Recreation Next

Idaho's 2006-2010 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Dedication

No man is more responsible for the existence of Idaho's state parks than Robert E. Smylie, who passed away on July 17, 2004. This look into the future of outdoor recreation in Idaho is dedicated to him.

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Plan Development

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Introduction

Who we are, and why it matters

By Rick Just, Editor,
Comprehensive Planning, Research and Review Supervisor

This is a government plan, not a magazine. Yet, some pages have a magazine look and feel. That is by design. I (a word seldom seen in plans) felt that the document might be of more interest, and reach more people, if it had an element of personality.

Plans are for people and by people. It is my privilege, and the privilege of many others, to be able to research, shape, and implement this plan. In doing so, we are attempting to speak for the citizens of Idaho; express their views about the future of our state. It is only fair that those citizens know who we are.

Typically in planning documents attribution is done only in a generic fashion at the front of the publication. The names of those producing the plan may be listed, but it is difficult to determine who wrote what. Sometimes this is simply a convenience when elements have been co-authored by many individuals, or are themselves so generic as to negate the need for attribution. There are a few such sections in this publication. Most major elements are attributed, though, to aid those who may wish to know more about the subject in contacting those most acquainted with it.

Another reason for placing bylines on articles is accountability. Whether an author is expressing an opinion or simply reporting survey results, it is important that they take ownership of their words.

What about that word, "opinion?" Does it have a legitimate place in this sort of document? By its nature, a plan contains an element of prediction. It is an envisioning of the future. How can anyone do so without expressing an opinion?

Even so, articles written to express a desired future, or predict an undesirable one are clearly separated from those offering descriptions or reporting methodology and statistics. They will be found in the section called "Visions, Issues, and Opportunities."

We hope you will find this somewhat unconventional Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan useful, enlightening and even provocative.

Production of the Plan

Staff from the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation's Comprehensive Planning, Research and Review section produce the plan and provide analysis. Agreements on goals and strategies are reached by consensus among SCORTP Task Force partners. SCORTP provides an integrated assessment of recreation and tourism for the state and, at the policy level, a plan outlining goals and strategies to guide the coordination of efforts to provide and market sustainable high quality recreation and tourism opportunities in Idaho. Development of the plan is based on the best available scientific data and the ongoing experiences of partners.

The SCORTP Task Force

Participation in the planning process is open to any government entity, business or nongovernmental organization involved in the provision of or the monitoring of impacts from recreation and tourism development. This policy level assessment and planning process is carried out on a volunteer basis by a mixed partnership consisting of individuals from government agencies, private sector businesses and other non-governmental organizations involved in the recreation and tourism industry. Each participant makes other partners aware of the recreation and tourism issues and concerns, opportunities and initiatives and the mission and mandates to which their sector responds.

Task Force members participating in the production of this plan include:

Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
US Forest Service
National Park Service
Idaho Association of Counties
Association of Idaho Cities
Idaho RV/Campground Owners Association
Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
Idaho Department of Transportation
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho State Historical Society
Idaho Foundation for Parks & Lands
Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association
Idaho Recreation and Park Association
Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative
Idaho Commission on the Arts

Purpose

The Idaho Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan (SCORTP) provides a contemporary assessment of outdoor recreation and tourism in Idaho. In consultation with the SCORTP Task Force, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation determines how public, private and independent institutions might meet their needs within the constraints of the state's social, economic and natural resources.

While SCORTP is the most comprehensive source of information on outdoor recreation and tourism in Idaho and will be useful in the decision making needs of a variety of providers, it is not a site specific plan nor does it attempt to address or solve every issue facing Idaho's recreation and tourism delivery system. SCORTP identifies existing resources and systems, general outdoor recreation and tourism participation patterns and trends, issues and problems and provides recommendations for strategic solutions to those problems. Local and regional planning, research and cooperation are strongly encouraged to complement the information contained in SCORTP in order to satisfy the outdoor recreation and tourism needs of Idaho.

Legal Authority

The legal authority for the development of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan has been empowered to the Idaho Park and Recreation Board, through Idaho Code 67-4223 (f). The powers of the Park and Recreation Board include "prepare, maintain and keep up-to-date, a comprehensive plan for the development of the outdoor recreation resources of the state; to develop, operate and maintain outdoor recreation areas and facilities of the state; and to acquire lands, waters and interests in lands and waters for such areas and facilities." Under Section (g), the Board is further empowered to "Apply to any appropriate agency or officer of the United States for participation in or the receipt of aid from any federal program respecting outdoor recreation." With the passage of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897) funds were made available to the states for the "planning, acquisition and development of needed land and water areas and facilities." This law requires each state to prepare an acceptable comprehensive outdoor plan before acquisition and development projects are considered.

The Governor of Idaho has designated the current Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation director, who is secretary and ex-official member to the Idaho Park and Recreation Board, as the State Liaison Officer (SLO) for the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program in Idaho. As officer to the board, the director guides the development and implementation of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan in accordance with provisions of Idaho Code.

Public Involvement in the SCORTP Process

Public Involvement Meetings

Beginning in the spring of 2004 IDPR's Comprehensive Planning staff visited all 44 counties in Idaho and conducted public involvement meetings for SCORTP. The purpose of the meetings was to identify issues and recreational trends so that we could better design our statewide outdoor recreation needs assessment survey. We had 304 people provide us with comments.

Because IDPR frequently monitors public opinion, there were few surprises that came out of the public meetings. Issues identified by this process that were then incorporated into the statewide survey included access to lakes and rivers, providing spontaneous camping opportunities and keeping motorized vehicles on roads and designated trails. All had come up before, but they seemed to be of growing concern.

Recreation Provider Focus Groups

In addition, IDPR conducted eight regional focus group sessions with outdoor recreation providers. Again, these were primarily designed to help identify issues and trends for development of the needs assessment survey. One of the questions we asked each group was, "If you could identify one thing that would have the most impact on outdoor recreation, what would it be?" Following is the ranked list from those sessions.

1. IDPR should assume a leadership role in creating a statewide multi-land management agency partnership in recreation planning, focusing on regional recreation management
2. Give issues related to the funding and staffing of recreation a higher profile
3. Increase/improve public access to water recreation, and access to public lands for recreation purposes
4. Create educational/information programs on ethical OHV trail use, and support the launching of a more general national campaign to educate the general public on the land use ethic
5. A more aggressive marketing of the benefits of outdoor recreation to both patrons and decision makers is needed
6. Preserve open spaces that are accessible to the public and available for organized activities
7. IDPR should coordinate the development of operational guidelines for trails from a regional perspective
8. Manage reservoir storage more effectively

9. Studies on the economic impact of recreation on Idaho are a priority need

10. Develop riparian greenways

11. Design simple, updated, inclusive recreation maps for all land management agency areas

12. Create close-to-home, mid-level skill trail systems to improve community connectivity

Statewide Needs Assessment Survey Methodology

In 2002 the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation conducted a statewide survey to assess outdoor recreation needs and gather opinions on a number of issues related to outdoor recreation in Idaho. The agency received enough valid responses (1015) for a confidence level of 99 percent, with a confidence interval of 4.05. While that level of confidence was more than adequate on a statewide survey, we did not receive enough responses from any single region of the state to provide statistically valid results on that level.

As a resource for city, county and recreation district staff, a needs assessment survey is of increasing value the closer it gets to home. Ideally, for instance, a county park and recreation program wants to know the needs of the citizens of that county and, perhaps, adjoining counties. Comprehensive Planning, Research and Review staff set out to design a cost effective survey that would provide statistically valid results at the lowest possible level. Initially, it was our hope to be able to provide analysis on the county level for each of Idaho's 44 counties. To do that would require sending out nearly 50,000 surveys, a prohibitive number because of mailing costs.

Given the resources available, IDPR decided to aim for statistically valid results from each of the six planning regions in Idaho. Even so, traditional survey methods would dictate that we mail around 3,000 surveys per region, or 18,000 surveys. We still needed a more cost effective way of conducting the survey.

IDPR had experimented with Internet surveys in the past and come to the same conclusion most researchers have: web survey results cannot be generalized to the population as a whole. Respondents are usually self-selected, demographically dissimilar to the general population, and biased toward high tech. Still, we like the speed and cost effectiveness of such surveys. We decided to combine the advantage of a randomly selected mailing list with the advantages of Internet responses.

In September and October of 2004 IDPR tested a variety of ways of increasing survey response rates, finally settling on offering respondents an annual parks pass for completing the survey.

In November, the agency mailed 18,000 query cards to Idaho addresses randomly selected by region. Recipients were asked if they would be interested in participating in the statewide survey. Those who were interested had their choice of tearing off a bar-coded card and simply dropping it in the mail, or going immediately to a web page where they could enter the unique

password printed on the card, and begin taking the survey. The web survey allowed only one login per password and only one per IP address.

A total of 1,234 chose to complete the survey on line and were successful in doing so. Perhaps 200 more would have done so, but their passwords would not work. This came about because not enough passwords had been loaded into the system for high population counties. Twelve hundred unique passwords for every county were loaded into the system. Staff assumed this would be enough, not taking into account the impact a high population county would have on randomization in a region. Fortunately, most who had password problems contacted staff by email and were given new, unique passwords. For about 25 potential respondents, this solution did not work. They were permanently blocked from taking the survey by server. Those unfortunate few were encouraged to drop their cards in the mail to receive a printed survey.

It is important to note that when staff received cards requesting paper surveys, the corresponding password printed on that card was checked to see if it had been used, then removed from the web survey's password list, thus substantially reducing the possibility someone could take the survey twice, once by mail and once on the Internet.

Those who responded positively by dropping their bar-coded cards in the mail received a sixteen-page survey and a coupon for a day-use passport to Idaho's state parks. We received 1,080 usable surveys by mail, bringing the total response count for the survey to 2,314 statewide.

While that response rate is relatively low (13 percent), it was not unexpected. In order to bring costs down, we chose to contact potential respondents no more than twice, once with the initial query and again if they responded favorably to that query. A typical survey scenario would have us send a letter introducing the survey, then sending the survey itself, followed by one or more reminders for those who failed to respond. Under that scenario we would have assumed the cost of printing and mailing 18,000 letters and 18,000 16-page surveys, followed by a substantial number of reminders. With this method we sent 18,000 cards, paid business reply rates on about 1,500 responses, then mailed out only 1,500 surveys.

Our goal was to get a response rate from each region that would give us a confidence level of 95 percent and plus or minus 5 points. As the chart below shows, we achieved that goal in one region, and came very close in the remaining five regions. Statewide we far exceeded the response rate we were hoping for.

Region	July 1, 2003 Estimated Population	Valid Responses	Confidence Level	Confidence Interval
1	188,838	341	95%	+ or – 5.3
2	100,348	336	95%	+ or – 5.3
3	582,467	330	95%	+ or – 5.4
4	167,444	391	95%	+ or – 4.95
5	155,393	319	95%	+ or – 5.5
6	171,842	273	95%	+ or – 5.9
Statewide	1,366,322	2314*	95%	+ or – 2.04

*While there were 2,314 valid responses statewide, only 1990 could be identified by region because of the failure of respondents to include their zip code.

Executive Summary, Goals and Objectives

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Executive Summary, Goals and Objectives

The extensive public process used for the 2006-2010 SCORTP, described in the previous section, led the SCORTP Task Force to a number of conclusions regarding outdoor recreation needs in Idaho. Idahoans are worried about continued access to recreation sites, especially on public land. They want to protect water quality and they are concerned about invasive species. Idahoans strongly support natural resource and recreation safety education. They want connecting pathways and close-to-home outdoor recreation opportunities.

With dwindling resources available from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Task Force members recognized that making substantial progress on these issues and opportunities will mean that Idaho will first need to find new sources of funding. The outdoor recreation professionals on the Task Force also identified emerging issues that are yet to catch the attention of much of the recreating public, i.e., the closing window of opportunity many communities in Idaho have to acquire land for parks, open space and community pathways, and the growing need for opportunities to increase the physical fitness of residents.

In order to address the identified needs, the SCORTP Task Force developed the following goals and objectives for local, state and federal outdoor recreation providers in Idaho for the next five years.

1) Provide enhanced outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities through funding that aligns with demand

- Improve the LWCF Open Project Selection process to assure needs are recognized
- Institutionalize GIS in the Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory
- Recognize the importance of undeveloped recreation opportunities
- Conduct regular outdoor recreation needs assessments at the lowest service level funding permits
- Develop new opportunities for public involvement through Internet access and public meetings
- Maintain the “Recreation Next” website to assure planners and land managers are aware of emerging outdoor recreation activities

- Through IRTI or IRPA, create a funding workgroup
- Identify a funding source to implement the STORE program in Idaho
- Identify a dedicated source of funding for nonmotorized recreation
- Work with the Idaho Recreation and Parks Association, cities, counties, NGOs and the education community to develop a STORE funding package for presentation to the Idaho Legislature.
- Work with Idaho's Congressional Delegation to rebuild funding for community recreation
- Seek to build consensus among non-motorized recreationists to identify funding sources for their development, maintenance and management needs on public lands

2) Assure that the public has the best possible access to public lands for outdoor recreation

- Diligently pursue the acquisition, preservation and development of urban open space, parks, trails and corridors
- Sponsor a series of regional forums on the subject to encourage planning and public participation
- Develop a web-based toolkit for elected officials, planners and community activists. Resource tools could include:
    - Forming a recreation district
    - Securing conservation and recreation access easements
    - Best practices for planners
    - Acquisition of development rights
    - Accepting donations
    - Developing planning and zoning ordinances
    - Applying for grants
- Identify and develop strategies to maintain appropriate public access to corridors through programs such as the Federal Side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Rails to Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Recreation and Public Purposes, and Scenic Byways
- Implement and maintain education and information programs describing appropriate corridor activities, and promoting ethics and stewardship, while emphasizing the link between ethical behavior and continued access

- Assure that access is reasonably convenient
- Develop strategies for better law enforcement on public lands
- Support continued funding for Idaho Fish and Game's "Access Yes!" program
- Strengthen our partnership with the Idaho Association of Counties and the Association of Idaho Cities so that access issues are considered in comprehensive planning
- Consider the impacts exchanges of public land may have on access
- Encourage noise reduction techniques in developed recreation planning so as to preserve the greatest possible access for all recreationists
- Encourage outdoor recreation providers to develop criteria for evaluating and prioritizing access needs and opportunities within their purview
- Recognize that signs, maps, brochures and other information dissemination methods can hinder or enhance access depending on their availability and design
- While protecting access, recognize that there are limits on the number of recreationists and types of recreation our finite public lands can accommodate
- Develop a new vehicle to provide the public with updated, map-based information on access

3) Recognize that water is an increasingly precious resource

- Protect water quality
- Educate recreationists about what they can do to protect the resource
- Fund RV dump stations in areas where they are lacking
- Encourage alternative (non-formaldehyde) RV dump station chemicals
- Provide marine pump-out stations where needed
- Design facilities to decrease runoff pollution
- Continue to operate outdoor recreation facilities within state and federal water quality regulations
- Protect water quantity

- Assure that agency consumptive water rights are legally protected
- Implement water saving techniques in planning and design
- Educate recreationists in water saving techniques
- Monitor and document water quantity as appropriate to track trends
- Seek to protect surface water through instream flows for recreation, aesthetics and species protection
- Closely monitor Snake River Adjudication to assure recreationists needs are considered

4) Develop a unified strategy for delivering outdoor recreation education to the public

- Designate the existing IRTI multi-agency education workgroup as the lead entity to accomplish this task
- Develop appropriate messages for a coordinated media campaign to promote outdoor recreation ethics
- Determine how to work with the educational community to provide teacher training to fit curriculum needs
- Work with NGOs and corporations to develop joint education campaigns for the benefit of public and private land managers
- Focus more resources of existing educational, interpretive and visitor information staff and facilities on providing education about Idaho's natural resources and the interplay of outdoor recreation with those resources
- Continue an education program for residents on the dimensions and importance of recreation and tourism in the State of Idaho
- Identify funding sources for safety and user ethics education efforts for motorized and especially nonmotorized outdoor recreation activities

5) Minimize the impact of invasive species

- Include management plans for invasive species in general land management plans
- Coordinate all invasive species control efforts with the state's lead agency on the subject

- Provide education for recreationists
- Promote certified hay
- Promote clean vehicles
- Promote recognition and reporting of invasive species
- Discourage the introduction of invasive species by the public
- Provide information on control methods and importation of inappropriate species to the public

6) Encourage healthy living through outdoor recreation

- Develop stronger partnerships between outdoor recreation providers and public health agencies
- Identify opportunities to encourage healthy living when planning and implementing outdoor recreation programs and developing facilities
- Develop special events to promote healthy activities
- Work with public health agencies to produce educational materials on the topic

7) Recognize the importance of transportation in planning projects

- Encourage alternative transportation systems such as community pathways, bicycle, rail and mass transportation services.
- Improve surface transportation routes connecting communities with nearby recreation and tourism opportunities.
- Maintain Scenic Byways for safe and pleasurable use while not diminishing the characteristics for which the Byway was established.
- Research best practices in planning for human scale transportation and make those practices available to planners and decision makers statewide.
- Encourage the use of context sensitive design in transportation projects

The Role of LWCF in Meeting SCORTP Goals and Objectives

Once a critical component in the funding of outdoor recreation projects in Idaho, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, because of shrinking appropriations to the program, is now a much-diminished resource. Annual funding for the program in Idaho averaged $580,785 in the 1960s, $1,682,081 in the 70s, $1,081,141 in the 1980s, and $160,188 in the 1990s, Appropriations in Idaho have averaged $1,043,253 per year over the past five years. To put this in perspective, it would take $3,460,398 to purchase the same amount today as that annual average of $580,785 would buy in 1965 (using the Consumer Price Index to adjust for inflation). Likewise, today it would take $6,300,419 to match the purchasing power of $1,682,081, which was the average from 1975.

At this writing the federal appropriation for the program was zeroed out of the president's budget and the House budget. While efforts are underway to bring money back into the program, its future is uncertain.

Even so, the legacy of the program lives on in two important ways. First, land acquired for outdoor recreation through the LWCF program must remain available for that purpose in perpetuity. Even when land was not acquired through program funding, the stipulation for its availability for outdoor recreation purposes was placed on land where significant development occurred using an LWCF grant. Those who developed the program recognized that placing such a restriction on a particular piece of property forever could be burdensome and impractical, so they developed an option through which land of equal value could be acquired for recreational purposes.

Second, SCORTP planning itself is a legacy of the program that provides some direction for outdoor recreation providers in the state. The process encourages providers to assess the outdoor recreation needs of Idaho's population and seek ways to meet those needs.

Specifically, LWCF will help Idaho meet SCORTP goals and objectives for 2006-2010 through the following:

Recognize that water is an increasingly precious resource

The Idaho Wetlands Inventory provides outdoor recreation providers and conservationists a mechanism through which the most important wetland resources in the state can be identified.

Design facilities to decrease runoff pollution

OPSP criteria ranking

Implement water saving techniques in planning and design

OPSP criteria ranking

Assure that the public has the best possible access to public lands for outdoor recreation

LWCF grants, at least in the near term, will continue to provide additional opportunities for close-to-home outdoor recreation in and near Idaho communities.

Provide enhanced outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities through funding that aligns with demand

By assisting with funding for the Idaho Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory, LWCF has provided a tool that will help outdoor recreation providers at all levels articulate the needs of their constituents. Without demonstrating that need, any attempt to generate support for outdoor recreation would be destined to fail.

Additionally, through partnership funding of Idaho's SCORTP process, LWCF has helped create methodologies for assessing individual community needs based on resident responses to surveys.

Encourage the acquisition, preservation and development of urban open space, parks, trails and corridors

The revised Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) recognizes the goals of SCORTP, particularly in the high ranking of acquisition and development of urban open space, parks, trails and corridors in grant criteria.

Institutionalize GIS in the Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory

Through a SCORP planning grant from the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation developed a new GIS-oriented database with which facility needs can be identified.

Conduct regular outdoor recreation needs assessments at the lowest service level funding permits

The aforementioned planning grant from NPS allowed IDPR to test new methods for gathering information on community needs. The knowledge gained in this process will allow the agency to conduct future needs assessments in the most cost effective way.

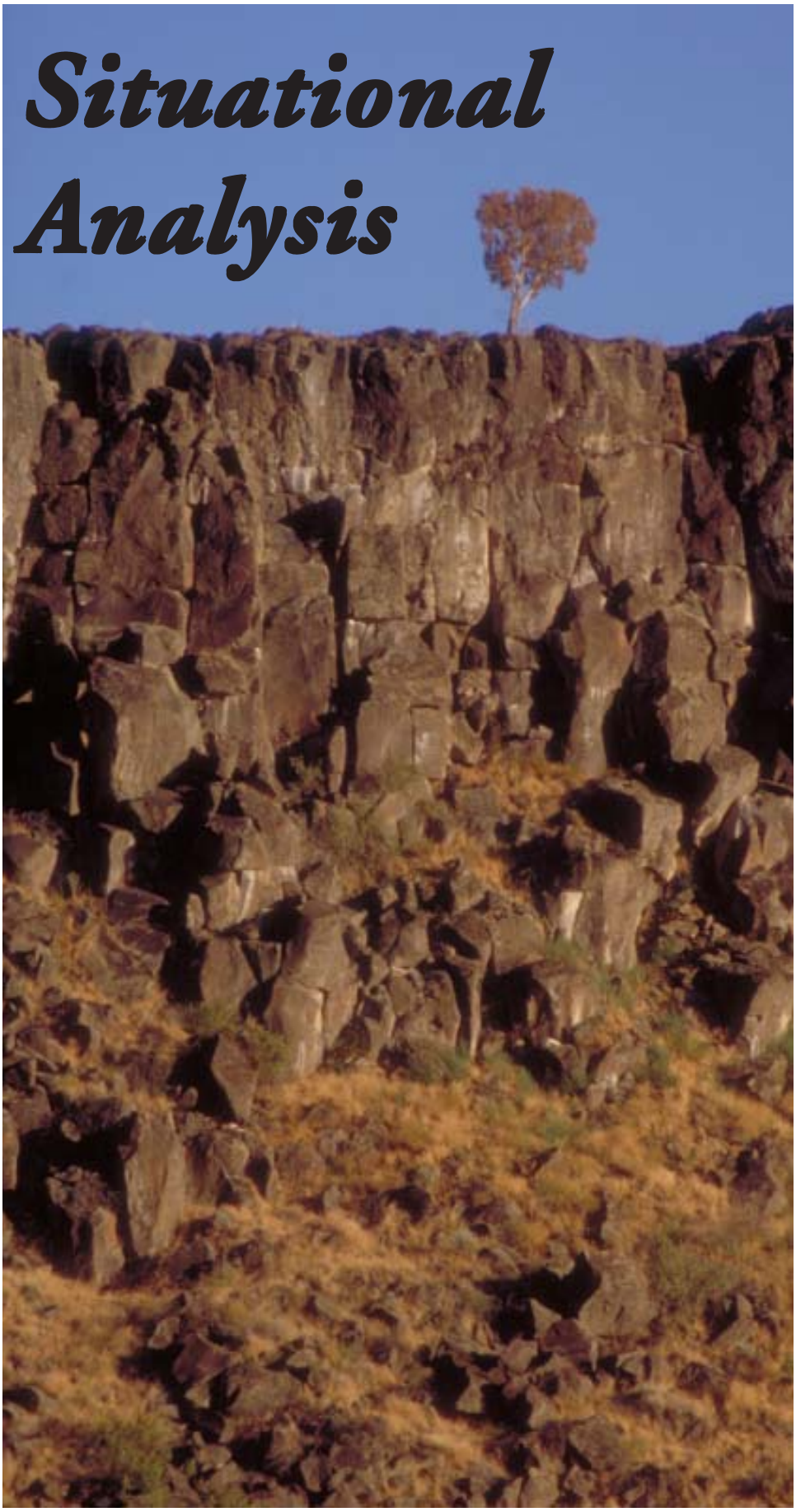
Identify opportunities to encourage healthy living when planning and implementing outdoor recreation programs and developing facilities

LWCF grant criteria developed through the Open Project Selection Process favor projects that promote healthy living for the general public. Projects that provide facilities to encourage individuals to exercise are rated higher than those that provide facilities for team sports.

Encourage alternative transportation systems such as community pathways, bicycle, rail and mass transportation services.

Emphasis on trails and corridors that often serve as recreation pathways and commuting methods is clear in the new LWCF grant criteria.

Situational Analysis



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Here We Have Idaho

Idaho is a state with great natural diversity. Many different environments owe their existence to the topographical and climactic variations of the state—elevations that range from 710 feet above sea level at Lewiston, to 12,655 feet at Mt. Borah; local climates that vary from mild to severe; landforms that include high deserts, rugged canyons, verdant prairies, lush valleys, fertile plains and thickly forested mountains. This wide natural diversity drives patterns of human distribution and land use and contributes directly to the nature and distribution of the recreation and tourism.

Geographic Descriptions

Idaho can be divided into four physiographic provinces. The Northern Rocky Mountain Province includes the forested mountain ranges that cover most of northern and central Idaho north of the Snake River plain. Characterized by deep valleys and massive mountains ranging to more than 12,000 feet, this province is so extensive and rugged that much of it has escaped the development pressures affecting the more accessible areas of the state. The area's history of resource dependence resulted in a network of backcountry roads and trails, well suited to today's trail based recreation needs. Several large lakes—Pend Oreille, Coeur d'Alene and Priest—and numerous rivers, add to the diversity. It is here, too, that the majority of Idaho's untrammeled Wilderness Areas and designated Wild and Scenic rivers lie.

The Columbia Intermontane Province starts at the outflow of the Snake River near Lewiston and follows the Snake along Idaho's western border before extending east across the southern part of the state. This province is part of a huge basalt plateau formed from ancient lava flows. It is here that the heart of Idaho's rich agricultural industry is found, from the rich volcanic loess of the Palouse to the fertile irrigated Snake River plain in the south. This area is also home to over half the state's people and much of its industry and commerce.

Through time the erosive effects of a myriad of natural actions have modified the Columbia Intermontane province so that six distinctive areas can now be identified within it. The Palouse Hills lie north of the Clearwater River, stretching to just south of Coeur d'Alene. South of this lies the Tri-state Uplands of the Camas Prairie with its characteristic rolling hills dissected by canyons. The Wallowa-Seven Devils section includes the rugged mountains and canyons carved by the lower Snake and Salmon rivers along the border with Oregon. The Malheur-Boise-King section extends west of Bliss along the Snake River to the Oregon border, while the Eastern Snake section extends east and northeast from Bliss to the Yellowstone complex. The Owyhee Uplands, a high plateau south of the Malheur-Boise-King area occupies the southwestern corner of the state.

The Middle Rocky Mountain Province extends along the southeastern border of Idaho. Elevations range between 5,000 and 9,000 feet and the typical landform is of distinct mountain ranges separated by broad, open valleys. Bordering the tourism-rich Yellowstone-Teton complex, this area is beginning to emerge as one of Idaho's quality outdoor playgrounds, where people go to get away from the crowds so characteristic of its more popular neighbors.

The Basin and Range Province occupies a small area in Idaho, south of the Snake River, between the Columbia Intermontane province and the Middle Rockies. This is an area covered by sage plains, grassy plateaus and groves of small trees growing along gulches and valley bottoms. Peaks range from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. Only a few isolated communities are found here and many of its attractions are small, remote and unspoiled.

Federal Land Ownership in Idaho

Statewide there are about 20.6 million acres of forest land, 22 million acres of range land, 8.7 million acres of cropland and 2.6 million acres devoted to other uses. Some counties are entirely forested with little or no grazing or croplands, while others are essentially treeless and used only for grazing or as cropland.

Land ownership of Idaho's 53 million acres shows the strong influence of the physical characteristics of the state.

IDAHO LAND OWNERSHIP
(in acres)

Region	U.S. Forest Service	U.S. Bureau of Land Mgmt	U.S. Dept of Energy INEEL*	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	U.S. Air Force	National Park Service	U.S. Corps of Engineers	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Agricultural Research Service	U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
Region I										
Benewah	35,291	13,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonner	472,575	11,162	0	0	0	0	8,856	0	0	0
Boundary	490,803	4,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kootenai	243,441	10,349	0	46	0	0	440	0	0	0
Shoshone	1,199,012	56,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2,441,122	96,164	0	46	0	0	9,296	0	0	0
Region II										
Clearwater	802,424	11,733	0	0	0	0	27,598	0	0	0
Idaho	4,430,154	91,808	0	0	0	1,298	0	125	0	0
Latah	112,555	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	10	8,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nez Perce	1,700	30,540	0	0	0	76	1,455	0	0	0
TOTALS	5,346,843	142,411	0	0	0	1,374	29,053	125	0	0
Region III										
Ada	3,724	190,701	0	112	0	0	2,096	0	0	0
Adams	511,034	54,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boise	867,368	30,697	0	1,280	0	0	1,195	0	0	0
Canyon	0	9,726	0	9,779	0	0	0	981	0	0
Elmore	791,105	529,233	0	0	6,319	0	384	0	0	0
Gem	60,968	71,884	0	2,157	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owyhee	0	3,612,027	0	0	115,101	0	0	27	0	0
Payette	0	66,052	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valley	2,030,789	3,133	0	29,242	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	123,753	220,515	0	936	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	4,388,741	4,788,000	0	43,590		0	3,675	1,008	0	0
Region IV										
Blaine	491,138	802,694	0	5,083	0	13,587	0	2,304	0	0
Camas	323,546	122,330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cassia	387,053	516,060	0	12,653	0	9,184	0	200	0	0
Gooding	0	237,129	0	320	0	54	0	0	0	0
Jerome	0	84,382	0	12,128	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	582,912	0	1,574	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minidoka	0	165,480	0	9,169	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twin Falls	92,655	543,946	0	0	0	3,788	0	0	10	0
TOTALS	1,294,392	3,054,933	0	40,927	0	26,613	0	2,504	10	0
Region V										
Bannock	118,995	82,529	0	12,712	0	0	0	0	0	7,166
Bear Lake	229,978	41,038	0	0	0	0	0	16,978	0	0
Bingham	0	299,472	64,946	15,399	0	0	0	0	0	12,667
Caribou	375,487	70,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,917
Franklin	121,661	15,493	0	2,101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida	139,197	270,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	36,047	228,487	0	24,463	0	0	0	360	0	10,882
TOTALS	1,021,365	1,007,502	64,946	54,675	0	0	0	17,338	0	32,632
Region VI										
Bonneville	482,967	85,638	7,090	47,407	0	0	0	43	0	0
Butte	271,062	577,149	342,393	0	0	39,302	0	0	0	0
Clark	359,419	341,858	13,313	0	0	0	0	0	33,100	0
Custer	2,123,710	813,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	525,866	141,969	0	8,700	0	31,488	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	186,832	141,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lemhi	2,073,315	574,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	41,460	19,037	0	3,022	0	0	0	0	0	0
TetoN	88,013	6,080	0	1,038	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	5,965,813	2,747,471	504,188	60,167	0	70,790	0	43	33,100	0
STATE TOTALS	20,458,276	11,836,481	569,134	199,405	121,420	98,777	42,024	21,018	33,110	32,632

*Totals may not add due to rounding

Table developed by the Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor

IDAHO LAND OWNERSHIP

(in acres)

Region	State Endowment	Idaho Fish & Game	Idaho Parks and Recreation	University of Idaho Regent	County	Municipal	Tribal*	Total Private**	Total Federal Land	Total State Land	Total Land
Region I											
Benewah	49,594	2,723	8,297	0	1,875	14	8,339	385,250	48,887	60,614	496,640
Bonner	167,640	1,415	803	195	4,521	4,117	0	440,780	492,593	170,053	1,112,064
Boundary	104,717	2,550	0	0	1,418	72	18	208,056	495,219	107,267	812,032
Kootenai	33,990	6,827	2,871	80	3,677	250	12,929	494,957	254,276	43,768	796,928
Shoshone	56,794	12	0	80	3,059	96	0	370,066	1,255,653	56,886	1,685,760
TOTALS	412,735	13,527	11,971	355	14,550	4,549	21,286	1,899,109	2,546,628	438,588	4,903,424
Region II											
Clearwater	234,391	377	0	0	1,809	430	7,325	496,662	841,755	234,768	1,575,424
Idaho	74,573	1,075	0	0	4,900	334	5,101	826,261	4,523,385	75,648	5,430,528
Latah	29,027	296	3,186	7,374	3,679	40	0	532,695	112,791	39,883	689,088
Lewis	2,019	4,569	0	0	4	6	16,288	291,922	8,104	6,588	306,624
Nez Perce	11,562	72,383	0	120	4,111	725	7,695	420,752	33,771	84,065	543,424
TOTALS	351,572	78,700	3,186	7,494	14,503	1,535	36,409	2,568,292	5,519,806	440,952	8,545,088
Region III											
Ada	36,944	9,195	1,057	71	5,270	2,493	0	423,537	196,633	47,267	675,200
Adams	37,485	27	17	0	2,239	1	0	268,573	565,066	37,529	873,408
Boise	85,648	3,123	0	0	960	7	0	227,322	900,540	88,771	1,217,600
Canyon	738	1,968	0	194	365	485	0	353,236	20,486	2,900	377,472
Elmore	113,126	6,716	513	0	18	24	0	522,354	1,327,041	120,355	1,969,792
Gem	20,091	234	0	0	1,735	170	0	202,825	135,009	20,325	360,064
Owyhee	321,693	1,139	4,640	0	1,676	35	145,545	857,838	3,727,155	327,472	4,914,176
Payette	7,842	782	0	0	1,860	320	0	183,860	66,136	8,624	260,800
Valley	64,268	1,914	1,298	65	2,180	8	0	221,151	2,063,164	67,545	2,354,048
Washington	62,290	9,672	0	0	2,920	195	0	511,815	345,204	71,962	932,096
TOTALS	750,125	34,770	7,525	330	19,223	3,738	145,545	3,772,511	9,346,434	792,750	13,934,656
Region IV											
Blaine	59,240	1,189	0	0	4,000	1,000	0	312,501	1,314,806	60,429	1,692,736
Camas	21,962	2,854	0	0	2,320	7	0	214,981	445,876	24,816	688,000
Cassia	50,129	901	640	0	1,800	596	0	663,408	925,150	51,670	1,642,624
Gooding	17,119	2,274	731	0	750	97	0	209,238	237,503	20,124	467,712
Jerome	7,591	360	0	0	2,503	17	0	276,955	96,510	7,951	383,936
Lincoln	22,251	120	480	0	110	37	0	164,100	584,486	22,851	771,584
Minidoka	7,661	59	0	0	3,285	113	0	300,441	174,649	7,720	486,208
Twin Falls	29,453	243	493	120	1,850	1,382	0	558,124	640,399	30,309	1,232,064
TOTALS	215,406	8,000	2,344	120	16,618	3,249	0	2,699,748	4,419,379	225,870	7,364,864
Region V											
Bannock	44,281	3,305	0	0	4,900	7,000	49,182	431,560	221,402	47,586	712,448
Bear Lake	15,427	2,671	966	0	45	78	0	314,515	287,994	19,064	621,696
Bingham	153,893	1,926	0	379	5,480	354	118,425	786,156	392,484	156,198	1,340,672
Caribou	110,634	1,944	0	0	2,700	120	16,606	567,127	447,779	112,578	1,130,304
Franklin	13,254	5	0	0	10	30	0	273,366	139,255	13,259	425,920
Oneida	13,007	0	0	0	31	10	0	345,903	409,305	13,007	768,256
Power	26,004	120	566	0	2,900	335	76,624	569,484	300,239	26,690	899,648
TOTALS	376,500	9,971	1,532	379	16,066	7,927	260,837	3,288,111	2,198,458	388,382	5,898,944
Region VI											
Bonneville	45,062	8,632	0	0	4,350	1,597	0	513,118	623,145	53,694	1,195,904
Butte	13,248	4	0	0	2,360	27	0	183,511	1,229,906	13,252	1,429,056
Clark	79,128	173	0	0	1,600	4	0	300,813	747,690	79,301	1,129,408
Custer	52,626	1,253	22	0	2,300	5	0	158,503	2,937,675	53,901	3,152,384
Fremont	85,659	18,342	11,826	0	486	100	0	370,316	708,023	115,827	1,194,752
Jefferson	15,813	13,216	0	0	395	47	0	343,168	328,226	29,029	700,864
Lemhi	37,267	562	0	0	1,800	76	0	233,189	2,648,258	37,829	2,921,152
Madison	22,095	145	0	0	1,860	112	0	214,093	63,519	22,240	301,824
Teton	1,169	475	0	0	200	6	0	191,275	95,131	1,644	288,256
TOTALS	352,067	42,802	11,848	0	15,351	1,974	0	2,507,986	9,381,572	406,717	12,313,600
STATE TOTALS	2,458,405	187,769	38,407	8,679	96,311	22,972	464,077	16,735,756	33,412,277	2,693,260	52,960,576

State Land=5.1%
Federal Land=63.1%
County/Municiple=0.2%
Private Land=31.6%

*Tribal land is included in private
**Private land totals include public road and highway rights-of-way

Evaluation of the 2003-2007 SCORTP

IDAHO

Evaluation of the 2003-2007 SCORTP

The 2003-2007 Idaho SCORTP featured a program evaluation of previous statewide planning efforts. Recommendations from the evaluation included the establishment of consistency in the planning process, development of interim measures, an evaluation of the achievement of goals, improved outdoor recreation research, the establishment of outdoor recreation databases, and the development of an Internet presence for Idaho's SCORTP. Here, one by one, is a look at what we accomplished and what is left to be done.

Consistency

There has been a lack of commonality from plan to plan over the years. Each plan seemed to have been developed largely from the ground up, with little or no recognition that another plan had gone before it.

As evidenced by this exercise, the current plan not only recognizes that previous plans exist, but it also evaluates the success of that previous plan. We are using the document evaluation table suggested in the program evaluation, and we have developed a template of elements to be included in each plan.

Interim Measures

An annual review of progress on SCORTP goals and objectives is now a routine duty of the SCORTP Task Force. This keeps the goals in front of the group and brings more awareness of what individual agencies are doing to meet those goals. Still, the system could use improvement. There is no shortage of accomplishments to list that fit into a goal or objective, but there is little evidence that the goal is actually driving the process. With the publication of this plan we begin using performance measures for each goal. Those measures will help us determine what success will look like ahead of time, rather than finding examples that can be jostled and justified into place after the fact.

Improved Research

This recommendation also became a SCORTP planning goal, discussed below in the evaluation of goal achievement.

Establishment of Outdoor Recreation Databases

As recommended, IDPR now has a richly layered GIS database for its Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory (ORFI). Concurrent with the release of this plan, that database is available to planners statewide at http://gis.idaho.gov/recreation/.

Its value will continue to increase as additional layers become available

giving analysts immediate access to spatial data on demographics, land ownership, orthophotos, and more. IDPR plans to integrate research data with the GIS system so that outdoor recreation needs, trends and opportunities can be spatially represented.

Additionally, databases exist of registration data for boats, snowmobiles, off-highway vehicles and recreation vehicles. IDPR's grant programs all now have databases showing where, when and how funds for outdoor recreation were spent. All that information can be analyzed with ORFI on a case-by-case basis by contacting the Comprehensive Planning section at the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. Meanwhile, recreation accident statistics are now compiled annually, and will eventually be moved into a database.

Internet Presence for Idaho's SCORTP

This SCORTP, its predecessor plan and all annual updates are available on the Internet at http://www.idahoparks.org/datacenter/statewide_planning.aspx. The site also gives citizens an opportunity to access public comment pages for other state and federal agencies.

Evaluation of Achievement of Goals

Goals are listed in upper and lower case bold face. When appropriate, objectives addressed by the narrative are included in a smaller font, centered above the corresponding text.

Implement a Revised Strategic Planning Process

As detailed in an earlier section, Public Involvement in the SCORTP Process, we did implement a new strategic planning process.

Implement ongoing, reliable and valid outdoor recreation research

Perhaps the area of SCORTP that is most improved is research. The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation hired Human Dimensions Research Analyst Frank Achana, PhD. With his background and experience, plus increased education by other Comprehensive Planning, Research and Review staff, IDPR's research capabilities are much enhanced. The agency now has an annual schedule of research it conducts, including regular needs assessments conducted specifically for SCORTP. IDRP regularly works with other agencies to identify research needs statewide.

Conduct regular statewide research on recreation needs

IDPR hired a human dimensions researcher, Francis Achana, PhD, to oversee agency research.

BLM completed visitor surveys at Craters of the Moon National Monument and at two developed recreation sites, Huckleberry Campground and Blackwell Island.

BLM completed a Visitor Use Assessment Project with the University of Montana to determine visitor satisfaction levels in the SRBOPNCA. On the jointly administered Payette River Fee system, BLM and the USFS assessed visitor satisfaction and demands for services and facilities in 2005 using a combination of registration information, contact with BLM/Forest Service/ volunteer patrols, and public meetings. BLM and USFA also formally coordinate with the local recreation RAC and with permitted river outfitters.

Conduct research on specific user needs and issues.

2003 Fuel use and needs study completed for boats, snowmobiles and off-highway vehicles. Sponsored by ITD and IDPR. Results are available on the IDPR website, www.idahoparks.org, under the menu item About Us, and the drop-down Data Center.

The Bureau of Reclamation completed a draft carrying capacity study for Ririe Reservoir. Ecological, spatial, facility, and social factor were analyzed. This study is available on the Data Center website.

The Targhee portion of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest is a participant in a Recreation Assessment project for the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) that will produce a report for use by GYE managers (Forests, Parks, Wildlife Refuges) identifying recreation trends and opportunities.

The Salmon-Challis National Forest completed year 2 of its High Lakes Study in the Bighorn Crags area of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.

In 2005, IDPR conducted research on OHV user needs and attitudes. The agency also conducted a recreationist profile survey that addressed frequency of outdoor recreation activities of all kinds. That research will be a part of the 2006-2010 SCORTP. Research on boater needs and the needs of cross-country skiers and snowshoers is planned for 2006.

Conduct regular research at the regional level so that planners can respond to local needs

Outdoor recreation needs assessment research will be complete by the end of the year in all six Idaho regions through an NPS SCORTP Planning Grant.

Each of Idaho's Forests have been going through a 5-year cycle of visitor surveys and monitoring called the National Visitor Use Monitoring program (NVUM).

All of the Idaho National Forests have completed the initial round of visitor surveys. The results of these surveys are now available online at: http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/. The Caribou-Targhee and Sawtooth National Forests are preparing for their 2nd rounds of user surveys in 2005.

The Caribou-Targhee and Sawtooth National Forests have completed their 3rd rounds of user surveys in 2005. The NVUM survey gathers estimates of recreation uses as well as user demographics and satisfaction data. The survey is updated every 5 years.

In 2005, a high lakes study focused largely on user impacts was done in the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness in cooperation with Univ. of Arizona.

The University of Idaho and the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area completed a monitoring study of boaters experiences on the Snake River in Hells Canyon.

Monitor customer satisfaction with Idaho's recreation and tourism facilities and programs, and make the findings available to all

IRTI conducts an annual survey to gauge customer satisfaction with the VIP pass. Questions related to satisfaction with facilities and programs were included in the ITD/IDPR fuel use study.

IDPR makes visitor satisfaction cards available at all its parks. An annual analysis is done for agency management.

The Bureau of Reclamation is assisting with a recreation economics study of the Upper Snake River from Jackson Hole to Idaho Falls. Nearly 800 surveys were collected during the 2004 field season and will be used to estimate the current net economic value of river recreation. Study results are expected in 2005.

USFS campground fee envelopes include an area on the flap of the envelope for visitor comments and feedback. These comments are considered when planning for improvements in services and/or facilities.

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation did a customer satisfaction survey at each park during 2005. The agency plans to conduct similar surveys annually.

Identify methods and protocols for assessing the social, cultural and economic impacts of outdoor recreation and tourism in Idaho

IDPR formed a subcommittee of IRTI consisting of researchers from city, county, state and federal agencies and university researchers. Their goal is to share information about upcoming research and avoid duplication of efforts.

Identify emergent technologies that may impact outdoor recreation

Emergent technologies that may impact outdoor recreation include rock crawling (with ATVs or four-wheel-drives), mountain boarding, night vision gear, and the advent of four-stroke engines in snowmobiles.

Boise Parks and Recreation completed their next 10 year Comprehensive Plan for the department through a series of surveys, public meetings, reviewed of demographics, etc.

Boise Parks and Recreation is currently assessing their youth program offerings and services with relation to Title I schools and other community demographics. This is to assess the cost as well as the value to the community (subsidies).

The Idaho Department of Recreation has created a website, www.recreationnext.com, to help agencies keep track of emerging technology and trends in outdoor recreation. The basis for the site was a list of new

generation outdoor recreation sports and activities taking place on the public lands developed by the BLM.

Protect Existing Access to Outdoor Recreation

Protecting access and creating new access to outdoor recreation in Idaho is an ongoing task. As such, it is difficult if not impossible to say when that task has been "achieved." However, it is worth reviewing the major accomplishments SCORTP partners reported in this area from 2003-2005.

Identify and develop strategies to maintain appropriate public access to corridors through programs such as the Federal Side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Rails to Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers and Scenic Byways

The Forest Service negotiated water rights in the name of the United States for Six Wild and Scenic Rivers in Idaho in the Snake River Adjudication process. These rivers include the Clearwater, Selway, Lochsa, Rapid River, Middle Fork Salmon and main Salmon. Securing these rights will ensure the sustained recreational opportunity that these rivers provide, hundreds of miles of floatable and fishable rivers. Under the same settlement, the Forest Service is receiving decrees for major waters in the Hells canyon NRA in Idaho, excluding the Snake River. Twelve streams are involved and 18 high lakes. This will also ensure continued recreational opportunities into the future.

In 2005, acquisition of an inholding parcel at the Sulphur Creek Ranch in the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness was completed by the Forest Service.

IRTI has formed a subcommittee to develop some kind of vehicle (probably a website with related promotional materials) to provide recreationists with reliable information about where they can go and where they cannot on public and private lands. The committee's work has just begun.

Implement and maintain education and information programs describing appropriate corridor activities, especially trail etiquett

The Forest Service, Fish and Game, City of Boise, BLM, and Idaho Department of Lands negotiated a public/private land swap in the Boise Foothills in order to preserve open space and create recreation corridors.

Boise Parks and Recreation Implemented controlled dog off leash trails (COLTS) program and is currently developing volunteer patrol system to compliment existing law enforcement efforts.

The Idaho Interagency OHV Coordinating Committee hosted a travel management workshop in 2005. The committee developed a public outreach program to promote the responsible use of OHVs. Through a series of media ads and billboards, the committee promoted the idea that cross country travel

· Maintain Scenic Byways for safe and pleasurable use while not diminishing the characteristics for which the Byway was established.

by OHVs is inappropriate and that OHVs should be ridden on established or designated roads and trails.

Protect existing access through recreation easements and purchase of key access sites

Idaho Fish and Game is funding the Access Yes! program primarily through a lottery of special big game tags. The access program was started in 2002 with the goals of rewarding landowners for allowing access to their lands and opening previously blocked public lands. The agency hopes to open or keep open 250,000.

Boise Parks and Recreation secured $10 Million for local match in LWCF Acquisition funding. They used the fund to purchase easements and access in the Boise Foothills.

The majority of the property along the Clearwater River is in private ownership, making river access a critical issue in the corridor. The BLM has acquired the Harpers Bend property between Kooskia and Lewiston to provide additional recreation access to the river.

In 2005 BLM acquired parcels in the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area and the South Fork Snake River corridor to protect open space, wildlife habitat, and public access.

At publication time, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and partners were close to acquiring Register Rock and adjacent properties in the City of Rocks National Reserve. This historic and fragile site, where California Trail pioneers painted their names in axle grease, will be in public ownership for the first time and open to recreationists.

In 2005, NPS awarded a grant of $211,775 to the City of Lewiston to acquire and develop land for Ruth Rowell Modie Wildlife Park. NPS awarded a grant $97,950 to develop the City of Coeur d'Alene's Northwood Park. NPS awarded a grant of $45,000 to construct a zero depth splash pad at Meridian's Settlers Park to enhance recreation access for people of all abilities. NPS awarded a grant for $54,966 to the City of Hailey for development of a new park site, Woodside Central Park.

Research strategies for better law enforcement on public lands

IDPR, IDFG, the US Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management in Idaho signed a cooperating agreement to manage the use of motorized, wheeled, off-highway vehicles (OHVs) on public lands within Idaho through the coordinated application of State and Federal practices, policies, laws and regulations governing the operation of OHVs. In 2004 The Idaho Interagency OHV Coordinating Committee (IICC) met seven times. At each meeting, the partner agencies shared and discussed ongoing OHV management issues and initiatives. This coordination was valuable because it greatly increased the understanding of each agency's OHV management concerns, efforts and responsibilities.

The IICC prepared a strategy document titled "An Interagency Framework for OHV Management in Idaho." The strategy outlines a

collaborative, multi-agency approach for improving OHV recreation and management in Idaho. It identifies three shared, fundamental goals. It also identifies six management actions that would help achieve the goals, and that can only be accomplished through a cooperative, interagency effort. The three shared goals are:

1. Provide OHV Opportunities. Designate and manage sustainable OHV trail opportunities to provide a diversity of challenges and experiences throughout Idaho. OHV trail systems should be part of a balanced, overall trail network that provides and preserves recreational opportunities for non-motorized trail users.

2. Promote User Safety and Responsibility. Establish educational and other programs that promote safe and responsible OHV use.

3. Protect Natural, Social, and Economic Resources. Manage OHV use to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to plants, animals, soil and water. Recognize and address potential impacts to people and communities. Rehabilitate redundant and unauthorized routes.

IDPR Comprehensive Planning staff conducted a series of focus groups statewide, stratified by: Users, Conservation Groups, Recreation Providers and Law Enforcement Personnel in order to identify issues regarding OHV law enforcement on public lands and learn areas of agreement. The findings stimulated user groups to write proposed legislation regarding helmet and sound requirements.

Boise Parks and Recreation has updated the Ridge to Rivers Trail map to incorporate new trails and activities. Also, a poster dog campaign with Jeb is helping to educate people on appropriate etiquette on trails with their dogs. New signage is also incorporated into the trail system to help better educate and inform users of appropriate use.

Provide a Full Range of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities that recognize the multiplicity of activities in Idaho

Partner achievements in this ongoing activity included:

Institute demonstration projects where best management practice initiatives can be tested

Boise Parks & Recreation Department and Ridge to Rivers is working in partnership to create "controlled off leash trails" (COLTs) for dog off leash use. They also developed an education component with signage, poster contest, handouts, etc.

Maintain and where necessary, create, expand and diversify trail systems in urban and rural areas to link communities, public and private recreation and tourism opportunities

The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare made a *Trails for Health* brochure available to agencies and communities, promoting the development of trails to promote physical activity.

IDPR provided LWCF grants through NPS to: City of Hayden , improvements to Croffoot Park sports fields ($190,000). City of Lewiston, acquisition and development of a community park with a trail system ($178,946). City of Hayden Lake, a picnic shelter and restroom in McCall Park ($32,500).

The Bureau of Reclamation funded or provided cost share funding for completing the following projects in 2004:

> American Falls Reservoir – Sportsman's Park.

> Accessible picnic shelter, restrooms, and pathways. American Falls Reservoir – Willow Bay.

> Accessible bathrooms and pathways. Bishop's Hole – Accessible restroom.

> Lake Walcott – Accessible rental cabins and pathways.

> Little Wood Reservoir – 2 accessible campsites, picnic sites, parking and pathways. Montour Campground – Accessible restroom.

> Ririe Reservoir – Accessible picnic shelter, landscaping and sprinkler system, new swim dock.

> Snake River below Minidoka Dam – Accessible boat dock.

In 2004, IDPR dedicated the new 73-mile-long Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes. The paved trail provides easy access to memorable Idaho sites for most users capable of riding a bicycle.

Ada County created a new trails position that will work with other entities in providing and connecting trails county-wide.

On the Sawtooth National Forest, the following achievements helped to maintain and expand trail systems for public enjoyment:

> Fox Creek trailhead construction.

> Replaced Lost Shirt Gulch trail by extending the Warm Spring Ridge trail #142 with 1.25 miles of new construction down to the Baker Lake trailhead.

> Rerouted Greenhorn trail #107 and Imperial Gulch trail #155 off private land by constructing 1.1 miles of new trail.

> Constructed North Heglar Snowmobile parking and toilet.

Volunteers representing the Continental Divide Trail Association (CDTA) spent four days working along a 13-mile segment of the CDT within the BLM Salmon Field Office. Volunteers signed the trail, constructed a new segment of trail to access a critical spring/water source, and reconstructed a spring enclosure to protect water quality.

Boise City Parks and Ridge to Rivers constructed three miles of new trail and identified 14 miles of new trail locations soon to be developed. They also developed a new volunteer ranger program on the trails to help educate and enforce the rules within the Ridge to Rivers Trail System.

Encourage corridor and area management planning that addresses associated services and activities in a cumulative fashion, as opposed to single sites and services

There are 14 Scenic Byways Corridor Management now in place. The goal is to have one in place for each byway. In 2005, the Idaho Transportation

Department's Scenic Byways section was notified that it would receive $1.2 million, funding seven of eight grants applied for statewide.

The Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management has worked intensively to establish the framework to develop an effective travel management system, including inventorying the existing transportation network in the Owyhee FO (1.3 million acres), Bruneau FO (1.5 million acres), and Snake River Birds of Prey Area NCA (486,000 acres) using a combination of digital orthophoto quad interpretation and ground inventory/GPS work to compile an accurate, complete and geospatially correct electronic inventory of the more than 15,000 miles of routes in the District. During this period, the District has consulted frequently with the public, local governments and Tribes to identify issues and conflicts, correct errors, incorporate new ideas, and in the midst of great controversy, has sought public consensus in preparing for the route designation process.

Address deferred maintenance and seek to provide additional services at appropriate land and water access areas

In 2003, the Bureau of Reclamation completed renovations at Mann Creek Reservoir with assistance from the IDPR RV Grant Fund and the USFS, Reclamation's managing partner for the site. Campground and boat ramp improvements included new picnic tables, fire rings and toilets. A campground re-design allowed for additional camping spurs, improved traffic flow, and accessible facilities.

The Forest Service continued its on-going efforts to reduce deferred maintenance at existing developed recreation sites and on trails as well as to provide new recreation facilities where feasible. Some examples of 2004 accomplishments include:

- Reconstruction of the water systems in the Stoddard Creek, Howard Springs, Warm River, Big Springs, and Willow Flat campgrounds on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
- Two miles of trail on the Payette National Forest were relocated to enhance resource protection.
- One toilet in Hazard campground was relocated three sites away from the riparian lakeshore as part of the reconstruction of that campground. The site number remained the same but now 9 out of 12 sites are fully accessible with new facilities and tent pads.
- 19 existing water systems at developed recreation sites on the Salmon-Challis National Forest were reconstructed or upgraded.
- Meadow Lake Campground on the Salmon-Challis National Forest was fully reconstructed.
- On the Sawtooth National Forest, the Abbot campground was reconstructed; 2 miles of the Paradise trail were re-constructed; Kelly Creek trail received heavy maintenance; 18 family camping units at Porcupine campground were constructed; Rock Creek water system was re-developed; the Sunny Gulch campground was reconstructed with the addition of 26 new family units and a group facility; and a new toilet, parking enlargement and signing were constructed at the Kelly Creek trailhead.

Installation of an RV dump station at the Fenn Ranger District on the Selway River was begun.

Some examples of 2005 USFS accomplishments include:

· Improvements to Last Chance, Lake Fork, Huckleberry, and Big Flat campgrounds on the Payette National Forest were made. Improvements included replacement of worn out campground furniture and construction of needed storage facilities.

· 2 miles of the Bear Pete trail on the McCall Ranger District were reconstructed and work to construct a new trailhead was begun. Trailhead completion is anticipated in 2006.

· 19 water systems were rehabilitated at 19 existing recreation sites on the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

· Reconstruction of the More's Creek Summit trailhead along State Highway 21 to provide better snowmobile and skier access while improving safety for trailhead users.

· Replacement of deteriorating campground furniture at numerous campgrounds on the Idaho City Ranger District.

· Continuing rehabilitation and re-location work on the Crooked River trail on the Idaho City Ranger District.

· Improvement of the Big Falls portage trail along the South Fork of the Payette River on the Emmett Ranger District.

· Work began to replace the bridge at the Silver Creek Plunge Hot Springs site and to re-design the campground adjacent to the hot springs.

· The Lowman Ranger District continued its efforts to replace old, existing pit toilets with new, accessible, SST model toilets in the Bear Valley area of the Boise National Forest.

· The Stoddard Creek campground water system on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest was replaced with a new well, storage tank, and distribution system.

· A portion of the Lander trail that had been eroded by Stump Creek was reconstructed on the Soda Springs Ranger District.

· Reconstruction work on the Little Granite Creek trail in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area was completed.

· In partnership with the Northwest Youth Corps and the North Central Idaho Resource Advisory Committee, three trails within the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Wilderness that have been physically closed for years due to deferred maintenance needs were re-opened with RAC funding.

The Salmon-Challis National Forest completed work on the new Wagonhammer Springs trailhead which is associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

The Boise National Forest is working with Idaho Parks and Recreation Department, SWIMBA, the City of Boise and others to expand and improve access to a system of mountain bicycle trails near Bogus Basin. When complete, this network of trails will further extend Boise's outstanding mountain biking opportunities to meet the growing demand.

The BLM completed Phase 1 of the Mackay Reservoir (Joe T. Fallini)

campground renovation. Special attention was paid to developing the site for modern recreational vehicle use and universal accessibility.

IDPR is focusing mitigation efforts in the Avista relicensing process on water access opportunities around Lake Coeur d'Alene.

IDPR requested more than $16.9 million in its annual budget and in the Experience Idaho Initiative to address its $20.8 million maintenance backlog.

Assure that outdoor recreation opportunities and issues are fully considered in FERC relicensing

IDPR used SCORTP data extensively in its final comments for the draft environmental impact statement for the Hells Canyon Complex.

After 15 years, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approved new licenses for five Mid-Snake dams operated by Idaho Power in 2004. IDPR, IDFG and other partners worked on that effort all along the way and will be working with Idaho Power in the future to implement mitigation items for recreation and aesthetics. This means construction of numerous camp grounds, boat ramps, vault toilets, parking lots, and access sites, as well as working on vegetating many areas with more local plant and tree species, and establishing overlooks.

2004 saw a settlement agreement on Bear River for four small hydro dams. Among other mitigation measures, this involves establishing instream flows in the Grace River for the first time in 50 years.

In 2005, the Payette National Forest and the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area addressed many recreation activities and interests within Hells Canyon in the FERC re-licensing process for Hells Canyon Dam. The process is still in the negotiation period.

The Caribou-Targhee National Forest is working on the Buffalo Hydropower project on the Buffalo/Henry's Fork Rivers to provide for recreational access and interpretive signing.

Create an Idaho Outdoor Recreation and Natural Resources Education Initiative

Because of budget constraints and a shift in management focus, creating a coordinated education initiative was put on hold. Listed below are partner accomplishments that still support the concept.

Focus more resources of existing educational, interpretive and visitor information staff and facilities on providing education about Idaho's natural resources and the interplay of outdoor recreation with those resource

IDPR requested interpretive and outdoor recreation safety materials be developed and offered to the public as part of the Hells Canyon Complex relicensing.

Boise City Parks and Recreation has included a similar element in the update to their comprehensive plan: "Provide educational opportunities for

citizens and recreation users to help better preserve and protect the natural environment." Specifically, the plan called for adding an environmental education specialist to their staff, developing a wetlands education center and more.

A significant milestone in environmental education was achieved in 2005 in the dedication and opening of the Foothills Learning Center in Boise. This facility will serve as the venue for a variety of environmental education programs available to local school groups and the general public.

IDPR offered two Certified Interpretive Guide classes in 2003 with about 20 park folks in attendance. Larry Mink, the agency's interpretive coordinator, became a Certified Interpretive Trainer and a Certified Interpretive Planner. IDPR also had 16 people attend seasonal interpretive training at Harriman. In 2004, IDPR offered one Certified Interpretive Guide, with 11 attending. The agency also continues to hold annual training for seasonal interpretive personnel. IDPR opened the Hells Gate Discovery Center in Lewiston, offering a significant Lewis and Clark interpretive experience. In addition, approximately 20 wayside interpretive exhibits were constructed within the state parks.

In 2003, IDPR, USFS, BOR, BLM, the Idaho Whitewater Association and Payette River Outfitters jointly produced a Payette River guide called "Wildwater Wisdom" to promote safe practices on the river. The group also produced a web page promoting the same activities. In 2004, the partnership expanded to include the Custer County Sheriff's Office and Lemhi County Waterways Committee in anticipation including the Main Salmon River in future materials. IDPR expects to have two new brochures and signing at river access points through Lemhi and Custer Counties in 2005. In addition, the partners will be adding educational material about paddling safety for children.

Partners produced an ATV/Hunting ethics guide, which is now available on the Data Center site.

An informal group of natural resource education providers now meets quarterly to discuss plans to better initiate education efforts statewide. This group, called Idaho Natural Resource Education Partners (INREP), includes state and federal agency representatives as well as nonprofit and university members.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has focused their existing education programs to meet specific natural resource issues. An example of this is Wildlife Express, a newspaper for students. Although subscription based, the May 2003 issue featured information, including a poster, about West Nile virus. In 2004, other issues addressed mule deer, peregrine falcons and other species.

Schools coming to the MK Nature Center are now provided with specific conservation education programs that correlate with Idaho Dept of education science objectives. In the past, "general tours" were the bulk of nature center programming.

In partnership with Boat U.S. Foundation, IDPR is distributing a series

of single subject brochures in both English and Spanish about safety and clean water throughout the south and east regions.

At Heyburn State Park, IDPR now uses the tour boat Idaho to bring people closer to interpretive opportunities on the lake.

In 2005, BLM printed a new Boaters Guide and Map for the Lower Salmon River that includes current maps, interpretive information, boater information, and Leave No Trace river ethics.

BLM coordinated with NPS to produce snowshoe ecology hikes at Craters of the Moon National Monument

In 2005, IDPR continued to put more effort into outdoor recreation safety education. The agency created a position and hired an OHV Education Coordinator. He has begun to develop ATV safety classes. The agency is on the verge of combining information, interpretation and education positions under a new Information and Education section. This move will provide more resources for the effort and help coordinate messages on which the agency and partners choose to focus.

Identify funding sources for safety and user ethics education efforts for motorized and nonmotorized outdoor recreation activities

IDPR brought in "Train the Trainer" instructors from Wisconsin to train volunteer snowmobile safety instructors, Jan. 2003.

IDPR and USFS sponsored three avalanche training classes for winter recreationists, Jan. 2003. In 2004, an avalanche training class was held in Boise and one was scheduled for McCall in January, 2005. Additional classes were held in November and December.

The Leave No Trace organization was identified as a resource in developing educational pieces and as a potential funding source.

Establish a procedure for Idaho sheriffs' offices to report motorbike, ATV and snowmobile fatalities

IDPR now has an internal procedure to monitor accident reports and collect information for the compilation of annual statistics

Diversify Funding for Outdoor Recreation

This effort is by no means complete, and will be a higher priority in the 2006-2010 SCORTP.

Identify a funding source to implement the STORE program in Idaho to assure funding for community and school recreation facility development and rehabilitation

Under Idaho Governor Dirk Kempthorne's leadership, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation developed a funding package for the 2006 Idaho Legislature that will significantly reduce IDPR's maintenance backlog, as well as provide new opportunities for outdoor recreationists. As

- Research best practices in planning for human scale transportation and make those practices available to planners and decision makers statewide.

proposed, the package would add more than $34 million in one-time money to IDPR's budget.

Work with the Idaho Recreation and Parks Association, cities, counties, and the education community to develop a STORE funding package for presentation to the Idaho Legislatur

As a part of the 2006-2010 SCORTP, IDPR began working with IRPA, Boise State University and other partners to sponsor one or more conferences on Community Open Space, Parks and Connecting Pathways in 2007. It is expected that funding will be one element of potential solutions to related issues.

Promote a Unified Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Marketing Program

This ongoing effort is handled well under the leadership of the Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor, with regular input from the Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative.

Coordinate marketing efforts through the Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Department of Commerce and Labor focused their entire media campaign in 2003 on outdoor recreation in Idaho. This included a million dollar print campaign. IRTI received updates on Idaho's marketing plan at each of its quarterly meetings.

Commerce and Labor continued to lead marketing efforts in 2005. Some notable enhancements include a newly created website, idahowhitewatertrail.com, and redesigns of the idahorec.org, idahowinter.org and sledtherockies.org websites.

Through the Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative (IRTI), continue to seek vehicles for joint information efforts

ESDrake, the marketing agency contracted by Commerce and Labor, sends a representative to all IRTI meetings as a resource and to help coordinate multi-agency efforts.

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation website underwent a complete redesign, using the Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor contractor, AB Positive. The new site is database oriented, allowing both agencies to make changes and updates to shared databases. The panoply of websites are then updated instantly and concurrently, assuring users seeking information about Idaho outdoor recreation have the latest that is available.

BLM helped support a statewide radio broadcast with the Idaho Rangeland Resource Commission to address recreation/rancher conflicts.

The Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor 2004 multi-agency Governor's Conference on Recreation and Tourism, held in Twin Falls, and led the 2005 conference in Idaho Falls.

While reserving a consulting role, partner agencies recognize the Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor as the lead agency for statewide outdoor recreation and tourism marketing

The Department of Commerce and Labor Tourism Division spent in excess of $1.5 million in the promotion of outdoor recreation and tourism in FY-2004, and $1.7 million in FY-2005. One million was spent on magazine print advertising, featuring outdoor recreation activities and focused on a call to action via the state 1-800 number and website. Another $500,000 was spent on key word buys on the major search engines such as Google, Yahoo and Overture in FY-2004 and $700,000 was spent on these efforts in FY-2005. These key word buys include activities such as: hiking, biking, fishing, skiing, snowmobiling, etc.

When practical use the Idaho logo in all promotional materials to help build brand identification

Logo used in SCORTP and on 2003, 2004, and 2005 Idaho State Parks Guide

Logo incorporated in Scenic Byway brochures and signing

Logo used on state highway map

Logo used in Experience Idaho Initiative promotion by IDPR

Recognize the Importance of Transportation Planning in Project Development

Partner representatives serve on both ITD's Scenic Byways Committee and its Transportation Enhancement Committee. The committees make grant recommendations the Idaho Transportation Board.

Encourage alternative transportation systems such as community pathways, bicycle, rail and mass transportation services

ITD is mandated by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to consider bicycle and pedestrian elements in all federally funded actions. As a result, ITD now installs a separate or abutting pathway for bike/ped traffic in any action where that pathway can connect to, or is likely to connect to, an existing or future pathway. Many bridges in the Idaho roadway system are due for replacement and these are being replaced as budgets allow and on a priority basis depending on the physical condition of the bridge and its ability to meet current height, width and weight requirements. Many of these bridges are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Structures. In coordination with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office and the National Parks Service, when there is an alternative to place the new bridge in a different location, the existing bridge is repaired and preserved as a bicycle and pedestrian crossing if there is any feasibility of that crossing being part of a current or future pathway.

ITD also works closely with local groups wishing to establish bicycle and pedestrian pathways. When the local entity applies for federal funding, ITD will oversee the processing of that application through FHWA to

guarantee that all social, engineering and environmental concerns are addressed.

The Ada County Highway District has produced a bikepath brochure to encourage alternate transportation.

Boise City Parks and Recreation Improved 15th Street in Boise by connecting trails from 15th St. to the Hulls Gulch Reserve through a conservation easement.

Boise City's new comprehensive Parks & Recreation Plan recommends development of a rails-with-trails system along the Union Pacific spur line. The city has acquired 16 miles of active trail to date.

Improve surface transportation routes connecting communities with nearby recreation and tourism opportunities

Roadway connections to outdoor recreation areas have been established by ITD and local highway districts for many years. ITD is continually upgrading these roads and striving to convert all widely used gravel roads to asphalt as budget, environmental concerns and daily use dictate. On roads that are still graveled, ITD may use Magnesium Chloride as a dust inhibitor to reduce the fugitive dust that contributes to the deterioration of some surface waters. The Mag Chloride application may be done through a local highway district and funded through the federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) program. ITD recognizes the importance of outdoor recreation to Idaho, and strives to balance highway needs for that purpose with other needs statewide. The agency proactively seeks to learn more about recreation needs by involvement in interagency efforts such as IRTI and the SCORTP Task Force. ITD is represented by an environmental planner and the Scenic Byways Program Manager on the latter.

Boise City Parks and Recreation completed two new greenbelt extensions. One is the Garden St. Pathway from Orchard St. to Garden St. and the Garden Street to Main St. Pathway.

The Challis Field Office, BLM, has established, through public meetings and aerial photographs, the verification of roads within the Challis Field Office and is currently contracting out the work required to verify road attributes which had not been previously verified. This contract will provide the dataset and map of all roads within the field office and their associated attributes. All of these efforts will provide us with the information to produce a comprehensive travel management plan.

Over the last 4 years, the Boise District BLM has worked intensively to establish the framework that could result in the establishment of an effective travel management system by inventorying the existing transportation network in the Owyhee Field Office (FO) (1.3 million acres), Bruneau FO (1.5 million acres), and Snake River Birds of Prey Area National Conservation Area (486,000 acres) using a combination of digital orthophoto quad interpretation and ground inventory/GPS work to compile an accurate, complete and geospatially correct electronic inventory of the more than 15,000 miles of routes in the District. During this period, in meetings, workshops, and casual encounters, we have consulted frequently with the

public, local governments and Tribes to identify issues and conflicts, correct errors, and incorporate new ideas.

BLM, in partnership with the State of Idaho and Nez Perce County, improved public safety by rerouting the access to the Clearwater River at the Myrtle Recreation Site along the Northwest Passage National Scenic Byway.

Maintain Scenic Byways for safe and pleasurable use while not diminishing the characteristics for which the Byway was established

Local byways committees monitor local conditions to assure byway characteristics are protected.

In 2004 grants and state match for four Scenic Byway projects were awarded, totaling $225,000 for the Pioneer Historic Byway, Pend Orielle National Scenic Byway, Northwest Passage National Scenic Byway, and Payette River National Scenic Byway.

In 2005, the program printed 94,000 plus copies of the newly designed "Taking the Scenic Route" Brochure and completed 25 byway logos/signs and 17 4x8 information boards.

Integrate Historic, Cultural and Heritage Opportunities in Outdoor Recreation and Tourism

Partners made substantial progress on this goal. Projects include:

Include the Idaho State Historical Society, Idaho Commission on the Arts, the Idaho Humanities Council, the Idaho Heritage Trust, Native American tribes and other appropriate organizations in planning and marketing efforts

The Idaho Park and Recreation Board authorized the Chairman of the Board to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of IDPR defining common interests in creating a Cultural Trust that incorporates the various local and statewide cultural, historical, arts and humanities programs into a single consolidated network.

IDPR teamed with the Idaho Foundation for Parks and Lands and the Eagle Rock Art Museum to sponsor a statewide art competition, Idaho Paints Idaho, featuring artwork depicting scenes in Idaho's state parks. The artwork was exhibited in Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, Moscow and Boise in 2004.

A representative from the Idaho State Historical Society is a member of ITD's Transportation Enhancement Committee.

Two public artworks were sponsored specifically because of their "capital" in the cultural tourism industry: *Terra Firma*, the terrazzo floor medallion at the Boise Airport, was sponsored by the Idaho Department of Commerce. *Flying into the Seasons*, a fabric mural at the Boise Airport, was sponsored by Sun Valley/Ketchum Chamber and Visitors Bureau.

Below is a list of public art projects currently in Boise Parks and other projects in public sites that specifically focus on history and promoting Boise.

For a complete list see our website at cityofboise.org or contact us for a map at 433-5674.

Currently there are eleven public art projects in process that are being designed for Boise parks. Each artist is working with the appropriate neighborhood association and community stakeholders to design the artworks. Completion for all eleven is projected to be July 2005.

Examples of what these projects will be include:

- Artist-designed seating in a reading circle at Cassia Park
- Artwork integrated into the Capitol Boulevard redesign
- Welcome to Boise Entrance Signs on Vista and Broadway
- Additional Oregon Trail Kiosks
- Artwork related to the forthcoming statewide memorial for fallen firefighters
- A mural at the Foothills Education Center focusing on wildlife and the natural environment
- Murals on the side of the Borah pool building

In 2005, BLM's Cress Creek Nature Trail was designated as a National Recreation Trail (NRT) this year. The USFO has also installed 16 interpretive signs along the trail which provide information about the natural and cultural resources on and near the trail. The trail is wheelchair accessible to the creek and improvements to the loop trail were completed.

During the summer of 2005, the BLM, Salmon Field Office completed construction and installation of a .3 acre day use recreation facility – Sacajawea Birthplace Site. The facility includes a fenced parking area and displays a 70 year old monument erected in memorial to Sacajawea and her birthplace in the Lemhi Valley of Idaho. The site serves to enhance the historical and cultural significance of Native American Lemhi Tribe and their relationship to the 1805 Lewis and Clark expedition.

Strictly adhere to State Historic Preservation Office rules regarding protection of historic and cultural resources

IDPR signed a cooperative agreement with SHPO and earmarked up to $250,000 that could be spent documenting, cleaning up and protecting historical and cultural resources, using the Section 106 rules of the Federal Government to protect and manage these resources.

Promote Idaho's historic and cultural resource sites as destination opportunities when appropriate

IDPR has developed a cultural and historic preservation plan identifying key areas within the state that are part of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation system.

O'Farrell Cabin Historic Restoration has been completed by Boise City Parks. The site is listed on the National Historic Register. Interpretive signs for this facility have been completed and installed. Tours can be scheduled through Boise Parks & Recreation Department. Columbian Club is a partner and will provide volunteers to give tours of the facility.

In 2004, IDPR opened the new Hells Gate Discovery Center in

Lewiston, dedicated to providing learning opportunities about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The center also features permanent artwork by artist Rip Caswell.

ITD has funded or scheduled for funding more than $10 million in historic and cultural projects statewide through the Transportation Enhancement Program. Projects range from a lava beds interpretive trail to the Pioneer Historic Byway Welcome Center.

Boise City Parks and Recreation added the Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial along the Greenbelt and placed a Sacagawea monument in Julia Davis Park in front of the Historical Museum. The Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial is the first of its kind in the nation. Citizens from throughout Idaho and the country contributed $1.8 million to build the memorial. Idaho school children raised the funds to build the bronze statue of Anne Frank. Located in the heart of Boise's cultural district, at the intersection of the Boise Greenbelt and 8th Street, the Memorial is nestled between the Log Cabin Literary Center and the Boise Public Library, across the street from the Idaho Historical Museum and the Boise Art Museum.

Interpretive programs were available from the Ashton/Island Park Ranger District on an as requested basis at Upper and Lower Mesa Falls and Big Springs Inn.

A special event was held in September called "Artifact Road Show Day" in which ISU professionals advised people who brought historic items to Big Falls Inn of their value. This was very popular and was hosted by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest Heritage staff.

The Payette National Forest completed an interpretive site at Sheep Rock that overlooks Hells Canyon. The projected included construction of a 1/2 mile fully accessible trail to the overlook, interpretive signing along the entire route, one new fully accessible picnic table and restroom at the site entrance, two campsites for overnight use as well as a new full color brochure that describes the site and encourages users to travel on up to view it for themselves.

The Salmon-Challis National Forest continued its partnership the city of Salmon, Idaho in the continued operation of the Sacajawea Interpretive Center. This center interprets the contribution of Sacajawea to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, along with the history of Lemhi County. It consists of 75 acres on the Lemhi River and has a visitor center, the Meriwether Theatre, an outdoor amphitheatre, outdoor interpretive displays, a replica Mandan garden, and walking trails. The Forest Service provided financial support for a feasibility study, general improvements, and entry signs. The Forest Service also participated in providing technical assistance for the original Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act consultation, design of the Native Plan Garden, construction of information signs, interpretive programs, construction of the nature trail along the Lemhi River, and participation in Sacajawea Heritage Days.

The Salmon-Challis National Forest completed manufacture and partial installation of the following Lewis and Clark interpretive signs:

- one three panel kiosk describing the major L&C Trail, Nez Perce

Trail, wagon road and railroad history of the Leadore area;

· a three panel kiosk at North Fork describing Clark's meeting with the Shoshone, his down river reconnaissance, and L&C opportunities in the North Fork area;

· an interpretive sign about Old Toby and a L&C trailhead orientation panel at Trail Gulch;

· a L&C trailhead orientation panel at Wagonhammer Springs;

· a L&C trailhead orientation panel at Lemhi Pass; and

· a two panel sign describing L&C crossing of Lost Trail Pass.

· Interpretive displays were installed at the new visitor center at the Fenn Ranger Station on the Nez Perce National Forest.

The Salmon-Challis National Forest participated in the Sextants to Satellites Heritage Expedition in which six people paid to spend a week in Salmon learning about the L&C Expedition, the geography of the west in the early 1800s, and how we are presently mapping and protecting the Trail today. Each day is spent on a different section of Trail and different aspect of the Expedition. Two guest speakers from the BLM were involved, while the transportation and food were provided by three different Lemhi County Lewis and Clark outfitters. The website can be found at: http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc/recreation/feedemo/heritage.shtml

The Sawtooth and Boise National Forests interpreted the history of Bald Mtn./Ketchum/Sun Valley, the Boise and Bogus Basin area as well as local Forest Service history through the Ski with a Ranger interpretation programs at Sun Valley and Bogus Basin ski resorts.

In 2004 IDPR was able to complete the fourth expansion of the Brig Museum at Farragut State Park, and with it the realization of several long-range goals. Through successful volunteer recruitment by Keith Jones we were able to keep the museum open 7 days a week from 9am-5pm, May-September. Our visitation numbers have exceeded any year since the museum opened in 1992.

Though the current displays are oriented to the Naval history, future exhibits will highlight:

· Early settlers and settlement of the Athol, Bayview, Pend Oreille City area 1800's-1940.

· Farragut College and Technical Institute 1946-1948.

· Farragut Wildlife Management Area 1949-1965.

· The roles the Brig has served in since the establishment of the state park including all of the major Scouting encampments.

· The planning and establishment of the Veteran's Memorial Plaza in front of the Brig as a lasting tribute to the veterans of the Farragut Naval Training Station.

· The history of the Pirsch fire engine (to include a covered shed for protection) and the 1938 Ford truck.

Heritage Programs on Idaho National Forests continue to provide opportunities for insight into the cultural history of Idaho through numerous historical recreation sites, special events, and interpretive displays and products. Some examples of 2005 accomplishments include:

· Pamphlets on individual historic sites on the Payette National Forest.

· Historical interpretive sites at Warren including two self guided trails, and one small museum were available on the Payette National Forest.

· The Boise National Forest provided opportunities for the public to participate in survey and recordation activities associated with Basque tree carving in a Passports In Time project.

· The Caribou-Targhee National Forest worked with the Mesa Falls Scenic Byway Advisory Committee to highlight and provide interpretation of historical sites along the byway; offered tours, in conjunction with the BLM, of old mining sites such as Johnny Sack Cabin, during Idaho Archaeology Week.

· Historical site opportunities were offered by the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area at the Kirkwood Historic Ranch.

In 2005, the Salmon-Challis National Forest was an active participant in many events and exhibits related to the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial:

· A new Lewis and Clark Interpretive exhibit was completed at the Salmon-Challis National Forest headquarters.

· Custer Days at the Custer Townsite, Land of the Yankee Fork State Historical Park.

· Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark Bicentennial observance.

· Two BLM Park Rangers of the Salmon Office of the BLM provided Lewis & Clark interpretive talks from June through September at Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark through an Interagency Agreement.

One National Park Service Ranger provided Lewis & Clark interpretive talks at Lost Trail Pass Visitor Center and Twin Creeks Campground through an Interagency Agreement.

Continue the Promotion of Outdoor Recreation Partnerships

With a strong organization called the Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative in place, Idaho is well-positioned to take advantage of the synergy created by partnerships. In the past three years, partner agencies participated in, among other projects, the following:

Encourage partnerships with private ventures where public access to recreation opportunities will be enhanced

Winchester Lake State Park routinely works in partnership with the nonprofit Wolf Education Research Center. The entities promote each other on websites and in brochures. Winchester has established a connecting trail to the center.

Hells Gate State Park works closely with jet boat outfitters in Lewiston to afford park visitors access to Hells Canyon.

IRTI partner agencies work with the Idaho RV Campground Owners Association every year to produce a statewide guide to all public and private campgrounds. This is, we believe, the only such effort in the nation. Information from the guide is also available on the state tourism website.

In 2004 Idaho Fish and Game produced 14 Video News Releases about Fishing in Idaho. One network in each major market had agreed to air them weekly as part of their newscasts throughout the summer. One was a Free Fishing Day piece, aired just prior to June 12 . Idaho Fish and Game is working closely with the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation (RBFF) to revise the state's aquatic education efforts. A new document, based on 11 pieces of research, has been produced to aid all agencies and organizations wishing to reevaluate their aquatic education programs. Entitled Best Practices in Boating, Fishing, and Aquatic Stewardship Education, this document will be used extensively by Idaho Fish and Game. One important component from the document is the necessity for program evaluation. This year we took the first steps to make evaluation part of Free Fishing Day across Idaho.

In 2005, BLM participated in the North Rim Park Advisory Committee organization to bring Federal, State and Local government entities, private landowners, special use interest groups, businesses and interested citizens together for the purpose of developing and planning a multi-use park in the Twin Falls area for the benefit of the Idaho residents and visitors.

BLM Burley Field Office developed an agreement with the Mini-Cassia Criminal Justice Center for the M-C Work Program. The M-C Work Crew, composed of 2-6 people, assists the BLM with cleanup and maintenance work, especially at the Milner Historic/Recreation area.

BLM Upper Snake Field Office has been involved with an interagency fee program on the South Fork since 1997. This is a partnership between the BLM; USFS; Idaho Department of Fish and Game; and Bonneville, Madison and Jefferson Counties. The group developed a Facility Use and Parking Fee for 10 sites spread along a 62 mile stretch of the South Fork. The partnership allows for consistent management and maintenance of the ten sites. The partnership also provides for fair value and return for recreation through fee collection by charging the same fee at all 10 sties and through distribution of funds. Regardless of which jurisdictional site funds are collected from, the partners come to consensus on where the money will be spent within the corridor

Use IRTI as a forum for cooperation in reducing the duplication of services and facilities

A sub-committee of IRTI produced 20,000 ATV/Hunting brochures for use by partner agencies.

The VIP Pass program was extended into 2005. This program was initiated in response to a public service need in 2001 and continues to serve as a National example of cooperation of multiple government agencies.

The VIP program was discontinued at the end of the 2005 season, primarily because of changes in the federal fee structure and a lack of use by the public.

Develop a vehicle to provide local governments with information on grant opportunities available for outdoor recreation projects

In 2004 IDPR developed a comprehensive grants manual for local communities and other potential grantees giving detailed information about all of the agency's available grants.

Work with counties, municipalities, and other local public entities to develop new, coordinated outdoor recreation opportunities throughout the state

The 2003 Boise City Parks Comprehensive Plan update calls for the department to offer nearby communities technical and professional support for expanding their parks and recreation system. The plan update also directs the department to continue to interact with other municipalities and Ada County regarding development and use of sports fields and facilities. The department is to attempt to secure additional partners to assist with funding the Ridge-to-Rivers Trail Coordinator position, and continue to maintain and foster cooperative working relationships with federal, state and local agencies to find win-win solutions to recreational, land use, transportation and environmental challenges.

Mesa Falls and Big Falls Inn is jointly operated by the Forest Service and Idaho Parks and Recreation. All marketing items are done in both names.

Forest Service Ranger Districts are very active with the local counties in providing successful snowmobile grooming programs as part of winter recreation and tourism programs.

The Forest Service South Fork of the Snake River Fee Demo program has oversight by an advisory group that includes local county commissioners.

The Sawtooth National Forest participated in the construction of a 1.1 mile "Citizen's Trail," in Adams Gulch drainage utilizing entirely volunteer labor.

Adopt-a-Trail programs on many National Forests involve diverse groups and organizations contributing many miles of trail maintenance each year. Good examples include the nine programs on the Ketchum Ranger District that maintained approximately 30 miles of National Forest System trails.

The Forest Service is an active participant in the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Trail Ranger program in which many miles of trail are maintained, improved, and constructed through the joint efforts of both agencies.

The Nature Conservancy is partnering with the Boise Foothills Environmental Learning Center to Provide Educational Programming.

IDPR now has a grants specialist located in each of its regional service centers, Boise, Coeur d'Alene and Idaho Falls.

In 2005, in Council, Idaho, the Forest Service maintained a visitor center that was run by the City of Council - Chamber of Commerce where recreation maps and visitor information can be obtained.

The Forest service works with a variety of partnerships represented by special use permit holders such as ski areas, resorts, recreation event organizers, and outfitter/guide businesses, throughout Idaho to provide a

wide array of recreation opportunities and services to the public that the Forest Service itself cannot provide.

Two BLM Park Rangers of the Salmon Office of the BLM provided Lewis & Clark interpretive talks from June through September at Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark through an Interagency Agreement.

One National Park Service Ranger provided Lewis & Clark interpretive talks at Lost Trail Pass Visitor Center and Twin Creeks Campground through an Interagency Agreement.

The Salmon-Challis National Forest is working in partnership with the BLM and Lemhi County Economic Development group to manage and develop the Sacajawea Historic Byway.

A significant partnership was achieved in 2005 in the dedication and opening of the Foothills Learning Center in Boise. This facility will serve as the venue for a variety of environmental education programs available to local school groups and the general public. The partnership includes the Forest Service, the BLM, the Nature Conservancy, the Golden Eagle Audubon Society, Idaho Power, Sustainable Idaho, United Water, Water Furnace, and Boise Cascade.

In partnership with the Northwest Youth Corps and the North Central Idaho Resource Advisory Council, three trails within the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Wilderness that have been physically closed for years due to deferred maintenance needs were re-opened with RAC funding.

Develop, Maintain and Promote High Quality Fish and Wildlife Recreational Opportunities

Again, this ongoing effort will probably never be finished. Significant partner achievements in the past three years included:

Encourage fish and wildlife management practices that sustain a variety of wildlife dependent recreational opportunities as well as scientific and educational uses

Boise Parks and Recreation partners with Idaho Fish and Game to stock city park irrigation ponds and allows for fishing.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game reports the following annual performance measures: Per sportsman contacts, maintain violation rates at <10%. Check >15% of license holders for regulation compliance. Dedicate >5% of enforcement work hours to preventative public education. Keep sustained public complaints of officer misconduct at a level of <5%.

In addition, Fish and Game has ongoing programs that: Operate fish hatcheries to provide fish for the angling public. Prepare and distribute information to the general public about fishing areas, rules, and techniques for angling. Maintain and enhance quality of fish habitat so natural production of fish can be maintained. Provide access sites and related facilities for boating and fishing public. Provide technical guidance to land management agencies and private landowners to minimize impacts to aquatic

habitats from their activities. Assist in recovery of the rare species through captive rearing projects. Provide input to land management agencies on how fishery resources may be affected by various proposed activities. Conduct periodic surveys of Idaho anglers to determine their preferences and opinions. Provide expertise to departmental information and education specialists and the news media about sport fishing activities.

In 2004, Fish and Game fell back on what it is calling "Plan B" to restore a popular perch fishery at Lake Cascade (80 miles north of Boise.) Prior to 1990, Lake Cascade was the most intensively used sport fishery in Idaho with over 400,000 angler hours, generating approximately $5.9 million in economic benefit. Fishing effort declined to 74,000 hours after predation by Pike Minnow eliminated yellow perch and reduced salmonid survival. Restoring the fishery is expected to significantly benefit the local economy.

The Department proposed draining and treating the reservoir, but dropped the idea. Instead, Fish and Game personnel trapped and moved 100,000 adult perch from Phillips Reservoir (near Baker City, Oregon) and nearly 40,000 perch from Montpelier Reservoir in eastern Idaho. Stocking efforts will continue for several years, with the idea that these fish will spawn, producing more young yellow perch than can be consumed by the current pikeminnow population. The second half of plan B calls for reducing the number of pikeminnows in Lake Cascade.

Develop educational materials for all ages that explain the role and importance of fish and wildlife in natural ecosystems

As an IRTI project, agencies updated the Idaho Wildlife Viewing Guide in 2003. Fish and Game put $31,000 into the project, with $15,000 coming from partners. The IRTI Watchable Wildlife Committee oversaw the production of four issues of "Windows on Wildlife" newsletter.

An IRTI subcommittee is developing a statewide Idaho Birding "Trail" in cooperation with local enthusiasts. In 2004, most sites except those in the Salmon and Upper Snake regions were identified and evaluated.

In 2005 Quarterly issues of Windows to Wildlife were distributed. Major topics included: Pygmy rabbits, Sandhill cranes, migration, volunteers, Bald Eagle Days, corvids, Idaho's CWCS, Osprey, Pronghorn, Eagle Watch Week, Peregrines, Christmas Bird counts. 1429 new subscribers. 3816 total subscribers (157 of which receive newsletter via e mail).

In the development of an Idaho Birding Trail, 200 sites were chosen and statewide-site inventories are being conducted (what birds are there…what facilities are there…seasons for best birding, The final product will be a booklet of maps and sites with short descriptions. Goal for distribution is May 06.

A new Boaters Guide and Map for the Lower Salmon River was published with up-to-date maps, interpretive information, boater information, and Leave No Trace river ethics.

Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative partners sponsored the statewide free fishing day again in 2005. More than 45 events were held statewide with more than 6,500 participants. Event promotion included Public Service Announcements and stories in newspapers and on radio and

television. The Free Fishing Day event also coincided with an Idaho Fish and Game Department effort to increase angler recruitment and retention. The effort included a number of newspaper stories, direct mail, and paid announcements on radio, television and cable stations in the Southwest and Panhandle Regions. The announcements used material produced by the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation for its "Take Me Fishing" campaign.

Seek opportunities to fund non-game activities such as wildlife viewing

The Idaho Wildlife Viewing Guide helps fund non-game activities.

Boise City is working with the Ada County Highway District to provide wildlife viewing at the Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve in conjunction with wetlands mitigation needs.

Balance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities with Sensitivity to the Environment

Partner agencies reported the following projects:

Seek to maintain and, when possible, improve Idaho's water quality

The IDPR Clean Vessel project provided marine pump out stations on four bodies of water (Lake Pend Oreille, Lucky Peak, Lake Coeur d'Alene, and the Snake River at Hells Gate) and interpretive panels promoting their use. The sites will be monitored for effectiveness to determine if the program should be expanded.

ITD has drafted a memorandum of understanding between the Idaho State Department of Environmental Quality and other agencies to establish a working procedure for implementing compliance techniques for meeting water quality standards during construction and maintenance of Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) projects. The memorandum is awaiting approval. Once approved it will provide ITD with water protection standards for construction projects.

IDPR constructed a new campground at Ponderosa State Park, using many water quality features to protect the lake. The park was also the site of Water Awareness Days educational activities for 60 fifth graders from surrounding communities.

The USFS continues to modify and improve developed recreation facilities to reduce impacts to water quality and sensitive riparian areas. The following examples were some of the numerous accomplishments made by Idaho National Forests in 2004:

- Fencing at the Fir Creek Campground on the Lowman Ranger District of the Boise National Forest to protect riparian areas.
- Aldous Lake Trailhead relocation and reconstruction moved the parking out of a riparian area and added a new toilet facility on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
- Reconstruction of the Allen Mountain/Twin Creeks National Recreation Trail on the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

· On the Sawtooth National Forest, 1 mile of the Lost Shirt Gulch Trail #212 and 500 feet of Imperial Gulch Trail #155 were closed and rehabilitated; approximately 50 feet of turnpike on a wet/boggy portion of the Red Warrior Trail #152 were constructed; the Pioneer campground toilet was replaced; the Big Peak Trail was re-located; 4 toilets were replaced on the Minidoka Ranger District; and 6 miles fencing for recreation enhancement was constructed.

· Fences were installed at Pettit Lake boat launch, Pettit Lake campground, and the Sandy Beach boat launch on the Sawtooth National Forest to reduce resource impacts to anadramous fisheries.

· 26 additional units were added to Sunny Gulch Campground during re-construction to replace units removed from Salmon River Canyon sites for water quality and fisheries protections.

Some examples of 2005 USFS accomplishments include:

· On the Boise National Forest, work continued on the Black Warrior trail to re-locate segments of the trail from riparian areas to locations that will be of far less impact to aquatic resources.

· 2 miles of the Bear Pete trail on the McCall Ranger District were reconstructed to reduce resource impacts.

· The Salmon-Challis National Forest completed design and contract preparation for rehabilitation of 15 recreation sites along the Custer Motorway (Land of the Yankee Fork State Historical Park). Work is scheduled to occur in 2006.

In 2005, BLM's Upper Snake Field Office (USFO) completed construction at Lorenzo Boat Access along the South Fork of the Snake River (South Fork) adjacent to Idaho Sate Highway 20. The improvements at Lorenzo provide resource protection to the riparian areas adjacent to Lorenzo and implements management decisions identified in management plans for the USFO. The lower portion of the South Fork is starting to receive more recreation use, this facility accommodates for recreation opportunities. The facility also provides access for Madison and Jefferson County Search and Rescue personnel.

Levels and types of use at Idaho's recreation and tourism facilities should be compatible with natural habitats and ecosystems

The Bureau of Reclamation initiated the Teton Resource Management Plan (RMP) in September. The RMP will be a 2-3 year process involving Reclamation, Tribes, other agencies, and the public, and will set a direction for management of the area for the next 10 years.

A Resource Management Plan was completed in July 2004 for Black Canyon Reservoir/Montour Wildlife Management Area.

Progress continues on an RMP for the Minidoka North Side lands near Burley. This RMP includes Lake Walcott and portions of the Snake River. The final environmental assessment for this RMP was completed in mid-November 2004. The RMP is expected to be completed in January of 2005.

Boise Foothills trails have been modified for environmental reasons.

Several social trails have been closed to mitigate erosion. Two social trails have been incorporated into the trail system so they could be appropriately managed.

IDPR continued implementation of park resource management plans at Priest Lake, Farragut, Heyburn and McCroskey state parks. The primary purpose of these plans is balance environmental needs with visitor needs.

Develop and maintain programs for the control of invasive plant and animal species

Idaho Fish and Game, IDPR, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service pooled efforts to produce and distribute posters and brochures for recreationists, telling them how to prevent the spread of New Zealand mudsnails. A similar effort took place to spread the word about zebra mussels.

IDPR, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Idaho Fish and Game and The Idaho Department of Agriculture joined forces to produce and distribute a West Nile Virus information brochure to recreationists.

IDPR included a comprehensive publication on Mosquitoes of Idaho on the Data Center website, in an effort to help researchers better understand field conditions.

Extensive information regarding noxious weed dissemination and spread through stock use was provided by the USFS for attendees at the Idaho Backcountry Horsemen rendezvous held in Caldwell in June of 2004.

On a number of National Forests, field patrols made numerous contacts with hunters and OHV users to generally educate the public regarding travel regulations as well as weed free hay inspections. At some locations, the Forest Service also provided a weed free hay exchange during hunting season.

Special efforts were made to educate Salmon River users to the threats of noxious weeds through signing and interpretive talks at river launch sites.

Forest Service efforts towards noxious weed education and awareness included signing at trailheads and other locations using a variety of noxious weed awareness posters such as the "Wanted Dead..." posters, weed free hay requirements and Blaine County CWMA noxious weed educational flyers. Aquatic Invasives posters were posted at most Forest Service boat launches.

IDPR's Waterways Improvement Fund provided grants for Eurasian Milfoil eradication.

Funding of statewide invasive weeds plan. Once plan is in place, Idaho will be eligible for matching federal dollars

Idaho Weed Coordinating Committee (IWCC) embarked on a project to design new informational signs to inform the public about the significant problems created by invasive plant and animal species in Idaho. This new signing effort will focus on Eurasian Water Milfoil, Zebra Mussels, and Purple Loosestrife.

IDPR now incorporates weed identification in Trail Ranger training so that rangers can report on infestations as they travel and maintain trails.

Finish migrating Idaho wetland data to computer

NPS SCORTP Planning grant provide for this. It was accomplished in 2005 and is incorporated in this report and available on IDPRIDPR website, www.idahoparks.org, under the menu item About Us, and the drop-down Data Center.

Support and enhance interagency watershed planning by pooling resources

The multi-agency Natural Resource Committee is in place to do exactly this.

Recreation Providers and SCORTP Partners

Idahoans sometimes find it challenging to keep track of who manages the recreation sites they use. Several levels of government from local recreation districts to federal agencies may be involved in providing recreation opportunities in the state. In addition, commercial operators and publicly held companies augment those opportunities with offerings of their own.

Even recreation planners can find the sometimes overlapping agency jurisdictions confusing. This section gives a snapshot of recreation providers in the state, including a list of resources they may be able to provide for those planning new recreation opportunities.

US Forest Service

Vision:

The Forest Service will provide quality recreation opportunities within the sustainable capabilities of national forest ecosystems. We will emphasize natural settings and address the diverse interests of all Americans, the owners of this land.

Mission:

The phrase, "CARING FOR THE LAND AND SERVING PEOPLE," captures the Forest Service mission. As set forth in law, the mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. It includes:

- Advocating a conservation ethic in promoting the health, productivity, diversity, and beauty of forests and associated lands.
- Listening to people and responding to their diverse needs in making decisions.

In 1998, Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck unveiled the agency's Natural Resource Agenda for the 21st Century. The agenda's four emphasis areas are watershed restoration and maintenance, sustainable forest ecosystem management, forest roads, and recreation.

The Forest Service will concentrate on five key recreation goals:

- Improve the settings for outdoor recreation through sound stewardship of forest resources and compatible recreational activities.
- Improve visitor satisfaction with our facilities and services.
- Improve educational opportunities for the public about the values of conservation, land stewardship, and responsible recreation.
- Strengthen our relationships with public and private entities, including volunteer-based and nonprofit organizations to optimize public service and improve outdoor recreation for all Americans.
- Establish professionally managed partnerships and intergovernmental cooperative efforts.

Roles and Responsibilities as Related to Outdoor Recreation

Congress established the Forest Service in 1905 to provide quality water and timber for the Nation's benefit. Over the years, the public has expanded the list of what products and services are desired from national forests and grasslands. Congress responded by directing the Forest Service to manage national forests for additional multiple uses and benefits and for the sustained yield of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and

recreation. "Multiple use" means managing resources under the best combination of uses to benefit the American people while ensuring the productivity of the land and protecting the quality of the environment.

In terms of recreation, the primary goal of the Forest Service is to protect and restore the settings for outdoor recreation experiences that millions of Americans have come to expect and enjoy. In this role, the Forest Service is responsible for the following:

- Providing high-quality recreation opportunities by providing customers with a suitable setting for recreation and maintaining the desired ecosystem condition.
- Increasing customer service satisfaction and education of Americans about their public lands.
- Protecting the long-term productivity and integrity of the landscape.
- Providing clean water and productive fish habitat to accommodate recreational activities such as fishing and boating.
- Striving to ensure the safety and security of forest visitors by focusing on reducing criminal activity and preventing problems from natural hazards, such as avalanches.
- Striving to maintain trails, developed sites, and undeveloped areas to established standards that will better enable us to meet our customers' expectations. Appropriations are not likely to be sufficient to meet these standards, therefore, priority is given to meeting health, sanitation, and accessibility standards.
- Working closely with partners to provide recreational information and services to the public. Through natural resource interpretation and conservation education, customers may learn how to enhance their experiences with minimum impact on the land.
- Maintaining cooperative projects such as the National Recreation Reservation Service so that people are able to obtain information and make reservations through comprehensive channels.
- Expanding our cooperative efforts in technology through our Technology and Development Centers.
- Utilizing existing tools, such as public/private ventures and the Recreation Fee Program to extend recreation program resources and capabilities.
- Collaborating with communities, the private sector, and other agencies to build recreational programs, facilities, and services that contribute to local economies and quality of life.
- Maintaining a number of recreation databases which provide sources of information regarding trails, developed sites, recreation improvements, and undeveloped areas.
- Through interpretive exhibits and signs, providing a window through which Americans can experience their heritage and learn about the land.
- Managing resources through nationally designated systems such as the National Wild and Scenic River System, the National Wilderness Preservation System, and Scenic Byways.

The Forest Service manages ten National Forests in Idaho. This includes: the Boise, Clearwater, Salmon-Challis, Sawtooth, Caribou-Targhee, Nez Perce, Idaho Panhandle, Payette, and portions of the Bitterroot and Wallowa-Whitman.

There are two National Recreation Areas (NRA) in Idaho: The Sawtooth NRA which is managed by the Sawtooth National Forest and a portion of the Hells Canyon NRA, which is managed by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. An NRA is designated by Congress for its outstanding plant and animal communities, geological features, scenic grandeur, or other special features. These areas are managed to emphasize their recreational values.

There are five Congressionally designated wildernesses in Idaho's national forests: The Frank Church River of No Return, Gospel Hump, Hells Canyon, Sawtooth, and Selway-Bitterroot. Most of these are managed by several different national forests. A wilderness is a large area where natural ecosystem processes operate freely and where primeval character and influence are retained. Humans are merely visitors and their presence is hardly noticeable. Wilderness areas provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.

There are seven wild and scenic rivers in Idaho, including portions of the Clearwater, Rapid, Snake, Middle Fork Salmon, Lochsa, and the Selway rivers.

There are 320 miles of Scenic Byways in Idaho National Forests. These roads offer glimpses of the most scenic, historic, and culturally significant resources. Driving for pleasure is one of the most popular forms of recreation in the national forests.

The Forest Service is responsible for maintaining and constructing trails and developed facilities. Much assistance with this effort is received from volunteers and IDPR grant programs.

Customer Profile

Although there is a great deal of tourists from other states and countries who recreate on national forests, Idaho residents are the most common visitors. Annually, Idaho's national forests receive 8-10 million visits. Rapid growth in Idaho's cities and increased tourism continues to result in increasing recreation use of the national forests in Idaho. Recent demographic and technological changes are also changing the characteristics of the typical national forest recreationist and recreation use patterns:

- More "urban" recreationists who live in cities and towns.
- Changing ethnicities with increasing Hispanic and Asian populations.
- An aging recreation population.
- More technology-driven activities such as geocacheing.
- New, more powerful motorized transportation stretching access capabilities.

Summer activities include camping (in either developed or dispersed sites), fishing, and boating. Trail uses include hiking and horseback,

motorcycle, ATV, and mountain bike riding. River floating on Idaho's rivers accessed by nationals forests provides "world class" rafting, kayaking, and canoeing experiences. In addition to cutting firewood, forest visitors collect other forest products, such as berries and mushrooms.

In the spring and fall months, big game hunters visit the national forests to stalk deer, elk, moose, black bear and mountain goats. Bird hunters chase grouse and wild turkey.

In the winter time, forest roads become snowmobile or cross country ski trails with the help of partners who do the grooming. A number of ski resorts and lodges are operated under special use permit which offer excellent skiing opportunities.

Year-round visitors view natural scenery and wildlife or just enjoy getting away from cities and towns to relax in national forest settings. Numerous cabins and fire lookout buildings are rented to the general public for recreation use.

Other activities operated under special use permits include: recreation residences, outfitter/guide services, resorts, and organization camps.

Resources

Outdoor Recreation Resource	Number	Miles
Campgrounds	11	
Boating sites	61	
Picnic sites	62	
Interpretive Sites	42	
Trailheads	239	
Recreation residences	634	
Rental cabins	53	
Resorts/Ski areas	29	
Organization Camps	33	
Forest roads		30,000+
Summer Trails		17,300
Snow Trails		4,500
Scenic Byways		340
Acres of designated Wilderness managed	3,961,637	
Total Acres Managed	20,463,100	

National Forests in Idaho's recreation spectrum

by Terry Fletcher and Jim Kellar

With the thought that:

"The importance of recreational use as a social force and influence must be recognized and its requirements met. Its potentialities as a service to the American people, as the basis for industry and commerce, as the foundation of the future economic life of many communities, are definite and beyond question."

ROBERT Y. STUART, Forest Service Chief, 1928-33 …

… the Forest Service will strive to meet the Nation's present and future needs for outdoor recreation in a manner that protects the health, diversity, and productivity of the land.

The USDA Forest Service has significant responsibilities for stewardship of the Nation's forest and grassland resources. People are asking for an ever-broader spectrum of benefits and services to enrich their outdoor experiences. Now and in the coming years, our challenge will be- to concentrate on five key areas:

v' Improve the **settings** for outdoor recreation.

w' Improve **visitor satisfaction** with our facilities and services.

x' Improve **educational opportunities** for the public about the values of conservation, land stewardship, and responsible recreation.

y' Strengthen our **relationships** with private entities and volunteer-based and nonprofit organizations.

z' Establish **professionally managed partnerships** and intergovernmental cooperative efforts.

Americans cherish the national forests and grasslands for the values they provide—clean water, clean air, natural scenic beauty, spiritual renewal, important natural resources, protection of rare species, majestic forests, wilderness, a connection with their history, and opportunities for unparalleled outdoor adventure. Recreation visitors want a great deal from their national forests in terms of settings, experiences, facilities, and services; and they will expect even more in the future. Recreation is the fastest growing use on the national forests and grasslands.

The national forests and grasslands offer a diversity of opportunities. We manage 63 percent of the wilderness system in the lower 48 States, and a much larger percentage of backcountry experiences. The American people have 4,268 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers; 399 wilderness areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System; 133,087 miles of hiking, horse,

and off-highway vehicle (OHV) trails, including portions of 6 national scenic trails and 11 national historic trails; extensive hunting and fishing opportunities; 383,000 miles of authorized roads; more than 277,000 heritage sites; over 4,300 campgrounds; and 31 national recreation areas, scenic areas, and monuments. Their active enjoyment of these lands contributes a significant amount to the gross domestic product, with the largest share associated with outdoor recreation.

In Idaho:

· National Forest System Lands, some **20,463,100 acres,** make up about **39%** of Idaho. This is the highest proportion of any state in the country.

· Federal lands as a whole make up about 65% of Idaho. This is the 4th highest in the country.

· Idaho National Forest visits are about **8.4** million per year.

· At least **24%** of the visitors to Idaho National Forests are from outside the State of Idaho.

· A little over **1,000** developed recreation sites are located on National Forest System lands within Idaho. Of these, about 940 are owned by the Forest Service and about **70** are owned by special use authorization holders.

· Developed recreation sites on National Forests within Idaho include about:

- **418** campgrounds
- **42** interpretive sites
- **61** boating access sites
- **62** picnic sites
- **239** trailheads

· Developed recreation sites operated under special use authorizations on National Forests within Idaho include about:

- **33** organization camps
- **16** resorts
- **13** ski areas

· National Forests within Idaho provide around **17,300** miles of summer trails and more than **4,500** miles of winter trails for recreation use.

· The Forest Service manages 3,961,637 acres of Congressionally designated Wilderness in Idaho; approximately 7.5% of the State's total 52,960,600 acreage.

National forests offer unique nature-based, recreation opportunities, including undeveloped natural settings, as well as constructed facilities, which reinforce the natural character and complement the enjoyment of these special places. Resource-based travel and tourism provide a window through which an increasingly urban society can enjoy and appreciate the natural world. We encourage travel and tourism opportunities in collaboration with tourism professionals and Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor, Division of Tourism offices that represent the diversity of existing and potential visitors.

The Forest Service is committed to provide the best possible stewardship, benefiting current and future generations of American people. The realities of diverse interests, finite budgets, and environmental considerations will each influence the choices to be made in the management of forest and grassland resources. Delivering on this commitment requires understanding of the public's interests through direct discussions and collaboration; financial support through Congressional appropriations, volunteers, partners, and user fees; development and use of scientific information; and broad support for the agency's long-term goals and objectives.

Key Opportunities

Settings

Maintaining the integrity of the landscape setting is essential to ecosystem viability and the recreation experience. Enjoyment of scenery is central to quality recreation experiences and travel/tourism opportunities Quality natural settings and well designed and maintained structures and signing must work in harmony to enhance and protect these settings.

Protect and Restore Natural Character

Through effective recreation and ecological planning, cultural resource protection, scenery management, and social research, we continually identify attributes of the natural, social, and built environments essential for ecological sustainability and recreation opportunity. Attention to the full spectrum of recreational opportunities and constructed features will reinforce our special natural character and wild image.

Invest in Some Facilities and Remove Others

In Idaho, as in all other parts of the country, the National Forests have millions of dollars of needed repairs of existing facilities. We must prioritize facilities to be upgraded to meet health, sanitation, and accessibility standards. At the same time we must be prepared to remove buildings and infrastructure that no longer meet our needs, are not in tune with the natural setting, present significant health and safety problems, or are too expensive to maintain. To protect and assure the proper care of natural settings, we will need to strengthen some heavily used and fragile sites to protect their condition while meeting user expectations. New construction should be limited and will need to focus only on resolving resource impacts, meeting identified demand, and helping to diversify local economies.

Showcase Nationally Designated Areas

We have the stewardship responsibility for outstanding nationally designated areas – the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Frank Church, River of No Return Wilderness, Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, Lewis and Clark and Nez Perce National Historic Trails, are notable examples - whose facilities and services are languishing. We will continue to emphasize

national recreation and scenic areas and national monuments, national scenic byways, national trails, and historic sites as showcases for quality recreation and as laboratories for new initiatives. We will capitalize on unique offerings of each special designation. We will examine innovative funding criteria for these areas.

Provide Access to Recreation Opportunities

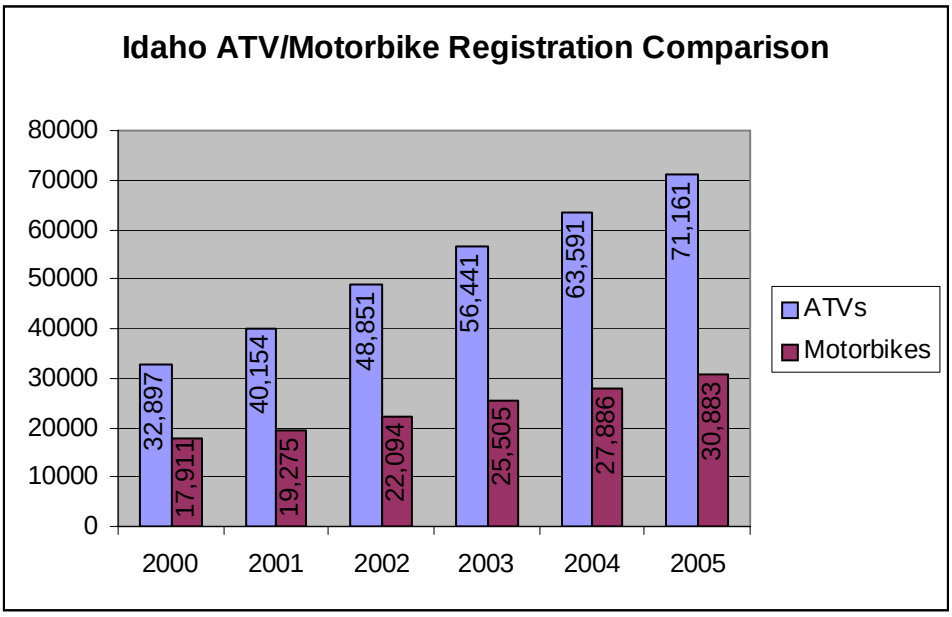
With the rapid development of areas that surround national forests, many critical public access points are in jeopardy. It is important to work with local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private landowners to plan together for the future of public rights-of-way. With changes in use patterns on the forest transportation system, it is important that we work together to plan for future uses. Equal opportunity and universal design for all people, including people with disabilities, continue to be priorities and will become increasingly important as the baby boomer population ages.

The increase in motorized recreation, particularly ATVs, is a major challenge for the Forest

Manage OHV Use

Off-highway-vehicle use is a legitimate use of national forest lands, and we are working with the OHV community to assure high-quality motorized opportunities and quality experiences while maintaining acceptable and balanced environmental impacts on trails. In Idaho, the Forest Service works in partnership with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and many local organizations to develop and maintain hundreds of miles of trails for OHV use. We also recognize that certain settings are inappropriate for OHV use due to administrative or congressional designation, impacts on ecological resources, or effects on other recreationists. We will move toward designated use areas and travel ways on a site-by-site basis through the forest planning system, establishing a monitoring process that will closely track use over time. We work closely with the OHV community, including the Idaho Interagency OHV Coordinating Committee, Tread Lightly! and Leave No Trace, to develop educational materials and good-user ethic guides that assure acceptable levels of impact in natural settings. We will continue to work with our National Forest users to assist with the management of trails and use areas, and in the monitoring of use on environmental quality.

Over the past few decades, the availability and capability of OHVs has increased tremendously. In 1995, ATV registrations in the State of Idaho numbered only 11,327. By 2005, they had increased to 71,161. In just the past six years (2000-2005) ATV registrations were up 116% and motorbike registrations were up 72% (see chart below).



More Americans are enjoying access and recreational opportunities on their national forests and grasslands, in keeping with the Forest Service's multiple use mandate. However, the increase in OHV use also affects soil, water, wildlife habitat, and other recreational visitors. Today unmanaged recreation, including impacts from off-highway vehicles, represents one of four key threats facing the nation's forests and grasslands.

Promote Connections for Community Sustainability

Together with local recreation users and businesses, we will continue to support community objectives for building recreational programs, facilities, and services that contribute to local and regional economies and quality of life. The economic health of communities relies increasingly on the tourism industry, especially in gateway communities. The Forest Service will join commercial ventures, nongovernmental organizations, trade associations, State organizations, and educational institutions in forming viable and sustainable nature-based tourism industries. When connected to a national forest setting, the Forest Service has a stewardship role in evaluating tourism offerings to ensure they are in the public's best interest and meet ecological constraints and high environmental standards. The agency will provide programs like Passport In Time and Heritage Expeditions.

Urban National Forest Users

Forests close to urban populations are increasingly important because they contribute to the quality of life of millions of people. Emerging issues such as limits to growth, carrying capacity, competing uses, and multicultural diversity have occurred on these forests first. People living in urban areas are placing greater demands on the Forest Service for a wider range of travel and tourism services, educational opportunities, and recreational experiences. The agency has an opportunity to become a leader in promoting good land stewardship in communities through the Urban and Community Forestry program. They can serve as learning centers or "Windows to the Future" for other forests facing urbanization issues.

Cooperation, Collaboration, and Partnerships

Many of our long-standing relationships with Federal, Tribal, State, and local public agency representatives will need to be even closer to maximize efficiencies and plan for mutually beneficial recreation activities. Because fires, diseases, insects, and even recreationists know no boundaries, the Forest Service must employ a large network of local, regional, Tribal, State, and multi-State partners. Working in partnership, these groups can address education, communications, tourism, and stewardship issues that impact or are impacted by recreation. With declining recreation budgets, continuing to support existing and establishing new professionally managed partnerships and intergovernmental cooperative efforts are an increasingly important means to accomplish the recreation job. Tribal relationships need to be strong on a government-to-government basis to achieve mutual goals. New skills, a spirit of cooperation, shared expectations, accountability, and new legal authorities may be needed to reach long-term resource management and financially sustaining programs.

Terry Fletcher, (now retired) was a Forest Landscape Architect on the Sawtooth National Forest. Jim Keller is the Recreation Program Manager on the Boise National Forest. Much of the material in their article came from The Forest Service National Recreation Agenda.

Bureau of Land Management

Vision:

Our overall vision is to renew people's relationships with the land while respecting local cultures, enjoying quality recreation experiences, and enhancing their quality of life. BLM aspires to be recognized as:

§ A steward committed to safeguarding the ecological sustainability and providing quality outdoor recreation opportunities commensurate with the capability of the resource base in accommodating public needs.

§ An innovator ensuring that present and future generations continue to enjoy recreational, economic, social, cultural, and aesthetic benefits from public lands.

§ A leader in providing quality wildland recreation opportunities that encourages freedom to pursue unstructured recreation opportunities with the responsibility to use public lands wisely and to respect other visitors and local residents.

§ An open partner in working with other providers to meet outdoor recreation needs across a much broader spectrum than is found within the role of BLM recreation management.

Mission:

Sustain healthy land and water resources while providing quality outdoor recreation services and opportunities.

Sharing the responsibility for stewardship of public lands and waterways with our partners and visitors.

Caring for all aspects of healthy ecosystems including our customers and quality of life in our communities.

Roles and Responsibilities as Related to Outdoor Recreation and Tourism

BLM will:

• Strive to meet the social and economic needs of present and future generations. Among other things, healthy ecosystems provide settings where present and future visitors have opportunities for high quality recreation experiences; local communities retain their cultural and economic health and integrity, and natural systems remain functional and healthy.

• Emphasize resource-dependent recreation opportunities that typify the vast western landscapes. Although we manage a wide range of activities

and settings, BLM lands are noted for the undeveloped, wild nature of recreation opportunities. We must customize the management of each local area according to its own unique attributes. Most recreation-related development will be for protecting resource values and to serve as staging areas for resource-based uses.

- Stress partnership and low investment resource-dependent opportunities, such as back country byways, watchable wildlife, multiple use trails, and waterways. We will concentrate on providing quality recreation opportunities in cooperation with other providers.

- Place continued emphasis on providing quality recreation opportunities that include attaining universal accessibility in recreation sites, facilities, and programs.

Customer Profile:

The majority of visitors to Idaho BLM public lands are residents of Idaho; however, a large number of recreationists also come from neighboring states. Recreation visits in 2004 totaled 5,793,645. River rowing/floating/rafting, camping, hunting, fishing, viewing or learning about the environment, and driving for pleasure are the most popular activities engaged in by recreationists on BLM lands. Idaho BLM also administers over 100 active commercial and competitive special recreation permits, including such activities as outfitted river rafting, hunting, and fishing; mountain bike and motorcycle racing events, horse endurance races, and dog trails. There are also an additional 550 permits issued for special area, individual, vendor, or organized group use.

BLM Priorities for Recreation and Visitor Services

By Kay Schiepan

Vast and varied, Bureau of Land Management public lands represent the largest acreage available for recreation in America, offering unparalleled leisure opportunities. Recreation has become one of the BLM's premier programs and is vital to the local economy in many communities in Idaho. As recreation and tourism take their place alongside more traditional land uses in the culture and economy of these communities, the BLM's responsibility to these places and the people who live there is also growing.

The demographics of the **PEOPLE** that the BLM serves are changing. The ways in which people use their public **PLACES**, the activities in which they participate, and the benefits they derive, are changing as a result of evolving values and interests and advances in technology. Shifting **ECONOMICS** strongly influence the sustainable nature of communities and small business that are often dependent on outdoor settings and activities managed by the BLM. These dynamics result in multiple challenges that ultimately compound the BLM's ability to effectively respond to these changes.

The BLM shares extraordinary landscape stories with the American public. Although the BLM manages for many different uses, the vast majority of the public's interaction with the BLM and their public lands is through recreation pursuits. They come to raft the rivers, hike the trails, and ride the back roads and trails. They fish, they hunt, they hike, they ride, they float, and they camp. They visit heritage sites, National Monuments, Wilderness, National Trails and National Conservation Areas. The BLM public lands are often seen as the last tangible vestige of the Old West and the vast open spaces that forged the American character.

BLM's Priorities for Recreation and Visitor Services for these great western lands; for the open spaces, heritage, wildlife, and adventures treasured by an ever-increasing number of visitors focus on three primary goals:

• GOAL 1 - Improve Access to Appropriate Recreation Opportunities on BLM Managed or Partnered Lands and Waters.

• GOAL 2 - Ensure a Quality Experience and Enjoyment of Natural and Cultural Resources on BLM Managed or Partnered Lands and Waters.

• GOAL 3 - Provide for and Receive Fair Value in Recreation.

Idaho BLM serves the state, by acting as its public land steward for nearly 12 million acres or 23% of Idaho. The size of this uniquely American public estate combined with the diversity of the BLM outdoor recreation/

tourism settings attracts over five million visitors within and to Idaho. BLM manages these settings, which range from primitive to urban landscapes; each meets a specific set of visitor preferences that can be quantified and measured. Shifts in visitor preferences from primitive to motorized, or from motorized to urban settings, can be mapped and measured and thus correlated with other federal, state and private suppliers. Correlating existing outdoor recreation/tourism settings with visitor preferences and demand, allows the BLM to provide the best value for the American public by more seamlessly engaging with other partners.

The BLM public lands visitors are drawn to what has been characterized as "the remnants of the American Frontier" (National Geographic, 8/01); each visitor seeks the outdoor recreation/tourism mix that inspires their visit and makes it unforgettable. The population of Idaho comprising part of this "remnant of the American Frontier" has grown nearly 50 percent during the last 25 years, with the largest growth centered within urban areas. By the time a contemporary 16-year-old girl reaches the age of 50, the population of the United States will have doubled. Approximately 50 percent of her peers will reach the age of 100, or greater (FERMATA, Inc.). These extraordinary population demographics and their reciprocal dramatic increase in visitor numbers will also produce many new types of visitors, each generating many new variations of future outdoor recreation demand.

The mixture of BLM-managed resources interwoven with small-town communities is reminiscent of the Old West, and often characterizes the BLM public lands. Most notably, this is what seems to transport people back to a simpler time and place where, escaping the confines of city life, they can reconnect with the rural countryside and perhaps even their own rural roots. This applies to visitors, as well as to those who, increasingly, have chosen to live in proximity to public lands. The profound nature of this natural resource-community interface applies whether people come just to relax and restore, or to stimulate and recharge themselves. The BLM public lands and local communities are inseparable, and both enrich the human spirit and improve one's quality of life in countless ways.

Gateway Communities and Heritage: Recreation and tourism are big business and significant economic drivers and are identified as one of the top industries in Idaho. Outdoor recreation, nature, adventure and heritage tourism are the fastest growing segments of the travel and tourism industry, and the BLM open spaces have it all. Investment in the BLM Recreation Program and National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) will help support sustainable economic growth, assist with diversifying and stabilizing local communities, sustain domestic tourism, provide valuable community amenities, attract businesses, protect sensitive resources, and improve the quality of life for both visitors and residents. Outfitting, guiding and the tourism industry depend on access to and availability of the BLM public lands. These and other numerous opportunities exist to encourage providing for and receiving fair value in recreation interests.

Accessibility and Monitoring: The social and economic context

within which the BLM public lands are managed has changed dramatically over the last several decades…with visitor use in Idaho increasing more than 50% in the last decade. Once isolated, BLM public lands now literally comprise the backyard for thousands of Idahoans; many of whom are newly arrived in the state.

Lands historically managed for resource commodities must now meet additional

demands for open space, recreation opportunities, habitat, celebration of heritage, and watershed…examples of shifting priorities in a rapidly changing social landscape. These conditions demand the creation of a comprehensive travel planning and management approach that examines both legal and physical public access, as well as the need for monitoring and adjusting as access needs change.

Visitor Service: Over 5 million visitors enjoy Idaho BLM destinations and outdoor contribute a significant amount to the Idaho economy. This growing influence is fundamentally changing the role for public lands in the western United States. Over 95 percent of Americans participate in some form of outdoor recreation on an annual basis. Outdoor recreation and leisure activities are a major part of the lifestyle of millions of Americans and international visitors and a major supporting component of the quality of life, health, and economic vitality for thousands of western communities. The BLM public lands play a lead role in providing these outdoor recreation benefits. Stakeholders and constituents want the BLM to invest in the future by:

- Providing interpretation, environmental education and information services
- Engaging communities in the development and implementation of recreation and visitor services
- Building, supporting and sustaining partnerships and leveraging resources
- Defining, researching and documenting social and economic benefits
- Conserving, collaborating and cooperating; all in the service of conservation

Quality of Life and Urban Interface: Overall, population growth, along with the popularity of an expanding variety of outdoor recreation activities and benefits is creating an unprecedented demand for outdoor recreation opportunities, areas, facilities and services. It is increasingly clear that work, to many people, is no longer the end goal in life, rather it is the means to an end. Lifestyle, it would seem, is very important to people living and working in western landscape settings. For many, this privilege of proximity to the BLM public lands is the reason for living and working where they do. A primary concern associated with this tremendous growth is potential degradation of natural and cultural resources. On the heels of declining resources inevitably comes degradation of the visitor experience due to congestion and user conflicts, as well as decline in economic sustainability and overall quality of life.

Partnership and Stewardship: Recreation is the face of the BLM. Over 80 percent of public contacts and transactions are conducted through the Recreation Program. Nearly one half of all the BLM volunteer hours are recreation-related. About two thirds of the BLM's partnerships reside in the Recreation Program with nearly 100 partnerships in Idaho. The Recreation

Program is a leader in generating and leveraging more grants, alternative funding and in-kind support. In fact, for every dollar that the Congress of the United States invests in the BLM's Recreation Program, an $8 equivalent of value is returned to the American public, in both services and opportunities. The Recreation Program is responsible for hundreds of special and outreach events, annually. Recreation interests have the highest percent of contact with the voting public and the strongest history of partnering as a fundamental management strategy. This experience, this history is fundamental to a future committed to successful partnership benefits and outcomes.

Health and Safety: We live in a time of great stress, and an accelerated pace which results in an anxious sense of time poverty. This phenomenon substantially increases the need for places of contemplation, rest, and renewal. In addition, increased concern regarding effective ways to improve the American population's overall physical health are prevalent, and the BLM public lands are expected to become part of the solution. Together, communities and the BLM can work with schools, health officials, hospitals, insurance companies and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) to find effective resolutions to contemporary health/wellness issues. The BLM now manages almost eight times as many recreation sites as it did 25 years ago, greatly increasing costs for maintaining healthy and safe operations. While attempting to accommodate increases in recreation use, the BLM has consequently incurred the resulting costs for the maintenance and operations of a significant number of special areas and facilities.

Interpretation and Environmental Education: Many find their way to nature, but don't know where they are or when they arrived, what they are seeing or even how to care for what they see and love. The role of outdoor ethic programs, such a Leave No Trace and Tread Lightly! is critical to visitor benefits and visitors' ability to learn how to create a sustainable experience. In survey after survey, environmental education is repeatedly named as a primary expectation for a rewarding visitor experience. Numerous demographic and trend data verify this need. Interpretation is a communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and the inherent meanings in the resource, rendering it critical to long-term land ethic development and retention and meaningful visitor experiences.

BLM's recreation program engages **PEOPLE**, enhances **PLACES**, encourages **PARTNERSHIPS** and elevates the idea of **PUBLIC SERVICE**. It is important to note that BLM is making a distinct shift in recreation management from a traditional activity-based approach to managing for specific individual, social and economic benefits. Our blueprint for the future will define and perhaps present the most salient legacy that future generations can receive...a public land legacy acknowledging the simple enjoyment of being alive and being in the outdoors.

Kay Schiepan is the state recreation planner for the Bureau of Land Management.

Bureau of Reclamation

Vision:

Through leadership, use of technical expertise, efficient operations, responsive customer service and the creativity of people, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) will seek to protect local economies and preserve natural resources and ecosystems through the effective use of water.

Mission:

To manage, develop and protect water and related resources in an environmentally sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Roles and Responsibilities as Related to Outdoor Recreation

Reclamation was created to help sustain the economy and improve the quality of life in the 17 western states by providing reliable supplies of water and energy. Since 1902, Reclamation has been developing an infrastructure of dams, hydroelectric power plants and water conveyance facilities to help accomplish this task. This infrastructure also provides flood protection, fish and wildlife habitat, river regulation, water quality protection and improvement and recreation.

More than 300 recreation areas have been created by Reclamation projects in the 17 Western States. Idaho's share is 22 areas and of that number only two areas are directly operated and managed by Reclamation (Black Canyon and Little Wood). Partnership agreements with city, county, state and other federal agencies provide for the operation and management of the remaining 20 areas. In addition to these developed recreation areas, Reclamation projects have created new recreation opportunities on the rivers downstream of the dams. Fishing, rafting and other activities are popular pastimes below reclamation dams, which have transformed some of the rivers into world-class trout fisheries.

Reclamation's responsibility is:

- To diversify the opportunities for safe and enjoyable outdoor recreation experiences for all of its visitors.

- To make all recreation areas it manages and those of our partners accessible to all individuals.

· To work in partnership with the private sector and with the State and Local governments and other Federal agencies to enhance the visitor's experience in Idaho.

· It is our goal to improve our ability to provide high-quality recreation facilities and services to the public.

· To be recognized as a key Federal resource management agency, whose actions benefit on-site recreation consumers, as well as downstream recreation and natural resource interests.

· To obtain support from the public, the administration and the Congress as a major provider of recreation opportunities and an equal partner when competing with other Federal agencies for funds related to outdoor recreation and resource management.

Customer Profile:

Reclamation's customers are generally Idaho residents but we do get large numbers visiting from surrounding states, as well as frequent visitors from other countries and cross-country travelers. Increased population has sent many recreationists to our more remote locations to get away from the crowds at the popular recreation attractions. Like many other water based recreation sites, ours attract the crowds on weekends and holidays. Visiting our sites during the weekdays would offer more available sites and greater freedom to enjoy the water and associated facilities.

Reclamation based activities are generally water-related — boating, fishing, swimming and water-skiing — but many of our facilities also include camping, picnicking, hunting, bird watching, some trail related activities such as hiking, horseback riding and mountain biking. Some of our reservoirs also offer ice fishing during winter months.

Resources:

Outdoor Recreation Resource	Number
Campgrounds	11
Day-Use Areas	16
Visitor Centers	1
Boat Launch Sites	17
Wildlife Managed Areas	10
Historical Site	1
Total Acres	76,236

Total acres include all lands owned by Bureau of Reclamation, however the facility numbers do not reflect those sites operated and managed by Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and USFS.

Long Range Goals

· To provide quality recreational opportunities and facilities for public use on Reclamation project lands and waters.

· To obtain support from the public, the administration and Congress as a major provider of recreation opportunities and an equal partner when competing with other Federal agencies for funds related to outdoor recreation and resource management.

· To provide access for people with disabilities.

Challenges

· Existing legislation encourages development and management on Reclamation project lands with non-Federal managing partnerships, but limits Reclamation's authority to operate and maintain its recreation facilities to minimum, basic health and safety requirements at self-managed recreation facilities.

· Reclamation can expect to have more projects turned back from managing partners due to funding shortages. Turn backs are most often due to the high cost of maintaining ageing facilities.

· Reclamation is currently not included in the Fee Demo program and Reclamation has no authority to retain and re-use user fees, with few exceptions.

· Reclamation is not authorized to retain user fees collected at its self-managed recreation facilities for site specific recreation facility improvements,

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Reclamation in Idaho's Outdoor Recreation Future

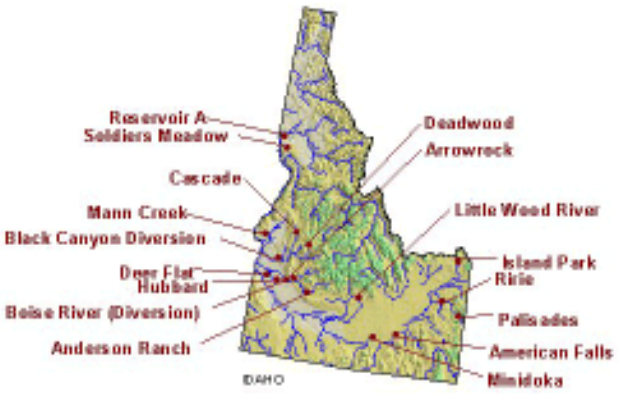
We built them and they came

It is no surprise that the Bureau of Reclamation water projects attract large numbers of recreation visitors each year in Idaho. Water is the number one draw for outdoor recreation and Reclamation is the nation's largest wholesale supplier of water, administering 348 reservoirs in 17 western states. There are 15 Reclamation reservoirs in Idaho with facilities including boat ramps, picnic areas, campgrounds, swimming beaches, and even a golf course.

However, authority is limited

Reclamation's mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. Although Reclamation has been around since 1902, recreation was not recognized as an authorized project purpose at all projects until 1965.

Unlike other federal land management agencies, Reclamation does not have an "organic act" or broad blanket authority to take actions such as providing recreation opportunities to the public. Instead Reclamation authorities come from project-specific direction from Congress and vary from project to project. Reclamation is required to transfer management for recreation to other Federal, State, and local public entities by agreements, whenever possible.



Reclamation Reservoirs in Idaho

IDAHO

The Early Days

At the turn of the century, Reclamation took over the construction of private irrigation projects struggling to increase water supplies to arid farm lands. Minidoka Dam, completed in 1906, was the first Reclamation project in Idaho, backing up Lake Walcott near Rupert. There are now 15 reservoirs, 3 wildlife management areas, and other Reclamation lands in Idaho, all of which attract significant recreation use.

Managing Partners

Currently, most of Reclamation's managing partners are non-Federal, which allows Reclamation to cost share for recreation development, as well as some operation and maintenance. Federal and non-Federal managing partners have contributed approximately 85% of the costs to develop, operate, maintain, and replace recreation facilities on Reclamation lands. Managing partners often provide an on-site presence and added services like pest control, trespass resolution, fire suppression, fish and wildlife management, law enforcement, sanitation, site security, and public safety at no additional cost to Reclamation.

Challenges for the Future

RECLAMATION IN IDAHO

Reclamation Reservoir or Area	Managing Partner
American Falls	Bingham County & City of American Falls
Anderson Ranch	US Forest Service
Arrowrock	US Forest Service
Black Canyon	Reclamation
Boise River Diversion Dam	Reclamation
Cartier Slough Wildlife Management Area	Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game
Cascade	Idaho Dept. of Parks & Rec.
Deadwood	US Forest Service
Island Park	US Forest Service
Lake Lowell	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Lake Walcott	Idaho Dept. of Parks & Rec. US Fish & Wildlife Service
Little Wood River	Reclamation
Mann Creek	Reclamation
Montour Wildlife Management Area	Reclamation
Palisades	US Forest Service
Reservoir A (Mann Lake)	Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game
Ririe	Bonneville Co. Parks & Rec.
Soldier's Meadow	Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game
Teton River	Reclamation
Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area	Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game

Demand. Water for recreation is in relatively static supply because large-scale Federal water development in the U.S. is essentially complete. Meanwhile, population growth in the West is resulting in ever greater demands for water for all purposes, including recreation. Reclamation accounts for 8 percent of the total visitation to Federal lands, while it manages only 1 percent of the Federal acreage.

Authorities. Reclamation also has limited authority to develop recreation areas. As directed by Congress, with a few exceptions, Reclamation is required to transfer management for recreation whenever possible to other Federal, State, and local public entities by agreements. Federal Law confines Reclamation to the construction of only "minimum facilities", when there is no specific project authorization or a managing partner. Reclamation also has no authority to cost share with non-government entities (private or non-private).

Sportsman's Park at American Falls Reservoir - managed in partnership with Bingham County. Photo by USBR

Turnbacks. Facing increasing demands on limited budgets, states, counties, and cities are becoming more inclined to turn recreation management back to Reclamation. "Turnbacks" can happen overnight, and usually involve poorly maintained and managed facilities from agencies with escalating demands on shrinking budgets. Reclamation is not staffed or budgeted to manage these sites directly. Furthermore, when a turnback happens, Reclamation has the authority only to maintain and replace the existing facilities. No new facilities can be added without specific Congressional direction.

Not Public Lands. Unlike other Federal land management agencies, Reclamation lands are not considered "public lands", but are identified as

Mann Creek Campground – A "turnback" to Reclamation. Photo by USBR

"project lands". Reclamation's primary interest is in protecting the project facilities such as dams and power plants, as well as the natural and cultural resources in the project area. Reclamation lands are closed to off-road vehicle use unless specifically opened. For security reasons, access around dams may be restricted at times, even if that includes access to the best fishing holes or a short-cut between communities.

Funding. Reclamation is not always being included in broad recreation-related legislation, as Reclamation's budget comes from a different source than most of the land management agencies. Reclamation receives appropriated funds through the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee, while the majority of appropriated funds for land management functions for other Interior agencies are through the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Opportunities on the Horizon

Consistent with Mission. The valuable social and economic benefits that recreation provides can be integrated into Reclamation's core mission to deliver water and generate power. Reclamation must carry out its other trust and stewardship responsibilities, one of which is to provide the public with safe and enjoyable outdoor recreation experiences. This is challenging as Reclamation seeks to balance recreation use with other, sometimes conflicting project purposes such as irrigation, flood control, fish and wildlife needs, and power production. Studies are validating that recreation and its associated economic and social benefits warrant consideration in operations planning.

Plan Implementation. Resource Management Plans have been completed for 5 Reclamation reservoirs in Idaho and another plan is in progress. With plans in place implementation can begin, and this often includes improvements for recreation and fish and wildlife.

Fee Collection. Recent legislation may improve Reclamation's ability to manage for recreation. Recent passage of the Federal Lands and Recreation Enhancement Act may provide opportunities for Reclamation to retain user fees in some instances. These fees could then be used for direct improvements to the sites where they were collected. Implementation for Reclamation is still pending final approval.

Partnerships. Cost share grants were made possible by legislation in 1992 for planning, operating, and developing recreation facilities and fish and wildlife enhancements with non-federal managing partners. Reclamation has the authority to cost share 50/50 for recreation development and 75/25 for fish and wildlife enhancements with a qualifying partner.

With demand for recreation opportunities increasing, new partnerships may be possible with States, counties, and cites. Excellent facilities and services have been developed in areas where there is:

· High visitation
· Long seasonal use
· A financially stable partner

Identity. Surveys indicate that people are very familiar with opportunities available on public lands managed by the NPS, but unfamiliar with opportunities on Reclamation lands. New and on-going efforts at providing websites, brochures, and signage will improve Reclamation's visual identity and public awareness of opportunities.

What's Happening Now

Lake Cascade. Tamarack Resort, Idaho's newest all-season resort at Lake Cascade, officially opened in December of 2004. Tamarack will bring more visitors, residents, and recreational opportunities and demands to Lake Cascade in the near future. Additional planning may be necessary to keep up with this rapidly changing area.

Teton River. Reclamation is developing a resource management plan for the Teton River canyon, upstream from the dam site in eastern Idaho. The

Lake Cascade State Park.
Photo by USBR

plan will provide a cohesive vision for land management issues for improved resource and recreation management on over 5,800 acres of land along 13-miles of the scenic Teton River.

Access for All. Providing access for all Americans, including those with mobility, hearing, visual, or cognitive disabilities, to public use areas and places of employment under Reclamation's jurisdiction is a priority.

Teton River – Eastern Idaho.
Photo by USBR

Reclamation is working hard to correct identified deficiencies to make all of its recreation sites accessible by 2010.

Snake River. In 2003, Reclamation completed work with the University of Montana, Flathead Lake Biological Station that identified river

Accessible Picnic Shelter at Black Canyon Park. Photo by USBR

operations needed to sustain healthy ecological conditions on a 71-river mile reach of the Snake River (South Fork) below Palisades Dam. As implemented in 2004, flows continue to meet contractual obligations for irrigation needs, using the system flexibility to mimic more natural river conditions. Ecological flows support the South Fork's outstanding scenery, recreation opportunities, and native Yellowstone cutthroat trout.

* * * * *

Reclamation has a major role in providing recreation opportunities for the people of Idaho and the nation. Reclamation's challenge for the future will be to find ways of providing multiple benefits from a limited water supply for a population with ever increasing demands.

National Park Service

The United States was the first nation to establish national parks: Yellowstone, Yosemite, Sequoia, Mount Rainier and Crater Lake were among the first. With parks like these as examples, the United States became a leader in the worldwide movement to set aside public park lands.

In 1916 Congress established the National Park Service (NPS) within the Department of the Interior. The dual mission of the Service, as identified by Congress at its inception, has remained valid as the System evolved. The Service is to manage the parks: ". . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein" and ". . to provide for the enjoyment of the same, in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations."

Managing the National Park System

Nationwide, there are now 388 parks in the National Park System. Units of the National Park System in Idaho are City of Rocks National Reserve, Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, Minidoka Internment National Monument as well as most of the sites of Nez Perce National Historical Park and part of Yellowstone National Park.

On the front lines and behind the scenes in these parks, National Park Service employees strive to ensure each park visitor has a unique, enjoyable and educational experience.

Beyond the Boundaries

The National Park Service's professional staff also reaches out beyond National Park System boundaries to improve park and recreation opportunities throughout the United States. In partnership with state and local government and private citizens, the Service is working to build better communities for people and nature.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Through the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants-in-aid program, the National Park Service channels federal funds to state and local governments for outdoor recreation and conservation projects. More than $5.5 million in federal LWCF funds have been apportioned to Idaho since 2000 and have been used to fund such projects as Modie Park in Lewiston, Idaho and new campgrounds and camper cabins at Farragut State Park.

Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance

Through this technical assistance program, NPS works with state and local governments and private organizations on planning efforts to protect rivers, establish trails, and find other innovative ways to promote conservation and recreation. Recent projects include a greenway along Paradise Creek in

Moscow, Idaho, a recreational opportunity project along the middle Snake River, accommodating mountain bike use on trails at Shaeffer Butte near Boise, a trail and pathway system in Caldwell, and a greenway along Teton Creek.

Federal Surplus Real Property

The Service provides for the transfer of lands no longer needed by the federal government to states and communities for parks and recreation.

National Rivers

The Service maintains a National Rivers Inventory and studies outstanding rivers for addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.National Trails

The Service works with federal, state and local governments to designate and protect components of the National Trails System. The Oregon, Nez Perce, California and Lewis and Clark National Historic Trails are examples of long distance trails that pass through Idaho and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail follows the crest of the Rockies along Idaho's border with Montana. There are also many local National Recreation Trails in the National Trails System, including 43 in Idaho that provide more than 454 miles of trailNational Natural Landmarks

On public or private land, National Natural Landmarks illustrate the geologic and ecological character of the United States. The Service identifies and maintains a registry of these sites, including 11 in Idaho.

National Historic Landmarks

Similarly, the Service identifies National Historic Landmarks, the treasured reminders of our nation's history and culture. City of Rocks, Fort Hall and Weippe prairie are examples of National Historic Landmarks in Idaho.

National Register of Historic Places

Places of state and local significance, as well as those of national significance, are listed in the National Register, the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation.

Among the National Register sites in Idaho are Granite Pass and the Caribou County Courthouse in Soda Springs.

Units In The National Park System

Type of Designation	Total Designations
National Battlefields	**11**
National Battlefield Parks	**3**
National Battlefield Site	**1**
National Military Parks	**9**
National Historical Parks	**42**
National Historic Sites	**78**
International Historic Sites	**1**
National Lakeshores	**4**
National Memorial	**28**
National Monuments	**74**
National Parks	**58**
National Parkways	**4**
National Preserves	**18**
National Reserves	**2**
National Recreation Areas	**18**
National Rivers	**5**
National Wild and Scenic Rivers & Riverways	**10**
National Scenic Trails	**3**
National Seashores	**10**
Other Designations	**11**
Total Units	**390**

National Park Service
Partnership Programs
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Seattle WA 98104-1060
(206) 220-4126

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game was established in essentially its present form in 1938 to preserve, protect, perpetuate and manage the wildlife of Idaho and "provide for the citizens of this state and, as by law permitted to others, continued supplies of such wildlife for hunting, fishing and trapping" (Idaho Code, Section 36-103).

Since in 2004, the Department sold more than 340,000 resident hunting and fishing licenses, Idaho Fish and Game is firmly associated with outdoor recreation management in Idaho.

The Department's vision statement, which is incorporated into its strategic plan states that "Idaho Department of Fish and Game shall work with the citizens of Idaho in providing abundant, diverse fish and wildlife and ensuring a rich outdoor heritage for all generations."

The strategic plan, called "The Compass", outlines the following objectives that directly relate to outdoor recreation:

- Maintain or improve game populations to meet the demand for hunting, fishing, and trapping
- Ensure the long-term survival of native fish, wildlife, and plants
- Increase the capacity of habitat to support fish and wildlife
- Maintain a diversity of fishing, hunting, and trapping opportunities
- Sustain fish and wildlife recreation on public lands
- Increase opportunities for wildlife viewing and appreciation
- Maintain broad public support for fish and wildlife recreation and management
- Increase public knowledge and understanding of Idaho's fish and wildlife
- Improve funding to meet legal mandates and public expectations

The Compass also describes what the Department hopes to achieve in its management of fish and wildlife. Many of the desired outcomes directly relate to outdoor recreation:

- Hunters, anglers, and trappers are highly satisfied with the number and variety of fish and game available for harvest.
- Idaho citizens are highly satisfied with the diversity and health of the state's native fish, wildlife, and plants.
- Hunters, anglers, trappers, and wildlife viewers are highly satisfied with fish and wildlife recreation opportunities.
- Landowners allow access for fish and wildlife recreation.
- Recreational opportunities are abundant and well distributed around the state, while conflicts between recreationists are few and far between.
- Hunters, anglers, trappers, and wildlife viewers enjoy broad public support for their recreational activities.
- There is broad recognition and support in Idaho for the economic

and social benefits of fish and wildlife recreation and management.

- Idaho citizens are well-informed and knowledgeable about fish and wildlife resources and the Department's management role.
- Fish and wildlife management is based on sound science and is responsive to the needs and expectations of Idaho citizens.
- Information related to Idaho's fish, wildlife, plants, and ecosystems is easily accessible in a variety of formats.
- Funding is sufficient to manage fish and wildlife and serve the public.

Idaho Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 25
Boise, ID 83707
(208) 334-3700

Idaho Conservation Data Center

The Idaho Conservation Data Center (IDCDC) collects, analyzes, maintains, and disseminates scientific information necessary for the management and conservation of Idaho's biological diversity. The IDCDC's operating philosophy is to provide objective, accurate, comprehensive, and timely information on the distribution, abundance, and status of Idaho's natural resources.

The IDCDC was formerly known as the Idaho Natural Heritage Program which was established as a cooperative effort by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and The Nature Conservancy in 1984. The IDCDC has been a program within the Idaho Department of Fish and Game since 1992, and an affiliate member of the NatureServe network with more than 75 comparable programs using standardized methodology to manage biological data in the United States, Canada, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

Funding for the CDC is provided by a variety of private, state, and federal conservation organizations including The Nature Conservancy, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U. S. Bureau of Reclamations.

The IDCDC Database

The IDCDC is the central repository for biodiversity information in the State of Idaho. Data are maintained in GIS-based systems containing site-specific information on rare plants, invertebrates, vertebrates, ecological communities, conservation sites, and wetland and terrestrial habitats. These data are seamlessly shared among NatureServe member programs, and disseminated directly via annual exchanges with partners or by request for a specific project, or indirectly on the IDCDC website.

Wetlands

Since 1994, IDCDC has received wetland program development grants from the EPA to conduct field inventories and enhance existing state wetlands information. These data are compiled at two spatial scales: (1) coarse, based on the National Wetlands Inventory maps (available for portions of the state in digital format), and (2) fine, based on the designation of biologically significant wetlands or wetland conservation sites (including information on plant associations and special status plant and animal species). These grants have been responsible for increasing recognition of the diversity of wetland systems and discovery of new and important species (including plants listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act).

Recently, the Boise National Forest and Payette National Forest have supported riparian classification projects. This information will be used to identify and characterize riparian wetlands in these Forests. Last, the

IDCDC has identified and mapped the distribution of 12 different wetland types (i.e., ecological systems) throughout the state. This information is used as the basis for characterizing wetland habitats associated with invertebrates and vertebrates in greatest need of conservation (Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS)). Results from these projects are available via the IDCDC website or by request from the IDCDC. Moreover, all of this information is currently being used to update a 1994 statewide assessment of statewide wetland resources. This update will be used as a basis for prioritizing wetlands conservation and management activities.

Idaho Conservation Data Center
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 25
Boise ID 83707-0025
208-334-3180
http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cdc/

Idaho Department of Water Resources

Water and waterways are important settings for outdoor recreation and tourism activities that occur in the state. Several activities occurring within the Planning and Technical Services Division in support of Idaho Water Resource Board (Board) programs consider the recreation and tourism resources of the State. These programs include the development of a state comprehensive water plan, which includes natural and recreational river designations, and administering the Minimum Streamflow Program. These maintain important resource values that benefit or enhance recreation. IDWR provides technical assistance in administering these programs.

The Idaho Legislature passed the Comprehensive State Water Plan Act (H.B. 780) in 1988. The Act directs the Board to formulate, adopt and implement a comprehensive state water plan for conservation, development, management and optimum use of all unappropriated water resources and waterways in the state for the public interest. The plan evaluates water resource uses in the basin and may recommend additional water policy and resource management options.

Each comprehensive state water plan must contain a description of the water resources and related economic, cultural and natural resources; a description of existing and planned uses of these resources; and the goals, objectives and recommendations for improving, developing and conserving the water resources. Concerning recreation and tourism, the state water plan inventories, describes and considers recreational opportunities, scenic values, fish and wildlife and natural and cultural features. The state water plan also describes navigation, power development, energy conservation, irrigation, flood control, water supply, timber, mining, livestock watering, domestic, commercial, municipal and industrial water uses and other aspects of environmental quality and economic development (Idaho Code 42-1734A(3)).

A comprehensive state water plan may designate waterways possessing outstanding recreation, scenic, fish and wildlife and/or geologic values as state protected rivers. They are protected under a "Natural" or "Recreational" river designation. A state designated Natural River is free of substantial human made structures and the riparian area is largely undeveloped (Idaho Code, 42-1734(7)). A Recreational river may contain some human made development within the river channel or riparian area (Idaho Code, 42-1734(9)). Recreational designation allows for more flexibility in selecting what activities will be allowed within the river channel. These designations are made only if the Board determines the value of preserving the water is in the public interest and outweighs developing the river for other beneficial uses. State protection may prohibit the following activities from occurring within an area bounded by the high water mark:

- Construction or expansion of dams or impoundments
- Construction of hydropower projects

• Construction of water diversion works
• Dredge or placer mining
• Alterations of the stream bed
• Mineral or sand and gravel extraction

Under a "Natural" river designation, all six of these activities are prohibited. Under a"Recreational" river designation, the Board may determine which activities are prohibited and the conditions under which those activities not prohibited may go forward. State designation is reviewed every five years, or can be amended by the Board if it determines revisions are in the public interest. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) must consider these plans during hydro project licensing.

Another program concerning recreation and tourism roles and responsibilities is the Minimum Streamflow Program. A minimum streamflow, or instream flow, is a water right where water is not diverted, but remains in a given reach of a stream channel or lake to protect recreation, aesthetic beauty, fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, water quality, navigation and/or transportation. The instream flow right is held by the Board and is the minimum flow or lake level (not the ideal or most desirable) necessary to protect defined values. Minimum streamflows are filed on unappropriated waters. The Lemhi River is a special case in that a natural flow rental pool was established by the legislature, which allows willing water right holders to rent their water to provide for a minimum, which is needed to maintain passage for migrating salmon. Existing water rights with earlier priority dates must be satisfied before the water is allowed to remain in the stream channel. In order for a minimum streamflow to be granted it must also be in the public interest and be capable of being maintained.

To administer these programs the Board relies on the technical assistance of the planning staff at the IDWR. Staff support includes the following:

• Maintenance of a natural resource database related to water planning activities.
• Analysis of natural resource data using a geographic information system (GIS), statistical and descriptive methods.
• Preparation of technical documents in support of planning activities.
• Formulation of water policies for incorporation into the statewide water policy plan.
• Oversight of interagency cooperation in natural resource planning.
• Management of the Board's Minimum Streamflow Program.
• Oversight of FERC hydropower licensing activities.

IDWR coordinates these activities with the appropriate federal, state and local agencies to obtain available information about recreation activities and opportunities and management objectives.

Idaho Department of Water Resources
The Idaho Water Center
322. E. Front Street
Boise, Idaho 83720-0098
208-287-4800

Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

Mission

To improve the quality of life in Idaho through outdoor recreation and resource stewardship.

Roles and Responsibilities Related to Outdoor Recreation and Tourism

House Bill 138 of the 1965 Legislature stated: "It is the intent of the legislature that the Department of Parks and Recreation shall formulate and put into execution a long-range, comprehensive plan and program for the acquisition, planning, protection, operation, maintenance, development and wise use of areas of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historic, archaeological or scientific interests, to the end that the health, happiness, recreational opportunities and wholesome enjoyment of the life of the people may be further encouraged. The legislature finds that the state of Idaho and its subdivisions should enjoy the benefits of federal assistance programs for the planning and development of the outdoor recreational resources of the state, including the acquisition of lands and waters and interests therein."

In addition, to these enabling responsibilities, the IDPR has been provided legislative authority for the following:

- Adopt, amend or rescind rules necessary for the administration and the use and protection of park and recreation areas subject to its jurisdiction.
- Make expenditures for the acquisition, care, control, supervision, improvement, development, extension and maintenance of all lands under the control of the department.
- Enter into partnerships with other state entities, whether to seek or provide assistance in the improvement or development of lands or properties controlled by the board or any other department or agency of the state.
- Appoint local and regional park and recreation advisory groups, including the recreational vehicle advisory committee, waterways improvement fund grant advisory committee, and off-highway vehicle advisory committee.
- Cooperate with and secure agreements with both the United States and its agencies, and local governments of the state for the purposes of acquiring, supervising, improving, developing, extending or maintaining lands which are designated as state parks, state monuments or state recreational areas.
- Construct, lease or otherwise establish public park or recreational privileges, facilities and conveniences and to operate said recreational services

and to make and collect reasonable charges for their use or to enter into contracts for their operation.

- Prepare and maintain a comprehensive plan for the development of the outdoor recreational resources of the state.
- Develop, operate and maintain outdoor recreational areas and facilities of the state and to acquire lands, waters, and interests in lands and waters for such areas and facilities.
- Establish, develop, supervise and maintain through cooperative agreement, lease, purchase or other arrangement the Idaho recreation trail system.
- Administer the state waterways improvement fund for the protection and promotion of safety, waterways improvement, creation and improvement of parking areas for boating purposes, making and improving boat ramps and moorings, marking of waterways, search and rescue, and all things incident to such purposes including the purchase or real and personal property.
- Administer the state off-highway motor vehicle account for the acquisition, purchase, improvement, repair, maintenance, furnishing and equipping of off-road motor vehicle facilities and sites or areas used by off-road vehicles on public or private land, and to assist the enforcement of laws and regulations governing the use of off-road vehicles.
- Administer the federal recreational trails program for environmental and safety education programs, maintenance and restoration of existing recreational trails, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages for recreational trails, purchase and lease of recreational trail construction and maintenance equipment, and construction of new recreational trails (with restrictions for new trails on federal lands).
- Administer the recreational vehicle account for the acquisition, lease, development, improvement, and maintenance of facilities designed to promote the health, safety, and enjoyment of recreational vehicle users.
- To promulgate rules to improve boating safety on Idaho's waters, including adopting standards for safe operation and equipment of vessels, and to foster the greater development, use and enjoyment of the waters of the state.
- Conduct investigations, including public hearings, to establish and amend a list of threatened or endangered wild flowers and shrubs.

Customer Profile

Parks

Idaho's 30 state parks log between 2.5 and 3 million visitor days each year. Over 2 million annual visits come from people who use the parks for recreation during the day. About 73 percent of those visitors are Idahoans. Of our 300,000+ campers, 53 percent are residents.

Boating

There are over more than 81,000 registered motorboats and sailboats, and approximately 100,000 non-motorized vessels such as raft, canoes, kayaks and dories.

Recreational Vehicles

In calendar year 2004, 89,118 motor homes, travel trailers, truck campers, tent trailers, and van conversions were licensed statewide. This number has increased from 73,186 just ten years earlier.

Snowmobiles

Snowmobile registration vary from about 48,000 to about 53,000 annually, depending on the weather. The registration fees from these snowmobiles support the grooming and maintenance of more than 5,600 miles of snowmobile trails.

Off-Highway Motorized Vehicles

Idaho has more than 95,000 registered off-highway motorcycles and ATVs. The number of registered off-highway motorized vehicles is growing rapidly. Much of this increase can be attributed to the growth of all-terrain vehicle registrations, which accounted for more than 66,000 registrations.

Non-Motorized Trail Users

Non-motorized trail users include hikers, runners, walkers, bicyclists, equestrians, cross-country skiers, and snowshoers. Non-motorized trail users desire a wide variety of trail opportunities from urban greenbelts to remote backcountry trails. Idaho's population of non- motorized trail users continues to grow as Idaho's population continues to increase.

Resources

Outdoor Recreation Resource	Number
Parks	30
Campsites	1,838
Total Acres Managed (Deeded, Leased, MOU)	43,183

Idaho Department of Parks andRecreation
5657 Warm Springs Ave,
Boise, ID 83716
208-334-4199

Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative

The Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative (IRTI) is the umbrella group for coordinating outdoor recreation policies, programs and projects in the state. The Initiative started in 1988. Principal partners include the Idaho Departments of Parks and Recreation, Commerce and Labor, Fish and Game and Transportation; the US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service; and such private sector entities as the Idaho Campground Owners Association and the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association. The Initiative works to:

- Improve recreation and tourism information for the public.
- Improve recreation and tourism opportunities for the public.
- Provide high-quality recreational & tourism services to the public.
- Provide a forum for coordinating agency policies.

By working together, all entities save money and serve the public more effectively. The Initiative is responsible for such things as:

- Initiating the annual Idaho Governor's Conference on Recreation and Tourism.
- Initiating action that led to creation of a State Scenic Byway System.
- Updating and annually publishing the Idaho Campground Directory.
- Completing the Idaho Wildlife Viewing Guide and the Scenic Byway Brochure.
- Maintaining a 1-800 phone system and an Internet web page.

The Initiative facilitates accomplishing SCORTP planning goals and strategies and the periodic update of SCORTP.

IRTI Coordinator Jack Lavin
Idaho Department of Parks andRecreation
5657 Warm Springs Ave,
Boise, ID 83716
208-334-4199
jlavin@idpr.state.id.us
www.idoc.state.id.us/irti/

Idaho Association of Counties

Mission

The Idaho Association of Counties (IAC) mission is to provide education and to coordinate efforts of county elected officials to facilitate effective county government.

History

IAC, formed in 1976, is a non-profit, non-partisan service organization dedicated to the improvement of county government. It was designed and incorporated by county elected officials to provide services, research, uniformity, and coordination among member counties, in order for the county elected officials to serve their constituents better. IAC is funded annually by dues paid by member counties and revenues generated by IAC services. The Constitution and By-Laws of IAC provide that the management of the organization is vested in a Board of Directors which appoints an Executive Director to assist and serve at the pleasure of the Board. The Executive Director is responsible for the management of the affairs of the IAC under general direction of the Board. The Officers of the Board are elected at the IAC Annual Conference. Other Directors are elected by the affiliate associations and IAC Districts. IAC is owned, organized and operated by Idaho's county governments.

Organizational Structure

IAC's membership consists of county elected officials from the seven county offices: Assessor, Clerk, Commissioner, Coroner, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff and Treasurer.

Each member has an equal voice. IAC is governed by a Board of Directors. The Officers of the Board (Executive Committee) are elected by the membership at the IAC Annual Conference, while the other Directors are elected by the affiliate associations and IAC districts. The Executive Committee consists of the President, two Vice Presidents, the Secretary/Treasurer and the Immediate Past President. Day to day operations of IAC are the responsibility of the Executive Director, to whom the staff reports.

IAC is an umbrella organization and provides staff support for seven affiliate county officials' associations: Idaho Association of County Assessors, Idaho Association of County Recorders and Clerks, Idaho Association of Commissioners and Clerks, Idaho State Association of County Coroners, Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys' Association, Idaho Sheriffs' Association and Idaho Association of County Treasurers.

Idaho Association of Counties
P.O. Box 1623
700 W. Washington
Boise, ID 83701
(208) 345-9126

Association of Idaho Cities

The Association of Idaho Cities was founded in 1947 and is a nonpartisan, nonprofit corporation, owned, organized, and operated by Idaho's city governments. AIC provides services that individual cities might not be able to afford on their own.

Organizational Structure

The Association's membership is composed of Idaho's city governments with each city having an equal vote. Individuals, other associations or groups, and businesses whose interests are compatible with AIC, may be eligible for nonvoting, affiliate membership. The Association is governed by a Board of Directors elected by the membership, and represents each of Idaho's seven geographical districts. An elected nine-member Executive Committee provides close oversight of AIC activities. The Executive Committee is composed of the President, the four most recent Past Presidents, AIC's three Vice Presidents, and the Chairman of the Legislative Committee. The Executive Director manages the daily operations of the Association. The current standing committee of the Association of Idaho Cities consists of the Legislative Committee, the Environment Committee and the Human Rights Task Force.

Advocacy for Cities

The Association of Idaho Cities is the most important advocacy group for Idaho's 200 incorporated cities. AIC is involved on a daily basis in activities which promote the interests of city officials and the communities they serve.

Training & Education for City Officials

One of the primary goals of the Association of Idaho Cities is to provide training and education opportunities for city officials. The AIC plays a key role in preparing officials to address the critical issues of city governance. AIC conducts, sponsors, and participates in the following standard training events, as well as special workshops, seminars, and conferences. These events may be held on a statewide, regional, or district basis. Standard training events include the AIC Annual Conference, AIC Academy for City Officials, Spring District Workshops (Budgeting & New Laws), Northwest Community Development Institute, Idaho City Clerks, Treasurers, and Finance Officers Institute and the Idaho Energy Conference.

Technical Assistance to Cities

City officials may call AIC to obtain answers and information concerning city-related problems. On a daily basis, AIC staff receives and answers inquiries on a variety of topics of interest to cities.

Idaho Association of Cities
3100 S. Vista Ave., Ste. 310
Boise, ID 83705
800-344-8594

Idaho Recreation and Park Association

The Idaho Recreation and Park Association is an organization consisting of park and recreation professionals and lay persons statewide who are interested in and involved in providing and promoting parks and recreation services to residents and visitors of Idaho. These services include providing recreational activities for all ages, needs and interests; providing park and recreation facilities for all interests and abilities, as well as the professional management of these services.

Current membership in the association totals over 240 members, and is made up of municipal, county, district, state, federal, private professionals, and private business professionals associated with parks, recreation and tourism services and products, plus board members, students and volunteers.

The mission of the IRPA is to serve our members and support their effort to enhance Idaho's quality of life by promoting the preservation, growth, and development of parks and recreation services to benefit the health and well being of our people, our communities, our economy, and our environment.

This mission is further emphasized in the association by-laws as follows:

• To organize all levels of park and recreation personnel and the interested lay person, for the purpose of promoting, broadening and improving parks and recreation services, personnel and profession.

• To assist in the promotion of standards of administration, supervision, leadership, safety, compensation, program facilities and professional ethics.

• To encourage and promote adequate programs of pre-service and in-service training, for professional and non-professional recreation and park personnel.

• To stimulate closer cooperation and coordination between the various agencies, public, private, commercial, education and industrial, engaged in park, recreational and related services and hold membership herein, if deemed necessary.

• To publish a newsletter and other bulletins or communications for dissemination of information concerning activities and interests of the association.

• To act as an agency for representing and protecting the interests of recreation and park personnel and field staff.

• To encourage study and research on matters of professional interest.

• To study existing parks and recreation legislation. To promote and sponsor new legislation and additions and betterment to existing legislation in the field of public, private, commercial, education and industrial recreation services.

• To be aware of sociological and technological changes and be prepared to meet them as they arrive.

To further strengthen the association and its benefit to the citizens of Idaho they continue to emphasize and promote the creation partnerships. These partnerships include tourism providers, universities, utilities, health organizations, and various commercial providers.

Doug Strong
President
Meridian Parks and Recreation
11 W. Bower St.
Meridian, Idaho 83642
(208) 888-3579

The Idaho Foundation for Parks & Lands

A statewide public benefit privately-funded organization can provide for safekeeping of land assets as part of land conservation. These property assets, as they are acquired, may be held and then either conveyed to a public agency or stay in protective status and management permanently with the Idaho Foundation for Parks & Lands. Founded in 1972 the Foundation has been the recipient of more than $ 10,000,000.00 in assets, primarily by donation. The reason it is called a "Foundation" is that it can make "grants" of land to public agencies.

Generally, people and corporations donate because they want to give something back to their community, state, or region and the Foundation can be the gift acceptance vehicle for that process. A perpetual conservation easement grants that the property will never be subdivided and developed. As a grantee of conservation easements the Foundation has certain obligations for baseline documentation and monitoring to ensure compliance.

A sampling of land donations follows:

In 1973 the Hemingway family made the first gift to the Foundation, a 450-acre fishing preserve along the Little Wood River named after Taylor "Bear Track" Williams who was Ernest Hemingway's favorite guide. It is now managed by Idaho Fish & Game. Under the impetus of the Harriman gift in the Island Park area of eastern Idaho involving 15,000 acres and a share of voting capital stock the Foundation was formed and, at an agreed-upon time, orchestrated delivery of the stock to the State as part of the acquisition of what is now Harriman State Park of Idaho. The Foundation also received approximately 1,000 acres known as Harriman East through which two and one-half miles of the world famous Henry's Fork fishery flows. In partnership with the Henry's Fork Foundation, a smooth wire, solar-powered, high tensile fence was placed along both sides of the river to protect the fisher. This cooperative effort earned the foundation the Take Pride in America 1987 National Award as a semi-finalist in demonstrating that man, cattle and the environment could work together.

Contiguous to Sun Valley and Ketchum, the Reinheimer Ranch's 110 acres is a gateway to the world famous ski and summer resort area. In the midst of highly valued real estate development the Reinheimer Ranch functions as a reminder of the area as it looked in the 1880s. The Big Wood River and Bald Mountain on one side, Dollar Mountain on the other, the ranch came to the Foundation by bequest of Eleanor Reinheimer. It was her stipulation that no structures ever be built. In 1988, the Foundation purchased the 100-foot railroad right-of-way adjoining the Reinheimer Ranch allowing for another segment of the Wood River Trail system to be completed.

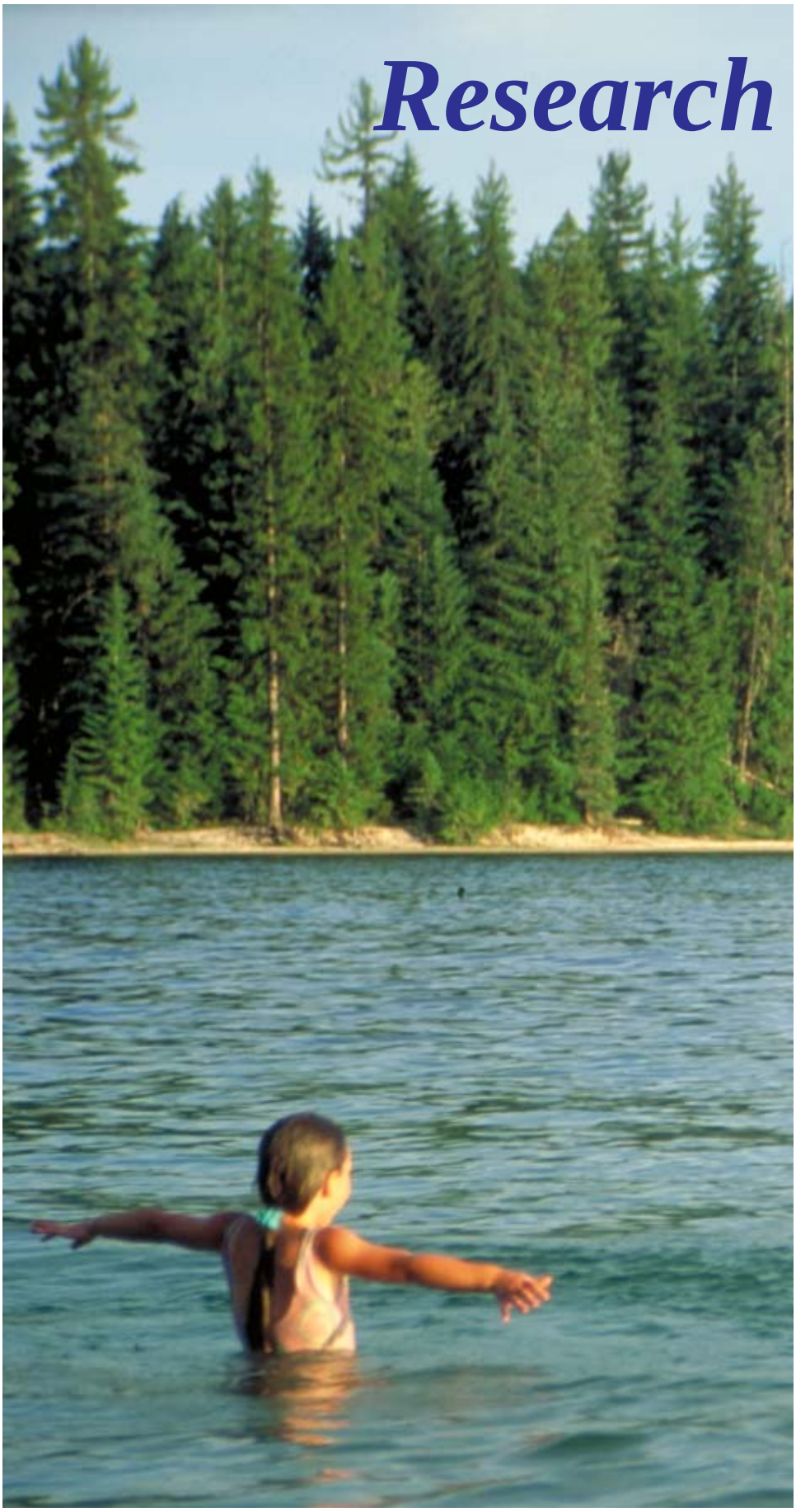
The Barber Pool Conservation Area, six miles east of the city of Boise consists of 400 acres bisected by the Boise River. Chosen as one of the top twelve Unique Wildlife Ecosystems in Idaho, the Barber Pool provides excellent habitat for wildlife and plant species as well as a high concentration of wintering bald eagles. A management agreement with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation emphasizes its continued use as an anchor habitat for the mid-reach of the Boise River. Alongside the Barber Pool is the Penitentiary Canal Bike Path funded in 1988 by the Land & Water Conservation Fund.

The Foundation will play a role in the city of Lewiston's acquisition process of a five-parcel package when property held, some since 1981, transfers to be used as a Land & Water Conservation Fund match.

Managed by a Board of Directors, all private citizens, the Foundation protects and enhances Idaho land. In the reality of today's world there are not enough tax dollars to go around. A land conservation organization such as the Idaho Foundation for Parks & Lands can be the conduit to channel monies for the acquisition and management of lands and not forfeit lifetime opportunities. The Foundation will continue to operate in the private/public niche that partners so well with getting things done effectively and at a lower cost. Idaho's future will depend on having resources through these public/private partnerships to support wildlife habitat, develop trails and sustain native plant and animal species.

Idaho Foundation for Parks & Lands
5657 Warm Springs Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83716-8700
Telephone: 208/344-7141
FAX: 208/344-5910
Email: ifpl@mindspring.com
Website: www.idaholands.org

Research



IDAHO

2004-2005 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment

by Francis T. Achana, PhD

During November and December of 2004 the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation conducted a statewide outdoor recreation needs assessment survey as a part of our Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan (SCORTP). Results were also to be used in the agency's strategic planning efforts.

Initially, focus groups were conducted among public land management agency managers, conservation groups and the public at large, in order to get a sense of burning issues related to outdoor recreation, and to incorporate the information into the outdoor recreation needs assessment survey. The survey was eventually designed and tested among sections of the general public, and modifications were made accordingly.

A Boise-based mailing services company supplied a statewide random sample of Idaho residents. The 18,000 selected residents received a mailing asking if they would like to take part in the survey. They had the choice of going immediately to the Internet and taking the survey on a password-protected site, or returning a postage-paid card in the mail indicating that they wanted to receive a printed version of the survey. Participants received a coupon for a $25 day-use pass to Idaho's state parks for their trouble.

About 3,400 of the printed surveys were returned unopened because addresses were wrong or the people no longer lived in those addresses. Another 527 returned the survey but with insufficient data entered, so they were excluded. A total of 1,234 citizens chose to participate in the survey through the Internet, while 1,089 completed and returned printed surveys. This brought the total of valid surveys returned to 2323, and the return rate to 20.98%. For a population the size of Idaho (1,393,262) a random sample of 2323 should be able to gives us a 99 percent confidence level at plus or minus 3 percent. However, with the 21% return rate, there was a possibility of some bias in terms of who did the survey and who declined to return the survey. Typically, a lack of response on a survey such as this is because non-respondents perceive they do not have time for such a long survey, or that they simply forgot to do it or lost the survey.

Survey analysis is split into three parts:

Statewide Detailed Comparison by Activity Type

In this section (which follows), the charts and tables give an overview of Idahoans' participation in outdoor recreation activities. The figures represent the statewide sample.

Idaho Recreation Activities by Place of Residence

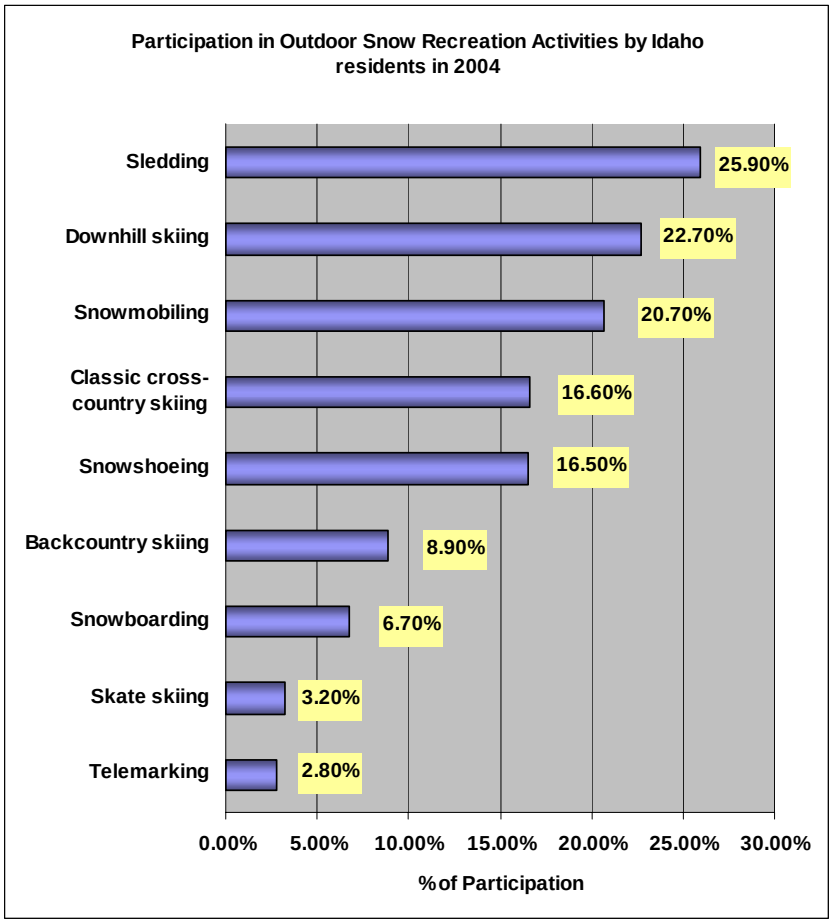
There are significant differences between regions in the extent of participation in certain outdoor recreation activities. This section compares the participation rates region by region and also includes the statewide figure for each significant activity.

Willingness to Travel, Constraints, Opinions, Demographics

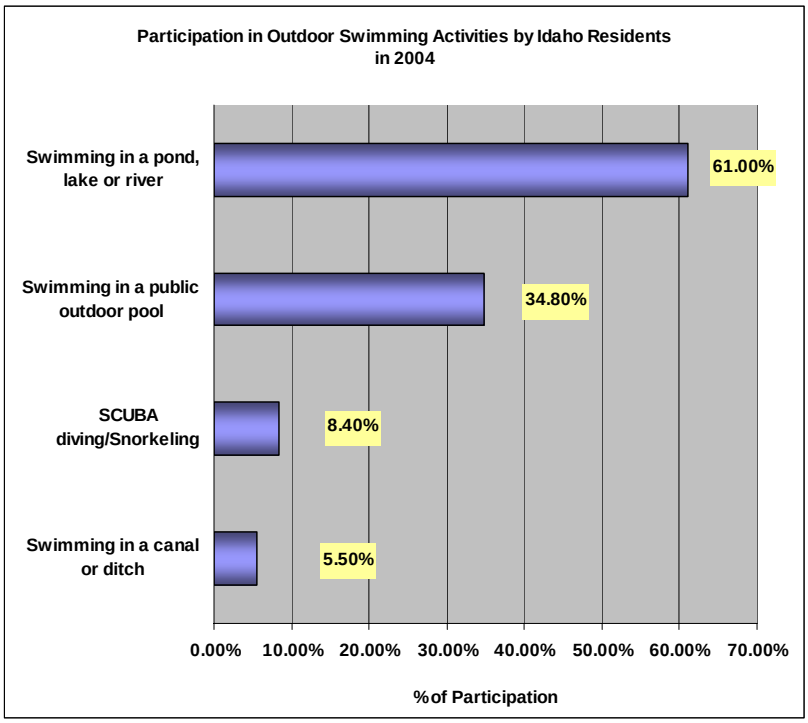
We asked Idahoans how long they would be willing to travel for recreation activities, what constraints might be preventing them from participating in their favorite activity, and a number of other questions regarding how they recreate. This section also includes an opinion survey that allows us to rank the perceived importance Idahoans place on many outdoor recreation issues. It also includes a demographic breakdown of respondents.

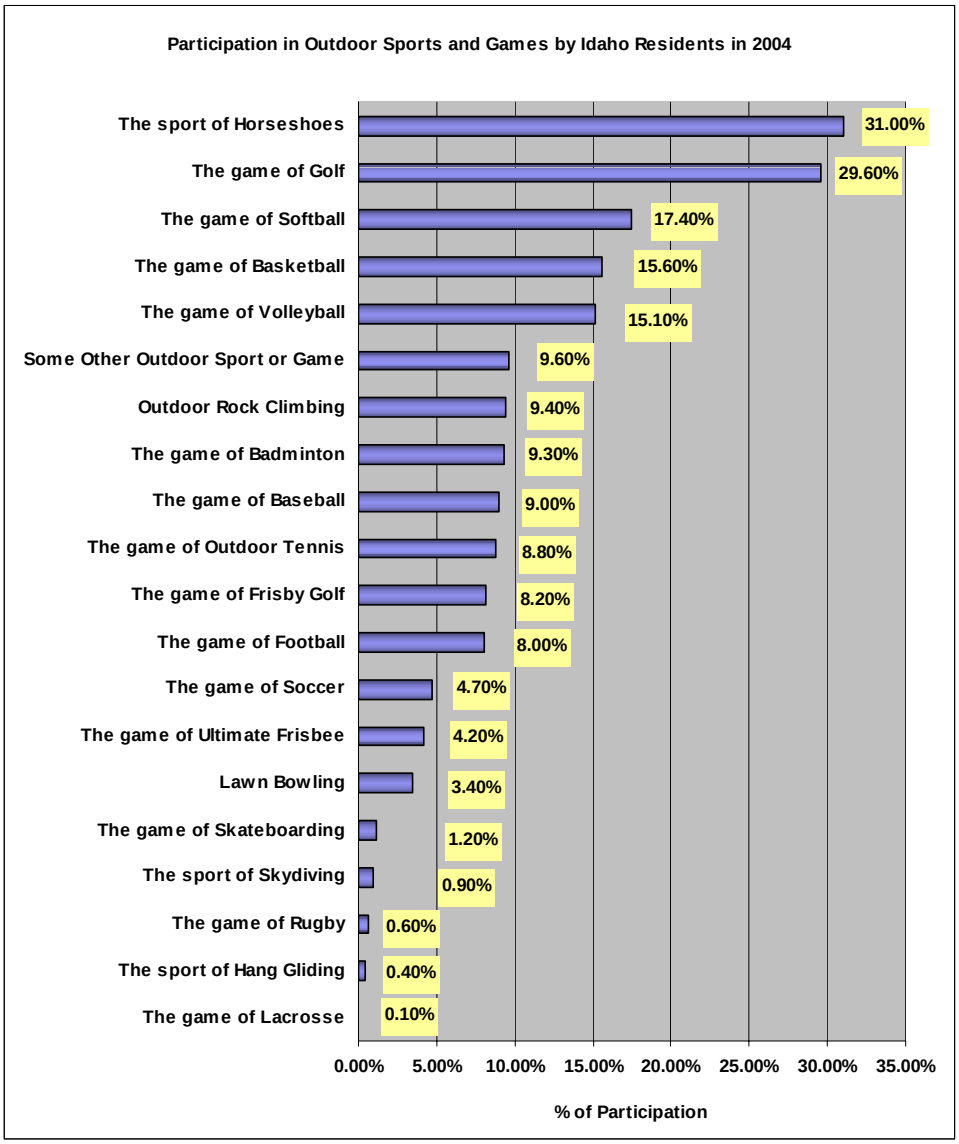
Statewide Detailed Comparison by Activity Type

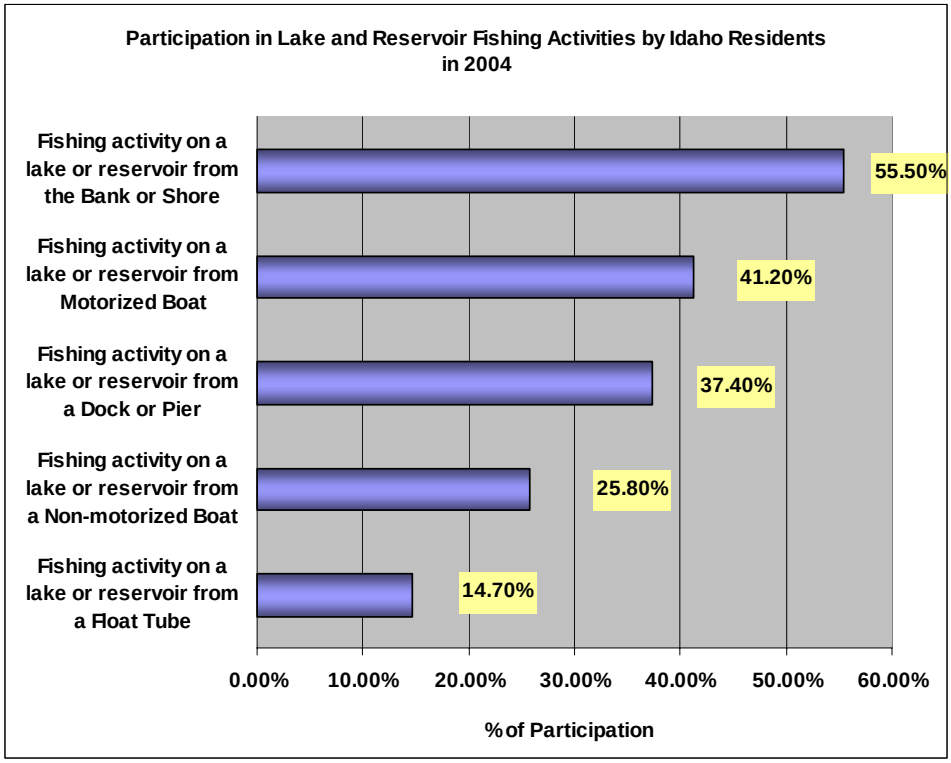
Winter Activities

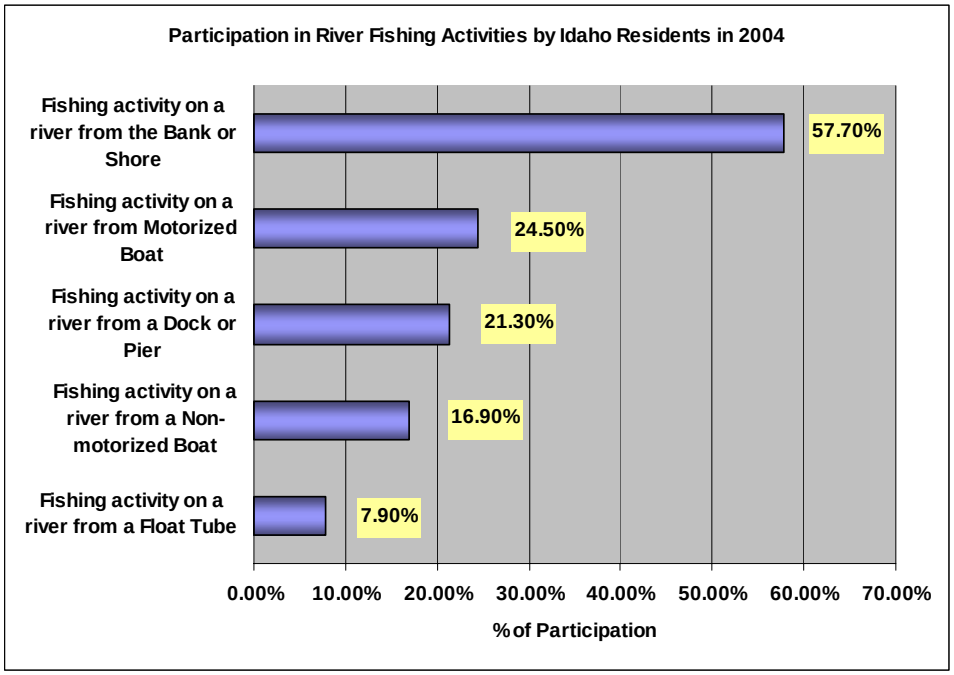


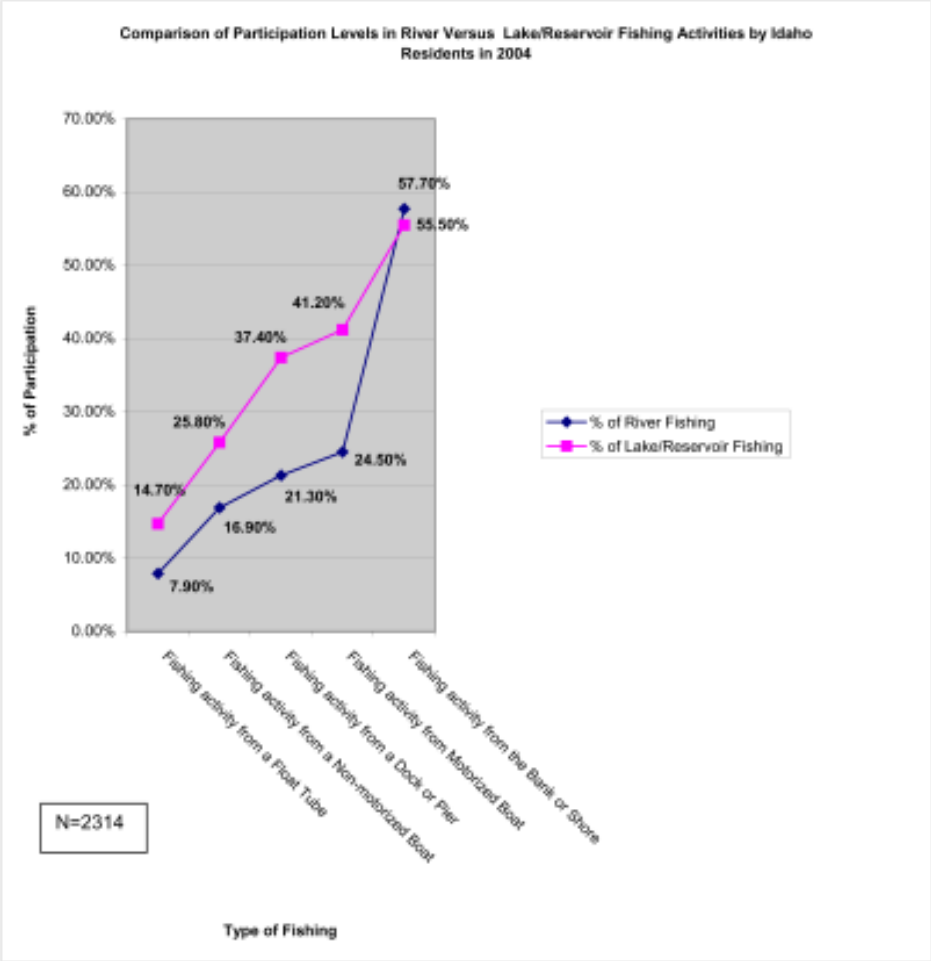
Swimming




Participation in Outdoor Sports and Games by Idaho Residents in 2004
The sport of Horseshoes
31.00%
The game of Golf
29.60%
The game of Softball
17.40%
The game of Basketball
15.60%
The game of Volleyball
15.10%
Some Other Outdoor Sport or Game
9.60%
Outdoor Rock Climbing
9.40%
The game of Badminton
9.30%
The game of Baseball
9.00%
The game of Outdoor Tennis
8.80%
The game of Frisby Golf
8.20%
The game of Football
8.00%
The game of Soccer
4.70%
The game of Ultimate Frisbee
4.20%
Lawn Bowling
3.40%
The game of Skateboarding
1.20%
The sport of Skydiving
0.90%
The game of Rugby
0.60%
The sport of Hang Gliding
0.40%
The game of Lacrosse
0.10%
0.00%
5.00%
10.00%
15.00%
20.00%
25.00%
30.00%
35.00%
% of Participation

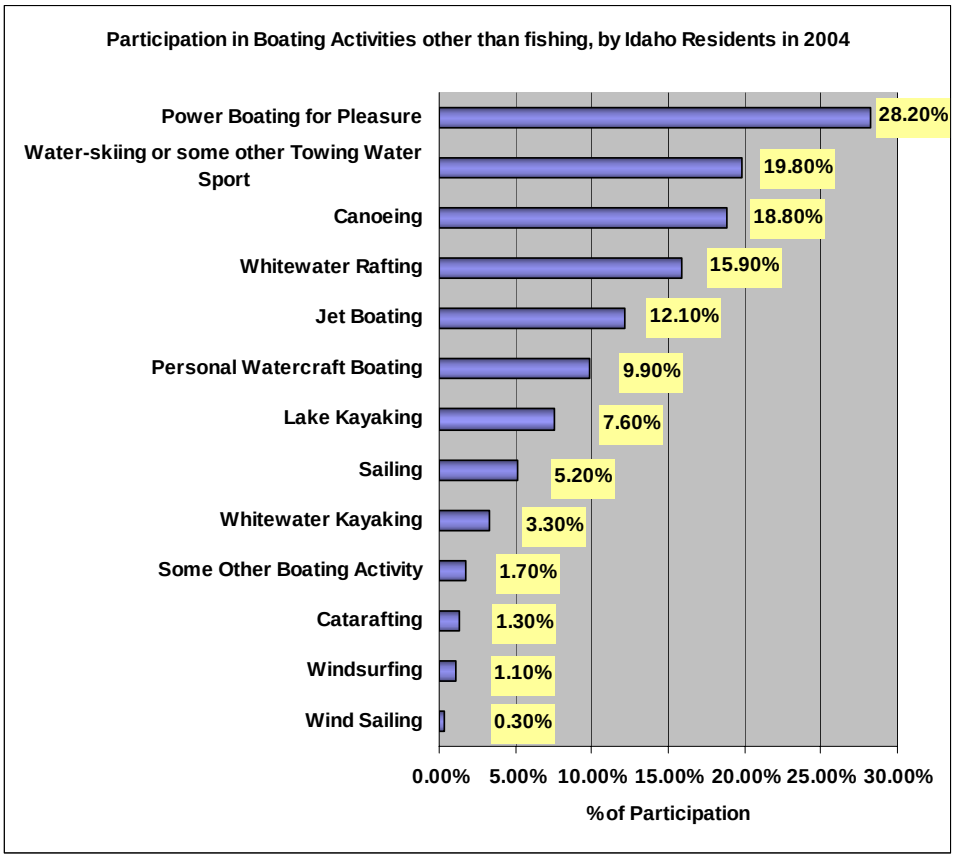

Participation in Lake and Reservoir Fishing Activities by Idaho Residents in 2004
Fishing activity on a lake or reservoir from the Bank or Shore
55.50%
Fishing activity on a lake or reservoir from Motorized Boat
41.20%
Fishing activity on a lake or reservoir from a Dock or Pier
37.40%
Fishing activity on a lake or reservoir from a Non-motorized Boat
25.80%
Fishing activity on a lake or reservoir from a Float Tube
14.70%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
% of Participation


Participation in River Fishing Activities by Idaho Residents in 2004
Fishing activity on a river from the Bank or Shore
57.70%
Fishing activity on a river from Motorized Boat
24.50%
Fishing activity on a river from a Dock or Pier
21.30%
Fishing activity on a river from a Non-motorized Boat
16.90%
Fishing activity on a river from a Float Tube
7.90%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
70.00%
% of Participation

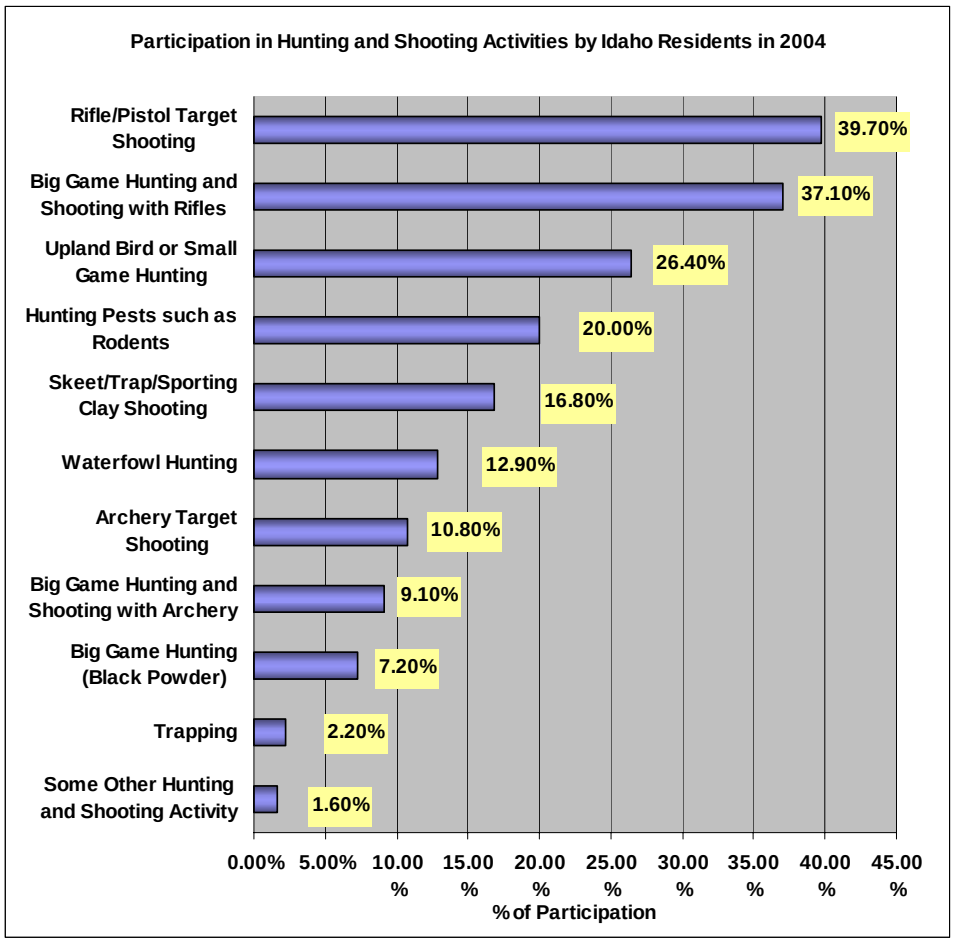


While participation in fishing activity from the bank or shore is equally high on rivers and lakes/reservoirs, participation in other types of fishing on lakes/reservoirs appears to be higher than on rivers. This is particularly true of fishing activities from motorized boats and from docks or piers.

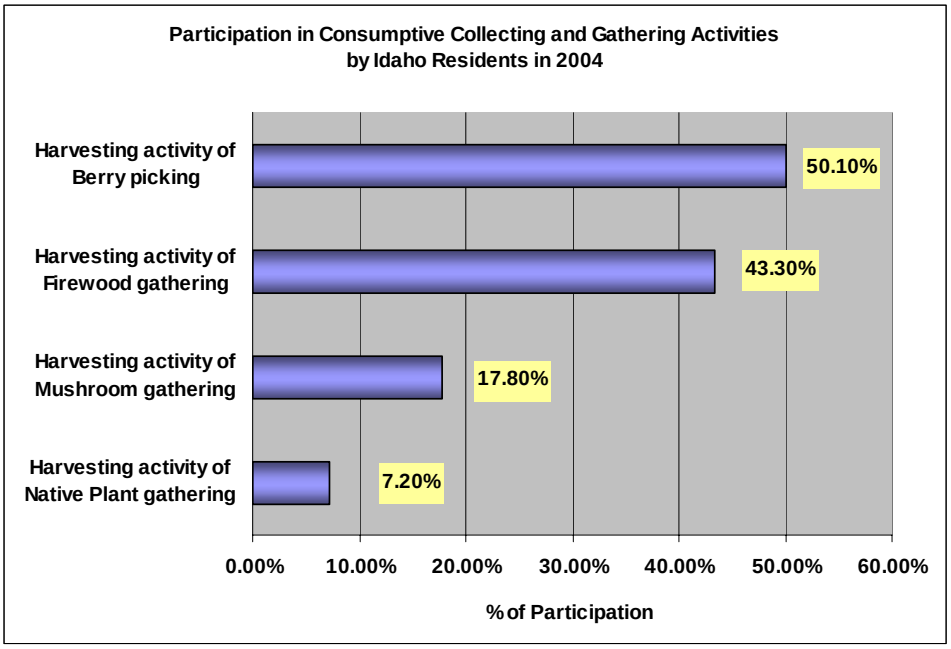
Boating



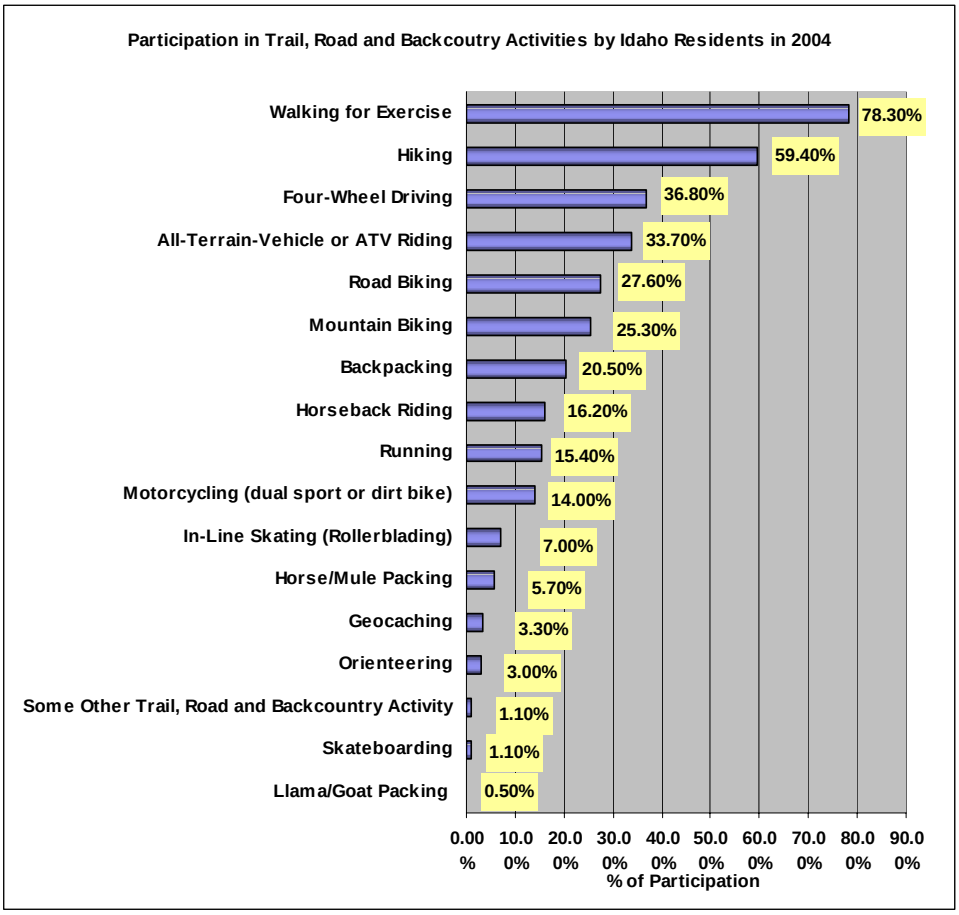
Hunting & Shooting

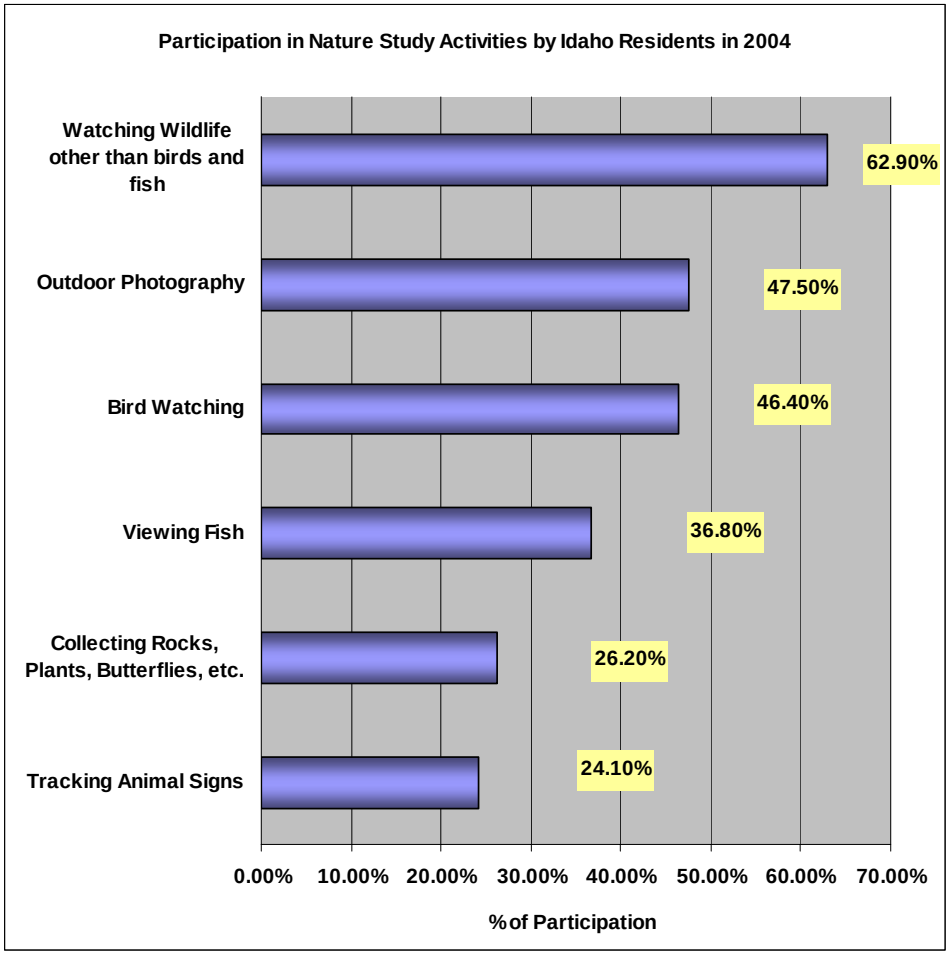


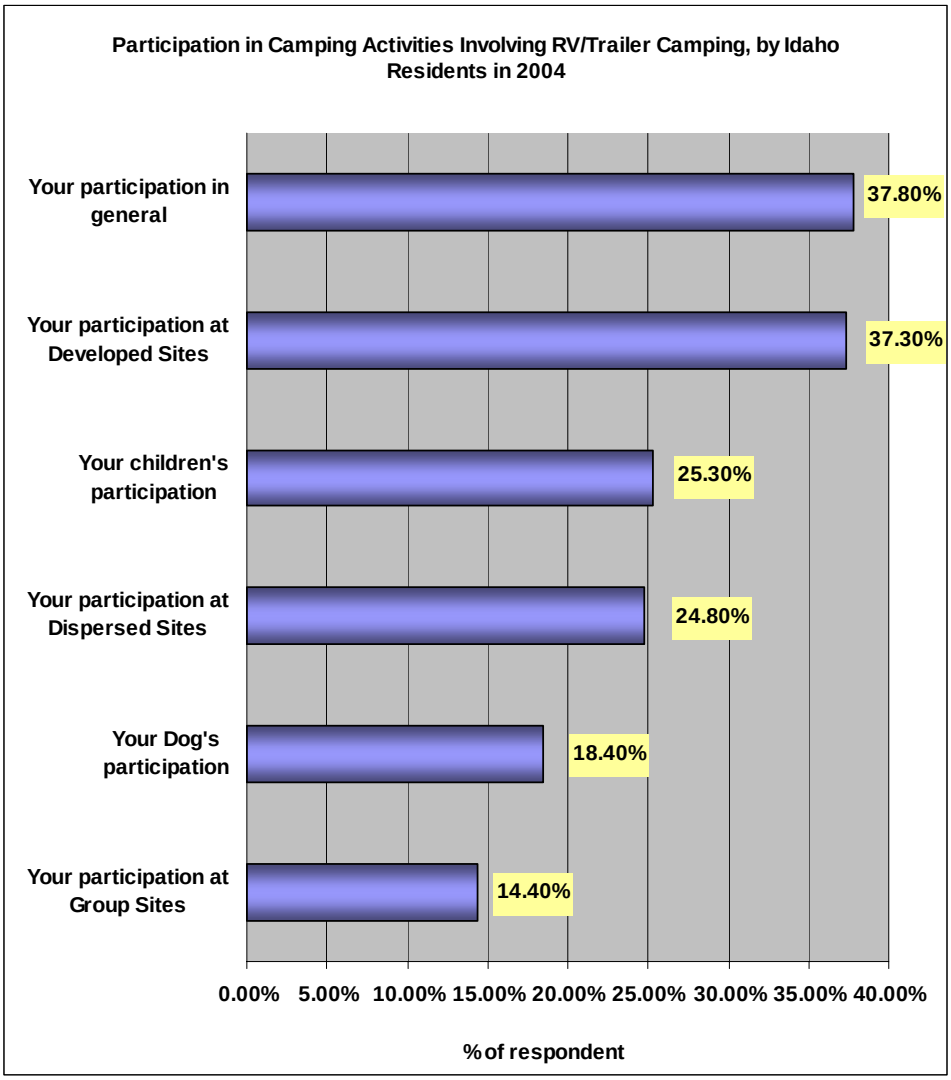
Collecting & Gathering



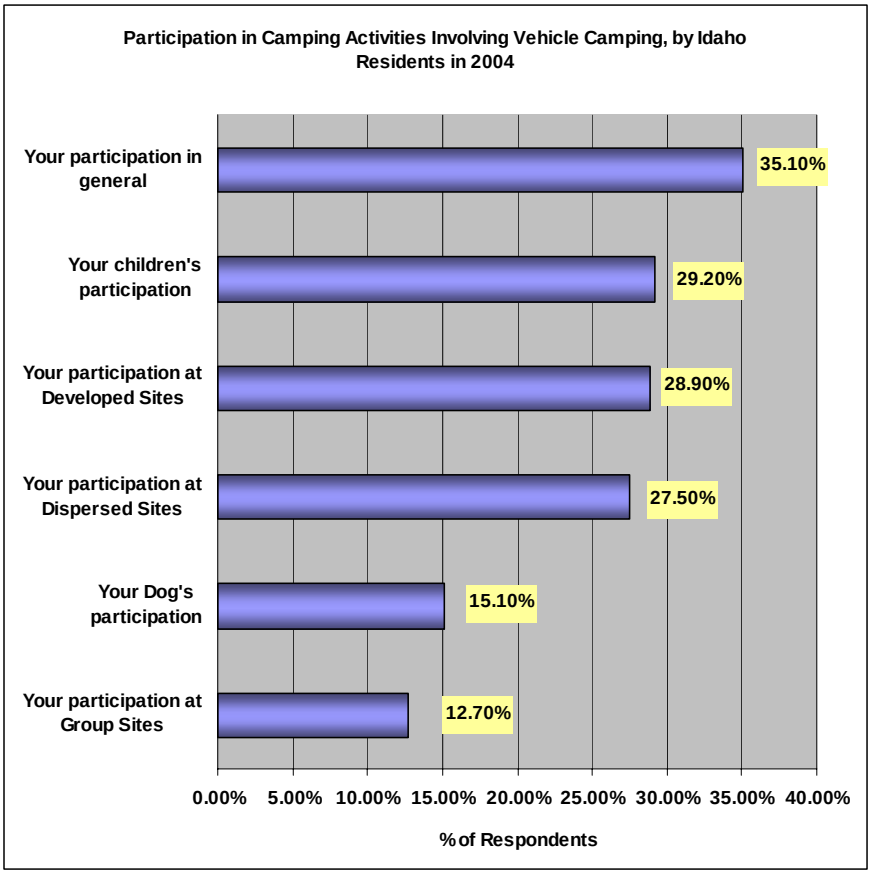
Trail Activities

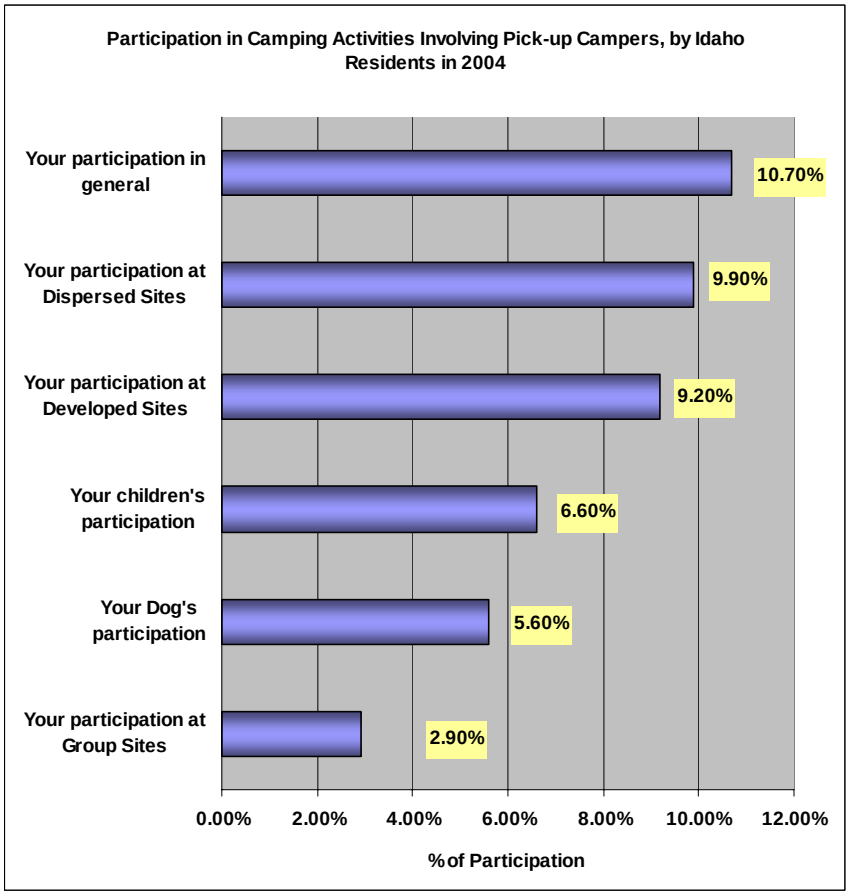


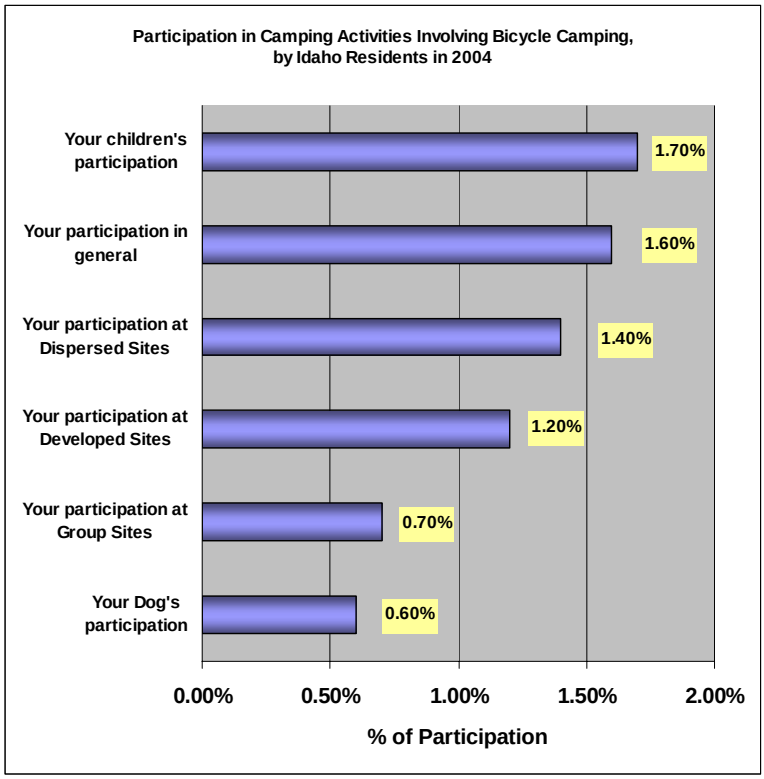

Participation in Nature Study Activities by Idaho Residents in 2004
Watching Wildlife other than birds and fish
62.90%
Outdoor Photography
47.50%
Bird Watching
46.40%
Viewing Fish
36.80%
Collecting Rocks, Plants, Butterflies, etc.
26.20%
Tracking Animal Signs
24.10%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
70.00%
% of Participation

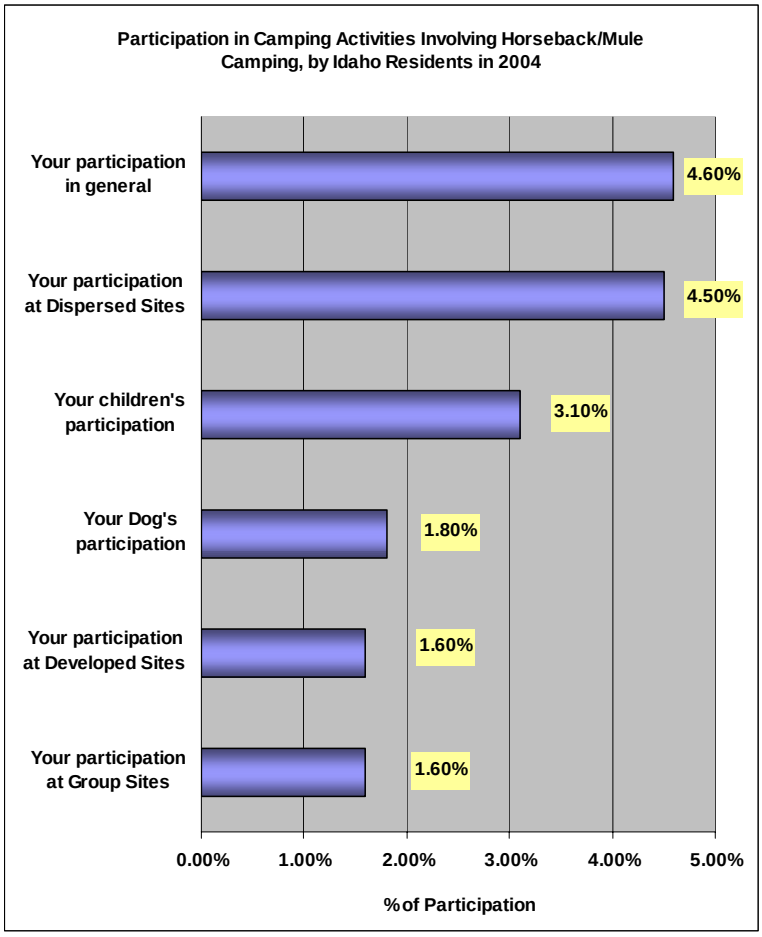

Participation in Camping Activities Involving RV/Trailer Camping, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation in general
37.80%
Your participation at Developed Sites
37.30%
Your children's participation
25.30%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
24.80%
Your Dog's participation
18.40%
Your participation at Group Sites
14.40%
0.00% 5.00% 10.00% 15.00% 20.00% 25.00% 30.00% 35.00% 40.00%
% of respondent

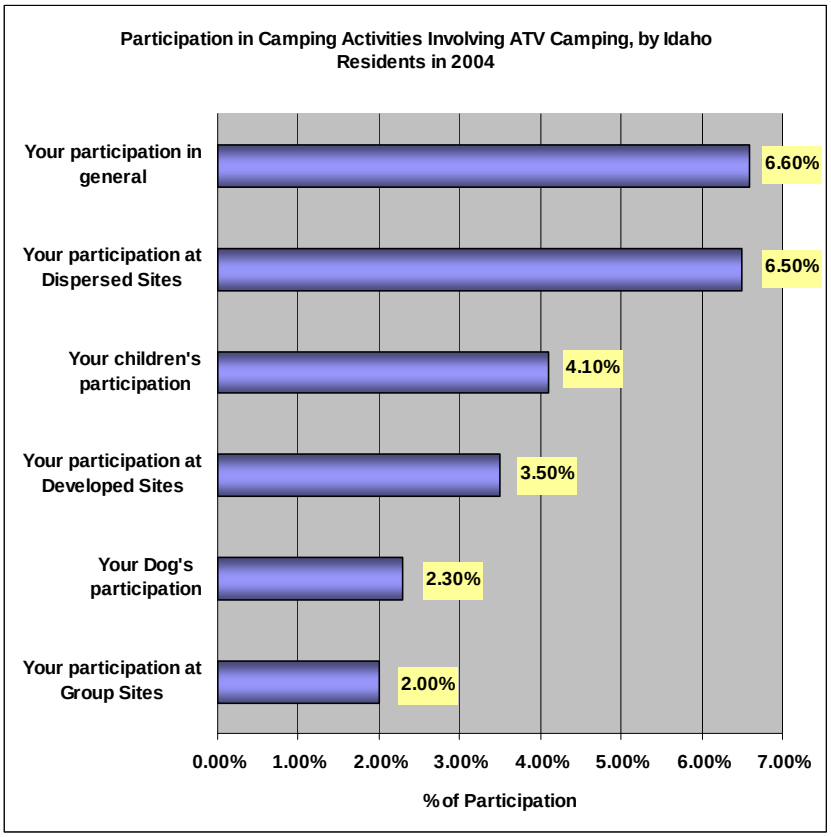
Camping

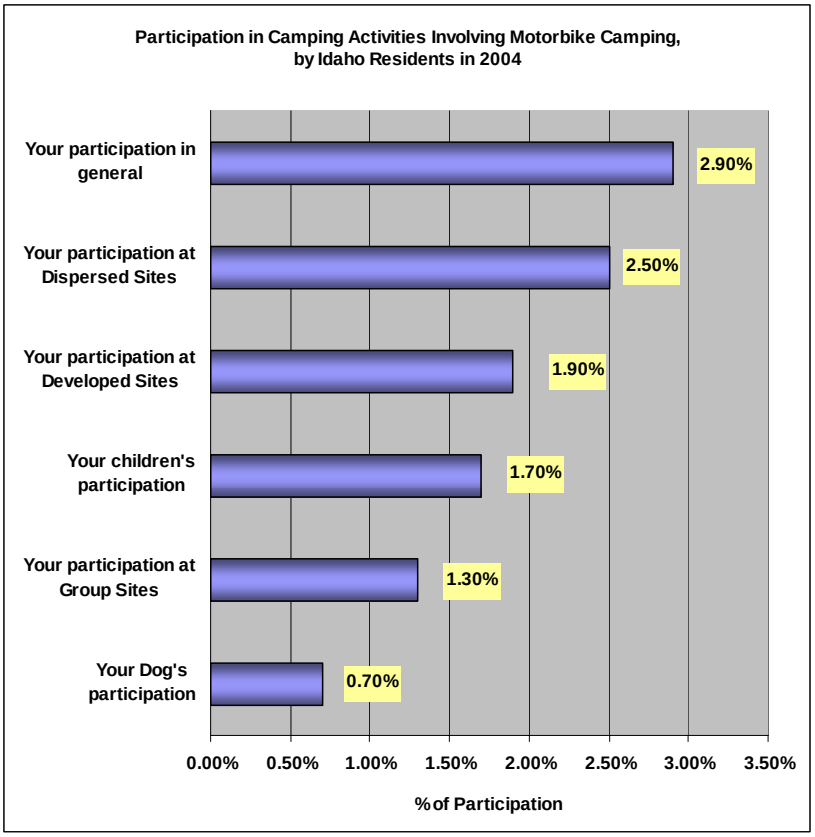

Participation in Camping Activities Involving Vehicle Camping, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation in general
35.10%
Your children's participation
29.20%
Your participation at Developed Sites
28.90%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
27.50%
Your Dog's participation
15.10%
Your participation at Group Sites
12.70%
0.00% 5.00% 10.00% 15.00% 20.00% 25.00% 30.00% 35.00% 40.00%
% of Respondents

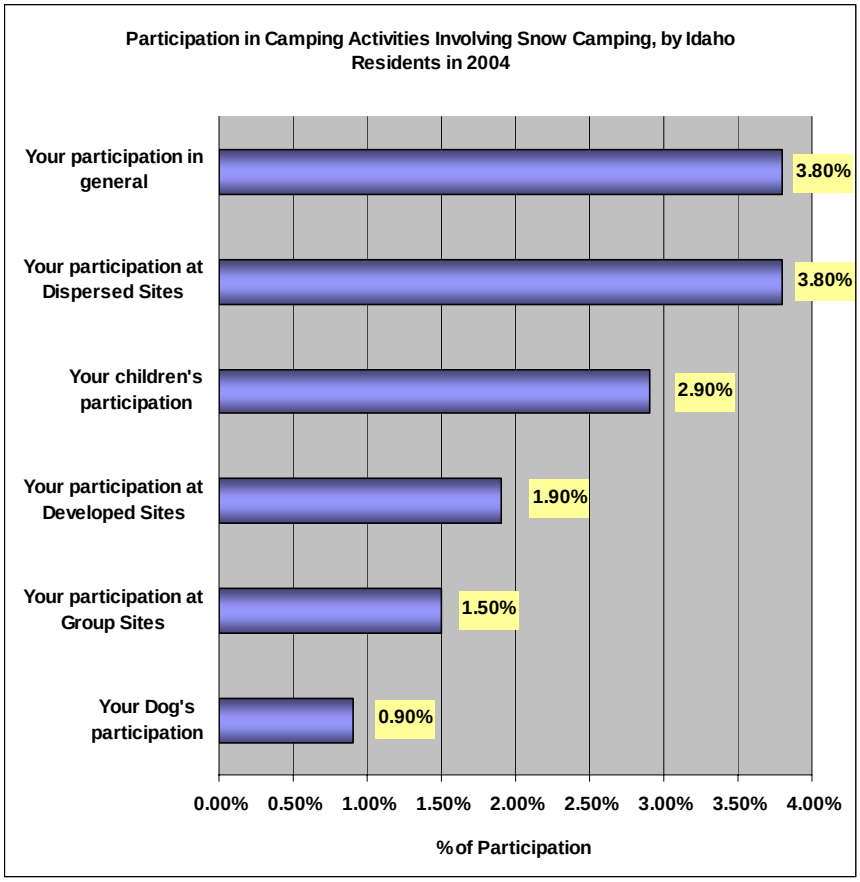

Participation in Camping Activities Involving Pick-up Campers, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation in general
10.70%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
9.90%
Your participation at Developed Sites
9.20%
Your children's participation
6.60%
Your Dog's participation
5.60%
Your participation at Group Sites
2.90%
0.00% 2.00% 4.00% 6.00% 8.00% 10.00% 12.00%
% of Participation

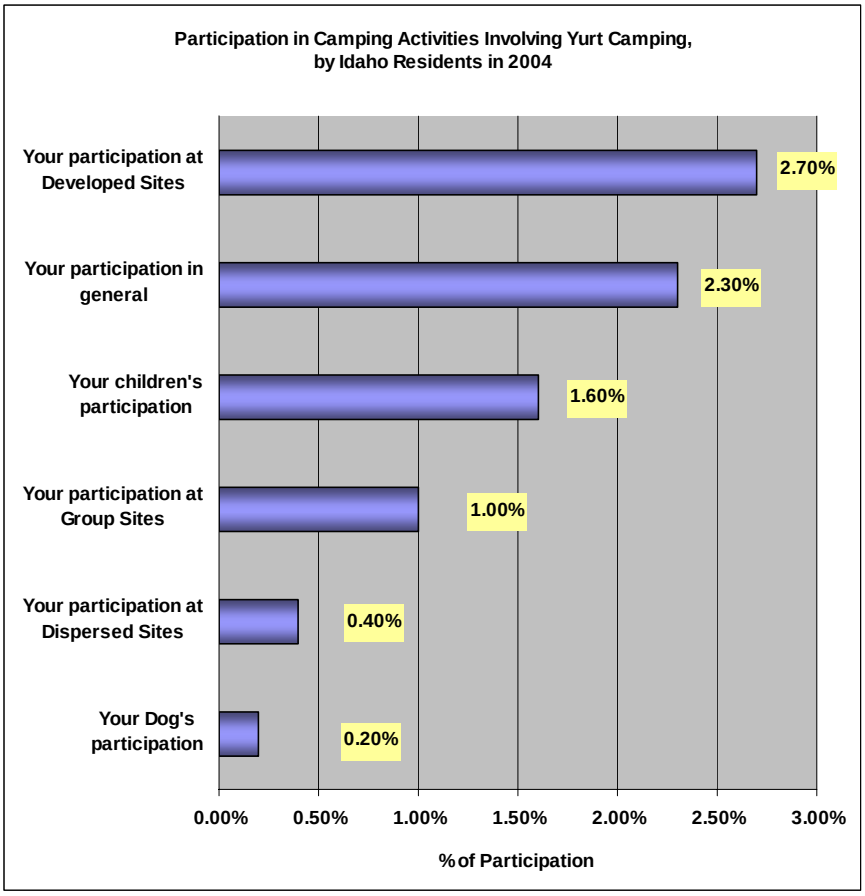

Participation in Camping Activities Involving Bicycle Camping, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your children's participation
1.70%
Your participation in general
1.60%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
1.40%
Your participation at Developed Sites
1.20%
Your participation at Group Sites
0.70%
Your Dog's participation
0.60%
0.00%
0.50%
1.00%
1.50%
2.00%
% of Participation


Participation in Camping Activities Involving Horseback/Mule Camping, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation in general
4.60%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
4.50%
Your children's participation
3.10%
Your Dog's participation
1.80%
Your participation at Developed Sites
1.60%
Your participation at Group Sites
1.60%
0.00%
1.00%
2.00%
3.00%
4.00%
5.00%
% of Participation

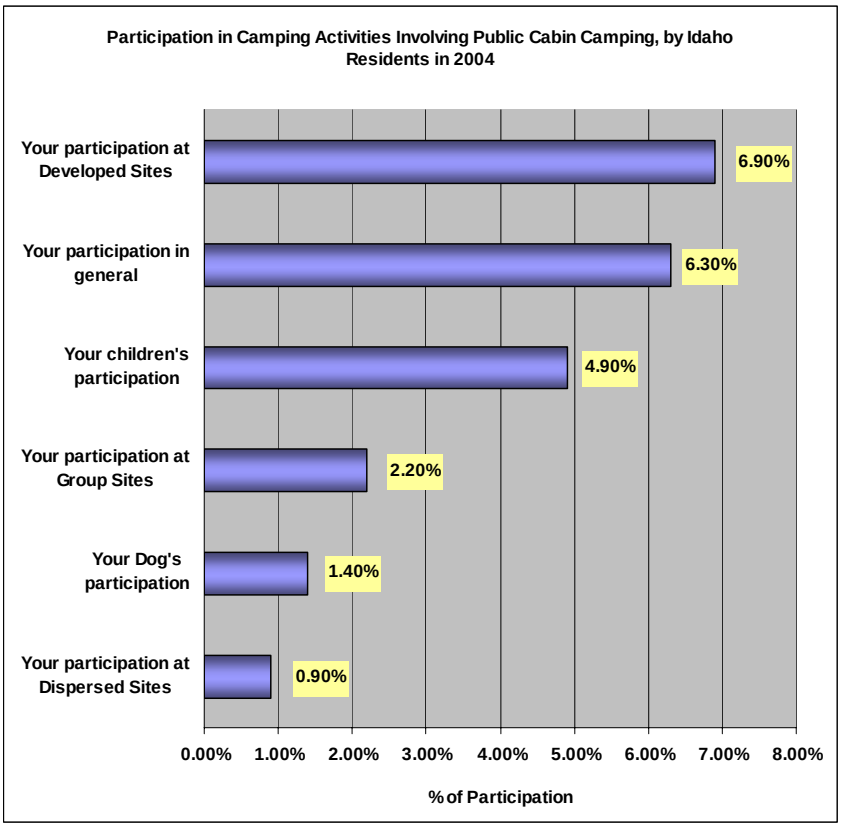

Participation in Camping Activities Involving ATV Camping, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation in general
6.60%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
6.50%
Your children's participation
4.10%
Your participation at Developed Sites
3.50%
Your Dog's participation
2.30%
Your participation at Group Sites
2.00%
0.00%
1.00%
2.00%
3.00%
4.00%
5.00%
6.00%
7.00%
% of Participation

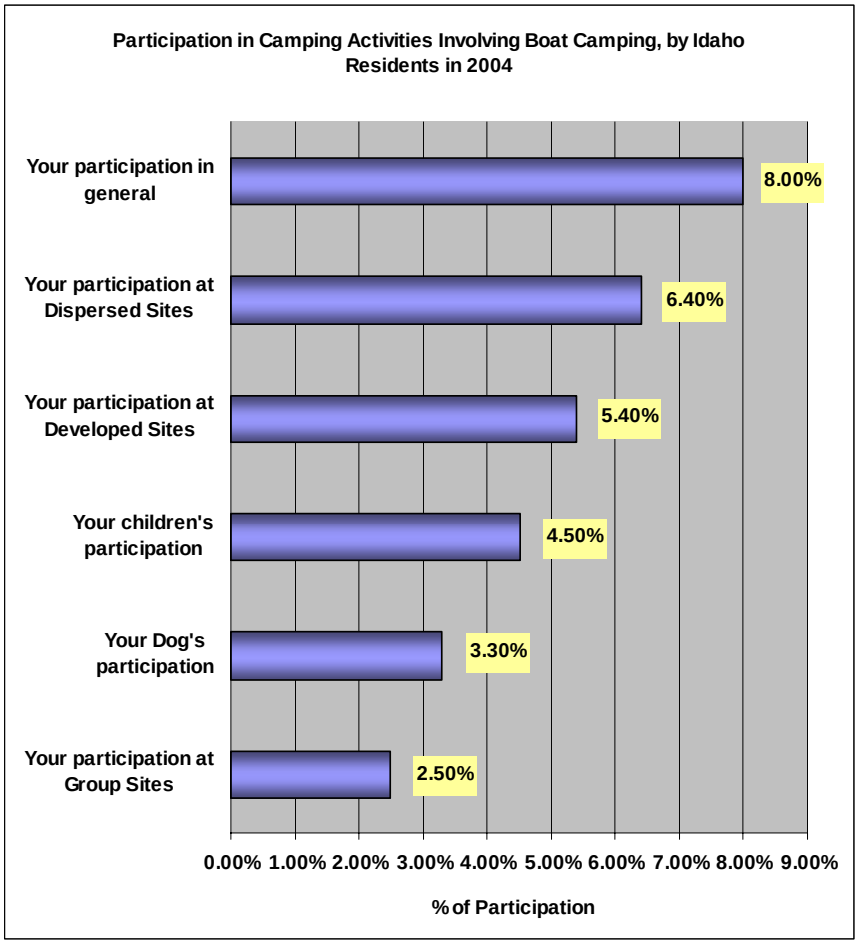

Participation in Camping Activities Involving Motorbike Camping, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation in general
2.90%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
2.50%
Your participation at Developed Sites
1.90%
Your children's participation
1.70%
Your participation at Group Sites
1.30%
Your Dog's participation
0.70%
0.00%
0.50%
1.00%
1.50%
2.00%
2.50%
3.00%
3.50%
% of Participation

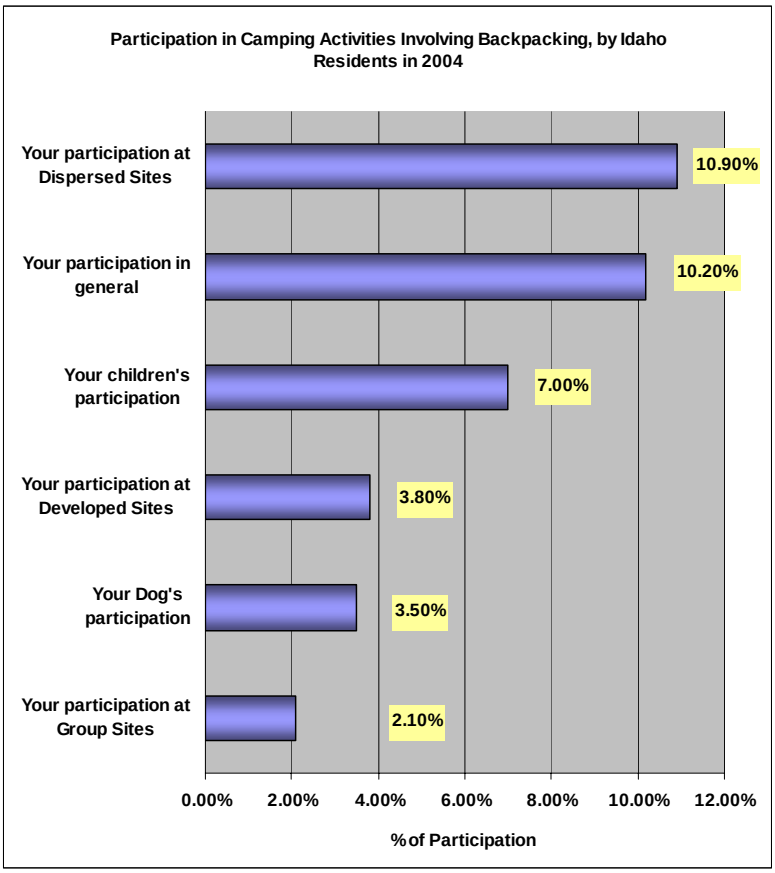

Participation in Camping Activities Involving Snow Camping, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation in general
3.80%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
3.80%
Your children's participation
2.90%
Your participation at Developed Sites
1.90%
Your participation at Group Sites
1.50%
Your Dog's participation
0.90%
0.00% 0.50% 1.00% 1.50% 2.00% 2.50% 3.00% 3.50% 4.00%
% of Participation

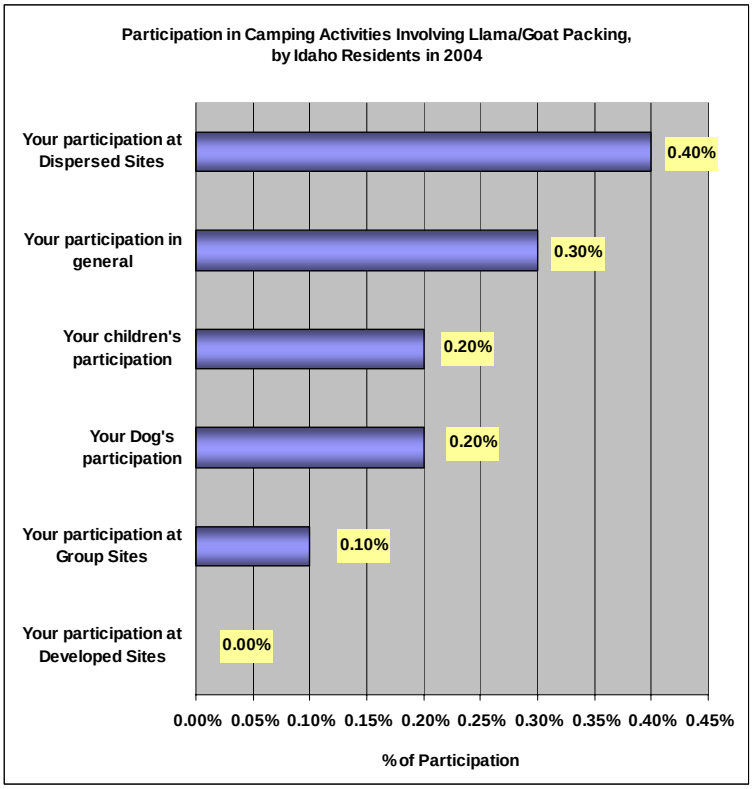

Participation in Camping Activities Involving Yurt Camping, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation at Developed Sites
2.70%
Your participation in general
2.30%
Your children's participation
1.60%
Your participation at Group Sites
1.00%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
0.40%
Your Dog's participation
0.20%
0.00% 0.50% 1.00% 1.50% 2.00% 2.50% 3.00%
% of Participation

Camping

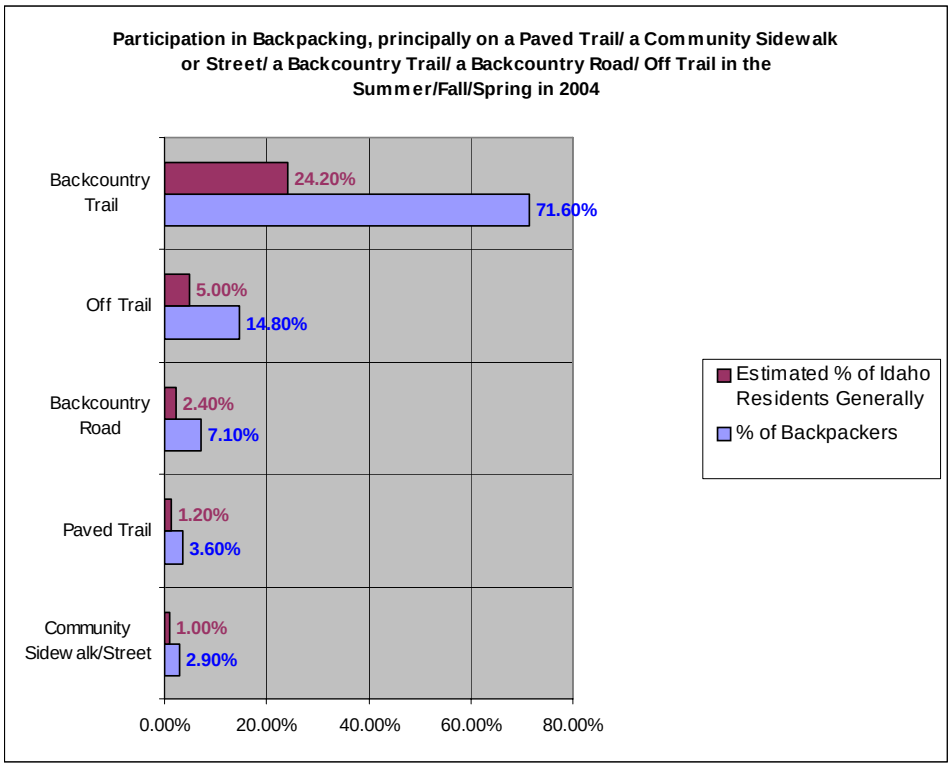

Participation in Camping Activities Involving Public Cabin Camping, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation at Developed Sites
6.90%
Your participation in general
6.30%
Your children's participation
4.90%
Your participation at Group Sites
2.20%
Your Dog's participation
1.40%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
0.90%
0.00% 1.00% 2.00% 3.00% 4.00% 5.00% 6.00% 7.00% 8.00%
% of Participation

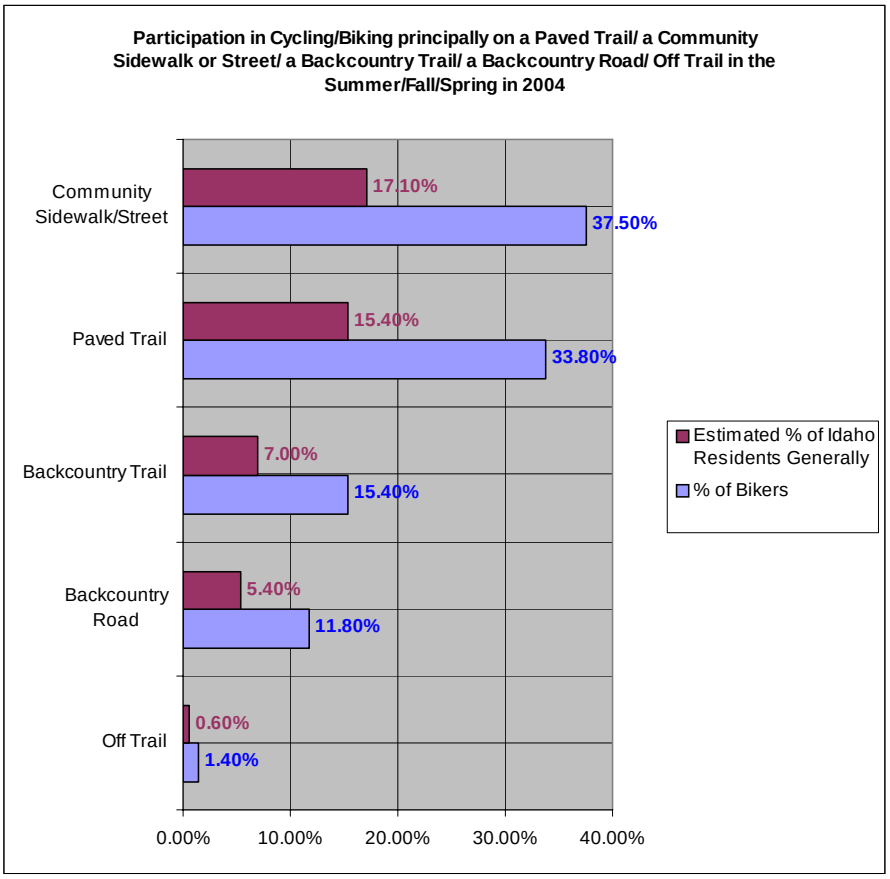

Participation in Camping Activities Involving Boat Camping, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation in general
8.00%
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
6.40%
Your participation at Developed Sites
5.40%
Your children's participation
4.50%
Your Dog's participation
3.30%
Your participation at Group Sites
2.50%
0.00% 1.00% 2.00% 3.00% 4.00% 5.00% 6.00% 7.00% 8.00% 9.00%
% of Participation

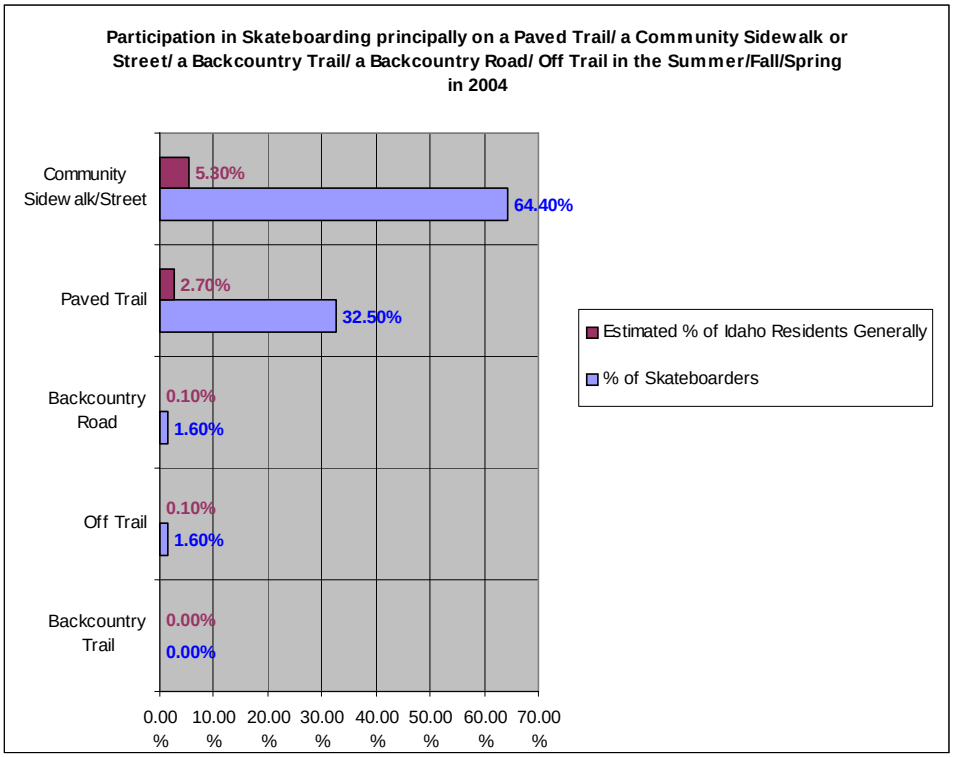

Participation in Camping Activities Involving Backpacking, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
10.90%
Your participation in general
10.20%
Your children's participation
7.00%
Your participation at Developed Sites
3.80%
Your Dog's participation
3.50%
Your participation at Group Sites
2.10%
0.00%
2.00%
4.00%
6.00%
8.00%
10.00%
12.00%
% of Participation

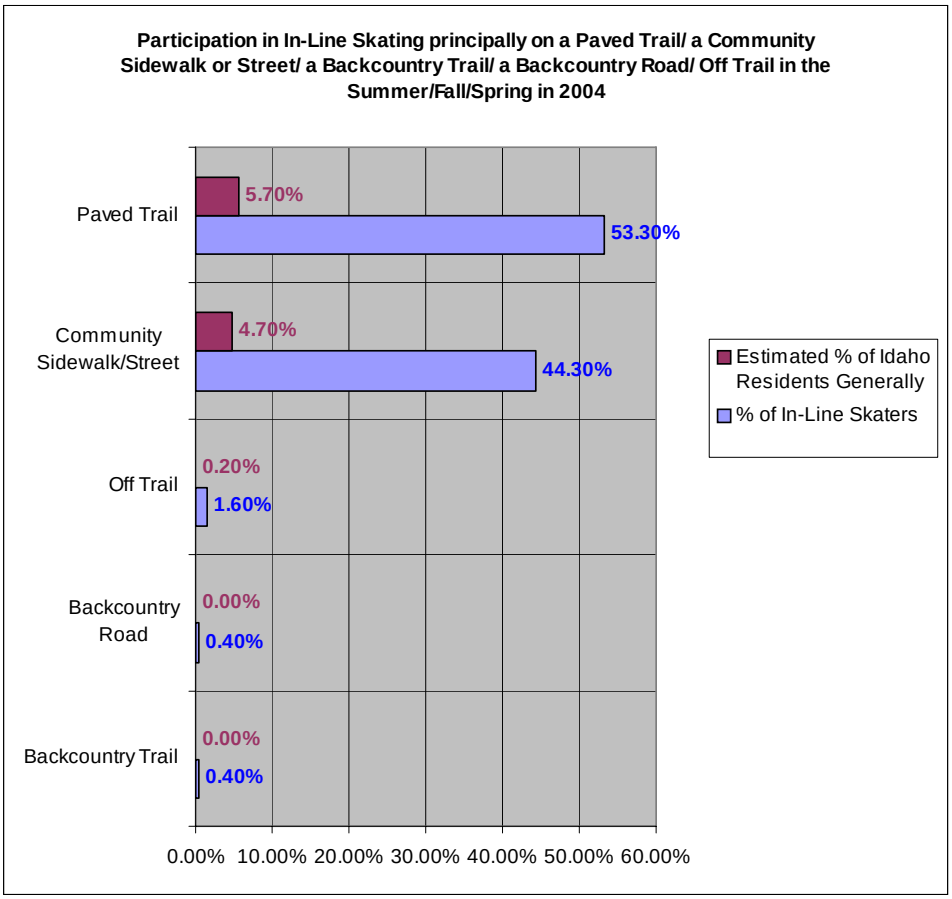

Participation in Camping Activities Involving Llama/Goat Packing, by Idaho Residents in 2004
Your participation at Dispersed Sites
0.40%
Your participation in general
0.30%
Your children's participation
0.20%
Your Dog's participation
0.20%
Your participation at Group Sites
0.10%
Your participation at Developed Sites
0.00%
0.00%
0.05%
0.10%
0.15%
0.20%
0.25%
0.30%
0.35%
0.40%
0.45%
% of Participation

Recreation on Various Trail and Road Surfaces

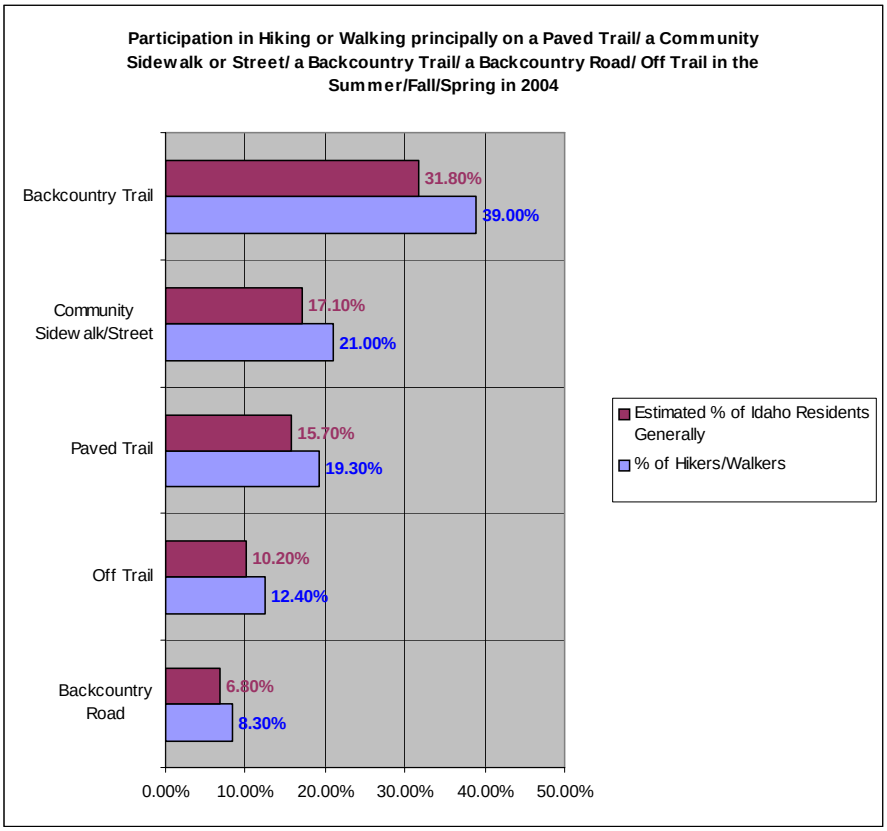


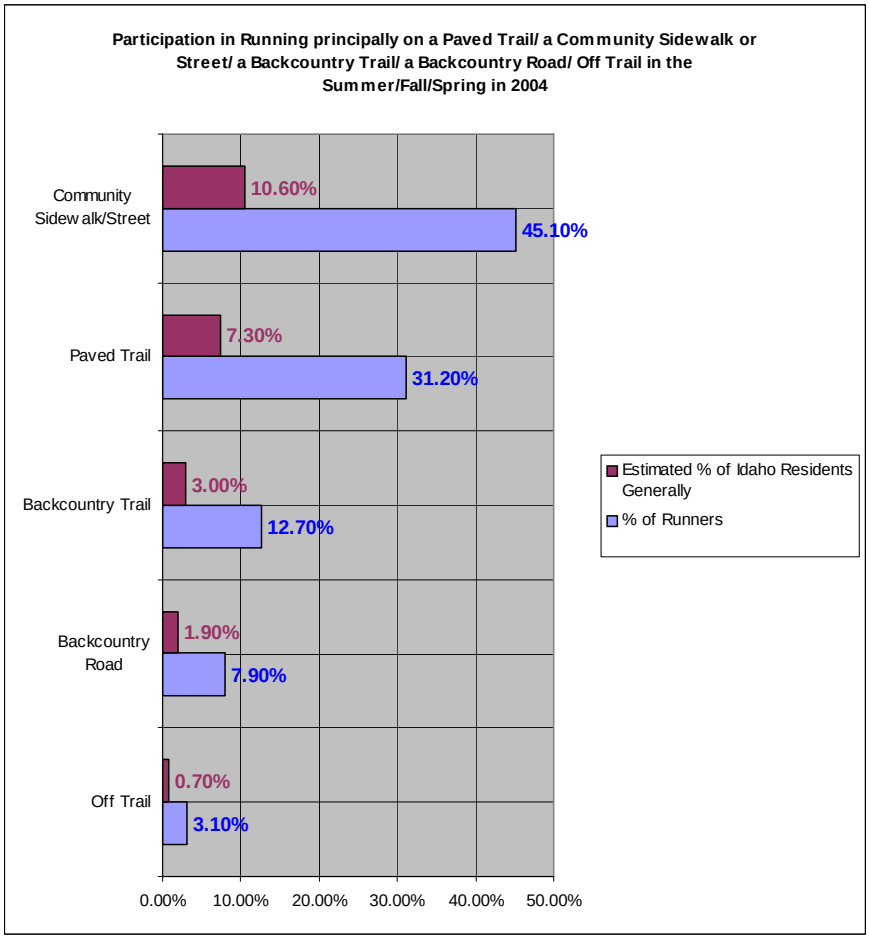


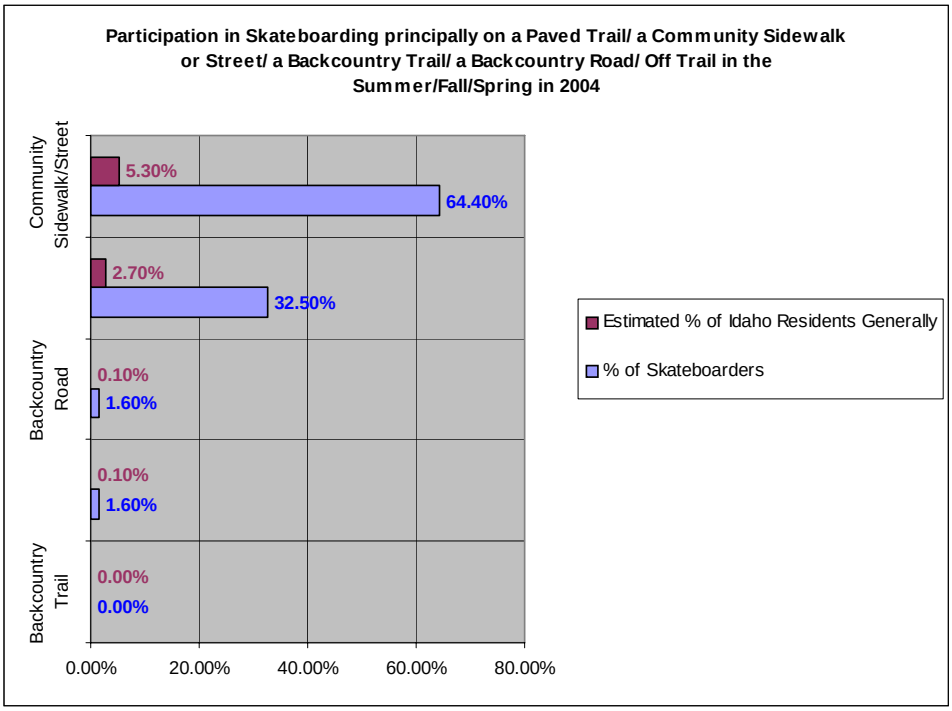

Participation in Skateboarding principally on a Paved Trail/ a Community Sidewalk or Street/ a Backcountry Trail/ a Backcountry Road/ Off Trail in the Summer/Fall/Spring in 2004
Community Sidew alk/Street
5.30%
64.40%
Paved Trail
2.70%
32.50%
Backcountry Road
0.10%
1.60%
Off Trail
0.10%
1.60%
Backcountry Trail
0.00%
0.00%
0.00 % 10.00 % 20.00 % 30.00 % 40.00 % 50.00 % 60.00 % 70.00 %
Estimated % of Idaho Residents Generally
% of Skateboarders

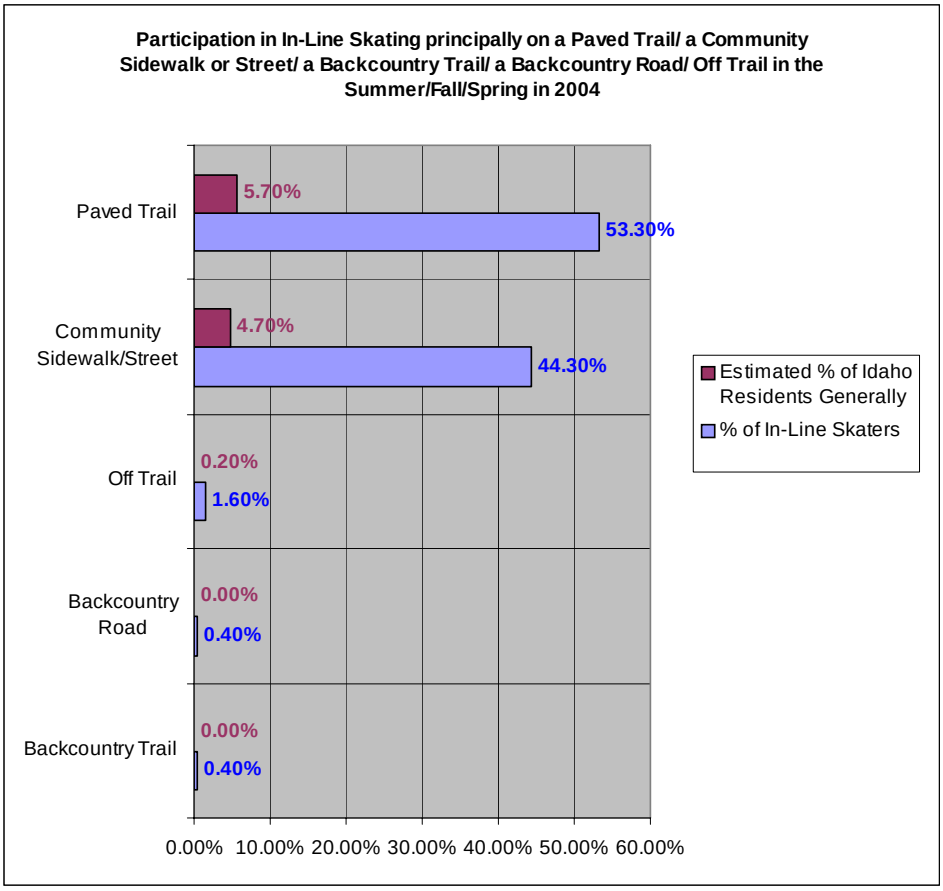

Participation in In-Line Skating principally on a Paved Trail/ a Community Sidewalk or Street/ a Backcountry Trail/ a Backcountry Road/ Off Trail in the Summer/Fall/Spring in 2004
Paved Trail
5.70%
53.30%
Community Sidewalk/Street
4.70%
44.30%
Off Trail
0.20%
1.60%
Backcountry Road
0.00%
0.40%
Backcountry Trail
0.00%
0.40%
0.00% 10.00% 20.00% 30.00% 40.00% 50.00% 60.00%
Estimated % of Idaho Residents Generally
% of In-Line Skaters

Recreation on Various Trail and Road Surfaces

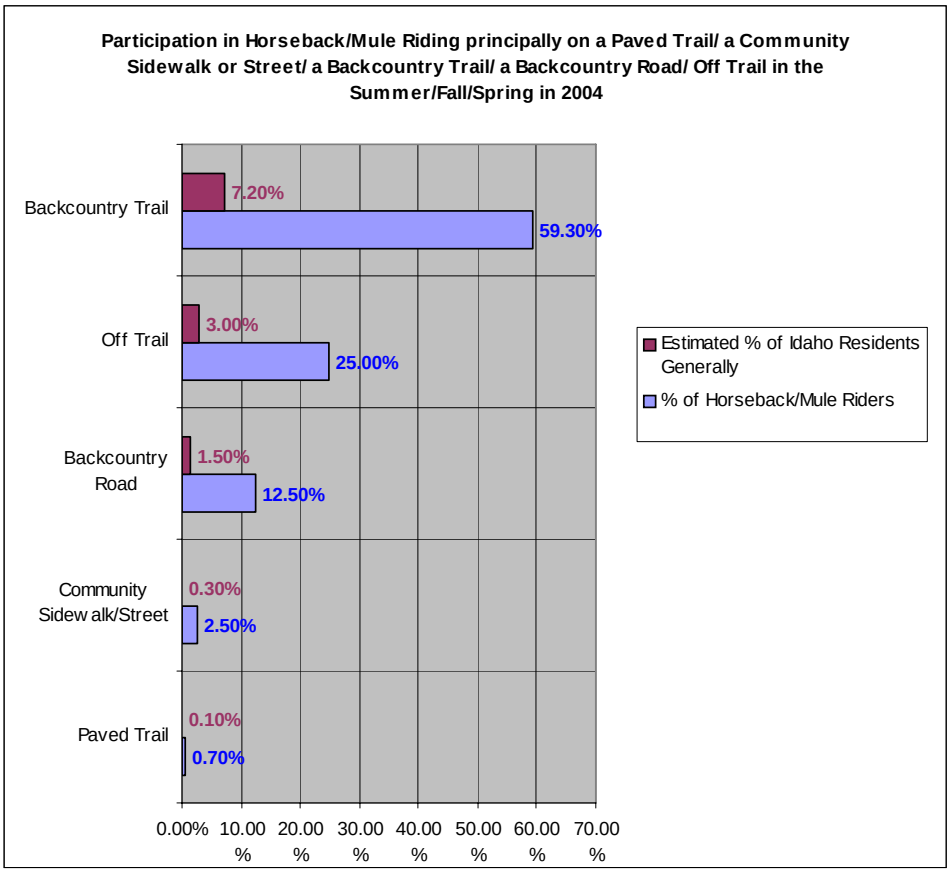


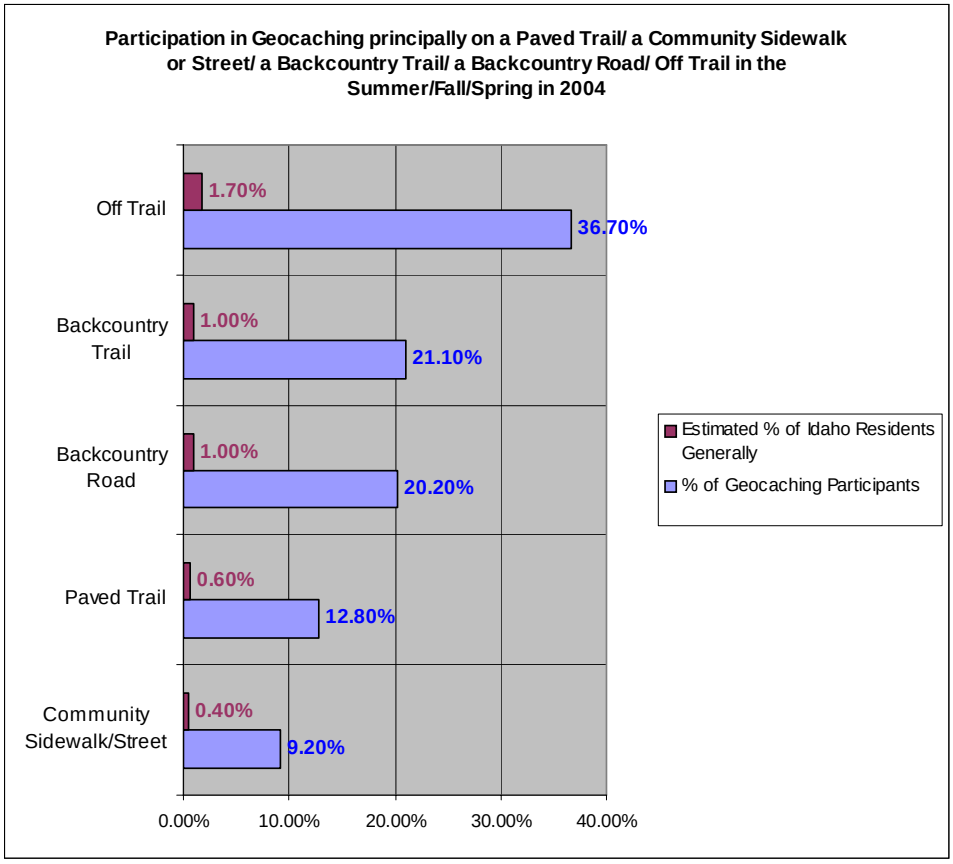


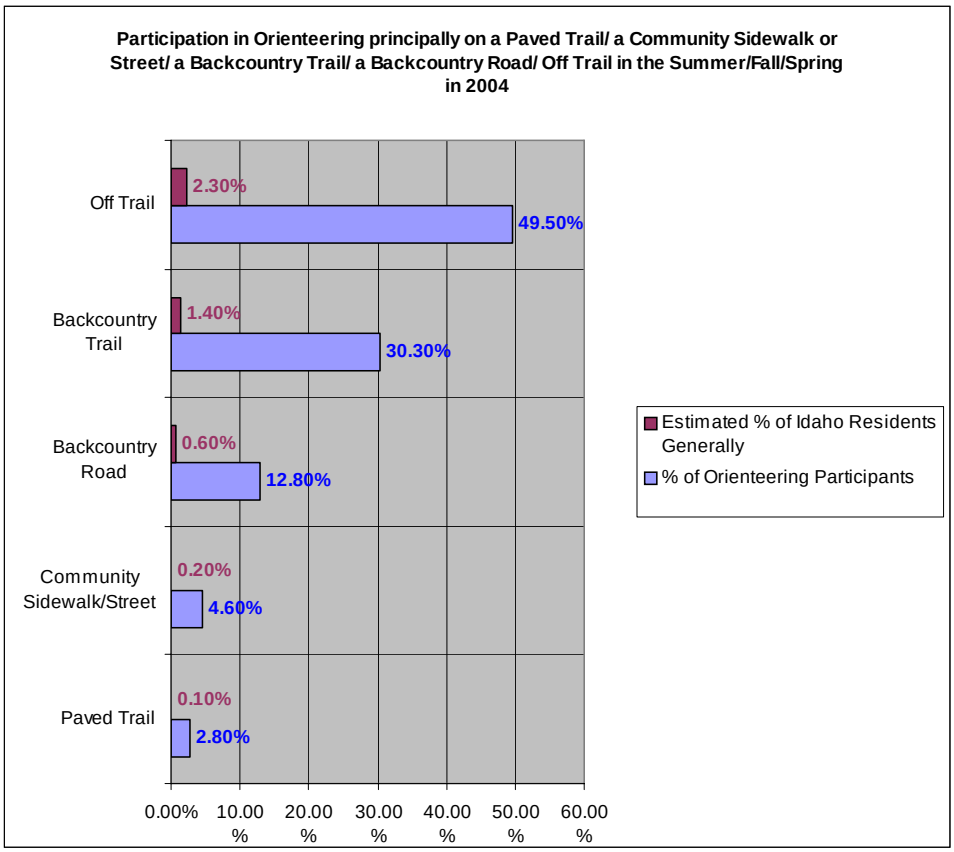

Participation in Skateboarding principally on a Paved Trail/ a Community Sidewalk or Street/ a Backcountry Trail/ a Backcountry Road/ Off Trail in the Summer/Fall/Spring in 2004
Community Sidewalk/Street
Backcountry Road
Backcountry Trail
5.30%
64.40%
2.70%
32.50%
0.10%
1.60%
0.10%
1.60%
0.00%
0.00%
0.00%
20.00%
40.00%
60.00%
80.00%
Estimated % of Idaho Residents Generally
% of Skateboarders

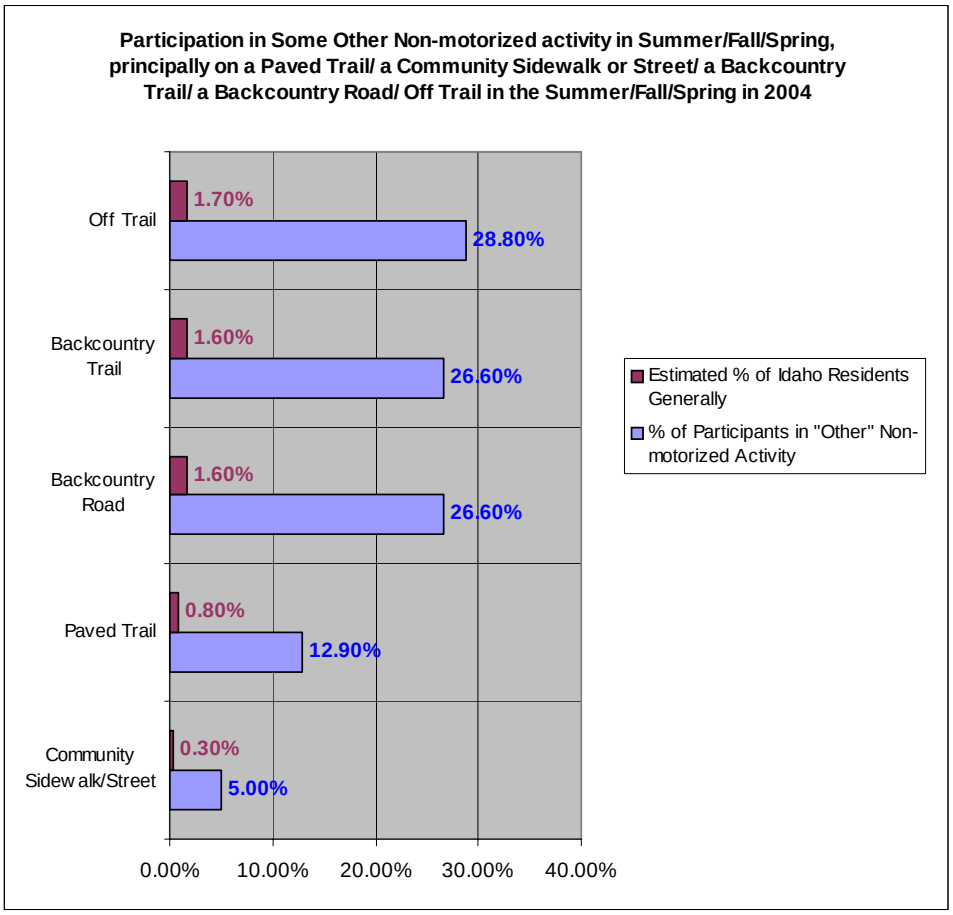

Participation in In-Line Skating principally on a Paved Trail/ a Community Sidewalk or Street/ a Backcountry Trail/ a Backcountry Road/ Off Trail in the Summer/Fall/Spring in 2004
Paved Trail
Community Sidewalk/Street
Off Trail
Backcountry Road
Backcountry Trail
5.70%
53.30%
4.70%
44.30%
0.20%
1.60%
0.00%
0.40%
0.00%
0.40%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
Estimated % of Idaho Residents Generally
% of In-Line Skaters

Recreation on Various Trail and Road Surfaces

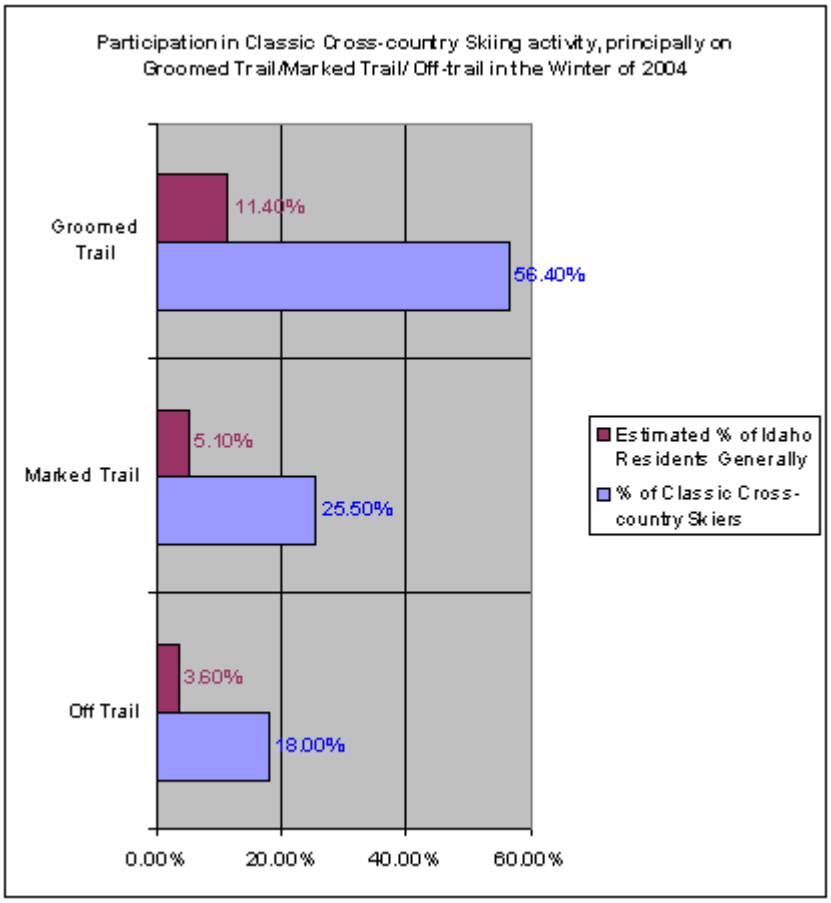


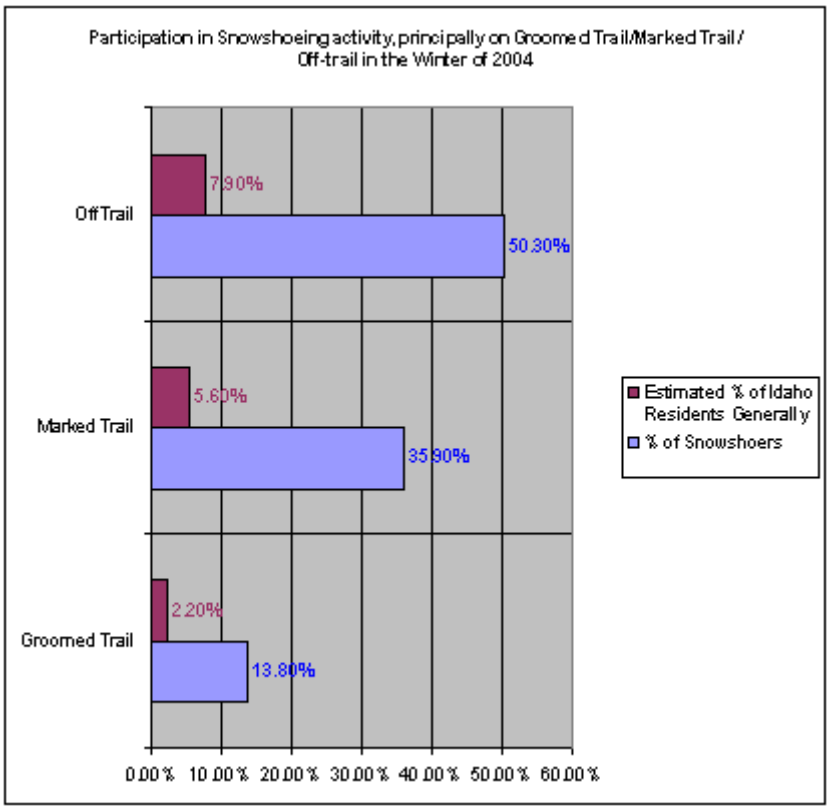



Participation in Orienteering principally on a Paved Trail/ a Community Sidewalk or Street/ a Backcountry Trail/ a Backcountry Road/ Off Trail in the Summer/Fall/Spring in 2004
Off Trail
2.30%
49.50%
Backcountry Trail
1.40%
30.30%
Backcountry Road
0.60%
12.80%
Community Sidewalk/Street
0.20%
4.60%
Paved Trail
0.10%
2.80%
0.00%
10.00 %
20.00 %
30.00 %
40.00 %
50.00 %
60.00 %
Estimated % of Idaho Residents Generally
% of Orienteering Participants

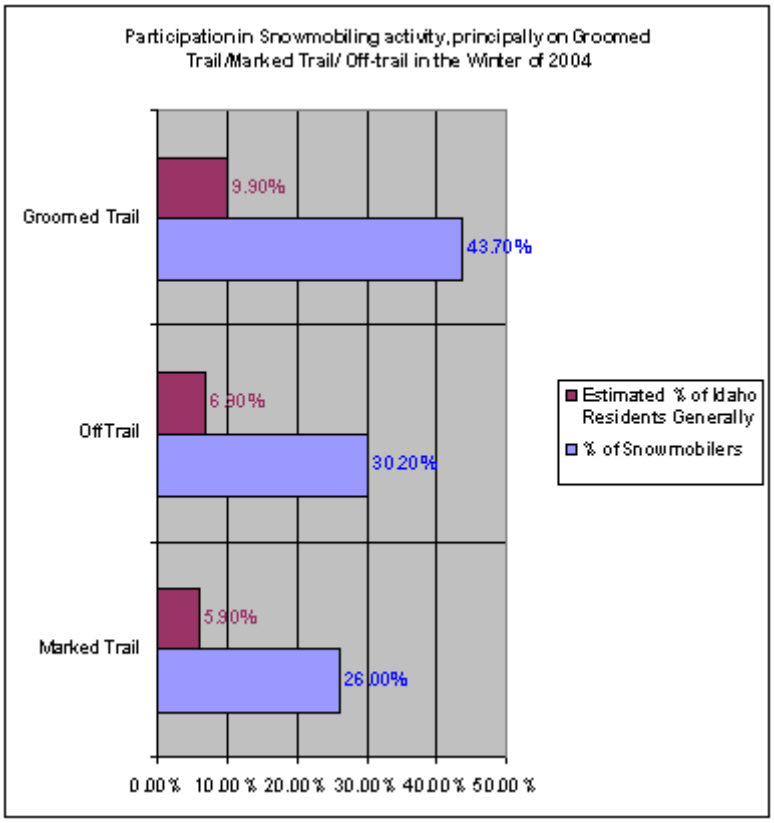

Participation in Some Other Non-motorized activity in Summer/Fall/Spring, principally on a Paved Trail/ a Community Sidewalk or Street/ a Backcountry Trail/ a Backcountry Road/ Off Trail in the Summer/Fall/Spring in 2004
Off Trail
1.70%
28.80%
Backcountry Trail
1.60%
26.60%
Backcountry Road
1.60%
26.60%
Paved Trail
0.80%
12.90%
Community Sidew alk/Street
0.30%
5.00%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
Estimated % of Idaho Residents Generally
% of Participants in "Other" Non-motorized Activity

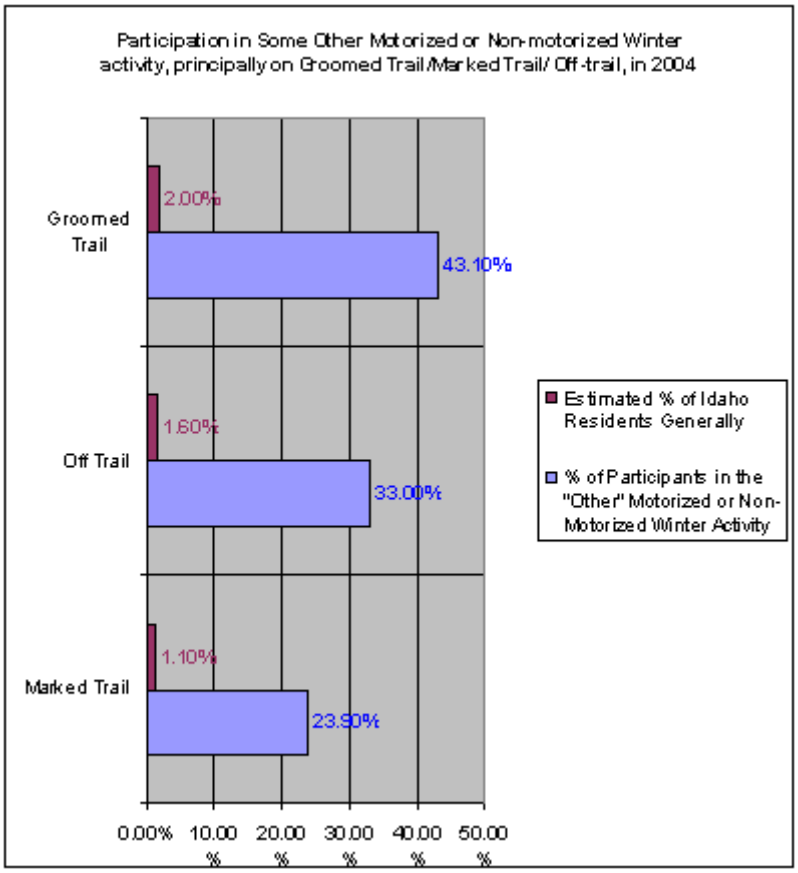
Recreation on Various Trail and Road Surfaces





Recreation on Various Trail and Road Surfaces





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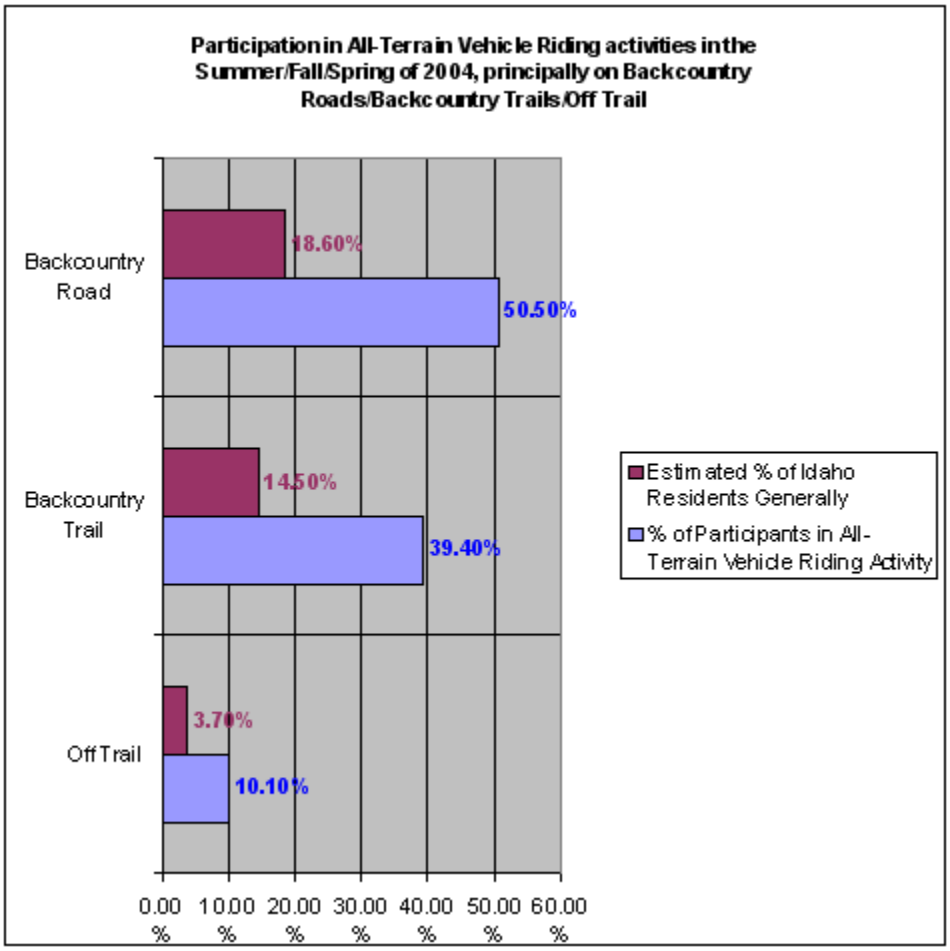
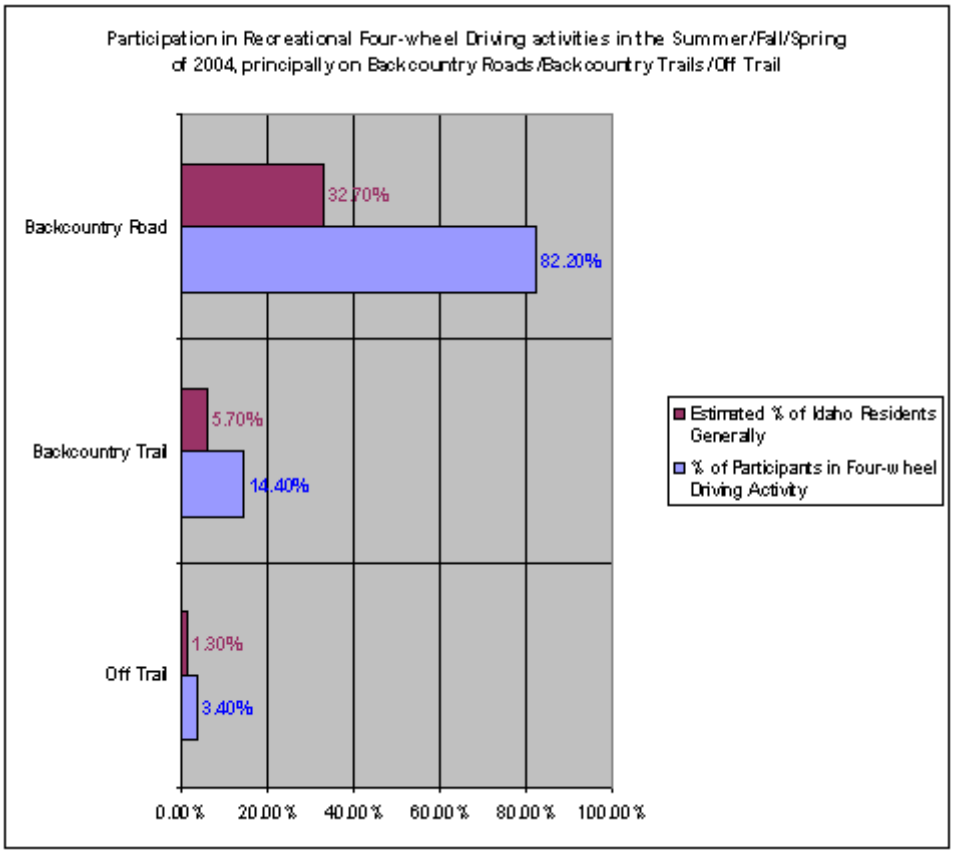
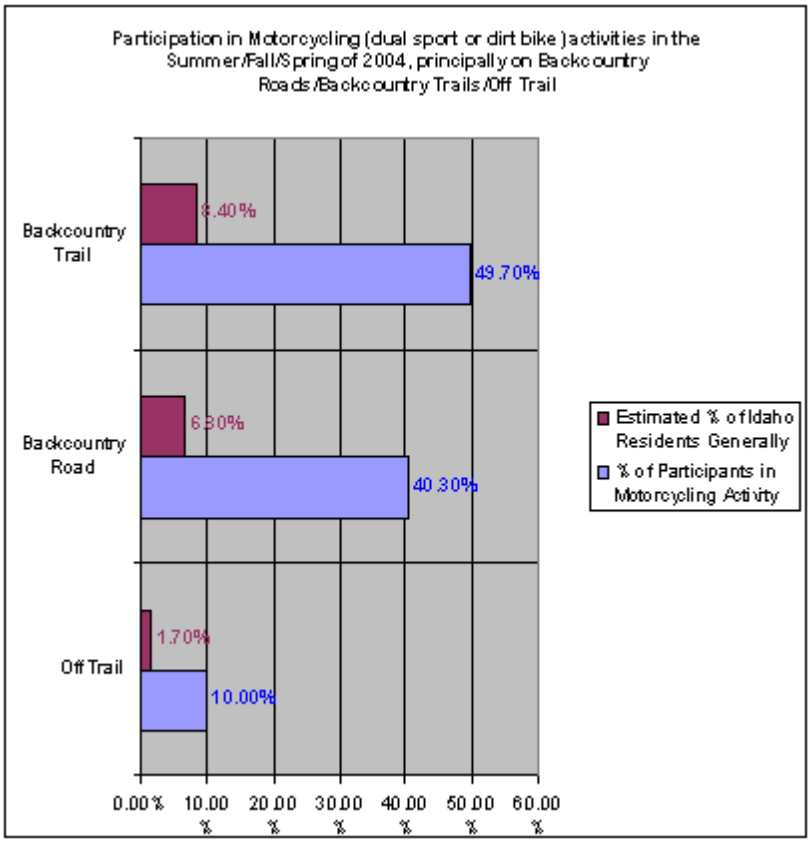
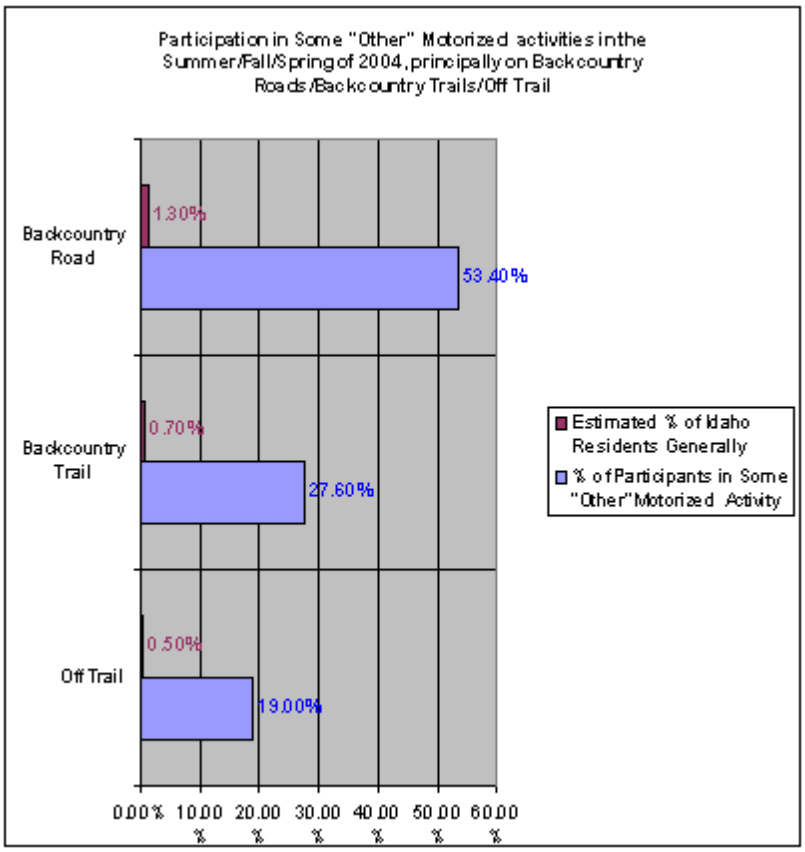
Recreation on Various Trail and Road Surfaces



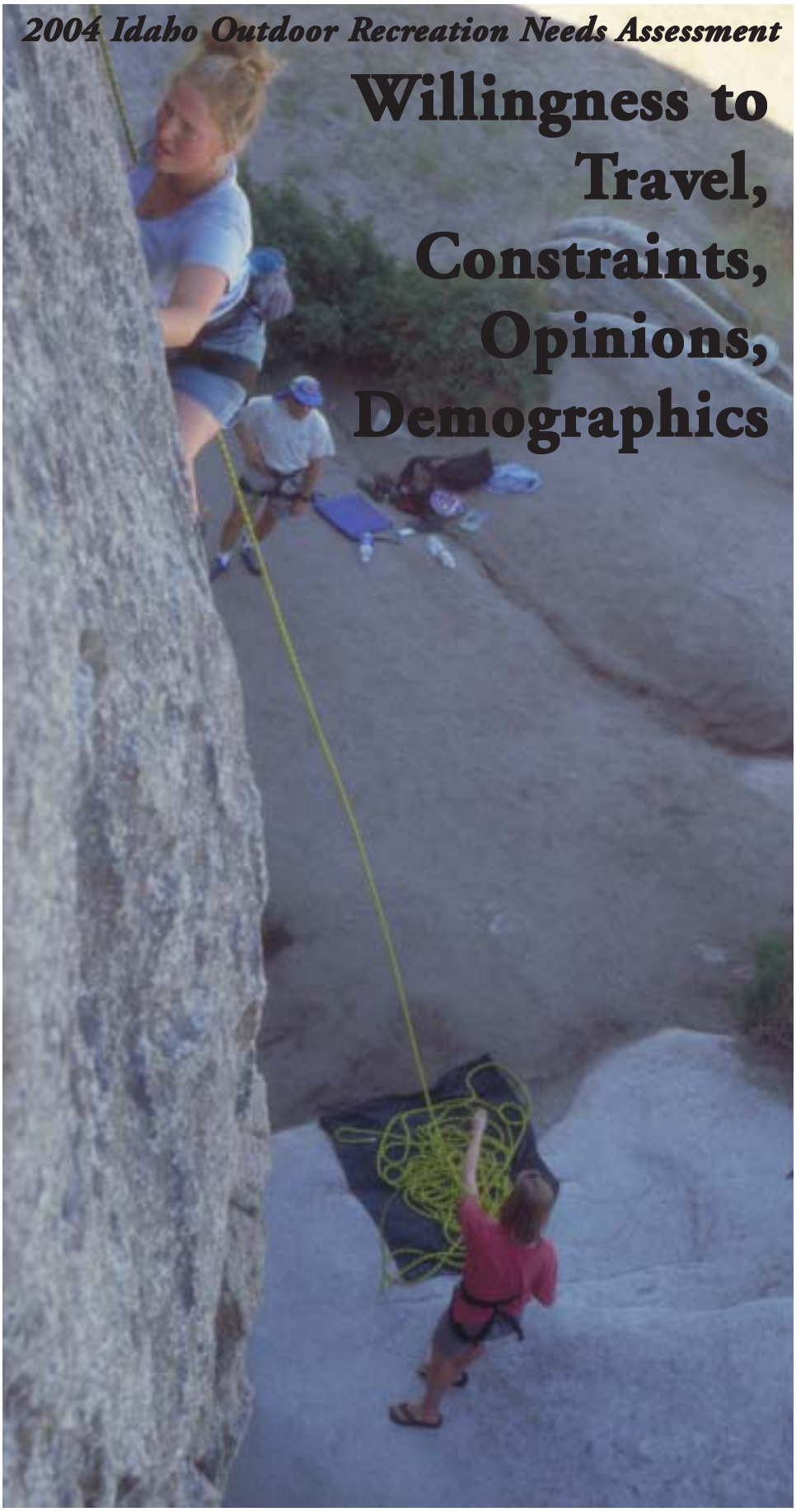


Recreation on Various Trail and Road Surfaces

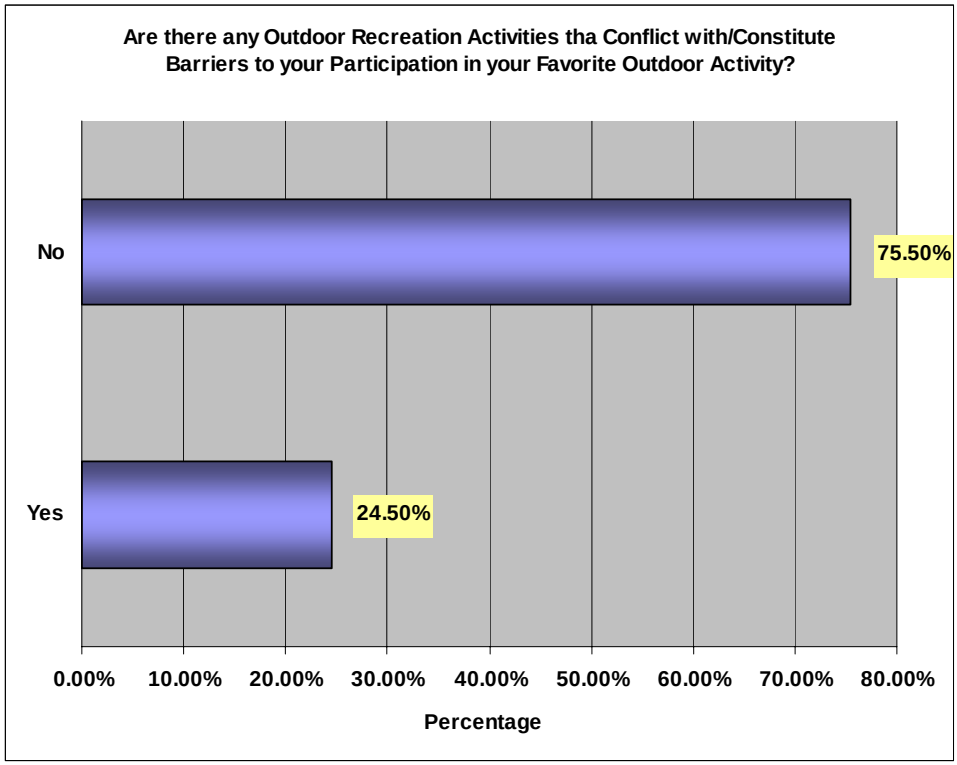


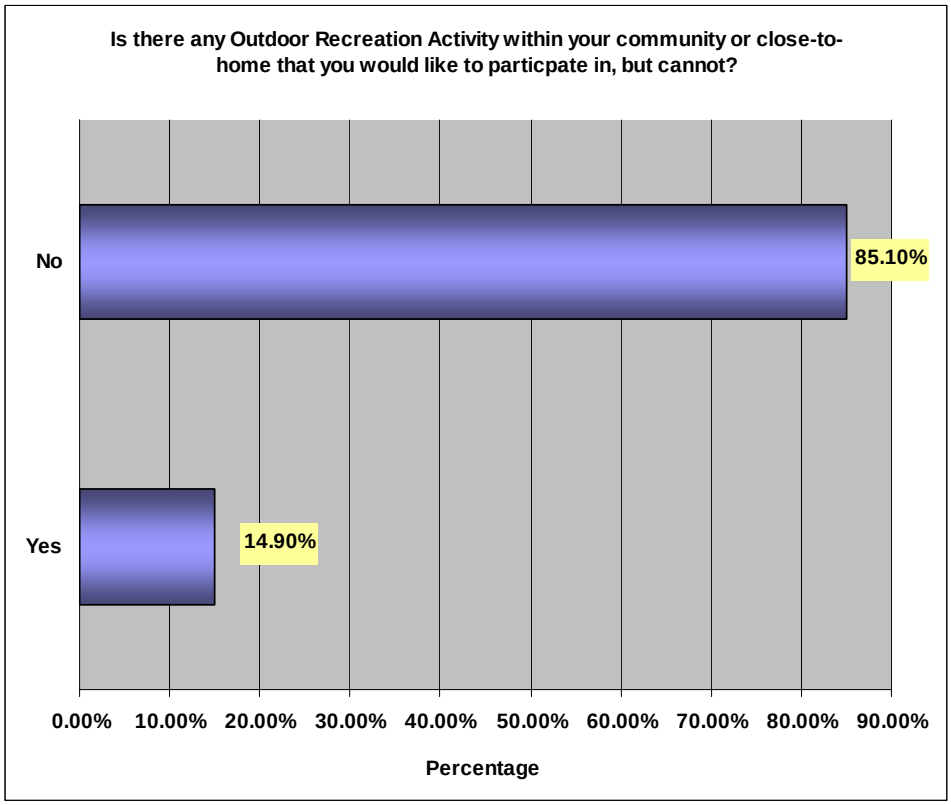


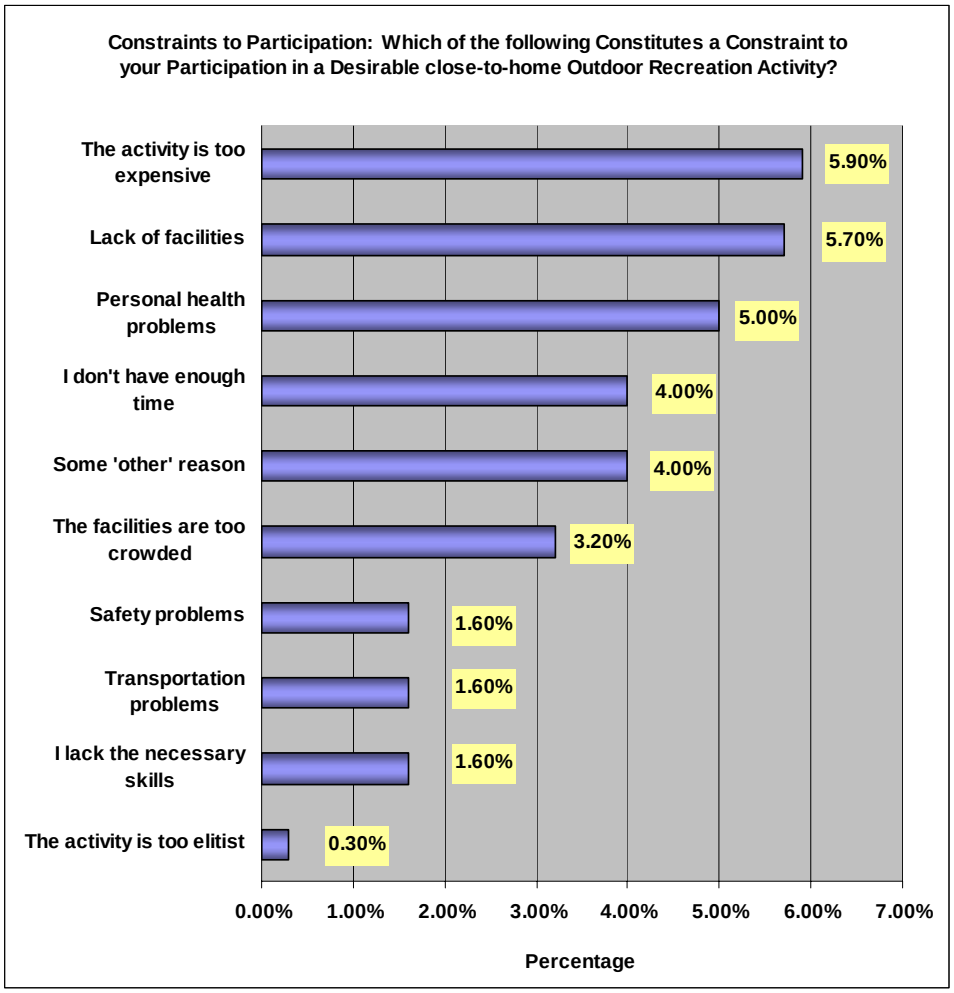
Willingness to Travel, Constraints, Opinions, Demographics



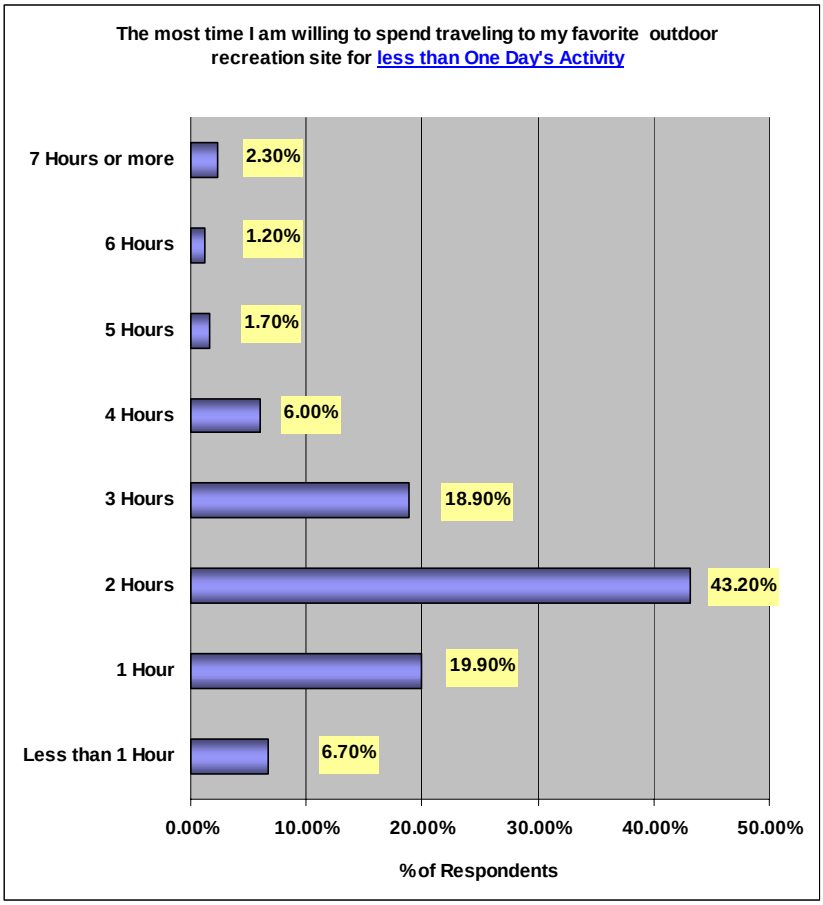
Constraints to Participation

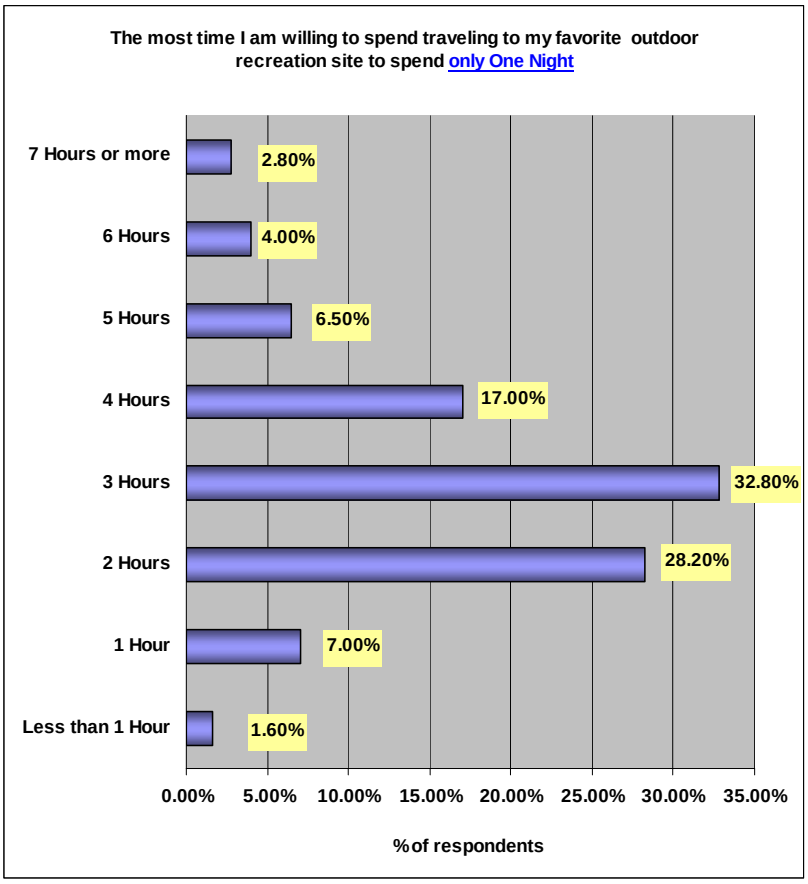




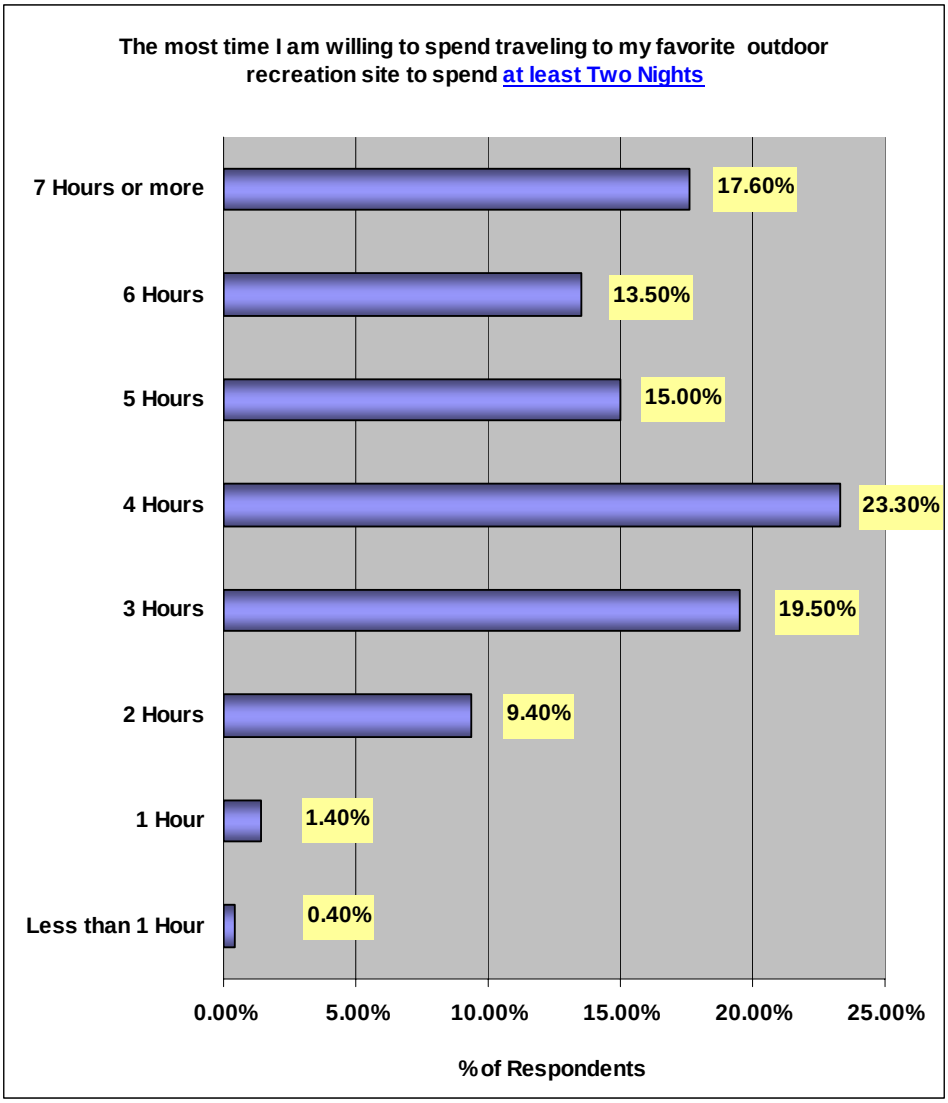

Constraints to Participation: Which of the following Constitutes a Constraint to your Participation in a Desirable close-to-home Outdoor Recreation Activity?
The activity is too expensive
5.90%
Lack of facilities
5.70%
Personal health problems
5.00%
I don't have enough time
4.00%
Some 'other' reason
4.00%
The facilities are too crowded
3.20%
Safety problems
1.60%
Transportation problems
1.60%
I lack the necessary skills
1.60%
The activity is too elitist
0.30%
0.00%
1.00%
2.00%
3.00%
4.00%
5.00%
6.00%
7.00%
Percentage

Willingness to Travel

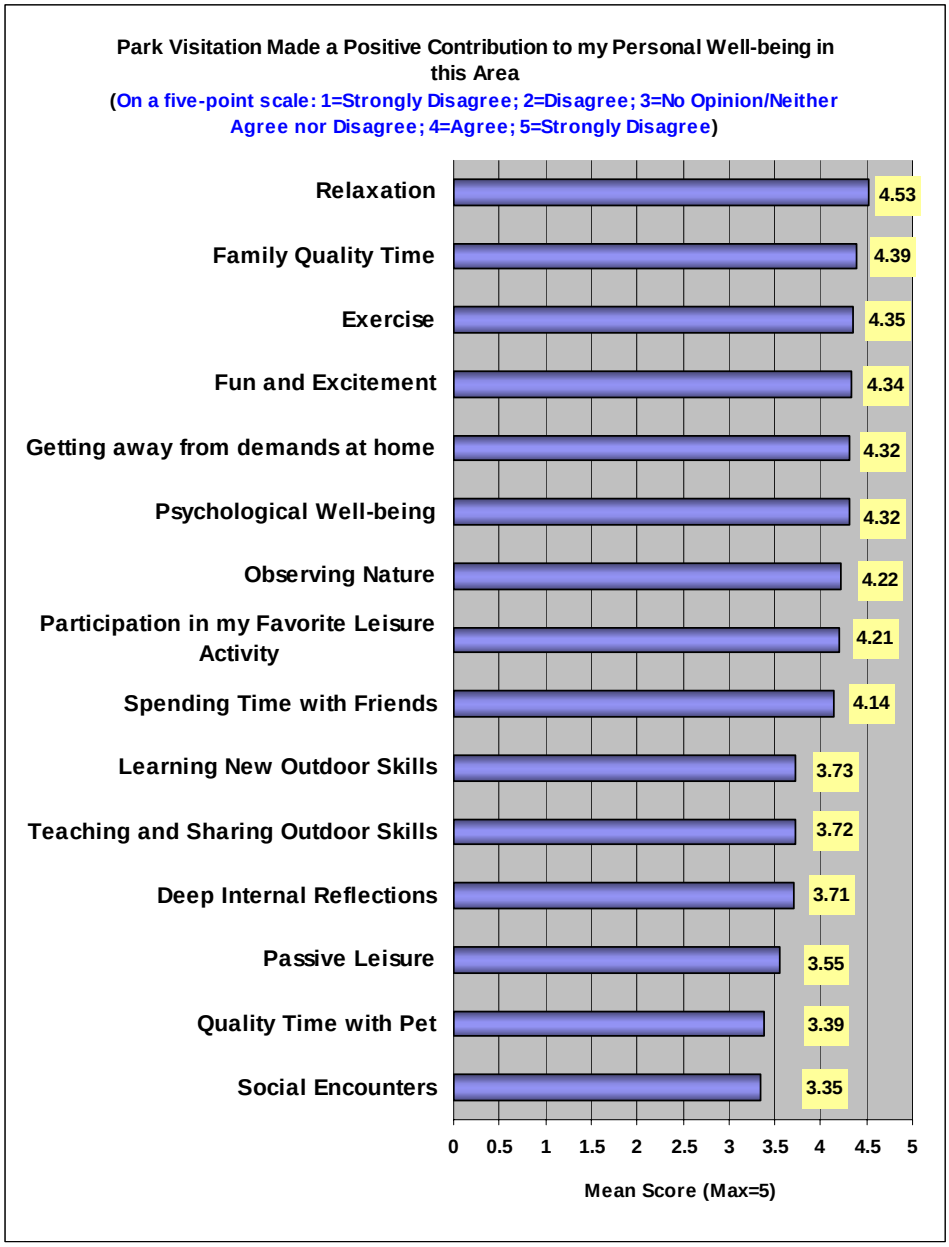


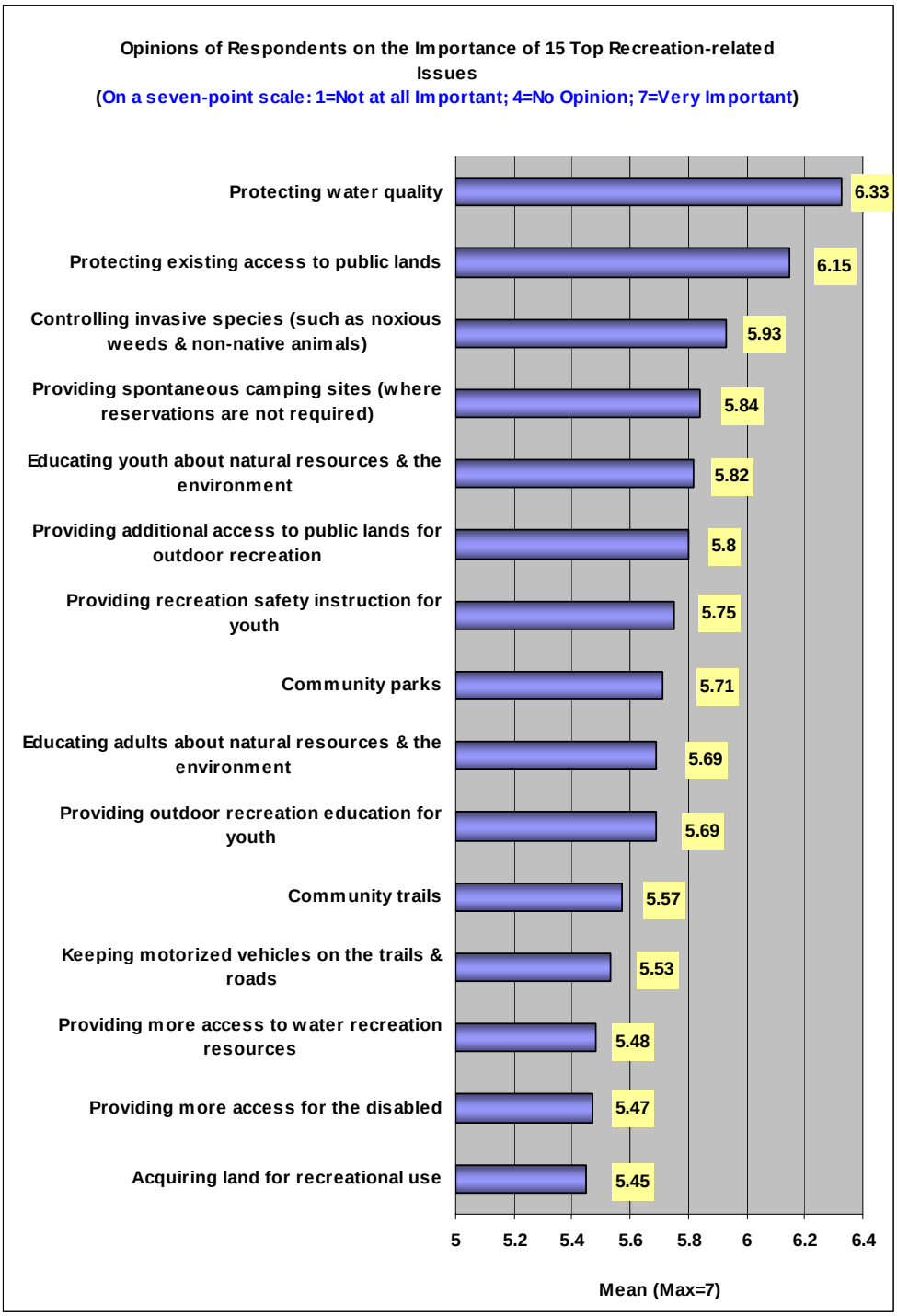


Willingness to Travel



Reasons for visiting a park



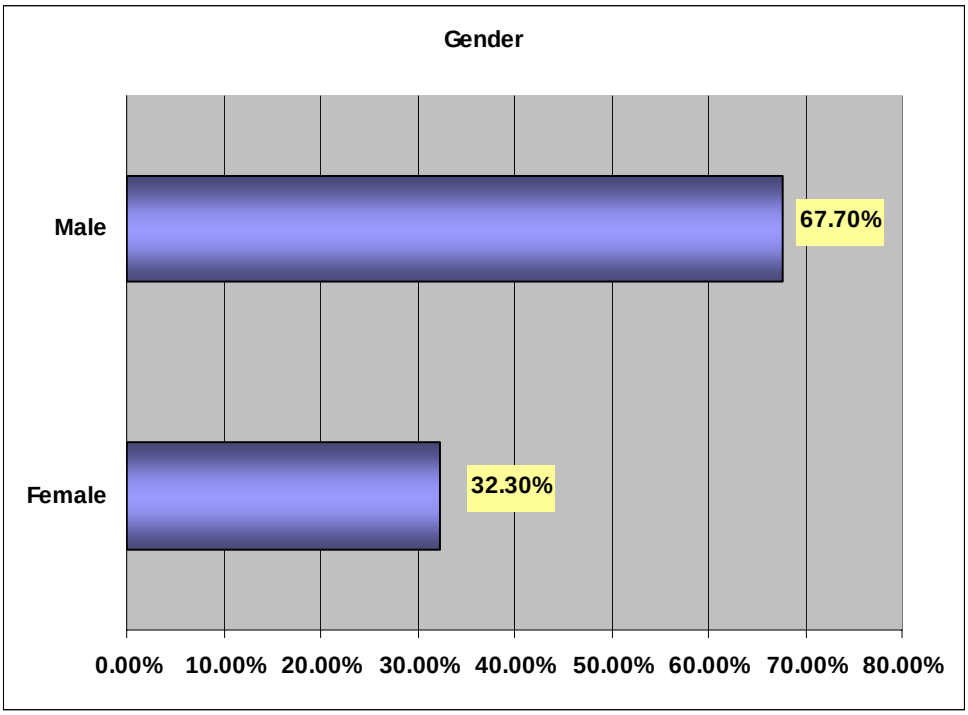

Opinions of Respondents on the Importance of 15 Top Recreation-related Issues
(On a seven-point scale: 1=Not at all Important; 4=No Opinion; 7=Very Important)
Protecting water quality
6.33
Protecting existing access to public lands
6.15
Controlling invasive species (such as noxious weeds & non-native animals)
5.93
Providing spontaneous camping sites (where reservations are not required)
5.84
Educating youth about natural resources & the environment
5.82
Providing additional access to public lands for outdoor recreation
5.8
Providing recreation safety instruction for youth
5.75
Community parks
5.71
Educating adults about natural resources & the environment
5.69
Providing outdoor recreation education for youth
5.69
Community trails
5.57
Keeping motorized vehicles on the trails & roads
5.53
Providing more access to water recreation resources
5.48
Providing more access for the disabled
5.47
Acquiring land for recreational use
5.45
5
5.2
5.4
5.6
5.8
6
6.2
6.4
Mean (Max=7)

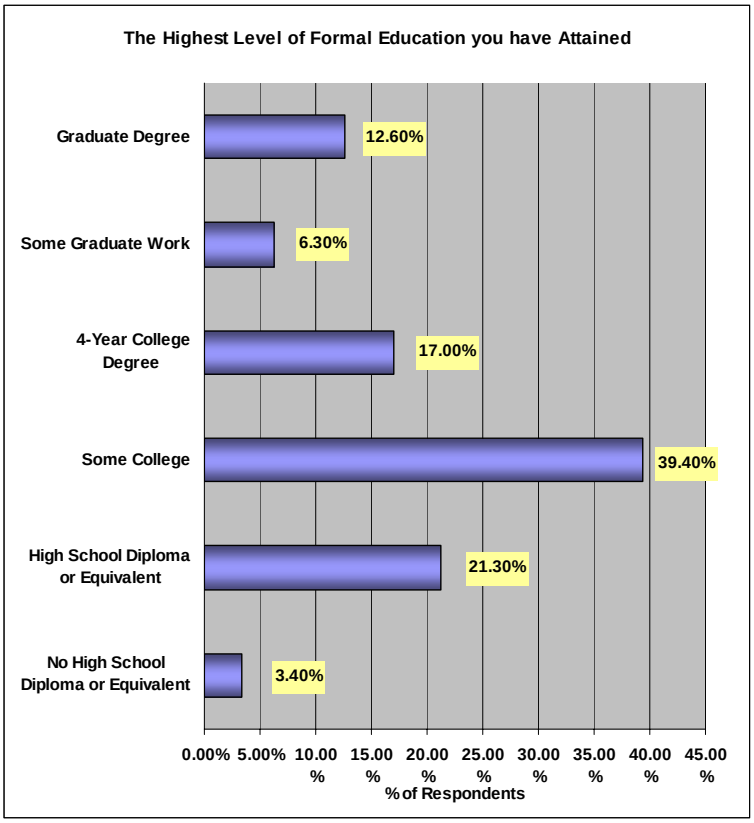
Principal Sources of Information

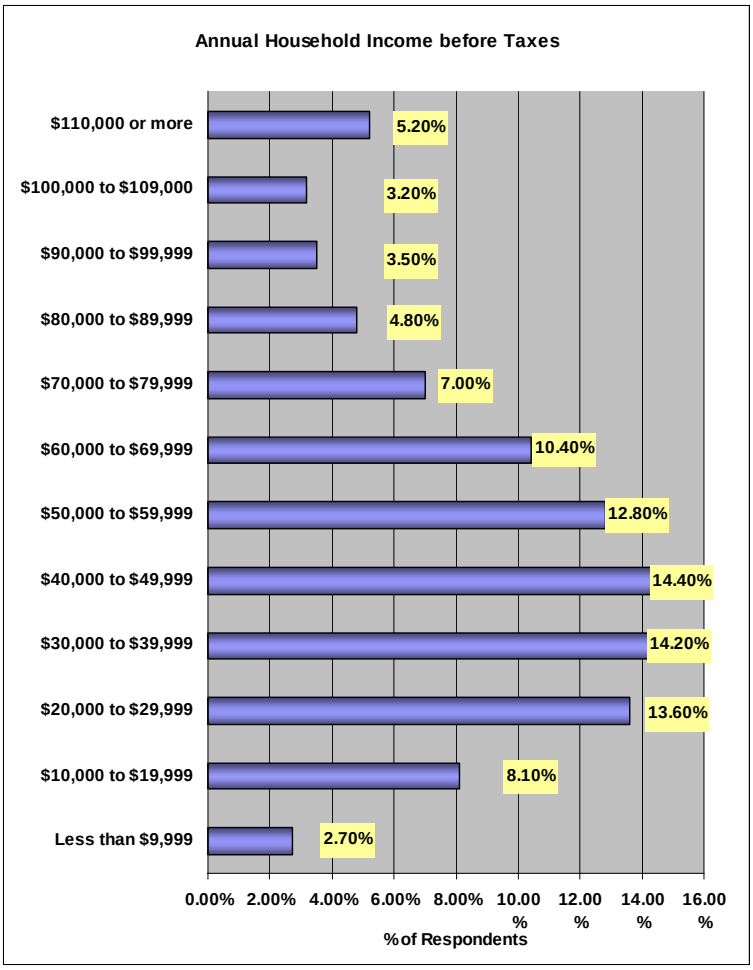
Your PRINCIPAL SOURCE of Information about Outdoor Recreation Areas in the State of Idaho

Information Source	Percentage of Respondents who selected information sources
Members of my social circle (friends, co-workers, church members, etc.)	24.80%
Maps	16.20%
Brochures	11.00%
The Internet	10.90%
Family members	10.50%
Newspapers/Magazines	7.50%
A previous visit	6.80%
Guidebooks	5.40%
Some other source of information	2.30%
Telephone inquiry to park or agency	1.40%
TV	1.30%
Highway signs	1.20%
Written inquiry to park or agency	0.20%
Outfitters	0.20%
Radio	0.10%
Travel agent	0.10%
Total N=2286	100%

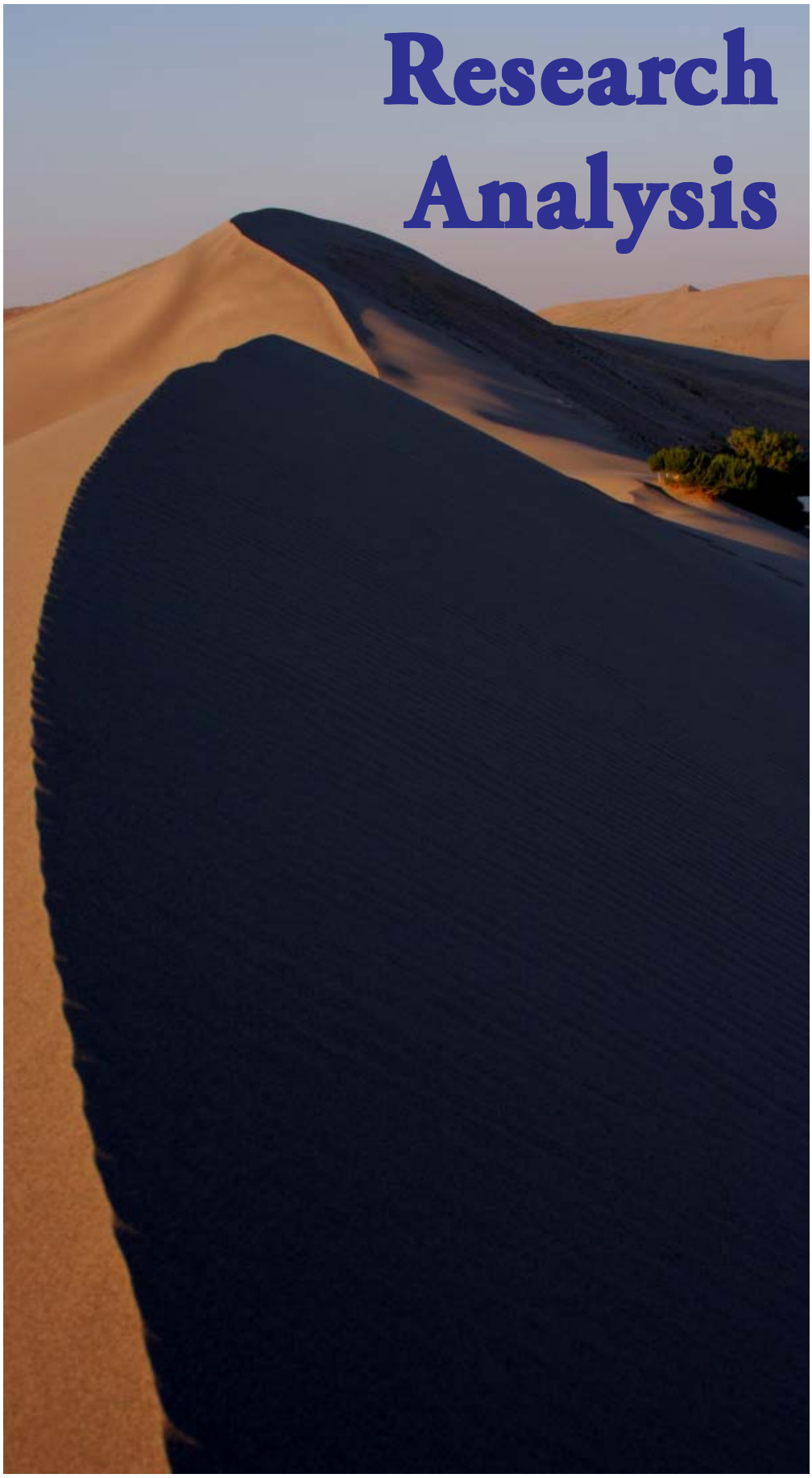
Demographics




The Highest Level of Formal Education you have Attained
Graduate Degree
12.60%
Some Graduate Work
6.30%
4-Year College Degree
17.00%
Some College
39.40%
High School Diploma or Equivalent
21.30%
No High School Diploma or Equivalent
3.40%
0.00% 5.00% 10.00% 15.00% 20.00% 25.00% 30.00% 35.00% 40.00% 45.00%
% of Respondents


Annual Household Income before Taxes
$110,000 or more
5.20%
$100,000 to $109,000
3.20%
$90,000 to $99,999
3.50%
$80,000 to $89,999
4.80%
$70,000 to $79,999
7.00%
$60,000 to $69,999
10.40%
$50,000 to $59,999
12.80%
$40,000 to $49,999
14.40%
$30,000 to $39,999
14.20%
$20,000 to $29,999
13.60%
$10,000 to $19,999
8.10%
Less than $9,999
2.70%
0.00% 2.00% 4.00% 6.00% 8.00% 10.00% 12.00% 14.00% 16.00%
% of Respondents

Research Analysis



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Statewide Trends in Outdoor Recreation

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation began gathering baseline data on outdoor activities in 2002. Over time, we hope to track trends by replicating the core of that initial survey. Data used for the 2006-2010 SCORTP were gathered mostly in 2004 and 2005.

Even in that short amount of time public preferences have changed enough in some areas to warrant watching, as the chart below illustrates. Only activities with at least a 10% increase or decrease in participation are listed.

Activity	% Change
Geocaching	154%
Disc Golf	78%
Berry Picking	54%
Gathering Mushrooms	51%
Outdoor Photography	44%
Horseshoes	38%
Gathering Firewood	37%
Jet Boating	30%
Bird Watching	29%
Snowshoeing	28%
Rock Climbing	27%
Canoeing	26%
ATV Riding	26%
Walking for Exercise	22%
Watching Wildlife (other than fish)	21%
Yurt Camping	21%
Rifle/Pistol Target Shooting	18%
Classic Cross-Country Skiing	15%
Public Cabin Camping	13%
RV Camping	11%
Four-Wheel Driving	10%
Golf	-11%
Running	-26%

The percentage of increase or decrease in the number of people participating in an activity tells only part of the story. The frequency of participation and the passion with which they engage in the activity are just as important. A section on recreation frequency starts on page_____. We will sometimes refer to that data below.

Geocaching

It comes as no surprise that geocaching tops the list in percent of change. In 2002, when the first survey was taken, most people had not even heard of the activity. Although there has probably been a significant increase in geocaching, the number of people participating is still fairly small, with only 4.8% of the population considered regular participants or enthusiasts. Even so, geocaching is already approaching the regular participant or enthusiast level of horseback riding (6.9% of Idahoans).

Disc Golf

The increase in participation in disc golf is likely due to the installation of several new disc golf courses in Idaho. Providing a course in an existing park is inexpensive and participating in the sport costs little. Continued monitoring of the sport will tell if it is becoming an activity that brings significant numbers of people to the outdoors, or if it is an ancillary activity, such as playing horseshoes.

Consumptive Gathering

Berry picking and mushroom gathering participation each increased by more than 50%. Perhaps this is a reflection of the local foods movement. Participation frequency of consumptive gathering, which also includes the collection of firewood, is quite high with 15.4% of Idahoans classified as regular participants and 5.5% as enthusiasts.

Outdoor Photography

Participation in outdoor photography has increased significantly in recent years (44%). Of Idahoans surveyed in 2005, 70% participated in the activity of outdoor photography. Additionally, more than half of Idahoans are considered regular participants or enthusiasts. This increase is likely due to the emergence of digital photography, which makes picture taking easier and less expensive than in recent years.

Wildlife Viewing

The rise in popularity of digital cameras likely feeds the increase in wildlife viewing, up 21%, and bird watching, up29%.

Jet Boating

The 30% increase in participation in jet boating is of some note, since registration of all power boats increased only 5.5% in Idaho from 2001 to 2006. Jet boats, many of which are manufactured in Idaho, are likely a relatively small portion of all motorized boats. They are not registered separately, so numbers are not available.

Canoeing

Canoes are not registered at all in Idaho, so it is not possible to determine how many are in the state. Their 26% rise in popularity is significant in a state noted for whitewater often better suited for rafts and kayaks. More Idahoans canoe, at least occasionally, than raft or kayak, though there are likely many who enjoy more than one way to float. This increase may reflect the influence of those moving into Idaho from states where more tranquil water is the rule. About 42% of Idahoans now participate at least occasionally in non-motorized boating.

ATV Riding

The 26% participation increase in ATV riding will likely come as a surprise to those following the activity only because it isn't higher. Registration of ATVs and motorbikes in Idaho increased 75% from 2001 to 2006. However, the increase in registrations from 2002 to 2004—the time period of the comparative surveys—was 29%, closely matching the reported increase in participation. In terms of potential impact on resources, this is the growing activity to watch. In response, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and partner state and federal agencies have placed additional resources into education programs and campaigns encouraging ATV riders to use their machines responsibly.

Issues of Concern

One of the most critical aspects of statewide planning is to measure resident opinions on the importance of issues affecting outdoor recreation. As part of our survey efforts Idahoans were asked to rate the importance of 35 outdoor recreation issues ranging from grazing on public land to providing outdoor recreation education. Participants were asked how important each issue was on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being Not At All Important and 7 being Very Important. The table below compares the top 15 issues from the 2002 and 2005 surveys.

2005 Rank	2002 Rank	Issue	Mean
1	1	Protecting water quality	6.33
2	2	Protecting existing access to public lands	6.15
3	5	Controlling invasive species	5.93
4	NA	Providing more spontaneous camping (reservations not required)	5.84
5	4	Educating youth about natural resources & the environment	5.82
6	11	Providing additional access to public lands for outdoor recreation	5.8
7	8	Providing outdoor recreation education for youth	5.75
8	NA	Creating more community parks	5.71
9	6	Educating adults about natural resources and the environment	5.69
10	7	Providing Outdoor Recreation Safety Education for Youth	5.69
11	16	Providing more community trails	5.57
12	15	Keeping motorized vehicles on the trails and road	5.53
13	NA	Providing more access to water recreation resources	5.48
14	9	Providing more access for the disabled	5.47
15	14	Acquiring land for recreational use	5.45

There is much commonality in the rankings from the two surveys. Protecting water quality and protecting existing access to public lands ranked 1 and 2 respectively both years.

Protecing Water Quality

Protecting water quality is clearly of the highest importance to Idahoans when it comes to outdoor recreation. While most of the SCORTP partner agencies have nothing to do with regulating water quality, all of them have numerous opportunities to protect and even improve it. Water quality should be a key concern when designing and constructing new outdoor recreation facilities of every type from trails to visitor center parking lots.

Recreation Access

The issue of access to outdoor recreation is nearly as important as water quality in the minds of Idahoans. Protecting access to existing public lands is their second most important issue, but access also shows up elsewhere on the list. Providing additional access to public lands, rose to number 6 in 2005 from number 11 three years earlier. Related issues also started to bubble up the list, i.e., creating more community parks at number 8 and providing more access to water recreation resources at 13. Both were issue choices added to the survey as a result of concerns expressed during statewide public meetings. Acquiring land for recreational use and providing more access for the disabled also remain important to Idahoans. Providing more community trails is an access issue of increasing concern. Movements such as the one to create community pathways to schools are receiving more media attention. At the same time a growing awareness of the problems posed by obesity will likely result in a call for pathways connecting neighborhoods to nearby recreation sites.

Invasive Species

Controlling invasive species is an increasing concern in Idaho. This may be reflective of the Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign sponsored by SCORTP partners and other federal, state and local entities.

Spontaneous Camping

The issue of providing more opportunities for spontaneous camping surfaced in SCORTP statewide public meetings. Coming in as the number 4 issue when placed on the survey, it is clearly something Idahoans care about. It is a difficult issue to address for public entities that provide camping. Idaho's growing population means increasing pressure on campgrounds during peak times. More and more are going to reservation systems. At the same time Idaho has a healthy fund for providing campgrounds to meet the needs of RVers. The tendency is to build developed campgrounds because funding for them is more available than funding for basic campsites. Over time this may result in fewer opportunities for those seeking basic campsites, which are more often available on a first come first served basis. Additionally, federal agencies are eliminating some disbursed camping opportunities in

order to protect resources and facilitate management. All these trends are likely to continue over the next several years, making spontaneous camping a public desire that may not be adequately met.

Education

Idahoans see education as an important aspect of continuing the state's outdoor recreation legacy. Educating youth about natural resources and the environment, outdoor recreation and recreation safety were all in the top ten, as was the need for continuing natural resource education for adults. As climate change emerges as a global issue, natural resource education will become even more important.

Keeping Motorized Vehicles on Trails and Roads

Along with the dramatic increase in ATV use noted earlier comes an increasing demand to protect natural resources from misuse of the vehicles. SCORTP partner agencies are addressing the public's desire to keep motorized vehicles on trails through media awareness campaigns and new rider education programs.

The 2004 Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment

Idaho Recreation Activities by Place of Residence

Regional Participation Rates

IDAHO

Idaho Recreation Activities by Place of Residence

Charts are included only for activities for which there were a minimum of 30 respondents in each region and where regional variation from the statewide percentage was statistically signifciant.

by Francis T. Achana, PhD

Crosstabulations were made between variables indicating participation/non-participation in a variety of outdoor recreation activities in six regions of Idaho. The results showed that there were significant differences in participation among regions in some activities. The values of the adjusted residuals were used to identify the regions for which participation levels differed significantly from the Idaho mean (SPSS Base 8.0 [1998] Applications Guide. SPSS Inc. Chicago).

Only activities that had a sample of 30 or more for each region were included in the analysis, in order to ensure adequate sampling. The exceptions were in 'children's participation in fishing activity on a river from a non-motorized boat,' where all regions except the Southwest had a sample of 30 or more (the Southwest Region had a sample of 28), and 'your participation in camping involving a pick-up camper generally,' where the Southeast Region alone had a sample below 30 (its sample was 29). Given the closeness of these exceptions to the target 30 sample, and the fact that the rest of the regions met the target, these activities were included in the analysis.

The values of the adjusted residual are equivalent to *z* scores. When the adjusted residual for a region is zero, it means that the percentage of participation in the activity in that region is more or less the same as the statewide average. Consequently, residing in that region has no effect in promoting or discouraging participation beyond the statewide mean.

When the adjusted residual is positive, it shows that residents in that region tend to participate more in that activity than the statewide participation mean. A negative adjusted residual has the opposite meaning.

However, it is only when the values of the adjusted residual fall below –2 or above +2, that the percentage participation of residents of that region departs significantly from the Idaho participation mean, given their proportions in the sample. The difference can also be significant at exactly –2 or +2 as well.

When a regional value is significantly different from the Idaho mean, it means that the regional deviation in participation level from the state average in that activity is beyond what can be explained by chance or random fluctuations alone. Hence, departures of that magnitude from the Idaho mean participation level are statistically significant, and suggest that: "The fact of residing in that region (which is the test variable here), has such a strong influence (positive or negative), on the likelihood of participating in the activity, that one would not expect such a difference from the Idaho mean to exist by chance."

Charts are included only for activities for which there were a minimum of 30 respondents for each region in the sample, and where the participation rate in the activity differed significantly from the statewide mean participation rate in at least one of the regions

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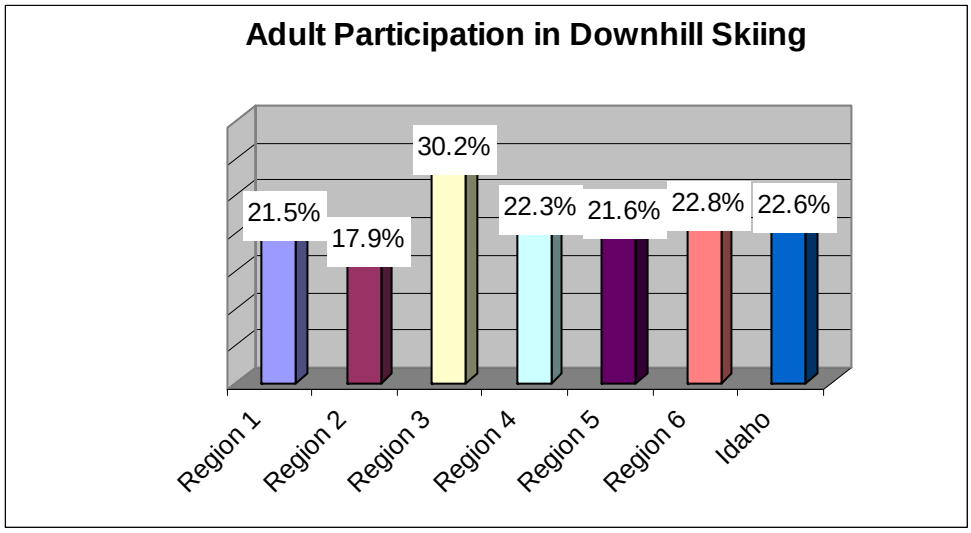
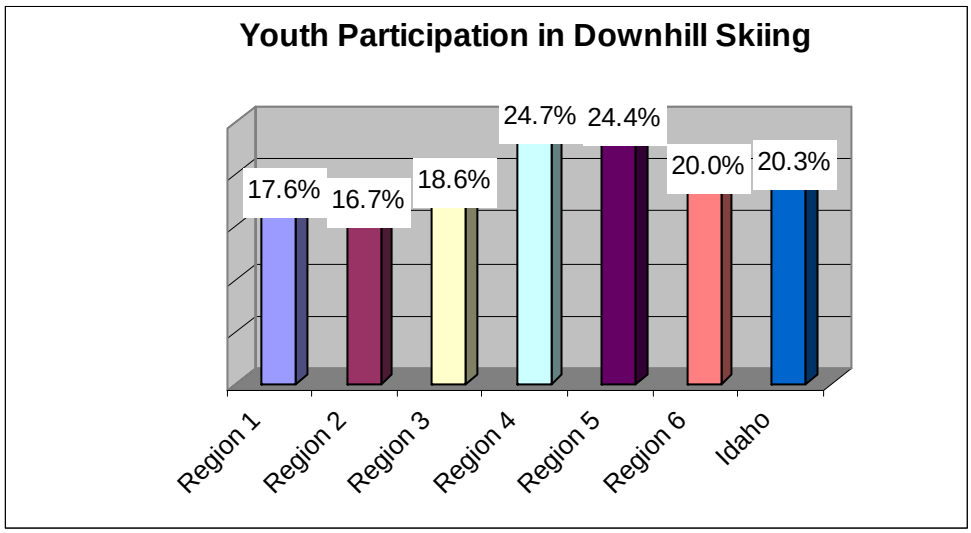
Regional Participation Rates

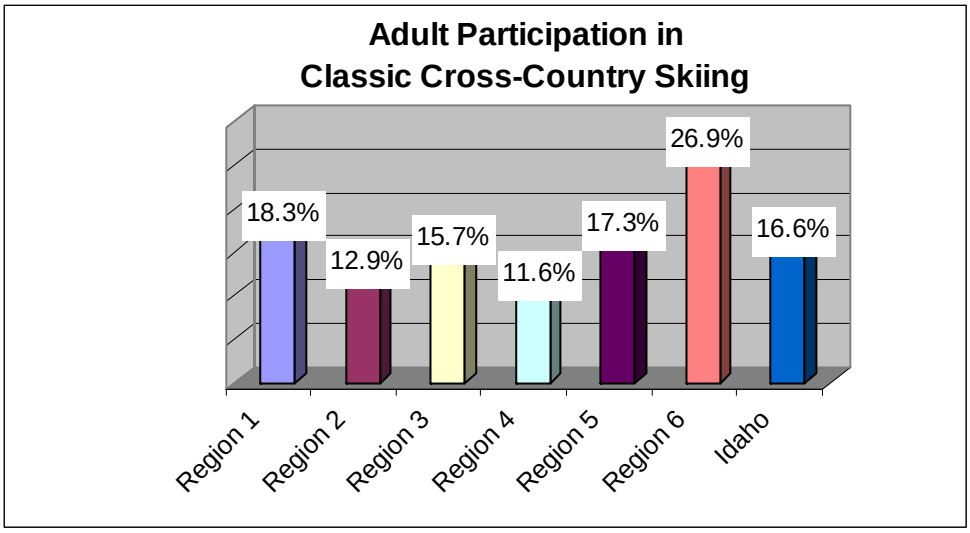
IDAHO

Regional Participation Rates

Winter Activities

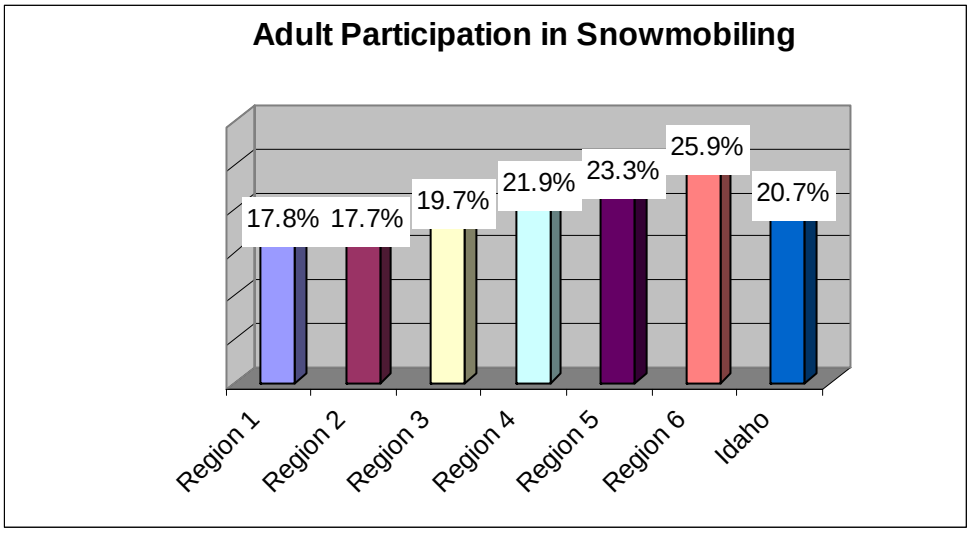


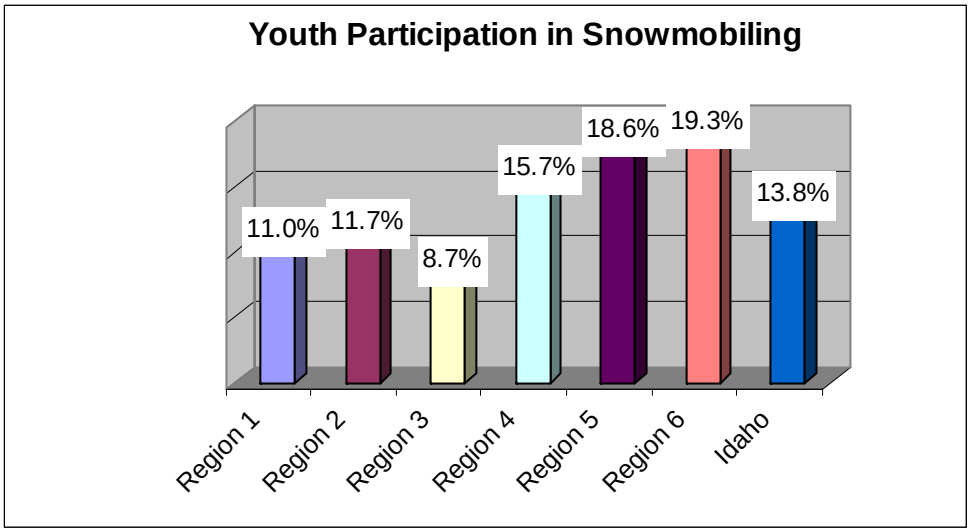


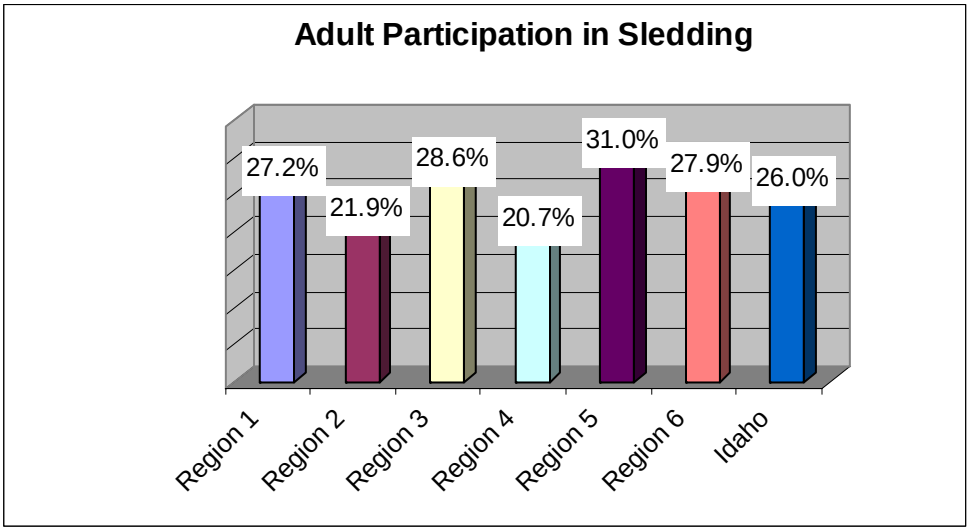


Regional Participation Rates

Winter Activities

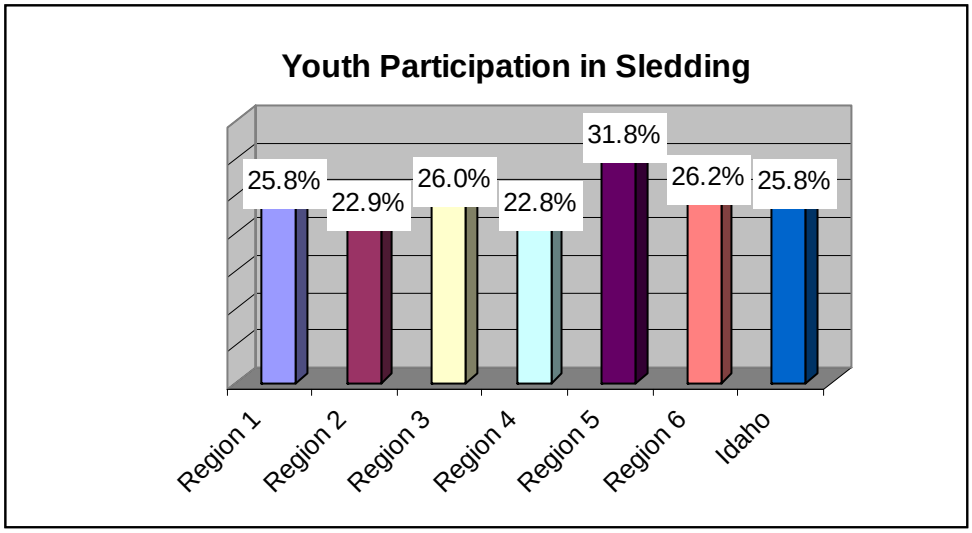


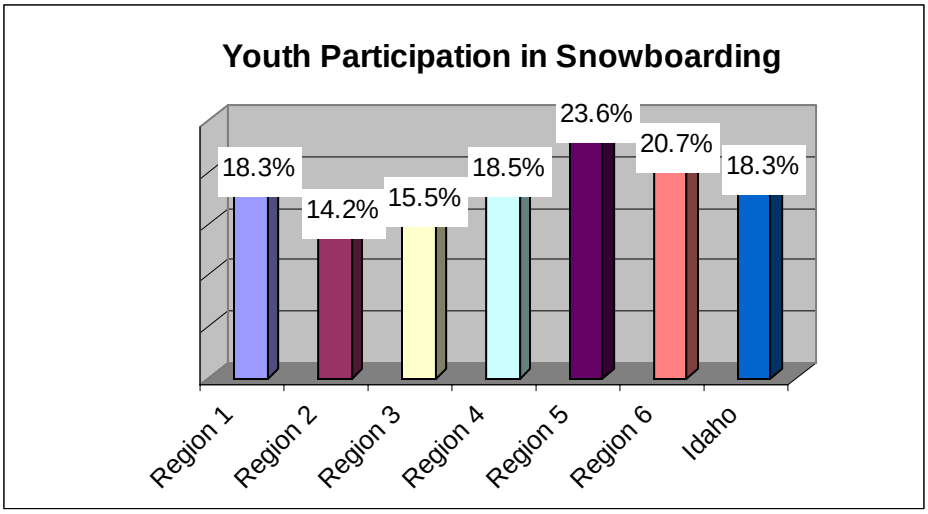


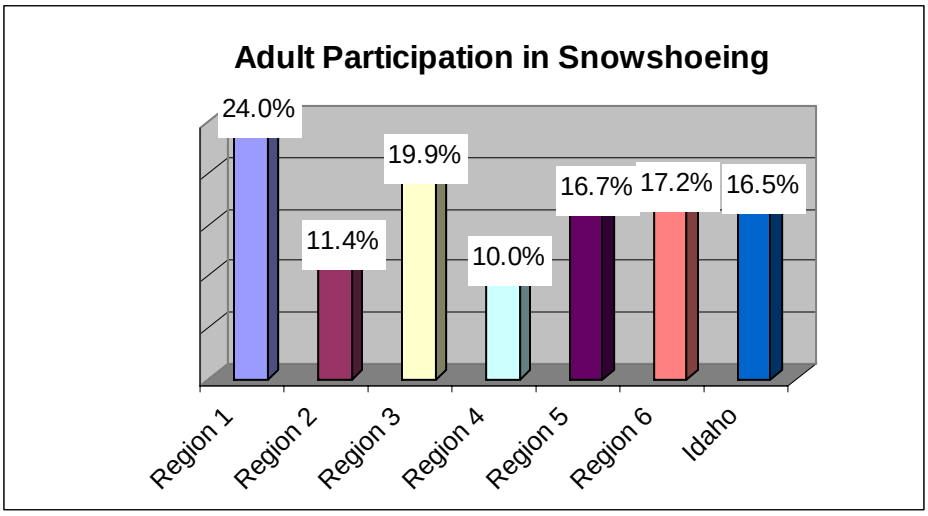


Regional Participation Rates

Winter Activities

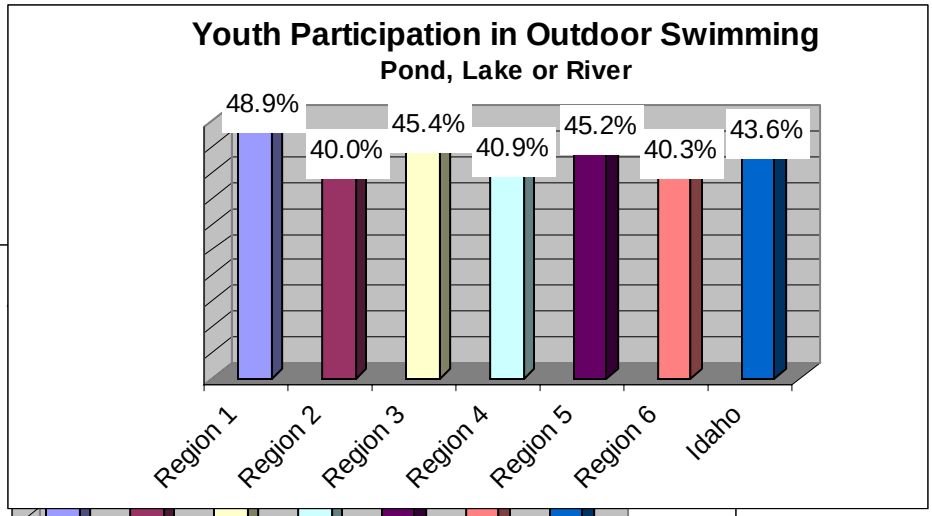


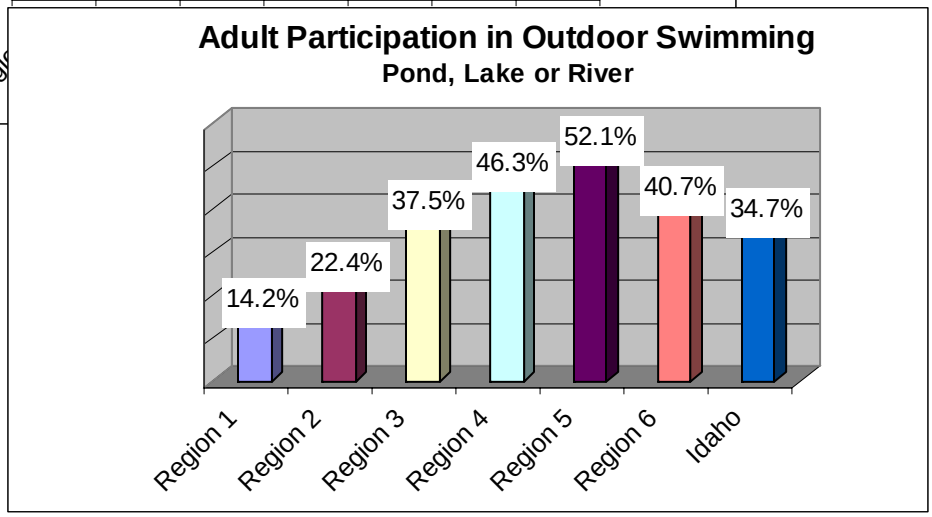




Regional Participation Rates

Swimming

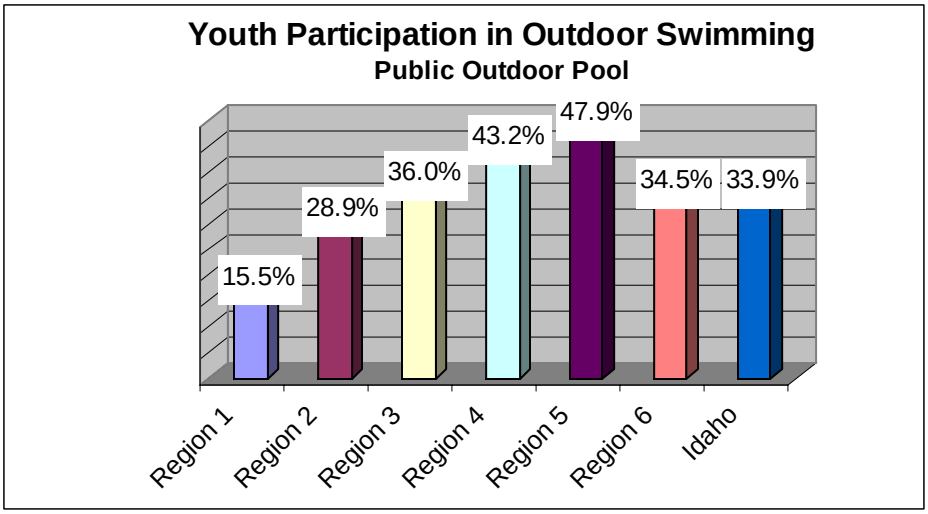


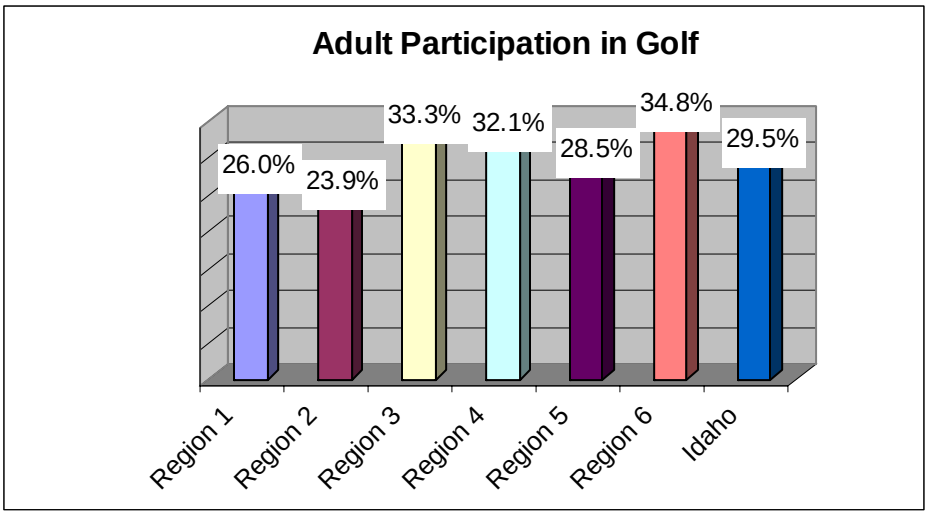


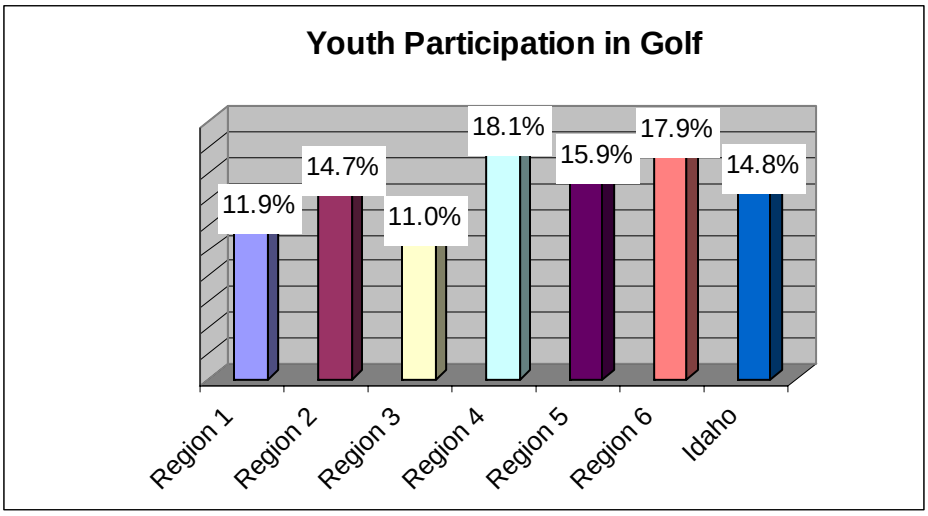
Regional Participation Rates

Swimming

Sports & Games

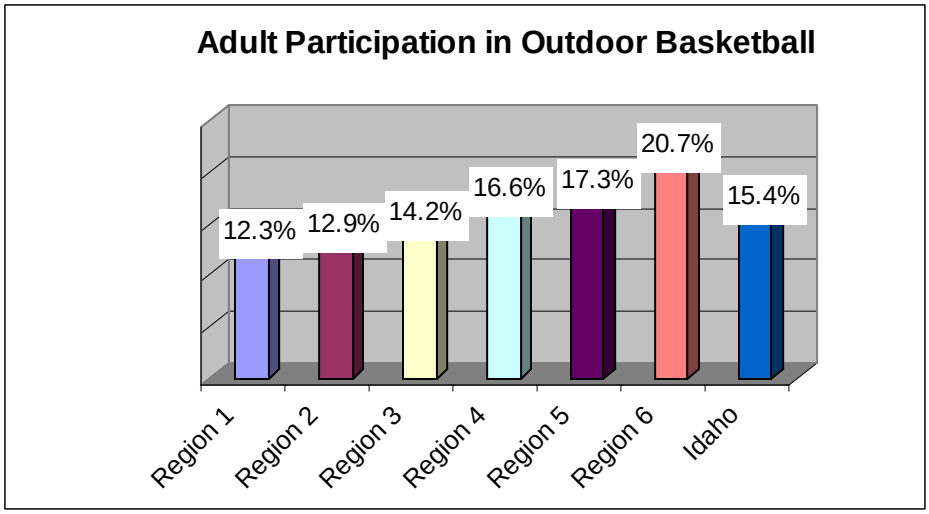


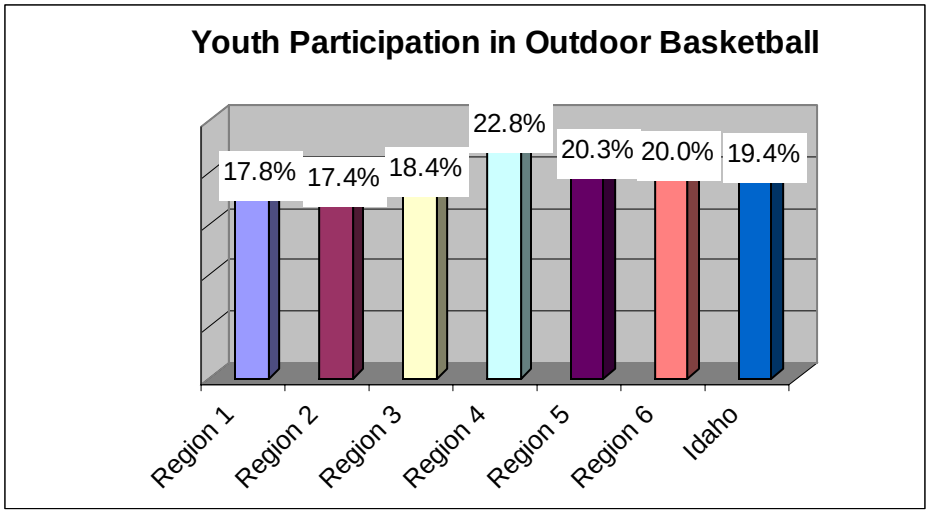


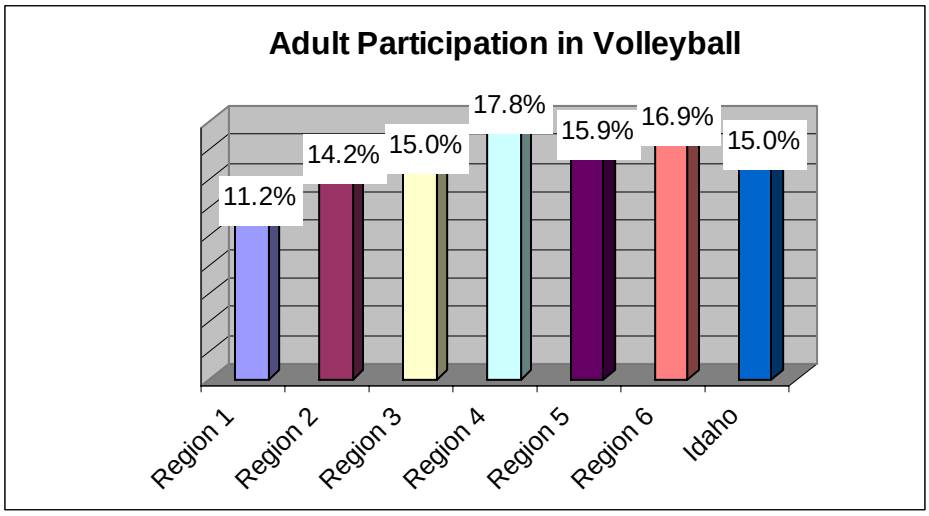


Regional Participation Rates

Sports & Games







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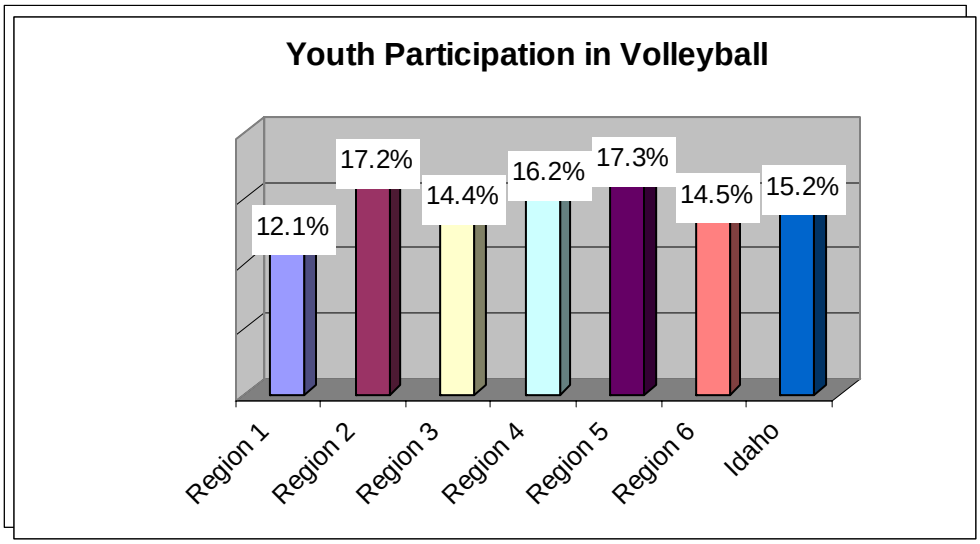
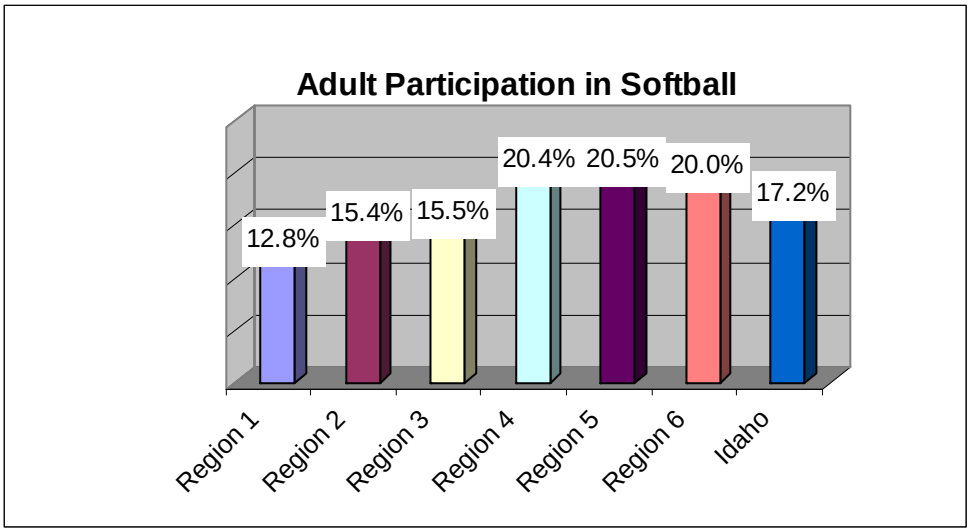
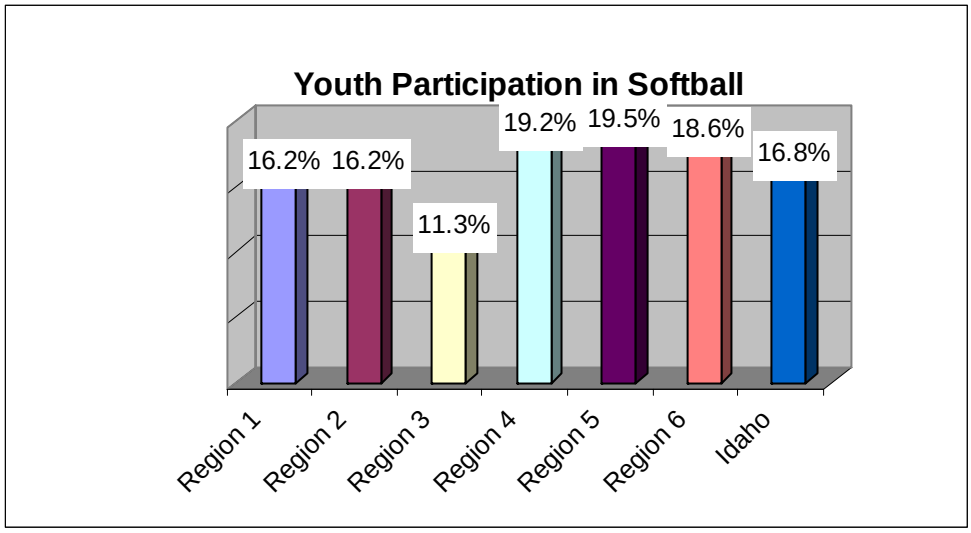
Regional Participation Rates

Sports & Games







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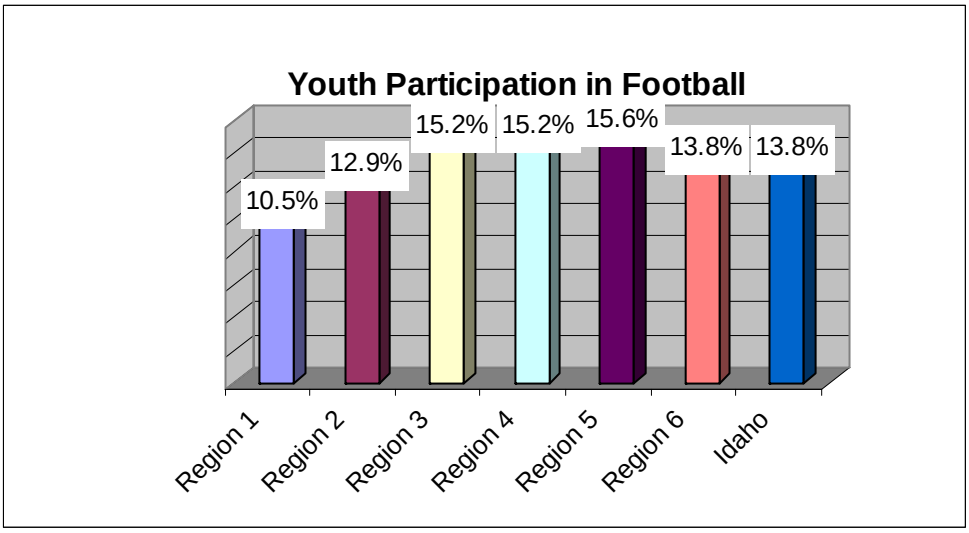
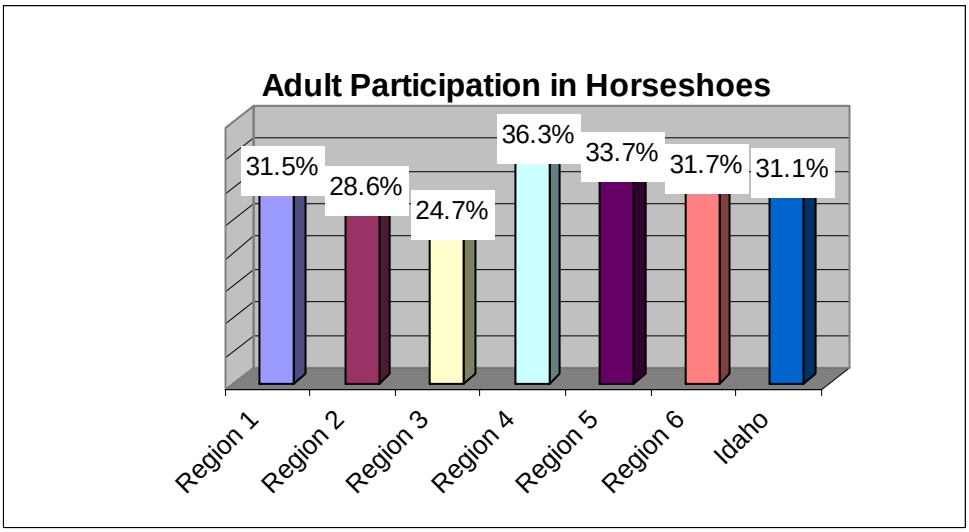
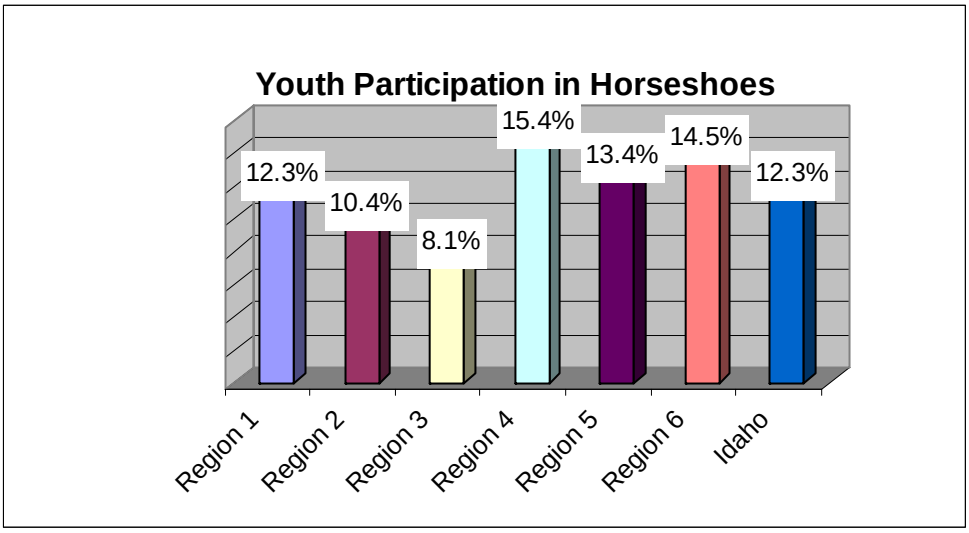
Regional Participation Rates

Sports & Games







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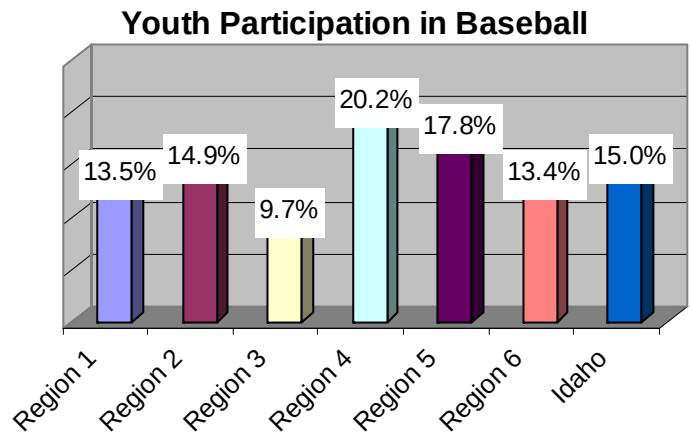
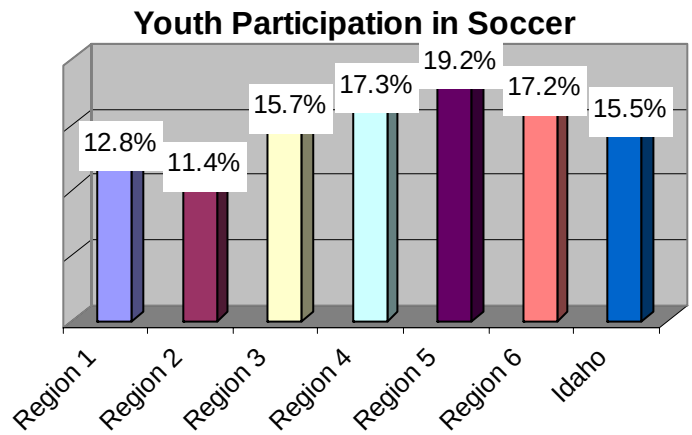
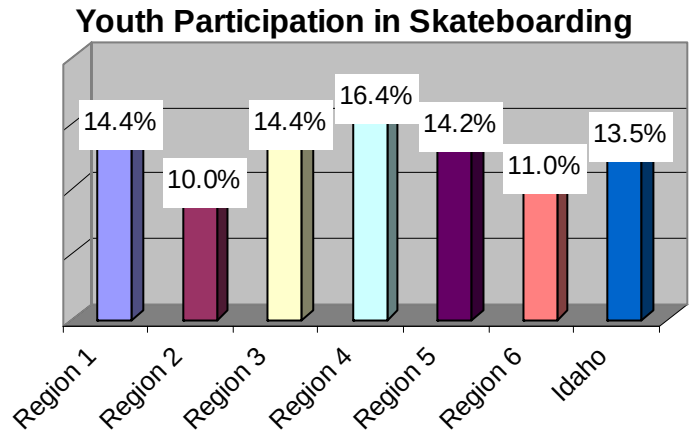
Regional Participation Rates

Sports & Games

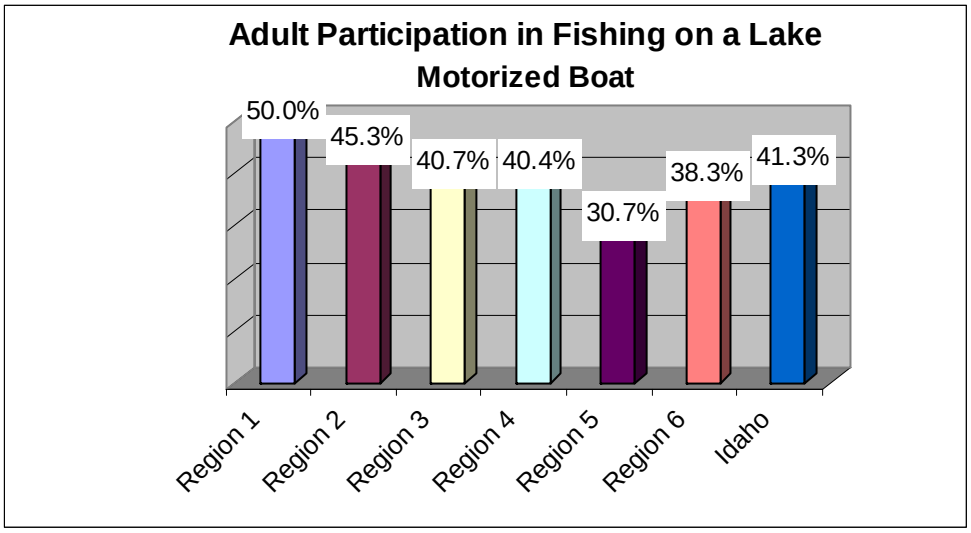


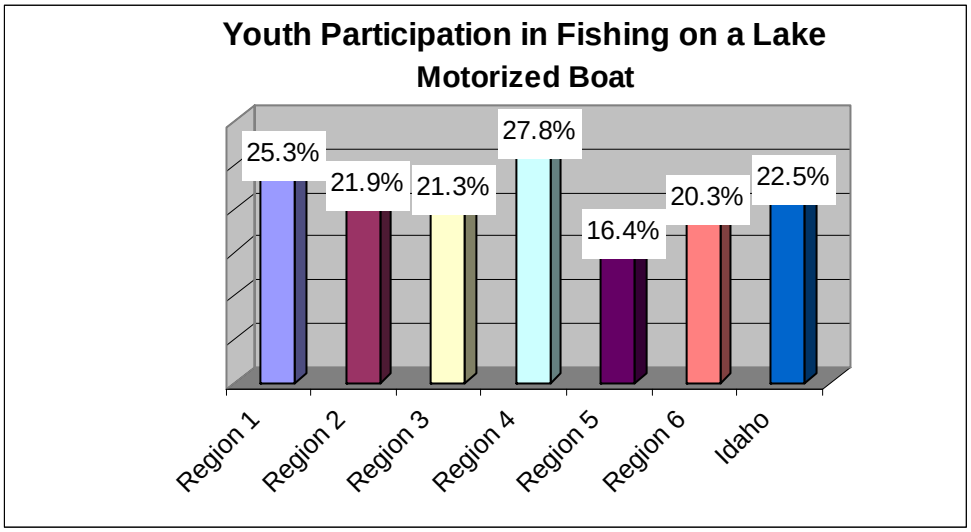


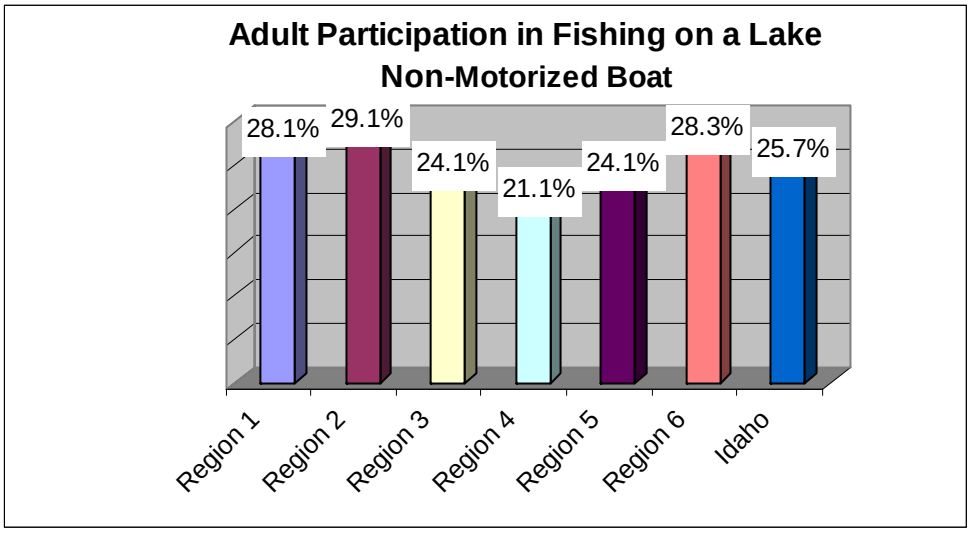


Regional Participation Rates

Fishing

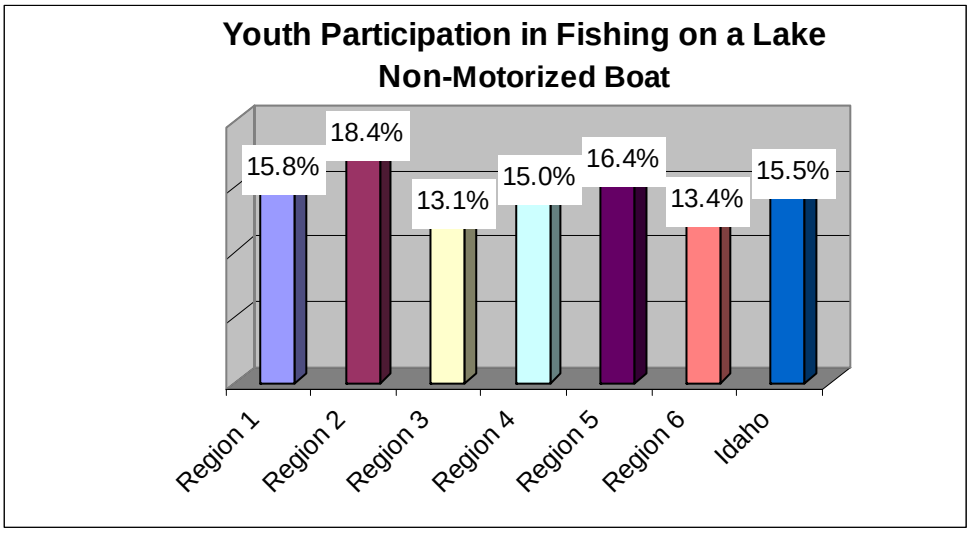


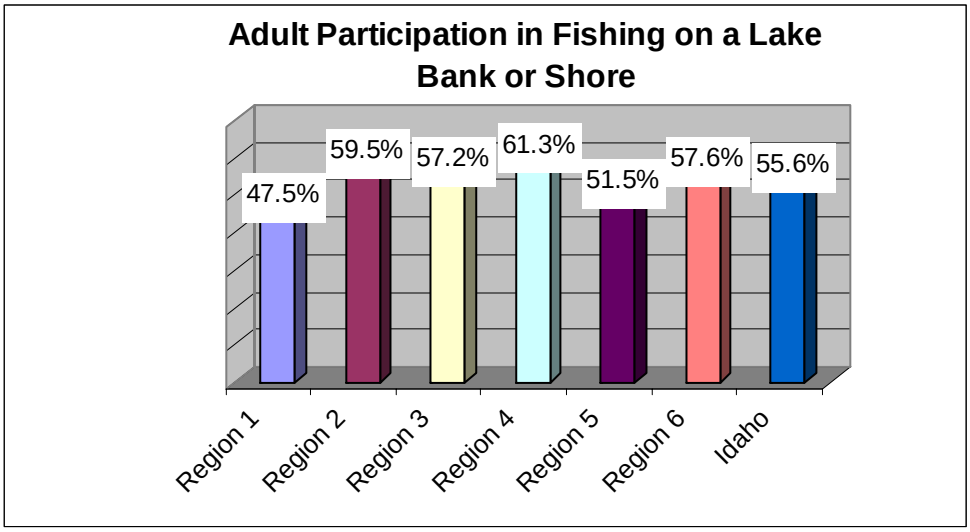


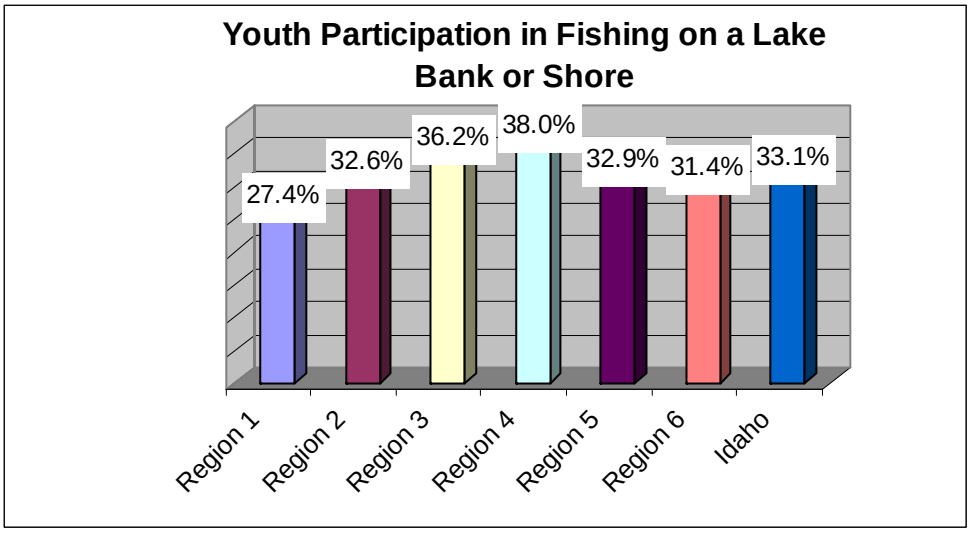


Regional Participation Rates

Fishing







Regional Participation Rates

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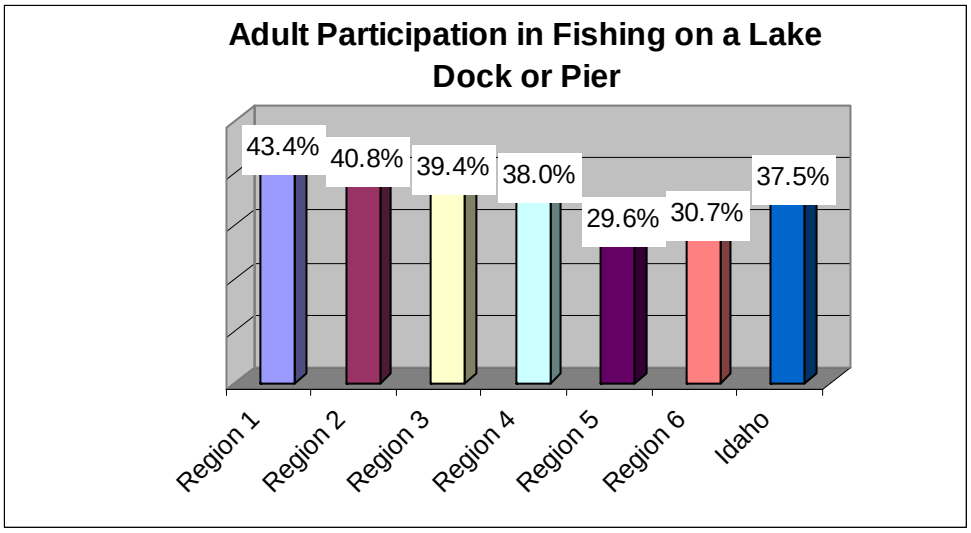

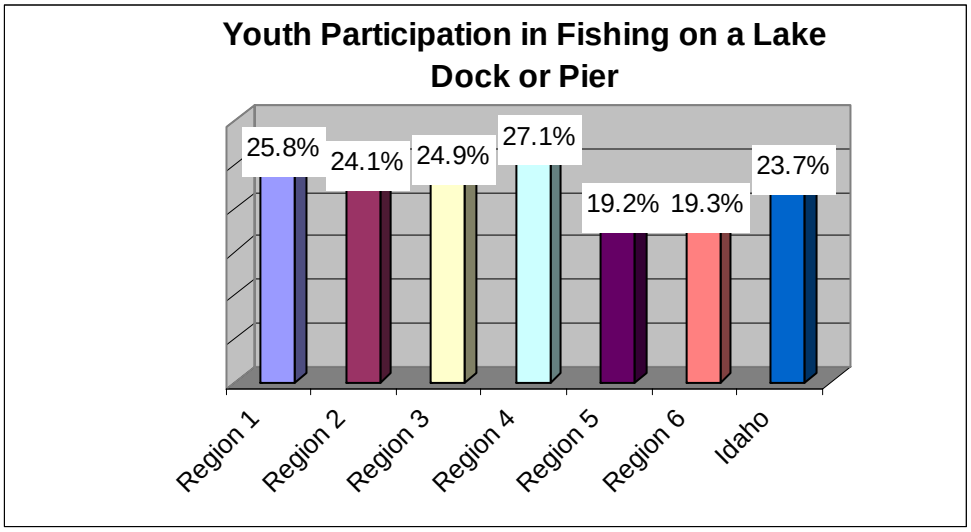

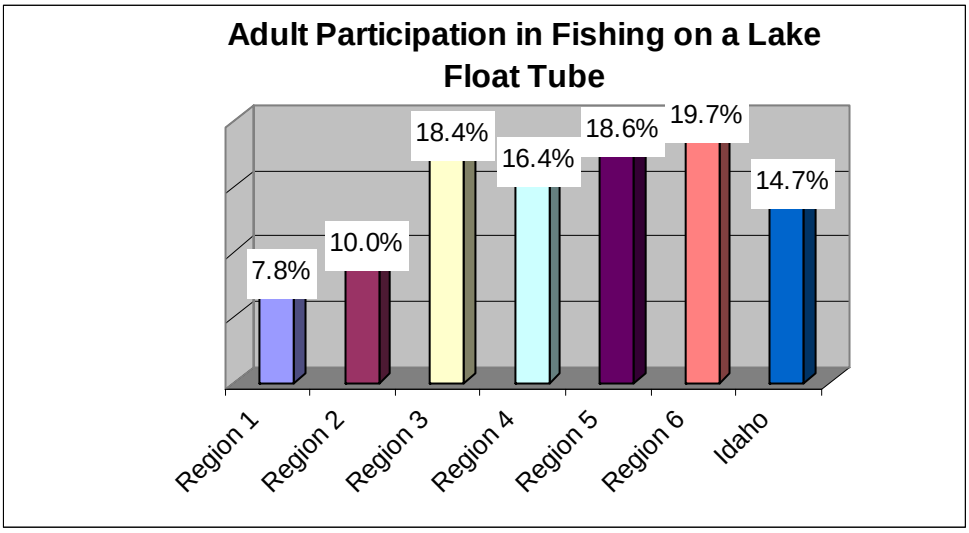

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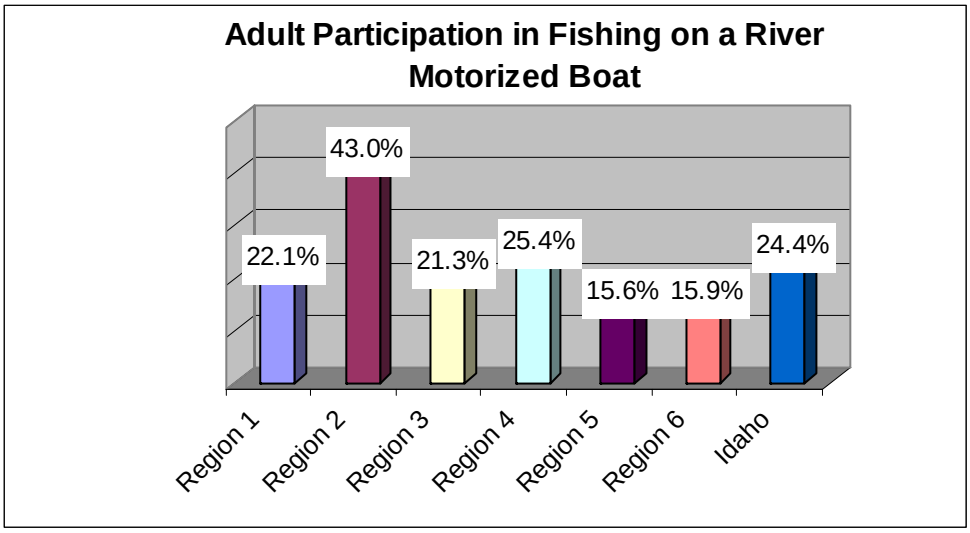
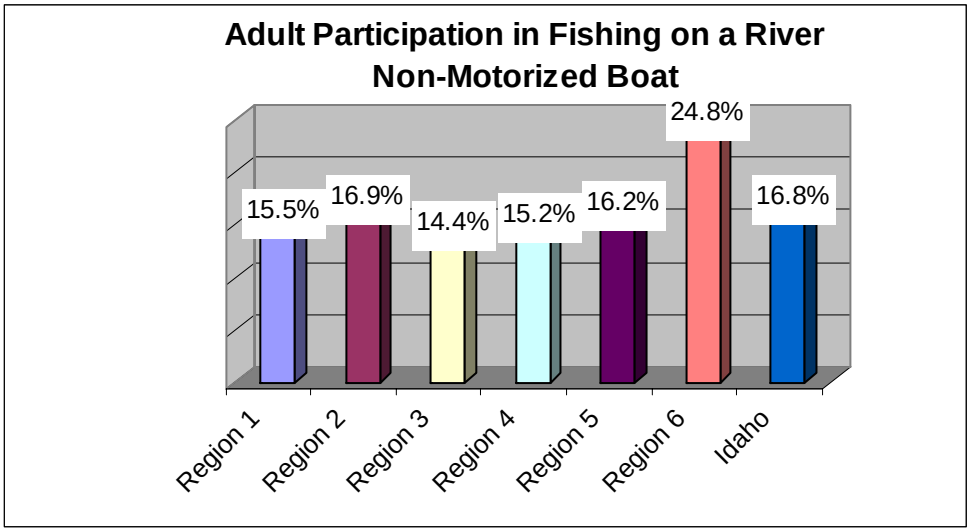
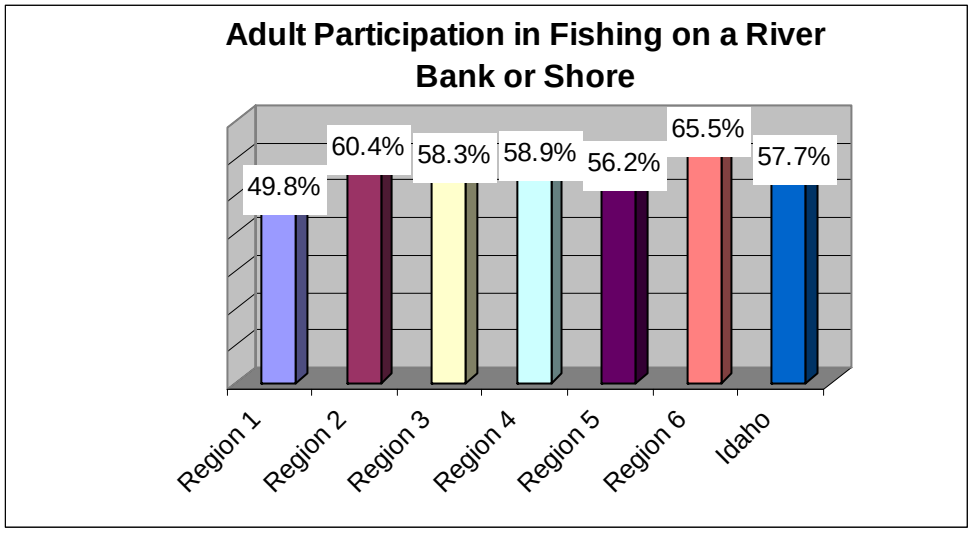
Regional Participation Rates

Fishing

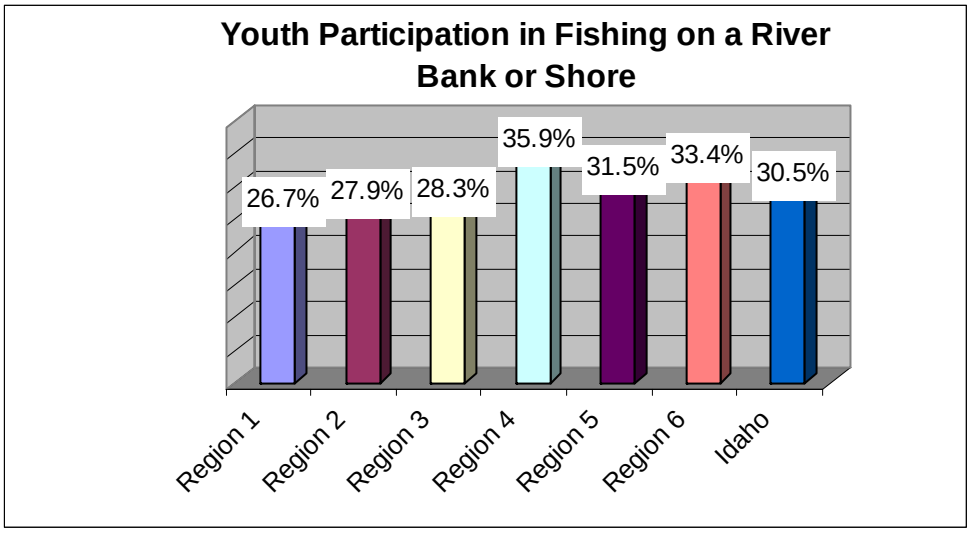


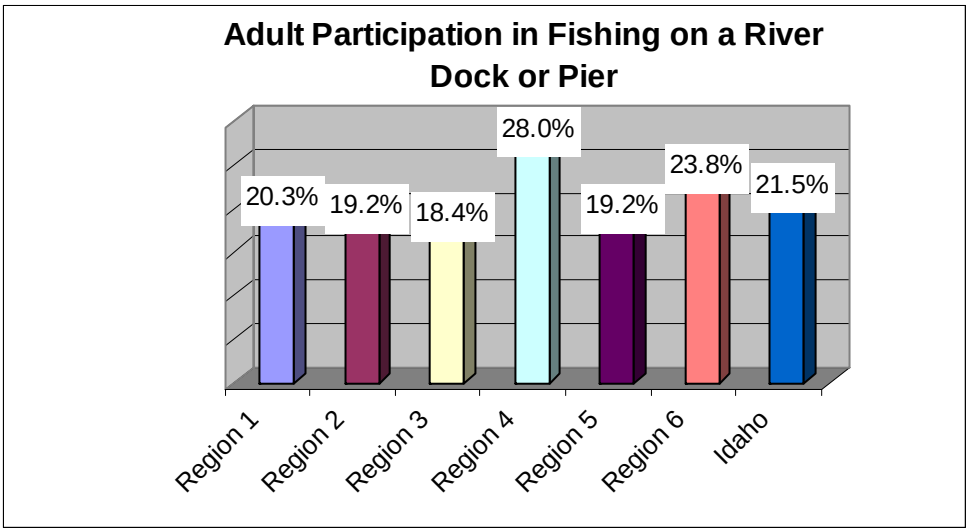


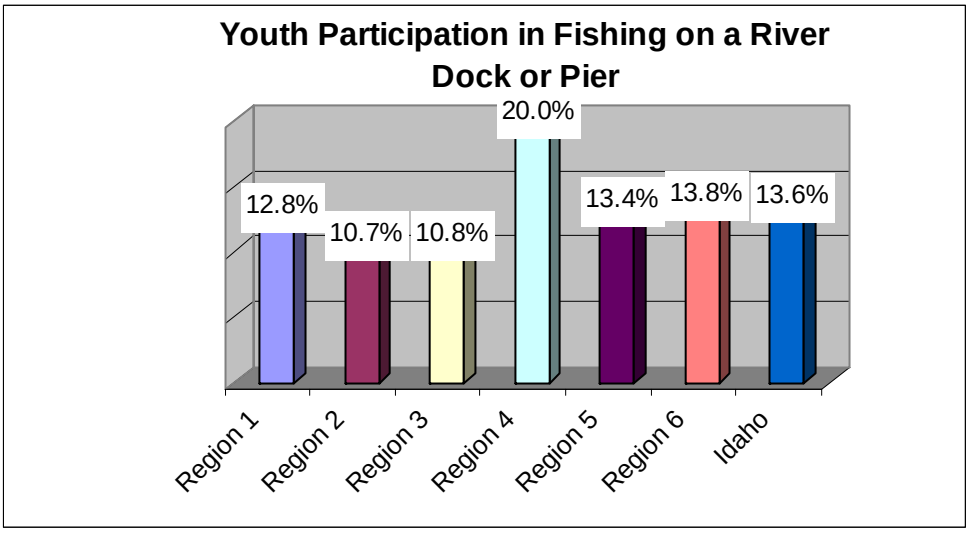


Regional Participation Rates

Fishing

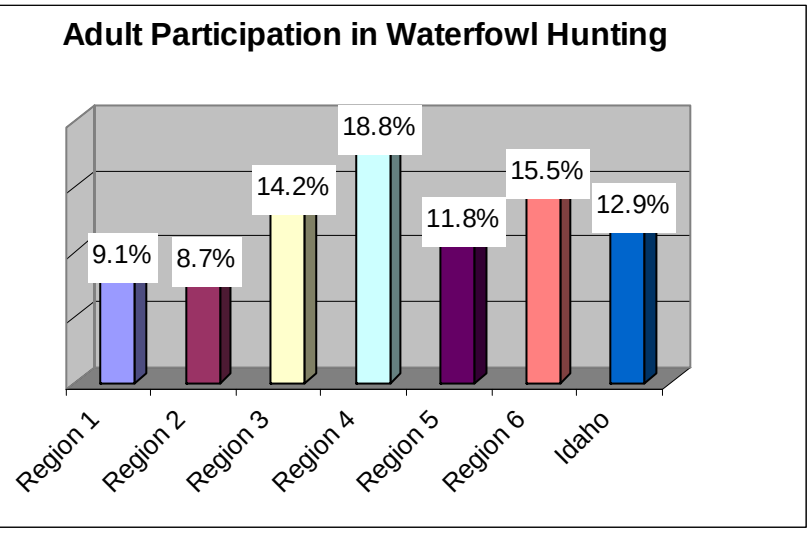


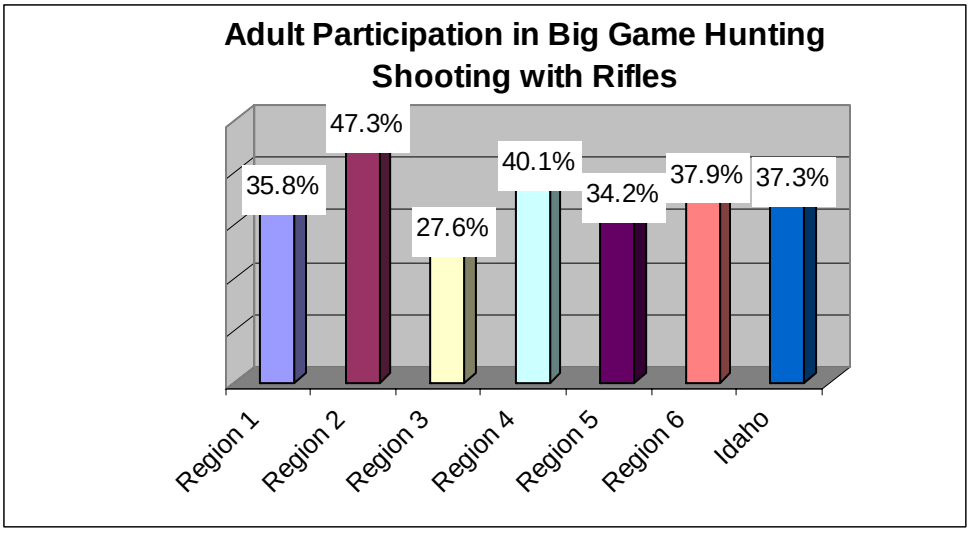


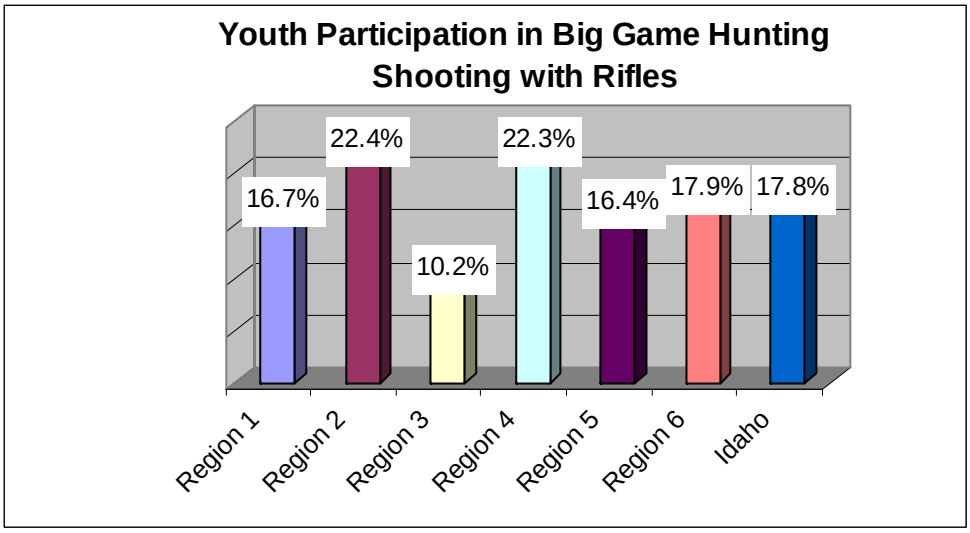


Regional Participation Rates

Hunting

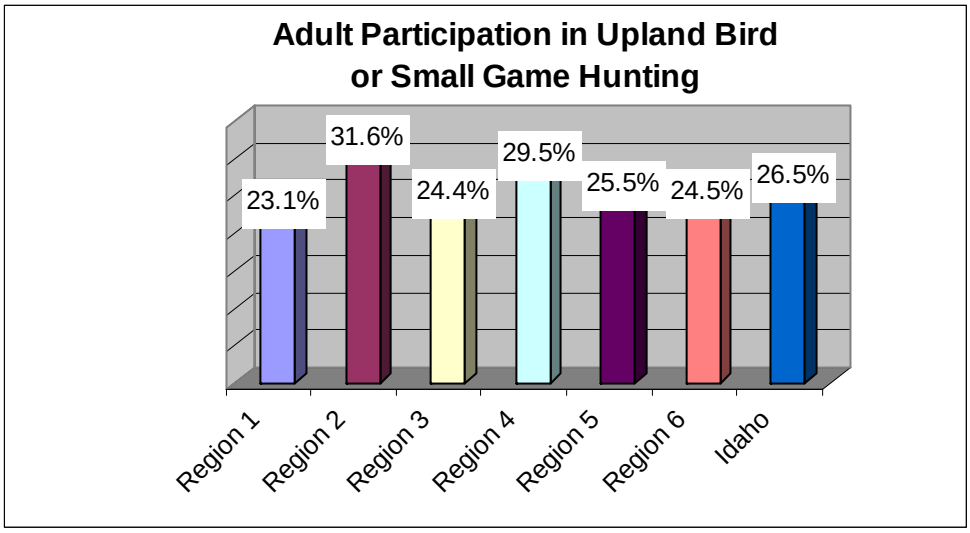


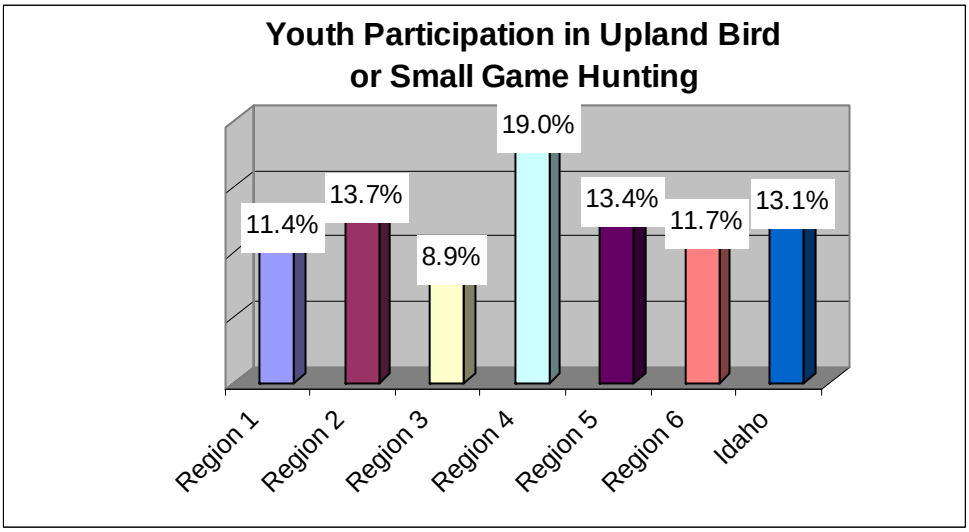




Regional Participation Rates

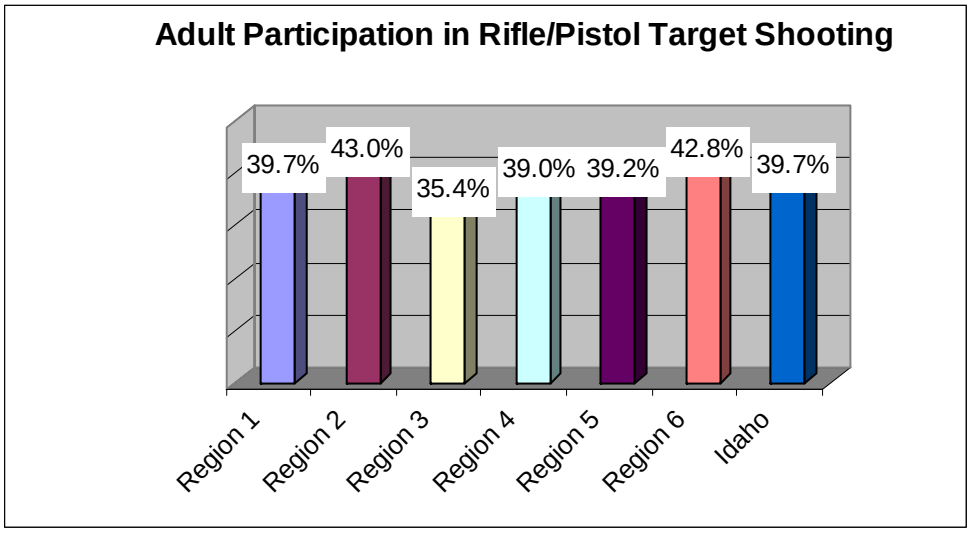
Hunting

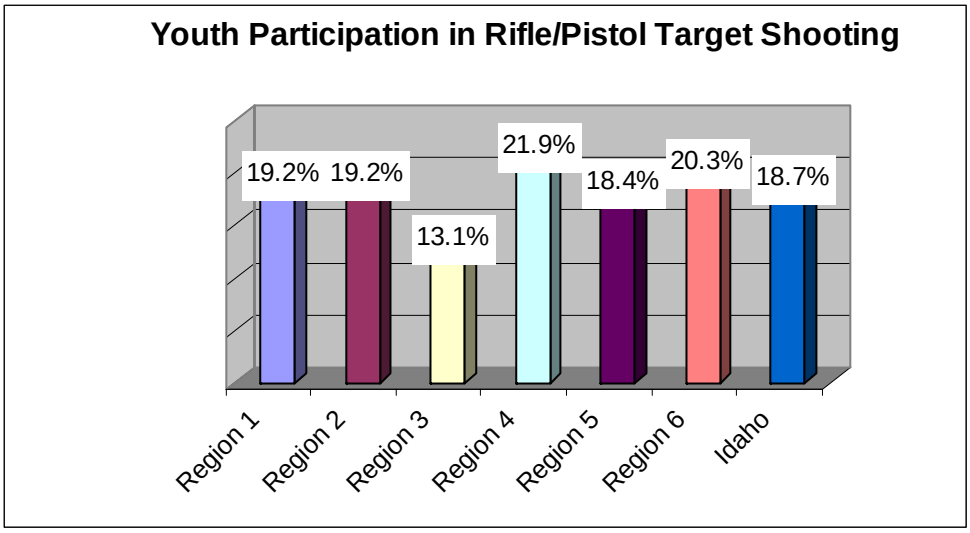


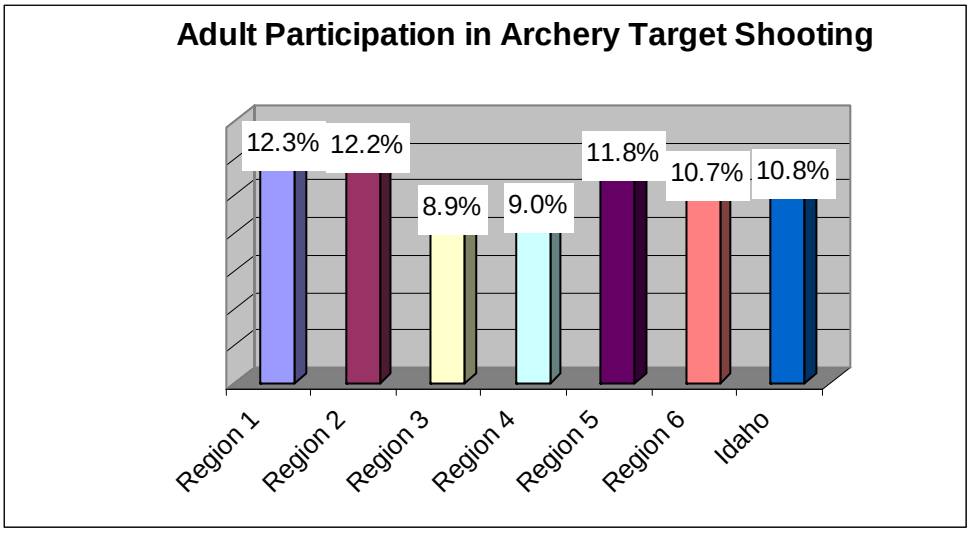


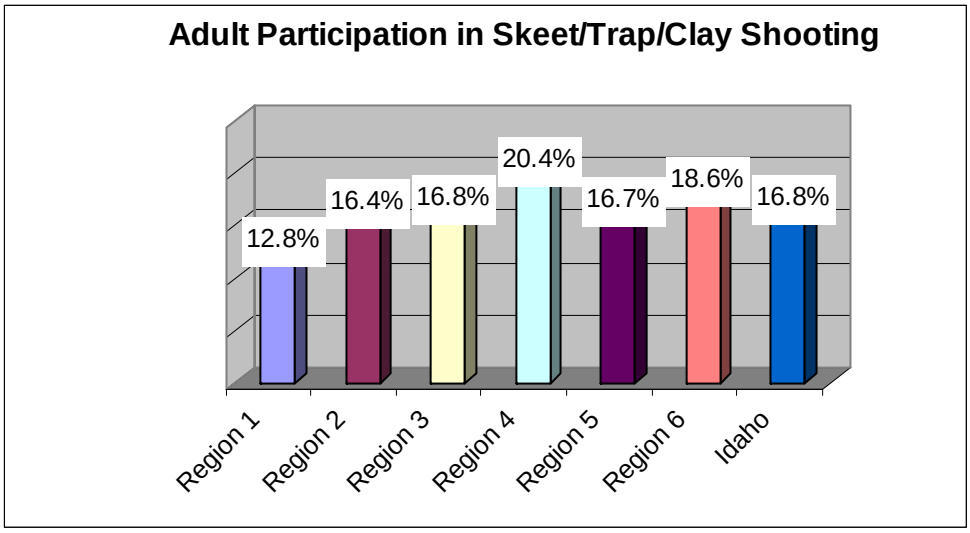
Regional Participation Rates

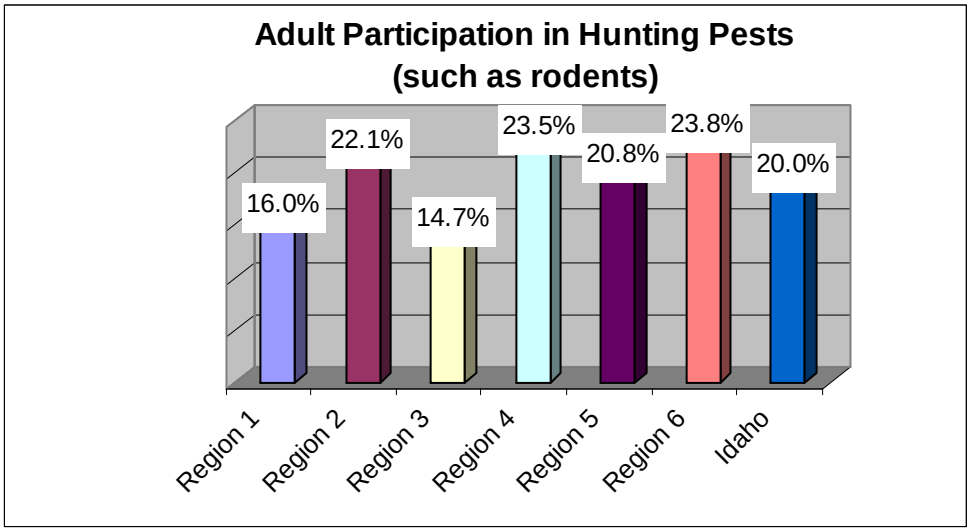
Hunting









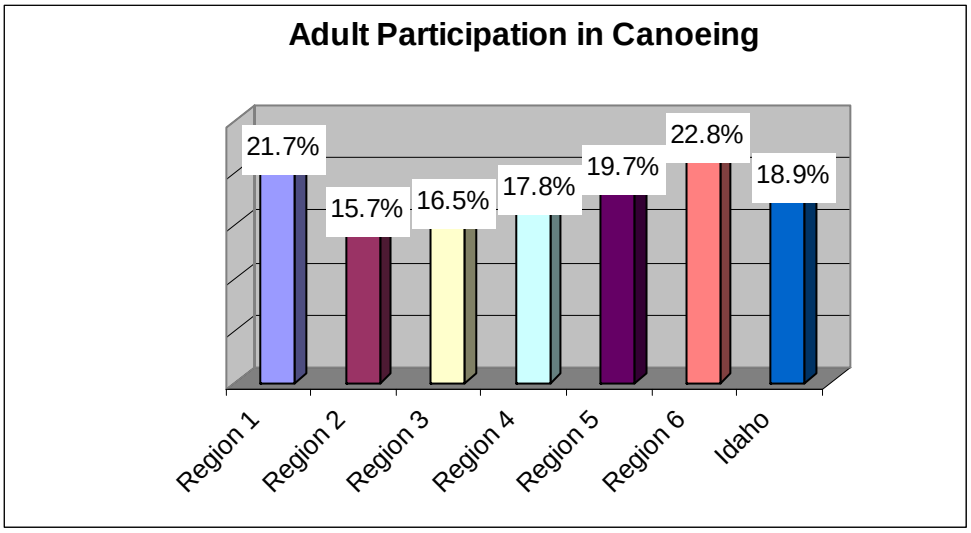


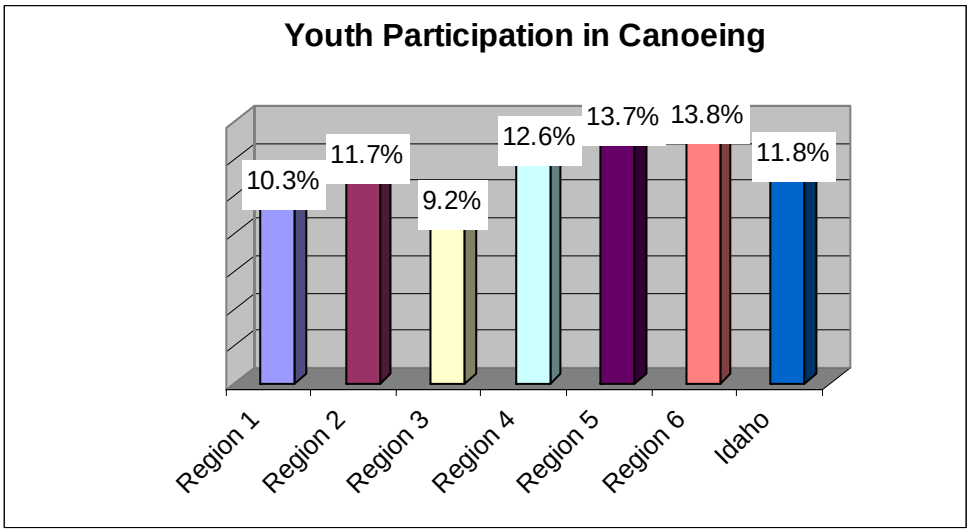
Regional Participation Rates

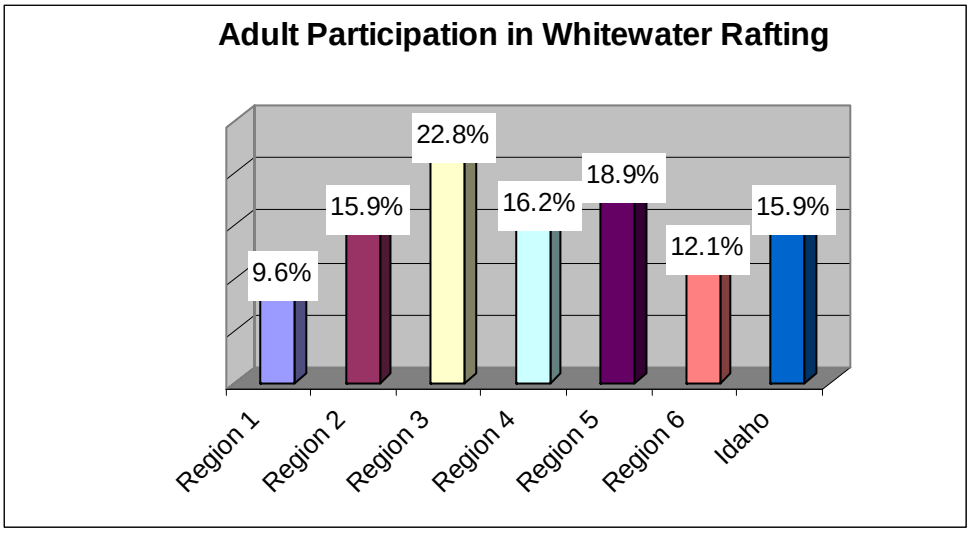
Hunting

Regional Participation Rates

Boating

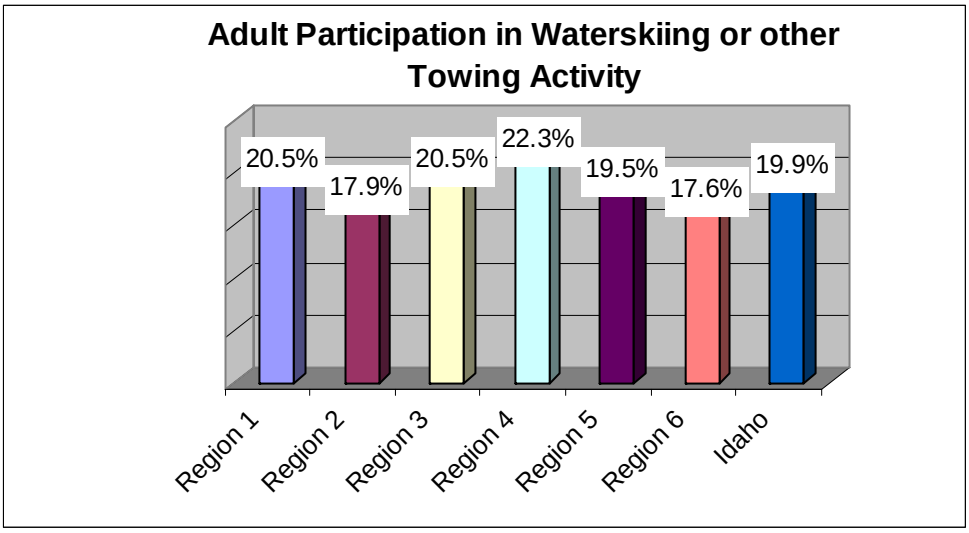


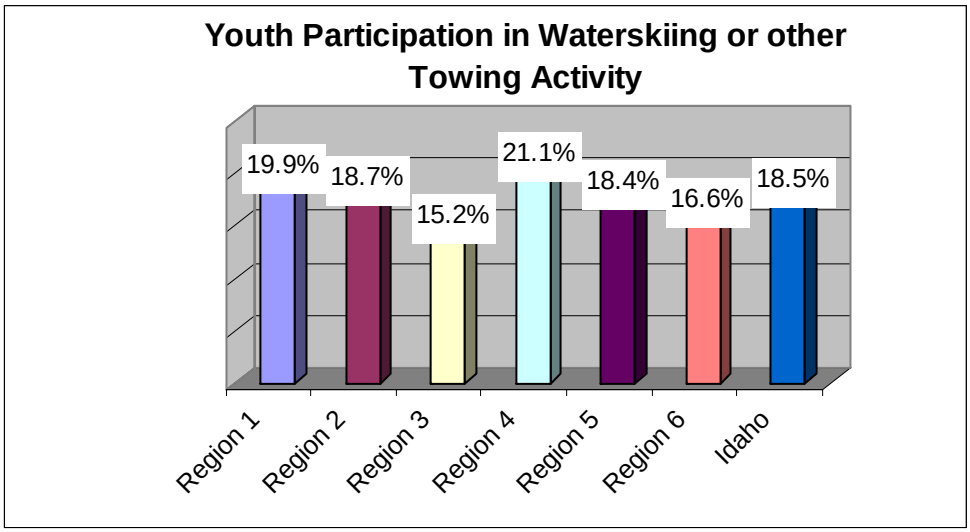


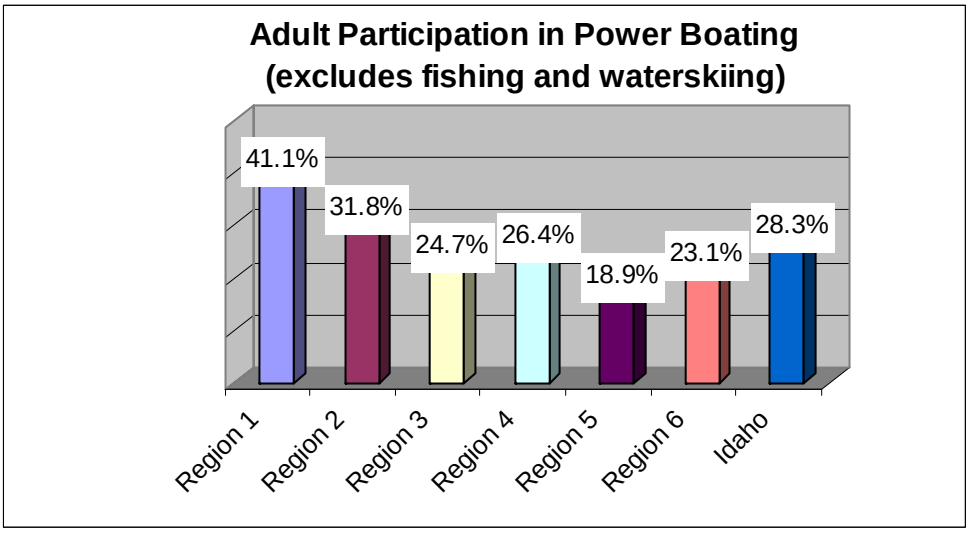


Regional Participation Rates

Boating







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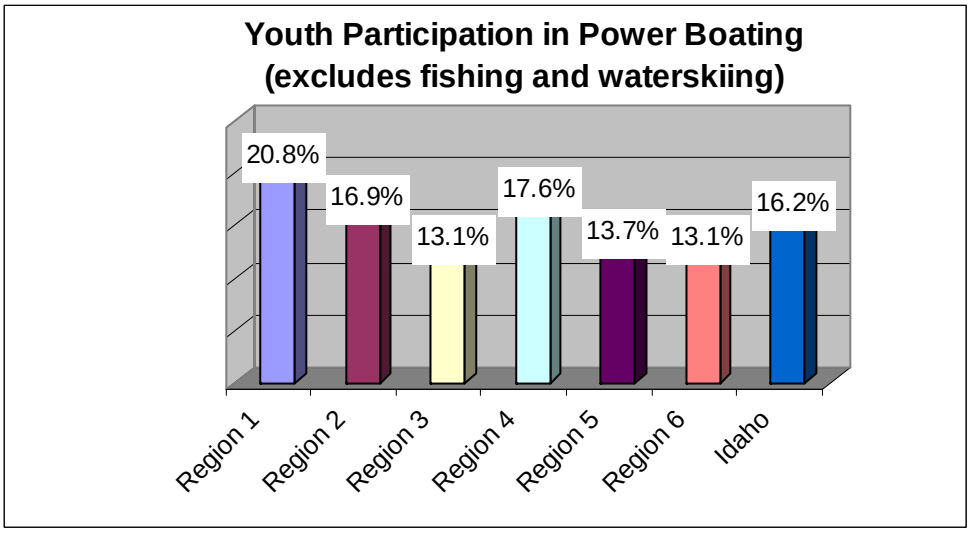
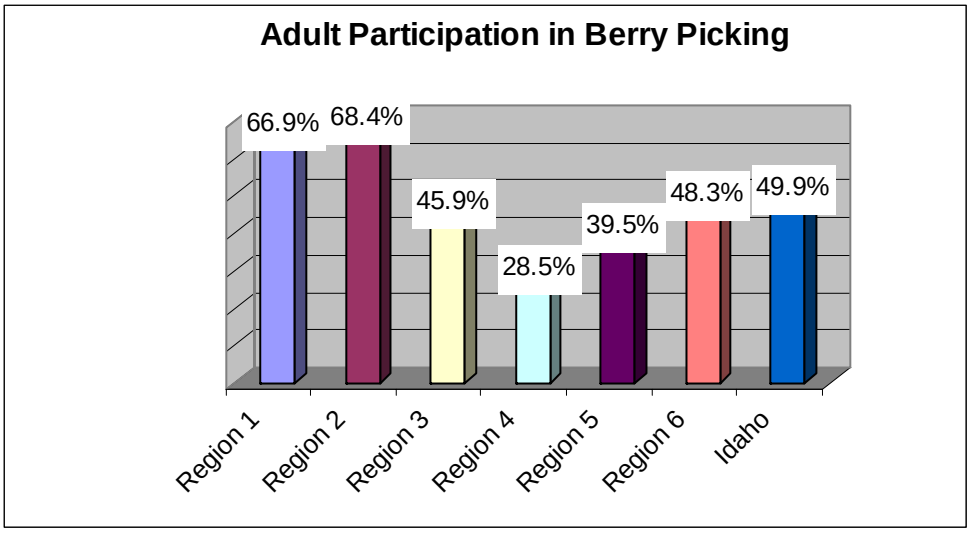
Regional Participation Rates

Boating

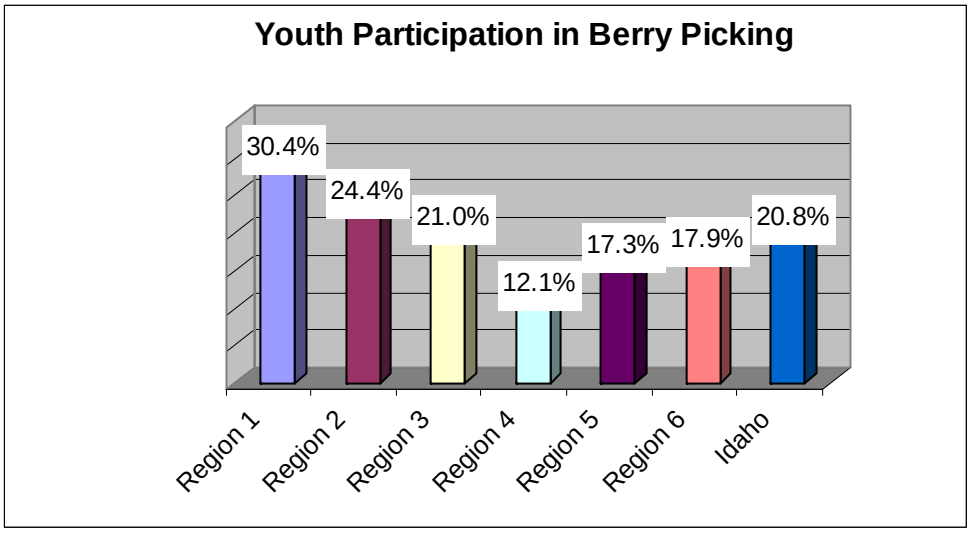


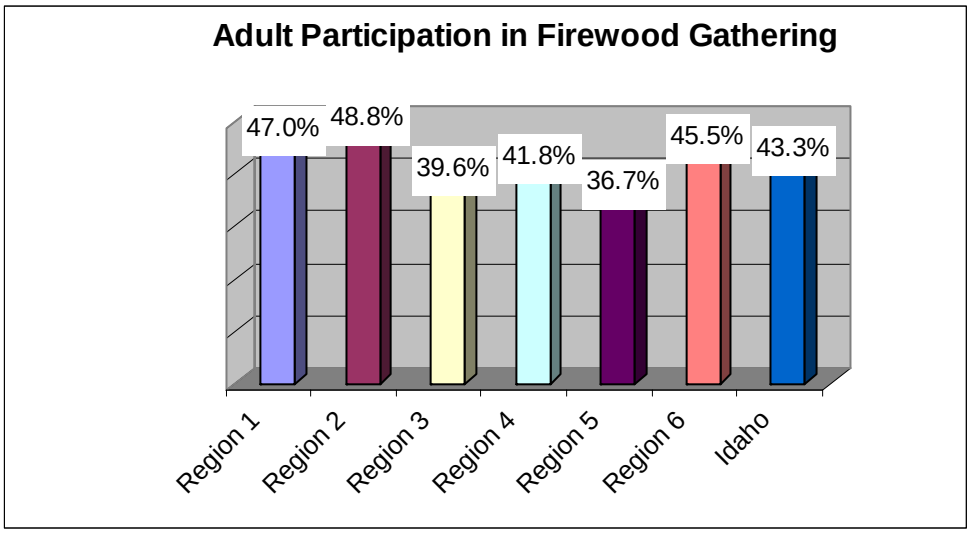
Collecting & Gathering

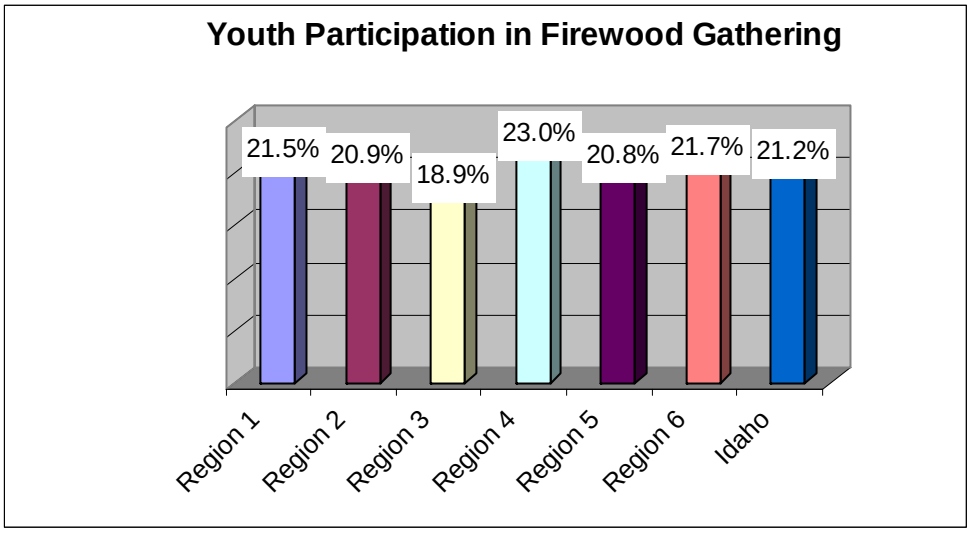


Regional Participation Rates

Collecting & Gathering







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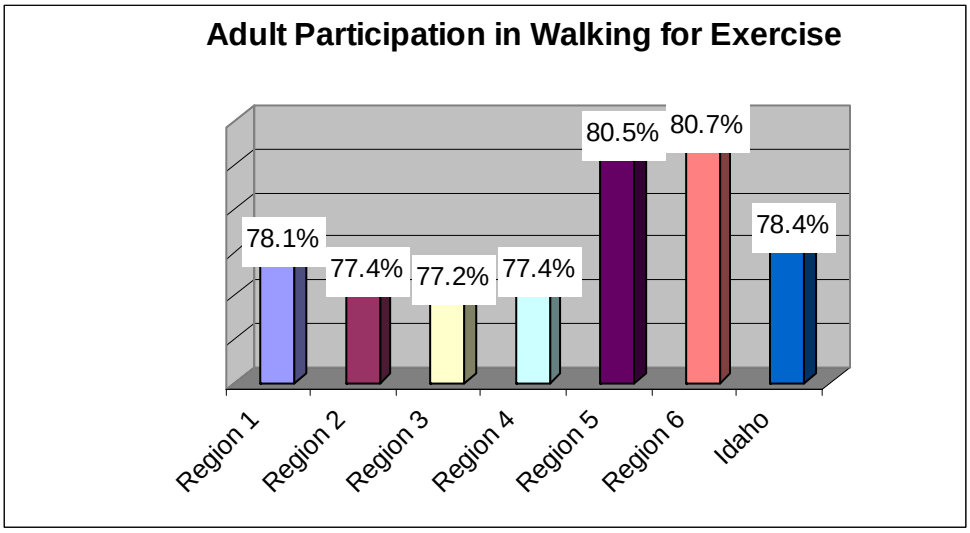
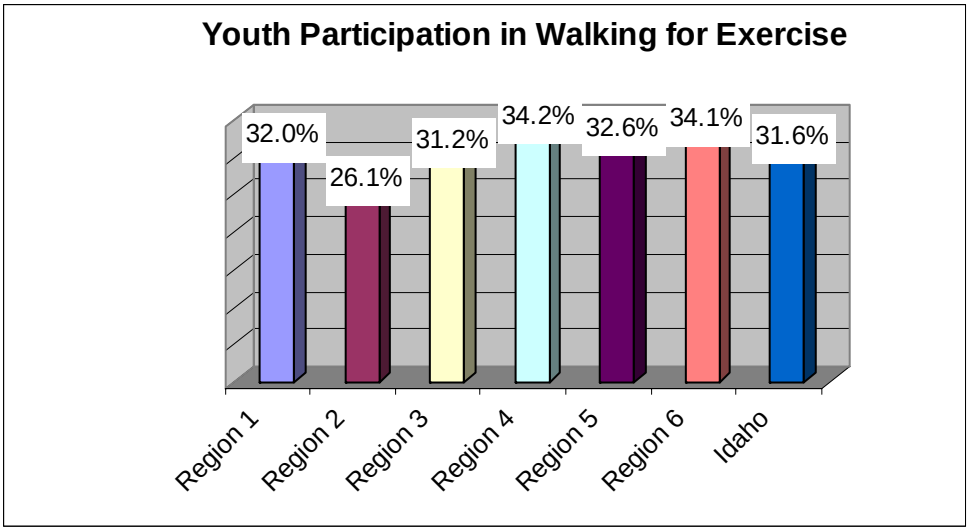
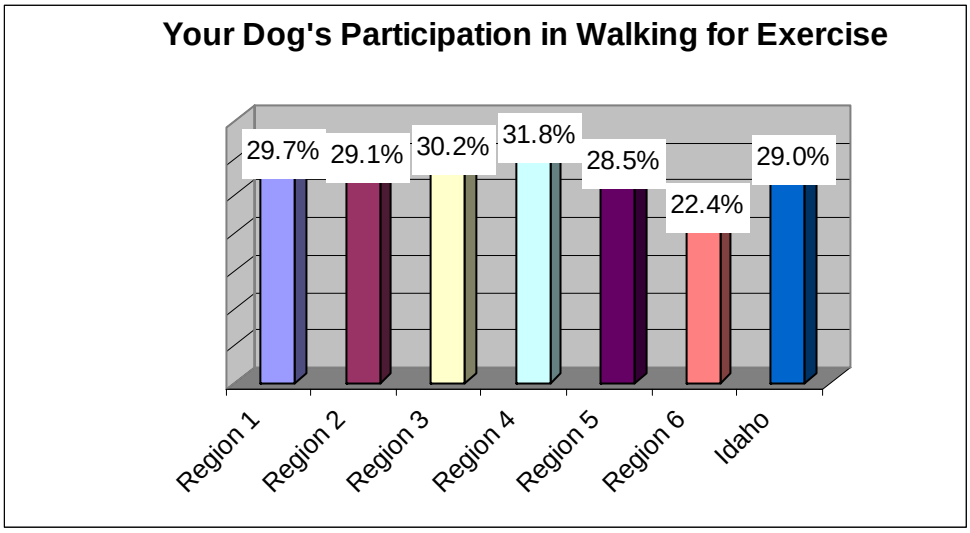
Regional Participation Rates

Trail Activities

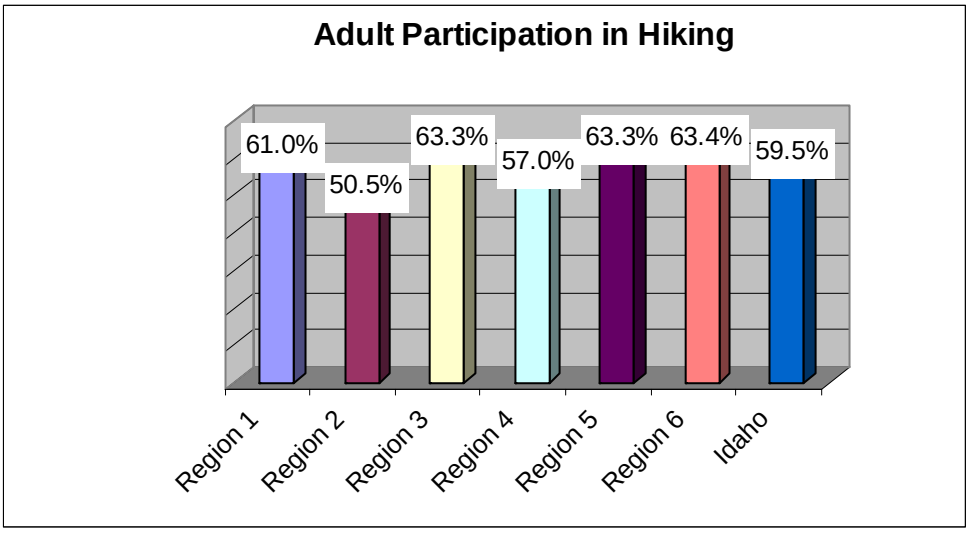


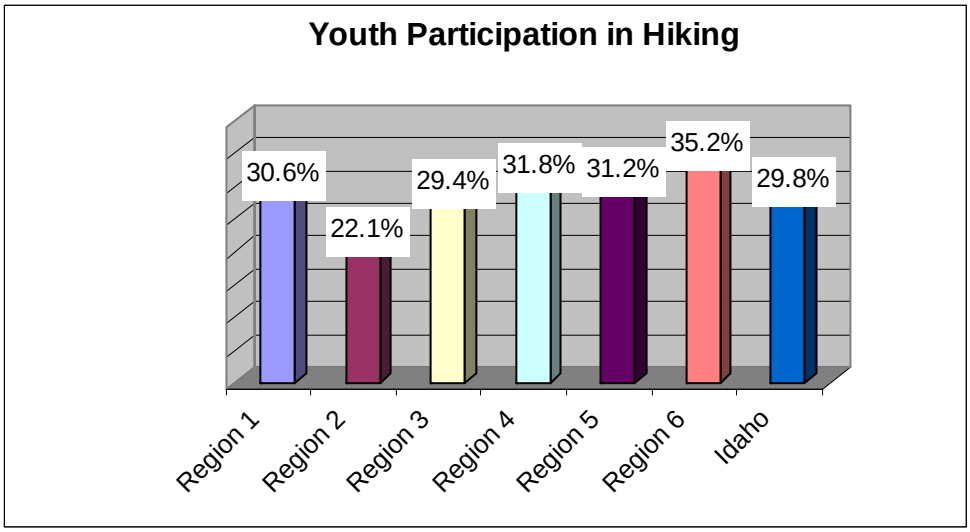


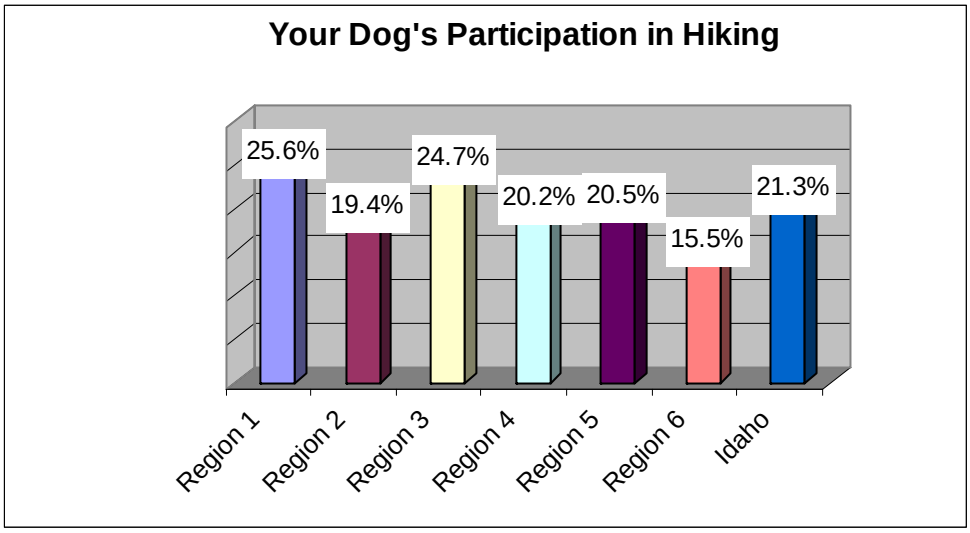


Regional Participation Rates

Trail Activities







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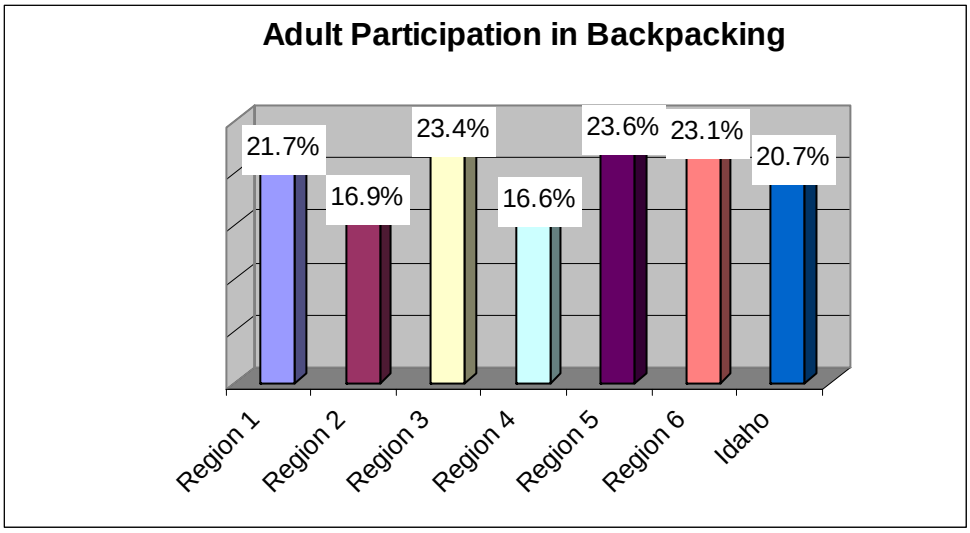
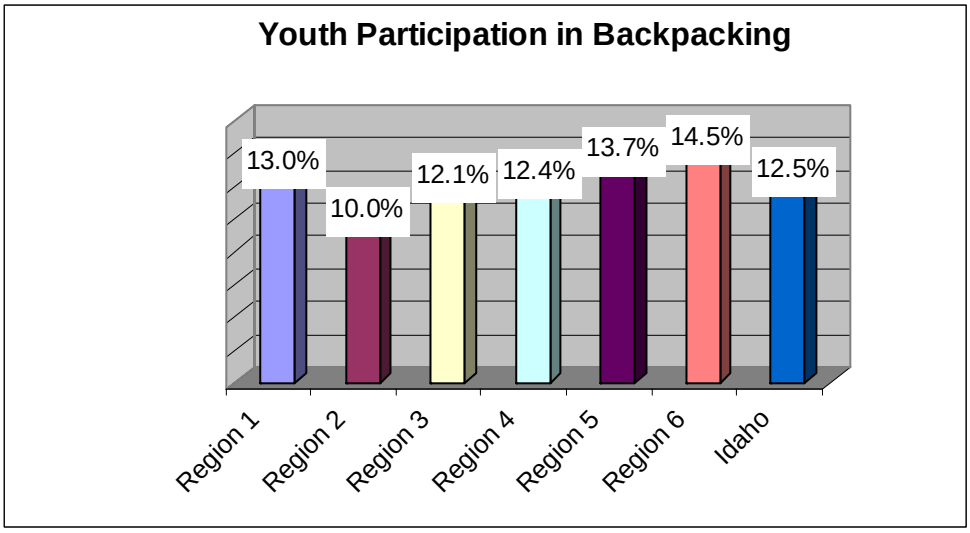
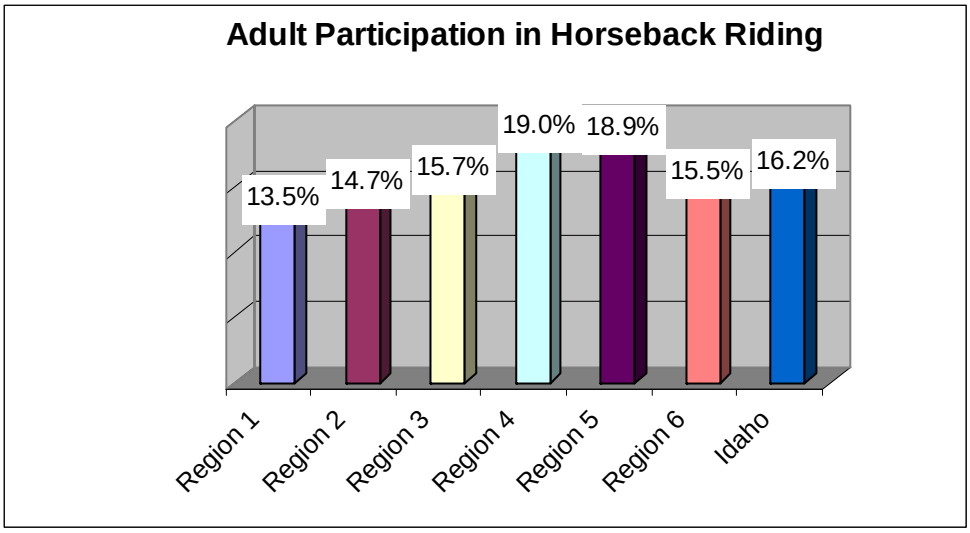
Regional Participation Rates

Trail Activities

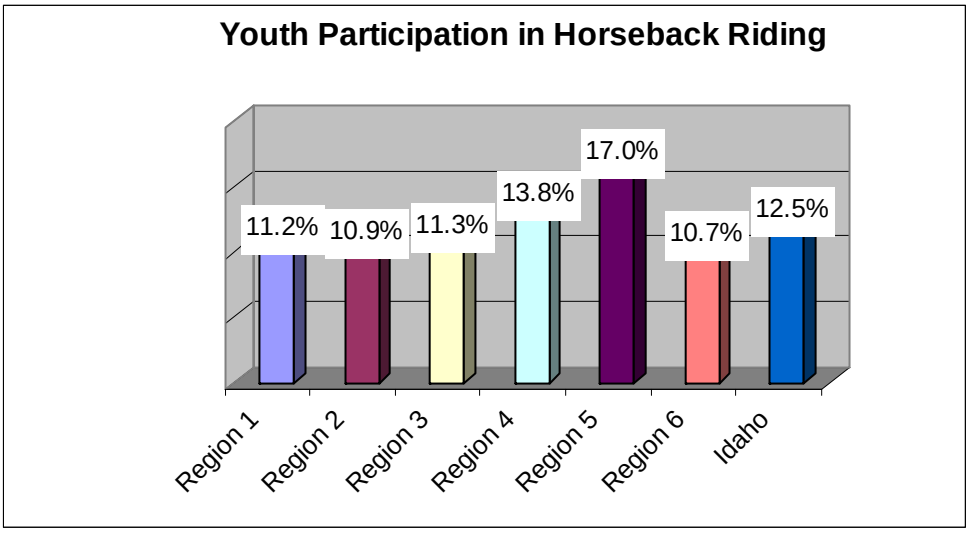


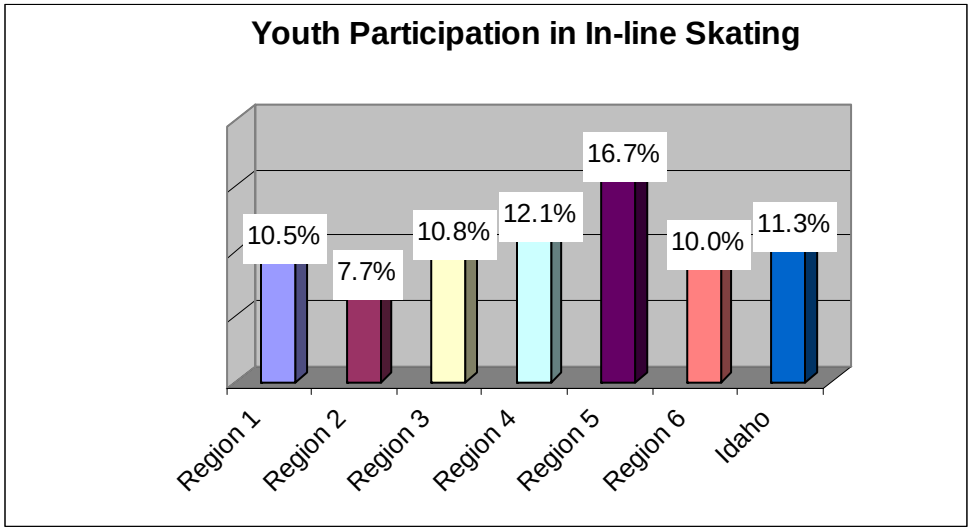


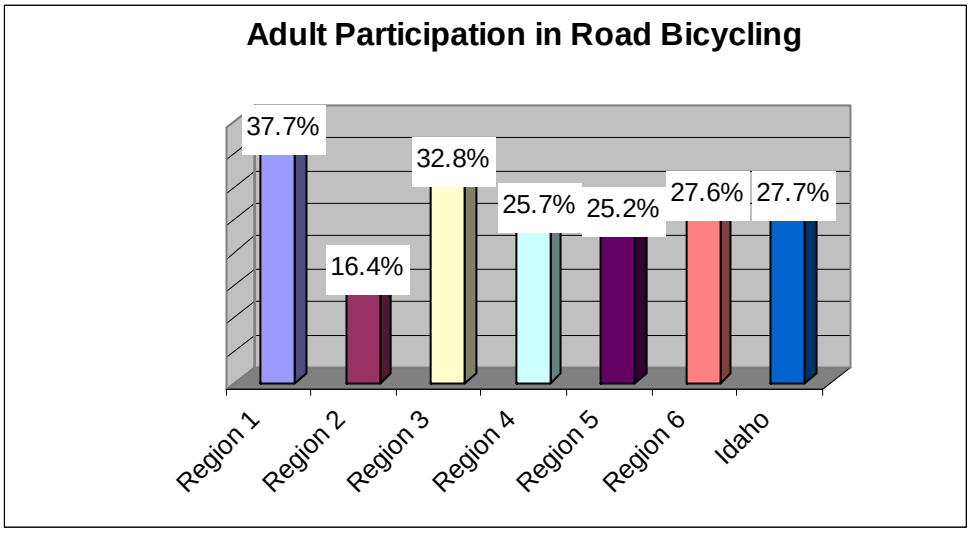


Regional Participation Rates

Trail Activities







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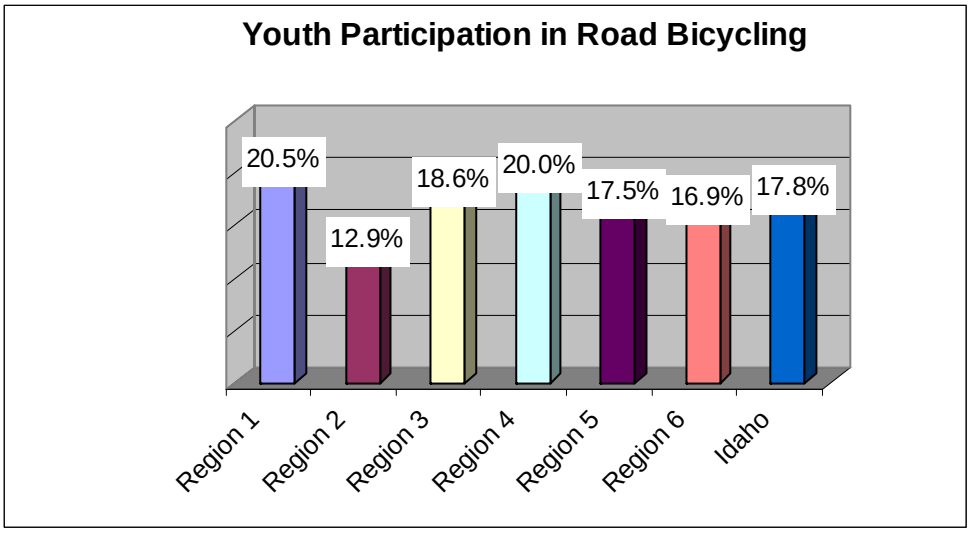
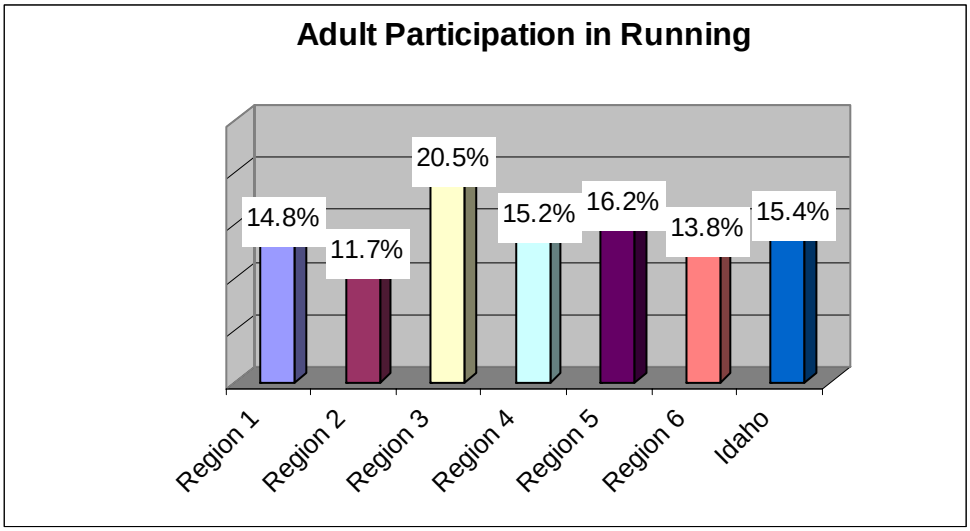
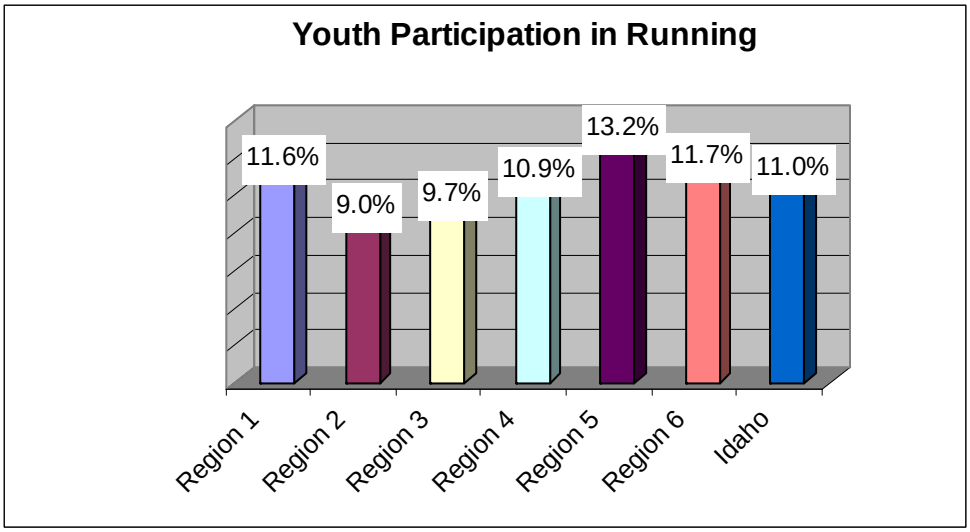
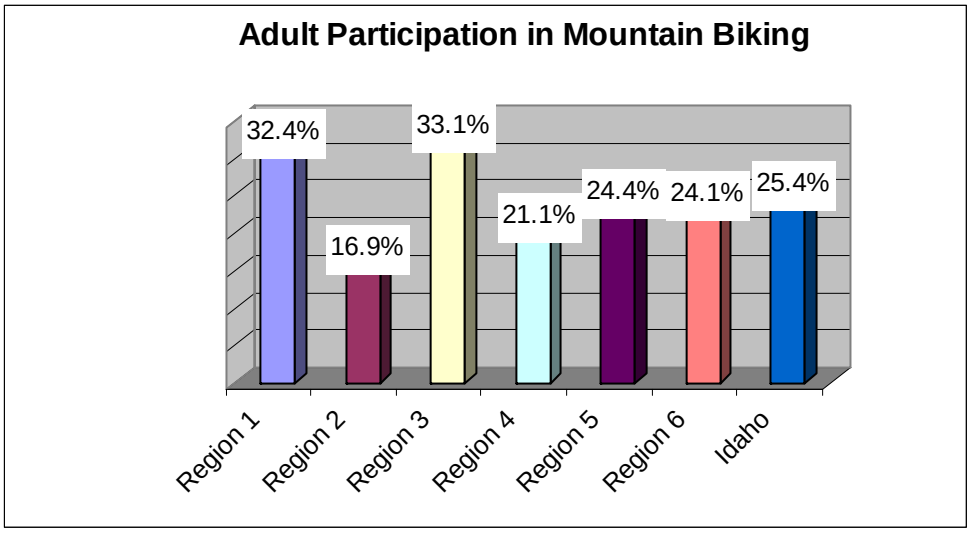
Regional Participation Rates

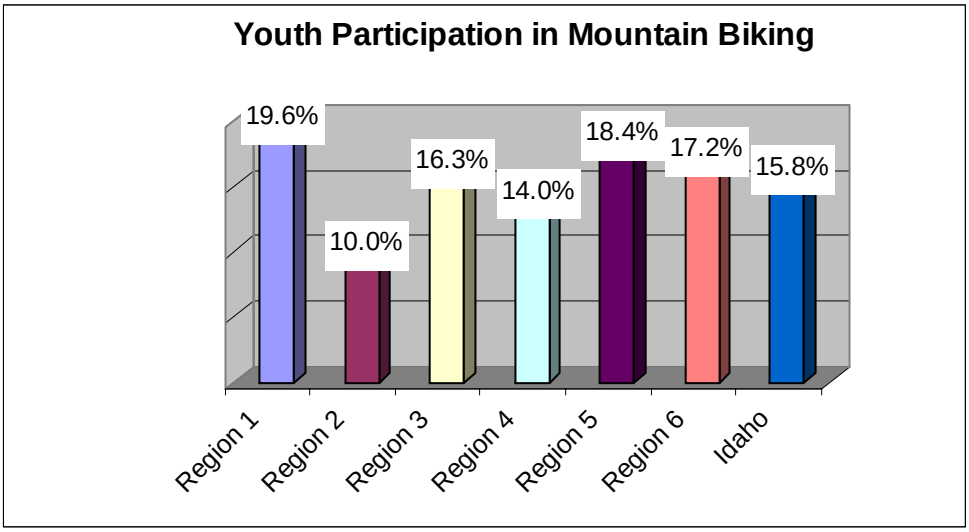
Trail Activities









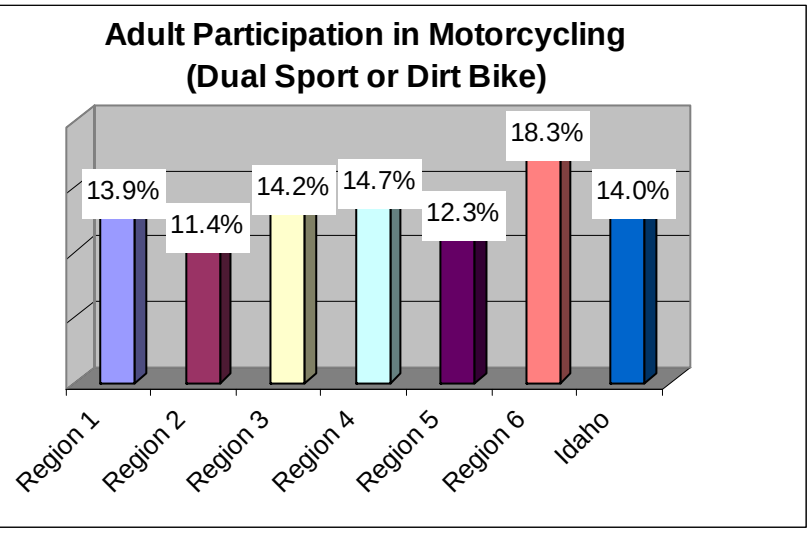


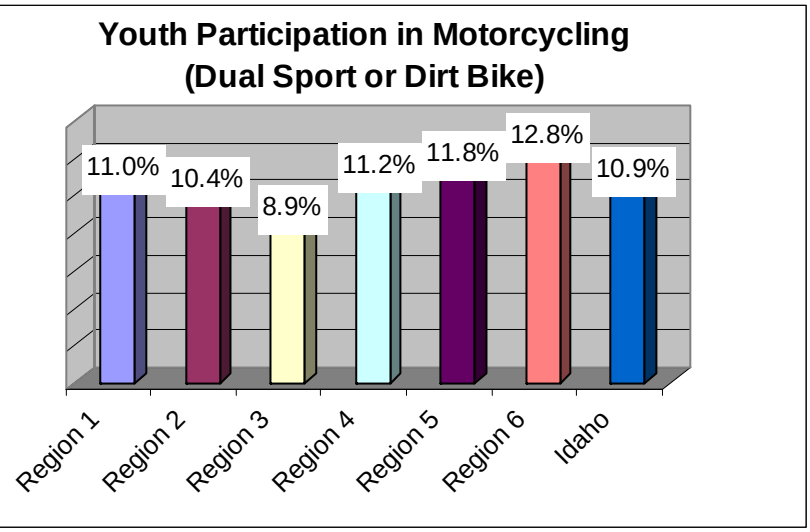
Regional Participation Rates

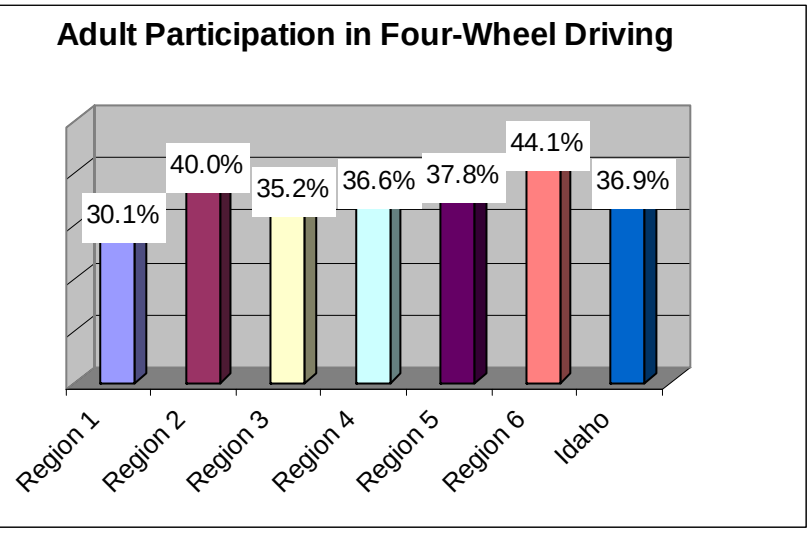
Trail Activities

Regional Participation Rates

Motorized Activities

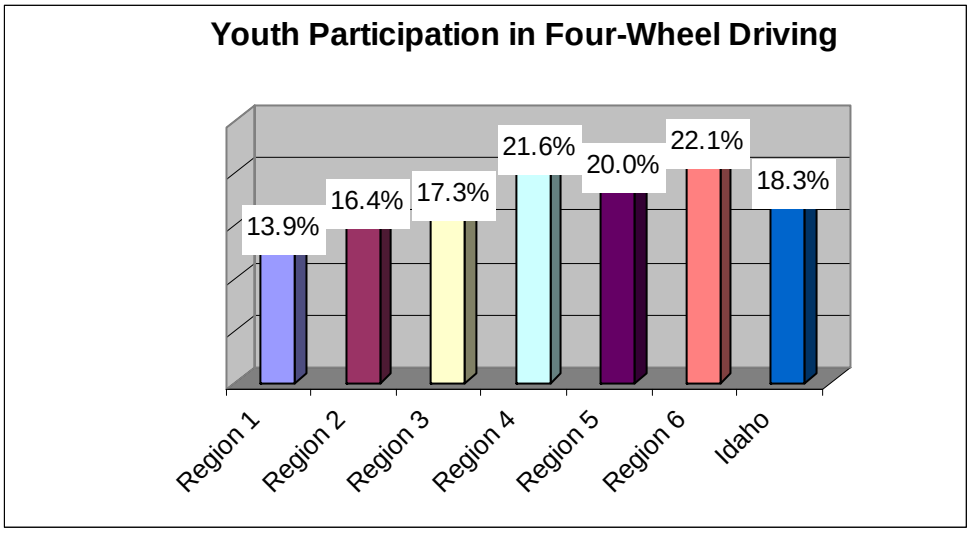


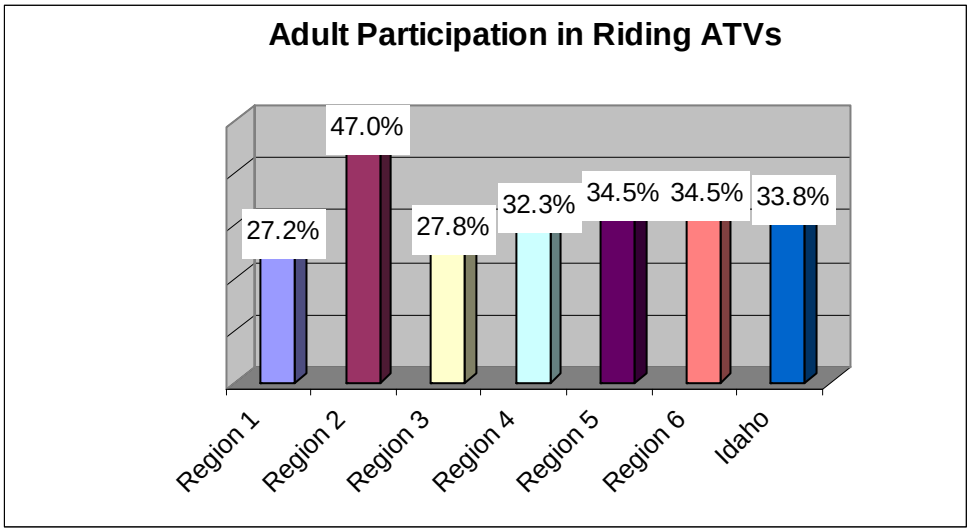


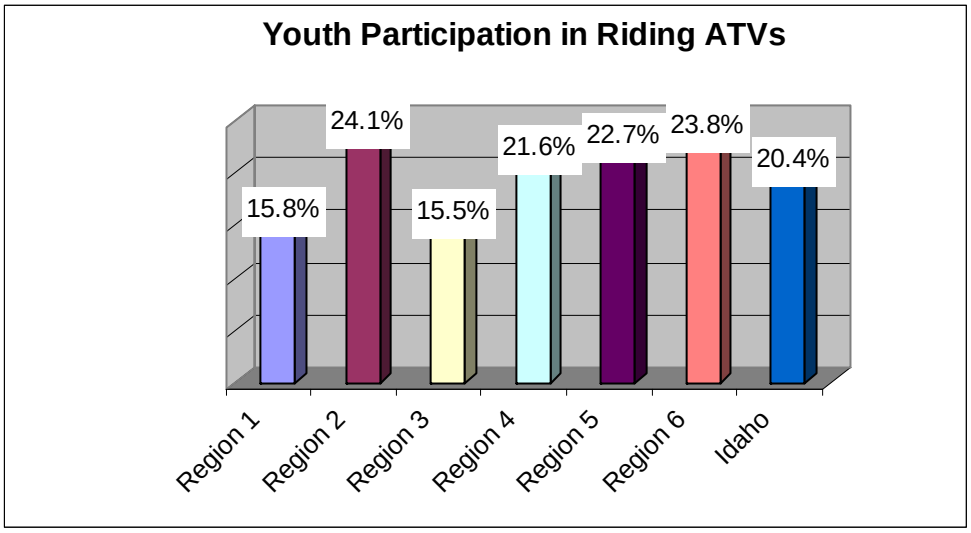


Regional Participation Rates

Motorized Activities







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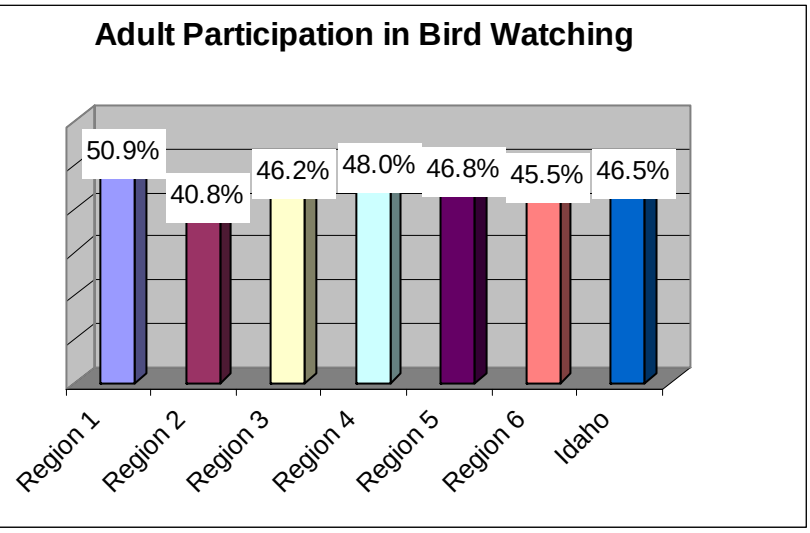
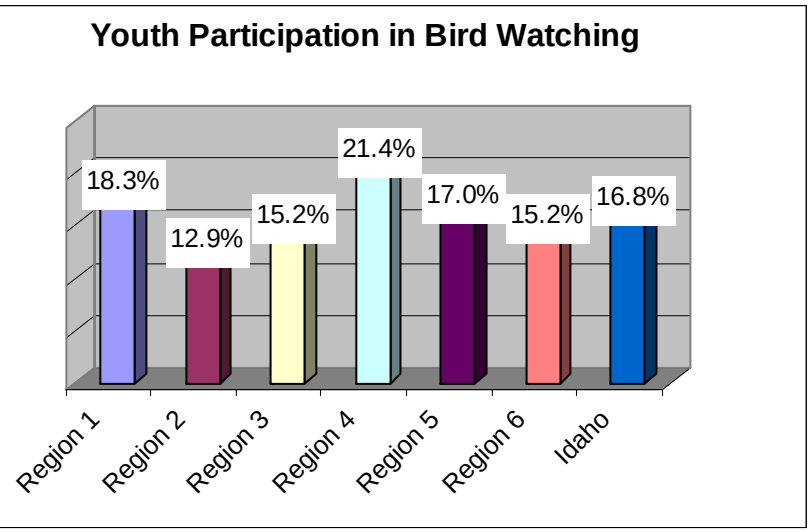
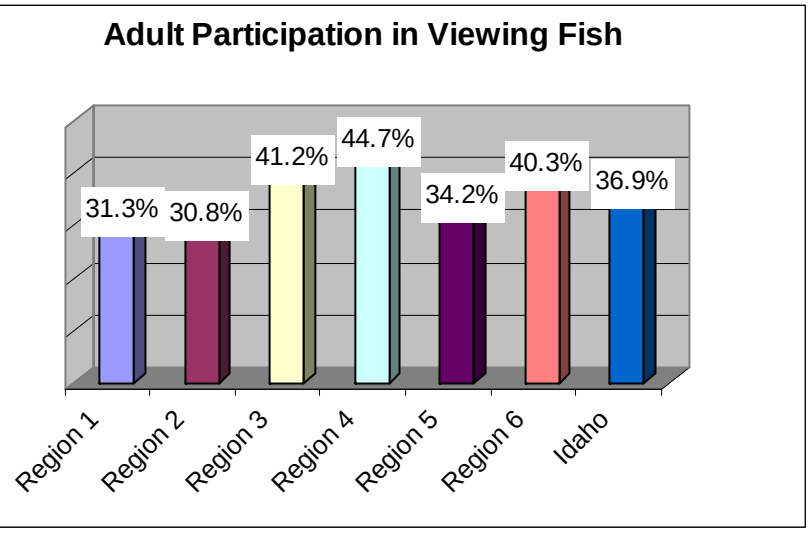
Regional Participation Rates

Wildlife Watching

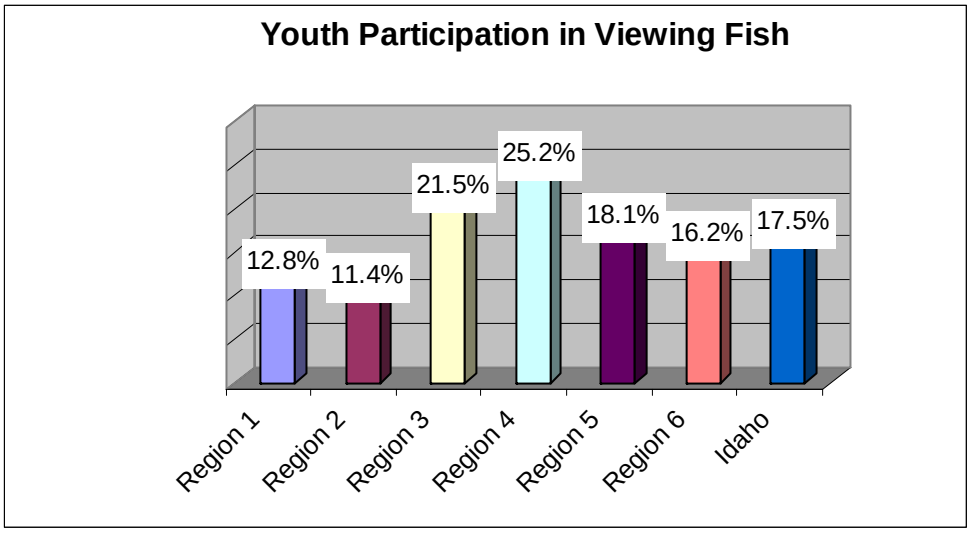


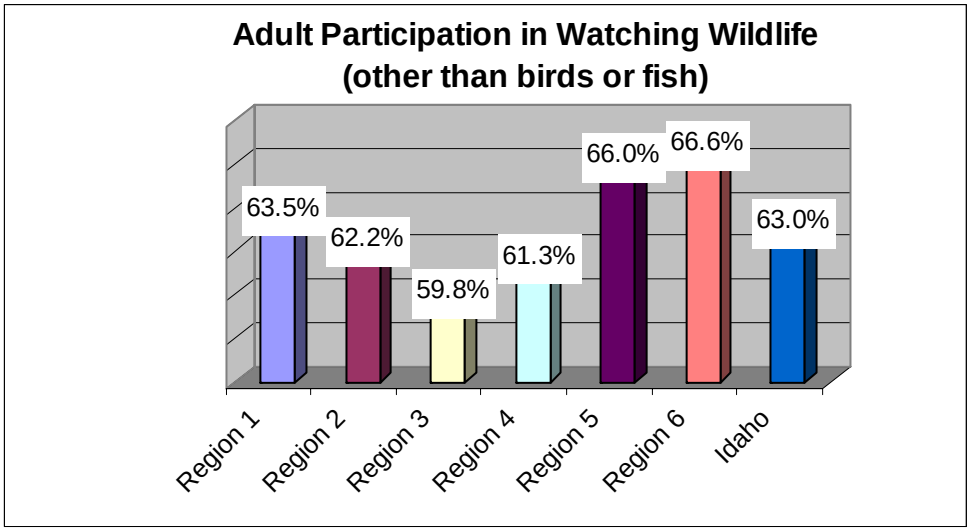


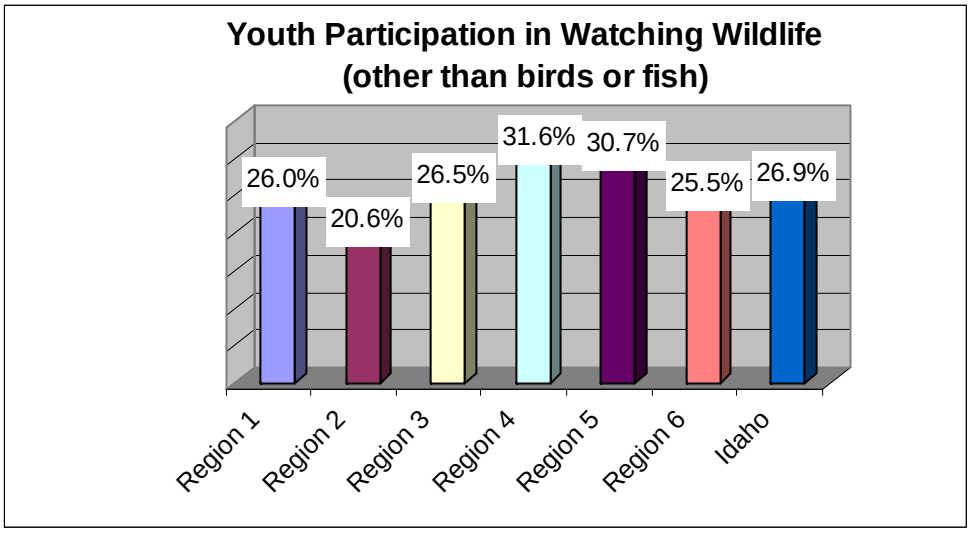


Regional Participation Rates

Wildlife Watching







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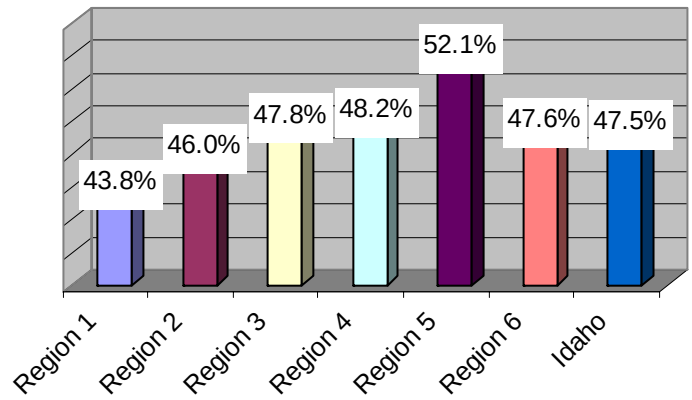
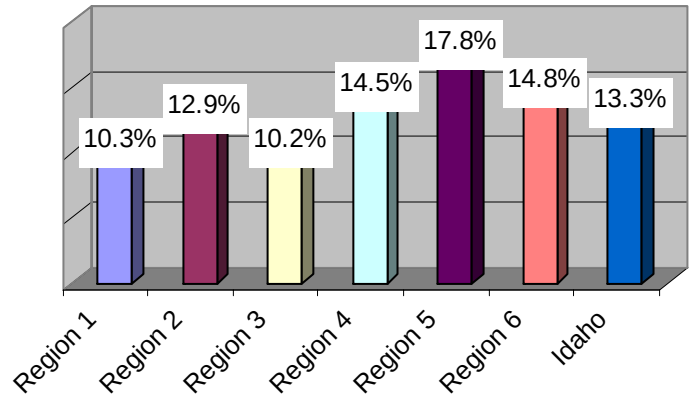
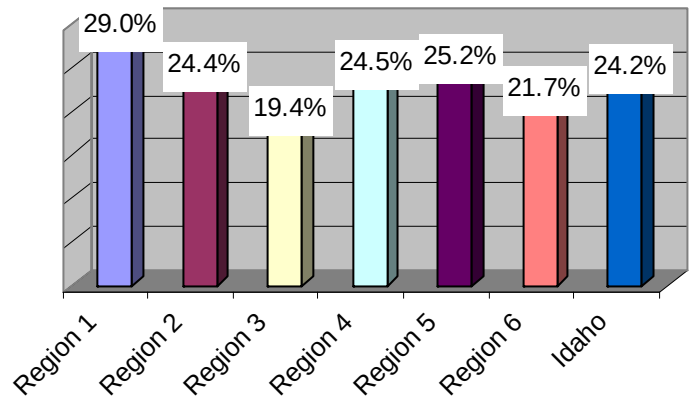
Regional Participation Rates

Wildlife Watching

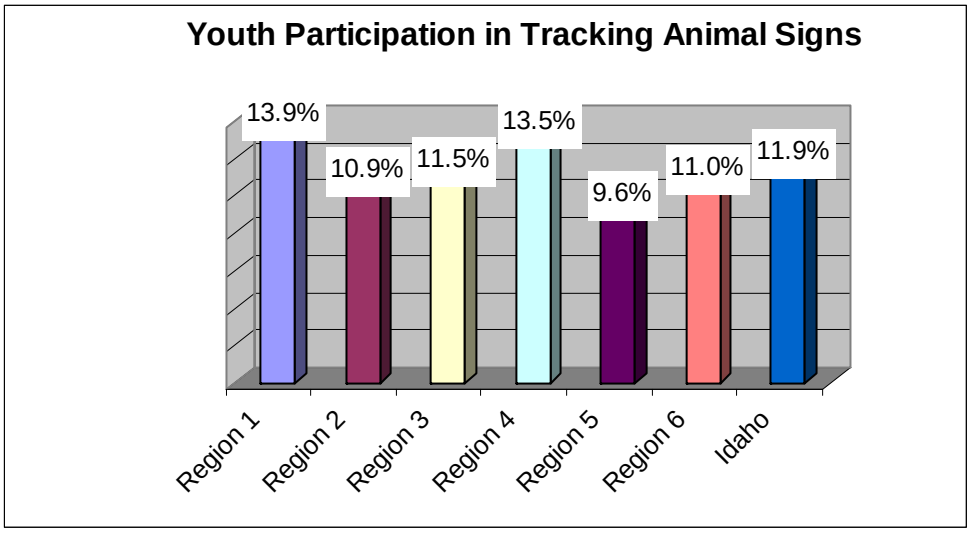


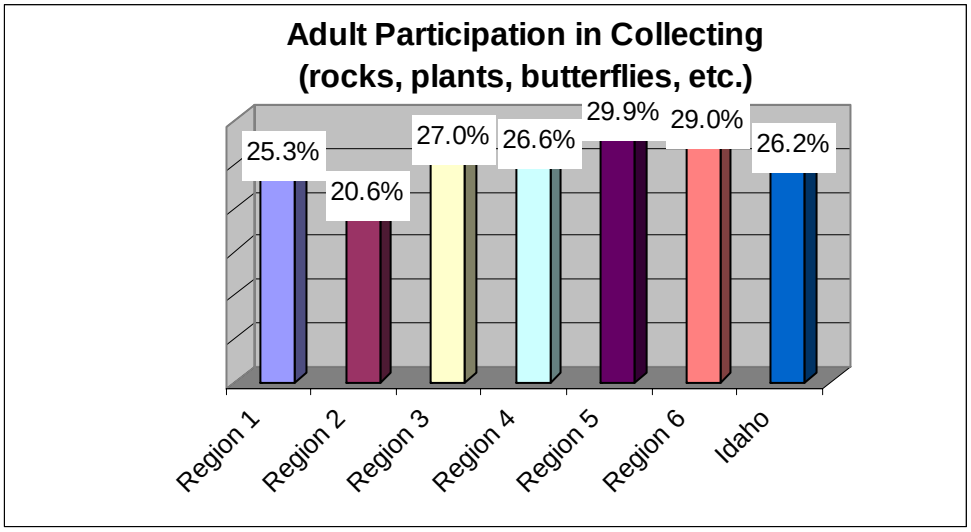


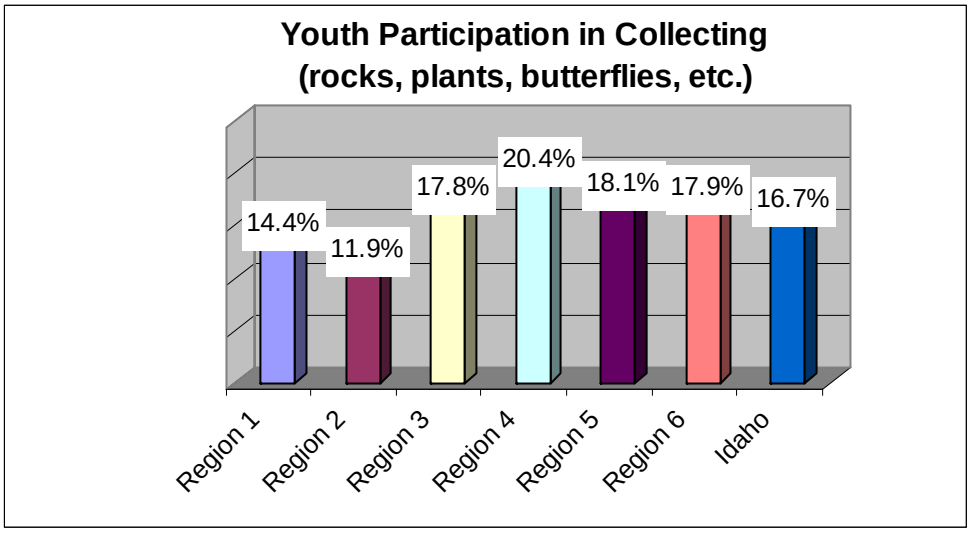


Regional Participation Rates

Wildlife Watching







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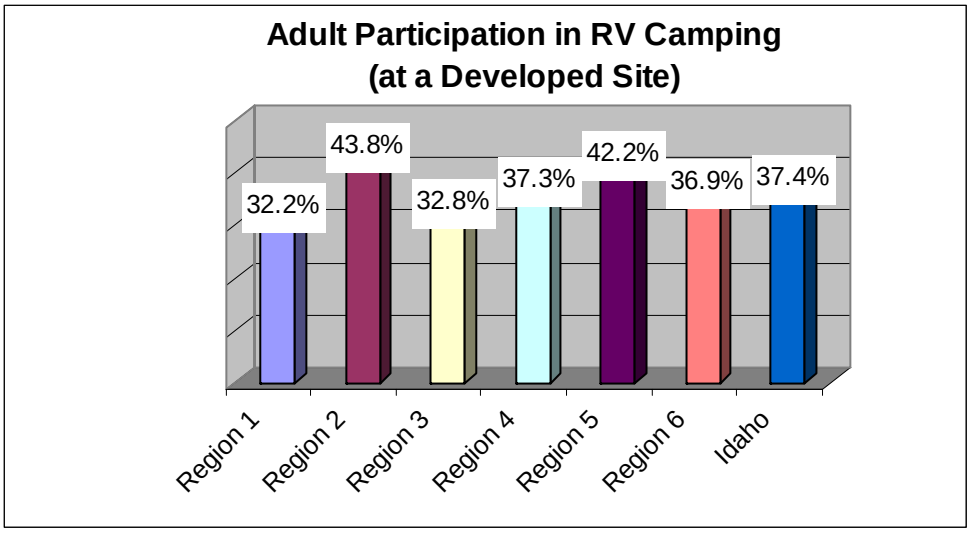
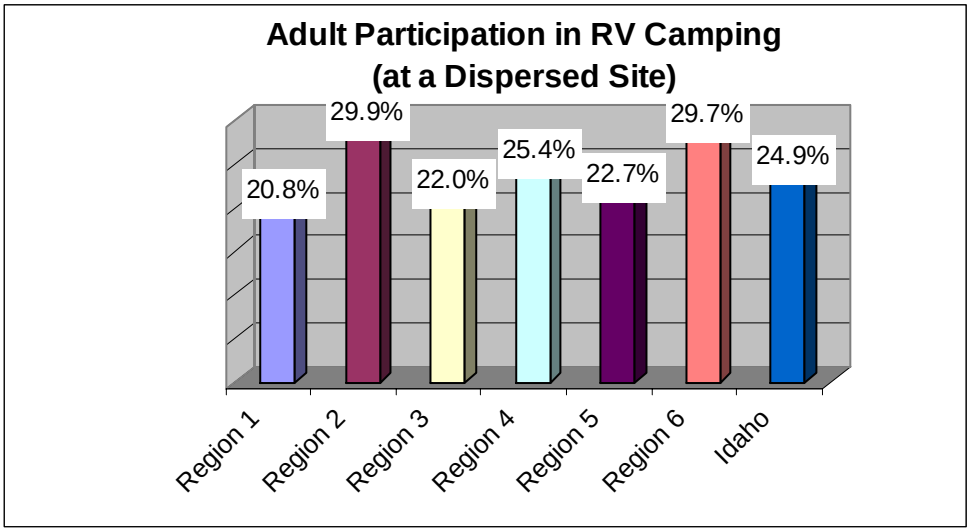
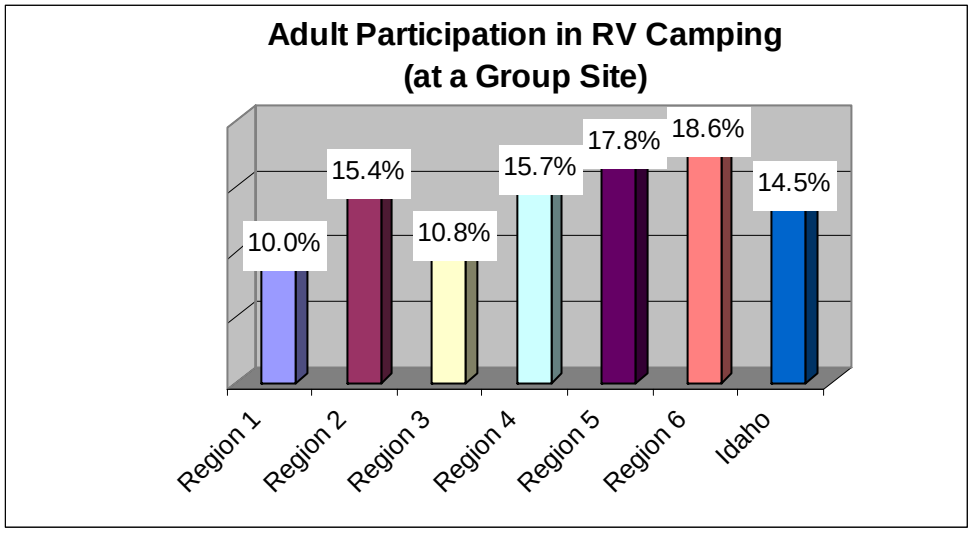
Regional Participation Rates

Camping

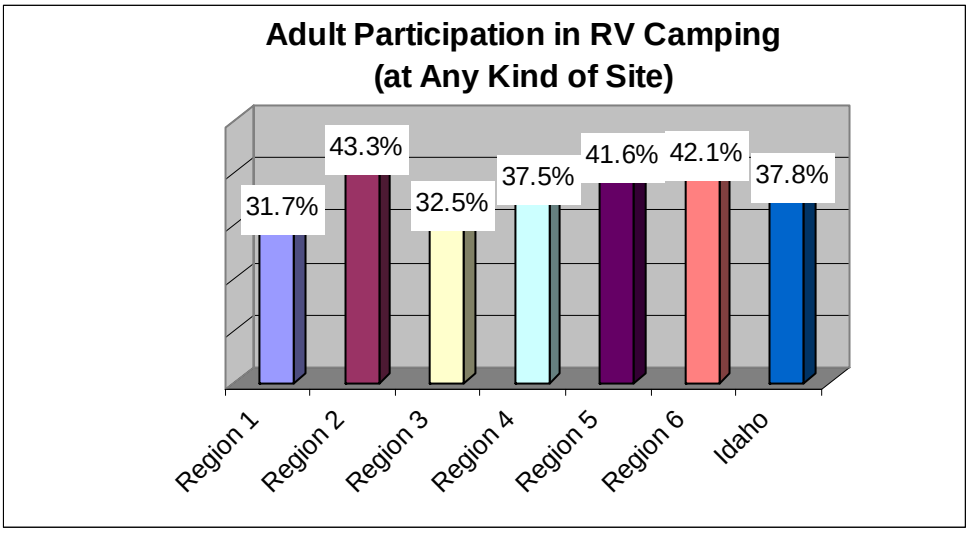


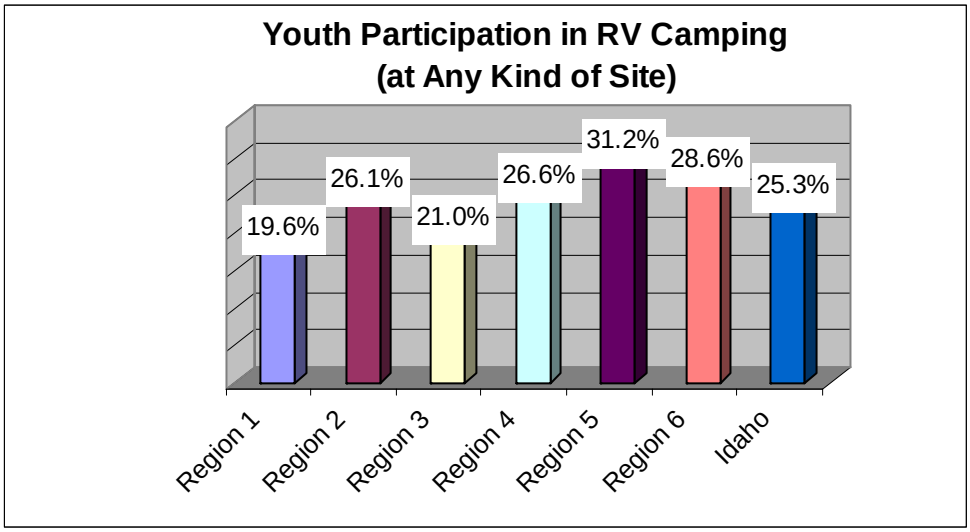


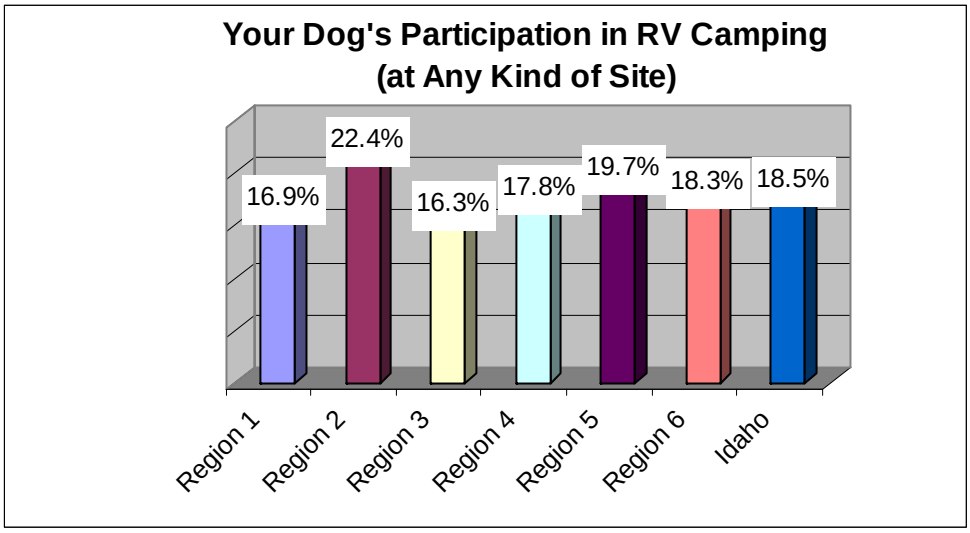


Regional Participation Rates

Camping

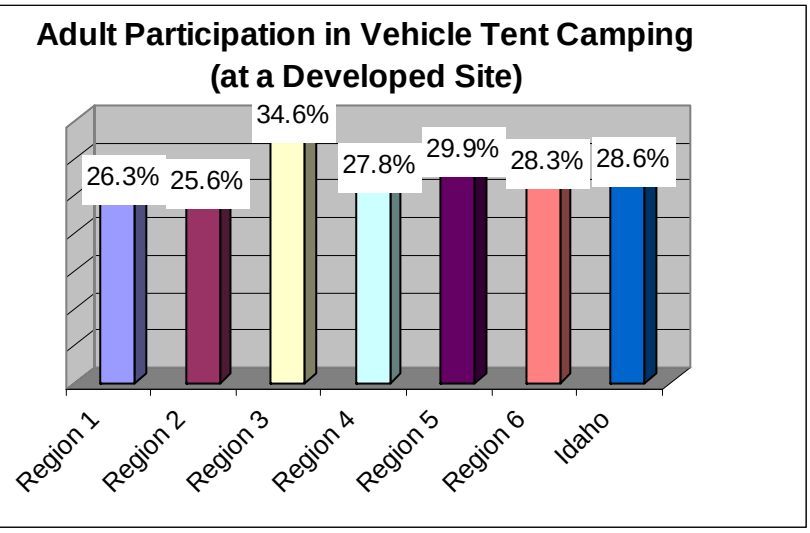


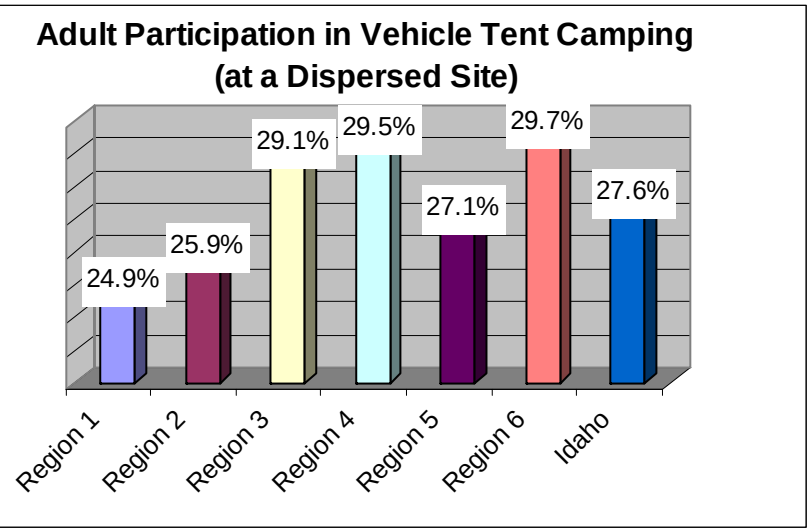


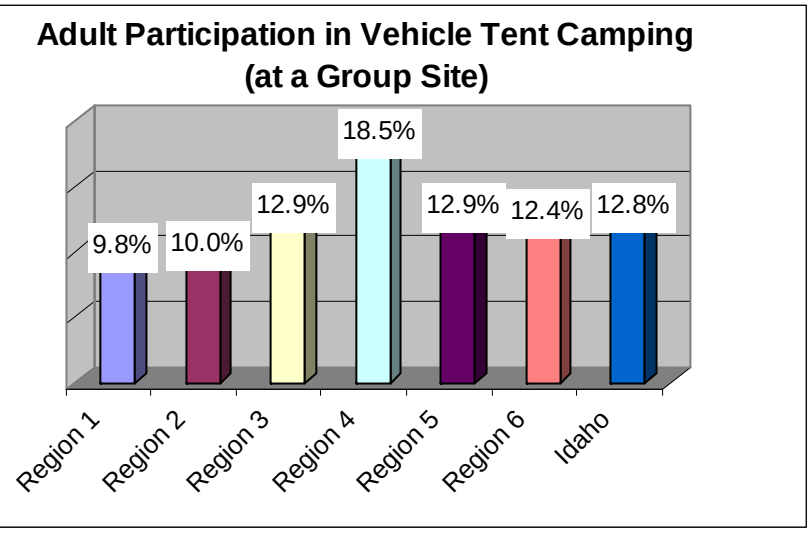


Regional Participation Rates

Camping

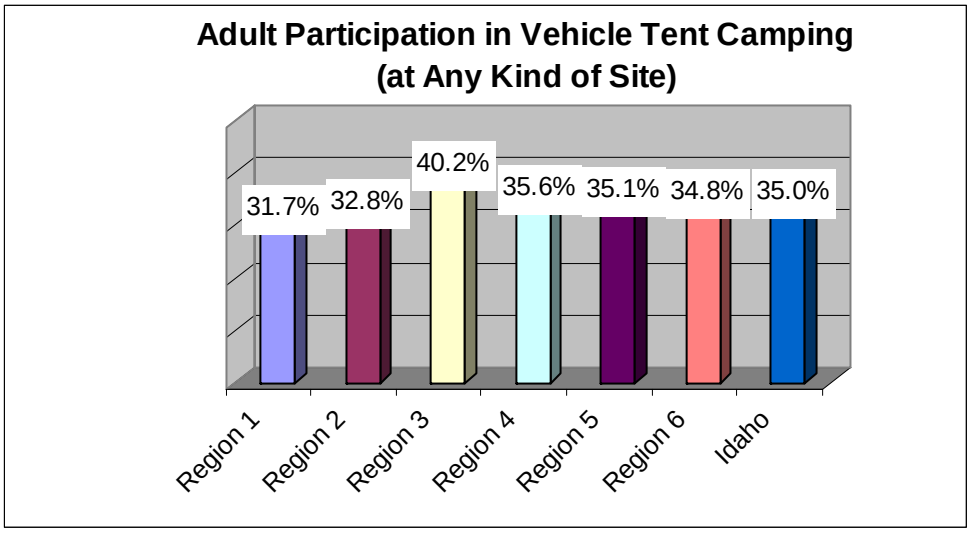


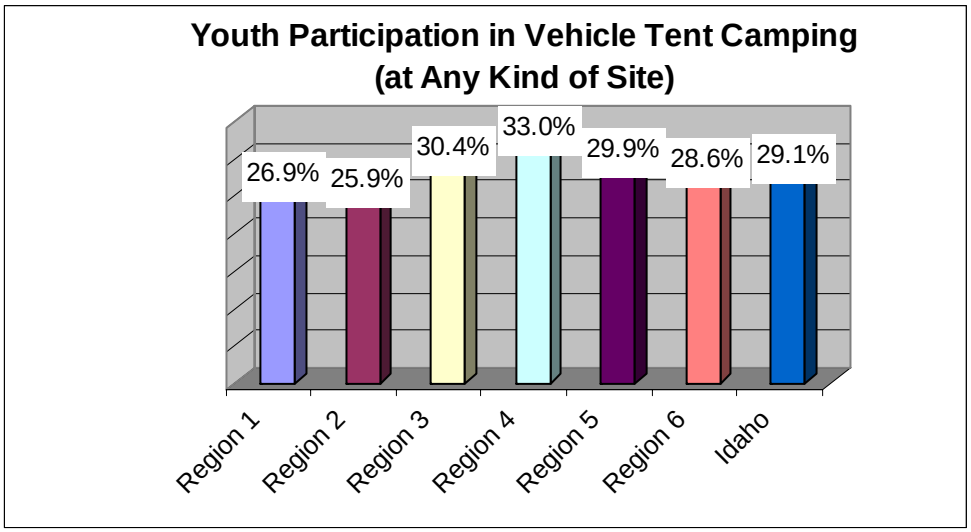


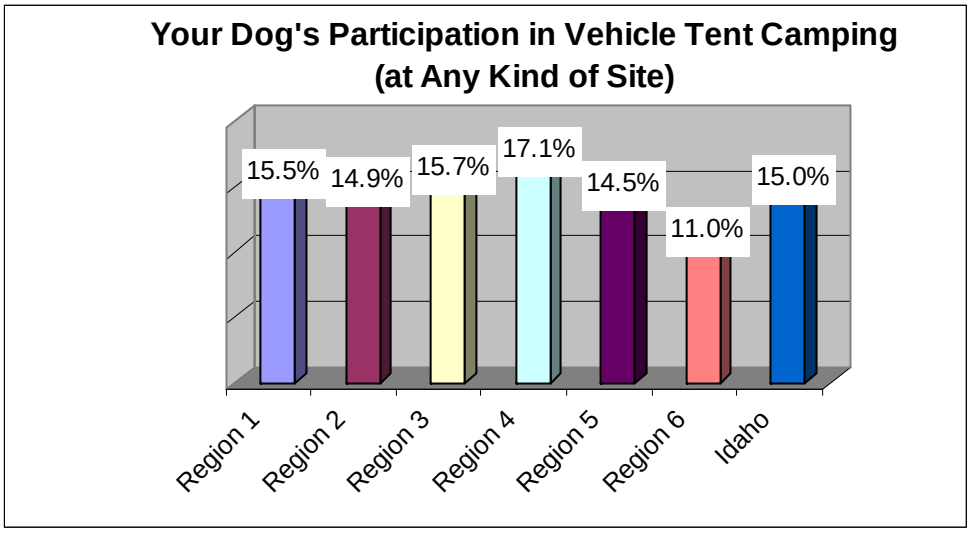


Regional Participation Rates

Camping







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Survey ID: ☐☐☐☐

(*Please leave the box above blank*)

Thanks for helping us better understand the profile and preferences of outdoor recreationists in Idaho.

Instructions

Please complete the survey in the next day or two. It will take you about **15 minutes**. Use a **dark pencil** to clearly fill in or check the circles (◯) as you answer the questions. Please **completely erase incorrect entries** before making the correct entry, since machines will be reading the surveys. Also, **fit handwritten answers into the boxes** provided so that the scanner will capture all your entry. When you are finished, please put the survey in the enclosed, postage-paid envelope, and drop it in the mail. Your answers are confidential. Thanks again for your participation.

Section 1: Your Outdoor Recreation Preferences and Frequency of Participation

1. How Frequently You Participated in Outdoor Recreation Activities in the Last 12 Months

How frequently did you engage in the following activities during the course of the last 12 months?	**Never 1**	**1 - 2 Times Yearly 2**	**3 – 5 Times Yearly 3**	**6 – 8 Times Yearly 4**	**9 -11 Times Yearly 5**	**12 or + Times Yearly 6**
Camping at developed sites	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Camping at undeveloped sites (without built facilities)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Tent camping ----------	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
ATV camping ----------	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Yurt camping ----------	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Public cabin camping ----------	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Boat camping (camping aboard the boat, or being transported to --the camp site on your boat)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Backpack camping ----------	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Fishing on a lake or reservoir -------	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Fishing on a river ----------	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Motorized snow recreation --------- activities	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Non-motorized snow recreation --- activities	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Swimming in a lake or reservoir --	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Swimming in a river ----------	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Swimming in a public outdoor pool	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Section 1: Continued. Your Outdoor Recreation Preferences and Frequency of Participation

1. Continued. How Frequently you Participate in Outdoor Recreation Activities in a Year

How frequently do you engage in the following activities during the course of one full year?	Never 1	1 - 2 Times Yearly 2	3 – 5 Times Yearly 3	6 – 8 Times Yearly 4	9 -11 Times Yearly 5	12 or + Times Yearly 6
Motorized boating	○	○	○	○	○	○
Non-motorized boating	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hunting recreation activities	○	○	○	○	○	○
Consumptive collecting and gathering activities (mushrooms, berries, firewood etc)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Visiting parks	○	○	○	○	○	○
Bird watching	○	○	○	○	○	○
Outdoor photography	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hiking	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mountain biking	○	○	○	○	○	○
Horse riding	○	○	○	○	○	○
Geocaching	○	○	○	○	○	○
Orienteering	○	○	○	○	○	○
Road bicycling	○	○	○	○	○	○
Motorcycling (dual sport or dirt bike)	○	○	○	○	○	○
All-terrain-vehicle or ATV riding (3 & 4 wheel "straddle-the-saddle" vehicles)	○	○	○	○	○	○

2. Typically, who accompanies you on your trips to outdoor reaction sites? (*Please check* ***only the TWO most regular***)

1. ○ Your Spouse
2. ○ Your Entire Family
3. ○ Your Friends
4. ○ Your Dog
5. ○ An Organized Group
6. ○ Alone
7. ○ Other (Please specify the 'Other'):

Section 1: Continued. Your Outdoor Recreation Preferences and Frequency of Participation

3. The following questions are aimed at examining changes to your outdoor recreation preferences over time.

a. Please pick the **ONE** outdoor recreation activity that you most enjoy today and write it in the appropriate box below corresponding to your age.
b. Next, write the **ONE** activity that you enjoyed the most during **earlier** periods of your life in the appropriate box or boxes below.
c. Finally, write the **ONE** activity that you believe you will most enjoy in the **future** periods of your life in the appropriate box or boxes below.

(*For instance, if you are 37 years old, please state your outdoor recreation preference during your current lifespan period (36 to 45); and also state your past preferences during the periods when you were 18 to 25 years old, and when you were 26 to 35 as well. Then state your predicted outdoor recreation preference for the coming lifespan period from 46 to 55 years.*)

Lifespan Periods	Outdoor Recreation Preference
Age 18 to 25 ----------	
Age 26 to 35 ----------	
Age 36 to 45 ----------	
Age 46 to 55 ----------	
Age 56 to 65 ----------	
Age 66 and older ----------	

4. a. Since 2003, have you stopped participating in any outdoor recreation activity that you used to participate in regularly?

○ 1 Yes ○ 2 No

If your answer to the last question was "No", please proceed to Question 5.

If your answer to the last question was "Yes", then please specify the activity:

b. Why did you stop participating in the activity?

5. a. In the next two years, do you expect to start participating in a new outdoor recreation activity that you have not participated in before?

○ 1 Yes ○ 2 No

If your answer to the last question was "No", please proceed to Question 6.

If your answer to the last question was "Yes", then please specify the activity:

Section 2: Your Principal Motivations for Participating in Outdoor Recreation

6. What are your Principal Reasons for Engaging in Outdoors Recreation?

Motivations for Recreating Outdoors: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following?	**Strongly Disagree** 1	**Disagree** 2	**Somewhat Disagree** 3	**Neither Agree Nor Disagree** 4	**Somewhat Agree** 5	**Agree** 6	**Strongly Agree** 7
I engage in outdoor recreation by myself in order to experience solitude and quiet reflection	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation with friends and family to have quality time with them	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation to meet new people and to improve my social experiences	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I engage in outdoor recreation to experience the sounds, smells and general atmosphere of the natural environment	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation for relaxation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation to experience the scenic beauty of specific sites	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I engage in outdoor recreation to teach my outdoor skills to others	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation to get exercise and keep physically fit	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation to get away from the routines of daily life	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation to develop/improve my outdoor skills and abilities	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I engage in outdoor recreation to try something different each time	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation to spend quality time with my pet	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation to experience a 'spiritual' kind of reflection in natural surroundings	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I engage in outdoor recreation to participate in activities for which I have specialized equipment	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation to engage in high-speed activities off the highway	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Section 2: Continued. Your Principal Motivations for Participating in Outdoor Recreation

6. Continued. What are your Principal Reasons for Engaging in Outdoors Recreation?

Motivations for Recreating Outdoors: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following?	**Strongly Disagree** 1	**Disagree** 2	**Somewhat Disagree** 3	**Neither Agree Nor Disagree** 4	**Somewhat Agree** 5	**Agree** 6	**Strongly Agree** 7
I participate in outdoor recreation to engage in passive recreation activities (like reading or watching the activities of others)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I participate in outdoor recreation for the 'thrill'	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I do volunteer work related to outdoor recreation activities	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I enjoy **land-based** outdoor recreation more than **water-based** outdoor recreation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I enjoy **water-based** outdoor recreation more than **land-based** outdoor recreation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
The information I get from **public recreation land management agencies** is the most useful in selecting outdoor recreation sites	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
The information I get from **my peers in recreation user groups** is the most useful in selecting outdoor recreation sites	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
The information I get from **family and friends** is the most useful in selecting outdoor recreation sites	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I like to hear the sound of the machines that I am using for my outdoor recreation activities	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I am a skilled/experienced enthusiast in my most preferred outdoor recreation activity	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
My most preferred outdoor recreation activity occurs in the warmer seasons	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
My most preferred outdoor recreation activity occurs in the colder seasons	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I prefer to engage in outdoor recreation at 'primitive' sites with few man-made facilities & services	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Section 2: Continued. Your Principal Motivations for Participating in Outdoor Recreation

6. Continued. What are your Principal Reasons for Engaging in Outdoors Recreation?

Motivations for Recreating Outdoors: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following?	**Strongly Disagree** 1	**Disagree** 2	**Somewhat Disagree** 3	**Neither Agree Nor Disagree** 4	**Somewhat Agree** 5	**Agree** 6	**Strongly Agree** 7
I prefer to engage in outdoor recreation at sites where man-made facilities such as restrooms, picnic areas, developed campgrounds, etc. are available	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

7. Typically, how long ahead of time do you make the final decision to go on an outdoor recreation trip?

1. ○ Less than a day
2. ○ 1 to 3 days
3. ○ 4 days to one week
4. ○ 8 days to two weeks
5. ○ 15 days to one month
6. ○ More than one month

Section 3: Your Opinions and Perceptions about Outdoor Recreation Management Issues in Idaho

The following questions ask about your opinions and perceptions about certain outdoor recreation management issues. Managers use this type of information to anticipate future program and facility needs of recreationists, and to alter management practices when necessary.

8. a. Which of the following are the best ways for recreationists and public recreation land managers to exchange ideas on how to improve recreation opportunities in Idaho? (*You can check **all** that apply*).

1. ○ Public meetings in nearby towns
2. ○ Recreationists making phone calls
3. ○ Surveys like this one
4 ○ Workshops
5. ○ Personal contact of recreationists with managers
6. ○ Manager contacts with user group associations
7. ○ Articles and news releases in the media
8. ○ Focus Groups
9. ○ Other: Please specify:

b. Which ONE of the options you checked above is the most important? (*Please write the identifying number of the most important option above in this box*):

9. In your view, what would be the ONE best way to fund outdoor recreation in Idaho (funding is for facilities, land acquisition, programs, maintenance, salaries, etc.)?

10. When recreation areas become so popular that they are overcrowded, which ONE of the following, in your opinion, is the best way to manage visitation DURING THE PEAK SEASON, in order to maintain the quality of the experience and to conserve the resource?

- ○ Limiting the number of visitors per day on a first-come first-served basis at the gate.
- ○ Admitting visitors only on the basis of reservations ahead of time.
- ○ Charging extra per adult visitor.
- ○ Other (*Please Specify*): ---------

11. Compared to two years ago, would you say that you are now spending more time, less time, or about the same amount of time engaging in outdoor recreation activities as before?

a. ○ More Time ○ The Same Amount of Time ○ Less Time

b. Why?

12. The purpose of the next series of questions is to find out how people feel about the importance of certain issues in improving or reducing their recreational experience in the outdoors in Idaho

What impact (Good or Bad) do the following items have in improving or reducing your recreation experience in the outdoors in Idaho?	Extremely Bad 1	Quite Bad 2	Slightly Bad 3	Neither 4	Slightly Good 5	Quite Good 6	Extremely Good 7
Permitting the drinking of alcohol in the state parks	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Allowing dogs on trails	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Providing more picnic areas	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Providing group activity and gathering areas at recreation sites	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Allowing dogs in designated Yurts and Cabins	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Having community parks or recreation areas within a 10 minute walk from home	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Providing more trash cans at recreation sites	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Designating special 'off-leash' zones in public recreation areas for 'dog-friendly' activities	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Providing more water faucets at recreation sites	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Providing easy-to-walk trails (up to 45 minutes without obstacles like hills)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Providing more challenging trails (1 hour or more)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Section 3: Contd. Your Opinions and Perceptions about Outdoor Recreation Management Issues in Idaho

13. Frequency of Unpleasant Encounters at Recreation Sites

How often do you see the following when you recreate?	Never 1	Rarely 2	Not Very Often 3	Sometimes 4	Quite Often 5	Very Often 6
Litter on trails, roads or picnic areas	○	○	○	○	○	○
Graffiti and carvings of names and initials on natural and man-made structures	○	○	○	○	○	○
Overcrowded recreation sites	○	○	○	○	○	○
Conflicts resulting from excessive speed by other recreationists	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dogs off leash at leash-only recreation sites	○	○	○	○	○	○

Section 4. Information About You

Your responses to these questions will help us to better understand the types of visitors who patronize different recreation activities and sites. This could suggest the types of services and facilities needed at those sites.

14. Do you use a pass for Idaho parks ○ Yes ○ No

15. What is your zip code? ☐☐☐☐☐

16. What is your gender? ○ Male ○ Female

17. What is your Marital Status? ○ Married ○ Never Married ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Other

18. How many people are in your household? ☐☐

18. What was your age at your last birthday? ☐☐☐

19. What is your employment status?

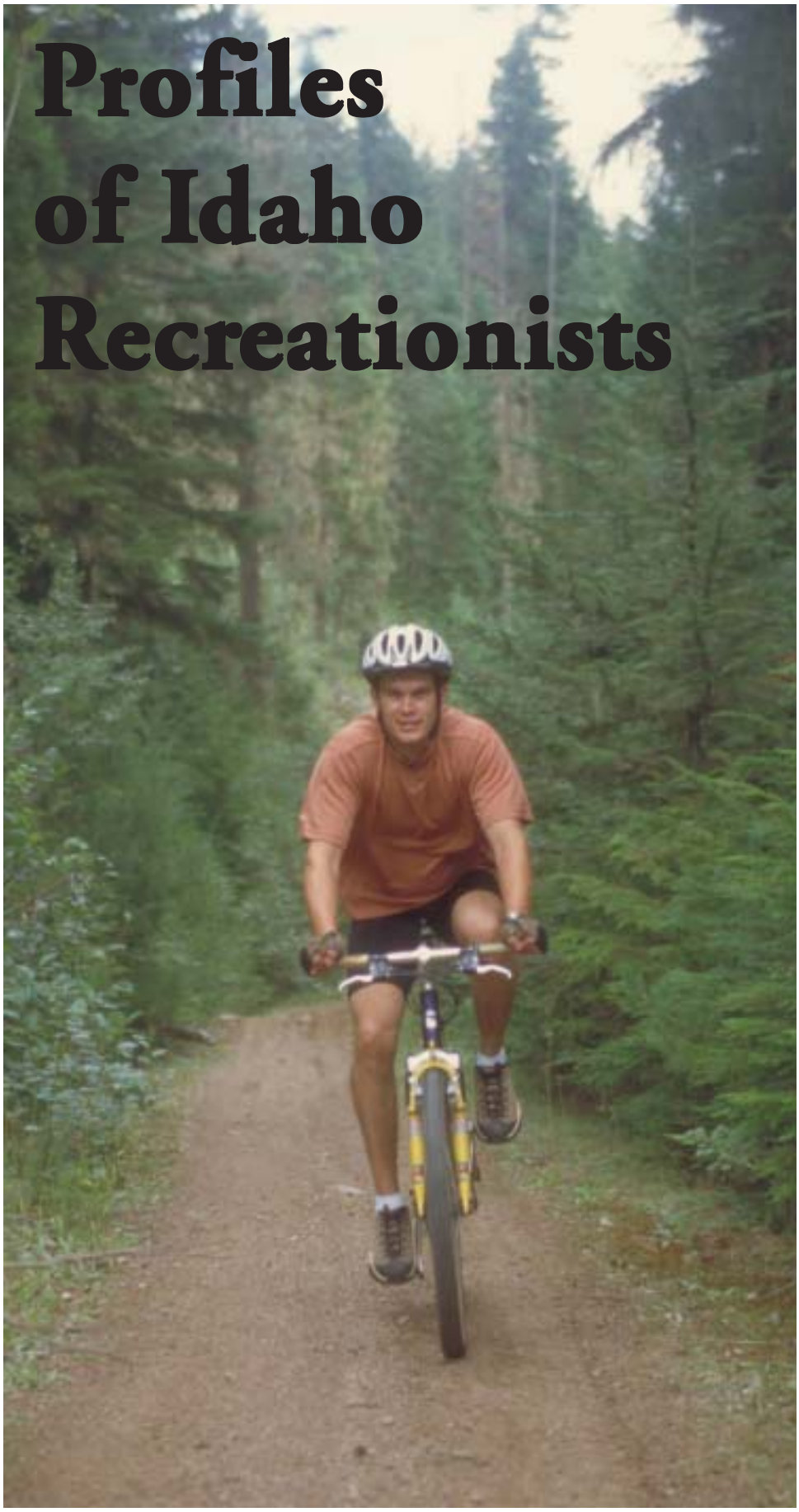
1. ○ Retired
2. ○ Student
3. ○ Homemaker
4. ○ Not employed
5. ○ Employed Full/Part Time, between 8/9am and 4/5pm
6. ○ Employed Full/Part Time, between 5/6pm and 7/8am
7. ○ Employed Full/Part Time, with irregular/flexible schedules

20. How many years of formal education have you completed? (*Include years of professional training*) ☐☐

21. What is your annual household income before taxes? ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ (*No decimals*)

22. Comments:

Profiles of Idaho Recreationists



IDAHO

Profiles of Idaho Recreationists – Frequencies

by Francis T. Achana, PhD

During September and October of 2005 the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation conducted a statewide outdoor recreationist profile survey as a part of our Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan (SCORTP). It complemented the original SCORTP survey by allowing us to measure different intensities of participation in recreation activities, rather than just the binary measures whether you participated or not. It also measured motivations for participation and public opinions about certain public recreation management policies.

Idahoans received a mailing asking if they would like to take part in the survey. They had the choice of going immediately to the Internet and taking the survey on a password-protected site or dropping a postage-paid card in the mail to receive a printed survey.

Out of 5,000 surveys sent out to Idaho residents who were randomly selected by a commercial demographics company, a total of 349 Idahoans chose to participate through the Internet, while 52 returned printed surveys. This gives us a total of 401 valid responses. A random sample of this size from the total population of Idaho should provide data at better than a 95 percent conficence level at plus or minus 5 percent.

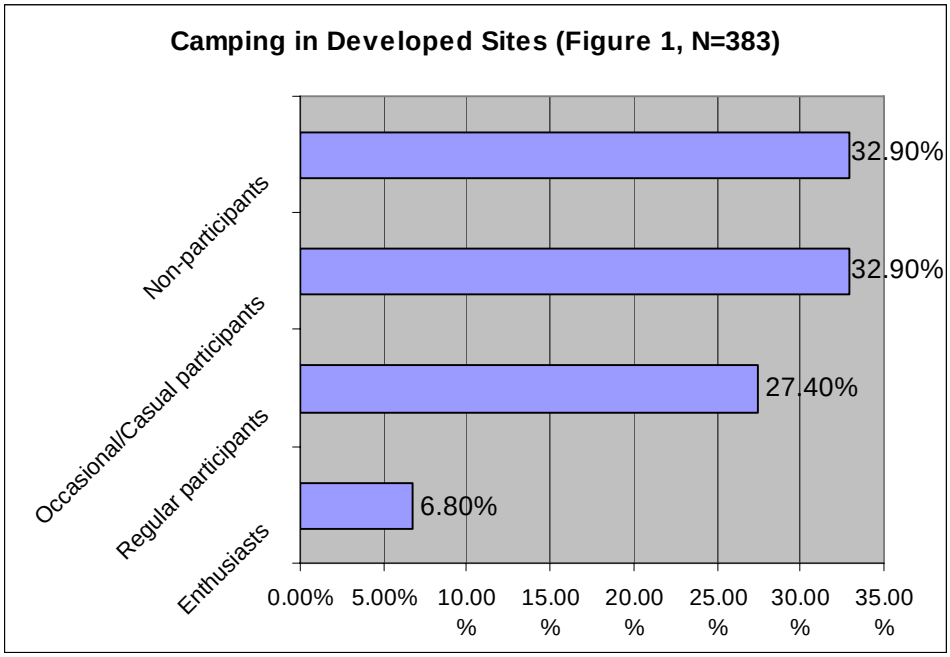
Recreation Activity Participation in Idaho – 2005

Participation levels were measured on a six-point Likert-type scale, with the following interval points for the question: "How often do you participate in the activity in question?" The interval points were:

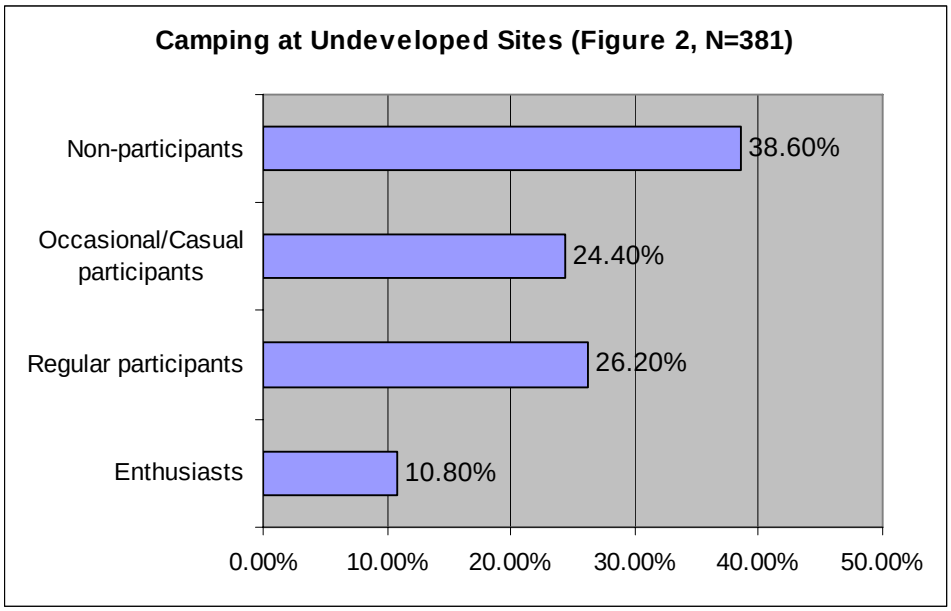
Never
1 to 2 times a year
3 to 5 times a year
6 to 8 times a year
9 to 11 times a year
12 or more times a year

In this report, these levels of participation were semantically recoded as follows:

Never = Non-participants
1 to 2 times a year = Occasional/Casual participants
3 to 8 times a year = Regular participants
9 or more times a year = Enthusiasts

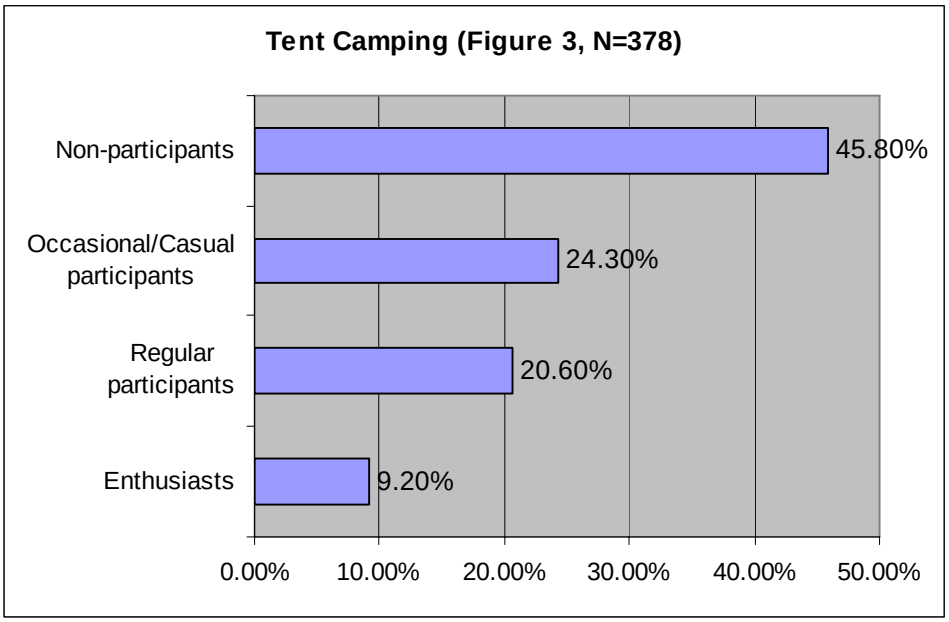


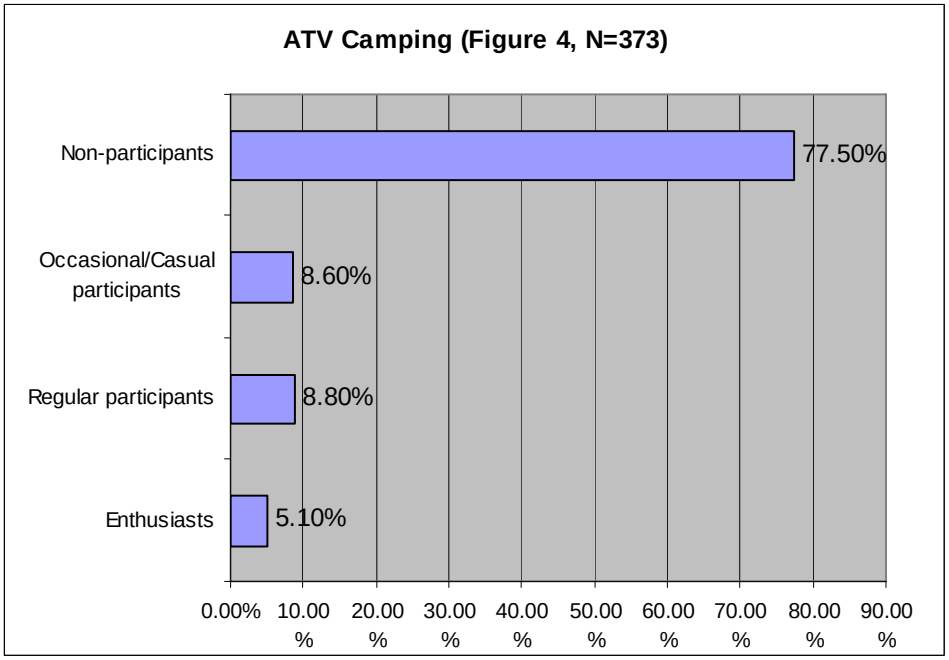
Generally, more people camp in developed sites than in undeveloped ones (see Figures 1 and 2). Participants are everyone else besides non-participants. However, when regular participants and enthusiasts are combined to constitute committed campers, camping at undeveloped sites has more committed patronage than camping at developed sites. It is also noteworthy that, among campers at undeveloped sites, regular participants are more than the occasional or casual participants. The reverse is true with campers at developed sites.

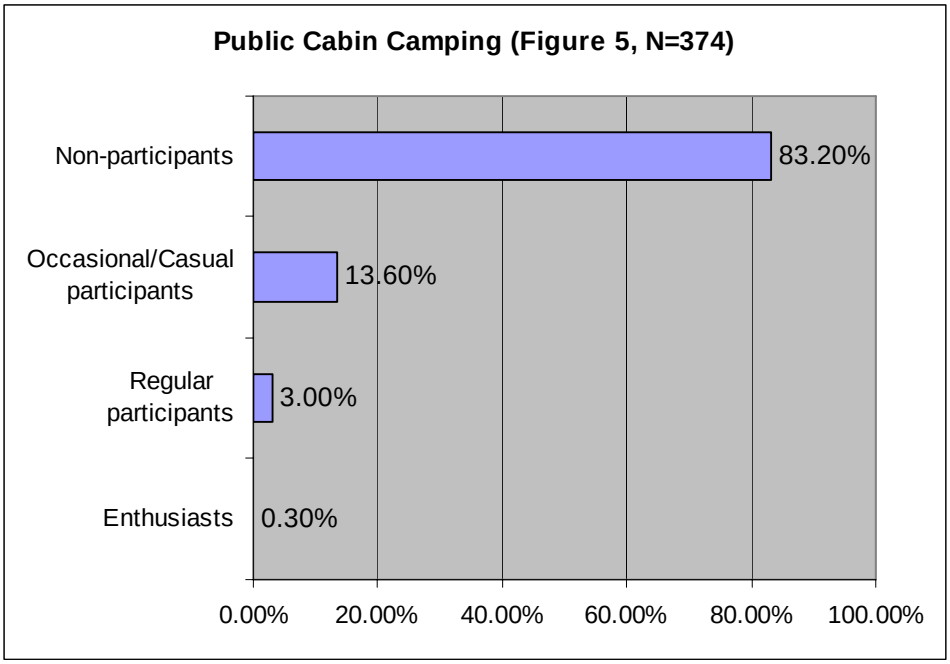


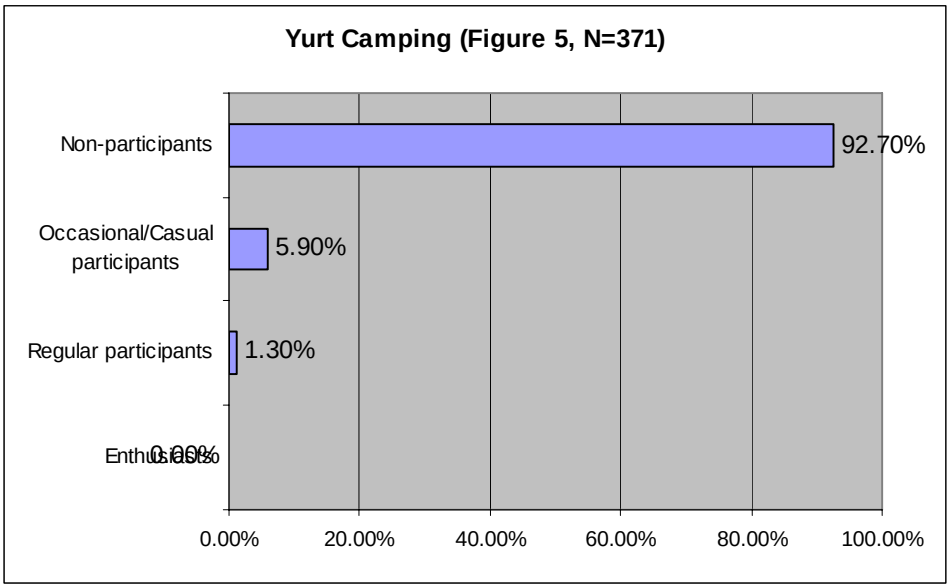
Levels of Participation in Recreation Activities

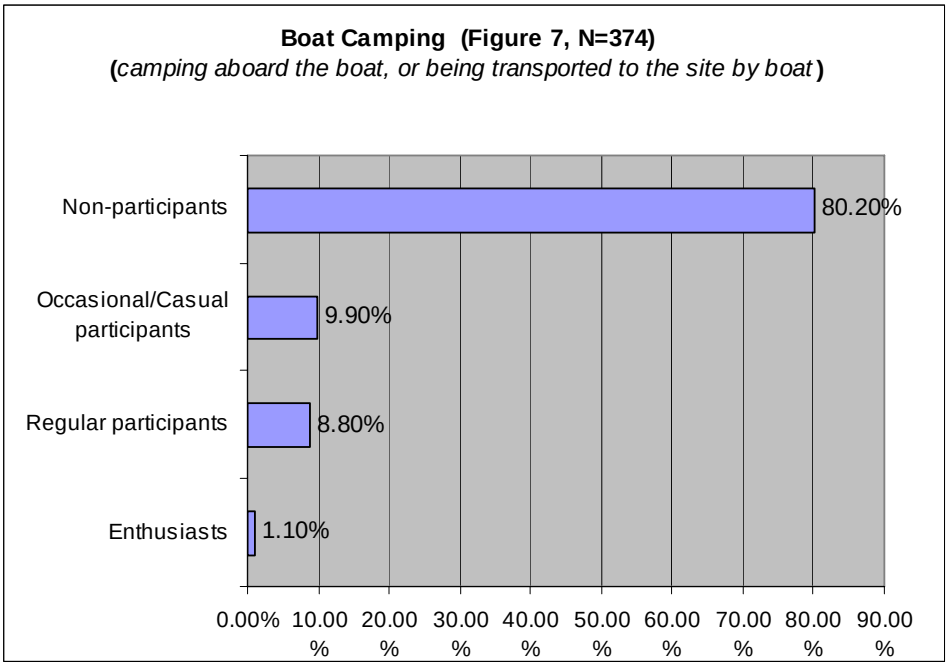
Camping

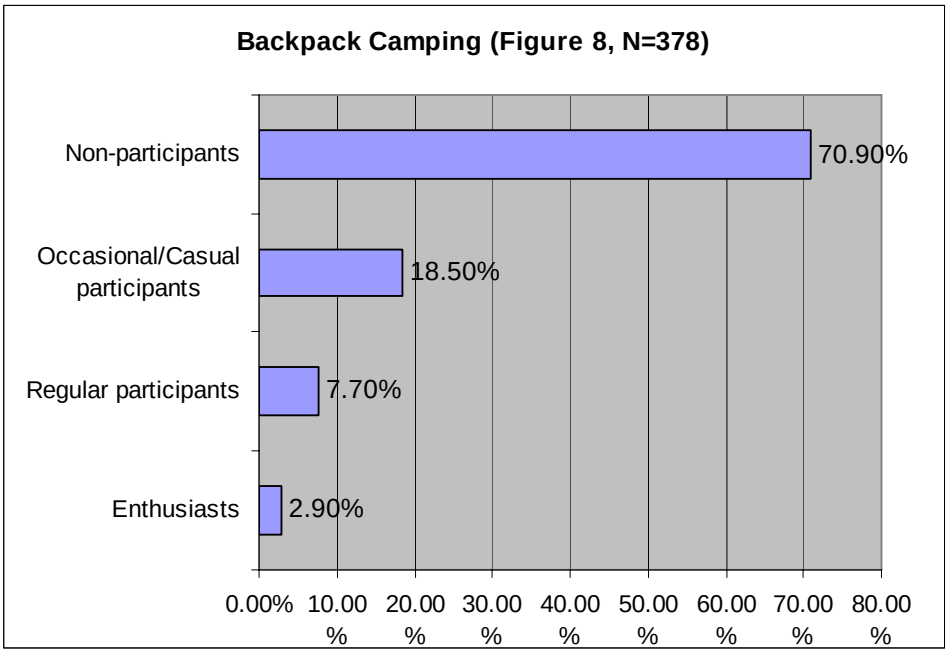


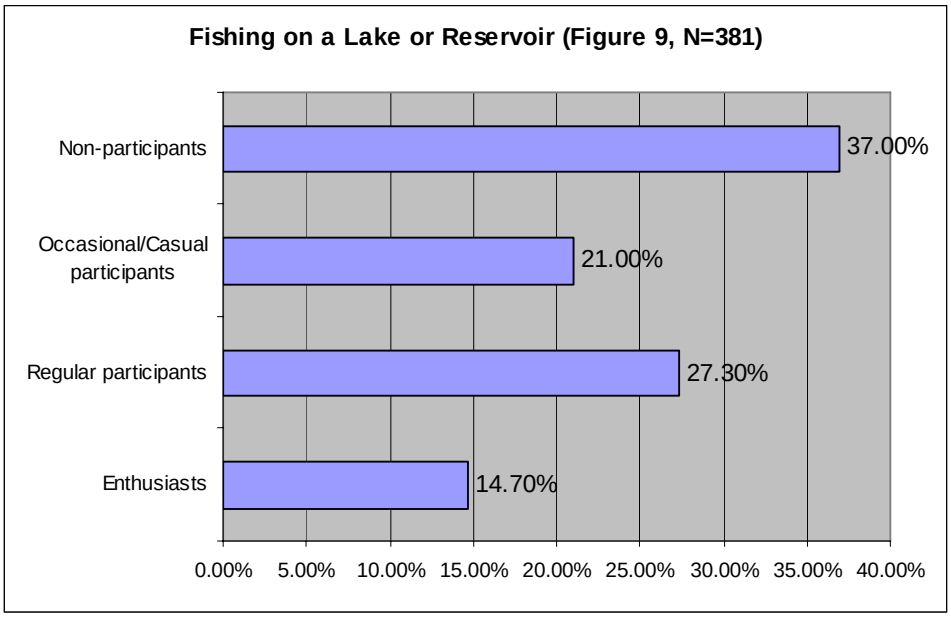


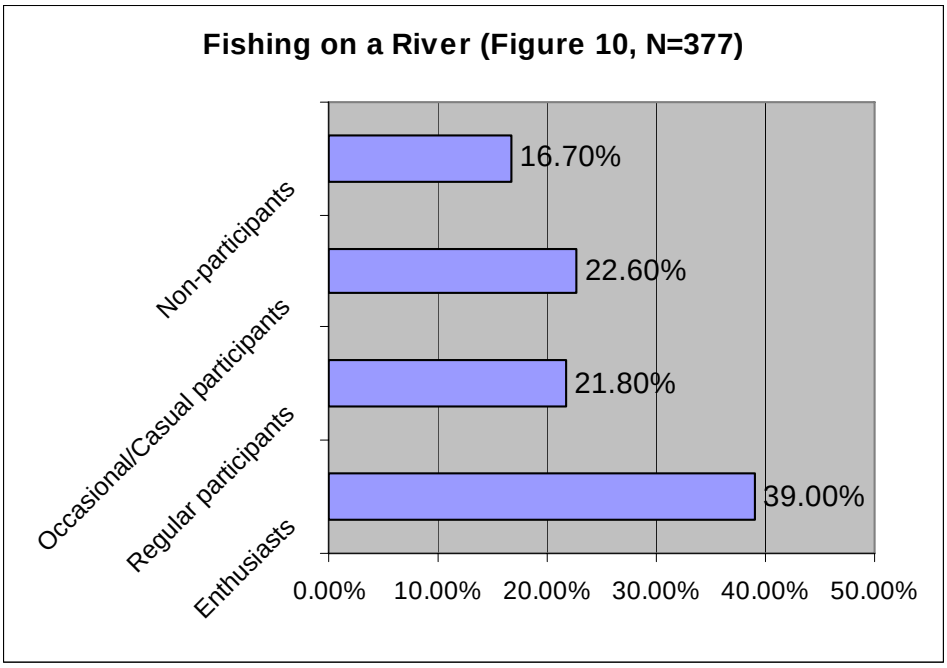

Public Cabin Camping (Figure 5, N=374)
Non-participants
83.20%
Occasional/Casual participants
13.60%
Regular participants
3.00%
Enthusiasts
0.30%
0.00%
20.00%
40.00%
60.00%
80.00%
100.00%


Yurt Camping (Figure 5, N=371)
Non-participants
92.70%
Occasional/Casual participants
5.90%
Regular participants
1.30%
Enthusiasts
0.00%
0.00%
20.00%
40.00%
60.00%
80.00%
100.00%


Boat Camping (Figure 7, N=374)
(camping aboard the boat, or being transported to the site by boat)
Non-participants
Occasional/Casual participants
Regular participants
Enthusiasts
80.20%
9.90%
8.80%
1.10%
0.00%
10.00 %
20.00 %
30.00 %
40.00 %
50.00 %
60.00 %
70.00 %
80.00 %
90.00 %

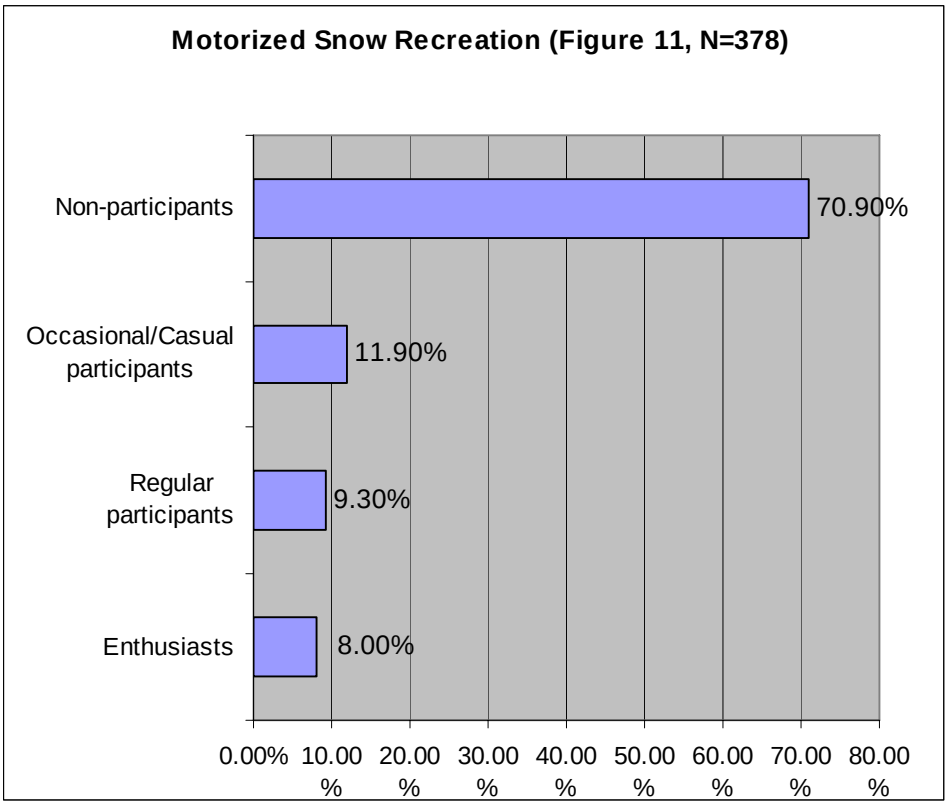

Backpack Camping (Figure 8, N=378)
Non-participants
Occasional/Casual participants
Regular participants
Enthusiasts
70.90%
18.50%
7.70%
2.90%
0.00%
10.00 %
20.00 %
30.00 %
40.00 %
50.00 %
60.00 %
70.00 %
80.00 %

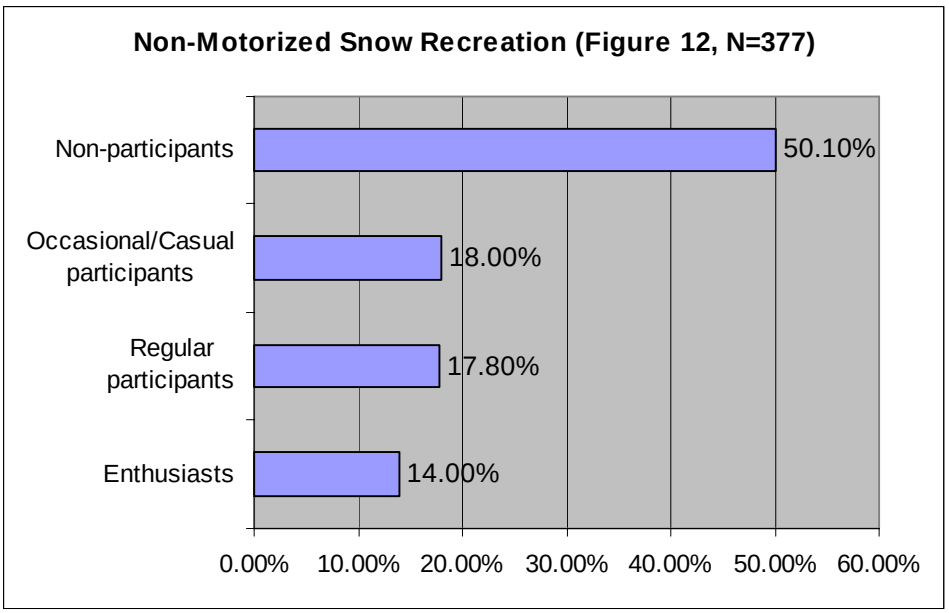

Fishing on a Lake or Reservoir (Figure 9, N=381)
Non-participants
Occasional/Casual participants
Regular participants
Enthusiasts
37.00%
21.00%
27.30%
14.70%
0.00%
5.00%
10.00%
15.00%
20.00%
25.00%
30.00%
35.00%
40.00%

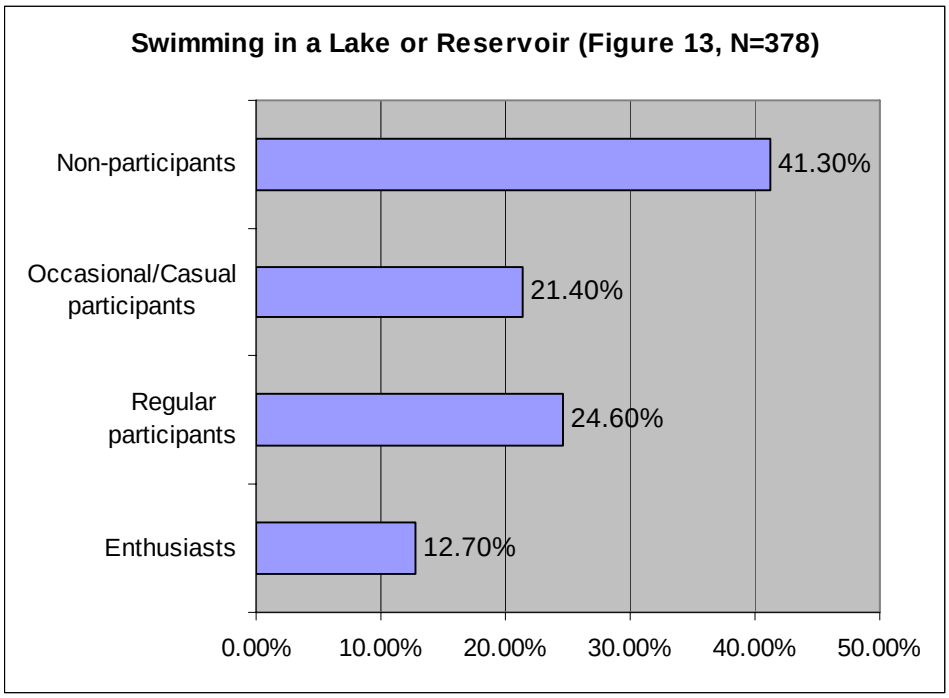

Fishing on a River (Figure 10, N=377)
Non-participants
Occasional/Casual participants
Regular participants
Enthusiasts
16.70%
22.60%
21.80%
39.00%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%

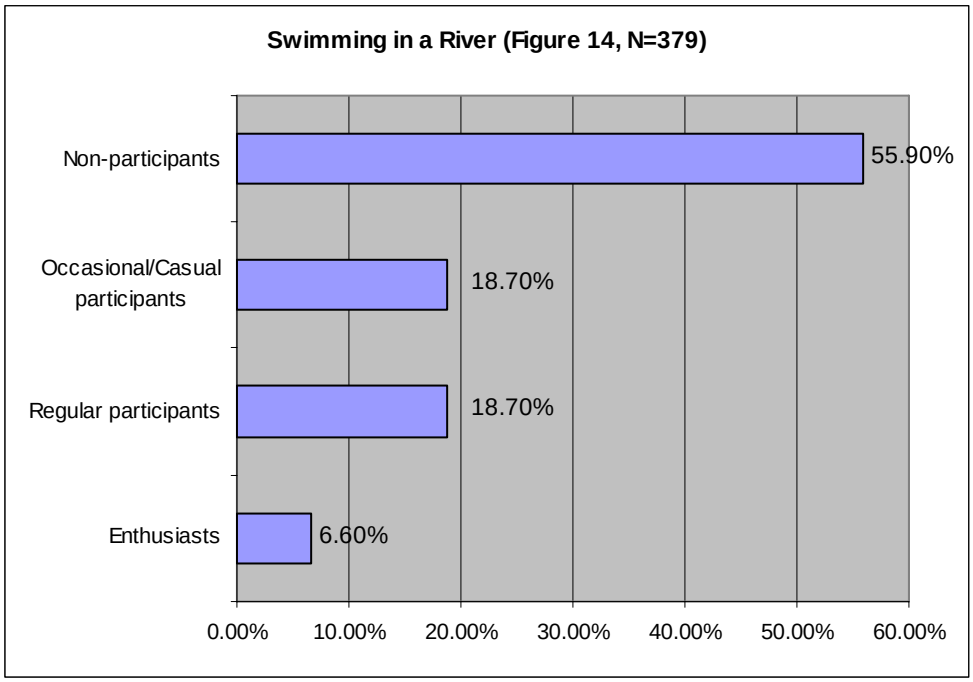
Levels of Participation in Recreation Activities

Winter



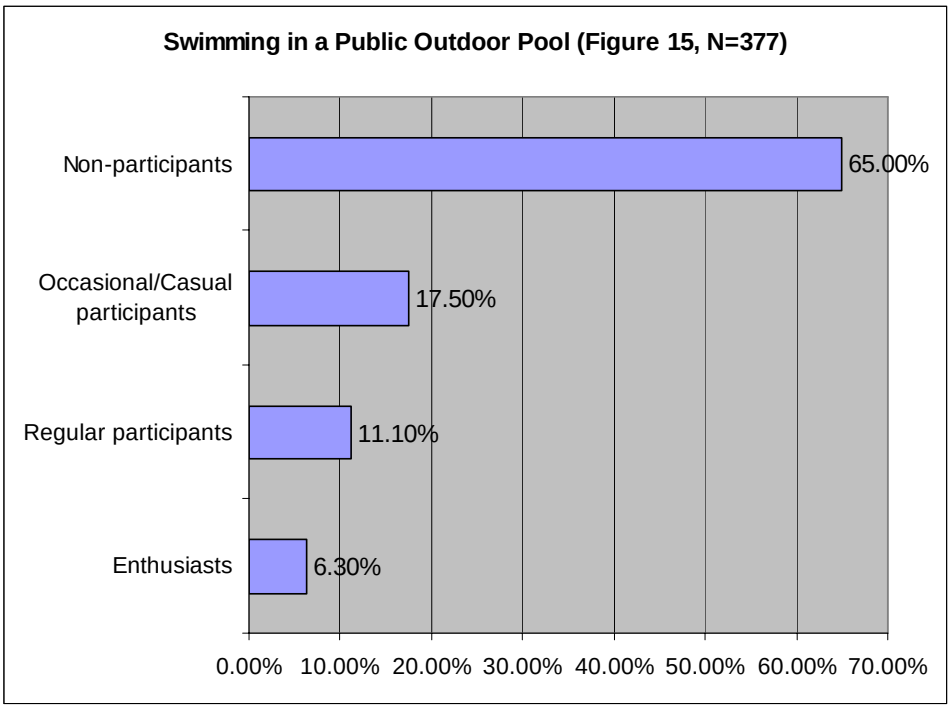



Swimming in a Lake or Reservoir (Figure 13, N=378)
Non-participants
41.30%
Occasional/Casual participants
21.40%
Regular participants
24.60%
Enthusiasts
12.70%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%

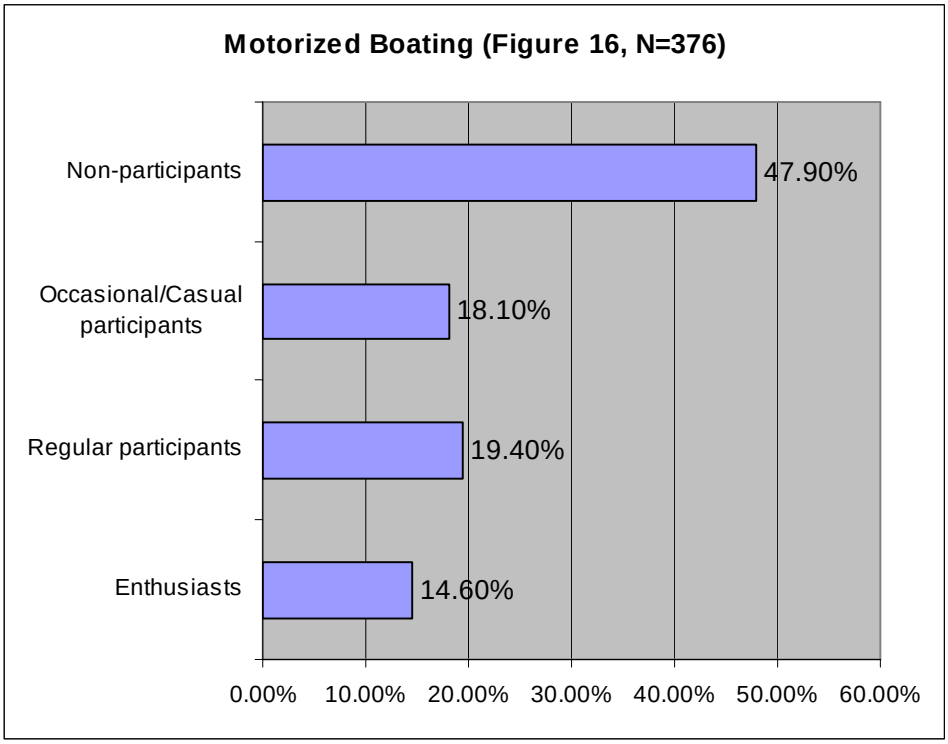

Swimming in a River (Figure 14, N=379)
Non-participants
55.90%
Occasional/Casual participants
18.70%
Regular participants
18.70%
Enthusiasts
6.60%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%

Levels of Participation in Recreation Activities

Swimming

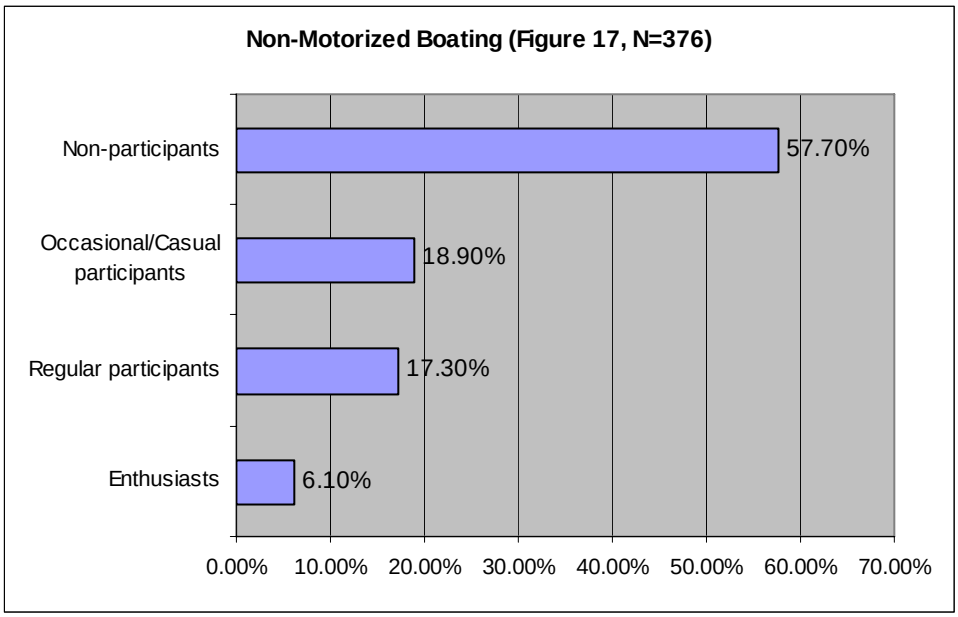


Boating

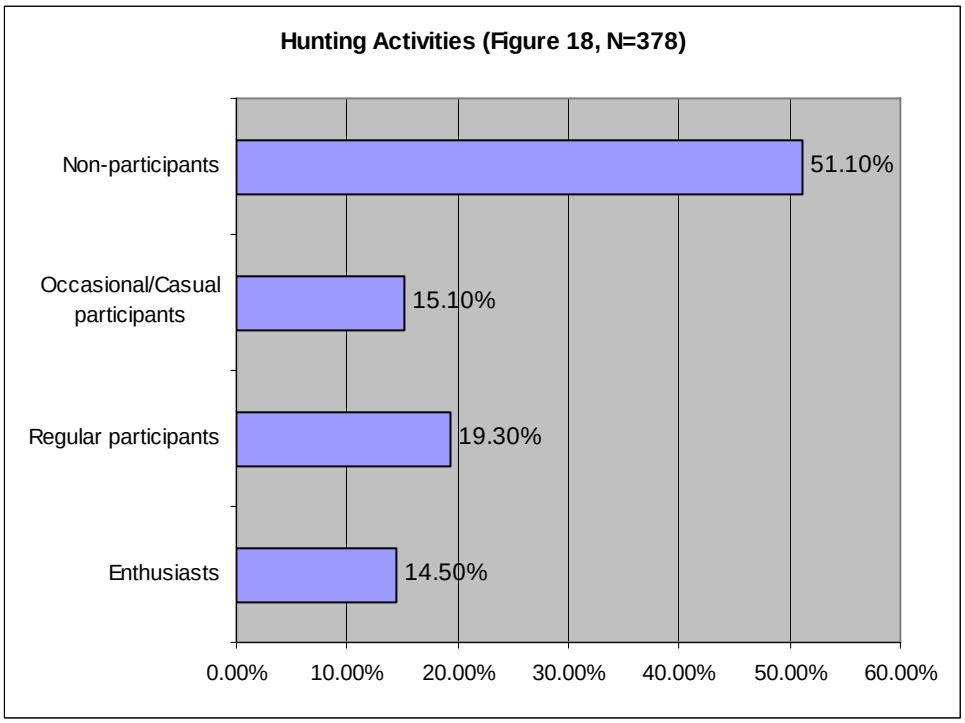


Levels of Participation in Recreation Activities

Boating

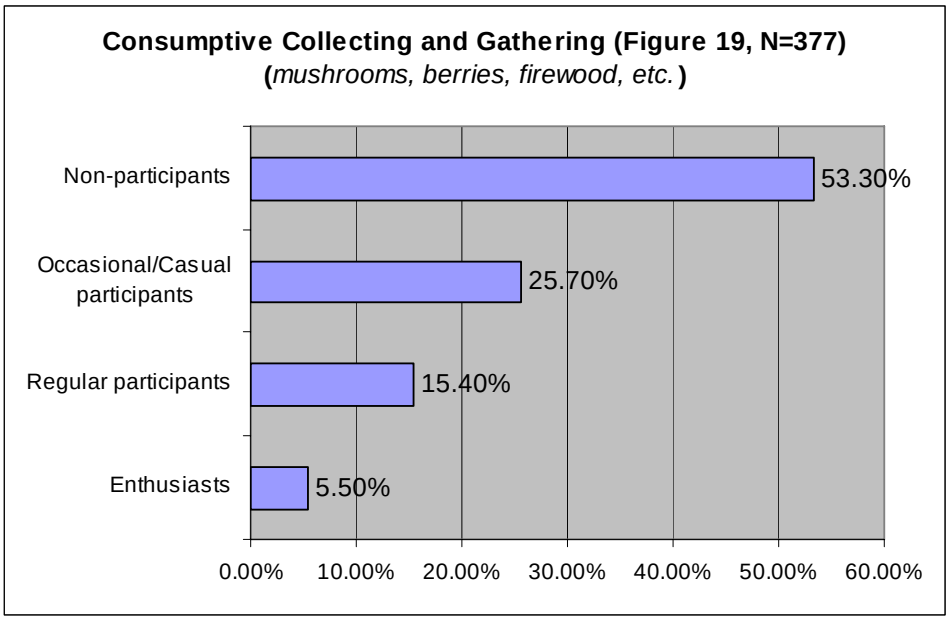


Hunting

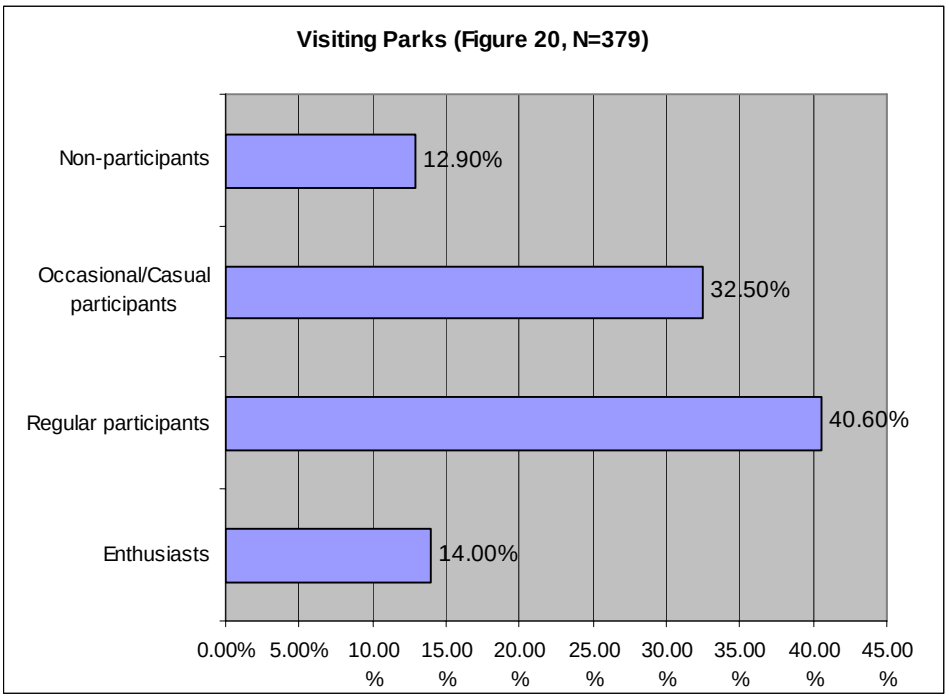


Levels of Participation in Recreation Activities

Gathering

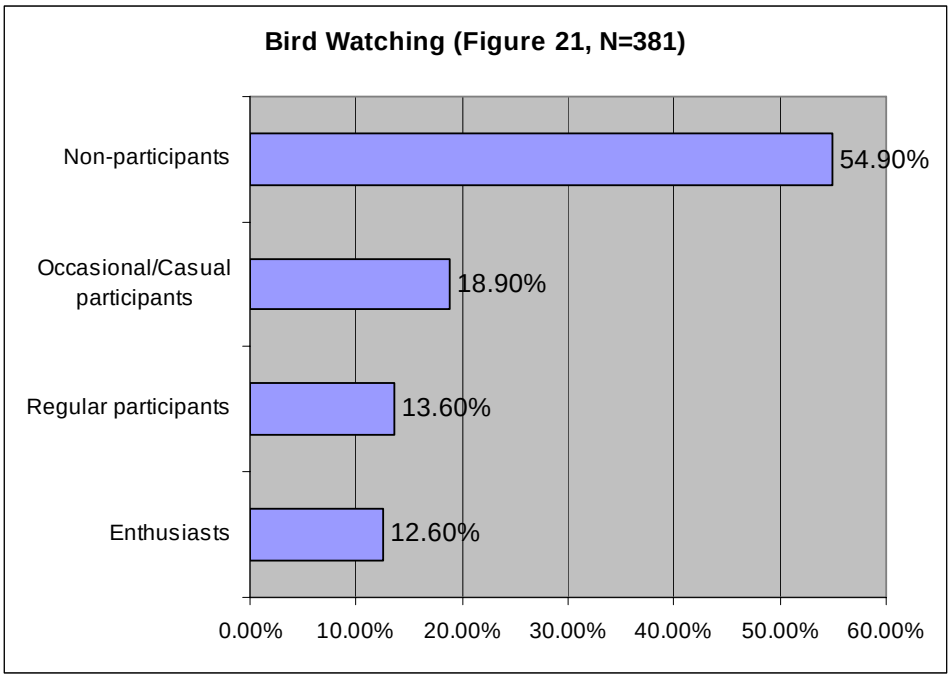


Visiting Parks

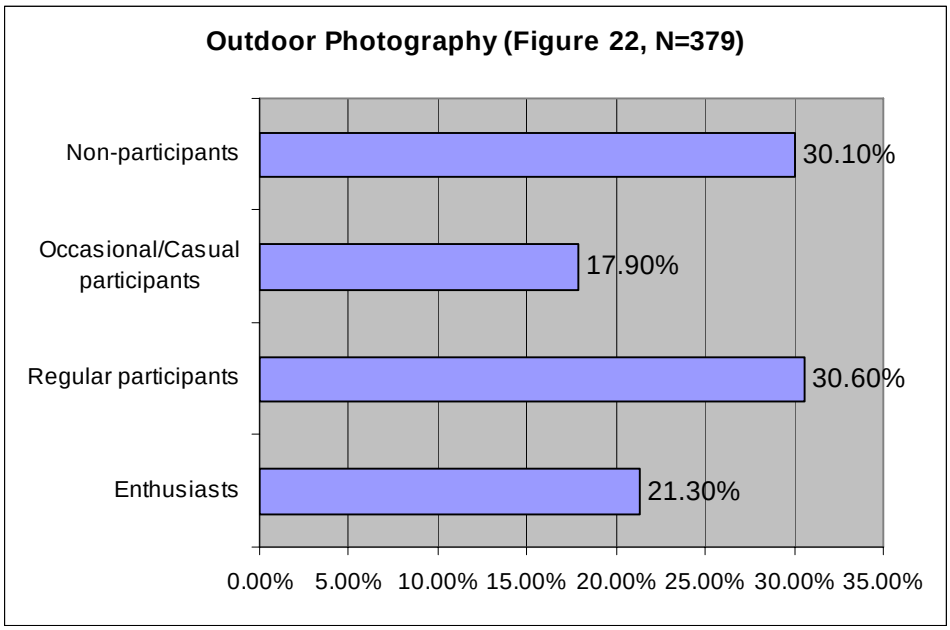


Levels of Participation in Recreation Activities

Bird Watching

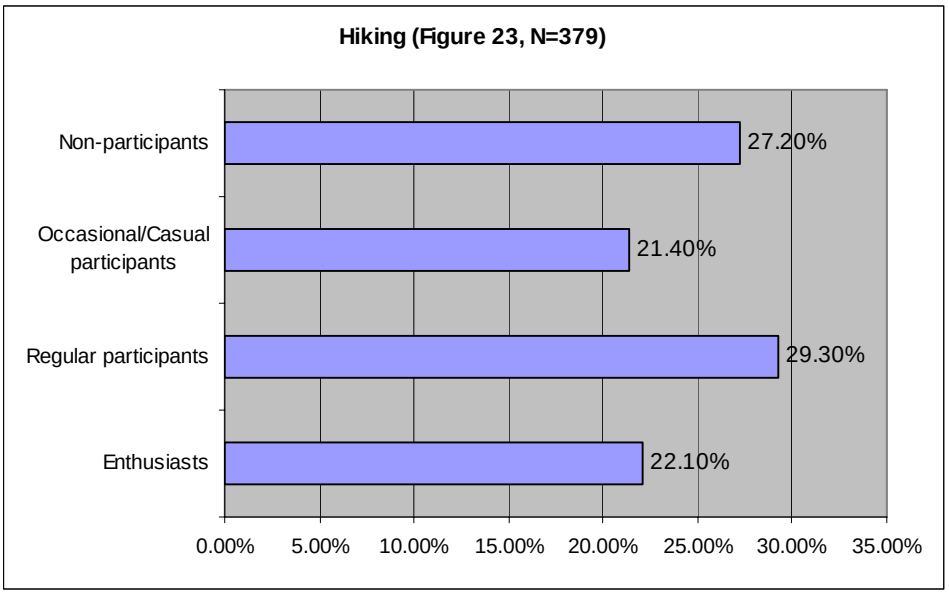


Photography

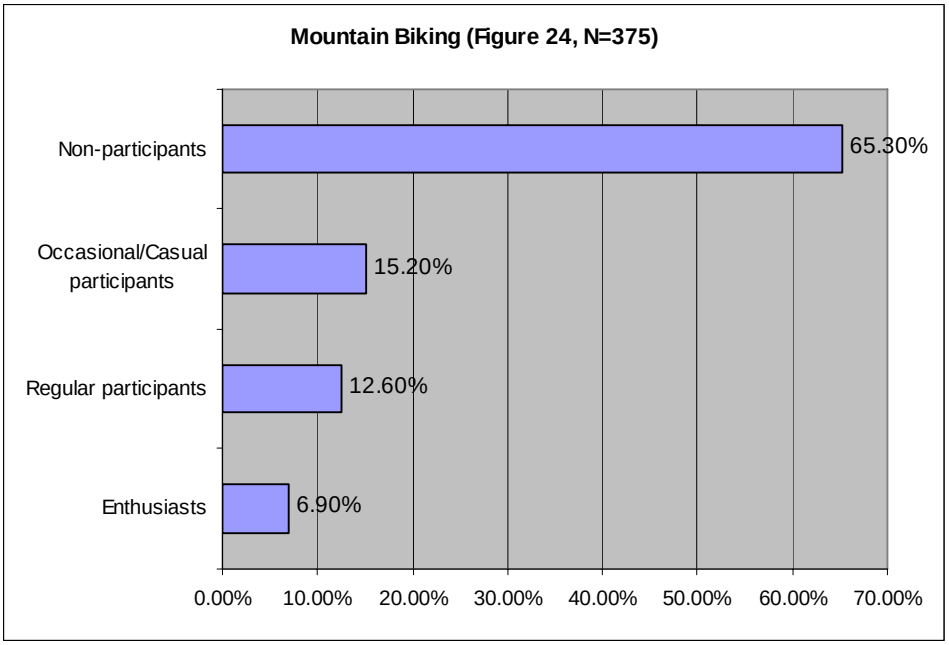


Levels of Participation in Recreation Activities

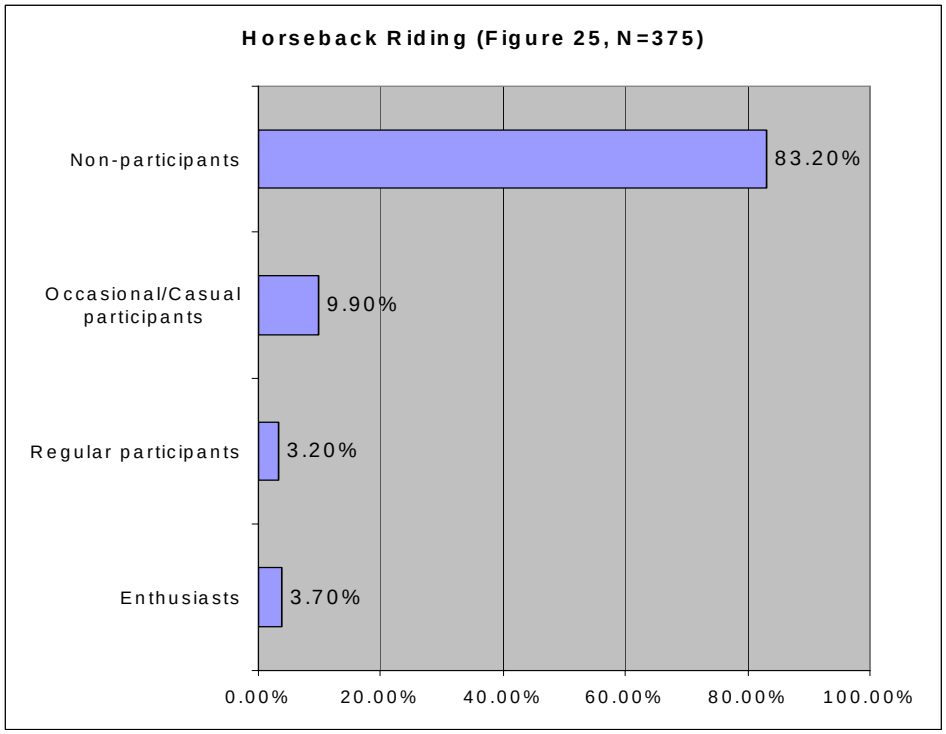
Hiking



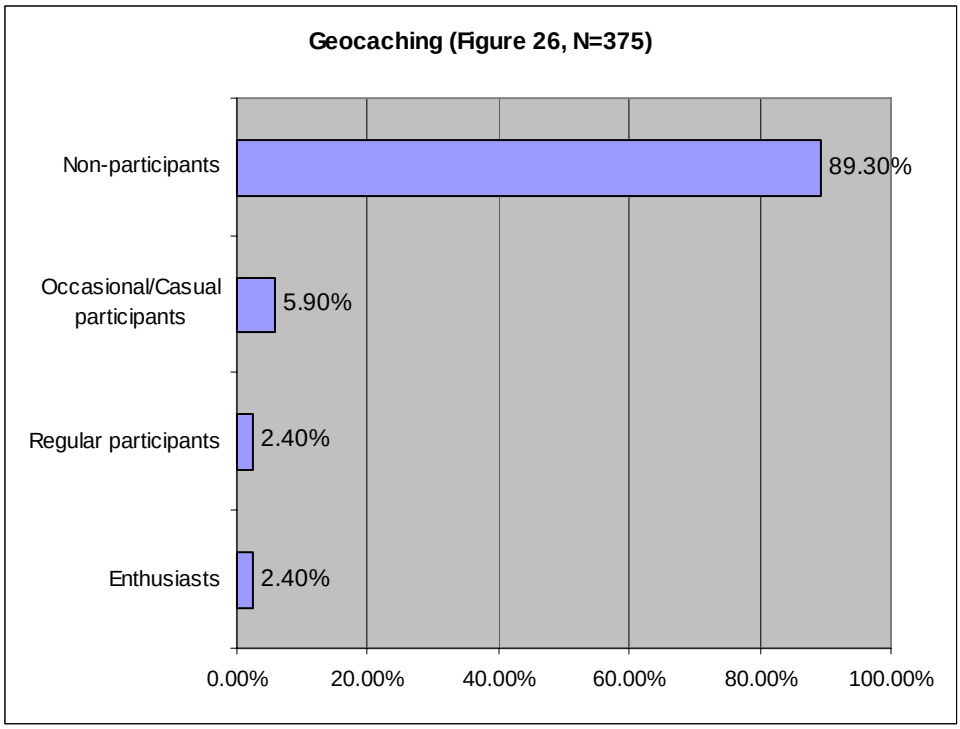
Mountain Biking



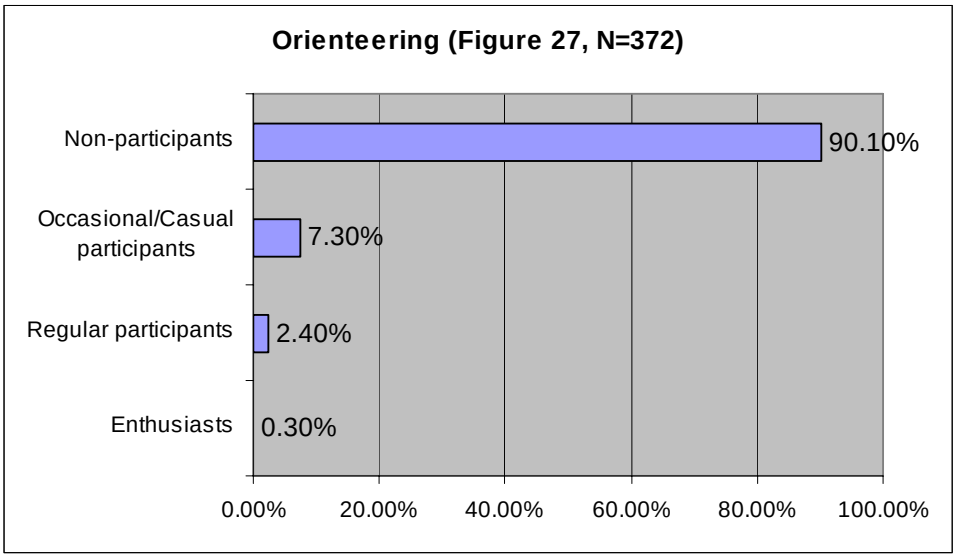
Horseback Riding



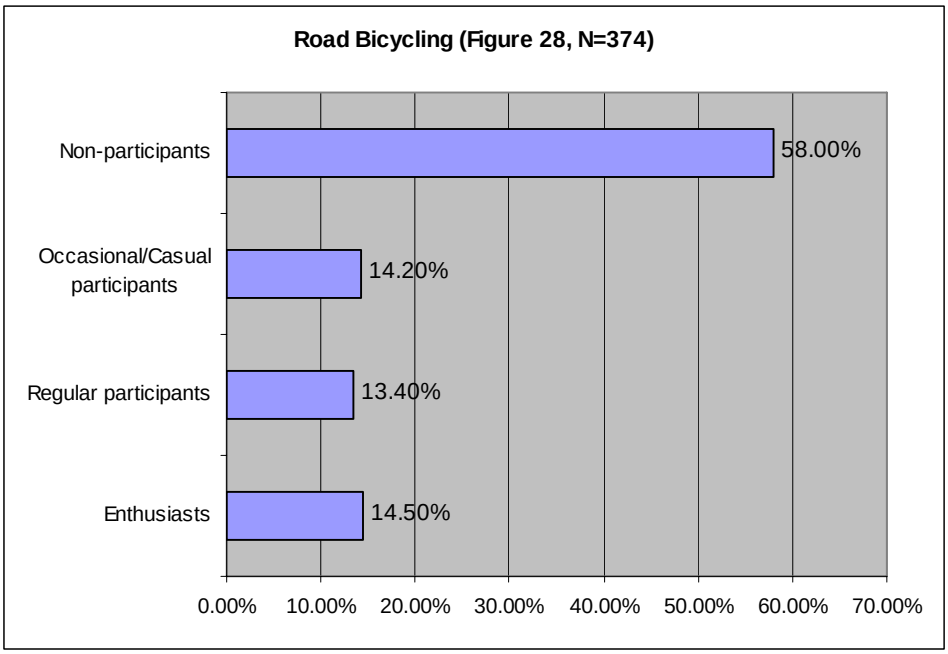
Geocaching



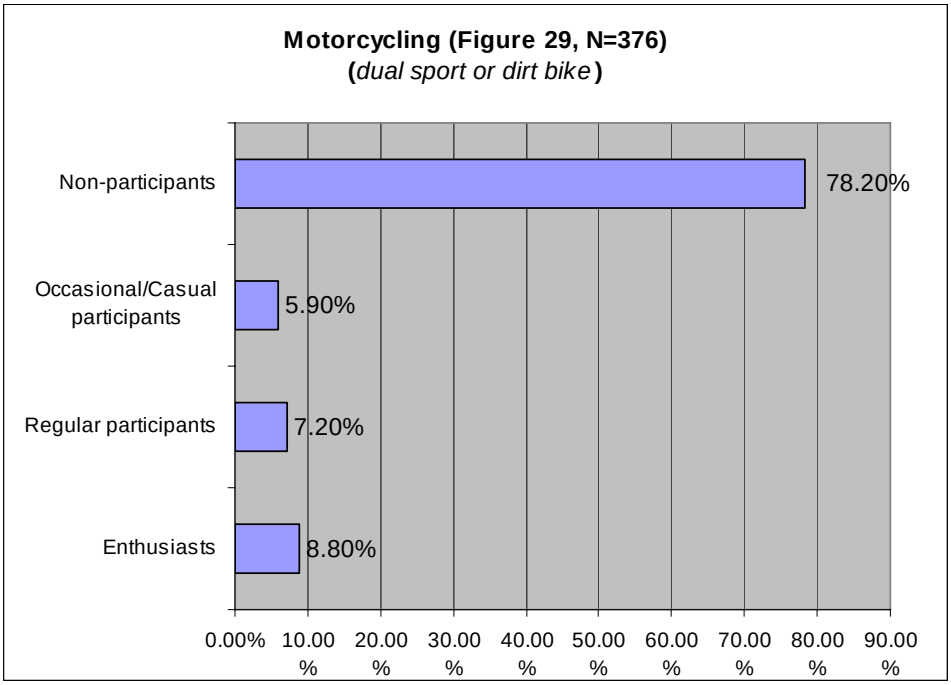
Orienteering



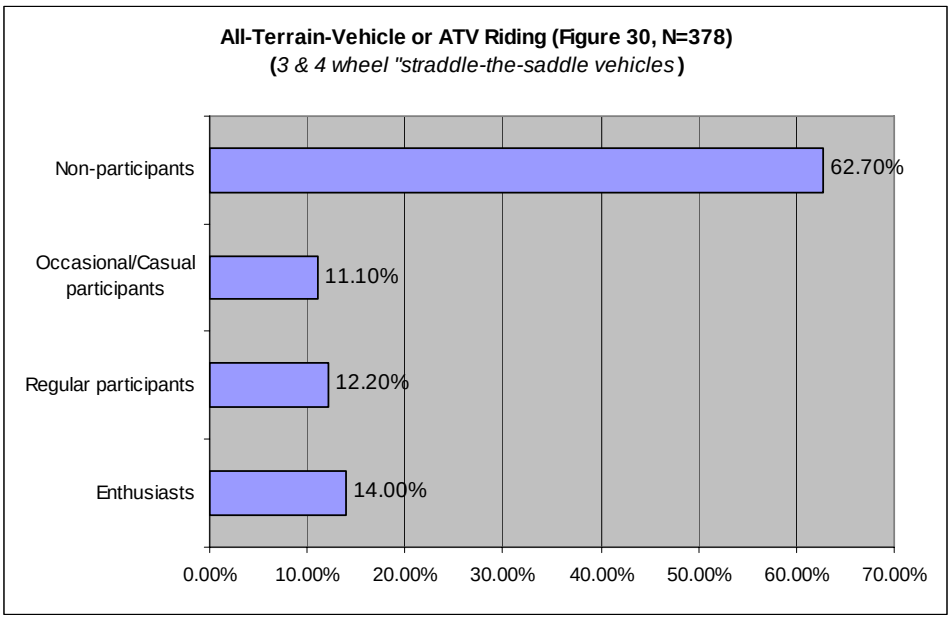
Road Bicycling

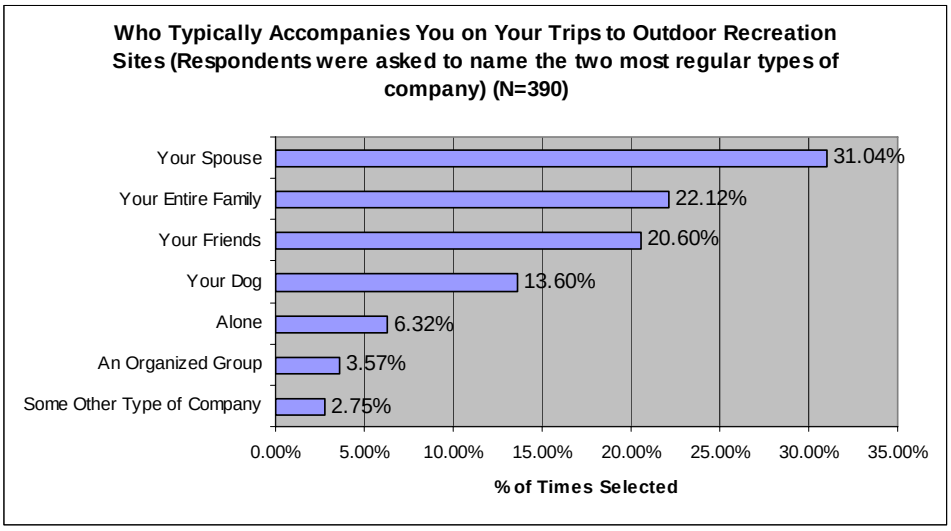


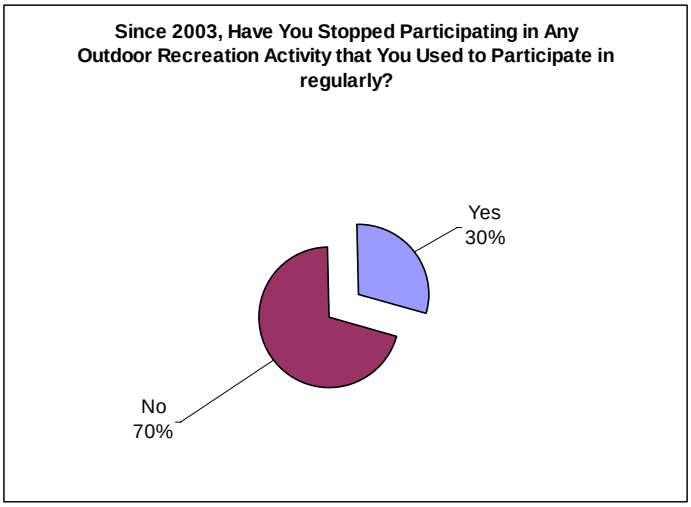
Motorbike Riding

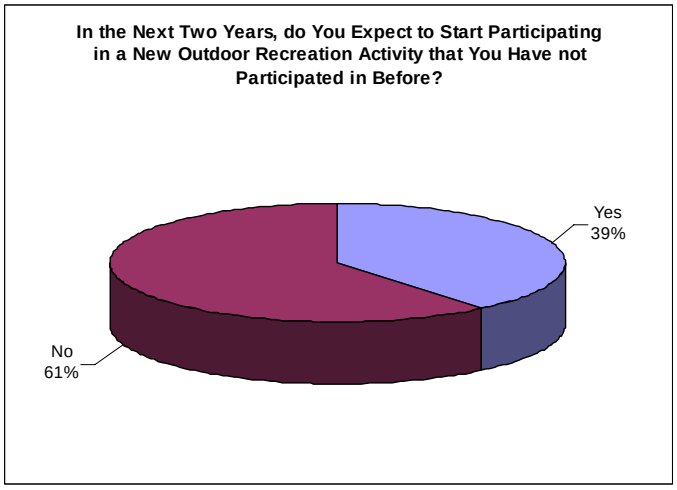


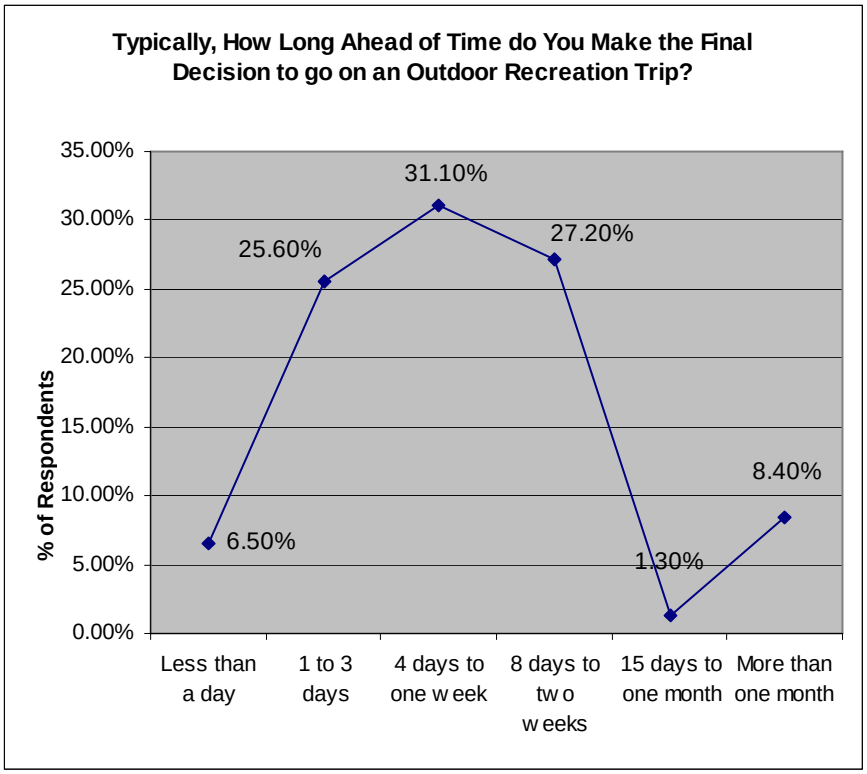
ATV Riding




Who Typically Accompanies You on Your Trips to Outdoor Recreation Sites (Respondents were asked to name the two most regular types of company) (N=390)
Your Spouse
Your Entire Family
Your Friends
Your Dog
Alone
An Organized Group
Some Other Type of Company
31.04%
22.12%
20.60%
13.60%
6.32%
3.57%
2.75%
0.00%
5.00%
10.00%
15.00%
20.00%
25.00%
30.00%
35.00%
% of Times Selected

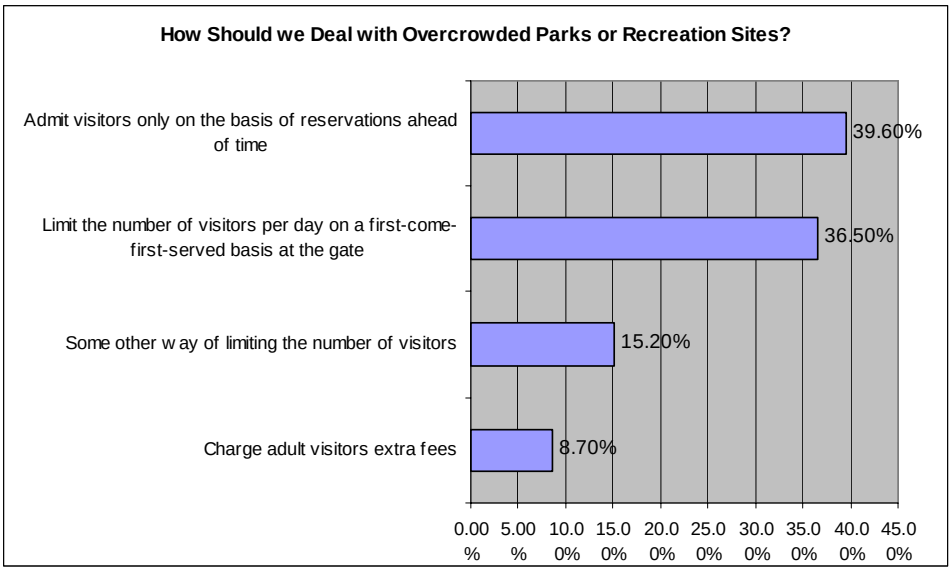

Since 2003, Have You Stopped Participating in Any Outdoor Recreation Activity that You Used to Participate in regularly?
Yes
30%
No
70%

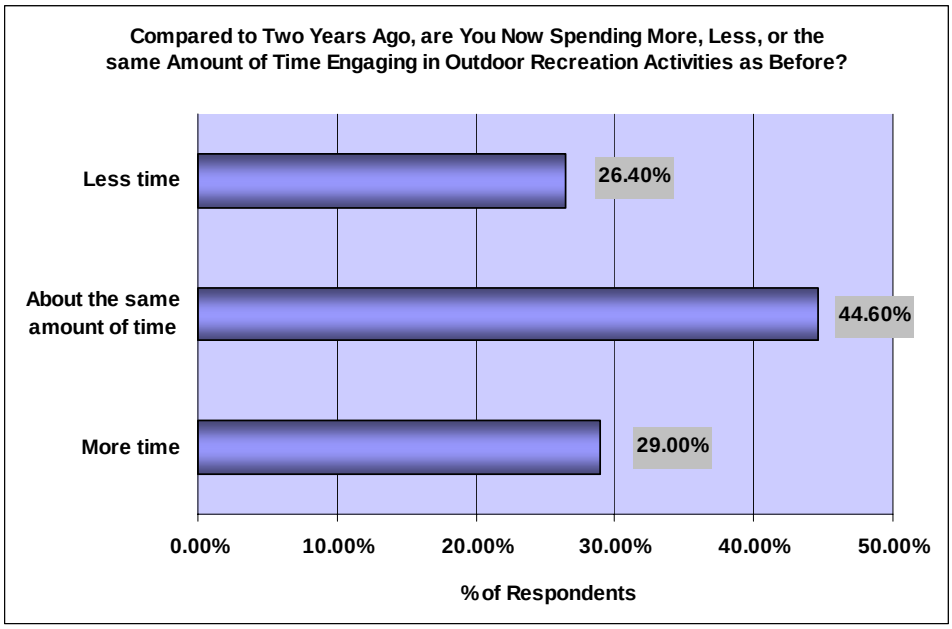

In the Next Two Years, do You Expect to Start Participating in a New Outdoor Recreation Activity that You Have not Participated in Before?
Yes
39%
No
61%

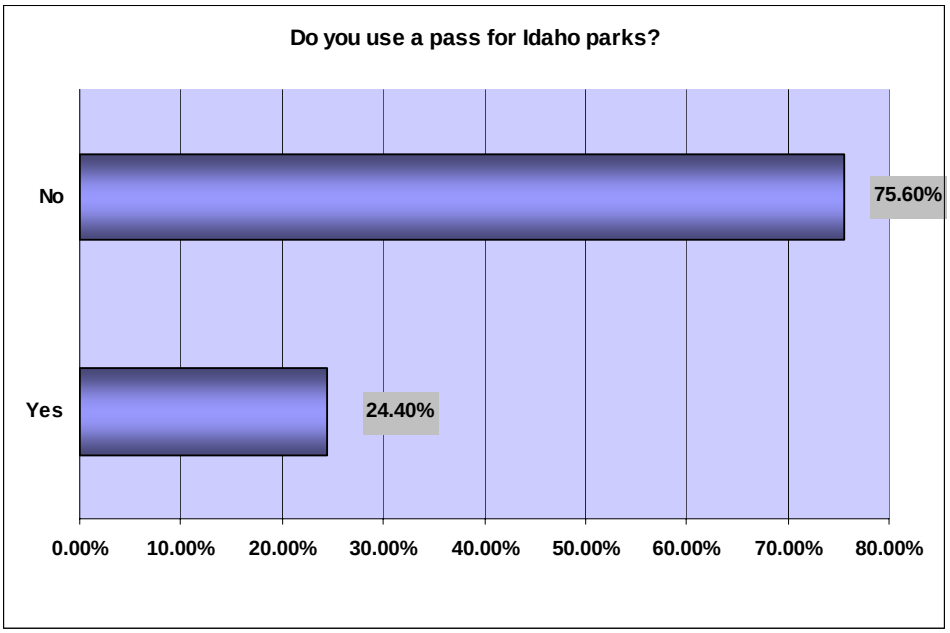


Best ways for recreationists and public recreation land managers to exchange ideas on how to improve recreation opportunities in Idaho

Some other way	2.00%
Recreationists making phone calls	4.48%
Focus groups	4.56%
Workshops	6.56%
Manager contacts with user group associations	8.96%
Personal contac with managers	13.60%
Public meetings in nearby towns	16.64%
Articles and news releases in the media	19.60%
Surveys like this one	23.60%




Compared to Two Years Ago, are You Now Spending More, Less, or the same Amount of Time Engaging in Outdoor Recreation Activities as Before?
Less time
26.40%
About the same amount of time
44.60%
More time
29.00%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
% of Respondents


Do you use a pass for Idaho parks?
No
75.60%
Yes
24.40%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
70.00%
80.00%

How many people are in your household?

N=387
5% Trimmed Mean = 2.75
Std. Error = .074

How old are you?

N=380
5% Trimmed Mean = 49.91
Std. Error = .776

How many years of formal education have you completed (including years of professional training)?

N=382
5% Trimmed Mean = 13.79
Std. Error = .268

What is your approximate income before taxes?

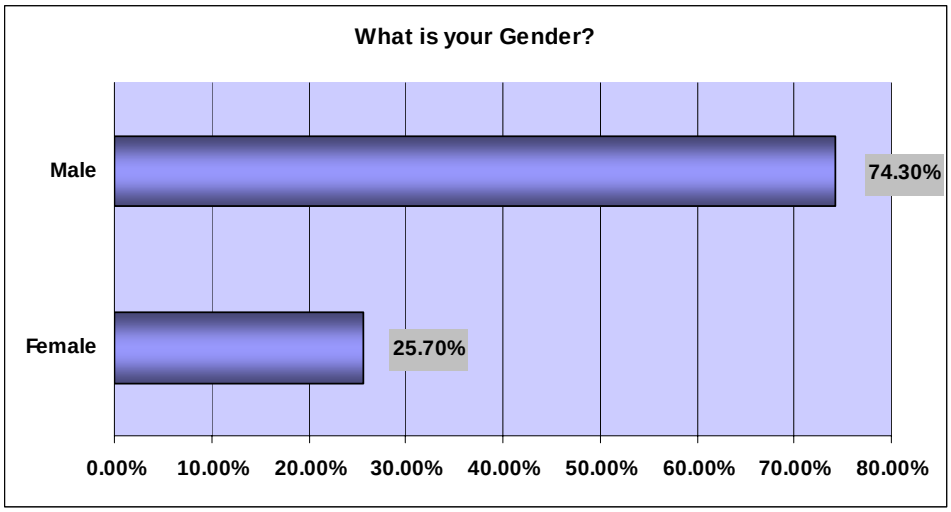
N=339
5% Trimmed Mean = 59,135.60
Std. Error = 2729.282

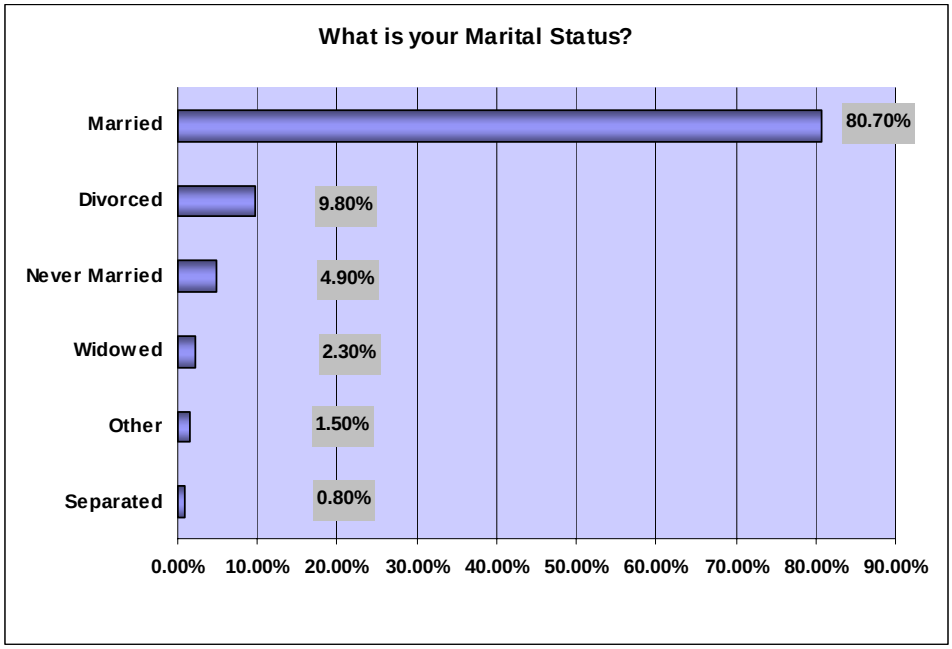
The income figures make one wonder whether wealthier people were more likely to report their income. In the comments sections, there were quite a few comments of the usual "my income is none of your business" variety. However, 339 of the 388 respondents did give their income level. Another possibility is that people were not honest with their income levels, given that the mean income in Idaho is around $39,000 and the mean here is $59,000.

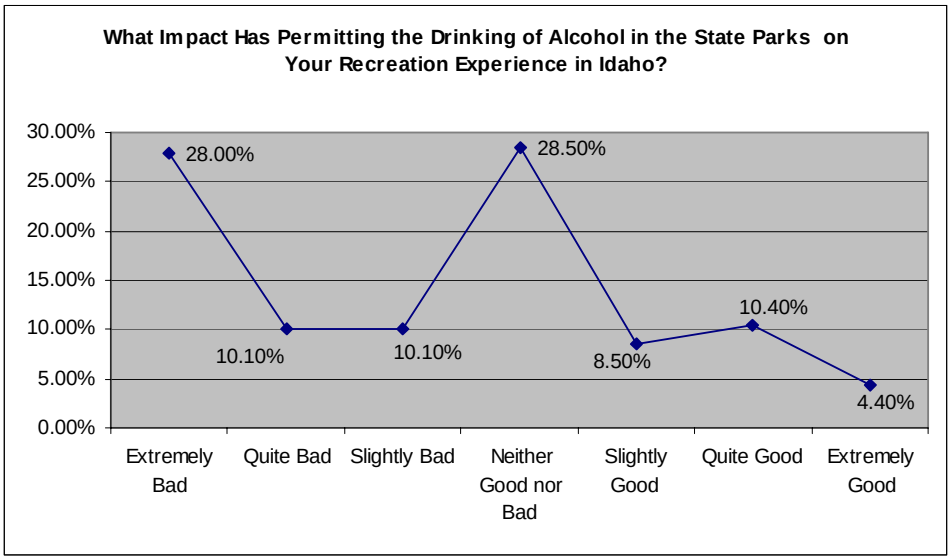
What is your employment status?

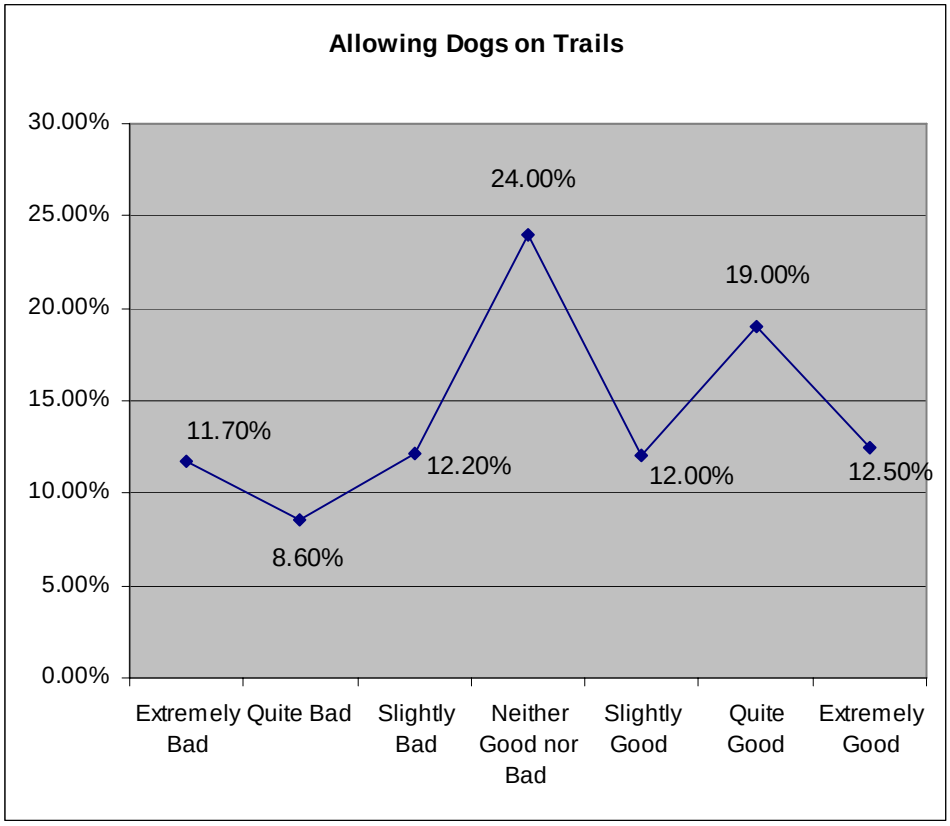
Student	1.60%
Not Employed	2.10%
Employed Full/Part Time - Between 5/6pm and 7/8am	3.90%
Homemaker	4.40%
Employed Full/Part Time - Irregular/Flexible Schedules	23.60%
Retired	27.50%
Employed Full/Part Time - Between 8/9am and 4/5pm	37.00%

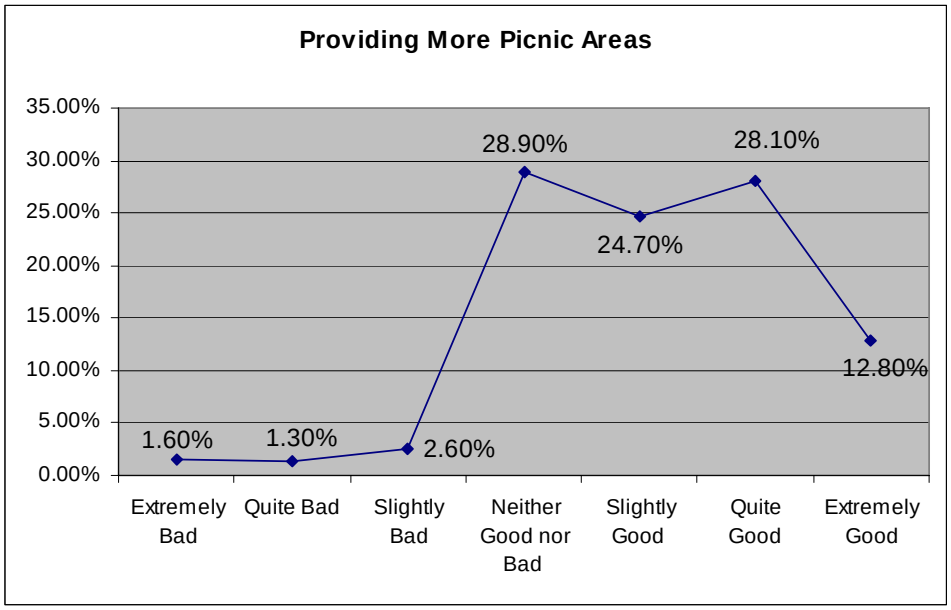
Descriptive Demographic Statistics

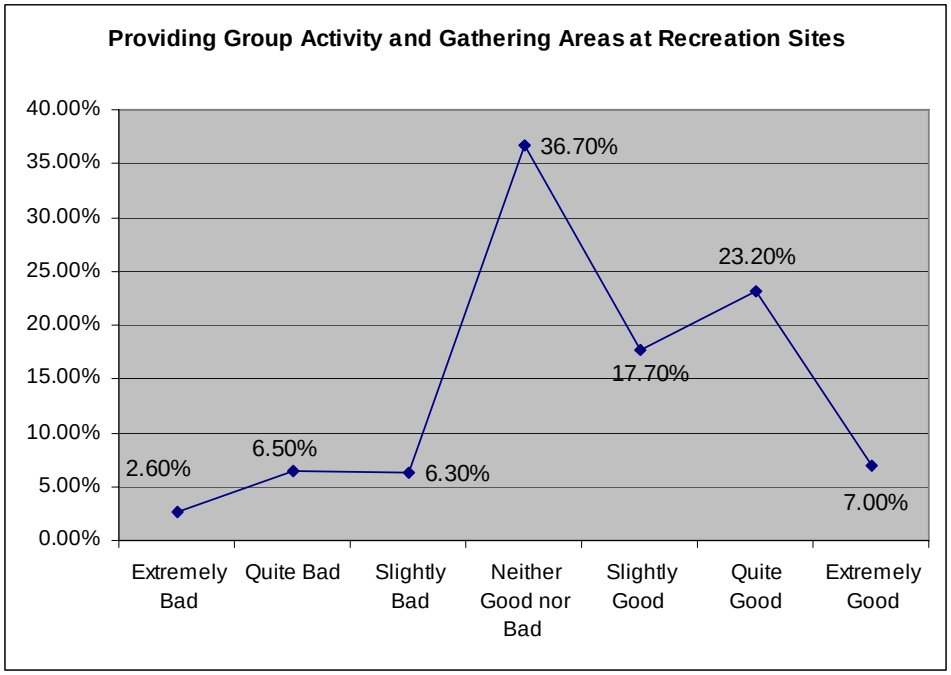


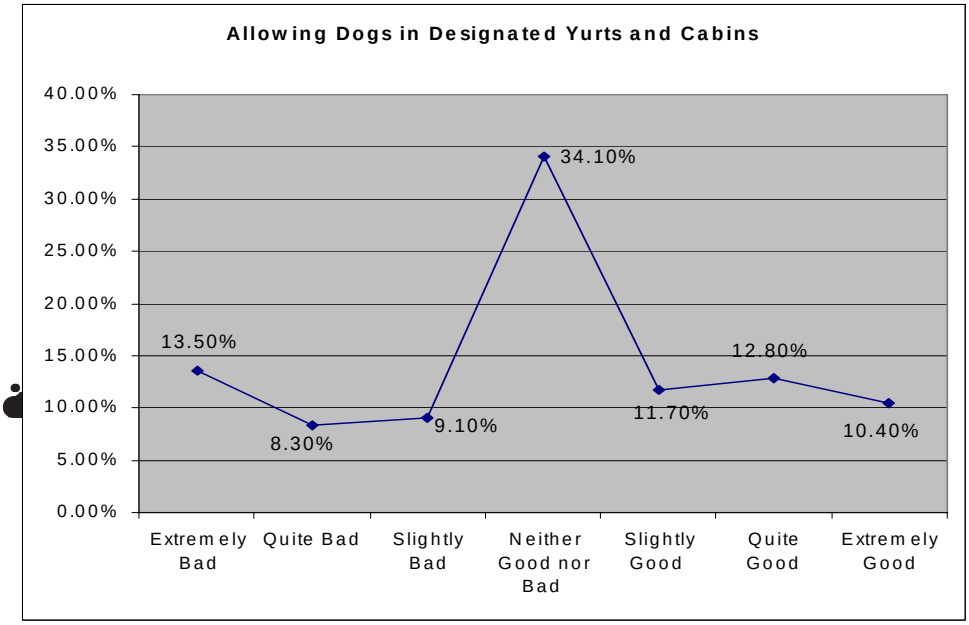


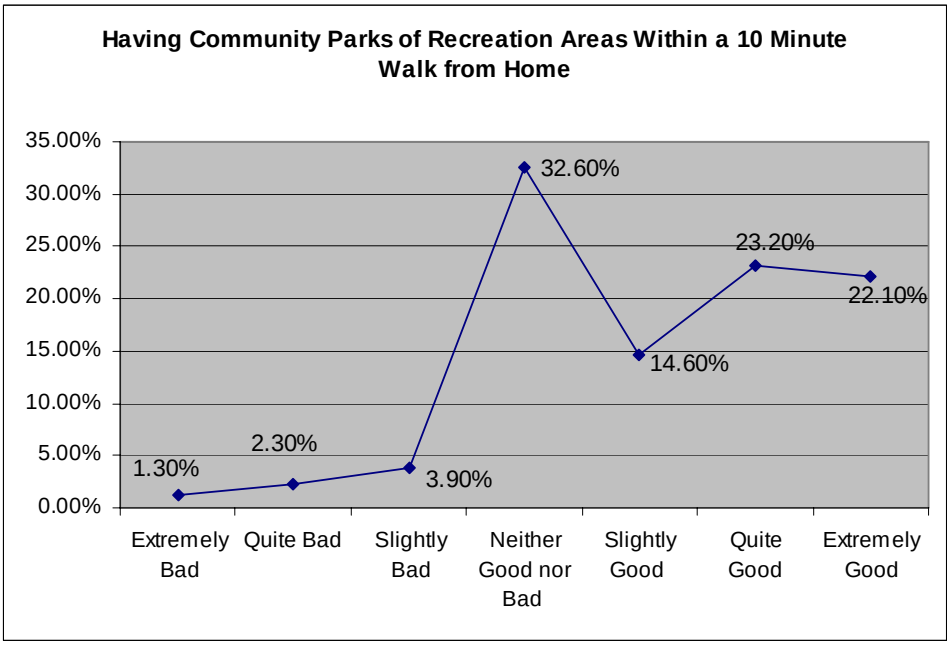

What Impact Has Permitting the Drinking of Alcohol in the State Parks on Your Recreation Experience in Idaho?
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
28.00%
10.10%
10.10%
28.50%
8.50%
10.40%
4.40%
Extremely Bad
Quite Bad
Slightly Bad
Neither Good nor Bad
Slightly Good
Quite Good
Extremely Good


Allowing Dogs on Trails
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
11.70%
8.60%
12.20%
24.00%
12.00%
19.00%
12.50%
Extremely Bad
Quite Bad
Slightly Bad
Neither Good nor Bad
Slightly Good
Quite Good
Extremely Good

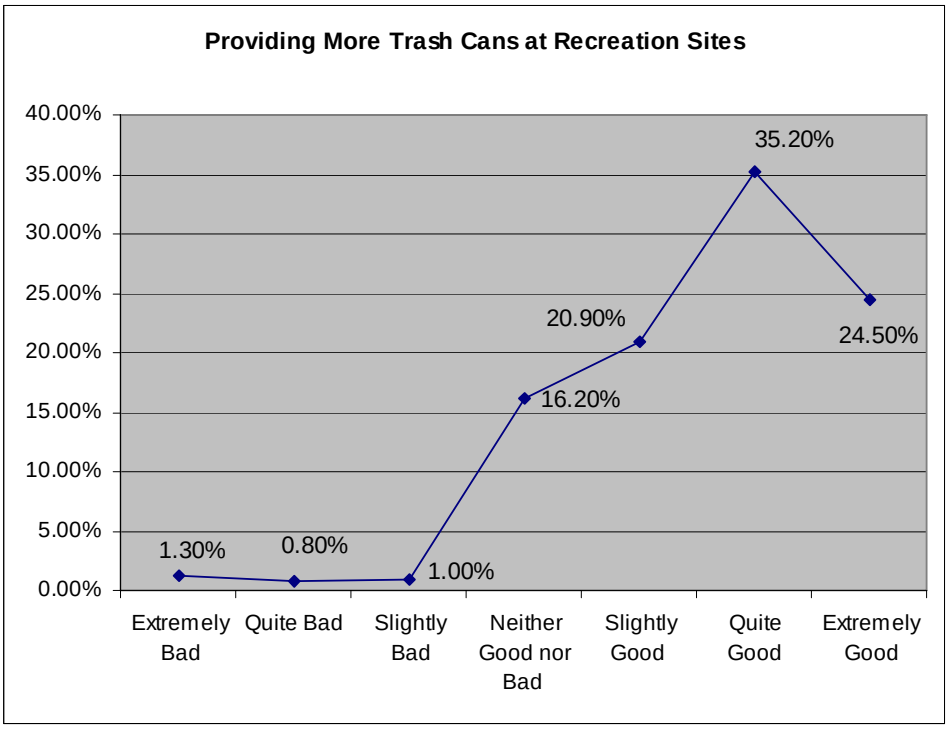

Providing More Picnic Areas
35.00%
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
1.60%
1.30%
2.60%
28.90%
24.70%
28.10%
12.80%
Extremely Bad
Quite Bad
Slightly Bad
Neither Good nor Bad
Slightly Good
Quite Good
Extremely Good

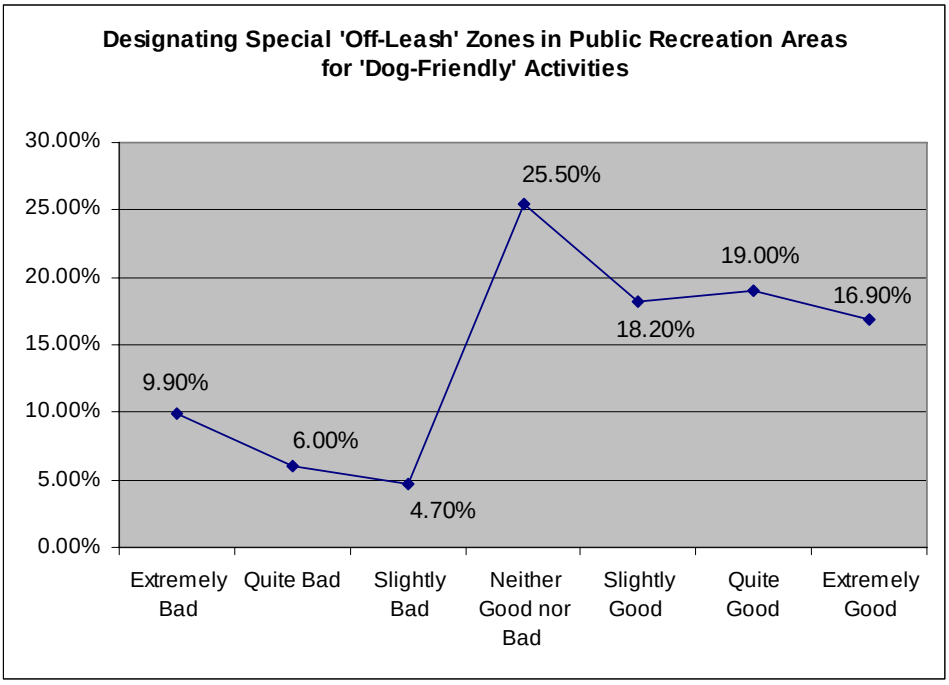

Providing Group Activity and Gathering Areas at Recreation Sites
40.00%
35.00%
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
2.60%
6.50%
6.30%
36.70%
17.70%
23.20%
7.00%
Extremely Bad
Quite Bad
Slightly Bad
Neither Good nor Bad
Slightly Good
Quite Good
Extremely Good

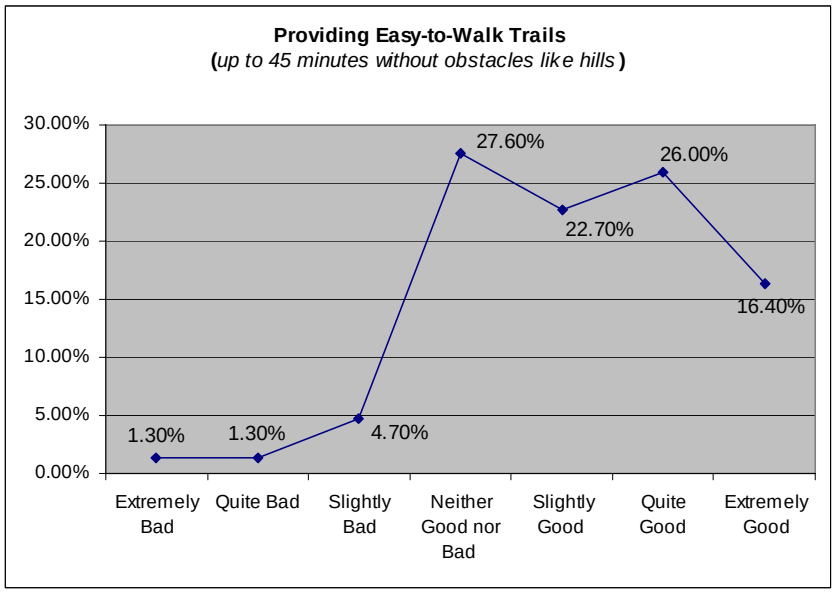


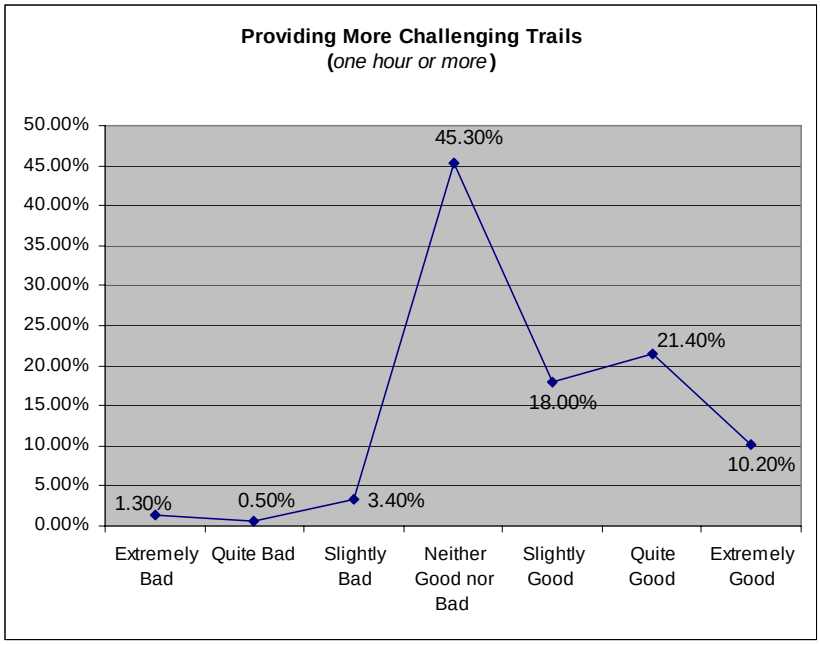


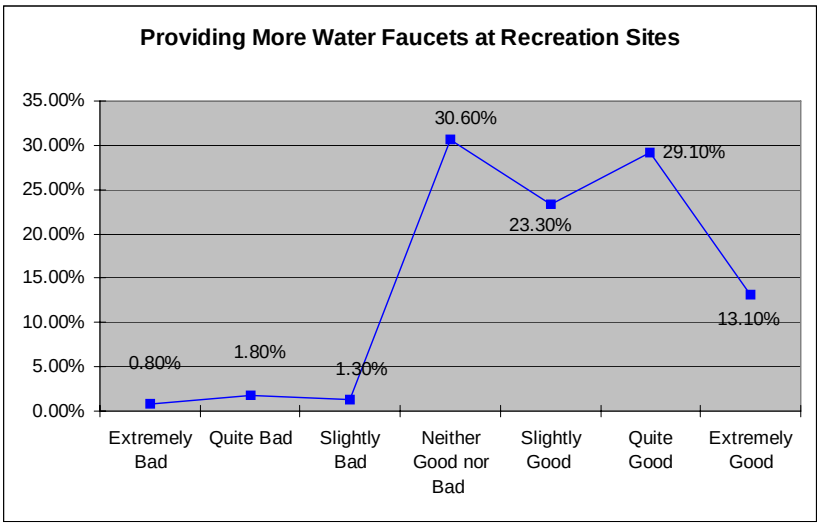
Perceived impacts of management decisions on outdoor recreation


Providing More Trash Cans at Recreation Sites
40.00%
35.00%
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
1.30%
0.80%
1.00%
16.20%
20.90%
35.20%
24.50%
Extremely Bad
Quite Bad
Slightly Bad
Neither Good nor Bad
Slightly Good
Quite Good
Extremely Good


Designating Special 'Off-Leash' Zones in Public Recreation Areas for 'Dog-Friendly' Activities
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
9.90%
6.00%
4.70%
25.50%
18.20%
19.00%
16.90%
Extremely Bad
Quite Bad
Slightly Bad
Neither Good nor Bad
Slightly Good
Quite Good
Extremely Good

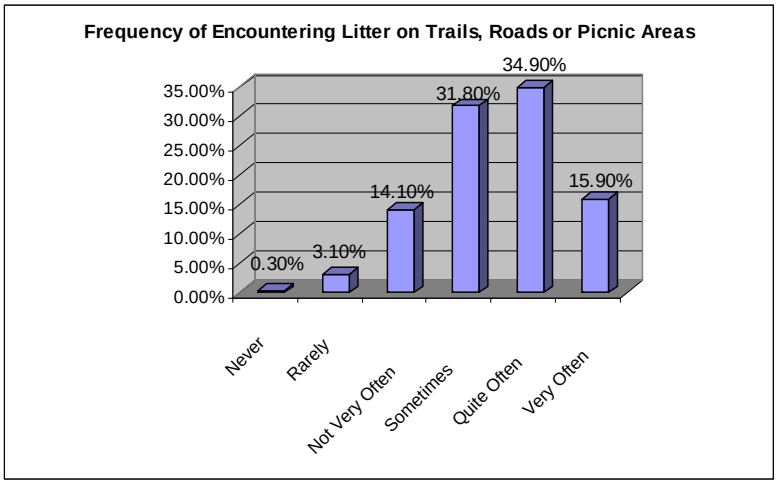


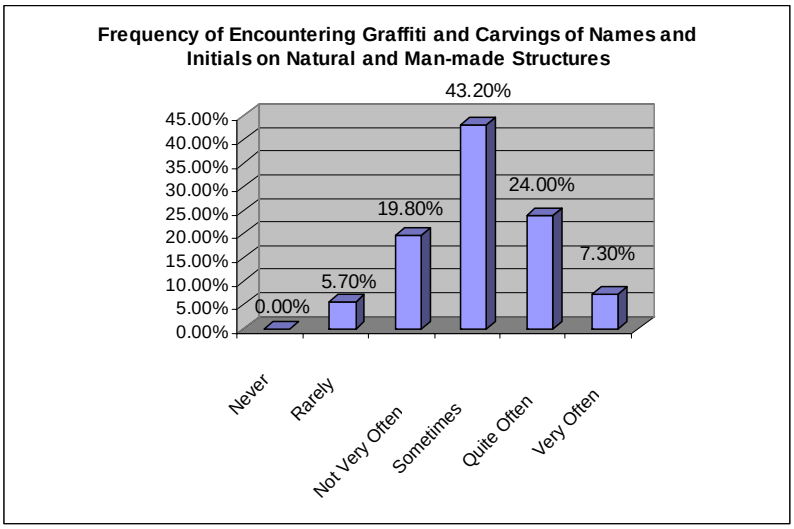


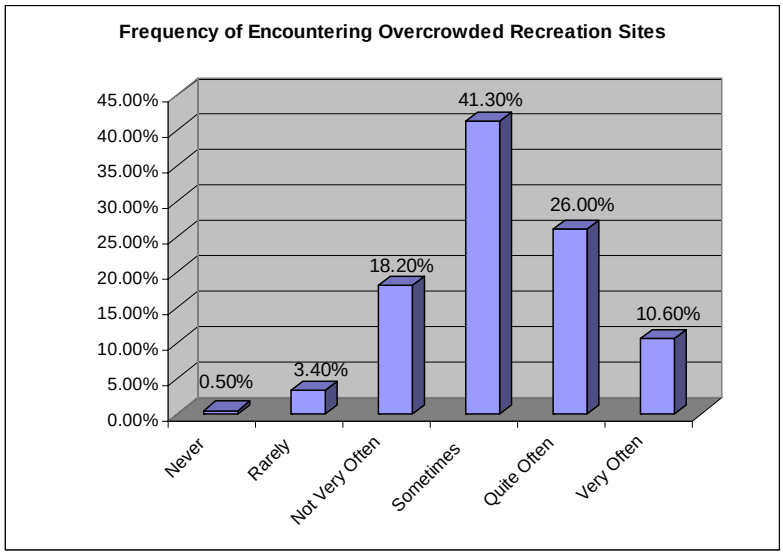


Perceived impacts of management decisions on outdoor recreation

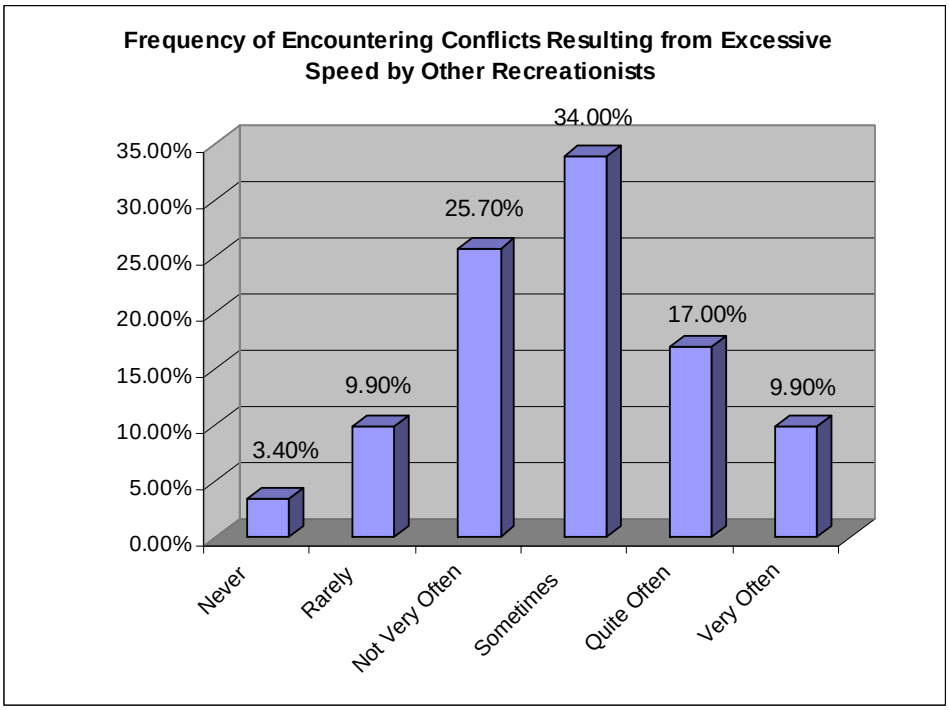
Frequency of Unpleasant Encounters at Recreation Sites

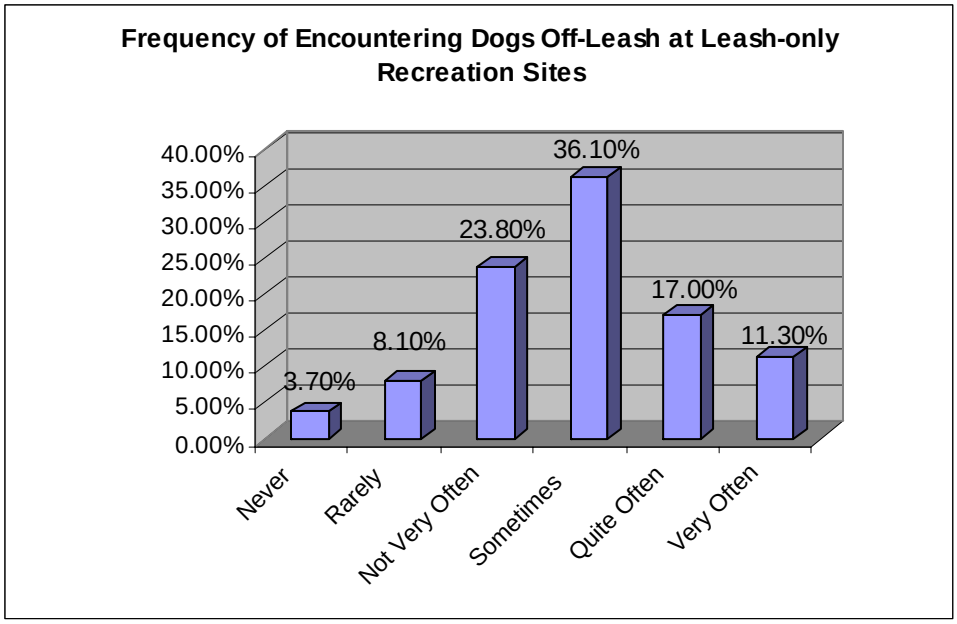




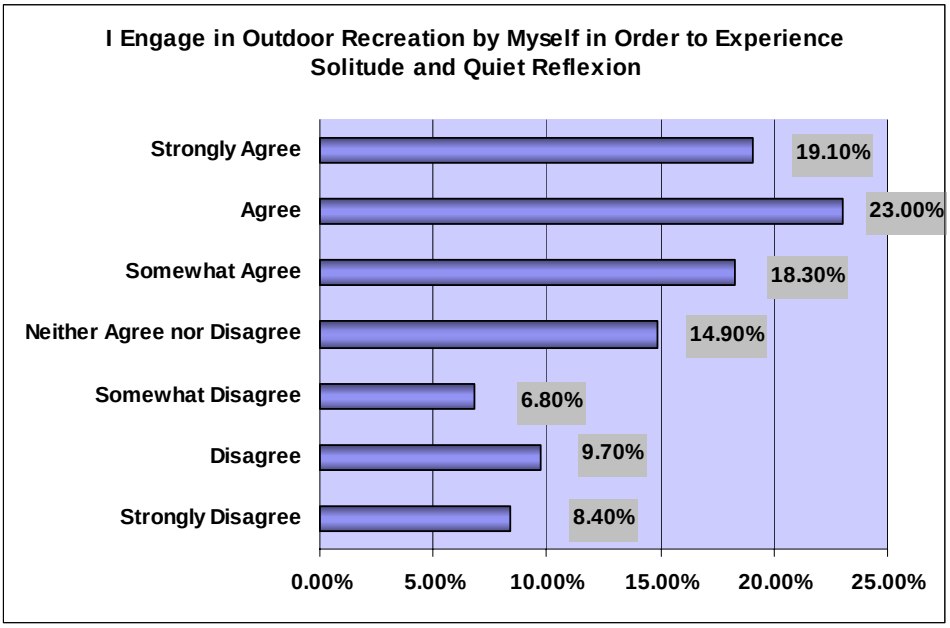


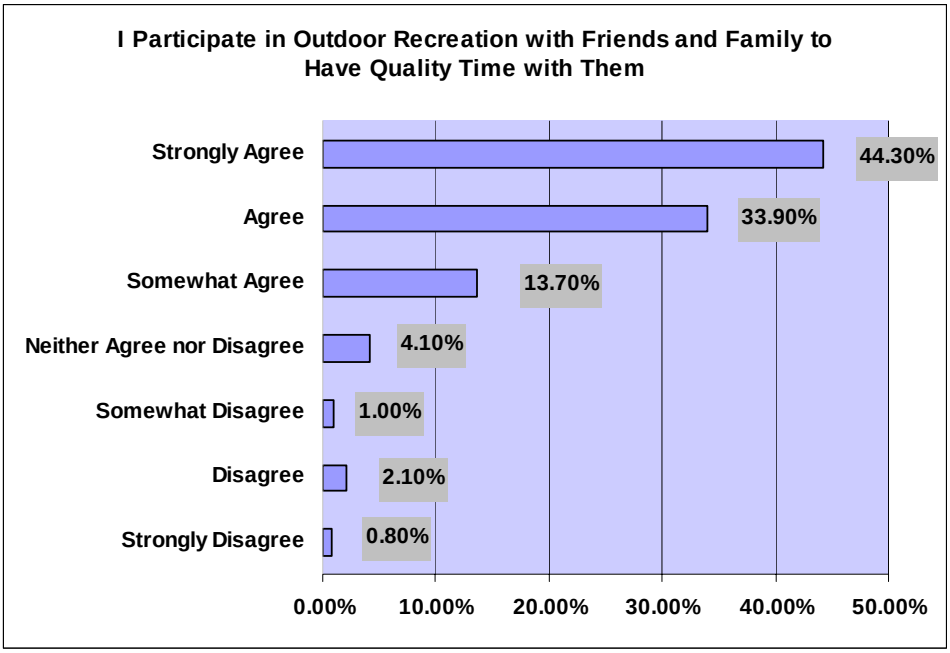
Frequency of Unpleasant Encounters at Recreation Sites

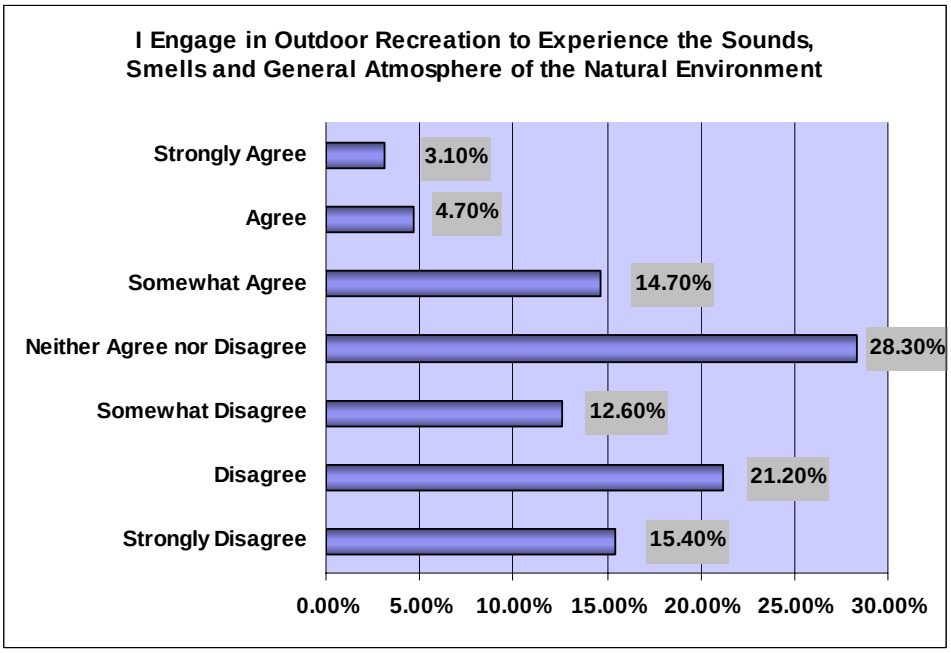


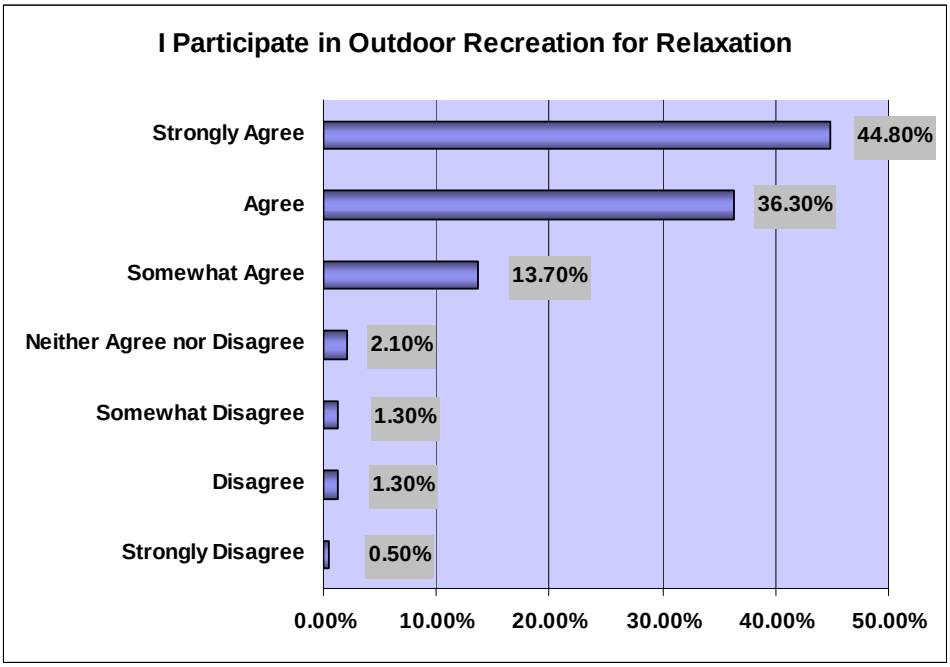


Principal motivations/ reasons for engaging in outdoor recreation



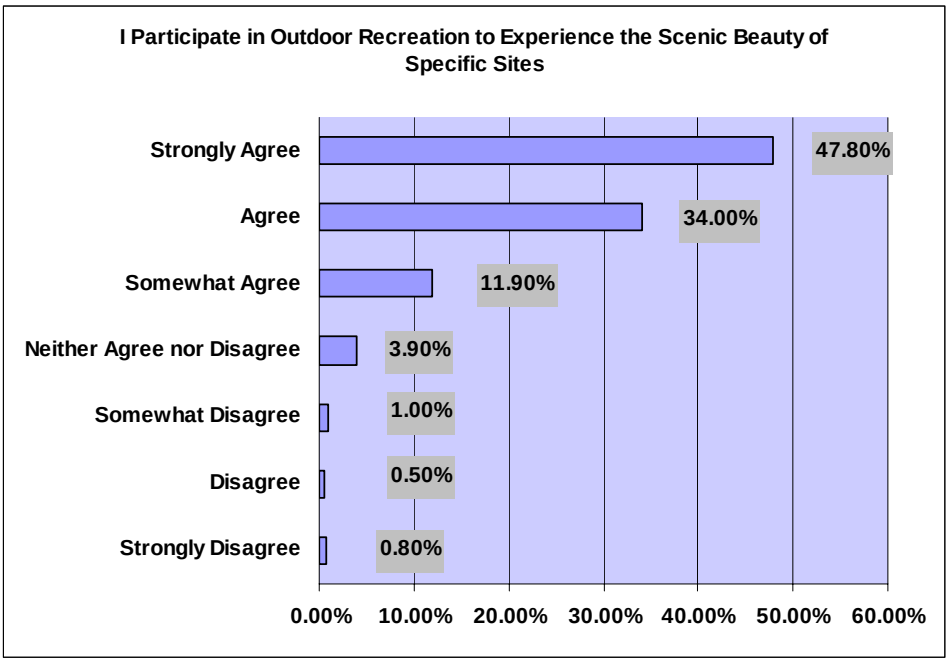


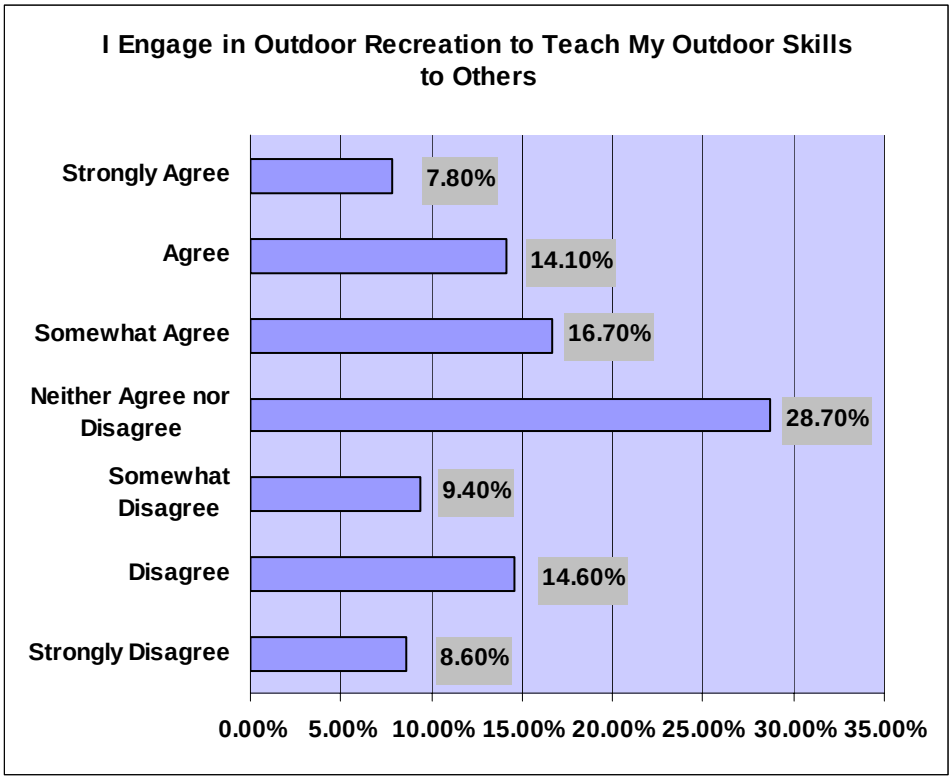




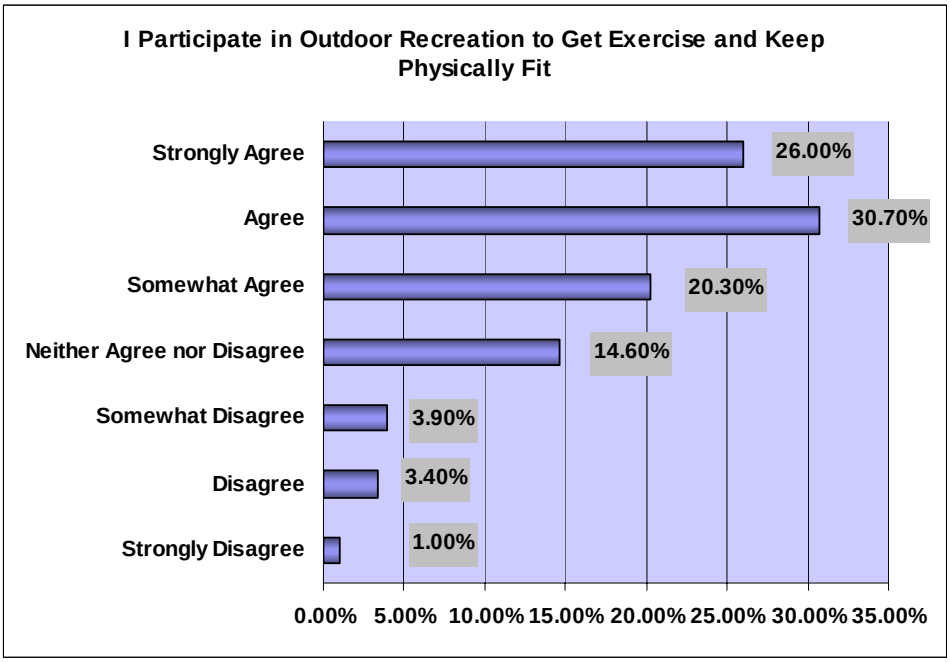
Principal motivations/ reasons for engaging in outdoor recreation

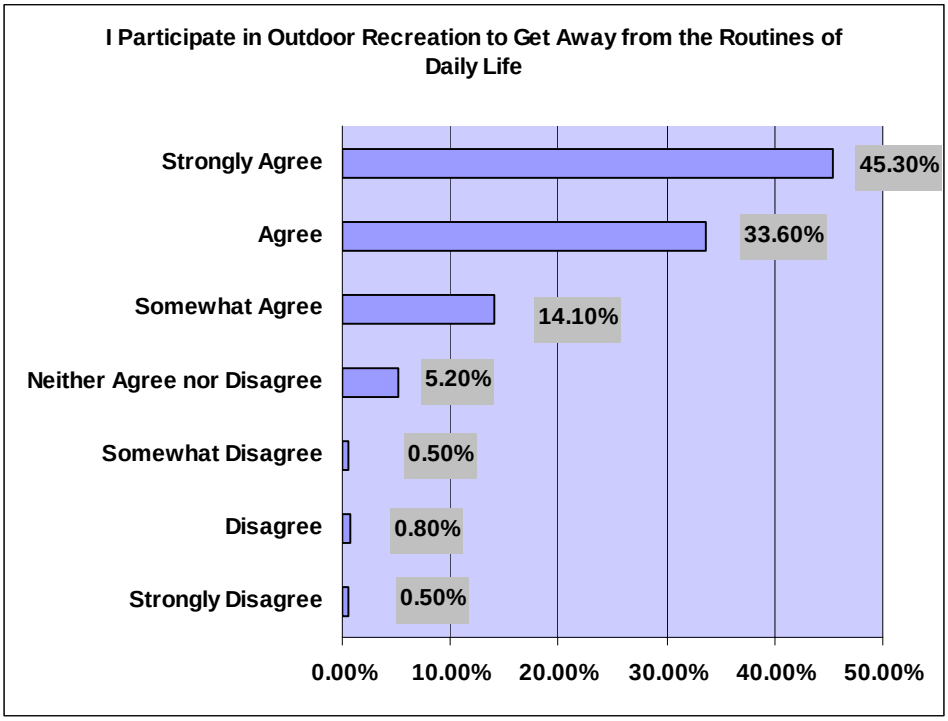
Principal motivations/ reasons for engaging in outdoor recreation



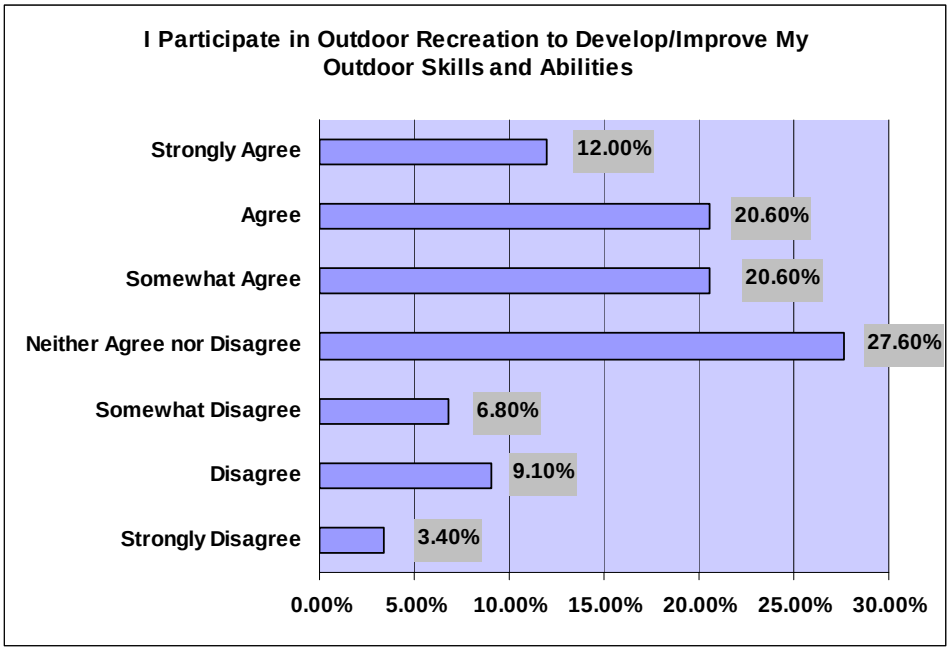


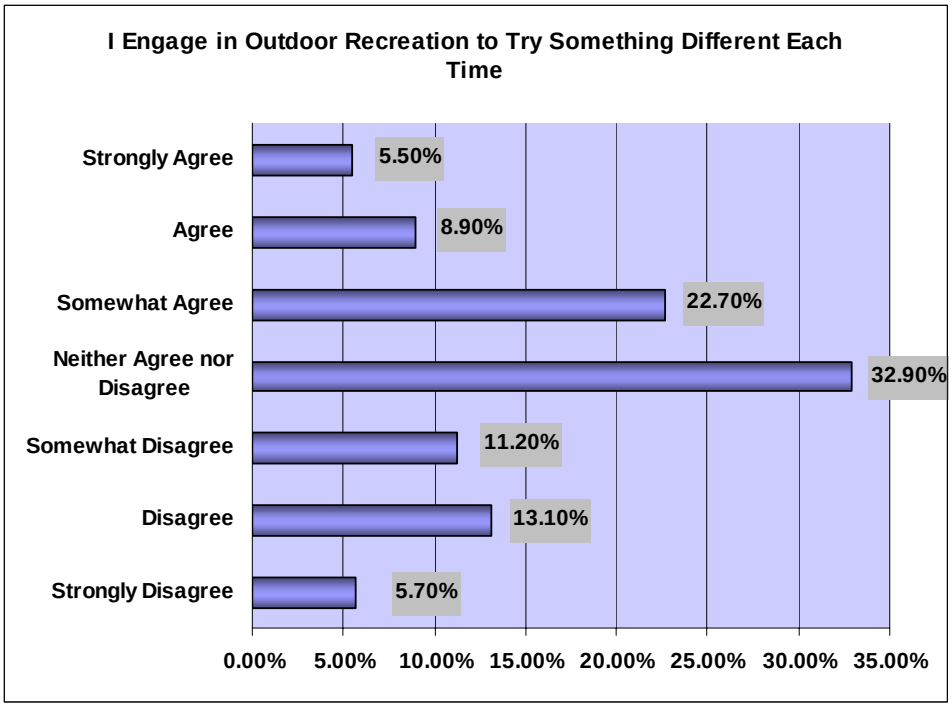
Principal motivations/ reasons for engaging in outdoor recreation

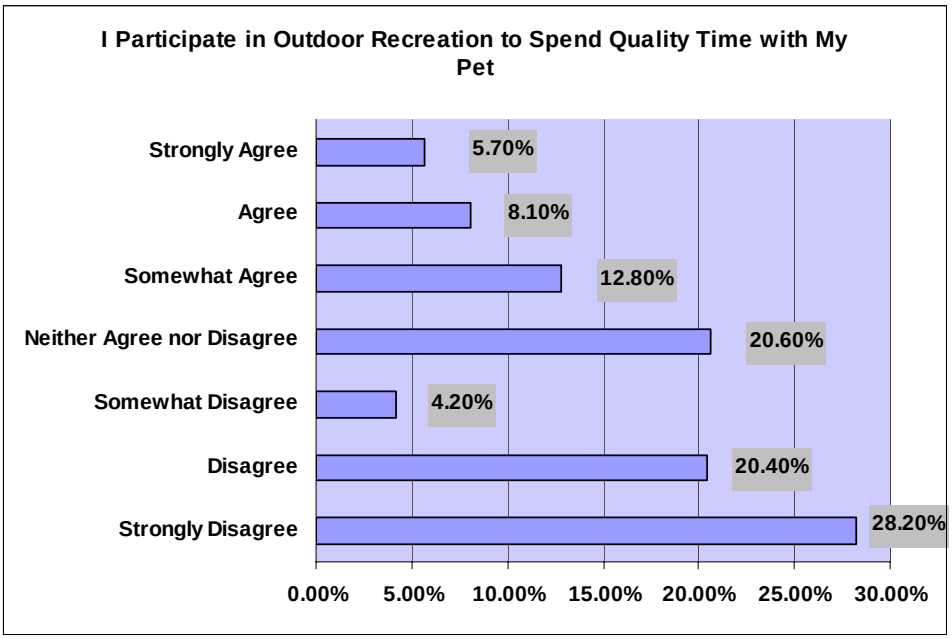


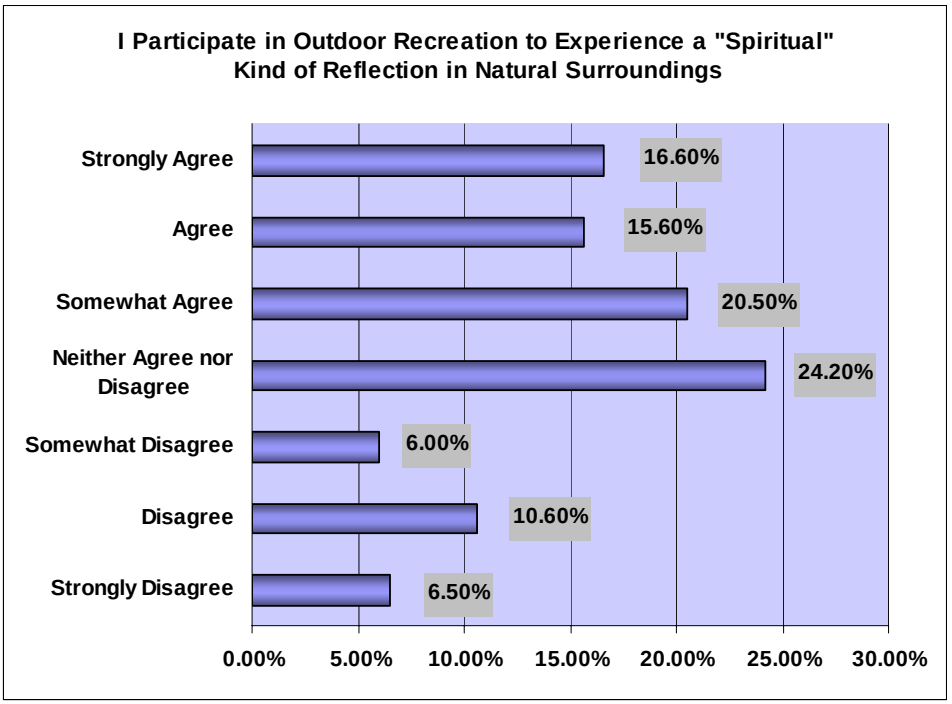


Principal motivations/ reasons for engaging in outdoor recreation



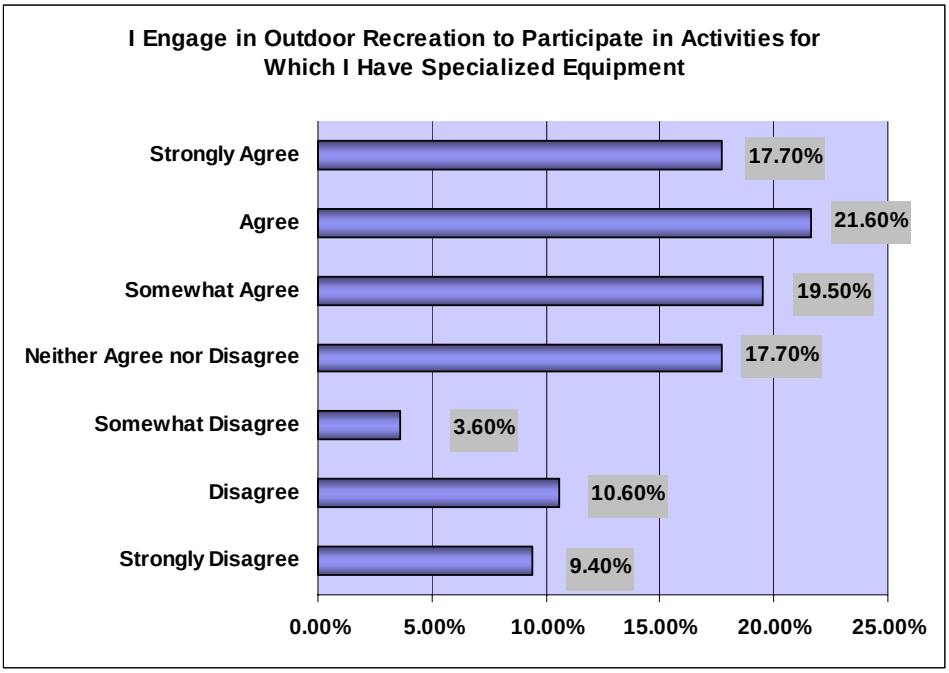


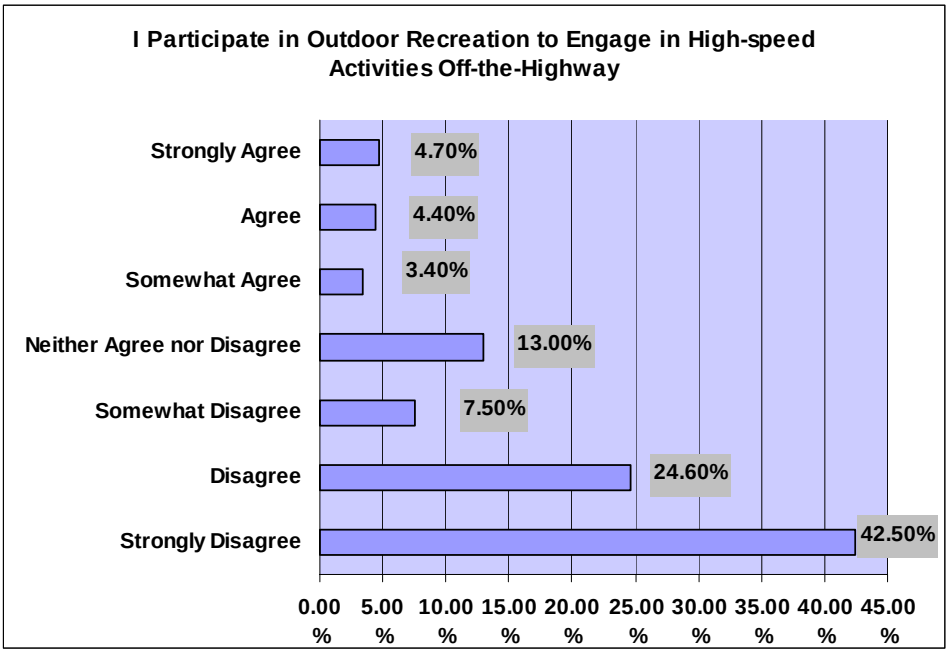




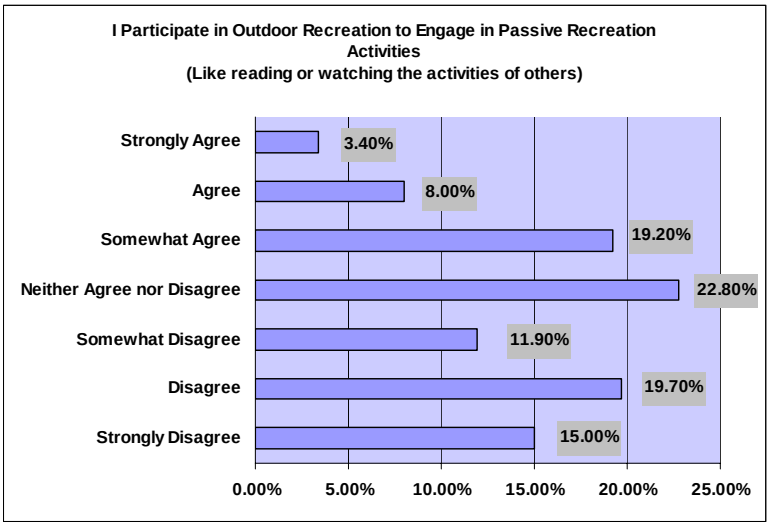
Principal motivations/ reasons for engaging in outdoor recreation

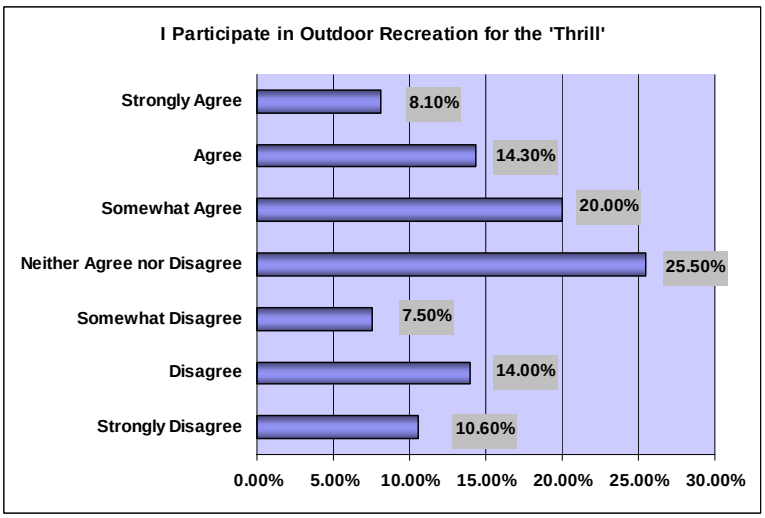
Principal motivations/ reasons for engaging in outdoor recreation

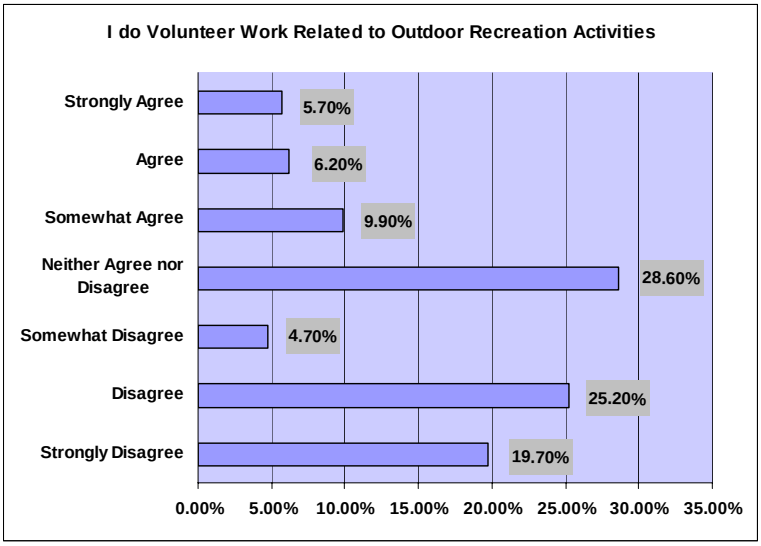




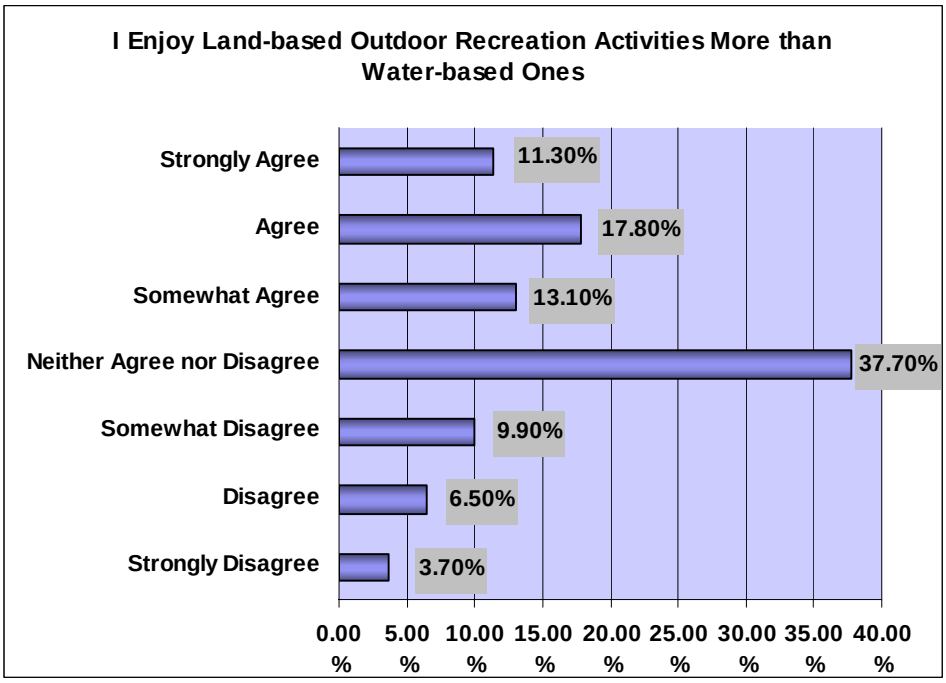
Principal motivations/ reasons for engaging in outdoor recreation

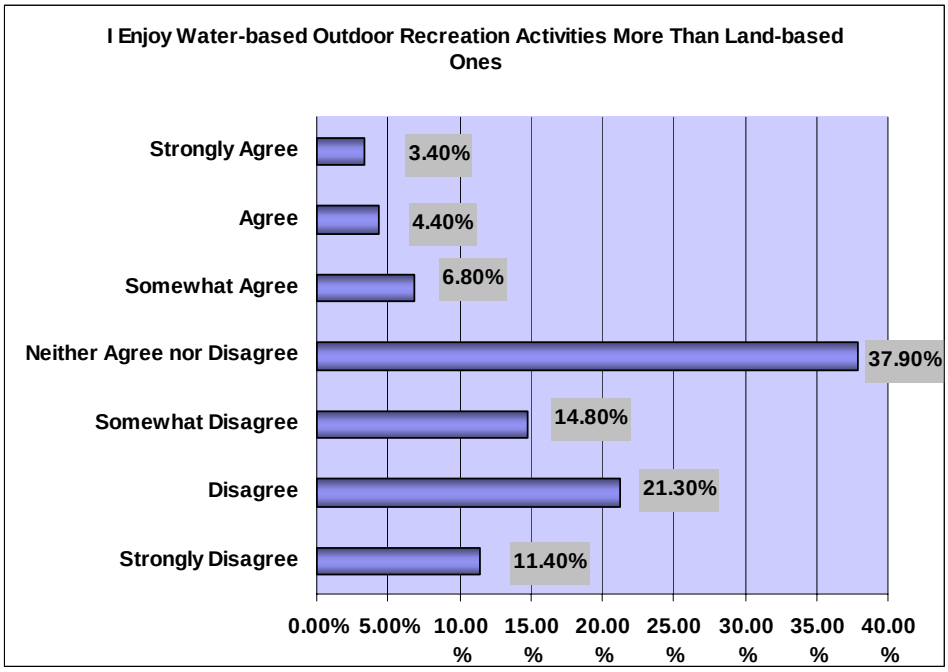






Preference for land versus water-based outdoor recreation activities

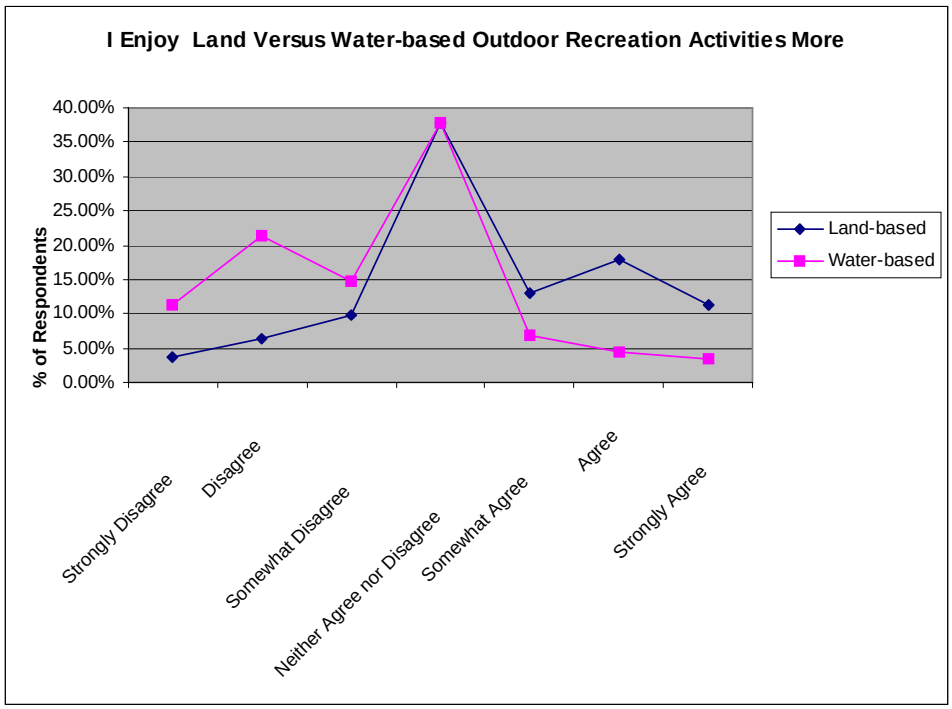




Preference for land versus water-based outdoor recreation activities

The next Figure juxtaposes preferences for land and water-based outdoor recreation activities among Idaho recreationists. The dominant group is made up of those who do not have strong views either way, between preferring land-based to water-based outdoor recreation activities, or vice versa.

However, more people tend to prefer land-based recreation activities to water-based, given that this option scores higher on the "agree" side of the scale, when the statement that "I enjoy land-based outdoor recreation activities more than water-based ones" is mentioned. A more or less proportional number of people also disagree when the statement is: "I enjoy water-based outdoor recreation activities more than land-based ones". Intuitively, one would expect that those who were on one side with one statement would be on the other side with the other statement.



Influence of Social Associations on Outdoor Recreation Site Selection

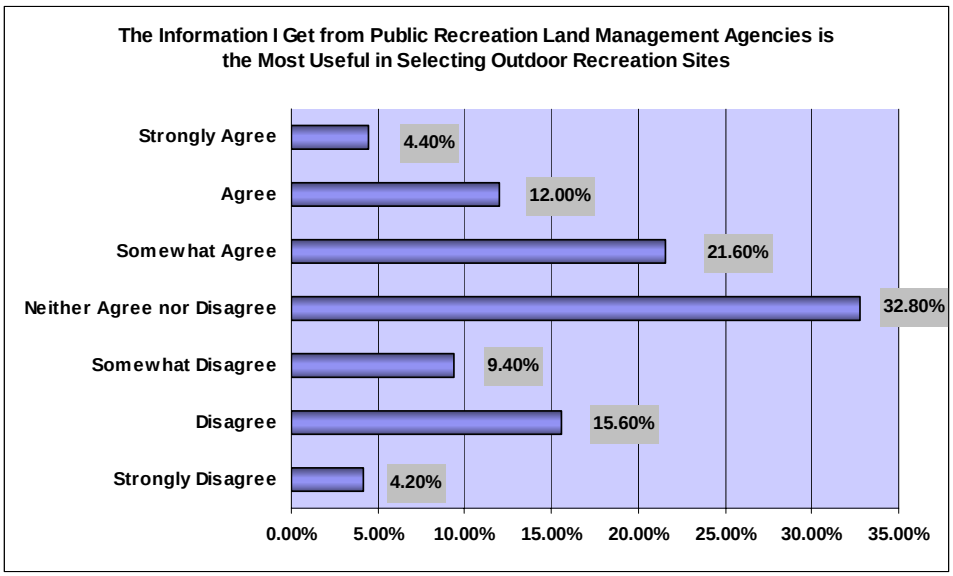
The next three Figures examine the social groups that serve as sources of information on which outdoor recreation site selection is based. The fourth Figure super-imposes the three influences, and it is obvious that family and friends are the biggest influence, followed by peers in recreation clubs or associations.

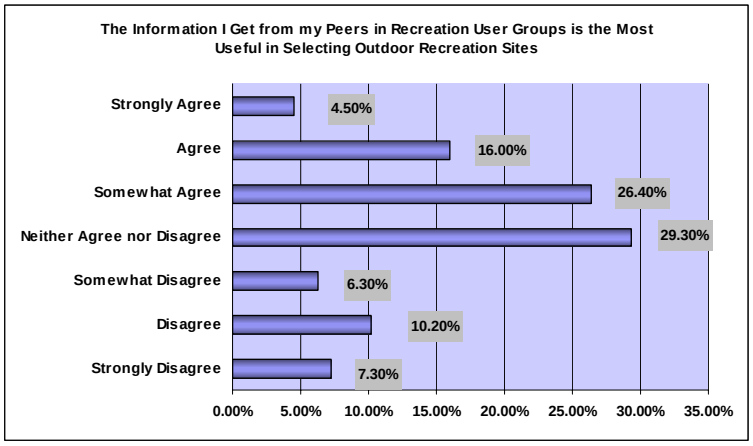
It is often said that recreationists who are members of recreation clubs and associations get most of their information about recreation from their peers in user groups, and that the provision of information to those groups is one of the best ways to reach recreationists.

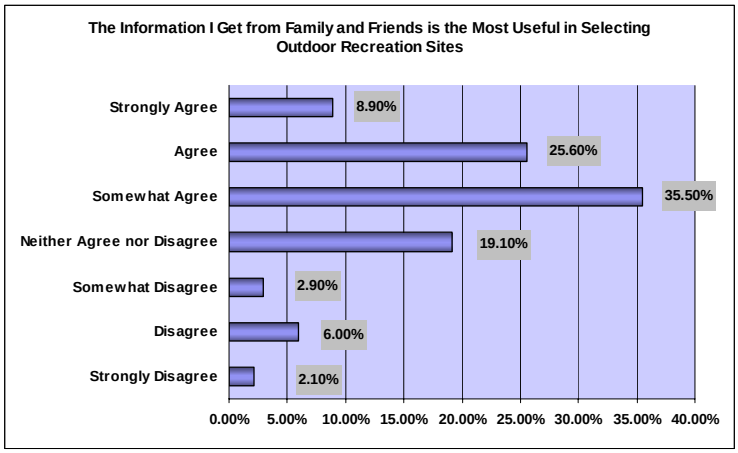
The exploratory evidence here indicates that peer groups do influence site selection more than public recreation land management agencies. However, family and friends appear to be even more influential than peers in recreation associations. In the end, what this means is that word-of-mouth (which combines family, friends and peers as sources of information), may well be the best sources of information influencing the decisions of recreationists.

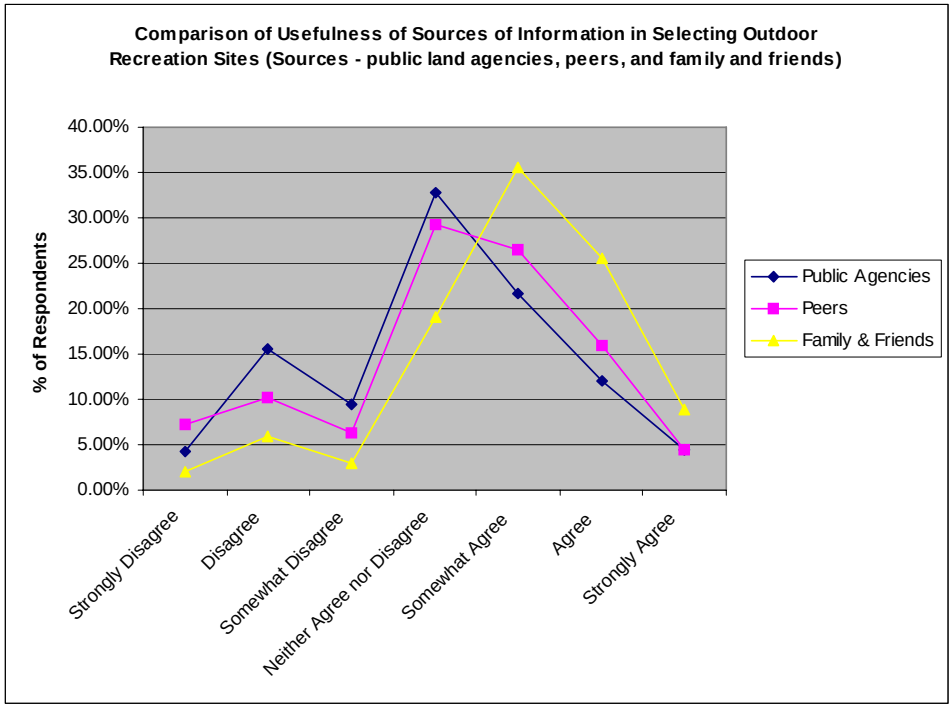
These social groups are likely to be good sources of information not just about site selection, but also about knowledge of rules and best practices. Educating recreationists on site and giving them an enjoyable experience may therefore be one of the best marketing tools for reaching out to other potential patrons, as satisfied participants become ambassadors and pass on word of their enjoyable experiences to others.

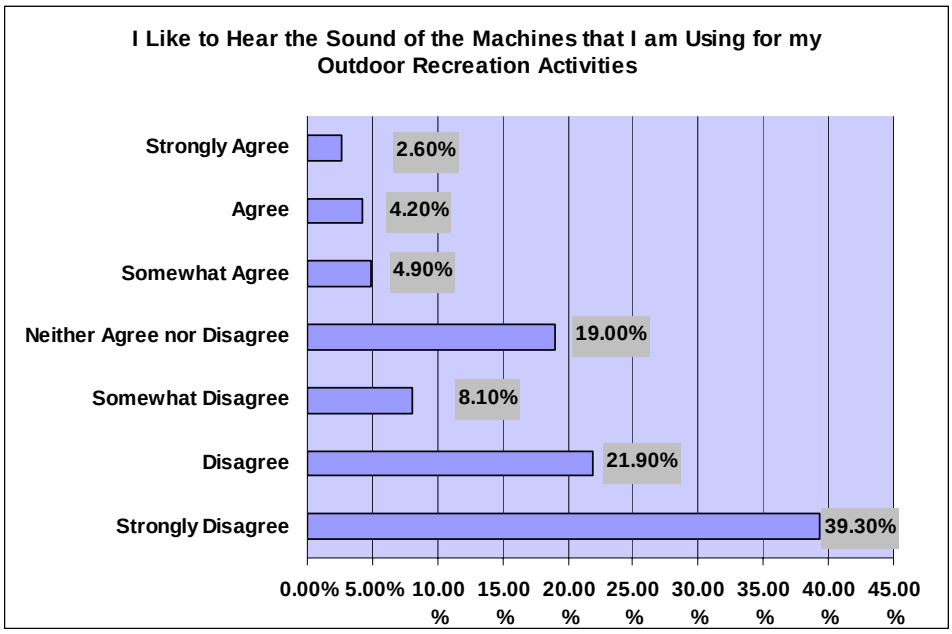
While a deeper level of inferential data analysis would be required to determine whether these differences in levels of influence are statistically significant, on the face of it, it would seem that at least the difference between the influences of family and friends' on the one hand, and the influences of the other two are quite substantial.

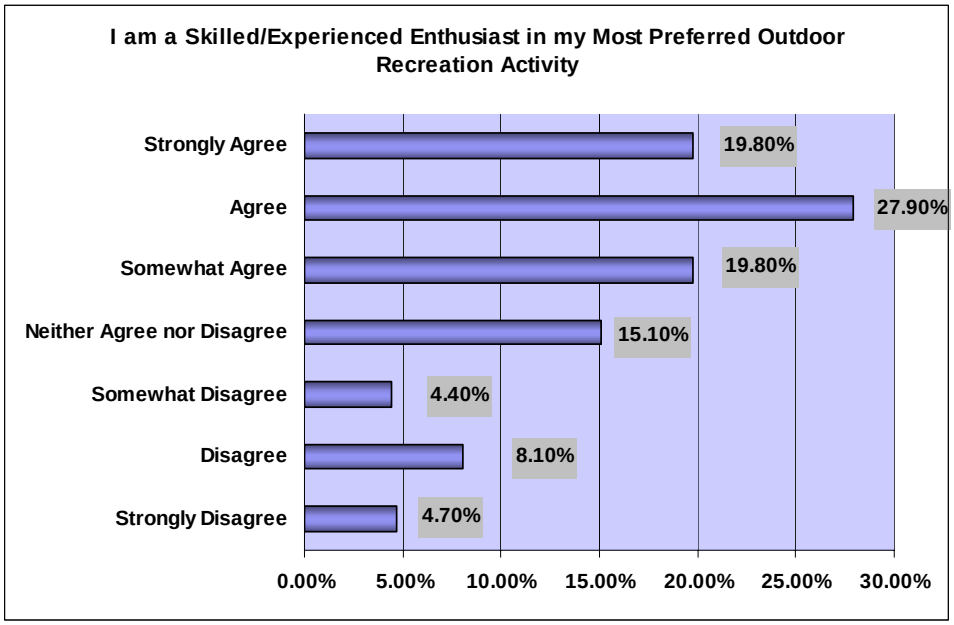


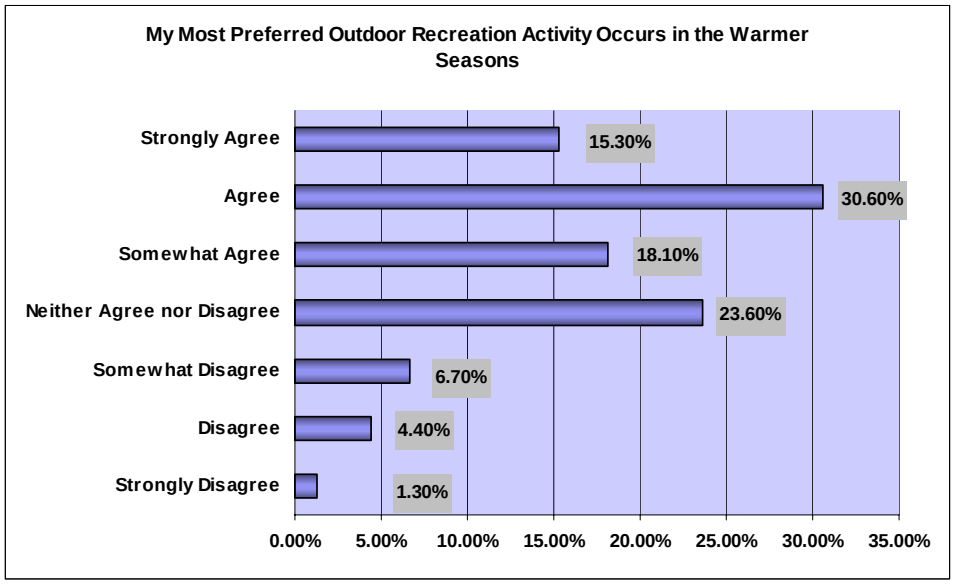

The Information I Get from my Peers in Recreation User Groups is the Most Useful in Selecting Outdoor Recreation Sites
Strongly Agree
Agree
Somewhat Agree
Neither Agree nor Disagree
Somewhat Disagree
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
4.50%
16.00%
26.40%
29.30%
6.30%
10.20%
7.30%
0.00%
5.00%
10.00%
15.00%
20.00%
25.00%
30.00%
35.00%

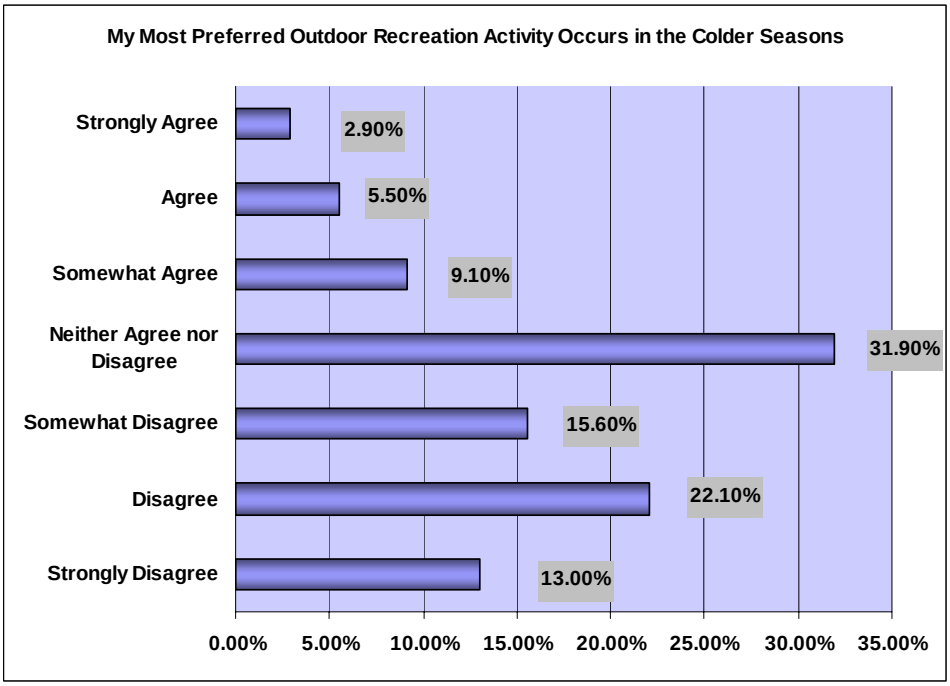

The Information I Get from Family and Friends is the Most Useful in Selecting Outdoor Recreation Sites
Strongly Agree
Agree
Somewhat Agree
Neither Agree nor Disagree
Somewhat Disagree
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
8.90%
25.60%
35.50%
19.10%
2.90%
6.00%
2.10%
0.00%
5.00%
10.00%
15.00%
20.00%
25.00%
30.00%
35.00%
40.00%


Comparison of Usefulness of Sources of Information in Selecting Outdoor Recreation Sites (Sources - public land agencies, peers, and family and friends)
% of Respondents
40.00%
35.00%
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
Strongly Disagree
Disagree
Somewhat Disagree
Neither Agree nor Disagree
Somewhat Agree
Agree
Strongly Agree
Public Agencies
Peers
Family & Friends


I Like to Hear the Sound of the Machines that I am Using for my Outdoor Recreation Activities
Strongly Agree
Agree
Somewhat Agree
Neither Agree nor Disagree
Somewhat Disagree
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
2.60%
4.20%
4.90%
19.00%
8.10%
21.90%
39.30%
0.00% 5.00% 10.00% 15.00% 20.00% 25.00% 30.00% 35.00% 40.00% 45.00%


I am a Skilled/Experienced Enthusiast in my Most Preferred Outdoor Recreation Activity
Strongly Agree
Agree
Somewhat Agree
Neither Agree nor Disagree
Somewhat Disagree
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
19.80%
27.90%
19.80%
15.10%
4.40%
8.10%
4.70%
0.00% 5.00% 10.00% 15.00% 20.00% 25.00% 30.00%

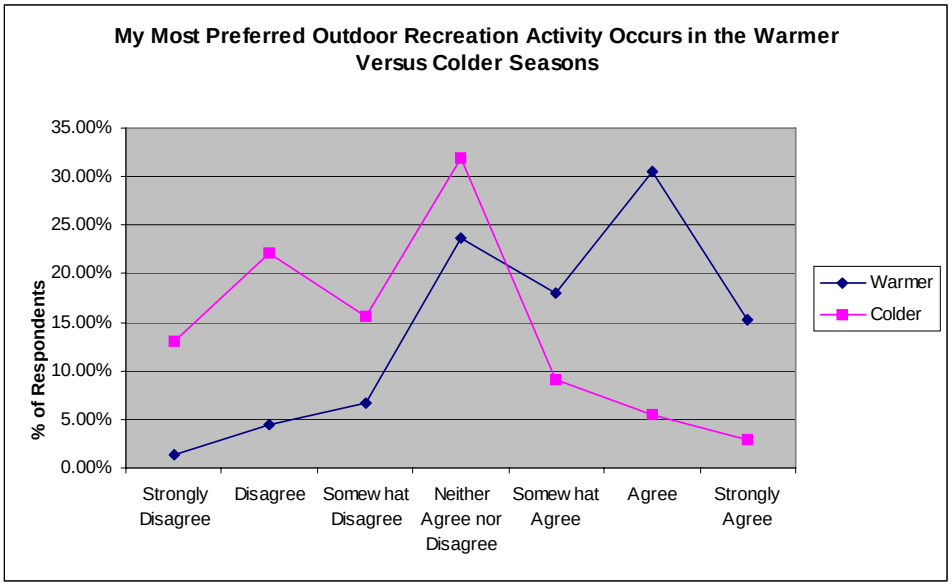

My Most Preferred Outdoor Recreation Activity Occurs in the Warmer Seasons
Strongly Agree
Agree
Somewhat Agree
Neither Agree nor Disagree
Somewhat Disagree
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
15.30%
30.60%
18.10%
23.60%
6.70%
4.40%
1.30%
0.00%
5.00%
10.00%
15.00%
20.00%
25.00%
30.00%
35.00%

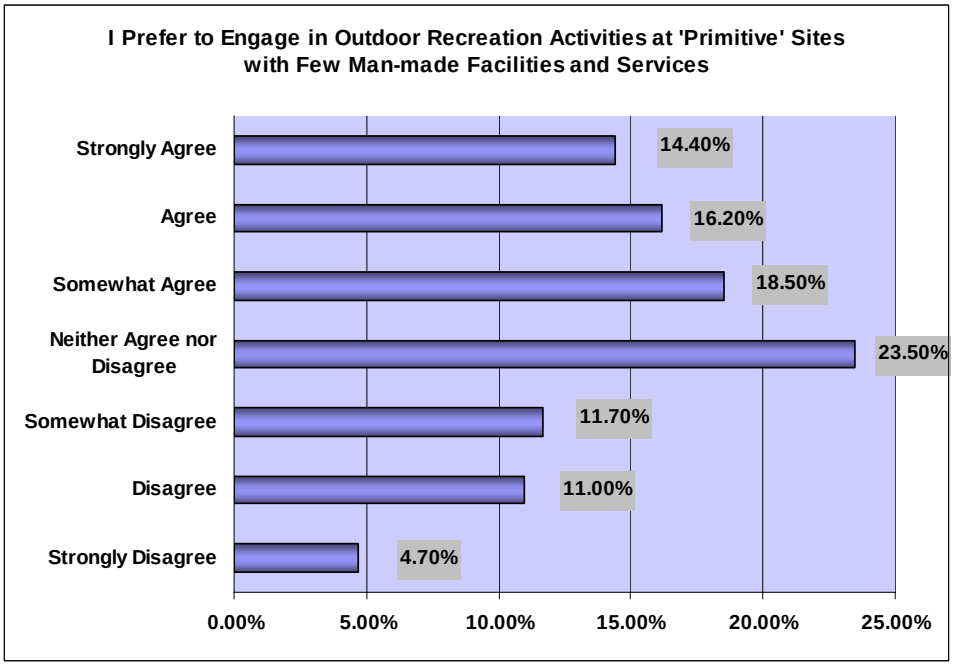

My Most Preferred Outdoor Recreation Activity Occurs in the Colder Seasons
Strongly Agree
Agree
Somewhat Agree
Neither Agree nor Disagree
Somewhat Disagree
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
2.90%
5.50%
9.10%
31.90%
15.60%
22.10%
13.00%
0.00%
5.00%
10.00%
15.00%
20.00%
25.00%
30.00%
35.00%

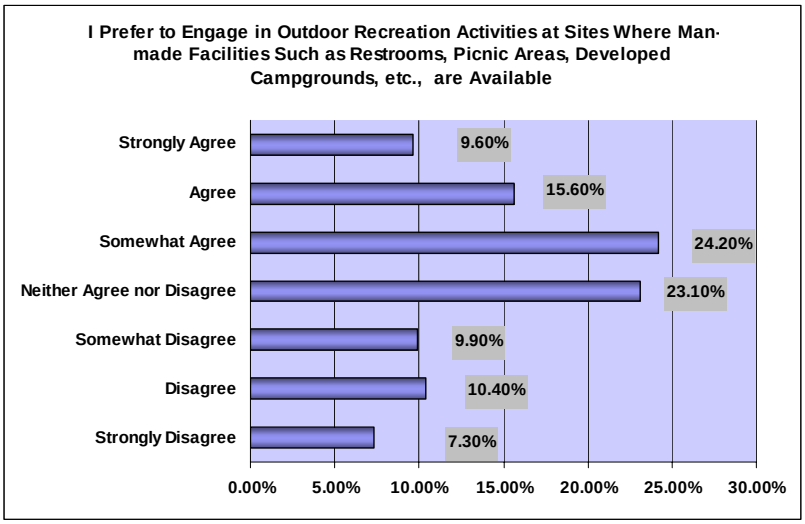
Outdoor Recreation Preferences

The next Figure compares the preferences for outdoor recreation activity in the warmer versus the colder seasons

More people prefer outdoor recreation activities in the warmer seasons to those in the colder seasons (more people score higher on the agree/strongly agree side of the scale).

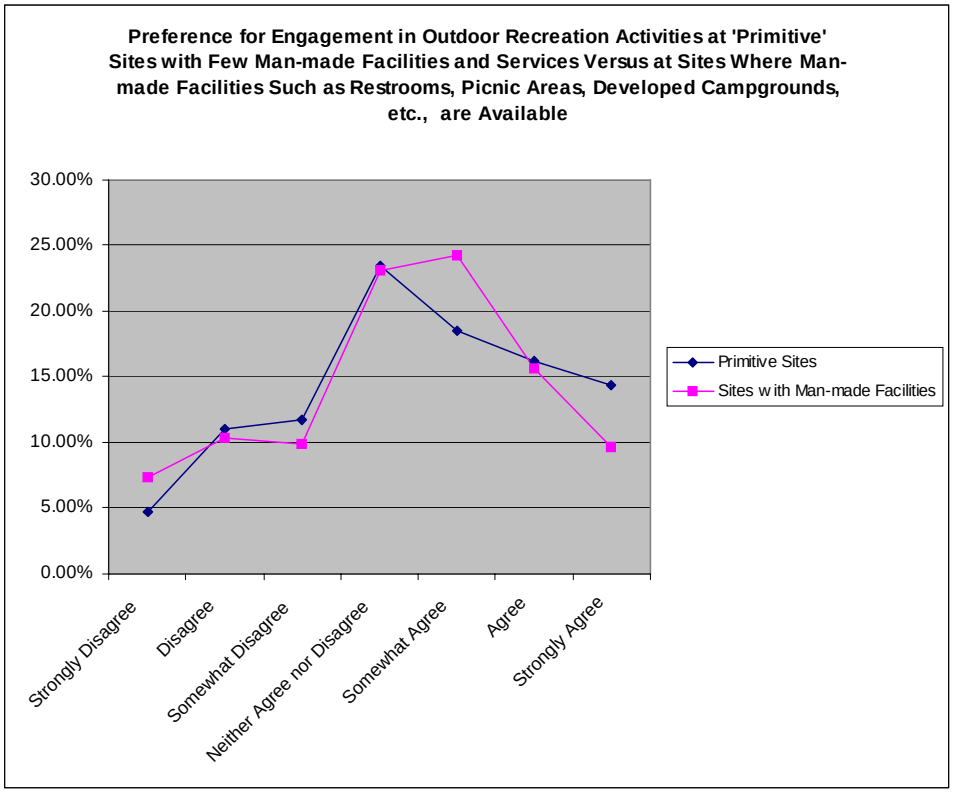






The next Figure shows that the population is generally split on the question of preference for 'primitive' versus man-made outdoor recreation sites and facilities. Further analysis could help determine whether preference can be segregated on the basis of some characteristics such as age, gender, income etc.

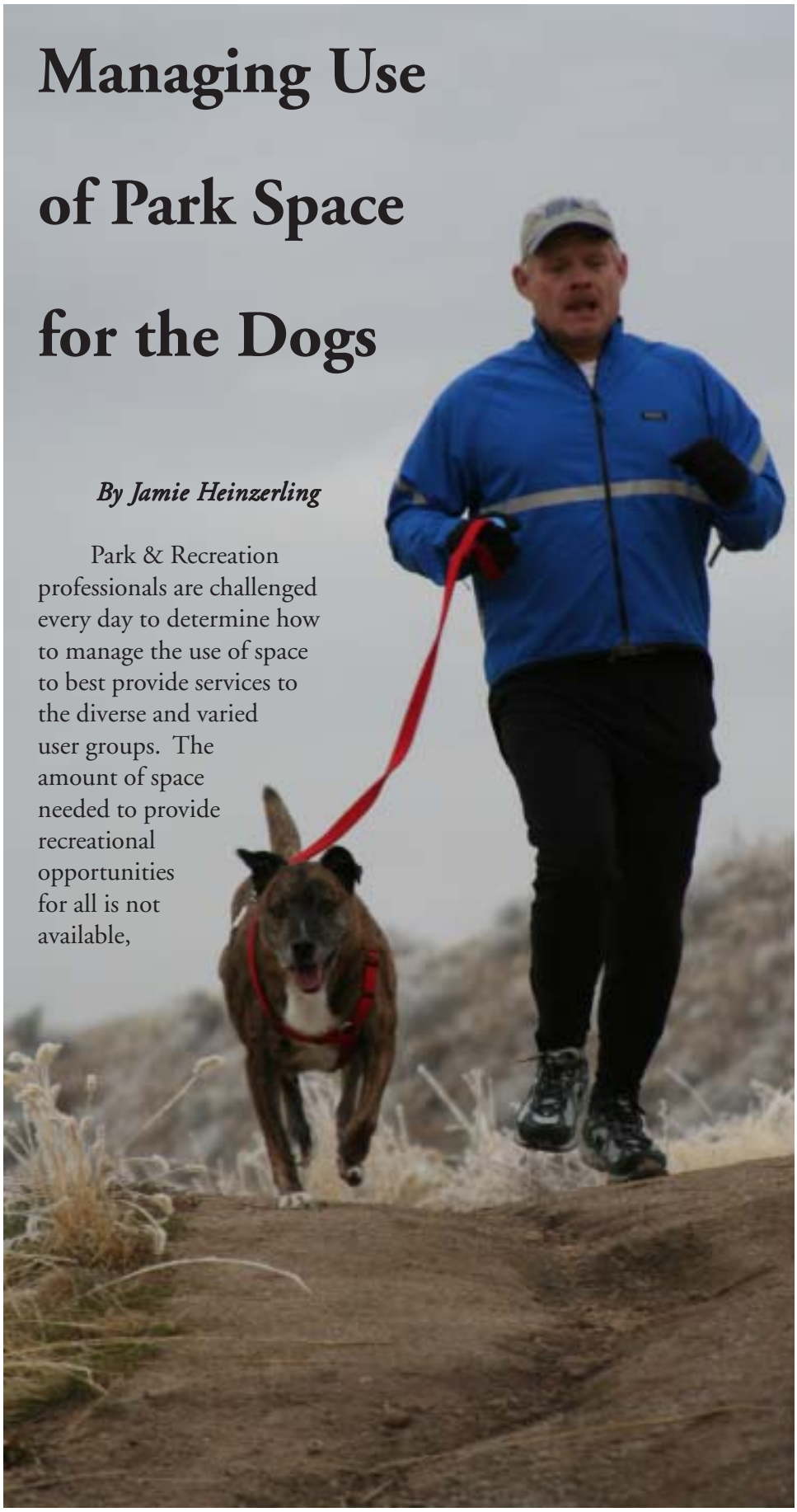
However, at the strongly agree level, more people prefer 'primitive' sites and facilities to those involving development.



Outdoor Recreation: A Dog's Life; Your Life

IDAHO

Managing Use of Park Space for the Dogs



By Jamie Heinzerling

Park & Recreation professionals are challenged every day to determine how to manage the use of space to best provide services to the diverse and varied user groups. The amount of space needed to provide recreational opportunities for all is not available,

so priority of uses must be determined. The number of user groups and types of users ranges from softball to archery, camping to wheel chair basketball, and four wheeling to dog parks. The same type of diversity can also be seen when looking at even one population of users—people who want to recreate with their dogs.

Diversity of Dogs & Owners

People and dogs have different skills, abilities, needs and wants. Each can determine the type of space and type of activity people and their pets like to participate in. In general, people want one of two types of recreational opportunities with their dogs:

1) Dogs exercising and socializing while the owners watch and socialize
a) Dog Parks
2) Owners and dogs both actively participating in recreation
a) Agility; Walking, running or biking on trails; Frisbee; Skijoring, etc.

People recreate for exercise for them and their dog, as well as socialization for each. And for some, having a dog along also brings a sense of security.

Dogs also have different abilities and have been breed for different types of activities. The list of breeds, abilities and talents are as different as each person. Examples of a variety of recreation opportunities for dogs include: Agility, carting, coursing, dog sledding, earthdogs, fox hunting, Frisbee, Greyhound racing, herding, hunting, lure coursing and racing, musical freestyle, obedience, protection sports, search & rescue, showing, skijoring, trail dogs, traveling, weight pulling, water training and sports.

Boise Parks & Recreation Department Endeavors

Parks & Recreation professionals need to determine if recreating with dogs is a valuable recreational need in their community. In addition, due to the diversity of dogs and users, not only does the need have to be recognized but so does the specific type of use(s). Boise Parks & Recreation has researched, studied, worked with the community and is still developing the following types of areas:

Dog Off-Leash Areas

In 1998, the Board of Park & Recreation Commissioners directed staff to created a Dog Off-Leash Area (DOLA) Task Force to determine if off-leash use was an appropriate recreational activity and use of space. The citizen task force met monthly for a year to consider the merits of establishing dog off-leash areas (DOLAs) within the City of Boise. The task force concluded, proposed and the Board of Park & Recreation Commissioners approved DOLAs in each quadrant of the city. Recognizing that DOLAs need to be operated in a clean and orderly manner, the task force developed a set of minimum requirements as well as, rules and regulations for all approved sites. The Department is still working to develop and fund such sites.

Dog Off-Leash Trails

The next greatest need was accessed as off-leash trails. A Ridge-to-Rivers (partnership of various state, local and federal agencies) survey showed about a third of all user groups had one or more dogs with them while using the foothills trail system.

Fifty-nine percent of the dogs were not leashed but were under the control of their owners (within 15 feet). Twenty-three percent were off-leash and uncontrolled. Eighteen percent were leashed. Many owners were violating current law by allowing their dogs off-leash, as Boise City Code requires dogs to be leashed on City owned trails and reserves.

Due to the results and the response from dog owners a Dog & Open Space Advisory Committee (DOSAC) was created to develop recommendations for managing agencies about dogs, their owners and the use of open space and trails in the foothills.

The Dogs and Open Space Committee met for several months to discuss whether the City should designate certain areas as off-leash, where dog owners could legally walk, run, hike or bike with their dogs without violating the law.

The committee believed it was important to protect sensitive bird nesting and riparian areas, endangered plants and wildlife. The committee also recognized there were areas of high use where off-leash dogs would create conflict or danger to other users.

The committee also considered the aesthetic problem and health hazards associated with dog waste that many owners leave behind when they fail to clean up after their dogs and developed strategies for mitigating each of these challenges.

Based on the recommendations, specific trails were designated off-leash and a continuing educational campaign is being ran and the trails are monitored for use and compliance.

Agility/Training Grounds

In April, 2002 Boise Agility Runners & Climbers (BARC) and the Idaho Capital City Kennel Club (ICCKC) requested support for areas to conduct training, classes and practice with dogs off-leash and the Board of Park & Recreation Commissioners directed staff to work with these organizations to find a solution.

Staff worked with both organizations and developed a policy for using park lands for the purpose of off-leash training, including agility. The policy

provided guidelines that allowed dog off leash activities and training in designated areas, by permit.

Water Training Areas

Boise Parks & Recreation proposed water-training areas in several locations, including the Boise River and a neighborhood park. Due to park neighbor concerns and eagle nesting areas, both sites were rejected. No other sites have been found suitable for training dogs in water.

Conclusion

What was apparent throughout each of the planning processes was that there were additional needs for more and differing types of off-leash facilities. Specifically, Boise area recreation providers have been asked to provide additional dog parks (with small and large dog areas), off-leash trails, Greyhound facilities, herding arenas, training grounds, water access and training facilities, and agility courses. The ability to provide areas for each of the various users is a challenge due to lack of property and funding to develop.

Facility Needs

As seen with the diverse recreation opportunities with dogs, there are numerous facility needs. Each unique type of recreation requires specific and

By following a few rules and cleaning up after their pets, dog owners can assure that trails and parks continue to be available for their use.

unique spaces and equipment. Much of the equipment can be provided by those recreating, however, much of the facility needs and open space is being requested through the park and recreation entities. Basic infrastructure, such as restroom facilities, parking, water, etc. also needs to be provide at each site. Examples include:

Agility

Either the person recreating or the recreation provider can provide equipment. Regardless, the open space needs to be provided. The basic agility course needs adequate open space, which depends on the size of the course.

Water Sports/Training

Requires water in an area where typically current is minimal with easy access. Environmental factors such as erosion, bank stabilization, nesting areas, etc. are usually the largest obstacles.

Dog Off-Leash Areas

The Boise Dog Off-Leash Area Task Force identified the minimum requirements for such an area to be as follows (separate large and small dog areas suggested):

1. Undeveloped land
2. One off-leash area in each quadrant of town (total of four off-leash areas)
3. Two acres
4. Fencing (preferred: 6 foot fence, rounded corners, separate puppy/small dog area)
5. Signage: rules and bulletin boards
6. Shade
7. Restrooms
8. Parking access (including ADA)
9. Mutt Mitt Dispensers
10. Garbage Cans
11. Seating (benches/picnic tables, etc.)

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American Kennel Club – Herding Regulations. Available from:<http://www.akc.org/rules/herding.cfm?page=6> [Accessed 26 September 2005]

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City of Boise, Idaho. Department of Parks & Recreation (2001) Recommendations for the Establishment of Off-Leash Dog Areas in Boise, submitted by the Dog Off-Leash Area Task Force

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Jamie Heinzerling is an administrative assistant for Boise Parks and Recreation, Southwest Idaho Regional Representative for the Idaho Recreation and Parks Association, and a member of the Idaho SCORTP Task Force.

Pet Companionship in Human Outdoor Recreation in Idaho

By Francis T. Achana, PhD

In spite of several decades of warnings about the potential negative health consequences of inactive lifestyles (Ebbeling et al., 2002; Sherwood, 2000; Seefeldt et al., 2002), and the well-documented health benefits of physical activity and outdoor recreation (Hernandez et al., 1999; Berkey et al., 2000; Walsh. 2001), a large proportion of adult men and women in Western cultures still maintain largely sedentary and inactive lifestyles. The American College of Sports Medicine and the Centers for Disease Control (Pate et al., 1995) and the U.S. Surgeon General's Report on Physical Activity and Health (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996) for example have recommended habitual physical activity to promote healthy living. This, together with the obesity epidemic (Hernandez et al., 1999; Berkey et al., 2000; Connolly, 2003), has often led public land management and open space agencies to seek better strategies to promote regular physical outdoor recreation activities as one of their public health priorities (Humpel et al., 2002). A New York state Assemblyman - Felix Ortiz - has gone to extent of proposing an anti-obesity bill that would tax not only fatty foods,

but also some of the modern icons of sedentary living like movie tickets, video games and DVD rentals, in order to use the resulting $50 million for nutrition and exercise programs (Connolly, 2003).

One of the challenges of outdoor recreation research is to help recreation managers identify the determinants of outdoor recreation activity participation, and to help design interventions that can promote healthy and regular physical activity among larger sections of the population.

Some past studies in this area have catalogued a variety of factors that encourage adults to initiate and maintain physical activity. These include relatively 'invariable' demographic factors like ethnicity, gender and age. They also include supposedly more flexible and modifiable characteristics of people and their environment, such as personality, preferences and behavioral characteristics of potential participants, and the level of access that they have to safe community and environmental settings and facilities that promote participation in physical and recreational activities (Seefeldt et al., 2002).

Concerning the demographic variables, age, gender and social status have indeed been identified as variables influencing the level of human participation in outdoor physical activity and recreation (Booth et al, 2000; Addy et. al., 2004). Booth et al, (2000) found that generally, males were more physically active than females, and that among older populations, the availability of social supports, access to facilities, and neighborhood safety issues promoted more outdoor physical activity generally. When King et al., (2000) examined barriers to physical activity among a U.S. population derived from a sample of 2,912 women 40 years of age and older, some of the factors that were significantly associated with inactivity included being of Native American ethnicity, being older in age, having a low level of formal education, and infrequently observing others exercising in one's neighborhood. Brownson et al. (2001), also found that the availability of sites for outdoor physical activity was generally higher among men than among women, and that safety concerns were some of the barriers to higher female participation.

Longitudinal studies have however demonstrated that it is not the sheer availability of physical or outdoor recreation activities per se that are the driving force behind participation, since the activities themselves actually have relatively transitory impacts on measures of physical fitness and motivation to participate (Tinsley and Eldredge, 1995). Rather, it is an interest in the nature of the experiences, the psychosocial circumstances created by the activities, the cultural inputs, the background intentions of potential participants, and the level of personal control that participants can have over the activities and their outcomes, that constitute the important elements in promoting the initiation and maintenance of regular participation in outdoor recreation activities (Tinsley and Eldredge, 1995; Tinsley, 1997; Sallis, 1999; Ball et al., 2001).

Participants are interested in the presence of the conditions and contexts that are necessary for the pleasurable effects of an activity to occur; and the extent to which the recreation activities promote lasting consequences and beneficial outcomes. The subtle and flexible motivators of participation like

individual personality-driven preferences end up being, at the very least, equally important predictors of activity participation levels as the mere provision of more and more opportunities for outdoor recreation activities (Tinsley and Eldredge, 1995; Tinsley, 1997; Seefeldt et al., 2002; Brennan et al., 2003).

Goran et al., (1999), suggested that there are relatively few research data that explore the qualitative aspects of physical activity, such as the impact of intentions, psychosocial contexts of activities, and personal control, on the frequency and intensity of the physical or recreational activity experience (Ebbeling et al., 2002). This implies that, in addition to providing new outdoor recreation opportunities to meet unmet recreation needs, recreation management interventions should also be guided by researched information on a variety of other inputs that could 'spice up' resource and regulatory modifications in order to allow them to positively influence the qualitative outcomes of outdoor recreation activities and experiences.

For example, over the years, the control of the sounds and speeds of recreationists at recreation sites, and the designation of different sites for activities in which different levels of sounds and speed are tolerated, have been used as qualitative outdoor recreation activity inputs and motivators for participation in these activities, beyond the simple provision of more and more of the same at more and more sites.

In recent times, interest has grown in companionship recreation, especially in an aging population, as one of the personal preference, psychosocial and behavioral qualitative aspects of physical and recreational activity that could play a role in promoting outdoor recreation participation ((Leschin-Hoar, 2005). Companionship recreation refers to circumstances in which the presence or absence of a companion (human or pet), with whom to participate in activities, can have a positive or negative effect on whether participation actually occurs. Some segments of the population such as women and the elderly, have been reported to cherish companionship recreation more than other sectors of the population (Booth et al., 2000; Ball et al., 2001; Seefeldt et al., 2002). For instance, Booth et al., (2000) found that having human companions such as family and friends to recreate with regularly, can improve the likelihood of engaging more frequently in outdoor recreation, for many people.

Beside human companions, pets as outdoor recreation companions have also been found to contribute positively to the intensity and frequency of the recreation experiences of people (Ball et al., 2001). Ball et al. (2001) found that, among urban Australians, significant associations exist between walking for exercise and having a walking companion (human or pet). They reported that urban Australians with no company were 31 percent less likely to report walking for exercise in the past week, than those with company. Even though this association between having company and walking for exercise was significant for both men and women, it was significantly stronger among women than among men. This could imply that companionship in some outdoor recreation activities is a strong determinant of participation, especially among women.

The City Parks of Boise, Idaho, conducted an exploratory study in Boise on the types of pets and 'beasts of burden' that are involved in the outdoor recreation of people around the city (City Parks of Boise, 2001). They found that dogs and horses were the principal animals involved in the outdoor recreation of people. A number of patterns emerged about preferred outdoor recreation schedules when pets and domesticated animals are involved. The patterns included, for example, preferred times of day and days of the week for outdoor recreation. They also found patterns related to the typical amount of time spent recreating outdoors with animals, the types of activities engaged in on such occasions, and the preferred recreation sites of people when accompanied by pets and domestic animals during their outdoor recreation activities (Jamie Heinzerling elaborates more extensively on this City Parks of Boise study in another section of this report).

The fact that discernible patterns in human recreation behavior emerge in the presence of pets and domestic animals in human outdoor recreation settings suggests that the concept of pet companionship in outdoor recreation could be yet another management tool that could be useful to recreation managers in influencing certain aspects of human recreation behaviors, including the frequency of participation, and the intensity of the experience in some outdoor recreation activities.

From a recreation management perspective, the knowledge of the types of recreationists who are most enthusiastic about pet companionship in their outdoor recreation activities, as well as the knowledge of the general levels of participation in outdoor recreation activities in the company of pets (irrespective of who the enthusiasts are), can each be important for policy setting and management purposes. The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation for example may soon have to determine whether to allow pets to accompany recreationists in some designated yurts and cabins within the state parks of Idaho. A fuller understanding of the impacts of pet companionship on recreation activities and their participants, on other recreationists, and on the resources used, could help refine the decisions that need to be made on such issues. The yurt and cabin experience of recreationists who are allergic to animal dander for instance could be completely ruined by a policy which indiscriminately allows dogs and cats in all public cabins and yurts in state parks. Additionally, uncontrolled and aggressive dogs could be harmful to

other recreationists and their children and dogs (Leschin-Hoar, 2005), or to wildlife (Fiorello et al., 2004). Wild carnivores are susceptible to a number of pathogens that domestic dogs and cats carry, and the risk of disease spillover can provoke severe disease outbreaks and population declines in the wild species at recreation sites (Fiorello et al., 2004).

Finally, finding out about the outdoor recreation activities in which people tend to participate the most in the company of their pets, and also determining the contribution of pet involvement to the intensity of the human outdoor recreation experiences, could provide important information to recreation managers, as this information could inform policy makers about the types of strategies and interventions that could promote greater outdoor recreation participation among different segments of the population. These, essentially, are the principal rationales for this analysis.

Methodology

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation conducted a series of focus groups around the state in the early part of 2004, to identify unmet recreation needs across Idaho, as a prelude to the more extensive Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan (SCORTP) study. During the focus group sessions, the need for pet-friendly urban parks was a topic that came up a number of times. Some people were interested in the creation of pet-friendly open areas and parks around population centers, where pets could run around off-leash. Interest was also expressed in admitting pets in some of the yurts and cabins in the state parks. This is particularly important, as the creation of dog parks and other pet-friendly facilities close to urban centers in order to involve dogs more formally in human outdoor recreation activities, is becoming a trend in the U.S (Leschin-Hoar, 2005). Roughly 10 new dog parks are opening up each month across the U.S., in addition to the estimated 2000 existing dog parks (Leschin-Hoar, 2005). Consequently, the eventual statewide SCORTP survey included some questions that may help us gain a better understanding of unmet needs for dog companionship in outdoor recreation in Idaho.

A commercial sampling company (ESP Printing and Mailing, Boise) was used to obtain a random sample of Idaho resident adults statewide (18 years old or more), for the SCORTP survey. The aim of random sampling is to attempt to ensure that each sampling unit of the population under study (each adult resident of Idaho in this case), has the same probability of being selected to participate in the survey. However, in the final sample obtained, females were still under-represented. Some post-stratification weighting factors were therefore applied to make the sample more 'representative' of the gender strata of the Idaho population (SPSS Inc. Resolution 18084).

Generally, respondents were asked if their dogs accompanied them in the following types of outdoor recreation activities, during the course of 2004:

-Specific trail, road and backcountry recreation activities.

-A variety of camping activities.
-Specific snow-related outdoor recreation activities.

The first part of the current analysis involved determining the human outdoor recreation activities in the three activity categories above, with the highest frequency of dog participation in Idaho.

Crosstabulations were then used to examine the levels of dog companionship in the trail, road and backcountry outdoor recreation activities among various demographic categories. The demographic categories included gender, age, income and levels of formal education; and these demographic categories were used to make comparisons between dog participation in human outdoor recreation among Idaho "Dog Lovers" and among the general Idaho resident population. 'Dog lovers' were defined as anyone who participated at least once in the company of a dog, in any of the outdoor recreation activities mentioned, during the course of 2004.

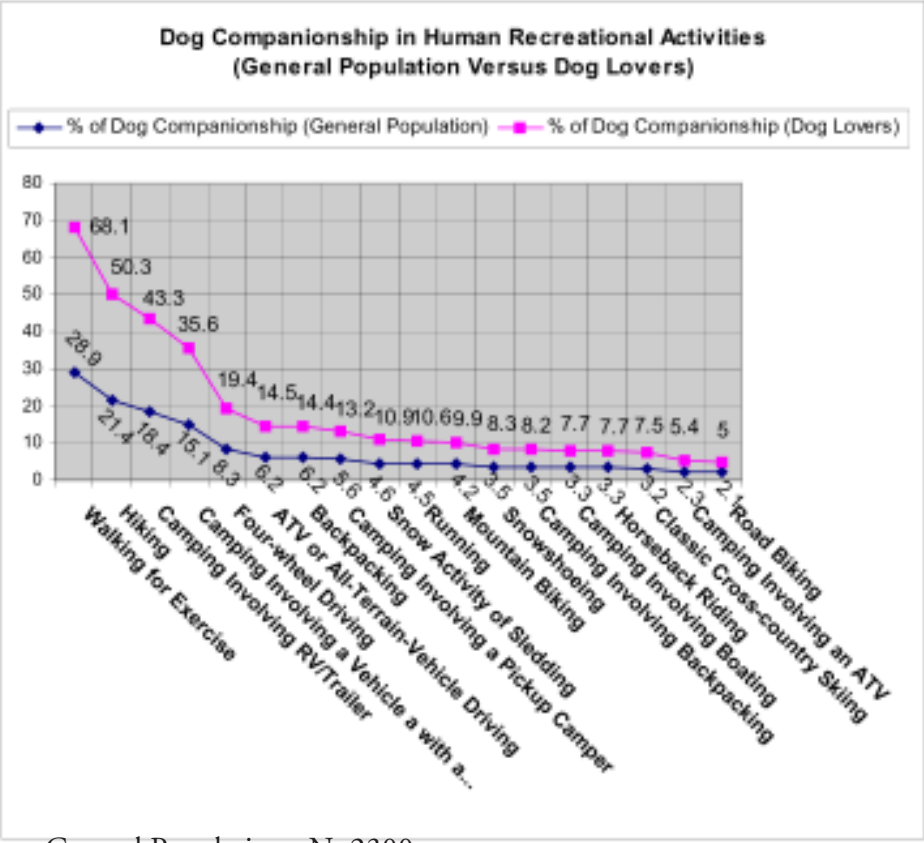
The intention was to find out if there were specific sectors of the Idaho population for whom the companionship of dogs in these outdoor recreation activities is of particular importance.

From the crosstabulation analysis, only the differences in participation levels that were statistically significant are presented here. Statistical significance shows that the demographic characteristic in question (e.g. male or female), 'promotes' or 'deters' dog companionship in an activity to such an extent that it is unlikely that such differences among the categories of the demographic characteristics could occur just by chance. Pearson's Chi-Square was used to determine the statistical significance of the crosstabulation results, and the 95% confidence level was used. This means that when the differences were flagged as significant, we are confident that the differences are real at least 95 percent of the time, and not a result of some chance fluctuations. The 'adjusted residual' was used in the crosstabulation analysis to determine the extent to which specific categories of a demographic variable differ from the other categories (SPSS Base 8.0 Applications Guide, 1998, pg. 70 to 71).

Results

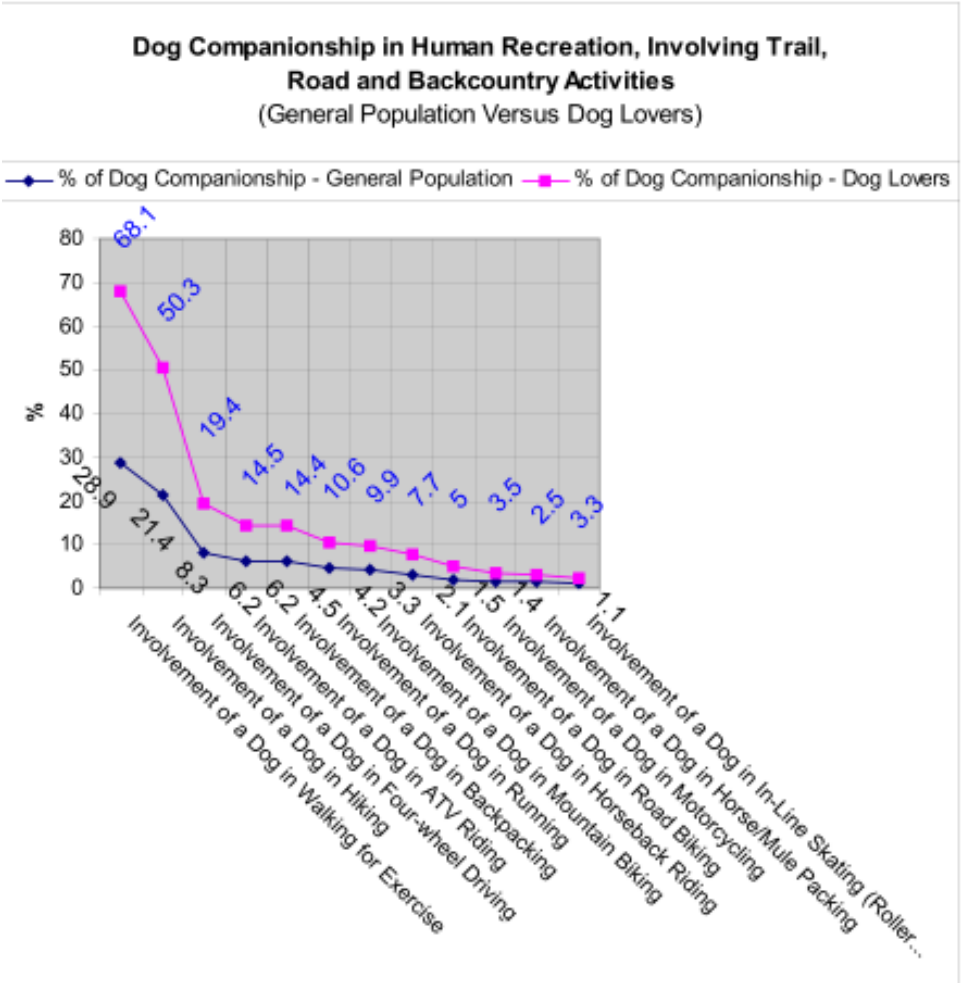
The results in Figure one juxtapose the frequency of participation in the top outdoor recreation activities in which both the general population and 'dog lovers' in Idaho were accompanied by dogs in 2004. The categories of outdoor recreation activities involved were trail, road and backcountry recreation activities, camping activities, and snow-related outdoor recreation activities.

Figure 1. Overall Frequency of Participation in the Top Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activities in Idaho:



General Population: N=2300
Dog lovers: N=984

Figure 2. Dog Companionship in Trail, Road and Backcountry Recreation Activities in Idaho:



General Population: N=2300
Dog lovers: N=984

Overall, the outdoor recreation activities in which Idaho residents are most frequently accompanied by their dogs are the trail, road and backcountry activities. Of these, walking activities (walking for exercise and hiking) were dominant. Among Idaho dog lovers, 68.1% participate in the activity of walking for exercise in the company of dogs (Figure 1). In the general public, it is 28.9% who participate. Participation in dog companionship hiking is 50.3% among Idaho dog lovers, and 21.4% in the general public.

Camping is the next most popular activity category for those who prefer to be accompanied by their dogs during outdoor recreation. RV/Trailer camping and camping that involves the use of a vehicle and a tent, have the highest frequency of dog companionship camping (Figure 1). For RV/Trailer camping, 43.3% of dog lovers participate with dogs, while 18.4% of Idahoans in general do this type of camping in the company of their dogs.

The participation rates in camping that involves the company of dogs and the use of a vehicle and a tent, is 35.6% for dog lovers, while 15.1% of the general public does so as well (Figure 1).

The third most popular category of outdoor recreation activities in Idaho involving the companionship of dogs is outdoor recreation with motorized vehicles (Figure 1). The motorized recreation vehicle activities with high dog companionship participation levels were four-wheel driving (19.4% of participation among dog lovers, and 8.3% among the general public); and all-terrain-vehicle or ATV riding (14.5% of participation for dog lovers, and 6.2% among the general public). It should be noted that dog companionship in the motorized recreation vehicle activities refers to dog accompaniment on the trip rather than necessarily having a dog riding along on a motorcycle for example.

From this point onward, the study narrows its focus to the examination of dog companionship in outdoor recreation activities on trails, roads and in the backcountry. In Figure 2, the general pattern of participation in trail, road and backcountry recreation activities in the company of dogs is similar (by activity), between dog lovers and the general population, except that the dog lovers bring dogs along with them more frequently for each trail, road and backcountry recreation activity than the general public does. The overall results indicate a much higher level of interest in dog companionship in all types of outdoor recreation activities among dog lovers than in the public at large in Idaho.

Statistically Significant Differences in Participation in Trail, Road and Backcountry Pet Companionship Recreation Activities, by Demographics

Dog companionship participation levels were compared by demographic variables both within the general population and within dog-lover groups of outdoor recreationists. When the demographic variables produce statistically significant differences in participation levels in activities, it becomes possible to infer that the demographic characteristics in question significantly influence dog companionship outdoor recreation participation for those types of recreationists. Such conclusions could then be the grounded basis for recreation managers to segment the supply of dog companionship outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities according to the demographic and personal characteristics of the types of recreationists that produced the significant differences in participation. Examples of the demographic characteristics that could influence participation include gender, age, income and levels of formal education; and examples of the types of recreationists involved are dog lovers versus the general population.

Summary Table of Significant Differences in Levels of Participation in Trail, Road and Backcountry Recreation Activities in the Company of Dogs, by Demographics

Tables one to ten give a summary of the statistically significant differences in levels of participation in the various trail, road and backcountry dog companionship recreation activities that resulted from the demographic differences of participants.

The Tables also specify the 'direction' of the significant differences. In other words, the Tables indicate whether the participants are significantly more or less likely to participate in that dog companionship outdoor recreation activity, given the demographic characteristics in question. When a category of participants are neither significantly more nor significantly less likely to participate in an activity than other categories, it means that their participation level is not significantly different from the mean level of participation for the entire sample. Hence the participation level of those categories of participants is not reported on in the Tables.

The Tables also show whether the differences in participation levels occur among the general Idaho population or among Idaho dog lovers, or both. This allows us to determine whether the participation levels of dog lovers in dog companionship outdoor recreation activities are equally affected by demographic differences as are members of the general public.

Finally, the number of respondents in the two distinct samples (the general population of Idaho and Idaho dog lovers) is indicated in the 'N' column.

Table 1. Walking for Exercise in the Company of Dogs

Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		Type of Recreationist	Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate	Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate	N
Walking for Exercise	By Gender	General Population	Females	-	2300
		Dog Lovers	Females	-	977
	By Age	General Population	36 to 45 age group	66 and older age group	2281
		Dog Lovers	-	-	
	By Income	General Population	Higher incomes	-	2206
		Dog Lovers	-	-	

Table 2. Hiking in the Company of Dogs

Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		Type of Recreationist	Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate	Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate	N
Hiking	By Age	General Population	36 to 45 age group -	56 to 65 age group 66 and older age group	2281
		Dog Lovers	36 to 45 age group	66 and older age group	968

Table 3. Hiking in the Company of Dogs (Continued)

Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		Type of Recreationist	Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate	Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate	N
Hiking	By Gender	General Population	Females	-	2300
		Dog Lovers	-	-	
	By Education	General Population	Some College but no 4-Year Degree	High School Diploma	2293
		Dog Lovers	-	-	975
	By Income	General Population	Higher Levels of Income	-	2206
		Dog Lovers	-	-	

Table 4. Running in the Company of Dogs

Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		Type of Recreationist	Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate	Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate	N
Running	By Age	General Population	16 to 35 age group 36 to 45 age group	56 to 65 age group 66 and older age group	2281
		Dog Lovers	16 to 35 age group 36 to 45 age group	56 to 65 age group -	968
Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		**Type of Recreationist**	**Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate**	**Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate**	**N**
Running	By Gender	General Population	Females	-	2300
		Dog Lovers	Females	-	977

Table 5. Mountain Biking in the Company of Dogs

Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		Type of Recreationist	Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate	Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate	N
Mountain Biking	By Age	General Population	36 to 45 age group	56 to 65 age group	2281
		-	-	66 and older age group	
		Dog Lovers	-	-	968
	By Education	General Population	-	-	
		Dog Lovers	Higher Levels of Education	-	975

Table 6. Backpacking in the Company of Dogs

Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		Type of Recreationist	Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate	Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate	N
Back-packing	By Age	General Population	36 to 45 age group	56 to 65 age group	2281
		-	-	66 and older age group	
		Dog Lovers	-	-	

Table 7. Recreational Four-wheel Driving in the Company of Dogs

Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		Type of Recreationist	Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate	Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate	N
Recreational Four-wheel driving (jeeps, pickups, SUVs, etc.)	By Age	General Population	36 to 45 age group	66 and older age group	2281
		Dog Lovers	-	-	
	By Gender	General Population	-	-	
		Dog Lovers	Males	-	977
	By Education	General Population	Some College but no 4-Year Degree	Graduate Degree	2293
		Dog Lovers	-	Graduate Degree	975

Table 7. Recreational Four-wheel Driving in the Company of Dogs

Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		Type of Recreationist	Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate	Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate	N
Recreational Four-wheel driving (jeeps, pickups, SUVs, etc.)	By Age	General Population	36 to 45 age group	66 and older age group	2281
		Dog Lovers	-	-	
	By Gender	General Population	-	-	
		Dog Lovers	Males	-	977
	By Education	General Population	Some College but no 4-Year Degree	Graduate Degree	2293
		Dog Lovers	-	Graduate Degree	975

Table 9. Motorcycling – dual sport or dirt bike - in the Company of Dogs

Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		Type of Recreationist	Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate	Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate	N
Motorcycling Riding – Dual Sport or Dirt Bike	By Age	General Population	36 to 45 age group	66 and older age group	2281
		Dog Lovers	-	-	

Table 10. Horseback Riding in the Company of Dogs

Dog Companionship Outdoor Recreation Activity		Type of Recreationist	Demographic Segment Significantly More Likely to Participate	Demographic Segment Significantly Less Likely to Participate	N
Horseback Riding	By Education	General Population	Some College but no 4-Year Degree	-	2293
		Dog Lovers	-	-	

Walking for Exercise in the Company of Dogs

Gender and Walking for Exercise in the Company of Dogs

In both the general public (p=.000, N=2300) and among dog lovers (p=.008, N=977), women were found to be significantly more likely than men to walk for exercise in the company of dogs in Idaho (see Figure 3). Among dog lovers, the women who walk for exercise in the company of their dogs constitute 40.52% of dog lovers in Idaho. The men are 30.73% of this group. In the general public in Idaho, women who walk for exercise in the company of their dogs make up 17.24% of the entire Idaho population. The men who participate are 13.09%. The findings in past studies that women walk for exercise with companions (humans or pets) at significantly higher levels than men do (Ball et al. (2001) is thus supported in this study, at least as far as dog companions are concerned.

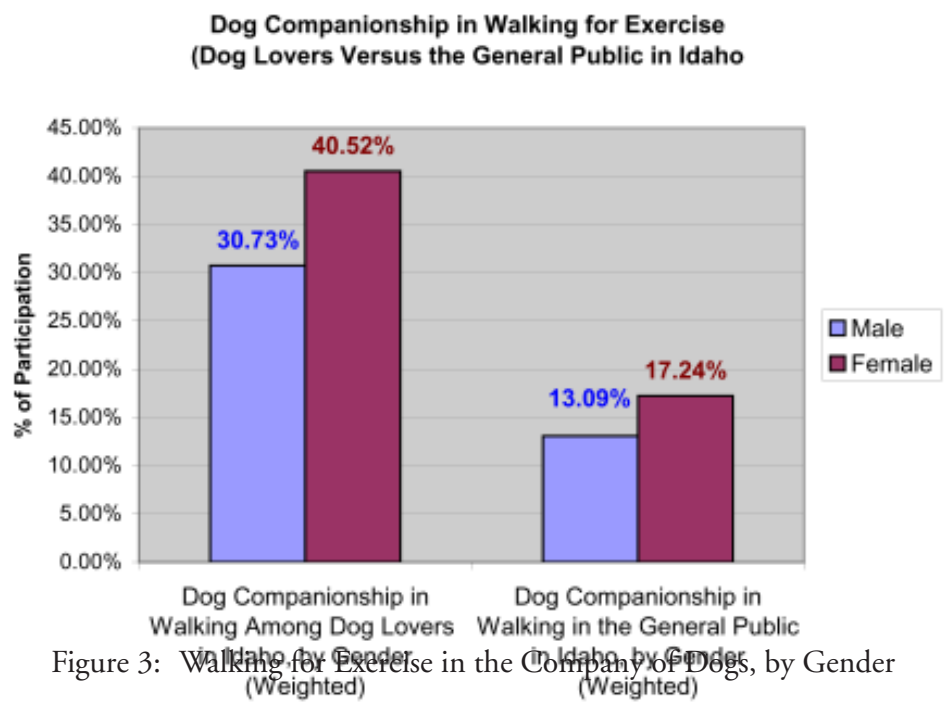


Figure 3: Walking for Exercise in the Company of Dogs, by Gender

General Population: N=2300; Pearson Chi-Square=17.607; df=1; Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .000

Dog Lovers: N=977; Pearson Chi-Square=7.075; df=1; Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .008

Some weighting adjustments had to be made in the analysis in relation to gender (SPSS Inc., Resolution 18084), to make the sample more representative of the Idaho population by gender because, in spite of the fact that a random sample of the entire state of Idaho was obtained from a commercial sampling company (ESP Printing and Mailing, Boise) for the SCORTP survey, women were still under-represented in the final sample. They constituted 33.1% of the sample, whereas they made up 49.9% of the Idaho population in the 2000 census data.

Age and Income, and Walking for Exercise in the Company of Dogs

Among the general Idaho population, other demographic variables that produced statistically significant differences in the outdoor recreation activity of walking for exercise in the company of dogs included age and income. The age group of 36 to 45 among the general public was significantly more likely to walk for exercise in the company of dogs than any other age cohort (p=.000; N=2281). On the other hand, the age group of 66 and older was significantly less likely to do so, compared to the other age groups in the population at large.

Wealthier recreationists in the general population were also more likely to engage in outdoor recreation in the company of their dogs than the less wealthy. In fact, people with annual household incomes of $80,000 or more were significantly more likely than anyone else to take their dogs along with them when walking for exercise (p=.001; N=2206). Those whose annual household income was $39,999 or lower were significantly less likely to do so.

Strikingly enough, dog companionship participation in the 'walking for exercise in the company of dogs' outdoor recreation activity becomes insensitive to differences in age and income levels, among dog lovers. As a result, age and income levels had no significant effects on the levels of participation of dog lovers in dog companionship walking for exercise.

Hiking in the Company of Dogs

Gender and Hiking in the Company of Dogs

Figure 4 shows that, in the general Idaho population (including dog lovers), women who hike in the company of dogs constitute 12.25 % of the population of Idaho. The men who do likewise are 9.87% of the population. The difference in gender-based dog companionship hiking in Idaho is statistically significant (p=.008; N=2300). This is however not the case when dog lovers are considered as a separate group. Among dog lovers, there are no significant differences in participation levels by gender in dog companionship hiking.

Age and Hiking in the Company of Dogs

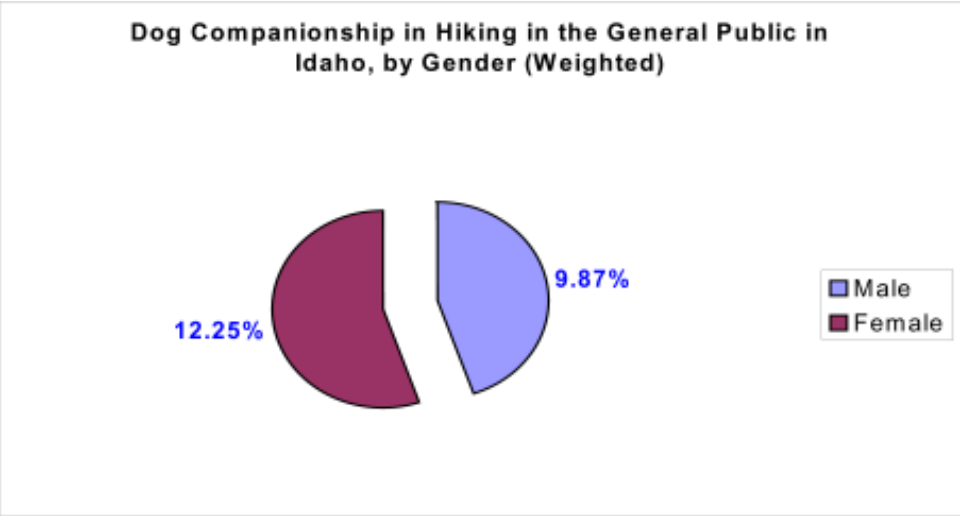
Age categories are other sources of profound differences in hiking with dogs, both in the general public (p=.000; N=2281) and among dog lovers (p=.000; N=968). Hikers between the ages of 36 and 45 are the real enthusiasts of hiking in the company of dogs - their levels of participation are much higher than would be expected, given the proportion of the total sample that they constitute. Older people (66 years and older), tend to be the least likely to hike with their dogs in both groups.

In the general population, people who are 56 to 65 years old are also significantly less likely to hike in the company of dogs, while dog lovers of this age group do not differ in their participation levels from average participation levels.

Income and Formal Education Level, and Hiking in the Company of Dogs

Income levels and levels of formal education influence participation in hiking with dogs at significant levels in the general population in Idaho. Generally, higher levels of income are associated with higher levels of hiking with dogs (p=.000; N=2281). The impact of education levels is significant for people with High School diplomas and people with 'some' College education, without a college degree. The people with High School diplomas are significantly less likely to hike with dogs in the general population, while those with 'some' college education are significantly more likely to do so. These differences are not significant among dog lovers by income or education levels.

Figure 4: Hiking in the Company of Dogs, by Gender



N=2300; Pearson Chi-Square=6.926; df=1; Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .008

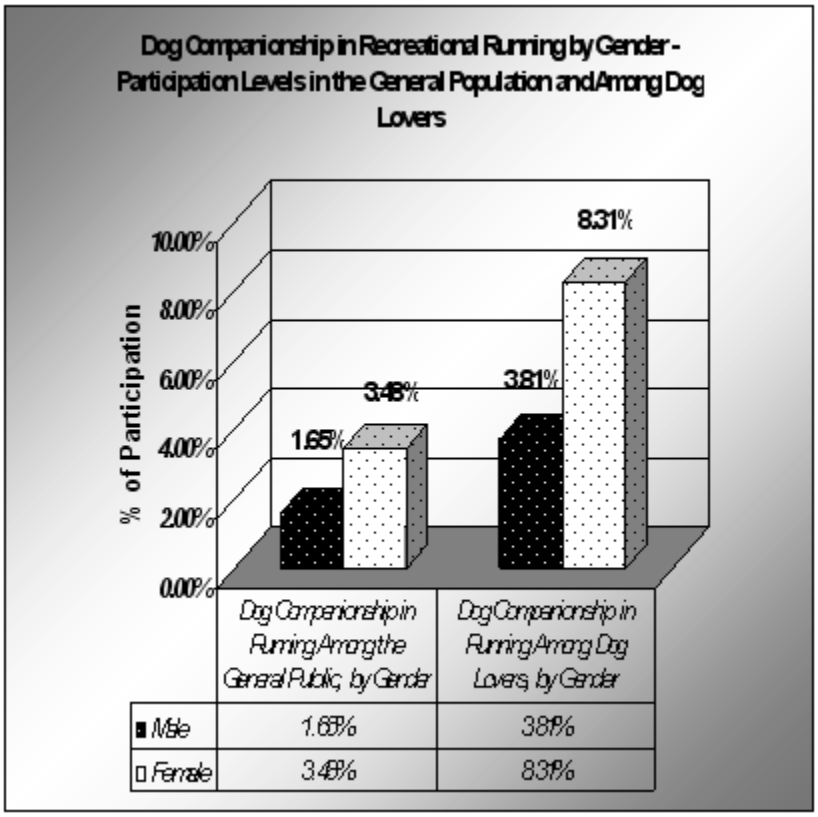
Running in the Company of Dogs 'Among Dog Lovers'

Gender and Recreational Running in the Company of Dogs

Gender is a source of significant differences in recreational running with dogs, both in the general public (p=.000, N=2300) and among dog lovers (p=.001, N=977). In both groups, the participation of women is much higher than that of men (see Figure 5).

The dog-loving women who do recreational running with their dogs make up 8.31% of all dog lovers in Idaho, who are 18 years old or more. The percentage for male dog lovers is 3.81%. In the general Idaho population, female dog companionship recreational runners are 3.48% of the total Idaho population, while the males are 1.65%.

Figure 5. Dog Companionship in Recreational Running, by Gender



General Public: N=2300; Pearson Chi-Square=17.641; df=1; Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .000

Dog Lovers: N=977; Pearson Chi-Square=11.706; df=1; Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .001

Age and Recreational Running in the Company of Dogs

In both the general public (p=.000, N=2281) and among dog lovers (p=.004, N=968), age differences are a source of significant differences in running activity in the company of dogs in Idaho. Among both groups (general public and dog lovers), people in the age groups of 45 and below are significantly more likely than other age groups to run recreationally in the company of their dogs.

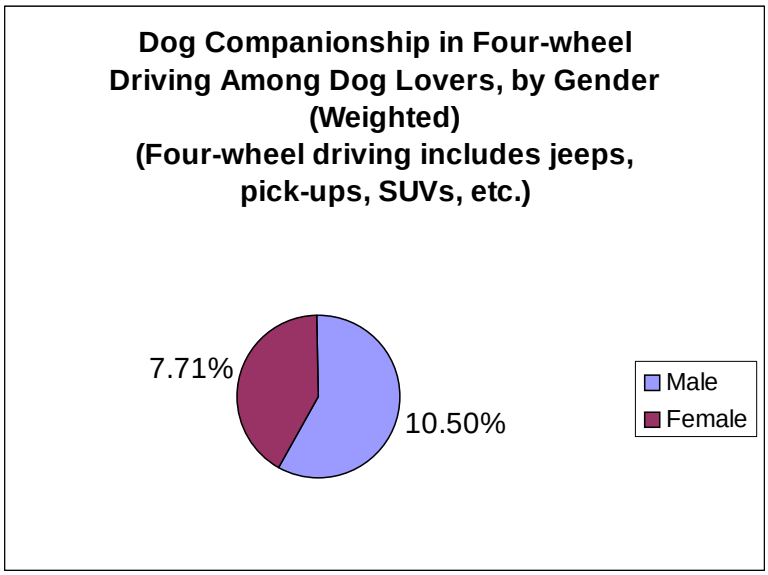
Also, in both groups, people aged between 56 and 65 are significantly less likely to engage in this recreation activity accompanied by dogs. However, while people in the age group of 66 and older are also significantly less likely to run with dogs among the general population, the difference in participation levels is not significant in this age group among dog lovers.

Four-wheel Driving in the Company of Dogs

Gender and Recreational Four-wheel Driving in the Company of Dogs

Dog companionship in four-wheel driving among dog lovers is shown in Figure 6 to be one of the few trail, road and backcountry recreation activities where participation in the company of dogs is a male dominated activity. Men who take dogs with them on recreational four-wheel driving trips are 10.50% of Idaho dog lovers, while women are 7.71%. The difference is statistically significant, meaning that men who are dog lovers, are significantly more likely than women to be accompanied by dogs while driving four-wheel drive vehicles for recreation (p=.002; N=977). There are no significant differences in participation in the general Idaho population.

Figure 6: Four-wheel Driving with Dogs 'Among Dog Lovers':



N=977; Pearson Chi-Square=9.773; df=1; Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .002

Level of Formal Education and Age, and Recreational Four-wheel

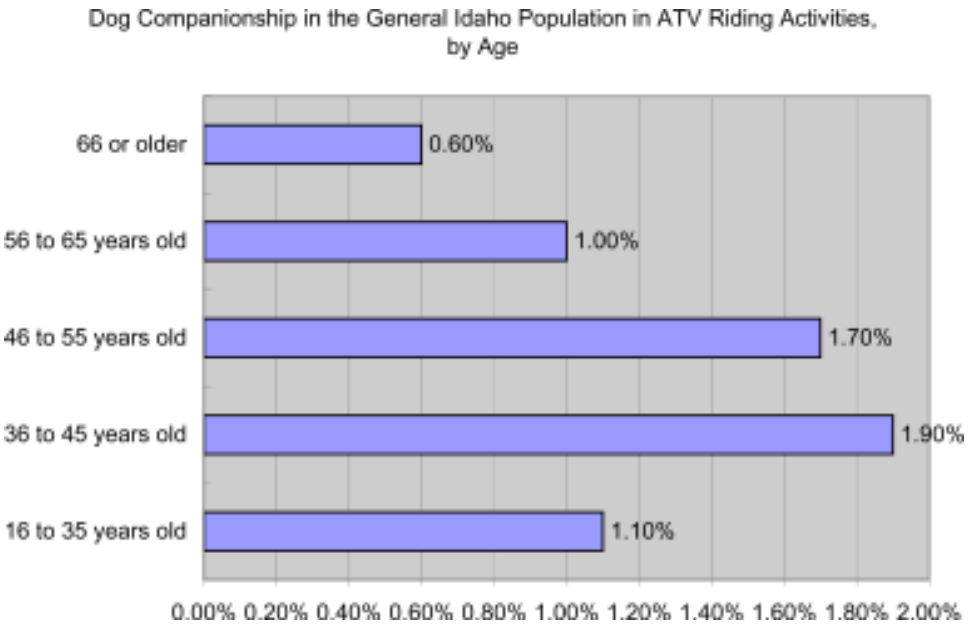
Driving in the Company of Dogs

In the general Idaho population, age (p=.000; N=2281) and education levels (p=.006; N=2293) also produce significant differences in participation levels in four-wheel driving, in the company of dogs. People in the age category of 36 to 45 years are the most likely to take their dogs along with them on trips for recreational four-wheel driving activities in the general Idaho population, while older people (66 years and older) are the least likely to do so.

The education category of 'Some College' education without a college degree, is the most likely to engage in recreational four-wheel driving in the company of dogs in the general population. Graduate degree holders are the least likely to engage in this activity (p=.006; N=2293) within that group. Among dog lovers who participate in recreational four-wheel driving activities with dogs, only graduate degree holders differ significantly by education in their participation. They are significantly less likely to do recreational four-wheel driving with dogs than any other education category among dog lovers.

All-Terrain-Vehicle (ATV) Riding in the Company of Dogs

Figure 7: ATV Riding with Dogs in the General Idaho Population, by Age



Sig. (2-sided) = .001

Age and Recreational ATV Riding in the Company of Dogs

Figure 7 shows the general levels of ATV riding in the company of

dogs, among Idaho residents. It is not the levels of participation in ATV riding itself, but rather the level of participation in the company of dogs that is the issue here. In the general Idaho population, 6.3% of residents bring dogs along with them when they go on ATV recreational riding trips outdoors. In Figure 7 however, this 6.3% of Idaho residents who go on ATV riding trips accompanied by dogs, is redistributed by age group. People aged between 36 and 45 years of age are the leading group that takes dogs along with them on their ATV recreational trips in the general Idaho population (1.90% of the total Idaho population). They are closely followed by the 46 to 55 year old group (1.70% of the total).

However, comparing the proportion of each age group within the total sample in the study to their percentage of participation, it is only the 36 to 45 years olds who participate at statistically higher levels than would be expected for their group size (p=.001; N=2281). The 66 and older age group is also the group that participates at significantly lower levels than would have been predicted, given their size in the total sample. Age does not provoke any significant differences in dog companionship ATV riding among Idaho dog lovers.

Income Levels and Recreational ATV Riding in the Company of Dogs

With regard to income levels, the lowest income earners ($0 to $19,999 annual household income), were significantly less likely to take dogs along on recreational ATV riding trips; while those with annual household incomes between $60,000 and $79,999 were significantly more likely to do so (p=.024; N=2206).

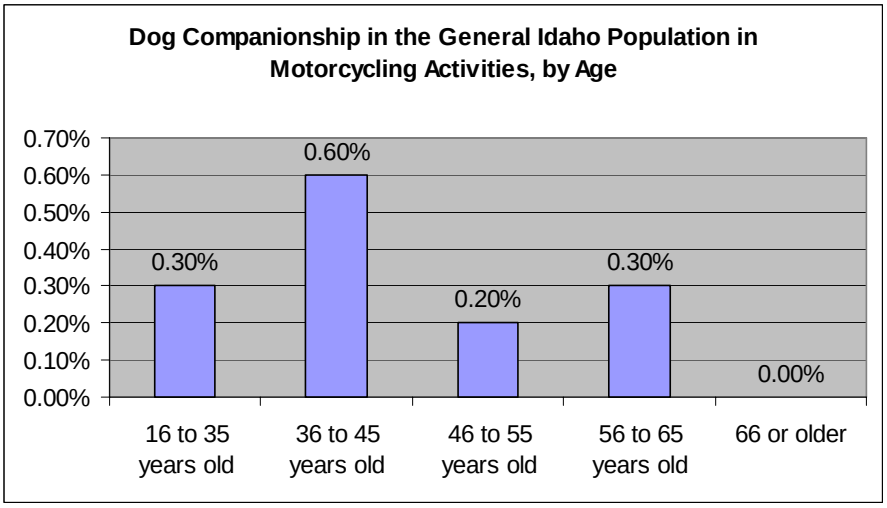
Motorcycling (dual sport or dirt bike) in the Company of Dogs

Age and Recreational Motorcycling Trips in the Company of Dogs

It was only in the general population that age was a significant factor in determining who motorbikes with dogs. The age group of 36 to 45 year olds again participated at significantly higher levels than any of the other age groups (p=.008; N=2281). Among dog lovers, age did not substantially affect participation levels with dogs.

Dog companionship in motorcycling, as with the other motorized recreational vehicles, refers to trips to the recreation sites in the company of dogs, and not necessarily riding on motorcycles with dogs. Of the 1.4% of the general Idaho population that take dogs along with them when they go motorcycling outdoors, the age distribution of the participants and their rates of participation are shown in Figure 8. The participation levels of the 66 year olds or older is significantly lower than the rest (p= .008; N=2281).

Figure 8: Motorcycling with Dogs in the General Idaho Population, by Age



General Public: N=2281; Pearson Chi-Square=13.917; df=4; Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .008

Backpacking and Mountain Biking in the Company of Dogs

Age and Backpacking and Mountain Biking, in the Company of Dogs

Among Idaho residents, 4.2% participate in mountain biking with their dogs (Figure 9). In backpacking, 6.1% do so (Figure 9). Age is a significant factor in the general population of Idaho in determining the level of participation in mountain biking (p=.000; N=2281) and in backpacking (p=.000; N=2281), in the company of dogs.

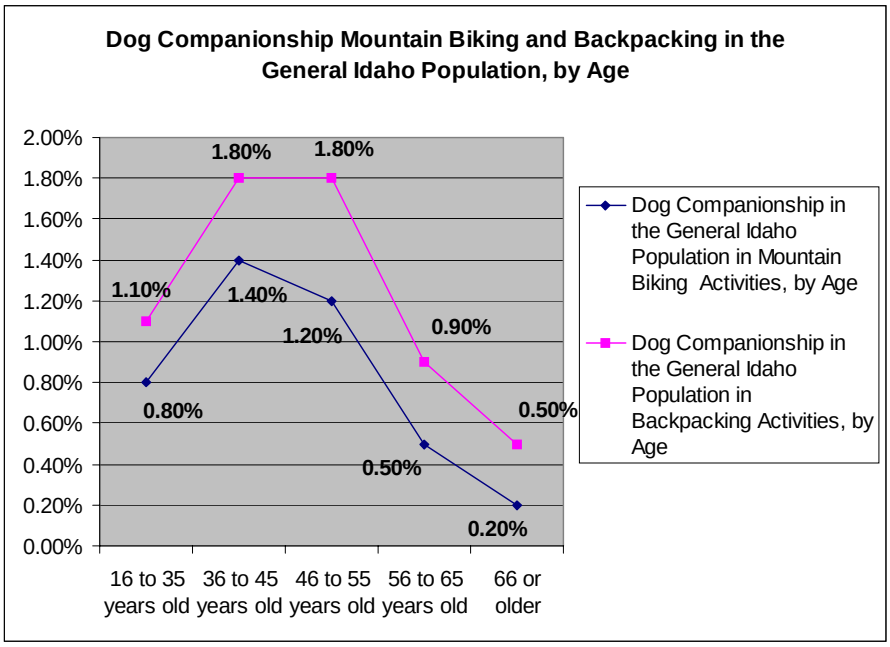
People aged between 36 and 45 years of age are the dog companionship enthusiasts in these two activities, because they are significantly more likely than any other age group to take their dogs along with them for mountain biking or backpacking. On the other hand, older people (aged 56 and older) are significantly less likely to be accompanied by their dogs while they mountain bike or backpack.

Among Idaho dog lovers however, the only demographic variable that creates significant differences in participation in mountain biking is education. People with higher levels of education are significantly more likely to take their dogs along on mountain biking trips (p=0.047; N=975). Demographic variables do not significantly influence backpacking with dogs among dog lovers in Idaho.

In Figure 9, the general levels of participation by age category of Idaho residents in mountain biking and backpacking in the company of dogs peaks

in middle age, from about 40 to 50 years of age, and then drops precipitously thereafter. While the 36 to 45 year olds and the 46 to 55 year olds both backpack in similar high numbers accompanied by dogs, the statistical significance indicates that, proportional to their numbers in the sample, the 36 to 45 year olds are more committed to participation in dog companionship mountain biking and backpacking than the 46 to 55 year olds are.

Figure 9: Dog Companionship in Mountain Biking and Backpacking in the General Idaho Population, by Age



Mountain Biking in the General Public: N=2281; Pearson Chi-Square=28.351; df=4; Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .000

Backpacking in the General Public: N=2281; Pearson Chi-Square=22.486; df=4; Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .000

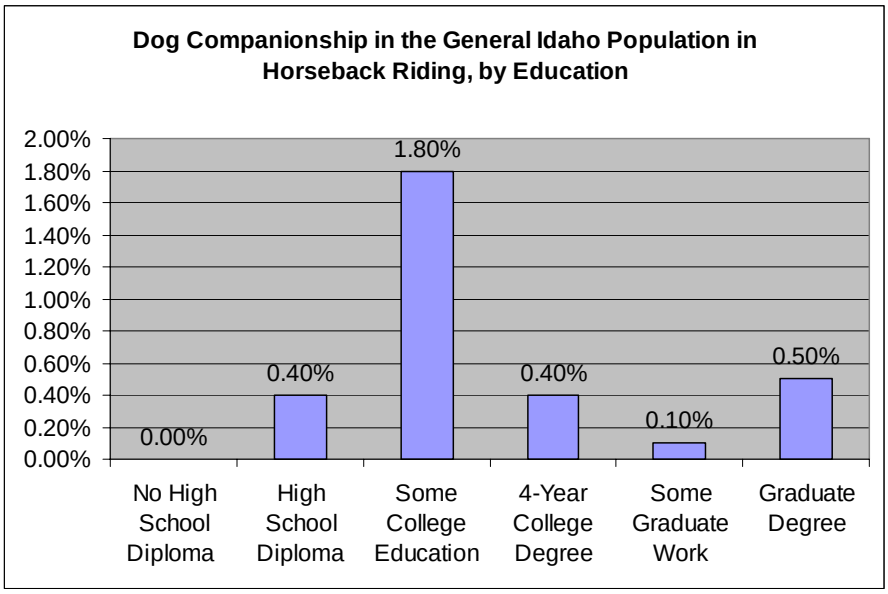
Horseback Riding in the Company of Dogs

Levels of Formal Education and Horseback Riding in the Company of Dogs

In the general Idaho population, 3.2% of people in Idaho ride horses for recreation in the company of their dogs. Of these, those with 'Some College' education (no 4-year degree), are the dominant group of participants (see Figure 10). This group is also the one whose levels of participation in horseback riding with dogs differs significantly from people with other levels of formal education (p=.047; N=2293). They are significantly more likely to ride horses in the company of dogs than Idaho residents of any other education level. Formal education levels have no significant impact on horseback riding with dogs among Idaho dog lovers.

In Figure 10, the 3.2% of Idaho residents who do horseback riding with their dogs are redistributed by levels of formal education.

Figure 10: Dog Companionship in Mountain Biking and Backpacking



Discussion

A few general conclusions can be drawn from the results of the analysis.

It can be said that, while demographic differences tend to have a strong influence on the levels of dog companionship outdoor recreation activity within the general Idaho population, Idaho dog lovers tend to be more homogenous in their outdoor recreation participation patterns in the company of dogs, irrespective of the demographic differences that may exist among them.

Age and Trail, Road and Backcountry Recreation Activities

More specifically, a number of demographic characteristics appear to intervene consistently to influence the levels of participation in many dog companionship outdoor recreation activities in the general Idaho population.

As one would intuitively expect, the results of the analysis indicate that being elderly, especially from the age of 66 onward, is a factor that is associated with significantly lower levels of outdoor recreational activity participation in the general Idaho population. This finding supports past research results (King et al., 2000), suggesting that older age is an important deterrent to participation in physical and outdoor recreation activities.

However, in examining the participation levels of older dog lovers (66 years old or more), in dog companionship walking for exercise, recreational running, mountain biking, backpacking, ATV riding, motorcycling, and four-wheel driving, it was found that the old age factor, which had been influential in significantly lowering participation in these activities below average levels in the general population, ceases to be to have the same impact among the dog lovers of that age group. The status of 'dog lover' thus erases the negative impact of older age on the frequency of participation with dogs in these activities.

This suggests that a special relationship with dogs in outdoor recreation settings may be one of these psychosocial motivational intensifiers of the recreation experience that can help older dog lovers overcome the other obstacles that work against the participation of older people in these outdoor activities. This older segment of the population, such as retirees who are 66 years old or more, also happens to be one of the possibly vulnerable groups that may need more encouragement to stay involved in active lifestyles in order to stay healthy. With their numbers rising in the population, the knowledge that dog companionship in outdoor recreation could be a good 'enticement' for promoting outdoor recreation activity among older dog lovers, is an important finding that recreation managers could put to use in planning to provide for unmet recreation needs.

Other results of the analysis indicate that the age group of 36 to 45 years of age is likely to be the most receptive target group for dog-friendly services and facilities at recreation sites, since they consistently participate in dog companionship outdoor recreation activities at statistically significant levels.

This age group is therefore identified as possibly the most appropriate target market to whom dog-friendly recreation sites and facilities should be marketed.

Gender and Trail, Road and Backcountry Recreation Activities

Gender is another demographic variable that consistently provokes differences in levels of dog companionship participation in outdoor recreation activities. Women tend to engage in outdoor recreation activities in the company of dogs at significantly higher levels than men. While it could be that women generally have a 'softer spot' for dogs than men, this finding could also be related to the sense of greater security that the presence of a dog may provide to women in the outdoors. Irrespective of the reasons for the gender-based disparity in dog companionship participation in outdoor recreation, the possible consequence is that the provision of dog-friendly outdoor recreation facilities is one of the ways to promote greater female participation in these activities, or at least to provide women more value for their money at outdoor recreation sites.

Education Levels and Trail, Road and Backcountry Recreation Activities

On the suggestion that lower levels of formal education are a significant constraint on physical activity participation (King et al., 2000), the results of the current analysis were mixed. Generally, lower levels of formal education were not found to be significantly associated with lower participation levels in dog companionship outdoor recreation activity. In fact, in the specific case of outdoor recreation activities involving four-wheel drive recreation with dogs, the inverse was actually found to be true both in the general public and among dog lovers.

Higher levels of formal education (Graduate degree holders), was negatively associated with four-wheel recreational driving activities in the company of dogs.

In the general Idaho population, significant differences in dog companionship participation in outdoor recreation activities occurred in the following activities, in relation to the levels of formal education of the participants:

General population:

Hiking with dogs: People with "some college education" but with no 4-year college degree are significantly more likely to hike with dogs than people in other educational categories. On the other hand, those with a High School diploma are significantly less likely to hike with dogs than people in the general population belonging to other education categories.

Recreational four-wheel driving with dogs: People in the general population with "some college education" without a 4-year college degree are significantly more likely to drive four-wheel drive vehicles for recreational purposes in the company of dogs than people in the other educational categories. Those with graduate degrees are significantly less likely to do so.

Horseback Riding: People with "some college education" without a 4-year college degree are significantly more likely to do horseback riding in the company of dogs than those in the other education categories.

The indication is that, in these three outdoor recreation activities, the

most enthusiastic participants in the company of dogs in the general Idaho population are people with some college education, but who have no 4-year college degrees.

Dog Lovers:

Mountain biking - Only dog lovers with higher levels of formal education (Graduate level), are significantly more likely to participate in mountain biking with dogs, than people with other levels of formal education. Those whose level of formal education is lower than the graduate level, participate at average levels.

Lower levels of formal education are therefore not significantly associated with lower levels of participation in mountain biking in the company of dogs, as the findings of King et al., (2000) on activity participation and levels of education would suggest. However, dog lovers with higher levels of education are significantly more likely to engage in mountain biking in the company of dogs.

In both the general public and among dog lovers, one arrives at the conclusion that lower levels of formal education are generally not a serious constraint on dog companionship outdoor recreation activities.

Conclusion

As a general conclusion, the findings of this study reveal that, in the general population, older people may be less likely to engage in trail, road and backcountry recreation activities in the company of dogs than younger people.

However, when those older people are dog lovers, then age is no longer a constraint on these dog companionship outdoor recreation activities. The ability to bring along their dogs on outdoor recreation outings becomes a potent motivating factor for older dog lovers to initiate and maintain regular participation in trail, road and backcountry recreation activities.

If the only source of input in planning the development of recreation facilities and opportunities is the consensus opinions of the general public, there is a likelihood that the intense needs of substantial minority segments of the population, like people who would like to see accommodations made to recreation sites to allow them to bring their dogs along during their outdoor recreation, could easily be ignored.

Another conclusion is that, since the participation levels of women generally tends to 'outpace' that of men at statistically significant levels in trail, road and backcountry recreation activities in which dogs are involved, if ever there is a need to try to encourage more female participation in these outdoor recreation activities, then exploring ways to make dog companionship participation an option, could be one of the possible ways to promote increased female participation.

Generally speaking, research focusing on the positives and negatives of pet companionship in outdoor recreation is not voluminous in the literature, and there is a need for more exploration of this theme in recreation research. As the concern about a lack of adequate exercise in the population mounts,

and the population continues to age, it is no longer enough for recreation resource managers to simply seek to satisfy the lowest common denominator in unmet recreation needs. In order to encourage more people to get involved in outdoor recreation activities, both for their own wellbeing and to ensure that recreation providers continue to grow their operations, the varied needs of patrons should be segmented so that recreation providers can target identifiable groups of clients with appropriate services and facilities that maximize their individual recreation experiences. The incorporation into the planning process of concepts like pet companionship outdoor recreation is one of the policies which could contribute toward more intense outdoor recreation activity participation among growing sections of the population, and should be diligently pursued.

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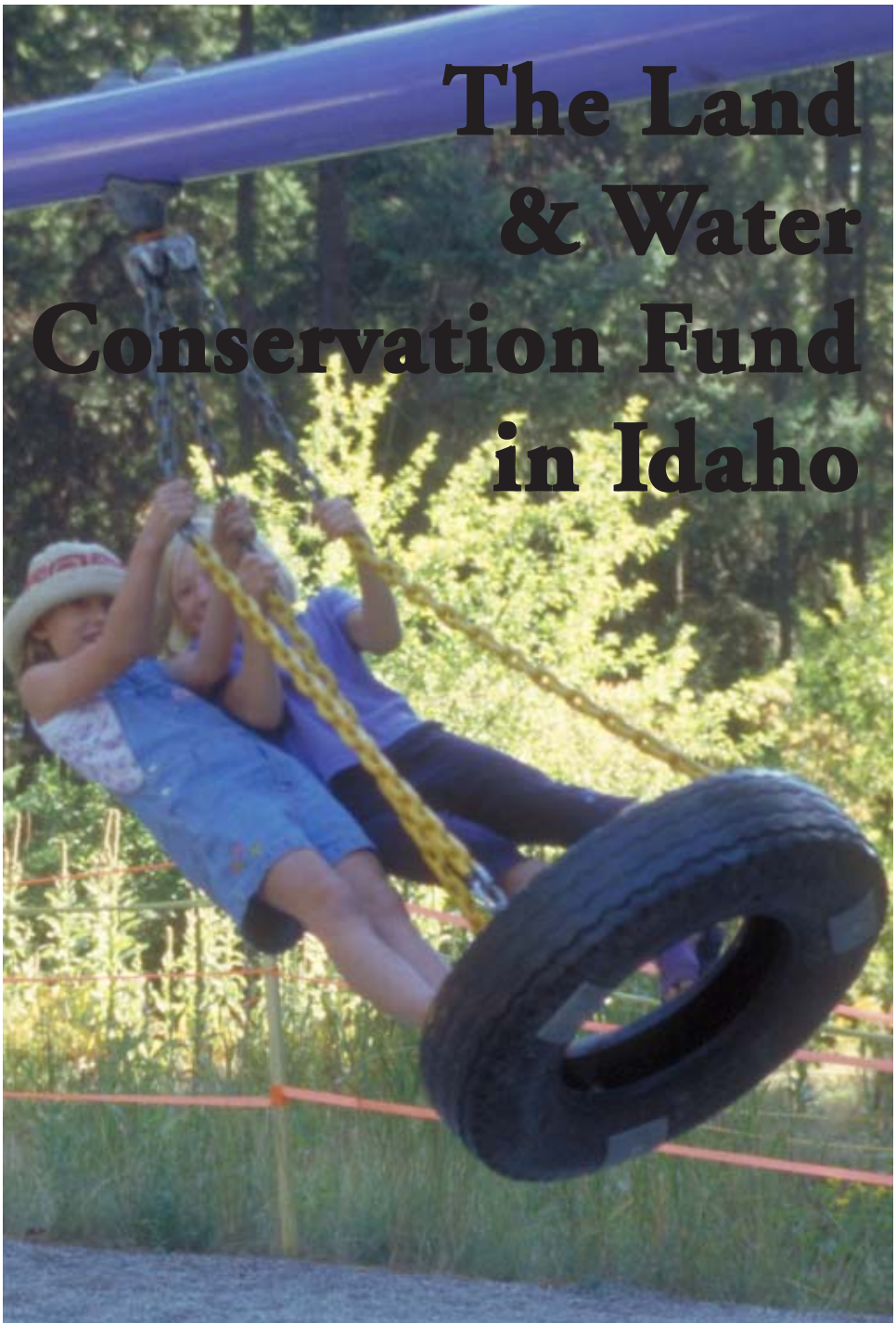


The Land & Water Conservation Fund in Idaho

The following pages list LWCF stateside activity in Idaho since the first grant was awarded in 1965. More than 400 grants have been given, mostly to communities providing outdoor recreation opportunities for their citizens. Grant types include **Planning** (P) grants to the state to develop the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan, **Acquisition** (A) grants for the acquisition of lands or interests in land, **Development** or **Redevelopment** (D or R) to enhance projects with new or rebuilt recreation facilities, or **Combination** (C) which includes both acquisition and site development.

IDAHO

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
ADA								
10 - XXX	A	BOISE RIVER DEER AND ELK RANGE	DEPT. OF FISH & GAME	$22,500.00	C	2/23/1966	6/30/1968	2
24 - XXX	D	GREENBELT IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF BOISE	$7,838.50	C	8/20/1966	1/1/1969	2
25 - XXX	D	LADY BIRD PARK	ADA COUNTY	$49,493.39	C	8/20/1966	9/1/1968	1
34 - XXX	A	STOREY PARK (ACQUISITION)	CITY OF MERIDIAN	$13,905.00	C	12/6/1966	11/15/1968	1
36 - XXX	A	BOISE RIVER DEER AND ELK RANGE	DEPT. OF FISH & GAME	$30,900.00	C	1/3/1967	6/30/1968	2
53 - XXX	A	BOISE RIVER GREEN BELT	CITY OF BOISE	$121,803.88	C	8/20/1968	1/1/1971	2
97 - XXX	A	BOISE GREENBELT ACQUISITION	CITY OF BOISE	$209,563.35	C	6/15/1971	7/1/1977	0
109 - XXX	D	BOISE GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF BOISE	$94,934.19	C	7/20/1971	7/1/1975	2
143 - XXX	D	SOUTH BOISE PARK	CITY OF BOISE	$39,635.63	C	7/6/1972	6/1/1975	1
146 - XXX	D	FLYING HAWK PARK/MAW/BRYSON	CITY OF BOISE	$16,484.77	C	6/21/1972	3/1/1977	1
147 - XXX	D	CASSIA PARK	CITY OF BOISE	$23,131.99	C	7/20/1972	6/1/1976	2
148 - XXX	A	BARBER PARK	ADA COUNTY	$7,742.74	C	6/14/1972	4/30/1973	1
166 - XXX	D	WESTERN ADA RECREATION DISTRICT POOL	WESTERN ADA RECREATION DIST.	$113,690.43	C	10/25/1972	12/1/1974	1
171 - XXX	D	FAIRMONT PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF BOISE	$150,030.04	C	12/29/1972	12/1/1976	1
172 - XXX	D	HILLSIDE PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF BOISE	$84,851.06	C	2/6/1973	12/1/1976	1
196 - XXX	C	BRIARHILL PARK	ADA COUNTY	$50,017.15	C	7/5/1973	6/1/1975	1
197 - XXX	D	IVYWILD PARK, PHASE TWO	CITY OF BOISE	$35,750.15	C	9/25/1973	9/30/1975	1
202 - XXX	D	CASSIA PARK PHASE II	CITY OF BOISE	$80,474.63	C	10/10/1973	10/1/1976	2
205 - XXX	D	ADA CO. HIGHWAY DIST. BIKEWAY	ADA COUNTY	$16,859.86	C	3/20/1974	5/1/1976	2
206 - XXX	D	BARBER PARK DEV.	ADA COUNTY	$51,530.30	C	4/2/1974	5/1/1976	1
207 - XXX	D	STATE HIGHWAY BICYCLE SYSTEM	ADA COUNTY	$112,846.37	C	4/2/1974	6/30/1979	2

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
ADA								
208 - XXX	C	BOISE CITY GREENBELT	CITY OF BOISE	$390,930.17	C	4/2/1974	12/31/1978	2
238 - XXX	A	WARM SPRINGS ACQUISITION	CITY OF BOISE	$121,445.67	C	4/7/1975	8/1/1976	2
255 - XXX	D	SHOSHONE PARK	CITY OF BOISE	$87,508.20	C	5/12/1976	6/1/1978	2
256 - XXX	C	BARBER PARK PHASE II	ADA COUNTY	$281,915.82	C	5/12/1976	6/30/1980	1
260 - XXX	D	STOREY PARK (DEVELOPMENT)	CITY OF MERIDIAN	$84,962.22	C	6/24/1976	6/30/1981	1
271 - XXX	D	MERIDIAN TENNIS COURTS	JOINT SCHOOL DIST. #2	$46,192.11	C	10/15/1976	12/31/1978	1
276 - XXX	A	MANITOU PARK ACQUISITION	CITY OF BOISE	$71,622.84	C	12/7/1976	12/31/1979	2
286 - XXX	D	SUNSET PARK DEVELOPMENT (BOISE)	CITY OF BOISE	$184,233.05	C	3/24/1977	6/30/1981	1
290 - XXX	D	FORT BOISE PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF BOISE	$88,428.60	C	4/12/1977	6/30/1979	2
294 - XXX	D	LUCKY PEAK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$125,845.00	C	6/8/1977	12/31/1979	2
304 - XXX	D	OWYHEE PARK DEV	CITY OF BOISE	$119,779.00	C	12/29/1977	12/31/1979	2
318 - XXX	A	GEORGE BAGGLEY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	CITY OF BOISE	$117,392.58	C	4/13/1978	6/30/1980	2
326 - XXX	D	CAPITAL HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS CTS.	CITY OF BOISE	$71,844.65	C	7/10/1978	6/30/1980	1
333 - XXX	C	DE MEYER PARK	CITY OF BOISE	$103,942.82	C	9/15/1978	9/30/1992	1
337 - XXX	D	MANITOU PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF BOISE	$215,287.68	C	2/27/1979	6/30/1984	2
339 - XXX	D	BOISE GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF BOISE	$127,686.97	C	3/2/1979	6/30/1984	2
348 - XXX	D	KUNA SCHOOL TENNIS COURTS	KUNA JOINT SCHOOL DIST.	$62,043.69	C	4/4/1979	6/30/1984	1
362 - XXX	C	WILLOW LANE ATHLETIC COMPLEX	CITY OF BOISE	$235,003.00	C	7/9/1979	12/31/1985	1
364 - XXX	C	ORVAL KRASEN PARK	CITY OF EAGLE	$36,157.00	C	7/20/1979	12/31/1984	1
367 - XXX	A	E-7 PARK ACQUISITION	CITY OF BOISE	$53,385.00	C	9/13/1979	12/31/1984	1
378 - XXX	C	WILLIAMS PARK	CITY OF BOISE	$309,723.93	C	3/4/1980	6/30/1985	2

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
ADA								
397 - XXX	C	CASTLEHILL PARK ACQUISITION/DEVELOPM	CITY OF BOISE	$91,788.16	C	1/19/1981	12/31/1985	1
406 - XXX	C	FULLER COMMUNITY PARK	WESTERN ADA RECREATION DIST.	$122,353.57	C	9/29/1981	12/31/1986	1
411 - XXX	D	QUARRY VIEW PARK	CITY OF BOISE	$220,000.00	C	6/20/1983	9/15/1984	99
427 - XXX	R	GORDON S. BOWEN PARK	CITY OF BOISE	$30,100.00	C	8/2/1983	9/1/1984	2
439 - XXX	C	ADA COUNTY BIKEPATH	ADA COUNTY	$233,171.17	C	12/5/1984	12/31/1988	2
479 - XXX	D	EAGLE ISLANDWATER SLIDE	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$132,694.96	C	6/20/1996	9/30/2000	1
480 - XXX	D	SPRING SHORES MARINA	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$92,025.00	C	9/20/2000	6/30/2006	2
504 - XXX	D	DISCOVERY RESTROOM	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$58,800.00	C	6/25/2002	12/31/2005	2
505 - XXX	D	EAGLE ISLAND AMENITIES	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$58,800.00	C	11/19/2002	12/31/2005	1
541 - XXX	D	VETERAN'S MEMORIAL PARK	City of Boise	$57,080.00	A	12/19/2006	9/30/2008	2
			ADA County Total:	**$5,366,126.29**		**County Count:**	**52**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
BANNOCK								
22 - XXX	D	POCATELLO ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	CITY OF POCATELLO	$24,154.53	C	10/13/1966	12/31/1967	2
46 - XXX	A	HAWTHORNE PARK	CITY OF POCATELLO	$15,450.00	C	9/7/1967	6/30/1969	2
92 - XXX	D	STUART PARK	CITY OF CHUBBUCK	$16,138.10	C	5/11/1971	8/1/1973	2
137 - XXX	D	LAVA HOT SPRINGS FOUNDATION DEV.	LAVA HOT SPRINGS FOUNDATION	$14,727.83	C	6/7/1972	5/1/1975	2
195 - XXX	D	INKOM PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF INKOM	$12,082.71	C	8/14/1973	12/31/1977	2
201 - XXX	D	POCATELLO PARKS	CITY OF POCATELLO	$35,007.48	C	9/26/1973	10/1/1976	2
217 - XXX	D	MCCAMMON CITY PARK	CITY OF MCCAMMON	$5,875.02	C	6/27/1974	6/30/1977	2
253 - XXX	D	LAVA COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF LAVA HOT SPRINGS	$32,910.95	C	6/4/1976	6/30/1979	2
282 - XXX	D	CHUBBUCK BICENTENNIAL PARK	CITY OF CHUBBUCK	$32,456.28	C	2/1/1977	6/30/1980	2
311 - XXX	D	DOWNEY CITY PARK REDEVELOPMENT	CITY OF DOWNEY	$13,090.00	C	3/1/1978	6/30/1980	2
321 - XXX	A	NORTH CITY PARK	CITY OF POCATELLO	$24,797.41	C	4/14/1978	6/30/1983	2
369 - XXX	D	SISTER CITY PARK	CITY OF POCATELLO	$44,790.21	C	1/25/1980	6/30/1985	2
413 - XXX	D	COTANT PARK	CITY OF CHUBBUCK	$125,262.45	C	6/3/1983	6/30/1988	2
436 - XXX	D	SOUTH BANNOCK COUNTY SHELTER	BANNOCK COUNTY	$26,347.42	C	6/19/1984	6/30/1989	2
			BANNOCK County Total:	**$423,090.39**		**County Count:**	**14**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
BEAR LAKE								
118 - XXX	D	PARIS CITY PARK	CITY OF PARIS	$22,877.00	C	11/12/1971	11/1/1976	2
408 - XXX	D	ALLINGER REGIONAL PARK	BEAR LAKE SCHOOL DIST.	$209,708.04	C	3/15/1982	6/30/1987	2
418 - XXX	D	BLOOMINGTON CITY PARK	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON	$7,234.32	C	6/21/1983	6/30/1988	2
441 - XXX	D	BEAR LAKE PARK - EASTSIDE	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$297,740.70	C	4/19/1985	12/31/1990	2
496 - XXX	R	ALLINGER SKATE PARK	BEAR LAKE COUNTY	$9,162.50	C	9/17/2001	6/30/2003	2
			BEAR LAKE County Total:	**$546,722.56**		**County Count:**	**5**	
BENEWAH								
6 - XXX	D	HEYBURN STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$47,995.73	C	12/10/1965	6/30/1967	1
71 - XXX	D	BENEWAH COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS	BENEWAH COUNTY	$9,684.72	C	1/8/1971	9/1/1975	1
75 - XXX	A	ST. MARIES RECREATIONAL PARK	CITY OF ST. MARIES	$6,250.00	C	6/4/1970	5/1/1972	1
98 - XXX	D	ST. MARIES CITY PARK	CITY OF ST. MARIES	$60,968.68	C	5/7/1971	12/1/1976	1
173 - XXX	C	ST. MARIES GOLF COURSE	BENEWAH COUNTY	$114,713.09	C	12/29/1972	12/1/1977	1
270 - XXX	D	PLUMMER CITY PARKS	CITY OF PLUMMER	$23,575.65	C	9/29/1976	12/31/1978	1
295 - XXX	D	CHERRY BEND BOATERS PARK	BENEWAH COUNTY	$22,374.00	C	7/13/1977	12/31/1979	1
329 - XXX	A	ST. MARIES CITY PARK	CITY OF ST. MARIES	$21,312.12	C	8/16/1978	12/31/1984	1
358 - XXX	D	CHERRY BEND BOATERS PARK - PHASE II	BENEWAH COUNTY	$16,797.85	C	6/15/1979	6/30/1984	1
407 - XXX	D	TENSED CITY CENTER PARK	CITY OF TENSED	$8,046.48	C	9/8/1981	12/31/1986	1
456 - XXX	D	HAWLEY'S LANDING	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$64,125.26	C	8/24/1987	12/31/1990	1
			BENEWAH County Total:	**$395,843.58**		**County Count:**	**11**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
BINGHAM								
26 - XXX	D	BLACKFOOT PARK	CITY OF BLACKFOOT	$144,062.20	C	8/30/1966	12/31/1970	2
67 - XXX	A	PRESTO PARK	BINGHAM COUNTY	$2,551.00	C	8/25/1969	9/1/1970	2
119 - XXX	D	BLACKFOOT SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF BLACKFOOT	$242,708.99	C	11/22/1971	6/1/1972	2
126 - XXX	D	SHELLEY SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF SHELLEY	$77,088.22	C	12/28/1971	12/1/1975	2
131 - XXX	D	BLACKFOOT TENNIS COURT	BLACKFOOT SCHOOL DIST.	$36,248.43	C	8/31/1972	6/30/1977	2
170 - XXX	D	JENSEN GROVE PARK	CITY OF BLACKFOOT	$45,405.25	C	12/18/1972	1/1/1975	2
193 - XXX	D	ABERDEEN SPORTSMAN PARK	BINGHAM COUNTY	$45,021.65	C	6/19/1973	7/30/1976	2
252 - XXX	C	NORTH BINGHAM COUNTY RECREATION	BINGHAM COUNTY	$101,693.30	C	4/12/1976	6/30/1980	2
279 - XXX	D	MORELAND PARK	BINGHAM COUNTY	$23,505.00	C	2/1/1977	12/31/1979	2
328 - XXX	D	BRINKMAN PARK	CITY OF SHELLEY	$55,989.33	C	6/12/1978	6/30/1980	2
336 - H	D	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	CITY OF BLACKFOOT	$198,064.23	C	1/26/1979	6/30/1984	2
342 - XXX	D	PARK STREET ADDITION	CITY OF BLACKFOOT	$12,132.55	C	3/7/1979	6/30/1984	2
401 - XXX	D	ABERDEEN SCHOOL PARK	ABERDEEN SCHOOL DIST.	$11,883.74	C	5/22/1981	6/30/1986	2
489 - XXX	D	NORTH BINGHAM COUNTY, PHASE II	BINGHAM COUNTY	$17,280.00	C	9/18/2000	12/31/2005	2
492 - XXX	R	SHELLEY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF SHELLEY	$3,456.00	C	8/23/2000	12/31/2003	2
497 - XXX	R	GOODSELL & STEWART PLAYGROUNDS	SHELLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	$46,270.00	C	11/2/2001	12/31/2004	2
544 - XXX	D	BRINKMAN PARK RESTROOM	City of Shelley	$9,132.00	A	4/10/2007	12/31/2009	2
			BINGHAM County Total:	**$1,072,491.89**		**County Count:**	**17**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
BLAINE								
73 - XXX	D	ATKINSON PARK	CITY OF KETCHUM	$65,729.37	C	6/22/1970	12/1/1975	2
322 - XXX	C	WARM SPRINGS BIKEPATH	CITY OF KETCHUM	$20,190.13	C	4/28/1978	12/31/1984	2
391 - XXX	D	CAREY TENNIS COURTS	BLAINE COUNTY REC. DIST.	$14,040.34	C	6/27/1980	6/30/1984	2
417 - XXX	R	ATKINSON PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF KETCHUM	$13,303.59	C	6/21/1983	12/31/1986	2
426 - XXX	D	BLAINE COUNTY SWIMMING POOL	BLAINE COUNTY REC. DIST.	$151,800.00	C	8/18/1983	9/1/1984	2
451 - XXX	D	WOOD RIVER TRAILS SYSTEM	BLAINE COUNTY REC. DIST.	$162,225.42	C	9/2/1986	12/31/1989	2
458 - XXX	D	KETCHUM WATERFRONT PARK	CITY OF KETCHUM	$40,610.00	C	3/21/1989	12/31/1993	2
461 - XXX	D	WOOD RIVER TRAILS	BLAINE COUNTY REC. DIST.	$39,990.00	C	3/21/1989	12/31/1993	2
471 - XXX	D	WOOD RIVER TRAILS	BLAINE COUNTY REC. DIST.	$106,146.75	C	4/6/1990	12/31/1995	2
523 - XXX	C	BELLEVUE RIVERFRONT PARK PROJECT	CITY OF BELLEVUE	$172,500.00	A	12/22/2003	12/31/2008	2
539 - XXX	D	HAILEY WOODSIDE CENTRAL PARK	CITY OF HAILEY	$110,110.84	A	12/16/2005	6/30/2008	2
542 - XXX	R	BELLEVUE MEMORIAL PARK RESTORATION	City of Bellevue	$63,196.00	A	12/19/2006	9/30/2008	2
			BLAINE County Total:	**$959,842.44**		**County Count:**	**12**	
BOISE								
41 - XXX	D	GARDEN VALLEY AIRPORT REC AREA	DEPT. OF AERONAUTICS	$442.75	C	5/15/1967	6/1/1968	1
			BOISE County Total:	**$442.75**		**County Count:**	**1**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
BONNER								
2 - XXX	D	INDIAN CREEK RECREATION AREA	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$50,391.23	C	12/10/1965	6/30/1967	1
111 - XXX	D	BONNER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT #82	BONNER COUNTY	$2,936.56	C	8/20/1971	9/1/1974	1
123 - XXX	D	SANDPOINT CITY PARK	CITY OF SANDPOINT	$41,456.26	C	12/29/1971	11/1/1974	1
124 - XXX	A	HOODOO ACQ	DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION	$3,565.56	C	1/5/1972	12/1/1972	1
236 - XXX	D	MOSQUITO BAY DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$20,881.04	C	6/17/1975	6/1/1978	1
246 - XXX	D	ROUND LAKE DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$44,381.44	C	12/31/1975	12/31/1978	1
291 - XXX	D	SANDPOINT DOCK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF SANDPOINT	$90,549.00	C	5/11/1977	6/30/1982	1
350 - XXX	D	PRIEST RIVER TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF PRIEST RIVER	$14,189.41	C	4/19/1979	6/30/1984	1
410 - XXX	D	BONNER COUNTY PARK - WEST	BONNER COUNTY	$31,221.54	C	5/20/1983	8/31/1988	1
414 - XXX	C	TRAVERS PARK	CITY OF SANDPOINT	$109,250.00	C	6/10/1983	6/30/1988	1
454 - XXX	D	SANDPOINT BIKE PATH	CITY OF SANDPOINT	$26,502.24	C	5/21/1987	12/31/1990	1
455 - XXX	A	SQUAW BAY ACQUISITION	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$276,440.00	C	6/4/1987	12/31/1990	1
459 - XXX	R	CITY BEACH BICYCLE/PEDESTRIAN PATH	CITY OF SANDPOINT	$9,401.90	C	3/21/1989	12/31/1993	1
509 - XXX	D	PRIEST LAKE #5	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$27,608.00	C	6/17/2003	12/1/2007	1
			BONNER County Total:	**$748,774.18**		**County Count:**	**14**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
BONNEVILLE								
29 - XXX	D	MCCOWIN PARK	CITY OF AMMON	$23,344.33	C	12/2/1966	9/1/1968	2
33 - XXX	D	FREEMAN PARK	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$153,427.14	C	2/11/1967	11/1/1974	2
64 - XXX	D	MCCOWIN PARK AND RECREATION AREA	CITY OF AMMON	$20,347.73	C	8/6/1969	12/31/1975	2
65 - XXX	D	SKYLINE TENNIS COURTS & REC. ARE	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$18,634.41	C	8/21/1969	10/30/1971	2
93 - XXX	D	UCON CITY PARK	CITY OF UCON	$4,467.07	C	3/24/1971	11/1/1972	2
94 - XXX	D	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER PLAYGROUND	DEPT. OF HEALTH	$3,913.74	C	3/29/1971	11/1/1972	2
106 - XXX	D	TAUTPHAUS AND HIGHLAND PARKS	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$57,863.15	C	9/29/1971	10/31/1972	2
132 - XXX	D	SAND CREEK GOLF COURSE	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$388,308.35	C	4/14/1972	6/30/1978	2
139 - XXX	D	EAST TAUTPHAUS PARK	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$46,236.23	C	6/30/1972	6/30/1978	2
175 - XXX	D	CLAIR E GALE RECREATION AREA	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$68,857.78	C	2/8/1973	9/1/1976	2
210 - XXX	A	CAPITAL GREENBELT	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$107,857.97	C	6/27/1974	6/30/1977	2
218 - XXX	D	WEST SIDE REC. COMPLEX	IDAHO FALLS SCHOOL DIST.	$25,679.77	C	6/28/1974	6/1/1976	2
220 - XXX	A	PETERSON PARK	CITY OF AMMON	$16,654.50	C	6/24/1974	6/1/1975	2
223 - XXX	D	JOHNS HOLE FOREBAY DEVELOPMENT	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	$78,378.32	C	2/7/1975	1/31/1977	2
277 - XXX	D	LINCOLN ROAD PARK	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	$132,585.88	C	1/5/1977	12/31/1979	2
288 - XXX	D	IONA PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF IONA	$19,166.96	C	4/11/1977	6/30/1979	2
302 - XXX	D	SIMMONS PARK	CITY OF UCON	$29,251.71	C	12/15/1977	12/31/1979	2
305 - XXX	D	CAPITAL GREENBELT	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$125,739.47	C	2/2/1978	3/31/1984	2
309 - XXX	D	MCCOWIN & PETERSON PARKS	CITY OF AMMON	$63,744.45	C	2/14/1978	12/31/1984	2
336 - D	D	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	IDAHO FALLS SCHOOL DIST.	$75,696.74	C	1/26/1979	6/30/1984	2
377 - XXX	D	BEL AIRE PARK	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$20,844.04	C	2/14/1980	6/30/1985	2

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
BONNEVILLE								
419 - XXX	D	ESQUIRE ACRES & GREENBELT PROJECTS	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$30,081.12	C	6/28/1983	6/30/1988	2
472 - XXX	D	FREEMAN PARK EXTENSION	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$31,936.01	C	4/20/1990	12/31/1995	2
483 - XXX	D	IONA PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF IONA	$33,333.00	C	9/18/2000	12/31/2005	2
525 - XXX	C	RIRIE GREENBELT & PARK	CITY OF RIRIE	$40,250.00	A	8/12/2004	6/30/2008	2
548 - XXX	D	CITY OF AMMON GAZEBO	City of Ammon	$37,866.00	A	4/16/2007	12/31/2009	2
			BONNEVILLE County Total:	**$1,654,465.87**		**County Count:**	**26**	
BOUNDARY								
80 - XXX	A	CITY OF BONNERS FERRY & BOUNDARY CO.	CITY OF BONNERS FERRY	$1,900.00	C	10/13/1970	10/30/1971	1
116 - XXX	D	CITY OF BONNERS FERRY & BOUNDARY CO.	CITY OF BONNERS FERRY	$32,570.78	C	11/29/1971	10/1/1975	1
161 - XXX	C	MIRROR LAKE GOLF COURSE	CITY OF BONNERS FERRY	$178,846.00	C	11/16/1972	12/1/1976	1
162 - XXX	A	MEMORIAL PARK ACQUISITION	BOUNDARY COUNTY	$2,390.74	C	10/3/1972	12/1/1974	1
330 - XXX	D	BOUNDARY CO. FAIRGROUNDS TENNIS CT	BOUNDARY COUNTY	$17,471.70	C	7/7/1978	6/30/1980	1
365 - XXX	D	KOOTENAI RIVER BOATERS PARK	BOUNDARY COUNTY	$28,382.17	C	7/23/1979	12/31/1984	1
430 - XXX	D	BOUNDARY COUNTY TOT LOT	BOUNDARY COUNTY	$4,226.25	C	8/11/1983	12/31/1988	1
445 - XXX	D	SUNDOWN PARK	BOUNDARY COUNTY	$40,515.25	C	8/9/1985	6/30/1989	1
528 - XXX	R	BONNERS FERRY GOLF COURSE IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF BONNERS FERRY	$21,762.00	C	2/9/2005	12/31/2006	1
			BOUNDARY County Total:	**$328,064.89**		**County Count:**	**9**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
BUTTE								
37 - XXX	D	BOTTOLFSEN MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF ARCO	$31,742.86	C	5/19/1967	11/1/1971	2
186 - XXX	D	ARCO POOL IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF ARCO	$9,690.59	C	4/27/1973	5/31/1977	2
434 - XXX	D	HOWE PARK	BUTTE COUNTY	$38,885.02	C	6/12/1984	6/30/1989	2
482 - XXX	D	CITY OF ARCO GREENBELT	CITY OF ARCO	$28,000.00	C	8/3/2000	6/30/2000	2
			BUTTE County Total:	**$108,318.47**		**County Count:**	**4**	
CAMAS								
225 - XXX	C	FAIRFIELD CITY PARK	CITY OF FAIRFIELD	$19,162.89	C	2/28/1975	12/31/1978	2
403 - XXX	D	FAIRFIELD COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF FAIRFIELD	$14,483.55	C	7/28/1981	12/31/1986	2
			CAMAS County Total:	**$33,646.44**		**County Count:**	**2**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
CANYON								
59 - XXX	D	PARMA CITY PARK	CITY OF PARMA	$25,800.49	C	1/15/1969	4/1/1975	1
134 - XXX	D	CALDWELL SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF CALDWELL	$212,155.11	C	5/2/1972	5/1/1974	1
200 - XXX	D	NAMPA CITY PARK	CITY OF NAMPA	$18,482.39	C	12/7/1973	10/1/1975	1
203 - XXX	D	CALDWELL COMMUNITY PARK	CALDWELL SCHOOL DIST.	$28,933.82	C	2/14/1974	2/1/1976	1
212 - XXX	D	CALDWELL JR. HIGH PARK	CALDWELL SCHOOL DIST.	$38,315.19	C	6/3/1974	5/31/1976	1
215 - XXX	D	MIDDLETON CITY PARK	CITY OF MIDDLETON	$12,797.40	C	6/27/1974	6/1/1976	1
228 - XXX	D	WEST PARK, PHASE II	CITY OF NAMPA	$61,535.15	C	3/3/1975	2/1/1977	1
254 - XXX	D	WEST PARK	CITY OF NAMPA	$39,639.61	C	4/30/1976	5/1/1978	1
319 - XXX	C	MIDDLETON POND SIDE PARK	CITY OF MIDDLETON	$14,767.00	C	4/11/1978	6/30/1980	1
338 - XXX	C	LAKE LOWELL PARK	CANYON COUNTY	$85,851.15	C	3/22/1979	6/30/1984	1
347 - XXX	C	MIDDLETON PLACE PARK	CITY OF MIDDLETON	$52,663.85	C	4/10/1979	6/30/1985	1
359 - XXX	D	WILSON PARK (CALDWELL)	CITY OF CALDWELL	$37,656.90	C	6/21/1979	6/30/1984	1
498 - XXX	D	BROTHER'S PARK	CITY OF CALDWELL	$300,323.00	C	9/20/2002	12/31/2005	1
515 - XXX	D	PURPLE SAGE ELE. WALKING PATH	MIDDLETON SCHOOL DIST.	$4,890.00	C	4/23/2003	12/31/2007	1
545 - XXX	R	PARMA CUB'S PARK	CITY OF PARMA	$8,847.00	A	5/21/2007	12/31/2008	1
			CANYON County Total:	**$942,658.06**		**County Count:**	**15**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
CARIBOU								
105 - XXX	D	HOOPER SPRINGS PARK	CITY OF SODA SPRINGS	$25,664.20	C	7/20/1971	11/1/1975	2
107 - XXX	D	BLACKFOOT RIVER PARK	CARIBOU COUNTY	$11,770.59	C	6/22/1971	7/1/1975	2
144 - XXX	D	GRACE CITY PARK	CITY OF GRACE	$7,614.08	C	6/27/1972	3/1/1975	2
174 - XXX	D	SODA SPRINGS GEYSER PARK	CITY OF SODA SPRINGS	$7,786.75	C	12/27/1972	10/1/1976	2
199 - XXX	C	FREEDOM PARK DEVELOPMENT	CARIBOU COUNTY	$22,822.88	C	9/6/1973	12/31/1978	2
303 - XXX	D	ARTHUR KELLY PARK	CITY OF SODA SPRINGS	$59,512.16	C	12/21/1977	12/31/1979	2
490 - XXX	R	BLACKFOOT RIVER PARK	CARIBOU COUNTY	$7,991.20	C	9/5/2000	12/31/2006	2
517 - XXX	D	ARTHUR KELLY PARK	CITY OF SODA SPRINGS	$16,216.00	C	5/1/2003	12/31/2007	2
			CARIBOU County Total:	**$159,377.86**		**County Count:**	**8**	
CASSIA								
87 - XXX	D	BURLEY COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF BURLEY	$14,402.59	C	3/26/1971	12/1/1972	2
129 - XXX	D	BURLEY MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	CITY OF BURLEY	$88,150.65	C	2/28/1972	1/1/1977	2
320 - XXX	D	NORTH FREEDOM PARK	CITY OF BURLEY	$30,407.43	C	4/4/1978	12/31/1984	2
323 - XXX	D	K2S MARINA	CITY OF BURLEY	$57,073.49	C	4/13/1978	12/31/1984	2
452 - XXX	D	FREEDOM PARK SPORTS COMPLEX	CITY OF BURLEY	$129,950.00	C	8/25/1986	12/31/1989	2
513 - XXX	R	ALBION PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF ALBION	$23,775.00	C	5/1/2003	12/31/2007	2
526 - XXX	D	SMOKY MOUNTAIN CAMPGROUND	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$540,972.20	A	12/15/2004	12/31/2007	2
			CASSIA County Total:	**$884,731.36**		**County Count:**	**7**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
CLEARWATER								
191 - XXX	D	OROFINO RIVERSIDE PARK	CITY OF OROFINO	$13,077.37	C	7/3/1973	6/30/1976	1
265 - XXX	D	ELK RIVER REC. DIST. PARK	ELK RIVER RECREATION DIST.	$25,246.45	C	9/8/1976	12/31/1978	1
298 - XXX	D	OROFINO TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF OROFINO	$13,168.40	C	8/31/1977	12/31/1979	1
360 - XXX	D	WEIPPE CITY PARK	CITY OF WEIPPE	$6,660.97	C	6/26/1979	6/30/1984	1
415 - XXX	D	ELK RIVER PARK DEV	ELK RIVER RECREATION DIST.	$29,180.39	C	6/6/1983	6/30/1988	1
			CLEARWATER County Total:	**$87,333.58**		**County Count:**	**5**	
CUSTER								
306 - XXX	D	CENTENNIAL PARK	CITY OF CHALLIS	$147,489.04	C	2/8/1978	12/31/1984	2
336 - F	D	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	CITY OF MACKAY	$58,660.41	C	1/26/1979	6/30/1984	2
464 - XXX	D	SAWTOOTH VALLEY PIONEER PARK	CITY OF STANLEY	$31,421.50	C	4/20/1989	12/31/1993	2
			CUSTER County Total:	**$237,570.95**		**County Count:**	**3**	
ELMORE								
63 - XXX	D	THREE ISLAND STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$194,600.00	C	9/9/1969	1/8/1971	2
68 - XXX	D	RICHARD AGUIRRE PARK & REC AREA	CITY OF MOUNTAIN HOME	$62,560.84	C	4/14/1970	10/31/1972	2
115 - XXX	D	CARL MILLER PARK	CITY OF MOUNTAIN HOME	$21,193.12	C	9/2/1971	1/1/1975	2
169 - XXX	D	EAST SIDE PARK AND RECREATION AREA	MOUNTAIN HOME SCHOOL DIST.	$69,115.12	C	11/15/1972	12/31/1977	2
267 - XXX	D	CAT CREEK SNOWMOBILE AREA/HIGGINS PT	DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION	$63,196.89	C	9/21/1976	12/31/1978	2
352 - XXX	D	GLENNS FERRY TENNIS COURTS	GLENNS FERRY JOINT SCHOOL DIST.	$18,708.61	C	5/15/1979	6/30/1984	2
476 - XXX	D	THREE ISLAND S.P. GROUP CAMP-PHASE I	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$313,680.00	C	2/24/1994	12/31/1998	2
507 - XXX	D	THREE ISLAND CROSSING #5	DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION	$73,620.00	C	6/9/2003	12/31/2007	2
			ELMORE County Total:	**$816,674.58**		**County Count:**	**8**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
FRANKLIN								
266 - XXX	D	W. MAURICE TINGEY PARK	CITY OF WESTON	$25,603.59	C	9/13/1976	12/31/1979	2
312 - XXX	D	PERKINS PARK	CITY OF DAYTON	$60,603.13	C	3/6/1978	6/30/1982	2
466 - XXX	D	PRESTON PARK ENTRY WAY	CITY OF PRESTON	$109,503.54	C	12/28/1989	12/31/1994	2
			FRANKLIN County Total:	**$195,710.26**		**County Count:**	**3**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
FREMONT								
16 - XXX	D	HENRY'S LAKE STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$44,500.00	C	11/19/1966	12/31/1968	2
21 - XXX	A	FREMONT COUNTY GOLF COURSE	FREMONT COUNTY	$13,016.62	C	7/11/1966	5/1/1967	2
28 - XXX	D	FREMONT COUNTY GOLF COURSE	FREMONT COUNTY	$47,898.93	C	10/25/1966	11/1/1969	2
72 - XXX	D	Newdale Park & Recreation Development	CITY OF NEWDALE	$12,593.80	C	4/23/1970	5/1/1976	2
78 - XXX	D	CENTENNIAL PARK	CITY OF PARKER	$6,727.39	C	10/5/1970	10/30/1971	2
237 - XXX	D	ISLAND PARK BIKE PATH	DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION	$21,622.58	C	6/25/1975	6/30/1978	2
289 - XXX	D	ASHTON TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF ASHTON	$16,221.15	C	4/21/1977	6/30/1979	2
324 - XXX	D	ST. ANTHONY MINI PARK	FREMONT SCHOOL DIST.	$18,460.00	C	5/2/1978	6/30/1980	2
336 - G	D	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	CITY OF TETON	$16,563.01	C	1/26/1979	6/30/1984	2
370 - XXX	R	ASHTON RECREATION AREA	CITY OF ASHTON	$4,534.47	C	1/23/1980	6/30/1985	2
388 - XXX	R	FREMONT CNTY GOLF COURSE WATER SYSTE	FREMONT COUNTY	$42,851.01	C	3/27/1980	6/30/1985	2
442 - XXX	C	HARRY WORRELL MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF ST. ANTHONY	$21,796.57	C	6/28/1985	12/31/1989	2
484 - XXX	R	ASHTON SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF ASHTON	$15,989.00	C	12/20/2001	6/30/2003	2
487 - XXX	D	HENRY'S LAKE RESTROOM	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$116,540.00	C	8/14/2000	6/30/2003	2
510 - XXX	D	HENRY'S LAKE #5	DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION	$33,840.71	C	6/9/2003	12/31/2007	2
524 - XXX	D	CITY OF TETON PARK PAVILION	CITY OF TETON	$8,811.08	C	7/15/2004	6/30/2006	2
			FREMONT County Total:	**$441,966.32**		**County Count:**	**16**	
GEM								
494 - XXX	D	GEM ISLAND SPORTS COMPLEX	GEM COUNTY	$62,530.00	C	9/18/2000	6/30/2001	1
			GEM County Total:	**$62,530.00**		**County Count:**	**1**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
GOODING								
56 - XXX	D	WENDELL CITY PARK	CITY OF WENDELL	$4,727.21	C	9/30/1968	9/1/1972	2
85 - XXX	C	MCGINNIS PARK	CITY OF WENDELL	$15,357.59	C	3/23/1971	11/1/1975	2
151 - XXX	A	NIAGARA SPRINGS RANCH	DEPT. OF FISH & GAME	$209,410.76	C	11/28/1972	5/1/1973	2
157 - XXX	D	GOODING PARK IMPROVEMENT	CITY OF GOODING	$9,897.90	C	9/28/1972	11/1/1975	2
209 - XXX	D	MALAD GORGE STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$249,573.00	C	5/30/1974	12/31/1979	2
211 - XXX	D	GOODING REC. AREA	GOODING SCHOOL DIST.	$38,481.67	C	5/10/1974	6/1/1976	2
345 - XXX	D	MCGINNIS PARK DEVELOPMENT II	CITY OF WENDELL	$31,720.79	C	4/9/1979	6/30/1984	2
435 - XXX	D	HAGERMAN CITY PARK	CITY OF HAGERMAN	$18,706.92	C	6/15/1984	6/30/1989	2
			GOODING County Total:	**$577,875.84**		**County Count:**	**8**	
IDAHO								
133 - XXX	D	GRANGEVILLE BATHHOUSE	CITY OF GRANGEVILLE	$31,215.18	C	5/1/1972	5/1/1974	1
164 - XXX	C	GRANGEVILLE SKI AREA	CITY OF GRANGEVILLE	$79,437.24	C	11/16/1972	12/1/1975	1
234 - XXX	C	GRANGEVILLE LIONS PARK	CITY OF GRANGEVILLE	$65,642.94	C	5/22/1975	12/31/1979	1
300 - XXX	D	FERDINAND CITY PARK	CITY OF FERDINAND	$12,761.62	C	11/14/1977	12/31/1979	1
349 - XXX	D	GRANGEVILLE SCHOOL DIST. TENNIS COUR	GRANGEVILLE SCHOOL DIST.	$55,815.01	C	4/17/1979	6/30/1984	1
			IDAHO County Total:	**$244,871.99**		**County Count:**	**5**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
JEFFERSON								
38 - XXX	C	RIGBY PARK	CITY OF RIGBY	$29,956.75	C	5/20/1967	10/31/1974	2
60 - XXX	D	RIRIE CITY PARK IMPROVEMENT	CITY OF RIRIE	$2,078.99	C	1/15/1968	10/1/1969	2
325 - XXX	D	RIGBY TENNIS & HANDBALL CTS.	CITY OF RIGBY	$18,222.80	C	5/9/1978	6/30/1980	2
336 - E	D	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	JEFFERSON COUNTY	$196,008.47	C	1/26/1979	6/30/1984	2
340 - XXX	D	RIRIE TENNIS COURTS	RIRIE JOINT SCHOOL DIST.	$23,039.95	C	3/6/1979	6/30/1984	2
376 - XXX	D	MUD LAKE RECREATION AREA	CITY OF MUD LAKE	$26,858.66	C	2/22/1980	6/30/1985	2
473 - XXX	D	MENAN CITY PARK	CITY OF MENAN	$94,513.37	C	3/11/1991	12/31/1995	2
			JEFFERSON County Total:	**$390,678.99**		**County Count:**	**7**	
JEROME								
79 - XXX	D	HAZELTON CITY PARK	CITY OF HAZELTON	$4,119.41	C	10/6/1970	10/31/1974	2
100 - XXX	D	EDEN CITY PARK	CITY OF EDEN	$3,298.04	C	5/28/1971	7/1/1974	2
400 - XXX	C	JEROME COMMUNITY PARK	JEROME RECREATION DIST.	$192,262.31	C	7/28/1981	12/31/1986	2
			JEROME County Total:	**$199,679.76**		**County Count:**	**3**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
KOOTENAI								
19 - XXX	D	FARRAGUT STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$261,788.85	C	3/29/1966	12/31/1967	1
20 - XXX	D	3RD STREET BOAT RAMP AND VETERANS PK	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$51,103.25	C	8/23/1966	4/30/1971	1
55 - XXX	A	TUBB'S HILL	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$57,500.00	C	8/26/1968	7/1/1969	1
102 - XXX	D	COEUR D'ALENE CITY PARKS	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$59,949.14	C	6/22/1971	12/31/1974	1
114 - XXX	C	POST FALLS CITY PARK	CITY OF POST FALLS	$43,971.20	C	9/7/1971	9/1/1975	1
130 - XXX	D	HIGHWAY REST AREAS	DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION	$274,251.39	C	5/1/1972	12/31/1976	1
140 - XXX	A	MOWRY ACQUISITION	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$298,842.50	C	8/18/1972	6/1/1973	1
150 - XXX	D	SPIRIT LAKE PARK IMPROVEMENT	CITY OF SPIRIT LAKE	$16,752.09	C	8/8/1972	5/31/1975	1
165 - XXX	D	HAUSER LAKE PARK	KOOTENAI COUNTY	$36,303.66	C	11/17/1972	12/1/1976	1
190 - XXX	D	FARRAGUT PARK IMPROVEMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$49,060.50	C	6/22/1973	5/1/1975	1
204 - XXX	D	FARRAGUT STATE PKS. CAMPGROUNDS	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$62,855.67	C	2/12/1974	1/1/1976	1
226 - XXX	A	MOWRY PARK ACQUISITION	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$319,211.25	C	3/4/1975	2/10/1976	1
227 - XXX	A	TUBB'S HILL ACQUISITION	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$140,237.50	C	4/22/1975	2/1/1976	1
250 - XXX	D	MAE MCEUEN PLAYFIELD IMPROVEMENT	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$101,685.09	C	3/5/1976	4/1/1979	1
259 - XXX	C	NORTH IDAHO COLLEGE TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$70,009.77	C	6/24/1976	12/31/1978	1
272 - XXX	A	FERNAN LAKE ACQUISITION	KOOTENAI COUNTY	$51,739.87	C	11/18/1976	12/31/1978	1
285 - XXX	A	YUP-KEEHN-UM ACQUISITION	NORTH IDAHO COLLEGE	$145,431.00	C	4/15/1977	6/30/1978	1
336 - A	D	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	LAKELAND SCHOOL DIST.	$84,853.39	C	1/26/1979	6/30/1984	1
336 - C	A	STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATED GRANT FY79(1)	DEPT. OF FISH & GAME	$3,334.05	C	1/26/1979	6/30/1984	1
361 - XXX	C	POST FALLS - TREATY ROCK	CITY OF POST FALLS	$61,853.33	C	7/27/1979	12/31/1984	1
374 - XXX	D	DALTON GARDENS HORSE ARENA AND PARK	CITY OF DALTON GARDENS	$54,027.13	C	2/4/1980	6/30/1985	1

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
KOOTENAI								
395 - XXX	D	FARRAGUT STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$1,010,173.24	C	1/12/1981	12/31/1986	1
396 - XXX	A	WINTON CITY/SCHOOL PARK	COEUR D'ALENE SCHOOL DIST.	$77,072.54	C	1/19/1981	12/31/1985	1
432 - XXX	D	WINTON PARK - PHASE II	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$40,750.00	C	5/15/1984	6/30/1988	1
444 - XXX	D	STUB MEYER PARK	CITY OF RATHDRUM	$31,387.15	C	9/9/1985	8/31/1988	1
449 - XXX	D	NORTHSHIRE PARK	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$90,037.93	C	7/14/1986	12/31/1989	1
453 - XXX	C	FINUCANE PARK	CITY OF HAYDEN LAKE	$152,224.26	C	4/3/1987	12/31/1990	1
474 - XXX	D	RAMSEY PARK	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$243,250.00	C	9/26/1991	12/31/1996	1
488 - XXX	R	HONEYSUCKLE BEACH	CITY OF HAYDEN	$7,983.58	C	8/14/2000	12/31/2003	1
491 - XXX	D	RATHDRUM STUBB MEYER PARK IMPS.	CITY OF RATHDRUM	$20,002.87	C	7/19/2001	12/31/2005	1
495 - XXX	D	CANFIELD SPORTS COMPLEX	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$102,613.00	C	8/13/2001	6/30/2003	1
506 - XXX	D	FARRAGUT IMPROVEMENTS	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$604,297.00	C	7/30/2003	12/31/2007	1
512 - XXX	D	CHASE SPORTS FIELDS	CITY OF POST FALLS	$287,823.63	C	4/16/2003	12/31/2007	1
514 - XXX	D	SHADDUCK LANE PARK	CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE	$129,024.00	C	3/19/2003	12/31/2007	1
530 - XXX	D	CROFFOOT PARK DEVELOPMENT, PH. 2	CITY OF HAYDEN	$212,920.00	A	4/7/2005	12/31/2007	1
532 - XXX	D	MCCALL PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF HAYDEN LAKE	$32,500.00	A	4/7/2005	12/31/2007	1
536 - XXX	D	GILMORE RV CAMPGROUND & DUMP STATION	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$409,691.50	A	9/12/2005	12/31/2007	1
540 - XXX	D	NORTHWOOD PARK	City of Coeur d' Alene	$106,062.00	A	4/10/2006	12/31/2008	1
			KOOTENAI County Total:	**$5,802,573.33**		**County Count:**	**38**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
LATAH								
152 - XXX	D	TROY CITY PARKS	CITY OF TROY	$5,360.58	C	9/26/1972	12/1/1974	1
221 - XXX	D	LENA WHITMORE PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF MOSCOW	$48,769.92	C	1/8/1975	1/1/1977	1
269 - XXX	D	PONDEROSA PARK COURTS	WHITEPINE SCHOOL DIST.	$8,390.25	C	9/20/1976	12/31/1978	1
278 - XXX	D	GHORMLEY PARK	CITY OF MOSCOW	$54,531.47	C	1/19/1977	12/31/1979	1
335 - XXX	A	MOSCOW COMMUNITY PARK ACQ.	CITY OF MOSCOW	$26,181.25	C	1/2/1979	12/31/1983	1
372 - XXX	C	POTLATCH CITY/SCHOOL PARK	CITY OF POTLATCH	$35,943.70	C	2/1/1980	6/30/1985	1
375 - XXX	R	KENDRICK SWIMMING POOL RENOVATION	CITY OF KENDRICK	$74,343.23	C	2/12/1980	6/30/1985	1
475 - XXX	D	TROY CITY PARK	CITY OF TROY	$80,887.67	C	6/2/1992	6/30/1997	1
			LATAH County Total:	**$334,408.07**		**County Count:**	**8**	
LEMHI								
248 - XXX	A	SALMON PARK ACQUISITION	CITY OF SALMON	$81,217.62	C	2/26/1976	1/1/1978	2
392 - XXX	R	SALMON SWIMMING POOL REDEVELOPMENT	CITY OF SALMON	$23,153.37	C	7/11/1980	12/31/1986	2
437 - XXX	D	SALMON SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF SALMON	$233,666.46	C	8/22/1984	6/30/1989	2
			LEMHI County Total:	**$338,037.45**		**County Count:**	**3**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
LEWIS								
8 - XXX	A	WINCHESTER STATE PARK	DEPT. OF FISH & GAME	$37,004.93	C	12/10/1965	6/30/1967	1
9 - XXX	D	DEV. WINCHESTER PARK & REC. AREA	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$22,500.00	C	12/10/1965	6/30/1968	1
47 - XXX	D	WINCHESTER STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$93,807.35	C	8/31/1967	6/15/1970	1
117 - XXX	A	DUPONT PARK ACQUISITION	CITY OF KAMIAH	$5,000.00	C	10/26/1971	10/31/1972	1
127 - XXX	D	DUPONT PARK SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF KAMIAH	$60,162.47	C	1/10/1972	12/1/1973	1
230 - XXX	D	KAMIAH RIVERFRONTPARK	CITY OF KAMIAH	$8,110.57	C	2/28/1975	4/1/1977	1
280 - XXX	D	DUPONT PARK	CITY OF KAMIAH	$11,226.70	C	2/3/1977	12/31/1978	1
363 - XXX	R	WINCHESTER DAM STABILIZATION	DEPT. OF FISH & GAME	$35,737.03	C	7/17/1979	6/30/1984	1
			LEWIS County Total:	**$273,549.05**		**County Count:**	**8**	
LINCOLN								
219 - XXX	D	LINCOLN COUNTY POOL	LINCOLN COUNTY	$55,780.12	C	6/27/1974	6/1/1976	2
			LINCOLN County Total:	**$55,780.12**		**County Count:**	**1**	
MADISON								
122 - XXX	D	HERITAGE PARK	CITY OF SUGAR CITY	$10,520.84	C	12/8/1971	12/31/1972	2
249 - XXX	D	REXBURG COMMUNITY RECREATION AREA	CITY OF REXBURG	$144,242.00	C	3/5/1976	12/31/1979	2
296 - XXX	A	BEN SMITH PARK LAND ACQUISITION	CITY OF SUGAR CITY	$24,168.39	C	7/19/1977	12/31/1979	2
314 - XXX	D	BEN SMITH PARK, PHASE II	CITY OF SUGAR CITY	$102,235.17	C	3/21/1978	6/30/1982	2
478 - XXX	D	REXBURG NATURE PARK	CITY OF REXBURG	$345,999.46	C	4/6/1995	12/31/1999	2
			MADISON County Total:	**$627,165.86**		**County Count:**	**5**	

Element						Approved		District
MINIDOKA								
35 - XXX	D	MINIDOKA COUNTY RECREATION AREA	MINIDOKA COUNTY	$25,552.01	C	1/17/1967	11/30/1971	2
58 - XXX	D	BIG VALLEY RECREATION COMPLEX	CITY OF RUPERT	$89,281.06	C	4/17/1969	1/1/1975	2
136 - XXX	D	RUPERT POOL RENOVATION	CITY OF RUPERT	$18,102.72	C	4/14/1972	5/1/1974	2
235 - XXX	D	RUPERT PARKS IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF RUPERT	$71,678.95	C	5/7/1975	6/30/1978	2
268 - XXX	C	MINIDOKA CITY PARK	CITY OF MINIDOKA	$19,495.80	C	1/11/1977	6/30/1982	2
			MINIDOKA County Total:	**$224,110.54**		**County Count:**	**5**	
MULTI-COUNTY								
17 - XXX	A	STATEWIDE WATER ACCESS	DEPT. OF FISH & GAME	$23,279.75	C	3/2/1966	10/1/1970	0
180 - XXX	D	IDAHO STATE PARK IMPROVEMENTS	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$136,378.20	C	3/16/1973	6/30/1979	99
224 - XXX	C	HARRIMAN STATE PARK PLAN	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$423,649.32	C	4/4/1975	6/30/1981	2
244 - XXX	D	VETERAN'S MEMORIAL STATE PARK, PH 1	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$314,152.42	C	1/14/1976	12/31/1982	1
275 - XXX	D	JEROME CITY PARK	CITY OF JEROME	$15,461.96	C	11/16/1976	6/30/1980	2
293 - XXX	C	VETERANS MEMORIAL STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$95,460.22	C	7/29/1977	12/31/1982	1
307 - XXX	D	STATE PARKS IMPROVEMENTS #2	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$198,372.42	C	2/7/1978	12/31/1984	99
383 - XXX	C	IDAHO ACQUISITION & DEVELOPMENT PROJ	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$4,545,139.51	C	3/29/1980	6/30/1986	1
			MULTI-COUNTY County Total:	**$5,751,893.80**		**County Count:**	**8**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
NEZ PERCE								
27 - XXX	D	SUNSET HEIGHTS PARK	CITY OF LEWISTON	$74,000.00	C	10/26/1966	6/30/1971	1
81 - XXX	D	AIRPORT PARK	CITY OF LEWISTON	$80,428.10	C	1/14/1971	6/1/1971	1
121 - XXX	D	JEWETT PARK	CITY OF LEWISTON	$11,189.58	C	12/9/1971	12/31/1972	1
142 - XXX	D	BERT LIPPS POOL	CITY OF LEWISTON	$35,593.56	C	6/28/1972	5/1/1974	1
160 - XXX	D	LEWISTON TENNIS COURT	LEWISTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DIST.	$19,350.02	C	9/22/1972	12/1/1975	1
184 - XXX	D	BRYDEN CANYON GOLF COURSE	CITY OF LEWISTON	$297,483.20	C	4/13/1973	3/1/1976	1
192 - XXX	D	VOLLMER BOWL PARK	LEWISTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DIST.	$84,436.94	C	6/14/1973	6/1/1975	1
231 - XXX	D	HELLS GATE STATE PARK IMPROVEMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$83,697.06	C	3/12/1975	4/1/1977	1
283 - XXX	D	KIWANIS PARK	CITY OF LEWISTON	$124,418.71	C	2/1/1977	6/30/1979	1
299 - XXX	A	CRAIG MTN. WILDLIFE MGT. AREA	DEPT. OF FISH & GAME	$938,114.51	C	11/9/1977	12/31/1979	1
373 - XXX	C	PECK CITY/SCHOOL PARK	CITY OF PECK	$19,148.10	C	2/1/1980	6/30/1985	1
508 - XXX	R	HELLS GATE #2	DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION	$113,498.00	C	1/29/2004	12/31/2007	1
533 - XXX	C	COMMUNITY PARK ACQ. & DEV.	CITY OF LEWISTON	$207,788.50	A	6/15/2005	12/31/2007	1
538 - XXX	C	MODIE PARK	CITY OF LEWISTON	$211,775.00	A	9/12/2005	12/31/2008	1
			NEZ PERCE County Total:	**$2,300,921.28**		**County Count:**	**14**	
ONEIDA								
412 - XXX	D	LE GRAND PARK	CITY OF MALAD CITY	$6,895.24	C	5/27/1983	12/31/1988	2
			ONEIDA County Total:	**$6,895.24**		**County Count:**	**1**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
OWYHEE								
48 - XXX	D	BRUNEAU SAND DUNES STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$275,400.00	C	8/8/1967	6/15/1972	1
61 - XXX	D	HOMEDALE CITY PARK	CITY OF HOMEDALE	$52,147.24	C	3/21/1969	10/1/1975	1
83 - XXX	A	HOMEDALE CITY PARK	CITY OF HOMEDALE	$1,150.00	C	3/2/1971	6/1/1972	1
257 - XXX	D	MARSING CITY PARKS	CITY OF MARSING	$17,122.22	C	6/16/1976	12/31/1978	1
381 - XXX	D	MARSING POND AND CAMPING AREA	CITY OF MARSING	$26,454.76	C	3/27/1980	6/30/1985	1
402 - XXX	D	HOMEDALE TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF HOMEDALE	$21,709.40	C	5/22/1981	6/30/1986	1
405 - XXX	A	BRUNEAU SAND DUNES ACQUISITION	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$81,095.00	C	5/22/1981	12/31/1985	1
431 - XXX	D	BRUNEAU SCHOOL PARK	JOINT SCHOOL DIST. #365	$10,845.22	C	4/27/1984	12/31/1988	1
			OWYHEE County Total:	**$485,923.84**		**County Count:**	**8**	
PAYETTE								
90 - XXX	D	NEW PLYMOUTH PARK	SCHOOL DIST. NO. 372	$8,526.57	C	4/6/1971	12/1/1973	1
101 - XXX	D	PAYETTE PARKS	CITY OF PAYETTE	$22,453.61	C	6/29/1971	11/1/1974	1
154 - XXX	D	PAYETTE SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF PAYETTE	$216,405.70	C	9/19/1972	9/1/1974	1
155 - XXX	D	NEW PLYMOUTH KIWANIS PARK	CITY OF NEW PLYMOUTH	$13,772.05	C	11/3/1972	7/31/1976	1
356 - XXX	C	MESA PARK	CITY OF FRUITLAND	$53,838.02	C	6/13/1979	12/31/1984	1
			PAYETTE County Total:	**$314,995.95**		**County Count:**	**5**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
PLANNING								
1 - XXX	P	STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$18,965.55	C	6/24/1965	3/1/1967	99999
49 - XXX	P	UPDATING STATE PLAN	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$19,277.30	C	10/2/1967	12/31/1970	99999
96 - XXX	P	STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR REC.	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$26,110.59	C	4/21/1971	4/3/1973	99999
198 - XXX	P	IDAHO STATEWIDE COMP OUTDOOR REC PLA	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$191,700.63	C	9/19/1973	6/30/1979	99999
332 - XXX	P	SCORP	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$211,305.88	C	9/6/1978	6/30/1984	99999
433 - XXX	P	STATEWIDE COMP OUTDOOR REC PLAN NO 6	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$82,864.27	C	5/21/1984	6/30/1985	99999
443 - XXX	P	STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATI	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$179,687.77	C	7/8/1985	6/30/1990	99999
470 - XXX	P	SCORP #8	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$252,692.48	C	3/22/1990	6/30/1997	99999
521 - XXX	P	2003-2005 SCORTP PLANNING GRANT	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$108,000.00	A	9/8/2003	12/31/2007	99999
534 - XXX	P	ADMINISTRATIVE GRANT-2005	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$46,389.00	C	7/18/2005	9/30/2005	99999
			PLANNING County Total:	**$1,136,993.47**		**County Count:**	**10**	
POWER								
262 - XXX	D	AMERICAN FALLS RESERVOIR PARK	CITY OF AMERICAN FALLS	$113,510.47	C	8/18/1976	12/31/1979	2
			POWER County Total:	**$113,510.47**		**County Count:**	**1**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
SHOSHONE								
23 - XXX	A	GENE DAY PARK ACQ.	SHOSHONE COUNTY	$10,300.00	C	11/9/1966	4/26/1969	1
77 - XXX	A	OSBURN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.393	WALLACE SCHOOL DIST.	$9,359.50	C	9/2/1970	3/1/1971	1
95 - XXX	D	OSBURN PLAYGROUND DEVELOPMENT	WALLACE SCHOOL DIST.	$19,924.89	C	3/29/1971	9/30/1973	1
128 - XXX	D	GENE DAY PARK DEV.	SHOSHONE COUNTY	$77,803.05	C	3/28/1972	5/1/1974	1
168 - XXX	D	MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF KELLOGG	$7,240.88	C	11/27/1972	12/1/1974	1
178 - XXX	D	CITY OF KELLOG & SCHOOL DIST. 391	KELLOGG SCHOOL DISTRICT #391	$50,815.68	C	4/10/1973	3/1/1976	1
214 - XXX	D	SHOSHONE COUNTY PARK DEV.	SHOSHONE COUNTY	$93,669.20	C	6/28/1974	6/30/1977	1
216 - XXX	D	WALLACE PARK IMPROVEMENT	WALLACE SCHOOL DIST.	$34,144.08	C	6/28/1974	6/1/1976	1
287 - XXX	A	WEST SHOSHONE PARK ACQ.	SHOSHONE COUNTY	$10,068.30	C	3/24/1977	6/30/1979	1
301 - XXX	D	WEST SHOSHONE PARK DEV.	SHOSHONE COUNTY	$117,996.06	C	11/23/1977	12/31/1979	1
460 - XXX	D	JOHN MULLAN CENTENNIAL PARK	CITY OF MULLAN	$26,470.05	C	3/21/1989	12/31/1993	1
500 - XXX	R	WALLACE POOL RESTORATION	CITY OF WALLACE	$31,723.00	C	4/4/2002	12/31/2004	1
527 - XXX	D	KELLOGG SKATE PARK	CITY OF KELLOGG	$25,875.00	A	3/9/2005	12/31/2008	1
			SHOSHONE County Total:	**$515,389.69**		**County Count:**	**13**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
TWIN FALLS								
32 - XXX	C	CASCADE PARK	CITY OF TWIN FALLS	$46,865.00	C	12/12/1966	6/1/1969	2
40 - XXX	A	FILER CITY PARK	FILER RECREATION DISTRICT	$6,382.25	C	7/24/1967	6/1/1970	2
54 - XXX	D	FILER CITY PARK	FILER RECREATION DISTRICT	$21,057.00	C	7/9/1968	9/1/1973	2
69 - XXX	D	BALANCED ROCK RECREATION AREA	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	$9,918.98	C	12/17/1969	8/1/1972	2
76 - XXX	A	ROCK CREEK PARK	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	$6,000.00	C	9/4/1970	3/1/1971	2
82 - XXX	A	BRITT ACQUISITION	CITY OF TWIN FALLS	$2,500.00	C	2/23/1971	6/1/1972	2
86 - XXX	D	ROCK CREEK PARK	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	$27,847.20	C	3/23/1971	7/1/1974	2
104 - XXX	A	ROCK CRACK ACCESS	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	$1,250.00	C	7/29/1971	6/1/1972	2
156 - XXX	D	FILER SWIMMING POOL	FILER RECREATION DISTRICT	$46,804.33	C	9/1/1972	9/1/1974	2
163 - XXX	D	TWIN FALLS CITY PARKS	CITY OF TWIN FALLS	$32,082.54	C	10/17/1972	10/1/1975	2
213 - XXX	C	BUHL PARK IMPROVEMENT	CITY OF BUHL	$54,798.07	C	6/26/1974	6/30/1977	2
258 - XXX	D	FRONTIER PARK	CITY OF TWIN FALLS	$242,626.07	C	6/15/1976	12/31/1980	2
379 - XXX	R	FILER COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	FILER RECREATION DISTRICT	$8,115.45	C	3/3/1980	6/30/1985	2
398 - XXX	D	TWIN FALLS TENNIS COURTS	TWIN FALLS SCHOOL DIST.	$51,200.00	C	1/26/1981	6/30/1982	2
422 - XXX	D	BUHL NORTH PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF BUHL	$34,750.00	C	8/1/1983	9/15/1984	2
450 - XXX	C	ROCK CREEK PARK ADD-4 AC. FLOODPLAIN	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	$89,483.58	C	8/26/1986	12/31/1990	2
481 - XXX	R	FILER SWIMMING POOL	FILER RECREATION DISTRICT	$21,869.12	C	7/5/2000	12/31/2005	2
499 - XXX	D	JEAN'S PARK	CITY OF CASTLEFORD	$15,292.80	C	11/2/2001	6/30/2003	2
546 - XXX	D	BUHL CENTENNIAL PARK	City of Buhl	$5,427.00	A	4/25/2007	12/31/2008	2
			TWIN FALLS County Total:	**$724,269.39**		**County Count:**	**19**	

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. District
VALLEY								
3 - XXX	D	6 HIGHWAY REST AREAS	DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION	$134,000.00	C	2/16/1966	12/31/1968	1
5 - XXX	D	PONDEROSA STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$68,417.33	C	12/10/1965	6/30/1967	1
44 - XXX	D	PONDEROSA STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$182,687.68	C	6/30/1967	6/15/1972	1
62 - XXX	D	INDIAN ROCKS/PONDEROSA STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$181,127.00	C	6/30/1969	5/1/1972	1
99 - XXX	D	FRUITLAND RECREATION AREA	PAYETTE SCHOOL DIST.	$14,144.48	C	5/28/1971	12/31/1971	1
135 - XXX	D	BONNER CO. PARK	BONNER COUNTY	$5,893.84	C	4/11/1972	12/1/1976	1
229 - XXX	D	RUSSETS NOISE PARK	CITY OF IDAHO FALLS	$66,435.89	C	3/4/1975	3/1/1977	1
385 - XXX	C	BROWN PARK	CITY OF MCCALL	$280,598.84	C	3/27/1980	6/30/1985	1
390 - XXX	C	DONNELLY PARK ACQUISITION/DEVELOPMEN	CITY OF DONNELLY	$39,489.85	C	6/27/1980	6/30/1985	1
409 - XXX	D	CASCADE SPORTS PARK	CITY OF CASCADE	$51,532.55	C	4/27/1983	12/31/1988	1
529 - XXX	D	PONDEROSA LAKEVIEW CAMPGROUND IMP.	DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION	$551,328.00	C	5/17/2005	6/30/2007	1
547 - XXX	D	PONDEROSA LAKEVIEW DAY USE AREA	Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	$124,308.67	A	6/25/2007	12/31/2009	1
			VALLEY County Total:	**$1,699,964.13**		**County Count:**	**12**	
WASHINGTON								
308 - XXX	D	MIDVALE TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF MIDVALE	$14,554.24	C	1/30/1978	12/31/1979	1
366 - XXX	D	CAMBRIDGE TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF CAMBRIDGE	$14,701.84	C	8/3/1979	12/31/1984	1
519 - XXX	D	WASHINGTON COUNTY YOUTH HOPE CENTER	CITY OF WEISER	$248,628.00	A	5/12/2003	12/31/2007	1
			WASHINGTON County Total:	**$277,884.08**		**County Count:**	**3**	
			State Total:	**$37,863,755.06**		**Total # of Grants:**	**418**	

The Open Project Selection Process

IDAHO

Idaho's Open Project Selection Process

The National Park Service requires a public review process for establishing criteria for LWCF grants. That process is called the Open Project Selection Process (OPSP). It is meant to assure that **statewide** priorities identified in SCORTP are the priority focus in the LWCF grant process. To a lesser extent, OPSP also recognizes regional and local priorities. Priorities at every level change over time, so it is important that states go through the OPSP process on a regular basis in conjunction with SCORTP so that outdoor recreation grant criteria are in alignment with actual needs.

The Process

1). SCORTP planner Rick Just modified statewide criteria to reflect Idaho Park and Recreation Board approved SCORTP **statewide** goals and objectives. Using data from the SCORTP-generated Outdoor Recreation Facilities Inventory, staff identified the top three **regional** needs in each region by determining what activities in a region are underserved, using statewide facility/population data as a baseline. **Local** needs will be identified by information gathered through a local survey or public open house.

2). Draft criteria were sent to the LWCF Advisory Committee, the SCORTP Task Force, and State and Federal Aid Program staff for review and comment.

3). Rick Just met with the groups mentioned above and National Park Service Project Officer Gloria Shinn to discuss the criteria.

4). After compiling those comments, Rick sent the modified draft around to the group again for additional comments.

5). After incorporating LWCF Advisory Committee, SCORTP Task Force and State and Federal Aid Program staff comments into new draft criteria, Rick sent an invitation to review and comment to known potential grant recipients. IDPR Communications Manager Jennifer Wernex also sent out a statewide news release asking for public comment. The comment period was from April 3, through April 21, 2006.

IDPR received five comments, three of which included suggestions for minor changes, most of which were incorporated. No comments opposing the new criteria were received.

6). The Idaho Park and Recreation Board approved the OPSP and resulting criteria at their regular meeting on May 18, 2006. The approved criteria, along with the rating sheet for use by the LWCF Advisory Committee, follow.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Open Project Selection Process 2006-2010 Rating Criteria

General State Priorities—Maximum 50 points

The General State Priorities were developed from the 2006-2010 SCORTP Goals and Objectives. **It is important to note that not all goals and objectives can be addressed by the LWCF program**. Those out of the scope of the grant program are not included in the criteria listed below. The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation along with local, state and federal partner agencies will address those goals and objectives in other ways.

Points	
10	Acquisition or development to provide or improve outdoor recreation access.
8	Acquisition of land for community parks.
7	Acquisition of land for connecting pathways.
6	Acquisition of wetlands within a SCORTP identified wetland priority area.
5	Facilities are designed to encourage active recreation for individual participation.
5	Facilities are designed to decrease runoff pollution.
4	Facilities and/or landscaping are designed to incorporate water saving techniques.
4	Landscaping is designed to minimize the impact of invasive species.
1	Project uses noise reduction techniques such as sound screening.

Regional Priorities

SCORTP recognizes that the needs of each region in Idaho vary. Two elements of SCORTP help the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation determine what the priorities of each region are. First, the agency does a demand assessment of the region by conducting a survey of randomly selected residents to find out their level of participation in a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities. Second, IDPR conducts what is called the Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory (ORFI) by region. If a region has significantly fewer facilities than the state average, that facility type elevates as a priority. If participation rates in the region are higher than the state average, yet there are fewer facilities per capita than the state average, that facility type is further elevated. Combining the demand assessment with the ORFI gives the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation a region by region picture of outdoor recreation needs. **Only facility types eligible for funding under LWCF appear in this ranking.**

Regional Priorities—Maximum 24 points

REGION #1: Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone

FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY	POINTS
Outdoor Swimming Pools	10
Soccer Fields	8
Softball Fields	6

REGION #2: Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho

FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY	POINTS
Outdoor Swimming Pools	10
Soccer Fields	8
Outdoor Tennis Courts	6

REGION #3: Adams, Ada, Elmore, Valley, Gem, Owyhee, Washington, Canyon, Payette, Boise

FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY	POINTS
Wildlife Viewing Opportunities	10
Outdoor Swimming Pools	8
Shooting Ranges	6

REGION #4: Camas, Blaine, Gooding, Lincoln, Jerome, Minidoka, Twin Falls, Cassia

FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY	POINTS
Soccer Fields	10
Softball Fields	8
Outdoor Tennis Courts	6

REGION #5: Bingham, Power, Bannock, Caribou, Oneida, Franklin, Bear Lake

FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY	POINTS
Soccer Fields	10
Skateboard Park	8
Golf Course	6

REGION #6: Lemhi, Custer, Butte, Clark, Jefferson, Fremont, Madison, Teton, Bonneville

FACILITY/OPPORTUNITY	POINTS
Softball Fields	10
Outdoor Tennis Courts	8
Golf Course	6

Local Priorities—Maximum 20 points

Local needs, of course, are most important to communities. IDPR will gauge how a project meets those needs by allowing applicants to supply documentation in **either** of two forms. Though optional, applicants providing this documentation will receive additional points as indicated.

A statistically valid survey* of randomly selected residents in the service area of the proposed project shows that the recreational activities the project will provide are the highest priority of the community. **20 Points**

A statistically valid survey of randomly selected residents in the service area of the proposed project shows strong support for the recreational opportunities the project will provide, though not the highest priority of the community. **15 Points**

OR

Results gathered in the course of a community planning process incorporating a series of opportunities for public participation show the recreational activities the project will provide are the highest priority of the community. **20 Points**

Comments gathered at one or more public meetings shows that the recreational activities the project will provide are the highest priority of the community. **15 Points**

Comments gathered at one or more public meetings shows strong support for the recreational opportunities the project will provide, though not the highest priority of the community. **10 Points**

*The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation's Comprehensive Planning, Research and Review section will, upon request, assist communities in developing surveys and provide them with information on how to assure that results are scientifically accurate. Communities may also find expertise at nearby colleges and universities.

LWCF Evaluation Committee Project Evaluation Form

Project Name: _____ Date: _____

Evaluator's Name: _____

General State Priority Points (Maximum 50 points)	
Regional Priority Points (Maximum 24 points)	
Local Priority Points (Maximum 20 points)	

Please evaluate the project on the basis of the following criteria:

7-8 = Excellent or Extensive
5-6 = Good or Considerable
3-4 = Fair or Moderate
1-2 = Poor or Little
0 = None or Missing

A. Degree to which project benefits the public in general.	
B. Degree to which benefits compare with costs.	
C. Degree to which the property/design is suitable for intended uses.	
D. Degree to which project costs are reasonable and accurate and relate to project benefits.	
E. Degree to which the facility will encourage handicap accessibility beyond minimum requirements.	
F. Degree to which the facility will be open and usable for outdoor recreation during reasonable hours.	
G. Degree of sponsor's financial commitment for ongoing operation and maintenance.	
H. Degree of urgency due to potential resource damage, or health and safety concerns that may cause an opportunity to be lost if no action is taken.	
I. Degree to which the project creates new recreational opportunities not currently available in the area.	
J. Degree to which project is reflected as a user need in current comprehensive outdoor recreation plans.	
K. Degree of matching funds in hand or investment in the project from applicant and other sources.	
L. Degree to which the project brings outdoor recreation activities closer to users.	
M. Degree to which the project is sensitive to environmental concerns.	
TOTAL	

Do you feel that this project meets the criteria and general quality necessary to merit approval by the Idaho Park and Recreation Board? ___ Yes ___ No

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

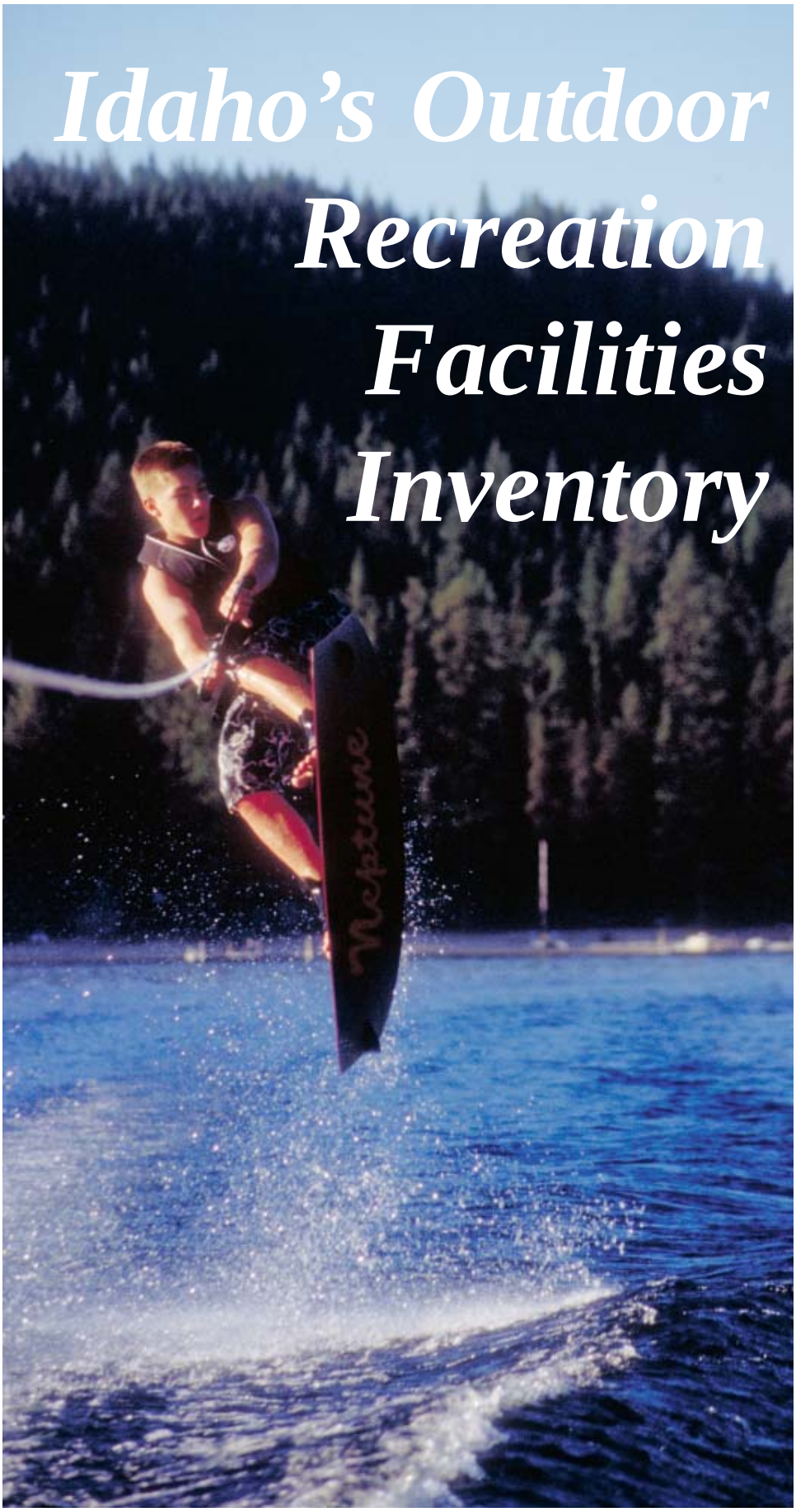
_____

_____

_____

_____

Idaho's Outdoor Recreation Facilities Inventory



IDAHO

Idaho's Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory

Methodology

In October 2003, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) Comprehensive, Planning, Research, and Review staff received training in ArcGIS. In December 2003, the software was installed and work on the Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory (ORFI) began.

A surprising amount of ORFI information is available in a GIS format either through public agencies or commercially. For instance, the United States Forest Service has most of its developed facilities and trails either as point data (campgrounds) or linear data (trails). In 2003, the IDPR also purchased a Garmin GPS and associated software (Map Source). This software contains the location of many recreation facilities.

In the summer of 2004, the NAIP (National Agricultural Imagery Program) acquired digital ortho imagery for agricultural areas during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental U.S. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Farm Service Agency (FSA), in cooperation with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), invited the State of Idaho and other partners to participate with the collection of natural color, digital ortho imagery for 2004 for all land in Idaho. This partnership provided new digital imagery benefiting Idaho agriculture and natural resource planning.

The imagery was finalized on December 30, 2005. The dataset includes 6,517 3.75' quadrangles that have a resolution of 1:2,000. This high quality resolution allowed the IDPR staff to locate many park and recreation facilities that were missing from the initial search.

Also in December 2005 design work for the searchable Idaho Outdoor Recreation Facilities inventory database began. In March 2006 the database design was completed. Over the next two months, data from the GIS database, and the 1995 ORFI was inputted into the database and corrected.

In May 2005, the IDPR requested information on outdoor recreation facilities condition information from local, state, and federal recreation agencies via e-mail. Agencies were asked to respond through a database interface located on the Internet, and will be asked to update it annually.

The combination of the site, condition, and GIS information makes ORFI a useable tool that will become more accurate through time.

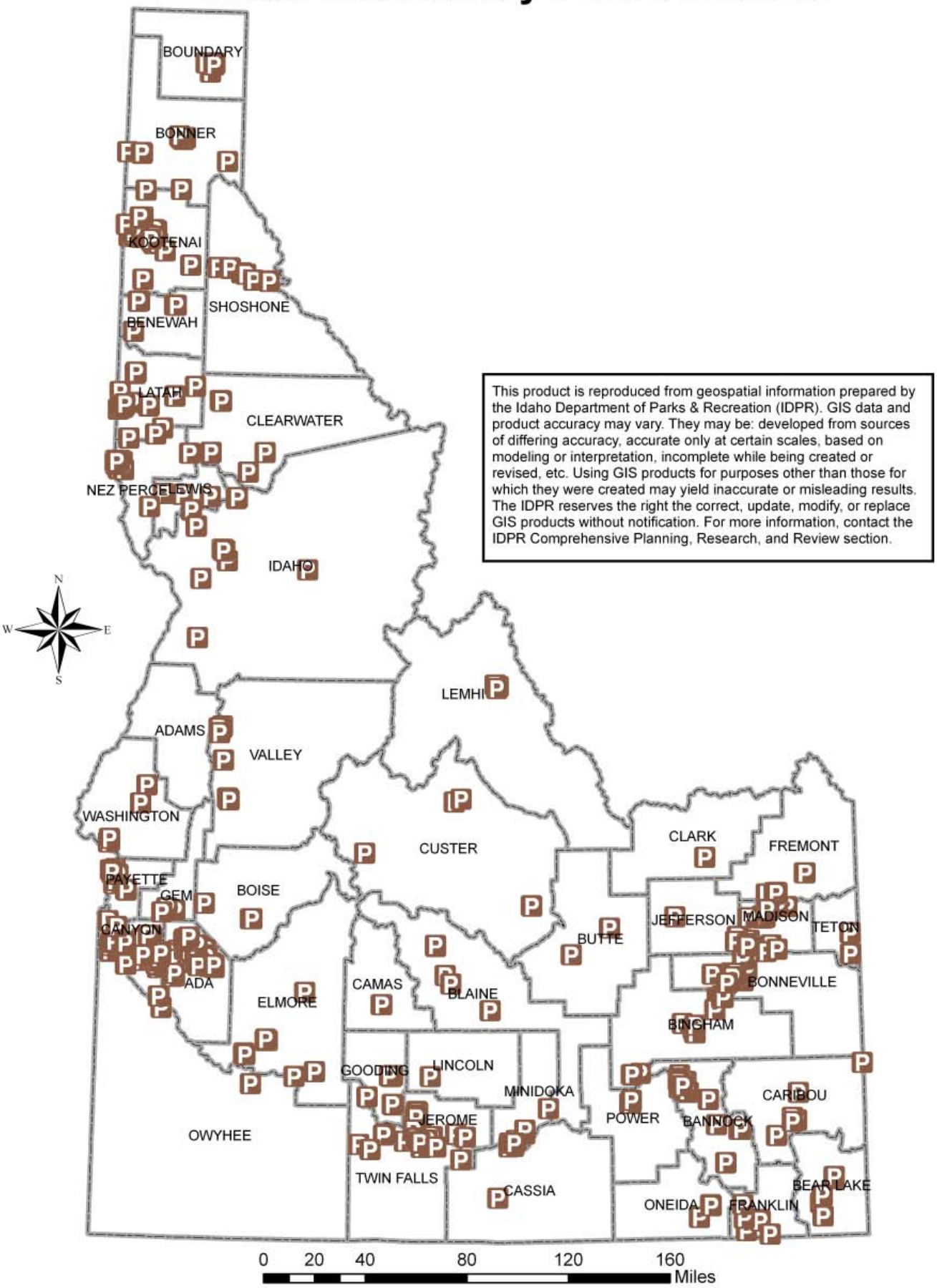
Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory Evaluation

Since the last ORFI in 2002 concentrated on facility condition, the IDPR concentrated its efforts for this ORFI on collecting location information. A location based Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory hadn't

been developed previously. To date, the ORFI contains 1,151 public and private recreation facilities, over 19,000 miles of summer trails and over 6,000 miles of winter trails. The location information will allow custom statewide, regional, county, or local community analysis of recreation facility information.

The following pages contain information on the major facilities in the database as of September 13, 2007. Updating the database is an ongoing project, so the most current information in GIS format will be found at http://gis.idaho.gov/recreation/.

Idaho Community Park Facilities



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Idaho Boating Facilities

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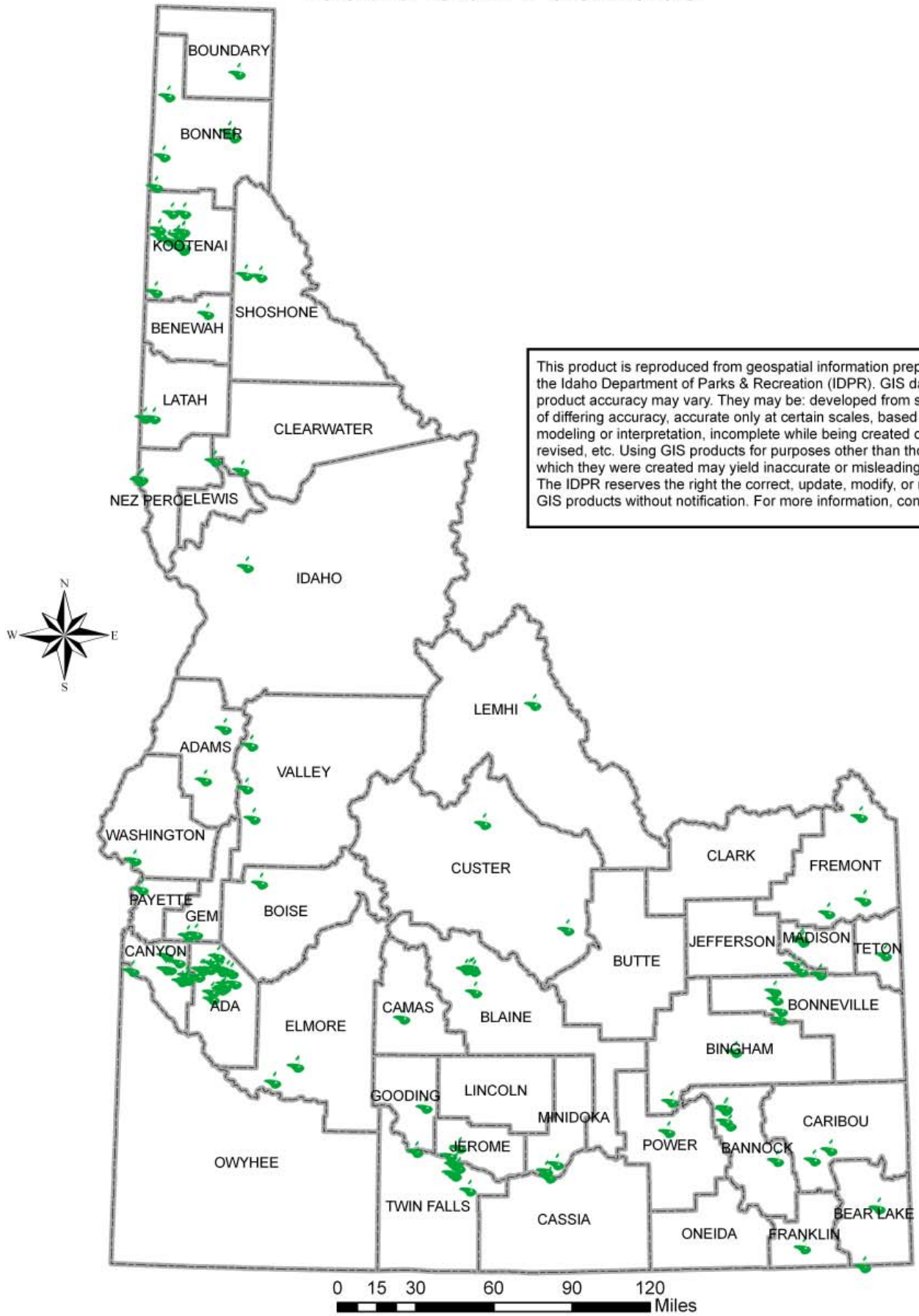
Idaho Golf Facilities



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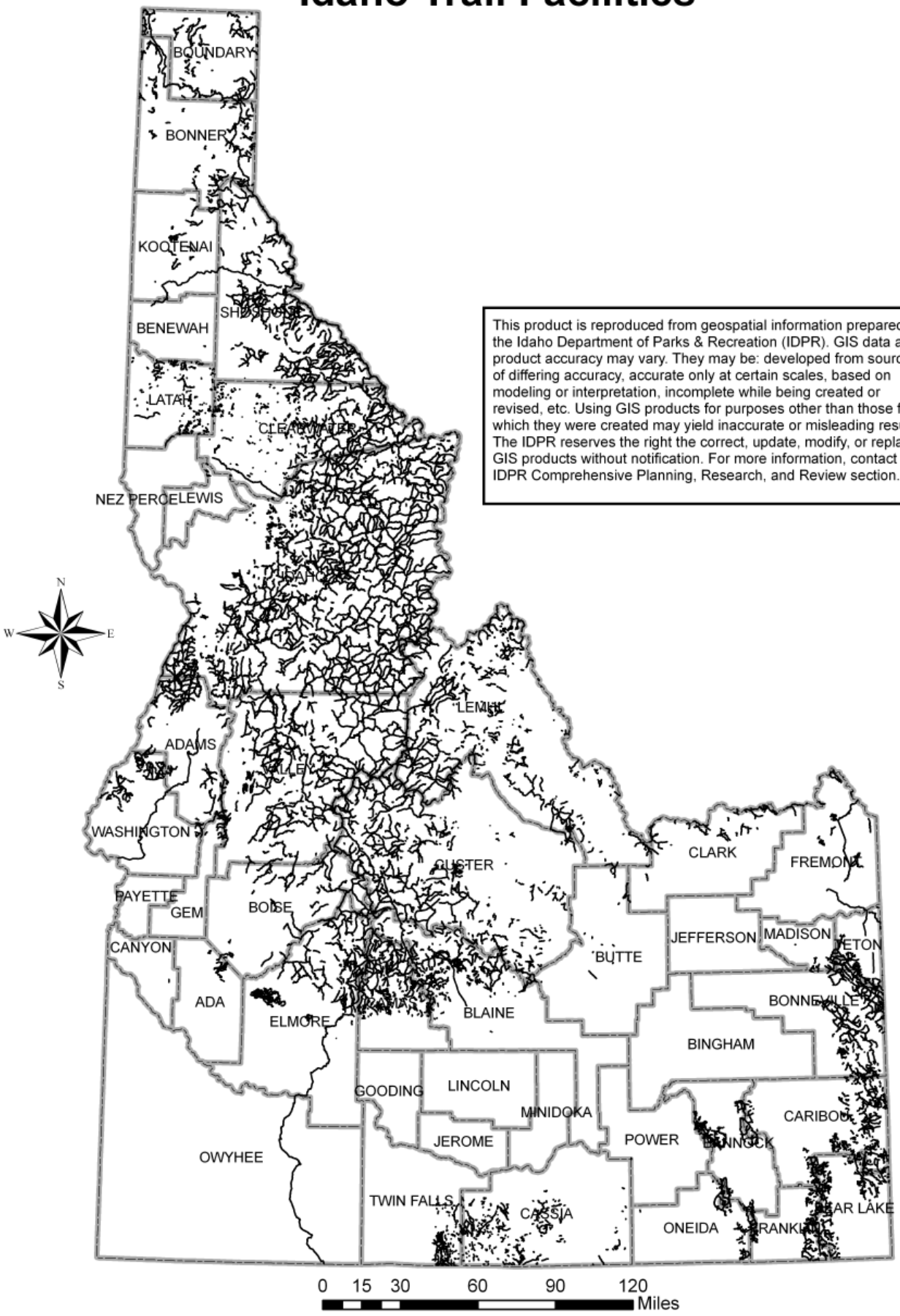
Idaho Trail Facilities



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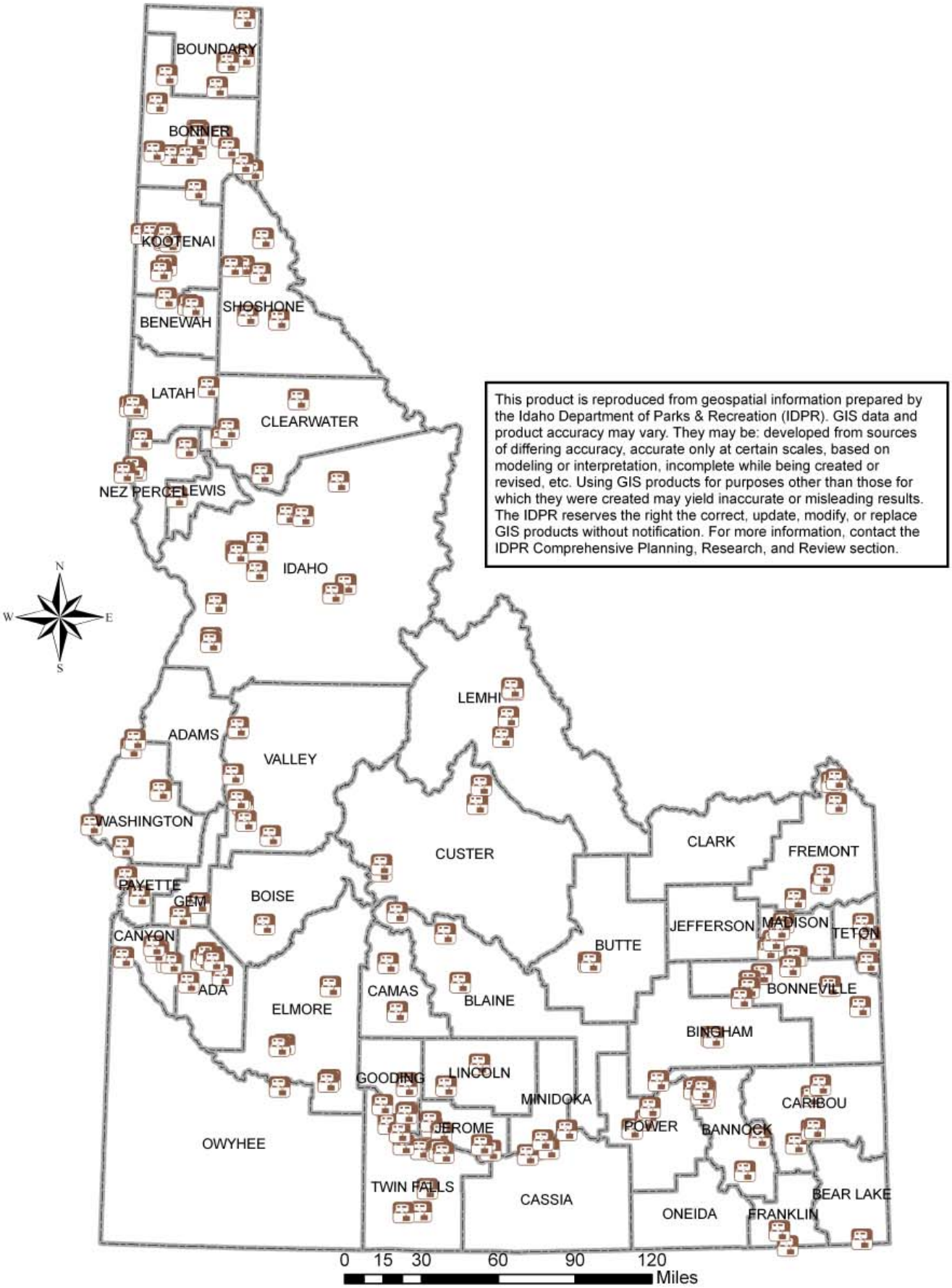
Idaho Recreation Vehicle Dump Station Facilities



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2006 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory

Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Aldape Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Ann Morrison Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Baggley Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
BANBURY GOLF	Ada	Parks	Banbury Golf Club
Barber Park	Ada	Parks	Ada County Parks and Waterways
Barber Pool	Ada	Parks	Idaho Dept of Parks and Recreation
BEAR CREEK Park	Ada	Parks	Meridian Parks & Recreation
BOISE RANCH	Ada	Parks	Boise Ranch Golf Course
Boise River Greenbelt	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Bonneville Point	Ada	Interpretive and Education Facilities	Boise Parks & Recreation
Borah Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Borah Swimming Pool	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
BOWDEN PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
BRIAR HILL	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
BRIARHILL PARK	Ada	Parks	Ada County Parks and Waterways
C. F. McDevitt Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
C.W. Moore Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
CAMEL'S BACK PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
CAMERON	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
CAPITOL PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Cassia Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
CASSIA PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Castle Hills Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
CASTLE ROCK RESERVE	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
CATALPA PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Centennial Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
CHATEAU PARK	Ada	Parks	Meridian Parks & Recreation
Cherry Lane Golf Club	Ada	Community/School Recreation	
COTTONWOOD PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
CRANE CREEK COUNTRY CLUB	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Crane Creek Country Club
CW MOORE PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
CYPRESS PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
De Meyer Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
DEMEYER PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Don Storey Park	Ada	Parks	Meridian Parks & Recreation
E-7 Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Eagle Arboritum	Ada	Parks	City of Eagle
Eagle Friendship Park	Ada	Parks	City of Eagle
Eagle Hills Golf Course	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Eagle Hills Golf Course
Eagle Skate Park	Ada	Parks	City of Eagle
Elm Grove Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
ESTER SIMPLOT PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
FAIRMONT PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Fairview Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
FALCON CREST	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Falcon Crest Golf Club
Florence Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Foothills East Reserve	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Fort Boise Athletic Complex	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
FORT BOISE PARK	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Fort Boise Skate Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Foxtail Golf Course	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Foxtail Golf Course
Fuller Community Park	Ada	Parks	Meridian Parks & Recreation
Future West Ada County Park	Ada	Parks	Ada County Parks and Waterways
Golf & Recreation Club	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Golf & Recreation Club
Gowen Athletic Complex	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Heritage Park	Ada	Parks	City of Eagle
Hewett Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation

2006 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory

Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Hill Road Park	Ada	Parks	City of Eagle
Hillcrest Country Club	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Hillcrest Country Club
Hillside Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Hobble Creek Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Hulls Gulch Reserve	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Indian Lakes Golf Club	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Indian Lakes Golf Club
Ivywild Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Julia Davis Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Jullion Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Kathryn Albertson Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Kroeger Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
KUNA CITY PARK	Ada	Parks	City of Kuna
KUNA TENNIS	Ada	Parks	
Ladybird Park	Ada	Parks	Ada County Parks and Waterways
Liberty Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Lucky Peak Boat Ramp	Ada	Boating	Parks and Rec
Manitou Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
McAuley Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Memorial Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Meridian Tennis Courts	Ada	Parks	
Merrill Community Park	Ada	Parks	City of Eagle
Military Reserve	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Milwaukee Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Mountain View Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Municipal Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Murgoito Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Nottingham Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Optimist Youth Sports Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Oregon Trail Reserve	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Orval Krassen Park	Ada	Parks	City of Eagle
Owens Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Owyhee Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Park Center Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Phillippi Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Pierce Park Greens	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Pierce Park Greens
Pioneer Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Plantation Country Club	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Plantation Country Club
Platt Gardens	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Plaza Street Park	Ada	Parks	City of Eagle
Quail Hollow Golf Club	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Quail Hollow Golf Club
Quarry View Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Redwood Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Rhoades Skate Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Riverside Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Settlers Park	Ada	Parks	Meridian Parks & Recreation
Shadow Valley Golf Course	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Shadow Valley Golf Course
Shafer Butte	Ada	Camping	Mountain Home Ranger District
Shoreline Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Shoshone Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Simplot Sports Complex	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Skyline Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Spurwing Country Club	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Spurwing Country Club
Storey Park	Ada	Parks	Meridian Parks & Recreation
Summit View Park	Ada	Parks	City of Kuna
Sunset Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Sycamore Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Tully Park	Ada	Parks	Meridian Parks & Recreation
Veterans Memorial Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Warm Springs Golf Course	Ada	Community/School Recreation	Boise Parks & Recreation

2006 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory

Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Warm Springs Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Williams Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Willow Lane Complex	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Winchester Park	Ada	Parks	City of Kuna
Winstead Park	Ada	Parks	Boise Parks & Recreation
Big Flat	Adams	Camping	New Meadows Ranger District
Cabin Creek	Adams	Camping	Council Ranger District
CAMBRIDGE TENNIS	Adams	Parks	CAMBRIDGE JT DISTRICT
Cold Springs - New Meadows	Adams	Camping	Krassel Ranger District
COUNCIL MOUNTAIN GOLF COURSE	Adams	Community/School Recreation	COUNCIL MOUNTAIN GOLF COURSE
Hazard Lake	Adams	Camping	New Meadows Ranger District
Huckleberry - Council	Adams	Camping	Council Ranger District
Last Chance	Adams	Camping	New Meadows Ranger District
Meadow Creek Golf Resort	Adams	Community/School Recreation	Meadow Creek Golf Resort
Oxbow Resevoir	Adams	Boating	
Alameda Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Ammon Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
ARMSTRONG PARK	Bannock	Park	City of Chubbuck
BICENTENNIAL PARK	Bannock	Parks	City of Chubbuck
Big Springs - Lava Hot Springs	Bannock	Camping	Westside Ranger District
Bonneville Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Brady Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Bremerton Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Caldwell Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Centennial Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
CHASE PARK	Bannock	Park	City of Chubbuck
Constitution Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
COTANT PARK	Bannock	Parks	City of Chubbuck
Downey City Park	Bannock	Parks	City of Downey
Empire Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
FAIRVIEW PARK	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Freckleton Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Halliwell Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
HAWKINS RESERVOIR	Bannock	Boating	BLM - Pocatello Field Office
Hawkins Reservoir	Bannock	Camping	BLM - Pocatello Field Office
Hawthorne Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Highland Golf Course	Bannock	Community/School Recreation	Highland Golf Course
Inkom Park	Bannock	Parks	City of Inkom
Juniper Hills Country Club	Bannock	Community/School Recreation	Juniper Hills Country Club
Lava Hot Springs Community Park	Bannock	Parks	City of Lava Hot Springs
Lava Hot Springs Park	Bannock	Parks	City of Lava Hot Springs
Lava's Thunder Canyon Golf	Bannock	Community/School Recreation	Lava's Thunder Canyon Golf
Manson Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
McCammon City Park	Bannock	Parks	City of McCammon
Memorial Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
N.O.P. Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
O.K. Ward Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Optimist Field	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Outback Golf Park Practice Range	Bannock	Community/School Recreation	Outback Golf Park Practice Range
Rainey Field	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Raymond Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Riverside Golf Course	Bannock	Community/School Recreation	Riverside Golf Course
Ross Park (East Side)	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Ross Park (Upper Level)	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Ross Park (West Side)	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Sacajawea Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Scardino Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Scout Mountain	Bannock	Camping	Westside Ranger District
Sister City Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
South Bannock Fairgrounds	Bannock	Parks	City of Downey
Stuart Park	Bannock	Parks	City of Chubbuck
Summit	Bannock	Camping	Soda Springs Ranger District
Terrell & IFFT Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Tydeman Field	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
Westello Park	Bannock	Parks	Pocatello Parks & Recreation
WIRE GRASS RESEVOIR	Bannock	Boating	Bannock County
Allinger Regional Park	Bear Lake	Parks	City of Montpelier
Bear lake North Jetty	Bear Lake	Boating	IDPR
Bear Lake State Park	Bear Lake	Camping	Bear Lake State Park
BEAR LAKE WEST	Bear Lake	Parks	Bear Lake West
Beaver Creek - St. Charles	Bear Lake	Camping	Montpelier Ranger District
BLOOMINGTON	Bear Lake	Parks	City of Bloomington
Cloverleaf	Bear Lake	Camping	Montpelier Ranger District
Emigration	Bear Lake	Camping	Montpelier Ranger District
Montpelier Canyon	Bear Lake	Camping	Montpelier Ranger District
Montpelier Golf Course	Bear Lake	Community/School Recreation	Montpelier Golf Course
North Fork Overflow	Bear Lake	Camping	Montpelier Ranger District
Paris City Park	Bear Lake	Parks	City of Paris
Paris Springs	Bear Lake	Camping	Montpelier Ranger District
Porcupine	Bear Lake	Camping	Montpelier Ranger District
St. Charles Park	Bear Lake	Parks	City of St. Charles
Stock Park	Bear Lake	Parks	City of Montpelier
Summit View	Bear Lake	Camping	Montpelier Ranger District
BENEWAH NITSCH E NEN	Benewah	Parks	Benewah County
Cherry Bend Boaters Park	Benewah	Boating	City Parks Dept
Conrad Crossing	Benewah	Camping	St. Joe Ranger District - Avery
Emerald Creek	Benewah	Camping	St. Joe Ranger District - St. Maries
Heyburn State Park	Benewah	Camping	Heyburn State Park
Huckleberry - St. Maries	Benewah	Camping	BLM - Coeur d'Alene Field Office
McCroskey State Park	Benewah	Camping	McCroskey State Park
Mullen Trail Park	Benewah	Parks	City of St Maries
Plummer City Park	Benewah	Parks	City of Plummer
Plummer School Park	Benewah	Parks	City of Plummer
Plummer School Park	Benewah	Parks	City of Plummer
Shadowy St. Joe	Benewah	Camping	St. Joe Ranger District - St. Maries
St. Maries City Park	Benewah	Parks	City of St. Maries
St. Maries Golf Course	Benewah	Community/School Recreation	St. Maries Golf Course
St. Maries Recreation Park	Benewah	Parks	City of St. Maries
Tensed City Center Park	Benewah	Parks	City of Tensed
Aberdeen City Park	Bingham	Parks	City of Aberdeen
Aberdeen Community Park	Bingham	Parks	City of Aberdeen
Aberdeen School Park	Bingham	Parks	City of Aberdeen
Airport Park	Bingham	Parks	Blackfoot Parks & Recreation
AMERICAN FALLS RESERVOIR	Bingham	Boating	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
BLACKFOOT GOLF	Bingham	Parks	Blackfoot Parks & Recreation
Blackfoot Park	Bingham	Park	City of Blackfoot
BLACKFOOT PARK & REC AREA	Bingham	Park	City of Blackfoot
BLACKFOOT POOL	Bingham	Parks	Blackfoot Parks & Recreation
BLACKFOOT TENNIS	Bingham	Parks	Blackfoot Parks & Recreation
Brentway Park	Bingham	Park	Shelley Parks & Recreation
Brinkman Park	Bingham	Parks	Shelley Parks & Recreation
Curth Brunklman Park	Bingham	Parks	Shelley Parks & Recreation
CUTTHROAT TROUT	Bingham	Boating	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
Cutthroat Trout	Bingham	Camping	BLM - Pocatello Field Office
Firth Bridge	Bingham	Boating	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
FIRTH PARK	Bingham	Parks	City of Firth
Graves Creek	Bingham	Camping	BLM - Pocatello Field Office
HAZARD CREEK GOLF COURSE	Bingham	Community/School Recreation	Hazard Creek Golf Course

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Jensen Grove Park	Bingham	Parks	Blackfoot Parks & Recreation
Moreland Park	Bingham	Parks	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
North Bingham County Recreation Area	Bingham	Parks	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
Pillsbury Park	Bingham	Parks	Shelley Parks & Recreation
POISON CREEK	Bingham	Boating	BLM - Pocatello Field Office
Rose Park	Bingham	Parks	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
SAGEHEN FLAT	Bingham	Boating	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
Shelley City Park	Bingham	Parks	Shelley Parks & Recreation
SNAKE RIVER-FERRY BUTTE	Bingham	Boating	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
SNAKE RIVER-PINGREE	Bingham	Boating	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
SNAKE RIVER-RIVERTON	Bingham	Boating	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
Sportsman Park	Bingham	Parks	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
Sportsman Park	Bingham	Camping	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
Springfield Park	Bingham	Parks	Bingham County Parks & Recreation
West Side Park	Bingham	Parks	Shelley Parks & Recreation
ATKINSON PARK	Blaine	Parks	Ketchum Parks & Recreation
Baker Creek	Blaine	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Bellevue Park	Blaine	Parks	City of Bellevue
BIG WOOD	Blaine	Parks	Big Wood Golf Course
BLAINE COUNTY SWIM	Blaine	Parks	Blaine County Recreation District
Boulder View	Blaine	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
CAREY TENNIS COURTS	Blaine	Parks	City of Carey
Caribou	Blaine	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Easley	Blaine	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
ELKHORN GOLF CLUB	Blaine	Community/School Recreation	Sun Valley Resort
Federal Gulch	Blaine	Camping	Sawtooth National Forest
Forest Service Park	Blaine	Parks	Ketchum Parks & Recreation
Guy Coles Skate Park	Blaine	Parks	Ketchum Parks & Recreation
High-Five Campground	Blaine	Camping	U. S. BOR - Burley Office
Ketchum Little Park	Blaine	Parks	Ketchum Parks & Recreation
Knob Hill Park	Blaine	Parks	Ketchum Parks & Recreation
Little Wood Campground	Blaine	Camping	U. S. BOR - Burley Office
Murdock	Blaine	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
North Fork (Ketchum)	Blaine	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Park Creek - Sun Valley	Blaine	Camping	Lost River Ranger District
Petit Lake	Blaine	Boating	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Rotary Park	Blaine	Parks	Ketchum Parks & Recreation
Valley Club Golf Course	Blaine	Community/School Recreation	Valley Club Golf Course
Warm Springs Golf Course	Blaine	Community/School Recreation	Warm Springs Golf Course
Wood River Campground	Blaine	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Antelope	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Bad Bear	Boise	Camping	Idaho City Ranger District
Barney's	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
Bear Valley	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
Big Eddy	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Black Rock	Boise	Camping	Idaho City Ranger District
Boiling Springs	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Bonneville	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
Bull Trout Lake	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
Cold Springs - Banks	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Confluence Boat Launch	Boise	Boating	BLM
Cozy Cove	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
Eastside	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Edna Creek	Boise	Camping	Idaho City Ranger District
Grandjean	Boise	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Grayback Gulch	Boise	Camping	Idaho City Ranger District
Hardscrabble	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Hayfork	Boise	Camping	Idaho City Ranger District
Helende	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Hollywood Point	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Horseshoe Bend Community Park	Boise	Parks	City of Horseshoe Bend
Hot Springs	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Hower's	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
Idaho City Rodeo Grounds	Boise	Parks	City of Idaho City
Idaho City Visitors Park	Boise	Parks	City of Idaho City
Kirkham Hot Springs	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
Mountain View	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
Park Creek - Lowman	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
Pine Flats	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
Rattlesnake	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Sagehen Creek	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Silver Creek	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Swinging Bridge	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Ten Mile	Boise	Camping	Idaho City Ranger District
Terrace Lakes Resort	Boise	Community/School Recreation	Terrace Lakes Resort
Tie Creek	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Trail Creek - Garden Valley	Boise	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
Whoop-Um-Up	Boise	Camping	Idaho City Ranger District
Willow Creek	Boise	Camping	Lowman Ranger District
4H Park	Bonner	Parks	City of Priest River
Albeni Cove Recreation Area	Bonner	Camping	Albeni Falls Dam Visitor Center
Beaver Creek - Priest Lake	Bonner	Camping	Priest Lake Ranger District
BONNER COUNTY PARK	Bonner	Park	Bonner County
CAVANAUGH BAY	Bonner	Boating	
CLARK FORK PARK	Bonner	Parks	City of Clark Fork
Downtown Park	Bonner	Parks	City of Priest River
ELKS GOLF	Bonner	Community/School Recreation	Sandpoint Elks Lodge #1376
FARMIN PARK	Bonner	Parks	Sandpoint Parks & Recreation
Hidden Lakes Golf Resort	Bonner	Community/School Recreation	Hidden Lakes Golf Resort
INDIAN CREEK MARINA	Bonner	Boating	
Lakeview Park	Bonner	Parks	Sandpoint Parks & Recreation
Luby Bay	Bonner	Camping	Priest Lake Ranger District
Oldtown Park	Bonner	Parks	City of Oldtown
Osprey	Bonner	Camping	Priest Lake Ranger District
Outlet - Priest Lake	Bonner	Camping	Priest Lake Ranger District
Pine Street Park	Bonner	Parks	Sandpoint Parks & Recreation
Priest Lake Golf Course	Bonner	Community/School Recreation	Priest Lake Golf Course Inc.
PRIEST LAKE MARINA	Bonner	Boating	
Priest Lake State Park	Bonner	Camping	Priest Lake State Park
PRIEST RIVER CITY PARK	Bonner	Park	Priest River
Priest River City Park	Bonner	Parks	City of Priest River
Priest River Recreation Area (Mudhole)	Bonner	Camping	Albeni Falls Dam Visitor Center
Reeder Bay	Bonner	Camping	Priest Lake Ranger District
Riley Creek Recreation Area	Bonner	Camping	Albeni Falls Dam Visitor Center
Round Lake State Park	Bonner	Camping	Round Lake State Park
Sam Owen	Bonner	Camping	Sandpoint Ranger District
SANDPOINT MARINA	Bonner	Boating	
Sandpoint Outdoor Shooting Range	Bonner	Parks	Sandpoint Parks & Recreation
Springy Point Recreation Area	Bonner	Camping	Albeni Falls Dam Visitor Center
Stoneridge Country Club	Bonner	Community/School Recreation	Stoneridge Country Club
Third Avenue Pier	Bonner	Parks	Sandpoint Parks & Recreation
Travers Park	Bonner	Parks	Sandpoint Parks & Recreation
Triangle Park	Bonner	Parks	Sandpoint Parks & Recreation
War Memorial Field	Bonner	Parks	Sandpoint Parks & Recreation
West Bonner Park	Bonner	Parks	City of Priest River
Whiskey Rock Bay	Bonner	Camping	Sandpoint Ranger District
Ammon Park 1	Bonneville	Parks	City of Ammon
Ammon Park 2	Bonneville	Parks	City of Ammon

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Ammon Park 3	Bonneville	Parks	City of Ammon
Ammon Park 4	Bonneville	Parks	City of Ammon
Ammon Park 5	Bonneville	Parks	City of Ammon
Antares Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Bel Aire Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Big Elk Creek	Bonneville	Camping	Palisades Ranger District
Blowout	Bonneville	Camping	Palisades Ranger District
Byington Boat Access	Bonneville	Boating	BLM
Calamity	Bonneville	Camping	Palisades Ranger District
Central Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Civitan Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
CONANT VALLEY	Bonneville	Boating	Bonneville County
Curley Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Elm Street Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Esquire Acres Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Falls	Bonneville	Camping	Palisades Ranger District
Falls Group Area	Bonneville	Camping	Palisades Ranger District
Freeman Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Gem Lake Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Highland Community Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Idaho Falls Country Club	Bonneville	Community/School Recreation	Idaho Falls Country Club
Iona Park	Bonneville	Parks	City of Iona
Irwin Boat Access	Bonneville	Boating	BLM
JOHNS HOLE FOREBAY	Bonneville	Boating	Bonneville County
Juniper Park	Bonneville	Camping	Bonneville County
Kate Curley Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Kelly's Island	Bonneville	Camping	BLM - Upper Snake Field Office
Lincoln Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
McCowin Park	Bonneville	Parks	City of Ammon
North Tourist Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Palisades Creek	Bonneville	Camping	Palisades Ranger District
PALISADES RIVERSIDE PARK	Bonneville	Boating	USFS
Peterson Park	Bonneville	Parks	City of Ammon
Pinecrest Golf Course	Bonneville	Community/School Recreation	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Poitevin Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
POPLAR	Bonneville	Boating	Bonneville Cnty P&R
Ririe Lake	Bonneville	Boating	Bonneville Cnty P&R
Riverside Park	Bonneville	Camping	Palisades Ranger District
Rollandet Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Russet Noise Park	Bonneville	Community/School Recreation	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Sage Lakes Golf Course	Bonneville	Community/School Recreation	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Sand Creek Golf Course	Bonneville	Community/School Recreation	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Shamrock Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Simmons Park	Bonneville	Parks	City of Ucon
Skyline H.S. Tennis Courts	Bonneville	Community/School Recreation	Skyline High School
Snake River Greenbelt	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Sportsman Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
SPRING CREEK	Bonneville	Boating	Palisades Ranger District
Table Rock	Bonneville	Camping	Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Tautphaus Park	Bonneville	Parks	Idaho Falls Parks & Recreation
Ucon City Park	Bonneville	Parks	City of Ucon
Wolf Flat	Bonneville	Boating	BLM
City Launch	Boundary	Boating	Boundary County Parks & Recreation
COPLAND BOAT RAMP	Boundary	Boating	Boundary County Parks & Recreation
Copper Creek	Boundary	Camping	Bonners Ferry Ranger District
Kootenai River Boaters Park	Boundary	Parks	Boundary County Parks & Recreation
Meadow Creek Campground	Boundary	Camping	Bonners Ferry Ranger District
Memorial Park	Boundary	Parks	Boundary County Parks & Recreation
Mirror Lake Golf Resort	Boundary	Community/School Recreation	Mirror Lake Golf Resort

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
PORT HILL BOAT RAMP	Boundary	Boating	Boundary County Parks & Recreation
Riverside Park	Boundary	Parks	Boundary County Parks & Recreation
Robinson Lake	Boundary	Camping	Bonners Ferry Ranger District
Smith Lake	Boundary	Camping	Bonners Ferry Ranger District
Sundown Park	Boundary	Parks	Boundary County Parks & Recreation
ARCO CITY PARK	Butte	Park	City of Arco
BOTTOLFSEN MEMORIAL PARK	Butte	Parks	City of Arco
Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument	Butte	Camping	National Park Service
Howe Park	Butte	Parks	Butte County
4-H Park	Camas	Parks	City of Fairfield
Canyon Transfer Camp	Camas	Camping	Fairfield Ranger District
FAIRFIELD Tennis Courts	Camas	Parks	City of Fairfield
Birch Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Broadmore Country Club	Canyon	Parks	Broadmore Country Club
Brothers Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
CANYON HILL	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
CELEBRATION PARK	Canyon	Boating	Canyon County Parks & Waterways
Centennial Golf Course	Canyon	Community/School Recreation	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
City Acres Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Curtis Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
EASTSIDE	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
FAIRVIEW GOLF	Canyon	Community/School Recreation	City of Caldwell Golf Department
FARGO	Canyon	Parks	Canyon County Parks & Waterways
FARM CITY	Canyon	Community/School Recreation	Farm City
Green Leaf City Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Green Leaf
GREEN LINKS	Canyon	Community/School Recreation	Green Links Driving Range
Griffiths Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
Harron Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Middleton
Hawthorne Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Middleton
Hillcrest Memorial Park	Canyon	Parks	Canyon County Parks & Waterways
Hunter Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Indian Creek Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Jaycee Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
JC PARK	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
Kings Road Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Lake Lowell Lower Dam Recreation Area	Canyon	Boating	Canyon County Parks & Waterways
Lake Lowell Park	Canyon	Boating	Canyon County Parks & Waterways
Lakeview Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Liberty Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Lions Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Luby Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
Maple Grove Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Maplewood Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Mary Ellens Meadow Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Melba East Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Melba
Melba Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Melba
Memorial Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
Middleton Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Middleton
Old Fort Boise Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Parma
Optimist Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Oregon Trail Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
Parma City Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Parma
Port Meadows Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Purple Sage Golf Course	Canyon	Community/School Recreation	Purple Sage Golf Course
Ridgecrest Golf Club	Canyon	Community/School Recreation	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
River Bend Golf Course	Canyon	Community/School Recreation	River Bend Golf Course
Roadside Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Middleton
Rodeo Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Rotary Pond Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
Sebree Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
Skyview Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
South Fork Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Stampede Skate Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Ustick Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
Ward Memorial Park	Canyon	Interpretive Facilities	Canyon County Parks & Waterways
West Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
West Roosevelt Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Whittenberger Park	Canyon	Parks	Caldwell Recreation Dept.
Wilder City Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Wilder
Wilder Park	Canyon	Parks	City of Wilder
Wilson Creek Park	Canyon	Parks	Nampa Parks & Recreation Dept.
Arthur Kelly Park	Caribou	Parks	City of Soda Springs
CARIBOU COUNTY PARK	Caribou	Parks	Caribou County
CENTRAL LINKS	Caribou	Community/School Recreation	Central Links Golf Course & RV Park
Diamond Creek	Caribou	Camping	Soda Springs Ranger District
Dike Lake	Caribou	Camping	BLM - Pocatello Field Office
Eightmile Canyon	Caribou	Camping	Soda Springs Ranger District
Freedom City Park	Caribou	Parks	City of Freedom
Geyser Park	Caribou	Parks	Soda Springs Parks & Recreation
GRACE CITY PARK	Caribou	Parks	City of Grace
Gravel Creek	Caribou	Camping	Soda Springs Ranger District
Hooper Springs Park	Caribou	Parks	Soda Springs Parks & Recreation
HOPKIN LANDING	Caribou	Boating	Caribou County
Kelly Park	Caribou	Parks	Soda Springs Parks & Recreation
Mill Canyon	Caribou	Camping	Soda Springs Ranger District
Oregon Trail Country Club	Caribou	Community/School Recreation	Oregon Trail Country Club
Pinebar	Caribou	Camping	Soda Springs Ranger District
Sage Hen Flats	Caribou	Camping	BLM - Pocatello Field Office
Tincup	Caribou	Camping	Soda Springs Ranger District
Bennett Springs	Cassia	Camping	Minidoka Ranger District
Bostetter	Cassia	Camping	Minidoka Ranger District
City of Rocks National Reserve	Cassia	Camping	City of Rocks National Reserve
EAST PARK	Cassia	Parks	Burley Parks & Rec Dept
Father and Son	Cassia	Camping	Minidoka Ranger District
Freedom Park	Cassia	Parks	Burley Parks & Rec Dept
Lake Cleveland	Cassia	Camping	Minidoka Ranger District
Lake Walcott	Cassia	Boating	
McClenden Springs	Cassia	Camping	BLM - Burley Field Office
Oakley City Park	Cassia	Parks	City of Oakley
Sublett	Cassia	Camping	Minidoka Ranger District
Thompson Flat	Cassia	Camping	Minidoka Ranger District
West Park	Cassia	Parks	Burley Parks & Rec Dept
DUBOIS CITY PARK	Clark	Parks	City of Dubois
SHERIDAN RESERVOIR	Clark	Boating	Clark County
Steel Creek Group Area	Clark	Camping	Dubois Ranger District
Stoddard Creek	Clark	Camping	Dubois Ranger District
Aquarius	Clearwater	Camping	Clearwater National Forest
BIG EDDY LAUNCHING AREA	Clearwater	Boating	Dworshak State Park
Canyon Creek	Clearwater	Boating	US COE
Canyon Creek	Clearwater	Camping	Army Corps of Engineers
Dent Acres	Clearwater	Camping	Army Corps of Engineers
Dworshak Reservoir Recreation Area	Clearwater	Boating	Army Corps of Engineers
Dworshak State Park	Clearwater	Camping	Dworshak State Park
ELK RIVER PARK	Clearwater	Parks	Elk River Recreation District
ELK RIVER RESERVIOR	Clearwater	Parks	Elk River Recreation District
GRANDAD CREEK LAUNCHING AREA	Clearwater	Boating	Army Corps of Engineers
Hidden Creek	Clearwater	Camping	Clearwater National Forest

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Kelly Forks	Clearwater	Camping	Clearwater National Forest
Little Public Park	Clearwater	Parks	City of Orofino
MERRY'S BAY DAY USE AREA	Clearwater	Boating	Clearwater County
MINI CAMPSITES DWORSHAK RES	Clearwater	Boating	Army Corps of Engineers
Noe Creek	Clearwater	Camping	Clearwater National Forest
Orofino Golf & Country Club	Clearwater	Community/School Recreation	Orofino Golf & Country Club
Orofino Tennis Courts	Clearwater	Parks	City of Orofino
Pierce Ball Field	Clearwater	Parks	City of Pierce
Pink House Recreation Site	Clearwater	Camping	BLM - Cottonwood Field Office
Riverside Park	Clearwater	Parks	City of Orofino
Washington Creek	Clearwater	Camping	Clearwater National Forest
Weippe City Park	Clearwater	Parks	City of Weippe
ZANS LAUNCHING AREA	Clearwater	Boating	Clearwater County
Alturas Inlet	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Basin Creek	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Bayhorse	Custer	Camping	BLM - Challis Field Office
Bayhorse Lake	Custer	Camping	Yankee Fork Ranger District
Beaver Creek - Stanley	Custer	Camping	Yankee Fork Ranger District
Blind Creek	Custer	Camping	Yankee Fork Ranger District
Bonanza	Custer	Camping	Yankee Fork Ranger District
Boundary Creek	Custer	Camping	Middle Fork Ranger District
CHALLIS CITY PARK	Custer	Parks	City of Challis
Challis Golf Course	Custer	Community/School Recreation	City of Challis
CHALLIS HOT SPRINGS	Custer	Community/School Recreation	Challis Hot Springs
Chemeketan	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
CHINOOK BAY	Custer	Boating	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Chinook Bay	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Cottonwood	Custer	Camping	BLM - Challis Field Office
Courthouse Square	Custer	Parks	City of Mackay
Custer #1	Custer	Camping	Yankee Fork Ranger District
Dagger Falls #1	Custer	Camping	Middle Fork Ranger District
East Fork	Custer	Camping	BLM - Challis Field Office
Elk Creek Campground	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Flat Rock - Stanley	Custer	Camping	Yankee Fork Ranger District
Glacier View	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Holman Creek	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Iron Bog	Custer	Camping	Lost River Ranger District
Iron Creek	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Lakeview	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Lola Creek	Custer	Camping	Yankee Fork Ranger District
Lower O'Brien	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Mackay City Park	Custer	Parks	City of Mackay
Mackay Kids Park	Custer	Parks	City of Mackay
Mackay Reservoir	Custer	Camping	BLM - Challis Field Office
Mill Creek	Custer	Camping	Challis Ranger District
Mormon Bend	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Mosquito Flat Reservoir	Custer	Camping	Challis Ranger District
Mountain View Campground	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Mt. Heyburn	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
North Shore Alturas Lake	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Outlet (Stanley)	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Phi Kappa	Custer	Camping	Lost River Ranger District
Point	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Pole Flat	Custer	Camping	Yankee Fork Ranger District
Redfish Lake	Custer	Boating	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Riverside (Stanley)	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Salmon River	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Sandy Beach Boat Site	Custer	Boating	SNRA
Sheep Trail Group Site	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Smokey Bear at Alturas Lake	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Sockeye	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Spring Gulch	Custer	Camping	BLM - Salmon Field Office
Stanley City Park	Custer	Parks	City of Stanley
Stanley Lake	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Stanley Lake Inlet	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Star Hope	Custer	Camping	Lost River Ranger District
Summit Creek	Custer	Camping	BLM - Challis Field Office
Sunny Gulch	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Timber Creek	Custer	Camping	Lost River Ranger District
Torrey's Hole	Custer	Boating	SNRA
Trap Creek Campground	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Upper O'Brien	Custer	Camping	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Wildhorse	Custer	Camping	Lost River Ranger District
Yankee Fork	Custer	Boating	SNRA
Yellowbelly Lake	Custer	Boating	SNRA
Abbott	Elmore	Camping	Fairfield Ranger District
Anderson Ranch Reservoir Campgrounds	Elmore	Camping	Mountain Home Ranger District
Baumgartner	Elmore	Camping	Fairfield Ranger District
Big Roaring River Lake & Big Trinity Lake	Elmore	Camping	Mountain Home Ranger District
Black Butte Boat Ramp	Elmore	Boating	BLM
Bowns	Elmore	Camping	Fairfield Ranger District
C J STRIKE	Elmore	Boating	Elmore County
CARL MILLER PARK	Elmore	Parks	Mountain Home Parks & Recreation
Chaparral	Elmore	Camping	Fairfield Ranger District
Desert Canyon Golf Course	Elmore	Community/School Recreation	DESERT WINDS GOLFING RANGE
DESERT WINDS GOLFING RANGE	Elmore	Community/School Recreation	DESERT WINDS GOLFING RANGE
Dog Creek	Elmore	Camping	Mountain Home Ranger District
EAST SIDE PARK	Elmore	Parks	Mountain Home Parks & Recreation
Elks Flat	Elmore	Camping	Mountain Home Ranger District
GLENNS FERRY	Elmore	Parks	East Elmore Recreation District
HAMMETT PARK	Elmore	Parks	City of Hammett
Memorial Park	Elmore	Parks	Mountain Home Parks & Recreation
Mountain Home AFB Ball Field	Elmore	Parks	Mountain Home Air Force Base
Mountain Home AFB Ball Field 2	Elmore	Parks	Mountain Home Air Force Base
Mountain Home AFB Ball Field 3	Elmore	Parks	Mountain Home Air Force Base
Mountain Home AFB Park	Elmore	Parks	Mountain Home Air Force Base
Mountain Home AFB Sports Field	Elmore	Parks	Mountain Home Air Force Base
Neinmeyer	Elmore	Camping	Idaho City Ranger District
Power Plant	Elmore	Camping	Idaho City Ranger District
Railroad Park	Elmore	Parks	Mountain Home Parks & Recreation
Richard Aguirre Park	Elmore	Parks	Mountain Home Parks & Recreation
Riverside - Atlanta	Elmore	Camping	Idaho City Ranger District
Silver Sage Golf Course	Elmore	Community/School Recreation	Mountain Home Air Force Base
Three Island Crossing State Park	Elmore	Camping	Three Island Crossing State Park
Albert Moser	Franklin	Camping	Montpelier Ranger District
Church Park	Franklin	Parks	City of Preston
Clifton City Park	Franklin	Parks	City of Clifton
Dayton City Park	Franklin	Parks	City of Dayton
Franklin City Park	Franklin	Parks	City of Franklin
LAMONT RESERVOIR	Franklin	Boating	Franklin County
Maple Grove Campground	Franklin	Camping	BLM - Pocatello Field Office
Oneida Narrows	Franklin	Boating	BLM
Preston Field	Franklin	Parks	City of Preston
Preston Golf & Country Club	Franklin	Community/School Recreation	Preston Golf & Country Club
Preston Municipal Park	Franklin	Parks	City of Preston
Redpoint	Franklin	Camping	Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Weston City Park	Franklin	Parks	City of Weston
Willow Flat	Franklin	Camping	Montpelier Ranger District

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
ASHTON PARK	Fremont	Parks	City of Ashton
ASPEN ACRES	Fremont	Parks	Aspen Acres
Big Springs - Island Park	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
Big Springs Water Trail	Fremont	Boating	Targhee NF
Box Canyon	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
Box Canyon Dam	Fremont	Boating	"Targhee NF, Island P"
BOYSTOWN PARK	Fremont	Parks	City of St Anthony
Buffalo	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
Buttermilk	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
Cave Falls	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
Clyde Keefer Memorial Park	Fremont	Parks	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
East Hatchery Ford	Fremont	Boating	"Targhee NF, Ashton"
Flat Rock - Island Park	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
Fort Henry Park	Fremont	Parks	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
Fort Henry Park	Fremont	Parks	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
Fremont County Golf Course	Fremont	Community/School Recreation	Fremont County Parks & Recreation
HARRY WORRELL PARK	Fremont	Park	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
HENRY WORRELL PARK	Fremont	Parks	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
Henrys Lake Boat Access	Fremont	Boating	BLM
Henrys Lake State Park	Fremont	Camping	Henrys Lake State Park
HOG HOLLOW REC. AREA	Fremont	Boating	Fremont County Parks & Recreation
Island Park Ramp	Fremont	Boating	Targhee NF
Island Park Reservoir	Fremont	Boating	Fremont County Parks & Recreation
Jaycees Park	Fremont	Parks	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
McCrea Bridge	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
Newdale City Park	Fremont	Parks	City of Newdale
Parker City Park	Fremont	Parks	City of Parker
Pole Bridge	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
Ralph Litten Park	Fremont	Parks	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
Red Road Bridge	Fremont	Boating	BLM
Riverside - Ashton	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
Saint Anthony Greenway	Fremont	Parks	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
Sandbar Swimming Area	Fremont	Parks	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
Southside Park	Fremont	Parks	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
SPRING HOLLOW REC. AREA	Fremont	Boating	Fremont County Parks & Recreation
St. Anthony Baseball Diamons	Fremont	Parks	St. Anthony Parks & Recreation
Teton Sports Field	Fremont	Parks	TETON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Upper Coffee Pot	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
Warm River	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
West End	Fremont	Camping	Ashton/Island Park Ranger District
West End Boat Ramp	Fremont	Boating	"Targhee NF, Island P"
BALL PARK	Gem	Park	Gem County Recreation District
EMMETT CITY PARK	Gem	Parks	Gem County Recreation District
EMMETT SPORTS FIELD	Gem	Parks	Gem County Recreation District
Gem County Golf Course	Gem	Community/School Recreation	Gem County Golf Association
Little Gem Cycle Park	Gem	Parks	Gem County
Montour Wildlife Area	Gem	Camping	U. S. BOR - Boise Office
Swing Scene Practice Range	Gem	Community/School Recreation	Swing Scene Practice Range
BLACKFOOT GOLF	Bingham	Parks	City of Blackfoot
CLEAR LAKE COUNTRY CLUB	Gooding	Community/School Recreation	Clear Lake Country Club
GOODING CITY PARK	Gooding	Parks	City of Gooding
GOODING CITY PARK2	Gooding	Parks	City of Gooding
GOODING MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	Gooding	Community/School Recreation	City of Gooding
GOODING RECREATION AREA	Gooding	Parks	City of Gooding
HAGERMAN PARK	Gooding	Parks	City of Hagerman
McGinnis Park	Gooding	Parks	City of Wendell
Wendell Central Park	Gooding	Parks	City of Wendell
Wendell North Park	Gooding	Parks	City of Wendell
Wendell South Park	Gooding	Parks	City of Wendell

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Apgar Creek	Idaho	Camping	Lochsa Ranger District
Carey Creek	Idaho	Boating	Nez Perce NF
Castle Creek	Idaho	Camping	Nez Perce National Forest
Cleo Patterson Memorial City Park	Idaho	Parks	City of Riggins
COTTONWOOD MUNICIPAL PARK	Idaho	Parks	City of Cottonwood
Eimers-Soltman Park	Idaho	Parks	City of Grangeville
ELK CITY TENNIS	Idaho	Parks	ELK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL
FERDINAND PARK	Idaho	Parks	City of Ferdinand
Ferdinand Tennis Courts	Idaho	Parks	City of Ferdinand
Fish Creek	Idaho	Camping	Nez Perce National Forest
Grangeville Golf & Country Club	Idaho	Community/School Recreation	Grangeville Golf & Country Club
Grangeville Lion's Park	Idaho	Parks	City of Grangeville
Grangeville Pioneer Park	Idaho	Parks	City of Grangeville
Hammer Creek	Idaho	Camping	BLM - Cottonwood Field Office
Heritage Square	Idaho	Parks	City of Grangeville
Jaycee-Soroptomist Park	Idaho	Parks	City of Grangeville
Jerry Johnson	Idaho	Camping	Lochsa Ranger District
Lower Pittsburgh Landing	Idaho	Boating	Hells Canyon NRA
MACKAY BAR	Idaho	Boating	Nez Perce NF
North 7th Park	Idaho	Parks	City of Grangeville
OHARA BAR	Idaho	Boating	Nez Perce NF
O'Hara Bar	Idaho	Camping	Moose Creek Ranger District
Pine Bar	Idaho	Camping	BLM - Cottonwood Field Office
Pioneer Park	Idaho	Parks	City of Grangeville
Pittsburg Landing	Idaho	Boating	
Powell	Idaho	Camping	Lochsa Ranger District
Racetrack	Idaho	Boating	Nez Perce NF
Riggins Tennis Courts	Idaho	Parks	SALMON RIVER JR-SR HIGH SCHOOL
Shorts Bar Recreation Site	Idaho	Camping	BLM - Cottonwood Field Office
Slate Creek	Idaho	Camping	BLM - Cottonwood Field Office
Snowhaven Ski Area	Idaho	Parks	City of Grangeville
South Fork	Idaho	Camping	Nez Perce National Forest
Veterans Memorial Garden	Idaho	Parks	City of Grangeville
Vinegar Creek	Idaho	Boating	Nez Perce NF
Wendover	Idaho	Camping	Powell Ranger Station
White Sand	Idaho	Camping	Powell Ranger Station
Whitebird Tennis Courts	Idaho	Community/School Recreation	City of Whitebird
Whitehouse	Idaho	Camping	Powell Ranger Station
Wild Goose	Idaho	Camping	Lochsa Ranger District
Wilderness Gateway	Idaho	Camping	Lochsa Ranger District
Birch Creek	Jefferson	Camping	BLM - Upper Snake Field Office
Cedar Park Golf Course	Jefferson	Parks	Cedar Park Golf Course
Central Park	Jefferson	Parks	Rigby Parks & Recreation
HEISE GOLF COURSE	Jefferson	Community/School Recreation	Heise Hot Springs
HEISE HOT SPRINGS	Jefferson	Parks	Heise Hot Springs
Jefferson County Recreation Lake	Jefferson	Parks	Jefferson County
Jefferson Hills Golf Center	Jefferson	Community/School Recreation	Jefferson Hills Golf Center
Lewisville City Park	Jefferson	Parks	City of Lewisville
Menan City Park	Jefferson	Parks	City of Menan
Mud Lake Recreation Area	Jefferson	Parks	City of Mud Lake
Northside Park	Jefferson	Parks	Rigby Parks & Recreation
Ririe City Park	Jefferson	Parks	City of Ririe
Scotty's Park	Jefferson	Parks	Rigby Parks & Recreation
93 Golf Ranch	Jerome	Community/School Recreation	93 Golf Ranch
BLUE LAKES	Jerome	Parks	Blue Lakes Country Club
CANDLELIGHT PARK	Jerome	Parks	JEROME RECREATION DISTRICT
Gayle Forsyth Memorial Park	Jerome	Parks	JEROME RECREATION DISTRICT
Jerome Country Club	Jerome	Community/School Recreation	Jerome Country Club
Jerome Recreation Area	Jerome	Parks	JEROME RECREATION DISTRICT
Thompson Memorial Park	Jerome	Parks	JEROME RECREATION DISTRICT

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
"SUN-UP BAY, MUD BAY"	Kootenai	Boating	
21ST & ID SOCCER FIELD	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
AVONDALE GOLF	Kootenai	Parks	Avondale Golf Club
BAYVIEW PARK	Kootenai	Parks	Kootenai County Parks & Waterway
BECK PARK	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
Bell Bay	Kootenai	Camping	Fernan Ranger District
Berlin Flat	Kootenai	Camping	Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District
Big Hank	Kootenai	Camping	Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District
BLACK BAY PARK	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
BLUEGRASS PARK	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
BRYAN FIELD	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
Bumblebee	Kootenai	Camping	Fernan Ranger District
CADDY SHACK	Kootenai	Community/School Recreation	
Canfield Mountain Trails	Kootenai	Parks	
CANFIELD SPORTS COMPLEX	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
CDA PUBLIC GOLF	Kootenai	Community/School Recreation	Coeur D'Alene Public Golf Course
CDA RESORT GOLF	Kootenai	Community/School Recreation	Coeur d' Alene Resort
CHASE FIELD	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
Cherry Hill	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
COEUR D' ALENE YACHT CLUB	Kootenai	Boating	
Coeur d'Alene City Park	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
Coeur d'Alene Place Soccer Complex	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
DALTON GARDENS HORSE	Kootenai	Parks	
Devils Elbow	Kootenai	Camping	Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District
EAST TUBBS HILL PARK	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
FALLS PARK	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
Farragut State Park	Kootenai	Camping	Farragut State Park
FERNAN LAKE	Kootenai	Parks	Kootenai County Parks & Waterway
Fimucane Park	Kootenai	Parks	Hayden Parks & Recreation
Fort Sherman Park	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
HAUSER LAKE PARK	Kootenai	Parks	Kootenai County Parks & Waterway
HAYDEN LAKE COUNTRY CLUB	Kootenai	Community/School Recreation	Hayden Lake Country Club
Hayden Park	Kootenai	Park	Hayden Parks & Recreation
Higgins Point	Kootenai	Parks	Idaho Dept of Parks and Recreation
Highlands Golf & Country Club	Kootenai	Community/School Recreation	Highlands Golf & Country Club
Honeysuckle	Kootenai	Camping	Fernan Ranger District
Independence Point Park	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
Jenny Stokes Field	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
KILARNEY LAKE BOAT LAUNCH	Kootenai	Boating	BLM
KILLARNEY LAKE	Kootenai	Boating	BLM
Killarney Lake	Kootenai	Camping	BLM - Coeur d'Alene Field Office
Kit Price	Kootenai	Camping	Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District
KIWANIS PARK	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
LAKELAND PARK	Kootenai	Parks	Rathdrum Parks & Recreation
Links Golf Club	Kootenai	Community/School Recreation	Links Golf Club
Mae McEuen Play Field	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
McGuire Park	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
Memorial Field	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
MINERAL RIDGE	Kootenai	Boating	BLM
MINERAL RIDGE BOAT LAUNCH	Kootenai	Boating	BLM
MINERAL RIDGE NATURE TRAIL	Kootenai	Boating	BLM
MIRROR LAKE	Kootenai	Boating	BLM
Mokins Bay	Kootenai	Camping	Fernan Ranger District
Montana Park	Kootenai	Parks	Rathdrum Parks & Recreation
Mowry State Park	Kootenai	Parks	Heyburn State Park
North Pines Park	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
Northshire Park	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
Park at Mill River	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
PEND OREILLE LAKE BOAT ACCESS	Kootenai	Boating	

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Persons Field	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
Phippeny Park	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
Ponderosa Springs Par 3 Golf Course	Kootenai	Community/School Recreation	Ponderosa Springs Par 3 Golf Course
Porter Lake Park	Kootenai	Parks	Kootenai County Parks & Waterway
POST FALLS LAUNCHING RAMP	Kootenai	Boating	City of Post Falls
Post Falls Skateboard Park	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
Prairie Falls Golf Club	Kootenai	Community/School Recreation	Prairie Falls Golf Club
Qemilin Park	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
Quad Park	Kootenai	Parks	City of Post Falls
Ramsey Park	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
Rathdrum Mountain Park	Kootenai	Parks	Rathdrum Parks & Recreation
ROCKFORD BAY RESORT & MARINA	Kootenai	Boating	Sharon Banducci
Shadduck Lane Park	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
SHINGLE BAY	Kootenai	Boating	
SPIRIT LAKE	Kootenai	Boating	
Spirit Lake Park	Kootenai	Parks	City of Spirit Lake
Sportsman Park	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
Stubb Meyer Park	Kootenai	Parks	Rathdrum Parks & Recreation
Sunset Rotary Park	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
Treaty Rock Park	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
Tubb's Hill	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
TWIN LAKES	Kootenai	Boating	
Twin Lakes Village Golf Course	Kootenai	Community/School Recreation	Twin Lakes Village Golf Course
Warren Playfield	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
WATERFRONT DOCK	Kootenai	Boating	
WHEELERS MARINA	Kootenai	Boating	
White Pine Park	Kootenai	Parks	Post Falls Parks & Recreation
Winton Park	Kootenai	Parks	Coeur d' Alene Parks & Recreation
Almon/Asbury/Lieuallen Park	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
ANDERSON FRONTIER	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
Berman Creekside Park	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
Bovill City Park	Latah	Parks	City of Bovill
Caroline Park	Latah	Park	City of Bovill
Deary City Park	Latah	Park	City of Deary
DEARY TENNIS COURTS	Latah	Parks	Deary Recreation District
DUTHIE PARK	Latah	Parks	City of Troy
EAST CITY PARK	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
EAST GATE PARK	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
Friendship Square	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
Genesee Memorial Park	Latah	Parks	City of Genesee
Ghormley Park	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
Giant White Pine	Latah	Camping	Palouse Ranger District
Hordemann Pond	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
Julietta City Park	Latah	Parks	City of Julietta
KENDRICK CITY PARK & POOL	Latah	Parks	City of Kendrick
Laird Park	Latah	Camping	Palouse Ranger District
Lena Whitmore Park	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
Little Boulder Creek	Latah	Camping	Palouse Ranger District
Moose Creek Reservior	Latah	Parks	Latah County Parks & Recreation
Moscow Elks Club Golf Course	Latah	Community/School Recreation	Moscow Elks Club
Mountain View Park	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
Site Name	**County**	**Primary Use**	**Mgmt Agency**
Onaway City Park	Latah	Parks	City of Onaway
Potlatch City Park	Latah	Parks	City of Potlatch
Robinson Park	Latah	Parks	Latah County Parks & Recreation
Rotary Park	Latah	Parks	Moscow Parks & Recreation
Troy City Park	Latah	Parks	City of Troy
University of Idaho Golf Course	Latah	Community/School Recreation	University of Idaho Golf Course

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Virgil Phillips County Farm Park	Latah	Parks	Latah County Parks & Recreation
Corn Creek	Lehmi	Camping	North Fork Ranger District
Cougar Point	Lehmi	Camping	Salmon - Cobalt Ranger District
Crags	Lehmi	Camping	Salmon - Cobalt Ranger District
Ebenezer Bar Campground	Lehmi	Camping	North Fork Ranger District
Iron Lake	Lehmi	Camping	Salmon - Cobalt Ranger District
Morgan Bar	Lehmi	Camping	BLM - Salmon Field Office
Salmon City Park	Lehmi	Parks	Salmon Parks & Recreation
Salmon Golf Course	Lehmi	Community/School Recreation	Salmon Parks & Recreation
Shoup Bridge	Lehmi	Camping	BLM - Salmon Field Office
Spring Creek - North Fork	Lehmi	Camping	North Fork Ranger District
Tower Rock	Lehmi	Camping	BLM - Salmon Field Office
Twin Creek	Lehmi	Camping	North Fork Ranger District
Wallace Lake	Lehmi	Camping	Salmon - Cobalt Ranger District
Williams Lake	Lehmi	Camping	BLM - Salmon Field Office
Yellowjacket Lake	Lehmi	Camping	Salmon - Cobalt Ranger District
Big Eight Mile	Lemhi	Camping	Leadore Ranger District
CACHE BAR	Lemhi	Boating	Salmon NF
CAVANESS PARK	Lemhi	Parks	Salmon Parks & Recreation
ISLAND PARK	Lemhi	Parks	Salmon Parks & Recreation
KIDS CREEK PARK	Lemhi	Parks	Salmon Parks & Recreation
McFarland	Lemhi	Camping	BLM - Salmon Field Office
Meadow Lake	Lemhi	Camping	Leadore Ranger District
SHOUP BRIDGE	Lemhi	Boating	
Smokey Cubs	Lemhi	Camping	BLM - Salmon Field Office
CRAIGMONT CITY PARK	Lewis	Parks	City of Craigmont
Five Mile Creek	Lewis	Boating	
Halfway Resort	Lewis	Boating	
KAMIAH RIVER FRONT PARK	Lewis	Parks	City of Kamiah
Milepost	Lewis	Boating	
NezPerce City Park	Lewis	Parks	City of NezPerce
River Front Park	Lewis	Parks	City of Kamiah
Winchester City Park	Lewis	Parks	City of Winchester
Winchester Lake State Park	Lewis	Camping	Winchester Lake State Park
Shoshone City Park	Lincoln	Parks	City of Shoshone
BEAVER DICK SPORTSMAN PARK	Madison	Parks	Madison County Parks
BEN SMITH PARK	Madison	Parks	City of Sugar City
Eagle Park	Madison	Camping	Rexburg Parks & Recreation
Heritage Park	Madison	Parks	City of Sugar City
Hibbard Bridge Boat Access	Madison	Boating	BLM
Hidden Valley Park	Madison	Parks	Rexburg Parks & Recreation
Lorenzo Boat Access And Camp	Madison	Boating	BLM
Nature Park	Madison	Parks	Rexburg Parks & Recreation
Porter Park	Madison	Parks	Rexburg Parks & Recreation
Rexburgh Muncipal Golf Course	Madison	Community/School Recreation	Rexburg Parks & Recreation
Smith Park	Madison	Parks	Rexburg Parks & Recreation
Teton Lakes Golf Course	Madison	Community/School Recreation	Teton Lakes Golf Course
Twin Bridges Park	Madison	Parks	Madison County Parks
BIG VALLEY PARK	Minidoka	Parks	City of Rupert
Deeds	Minidoka	Boating	Minidoka Parks Department
Emerald Lake Park	Minidoka	Parks	Minidoka Parks Department
Ga'Lawn Park	Minidoka	Parks	City of Heyburn
Lake Walcott State Park	Minidoka	Camping	Lake Walcott State Park
Lex Kunau Park	Minidoka	Parks	Burley Parks & Rec Dept
MINIDOKA CITY PARK	Minidoka	Parks	City of Minidoka
Neptune Park	Minidoka	Parks	City of Rupert
Ponderosa Golf Course	Minidoka	Community/School Recreation	Ponderosa Golf Course
Riverside Park	Minidoka	Parks	City of Heyburn
Rupert City Park	Minidoka	Parks	City of Rupert

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Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Rupert Country Club	Minidoka	Community/School Recreation	Rupert Country Club
Airport Park	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
BAUGHMANN PARK	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
BRAKENBURY	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
BRYDEN CANYON	Nez Perce	Golf	City of Lewiston
Clearwater Landing	Nez Perce	Boating	Nez Perce County
CLEARWATER PARK	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Confluence Visitor Center	Nez Perce	Boating	US COE
DEMOLAY	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
FENTON PARK	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
HATHAWAY FIELD	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Hells Gate State Park	Nez Perce	Camping	Hells Gate State Park
Hereth Park	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Jewett Park	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Kaylers Bend Golf Course	Nez Perce	Community/School Recreation	Kaylers Bend Golf Course
KIWANIS PARK	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Lenore	Nez Perce	Boating	Nez Perce NHS
Lewiston Golf & Country Club	Nez Perce	Community/School Recreation	Lewiston Golf & Country Club
Little Myrtle	Nez Perce	Boating	Nez Perce County
Locomotive Park	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Mark Means Park	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
North Lewiston	Nez Perce	Boating	NEZ PERCE COUNTY
Peck City Park	Nez Perce	Parks	City of Peck
Pepsi Park	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Pioneer Park	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Prospect Park	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Rettig Square	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Soldier Meadows Reservoir	Nez Perce	Boating	NEZ PERCE COUNTY
Southway Ramp	Nez Perce	Boating	NEZ PERCE COUNTY
Sunset Park	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
Trevitt Park	Nez Perce	Parks	Lewiston Parks & Recreation
CITY SQUARE	Oneida	Parks	City of Malad
Downtown Park	Oneida	Parks	City of Malad
Le Grand Park	Oneida	Parks	City of Malad
Malad City Park	Oneida	Parks	City of Malad
Samaria Park	Oneida	Parks	Oneida County
Bruneau Dunes State Park	Owyhee	Camping	Bruneau Dunes State Park
BRUNEAU SCHOOL PARK	Owyhee	Parks	Bruneau School District
C.J. Strike Parks	Owyhee	Camping	Idaho Power Campground
Cove	Owyhee	Camping	BLM - Four Rivers Field Office
Marsing City Park	Owyhee	Parks	City of Marsing
Marsing Pond	Owyhee	Parks	City of Marsing
North Fork - Owyhee Uplands	Owyhee	Camping	BLM - Owyhee Field Office
River Front Park	Owyhee	Parks	City of Marsing
Riverside Park	Owyhee	Parks	City of Homedale
Sundance Park	Owyhee	Parks	City of Homedale
Bancroft Park	Payette	Park	Payette Parks & Recreation
CENTRAL PARK	Payette	Parks	Payette Parks & Recreation
CLAY PEAK OHV PARK	Payette	Parks	Payette County
Fruitland Community Park	Payette	Parks	City of Fruitland
Fruitland Recreation Area	Payette	Parks	Payette County Recreation District
KIWANIS PARK	Payette	Parks	City of New Plymouth
Kiwanis Park & Pool	Payette	Parks	Payette Parks & Recreation
Little League-Westside Park	Payette	Parks	Payette Parks & Recreation
Mesa Park	Payette	Parks	Payette County Recreation District
New Plymouth City Park	Payette	Parks	City of New Plymouth
New Plymouth Kiwanis Park	Payette	Parks	City of New Plymouth
New Plymouth Park	Payette	Parks	City of New Plymouth
Payette Pool	Payette	Parks	Payette Parks & Recreation

2006 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory

Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Payette River Greenway	Payette	Parks	Payette Parks & Recreation
Rosedale Memorial Park	Payette	Parks	Payette County Recreation District
Westside School Park	Payette	Parks	Payette Parks & Recreation
American Falls City Park	Power	Parks	City of American Falls
AMERICAN FALLS GOLF	Power	Parks	American Falls Golf
American Falls Reservoir-West Ramp	Power	Boating	BLM
CAMBELL STEBBINS PARK	Power	Park	City of American Falls
Massacre Rocks State Park	Power	Camping	Massacre Rocks State Park
Pipeline	Power	Camping	BLM - Pocatello Field Office
Reservoir Park	Power	Parks	City of American Falls
SEAGULL BAY	Power	Boating	Power County
Seagull Bay Yacht Club	Power	Camping	BOR - Burley Office
Stebbins Park	Power	Parks	City of American Falls
Willow Bay American Falls Res.	Power	Boating	City of American Falls
Big Creek	Shoshone	Camping	St. Joe Ranger District - Avery
Fly Flat	Shoshone	Camping	St. Joe Ranger District - Avery
Gene Day Park	Shoshone	Parks	City of Osburn
KELLOGG CITY PARK	Shoshone	Parks	Kellogg Public Works
Line Creek (Horse Camp)	Shoshone	Camping	St. Joe Ranger District - Avery
Mullan City Ball Field	Shoshone	Parks	City of Mullan
MULLAN CITY PARK	Shoshone	Parks	City of Mullan
Osburn Playground	Shoshone	Parks	City of Osburn
Pinehurst Golf Course	Shoshone	Community/School Recreation	Pinehurst Golf Course
Shoshone Golf Course	Shoshone	Community/School Recreation	Shoshone Golf Course
Spruce Tree	Shoshone	Camping	St. Joe Ranger District - Avery
Teeter's Field	Shoshone	Parks	Kellogg Public Works
Tin Can Flat	Shoshone	Camping	St. Joe Ranger District - Avery
Turner Flat	Shoshone	Camping	St. Joe Ranger District - Avery
Wallace Park	Shoshone	Parks	Wallace School District #393
West Shoshone County Park	Shoshone	Parks	Shoshone County Public Works
DRIGGS CITY PARK	Teton	Parks	City of Driggs
Links at Teton Peaks	Teton	Community/School Recreation	Links at Teton Peaks
Mike Harris	Teton	Camping	Teton Basin Ranger District
Pine Creek	Teton	Camping	Teton Basin Ranger District
Reunion Flat Group Area	Teton	Camping	Teton Basin Ranger District
Teton Canyon	Teton	Camping	Teton Basin Ranger District
Trail Creek - Teton Valley	Teton	Camping	Teton Basin Ranger District
Victor City Park	Teton	Parks	City of Victor
Ascension Fields	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
BALANCED ROCK PARK	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls County Parks & Waterways
Blake Street Trailhead	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
BOYD PARK	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls County Parks & Waterways
CANYON SPRINGS	Twin Falls	Community/School Recreation	Canyon Springs Golf Course
Cascade Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
CENTENNIAL WATERFRONT PARK	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls County Parks & Waterways
City Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Clyde Thomsen	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Diamondfield Jack	Twin Falls	Camping	Minidoka Ranger District
Dierkes Lake	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Drury Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
EASTMAN PARK	Twin Falls	Parks	City of Buhl
FERRIS FIELD	Twin Falls	Parks	City of Buhl
FILER COMMUNITY PARK	Twin Falls	Parks	City of Filer
Frontier Field	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Frontier Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Harmon Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Harrison Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Harry Barry Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Jason's Woodland Hills Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Jean's Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Castleford Recreation District

2006 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory

Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
Kimberly City Park	Twin Falls	Parks	City of Kimberly
LDS Softball Complex	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Lud Drexler Park	Twin Falls	Camping	BLM - Burley Field Office
McClusky Park	Twin Falls	Parks	City of Buhl
Murtaugh Lake County Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls County Parks & Waterways
North Park	Twin Falls	Parks	City of Buhl
Park Avenue Driving Range	Twin Falls	Community/School Recreation	Park Avenue Driving Range
Pettit	Twin Falls	Camping	Twin Falls Ranger District
Pierce Street Tennis Court	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Pleasant Valley Golf Course	Twin Falls	Community/School Recreation	Pleasant Valley Golf Course
Porcupine Springs	Twin Falls	Camping	Twin Falls Ranger District
Rock Creek Canyon Parkway	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Rock Creek Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls County Parks & Waterways
Rock Creek Parkway	Twin Falls	Community/School Recreation	Twin Falls County Parks & Waterways
Sawtooth Softball Fields	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Shoshone Falls	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Shoshone Falls Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls County Parks & Waterways
Snake River Canyon Rim Trail System	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
South Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Sunrise Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Sunway Soccer Complex	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Teton Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Twin Falls Municipal Golf Course	Twin Falls	Community/School Recreation	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Upper Penstemon	Twin Falls	Camping	Twin Falls Ranger District
Vista Bonita Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Willow Lane Park	Twin Falls	Parks	Twin Falls Parks & Recreation
Amanita	Valley	Camping	Cascade Ranger District
Art Roberts Park	Valley	Parks	McCall Parks & Recreation
Big Sage	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Blue Heron	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Buckhorn Bar	Valley	Camping	Krassel Ranger District
Buttercup	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Cabarton 1	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Canyon	Valley	Camping	Emmett Ranger District
CASCADE CITY PARK	Valley	Parks	Cascade Parks & Rec
CASCADE GOLF	Valley	Parks	Cascade Golf Course
Cascade Sports Park	Valley	Parks	Cascade Parks & Rec
Crown Point	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Curlew Tent Area	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
DAVIS BEACH	Valley	Parks	McCall Parks & Recreation
Donnelly Campground	Valley	Boating	City of Donnelly
Donnelly Park	Valley	Parks	City of Donnelly
French Creek	Valley	Camping	Cascade Ranger District
Golden Gate	Valley	Camping	Cascade Ranger District
Huckleberry - Cascade	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Kennally Creek	Valley	Camping	Krassel Ranger District
Lake Fork	Valley	Camping	Krassel Ranger District
Legacy Park	Valley	Parks	McCall Parks & Recreation
McCall Golf Course	Valley	Community/School Recreation	McCall Golf Course
MCCALL VILLAGE BOAT LAUNCHING	Valley	Boating	McCall Parks & Recreation
Pen Basin	Valley	Camping	Cascade Ranger District
Poison Creek	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Ponderosa	Valley	Camping	Krassel Ranger District
Ponderosa State Park	Valley	Camping	Ponderosa State Park
Rainbow Point	Valley	Camping	Cascade Ranger District
River Front Park	Valley	Parks	McCall Parks & Recreation
Rotary Park	Valley	Parks	McCall Parks & Recreation
Shoreline	Valley	Camping	Cascade Ranger District

2006 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory

Site Name	County	Primary Use	Mgmt Agency
South Fork Salmon River	Valley	Camping	Cascade Ranger District
SPORTS MARINA	Valley	Boating	
Sugarloaf	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Upper Payette Lake	Valley	Camping	Krassel Ranger District
Van Wyck Central	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Van Wyck Main	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Warm Lake Campground	Valley	Camping	Cascade Ranger District
West Mountain	Valley	Camping	Lake Cascade State Park
Yellow Pine	Valley	Camping	Cascade Ranger District
Brownlee	Washington	Camping	Weiser Ranger District
Copperfield Park	Washington	Camping	Idaho Power Campground
Hartnett Docks	Washington	Boating	
Hells Canyon Park	Washington	Camping	Idaho Power Campground
Kiwani Park	Washington	Boating	
Mann Creek	Washington	Camping	BOR - Boise Office
McCormick Park	Washington	Camping	Idaho Power Campground
Midvale Park	Washington	Parks	City of Midvale
Northside Park	Washington	Parks	Weiser Recreation Department
Paradise/Justrite	Washington	Camping	Weiser Ranger District
Rolling Hills Golf Course	Washington	Community/School Recreation	Rolling Hills Golf Course
Snake River Boat Launch	Washington	Boating	BLM
Spring Creek - Weiser	Washington	Camping	Weiser Ranger District
Steck Park	Washington	Camping	BLM - Four Rivers Field Office
Weiser City Park	Washington	Parks	Weiser Recreation Department
WEISER MEMORIAL PARK	Washington	Park	Weiser Recreation Department
Weiser River Boat Launch	Washington	Boating	BLM
Wildcat Park	Washington	Parks	Weiser Recreation Department
Woodhead Park	Washington	Camping	Idaho Power Campground

Idaho Wetland Conservation Prioritization Plan

Chase Lake Wetland, Photo by Robert Moseley

Lisa Hahn

Chris Murphy

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Tamara Fields

Idaho Conservation Data Center

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83707

Prepared for the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreaion with a grant from the National Park Service

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INTRODUCTION

From 1780 to 1980, approximately 56% [156,200 hectares (386,000 acres] of Idaho's wetlands were lost to drainage, dredging, filling, leveling, flooding, and other anthropogenic alterations (Dahl 1990). However, in the last 20 years the rate of wetland loss across the nation has decreased significantly (Dahl 2000). Greater recognition of the benefits and functions of wetlands has led to strengthened wetland regulations, policies, and conservation. In particular, the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act (EWRA) (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1990) and associated National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan (NWPCP) (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1991) provided the framework and guidance for wetlands conservation. The EWRA mandates that to be eligible for Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) states must address wetlands as an important recreation and natural resource in their State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan (SCORTP) in a manner consistent with the NWPCP. Specifically, each state is directed to develop a prioritized list of wetlands that meet three broad threshold criteria: (1) support rare or declining wetland types; (2) experience a high level of threats to wetland functions; and (3) represent a diversity or high levels of important functions and values (including recreation), or especially high value for specific functions (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1991). In Idaho, SCORTP is revised and updated at approximately four year intervals by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR). The Idaho Wetland Conservation Prioritization Plan identifies priority wetlands for conservation as required for SCORTP under EWRA.

METHODS

For this report a wetland is defined as 'a land inclusion that has a predominance of hydric soils; is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation; and supports a prevalence of such vegetation under normal circumstances (e.g., marsh, vernal pool, riparian zone, wet meadow, peatland).' We used the Idaho Wetlands Information System (IWIS) and conservation site databases of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) Idaho Conservation Data Center (IDCDC) as the primary sources of spatial and ecological data to generate a candidate list of wetlands for initial consideration. The IWIS is a comprehensive relational database pertaining specifically to wetlands in Idaho. The information consists of wetland classification, size, ownership, potential partners for acquisition, preservation, recreation value, unique feature (e.g., rare plant or animal), potential threat, and public access for each site. These data were initially compiled for the SCORTP process in 1992 (Pfeifer and Toweill 1992) and updated by IDFG as additional data become available. By 2002, IWIS included 192 wetlands, excluding relatively narrow riparian habitat.

The conservation site database contains spatial and ecological information on more than 500 sites in Idaho that include a wetland component. Sites represent a variety of ecosystems consisting of intact ecological processes, exemplary native plant communities, unique geologic processes, or important habitat for species (e.g., Important Bird Areas). Conservation site boundaries often include most of the land area

necessary to maintain the ecological processes of interest. Each site record contains information pertaining to location, biological significance, ecological processes and functions, ecological condition and integrity, conservation status, and stewardship.

We considered wetlands from throughout the state, however, large information gaps exist for significant portions of Idaho. For example, data are lacking on wetlands in many of the areas designated as Wilderness in central Idaho, or along Wild, Scenic, and Recreation rivers (e.g., Middle Fork of the Salmon River, main stem of the Salmon River, Snake River in Hells Canyon, Rapid River, Lochsa River, Selway River, and Middle Fork of the Clearwater River).

Candidate List

We identified a list of 200 wetlands using coarse filter analyses on the conservation sites database and the IWIS. First, we removed from consideration wetland related conservation sites with the following attributes: (1) entirely protected by designated Wilderness, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service Research Natural Areas or Special Interest Areas; (2) entirely surrounded by federal land (unless highly unique and unprotected or juxtaposed a private land in-holding); or (3) containing only narrow riparian habitat, typically found on low-order streams, in geologically confined canyons, or around subalpine lakes. Second, we removed from consideration wetlands ranked in the lower 25 percentile of the previous IWIS (Pfeifer and Toweill 1992), unless they consisted of a uniquely valuable biological attribute (e.g., rare plant community). Third, conservation sites and IWIS wetlands were georeferenced and records that were spatially redundant were eliminated. In addition, conservation sites and IWIS wetlands less than 1 km were considered one wetland. The result was a list of 200 wetlands that was sent to IDFG biologists for their deductive assessments. Based on the input from biologists, it appeared the most significant wetlands were included among the list of 200.

Wetland Ranking Method

Consistent with the intent of NWPCP and previous SCORTP documents, we prioritized the 200 wetlands by ranking each of the three wetland criteria separately, based on each criteria score, and then summed the three criteria ranks and scores. The higher the criteria rank sum, the higher the final rank. In cases of a tie criteria rank sum, the higher criteria score sum results in a higher final rank (Table 1).

Wetland Ranking Criteria

<u>Wetland Type</u>: We used the statewide coverage of ecological systems described in the Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (Idaho Department of Fish and Game 2005 a) to measure landscape level diversity at a mid-scale. “Ecological systems represent recurring groups of biological communities that are found in similar physical environments and are influenced by similar dynamic ecological processes, such as fire or flooding. They are intended to provide a classification unit that is readily mappable,

often from remote imagery, and readily identifiable by conservation and resource managers in the field (Comer et al. 2003)." We assumed that wetlands with the greatest diversity of wetland ecological systems were the most valuable, and were assigned a correspondingly higher value than those with relatively less diversity.

Wetland Function and Value: As required by NWPCP, wetland function and value should be considered during the prioritization process. We independently measured habitat and recreation attributes to determine the function and value for each wetland. Habitat attributes were measured in two ways that placed a greater value on wetlands associated with wetland dependent rare species (plants and animals) and globally rare (G1-G3) wetland plant communities. First, we used the frequency of rare species and rare plant communities (Idaho Conservation Data Center 2005, Idaho Department of Fish and Game 2005 b) to assign a richness score for habitat function and value. Second, we used Class I and Class II wetlands as described in Wetland Conservation Strategies for the state of Idaho (Bottum 2004, 2005; Jankovsky-Jones 1996, 1997 a, 1997 b, 1997 c, 1998, 1999, 2001 a, 2001 b; Jankovsky-Jones and Bottum 2003) to indicate high quality wetland sites. Specifically, we assigned a score of two to wetlands with all or part of it considered as a Class I wetland, one to Class II, and zero to all others. For example, a wetland with three rare species, two rare plant communities, and a Class II designation received a nominal score of seven (3+2+2=7).

The recreation attributes were measured in two ways. First, we determined the presence or absence of recreational opportunities (e.g., boating, camping, environmental education, fishing, hiking, hunting, swimming, nature observation) based on 1. a geospatial data compilation of managed areas by various federal and state agencies, 2. BLM recreation sites (U. S. Bureau of Land Management 2005), 3. private land access points (Idaho Department of Fish and Game 2005 c), 4. IWIS recreation designation (Pfeifer and Toweill 1992), 5. maps and atlases. Second, as a measure of accessibility to human populations we assigned a score of one to all wetlands less than 80 kilometers (km) (less than 50 miles) to an urban center (high intensity urban ecological system or towns and cities with a population greater than 1000) (NatureServe 2004). Wetlands greater than 80 km received a score of zero. For example, if the same wetland as mentioned in the habitat example also had facilities specifically for boating and camping, was managed to provide hunting opportunities (e.g., IDFG Wildlife Management Area), and was less than 80 km to an urban center it was assigned a score of four (3+1=4). As a result, the overall score for the function and value of the wetland in this example is eleven [(3+2+2)+(3+1)=11: (habitat) + (recreational) = sum score for wetland function and value].

Wetland Threat: The NWPCP requires threat assessments for wetlands. We measured the threat for each wetland based on water quality, land use, and watershed processes and hydrologic connectivity. The frequency of water quality impairments (e.g., ammonia, bacteria, dissolved oxygen, flow alteration, habitat alteration, metals, organic pollutants, sediment, pesticides) as a threat to function and value for each wetland was derived from the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) that exceeded water quality standards (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality 2005). The percentage of a

wetland in urban and agricultural land uses (geospatial data) (percent normalized by dividing by 10), and the density of roads associated with a wetland (geospatial data) (length / wetland area and normalized by multiplying by 10) were used as a surrogate measure of the potential threat of these environments (e.g., wetland drainage, filling, dredging, stream channelization and diversion, and alteration of the natural hydrologic regime). Last, we used the frequency and impact of dams and diversions in the vicinity of a wetland (Idaho Department of Water Resources et al. 2002) to indicate potential disruption of watershed processes and hydrologic connectivity at the landscape level.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

We used a variety of wetland related data, GIS analyses, and refined criteria to prioritize wetlands in Idaho. The results are limited by the quality and accuracy of the data available at present time. A cursory examination of the top ten wetlands indicates the results are representative of the diversity of wetlands found throughout Idaho (Table 1). Moreover, the data of the top ten wetlands in Idaho (based on criteria in this report) are summarized to facilitate different synthesis based on a variety of objectives (Appendices 1-5). Detailed narratives and associated maps for the top ten wetlands supports the conclusion that wetlands of all types found throughout Idaho have the potential to be extremely valuable depending upon the context (Appendices 6 and 7).

Wetlands are highly valued by the citizens of Idaho for their habitat and recreational functions and values. Many wetlands are threatened by a variety of factors. This Plan identified and ranked 200 wetlands for conservation actions based on NWPCP and EWRA criteria.

Table 1. Criteria rank, score, and final rank for 200 wetlands in Idaho.

Wetland	Criteria rank (Criteria score)				Final
	Type +	Function +	Threat =	Sum	Rank
Upper Snake River/Lower Henrys Fork	199.5 (10)	199.0 (55)	170.5 (13.22)	569.0 (78.22)	1
Big Lost River Valley	164.5 (6)	186.5 (29)	197.0 (17.94)	548.0 (52.94)	2
Bear Lake Wetlands	164.5 (6)	194.0 (35)	170.5 (12.70)	529.0 (53.70)	3
Lake Walcott/Lake Channel Canyon	164.5 (6)	190.5 (30)	170.5 (12.51)	525.5 (48.51)	4
American Falls Reservoir/Fort Hall Bottoms	164.5 (6)	197.0 (37)	154.0 (11.60)	515.5 (54.60)	5
Teton Basin	164.5 (6)	177.0 (24)	170.5 (12.84)	512.0 (42.84)	6
Clark Fork River Delta	164.5 (6)	173.5 (23)	170.5 (12.98)	508.5 (41.98)	7
Silver Creek	164.5 (6)	158.0 (19)	182.5 (13.57)	505.0 (38.57)	8
Lower Coeur d'Alene River Valley	164.5 (6)	136.5 (15)	194.5 (16.55)	495.5 (37.55)	9
Hoodoo Lake/Lambertson Lake/Kelso Lake Wetlands	184.0 (7)	190.5 (30)	108.5 (6.81)	483.0 (43.81)	10
Blackfoot Reservoir/Wilson Flat	164.5 (6)	186.5 (29)	131.0 (10.23)	482.0 (45.23)	11
Grays Lake Wetlands	196.5 (9)	171.0 (22)	114.5 (8.24)	482.0 (39.24)	12
Lolo Creek Canyon	184.0 (7)	127.5 (14)	170.5 (12.72)	482.0 (33.72)	13
Camas Creek (Jeffereson County)/Mud Lake	133.0 (5)	190.5 (30)	154.0 (11.80)	477.5 (46.80)	14
Pack River	164.5 (6)	152.5 (17)	154.0 (11.72)	471.0 (34.72)	15
North Fork Clearwater River	199.5 (10)	195.5 (36)	72.5 (2.58)	467.5 (48.58)	16
McArthur Lake	164.5 (6)	180.5 (25)	122.5 (8.78)	467.5 (39.78)	17
Pahsimeroi River Valley	90.5 (4)	180.5 (25)	182.5 (13.92)	453.5 (42.92)	18
Salmon River Bottoms	133.0 (5)	164.0 (20)	154.0 (11.75)	451.0 (36.75)	19
St. Joe River	184.0 (7)	164.0 (20)	102.5 (6.21)	450.5 (33.21)	20
Middle Snake River Springs	90.5 (4)	177.0 (24)	182.5 (13.73)	450.0 (41.73)	21
Henrys Lake	196.5 (9)	177.0 (24)	72.5 (2.54)	446.0 (35.54)	22
Upper Priest Lake Wetlands	196.5 (9)	200.0 (72)	48.5 (2.28)	445.0 (83.28)	23
Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge	133.0 (5)	152.5 (17)	154.0 (12.38)	439.5 (34.38)	24
Priest River Wetlands	133.0 (5)	198.0 (41)	102.5 (6.46)	433.5 (52.46)	25
Payette River/Birding Islands	90.5 (4)	144.0 (16)	194.5 (17.05)	429.0 (37.05)	26
Moyie River Valley	133.0 (5)	186.5 (29)	108.5 (6.99)	428.0 (40.99)	27
North Fork Payette River - McCall to Cascade Reservoir	133.0 (5)	164.0 (20)	131.0 (9.81)	428.0 (34.81)	28
Lower Selway/Middle Fork Clearwater River	193.0 (8)	158.0 (19)	72.5 (2.84)	423.5 (29.84)	29
Billingsley Creek/Hagerman Valley	90.5 (4)	144.0 (16)	188.0 (14.78)	422.5 (34.78)	30
Thurmon Creek	184.0 (7)	144.0 (16)	94.0 (4.92)	422.0 (27.92)	31
Lake Fork Creek	133.0 (5)	99.5 (12)	188.0 (14.72)	420.5 (31.72)	32
Twin Lakes	133.0 (5)	164.0 (20)	122.5 (9.47)	419.5 (34.47)	33
Bismark Meadows	133.0 (5)	193.0 (31)	85.0 (3.83)	411.0 (39.83)	34
C.J. Strike Reservoir	53.5 (3)	186.5 (29)	170.5 (13.41)	410.5 (45.41)	35
Hixon Preserve	184.0 (7)	171.0 (22)	48.5 (2.37)	403.5 (31.37)	36

Wetland	Criteria rank (Criteria score)								Final
	Type	+	Function	+	Threat	=	Sum		Rank
Summit Creek	133.0	(5)	173.5	(23)	94.0	(5.26)	400.5	(33.26)	37
Sheridan Creek	184.0	(7)	60.0	(9)	154.0	(11.80)	398.0	(27.80)	38
Lower Boise River Valley/Fort Boise	53.5	(3)	144.0	(16)	199.0	(18.84)	396.5	(37.84)	39
East Fork Salmon River	196.5	(9)	127.5	(14)	72.5	(2.82)	396.5	(25.82)	40
Upper Coeur d'Alene River	193.0	(8)	113.0	(13)	85.0	(4.17)	391.0	(25.17)	41
Rose Lake	133.0	(5)	152.5	(17)	102.5	(6.06)	388.0	(28.06)	42
Hauser Lake	133.0	(5)	113.0	(13)	140.0	(10.78)	386.0	(28.78)	43
Duck Creek	133.0	(5)	136.5	(15)	114.5	(8.21)	384.0	(28.21)	44
Salmon River (Squaw Bar to Lucile)	184.0	(7)	127.5	(14)	72.5	(2.51)	384.0	(23.51)	45
Rock Creek	90.5	(4)	99.5	(12)	191.5	(16.00)	381.5	(32.00)	46
Eighteenmile Creek	164.5	(6)	113.0	(13)	102.5	(5.60)	380.0	(24.60)	47
Chase Lake/Lee Lake	133.0	(5)	195.5	(36)	48.5	(2.34)	377.0	(43.34)	48
Hotel Creek	164.5	(6)	127.5	(14)	85.0	(4.20)	377.0	(24.20)	49
Owyhee Canyonlands	90.5	(4)	190.5	(30)	94.0	(5.32)	375.0	(39.32)	52
Cocolalla Slough	133.0	(5)	88.0	(11)	154.0	(12.43)	375.0	(28.43)	50
Thomas Fork Valley	133.0	(5)	88.0	(11)	154.0	(12.14)	375.0	(28.14)	51
Hill City Marsh	90.5	(4)	144.0	(16)	140.0	(10.65)	374.5	(30.65)	53
Marsh Valley	90.5	(4)	113.0	(13)	170.5	(12.97)	374.0	(29.97)	54
Kalispell Bay Fen	133.0	(5)	152.5	(17)	85.0	(4.27)	370.5	(26.27)	55
Upper Blackfoot River (Upper Valley/Lanes Creek)	184.0	(7)	113.0	(13)	72.5	(2.83)	369.5	(22.83)	56
Texas Creek	90.5	(4)	164.0	(20)	114.5	(7.58)	369.0	(31.58)	57
Portneuf River Valley	164.5	(6)	7.0	(4)	197.0	(17.89)	368.5	(27.89)	58
Lower St. Joe River/River in a Lake	133.0	(5)	113.0	(13)	122.5	(8.72)	368.5	(26.72)	59
Boise River (Barber to Boise)	27.5	(2)	158.0	(19)	182.5	(13.97)	368.0	(34.97)	60
Hughes Meadows	193.0	(8)	152.5	(17)	21.0	(1.08)	366.5	(26.08)	61
Stanley Basin	90.5	(4)	152.5	(17)	122.5	(9.15)	365.5	(30.15)	62
Island Park Reservoir	164.5	(6)	127.5	(14)	72.5	(3.40)	364.5	(23.40)	63
Bear Valley	133.0	(5)	182.0	(26)	48.5	(1.73)	363.5	(32.73)	64
Banner Creek Fen	164.5	(6)	177.0	(24)	21.0	(.73)	362.5	(30.73)	65
Coeur d'Alene Lake (Wolf Lodge, Beauty, and Blue Creek Bays)	164.5	(6)	75.0	(10)	122.5	(8.64)	362.0	(24.64)	66
Upper Blackfoot River (Lower Valley/Woodall Springs)	90.5	(4)	99.5	(12)	170.5	(12.54)	360.5	(28.54)	67
Payette River/Montour Valley	90.5	(4)	136.5	(15)	131.0	(10.27)	358.0	(29.27)	68
Lamb Creek Meadows	133.0	(5)	152.5	(17)	72.5	(2.56)	358.0	(24.56)	69
Robinson Lake/Round Prairie	164.5	(6)	144.0	(16)	48.5	(1.92)	357.0	(23.92)	70
Burgdorf Meadow	133.0	(5)	144.0	(16)	72.5	(3.01)	349.5	(24.01)	71
Muskrat Lake	133.0	(5)	45.0	(8)	170.5	(13.04)	348.5	(26.04)	72
Coeur d'Alene Lake (Spokane River Outlet)	90.5	(4)	60.0	(9)	197.0	(18.27)	347.5	(31.27)	73
Morton Slough	133.0	(5)	60.0	(9)	154.0	(11.61)	347.0	(25.61)	74

Wetland	Criteria rank (Criteria score)								Final
	Type	+	Function	+	Threat	=	Sum		Rank
Crystal Springs	27.5	(2)	136.5	(15)	182.5	(13.51)	346.5	(30.51)	75
Gamlin Lake/Beaver Lake South	133.0	(5)	164.0	(20)	48.5	(2.26)	345.5	(27.26)	76
Birch Creek Valley	53.5	(3)	177.0	(24)	114.5	(8.35)	345.0	(35.35)	77
Robinson Creek	184.0	(7)	88.0	(11)	72.5	(2.73)	344.5	(20.73)	78
Kelly Park (Soda Springs)	53.5	(3)	99.5	(12)	182.5	(14.37)	335.5	(29.37)	79
South Fork Boise River (Featherville to Pine)	133.0	(5)	127.5	(14)	72.5	(2.77)	333.0	(21.77)	80
Pole Creek Meadows	133.0	(5)	171.0	(22)	21.0	(1.29)	325.0	(28.29)	83
St. Maries River	133.0	(5)	88.0	(11)	102.5	(6.31)	323.5	(22.31)	84
Tule Lake/Warm Lake	90.5	(4)	183.5	(28)	48.5	(2.42)	322.5	(34.42)	85
Coeur d'Alene Lake (Windy Bay)	90.5	(4)	75.0	(10)	154.0	(11.94)	319.5	(25.94)	86
Sand Creek	133.0	(5)	75.0	(10)	108.5	(7.16)	316.5	(22.16)	87
Coeur d'Alene Lake (Rockford Bay)	90.5	(4)	30.5	(7)	191.5	(16.03)	312.5	(27.03)	88
Henrys Fork/Flat Ranch	90.5	(4)	127.5	(14)	94.0	(5.19)	312.0	(23.19)	89
Carey Lake	53.5	(3)	75.0	(10)	182.5	(14.18)	311.0	(27.18)	90
Fernan Lake	133.0	(5)	75.0	(10)	102.5	(6.31)	310.5	(21.31)	91
North Fork Payette River Meanders/North Beach Payette Lake	133.0	(5)	127.5	(14)	48.5	(1.96)	309.0	(20.96)	92
Beaver Creek Fen	133.0	(5)	152.5	(17)	21.0	(.86)	306.5	(22.86)	93
Oxford Slough/Swan Lake	27.5	(2)	164.0	(20)	114.5	(8.22)	306.0	(30.22)	94
Hobo Creek Cedar Grove	133.0	(5)	88.0	(11)	85.0	(3.91)	306.0	(19.91)	95
Bear Creek Fen	90.5	(4)	164.0	(20)	48.5	(2.23)	303.0	(26.23)	96
Blue Lake	90.5	(4)	127.5	(14)	85.0	(3.85)	303.0	(21.85)	97
Packer Meadows	164.5	(6)	113.0	(13)	21.0	(.66)	298.5	(19.66)	98
Perkins Lake	90.5	(4)	183.5	(28)	21.0	(1.45)	295.0	(33.45)	99
Soda Springs Natural Scenic Area	9.0	(1)	113.0	(13)	170.5	(13.05)	292.5	(27.05)	100
Westmond Lake	90.5	(4)	30.5	(7)	170.5	(12.61)	291.5	(23.61)	101
Boyer Slough	90.5	(4)	30.5	(7)	170.5	(12.56)	291.5	(23.56)	102
Chester Wetlands/Henrys Fork	90.5	(4)	60.0	(9)	140.0	(10.59)	290.5	(23.59)	103
Keyser's Slough	53.5	(3)	45.0	(8)	191.5	(16.06)	290.0	(27.06)	104
Bruneau River/Jarbidge River	53.5	(3)	164.0	(20)	72.5	(3.34)	290.0	(26.34)	105
Salmon River (Allison Creek Island)	53.5	(3)	113.0	(13)	122.5	(9.43)	289.0	(25.43)	106
Red River Meadows	90.5	(4)	88.0	(11)	108.5	(6.66)	287.0	(21.66)	107
Lake Lowell	53.5	(3)	99.5	(12)	131.0	(10.50)	284.0	(25.50)	108
Little Wood River/High Five	27.5	(2)	99.5	(12)	154.0	(12.36)	281.0	(26.36)	109
Willow Creek (Valley County)	90.5	(4)	18.5	(6)	170.5	(12.81)	279.5	(22.81)	110
Coeur d'Alene Lake (Cougar Bay)	90.5	(4)	88.0	(11)	94.0	(5.15)	272.5	(20.15)	111
Spirit Lake	133.0	(5)	45.0	(8)	94.0	(5.47)	272.0	(18.47)	112
Duck Valley Indian Reservation	53.5	(3)	144.0	(16)	72.5	(3.23)	270.0	(22.23)	113
Walsh Lake	90.5	(4)	7.0	(4)	170.5	(13.07)	268.0	(21.07)	114

Wetland	Criteria rank (Criteria score)				Final
	Type +	Function +	Threat =	Sum	Rank
Fleming Creek	53.5 (3)	60.0 (9)	154.0 (12.41)	267.5 (24.41)	115
Middle Snake River (Twin Falls to Devils Corral)	27.5 (2)	99.5 (12)	140.0 (11.34)	267.0 (25.34)	116
Kootenai River (Shorty's Island)	27.5 (2)	99.5 (12)	140.0 (10.76)	267.0 (24.76)	117
Toms Creek/Buffalo River Wetlands	133.0 (5)	113.0 (13)	21.0 (.66)	267.0 (18.66)	118
Secesh Meadows	90.5 (4)	127.5 (14)	48.5 (1.73)	266.5 (19.73)	119
Mesa Marsh	184.0 (7)	60.0 (9)	21.0 (1.17)	265.0 (17.17)	120
Black Prince Creek	184.0 (7)	60.0 (9)	21.0 (.51)	265.0 (16.51)	121
Mica Creek	184.0 (7)	30.5 (7)	48.5 (2.31)	263.0 (16.31)	122
Salmon River (Cronks Canyon)	53.5 (3)	136.5 (15)	72.5 (3.18)	262.5 (21.18)	123
Crooked Creek/Warm Spring Creek	90.5 (4)	75.0 (10)	94.0 (4.56)	259.5 (18.56)	126
Hayden Lake	90.5 (4)	60.0 (9)	108.5 (6.64)	259.0 (19.64)	127
Palouse River Bottomland/Harvard	53.5 (3)	3.5 (3)	200.0 (21.31)	257.0 (27.31)	128
Captain John Creek	164.5 (6)	88.0 (11)	4.5 (.05)	257.0 (17.05)	129
Little Lost River Valley	27.5 (2)	88.0 (11)	140.0 (10.86)	255.5 (23.86)	130
Gold Fork River/Lake Cascade	53.5 (3)	60.0 (9)	140.0 (10.82)	253.5 (22.82)	131
Upper North Fork Clearwater River/Black Canyon Cedar Groves	90.5 (4)	113.0 (13)	48.5 (1.73)	252.0 (18.73)	132
Shoshone Falls	53.5 (3)	75.0 (10)	122.5 (8.59)	251.0 (21.59)	133
Weiser River/Jackson Creek Confluence	90.5 (4)	88.0 (11)	72.5 (3.25)	251.0 (18.25)	134
Fortynine Meadows	184.0 (7)	18.5 (6)	48.5 (2.11)	251.0 (15.11)	135
Marsh Creek (Cape Horn to Bling Summit Fen)	53.5 (3)	169.0 (21)	21.0 (1.29)	243.5 (25.29)	136
Grays Lake Outlet	53.5 (3)	7.0 (4)	182.5 (13.72)	243.0 (20.72)	137
Salmon River (Deadwater)	9.0 (1)	136.5 (15)	94.0 (4.74)	239.5 (20.74)	138
Wyoming Creek/Moss Spring	90.5 (4)	127.5 (14)	21.0 (1.28)	239.0 (19.28)	139
Medicine Lodge Creek Valley	53.5 (3)	45.0 (8)	140.0 (10.65)	238.5 (21.65)	140
Cub Creek Peatland	90.5 (4)	99.5 (12)	48.5 (2.43)	238.5 (18.43)	141
Herman Lake	90.5 (4)	99.5 (12)	48.5 (2.39)	238.5 (18.39)	142
Bear River/Oneida Narrows	53.5 (3)	88.0 (11)	94.0 (4.58)	235.5 (18.58)	143
Lava Butte Wetlands/Elk Meadows	184.0 (7)	30.5 (7)	21.0 (.63)	235.5 (14.63)	144
Milner	27.5 (2)	18.5 (6)	188.0 (14.54)	234.0 (22.54)	145
Willow Creek Headwaters	164.5 (6)	18.5 (6)	48.5 (2.40)	231.5 (14.40)	146
Malad River Valley	9.0 (1)	30.5 (7)	191.5 (15.87)	231.0 (23.87)	147
Coeur d'Alene Lake (Kid Island Bay)	90.5 (4)	30.5 (7)	108.5 (7.08)	229.5 (18.08)	148
Hidden Lake	133.0 (5)	45.0 (8)	48.5 (2.14)	226.5 (15.14)	149
Bonner Lake	90.5 (4)	113.0 (13)	21.0 (1.14)	224.5 (18.14)	150
North Form Kennally Creek Trough	90.5 (4)	113.0 (13)	21.0 (.84)	224.5 (17.84)	151
Formation Springs	9.0 (1)	60.0 (9)	154.0 (11.69)	223.0 (21.69)	152
South Leigh Creek	9.0 (1)	60.0 (9)	154.0 (11.57)	223.0 (21.57)	153
Crooked Creek Easement	53.5 (3)	45.0 (8)	122.5 (8.91)	221.0 (19.91)	154

Wetland	Criteria rank (Criteria score)								Final
	Type	+	Function	+	Threat	=	Sum		Rank
East Fork Wood River	53.5	(3)	113.0	(13)	48.5	(2.18)	215.0	(18.18)	155
Big Wood River/Mahoney Flat	53.5	(3)	113.0	(13)	48.5	(2.02)	215.0	(18.02)	156
Granite Creek Meadows	90.5	(4)	75.0	(10)	48.5	(1.70)	214.0	(15.70)	157
Craters of the Moon-North Unit	164.5	(6)	45.0	(8)	4.5	(.19)	214.0	(14.19)	158
Wardenhoff Meadows	164.5	(6)	45.0	(8)	4.5	(.00)	214.0	(14.00)	159
Walker's Park Cedar Grove (Kinney Creek/Middleton Creek)	133.0	(5)	30.5	(7)	48.5	(2.32)	212.0	(14.32)	160
Camas Creek Meadows	90.5	(4)	3.5	(3)	114.5	(8.34)	208.5	(15.34)	161
Lund Creek	184.0	(7)	11.5	(5)	4.5	(.39)	200.0	(12.39)	162
Rose Fen	90.5	(4)	88.0	(11)	21.0	(1.42)	199.5	(16.42)	163
Colburn Creek	27.5	(2)	1.0	(2)	170.5	(13.45)	199.0	(17.45)	164
Upper North Fork Payette Meadows	133.0	(5)	45.0	(8)	21.0	(1.06)	199.0	(14.06)	165
Meadow Creek Hill	53.5	(3)	3.5	(3)	140.0	(11.11)	197.0	(17.11)	166
Thomas Flat Springs	27.5	(2)	113.0	(13)	48.5	(2.23)	189.0	(17.23)	169
Ponderosa Peninsula	27.5	(2)	113.0	(13)	48.5	(1.82)	189.0	(16.82)	170
Curlew Valley/Grandine	9.0	(1)	45.0	(8)	131.0	(9.60)	185.0	(18.60)	171
Ashton Marsh	27.5	(2)	3.5	(3)	154.0	(11.92)	185.0	(16.92)	172
Stump Creek	27.5	(2)	60.0	(9)	94.0	(5.38)	181.5	(16.38)	173
Buck Creek	164.5	(6)	11.5	(5)	4.5	(.43)	180.5	(11.43)	174
Lower Little Wood River	9.0	(1)	75.0	(10)	94.0	(5.27)	178.0	(16.27)	175
Mud Lake (Valley County)	27.5	(2)	127.5	(14)	21.0	(1.37)	176.0	(17.37)	176
Raft River Valley	9.0	(1)	30.5	(7)	131.0	(10.00)	170.5	(18.00)	177
Freeman Lake	90.5	(4)	30.5	(7)	48.5	(1.75)	169.5	(12.75)	178
Camas Creek	27.5	(2)	18.5	(6)	122.5	(9.11)	168.5	(17.11)	179
Ditch Creek Meadows	133.0	(5)	30.5	(7)	4.5	(.00)	168.0	(12.00)	180
Hubbard Reservoir	1.5	(0)	11.5	(5)	154.0	(11.53)	167.0	(16.53)	181
Elk Valley	90.5	(4)	45.0	(8)	21.0	(1.32)	156.5	(13.32)	182
North Fork Owyhee River	9.0	(1)	60.0	(9)	72.5	(3.17)	141.5	(13.17)	183
Stanley Creek	27.5	(2)	88.0	(11)	21.0	(1.23)	136.5	(14.23)	184
Blue Spring Creek	27.5	(2)	60.0	(9)	48.5	(2.13)	136.0	(13.13)	185
Rabbit Creek Springs	27.5	(2)	60.0	(9)	48.5	(1.95)	136.0	(12.95)	186
Dodson Pass Wetlands	53.5	(3)	60.0	(9)	21.0	(.70)	134.5	(12.70)	187
Lodge Creek Cedar Grove	53.5	(3)	30.5	(7)	48.5	(2.22)	132.5	(12.22)	188
Big Spring/Pebble Creek	9.0	(1)	45.0	(8)	72.5	(3.19)	126.5	(12.19)	189
Huff Creek Meadow	27.5	(2)	75.0	(10)	21.0	(1.46)	123.5	(13.46)	190
Goodrich Creek	27.5	(2)	75.0	(10)	21.0	(.75)	123.5	(12.75)	191
Slide Canyon	53.5	(3)	11.5	(5)	48.5	(2.09)	113.5	(10.09)	192

Wetland	Criteria rank (Criteria score)								Final Rank
	Type	+	Function	+	Threat	=	Sum		
Warm River Fen	27.5	(2)	60.0	(9)	21.0	(.70)	108.5	(11.70)	193
Owyhee Tablelands Vernal Lakes	27.5	(2)	75.0	(10)	4.5	(.37)	107.0	(12.37)	194
Fivemile Meadows	1.5	(0)	11.5	(5)	85.0	(3.80)	98.0	(8.80)	195
Canyon Creek (Lemhi County)	27.5	(2)	18.5	(6)	48.5	(2.20)	94.5	(10.20)	196
Summer Creek/Sheep Peak	53.5	(3)	30.5	(7)	4.5	(.15)	88.5	(10.15)	197
Big Lost River Sinks	9.0	(1)	18.5	(6)	48.5	(2.06)	76.0	(9.06)	198
Ingals Creek Fen	9.0	(1)	45.0	(8)	21.0	(1.11)	75.0	(10.11)	199
Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir Playas	9.0	(1)	18.5	(6)	21.0	(.62)	48.5	(7.62)	200

GLOSSARY

Alkaline wetland A wetland with pH of water and/or soil greater than 7.4 (Novitzki et al. 1996).

Bryophyte Nonflowering plants, including moses, liverworts, and hornworts.

Class I wetland These wetlands **"**represent examples of plant associations in near pristine condition and often provide habitat for high concentrations of state rare plant or animal species. The high-quality condition of the plant association is an indicator of intact site features such as hydrology and water quality. Impacts to Class I sites should be avoided as these sites are not mitigatable and alteration (and in some cases enhancement) of these sites will result in significant degradation" (Bottum 2005).

Class II wetland These wetlands are "differentiated from Class I sites based on condition or biological significance. Class II sites may provide habitat for state rare plant or animal species. However, human influences are apparent (i.e., portions of wetland include remnants that are in excellent condition, however, drier, accessible sites are impacted). Good to excellent assemblages of common plant associations or the occurrence of rare plant associations qualifies a site as Class II. Wetlands with unique biological, geological, or other features may be included here. Impacts and modification to remnants within Class II sites should be avoided. Where impacts such as grazing are present, they should be managed intensively or removed. Class II federal lands should be designated as RNA, ACEC, or SIA. Private lands should be acquired by conservation organizations or have voluntary or legal protection" (Bottum 2005).

Conservation Site Database This database contains spatial and associated ecological information on over 700 sites in Idaho, about 500 of which include wetland and/or riparian components. Along with spatial data, each database record describes site location, biological significance, ecological processes and functions, ecological condition and integrity, protection status, and stewardship concerns. They represent a variety of ecosystems in Idaho including areas that support intact ecological processes, high quality examples of native plant communities, unique geologic processes, habitat for rare plants or animals, or critical habitat for wide ranging species (e.g., Important Bird Areas) (Idaho Conservation Data Center 2005).

Ecological system A recurring biological community that is found in similar physical environments and is influenced by similar dynamic ecological processes, such as fire or flooding (Comer et al. 2003, Idaho Department of Fish and Game 2005 a).

EWRA Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986.

Ericad A plant in the Ericaceae family.

Fen Minerotrophic peatlands receiving nutrients from water that has percolated through mineral soil and bedrock, or which has run off from terrestrial lands into a surface

source such as a creek . Fens range from poor fens, which tend toward bog conditions and are dominated predominantly by bryophytes (especially Sphagnum moss) and some vascular species (sedges and ericads) and have pH of 4.0 to 5.5; to intermediate fens with pH of 5.6 to 7.0; to rich fens, which are dominated by sedges, other graminoids, and true mosses and have pH of less 7.0. (Bursik and Moseley 1995).

Geographic Information System (GIS) An organized assembly of people, data, techniques, computers, and programs for acquiring, analyzing, storing, retrieving, and displaying spatial information about the real world (Idaho Department of Fish and Game 2005 a).

Globally Important Bird Area Typically an area that supports a concentration of greater than 20,000 birds at a site as defined by the National Audubon Society and the American Bird Conservancy.

Globally rare (Global rank or G-rank) The network of Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centers ranks the rangewide, or global rank, status of plants, animals, and plant communities on a scale of 1 to 5. The rank is based on the number of known occurrences, habitat quality, narrowness of range of habitat, trends in habitat, threats to the element, and other factors. G = Global rank indicator; denotes rank based on rangewide status. 1 = Critically imperiled because of extreme rarity or because some factor of its biology makes it especially vulnerable to extinction (typically 5 or fewer occurrences). 2 = Imperiled because of rarity or because other factors demonstrably make it very vulnerable to extinction (typically 6 to 20 occurrences). 3 = Rare or uncommon but not imperiled (typically 21 to 100 occurrences).

Graminoid A grasslike plant, including grasses (Poaceae), sedges (Cyperaceae), and rushes (Juncaceae).

IDCDC Idaho Conservation Data Center is a member of the Natural Heritage Program network and part of Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

IDFG Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

IDPR Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.

Important Bird Areas Sites that provide essential habitat for one or more species of bird. IBAs include sites for breeding, wintering, and/or migrating birds. IBAs may be a few acres or thousands of acres, but usually they are discrete sites that stand out from the surrounding landscape. IBAs may include public or private lands, or both, and they may be protected or unprotected.

IWIS Idaho Wetlands Information System. A simple relational database (Microsoft Access) designed to provide a comprehensive central source of information regarding wetland sites in Idaho. Along with spatial data, site information includes wetland classification, size, ownership, potential partners for acquisition, preservation, recreation

values, unique features (including rare plants and animals), potential threats, and public access for each site. (Pfeifer and Toweill 1992, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation 2002).

LWCF Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

Minerotrophic Descriptive of a habitat where nutrients are derived from ground or surface water flow as opposed to exclusively rainwater (ombotrophic).

NWPCP National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan of 1991.

Peatland Wetlands with waterlogged substrates and at least 30 cm of peat accumulation. The term peatland encompasses all wetlands occurring on peat soils (bogs and fens). All peatlands are on a trophic gradient from nutrient-poor (bog and poor fen) to mesotrophic (intermediate fen) to relatively nutrient-rich (rich fen) and one type can grade imperceptibly into another. Further classification of peatlands include: floating mat, shrub carr, and paludified forest (Bursik and Moseley 1995).

Research Natural Area An area (USDA Forest Service or USDA Bureau of Land Management) designated in perpetuity to preserve natural biological and physical features for research, education, and the maintenance of biological diversity.

SCORTP State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan.

Scrub-shrub Areas dominated by woody vegetation less then 6 meters (20 feet) tall. The vegetation includes true shrubs, young trees, and trees or shrubs that may be stunted because of environmental conditions. Scrub-shrub wetlands are flooded for extended periods during the growing season. This type of woody vegetation can be invasive into slightly higher elevation areas within a marsh.

Shrub carr Shrub dominated fen habitats (Bursik and Moseley 1995).

Special Interest Area An area (USDA Forest Service) designated under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to protect natural resources, systems, or processes that have more than local significance or have qualities or circumstances that make them rare, irreplaceable, or vulnerable to adverse change.

Sphagnum A genus of mosses commonly called peat moss due to its prevalence in peat bogs. Members of this genus can hold large quantities of water inside their cells; some species can hold up to 20 times their dry weight in water, which is why peat moss is commonly sold as a soil amendment. Peat moss can acidify its surroundings and its undecomposed remains form peat.

Travertine springs Springs with water high in dissolved calcium carbonate characterized by terraced calcium carbonate deposits (travertine) which form at spring sources and along outflow channels.

Wetland A land inclusion that has a predominance of hydric soils; is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation; and supports a prevalence of such vegetation under normal circumstances (e.g., marsh, vernal pool, riparian zone, wet meadow, peatland).

Wilderness area Areas of land federally designated wilderness under the 1964 Wilderness Act.

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Appendix 1. Ecological systems; rare plants, animals, and plant communities for top ten priority wetlands in Idaho.

1. Upper Snake River / Lower Henrys Fork

	Ecological System	
	Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat	
	North American Arid West Emergent Marsh	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Conifer Swamp	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Mesic Deciduous Shrubland	
	Open Water	
	Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Meadow	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland	
Plants	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Epipactis gigantea	Giant Helleborine
	Hierochloe odorata	Holy Grass
	Spiranthes diluvialis	Ute Ladies' Tresses
Animals	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Aechmophorus occidentalis	Western Grebe
	Ameletus sparsatus	A Mayfly
	Ardea alba	Great Egret
	Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret
	Bufo boreas	Western Toad
	Catostomus discobolus	Bluehead Sucker
	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern
	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
	Colligyrus greggi	Rocky Mountain Duskysnail
	Cygnus buccinator	Trumpeter Swan
	Egretta thula	Snowy Egret
	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle
	Larus californicus	California Gull
	Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull
	Larus pipixcan	Franklin's Gull
	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron
	Oncorhynchus clarkii bouvieri	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout
	Plegadis chihi	White-faced Ibis
	Podiceps nigricollis	Eared Grebe
	Sterna forsteri	Forster's Tern
	Valvata utahensis	Desert Valvata
Plant Communities	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Alnus incana/Cornus sericea	mountain alder/red-osier dogwood
	Artemisia cana/Festuca idahoensis	silver sagebrush/Idaho fescue
	Betula occidentalis	water birch cover type
	Betula occidentalis/Cornus sericea	water birch/red-osier dogwood
	Carex praegracilis	clustered field sedge
	Crataegus douglasii/Rosa woodsii	black hawthorn/Woods rose
	Elaeagnus commutata	American silverberry
	Eleocharis rostellata	wandering spikerush
	Populus angustifolia/Chrysopsis villosa	narrowleaf cottonwood/hairy goldenaster
	Populus angustifolia/Elaeagnus commutata	narrowleaf cottonwood/American silverberry
	Populus angustifolia/Rhus trilobata	narrowleaf cottonwood/skunkbush sumac

Plant Communities	Scientific Name	Common Name
	Populus trichocarpa/Cornus sericea	black cottonwood/red-osier dogwood
	Populus trichocarpa/Crataegus douglasii	black cottonwood/black hawthorn
	Populus trichocarpa/Symphoricarpos albus	black cottonwood/common snowberry
	Salix exigua/ Mesic Forbs	coyote willow/mesic forbs
	Salix lasiandra/ Bench	whiplash willow/bench
	Salix lutea	yellow willow
	Scirpus americanus	threesquare bulrush
	Scirpus pungens	sharp bulrush
	Sporobolus airoides	alkali sacaton
	Thermal springs Aquatic	thermal springs aquatic community
	2. Big Lost River Valley	
	Ecological System	
	North American Arid West Emergent Marsh	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Mesic Deciduous Shrubland	
	Open Water	
	Rocky Mountain Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland	
Plants	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Aster junciformis	Rush Aster
	Astragalus diversifolius	Meadow Milkvetch
	Astragalus leptaleus	Park Milkvetch
	Epilobium palustre	Swamp Willow-weed
	Lomatogonium rotatum	Marsh Felwort
Animals	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Ameletus sparsatus	A Mayfly
	Bufo boreas	Western Toad
	Centroptilum selanderorum	A Mayfly
	Margaritifera falcata	Western Pearlshell
	Numenius americanus	Long-billed Curlew
Plant Communities	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Alnus incana/ Mesic Forbs	mountain alder/mesic forbs
	Betula occidentalis/Cornus sericea	water birch/red-osier dogwood
	Muhlenbergia richardsonis	mat muhly
	Poa juncifolia	alkali bluegrass
	Populus trichocarpa/Alnus incana	black cottonwood/mountain alder
	Populus trichocarpa/Cornus sericea	black cottonwood/red-osier dogwood
	Populus trichocarpa/Salix exigua	black cottonwood/coyote willow
	Salix lutea	yellow willow
	Sarcobatus vermiculatus/Elymus cinereus	greasewood/Great Basin wildrye
	Spartina gracilis	akali cordgrass
	3. Bear Lake Wetlands	
	Ecological System	
	North American Arid West Emergent Marsh	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Mesic Deciduous Shrubland	
	Open Water	
	Rocky Mountain Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Meadow	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland	
Plants	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Salicornia rubra	Red Glasswort
	Thalictrum dasycarpum	Purple Meadow-rue

Animals	Scientific Name	Common Name
	Aechmophorus occidentalis	Western Grebe
	Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret
	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern
	Cottus extensus	Bear Lake Sculpin
	Cygnus buccinator	Trumpeter Swan
	Egretta thula	Snowy Egret
	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle
	Larus californicus	California Gull
	Larus pipixcan	Franklin's Gull
	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron
	Oncorhynchus clarki utah	Bonneville Cutthrout Trout
	Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-crested Cormorant
	Plegadis chihi	White-faced Ibis
	Podiceps nigricollis	Eared Grebe
	Prosopium abyssicola	Bear Lake Whitefish
	Prosopium gemmifer	Bonneville Cisco
	Prosopium spilonotus	Bonneville Whitefish
	Pyrgulopsis pilsbryana	Bear Lake Springsnail
	Rana pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog
	Sterna caspia	Caspian Tern
	Sterna forsteri	Forster's Tern
Plant Communities	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Crataegus douglasii/Rosa woodsii	black hawthorn/Woods rose
	Elymus cinereus-Distichlis stricta	Great Basin wildrye-interior saltgrass
	Thermal springs Aquatic	thermal springs aquatic community

4. Lake Walcott / Lake Channel Canyon

	Ecological System	
	Columbia Basin Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Great Basin Foothill and Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat	
	North American Arid West Emergent Marsh	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Mesic Deciduous Shrubland	
	Open Water	
Animals	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Aechmophorus clarkii	Clark's Grebe
	Aechmophorus occidentalis	Western Grebe
	Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret
	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern
	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
	Cygnus buccinator	Trumpeter Swan
	Egretta thula	Snowy Egret
	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle
	Larus californicus	California Gull
	Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull
	Numenius americanus	Long-billed Curlew
	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron
	Oncorhynchus clarkii bouvieri	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout
	Pelecanus erythrorhynchos	American White Pelican
	Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-crested Cormorant
	Podiceps nigricollis	Eared Grebe
	Rana pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog
	Sterna caspia	Caspian Tern
	Sterna forsteri	Forster's Tern

Animals	Scientific Name	Common Name
	Valvata utahensis	Desert Valvata
Plant Communities	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Carex praegracilis	clustered field sedge
	Hordeum brachyantherum	meadow barley
	Scirpus americanus	threesquare bulrush
	5. American Falls Reservoir / Fort Hall Bottoms	
	Ecological System	
	Columbia Basin Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Great Basin Foothill and Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat	
	North American Arid West Emergent Marsh	
	Open Water	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland	
Plants	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Allenrolfea occidentalis	Iodine Bush
	Muhlenbergia racemosa	Green Muhly
	Salicornia rubra	Red Glasswort
Animals	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Aechmophorus clarkii	Clark's Grebe
	Aechmophorus occidentalis	Western Grebe
	Anodonta californiensis	California Floater
	Ardea alba	Great Egret
	Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret
	Bufo boreas	Western Toad
	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern
	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
	Cygnus buccinator	Trumpeter Swan
	Egretta thula	Snowy Egret
	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle
	Larus californicus	California Gull
	Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull
	Numenius americanus	Long-billed Curlew
	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron
	Oncorhynchus clarkii bouvieri	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout
	Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-crested Cormorant
	Plegadis chihi	White-faced Ibis
	Podiceps nigricollis	Eared Grebe
	Rana pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog
	Sterna caspia	Caspian Tern
	Sterna forsteri	Forster's Tern
	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern
	Valvata utahensis	Desert Valvata
Plant Communities	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Carex praegracilis	clustered field sedge
	Populus angustifolia/Rhus trilobata	narrowleaf cottonwood/skunkbush sumac
	6. Teton Basin	
	Ecological System	
	Great Basin Foothill and Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Mesic Deciduous Shrubland	
	Open Water	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland	

	Ecological System	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland	
Plants	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Aster junciformis	Rush Aster
	Carex livida	Pale Sedge
	Epilobium palustre	Swamp Willow-weed
	Eriophorum viridicarinatum	Green Keeled Cotton-grass
	Kobresia simpliciuscula	Simple Kobresia
	Muhlenbergia racemosa	Green Muhly
	Primula incana	Jones' Primrose
	Salix candida	Hoary Willow
Animals	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Cygnus buccinator	Trumpeter Swan
	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle
	Histrionicus histrionicus	Harlequin Duck
	Oncorhynchus clarkii bouvieri	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout
	Stagnicola montanensis	Mountain Marshsnail
Plant Communities	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Betula glandulosa/Carex simulata	bog birch/short-beaked sedge
	Carex buxbaumii community	Buxbaums sedge
	Crataegus douglasii/Rosa woodsii	black hawthorn/Woods rose
	Eleocharis rostellata	wandering spikerush
	Salix geyeriana/ Mesic Graminoids	Geyer willow/mesic graminoids
	7. Clark Fork River Delta	
	Ecological System	
	Columbia Basin Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Conifer Swamp	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Mesic Deciduous Shrubland	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Western Hemlock-Western Red-cedar Forest	
	Open Water	
Plants	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Carex leptalea	Bristle-stalked Sedge
	Tuckermannopsis sepincola	Lichen
	Collema curtisporum	Short-spored Jelly Lichen
	Ramalina pollinaria	Powdery Twig Lichen
	Thalictrum dasycarpum	Purple Meadow-rue
Animals	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Aechmophorus occidentalis	Western Grebe
	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye
	Gavia immer	Common Loon
	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle
	Histrionicus histrionicus	Harlequin Duck
	Lophodytes cucullatus	Hooded Merganser
	Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis
	Oncorhyncus clarki lewisi	Westslope Cutthroat Trout
	Prosopium coulterii	Pygmy Whitefish
	Rana pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog
Plant Communities	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Populus trichocarpa/Cornus sericea	black cottonwood/red-osier dogwood
	Salix bebbiana	Bebb willow
	Scirpus microcarpus	small-fruit bulrush

	8. Silver Creek	
	Ecological System	
	Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat	
	North American Arid West Emergent Marsh	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Mesic Deciduous Shrubland	
	Open Water	
	Rocky Mountain Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland	
Plants	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Cypripedium parviflorum var. *pubescens*	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper
Animals	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Cottus leiopomus	Wood River Sculpin
	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle
	Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri	Inland Redband Trout
Plant Communities	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Artemisia tridentata tridentata/Elymus cinereus	basin big sagebrush/Great Basin wildrye
	Betula occidentalis/ Mesic Forbs	water birch/mesic forbs
	Carex buxbaumii community	Buxbaums sedge
	Carex lanuginosa	woolly sedge
	Eleocharis rostellata	wandering spikerush
	Silver Creek Desert Aquatic Ecosystem	Silver Creek desert aquatic ecosystem
	Spartina gracilis	akali cordgrass
	9. Lower Coeur d'Alene River Valley	
	Ecological System	
	Columbia Basin Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Conifer Swamp	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Mesic Deciduous Shrubland	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Western Hemlock-Western Red-cedar Forest	
	Open Water	
Plants	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Epilobium palustre	Swamp Willow-weed
	Ludwigia polycarpa	Many-fruit False-loosestrife
	Vallisneria americana	Tapegrass
Animals	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Bufo boreas	Western Toad
	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern
	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle
	Oncorhyncus clarki lewisi	Westslope Cutthroat Trout
Plant Communities	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Valley peatland Floating Mat	valley peatland floating mat
	10. Hoodoo Lakes / Lambertson Lake / Kelso Lake Wetlands	
	Ecological System	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Conifer Swamp	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Mesic Deciduous Shrubland	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	
	Northern Rocky Mountain Western Hemlock-Western Red-cedar Forest	
	Open Water	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland	
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland	
Plants	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Carex comosa	Bristly Sedge
	Carex lacustris	Lake-bank Sedge

Plants	Scientific Name	Common Name
	Carex leptalea	Bristle-stalked Sedge
	Cicuta bulbifera	Bulb-bearing Waterhemlock
	Dryopteris cristata	Crested Shield-fern
	Epilobium palustre	Swamp Willow-weed
	Hypericum majus	Large Canadian St. John's-wort
	Nymphaea leibergii	Leiberg's Water-lily
	Petasites sagittatus	Arrowleaf Coltsfoot
	Rhynchospora alba	White Beakrush
	Scheuchzeria palustris	Pod Grass
	Schoenoplectus subterminalis	Water Clubrush
Animals	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle
	Oncorhyncus clarki lewisi	Westslope Cutthroat Trout
Plant Communities	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
	Alnus incana/Lysichitum americanum	mountain alder/skunk cabbage
	Alnus incana/Spiraea douglasii	mountain alder/pink spiraea
	Carex vesicaria	inflated sedge
	Juncus effusus	common rush
	Scirpus microcarpus	small-fruit bulrush
	Valley peatland Floating Mat	valley peatland floating mat

Appendix 2. Function and value criteria scoring for habitat and recreation attributes for top ten priority wetlands in Idaho.

Wetland	Rare species [1]	Rare communities [1]	Class I and Class II Wetlands [2]	Recreation [3]
Upper Snake River / Lower Henrys Fork	24	22	0	9
Big Lost River Valley	10	10	0	9
Bear Lake Wetlands	23	3	0	9
Lake Walcott / Lake Channel Canyon	20	3	0	7
American Falls Reservoir / Fort Hall Bottoms	27	2	1	7
Teton Basin	13	5	0	6
Clark Fork River Delta	15	3	0	5
Silver Creek	4	7	1	7
Lower Coeur d'Alene River Valley	7	1	0	7
Hoodoo lakes / Lambertson Lake / Kelso Lake Wetlands	14	6	2	8

[1] *Rare species and rare plant communities according to Idaho Conservation Data Center.*

[2] *0 = Neither Class I or Class II wetland; 1 = Class II wetland; 2 = Class I wetland.*

[3] *Boating + Camping + Environmental education + Fishing + Hiking + Hunting + Swimming + Nature observation + <80 Km to urban center.*

Appendix 3. Detailed function and value criteria scoring for recreation attributes for top 10 priority wetlands in Idaho. [1]

Wetland	Recreation score	Present (1) / Absent (0)								
		Boating	Camping	Environmental education	Fishing	Hiking	Hunting	Swimming	Nature observation	<80 Km to urban center
Upper Snake River / Lower Henrys Fork	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Big Lost River Valley	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bear Lake Wetlands	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lake Walcott / Lake Channel Canyon	7	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
American Falls Reservoir / Fort Hall Bottoms	7	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Teton Basin	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Clark Fork River Delta	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Silver Creek	7	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Lower Coeur d'Alene River Valley	7	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Hoodoo Lakes / Lambertson Lake / Kelso Lake Wetlands	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0

[1] ***Recreation score*** *= Boating + Camping + Environmental education + Fishing + Hiking + Hunting + Swimming + Nature observation + <80 Km to urban center.*

Appendix 4. Detailed threat scoring for water quality impairments for top 10 priority wetlands in Idaho. [1]

Wetland	TMDL total score	Present (1) / Absent (0)																	
		Bacteria	Channel Stability	Disolved Oxygen	Flow Alteration	Habitat Alteration	Mercury	Metals - Unknown	Ammonia	Nutrients	Oil & Gas	Organics	Pesticides	pH	Salinity	Sediment	Total Dissolved Gases	Temperature	Unknown
Upper Snake River / Lower Henrys Fork	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Big Lost River Valley	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bear Lake Wetlands	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lake Walcott / Lake Channel Canyon	8	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
American Falls Reservoir / Fort Hall Bottoms	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Teton Basin	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Clark Fork River Delta	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Silver Creek	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lower Coeur d'Alene River Valley	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Hoodoo Lakes / Lambertson Lake / Kelso Lake Wetlands	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

[1] ***TMDL total score*** *= Total of bacteria + channel stability + dissolved oxygen + flow alteration + habitat alteration + mercury + metals - unknown + ammonia + nutrients + oil & gas + organics + pesticides + pH + salinity + sediment + total dissolved gases + temperature + unknown.*

Appendix 5. Detailed threat scoring for landuse and landscape threats for top 10 priority wetlands in Idaho.

Wetland	Urban [1]	Agriculture [2]	Roads [3]	Dams and Diversions [4]
Upper Snake River / Lower Henrys Fork	0.09	6.11	1.02	2
Big Lost River Valley	0.00	7.62	1.32	3
Bear Lake Wetlands	0.05	5.13	0.52	5
Lake Walcott / Lake Channel Canyon	0.00	1.50	1.02	2
American Falls Reservoir / Fort Hall Bottoms	0.00	3.66	0.93	2
Teton Basin	0.00	7.03	0.81	0
Clark Fork River Delta	0.00	4.73	1.25	1
Silver Creek	0.00	9.16	1.41	2
Lower Coeur d'Alene River Valley	0.00	5.28	1.26	3
Hoodoo Lakes / Lambertson Lake / Kelso Lake Wetlands	0.00	3.74	1.07	0

[1] ***Urban*** *= percentage of wetland in urban landuse normalized by dividing by 10.*

[2] ***Agriculture*** *= percentage of wetland in agriculture landuse normalized by dividing by 10.*

[3] ***Roads*** *= density of roads associated with wetland (length / wetland area and normalilzed by multiplying by 10).*

[4] ***Dams and Diversions*** *= frequency and impact of dams and diversions in the vicinity of wetland.*

Appendix 6. Detailed accounts of top ten priority wetlands in Idaho.

1. Upper Snake River / Lower Henrys Fork

This wetland is primarily comprised of the broad, dynamic South Fork Snake River floodplain below Palisades Dam. The wetland contains the most extensive and intact narrowleaf cottonwood gallery forest in the Intermountain west. From Swan Valley, at the base of the Palisades Mountains, downstream through a canyon reach, and fanning out into the Snake River Plains north of Idaho Falls, the area includes a vast number of other ecological habitats making it one of the most unique and biologically diverse ecosystems in Idaho. The wetland includes tributary stream riparian areas, springs (including travertine and hot springs), scrub-shrub wetlands on the lower Henrys Fork, and marsh and alkaline wetlands (at Market Lake) on the Plains. In addition to having a world famous native Yellowstone cutthroat trout fishery and high recreation and scenic values, the wetland is valuable habitat for waterfowl and songbirds. Twenty-four different rare species can be found here, as well as 22 rare plant communities and ten ecological systems. The landscape includes agriculture, as well as abundant roads and housing developments and its hydrology is altered by dams and diversions.

2. Big Lost River Valley

This wetland begins where the Big Lost River leaves the Boulder and Pioneer Mountains and enters the broad, cold desert alluvial basin at the base of Mount Borah and the scenic Lost River Range. Many recreation opportunities exist. The wetland includes spring-fed cattail marshes and sedge, Baltic rush, and alkaline wet meadows at Thousand Springs-Chilly Slough wetlands. This large wetland supports 11 rare species, ten rare plant communities and six ecological systems. In addition to the highly productive rainbow trout fishery on the Big Lost River, there is also a valuable fishery on Thousand Springs Creek. Above Mackay Reservoir, the Big Lost River floodplain is dynamic and broad due to movement of sediments, channel braiding, and deposition of coarse woody debris. Intact stands of cottonwood (both narrowleaf and black), willows, and alder, as well as meadows occur. The lower reaches of the Big Lost River, downstream of Darlington Sinks, is a wide valley bottom that historically supported a floodplain at least 0.5 miles wide. The river corridor includes sloughs with emergent and aquatic vegetation, along with dense stands of willows and cottonwoods. The river progressively becomes smaller and intermittent, mainly due to agricultural water withdrawals, below the site. The wetland also includes many roads and several water quality impairments.

3. Bear Lake Wetlands

Located at the outlet of Bear Lake, this wetland supports extensive bulrush and cattail marshes surrounded by meadows of sedge, Baltic rush, tufted hairgrass, and alkaline communities. Twenty-three rare species can be found there as well as 6 ecological systems. Much of the wetland occurs within the Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge is important for white-faced ibis and redhead duck nesting. Bear Lake has many roads within the site and is managed as storage for agricultural water uses. As a result, water levels fluctuate, influencing wetland ecology, waterfowl breeding, and shorebird use. Downstream of Bear Lake, the wetland includes a narrowleaf

cottonwood bottomland forest within the wide floodplain of the Bear River. The Bear Lake site lies in a high, cold basin surrounded by mountains and is valued for its exceptional recreation and scenic values.

4. Lake Walcott / Lake Channel Canyon

This wetland consists of Lake Walcott reservoir and the Snake River canyon above the reservoir; a site rich with both freshwater and alkaline wetlands. Abundant aquatic vegetation is found in small bays and inlets of the lake. Several islands and a narrow riparian zone consisting of trees and shrubs along shorelines provide habitat for nesting colonial birds. Much of this area lies within the Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge and is very popular for various recreational activities. Twenty rare species can be found here as well as three rare plant communities and six ecological systems. Approximately 100,000 ducks and geese inhabit the area during spring and fall migrations. Upstream of the reservoir, many historic wetlands in adjacent basalt canyons have been converted to livestock pastures and cultivated croplands. However, unusual and isolated alkaline depressions, as well as sedge and Baltic rush meadow, bulrush marsh, and willow scrub-shrub wetlands remain. The alkaline wetlands support several rare plant communities. The primary upland habitat is sagebrush steppe and exotic grassland, as well as sand dunes and basalt outcroppings.

5. American Falls Reservoir / Fort Hall Bottoms

The wetland encompasses the reservoir and surrounding marshes and alkaline wetlands at Sterling. It also includes extensive willow and black cottonwood riparian forest and alkaline meadows at Fort Hall Bottoms upstream on the Snake River. American Falls Reservoir provides shallow feeding areas for waterfowl and mudflats for migrating shorebirds (it is the most important shorebird habitat in Idaho). The wetland is recognized as a Globally Important Bird Area, with over 200 bird species recorded, including species of conservation concern. The area has extensive low elevation emergent marshes as well as isolated wetlands. The alkaline wetlands support the only known occurrence in Idaho of the iodine bush community, at the very northern edge of its range. The wetland supports 27 rare species and six ecological systems. It is also valued by its many recreational opportunities and proximity to urban centers. The wetland is set in an agriculture-dominated landscape of gently rolling basaltic terrain with abundant roads, and the hydrology is altered through dams and diversions.

6. Teton Basin

This extensive complex of wetlands occurs in the cold, high mountain basin located between the Big Hole Range and the scenic Teton Mountains. Numerous mountain streams and spring-fed creeks, which support peatlands, emanate from the valley floor and coalesce to form the headwaters of the Teton River. Riparian and wetland communities along the Teton River and tributaries typically contain a mosaic of sedge, rush, and mesic grass meadows, shrubby cinquefoil and willow scrub-shrub wetlands, and black cottonwood and aspen forested wetlands. There are many recreational opportunities such as fishing and hunting. The basin supports 13 rare species, five rare plant communities, and six ecological systems. The basin is set in a landscape mosaic

of sagebrush-steppe shrublands, agricultural lands, aspen, and expanding low density housing development.

7. Clark Fork River Delta

The Clark Fork River forms a delta where it enters Lake Pend Oreille in a broad valley at the south end of the Cabinet Mountains and north end of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains. The islands support mature western redcedar and grand fir forest, black cottonwood bottomland forest, willow and red-osier dogwood scrub-shrub wetlands, and mesic grasslands. Broad meadows occupy the former floodplain of the Clark Fork River at the south end of the wetland. Wetter portions of the meadows are dominated by emergent marsh, while reed canarygrass (a non-native) dominates drier meadows (especially where water levels have been manipulated). The wetlands support 15 rare species, three rare plant communities, and six ecological systems. Large numbers of migrating and wintering waterfowl (counts as high as 60,000 ducks (including 20,000 redheads), 15,000 Canada Geese, and 2,000 tundra swans, as well as numerous grebe species and loons) utilize this area. Lake Pend Oreille is an important wintering area for bald eagles migrating south from Canada, with over 300 present in the delta by early December. Lake Pend Oreille is also an important nesting area for ospreys, with the greatest densities occurring in the Clark Fork River delta. Recreation opportunities exist within the wetland. Agriculture as well as roads and water quality impairments are prevalent.

8. Silver Creek

Silver Creek lies in a broad agricultural valley at the base of the Picabo Hills. The wetland encompasses the headwaters of Silver Creek, a renowned fly fishing stream and premier example of a high-desert cold springs aquatic community. Emergent wetlands containing bulrush, cattail, and sedges alternate along stream channels with willows and water birch. Shrubby cinquefoil, sedge, and alkaline grassland communities are present in spring-fed meadows that have not been converted to agricultural use. Aspen stands are present at what may formerly have been spring heads. Seven rare plant communities and six ecological systems exist at Silver Creek in the sagebrush-steppe dominated landscape. Agricultural use and housing development dating back several decades has altered the native vegetation and hydrology.

9. Lower Coeur d’Alene River Valley

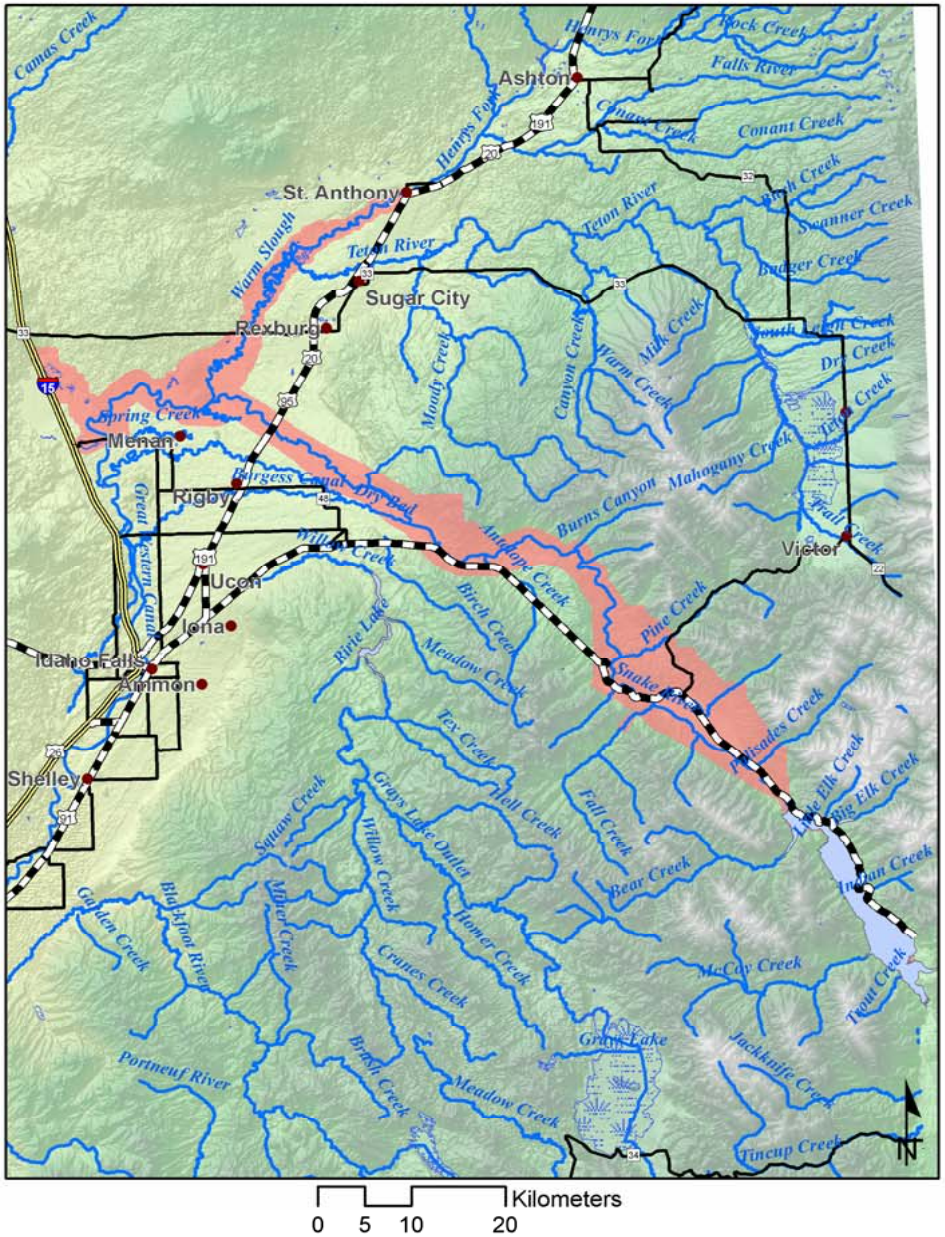
The reach of river from Cataldo downstream to Lake Coeur d’Alene supports significant wetlands important for recreation, as well as bird and wildlife habitat. Extensive and diverse emergent marsh, peatlands, black cottonwood gallery forest, moist conifer forest, and willow and birch riparian habitats occur in and adjacent to the floodplain. These habitats support seven rare species and six ecological systems. Most marshes and peatlands are associated with several lakes occurring in the valley which are usually hydrologically connected to the floodplain. One example is Thompson Lake which has extensive floating and fixed mats with Sphagnum moss, sedge, and hardhack dominated fens around its margin. On the river, hydrologic processes are natural, but flood and erosion control developments have altered connectivity to the floodplain in

some areas. In addition, the hydrology of naturally occurring marshes has been altered by historic drainage attempts and current water level management of Lake Coeur D'Alene caused by operation of Post Falls Dam. Historic mining in the upper watershed has contributed contaminated sediments to the system that are deposited in this stretch of the river. Shoreline erosion and subsequent movement of these sediments is of high concern for water quality. Maintenance of wetland and riparian areas in this site is critical for shoreline stabilization and water quality improvement.

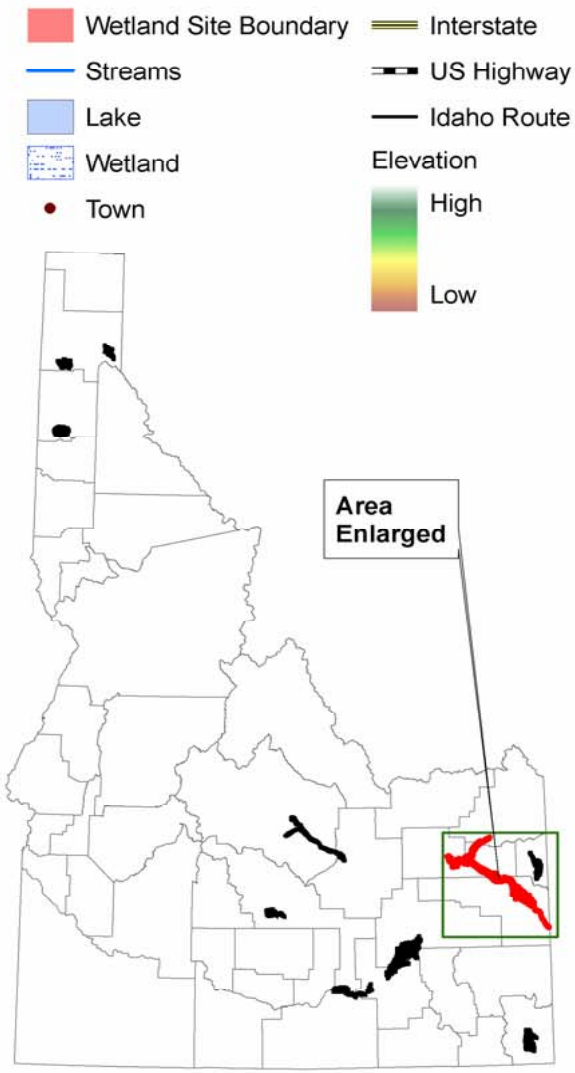
10. Hoodoo Lakes / Lambertson Lake / Kelso Lake Wetlands

This wetland is located in the zone of glacial moraine deposits between the trench of Lake Pend Oreille and the outwash plains of the Rathdrum Prairie. This extensive chain of wetlands is situated in a landscape managed primarily for timber and hay production, along with extensive agricultural lands and roads. Wetlands are associated with glacial kettles, including at least six lakes, broad sedge and rush meadows (some of which are hayed), and streamside riparian areas. Although the hydrology of the wetland is altered by drainage, forested swamps and extensive peatlands are still present. These wetlands support 14 rare species, including one of only a few bristly sedge occurrences in Idaho (at Hoodoo Lake), six rare communities and seven ecological systems. Within the site, Lambertson Lake, a kettle lake, has the most extensive peatland, as well as well-developed aquatic communities. Beaver, Round, Granite, and Kelso Lakes are also included in the site because of their hydrologic connectivity and the presence of fen communities surrounding the lakes. The area has many recreational opportunities.

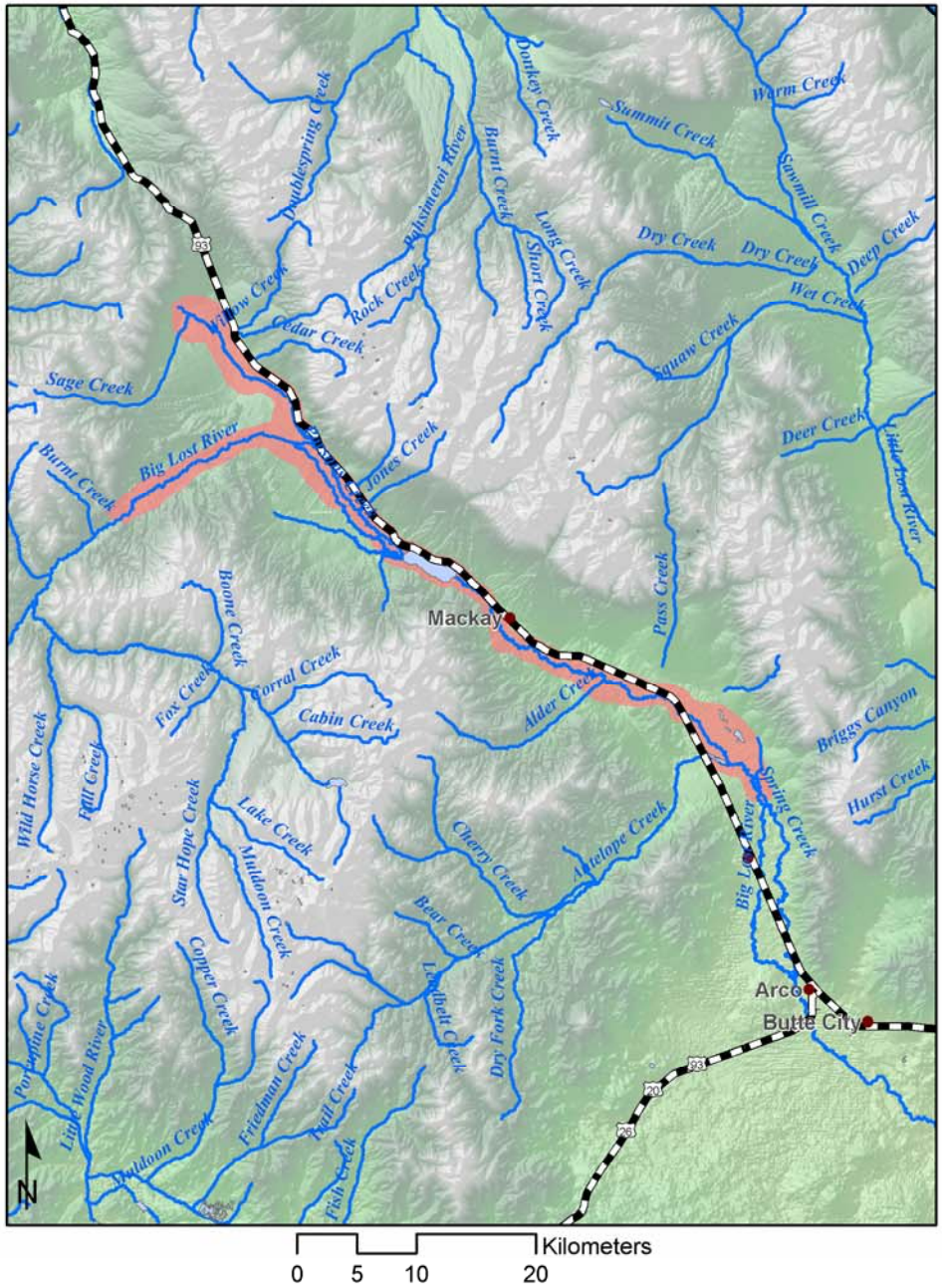
Appendix 7. Maps of top ten priority wetlands in Idaho.

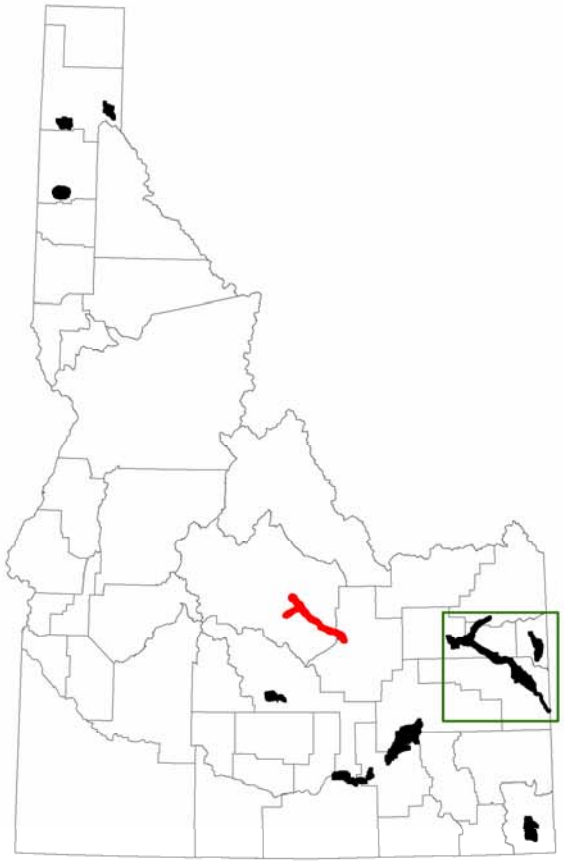


1. UPPER SNAKE RIVER / LOWER HENRYS FORK

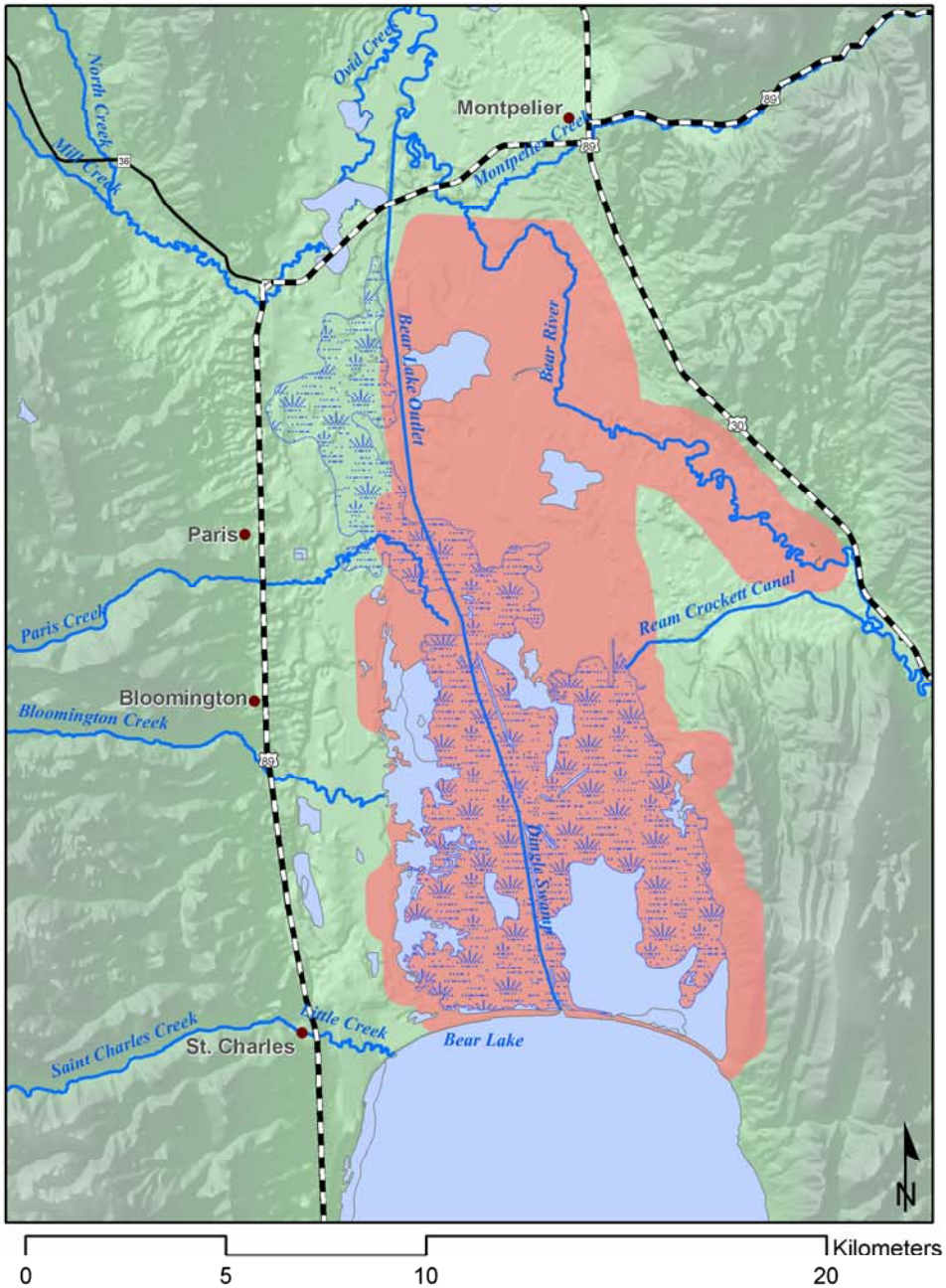


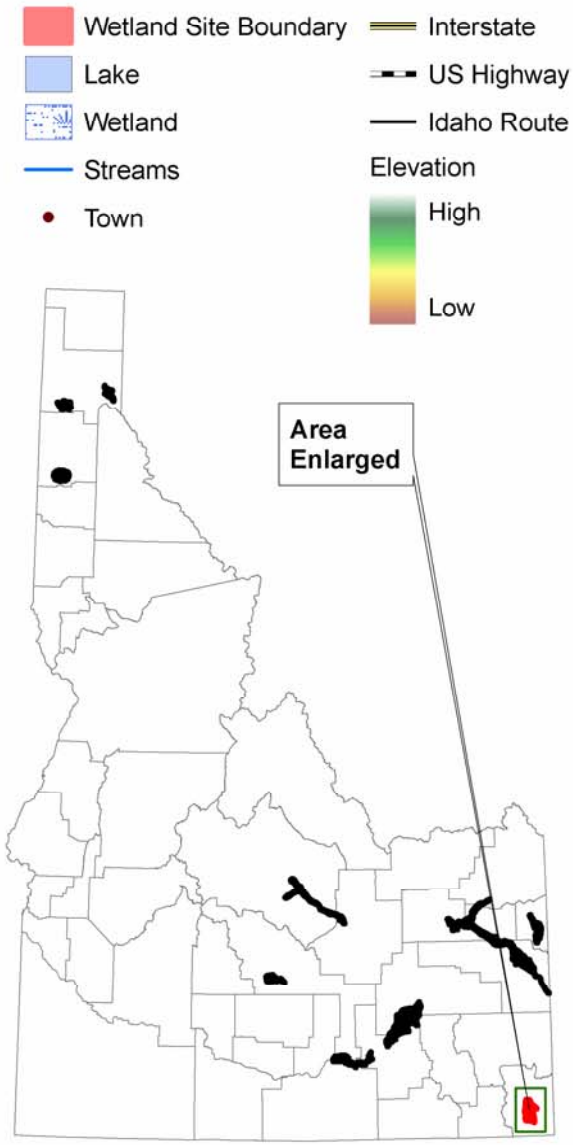
2. BIG LOST RIVER VALLEY



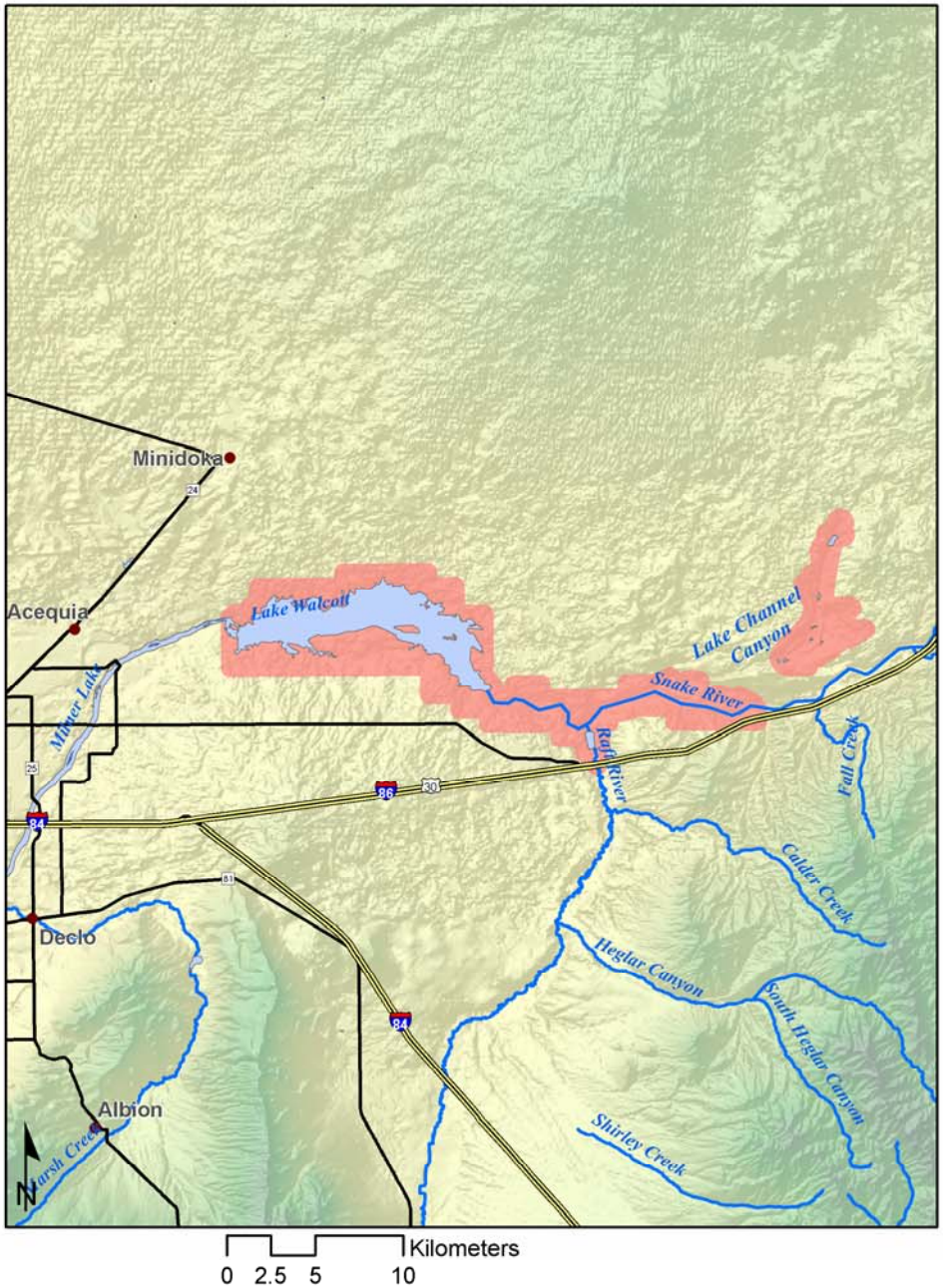


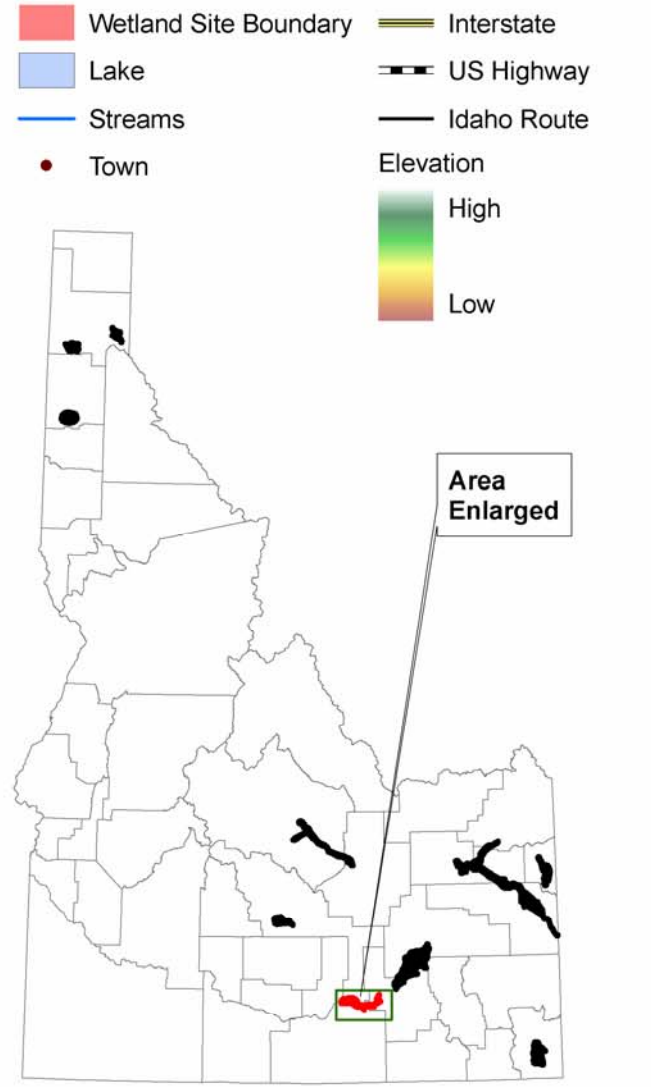
3. BEAR LAKE WETLANDS



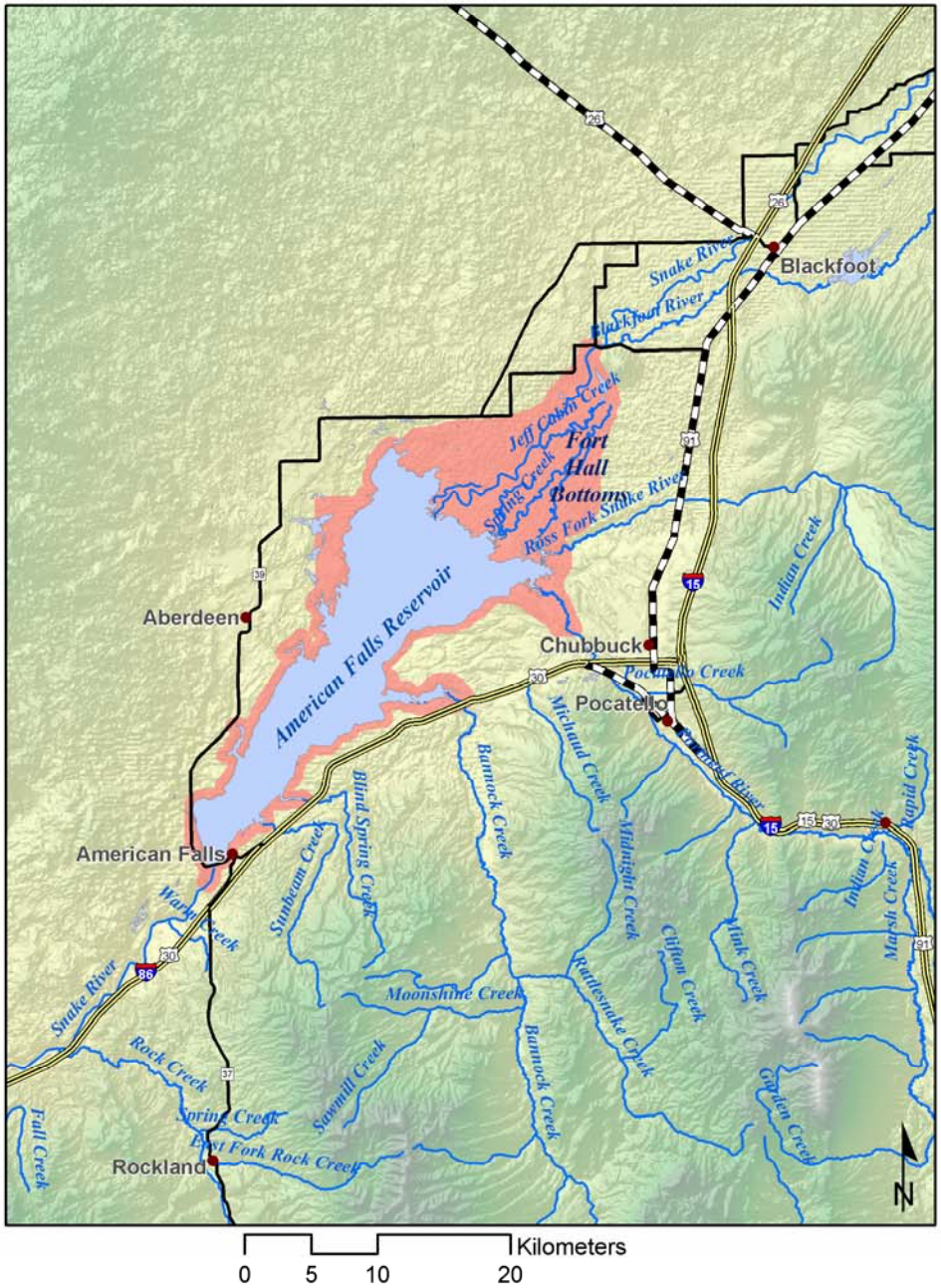


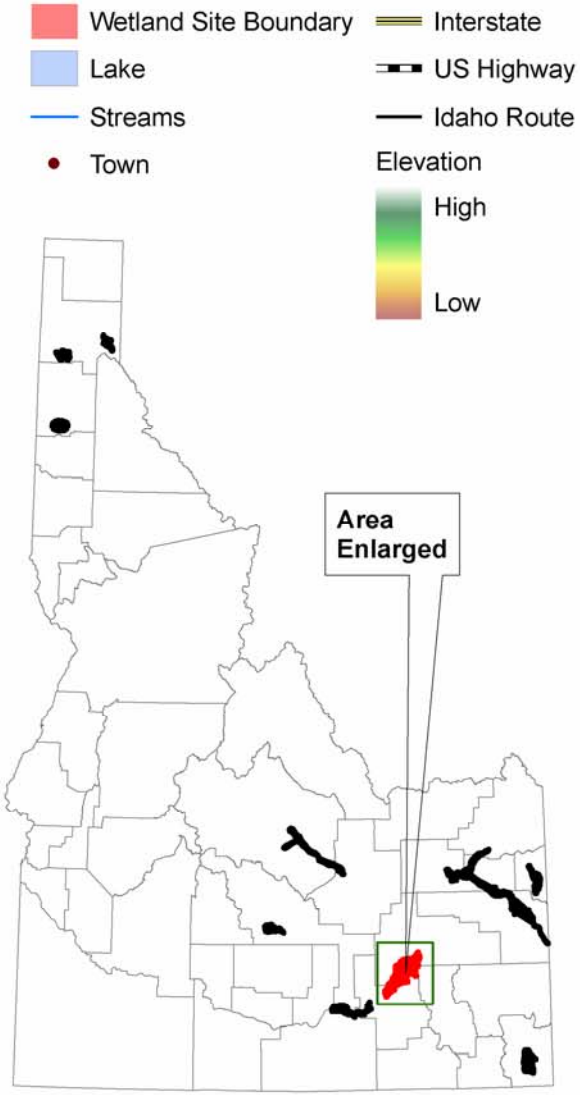
4. LAKE WALCOTT / LAKE CHANNEL CANYON



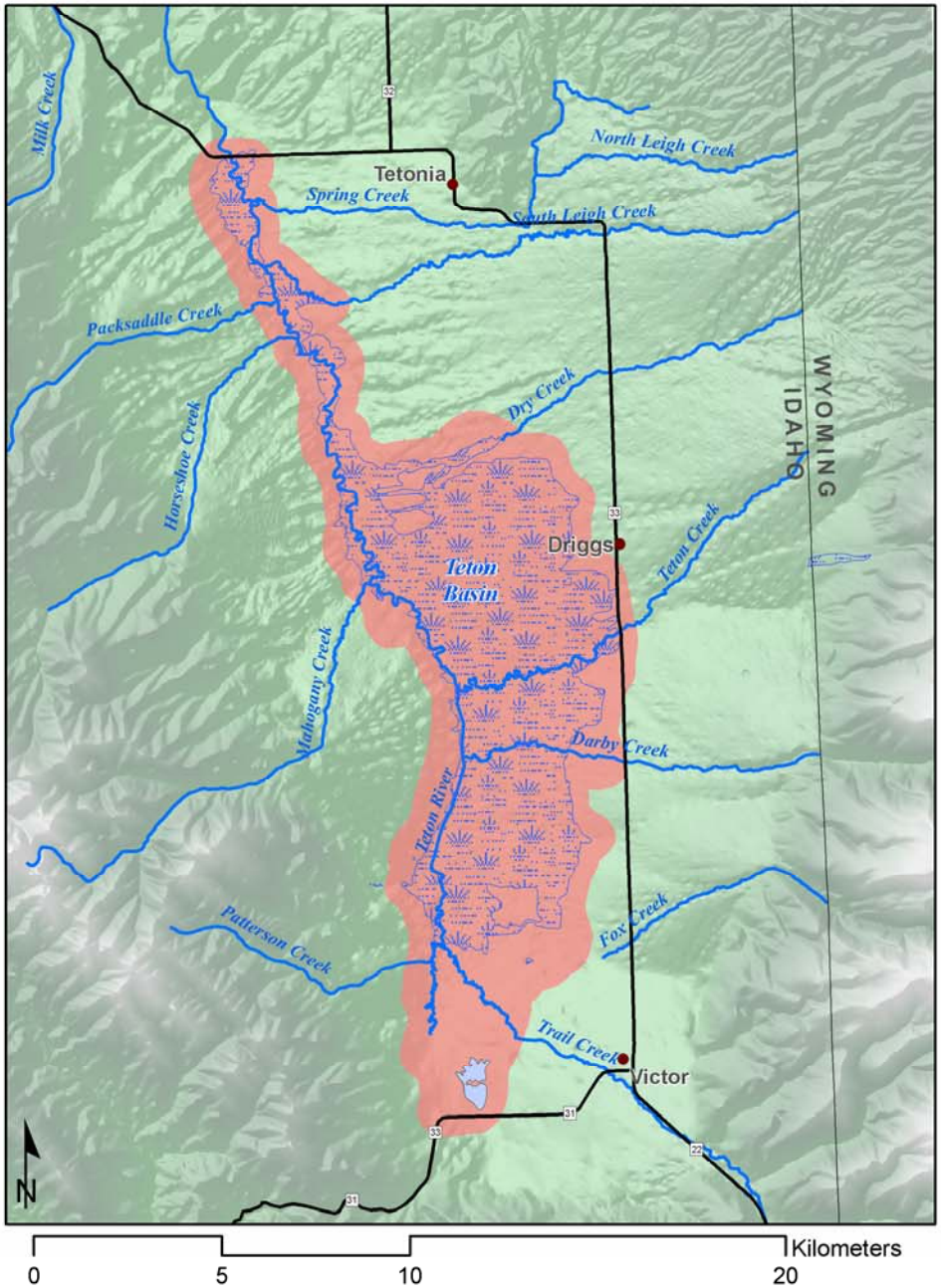


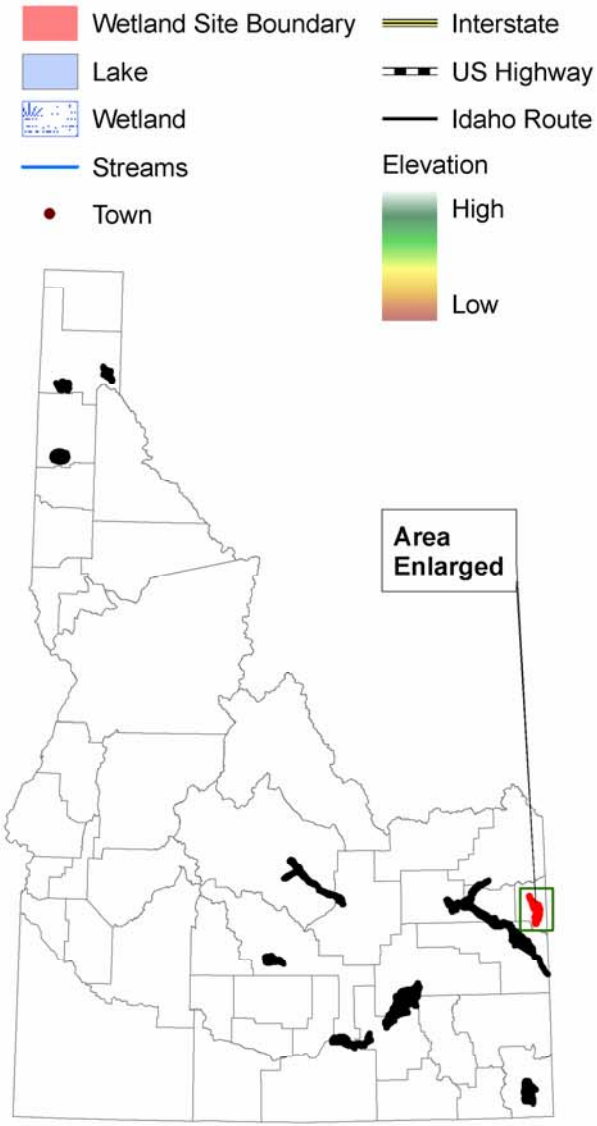
5. AMERICAN FALLS RESERVOIR / FORT HALL BOTTOMS



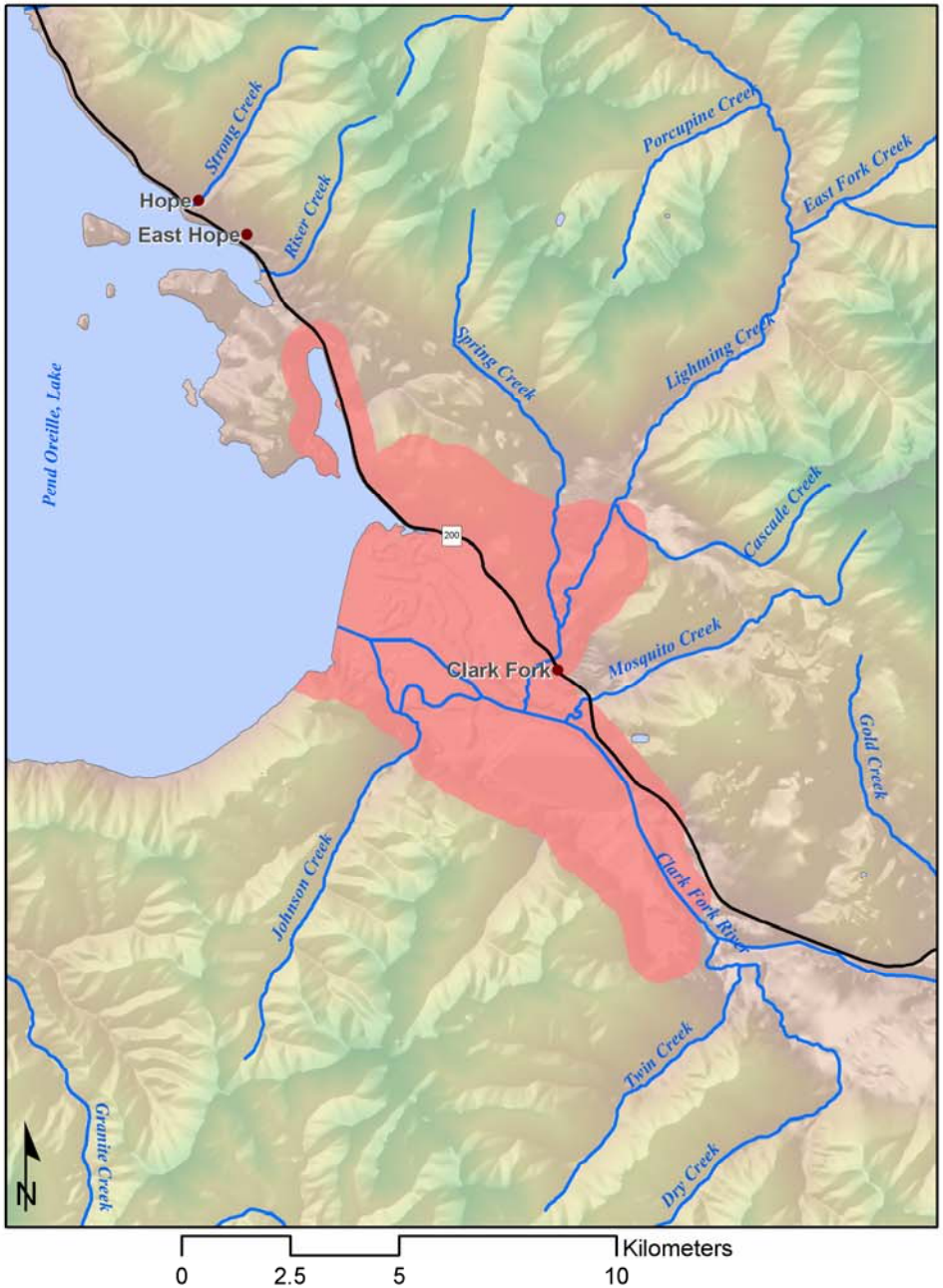


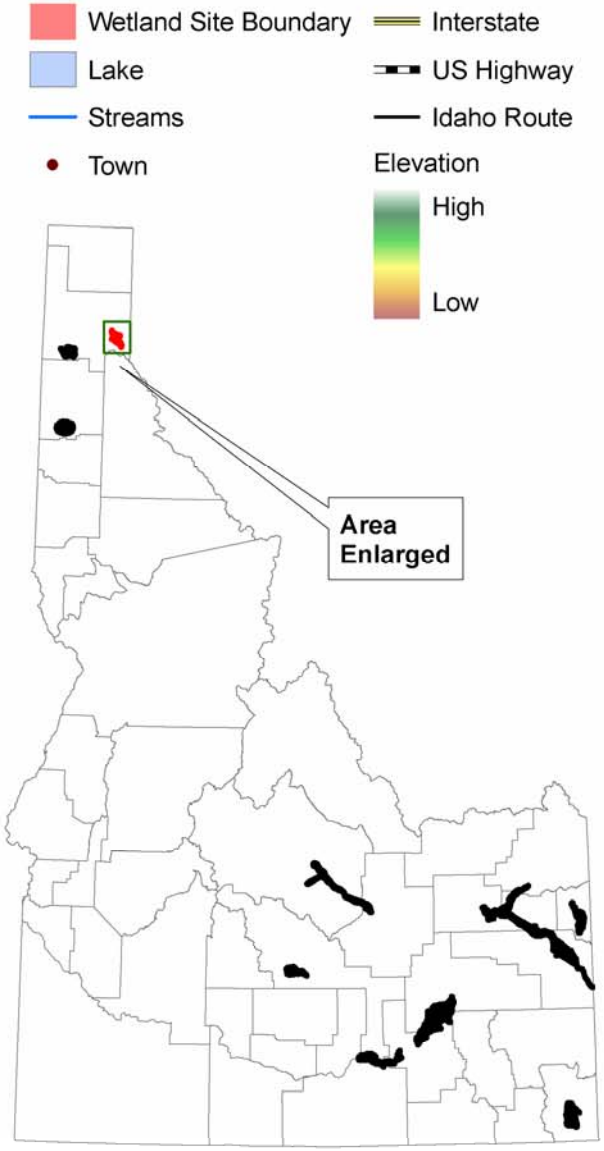
6. TETON BASIN



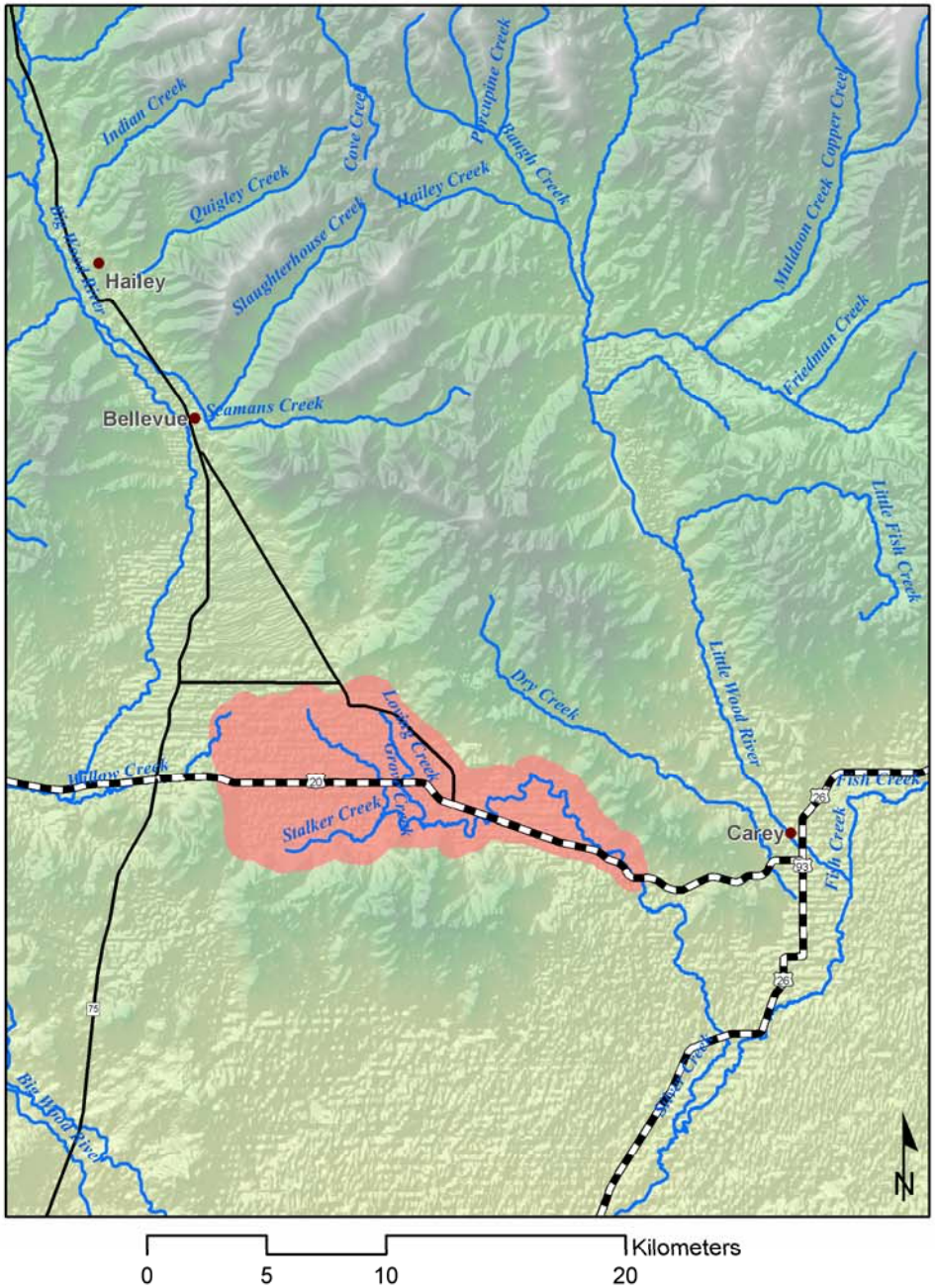


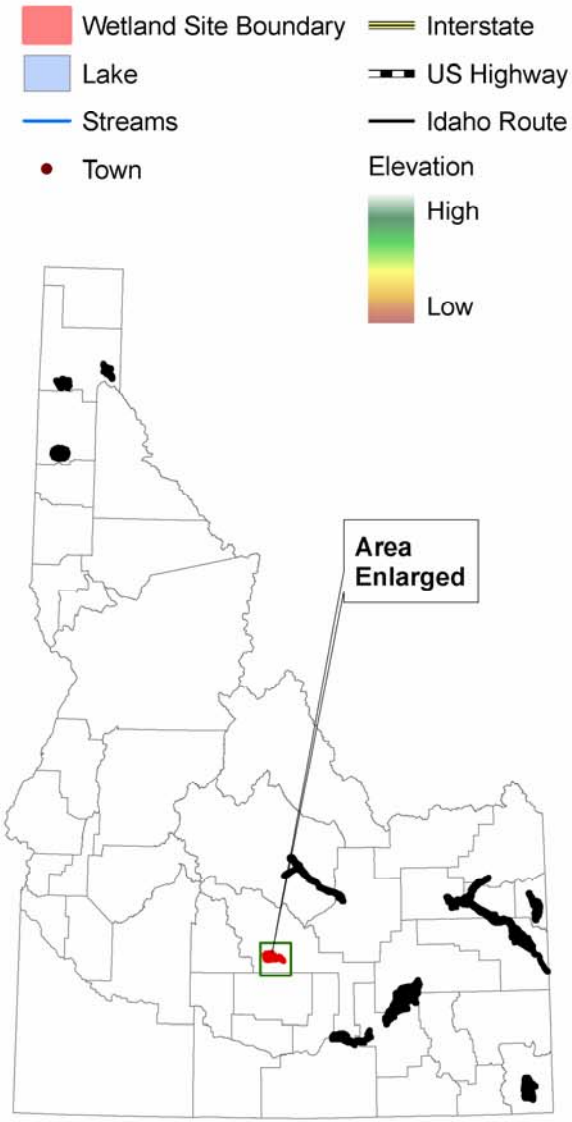
7. CLARK FORK RIVER DELTA



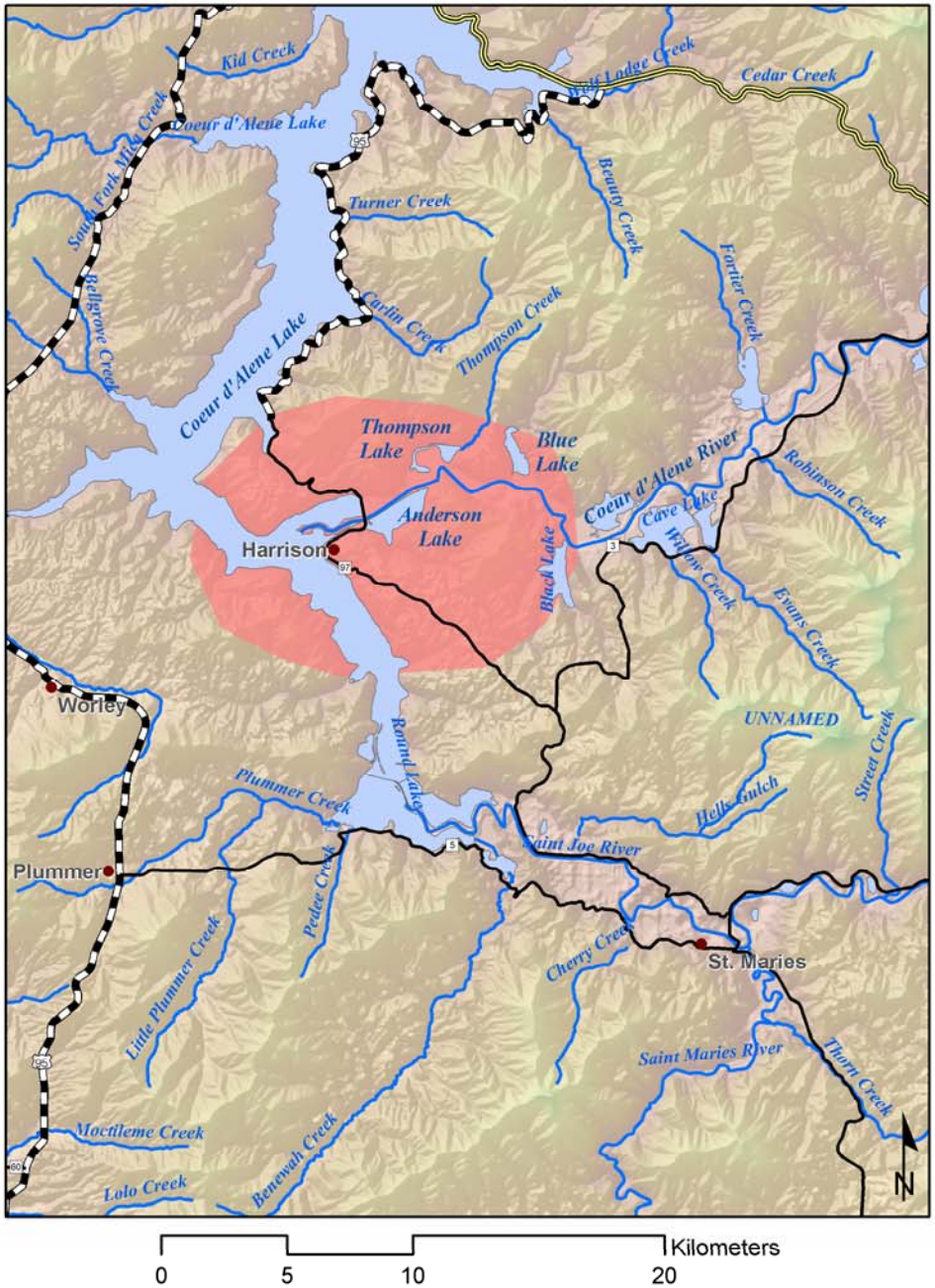


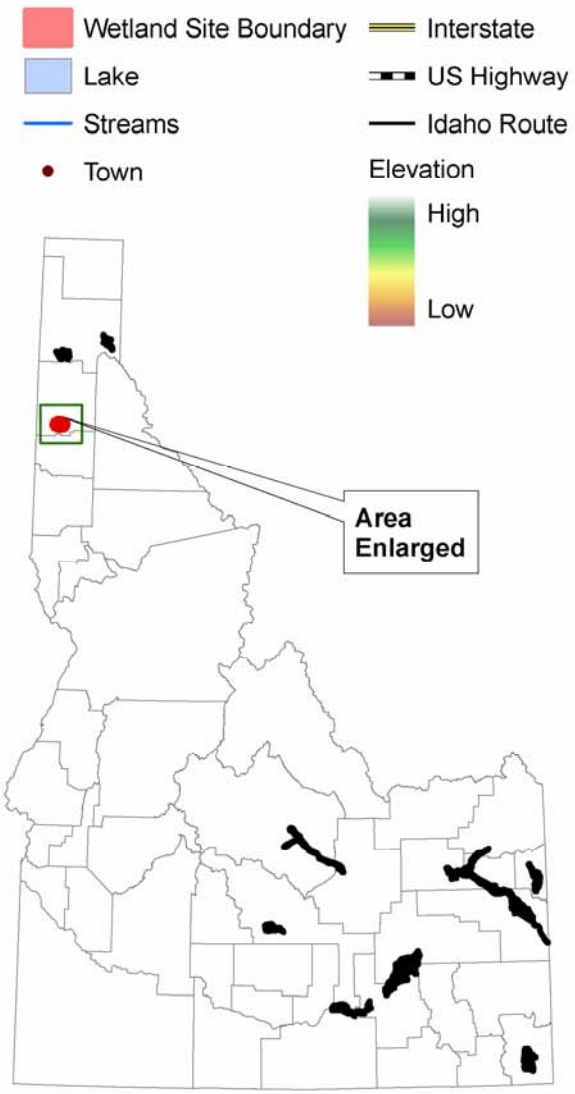
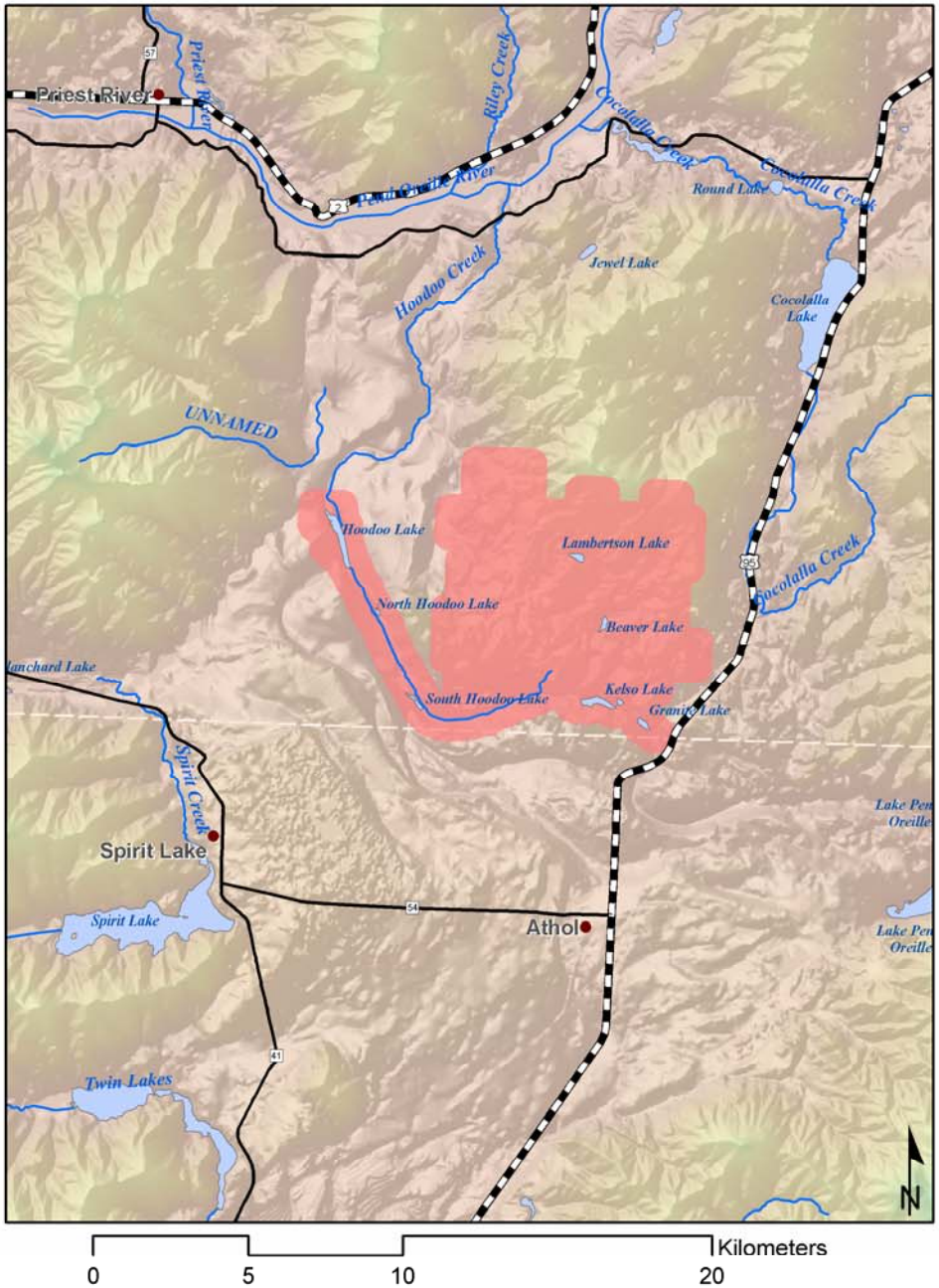
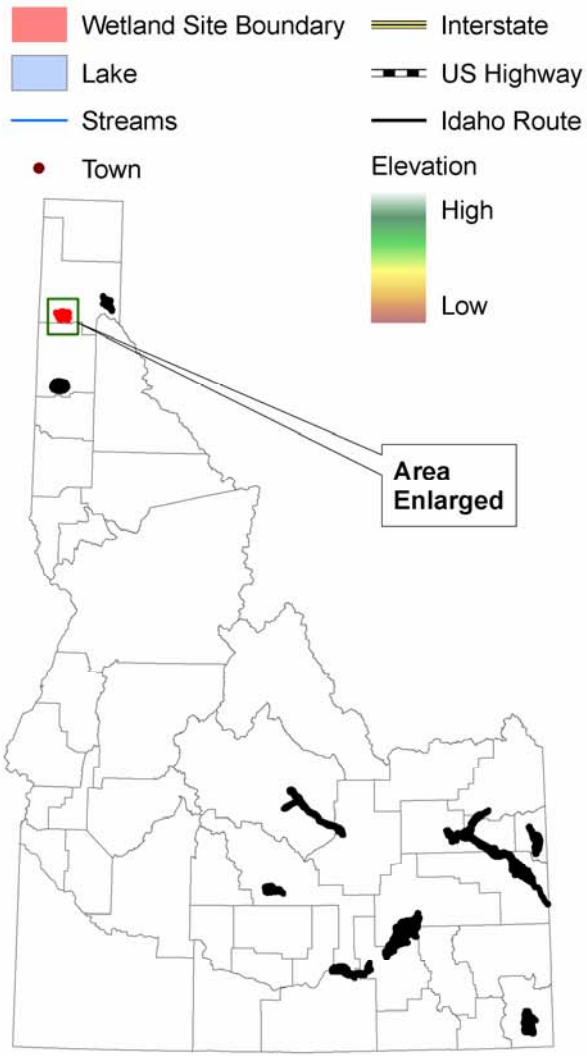
8. SILVER CREEK





9. LOWER COEUR D'ALENE RIVER VALLEY





10. HOODOO LAKES / LAMBERTSON LAKE / KELSO LAKE WETLANDS