

Appendices

Appendices:

Appendix I. PLAN PROCESS, INCLUDING PUBLIC INPUT OPPORTUNITIES	pg. A-1
Appendix II. FOCUS GROUP OUTCOMES	
Focus Group #1: “Connecting People with Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Focus Group”	pg. A-3
“Community Conservation, Recreation, and Quality of Life Focus Group”	pg. A-8
“Preserving, Developing, and Enhancing Recreational Connections Across Large Landscapes Focus Group”	pg. A-13
Appendix III. Comments	
Registered Maine Guides	pg. A-23
Outdoor Recreation Providers	pg. A-26
Listening Sessions	pg. A-29
Other Comments	pg. A-31
Appendix IV. Maine and the Maine Market Region Report Executive Summary	pg. A-32

APPENDIX I: PLAN PROCESS, INCLUDING PUBLIC INPUT OPPORTUNITIES

Initial Background Research & Planning

The initial phases of plan creation involved staff review of the 2003-2008 Maine SCORP, review of state and national trends and issues identified in various reports and research, and a review of the issues affecting outdoor recreation and conservation in Maine. This initial process informed the overall thrust of research and discussions brought to the SCORP Advisory Committee for input.

Contracted Research

The Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands contracted with the USDA Forest Service to receive the *Maine and the Maine Market Region* report, which was based upon Maine and New England data pulled from the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE). NSRE is a national random-digit telephone survey examining participation in outdoor recreation activities. This data, collected between 2002 and 2009, serves as a major element of Chapter III: Outdoor Recreation Demand in Maine. An executive summary for the *Maine and the Maine Market Region* report is provided in Appendix IV.

Focus Groups

Following Advisory Committee input, research continued as a series of focus groups were coordinated. Separate focus groups were arranged to discuss a) recreation issues and opportunities associated with demographic trends (notably youth and seniors), b) conservation and recreation connections (including connections to quality of place) in more developed regions of Maine, and c) landscape scale recreation needs and challenges in Maine's largely undeveloped rural regions. The participants, processes, and outcomes for each of these three focus groups are shared in Appendix B.

Web Postings

Early in 2009, the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands (BPL) established two websites to share information and updates on the SCORP process. One site (<http://www.maine.gov/doc/parks/programs/SCORP/index.html>) was housed on BPL's standard website, while the other was established as a blog site (<http://maineparksandlands.wordpress.com/>).

Group Outreach

One source of input came as a result of efforts to reach out to various groups or associations who were identified as strong potential sources of knowledge and feedback. Registered Maine Guides were reached out to through three organizations (the Maine Professional Guides Association, the Maine Wilderness Guides Organization, and the Maine Association of Sea Kayak Guides and Instructors). Outdoor recreation managers/providers were sought out via a number of channels, including the Maine Land Trust Network, the Maine Recreation and Parks Association, the Maine Association of Conservation Commissions, contact with federal recreation managers, and internal BPL land and park managers.

Listening Sessions

Public listening sessions were announced, promoted, and held in three locations in September of 2009. Sessions were held in Presque Isle, Brewer, and Scarborough. At each session, participants were given an overview of SCORP and the process of establishing priorities for the draft plan. Participants were encouraged to react to the draft priorities as well as to comment/elaborate on outdoor recreation issues they see as most important for Maine.

Advisory Committee

A SCORP Advisory Committee was established in the early phases of the SCORP process. The Committee served to advise on the overall direction of the process, general plan content, and implementation strategies/priorities. Committee members include: Will Harris (Chairperson) -Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands; John J. Daigle -UMaine Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Program; Elizabeth Hertz -Maine State Planning Office; Cindy Hazelton-Maine Recreation and Park Association; Regis Tremblay- Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife; Dan Stewart -Maine Department of Transportation; George Lapointe -Maine Department of Marine Resources; Phil Savignano -Maine Office of Tourism; Mick Rogers - Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands

Report Drafting

Report drafting took place over the summer and early fall of 2009. Initial drafts of sections were posted online for review. Research and analysis, especially in the areas of supply and demand, occurred concurrent with drafting.

Draft Review

[HAS NOT YET OCCURRED] A draft final plan was posted online and all previous participants in the SCORP process, including all who provided comments and/or requested notification of a full draft, were made aware of its availability.

Submittal to National Park Service

At the time the full draft plan was made available to the public, a full draft version of the plan was sent to the National Park Service for initial review. Later, the final plan, including any revisions made as a result of the final review process, is to be submitted to the National Park Service for approval.

APPENDIX II: FOCUS GROUP OUTCOMES

As part of the 2009-2014 Maine State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan process, three focus groups were held in the spring and early summer of 2009. Each group had a different focus as well as different participants. The participants, general process, and outcomes are listed in the following pages.

Focus Group #1: “Connecting People with Outdoor Recreation Opportunities”
State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)
Augusta City Hall, 3/26/09 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Participants:

Rex Turner –Maine Bureau of Parks & Lands, Outdoor Recreation Planner

David Green [Facilitator] – WardGreen Group. Also: Maine Guide, Scoutmaster

Dick Thomas – Chewonki - Chief of Staff & Alumni Relations, former director
 MaineYouth Camp Association

Michael Marion –Acadia National Park, Park Ranger/Trainer (Education District)

Leif Dahlin –City of Augusta, Director of Community Services

Lenard Kaye –University of Maine Center on Aging (Director), Professor in School of
 Social Work

Noelle Merrill – Eastern Maine Agency on Aging, Executive Director

Mick Rogers – Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands, Grants and Community Recreation

Carol Leone – Teens to Trails (Founder)

Vicki Foster – Spectrum Generations, Healthy Aging Coordinator

Overview of SCORP process: led by Rex Turner

SCORP – Purpose is to look at outdoor recreation supply, demand, trends, and opportunities for your state and to craft a plan to address recreation needs.

- Public input required
- Final plan needs to be done by the end of the calendar year
- This is the beginning of the public part of the process; there will be more public input over the summer
- Why youth and seniors? Maine is a very gray state, currently 10th oldest; by 2030, recent census figures show that only Florida will be “older” than us, and not by much.
- New Take-It-Outside events in past year: First time campers program, Mount Blue State Park (500 people sledding, skating, etc.), Lake St. George St. Park (80+ kids in a snowstorm)
- There is a fear that many kids are not engaged in the outdoors. Results of a generation less connected to nature are troublesome (one analysis of 2,000 people: there is a link between experiences with the outdoors at age 11 or under and adult environmental decisions).
- Based on Outdoor Industry Foundation research, as a whole, the population is recreating more than the previous year or two, but youth participation did not increase, and girls were even less active outdoors than boys over the same period.

Exercise 1— Youth: brainstorming session led by David Green

How can we get more kids to make being in the outdoors an essential part of their life?

Procedure:

- Paired interviews
- Group reporting
- Suggested best practices

Results: “Best Practices” for getting youth involved in the outdoors

Highest ranked practices (in rank order):

- Outdoor engagement needs to be locally accessible: thoughtful planning is necessary (green growth, smart growth). Plus, accessible trails / facilities / natural areas are needed.
- Consistent positive messages about the outdoors are needed; Reduce negative messaging around dangers: more communication of benefits
- Important to connect kids with the outdoors in an unstructured way.
- Combine technology with outdoors (geocaching example); attracts youth

Next highest ranked practices (all similarly ranked):

- Parents need to get kids involved
- In schools there are different “tracks”; the “college” track and the “outdoor” track ... combine technical / physical / intellectual
- Get kids to summer camps
- Don’t just target children: target the “informal support network”—family, friends and neighbors
- Parents need to be role models to model behavior

Other suggested practices/issues:

- Separate activities for girls
- Different approaches work for different ages
- Need to feel safe
- Balance structured with unstructured activities (planning can enable safe, unstructured play in the outdoors).

Recommendations to make these things happen in the community:

- Schools: promote structured and unstructured time outdoors
- High school outing clubs can serve as a vehicle to connect kids with the outdoors
- Locally accessible trails/facilities/natural areas are vital for youth participation in the outdoors.

Exercise 2 — Older demographic groups: brainstorming session led by David Green

Gallery writing (response) exploring the following questions:

1) *What facilities are going to best serve older residents and tourists?*

Highest ranked practices (in rank order):

- Degree of difficulty mixed and identified (top-ranked response)
- “Wayfinding” signage
- Parking easy to maneuver
- Inexpensive or free
- Bathrooms clean

Other suggested practices/issues:

- Low Impact
- Large lettering
- Easily accessible/safe
- Easy access/knowledge of the “Maine Recreational Icons”
- Well-lighted
- Seniors would like to be able to use the local schools for activities like walking
- Not congested

2) *What programs are going to best serve older residents and tourists?*

Highest ranked programs/activity traits (in rank order):

- Social interaction (top-ranked response)
- mix of physical and sedentary
- Fitness
- New knowledge

Other suggested programs/activity traits:

- Give them a “rush”/high (some risk)
- Programs available thru area agencies on aging and senior centers, senior housing, senior colleges
- Tourists: programs attached to resorts/hotels
- During daytime (in daylight)
- Intergenerational
- Fun activities
- Hunting
- Educational (i.e. elderhostel)
- Provide transportation during winter months

3) *What activities will aging baby boomers most want to engage in?*

Highest ranked programs/activity traits (in rank order):

- walking trails (top-ranked response)
- can do on their own—still independent
- “Water sports”

Other suggested programs/activity traits

- access to the coast/ocean
- Hunting
- Camping
- Less rigorous (kayaking vs. whitewater rafting)
- find some solitude
- more competitive opportunities like marathons, canoe races, triathlons
- Birdwatching
- Snowmobiling
- Nordic Skiing
- History
- Travel
- Walking/running the dog

- Sailing
- Fishing
- Bicycling
- Stargazing
- Genealogy/cemeteries
- Nature podcasts

4) *Are there demographic groups besides youth and elders that demand focus? If so...who are they? How can we best provide for their recreational needs?*

Highest ranked responses (in rank order)

- Teens are a separate group from younger children and require separate focus—important to provide safe unstructured outdoor opportunities that they can do with friends (peers; high school outing clubs) (tied for top-ranked response)
- Parents (often financially responsible for kids and elders) shouldn't be overlooked. (tied for top-ranked response)
- Extreme activities for those in late teens-30ish
- Working adults (middle ages)—work with employers to publicize outdoor opportunities
- Disabled persons

5) *What are the strategies for attracting/retaining young professionals with recreational opportunities?*

Highest ranked responses (in rank order)

- Build in opportunities for socializing and networking
- Exciting" ... fast paces, energetic, fun, an element of technology
- Easy access—close-by
- Engage them in program design/decision-making
- Empower them – knock down barriers, build bridges

Other suggested strategies:

- Bike paths, running paths throughout Maine
- Continuing Education/College (college credit/certification courses)
- Professional association

Conclusion: Discussion and selection of previously discussed items to flag for potential focus in SCORP plan:

Guiding question: *What can the state of Maine do to effectively plan/provide outdoor recreation opportunities that appeal to different generations and that facilitate lifelong outdoor recreation?*

The following concepts were identified, based on the previous exercises and discussions:

- Funds for **grass root local/home grown projects** (based on significant trends).
- **Green policies**... promote recreational planning based on smart/green concepts.
- Remove **policy barriers**
- **Universal Design**... People of all capacities can make use of program (disabilities, age, etc.)

- Integrate recreation planning and recreation offerings/awareness through **community entities** such as schools, workplaces, community centers, senior centers, etc. Consider coordination with:
 - Workplace wellness policies and programs
 - outdoor experiences through schools
 - environmental education programming
- Focus on **effective communications** to promote awareness for existing recreation opportunities and their associated benefits to users. Additionally, consider ways to help people get started in recreational activities.
- New **trail building**
 - Help communities build and connect trails
 - Accessible bathrooms
 - Continue Land for Maine’s Future program
 - Continue to seek conservation easements on private land
 - Incentives for developers to build trails
- **“Community Stewardship”** – using stewardship activities such as community clean-up days or days of service to connect people with their community resources.

**2009 – 2014 Maine State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
Community Conservation, Recreation, and Quality of Place Focus Group
April 17, 2009 Sebago Lake State Park – Casco, Maine**

Participants

David Green	[Facilitator] – WardGreen Group
Rex Turner	– Maine Bureau of Parks & Lands, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Kathy Eickenberg	- Maine Bureau of Parks & Lands, Chief of Planning
Mick Rodgers	– Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands, Grants and Community Recreation
Steve Brooke	– Land for Maine’s Future Program, Maine State Planning Office
Allison Vogt	- Executive Director, Bicycle Coalition of Maine
Dave Mention	- Trail Director, Maine Island Trail Association
Dr. John J. Daigle	- Program Leader, Parks Recreation & Tourism. University of Maine
Tony Barrett	– East Coast Greenway
Tin Smith	– Stewardship Program Coordinator, Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve
Robert Shafto	– Executive Director, Maine Association of Conservation Commissions
Wolfe Tone	– The Trust for Public Land
Brian Alexander	– President, Central Maine Chapter of the New England Mountain Bike Association
Natalie Springuel	- Marine Extension Associate, Maine Sea Grant, College of the Atlantic

Process:

- Rex Turner from Maine Parks and Lands overviewed the purpose and requirements of a state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
- Each group member then introduced themselves and shared their connections to Maine’s outdoors. Numerous participants shared their concern for a diminishment of quality of place due to rapid development. Another popular sentiment in introductions was an interest in more connectivity between conserved lands as well as between conserved lands and the built environment.
- Next, participants were broken into groups. Each group was tasked with listing best practices to encourage and promote projects supporting outdoor recreation specifically and protection of quality of place in general (environmental quality, open space, etc). Each group shared with the larger group as a whole.
- Participants then worked in their groups to explore specific actions or initiatives associated with (or stemming out of) their BMP listings. They tried to attribute general cost and impact estimates to each item. Again, groups reported out to the whole.
- The tail end of the meeting involved a group discussion of implementation issues and barriers and an assessment of the meeting (for future improvements).

A variety of topics, issues, opportunities, and challenges were identified during the focus group. The summary below takes items discussed during the focus group and groups them into associated clusters.

Community level initiatives and successful collaborations

A cluster of participant comments collected during the focus group centered on community-level initiatives, collaborations, and best practices for fostering processes that develop community vision and planning capacity. The comments included:

- Projects with multiple organizations involved and a central catalyst organizing efforts were mentioned as ideal. It was also noted that partnering with large, established organizations, such as national or New England-wide associations can provide benefits (insurance, resources, education, etc.).
- Support was voiced for integrating established visions/resources with local communities. Examples cited include the:
 - Maine Island Trail
 - Maine Birding Trail
 - East Coast Greenway
 - Appalachian Trail and International Appalachian Trail
 - Northern Forest Canoe Trail
 - ITS snowmobile trail system
- Ongoing stewardship needs to be considered, including fostering volunteerism from support groups.
- More regional collaborations, in which trails and recreation areas are mapped and publicized, would be beneficial. An associated comment is that more recreation and conservation collaborations/partnerships between cities or towns are needed.
- “Case Studies” on implementing local outdoor recreation initiatives would be of assistance to communities starting out a project. Studies could:
 - share steps for implementing a local trail system
 - be easily found and user-friendly (on web)
 - use social networking tools (e.g. Facebook) and other information sharing technologies to reach groups who are engaged in local initiatives
 - target municipalities / agencies / and Non-Governmental Organizations
 - Developing community vision and community carrying capacity would be beneficial. Projects would evaluate Social and cultural elements as well as tourism implications. The Trust for Public Land’s

Penobscot Valley Community Greenprint project was mentioned as an exemplar.

- It was suggested that efforts be made to balance advocacy and resources between motorized and non-motorized projects, and to build collaboration / alliances between motorized and non-motorized groups. Additionally, opportunities to link land and water resources should be explored.
- Collaborations / alliances with economic and business interests were also suggested as a best practice for outdoor recreation projects.
- Integrating hospitality and state recreation resources, as has been done with the Northern Forest Canoe Trail's "guide finder" website feature, was promoted.
- Landowner relations and liability laws should continually be considered and improved (even though Maine is a leader in landowner liability protections).
- A better understanding of economic impacts from outdoor recreation might drive up support for recreation projects. Furthermore, projects need to understand and account for the costs of implementation (volunteerism, stewardship etc.). Lastly, the role recreation on private lands plays in regional economic impact should be examined.

Access

Access is a continual concern voiced in focus groups and listening sessions. The following thoughts were shared by participants in the second ME SCORP focus group:

- Access is a big issue to address in numerous settings for various activities.
- Access for and support of hunting, in the context of community/local natural areas, needs to be considered.
- Planners and managers should strive to provide year-round uses of facilities and year-round access to outdoor areas. It was noted that funding is needed for additional plowed access in winter (parking and perhaps even some paved trails such as rail trails).
- There is a need to create more parking and to develop/enhance more trailheads.

Management and Development Considerations

A number of comments can be grouped into the loose category of "management and development considerations" for outdoor recreation. Comments include:

- Successful recreation development projects fully balance recreation opportunities with landowner objectives, mandates, and constraints.
- Leave No Trace messaging has made a big difference (notably on coastal Maine islands) and is a valuable tool.
- The often complex mosaic of varying landowners, fee-ownership, and easements can be a stumbling block for recreation management projects.
- Appropriate, quality signage was mentioned as a need by more than one group.

- “Better stewarding what we already have” was mentioned as a goal, including the fact that, for many areas, higher staffing levels are needed.
- Providing adequate numbers of outhouses was noted as a need.

More specifically, several ideas or recommendations focused on connecting resources were shared.

- Safe walking and/or biking routes to reach outdoor recreation destinations (such as local parks or open space areas) are needed.
- Interconnected trails can not only keep people in towns/cities, but they can also attract visitors.
- Temporarily closing select streets (perhaps on Sundays) could be a way to increase human-powered recreation opportunities in the heart of some Maine communities.
- Developing more parks and ballparks, with connections to trails, would benefit communities by having open spaces linked to a bigger system that does not necessarily rely on driving.
- Routing public transportation (where existing) so people can get to the trailheads without driving was advocated.
- Providing more bike lanes to make city streets more bike friendly may be done at reasonable cost when repaving or redesigning streets.

Public Information Improvements

Each group commented on the need for improved information about the availability and characteristics of existing outdoor recreation resources. Suggestions to explore included:

- Sharing GPS data for a growing population of recreationists who regularly use hand-held GPS units as part of their recreation experience.
- Promoting and developing a central resource for recreational information. A top-notch website or sites was mentioned as one approach. The prevalent role of the internet was noted, as was its adaptability and connection to younger generations.
- Considering recreationists who may not have high levels of outdoor skill or knowledge (i.e., craft information that welcomes and serves new participants).
- Looking into the opportunity to better interpret diverse resources to attract and spread use. The example of hiking was shared, with the point being that by better sharing the attraction and opportunity associated with, for example, coastal, wetland, and unique forest hiking destinations, new regions could emerge as hiking destinations (in addition to popular mountain hikes).

Implementation Issues and Barriers

The group initiated a discussion of implementation issues and barriers. The first issue brought forth was funding. Throughout the entire focus group, the lack of funding or need for more funding was flagged as an issue, especially for infrastructure and access. Furthermore, the idea of creating consistent funding streams was put forth. In the issues/barriers discussion, points of emphasis revolved around the dissemination of funds to municipalities and non-profits. Several ideas are described below.

- The concept of concentrating resources on a year by year focus was shared. In this scenario, funds might target, for example, trailhead improvements one year, focused (themed) land acquisitions the next year, and so on.
- A goal of keeping application processes as simple as possible was put forward, with the rationale that many local-level applicants may be disadvantaged or intimidated if they lack grant writing and preparation skills. Clarity and flexibility were shared as ideal application traits.

Discussion around the management of Land and Water Fund monies included the following notes:

- Maine Parks and Lands can change the existing scoring system to reflect updated SCORP priorities. This is one primary means for directing funding towards issues identified as needing addressing.
 - It is important to help educate potential applicants about what types of projects are well suited to LWCF dollars and which are not. There may be opportunities to funnel projects not well suited to LWCF towards other funding sources.
-
- One major organizational / policy barrier was discussed. The overlapping areas of responsibility and jurisdiction, as well as sometimes complex patterns of land ownership, between various state agencies can lead to confusion. The public does not always know or understand the full range of public lands and opportunities available in a region. Additionally, there can be confusion as to who is the responsible agency to contact with questions or concerns.

State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)**Focus Group 3: “Preserving, Developing, and Enhancing Recreational Connections Across Large Landscapes”****Penquis Higher Education Center, Dover-Foxcroft 06/08/09 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM****Participants:****Rex Turner** – Maine Bureau of Parks & Lands, Outdoor Recreation Planner**David Green [Facilitator]** – WardGreen Group**Corky Potter [Co-Facilitator]** - Raven Works Consulting**Mick Rogers** – Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands, Grants and Community Recreation**Alan Stearns** - Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands, Deputy Director**Katherine Eickenberg** - Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands, Chief Planner**Maurice Marden** – Maine Snowmobile Association**Bruce Kidman** – The Nature Conservancy**Karen Woodsum** – Sierra Club**Kris Hoffman** – Forest Society of Maine**Kevin Slater**- Maine Wilderness Guides Organization**Lester Kenway** – Maine Appalachian Trail Club**Bryan Wentzell** – Appalachian Mountain Club**Sally Stockwell** – Maine Audubon Society**Gene Conlogue** – Town of Millinocket**Dave Herring** – Maine Huts & Trails**Roger Merchant** – U. Maine Cooperative Extension**Eric Axelman** – Forest Society of Maine**Jim Lane** – A.T.V. Maine**Sarah Medina** – Maine Forest Products Council & Seven Islands Land Company**Al Cowperthwaite** – North Maine Woods**Cathy Johnson** – Natural Resources Council of Maine**Jensen Bissell** – Baxter State Park**Ken Woodbury** – Piscataquis County Economic Development Council**Overview of SCORP process: led by Rex Turner**

SCORP – Purpose is to look at outdoor recreation supply, demand, trends, and opportunities for your state and to craft a plan to address recreation needs.

- Public input required
- Final plan needs to be done by the end of the calendar year
- This is the middle of the public part of the process; there will be listening sessions in late summer or early fall.

Overview of LWCF and Recreational Trails Program funding: led by Mick Rogers

Focus group goals and participant introductions: led by David Green

Focus Group Process:

Three groups were asked to self-select, each with a specific perspective to work from.

Group A examined issues from a motorized recreation perspective, group B focused on a

non-motorized land trail perspective, and group C examined issues with water-trails in mind.

Each team started with a topic, answered the questions and (later) made recommendations. First teams on a topic answered the questions, while second and third teams, when addressing the same questions, focused on similarities and differences, rather than recreating the same material. All answers and thoughts were posted and eventually discussed by all participants.

Additionally, groups were asked to outline characteristics and needs of trails along a continuum from a few hours to multiple days. This **trail systems** aspect of the exercise is shown below:

Trail Systems

- Along the continuum from a few minutes to extended days / nights....
 - Describe the goals of / expectations for the experience
 - Describe infrastructure needs & desired setting attributes
 - Describe views on supply

*For results of this part of the exercise, see **Figures 1-3**, at the end of this focus group review document.*

Summary of Results:

Are there specific, significant needs or gaps in regional trail systems?

Specific needs and geographic gaps mentioned by group participants covered a range of issues. Geographically, Guilford and Millinocket, as well as central/southern Maine in general were listed as having a need for better connected ATV trails. Downeast rivers and lakes were identified as not yet having marketed/managed water trails. Furthermore, the Kennebec was mentioned as needing more cohesive planning (for river-oriented recreation). Lastly, the group looking at trail opportunities with a land-based non-motorized trail perspective found that more regional hiking trails (such as Baxter State Park and the Bigelow Preserve) are needed (especially in the 3-5 day range). The non-motorized land trail group also shared that there are no trails in the northwestern part of Maine and that loop trails and a statewide backpacking/backcountry hiking map are needed. They also described a need for carry trails on canoe routes.

A high-level plan for regional trails, a funding mechanism for people powered trails, and aligning fishing goals with water trail goals are all planning-related suggestions made by at least one of the participating groups. It was noted by one group that there is a shortage of skilled trail builders.

On the motorized trail side, the motorized group noted that trail heads, parking, and trail maps are needed.

How can we best avoid potential trail conflicts while supporting diverse, quality trail experiences?

Respect and sharing were put forth as pillars of avoiding trail conflicts and supporting diverse trail experiences. Specifically, respect for landowners, respect among and between trail users, sharing law enforcement/rescue burdens, and shared maintenance responsibility were advocated by at least 2 of the 3 small groups participating. Segregating trail uses (in some places) and involving stakeholders in trail use planning were also supported by multiple groups.

SUSTAINING TRAILS (connectivity, maintenance, user education/ ethics, landowner issues)

1. Who is responsible for maintenance...? How is this done, and funded?

All small groups participating listed volunteers as a source of trail maintenance. Paid trail crews or contractors (including Conservation Corps teams) as well as State Parks and Lands staff were also mentioned as sources for trail maintenance work. Financial resources for trail maintenance listed include Federal Recreational Trails Program funds and dollars from registrations (motorized trails). The potential need for a funding mechanism for non-motorized trails was brought up, though uncertainty was shared on how to implement.

How does the public hear about the trails and learn about ethics...what are the strategies?

Focus group participants listed a variety of ways to communicate trail information and ethics. Groups organized around activities (e.g., the Maine Snowmobile Association etc.) were identified as a good communication channel. Additionally, the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands' publications, published trail guides, chambers of commerce, trailhead kiosks, visitor centers, the Maine Office of Tourism, and guides/outfitters were all mentioned as avenues to spread information and awareness. Websites were continually mentioned;

2. Connectivity

What are the forces affecting or likely to affect public recreation on private lands?

Changes in land ownership and related changes in recreation management on private lands were a unanimous concern for the group. Additionally, predictability (of access), fragmentation, changes to the character of lands, and the level of user-group stewardship were strong concerns. Other forces listed as having influence on public recreation on private lands include harvesting, communications, road use issues, population demographics, climate change, the availability (and balance) of public lands, hydropower licensing, as well as potential concerns with "takings" associated with recreational features/sites on private land.

What are the best ways to sustain extended recreation opportunities, like those provided by trails, given that large portions of many of those trails rely heavily on public access on private land?

When looking at sustaining extended trail systems, the small working groups came to somewhat divergent visions. Namely, the motorized group was generally more

focused on landowner relations whereas the water-based trails and land-based non-motorized trails groups were quicker to promote acquiring more public land and public easements. That being said, concepts associated with landowner relations (such as sustaining the landowner relations position shared between Parks and Lands and Inland Fisheries & Wildlife and quickly addressing abuses of private land) were supported by more than one group. Collaboration between user groups and strong volunteer networks were clearly put forth as elements of trail sustainability.

3. Landowner issues

Are there new trends/issues that need to be considered regarding recreation (especially trails) on private lands? What has worked, what needs improvements?

Trends, needs, and successes associated with recreation on private lands are many (based on participant viewpoints). One overriding trend identified is the changing nature of land ownership. Whether in the form of wind power development, subdivision, non-profit land conservation, or timberland investment, change in land ownership is a trend. Additionally, the growth of motorized recreation, including new technologies pushing the envelope of motorized recreation, is a trend. On the non-motorized side, private trail construction is mentioned as an emerging trend (e.g., Maine Huts and Trails). Growing numbers of conservation easements, continually developing technologies (e.g., cell phone use, GPS units, etc.), Cultural recognition of importance of trails, and demographics were mentioned as other trends.

Consulting with landowners (on published maps, etc.) and the landowner relations program were listed as efforts that produce positive results. Listed needs included: long-term, stable funding, more trails closer to where people live; coordination and planning for long-distance non-motorized trails; identifying compatible & incompatible uses & designing trails; access to cross county skiing networks; management of users across geographic areas (as numbers increase).

GATEWAY COMMUNITIES & TRAIL TOURISM (coordination, planning, issues, needs)

How can access from gateway communities to trail systems in surrounding areas be improved?

Overall, the 3 small groups all advocated tying gateway communities in to the surrounding trail system. As part of that concept, trail heads integrated into the community were viewed positively. Two of the groups brought up improved public information (e.g., trip planning), perhaps based on user experience level, as a way to increase connectivity between gateways communities and surrounding trail resources. Maps, including mapping showing public and (approved) private assets and lands, were mentioned as well. The notion of developing visitor centers in key gateway trail towns also emerged.

Web-based efforts were suggested too. The need for community-based web efforts providing trail updates, commercial services, and tourism information was expressed. Additional community-minded suggestions included working to increase length of stay (via more awareness of and opportunity

to enjoy outdoor resources), added exposure for small service providers (perhaps through online resources), and positioning gateway communities as key “hubs” for trail experiences.

What are the benefits stemming from improved marketing of recreational opportunities in and around gateway communities?

Improved marketing, based on focus group responses, has the potential to diversify local economies and brand areas as significant outdoor recreation destinations. Improvements to marketing efforts also hold the potential to improve local trails and resources by increasing momentum of and exposure for recreational trails.

What are the fears about improved marketing of recreational opportunities?

Marketing of outdoor recreation resources has the potential to alter the status quo (which is, even if “left alone”, evolving). For that reason, there is some concern around the thought of enhanced marketing efforts. First, participants shared the concern of too much use leading to impacted environments (social and physical). Land use and landowner impacts were mentioned by some as well, including the fear that increased recreation visitors might lead to pressure to push lands more towards preservation (at the expense of certain recreation uses and land management activities). Conversely, there was sentiment expressed that overdevelopment could be an unwanted byproduct of aggressive marketing.

How can state and local players work together to create/enhance trail destinations (towns)?

Good communication and getting diverse stakeholders together early in planning processes were both suggestions made by multiple groups in the focus group process. Along those lines, having state and regional collaboration was listed an important element for success. Maine Office of Tourism regional marketing groups, landowners, and recreation groups were all specifically mentioned as entities needing to be involved with planning efforts. Furthermore, trails specific planning, at a state-wide level, was brought up as a possible positive initiative. On a more regional note, the water trails-focused group advocated better tying water trails such as the Penobscot River Corridor with gateway towns (such as, in this case, Millinocket).

Recommendations:

Specific recommendations, organized into broader categories, were brought forward by the three groups. Each participant was then given a limited number of votes to cast for recommendations they found most important. The number to the left indicates the number of tallies).

It is important to note that while the composition of participants was diverse in interests (as hoped and planned for), it cannot be said to be perfectly equal (i.e., it covered a range of interests but was not necessarily comprised of a perfectly balanced number of participant perspectives). Schedules etc. made arranging a perfectly balanced number of participants difficult. In short, it may be more instructive to evaluate the tallies of broad categories than tallies for individual recommendations.

Acquisitions/easements 28 total

- 4 Inclusion of all voices/stakeholders
- 6 Permanence of trails
- 1 Flexible easements/row
- 2 Filling gaps!

15 (goal) more sustainably managed (permanent adequate funding) non-motorized trails

EASEMENTS

Easements - more easements for other (motorized, multi, “non-quiet” hiking...recreation that doesn’t require quite wilderness setting)

Planning 33 total

- 1 Trail inventory (filling gaps)
 - 2 Bring gateways together
 - 20* Comprehensive statewide trail plan to include balance of non-motorized and motorized, single use/multi-use, winter/summer, local (short) and multi-day, w/needed infrastructure
 - 2 look at RTP trail mix 30 non/30 motor/40 multi and determine state’s priority
 - 1 we need strategic planning around specific waterways – water trails: uses & access & camping & management
 - 2 compatible use – trails
 - 5 designation – information – marketing of water – based trails & experience for daytrips & historic water trails & portages
- Whatever this becomes, it needs to be coordinated & connected with communities – regions – tourism – marketing – outdoor recreation
- SCORP process needs to coordinate & communicate with LURC & the development of CLUP, IF&W

Landowner – Programs 21 total

- Improve landowner relations
- 9 Landowner relation position with DOC & IF&W
- 12 Education of users RE: private property & privilege of use
- Centers in gateway communities for info & education

Infrastructure 39 Total

- (3) study among user groups way to fund non-motorized recreation
- (3) i.d. critical corridors connecting existing trail systems
- (4) i.d critical existing sources of funding for trail development & maintenance
- Day use water trail infrastructure: parking Shuttle – multiple launch site - rest room – kiosks – rentals, signage
- 11 Opportunities for non – motorized water trails, multi-day trips, should be expanded
- 9 Gateway communities need to be information providers, support services providers, provide information about outfitters & guides for water – trail experiences, stewardship ...Becoming a water – trail “gateway”
- 4 Include all users in responsibility – (need Mechanism) (*maintenance*)
- Continue & support existing volunteer base (*maintenance*)
- 2 Broaden funding (not just registration fees) (*maintenance*)
- 2 Trailheads
- Cell phone coverage

- 1 Connectivity
Access to services

“OTHER” - Communication, Collaboration, & education 18 Total

- (5) private/public partnerships for trails on private land
coordinate publication of maps and brochures
- (5) more web info (state) with landowners
DOC, IF&W, MOT, DOT
- (0) communication/cooperation among users LWCF, RTP, Forest
Legacy, LMF
- (1) promote responsible use & user ethics
- (1) support landowner relations program (DOC, IF&W) and like efforts

Communications

- 1 On – line info, maps and brochures
- 2 Bring all users to the table
- 3 Trail mapping/Signage
Real time
State wide GPS Common and Consistent

Figure 1: Motorized Trails Working Group – Activity Spectrum

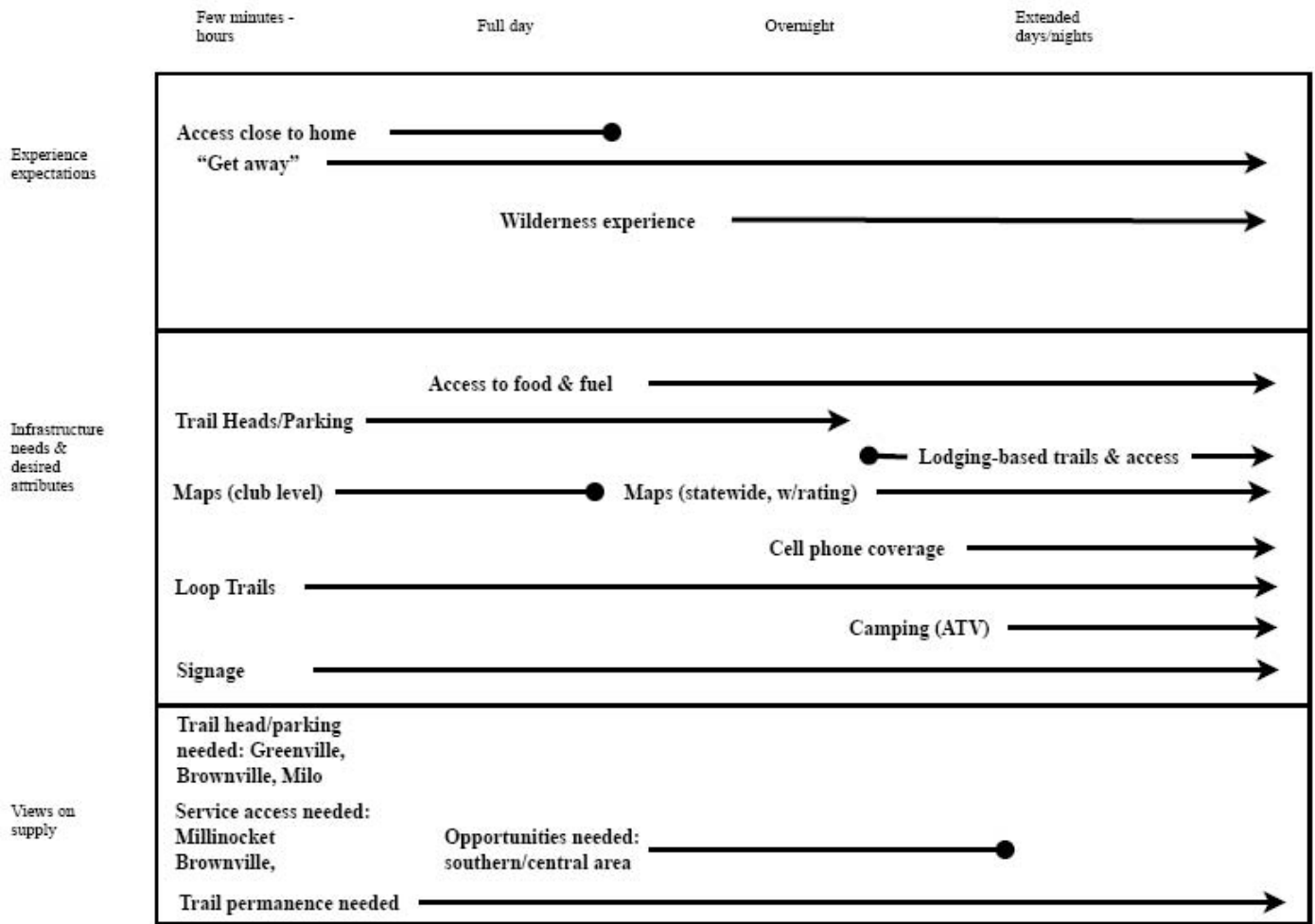


Figure 2: Non-Motorized Land Trails Working Group – Activity Spectrum

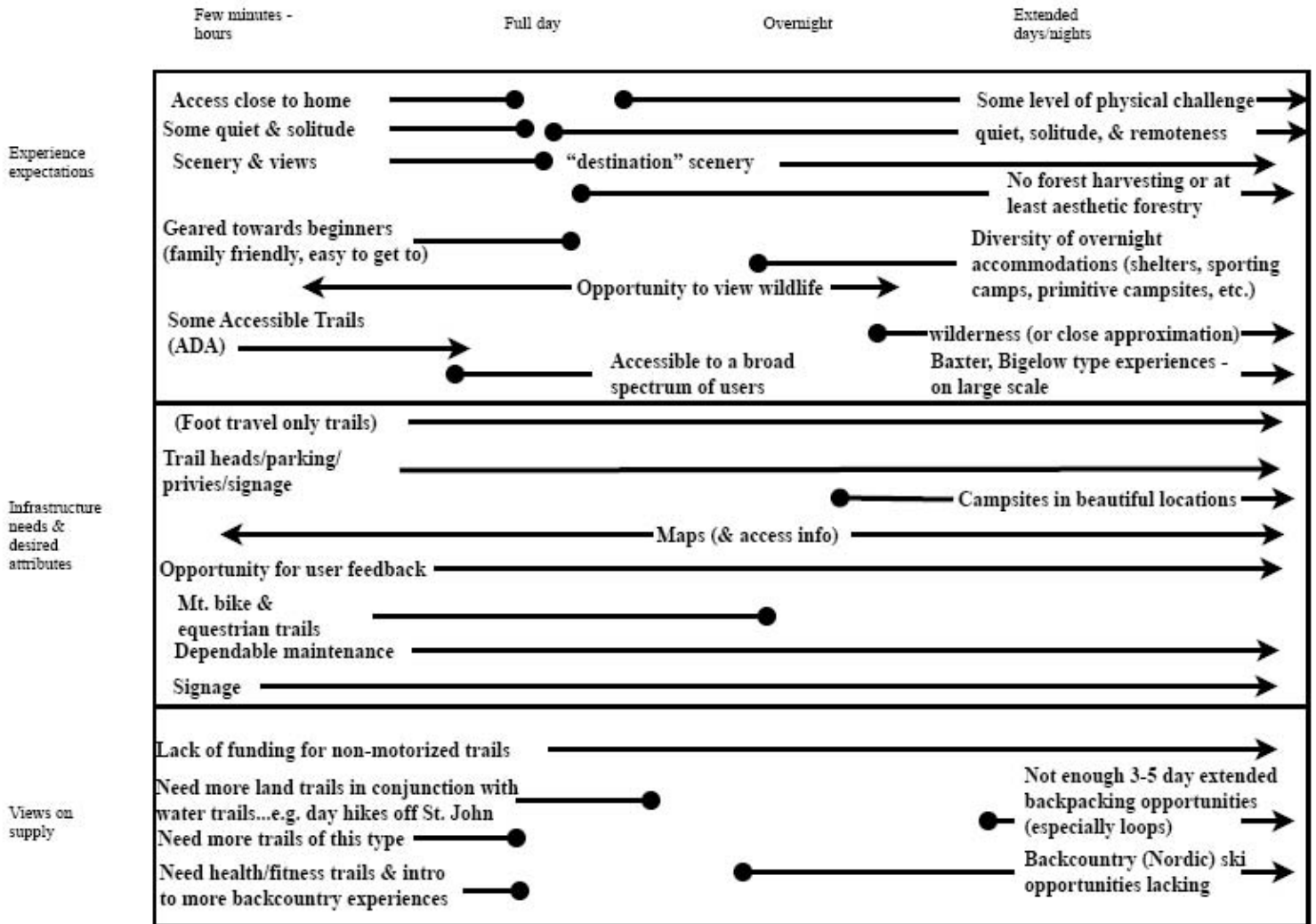
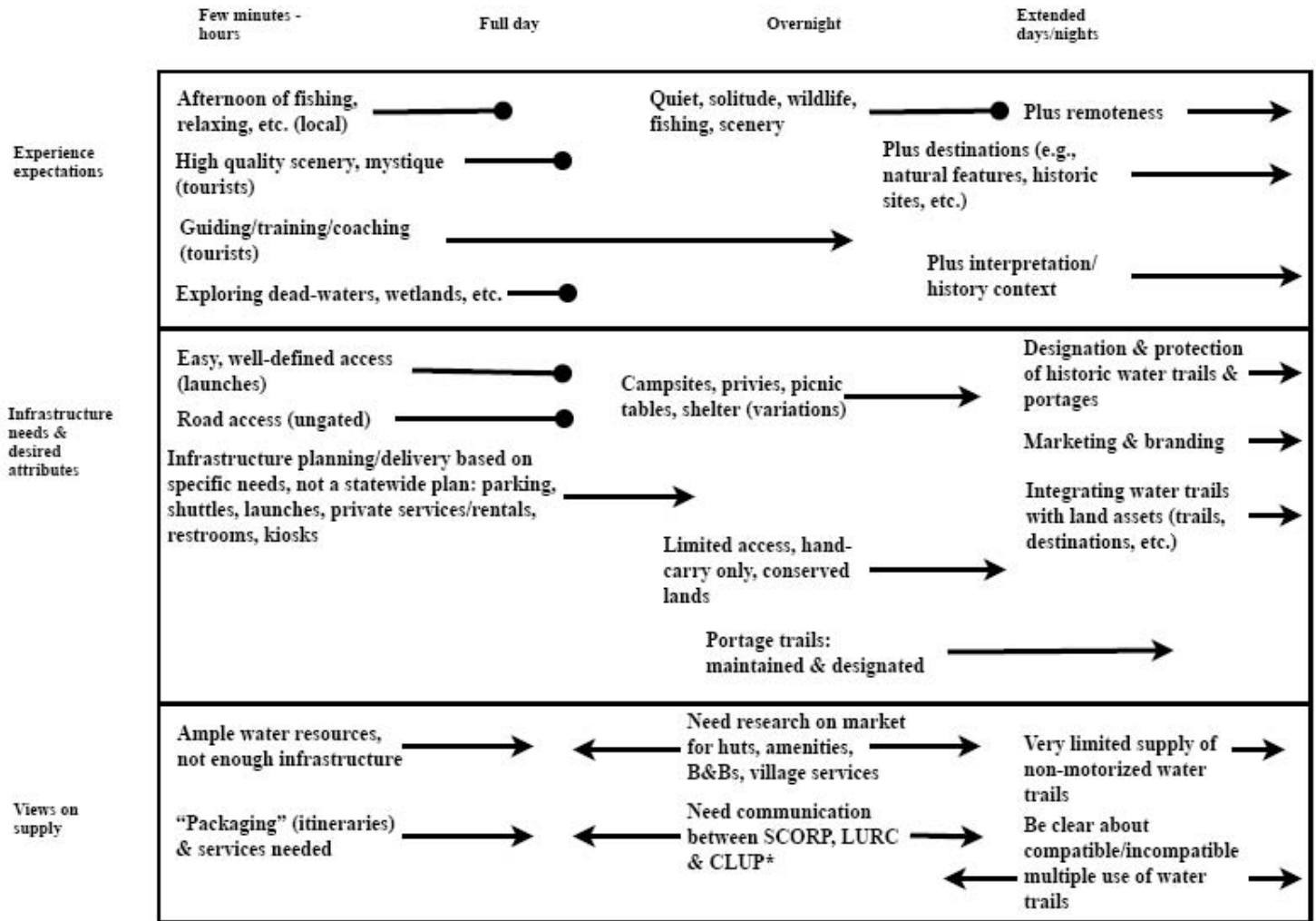


Figure 3: Water Trails Working Group – Activity Spectrum



Appendix III: Comments

Registered Maine Guides Comments

In an effort to solicit input from Registered Maine Guides for input on the 2009-2014 Maine SCORP, outreach efforts were undertaken to reach guides through three different guides groups. Questions were passed to guides through the Maine Professional Guides Association, the Maine Wilderness Guides Organization, and the Maine Association of Sea Kayak Guides and Instructors. Comments obtained through this process are shown below.

In total, 27 guides completed the questionnaire. Guides holding a specialized sea kayaking guide license made up by far the largest group of responders, with a total of 24. There were 3 responding guides with specialized hunting classification, 4 with specialized fishing classification, 13 with specialized recreational, 2 with specialized tide-water fishing, 0 with whitewater, and 7 with “master” classification (based on years licensed and experience obtained). Total classifications equaled more than the number of respondents due to the fact that guides may hold more than one classification. It should be noted that the proportion of guide types responding to this outreach effort do not necessarily match the proportion of guiding activity across the state (e.g., hunting may be underrepresented, etc.). Still, the input provided is valued, as it at least starts to pull in the perspective of guides who know Maine’s outdoors intimately and are working to make a living from Maine’s nature-based, outdoor recreation assets

Suggestions for improvement of the State of Maine's management of recreation on state owned lands?

- Expand ranger staff & warden staff. Increase the number of state owned primitive campsites & provide additional staff to handle the maintenance schedule.
- On some of the land in our area the trails only use a small portion of the site, the signs say stay on trail. This makes us feel like a criminal if you explore something interesting you find using maps
- Recycling, Better trash removal, Composting Toilets
- Problems with trash/ recycling containers- need more or need to better educate population about use and cleaning up sites after oneself.
- I'd have to know more.
- There is not enough public access in Southern Maine. If this is a sign of the future for mid-coast and northern Maine usage of public access. Then we have something to worry about in the near future. Then trend in southern Maine is that there is public access available but there is not enough public parking and none for commercial outfitters. ie. Cape Porpoise area.
- Unfortunately the State needs to provide for all recreational interests and often times the non consumptive or Guides who provide human powered experiences have been the ones to loose out. Examples are the recent Seboomook planning process and Allagash. There are too few areas that are strictly human-powered access. That is, too many areas now allow drive-in access.
- Always room for improvement! I am well aware of the budgetary issues that constrain ideal management.

Are there any trends in demand (activities, lodging options, time, type of experience, etc.) you are hearing from clients or potential clients? If so, please consider sharing.

- human powered trail use/ need for non-motorized corridors
- Day trip destinations
- eco tours.
- Adventure race day trips
- Less time available but still want full experience
- more interest in camping
- We have just in the last 6 months seen an up turn in requests for extended canoe and sea kayaking trips
- shift from camping to residential (cabins, etc.)
- More families requesting guided trips

Are there developments or improvements (infrastructure, acquisitions, programs/initiatives, tourism-related efforts, etc.) that would benefit the guiding community? If so, please describe.

- Maine's Quality of Place and Mobilize Maine Initiative
- always more promoting of the state
- More education on leave no trace practices and sustainable use practices
- Trash/ Recycling programs, and the need to inform people that dilution is not the solution to pollution. Rivers and oceans should not be dumping grounds.
- more public access island and coastal properties
- Affordable worker's comp. ins. The status needs to change.
More parking for commercial outfitters.
- Better coordination of advertising on a statewide and outside basis promoting guided trips and the use of individual guides that may/may not have a regular storefront business as an "outfitter". Tourists do not know about guides or the state's requirement to use them for "guided trips" nor the training that it takes to become one.
- More state sponsored marketing
- I wish the State Office of Tourism would recognize the unique opportunity that we have in the State to provide multi-day wilderness experiences.
- Acquisition of more island and coastal property

Given that financial and staff resources are limited, what would you list as the top two broad priorities for improving outdoor recreation opportunities in Maine?

Priority 1

- Acquisition & protection of public land
- more put in sites for coastal paddlers
- Parking, access points, and shoreline access for boating.
- advertising

- More attention paid to the need for areas/trails for non motorized travel
- Conserving lands for future generations
- Advertising
- More public access to coastal waters
- marketing
- more publicity about state parks
- more land acquisition for public lands
- boating access
- Affordable worker's comp. ins.
- Better ads stating the need/benefits for guides in state
- Improve advertising promoting guided trips through all media
- marketing low cost alternative vacations
- develop a comprehensive plan that sets goals for separating some human powered and motorized uses particularly for winter use.
- More BPL Managed Island property
- rails to trails increase
- more land
- More rivers with established campsites.
- Protect foot and non-motorized boat access.
- enhanced reservation systems (like NPS)

Priority 2

- Vastly improve the marketing of Maine's assets of our beautiful natural environment, spectacular coastline, majestic mountain ranges, pristine rivers, trackless wilderness and serene inland waters.
- encompassing leave no trace camping
- not sure
- better public access
- Appropriate use of resources
- Access
- more accessibility in state parks for guiding opportunities
- emphasis on low impact activities, i.e. human powered vs. motor powered
- More parking for commercial outfitters.
- Maine schools involvement with outdoor recreation and opportunities
- Create "trails" linking different outdoor activities by themes - "lighthouse trail", "Moose sighting trail", "Bird watching trail" and etc.
- Managing tick populations on islands - Casco Bay
- trail expansion across the State
- more access
- Protect wilderness quality in at least some public lands

Outdoor Recreation Providers' Comments

In late spring 2009, an online questionnaire was sent out to organizations connected with managing land open to the public for recreation in Maine or providing outdoor recreation opportunities in Maine. This questionnaire was designed to solicit perspectives on the outdoor recreation needs in Maine as seen by outdoor recreation providers. The questionnaire was sent out via channels such as the Maine Parks and Recreation Association, the Maine Land Trust Network, the Maine Association of Conservation Commissions, Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands regional managers, and general correspondence with other known outdoor recreation managers. 25 providers responded, broken down into the following categories: municipality (9), Maine Bureau of Parks & Lands (6), Land Trust (7), Other Conservation Org. (not for profit) (1), Federal Agency (2).

Responses to open-ended questions:

Considering the outdoor recreation needs of the community or communities you serve, please list your top three facility, acquisition, management, and/or program needs.

#1 Priorities

- Need to determine priorities for conservation and recreation according to regional needs
- nature center/place for school field trips
- Operating and stewardship expenses
- Administrative staff person
- Conservation and management of 21,700 acre West Grand Lake Community Forest
- public water access
- feedback from visitors about harvesting
- More staff
- More campsites along trails
- Shoreline launch sites
- acquiring lands within the legislated park boundary
- River access
- more recreational staffing
- Funding
- more field staff
- deeded access/acquisition
- funding
- publicly accessible beach
- Funding for Land Conservation and Open Space
- Bike Trails
- Open space for land conservation
- Development of Athletic Field Complex

- Redevelopment of the Ragged Mountain Recreation Area (Camden Snow Bowl as year round facility)
- Non-Motorized/ Multi-use Trails
- Neighborhood play areas/playgrounds

2 Priorities

- Retain/protect large tracts of forest land for hunting, wildlife habitat, multi-use trails, sustainable forestry and water quality protection (both surface and groundwater)
- single track mountain bike trails
- Land acquisition
- funding
- Stewardship funding to support road maintenance, recreational facilities, and wildlife habitat management
- financial resources for trail maintenance
- \$ for trail maintenance
- Greater number of volunteers
- Conversion of outhouses to pumpable tanks
- Islands / recreational access in Frenchmans Bay
- developing/promoting use of the Schoodic Education and Research Center
- trail development
- base funding that allows for more recreational management/improvements
- Land acquisition
- fewer administrators
- campsite improvements/upgrades
- staff
- cross-country skiing trails
- Hiking and Nature Trails
- Recreational trails
- Park site amenities development: basketball courts, picnic pavilions, tennis courts,
- Expansion of multi-season multi-use trail system
- Trails thru marsh area
- Riverfront stabilization and water quality

3 Priorities

- Funding, more capacity, more staff, of course!
- groomed xc ski trails
- Planning and community involvement
- public support
- Resources to support local outdoor recreation businesses
- public lands
- road name signs on units
- Cooperators in the form of teachers who want to help teach others about the value of recreation and conserving land for recreational pursuits

- Developing recreation on some timber lands
- Safe parking
- NPS overall mission: protecting resources and ensuring high quality visitor experiences
- Open space
- more recreational staffing
- timber management
- staffing
- mountain biking trails
- Public Picnic Areas
- Interconnected trail system
- Collaboration with other community organizations: land trusts, YMCA, mountain bike club, chamber of commerce, bed and breakfast assoc., WinterKids, Ski & Snowboard Club
- Promotion of recreation areas
- Acquisition and development in underserved areas.

Listening Sessions - Comments

Public listening sessions were announced, promoted, and held in three locations in September of 2009. Sessions were held in Presque Isle, Brewer, and Scarborough. At each session, participants were given an overview of SCORP and the process of establishing priorities for the draft plan. Participants were encouraged to react to the draft priorities as well as to comment/elaborate on outdoor recreation issues they see as most important for Maine. Sixteen people attended the evening listening sessions.

Comments received as part of the Maine SCORP Listening Sessions (September 2009)

- The Maine Department of Conservation should routinely send a representative to the Sportsman's Forest Landowner Alliance (as one way to address issues concerning public recreation non private lands).
- [Recreationists in Maine] still need access to private land.
- Money for (and costs associated with) search and rescue was brought up as an issue needing attention. There are groups that do not contribute to the services they receive or benefit from.
- The private/public partnership at Aroostook State Park (trails) is an example of developing/maintaining quality of place.
- Illegal dumping is an issue, including what do you do with trash after it has been collected? (transfer station fees). Welcome signs, including landowner information and land use information, are an example of a way to communicate with the public (educates, welcomes, and encourages good stewardship)
- Landowner appreciation days are a good way to sustain relationships with private landowners.
- Aroostook State Park is an example of a park having success by interacting with the community.
- Student outreach and collaboration is a great way to benefit parks and youth. One example is the interpretive signage done by UMaine Presque Isle students, who received a \$8k grant for work in Aroostook NWR.
- Park events (to encourage use) are a great way to introduce people to parks.
- Good communication is always needed for events (Ex. Birding festival at Aroostook State Park)
- Focus on visitors not just tourism
- How to connect with untapped users?
- We need to recognize outdoor recreation's health benefits.
- There is an economic benefit to attracting retirees.
- It can be hard to find senior-friendly trails.
- Seniors are attracted to walking amenities.
- Friends groups should be promoted/encouraged. They are ideal sources of volunteers and advocates.
- The plan should recognize the damage done by minimum lot size zoning, which has led to sprawl.
- Make sure economic development is in priorities.

- The Maine Office of Tourism should be more active in the Northern parts of the state.
- There is a need for more/better public information.
- Many locals don't know what resources exist in their own area.
- It would be good if there were a list serve for outdoor recreation funding opportunities.
- In southern Maine, there is a loss of trails to development. Monetary incentives for keeping trail access might change that equation.
- The plan seems very broad.
- Local parks and recreation needs should be emphasized, as gas prices and the economy are big barriers to people travelling to regional destinations.
- Support for municipalities should not be just "bricks and mortar" but more "humanitarian", people-focused as well.
- Avoid preaching to the choir.
- Low-to moderate income people are not well represented or reached. Reach them via schools, the YMCA, the WIC program, and general assistance programs.
- Weave recreation into daily life: bike paths, trails, alternative commuting options.
- Emphasize the perpetuity of LWCF projects.
- Even if general public access is part of an easement, that may have limited recreational value. Easements should have clear recreation objectives and rights.

Other Comments Received

[TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING REVIEW PERIOD FOR FULL DRAFT
VERSION]

Appendix IV***Maine and the Maine Market Region Report***
Executive Summary

Between 2002 and 2009, the National Survey of Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) was accomplished by interviewing approximately 100,000 Americans aged 16 and over in random-digit-dialing telephone samplings. The primary purpose of the NSRE and was to learn about approximately 85 specific outdoor recreation activities of people aged 16 and over in the United States. Findings in this report are based upon approximately 900 total surveys for the State of Maine and approximately 6,400 for Maine's market region, which includes the states of CT, MA, ME, NH, RI and VT.

Nature Based Land Activities

Visiting a wilderness is the most popular nature-based land activity (47.1%), followed by day hiking (41.3%), in the state of Maine. Visiting a farm or agriculture setting (35.2%) along with developed camping (34.5%) are also popular activities with just over a third of state residents indicating participation within the last year. Slightly over a quarter of the state residents also indicate an interest in mountain biking, primitive camping and driving off-road. The somewhat specialized, technical outdoor pursuits usually requiring special gear like rock climbing and migratory bird hunting are among the least popular nature-based land activities with three percent or less of people participating.

Developed Setting Activities

Developed setting outdoor recreation is by far the most popular form of recreation in Maine. More residents indicated participation in walking for pleasure (87.6%) and outdoor family gatherings (80.3%) than in any other overall activity. Other activities, such as gardening or landscaping (63.7%) or driving for pleasure (63.0%) are also favorites with Maine residents.

Water Based Activities

Over half of Maine residents have swam in a lake or stream, been boating or visited a beach in the least year. Almost 40% have also swam in an outdoor pool or gone motor-boating. In addition, 35.4% of residents have done some type of freshwater fishing in the last year. Between 20% to 30% of residents have also enjoyed canoeing or several types of fishing activities.

Snow and Ice Based Activities

Over 55% of Maine residents participate in some form of a snow or ice activity in the last year. The most popular of these activities is snowmobiling, with 28.7% of the state participating. Sledding also attracts about 26.9% of the population, while snowboarding has the lowest participation rate at 9.2%.

Viewing / Learning Activities

Statewide the largest percentage of residents participating in viewing/learning activities is viewing or photograph natural scenery (73.1%), followed by viewing/photographing other wildlife (62.1%) and sightseeing (60.3%). Visiting outdoor nature centers, zoos, etc

is also popular with over half the state residents participating. Over half of the state's residents have also viewed/photographed wildflowers or gathered mushrooms, berries, etc within the last year.

Individual Outdoor Sports Activities

Individual outdoor sports continue to be popular to with over a quarter of Maine residents running / jog (27.7%). Golf (19.1%) and inline skating (18.4%) were also somewhat popular with Maine residents. It is worth noting that almost 10% residents also chose to play handball/racquetball or tennis outdoors.

Team Sports Activities

Less than 12% of Maine residents indicate participating in an outdoor team sports activity within the last year. However, while participation in team sports may be low, viewing or watching an outdoor sports event is popular with over 60% of residents indicating attendance at this type of event.

Mass Markets in Outdoor Recreation

In general, Maine residents are fairly active in the outdoor recreation as compared to the rest of the nation. Residents have fairly high participation rates in most outdoor recreation activities. This is due in part to a combination of abundant recreation resources and a seasonable climate which allows for wide ranging outdoor experiences.

Walking is the single most popular activity, with almost a million participants. The second most popular activity is outdoor family gatherings with over eight hundred thousand participants. Other activities with over half a million participants include gardening, driving for pleasure, picnicking, yard games, visiting a wilderness area, boating, visiting a beach, viewing or photographing natural scenery, wildlife, wildflowers or birds, sightseeing, visiting a nature center, etc, gathering mushrooms, berries, etc visiting historic sites, attending outdoor sports events, and swimming in lakes and streams..

Activities with between a quarter to half a million participants include driving off-road, day hiking, visiting a farm, developed or primitive camping, mountain biking or bicycling, attending outdoor concerts, swimming in a pool, motor-boating, freshwater fishing, visiting other watersides, canoeing, coldwater fishing, snowmobiling, sledding, viewing or photographing fish, and taking boat tours.

Most activities, in general, with under 100 thousand participants include horseback riding, rock climbing, caving, scuba diving, sailing, etc attract few participants, relatively speaking, but these are often niche activities with a small but loyal participant base.