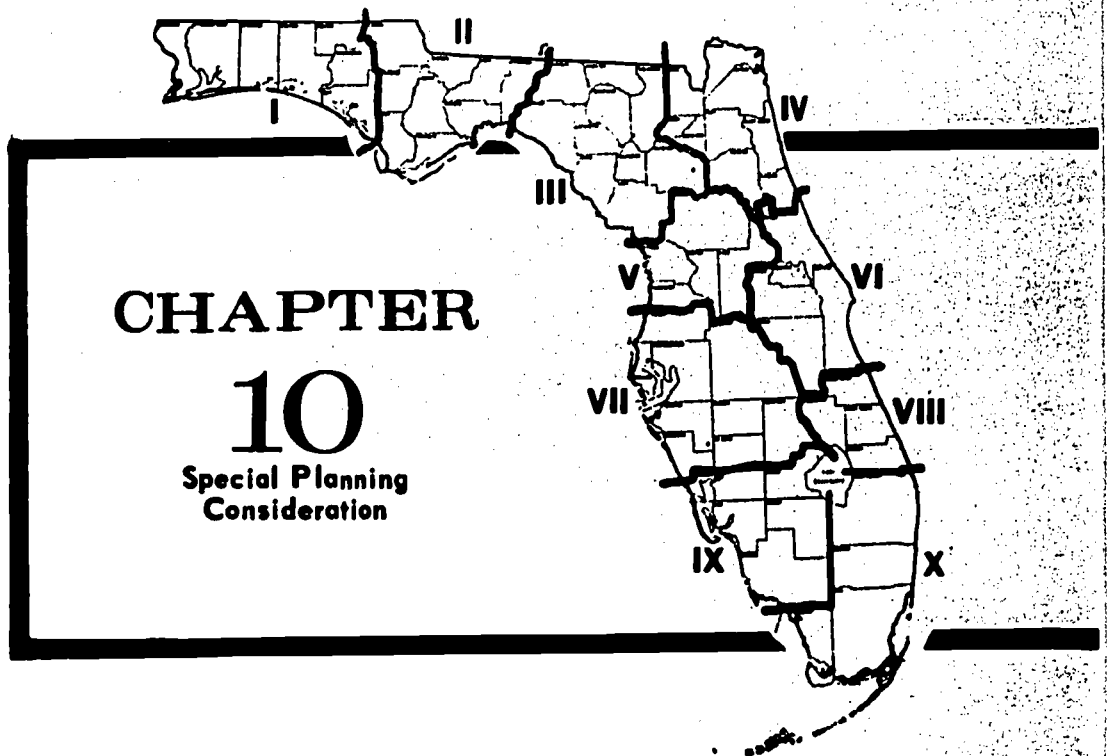
Relative need index. A relative need index has been established by separately computing the percentage of weighted demand (resident-tourist population) and the percentage of weighted supply (Level I supply) in each region. The basic ratio of either demand-supply or supply-demand will establish the relative position of each region, with respect to each other and to the state average. In the first case, the values ascend in accordance with ability to meet demand, and in the latter case, the reverse is true. To facilitate certain comparisons, each of these ratios can also be expressed in terms of the smallest regional value representing the number one. Because the primary purpose of the index is to establish the relative degree of need among the ten regions, the most useful form of expression is a percentage.

While far from being a precise measure of outdoor recreation needs, the index is valuable as a programming aid in determining priority of land acquisition and development efforts. However, the relative need index has some inherent weaknesses, the most important of which

is the lack of weighted supply input from Levels II, III, IV and V. Studies are underway to broaden and improve the accuracy of the relative need index.

The relative need index has proved itself to be a practical and simple procedure, and can be readily employed whenever there is a significant change in any of the basic input data. Consistently used as a guide for program implementation, the index would eventually level out at the same value for each of the ten regions, indicating a similarity of supply-demand situation throughout the state. This should be achieved by applying implementation capabilities among the regions generally in accordance with the percentages of relative need until a balanced situation results.

Ultimate priority determination. In the final analysis, after absolute and relative needs are known, decisions as to where program emphasis shall be placed are really a matter of informed judgment. Advantages and opportunities must be seized when they present themselves, especially where critically scarce resources, such as seashore, are concerned. Priorities will have to be reevaluated and revised at frequent intervals to insure that the implementation program remains keenly responsive to constantly changing conditions and needs. Within the realm of absolute need, however, it is difficult to fix any priorities without passing over many other highly deserving outdoor recreational projects. This fact points up the basic problem of partial or piecemeal implementation, and also suggests the only really satisfactory solution: a sufficient level of program funding to enable all identified outdoor recreation needs to receive priority attention.



CHAPTER

10

**Special Planning
Consideration**

Chapter X

Special Planning Considerations

INTRODUCTION

By careful analysis of the various supply and demand factors, a reasonable estimate has been derived for the additional outdoor recreation resources and facilities which Florida must provide at the state level to meet its share of the total public outdoor recreation need by 1975. Responsibility for meeting the rest of the total quantitative need has been allocated among four other levels of supply. While it will be a mammoth undertaking just to acquire the additionally needed resources and construct the additionally needed facilities, at least the concept of what is to be done in this respect is fairly clear. Unfortunately, the

implementation of this concept is not always possible according to plan. Neither is an orderly acquisition and construction schedule the complete solution to the outdoor recreation problem, as the total need cannot be satisfied through quantitative measures alone. Effective planning, therefore, must take into consideration the various factors which are likely to have a bearing on both the quantity and quality of outdoor recreation in Florida. This section discusses some of the most important of these special planning considerations and the effect they have or might have on a state outdoor recreation program.

RESOURCE AND SUPPLY CONSIDERATIONS

Declining resource availability. One of the most critical problems facing Florida today in its efforts to carry out an adequate outdoor recreation land acquisition program is that of decreasing availability of resources. While Florida is still an area of great natural beauty, with many sites suitable for outdoor recreational use, the competition from other land uses and from land speculation has sharply reduced the field from which current selection can be made. Moreover,

lands that are available are very costly, and there is no evidence at this time that land values will not continue to rise indefinitely. This problem is directly linked to increases in population growth and economic development in Florida, with the consequence that lands are in shortest supply and command the highest prices in the very parts of the state where they are most needed to provide additional outdoor recreational opportunities.

Florida is handicapped in its efforts to compete for suitable lands in today's real estate market by the fact that it has no eminent domain power for outdoor recreation land acquisition. This lack severely limits the lands which may be considered for acquisition, and leaves the state with no real control over pricing practices. While it may be argued that outdoor recreation is not a vital public purpose warranting the use of eminent domain power, the problem of trying to acquire choice lands in a seller's market is nonetheless real. Florida must seek to obtain at least limited eminent domain power for its outdoor recreation land acquisition purposes, or be faced with the prospect of acquiring second-rate lands at inflated prices.

The real measure of this problem lies in the fact that the State would be hard pressed to find and negotiate the purchase of sufficient lands to meet the identified quantitative needs in many parts of Florida today. While the resources are still available, typical portions of the biological communities of the state should be acquired and preserved. As the hand of man manipulates and reshapes the landscape, these natural areas will become increasingly valuable for scientific studies. Also, the citizens of the state will become more interested in and want to see these examples of original Florida. Florida — as seen by the first European explorers — can be preserved if action is taken before the hammocks, pinelands and swamps have been changed beyond recognition. Biological communities in need of additional preservation are the sand pine forests, coastal hammocks and a portion of the Kissimmee Prairie.

Naturally deficient resources. A problem similar to that described immæ-

diately above, but stemming from a different cause, is that of naturally lacking outdoor recreation resources. The plan of outdoor recreation supply envisioned for Florida is designed to provide the full range of outdoor recreational opportunities on a regional basis. Unfortunately, this will be impossible in some cases because of resource limitations. A good example is that of ocean beaches, which are in heavy demand but are almost totally lacking in Regions III and V. Similar problems exist with respect to wildlife habitat, interior waters, freshwater swimming sites, and historic and archaeological sites. Even high, well-drained land for general outdoor recreational use is in relatively short supply in Region X, where it is most needed. The alternative solutions to this problem are to acknowledge the natural deficiencies and promote other recreation opportunities as a substitute, or to attempt to supplement the deficient resources through artificial means. The latter is feasible in many cases — through excavation, etc. — although usually at considerable expense. A combination of these two alternatives will probably provide the best approach to resolving this problem.

Resource deterioration. A major problem in Florida, as indeed throughout the nation, is the seemingly relentless deterioration of the natural environment that inevitably attends the progress of human civilization. If the quality of Florida's environment is to be maintained at the present level, it is essential that a reevaluation of the state's traditional approach to population growth and economic development be made. In some cases this deterioration is gradual and pervasive, caused by an accumulation of little things resulting in a widespread deleterious situation such as water pol-

lution and landscape blight. Sometimes it may result from sudden, localized occurrences, as in the case of a forest fire. Much of this deterioration results in a downgrading of the outdoor environment generally, and sometimes it directly affects a specific site or resource useful for public outdoor recreation. Obviously, no program to provide for higher quality outdoor recreation can be fully successful unless the factors responsible for this resource deterioration can be controlled.

The various outdoor recreational resource elements in Florida's inventory have been described earlier in this report. Almost all of these resources are vulnerable to some type of deterioration, either caused by or aggravated by man. Several of the more serious problems are worthy of enumeration.

Landscape blight – This is the gradual and general contamination of the landscape by both refuse and intentionally placed objects which are visually incompatible with their surroundings. Prime examples are garbage dumps, litter, billboards, power lines, abandoned automobiles, delapidated structures and the like. When they clutter up the landscape, they impair the scenic quality of the outdoors and reduce the visual satisfaction from an outdoor recreational experience. This is a problem which defies easy solution, but must be attacked constantly and on a broad front if any success is to be achieved. Control laws and ordinances can provide a legal basis for correction, but success will finally depend on an enlightened and cooperative public. Special educational efforts must be directed toward this end.

Florida's outdoor recreational areas serve as examples of environmental har-

mony and beauty. Educational efforts are now under way to point out to the public that, through proper development and management, man can live in harmony with the total environment. Through careful planning, in which aesthetic and ecological factors are given complete consideration, roads, buildings and other facilities can be constructed without detrimental effects. Land use practices on the Division of Recreation and Parks' lands, such as the use of pesticides, sewage disposal, and air and water pollution control serve as examples for communities to follow.

Water and air pollution – Both clean water and clean air are so vitally important to outdoor recreational enjoyment that appreciable contamination of either can have critical results. Fortunately, except in a few isolated cases, the problem of water and air pollution has not reached critical proportions in Florida. The State is now taking steps through a coordinated program to contain this problem, but it will be a long and expensive process. For the time being, the several important water resources which have been lost for some outdoor recreational purposes – Lake Apopka, St. Johns River, Upper Biscayne Bay, etc. – stand as an eloquent testimonial of what could happen throughout Florida without an adequate control program.

Beach erosion – Florida boasts more than 800 miles of white sandy beaches. With the possible exception of the climate, these ocean and Gulf beaches are Florida's most important outdoor recreation resource. No other area in the vast outdoors can offer the variety of recreational opportunities as do the beaches. When combined with the warm

climate, which permits their use on a year-round basis, it is easy to understand the great public demand to include more beach front areas in the national, state and local park systems.

Yet, for all of their great value, these beaches are one of the most physically vulnerable of the natural resources. Beach erosion, a natural process unintentionally aggravated by poorly planned and unguided works of man, consumes an estimated 500 acres of oceanfront property in Florida each year. Already, about 200 miles of the most beautiful beaches have been eroded to such an extent that they can no longer be considered usable recreational areas. While considerable effort has been made toward restoring these beaches, only about 10 miles have been restored to date. Ultimate success in restoring and stabilizing these beaches will require much broader financial support from federal, state and local governments. The outdoor recreational values involved may well prove to be the basis on which adequate public expenditures for this purpose are eventually justified. Placing eroded beaches in public ownership as outdoor recreational areas will qualify them for as much as 70 percent federal financial assistance toward restoration and protection. Developments are now underway at the state and federal levels which should lead to a complementary program of increased scope and effectiveness.

Land development — Probably the most relentless despoiler of natural outdoor recreation resources in Florida is the one which can be least helped. Land development for urban expansion, new citrus groves, surface mining operations, and even for reforestation, all remove vast quantities of raw land from the potential outdoor recreational inventory.

This is a normal consequence of legitimate economic growth, however, and recreational planning must recognize this and adjust to it. Most of the lands so developed, of course, are irretrievably lost for any outdoor recreational purpose. Others, such as mined-out and cut-over areas, can be reclaimed and made to serve outdoor recreational needs. Proper understanding and planning can provide for aesthetically appealing landscape architecture and building styles, and for the preservation of open space and parks in urban developments. Inasmuch as the general land use trend will continue in Florida for some time, the most effective way to protect basic outdoor recreational interests is simply to select and acquire as soon as possible the lands needed for public outdoor recreation in the most vulnerable parts of the state.

Forest fires — Continuing efforts by the Division of Forestry have sharply reduced the incidence and destruction of forest fires in Florida over recent years. Nevertheless, wild fires, especially along the highways, can greatly impair the scenic quality of the countryside even without burning large acreages. In some cases, prime outdoor recreational sites have been seriously damaged by fire, and many years are required to fully recover. Protection of such vulnerable outdoor recreation resources should provide an added incentive for the general public to concern itself with this problem and make control measures more effective. However, it should be noted that wild fires are the dreaded enemy. Controlled burning, properly planned, can in many instances serve the best interest of recreation and add to the game habitat by improving vital food sources.

Endangered wildlife species - As the habitat goes, so go the dependent wildlife resources. For some of the more adaptable species, habitat reduction in Florida is not yet a critical problem. Other species, however, are now threatened by virtual extinction due largely to loss of their natural habitat, and sometimes aggravated by other factors. While the loss of some of these creatures would mainly academic in its significance, the loss of any species may trigger the decline and eventual extinction of a more important species. In addition, there are certain endangered species which must be considered important in terms of the contribution they make to public outdoor recreation. Among these latter are the alligator, the bald eagle, the Florida panther, the manatee and the Key deer. To behold one of these creatures in his native surroundings would excite just about anyone, whether ardent nature lover or not, and would add measurably to an outdoor recreational experience. Fortunately, the decline of these and other wildlife species has been recognized for some time, and protection and preservation measures have been taken. The Key deer, for example, with the benefit of a federal sanctuary, appears to be increasing, although his numbers are still very small.

When considering the habitat of a species, the entire system which affects the species must be considered for it is useless to preserve the nesting area if the feeding grounds are lost. The nesting area for the wood storks which nest at Corkscrew Swamp sanctuary is protected; however, the primary feeding area for this population is in the Fakahatchee Strand several miles south. Since this area has not yet been preserved, the future of these storks is uncertain. Similarly, it is of little use to protect the

area around a bald eagle's nest if the waterways where it feeds become polluted.

Recognition of the full importance of these visual wildlife resources should help to justify more intensive protection programs for other endangered species. Positive, practical measures for correcting the above and similar problems of resource deterioration and preserving the high natural quality of Florida's outdoor environment must be an essential part of any comprehensive outdoor recreation program.

Conflicting government programs. It is somewhat ironic that so many conflicts can develop from diverse government programs, all designed to serve the public interest. Such conflicts seem to be especially prevalent among programs which directly affect the natural environment. As with the case of legitimate economic development, however, it is not possible to resolve this problem simply by eliminating the programs which conflict with the interest at hand. The only real hope for a satisfactory solution is to create a mutual understanding among the government agencies in conflict, leading to a degree of program coordination which will at least minimize the consequences.

In Florida, three major areas of possible conflict with outdoor recreational values are highway construction, water resources development and submerged lands disposal. Highway construction, of course, is a high priority program which takes precedence over almost everything else. While a good highway system is essential, and can in fact contribute to outdoor recreational opportunity by providing easy access, it nevertheless is basically incompatible with a wilderness concept. Individual highways can impair recrea-

tional values by the encroachment on and physical destruction of certain resources. Similar effects can also result from powerlines, pipelines and other cross-country facilities constructed under public permit. Though these programs and others not discussed are in the best interest of the public and the environment, further efforts will be necessary to make highway planning truly respectful of outdoor recreation interests.

Florida's Department of Transportation has recognized the environmental conflict, in highway construction making a number of efforts to more thoroughly evaluate each proposed project to hopefully eliminate as many problems as possible. An Ecology Advisory Council has been appointed to offer advice in this area and full-time ecologists are being added to the Department of Transportation staff for continuing advice.

Water resources projects are similar to highways in their impact on outdoor recreation, but their effects are often more far-reaching. There are several projects in Florida which illustrate the type of conflict which can arise. The vast Central and Southern Florida Flood Control project, covering all of southeast Florida, has been the focus of a long-standing problem of water allocation involving the Everglades National Park. Farther north, the Cross-Florida Barge Canal project has caused national concern to the point of presidential proclamation to halt construction early in 1971. The proposed Gulf Intra-Coastal Waterway segment between St. Marks and Anclote River which is tied to the Cross-Florida Barge Canal will traverse an area of almost virgin coastal marsh, and its expected impact on the ecology of the area has caused much concern. Other problems have been caused by the systematic

drainage of marshes and wetlands. Water resource projects can also produce recreational benefits through the creation of water reservoirs, waterways and other project-related facilities. By careful planning, the loss of certain outdoor recreational values can thus be mitigated by the creation of other values.

Submerged land management in Florida has a long and controversial history. It is generally acknowledged as a part of the state policy in such matters that beneficial development of the state's extensive coastline will necessitate the disposal and subsequent filling of some submerged land. To provide a means of control for such disposal and development, however, a bulkhead line act was passed by the 1957 Legislature, and at the General Election of November 3, 1970, the voters amended Article 10, Section 11 of the Constitution of the State of Florida which deals with the disposition of sovereignty lands. The original version stated that both the sale and private use of lands "may be authorized by law, but only when not contrary to the public interest." However, the amended version now deals with the sale and private use of such lands separately. Reading, regarding sale:

"Sale of such lands may be authorized by law, but only when in public interest."

But regarding private use of sovereignty lands, the law is unchanged.

The utmost care must be exercised in the management of submerged lands to avoid harmful effects to aquatic life and to prevent the disposal of lands that may ultimately be needed as a part of a public outdoor recreation project. Already Florida has been faced with the necessity of repurchasing, at substantially

higher prices, submerged lands which had been sold into private ownership many years before.

While there are other areas of likely conflict between outdoor recreation and other government programs, the ones described above are probably the most serious. It is important that these conflicts be recognized and evaluated realistically as a part of outdoor recreational planning.

Excessive public ownership. About six million acres in Florida, or almost 18 percent of the total land area, is publicly owned. While this is not a large figure in comparison with that for some of the western states, it is nevertheless significant. Moreover, the distribution of these lands is such that some entire counties are virtually dominated by public land holdings. The mainland portion of Monroe County, for instance, is almost all included in the Everglades National Park, while Wakulla County is almost divided between the Apalachicola National Forest and the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. Objections to existing public lands and opposition to further public acquisition have been expressed by many sources, public and private. Local public bodies are reluctant to suffer the loss of ad valorem taxes caused by public land acquisition, while large private land holding interests, such as timber and cattle, decry the permanent alienation of land suitable for their purposes. These are in many cases valid objections, and must be considered in certain localities. It would be desirable, of course, to strike some kind of balance

in public land holdings from the standpoint of their impact on local economic conditions. This is not the primary concern in the selection of outdoor recreation lands, however, and it may be necessary in some cases to intensify public relations efforts to minimize potential animosity by the local people toward an outdoor recreation project they do not consider in their best interest.

Active vs. passive use concept. Another problem which sometimes hampers efforts at outdoor recreation is the dispute which frequently arises over the proper management and use concept for a particular area. This is especially common in or near urban areas, where open lands are at a premium and a diversity of public interests and attitudes exists. One prevalent school of thought would have a site preserved in its natural condition or improved only slightly for the sake of visual appreciation, while another might advocate the removal of natural vegetation to accommodate picnic tables, swimming pools and other facilities. The fact is that the needs exemplified by both of these extremes, and all degrees in between, should be satisfied if possible. A clear-cut statement of policy and setting of priorities in advance of actual site selection will go a long way toward averting such a problem. Where it persists, the most reasonable compromise, based on the potential of the site itself and the general needs of the area, should be sought. There can never be complete agreement on concept of development or standards of use for public outdoor recreational areas.

USER AND DEMAND CONSIDERATIONS

Population growth and urbanization. Florida is now well into a transition from

a sparsely populated, rural state, as it was 25 years ago, to a heavily popu-

lated, urban state. Since 1940, Florida's population has more than tripled, and it is now the ninth largest state in the nation in terms of population. This increase is largely from out-of-state migration which still continues at a substantial rate. Of course, the increase itself is significant from the standpoint of the quantitative response to outdoor recreation demand, but the urban settlement pattern and the resultant development of metropolitan areas in Florida further complicate the problem.

While most of the responsibility for handling specialized urban needs will fall to the local governments, the State must be prepared to assist in every feasible way to relieve the pressures that have begun to build up. The State must also take into consideration the difficulties of supply and access created by heavy concentrations of population. This of course suggests that areas and facilities be planned to provide for high density use in close proximity to population centers, and to take advantage of expressways and mass transit systems.

The Department of Natural Resources, being well aware of an overriding responsibility to provide recreation opportunities in regions of greatest need, has this year made every effort to concentrate on these regions of need, specifically, on the population centers in those regions.

A brief analysis of Florida's local Land and Water Conservation Fund expenditures for the 1970 and 1971 fiscal years shows that of the \$3,641,878 in expenditures, 93 percent (\$3,395,878) is earmarked for areas that have an urban complex within 40 miles of the resource. (Forty miles is used because the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission report of the early 1960s indicated

that 60 percent of the nation's citizens participate in recreational activities within 40 miles of their home.) Of this \$3,395,878 expended in areas with an urban complex within 40 miles, \$1,763,779 or 52 percent will be spent within urban metropolitan boundaries, and these are therefore presumably accessible by foot or by public transportation.

Because of this forethought in emphasis being placed on resource-based recreation, Florida's cities will be in a position to provide a quality of recreation within their metropolitan areas second to none in the nation. Had this philosophy been followed 20 years ago in some of the nation's great cities, they would not be plagued with such a complex dilemma today.

Florida's cities and counties have in the past ten years learned a good lesson from their counterparts throughout the nation and must be given much of the credit for having met some of the most vital recreational needs of today. The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been of great assistance at both the state and local levels; hopefully through this fund, coupled with the many other sources of funds and programs, urban life will become more and more enjoyable, especially for people who, for one reason or another, are unable to travel far from home for recreation.

Special users. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that over 25 percent of Florida's resident population have some type of physical, mental or economic handicap, or a combination of these characteristics, which places a restriction on their ability to participate in outdoor recreational activities. Included in this special users group are the elderly -

those 65 years of age or older — who represent 14.5 percent of Florida's total population; the physically and mentally handicapped, representing 12 percent of the state's population; and the economically disadvantaged, estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau to include more than 25 percent of the families of Florida.

In order that outdoor recreational opportunities might be available for everyone, it is essential that special consideration be given to the needs and abilities of these individuals, to determine measures for alleviating the problems and barriers which limit their opportunities for recreational participation.

Separate state recreational sites and facilities will not be needed in order to accommodate the recreational needs of the elderly and the physically and mentally handicapped, but certain modifications in site planning and facility design, to eliminate architectural barriers, will be necessary for easier accessibility. A part of the need has been met by private agencies, municipal and county governments, and federal services; but the State of Florida has done relatively little to supply adequate opportunities. In a recent study undertaken by the Division of Recreation and Parks, it was found that only 14 counties conduct organized programs for the mentally retarded, these primarily being sponsored by private agencies.

Planning efforts are underway, however, to establish recreational parks for the handicapped on St. Joseph Peninsula in Gulf County, and at Wekiva Springs State Park, in Orange County. The Division of Recreation and Parks has leased properties for this purpose to the Division of Retardation, and is cooperating in the planning and design for the proposed facilities.

Also on the positive side, Trout Pond Recreation Area for the handicapped, located 12 miles south of Tallahassee in the Apalachicola National Forest, was opened in September of 1970, and is presently serving many mentally and physically handicapped. This recreation area is considered by many to be a model.

Consideration of the economically disadvantaged in urban areas constitutes the major problem of the special users group. Because of easier accessibility, the outdoor recreational needs of this user group should be met through intensified user-oriented programs at the local level. Local communities must take the primary responsibility for providing recreation programs and developing and maintaining adequate facilities for their citizens. At the state level, the problem of locating resource-based outdoor recreational sites in urban areas requires much further study. The limited funds available for outdoor recreation have been used almost entirely in a still unsuccessful attempt to meet the regularly increasing outdoor recreation demand of the public in general. Meanwhile the outdoor recreation needs of special users have been left to the agencies more directly concerned with their welfare. Money allocated to special users at the state level will depend upon the availability of funds and the priorities established from further study. An integral part of such action would be a well-coordinated team planning effort on the part of all federal, state and local governmental agencies involved, as well as church, service and private organizations. The identified needs and the proposed solutions should be coordinated by the Division of Recreation and Parks and introduced into the comprehensive planning effort.

Education. No outdoor recreation program can be complete without provision for adequate public education in matters relating to outdoor recreation. Educational efforts should be directed toward two major purposes. First, the public must be impressed with its responsibility, individual by individual, for helping to preserve, improve, maintain and care for the total outdoor environment and especially the specific areas and facilities provided at public expense for public enjoyment. Unless significant success can be achieved toward this end, the efforts by government to meet the public outdoor recreation need will be severely handicapped.

A second essential objective of the education program is to help the public take fuller advantage of the outdoor rec-

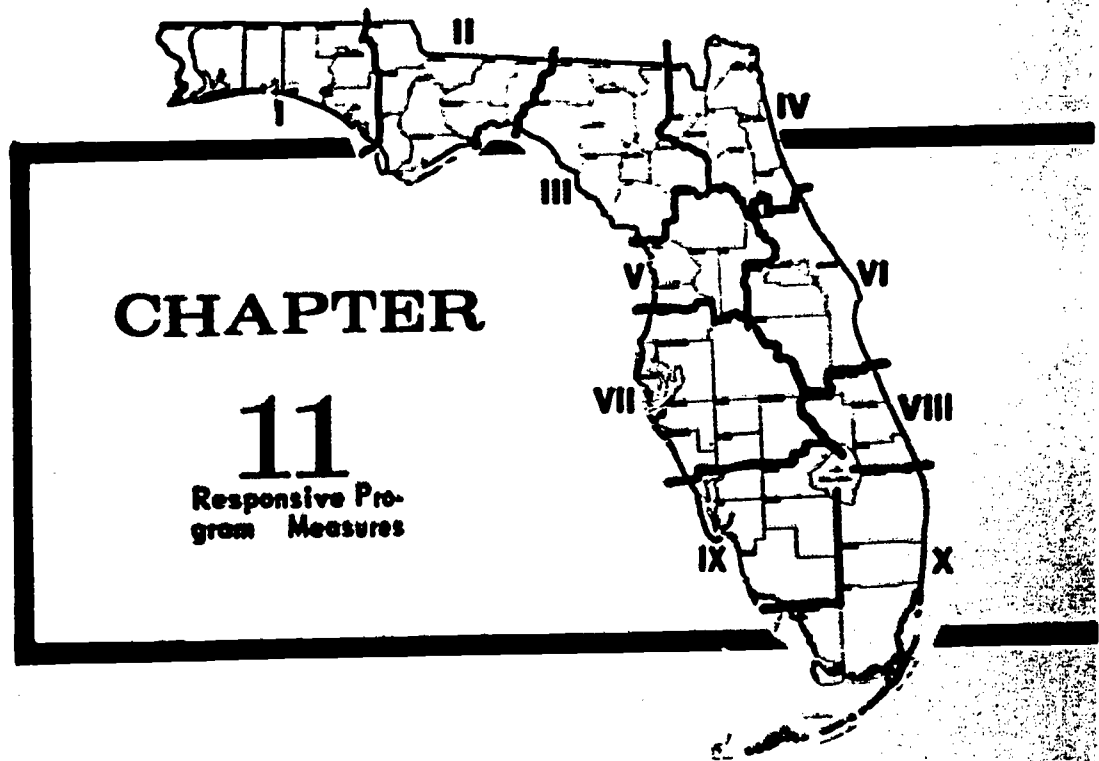
reational activities afforded to it and get more enjoyment from the recreational experience. Success along these lines should also contribute to the accomplishment of the first education goal. It is probable, for instance, that a person who understands and appreciates the finer points of an outdoor recreational experience will be more inclined to respect the outdoor recreation resources and facilities which made the experience possible.

While education must be an integral part of the total outdoor recreation program at the state level, the responsibility is too large to be handled directly by state government. Rather, the State must provide the leadership, the direction and the coordination for a comprehensive education program at all levels and through all available outlets, public and private.

CHAPTER

11

Responsive Program Measures



CHAPTER XI

Responsive Program Measures

An effort has been made in this plan to identify the quantitative resource and facility needs as they existed in 1970 and to project needs for the years 1975 and 2000. The plan as well recognizes the numerous other factors which have a bearing on the qualitative adequacy of a state outdoor recreation program. In order to satisfy the qualitative need of any outdoor recreation program, the quantitative need must first be met.

Florida's approach to the quantitative need is a wide variety of responsive measures, carefully coordinated and implemented on a timely schedule.

Some of these measures will involve the direct provision of new and additional outdoor recreational areas and facilities, while others are supporting programs designed to enhance public outdoor recreational opportunity. These are the physical elements necessary to implement any outdoor recreation program. Complementary measures such as management ac-

tivities, program activities and regulatory activities are also required to create a dynamic public outdoor recreation program which will increase the level of enjoyment derived from participation. Although the State cannot assume direct responsibility for all of the needed measures, it must provide the planning, coordination and leadership necessary to meld all of the responsive efforts into a balanced, comprehensive program.

To expand and balance the outdoor recreation system and provide flexibility, a number of supporting programs have been established and others are being established. The supporting programs are the physical elements of the outdoor recreation system and include the wild and scenic rivers system, the water access system, the canoe trail system, the bikeways system and others. Each of the physical elements of the outdoor recreation system and objectives involved are described below.

THE OUTDOOR RECREATION SYSTEM

The basic framework of any resource-based outdoor recreation program is the physical system of areas, sites and facilities which support outdoor recreational activity. Florida's existing system

has been described earlier. This diverse group of parks, forests, wildlife preserves, historic sites, water access sites and the like must now be expanded and balanced so that it may properly be

termed a system. The desired result will be a lamination of supporting programs and complementary program elements, the most important of which are described individually below.

General outdoor recreational areas. Probably the most important element of the outdoor recreation system is composed of the general outdoor recreational areas. These areas vary greatly in size and character, but are categorized primarily on the basis of the number and type of recreational activities they support. Most of the traditional state parks fall into this category, along with some major outdoor recreation developments in state and national forests and other public land holdings. General outdoor recreational areas desirably should contain at least 2,500 acres, although many are necessarily smaller for various reasons. They should offer all of the basic forms of outdoor recreation — including picnicking, camping, swimming and scenic appreciation — and as many more as the resources of the area will permit. Major water features are an indispensable resource. Florida presently has 320 areas which can be classified as general outdoor recreational areas, embracing some 2,945,329 acres. These areas can be divided into major, intermediate and minor general outdoor recreational areas.

Special or limited-purpose recreational areas. Whereas general outdoor recreational areas are usually large and offer a variety of recreational opportunities, special recreational areas are small in size and concentrate on a single activity. They are primarily of a supporting nature, meeting specific needs, and include campgrounds, swimming sites, picnic grounds and the like, where they exist individually. They are important in

the outdoor recreation system primarily on the basis of spacing and distribution rather than the actual use capacity they provide; and regardless of the eventual proximity of a general outdoor recreational area, there will always be a need for the properly located water access site, swimming site or group of picnic tables. They also permit the development and use of certain resources, such as a freshwater spring or a particularly scenic roadside site, where the development of a general outdoor recreational area is not feasible. While the quantitative needs will be met to the maximum extent possible with general outdoor recreational areas, special areas must be provided to fill spatial gaps and meet special localized needs in the overall outdoor recreation system. This can be done best by local governments, particularly counties, and by private enterprise. While encouraging and assisting responsive measures by these two levels of supply, the State must also take advantage of its own opportunities for special area development — in conjunction with the highway system, at forest fire tower sites, on abandoned spoil islands, and at isolated sites in state forests and on other public lands. The State has a certain amount of responsibility to assist local governments with these special areas, and, recognizing this, has established a fund for this type of assistance that amounts to approximately \$600,000 per year.

Limited-purpose outdoor recreational site development. Limited-purpose recreational areas cannot be developed as a true system, but systematic efforts can be made to establish an abundance of these areas where the opportunity and the need exist. The following specific programs are proposed to be continued or expanded.

Highway associated sites - Many outdoor recreational areas and facilities have been provided incident to state highway construction and maintenance. Because of the dynamic nature of a modern highway program and its vast land acquisition requirements throughout the state, additional opportunities for recreational development arise almost daily. The Department of Transportation is continuing its excellent program along these lines, with basic planning guidance and some financial assistance from the Division of Recreation and Parks. Wayside parks and rest stops are not of particular concern here, but great emphasis is placed on water access facilities, beaches and scenic overlooks. Recreational possibilities should be fully considered in selecting sites for borrow pits as well as in the excavation itself. All abandoned borrow pits should be developed for outdoor recreational use where need and feasibility indicate.

State forest associated sites - Florida's four state forests are already being used as, or are considered prospects for, general outdoor recreational areas. Many opportunities for recreational development exist in these forests - as in the national forests - and each separate area should be approached with a total multipurpose public use program in mind. Besides state forests, the Division of Forestry also maintains about 200 forest fire tower sites throughout the state, and many of these are being developed and operated as limited-purpose recreational sites - usually for camping and picnicking. This program should be continued until all suitable sites have been developed, and the selection of new tower sites in the future should give consideration to recreational possibilities.

Water resources project associated sites - Water resources projects, primarily for navigation and water control, constitute one of the largest public works programs in Florida. Two vast water control projects, two intracoastal waterway projects, and two cross-state canal projects are operating or underway in Florida through federal-state cooperative programs. Countless opportunities for outdoor recreational development are created incident to this work, and much more must be done toward the realization of this great potential. So far, while there has been much planning for outdoor recreation in conjunction with water resources projects, too little actual implementation has resulted. Because water is such an important outdoor recreation resource regardless of location or type, every spoil island, levee, canal berm and structure site associated with water resources projects should be evaluated for possible outdoor recreational use. Where need and feasibility exist, appropriate development should be undertaken as part of an orderly, continuing program for limited-purpose outdoor recreational sites.

Preserves. To meet the need for the popular passive outdoor recreational activities of scenic appreciation and nature study, a system of nature preserves will be necessary. Many such preserves already exist in the national wildlife refuges and state sanctuaries. The Everglades National Park and several of the state parks are essentially nature preserves. Additionally, the state game management areas, state and national forests, and water conservation areas are preserves at least in part. An effort will be made to achieve balance in the nature preserve system through inclusion of areas, classified as natural or wilder-

ness areas, representing every major natural association type in the state. This will obviously require some public land acquisition, but some nature preservation can be accomplished through flood plain zoning, scenic easements and similar devices. One special type of nature preserve which has received major attention is the offshore, or aquatic preserve, designed to set aside exceptional areas of mangrove, marsh and other aquatic environments. Although a true wilderness preserve system should have been established long ago, Florida is now moving toward this end through passage by the 1970 Legislature of an act known as the State Wilderness Systems Act. This law sets the criteria for establishing a system of wilderness areas and is presently being implemented. On a more localized basis, especially in and near the urban areas, bits of remaining vegetated ground should be preserved as "green spaces" to break the bleak pattern of the urban landscape. Careful planning should make available many opportunities to establish such mini-preserves without the need for appreciable land acquisition.

Aquatic preserves system - Florida owns, by virtue of its sovereignty, some 10,000 square miles of submerged tidal lands offshore from its extensive Atlantic and Gulf coastlines and in its numerous bays, estuaries and lagoons. Much of this submerged land supports biological, aesthetic and other natural features important to outdoor recreation, but all of it is potentially vulnerable to major impairment from incompatible development. To set aside certain exceptionally valuable and representative areas for perpetual public enjoyment, a state-wide system of aquatic preserves was established in November of 1968. Establishment of this system

which now includes 31 areas was accomplished by formal dedication of the sovereignty lands involved. The subsequent management program for the preserves emphasizes protection of the existing natural values as well as promotion of compatible outdoor recreational uses, such as boating, fishing, skin diving and sightseeing.

Wilderness areas system - A wilderness areas system is important in the outdoor recreation system because these areas provide the medium in which man can reestablish his contact with nature. Man has a degree of wilderness in his soul and needs occasionally to establish contact with things that are not man-made.

While very little true wilderness exists in Florida, there are numerous areas where wilderness characteristics remain. These primeval areas, in public and private ownership, are being inventoried, studied and described so that the proper steps in the preservation of these areas can begin. By inventorying and describing these areas, a base will be provided for those who have the authority, funds and the inclination to save Florida's rapidly vanishing primeval environment.

It is unlikely that sufficient funds will be available for acquisition of wilderness areas. Rather, this program will concentrate on areas in public ownership and on those private areas where wilderness easements and other less than fee simple acquisition means might be negotiated.

Wild and scenic rivers system - Unfortunately, as true wilderness has died out in Florida, so have the wild and unspoiled characteristics of many rivers and streams faded away. Florida's streams represent such great diversity and scenic charm, however, that at least

a select number of them should be preserved as close to their natural condition as possible. Those selected will constitute a system which will be proposed for establishment by appropriate executive act. Management standards will be devised to guide development and other activity on and adjacent to the streams. Because protection through acquisition will be financially infeasible, efforts will be made to solicit cooperation from private riparian landowners through scenic easements, local zoning and similar measures. This program will concentrate primarily on relatively short and manageable streams and segments of larger streams. Likely candidates for a state system of wild and scenic rivers are the Blackwater River, the Chipola River, the Wacissa River, the Ichetucknee River, the Econlockhatchee River, the Peace River, the Wekiva River, and Loxahatchee River and others.

In addition, The Department of the Interior has compiled a detailed study on the Suwannee River, which is currently being considered as Florida's first inclusion into the national system.

Natural areas system - Natural areas are those in which natural processes are allowed to predominate. These areas are preserved as a baseline against which man-caused changes in the environment can be measured.

Whereas wilderness areas and natural areas are similar in many respects, they differ in area size. Natural areas can range from a fraction of an acre to over a million acres, while a wilderness area should begin at 5,000 acres.

Florida possesses numerous natural areas that provide unique floral communities, wildlife populations and natural formations. These natural areas usually

occur in the form of springs, coral reefs, islands, swamps, marshes and forests.

By recognizing the environmental benefits these areas provide, and preserving them, the human population can obtain the recreational experience it needs and desires from the outdoor world.

Historic and archaeological sites. Many of Florida's historic and archaeological points of interest have been preserved as national monuments and state memorials, but until recently there has never been any particular system of overall design to the preservation efforts. With the creation of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Florida now has an agency engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive historic preservation plan. Although some provisions have already been made specifically for historical and archaeological site preservation in Florida's comprehensive historic preservation interim plan, the end product, assuming that the efforts to acquire and develop these sites are successful, should represent a systematic portrayal of Florida's varied and colorful past.

As of 1969, Florida had 14 historic sites in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1970, 50 nominations were submitted with 29 nominations being accepted and entered into the national register. The remaining 21 nominations are pending. Twenty-nine historic sites either entered into the National Register or nominated to the National Register are administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, as a part of the state outdoor recreation system. On the following pages is a listing of historic places in Florida from the National Register, followed by a list of pending nominations.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN FLORIDA
INCLUDING NOMINATIONS WITH DATE ENTERED INTO NATIONAL REGISTER**

Name of Historic Site	County	Date Entered in Register *
Fort Caroline National Memorial	Duval	
Fort San Carlos De Barrancas	Escambia	
Plaza Ferdinand, III	Escambia	
Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge	Indian River	
San Lois de Apalache	Leon	
Fort Jefferson National Monument	Monroe	
Hemingway (Ernest) House	Monroe	
Fort Walton Mound	Okaloosa	
Okeechobee Battlefield	Okeechobee	
Safety Harbor Site	Pinellas	
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument	St. Johns	
Fort Mantanzas National Monument	St. Johns	
Fort San Marcos de Apalache	Wakulla	
St. Augustine Historic District	St. Johns	7-1-70
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House	Alachua	9-29-70
Pensacola Historic District	Escambia	9-29-70
Vizcaya	Dade	9-29-70
Ormond Garage	Volusia	9-29-70
Fort Zachary Taylor	Monroe	3-11-71
Battle of Natural Bridge	Leon	9-29-70
Bulow Plantation Ruins	Flagler	9-29-70
Cape Florida Light House	Dade	9-29-70
Crystal River Indian Mound	Citrus	9-29-70
Everglades and Seminole Indian Reservation	Collier	8-12-70
Fort Pickens	Escambia	8-12-70
Gamble Mansion	Manatee	8-12-70
Kingsley Plantation	Duval	9-29-70
Madira Bickel Mound	Manatee	8-12-70
McLarty State Museum	Indian River	8-12-70
Mound Key	Lee	8-12-70
New Smyrna Sugar Mill Ruins	Volusia	8-12-70
Olustee Battlefield	Columbia	8-12-70
Spanish Coquina Quarries	St. Johns	8-12-70
Turtle Mound	Volusia	9-29-70
Yellow Bluff Fort	Duval	9-29-70
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins	Citrus	8-12-70
Lavalle House	Escambia	3-11-71
Bellevue	Leon	3-11-71
Union Bank	Leon	2-24-71
Armory	Monroe	3-11-71
Key West Historic District	Monroe	3-11-71
Alcazar Hotel	St. Johns	2-24-71

* Applies only to recent nominations.

**PENDING NOMINATIONS TO NATIONAL REGISTER
WITH DATE NOMINATED**

Name of Historic Site	County	Date Nominated
Cedar Key	Levy	4-27-70
Dade Battlefield Historic Memorial	Citrus	4-27-70
Florida's First Constitution Convention	Gulf	4-27-70
Fort Clinch	Nassau	4-27-70
Fort Gadsden	Liberty	4-27-70
Huguenot Memorial	Duval	4-27-70
Ichetucknee River Archaeological Slides	Suwannee and Duval	4-27-70
John Gorrie Museum	Franklin	4-27-70
John Pennekamp Coral Reef	Monroe	4-27-70
Jonathan Dickinson Shipwreck	Martin	4-27-70
Koreshan State Park	Lee	4-27-70
Lake Jackson Mound Complex	Leon	4-27-70
Tomoka State Park	Volusia	4-27-70
Torreya State Park	Liberty	4-27-70
L&N Marine Terminal	Escambia	12-18-70
Columns	Leon	12-18-70
Escambe Spanish Mission	Leon	12-18-70
Baldwin House	Monroe	12-18-70
Lewis Field	St. Johns	12-18-70
Lindsley House	St. Johns	12-18-70
Rodriguez-Avero-Sanchez House	St. Johns	12-18-70

Water access sites and waterways. Florida is essentially a water state, and the preponderance of the outdoor recreational interest here is oriented toward the water, either salt or fresh. Most of Florida's waters, both coastal and inland, are publicly owned or are available for public use. To capitalize on this tremendous asset, however, it is necessary to provide adequate public access to the water. Hundreds of access facilities, from simple boat ramps to elaborate marina complexes, have already been pro-

vided. Because the amount of outdoor recreational opportunity made available is so great in comparison with the cost, however, water access facilities are an outstanding investment and must be given a high priority in the overall outdoor recreation program.

Florida has numerous inland waterways, both natural and man-made, and new ones are continually being created through excavation, for water control, commercial navigation and land development purposes. While many of these

waterways are navigable for recreational boating, many others are little used because of various obstructions, absence of navigational aids and lack of public awareness. An effort is being made to improve selected individual waterways where the use potential warrants the investment, and to develop a basic waterway system for the entire state.

Recreational waterways system — Florida has many natural and man-made waterways suitable for recreational boating. While there are still some connecting links which need to be provided, it is unlikely that any waterway construction program for outdoor recreation along can be undertaken in the near future. In order to open up the maximum potential of existing waterways, however, extensive effort is needed for designation, marking, channel improvement and promotion. It is proposed that the Division of Interior Resources of the Department of Natural Resources undertake initial efforts toward creating a uniform system out of the various waterways that now exist. A modest amount of financial assistance could be made available from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for appropriate marking, access facilities and limited channel improvement on those waterways not now provided for through another public development program.

Water access system — Although many water access facilities have been planned for in response to the direct quantitative need, a systematic program is proposed to open up every recreationally suitable public water body in the state. Through installation of access facilities, vast outdoor recreational potential can be tapped with only minimum investment of capital. A typical water access facility will consist of a concrete

boat launching ramp and a parking area for an appropriate number of cars and boat trailers. While a distinction is made between saltwater and freshwater facilities, this pertains to the site location instead of the facility itself. Differences in construction, design and materials may be necessary from place to place, but the basic capability for launching boats will be similar. Although the planning module is based on a single ramp, there will be frequent cases where multiple ramps can be justified at one site, depending on the size and outdoor recreational potential of the water body concerned and on the anticipated demand. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission already has underway an excellent program of boat ramp installation on freshwater bodies, and it is proposed that the Division of Marine Resources undertake a similar program on tidal waters. Both programs could be assisted financially by the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

Recreation trails. Much outdoor recreational benefit is derived from canoeing, hiking, cycling and riding horseback through pleasant surroundings. To facilitate such activities, a state-wide system of trails is needed, and such needs are greatest in the more intensively urbanized areas. Because the right-of-way requirements for a very elaborate trails system would impose major problems of funding and acquisition, ways must be sought to take advantage of existing possibilities, which include railway abandonments, utility right-of-ways and canal berms. All trails will not be suitable for all purposes, of course, and this should be kept in mind in attempting to set up a balanced system. Routes should be selected to take advantage of scenic and historic resources

and to connect other points of general interest. The trails will have to be improved in certain respects and provided with appropriate facilities for user convenience and outdoor recreational enjoyment.

Canoe trail system - Canoeing is a favorite outdoor recreational activity and one which is well suited to the quiet and pristine waters of Florida. In the past few years, canoeing has enjoyed increasing popularity in Florida as more and more outdoor recreation enthusiasts discover the benefits and pleasures of exploring Florida's primitive waterways by canoe.

Of primary concern to many canoeing enthusiasts is the lack of information concerning the availability of waterways possessing the outstanding primitive characteristics sought by the canoeist, and information on the location of public and private access points, recreational areas, mileage figures and time elements.

The primary goal of a system of canoe trails is to identify and designate waterways, and to provide information required for the safety and enjoyment of the experience. A study to establish such a system was completed in 1970, and to date, ten of Florida's most outstanding rivers make up the system. The Withlacoochee River in Hamilton County, Florida was established as the first canoe trail. This trail was a combined effort of the states of Florida and Georgia. Shortly thereafter, the Governor and Cabinet approved the addition of the Yellow River, Shoal River, Ochlockonee River, Wacissa River, Withlacoochee River (in Citrus County), Ichetucknee River, Peace River, Wekiva River and the Econlockhatchee River. These ten

rivers provide 400.5 miles of prime canoeing. Other rivers are slated for study and the system will obviously grow.

Hiking, bicycling and horseback riding trails system - It is assumed that suitable trails for hiking, cycling and horseback riding will be planned and constructed in all appropriate public outdoor recreational areas as a part of normal development. Except for basic planning guidance and some financial assistance to be rendered by the Division of Recreation and Parks, responsibility for developing these internal trails will be left to the appropriate managing agency for the areas involved. For the growing number of enthusiasts who seek to broaden their recreational horizons by hiking, cycling or riding horseback overland for extended distances, a system of cross-country bikeways and trails should be established. No special acquisition or development efforts for this purpose are considered feasible at this time, but vast opportunities can be created simply by designating, marking and promoting existing routes. Back roads and lanes between key points of origin and destination will be utilized, and local connecting systems will be encouraged at all interim cities and towns of any appreciable size. A limited amount of financial support can be provided for this program from the major sources of unallocated funds.

The Department of the Interior has recently completed a study on the feasibility of establishing the historic El Camino Real trail south of Jacksonville as a National Scenic Trail. Based on this preliminary study, this trail should be Florida's first entry in a National Trails System.

Scenic highways system — During the last few years, the condition of the environment has become the object of a great deal of concern. As a result, there has been a shift in policy and a re-orientation of national priorities, as is exemplified by the Environmental Policy Act of 1969. As civilization becomes more complex, the providing of specific ways in which people can reunite themselves with the environment on which they depend becomes increasingly difficult. A working, creative relationship between man and his environment must be developed. Properly designed highways could conceivably enhance the traveler's understanding of the surrounding area.

Florida has a good foundation upon which to build a scenic highway program. A scenic road should provide a variety of experiences for the highway user and should strengthen his image and understanding of the environment. These objectives are accomplished by enhancement of the highway corridor and by providing physical and psychological linkage between complementary experiences.

The Florida landscape is certainly unlike that of any other state in the nation. Its highways provide access to a great variety of recreational opportunities. A system of scenic roads should emphasize the unique qualities of the environment of Florida. The highways

should encompass the entire range of the Florida landscape. Consequently, each scenic road could represent a memorable experience and serve in strengthening the observer's visual image of the state and each of the unique areas within it. The Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Division of Recreation and Parks, is engaged in a study to establish a system of scenic highways.

Game and fish management areas. Game and fish management areas are becoming a more important part of the outdoor recreational scene. This is due to the ever-increasing demand for hunting and fishing from the outdoor recreationist. The chief significance of fish and wildlife as seen for the future will be for outdoor recreation. The above reasons make it necessary to set aside certain land and water areas for game and fish management purposes.

However, wildlife, with its extensive habitat requirements, will make these existing areas inadequate for the future. With the demand for more management areas and with the escalated land prices of today, public acquisition in some cases will be highly infeasible. Therefore, cooperative programs with the private landowner must continue and new agreements must be brought into existence if this demand is to be met.

COMPLEMENTARY PROGRAM MEASURES

It goes without saying that if an adequate outdoor recreation system as earlier described can be provided, a successful public outdoor recreation program is fairly well assured. Certainly this tangible basis for all resource-based outdoor recreational activity must receive foremost attention, and it will obviously

account for most of the available funds. Yet the program cannot be complete with only a static system of resources and facilities, no matter how extensive or elaborate. To create a dynamic public outdoor recreation program in point with modern needs, certain complementary measures will be required. Some of the

most important of these measures are discussed below.

Management activity. Once resources are acquired and facilities are constructed, a variety of effective management programs will be necessary to protect, maintain and enhance these resources and facilities. For this purpose, an appropriate managing agency must be assigned clear responsibility in each case. Where possible, all of each particular type of element in the outdoor recreation system — especially the specialized elements such as scenic rivers, game and fish management areas, and scenic highways — will be assigned to a single agency. In other cases involving the more general elements — such as general outdoor recreational areas, water access sites and trails — several different managing agencies might each undertake a part of the program. As Level I represents the basis and is the largest supplier of outdoor recreation resources and facilities, the following assignments of responsibility are envisioned:

General Outdoor Recreational Areas

Federal:

National Park Service
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

State:

Division of Recreation and Parks

Limited-Purpose Outdoor Recreational Areas

Federal:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

State:

Department of Transportation
Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry

Department of Natural Resources,
Division of Interior Resources
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Preserves

Federal:

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

State:

Division of Recreation and Parks
Division of Forestry
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Department of Natural Resources,
Division of Marine Resources

Historical and Archaeological Sites

Federal:

National Park Service

State:

Division of Recreation and Parks
Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management

Water Access Sites

Federal:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

State:

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Division of Marine Resources
Division of Interior Resources
Department of Transportation
Division of Forestry
Division of Recreation and Parks

Waterways

State:

Division of Interior Resources

Scenic Rivers

Federal:

National Park Service

State:

Division of Recreation and Parks

Scenic Highways

State:

Department of Transportation

Trails

State:

Division of Recreation and Parks

Division of Forestry

Department of Transportation

Game and Fish Management Areas

State:

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Program activity. To make the basic resources and primary facilities provide maximum outdoor recreational enjoyment to the using public, various user programs will have to be conducted. These will involve the provision of many secondary facilities and services for interpretation, convenience, safety and increased use. Such activities are an extremely valuable part of the outdoor recreation supply, and will be limited ultimately only by the scope of human imagination. Naturally, however, the types of activities carried on should be compatible with and take advantage of the area in question, and these will inevitably change from time to time in response to public needs and desires. The determination of the program activities to be undertaken, as well as the specific responsibility for their conduct, will generally fall to the same agency responsible for the management program. There will be

frequent exceptions to this, however, as in the case of hunting on state or national forests. Information on changing trends in public outdoor recreational preferences and needs will be provided by the Division of Recreation and Parks to all managing agencies to assist them in planning and developing their program activities in the areas under their jurisdiction.

Regulatory activity. Sooner or later outdoor recreation programming must cease to be purely responsive to uncontrolled public outdoor recreation demands. The practical limitation on public land acquisition and the economic limitations on both acquisition and development will eventually militate against a further continuation of these activities at the levels projected for the immediate future. Already, there is evidence of some uneconomical utilization of the existing outdoor recreation system. To remedy this situation, and to prevent it from reaching intolerable proportions in the future, certain measures must be undertaken to influence the character and timing of public outdoor recreation demand. This is what is meant by regulatory activity, and its purpose is to help distribute the actual use-pressure in patterns, both geographically and temporally, so that the use-pressure is better suited to the capacity of the outdoor recreation system. Some redistribution will occur naturally, as people react to conditions of overcrowding and a consequent reduction of user satisfaction. To avert extreme conditions before they develop, however, artificial regulatory measures will be desirable in many cases. These will include the discriminate application of user fees, the assignment of quotas, the variation of operating schedules, the vigorous pro-

motion of lesser-used areas, and similar measures. Generally, the direct employment of these measures will be left to the discretion of the managing agencies, but overall coordination and guidance must be provided by the Division of Recreation and Parks.

Educational activity. Public attitudes concerning outdoor recreation and the resources which support it have a material impact on the success of an outdoor recreation program. Favorable attitudes and proper understanding can insure that the user derives maximum enjoyment from his outdoor recreational experience, and at the same time respects the rights of others to seek similar satisfaction from the same resources. Broad understanding of recreational values can be developed and enlightened attitudes created by intensive and coordinated public education efforts. Even with such efforts, however, it will be difficult in many cases to overcome the unfavorable concepts and attitudes which have indurated through the years in the minds of certain individuals and segments of the public. Individuals who litter or vandalize public parks, industries responsible for polluting surface waters, or governments too slow to recognize the need for acquiring recreational lands are all examples of a failure to understand or appreciate recreational values. To reduce these problems and to demonstrate positively how greater pleasure can be derived from increased practical knowledge of outdoor recreation, public education efforts at every level must continue to be an essential part of the overall outdoor recreation program. At the state level, all agencies involved with either outdoor recreation resources or user programs should devote appropriate attention to public education.

Over and above these individual efforts, the State Department of Education should assume primary responsibility for overall state-wide coordination and implementation.

Special user services. A number of special user groups of the Florida public have already been recognized. Foremost among these user groups are the mentally and physically handicapped, the economically disadvantaged and the aged. Because of their special characteristics, the state outdoor recreation program must be made responsive to their extraordinary needs. For the economically disadvantaged, for instance, the basic problem is lack of opportunity for participation in outdoor recreation. This can be rectified by either creating opportunity closer to the potential users or by transporting the potential users to the existing opportunity. Both of these measures should be considered and used as appropriate. For those of advanced age, special emphasis must be placed on the more passive forms of outdoor recreation, and opportunity must be provided closer at hand in recognition of a decreasing ability to get about. The various forms of mental and physical handicaps which afflict people of all ages and circumstances present a challenge similar to that of the economically disadvantaged, discussed in Chapter X. Considerable research and experimentation is being carried out presently in this field, and many innovative measures are being developed as a result. Further work along these lines will enable many of the existing and proposed outdoor recreational areas to be modified in certain respects for the benefit of the handicapped. Some work has been initiated in this direction, while other areas specially reserved and designed for handicapped

users are under study to determine a more feasible solution. To insure that the outdoor recreational needs of the special user groups are properly recognized and provided for, the primary initiative should be assumed by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. The needs identified and the solutions proposed should continue to be coordinated by the Division of Recreation and Parks, introduced into the comprehensive planning effort, and specific responsive measures allocated to the appropriate operating agency.

Technical and financial assistance programs. A great deal more public outdoor recreational opportunity could be created through local government programs (Level II supply) and private commercial outdoor recreation enterprises (Level III supply) if direct technical and financial assistance could be made available where needed. To help influence these lower-level efforts along lines which best support the state outdoor recreation program, the needed assistance is being provided by the state rather than the Federal Government.

Financial assistance to local governments has been rendered by the state through its small projects program financed by the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, and by sharing the state's regular apportionments from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Based on the best estimate of current needs, local governments in Florida could easily use matching funds in the amount of five to ten million dollars per year.

Technical assistance is available through the Department of Community Affairs, and will be available when the Bureau of Recreational Services within the Division of Recreation and Parks is

staffed, to both local governments and private enterprise for the purpose of assisting in the initiation of new projects which would not be possible otherwise.

Private landowner relations program. Recognizing the degree to which public outdoor recreation is still dependent upon private lands, a special program should be conducted to establish and maintain effective relations between the using public and private landowners. The basic object of these relations, of course, would be to encourage greater acceptance by the landowners of public outdoor recreational use of their lands, while at the same time promoting reciprocal appreciation and respect for private property by the using public. In this way, a formalized program for public use of private lands would be mutually advantageous. The State has already taken a step in this direction with the passage of a landowner liability relief act in 1963, but there is no evidence that this has had any appreciable effect. Of much greater value has been the program initiated by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission under which some 1.8 million acres of private land are being managed and operated as public hunting areas. With sufficient promotional effort, a similar program might be established for other forms of outdoor recreation.

The first step will be to establish formal and effective lines of communication with the large landowners in the state, especially the timber, ranching and mining interests. To provide the desired medium of communication, it is proposed that the Division of Recreation and Parks establish a "landowner relations board," to be made up of an appropriate number of private landowners appointed

to the board for staggered terms, representing a balance both geographically and among the principal land-using industries. The board, in addition to providing two-way communication, would be advisory to the Division on all aspects of a landowner relations program.

It is important to bear in mind, however, that regardless of how successful such a program might be, it can never substitute fully for publicly owned and controlled recreational areas. Most formalized arrangements involving public use of private lands are continued on a short-term basis, and outdoor recreation simply provided in this manner will always lack dependability in the long-range picture.

Environmental upgrading and quality programs. It goes without saying that every effort should be made to preserve and enhance the aesthetic quality of all public outdoor recreational areas. Beyond this, however, the effort should be extended to as much of the total outdoor environment as possible — especially those parts of the landscape with which the public comes into most frequent and direct contact. This would include the streets and highways, the waterways, and much of the urban and suburban areas. The purpose of this, of course, would be to preserve existent natural charm while harmonizing human developments in an aesthetically appealing way, to the end that just being outdoors would provide a satisfying recreational experience.

There are many specific preventive and remedial steps already possible under state and federal law and local ordinances which would go a long way toward insuring the quality of Florida's environment. Unfortunately, laws and ordi-

nances alone are not a total solution. The problem can be resolved ultimately only through common understanding of and appreciation for the natural values involved and a general willingness to harmonize all human activity with these values to the fullest possible extent. Even with intensive information and education efforts, government alone cannot bring about the necessary understanding and willingness, because private interests are also so completely and intricately involved. To provide a suitable medium for joint public-private response to environmental quality problems, the 1970 Legislature created the Florida Environmental Inventory Council, which will be made up of representatives of government, industry, citizens' groups and the general public.

Research, planning and coordination. While research, planning and coordination measures are an integral part of almost every public outdoor recreational project, these activities become extremely important in the process of melding the various individual projects and undertakings into a comprehensive statewide program. Obviously, the ultimate responsibility for such activity must be vested in a single entity and must be conducted at a high enough level of government to insure cooperation and bring about the intended result. Florida has provided a suitable mechanism for this through the Division of Recreation and Parks. The Division must carry on a continuing program of basic outdoor recreation research and analysis and must provide currently valid planning guidance for all implementation efforts which contribute to the state outdoor recreation program. Without such activity, any number of individual efforts and projects might never succeed in meeting the true

outdoor recreational needs of the people of Florida.

Special study area programs. Islands and natural springs constitute such a unique part of the Florida ecosystem that individual studies are being conducted so that a compatible recreation plan might be found. Because of their fragile qualities, the usual recreational uses of these areas may need to be altered in some respects. The studies described below are being undertaken in an environmentally conscious manner in order to determine this.

Islands study - In man's imagination, islands have always held the promise of escape from the mundane to high adventure and the unknown. Along with this, islands provide a zone known as marsh because of their location; and marshes, with the island's own attributes, provide some of the most unique environmental phenomena known to man.

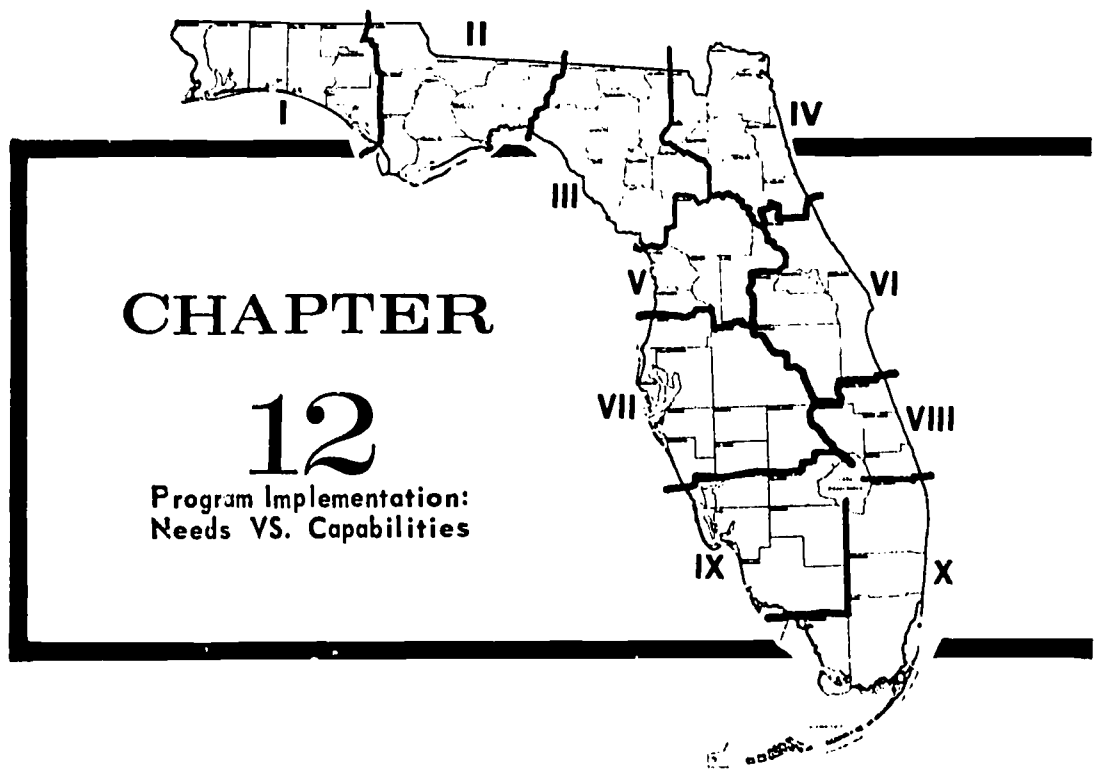
Florida has 4,500 offshore islands comprising a total of 841,000 acres (third highest in the nation). Much of this acreage is effectively under private con-

trol, with more leaving the public domain every year. If the State is to capitalize on its fortunate situation, it must take immediate action to insure that part of the remaining state-owned islands will remain free for public use.

The islands study will attempt to ascertain what publicly-owned islands are suitable for outdoor recreational activities, and what type of facility each island should include. Some would be preserved as wilderness, accessible only by boats, while others would include complete park facilities for the public.

Natural springs study - Florida is endowed with many deep, clear, natural springs, many of which are unnamed. These springs alone provide enough water to fill the needs of cities as large as New York and Chicago.

A study is being undertaken to identify the springs that can be utilized as recreational areas, as well as to determine the type of preservation that may be incorporated to insure that the springs will be free from pollution and destruction.



CHAPTER

12

**Program Implementation:
Needs VS. Capabilities**

CHAPTER XII

Program Implementation: Needs VS. Capabilities

INTRODUCTION

Preceding chapters in this document conclusively demonstrate that outdoor recreation needs in Florida are both varied and great. Their ultimate satisfaction will necessitate a responsive program of corresponding magnitude and variety.

It is obvious, however, that a total outdoor recreation program of the required scope cannot be undertaken immediately or all at one time. Implementation measures must be adjusted to the capabilities and the program phased accordingly. While the very real limitations

of time and manpower must be recognized, it goes without saying that the principal determinant of program capability is the availability of funds. Funds are basic to all capital outlay projects and can go a long way toward neutralizing the problems of inadequate time, manpower and other required program resources. Neither the scope nor the schedule of an outdoor recreation program can be planned properly without adequate knowledge of revenue prospects. These prospects, and the historical developments upon which they are based, will be explored in the following section.

FINANCING PROSPECTS AND FUNDS ALLOCATION POLICY

Sources and Expenditures of Funds

Federal-State. Until 1963, Florida's outdoor recreation program was financed primarily by direct legislative appropriation to the various operating agencies and by donations of property and funds from private and other governmental sources. There was no overall design for the state-wide system of physical facilities and there was no controlled pattern for the allocation of the limited funds made available.

In 1963, the Florida Legislature established the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, with its own earmarked sources of revenue, to be used for outdoor recreational land acquisition and related capital outlay needs. In 1964, the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund was created for a similar purpose and a large portion of its assets is annually apportioned to the individual states on a formula basis. Florida, by a policy adopted

in 1966, and reaffirmed in 1971, makes available one-half of its annual apportionments to local governments which can qualify projects acceptable to the state and federal governments and which are able to put up an equal share of the project cost.

A \$20,000,000 bond issue was sold in 1968 for acquisition of prime outdoor recreational areas. This bond program along with the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund make up the three principal sources of outdoor recreation capital outlay funds. Although the bond program was a one time issue, it gave the state a tremendous boost in the continuing battle to properly meet its outdoor recreational needs.

Since the inception of Florida's centralized outdoor recreation program in 1963, \$36,328,759 (including local matching funds) has been budgeted for capital outlay projects from these three sources through the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks. The origin and allocation of these funds are illustrated in Table 12.1 on the following page.

As state government and the need to better coordinate all facets of the state's responsibilities grew, the 1967 Legislature established a state Planning-Programming-Budgeting System and placed responsibility for this system in the Department of Administration. It has now become possible to plan on a broader base with considerable refinement.

Although there are two principal continuing sources of outdoor recreational funds at the state level, other sources of funds round out the total state program. These additional sources of funds, illustrated in Table 12.2 on page 284, give the recreation program a

sound base upon which to build. The figures in Table 12.2 are not projections but represent the budgetary requests of various state agencies. The agencies requesting these funds are listed, with the amount of combined funds requested by each from various sources, in Table 12.3 on page 285.

Federal expenditures play an important part in meeting the Level I needs. Though the figures used to illustrate this segment of Level I expenditures (Table 12.4 on page 286) do not include operating money appropriated at the federal level, they can be used as a guide.

Counties and municipalities. Lower levels of government have traditionally met the lion's share of user-oriented recreational needs, although both cities and counties have resource-based recreational sites and facilities on a limited basis. The State has recognized a responsibility to assist both counties and municipalities in meeting recreational needs that can best be met at this level. The State has a responsibility in tying the total recreational program together, identifying the voids and assisting in meeting recreational needs through means other than traditional state parks. Therefore, on April 14, 1964, the Florida Outdoor Recreational Development Council authorized the use of 15 percent of the current revenue of the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for the acquisition and development of small recreational projects. This fund has been used on a variety of projects of a local nature and has been of tremendous value to the counties and cities.

The State, as well, has made one-half of its annual apportionment from the Land and Water Conservation Fund available to local governments. There has

Table 12.1

OUTDOOR RECREATION CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED FROM EARMARKED SOURCES FISCAL YEARS 1964-1970 - BY YEAR												
Fiscal Year	ACQUISITION					DEVELOPMENT				TOTAL		
	LATF	STATE	Bonds	Federal	Local	State	Federal	Local	State	Federal	Local	
1964	\$ 95,290.00			\$ 227,005.00		\$ 128,425.26			\$ 223,715.34			
1965	35,000.00			1,842,320.38		125,000.00			160,000.00	\$ 227,005.00		
1966	1,653,000.00			1,256,650.84	\$ 300,000.00	248,800.53	\$ 70,000.00		1,901,800.53	1,912,320.38	\$ 370,000.00	
1967	1,492,824.50			1,382,907.81	90,300.00	537,983.83	119,823.50	119,823.50	2,030,808.33	1,376,474.34	210,123.50	
1968	2,651,292.50			1,009,367.76	572,421.95	130,826.44	113,330.76	113,330.76	2,782,118.94	1,496,238.57	685,752.71	
1969	1,673,391.86	\$11,256,125.00		1,550,050.20	185,000.00	287,775.36	102,969.24	102,969.24	13,217,290.22	1,112,337.00	287,969.24	
1970	612,800.00		4,879,098.87		480,100.00	485,200.00	163,778.00	163,778.00	5,977,098.87	1,713,828.20	643,878.00	
Column Totals	\$8,213,598.94	\$16,135,223.87		\$7,268,301.99	\$1,627,821.95	\$1,964,009.42	\$569,901.50	\$569,901.50	\$26,292,832.23	\$7,838,203.49	\$2,197,723.45	
Category Totals			\$25,031,478.81				\$3,083,812.42			\$36,328,759.17		

Table 12.2

**SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDS REQUESTED BY STATE AGENCIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF VARIOUS FACETS OF THE STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAM
FISCAL YEARS 1970-71 THROUGH 1976-77 BY YEAR**

	1970-71 ¹	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
SOURCE OF FUNDS							
State General Revenue	\$1,961,921	\$ 9,591,173	\$10,326,368	\$ 7,983,760	\$ 8,221,053	\$ 8,860,203	\$ 9,340,598
State Earmarked Revenue:							
State Primary and Secondary Road Trust	495,015	2,774,238	1,755,835	1,788,627	1,823,058	1,859,211	1,897,172
State Land Acquisition Trust	1,027,249	8,750,000	8,216,242	8,718,163	9,220,054	9,722,021	10,224,067
State Game Trust	513,034	897,596	1,160,470	1,361,342	1,585,807	1,640,333	1,710,480
State Park Trust	1,988,202	2,291,960	1,584,754	1,800,665	2,048,629	2,332,229	2,658,078
Forestry Incidental Trust	21,989	23,888	24,531	25,027	25,521	26,306	27,092
Withlacoochee Trust	1,727	2,631	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000
Motor Boat Revolving Trust	39,774	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Stephen Foster Trust	-----	-----	31,500	40,500	49,500	58,500	67,500
Federal Aid ²	3,339,114	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Total	\$9,388,025	\$26,631,486	\$25,402,700	\$24,021,590	\$25,277,622	\$26,803,303	\$28,229,987
COST							
Operations	\$9,388,025	\$12,337,747	\$11,876,651	\$12,922,274	\$14,106,227	\$15,299,949	\$16,507,462
Fixed Capital Outlay	-----	14,293,539	13,526,041	11,099,316	11,171,395	11,573,354	11,722,525
Total	\$9,388,025	\$26,631,486	\$25,402,700	\$24,021,590	\$25,277,622	\$26,803,303	\$28,229,987

¹ Figures for fixed capital outlay were not available for 1970-71 at the time of this writing.

² Though this amount is fixed capital outlay for the counties receiving it, it is considered an operating expense at the state level.

Table 12.3

AMOUNT OF FUNDS REQUESTED FOR ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION
OF OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES AND FACILITIES BY STATE AGENCIES
FISCAL YEARS 1970-71 THROUGH 1976-77

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Department of Natural Resources	\$8,262,912	\$22,815,131	\$22,273,895	\$20,637,121	\$21,622,057	\$23,043,859	\$24,349,235
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission	552,809	947,596	1,210,470	1,411,842	1,635,807	1,690,333	1,760,480
Department of Transportation	495,015	2,774,238	1,755,835	1,788,627	1,823,058	1,859,211	1,897,172
Division of Forestry	77,289	89,721	127,500	139,500	141,700	144,900	146,100
Stephen Foster Memorial	-----	4,800	35,000	45,000	55,000	65,000	75,000
	\$9,388,025	\$26,631,486	\$25,402,700	\$24,021,590	\$25,277,622	\$26,803,303	\$28,229,987

Table 12.4

**TOTAL OUTDOOR RECREATION EXPENDITURES REQUESTED FOR LEVEL I
BY YEAR LESS OPERATING COST OF FEDERAL AREAS
FISCAL YEARS 1970 THROUGH 1975**

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
State	\$ 9,388,025*	\$26,631,486	\$25,402,700	\$24,021,590	\$25,277,622
Federal	10,693,677	21,839,000	1,647,000	2,744,300	1,359,500
	\$20,081,702	\$48,470,486	\$27,049,700	\$26,765,890	\$26,637,122

* Figures for state fixed capital outlay were not available for 1970-71 at the time of this writing.

been a tremendous need for this type of funding, and with Federal Open Space funds and certain Model City monies also being available, the local governments have greatly improved their inventory of recreational supply.

Figure 12.1 on page 287 illustrates the combined county expenditures by year, with projections through 1975. Gathering data of this type is extremely difficult since each level of government establishes its own priority system and records of expenditures differ from level to level. Since counties are charged with the responsibility of meeting many of the user-oriented recreational needs, the expenditures obviously reflect this. Therefore, care should be taken in comparing expenditures from one level of government to another without the knowledge that they do cover the broad field of recreation. Table 12.5 on page 288 illustrates county recreational expenditures, by planning region, for 11 years beginning with 1960.

Sources of revenue for county governments are broad, with the State collecting certain taxes and making disbursements to the counties while other taxes are collected at the county level. The prime sources of revenue come from various gasoline and motor fuel taxes, racing taxes, cigarette taxes, railroad and telegraph licenses, mosquito control-state matching funds and others. Recreational expenditures are made from the general fund, and in most cases are limited to that, except in those counties with bond issues. Recreational bond issues. Recreational bond issues have been passed in a number of municipalities and counties, thus giving the local governments necessary funds to acquire and develop areas of significant size and truly making an impact on the recreational needs.

There are 390 incorporated municipalities in Florida. Most of these cities are providing basic municipal services to the citizens of their communities, includ-

Figure 12.1

COMBINED RECREATION EXPENDITURES OF COUNTIES BY YEAR
1960-1970 WITH PROJECTIONS FROM 1970-1975

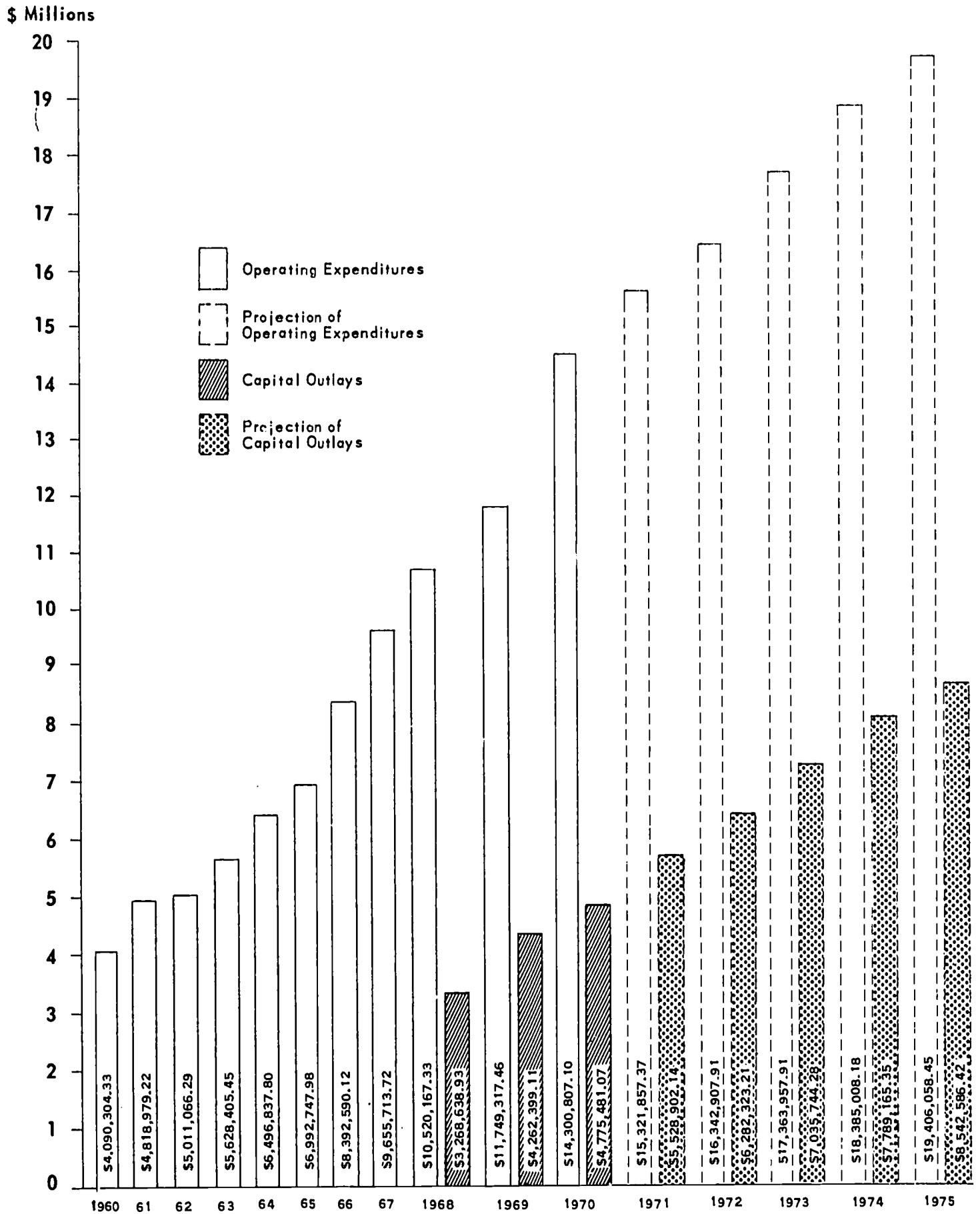


Table 12.5

TOTAL COUNTY EXPENDITURES FOR RECREATION BY REGION
1960-1970

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	TOTAL
REGION I	\$ 21,196.14	\$ 19,108.41	\$ 18,809.84	\$ 23,717.98	\$ 28,970.83	\$ 23,934.17	\$ 39,377.00	\$ 36,309.00	\$ 30,432.00	\$ 22,956.00	\$ 60,981.27	\$ 325,792.64
REGION II	4,067.69	18,414.80	31,086.95	34,853.47	43,177.47	6,368.67	815.00	771.00	6,095.00	10,716.00	12,303.54	168,669.59
REGION III	24,354.70	29,553.37	59,788.46	45,419.40	45,580.25	34,232.97	35,221.00	35,543.00	61,202.00	58,707.00	93,115.06	522,817.21
REGION IV	303,862.42	364,695.01	277,909.09	280,985.36	286,062.87	343,809.48	515,723.00	343,177.00	339,750.00	28,007.00	1,541,414.48	4,625,395.71
REGION V	16,904.10	22,789.06	19,844.34	21,500.47	23,182.91	27,519.71	34,756.00	28,571.00	19,654.00	26,701.00	61,604.11	303,026.70
REGION VI	203,728.90	190,058.43	303,822.18	453,131.34	526,114.99	587,365.75	735,476.00	928,620.00	814,456.00	1,053,160.00	1,227,787.02	7,023,750.61
REGION VII	305,179.66	365,422.20	398,608.21	559,664.12	710,253.20	803,267.55	1,104,827.00	1,605,687.00	1,526,963.00	1,677,517.00	1,953,180.83	11,010,569.77
REGION VIII	49,590.71	57,984.83	86,668.69	79,577.78	106,918.02	169,569.22	294,979.00	319,986.00	333,528.00	281,254.00	355,480.08	2,145,536.33
REGION IX	58,795.05	87,151.11	75,551.19	77,062.44	95,414.26	98,280.23	197,351.00	191,440.00	220,603.00	346,698.00	320,013.03	1,768,459.31
REGION X	3,102,624.96	3,653,702.00	3,738,877.34	4,052,493.09	4,631,163.00	4,898,400.23	5,434,352.00	6,165,592.00	7,171,461.00	8,243,585.00	8,665,927.68	59,758,178.30
TOTALS	4,090,304.33	8,818,979.22	5,011,066.29	5,668,405.45	6,496,837.80	6,992,777.98	8,392,877.00	9,655,696.00	10,524,144.00	11,749,301.00	14,291,807.10	87,652,196.17

ing recreation. The cities are closer to their citizens than any other level of government. Therefore, the pressures placed on municipal governments to meet varying needs are very real and very basic.

The growth and development of cities is almost unbelievable. The population explosion is becoming more obvious every day and it is the cities that feel the growing pains first. Billions of local, state and federal dollars have been spent to protect the citizens of the cities, to move them about quickly and efficiently, and to minister to their needs. Each unit of government is morally responsible for its traditional forms of service to its citizens, and the needs at each level are always increasing. The urban crisis is severe in Florida, but it is more of a financial crisis than any other single element. Sources and amounts of revenue available to Florida's cities leave a lot to be desired, and yet the needs of the citizens are felt very strongly at the municipal level.

The basic needs of the citizens are so urgent and demanding that recreational needs sometimes are given low priorities. However, in Florida cities of over 50,000 residents, the average per capita expenditure finds recreation ranking third, behind public safety and public works. Florida municipalities in all population categories can, as a group, feel very proud of the significance given to recreation. Table 12.6 on page 290 vividly presents the total municipal expenditures by category and per capita. It should be pointed out, however, that the parks and recreation category is very broad and includes auditoriums, coliseums, swimming pools, parks, zoos, golf courses, libraries, yacht basins and cemeteries in some cases. To gather

specific parks and recreation data from all levels of government requires that the terms be broadly interpreted, and from a very real standpoint they will in some cases pertain to non-comparable quantities. However, even with these obvious limitations, these figures do show some very good comparisons.

The data illustrated in Table 12.6 on page 290 comes from a portion of a survey conducted by the Florida League of Municipalities in 1969. The response for municipalities of over 10,000 population was 100 percent. The response for all municipalities of less than 10,000 was 85 percent.

Private commercial, private non-commercial, quasi-public. Due to the very nature of the remaining levels of suppliers of recreational resources and facilities, namely private commercial, private non-commercial and quasi-public, there is little need to explain in detail their financial basis. Private commercial is obviously based upon the economic principle of supply and demand for profit, and literally thousands of variables have affect upon this level. The private non-commercial and quasi-public have just as many variables but are basically of a non-profit nature.

Funds Allocation Policy

Establishment of a sound policy to guide the allocation of available funds in a manner to accomplish the greatest and most beneficial outdoor recreation program objectives must take into consideration the total funding picture. Although some sources of funds are beyond the control of the state's centralized outdoor recreation program, it is important to recognize the impact of these other funds so

Table 12.6

**COMPARISONS OF PER CAPITA MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES
FROM GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS BY POPULATION GROUPS
FOR VARIOUS AREAS OF PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITIES - FISCAL YEAR 1968-69**

Municipalities	Total Expenditures	General Government	Public Safety	Public Works	Parks and Recreation	Special Facilities	Insurance & Pensions	Other Functions
50,001 - OVER								
Municipal Expenditures	\$329,423,983	21,555,013	74,382,191	101,128,283	27,408,755	16,484,554	19,421,943	69,043,244
Number Municipalities	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(9)	(13)	(13)
Municipal Populations	2,199,341	2,199,341	2,199,341	2,199,341	2,199,341	1,540,500	2,090,341	1,699,341
Per Capita	\$149.78	\$9.80	\$33.82	\$45.98	\$12.46	\$10.70	\$9.29	\$40.63
10,001 - 50,000								
Municipal Expenditures	\$173,863,966	16,295,515	31,496,053	55,136,523	13,698,324	3,588,561	6,432,171	47,216,819
Number Municipalities	(57)	(57)	(57)	(57)	(55)	(19)	(56)	(54)
Municipal Populations	1,203,455	1,203,455	1,203,455	1,203,455	1,169,955	388,968	1,186,455	1,189,955
Per Capita	\$144.47	\$13.54	\$26.17	\$45.82	\$11.71	\$9.23	\$5.41	\$40.71
5,001 - 10,000								
Municipal Expenditures	\$ 34,111,699	3,935,809	6,456,749	11,921,769	3,049,685	166,460	828,982	7,752,245
Number Municipalities	(44)	(44)	(44)	(44)	(41)	(9)	(33)	(35)
Municipal Populations	342,714	342,714	342,714	342,714	318,214	75,180	258,233	269,434
Per Capita	\$99.53	\$11.48	\$18.84	\$34.79	\$9.58	\$2.21	\$3.21	\$28.77
1,000 - 5,000								
Municipal Expenditures	\$ 25,888,561	3,671,590	5,060,133	8,956,238	925,478	--	662,993	6,018,162
Number Municipalities	(100)	(98)	(98)	(97)	(65)	INCON-	(73)	(79)
Municipal Populations	280,524	278,156	278,156	276,865	199,766	CLUSIVE	213,937	228,420
Per Capita	\$92.29	\$13.20	\$18.19	\$32.35	\$4.63		\$3.10	\$26.35
1,000 - LESS								
Municipal Expenditures	\$ 3,937,099	637,858	944,429	1,195,831	53,127	100	112,024	927,801
Number Municipalities	(81)	(75)	(58)	(66)	(24)	(1)	(49)	(52)
Municipal Populations	42,234	40,427	33,707	37,002	14,638	850	25,564	27,875
Per Capita	\$93.22	\$15.78	\$28.02	\$32.32	\$3.63	\$0.12	\$4.38	\$33.28

DEFINITIONS OF EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

General Government - Administration, elections, civil service, inspections, purchasing, planning, finance, zoning and legal services.

Public Safety - Police, fire and related services.

Public Works - Sanitation, waste removal, streets, water, sewer and service.

Parks and Recreation - Auditoriums, coliseums, swimming pools, parks, zoos, golf courses, libraries, yacht basins and cemeteries.

Special Facilities - Airports, hospitals and port development.

Insurance and Pensions - General insurance, policemen and fire pension funds, and employees' benefit and retirement funds.

Other Functions - Civil defense, publicity, debt service, transit systems and in some cases special utility activities.

that the monies at hand may be allocated in a way that will achieve desirable balance in the overall program.

It is readily apparent from the history of legislation establishing the state Land Acquisition Trust Fund and the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund that both of these funds were intended to be used primarily for land acquisition purposes. Even their names themselves are appropriately indicative of this intent. It is also apparent from recent experience that land acquisition financial aid forthcoming from other sources is extremely limited.

Yet a total outdoor recreation program beyond the planning stage must consist of (a) land acquisition, (b) development and (c) management and operation. With these facts in mind, the following general funding policy is proposed for guidance of the state program:

For land acquisition —

Most of the state Land Acquisition Trust Fund

All of the state's share of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund apportionment.

As much of the local share of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund apportionment and the counterpart local matching funds as may be indicated by the need.

Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund contingency reserve fund grants, as obtainable.

Occasional direct appropriations, as may be needed for supplementary acquisition or for special projects.

Donations, as received for this purpose.

Open space and other grants, as obtainable.

Other trust funds usable and needed for this purpose.

For development —

Continuing direct appropriations, as justified by normal budgeting processes.

A part of the state Land Acquisition Trust Fund, as needed for high priority or exceptionally meritorious projects.

As much of the local share of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund apportionments and the counterpart local matching funds as may be indicated by the need.

Donations, as received for this purpose.

Open space and other grants, as obtainable.

Other trust funds usable and needed for this purpose.

For management and operation —

Continuing direct appropriations, as justified by normal budgeting processes.

Trust fund usable and needed for this purpose.

Under the previously proposed policy, the emphasis changes from governmental level to governmental level. However, from an overall standpoint and especially from a Level I viewpoint, well located land acquisition demands a priority in Florida, with high priority development the next consideration. This policy assumes that normal development

needs and all management and operation functions will be funded by direct appropriations on a continuing basis, at state, federal and local levels, as appropriate. The following allocation is generally defensible under present utilization, although final allocation is determined by prevailing needs:

State Land Acquisition Trust Fund

Land acquisition	70%
Development	30%

Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund

Land acquisition	
State share	100%
Local share	50%

Development

State share	0%
Local share	50%

Since Florida makes one-half of its Land and Water Conservation Fund monies available to local units of government, the above policy will average out overall, taking both state and local uses into account, 75 percent being spent for acquisition and 25 percent for development. Obviously these percentages vary greatly from situation to situation since the overall program is directly responsive to the needs of the people. They are meant as a state-wide average but by no means is constant.

PROPOSED CAPITAL OUTLAY PROGRAMS

It has been repeatedly emphasized throughout this report that an adequate outdoor recreation system – that is, a balanced framework of outdoor recreational areas and facilities – is fundamental to a resource-based outdoor recreation program. For this reason the logical starting point for program implementation is the provision of sufficient outdoor recreational areas and facilities to make up any deficiencies in the existing system.

Together, land acquisition and development constitute the capital outlay needs of the outdoor recreation program, and each category is of prime importance in making outdoor recreational opportunity ultimately available to the public. In Chapter IX, the needs for additional outdoor recreation resources and facilities were set forth in specific quantita-

tive terms, by major types and by regional location within the state. To meet these needs in the most effective manner possible, it is important that an appropriate implementation schedule be set up for both land acquisition and development activity, taking into consideration the relative priorities identified and the financial capabilities available. Because land acquisition and development are affected by somewhat different factors, the two are discussed separately below.

Land Acquisition

More basic even than development, land acquisition must be regarded as the most essential function of outdoor recreation programming efforts – hence the heavy emphasis it has received throughout this plan. How the lands are ac-

quired — whether by purchase, donation, lease, easement or otherwise — is largely immaterial so long as they are appropriately situated and capable of providing the requisite forms of outdoor recreational opportunity. The only reasonably certain means of acquiring suitable lands when and where they are needed, of course, is through outright purchase. As a practical matter, however, the needs for some activities are such that they cannot feasibly be met through purchase alone. The acquisition program proposed herein contemplates that every effort will be made first to provide the indicated outdoor recreational opportunity through means other than purchase of new lands, and that outright purchase will be used to acquire only those lands required to round out and provide long-term stability to the program.

As it is patently evident that available funds will not be adequate for the total land acquisition program, selectivity is essential. To guide this selection in types and location of lands to be acquired, the following factors are considered:

Absolute need. Absolute need is the total of land resources actually needed to supplement existing resources to completely satisfy outdoor recreation demand. It is the basic starting point for outdoor recreation programming efforts. Given sufficient funds, absolute need should be met fully and as rapidly as possible.

Relative need. Relative need indicates the priority for acquisition. In a regional analysis, absolute need and relative need patterns may or may not coincide. If sufficient funds are not available to meet the absolute need, a priority should be followed to satisfy the relative

need uniformly among all the regions of the state.

Availability of resources. Unfortunately, suitable land resources are not always available when and where either absolute or relative need would indicate they be acquired. In such cases a choice must be made between accepting resources of lower quality or seeking the desired resources at more distant locations. In Florida, the following procedure is used as a guide:

- (a) Combine land resource needs so that the smallest number of optimum size areas can be acquired.
- (b) Seek first to acquire major general outdoor recreational areas of suitable quality in the indicated region and as close to municipalities of greatest need within the region.
- (c) Failing in (b), seek next to provide equivalent outdoor recreational opportunity through acquisition of a larger number of intermediate or even minor general outdoor recreational areas as close to, if not in, municipalities of greatest need within the region.
- (d) Failing in (c), repeat steps (b) and (c) in adjacent regions, seeking locations that would best serve the deficient region. (For practical purposes, an area lying in one region but contiguous to another may be considered as being accessible to both regions.)

Relative costs. Closely related to the availability of resources is the rela-

tive cost of resources. The economics of real estate is such that the price of land will fluctuate with the demand for land. Because there is considerable flexibility in locating outdoor recreational areas, it may serve the interest of good economy to seek comparable lands further removed from the more active real estate markets if they are equally accessible to the public which will be served.

Exceptional resources. Programming land acquisition purely in accordance with statistically computed needs involves the risk of ignoring resources of exceptional quality that cannot be justified on the basis of current demand. For this reason, statistical indicators should be tempered with a healthy degree of sound empirical judgment. It may be in the best interest of the people in the long run to occasionally program acquisition of certain remote resources of superb quality ahead of mediocre resources remaining in areas of heavier demand.

Alternate acquisition means. It can be expected that possibilities for receiving donations or negotiating leases or easements will be greater for some types of land and in certain areas. The probability of meeting a part of the need through such means should be considered in scheduling purchase efforts.

Local acceptance. The acquisition of large areas of land for public outdoor recreation is not always regarded with enthusiasm by local residents and land owners, and in some instances may be openly resisted. While this factor is of greater concern in the selection of specific sites than in allocating purchase efforts among regions, it nevertheless argues against scheduling too much acquisition too rapidly in certain areas un-

til public understanding and appreciation can be established.

It is not the intent or purpose of this plan to identify actual sites proposed for acquisition. Because of the unpredictable and uncontrollable factors involved which would likely render futile all premature site selection efforts, this step should be deferred until the point when at least exploratory purchase negotiations can be undertaken.

The obvious problems of cost escalation and the changing needs of the public prohibit specific long-range site selection. As a practical matter, acquisition is based upon many current factors. The planning that goes into a new acquisition project is refined to the point of identifying regional needs by activity, and grouping these needs into a single unit. The parcel of land acquired can then be utilized to its highest and best use from an outdoor recreation standpoint. Every effort is made to insure that the basic planning done in support of a particular acquisition is both current and valid.

Table 12.7 on page 295 sets forth the needs and cost for land acquisition and primary development for Level I and Level II, by region and cost. These needs represent the overall goals that will hopefully be met by 1975. Since the State has limited control over federal and local government planning, these goals are merely suggested and encouraged for these levels of government.

Primary Development

Appropriate development of the acquired lands is essential to the ultimate provision of outdoor recreational opportunity. For this reason, development

Table 12.7

SUMMARY OF 1975 ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS
FOR LEVELS I AND II, WITH COST ESTIMATES (in Thousands), BY REGION

Needs	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Miles of Beach	--	--	.06	--	.10	3.11	5.98	--	--	--	9.25
Frontage	--	--	.06	--	.10	3.11	5.98	--	--	--	9.25
Total	--	--	.12	--	.20	6.22	11.96	--	--	--	18.50
Cost of Beach	--	--	\$27	--	\$ 48	\$ 5,132	\$ 9,867	--	--	--	\$15,074
Frontage	--	--	\$27	--	\$ 48	\$ 5,132	\$ 9,867	--	--	--	\$15,074
Total	--	--	\$54	--	\$ 96	\$10,264	\$19,734	--	--	--	\$30,148
No. of Fresh Water Boat Ramps	32	--	--	24	--	172	251	--	28	29	536
	16	--	--	12	--	86	126	--	14	14	268
Total	48	--	--	36	--	258	377	--	42	43	804
Cost of Fresh Water Boat Ramps	\$ 274	--	--	\$ 205	--	\$ 1,376	\$ 2,008	--	\$ 224	\$ 377	\$ 4,464
	\$ 136	--	--	\$ 102	--	\$ 688	\$ 1,008	--	\$ 112	\$ 182	\$ 2,228
Total	\$ 410	--	--	\$ 307	--	\$ 2,064	\$ 3,016	--	\$ 336	\$ 559	\$ 6,692
No. of Salt Water Boat Ramps	67	2	--	16	16	130	196	--	62	86	575
	67	2	--	16	16	130	196	--	62	86	575
Total	134	4	--	32	32	260	392	--	124	172	1,150
Cost of Salt Water Boat Ramps	\$ 907	\$ 28	--	\$ 538	\$218	\$ 4,290	\$ 4,508	--	\$1,426	\$4,558	\$16,473
	\$ 907	\$ 28	--	\$ 538	\$218	\$ 4,290	\$ 4,508	--	\$1,426	\$4,558	\$16,473
Total	\$1,814	\$ 56	--	\$1,076	\$436	\$ 8,580	\$ 9,016	--	\$2,852	\$9,116	\$32,946
No. of Designated Camp Sites	581	676	54	2,093	--	1,079	2,927	--	1,033	7,194	15,637
	193	225	18	698	--	360	976	--	344	2,398	5,212
Total	774	901	72	2,791	--	1,439	3,903	--	1,377	9,592	20,849
Cost of Designated Camp Sites	\$ 581	\$676	\$54	\$2,093	--	\$ 1,079	\$ 2,927	--	\$1,033	\$7,194	\$15,637
	\$ 193	\$225	\$18	\$ 698	--	\$ 360	\$ 976	--	\$ 344	\$2,398	\$ 5,212
Total	\$ 774	\$901	\$72	\$2,791	--	\$ 1,439	\$ 3,903	--	\$1,377	\$9,592	\$20,849
Acres of Land Area for Designated Camping	25	69	--	11	--	25	--	--	32	1,225	1,387
	8	23	--	4	--	8	--	--	11	408	462
Total	33	92	--	15	--	33	--	--	43	1,633	1,849
Cost of Area for Designated Camping	\$ 9	\$ 19	--	\$ 3	--	\$ 14	--	--	\$ 13	\$3,064	\$ 3,122
	\$ 3	\$ 6	--	\$ 1	--	\$ 4	--	--	\$ 5	\$1,020	\$ 1,039
Total	\$ 12	\$ 25	--	\$ 4	--	\$ 18	--	--	\$ 18	\$4,084	\$ 4,161

Table 12.7 (Continued)
 SUMMARY OF 1975 ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS
 FOR LEVELS I AND II, WITH COST ESTIMATES (in Thousands), BY REGION

Needs	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	State Totals
Miles of Hiking Trails	--	--	--	--	--	6.39	69.47	--	--	312.79	388.65
II	--	--	--	--	--	1.28	13.89	--	--	62.56	77.73
Total	--	--	--	--	--	7.67	83.36	--	--	375.35	466.38
Cost of Hiking Trails	--	--	--	--	--	\$ 12	\$ 139	--	--	\$ 626	\$ 777
II	--	--	--	--	--	\$ 3	\$ 28	--	--	\$ 125	\$ 156
Total	--	--	--	--	--	\$ 15	\$ 167	--	--	\$ 751	\$ 933
No. of Picnic Sites	796	147	--	672	--	2,062	7,338	--	490	1,253	12,758
II	398	74	--	336	--	1,031	3,669	--	245	626	6,379
Total	1,194	221	--	1,008	--	3,093	11,007	--	735	1,879	19,137
Cost of Picnic Sites	\$ 40	\$ 8	--	\$ 33	--	\$ 102	\$ 367	--	\$ 25	\$ 64	\$ 639
II	\$ 20	\$ 4	--	\$ 17	--	\$ 52	\$ 183	--	\$ 12	\$ 31	\$ 319
Total	\$ 60	\$ 12	--	\$ 50	--	\$ 154	\$ 550	--	\$ 37	\$ 95	\$ 958
Acres for Picnicking	95	4	--	--	--	65	877	--	--	6	1,047
II	47	2	--	--	--	33	439	--	--	3	524
Total	142	6	--	--	--	98	1,316	--	--	9	1,571
Cost of Acres for Picnicking	\$ 33	\$ 1	--	--	--	\$ 32	\$ 395	--	--	\$ 16	\$ 479
II	\$ 13	\$ 1	--	--	--	\$ 17	\$ 198	--	--	\$ 8	\$ 237
Total	\$ 46	\$ 2	--	--	--	\$ 49	\$ 593	--	--	\$ 24	\$ 714
No. of Swimming Units	--	3	--	36	--	9	100	--	1	--	152
II	--	1	--	13	--	4	37	--	1	--	57
Total	--	4	--	49	--	13	137	--	2	--	209
Cost of Swimming Units	--	\$126	--	\$1,980	--	\$ 495	\$6,600	\$ 55	\$ 158	--	\$ 9,414
II	--	\$ 42	--	\$ 715	--	\$ 220	\$2,442	\$ 55	\$ 53	--	\$ 3,527
Total	--	\$168	--	\$2,695	--	\$ 715	\$9,042	\$ 110	\$ 211	--	\$12,941
No. of Historic Sites	10	--	1	9	--	7	20	--	2	11	62
II	1	--	--	1	--	1	3	--	--	2	8
Total	11	--	1	10	--	8	23	--	2	13	70
Cost of Historic Sites	\$ 500	--	\$30	\$ 450	--	\$ 420	\$1,500	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$1,100	\$ 4,200
II	\$ 50	--	--	\$ 50	--	\$ 60	\$ 225	--	--	\$ 200	\$ 585
Total	\$ 550	--	\$30	\$ 500	--	\$ 480	\$1,725	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$1,300	\$ 4,785
Acres for Hunting	--	--	--	475,659	--	273,382	435,509	285,313	--	232,896	1,702,759
II	--	--	--	475,659	--	273,382	435,509	285,313	--	232,896	1,702,759
Total	--	--	--	475,659	--	273,382	435,509	285,313	--	232,896	1,702,759
Grand Total of	\$3,666	\$1,164	\$156	\$7,423	\$532	\$23,778	\$47,746	\$210	\$4,931	\$25,521	\$115,127

must also be scheduled as a basic part of the capital outlay program. Development, however, is not a simple, well defined concept as is land acquisition. The term and process of development cover a vast range of possible improvements — from the very crude to the very sophisticated — all designed to make the land better usable for outdoor recreational purposes.

As used here, development applies to the provision of primary facilities only — those facilities which are essential for the reasonable use of a site for the desired purpose. Primary facilities include boat ramps for access to water, campsites, picnic sites, trails, fishing piers and the like. Exterior and interior access roads are basic supporting facilities, but are not considered here. It is assumed that exterior access roads will be provided through the primary and secondary state road programs and that interior access roads cannot be quantified until actual sites are proposed and site plans are prepared. Museums and interpretive measures are also excluded for this latter reason. Other supporting and secondary facilities — such as restrooms, directional signs, sales facilities, and an infinite variety of others — are to indefinite to plan for effectively, and it is assumed that they can be provided generally as needed through normal budgeting processes.

All things considered, development of primary outdoor recreation facilities is far less problematical than land acquisition. Development presupposes the availability of developable land, and the only urgency involved is that created by the outdoor recreation demand itself. In the final analysis, if the land acquisition program is performing satisfactorily, development programming is purely a func-

tion of available funds. Although the emphasis of program financing must generally be placed on land acquisition, still an appropriate share of the funds available should be invested in primary development in order to return benefits of public use at the earliest practical time.

Chapter IX has identified the quantitative needs for primary outdoor recreational facilities of the following types:

Water access facilities

Saltwater

Freshwater

Campsites

Picnic sites

Hiking trails

Swimming sites

To provide a better understanding of what each type involves, a brief description follows.

Water access facilities. A typical water access facility will consist of a concrete boat launching ramp and a parking area for an appropriate number of cars and boat trailers. While a distinction is made between saltwater and freshwater facilities, this pertains mainly to the site location instead of the facility itself. Differences in construction design and materials are generally necessary, but the basic capability for launching boats is identical. Although the planning module is based on a single ramp, there will be frequent cases where multiple ramps can be justified at one site, depending on the existing use pressure, outdoor recreational potential of the water body concerned and on the anticipated demand.

Campsites. A campsite is the designated, improved site for one camping unit — whether it be for tent, trailer or some less formal means of camping. The site will generally contain a spur off the interior access road, picnic table, grill, garbage can, water faucet and electricity hook-up. The cost of the modular campsite will also include a pro rata share of a central restroom and bath facility.

Picnic sites. A picnic site is the designated, improved site for one picnicking unit. It consists of a picnic table, grill and garbage can. The cost also includes a pro rata share of a central restroom facility.

Hiking trails. A trail for hiking consists of a cleared pathway along a selected route, appropriately marked with directional and interpretive devices. It will provide improved access across streams and through hammocks, and other terrain features that are not readily

traversable under ordinary circumstances.

Freshwater swimming sites. A freshwater swimming site may be developed on a lake, river, spring, or other body of natural or semi-natural fresh water where conditions of health, safety and convenience permit. The typical site will consist of a suitable water area with improved access from the shore and improved water bottom where needed. It will provide at least minimum sanitary and dressing facilities to accommodate the optimum use capacity, as well as diving boards, platforms and similar such structures which will materially enhance the usability of the site.

The cost for certain types of development will vary from region to region within the state, but not nearly so much as will the costs for land acquisition. For planning purposes, an average cost for a typical development module has been assumed for each region.

ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR MEETING NEEDS

It is not enough to simply inventory recreation resources and facilities, survey demand and project needs. An action program for meeting these needs must be developed and each agency, level of government or other supplier must have specific responsibilities and proper direction if the needs for outdoor recreation are ever to be properly met.

Each of the five levels of supply has been assigned the responsibility of meeting a percentage of the outdoor recreation need. These responsibilities, illustrated in Table 12.8 on page 299, are based upon such factors as the logical suitability of a particular supplier, history of experience, ability, inventory, legal responsibilities and the traditional

willingness of a supplier to meet certain outdoor recreation needs.

For the purpose of a more detailed analysis, the Level I responsibilities have been broken into federal and state in Table 12.9 on page 300. This same table divides the state responsibilities for meeting outdoor recreation need by agency. This assignment of responsibility by agency is necessary to more clearly delineate agency responsibilities at the lowest budget entity, for financial planning purposes. Definite acquisition and development programs can be planned and evaluated through the state's Planning-Programming-Budgeting System, and thereby receive closer scrutiny and better overall coordination.

Table 12.8

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMAND ASSIGNED TO MAJOR LEVEL OF SUPPLY - BY ACTIVITY					
Levels of Responsibility	I	II	III	IV	V
	%	%	%	%	%
Beach Activities	40	40	20	0	0
Bicycling - Trails	10	85	5	0	0
Camping - Designated Sites	30	10	55	0	5
Primitive Sites	50	0	0	45	5
Fishing and Boating in F.W.					
Boat Access	40	20	40	0	0
Shoreline	30	5	5	60	0
Surface Area	100	0	0	0	0
Fishing and Boating in S.W.					
Boat Access	25	25	50	0	0
Shoreline	50	25	25	0	0
Habitat	100	0	0	0	0
Hiking - Trails	50	10	5	30	5
Horseback Riding - Trails	30	5	40	20	5
Hunting	60	0	5	35	0
Natural Scenery Appreciation	50	10	10	25	5
Nature Study - Trails	50	10	10	25	5
Picnicking	40	20	30	5	5
Surfing	40	40	20	0	0
Swimming - Freshwater	40	15	30	10	5
Saltwater	40	40	20	0	0
Visiting Historical Sites	80	10	10	0	0
Water Skiing	30	30	40	0	0
Water Surface	100	0	0	0	0

Table 12.9 (A)

**PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS
ASSIGNED TO COMPONENTS OF LEVEL I IN REGIONS I, II, III AND IV**

Recreational Activities	Percentage of Responsibility		Div. of Rec. & Parks	Div. of Forestry	Game & Freshwater Fish Comm.	Dept. of Transportation	Dept. of State
	Federal	State					
Beach activities	-	100	100	-	-	-	-
Boating							
Freshwater boat access	20	80	20	5	45	30	-
Saltwater boat access	20	80	10	-	-	90	-
Camping							
Designated	30	70	85	15	-	-	-
Primitive	75	25	15	70	15	-	-
Hiking	50	50	20	50	30	-	-
Picnicking	40	60	60	20	-	20	-
Swimming							
Freshwater sites	20	80	80	20	-	-	-
Visiting historical sites	25	75	95	-	-	-	5
*Hunting	5	95	-	-	100	-	-

*These percentages refer to management of hunting areas only, not land ownership which is often supplied by other agencies

Table 12.9(B)

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS
ASSIGNED TO COMPONENTS OF LEVEL I IN REGIONS V AND VII

Recreational Activities	Percentage of Responsibility		Div. of Rec. & Parks	Div. of Forestry	Game & Freshwater Fish Comm.	Dept. of Transportation	Dept. of State	S.W. Florida Water Man. District
	Federal	State						
Beach activities	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Boating								
Freshwater boat access	20	80	10	5	45	30	-	10
Saltwater boat access	20	80	10	-	-	90	-	-
Camping								
Designated	30	70	75	15	-	-	-	10
Primitive	75	25	15	70	15	-	-	-
Hiking	50	50	20	50	30	-	-	-
Picnicking	40	60	60	20	-	15	-	5
Swimming								
Freshwater sites	20	80	80	20	-	-	-	-
Visiting historical sites	25	75	95	-	-	-	5	-
*Hunting	5	95	-	-	100	-	-	-

*These percentages refer to management of hunting areas only, not land ownership which is often supplied by other agencies.

Table 12.9(C)

**PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS
ASSIGNED TO COMPONENTS OF LEVEL I IN REGIONS VI, VIII, IX AND X**

Recreational Activities	Percentage of Responsibility		Div. of Rec. & Parks	Div. of Forestry	Game & Freshwater Fish Comm.	Dept. of Trans. portation	Dept. of State	Central & South. Floo Control Dis
	Federal	State						
Beach activities	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Boating								
Freshwater boat access	20	80	10	5	45	30	-	10
Saltwater boat access	20	80	10	-	-	90	-	-
Camping								
Designated	30	70	75	15	-	-	-	10
Primitive	75	25	15	70	15	-	-	-
Hiking	50	50	20	50	30	-	-	-
Picnicking	40	60	60	20	-	15	-	5
Swimming								
Freshwater sites	20	80	80	20	-	-	-	-
Visiting historical sites	25	75	95	-	-	-	5	-
* Hunting	5	95	-	-	100	-	-	-

* These percentages refer to management of hunting areas only, not land ownership which is often supplied by other agencies.

A number of factors have been considered in making assignments of responsibility at the Department and Division level, but the most important of these are the percentage of current supply, the legal responsibilities of the agency, and agencies' inherent program compatibility and the agencies' overall capability to provide the required services. This breakdown of responsibilities to the agency level has been accomplished for the first time in Florida. These percentage assignments of responsibility have been approved by the inter-agency Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee.

Scheduling Implementation Efforts

Subsequent to the allocation of responsibility for meeting outdoor recreation demand, the State assumes the pri-

mary role of encouraging, assisting and coordinating the various efforts undertaken at all levels to implement the total program. The State, in handling its share of the responsibility assigned to Level I, must schedule orderly implementation of those programs under its direct control. In order to further clarify agency responsibility, Table 12.10 reduces the percentages of responsibility to resources and facilities needed per agency, by region, in order to meet the needs through 1975.

Table 12.11 presents the estimated cost of providing the needed resources and facilities. While these figures are estimates, they nevertheless are quite realistic and based on sound principles. They should be reviewed annually by the appropriate agencies in light of existing economic conditions in order that appropriate budgeting can be considered to satisfy the needs through 1975.

SUMMARIZED PROGRAM GOALS, 1970-1975

It goes without saying that the goal of each level having responsibility for meeting a portion of the overall recreational need is to meet all assigned needs, so that acquisition of recreational lands and development of sites and facilities can keep abreast of the expanding needs of the public.

By way of summarizing the Level I action program for the period 1970 through 1975, each goal is briefly set forth below.

- Acquire 9.25 miles of beach frontage at an estimated cost of \$15,074,000.
- Develop 536 freshwater boat access sites at an estimated cost of \$4,464,000.
- Develop 575 saltwater boat access sites at an estimated cost of \$16,473,000.
- Develop 15,637 designated campsites at an estimated cost of \$15,637,000.
- Acquire 1,387 acres of camping area for an estimated cost of \$3,122,000.
- Develop 388 miles of hiking trails at an estimated cost of \$777,000.
- Develop 12,758 picnic sites at an estimated cost of \$639,000.
- Acquire 1,047 acres of land for picnicking at an estimated cost of \$479,000.

Table 12.10

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR MEETING LEVEL I NEEDS IN FLORIDA
AND IN EACH PLANNING REGION BY TYPE OF RESOURCE OR FACILITY THROUGH 1975
(ADJUSTED OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS)

Recreation Activities	Assigned Respons.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
BEACH ACTIVITIES											
Miles of Beach Frontage											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	9.25	--	--	.06	--	.10	3.11	5.98	--	--	--
Div. of Forestry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Need	9.25	--	--	.06	--	.10	3.11	5.98	--	--	--
BOATING											
No. of Boat Access Sites (freshwater)											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	48	6	--	--	4	--	14	20	--	2	2
Div. of Forestry	21	1	--	--	1	--	7	10	--	1	1
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	193	11	--	8	8	--	62	91	--	10	11
Dept. of Transportation	129	8	--	6	6	--	41	60	--	7	7
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	18	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	2	2
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Federal Government	107	6	--	--	5	--	34	50	--	6	6
Total Need	536	32	--	--	24	--	172	251	--	28	29
No. of Boat Access Sites (saltwater)											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	92	10	--	--	2	2	20	32	--	10	14
Div. of Forestry	23	3	--	--	1	1	5	8	--	3	4
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	207	25	1	--	6	6	47	71	--	22	30
Dept. of Transportation	138	16	1	--	4	4	32	46	--	14	21
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	115	13	--	--	3	3	26	39	--	13	17
Total Need	575	67	2	--	16	16	130	196	--	62	86

Table 12.10 (Continued)

Recreation Activities	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
CAMPING										
No. of Designated Sites										
Div. of Rec. & Parks	346	402	32	1,245	--	566	1,537	--	542	3,777
Div. of Forestry	61	71	6	220	--	113	307	--	108	755
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	76	--	--	73	504
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	205	--	--	--
Federal Government	174	203	16	628	--	324	878	--	310	2,158
Total Need	581	676	54	2,093	--	1,079	2,927	--	1,033	7,194
Assigned Respons.										
8,447										
1,642										
--										
--										
--										
653										
205										
4,691										
15,637										
Acres of Land Area for Designated Camping										
Div. of Rec. & Parks	14	41	--	7	--	13	--	--	17	643
Div. of Forestry	3	7	--	1	--	3	--	--	3	129
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	85
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	8	21	--	3	--	8	--	--	10	368
Total Need	25	69	--	11	--	25	--	--	32	1,225
HIKING										
Miles of Hiking Trails										
Div. of Rec. & Parks	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.95	--	--	31.28
Div. of Forestry	--	--	--	--	--	1.60	17.36	--	--	78.20
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	.96	10.42	--	--	46.91
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	194.33	--	--	--	--	3.19	34.74	--	--	156.40
Total Need	388.65	--	--	--	--	6.39	69.47	--	--	312.79



Table 12.10 (Continued)

Recreation Activities	Assigned Respons.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
PICNICKING											
No. of Picnic Sites											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	4,593	287	53	--	242	--	742	2,642	--	176	451
Div. of Forestry	1,531	95	18	--	81	--	247	881	--	59	150
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	1,196	96	17	--	80	--	186	660	--	44	113
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	115	--	--	--	--	--	62	220	--	15	38
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	5,103	318	59	--	269	--	825	2,935	--	196	501
Total Need	12,758	796	147	--	672	--	2,062	7,338	--	490	1,253
Acres of Land for Picnicking											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	377	34	2	--	--	--	23	316	--	--	2
Div. of Forestry	126	11	--	--	--	--	8	105	--	--	1
Game & F/F Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	98	12	--	--	--	--	6	79	--	--	1
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	419	38	2	--	--	--	26	26	--	--	2
Total Need	1,047	95	4	--	--	--	65	877	--	--	6
SWIMMING											
No. of Units											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	97	--	2	--	23	--	6	64	1	2	--
Div. of Forestry	24	--	--	--	6	--	1	16	--	--	--
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	31	--	1	--	7	--	2	20	--	1	--
Total Need	152	--	3	--	36	--	9	100	--	3	--

Table 12.10 (Continued)

Recreation Activities	Assigned Respons.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
VISITING HISTORIC SITES											
No. of Units											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	44	7	--	1	6	--	5	14	2	1	8
Div. of Forestry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	1
Dept. of State	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	13	2	--	--	2	--	2	5	--	--	2
Total Need	61	10	--	1	9	--	7	20	2	1	11
Hunting Acreage.											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Div. of Forestry	--	--	--	--	451,876	--	259,713	413,734	271,047	--	221,251
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	1,617,621	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	23,783	--	13,669	21,775	14,266	--	11,645
Federal Government	85,138	--	--	--	475,659	--	273,382	435,509	285,313	--	232,896
Total Need	1,702,759	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 12.11

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR MEETING LEVEL I NEEDS IN FLORIDA
AND IN EACH PLANNING REGION BY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS - 1975.
(ADJUSTED OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS) (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Recreation Activities	Assigned Respons.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
BEACH ACTIVITIES											
Miles of Beach Frontage											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	15,074	--	--	27	--	48	5,132	9,867	--	--	--
Div. of Forestry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Need	15,074	--	--	27	--	48	5,132	9,867	--	--	--
BOATING											
No. of Boat Access Sites (freshwater)											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	400	52	--	--	34	--	112	160	--	16	26
Div. of Forestry	175	9	--	--	9	--	56	80	--	8	13
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	1,609	94	--	--	68	--	496	728	--	80	143
Dept. of Transportation	1,074	68	--	--	51	--	328	480	--	56	91
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	154	--	--	--	--	--	112	--	--	16	26
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Federal Government	892	51	--	--	43	--	272	400	--	48	78
Total Need	4,464	274	--	--	205	--	1,376	2,008	--	224	377
No. of Boat Access Sites (saltwater)											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	2,600	136	--	--	68	28	660	736	--	230	742
Div. of Forestry	719	41	--	--	34	14	165	184	--	69	212
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	5,914	338	14	--	201	81	1,551	1,633	--	506	1,590
Dept. of Transportation	3,967	216	14	--	134	54	1,056	1,058	--	322	1,113
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	3,273	176	--	--	101	41	858	897	--	299	901
Total Need	16,473	907	28	--	538	218	4,290	4,508	--	1,426	4,558

Table 12.11 (Continued)

Recreation Activities	Assigned Respons.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
CAMPING											
No. of Designated Sites											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	8,448	346	402	32	1,245	--	566	1,537	--	542	3,777
Div. of Forestry	1,642	61	71	6	220	--	113	307	--	108	755
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	651	--	--	--	--	--	76	--	--	73	504
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	205	--	--	--	--	--	--	205	--	--	--
Federal Government	4,691	174	203	16	628	--	324	878	--	310	2,158
Total Government	15,637	581	676	54	2,093	--	1,079	2,927	--	1,033	7,194
Div. of Rec. & Parks	1,845	5	11	--	2	--	7	--	--	7	1,608
Div. of Forestry	329	1	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	323
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	213
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	938	3	6	--	1	--	4	--	--	4	920
Total Needs	3,122	9	19	--	3	--	14	--	--	13	3,064
HIKING											
Miles of Hiking Trails											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	78	--	--	--	--	--	1	14	--	--	63
Div. of Forestry	194	--	--	--	--	--	3	35	--	--	156
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	117	--	--	--	--	--	2	21	--	--	94
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	388	--	--	--	--	--	6	69	--	--	313
Total Need	777	--	--	--	--	--	12	139	--	--	626

Table 12.11 (Continued)

Recreation Activities	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
PICNICKING										
No. of Picnic Sites										
Div. of Rec. & Parks	14	3	--	12	--	37	132	--	9	23
Div. of Forestry	5	1	--	4	--	12	44	--	3	8
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	5	1	--	4	--	9	33	--	2	6
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	1	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	1	2
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--
Federal Government	16	3	--	13	--	41	147	--	10	25
Total Need	40	8	--	33	--	102	367	--	25	64
Acres of Land for Picnicking										
Div. of Rec. & Parks	12	1	--	--	--	12	142	--	--	5
Div. of Forestry	4	--	--	--	--	4	47	--	--	3
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	4	--	--	--	--	3	36	--	--	3
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	13	--	--	--	--	13	158	--	--	5
Total Need	33	1	--	--	--	32	395	--	--	16
SWIMMING										
No. of Swimming Sites										
Div. of Rec. & Parks	--	84	--	1,265	--	330	4,224	55	105	--
Div. of Forestry	--	--	--	330	--	55	1,056	--	--	--
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	--	42	--	385	--	110	1,320	--	53	--
Total Need	--	126	--	1,980	--	495	6,600	55	158	--

Table 12.11 (Continued)

Recreation Activities	Assigned Respons.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
VISITING HISTORIC SITES											
No. of Sites											
Div. of Rec. & Parks	3,030	350	--	30	300	--	300	1,050	100	100	800
Div. of Forestry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Game & F/W Fish Comm.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dept. of State	275	50	--	50	--	--	--	75	--	--	100
Gen. & Southern Flood Control Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S.W. Florida Water Management Dist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government	895	100	--	100	--	--	120	375	--	--	200
Total Need	4,200	500	--	30	450	--	420	1,500	100	100	1,100

HUNTING ACREAGE *

* It is assumed that if hunting areas are provided at all, it will be under continuation of the present program on privately owned lands. Therefore, financial requirements cannot be shown.

- Acquire and develop 152 fresh-water swimming sites at an estimated cost of \$9,414,000.
- Acquire and develop 62 historic sites at an estimated cost of \$4,200,000 and place these into a system of historic sites.
- Make 1,703,000 acres of land available to the public for seasonal hunting at an estimated cost of \$125,000 to \$175,000 for limited rights.
- Continue to evaluate prime aquatic areas for possible inclusion in the aquatic preserves system.
- Establish a state-wide wilderness preserves system.
- Establish a state-wide system of recreational waterways.
- Continue to evaluate prime canoeing rivers for possible inclusion in the state system of canoe trails.
- Establish a state-wide wild and scenic rivers system.
- Open up to the public all recreationally suitable water bodies in the state through installation of appropriate access facilities.
- Establish, primarily through the use of existing routes and facilities, a system of bikeways and hiking trails.
- Continue efforts to establish a workable "landowner relations board" to assist in coordinating recreational uses of privately-owned lands.
- Provide broader and more diversified technical and financial as-

sistance to local governments and private enterprise for the creation of public outdoor recreational opportunities at lower levels.

- Continue to work through the Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee of project funding and inter-agency coordination necessary in all areas with the possibility of broadening the committee membership to include the newly created environmental agencies.
- Continue to improve the in-house planning capabilities of the Division of Recreation and Parks and carry out a truly comprehensive continuing planning effort.

Accomplishment of the objectives and goals above, which are brief summaries of broader and more comprehensive goals discussed throughout the plan, would greatly improve the existing situation by providing much-needed balance and depth to the overall recreation program.

Areas for Legislative Consideration

Practically all of the action program outlined in this chapter can be carried out within the framework of existing state law, disregarding the probable exception of inadequate revenue sources. Chapters 375 and 592, Florida Statutes, provide an excellent legal basis for a state outdoor recreation program of almost unlimited scope, and the functional capabilities of the several state agencies operating in the field of outdoor recreation are certainly adequate for the most part. Still, there are a number of subject areas in which great improvement might be wrought by appropriate changes

in the law, resulting in faster and more efficient accomplishment of the desired program goals. These areas are herewith commended to the Florida Legislature for consideration and such action as may be indicated.

Eminent domain power. The lack of eminent domain power has been a considerable handicap to the state's outdoor recreation land acquisition program in the past. The Federal Government, and even counties and municipalities, presently have authority to condemn private land for outdoor recreation purposes. Certainly eminent domain power should not be used wholesale and without proper discrimination, but having it available for use in justifiable cases would make it infinitely easier to plan and carry out land acquisition efforts in an orderly and business-like manner. If general, unlimited eminent domain powers are considered inappropriate for outdoor recreational purposes, there are any number of ways to provide controls and safeguards against flagrant and ill-advised use. It is proposed that the Florida Legislature give serious consideration to amending Chapter 375, Florida Statutes, to incorporate appropriate eminent domain power

for acquisition of outdoor recreation land.

Tax Concessions For Cooperating Landowners

Some difficulty has been experienced to date in encouraging private landowners to make available their lands for public outdoor recreation through leases, easements and similar arrangements because of the lack of any kind of tangible benefit. Similarly, many urban properties with historic significance or open space or other outdoor recreational value might be retained in that condition by their private owners for longer periods of time were it not for the growing pressure of local real estate taxes. To provide private landowners in these cases with some inducement to maintain the existing condition of their property, and to allow reasonable public use, it is proposed that the Florida Legislature consider enacting a general law which would permit discriminatory taxing of such lands by counties and municipalities. In this way, tax rates could be adjusted from zero to 100 percent to reflect the indicated degree of public benefit derived from the use and enjoyment of private lands.

ADDENDUM 1

Specialized Terms

ADDENDUM 1

Specialized Terms

Absolute need — See "outdoor recreation need."

Activity — See "outdoor recreation activity."

Activity experience — A single instance of participation in a certain outdoor recreation activity, such as a camping experience, a fishing experience, a boating experience, etc.

Approach — The particular slant or orientation given to the solution of a problem, or, more generally, the methodology for conducting an outdoor recreation study. Its importance lies in the influence it exerts on the final result, as it is extremely unlikely that exactly the same result can be obtained by different approaches, except in the case of a very simple problem.

Area — See "outdoor recreation area."

Area classification — The method by which outdoor recreation areas are grouped, according to certain characteristics they have in common, to assist in planning work; most generally the grouping will be on the basis of resources present or the activities which they will support. Also the grouping or category to which a particular area is assigned.

Buffer area (buffer zone) — An area, or space, separating an outdoor rec-

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

Combined demand — See "outdoor recreation demand."

Comprehensive — That quality which, when pertaining to a study, plan or program, insures thorough consideration for all pertinent aspects and the reflection of such in the result.

Design demand — See "outdoor recreation demand."

Designated-site camping — Participation in camping involving the use of sites specifically set aside for this purpose. Similar to "prepared-site", in which the sites have been especially improved to facilitate the activity.

Development — The act of physically improving an area, site or resource to increase its ability to capacity to serve outdoor recreation purposes. Also a representative result of such improvement. Development usually implies improvement by degrees. It pertains primar-

ily to the process of opening up, landscaping, erecting structures and facilities, etc. It is a more comprehensive term than "improvement" (which see).

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

Improvement — Any artificial alteration of an outdoor recreation area or resource to facilitate its use for outdoor recreation purposes. Also the act of so altering. An improvement refers to something more specific and self-contained than "development" (which see), which is a more general and comprehensive term.

Increasing (changing) per capita use factor — A numerical factor computed for any given year which attempts to reflect the effect of increasing (changing) conditions of leisure time, mobility and disposable income on outdoor recreation demand as of that time. This factor is applied to a participation rate computed for a base year to derive the adjusted participation rate for the target year in question.

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

Land acquisition — Obtaining land and related resources for public outdoor recreation by various means.

Land purchase — The acquisition of land and related resources in which

title to the property is obtained by transaction involving payment to the grantor.

Level of supply — A broad area of responsibility for supplying public outdoor recreation, distinguished on the basis of both the nature of the supplier and the nature of the outdoor recreation supplied. Five levels of supply have been defined:

Level I — Direct state and federal government programs.

Level II — Local government programs.

Level III — Private commercial enterprise.

Level IV — Open private lands not commercially operated.

Level V — Quasi-public organizations (churches, Boy Scouts of America, YMCA, etc.)

Long-range — Pertaining to planning, programming, budgeting and similar activities which are scheduled over a long period of time or for some distant future date usually more than five years.

Low-density — (As contrasted with "high-density") The character of an outdoor recreation area which is only extensively used, that is, by relatively few people at any one time in terms of the space required; e.g. wildlife preserves, wilderness areas, etc.

Management area — An area devoted to specialized management for either game (game management area) or sport fish (fishery management area), and declared to be such by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Outdoor recreation — The pursuit of leisure-time activities which require

an outdoor setting. See "resource-based" and "user-oriented."

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

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

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

Combined demand – The sum of resident and tourist demand.

Design demand – The level of demand, or the portion of peak-day demand, selected as the basis for designing an outdoor recreation system.

Peak-day demand – The greatest amount of outdoor recreation demand exerted on any single day of the year – also expressed for individual outdoor recreation activities.

Total demand – The sum of the demand for all separate types of outdoor recreation. While expressed in user-occasions, only qualified use should be made of the figures because of some incompatibility among certain of its components.

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

Outdoor recreation inventory – The sum of outdoor recreation areas, resources and facilities making up a complete outdoor recreation system. Also, the process of assembling and cataloging information on such a system.

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

Absolute need – Need expressed as the actual amount of additional resources and facilities necessary to meet the total demand in a given area.

Relative need – Need expressed as a relationship among several com-

parable areas — how the several areas compare with each other in terms of their relative ability to provide outdoor recreational opportunities.

Outdoor recreation opportunity — The availability of a preferred type of outdoor recreation to a potential user or participant. Used in a collective sense it refers to the total amount of potential outdoor recreation available at any given time. See "outdoor recreation supply."

Outdoor recreation participant — A person who takes part in any outdoor recreation activity.

Outdoor recreation plan — An overall design for the provision of balanced outdoor recreation opportunity to the potential users.

Outdoor recreation planning locality — A planning area, smaller than a region, centering around a population nucleus or other special feature; quite often a single county.

Outdoor recreation planning region — A planning area consisting of a group of counties having certain common characteristics, designed to be a self-contained unit of a state-wide outdoor recreation program.

Outdoor recreation program — An ongoing series of related and coordinated efforts all designed to further a common outdoor recreation purpose.

Outdoor recreation project — A specific element of an outdoor recreation program, which, in addition to having a clear-cut identity, has been planned to the point of definite implementation.

Outdoor recreation proposal — A suggested project; an idea for a program

element which has not been thought out in detail nor its validity established.

Outdoor recreation requirements — The total amount of actual resources and facilities necessary to supply a specified amount of outdoor recreation demand at a given time.

Outdoor recreation resource element — One of a number of representative classes of specific components of the physical environment which figure directly in the support of certain resource-based outdoor recreation activities — e.g. water area, beach, natural scenery, etc.

Outdoor recreation resource profile — A detailed analysis of the resources contained within an individual outdoor recreation area, expressed in a way to facilitate a determination of the ability and capacity of the area to support outdoor recreation.

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

Outdoor recreation site — An outdoor recreation area of very small size, and of limited purpose; e.g. boat access site, archaeological site, etc. See "outdoor recreation area."

Outdoor recreation supply — The total amount of potential outdoor recreation afforded at any given time by an outdoor recreation system.

Outdoor recreation system — A purposeful assemblage of physical units or elements made up of recreation areas, re-

sources and facilities designed to meet the requirements of a given segment of the public.

Outdoor recreation use – The involvement of outdoor recreation areas, resources or facilities in the purpose for which they were intended.

Outdoor recreation user – One who uses outdoor recreation areas, resources or facilities.

Park – A specialized type of outdoor recreation area where natural and scenic qualities are at a premium, and passive rather than active outdoor recreation activities predominate.

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

Participation rate – The rate at which a person participates in a particular outdoor recreation activity, expressed in times per year.

Peak-day demand – See "outdoor recreation demand."

Prepared-site camping – (picnicking) – Participation in camping (picnicking) involving the use of sites specifically prepared or improved for that purpose. Usually the same as designated-site, except that this may or may not involve improvements.

Preserve – An area set aside specifically for the protection and safekeeping of certain values within the area, such as game, wildlife, forest, etc. Preserves may or may not be outdoor recreation areas, depending on the use allowed therein.

Primitive camping – Camping activity undertaken without the benefit of facilities or improvements, regardless of location.

Priority (acquisition, development, etc.) – The ranking or order of precedence assigned to each project or undertaking to establish its place with respect to all others under consideration at any given time.

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

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

Refuge – A limited purpose preserve; usually a wildlife refuge.

Relative need – See "outdoor recreation need."

Remote area – An area sufficiently removed from human activity to minimize the impact on natural conditions – commonly equal to "primitive" or "wild" area. For planning purposes, this is arbitrarily assumed to be a distance of at least five miles from any paved road.

Resource areas – Areas containing outdoor recreation resources which have not been developed or put to outdoor recreational use.

Resource-based outdoor recreation – Outdoor recreation of types dependent on certain specific outdoor recreation resources, such as boating on water, hunting for game, etc., contrasted with "user-oriented" outdoor recreation.

Resource (facility) needs – The amount of outdoor recreational resources

(facilities) which must be provided from some source to make up the difference between the existing inventory and the overall resource (facility) requirements (which see).

Resource (facility) requirements – The total amount of outdoor recreation resources (facilities) necessary to accommodate the total outdoor recreation demand at any given time.

Resource type – A class of outdoor recreation resources which can be specifically identified, such as a fresh water lake, an ocean beach, a hardwood forest, etc.

Schedule – An overall time plan for implementation, indicating the dates by which certain projects or actions are to be undertaken. "Schedule" should not be confused with "priority", in that the first deals with a time framework and the second has reference to the relative order of two or more projects regardless of the time of their implementation. Priorities can be established at any time, but scheduling depends on such factors as availability of funds, speed of negotiations, etc.

Sector – An area of responsibility or sphere of action, as "public" sector, "private" sector, etc.

Service area – An integral part of certain outdoor recreation areas which is not used directly for outdoor recreation but rather for service functions required by outdoor recreation use of the rest of the area: such as administrative facilities, storage and maintenance facilities, etc. Sanitary and eating facilities are often integrated into the outdoor recreation part of the area, and therefore are not always considered part of the service area.

Spectator activities – Those outdoor recreation activities which are carried on primarily for the visual benefit of others rather than for the direct enjoyment of the active participants. These are essentially all user-oriented activities, such as stadium sports, horse races, etc.; except in some cases where resources are involved, such as boat races, outdoor dramas which utilize a historical or natural setting for atmosphere, etc.

State park – Any area identified as such by the Division of Recreation and Parks and included in the State Park System.

Study – A detailed investigation and analysis and interpretation of an identified problem, leading to specific findings. The study might vary in scope from the entire field of outdoor recreation on the one hand to minute individual aspects on the other. A comprehensive outdoor recreation study lays the basis for the outdoor recreation plan and program.

Target date – A specific date or year used as a basis for projecting data or scheduling action; a date or year by which something is proposed or expected to take place.

"Total" demand – See "outdoor recreation demand."

Use-capacity – The amount of outdoor recreation which a given outdoor recreation area, resource or facility can actually accommodate or provide at any given time under existing conditions; measured in user-occasions.

Use-potential – The optimum amount of outdoor recreation which a given outdoor recreation area, resource or facility could accommodate or provide

at any given time if improved or developed to the fullest; measured in user-occasions.

Use-pressure - The amount of use actually being made of certain outdoor recreation areas, resources or facilities at any given time; measured in user-occasions.

Use-standard - A hypothetical measure of optimum use conditions for outdoor recreation resources and facilities; e.g. the number of boats per unit of water surface area, the number of hikers per unit of trail, etc. Most use-standards will apply to any given period of use, but some, as in the case of the extractive hunting and fishing activities, will have a seasonal or annual basis. Use standards are used to translate outdoor recreation demand (expressed in user-occasions) into resource and facility requirements (expressed in physical units of measure).

User-occasion - One instance of participation in a single outdoor recreation activity by one person. Commonly used as the basic unit of measure for outdoor recreation demand, use-pressure, etc.

User-oriented outdoor recreation - Outdoor recreation of types that can be placed at the convenience of the user to take advantage of proximity to population centers, such as swimming in artificial

pools, golf, tennis, organized sports, etc. Land area for space is usually the only consideration dealing with the natural resource base. See "resource-based" outdoor recreation. Some types of outdoor recreation may be either "user-oriented" or "resource-based" depending on the setting they utilize and the conjunctive values involved, as with the case of swimming, cycling, picnicking, camping, etc.

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

User-satisfaction - The measure of the extent to which an outdoor recreation experience satisfies the desires of the participant. Also sometimes user-enjoyment.

Wilderness - Generally, the quality of any remote area of appreciable size which remains essentially in its natural state and is beyond the range of direct influences. For planning purposes, any more-or-less natural area at least five miles from the nearest paved road.

Wilderness camping - Primitive camping activity undertaken in any wild or wilderness area. See "primitive" and "prepared-site" camping.

ADDENDUM 2

**Chapter 375, Florida Statutes
The Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Act of 1963
as amended**

**Chapter 418, Florida Statutes
The Playgrounds and Recreation Centers Act of 1925
as amended in 1969**

**Chapter 592, Florida Statutes
The Recreation and Parks Act of 1949
as amended**

CHAPTER 375

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND CONSERVATION

- 375.011 Short title.
 375.021 Division of recreation and parks; committee.
 375.031 Acquisition of land; board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund.
 375.032 Recreation; required purpose for purchase.
 375.041 Land acquisition trust fund.

- 375.042 Proceeds from sale of state lands; deposit in land acquisition trust fund.
 375.051 Issuance of revenue bonds subject to constitutional authorization.
 375.061 Construction.
 375.251 Limitation on liability of persons making available to public certain areas for recreational purposes without charge.

375.011 Short title.—This act may be known and cited as the outdoor recreation and conservation act of 1963.

History.—§1, ch. 63-36.

375.021 Division of recreation and parks; committee.—

(2) The division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources is hereby given the responsibility, authority and power to develop and execute a comprehensive multipurpose outdoor recreation and conservation plan for this state. The outdoor recreation and conservation plan shall be kept current through continual reevaluation and revision. It shall be the responsibility of the division to supervise and to insure the beneficial management and use of the lands acquired under the provisions of this act, and to allocate by lease or otherwise such lands to the different agencies, subdivisions or municipalities of the state in order to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

* (4) For the purposes of coordinating needs for outdoor recreation, conservation and multipurpose land acquisition and obtaining professional guidance in the most beneficial use of lands acquired, there is hereby established an Interagency Outdoor Recreation and Land Acquisition Advisory Committee, hereafter referred to as the committee, whose primary duty it shall be to advise the division of recreation and parks as to outdoor recreation and land acquisition needs and the most efficient use of lands acquired. The committee shall be composed of the following persons: the Director of the Board of Conservation; the Director of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund; the Director of the Florida Development Commission; the Director of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; the State Forester; the Director of the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials and the State Road Commissioner. One member of the council, who shall be designated from time to time by the council, shall also serve on the committee as its chairman. The committee shall meet within sixty days after this law becomes effective and thereafter upon call of the chairman or at the direction of the division. The director of the council shall serve as secretary of the committee. Any member of the committee may be represented at the various functions of the committee by his duly authorized representative. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as

limiting the powers and authority of the officers, boards, agencies and commissions represented on the committee.

(5) The division of recreation and parks may contract with the government of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof or with the state or any county, municipality, or district authority, or political subdivision, or with any private corporation, partnership, association, or person providing for or relating to the development of outdoor recreation or conservation in accomplishing the purposes of this act. The division may receive and accept from any federal agency, state agency, or other public body grants or loans for or in aid of the purposes of this act and the division may receive and accept aid or contributions or loans from any other source of money, property, labor, or other things of value to be held, used, and applied only for the purpose for which such aid, grants, or loans were made. Without limiting or modifying any of the powers and authority of the division, but specifically as an addition thereto, the division is expressly authorized to participate in the land and water conservation fund program established by and pursuant to public law 88-578, as it may be amended from time to time.

History.—§2, ch. 63-36; §1, 2, ch. 67-351; §5, ch. 67-461; §25, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—§25, ch. 69-106 abolished the outdoor recreational development council and transferred its powers, duties and functions to the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources. Subsections (1) and (3) will be repealed and subsection (4) will be amended to conform the committee membership to §25, ch. 69-106.

375.031 Acquisition of land; board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund.—

(1) The division is hereby empowered and authorized to acquire lands, water areas and related resources and to perform all other activities necessary or incident to acquiring, improving, enlarging, maintaining, extending, selling, leasing, or disposing of land, water areas, and related resources, and improvements thereon. The board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund shall hold title to lands so acquired but the beneficial use, control and management shall be with the division.

(2) The division shall acquire, control and oversee the development and use of all land, water areas and related resources generally classified as outdoor areas and shall construct, improve, enlarge, extend, and maintain capital improvements and facilities upon such outdoor

areas as needed. In performing these functions the division shall give full consideration to the recommendations of the committee and of other agencies using or desiring to use land or water areas provided by the division.

(3) All land, water areas and related resources hereafter needed by the state for outdoor recreation, wildlife management, forestry management, nature preservation, water conservation and control and other similar or related purposes may be acquired through the procedures provided in this act.

(4) The division may acquire by purchase, lease-purchase agreements, or otherwise, on such terms and conditions as it deems wise any land, water areas, related resources or other property which it deems is reasonably necessary for outdoor recreation or natural resources conservation under this act, and any and all rights, title and interest in such land, water areas, related resources and other property, including any public lands, parks, playgrounds, reservations, roads or parkways, owned by or in which any county, political subdivision, city, town, village, public agency, or officer of the state has any right, title or interest, or parts thereof or rights therein and any fee simple absolute or lesser interest in private property, and fee simple absolute in, easement upon, or the benefit of restrictions upon, abutting property to preserve and protect recreation and conservation areas and projects.

(5) Land, water areas and related resources which may be acquired through the procedures provided in this act shall include, but not be limited to, parks and recreation areas, wildlife preserves, forest areas, wetlands, floodways and water storage areas, beaches, water access sites, boating and navigational channels, submerged lands, historical and archaeological sites, rights-of-way and sites for access roads which may be necessary for maximum development, use and enjoyment of any outdoor recreation or conservation areas. The terms "land" and "lands" where used singly in this act shall be construed as inclusive of lands, water areas and related resources.

(6) The division may acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain in accordance with the statutes of the state any land or water areas, related resources and property and any and all rights, title and interest in such land or water areas, related resources and other property which it determines as reasonably necessary for the preservation of floodways and water storage areas, boating and navigational channels, rights-of-way for access roads which may be necessary for maximum development and use of any outdoor recreation and conservation areas and rights-of-way for access which may be necessary for the use and enjoyment of public waterways.

(7) The division may lease acquired land, water areas and related resources, or improvements thereon, to any state agency for its authorized purposes. The division may, in its dis-

cretion, require such state agency to pay as rentals on the leased land, water areas, related resources, or improvements, all or any part of the revenues derived from the land so leased.

(8) The division may, if it deems it desirable and in the best interest of the program, direct the board of trustees to sell or otherwise dispose of any lands or water storage areas acquired under this act. The board of trustees, when so directed, shall offer such lands or water storage areas, on such terms as the division may determine, first to other state agencies and then, if still available, to the county or municipality in which such lands or water storage areas lie. If not acquired by another state agency or local governmental body for beneficial public purposes, such lands or water storage areas shall then be offered by the board of trustees at public sale, after first giving notice of such sale by publication in a newspaper published in the county or counties in which such lands or water storage areas lie not less than once a week for three consecutive weeks. All proceeds from the sale or disposition of any lands or water storage areas pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the land acquisition trust fund.

(9) The division may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of certain products and user rights in, under or upon land, water areas and related resources acquired under the provisions of this act, including, but not limited to, oil and minerals, timber and forest products, sand, gravel, earth, grazing rights, and farming rights on such terms and conditions as it determines, if the sale, lease, or other disposition is not inconsistent with or injurious to the outdoor recreation, conservation, and other purposes for which said lands and water areas were acquired.

History.—13, ch. 63-36; 13, ch. 67-351; 1125, 27, 35, ch. 69-106.

375.032 Recreation; required purpose for purchase.—No land shall be purchased under this act or any funds expended for any project unless a finding is made that recreation is the prime purpose of the purchase or of the project.

History.—16, ch. 67-351.

375.041 Land acquisition trust fund.—

(1) There is hereby created a land acquisition trust fund to facilitate and expedite the acquisition of land, water areas and related resources required to accomplish the purposes of this act. The land acquisition trust fund shall be held and administered by the division. All moneys and revenue from the operation, management, sale, lease, or other disposition of land, water areas, related resources and the facilities thereon acquired or constructed under this act shall be deposited in or credited to the land acquisition trust fund. Moneys accruing to any agency for the purposes enumerated in this act may be deposited in this fund. There shall also be deposited into the land acquisition trust fund other moneys as authorized by appropriate act of the legislature. All moneys so deposited into the land acquisition trust fund shall be trust funds for the uses and purposes

herein set forth, within the meaning of §215.32 (1)(b) and such moneys shall not become or be commingled with the general revenue fund of the state, as defined by §215.32(1)(a).

(2) The moneys on deposit in the land acquisition trust fund shall be first applied to pay the rentals due under lease-purchase agreements or to meet debt-service requirements of revenue bonds issued pursuant to §375.051.

(3) Any moneys in the land acquisition trust fund which are not pledged for rentals or debt service as above provided may be expended from time to time to acquire land, water areas and related resources and to construct, improve, enlarge, extend, operate and maintain capital improvements and facilities in accordance with the plan.

(4) The division may disburse moneys in the land acquisition trust fund to pay all necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of this act.

History.—14, ch. 63-36; 14, ch. 67-351; 1125, 35, ch. 69-106.

375.042 Proceeds from sale of state lands; deposit in land acquisition trust fund.—The net proceeds from the sale, lease or other disposition of state lands being administered by the board of trustees of internal improvement trust fund of the state may in its discretion be paid by said board into the land acquisition trust fund created by the outdoor recreation and conservation act of 1933; provided, however, this act shall not apply to the distribution of Murphy act funds as provided in §197.375, nor shall this act apply to proceeds payable into the state school fund, nor shall this act apply to proceeds payable into the state school trust fund as provided by §§270.12 and 270.13.

History.—11, ch. 63-228; 1127, 35, ch. 69-106; 125, ch. 69-216.

375.051 Issuance of revenue bonds subject to constitutional authorization.—The acquisition of lands, water areas and related resources by the division under this act is a public purpose for which revenue bonds may be issued when and only when there has been granted in the State Constitution specific authorization for the division to issue revenue bonds to pay the cost of acquiring such lands, water areas and related resources and to construct, improve, enlarge and extend capital improvements and facilities thereon as determined by the division to be necessary for the purposes of this act. The division may utilize the services and facilities of the department of legal affairs, the board of administration, or any other agency in this regard. Provided, however, no revenue bonds, revenue certificates or other evidences of indebtedness shall be issued for the purposes of this act except as specifically authorized by the State Constitution; provided, however, all revenue bonds, revenue certificates or other evidences of indebtedness issued pursuant to this act shall be submitted to the state board of administration for final approval or disapproval.

History.—15, ch. 63-36; 15, ch. 67-351; 1111, 25, 28, 35, ch. 69-106.

375.061 Construction.—The provisions of this act shall be liberally construed in a manner to accomplish the purposes thereof.

History.—16, ch. 63-36.

375.251 Limitation on liability of persons making available to public certain areas for recreational purposes without charge.—

(1) The purpose of this act is to encourage persons to make available to the public land, water areas and park areas for outdoor recreational purposes by limiting their liability to persons going thereon and to third persons who may be damaged by the acts or omissions of persons going thereon.

(2)(a) An owner or lessee who provides the public with a park area for outdoor recreational purposes owes no duty of care to keep that park area safe for entry or use by others, or to give warning to persons entering or going on that park area of any hazardous conditions, structures, or activities thereon. An owner or lessee who provides the public with a park area for outdoor recreational purposes shall not by providing that park area:

1. Be presumed to extend any assurance that such park area is safe for any purpose,
2. Incur any duty of care toward a person who goes on that park area, or
3. Become liable or responsible for any injury to persons or property caused by the act or omission of a person who goes on that park area.

(b) This section shall not apply if there is any charge made or usually made for entering or using such park area, or any part thereof, or if any commercial or other activity for profit is conducted on such park area, or any part thereof.

(3)(a) An owner of land or water area leased to the state for outdoor recreational purposes owes no duty of care to keep that land or water area safe for entry or use by others, or to give warning to persons entering or going on that land or water of any hazardous conditions, structures, or activities thereon. An owner who leases land or water area to the state for outdoor recreational purposes shall not by giving such lease:

1. Be presumed to extend any assurance that such land or water area is safe for any purpose,
2. Incur any duty of care toward a person who goes on the leased land or water area, or
3. Become liable or responsible for any injury to persons or property caused by the act or omission of a person who goes on the leased land or water area.

(b) The foregoing applies whether the person going on the leased land or water area is an invitee, licensee, trespasser, or otherwise.

(4) This act does not relieve any person of liability which would otherwise exist for deliberate, wilful or malicious injury to persons or property. The provisions hereof shall not be

deemed to create or increase the liability of any person.

(5) The term outdoor recreational purposes as used in this act shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, hunting, fishing, swimming,

boating, camping, picnicking, hiking, pleasure driving, nature study, water skiing, and visiting historical, archaeological, scenic or scientific sites.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 63-313.

CHAPTER 418

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION CENTERS

- 418.01 Scope of chapter; definition.
 418.02 Recreation centers; use and acquisition of land; equipment and maintenance.
 418.03 Supervision.
 418.04 Playground and recreation board.
 418.05 Cooperation with other units and boards.
 418.06 Gifts, grants, devises and bequests.
- 418.07 Issuance of bonds.
 418.08 Petition for referendum.
 418.09 Resolution or ordinance providing for recreation system.
 418.10 Tax levy.
 418.11 Payment of expenses and custody of funds.
 418.12 Duties and functions of division of recreation and parks.

418.01 Scope of chapter; definition.—This chapter shall apply to all cities, towns and counties of the state. The term "such municipality or county" as used in this chapter refers to and means any city, town or county of the state.

History.—§1, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3728.

418.02 Recreation centers; use and acquisition of land; equipment and maintenance.—The governing body of any such municipality or county may dedicate and set apart for use as playgrounds and recreation centers and other recreation purposes, any lands or buildings, or both, owned or leased by such municipality or county and not dedicated or devoted to another or inconsistent public use; and such municipality or county, may, in such manner as may now or hereafter be authorized or provided by law for the acquisition of lands or buildings for public purposes by such municipality or county, acquire or lease lands or buildings, or both, within or beyond the corporate limits of such municipality or county, for playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational purposes and when the governing body of the municipality or county so dedicates, sets apart, acquires or leases lands or buildings for such purposes, it may, on its own initiative, provide for their conduct, equipment, and maintenance according to provisions of this chapter, by making an appropriation from the general municipal or county funds.

History.—§2, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3729.

418.03 Supervision.—The governing body of any such municipality or county may establish a system of supervised recreation and it may, by resolution or ordinance, vest the power to provide, maintain and conduct playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational activities and facilities in the school board, park board, or other existing body or in a playground and recreation board as the governing body may determine. Any board so designated shall have the power to maintain and equip playgrounds, recreation centers and the buildings thereon, and it may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, employ play leaders, playground directors, supervisors, recreation superintendents or such other officers or employees as they deem proper.

History.—§3, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3730.

418.04 Playground and recreation board.—If the governing body of any such municipality or county shall determine that the power to provide, establish, conduct and maintain a recreation system as aforesaid shall be exercised by a playground and recreation board, such governing body shall, by resolution or ordinance, establish in such municipality or county a playground and recreation board which shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the responsibilities of local authorities under this chapter. Such board, when established, shall consist of five persons serving without pay, to be appointed by the mayor or presiding officer of such municipality or county. The term of office shall be for five years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that the members of such board first appointed shall be appointed for such terms that the term of one member shall expire annually thereafter. Immediately after their appointment, they shall meet and organize by electing one of their members president and such other officers as may be necessary; vacancies in such boards occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be filled by the mayor or presiding officer of the governing body only for the unexpired term.

History.—§4, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3731.

418.05 Cooperation with other units and boards.—Any two or more municipalities or counties may jointly provide, establish, maintain and conduct a recreation system and acquire property for and establish and maintain playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational facilities and activities. Any school board may join with any municipality in conducting and maintaining a recreation system.

History.—§5, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3732.

418.06 Gifts, grants, devises and bequests.—
 (1) A playground and recreation board or other authority in which is vested the power to provide, establish, maintain and conduct such supervised recreation system may accept any grant or devise of real estate or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property or any donation to be applied, principal or income, for either temporary or permanent use for play grounds or recreation purposes, but if the acceptance thereof for such pur-

poses will subject such municipality or county to additional expense for improvement, maintenance or renewal, the acceptance of any grant or devise of real estate shall be subject to the approval of the governing body of such municipality or county.

(2) Money received for such purpose, unless otherwise provided by the terms of the gift or bequest, shall be deposited with the treasurer of such municipality or county to the account of the playground and recreation board or commission or other body having charge of such work, and the same may be withdrawn and paid out by such body in the same manner as money appropriated for recreation purposes.

History.—16, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3733.

418.07 Issuance of bonds.—The governing body of such municipality or county may, pursuant to law and in conformity with the constitution of this state, provide that the bonds of such municipality or county may be issued in the manner provided by law for the issuance of bonds for other purposes, for the purpose of acquiring lands or buildings for playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational purposes and for the equipment thereof.

History.—17, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3734.

418.08 Petition for referendum.—Whenever a petition signed by at least five per cent of the qualified and registered electors in such municipality or county shall be filed with the governing body of such municipality or county, requesting the governing body of such municipality or county to provide, establish, maintain and conduct a supervised recreation system and to levy an annual tax for the conduct and maintenance thereof of not more than one mill on each dollar of assessed valuation of all taxable property within the corporate limits or boundaries of such municipality or county, the governing body of such municipality or county shall cause the question of the establishment, maintenance and conduct of such supervised recreation system to be submitted to the qualified electors who are freeholders, to be voted upon at the next general or special election of such municipality or county; provided, however, that such question shall not be voted upon at the next general or special election unless such petition shall have been filed at least thirty days prior to the date of such election.

History.—18, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3735; 11, ch. 63-489.

418.09 Resolution or ordinance providing for recreation system.—Upon the adoption of such proposition by a majority of those voting on it at an election, the governing body of such municipality or county shall, by appropriate resolution or ordinance, provide for the establishment, maintenance and conduct of such supervised recreation system as they may deem advisable and practicable to provide and maintain out of the tax money thus voted.

The said governing body may designate, by appropriate resolution or ordinance, the board or commission to be vested with the powers, duties and obligations necessary for the establishment, maintenance and conduct of such recreation system as provided for in this chapter.

History.—19, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3736.

418.10 Tax levy.—The governing body of such municipality or county adopting the provisions of this chapter at an election and until revoked at an election by a majority of the qualified voters who are freeholders, shall thereafter annually levy and collect a tax of not less than the minimum nor more than the maximum amount set out in the said petition for such election, which tax shall be designated as the "playground and recreation tax" and shall be levied and collected in like manner as the general tax of such municipality or county.

History.—110, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3737.

418.11 Payment of expenses and custody of funds.—The cost and expense of the establishment, maintenance and conduct of a supervised recreation system of playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational facilities and activities shall be paid out of taxes or money received for this purpose, and the playground and recreation board or commission, or other authority in which is vested the power to provide, establish, conduct and maintain a supervised recreation system and facilities as aforesaid, shall have exclusive control of all moneys collected or donated to the credit of the playground and recreation fund.

History.—111, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3738.

418.12 Duties and functions of division of recreation and parks.—Among its functions, the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources shall:

(1) Study and appraise the recreation needs of the state and assemble and disseminate information relative to recreation;

(2) Provide consultation assistance to the department of community affairs and to local governing units as to the promotion, organization, and administration of local recreation systems and as to the planning and design of local recreation areas and facilities;

(3) Assist in recruiting, training, and placing recreation personnel;

(4) Sponsor and promote recreation institutes, workshops, seminars, and conferences throughout the state;

(5) Cooperate with state and federal agencies, private organizations, and commercial and industrial interests in the promotion of a state recreation program; and

(6) Coordinate recreation functions and facilities of flood control and water management districts.

History.—125, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 592

RECREATION AND PARKS

- 592.011 Recreation and parks advisory council created.
- 592.02 Park regions.
- 592.06 Duties of division.
- 592.07 Powers of division.
- 592.071 Rules and regulations for certain parks.
- 592.072 Fees for use of state parks.
- 592.073 Dedication of state park lands for public use.
- 592.074 Power of eminent domain; procedure.
- 592.075 Police powers of director and park officers. (*New*)
- 592.08 Division to take over certain functions.
- 592.09 Department of transportation to assist division.
- 592.11 State park trust fund created.
- 592.12 Policy of division.
- 592.121 Cooperation of division with counties, etc.
- 592.13 Exemption from chapter.
- 592.17 John Pennekamp coral reef state park; taking or damaging of coral prohibited.

592.011 Recreation and parks advisory council created.—There is created the recreation and parks advisory council within the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources.

(1) Prior to September 1, 1971, the governor with the approval of three (3) members of the cabinet shall appoint one (1) member of the advisory council from each of the five (5) park regions defined in §592.02, subject to confirmation by the senate. The director of the division shall serve as secretary, without vote, to the advisory council. Members' terms shall be concurrent with that of the governor. The members shall be selected from persons who are interested and competent in the fields of history, recreation, architecture or landscape gardening.

(2) It shall be the duty of the advisory council to advise the division on any matter relating to the development and use of parks, memorials or recreational facilities of the state. The advisory council may also recommend policies to the division pertaining to state parks generally and to the restoration, reconstruction, conservation and general administration of historic and archeologic sites, buildings and properties.

(3) Members shall serve without compensation provided they shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

History.—§1, 4, ch. 71-319.

592.02 Park regions.—For the purpose of administering chapter 592 regulating the public parks, monuments and memorials of this state, the state is divided into five park regions which are defined as:

(1) **FIRST REGION.**—The counties of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Washington, Holmes, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Wakulla, Leon and Jefferson shall constitute the first park region.

(2) **SECOND REGION.**—The counties of Madison, Taylor, Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Levy, Gilchrist, Columbia, Baker, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Marion, Putnam, Clay, Duval, Nassau and St. Johns shall constitute the second park region.

(3) **THIRD REGION.**—The counties of Citrus, Sumter, Lake, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, Pinellas, Polk, Manatee, Hardee, High-

lands, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, and Glades shall constitute the third park region.

(4) **FOURTH REGION.**—The counties of Flagler, Volusia, Seminole, Orange, Osceola, Brevard, Indian River, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, and Martin shall constitute the fourth park region.

(5) **FIFTH REGION.**—The counties of Lee, Hendry, Palm Beach, Collier, Broward, Dade and Monroe shall constitute the fifth park region.

History.—§2, ch. 25353, 1949; §123, 35, ch. 69-108.

592.06 Duties of division.—It shall be the duty of the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources to supervise, administer, regulate and control:

(1) The operation of all public parks, including all monuments, memorials, sites of historic interest and value, sites of archeological interest and value owned, or which may be acquired, by the state, or to the operation, development, preservation and maintenance of which the state may have made or may make contribution or appropriation of public funds.

592.07 Powers of division.—

* (1) The division of recreation and parks shall have power to acquire, in the name of the state, any property real or personal, by purchase, grant, devise, condemnation, donation, or otherwise, in which in its judgment may be necessary or proper toward the administration of the purposes of this chapter, provided, however, that no property of any nature may be acquired by purchase, lease, grant, donation, devise, or otherwise, under conditions which shall pledge the credit of, or obligate in any manner whatsoever the state to pay any sum of money; provided, that the power of condemnation as herein granted is limited to the acquisition of property or property rights which may be required for park purposes and which are contiguous to areas under the jurisdiction of the board of parks and historic memorials on July 1, 1949. Express legislative approval is required for the acquisition by condemnation of any new area or memorial which the division may desire for the purposes set forth in this chapter, except that the division may maintain and insure with the Florida fire insurance trust fund buildings on property owned by the state or any of its agencies.

(2) The division shall make and publish such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary or proper for the management and use of the parks, monuments and memorials under its jurisdiction, and the violation of any of the rules and regulations authorized by this section shall be a misdemeanor and punishable accordingly.

(3) The division may grant privileges, leases, concessions and permits for the use of land for the accommodation of visitors in the various parks, monuments and memorials, provided no natural curiosities or objects of interest shall be granted, leased or rented on such terms as shall deny or interfere with free access to them by the public; provided, further, such grants, leases and permits may be made and given without advertisement or securing competitive bids; and provided further that no such grant, lease or permit shall be assigned or transferred by any grantee without consent of the division.

(4) The division is authorized to grant easements for rights of way over, across and upon lands of the state for the maintenance of poles and lines for the transmission and distribution of electrical power and for telephone and telegraphic purposes, under such conditions and with such limitations as the division may impose.

(5) (a) The division is authorized and empowered to select and designate sites of historic interest and value of state-wide significance and to erect and maintain appropriate signs or markers indicating said sites upon public property as well as upon private property where permission is obtained.

(b) The department of transportation, the governing body of each county and municipality is authorized to permit the division of recreation and parks to erect and maintain said historic signs or markers within the right-of-way of any state highway, county road or municipal street or any other property under their jurisdiction and control, under such conditions and limitations as may be appropriate. The division is hereby vested with the exclusive authority and power to erect and maintain said historic signs or markers within the right-of-way of any state highway.

(c) The division is authorized to receive gifts and donations from any source to carry out the purpose of this section.

History.—17, ch. 25353, 1949; 17, ch. 29615, 1955; 11, ch. 59-392; 11, ch. 69-106; 11, ch. 70-302; 11, ch. 70-439.

**Note.*—Subsection (1) as amended by ch. 70-302 effective October 1, 1970.

592.071 Rules and regulations for certain parks.—The division of recreation and parks may adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the protection, utilization, development, occupancy, and use of said parks, and consistent with existing laws and with the purpose, or purposes, for which said areas were acquired, designated, and dedicated, and when such rules and regulations shall have been adopted they shall have the force and effect of law.

History.—15, ch. 16030, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10e); 11, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former 1589.22.

592.072 Fees for use of state parks.—

(1) The division of recreation and parks shall have the power to charge reasonable fees, rentals or charges for the use or operation of facilities and concessions in state parks, and all such fees, rentals and charges so collected shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of "state park trust fund," which is hereby created, the continuing balance of which fund is hereby appropriated to be expended by said division for the administration, improvement and maintenance of state parks and for the acquisition and development of lands hereafter acquired for state park purposes. The appropriation of said fund shall be continuing, and shall not revert to the general revenue fund at the end of any fiscal year or at any other time but shall, until expended, be continually available to said division for the uses and purposes set forth.

(2) Any moneys received in trust by the division by gift, devise, appropriation or otherwise shall, subject to the terms of such trust, be deposited with the state treasurer in a fund to be known as the "state park trust fund," and shall be subject to withdrawal upon application of said division for expenditure or investment in accordance with the terms of said trust. Unless prohibited by the terms of the trust by which said moneys are derived, all of such moneys may be invested as provided by law.

History.—11, 2, ch. 29417, 1941; 12, ch. 61-119; 19, ch. 67-354; 11, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former 1589.25
cf. 15518.07, 518.15, 654.05, 659.20 Authorized investments for trust companies

592.073 Dedication of state park lands for public use.—The division of recreation and parks is authorized and empowered, from time to time, by resolution, to dedicate and reserve for the use of the public all or any part of the lands acquired by the said division for park purposes; provided, however, that said dedication and reservation shall be subject to such rules and regulations, as to reasonable use by the public, as may be adopted by the division.

History.—128, ch. 29615, 1955; 11, ch. 69-106.
cf. 1589.26 Dedication of state park lands for public use—division of forestry.

592.074 Power of eminent domain; procedure.—Whenever the division of recreation and parks shall find it necessary to acquire private property for state parks, or rights-of-way for state parks, or for exercising any of the powers and duties authorized and prescribed by law to be exercised and performed by the division, the said division is hereby empowered and authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain and to proceed to condemn said property in the same manner as provided by law for the condemnation of private property by counties.

History.—128, ch. 29615, 1955; 11, ch. 69-106.
cf. Chs. 73, 74, 127 Eminent domain.
1589.27 Power of eminent domain; procedure—division of forestry.

***592.075 Police powers of director and park officers.**—

(1) The governor and cabinet as the head

of the department of natural resources are authorized to designate the director of the division of recreation and parks. The director and such number of park officers as may be deemed necessary at each park site shall be constituted police officers having the following powers:

(a) To make arrest without warrant for the violation of any state law committed in their presence in accordance with the laws of this state only when such violations occur upon lands under jurisdiction of the division;

(b) To bear arms while in the performance of their official duties;

(c) To have the powers of search and seizure; as set forth in §901.21.

(2) The park officers so designated as officers having the power to arrest shall:

(a) Meet the requirements of the police standards council; and

(b) Be assigned to one regular duty station only and perform such services in addition to their other regular duties as park officers.

(3) The division of recreation and parks is not authorized by this section to establish a special law enforcement unit or division within that agency, and the park officers designated as having arrest powers shall not be employed as a patrol to move from one state park to another.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to resist arrest or otherwise interfere with the director or park officers in the performance of their lawful duties.

History.—11, ch. 70-106.

*Note.—Effective October 1, 1970.

592.08 Division to take over certain functions.—The division of recreation and parks is vested with all rights, powers, duties, privileges and authority relating to park matters heretofore vested in and exercised by the Florida board of forestry and parks and is charged with the responsibility of carrying out, performing and discharging all duties and liabilities, contractual and otherwise heretofore imposed upon or incurred by the Florida board of forestry and parks in connection with or appertaining to the management, control, improvement, operation and administration of state parks. All park property, real, personal and mixed now owned by, or held under management, direction and control, of Florida board of forestry is transferred to and vested in division.

History.—18, ch. 253-3, 1949; §125, 35, ch. 69-106.

592.09 Department of transportation to assist division.—The division of road operations of the department of transportation is authorized and directed to construct, reconstruct, maintain and improve, in cooperation with and under the direction of the division of recreation and parks, roads, and trails, including necessary bridges, within and adjacent to state parks, monuments and memorials which roads and trails when constructed, reconstructed and improved shall become a part of the state sys-

tem of highways, provided the division of recreation and parks is vested with and shall exercise jurisdiction over the use of all such roads and trails lying within state parks, monuments and memorials and shall make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations regarding their use for travel.

History.—19, ch. 25353, 1949; §123, 25, 35, ch. 69-106

592.11 State park trust fund created.—There is created a "state park trust fund" to which shall be credited all money deposited in the state treasury by appropriations, or from any other source, whether in trust, by gift, devise, fees, rentals and charges, together with any unexpended balance of any appropriation heretofore made for the expenditure of public funds toward the support, maintenance and preservation of any monument, memorial or historic site which under this chapter comes under the jurisdiction of the division of recreation and parks, to be expended by the division for the administration, improvement and maintenance of state parks and historic memorials by this chapter placed under the jurisdiction of the division and for the acquisition and development of lands hereafter acquired for state park purposes.

History.—111, ch. 25353, 1949; §2, ch. 61-110; §125, 35, ch. 69-106

592.12 Policy of division.—It shall be the policy of the division of recreation and parks: To promote the state park system for the use, enjoyment and benefit of the people of Florida and visitors; to acquire typical portions of the original domain of the state which will be accessible to all of the people, and of such character as to emblemize the state's natural values; conserve these natural values for all time; administer the development, use and maintenance of these lands and render such public service in so doing, in such a manner as to enable the people of Florida and visitors to enjoy these values without depleting them; to contribute materially to the development of a strong mental, moral and physical fibre in the people; to provide for perpetual preservation of historic sites and memorials of statewide significance and interpretation of their history to the people; to contribute to the tourist appeal of Florida.

History.—112, ch. 25353, 1949; §125, 35, ch. 69-106.

592.121 Cooperation of division with counties, etc.—The division of recreation and parks may cooperate with counties in county and state park work, and in this connection county commissioners may acquire, by gift, devise, or purchase from general funds, from individuals, corporations, the United States government or any of its departments or agencies, any lands, which are suitable for public parks or for the preservation of natural beauty or places of historic association, and operate the same as public parks. Said county commissioners may also convey any such lands so acquired to the board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund or the

division, provided such lands are acceptable by said board of trustees or division.

History.—114-6, ch. 17025, 1925, COL 1926 Supp. 1749(41)-(61); 12, ch. 61-110; 1125, 27, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former 1589-24.

592.13 Exemption from chapter.—This chapter shall not apply to the Stephen Foster memorial commission created by §265.13, nor to its powers and duties as prescribed by §§265.14 and 265.15, nor to any appropriations existing or that may be made for the Stephen Foster memorial.

History.—112a, ch. 25353, 1949; 110, ch. 26484, 1951.

592.17 John Pennekamp coral reef state park; taking or damaging of coral prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to bring into or transport through any part of the state, including its waters, any

coral or other material taken from the subsoil or sea bed of any portion of the John Pennekamp coral reef state park adjacent to or in the vicinity of the state which has been taken in violation of any law or regulation of the federal government.

(2) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to destroy, damage, remove, deface, or take away any coral, rock or other formation or any part thereof, of any portion of the John Pennekamp coral reef state park adjacent to or in the vicinity of the state in which such action is in violation of any law or regulation of the federal government.

(3) Violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in §§775.082 or 775.083.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 61-454; §620, ch. 71-136. Amended by §620, ch. 71-136.

ADDENDUM 3

**An In-depth Definition
of the
Nature of Outdoor Recreation**

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An In-depth Definition of the Nature of Outdoor Recreation

Outdoor recreation, broadly defined, is any leisure time activity conducted outdoors. Within the vast range of such a definition lies an almost unlimited number of possible activities. What one person might consider a completely legitimate form of outdoor recreation might hardly be regarded as such by another person. Obviously it is impractical – if not absolutely impossible – to plan and carry out a program for public outdoor recreation when dealing with such a broad and amorphous concept of the subject. A more practical, and therefore more limited, working definition of outdoor recreation must be derived.

Public responsibility for outdoor recreation stems essentially from two sources: social welfare and natural resources management. As a matter of social welfare, outdoor recreation is provided by government as just one wholesome means of occupying the leisure time of its citizens. There are no very rigid criteria which must be followed in determining which types of outdoor recreation will be offered – except that they must appeal to the potential users and must otherwise be socially acceptable. The responsibility for providing outdoor

recreation for this purpose is primarily local, and it is met through a wide variety of programs for organized athletics, games and other activities. The benefits from such socially-oriented outdoor recreation programs are unquestionable, and there is hardly a city or a county in the country today that does not have a program of some sort underway.

The other basic justification for public outdoor recreation programming involves natural resources management. Management of natural resources has become increasingly a matter of public concern because of its vital impact on national security and well-being. Outdoor recreation of the types that can be provided only by natural resources has properly become another major consideration in the allocation of the limited natural resources base – along with other such important uses as agriculture, forestry, watershed protection, mining and industry, and urban development. Once a prime natural outdoor recreation area is lost to other land uses, it usually cannot be reclaimed except with great difficulty, and often not at all. It is a proper function of government to insure the protection and preservation of adequate outdoor recrea-

tion resources, and because of the magnitude of this task it must generally be accomplished at the state and federal levels.

Although all forms of outdoor recreation are not embraced by the two areas of public responsibility described above, still the scope is too broad to be efficiently handled as a single outdoor recreation program. It is almost inconceivable that the same task organization that attempts to preserve the Florida Everglades as a unique and nationally-significant wilderness area could concern itself effectively with the shuffleboard courts and neighborhood tot-lots of a central Florida community. If the formidable job of meeting the total public outdoor recreation need is ever to be accomplished, this need must be clearly identified, divided into manageable parts, and appropriate areas of responsibility assigned.

Probably the most convenient and serviceable basis for subdividing the vast field of outdoor recreation is through the use of the "user-oriented" and "resource-based" distinction. User-oriented types of outdoor recreation are those which can be provided almost anywhere for the convenience of the user. As such, the only reason for their being provided through a public program is to give the people something wholesome to do in their leisure time — purely and simply a social consideration. The user-oriented category is much the broader of the two being discussed, and covers such outdoor recreation activities as golf, tennis, baseball, archery, skeet and trap shooting and playground activities. By a loose definition, it may also include such less strenuous pastimes as listening to a band concert in the park, watching spectator sports or strolling through a zoo.

There is no question that such outdoor recreation opportunities are needed in vast supply, at the immediate convenience of the people. The need exists primarily in the urban areas, and increases in ascending proportion to the degree of urbanization. As with transportation, sanitation, fire protection and other similar needs, user-oriented outdoor recreation is largely the responsibility of the local governments — but more and more the problems of the cities are becoming the problems of all.

Resource-based outdoor recreation differs drastically from user-oriented in that it cannot be provided just anywhere, but rather is dependent on some particular element or combination of elements in the natural environment. It also involves both active and passive types of activities, but is generally less formalized and less program-oriented. Resource-based outdoor recreation consists of such activities as hunting and fishing, camping, boating and water skiing, surfing, and nature study — all of which require some natural condition that cannot easily be duplicated by man. Visiting historical and archaeological sites is also included because such sites, while not strictly natural resources, suffer the same limitations of being fixed in both quantity and location.

Some outdoor recreation activities of course can be considered either user-oriented or resource-based, depending on where the opportunity is made available. A good example is swimming, which is a resource-based activity if done in a spring, lake or ocean, but is user-oriented if done in an artificial swimming pool. Other such ambiguous activities are picnicking, cycling, horseback riding and scenic appreciation. To the extent that these and other activities utilize an

essentially natural outdoor setting, they may properly be regarded as resource-based.

An important distinction to make between user-oriented and resource-based outdoor recreation is that the former can always be provided, assuming the availability of space and funds for development, while the latter can be provided only to the extent that the supporting resources are available. Thus, while intensifying social pressures dictate a high priority for creating user-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities close to urban centers, the rapid depletion of suitable resources gives a sense of urgency to the resource-based outdoor recreation program. Because they satisfy essentially different human needs, it is difficult to compare these two types of outdoor recreation in terms of importance or urgency. The most feasible way to resolve this problem is to have a different level of government assume primary responsibility for each type of outdoor recreation.

It has already been noted that user-oriented outdoor recreation is largely a local government responsibility. Conveniently, resource-based outdoor recreation lends itself better to the capabilities of the state and federal governments. The broad natural resource implications, the extensive land requirements, the relative remoteness from urban centers, and the usually greater costs are all factors which favor programs at the higher levels of government. The direct resource-based outdoor recreation programs of the federal government are determined by the national or multi-state interests involved, but the fact remains that the ultimate outdoor recreation opportunities thus made available to the public are practically the same as those provided by state-level programs. It may then be logically concluded that resource-based outdoor recreation is largely the province of the state and federal governments, and that it is impossible to separate their respective programs in considering the public needs in this area.

ADDENDUM 4

Acknowledgments

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Acknowledgements

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Division of Cultural Affairs

Department of Air and Water Pollution Control

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District

Southwest Florida Water Management District

Federal Agencies

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

National Park Service

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Forest Service

Soil Conservation Service

Corps of Engineers

Department of Defense

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Bureau of Public Roads

Florida Planning Agencies

Brevard County Planning Department
Boca Raton Planning and Zoning Department

Broward County Area Planning Board
Charlotte County Planning and Zoning Department

Metro-Dade County Planning Department

East Central Florida Regional Planning Council

City of Fort Lauderdale Planning and Zoning Board

City of Gainesville Department of Community Development

City of Hollywood Planning and Zoning Department

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Orange County Planning Department

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Osceola County Planning Commission

Palm Beach County Area Planning Department

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South Florida Everglades Area Planning Council

Organizations

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Other Governmental Bodies

Jacksonville Port Authority

Dade County Port Authority

Orlando Jet Port

Hillsborough County Aviation Authority

Pensacola Airport

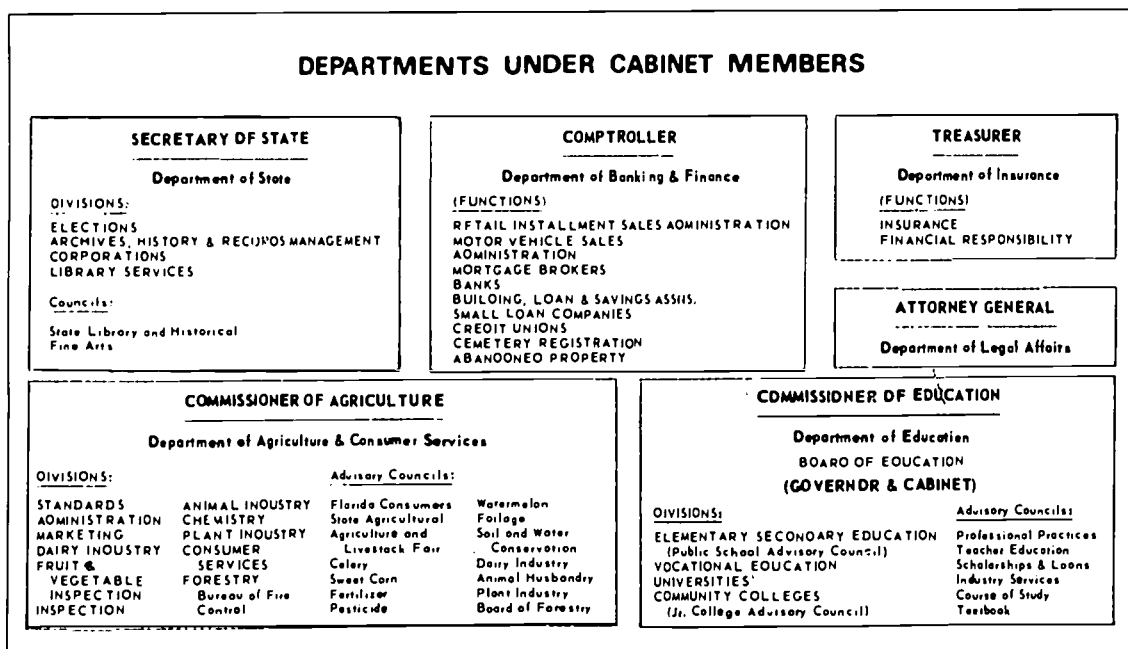
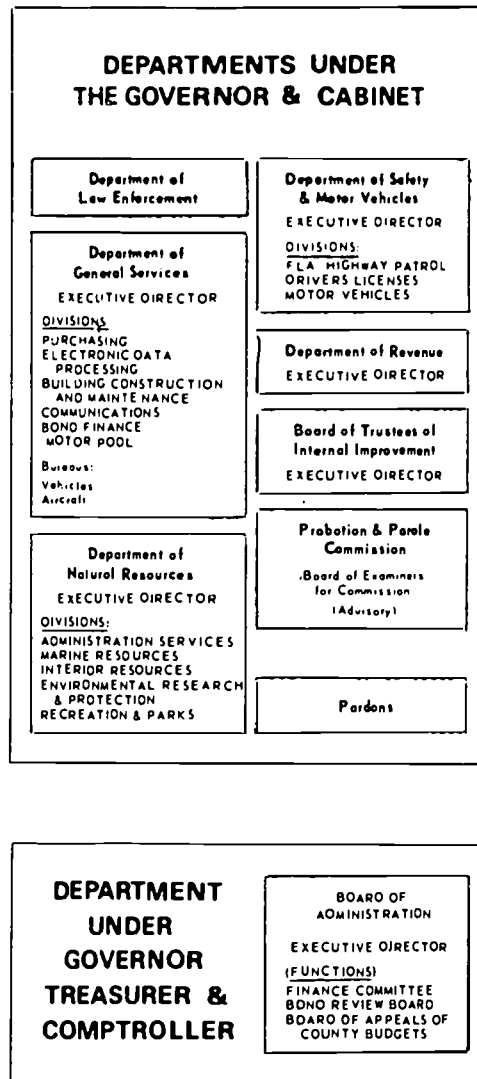
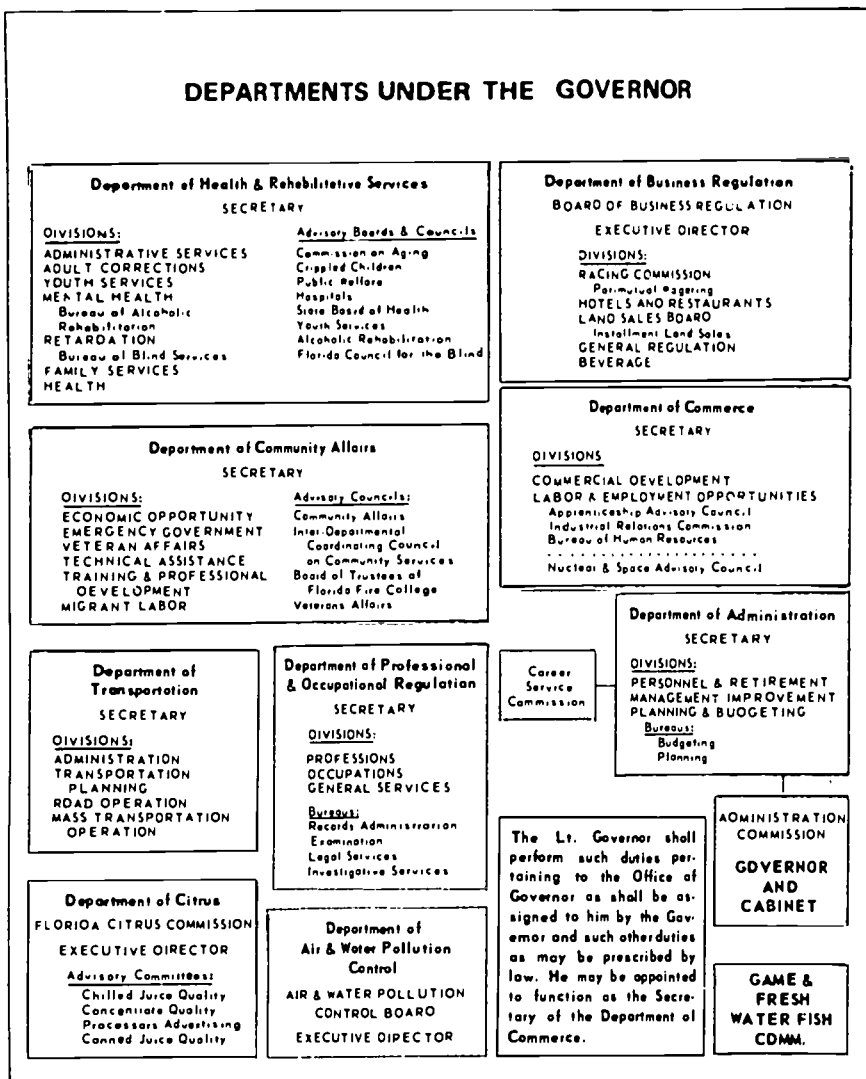
Palm Beach International Airport

Most photographs courtesy of the Florida Department of Commerce.

ADDENDUM 5

Florida's Executive Branch
and
Government Reorganization

FLORIDA'S EXECUTIVE BRANCH UNDER GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION



SOURCE:
SECRETARY OF SENATE

