

2023 Oregon Park and Recreation Provider Survey Report

2025-2029 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive
Outdoor Recreation Plan Supporting Documentation

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Executive Summary

Study Background and Objectives

This survey was conducted to inform the 2025-2029 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The objectives of this project were to identify funding priorities for outdoor recreation for grant programs administered by the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), as well as to identify priority management issues and challenges associated with providing outdoor recreation services.

Methods

Between December 5, 2022, and January 11, 2023, data were gathered from two internet surveys of recreation providers either within Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs) or in dispersed settings. The total number of completed questionnaires for providers within UGBs was $n = 115$ (total response rate: 38%), while the total number of questionnaires for dispersed-setting providers was $n = 63$ (total response rate: 63%).

Results

Respondents. Respondents from within-UGB providers were largely from city governments (55%), county parks departments (18%), special park and recreation districts (11%), or municipal park departments (9%). Most within-UGB respondents identified their communities as rural (57%), followed by urban (24%) and suburban (19%), and most reported having a full or part-time park and recreation staff (71%). The counties where most respondents provided recreation services were Linn, Lane, and Deschutes counties.

Respondents from dispersed-setting providers dominantly reported for county parks departments (38%), Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD, 30%), or federal agencies (26%). Most dispersed-setting agencies provided recreation services in Tillamook, Lane, Coos, Clatsop, and Marion counties.

Funding Needs. Statewide, the most important funding needs for within-UGB providers were lighting or security cameras in key areas; restrooms; community trail systems; accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (i.e., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs); law enforcement officers; children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses; and outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)

The most important statewide dispersed-setting funding needs were for law enforcement officers; accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs); restrooms; lighting and/or security cameras in key areas, connecting trails into larger trail systems; and interpretive displays.

Natural Resource Impacts. Respondents from agencies within UGBs reported trash as their highest priority natural resource impact, followed by spread of invasive weeds, fire risk (causing fires), and water pollution. The highest level of priority for natural resource issues for dispersed setting providers was assigned to fire risk (causing fires); trash, spread of invasive weeds, and soil erosion/compaction (e.g., on trails, campsites, water access areas, visitor centers) were also ranked highly.

For both within-UGB and dispersed-setting agencies, the same three natural resource impact priorities were identified in the top three positions. Within-UGB providers identified more of a priority of water pollution compared to dispersed setting providers, who showed a higher interest in issues related to soil erosion and compaction.

Most Challenging Maintenance/Management Issues. The most challenging within-UGB maintenance/management issue was identified to be reducing illegal activities (e.g., unsanctioned camping, drug/alcohol use). Other significant issues were creating new park and recreation facilities, maintaining existing local parks and facilities, and addressing ADA and other accessibility issues. The most challenging maintenance/management issue identified by dispersed-setting respondents was maintaining existing parks and facilities. Other pressing issues found were reducing illegal activities (e.g., unsanctioned camping, drug/alcohol use), addressing ADA and other accessibility issues, and enforcing existing rules.

Maintenance/management priorities were similar for both types of respondents; however, dispersed-setting providers struggled more with enforcing existing rules compared to within-UGB providers, who encountered more difficulty with creating new parks and recreation facilities.

Most Pressing Funding Challenges. The most pressing funding challenge identified by within-UGB respondents was obtaining adequate funding for rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities. Other highly rated issues were obtaining adequate funding for rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of trails and support facilities, meeting ADA standards and other accessibility needs, and land/easement acquisition for new trail development.

Respondents from dispersed settings identified the most challenging funding issue as obtaining adequate funding for rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities. Other significant issues included obtaining adequate funding for meeting ADA standards and other accessibility needs, rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of trails and support facilities and monitoring, restoring, and maintaining natural resource conditions (e.g., vegetation erosion, noxious weeds, water resources).

Both within-UGB providers and dispersed-setting providers had similar funding priorities. Still, within-UGB providers rated issues with acquiring new land or easements for trail development more highly than dispersed-setting providers, who reported a greater level of challenge associated with monitoring, restoring, and maintaining natural resources.

Backlog in Deferred Maintenance. The backlog in deferred maintenance for within-UGB providers ranged from no backlog (\$0) to between \$40,000,000 and \$55,000,000, with a median range of \$1,000,000 to \$4,250,000. The deferred maintenance backlog for dispersed-setting providers ranged from between \$100,000 and \$500,000 to a maximum of \$4,090,000,000. The median range was between \$5,000,000 and \$9,200,000.

Notably, minimum, maximum, and median backlog estimates for dispersed-setting agencies were higher than those of within-UGB agencies; however, there is considerable overlap between these ranges.

Most Challenging Emerging Trends. Within-UGB respondents identified addressing the challenges of a growing unhoused/homeless population within their service area as the most significant challenge they face. Other high-ranking challenges were addressing a growing level of safety and security concerns associated with public use of park and recreation facilities/services, providing park and recreation facilities/services that meet the needs of individuals with disabilities, and responding to new types of outdoor recreation activities (e.g., dog parks, paddleboarding, pickleball).

The most challenging emerging trend identified by dispersed-setting providers was addressing the challenges of a growing homeless/unhoused population within their service area. Other issues highlighted as more challenging were addressing a growing level of safety and security concerns associated with public use of park and recreation facilities/services, providing park and recreation facilities/services to that meet the needs of individuals with disabilities, and increasing use of park and recreation facilities (crowding and congestion).

Both within-UGB and dispersed-setting providers identified the same top three priority issues for emerging trends. However, issues of adapting to new forms of recreation are more of a challenge for within-UGB providers, while dispersed-setting providers encounter more difficulty with increased use/crowding and congestion.

Top Challenges. Finally, the top within-UGB challenges listed by providers included lack of agency funding, maintenance of existing facilities, inadequate staffing, addressing homelessness/unauthorized camping, lack of funding for new land acquisition, and adapting to emerging recreation trends. The dispersed-setting top challenges faced by agencies include, inadequate staffing, lack of agency funding, maintaining, and updating existing infrastructure, addressing homelessness/unauthorized camping, overcrowding due to increased use, and adapting to promote inclusivity.

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Introduction

Study Background and Objectives

A statewide survey of Oregon outdoor recreation providers and land managers was conducted by Oregon State University’s Center for the Outdoor Recreation Economy to inform the 2025-2029 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The results of the survey are included in this report.

As part of the SCORP planning effort, the objectives of this project were to identify funding priorities for outdoor recreation for grant programs administered by the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), as well as to identify priority management issues and challenges associated with providing outdoor recreation services.

Methods

Two internet surveys (see instruments in Appendix B) were administered between December 5, 2022, and January 11, 2023. One of the surveys was designed for and distributed to Oregon park and recreation providers managing parklands mostly within an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), unincorporated community boundary, or Tribal community. The second survey was developed for recreation providers managing parklands mostly outside of UGB boundaries in dispersed settings.

Sample Sizes and Response Rates

Sample sizes and response rates are shown in Table 1. The total number of completed questionnaires for providers within UGBs was $n = 115$ (total response rate: 38%), while the total number of questionnaires for dispersed-setting providers $n = 63$ (total response rate: 63%).

Table 1 Sample Sizes and Response Rates

	Initial contacts	Completed surveys (n)	Response rate (%)
Within-UGB Providers	301	115	38
Dispersed-setting Providers	91	57	63

Results

Recreation Providers

Agency/Organization Type. The questionnaire began by asking respondents to identify the organization for which they were responding. Tables 2 and 3 highlight the responses from

agencies within UGBs and in dispersed settings, respectively. Most respondents for the within-UGB survey were identified as city governments (55%), county parks departments (18%), special park and recreation districts (11%), or municipal park departments (9%). Dispersed setting respondents were from county parks departments (38%), OPRD (30%), or federal agencies (26%).

Table 2 Within-UGB Respondent Provider Type

Organization Type	Percent ^a
City Government	55.3
County Parks Department	17.5
Special Park and Recreation District	10.5
Municipal Park Department	8.8
Port District	6.1
Native American Tribe	1.8

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of respondents from each organization type.

Table 3 Dispersed-setting Respondent Provider Type

Organization Type	Percent ^a
County Parks Department	37.7
Oregon Parks & Recreation Department	29.5
Federal Agency	26.2
Other State Agency	6.6

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of respondents from each organization type.

Community Type. Respondents of the within-UGB survey selected the community type (urban, suburban, or rural) in which they operate. Most providers (see Table 4) identified their community as rural (57%), followed by urban (24%) and suburban (19%)

Table 4 Within-UGB Respondent Provider Community Type

Community Type	Percent ^a
Urban	23.7
Suburban	19.3
Rural	57.0

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of respondents from each community type.

Parks and Recreation Staff. Respondents of the within-UGB survey identified whether their agency had a full-time or part-time parks and recreation staff. Most respondents (71%, Table 5) responded that such a staff was present.

Table 5 Within-UGB Agency Presence of Parks and Recreation Staff

Parks and Recreation Staff	Percent ^a
Yes	71.3%
No	28.7%

^a Cell entries are percentages (%) of respondents reporting on presence or absence of parks and recreation staff.

County. Both surveys asked respondents to report the county in which they operate. Within-UGB providers were able to report one county, while dispersed providers could select multiple counties for which outdoor recreation services are provided.

As shown in Table 6, the highest number of within-UGB respondents reported for agencies servicing Linn (11), Lane (9), or Deschutes (6) counties. By contrast, no within-UGB respondents reported on Baker, Curry, or Sherman counties.

The highest number of dispersed respondents reported providing recreation services for Tillamook (9), Lane (8), Coos (7), Clatsop (6), and Marion (6) counties. Fewest respondents reported on Josephine (1), Malheur (1), Morrow (1), and Umatilla (1) counties.

Table 6 Respondent Service Area County for Within-UGB and Dispersed-setting Providers

^a

County	Within UGB	Dispersed	County	Within UGB	Dispersed
Baker	0	2	Lake	2	5
Benton	3	4	Lane	9	8
Clackamas	4	3	Lincoln	3	4
Clatsop	4	6	Linn	11	5
Columbia	4	3	Malheur	1	1
Coos	5	7	Marion	3	6
Crook	1	2	Morrow	2	1
Curry	0	4	Multnomah	3	4
Deschutes	6	5	Polk	5	4
Douglas	5	5	Sherman	0	2
Gilliam	3	2	Tillamook	3	9
Grant	2	3	Umatilla	2	1
Harney	2	3	Union	4	2
Hood River	3	2	Wallowa	2	3
Jackson	5	4	Wasco	3	5
Jefferson	1	4	Washington	3	3
Josephine	3	1	Wheeler	2	2
Klamath	2	3	Yamhill	3	2

^a Cell entries reflect numbers of respondents reporting the Oregon county for which they provide outdoor recreation opportunities. Within UGB providers reported a single Oregon county; dispersed-setting providers (other than county parks departments) may have reported one or more Oregon counties.

Recreation Funding Need – Within UGBs.

Recreation providers within UGBs were asked to rate the funding importance of 63 close-to-home outdoor recreation amenities within their jurisdiction, using a 4-point Likert scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”, or N/A). These close-to-home items were identified as projects able to be located within an urban growth boundary, unincorporated community boundary, or Tribal community, or those that may connect to trail opportunities on adjacent

public lands outside community boundaries. To identify the level of need, respondents were asked to consider types of high-priority, close-to-home projects that their organization had identified for development in the coming 5-year period.

Statewide within-UGB reporting on these outdoor recreation amenities are shown in Table 7, listed in order of mean priority ranking. Providers identified the top statewide within-UGB priority needs as lighting and/or security cameras in key areas, restrooms, community trail systems, accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (i.e., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs), law enforcement officers, children’s playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses, and outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey).

County-level within-UGB reporting on the top three priorities from providers in each county are listed in tables 8-43.

Table 7 Statewide Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.30
Restrooms	3.08
Community trail system	3.04
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (i.e., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.00
Law enforcement officers	2.99
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	2.93
Outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)	2.93
Sports fields (soccer, baseball, football)	2.86
Directional signage and details about trails and locations	2.84
Trails connected to public lands	2.77
Beautification projects (e.g., fountains, ponds, landscaping, waterfalls)	2.73
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	2.72
WIFI	2.71
Interpretive displays	2.70
Acquisition of trail corridors and rights of way	2.63
Outdoor concerts and movies	2.63
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	2.62
Trails connecting adjacent communities	2.61
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	2.61
Dog off-leash areas/dog parks	2.60
Urban bike paths (separate from street traffic)	2.57
Outdoor pool/spray park	2.52
Mountain biking (single track) trails/areas	2.45

Table 7. Continued...	
Acquisition of parklands for developed recreation	2.44
Amphitheater/bandshell	2.40
Non-motorized boat launches and support facilities	2.33
Seniors' activity centers	2.31
Nature study/wildlife watching sites	2.30
Fitness circuits/trails	2.26
Skateboard parks	2.26
Educational activities (e.g., environmental, health, computer, orienteering and geocaching, historical tours)	2.23
Acquisition of natural open space	2.21
Community vegetable garden areas (community gardens)	2.21
Historic sites	2.17
Farmers' markets	2.17
Fitness classes (e.g., yoga, Tai Chi, Zumba, aerobics, Pilates, water exercise, cross-fit, adult dancing, organized walks)	2.14
Bicycle (BMX) areas/tracks	2.13
Arts and crafts (e.g., ceramics, painting)	2.12
RV/trailer campgrounds and facilities	2.11
Visitor center and program facilities	2.11
Outdoor exercise equipment (e.g., elliptical trainer, stationary bike, rower)	2.10
Land acquisition for access to public waterways	2.09
Water trail routes (for canoes, kayaks, paddle boards, rafts, driftboats)	2.09
Functional strength training (training the body for activities done in daily life)	2.04
Showers	2.03
River or lake fishing from bank or pier	2.02
Climbing walls/areas	1.99
Quiet zones for reading, meditating, or games (e.g., chess, cards)	1.99
RV dump stations	1.95
Group campgrounds and facilities	1.94
Tent campgrounds and facilities (car camping)	1.90
Swimming beaches (river or lake)	1.88
Motorized boat launches and support facilities	1.78
Archery/shooting ranges	1.74
Equestrian trails/trailheads	1.71
Off-highway vehicle trails/areas	1.61
Running tracks (quarter mile)	1.55
Tubing and sledding areas	1.52
Marinas	1.41
Golf courses	1.41
Fishing from ocean shore/jetty	1.18
Crabbing/clamming access	1.15
Ocean shore: beach or surfing	1.05

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 8 Baker County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Off-highway vehicle trails/areas	3.11
Community vegetable garden areas (community gardens)	2.78
Motorized boat launches and support facilities	2.63

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”). Since no Baker County providers completed the survey, combined scores from bordering counties (Wallowa, Union, Grant, and Malheur Counties) were used to identify top mean scores.

Table 9 Benton County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	4.00
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	4.00
Restrooms	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 10 Clackamas County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	4.00
Outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)	3.75
Acquisition of trail corridors and rights of way	3.75

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 11 Clatsop County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Community trail system	4.00
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	4.00
Restrooms	3.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 12 Columbia County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	4.00
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	4.00
Law enforcement officers	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 13 Coos County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.60
Law enforcement officers	3.40
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.20

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 14 Crook County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	4.00
Community trail system	4.00
Law enforcement officers	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 15 Curry County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Arts and crafts (e.g., ceramics, painting)	3.67
RV dump stations	3.50
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.40

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed"). Since no Curry County providers completed the survey, combined scores from bordering counties (Coos, Josephine, and Douglas Counties) were used to identify top mean scores.

Table 16 Deschutes County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.25
Trails connected to public lands	3.20
Mountain biking (single track) trails/areas	3.20

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 17 Douglas County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.67
WIFI	3.67
Restrooms	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 18 Gilliam County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
WIFI	3.00
Restrooms	3.00
Interpretive displays	2.67

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 19 Grant County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.50
Beautification projects (e.g., fountains, ponds, landscaping, waterfalls)	3.00
Law enforcement officers	2.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 20 Harney County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Nature study/wildlife watching sites	3.00
Beautification projects (e.g., fountains, ponds, landscaping, waterfalls)	3.00
Urban bike paths (separate from street traffic)	3.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 21 Hood River County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Dog off-leash areas/dog parks	4.00
Picnic areas and shelters for small visitor groups	3.67
Picnic areas and shelters for large visitor groups	3.67

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 22 Jackson County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.60
Outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)	3.50
Law enforcement officers	3.40

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 23 Jefferson County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.60
Outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)	3.50
Law enforcement officers	3.40

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 24 Josephine County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Urban bike paths (separate from street traffic)	4.00
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 25 Klamath County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	4.00
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	4.00
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 26 Lake County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Golf courses	4.00
Outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)	3.50
Skateboard parks	3.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 27 Lane County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Restrooms	3.86
Community trail system	3.63
Trails connecting adjacent communities	3.57

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 28 Lincoln County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Restrooms	3.33
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (i.e., trails for hand cycles or trail chares)	3.33
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 29 Linn County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (i.e., trails for hand cycles or trail chares)	3.36
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.30
Community trail system	3.09

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not needed" to 4 = "Most needed")

Table 30 Malheur County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	4.00
Restrooms	4.00
Outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 31 Marion County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	4.00
Restrooms	4.00
Community trail system	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 32 Morrow County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Marinas	4.00
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.50
Restrooms	3.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 33 Multnomah County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Trails connecting adjacent communities	3.67
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.33
Directional signage and details about trails and locations	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 34 Polk County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Community trail system	3.75
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.75
Outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)	3.40

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 35 Sherman County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Sports fields	3.17
Restrooms	3.17
WIFI	3.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”). Since no Sherman County providers completed the survey, combined scores from bordering counties (Wasco and Gilliam Counties) were used to identify top mean scores.

Table 36 Tillamook County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Trails connecting adjacent communities	4.00
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 37 Umatilla County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)	4.00
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	4.00
Law enforcement officers	3.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 38 Union County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	2.75
Community trail system	2.50
Trails connected to public lands	2.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 39 Wallowa County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
RV/trailer campgrounds and facilities	4.00
Community trail system	3.50
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (i.e., trails for hand cycles or trail chares)	3.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 40 Wasco County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Dog off-leash areas/dog parks	4.00
Sports fields (soccer, baseball, football)	4.00
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.67

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 41 Washington County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Community trail system	3.67
Outdoor pool/spray park	3.67
Restrooms	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 42 Wheeler County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.50
Restrooms	3.50
Law enforcement officers	3.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 43 Yamhill County Top Within-UGB Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.33
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.00
Sports fields (soccer, baseball, football)	3.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Recreation Funding Need – Dispersed Setting (Outside UGBs).

Recreation providers from dispersed settings were asked to rate on a 4-point Likert scale (1 = “Not needed”, 4 = “Most needed”, or N/A) the funding need of 55 dispersed-setting recreation amenities within their jurisdiction. Dispersed-setting amenities were defined as those amenities located outside urban growth boundaries, unincorporated community boundaries, or Tribal communities. To identify need, providers were asked to consider the types of high-priority, dispersed area projects that their organization has identified for development in the coming five-year period.

Statewide dispersed-setting funding need priorities are listed in Table 44, in order of mean priority rankings. Top statewide dispersed setting funding needs were identified as law enforcement officers, accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs), restrooms, lighting and/or security cameras in key areas, connecting trails into larger trail systems, and interpretive displays.

The top three county-level dispersed setting funding need priorities are included in Tables 45-80.

Table 44 Statewide Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.35
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.28
Restrooms	3.06
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.00
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	2.97
Interpretive displays	2.96
Day-use hiking trails	2.94
Tent campgrounds and facilities (car camping)	2.83
RV/trailer campgrounds and facilities	2.81
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> groups	2.70

Table 44. Continued...	
RV dump stations	2.67
Group campgrounds and facilities	2.62
Cabins or yurts with heat and lights	2.61
WIFI	2.61
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> groups	2.53
Mountain biking (single track) trails/areas	2.51
Nature study/wildlife watching sites	2.49
Non-motorized boat launches and support facilities	2.46
Acquisition of trail corridors and rights of way	2.40
Historic sites	2.39
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	2.29
Visitor center and program facilities	2.27
Showers	2.26
Dispersed tent campsites (hike in)	2.24
Long-distance hiking/backpacking trails	2.24
Long-distance bicycle routes	2.23
Hiker-biker tent sites	2.22
Motorized boat launches and support facilities	2.18
River or lake fishing from bank or pier	2.13
Swimming beaches (river or lake)	2.12
Dog off leash areas/dog parks	2.10
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	2.10
Land acquisition for access to public waterways	2.10
Equestrian trails/trailheads	2.10
Acquisition of parklands for developed recreation	2.08
Acquisition of natural open space	2.08
Water trail routes (for canoes, kayaks, paddle boards, rafts, drift boats)	2.08
Cabins or yurts with heat, lights, bathroom and kitchen	2.06
Off-highway vehicle trails/areas	2.05
Tide pool viewing	2.00
Amphitheater/bandshell	1.80
Archery/shooting ranges	1.69
Climbing walls/areas	1.67
Remote backpacking tent sites	1.63
Snowmobile trails/trailheads	1.58
Backcountry skiing trails/trailheads	1.58
Snowshoeing trails	1.58
Tubing and sledding areas	1.54
Bicycle (BMX) areas/tracks	1.53
Outdoor swimming pool/spray park	1.51
Marinas	1.40
Crabbing/clamming access	1.38
Ocean shore (beach or surfing)	1.37
Fishing from ocean shore/jetty	1.36

 Table 44. Continued...

Golf courses	1.34
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^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 45 Baker County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.50
Interpretive displays	3.50
Day-use hiking trails	3.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 46 Benton County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.75
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.75
Interpretive displays	3.75

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 47 Clackamas County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.67
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 48 Clatsop County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.67
Law enforcement officers	3.67
Restrooms	3.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 49 Columbia County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.67
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 50 Coos County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.71
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	3.17
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.14

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 51 Crook County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	4.00
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 52 Curry County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.75
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.25
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 53 Deschutes County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	3.75
Interpretive displays	3.60
Day-use hiking trails	3.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 54 Douglas County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.75
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	2.80
Long-distance bicycle routes	2.75

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 55 Gilliam County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	4.00
Day-use hiking trails	4.00
Law enforcement officers	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 56 Grant County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.33
Tent campgrounds and facilities (car camping)	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 57 Harney County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.67
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.33
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 58 Hood River County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	4.00
Interpretive displays	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 59 Jackson County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.75
Restrooms	3.50
Day-use hiking trails	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 60 Jefferson County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.75
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.75
Restrooms	3.75

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 61 Josephine County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	4.00
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 62 Klamath County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.67
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	3.33
Day-use hiking trails	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 63 Lake County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.00
Picnic areas and shelters for small groups	3.00
Picnic areas and shelters for large groups	3.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 64 Lane County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Restrooms	3.57
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.50
Law enforcement officers	3.38

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 65 Lincoln County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.67
Restrooms	3.33
Nature study/wildlife watching sites	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 66 Linn County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Mountain biking (single track) trails/areas	3.60
Law enforcement officers	3.60
Interpretive displays	3.60

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 67 Malheur County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	4.00
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 68 Marion County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.67
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.67
Restrooms	3.67

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 69 Morrow County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	4.00
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 70 Multnomah County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.75
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.75
Interpretive displays	3.75

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 71 Polk County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	3.75
Mountain biking (single track) trails/areas	3.67
Interpretive displays	3.67

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 72 Sherman County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	4.00
Day-use hiking trails	4.00
Law enforcement officers	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 73 Tillamook County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.75
Law enforcement officers	3.57
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.57

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 74 Umatilla County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	4.00
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 75 Union County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Day-use hiking trails	3.50
Law enforcement officers	3.50
Interpretive displays	3.50

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 76 Wallowa County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
RV/trailer campgrounds and facilities	3.33
Off-highway vehicle trails/areas	3.33
Law enforcement officers	3.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 77 Wasco County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.80
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.75

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 78 Washington County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	3.67
Lighting and/or security cameras in key areas	3.67
Restrooms	3.33

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 79 Wheeler County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	4.00
Law enforcement officers	4.00
Interpretive displays	4.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Table 80 Yamhill County Top Dispersed-setting Facility Investment Priorities

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Mean ^a
Outdoor swimming pool/spray park	3.50
Visitor center and program facilities	3.50
Cabins or yurts with heat, lights, bathroom and kitchen	3.00

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not needed” to 4 = “Most needed”)

Natural Resource Impacts

Within-UGB survey respondents were asked to rate the level of priority their organization placed on 11 natural resource impacts. Priority was rated on a 4-point Likert scale of 1 = “Lowest priority” to 4 = “Highest priority”. Respondents from agencies within UGBs reported trash as their highest priority natural resource impact, followed by spread of invasive weeds, fire risk (causing fires), and water pollution. Mean ratings for all natural resource impacts are shown in Table 81, presented in descending order of mean priority rating. Noise, light, and air pollution were the lowest ranking priorities.

Table 81 Statewide Within-UGB Priority of Natural Resource Impacts

Natural resource impact	Mean ^a
Trash	3.41
Spread of invasive weeds	2.99
Fire risk (causing fires)	2.97
Water pollution	2.43
Vegetation damage (e.g., trampling in campsites, visitor/viewing areas, tree vandalism)	2.31
Soil erosion/compaction (e.g., on trails, campsites, water access areas, visitor centers)	2.16
Wildlife disturbance	2.11
New trail damage (short cuts, user created trails)	2.08
Noise pollution	1.86
Light pollution	1.86
Air pollution	1.80

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Lowest priority” to 4 = “Highest priority”).

Dispersed-setting providers reported the level or priority placed on the same 11 natural resource impacts on a 4-point Likert scale (1 = “Lowest priority, 4 = “Highest priority”). The highest level of priority was assigned to fire risk (causing fires); trash, spread of invasive weeds, and soil erosion/compaction (e.g., on trails, campsites, water access areas, visitor centers) were also ranked highly. The lowest ranking priorities were noise, light, and air pollution.

Table 82 Statewide Dispersed-setting Priority of Natural Resource Impacts

Natural resource impact	Mean ^a
Fire risk (causing fires)	3.37
Trash	3.37
Spread of invasive weeds	3.20
Soil erosion/compaction (e.g., on trails, campsites, water access areas, visitor centers)	2.64
Vegetation damage (e.g., trampling in campsites, visitor/viewing areas, tree vandalism)	2.62
Wildlife disturbance	2.61
Water pollution	2.50
New trail damage (short cuts, user created trails)	2.47
Noise pollution	2.09
Light pollution	2.04
Air pollution	1.93

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Lowest priority” to 4 = “Highest priority”).

For both within-UGB and dispersed-setting agencies, the same three priorities were identified in the top three positions, and the bottom three priorities were the same. Within-UGB providers identified more of a priority of water pollution compared to dispersed setting providers, who showed a higher interest in issues related to soil erosion and compaction.

Maintenance/Management Issues

Survey respondents were asked to identify the level of challenge associated with 23 maintenance/management issues using a 4-point Likert scale (1 = “Not a challenge”, 4 = “Major challenge”), with the option to mark “N/A”. These maintenance/management issues are presented in Table 83, ranked in order of mean priority ratings. The most challenging issue was identified to be reducing illegal activities (e.g., unsanctioned camping, drug/alcohol use). Other significant issues were creating new park and recreation facilities, maintaining existing local parks and facilities, and addressing ADA and other accessibility issues. The lowest three rated maintenance/management issues were managing drone use in park and recreation areas, limiting the number of visitors (e.g., group size limits, established timed-entry permits), and establishing one-way directional trails to reduce contact with other visitors.

Table 83 Statewide Within-UGB Maintenance/Management Issues

Maintenance/ Management Issue	Mean ^a
Reducing illegal activities (e.g., unsanctioned camping, drug/alcohol use)	3.20
Creating new park and recreation facilities	3.11
Maintaining existing local parks and facilities	2.95
Addressing ADA and other accessibility issues	2.88
Providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails	2.86
Enforcing existing rules	2.78
Expanding parking capacity	2.66
Ensuring public safety in parks and recreation areas	2.62
Locating enough acreage of suitable sites for new parks and recreation facilities	2.59
Providing public transportation to parks and trails	2.24
Charging a fee or increasing existing fees	2.18
Responding to complaints from citizens about park conditions	2.15
Providing online information on crowding (e.g., real-time parking information, 'best times' to visit)	2.09
Marketing/communicating about 'hidden gems' or less busy areas	2.06
Managing electronic transportation use (e.g., e-bikes, e-scooters, e-skateboards, monowheels) in park and recreation areas	2.05
Providing guided recreation opportunities	2.00
Managing unauthorized off-highway vehicle use	1.98
Zoning to restrict what recreation activities can be done	1.97
Promoting low-impact recreation/Leave No Trace	1.92
Implementing seasonal site and facility closure	1.73
Managing drone use in park and recreation areas	1.64
Limiting the number of visitors (e.g., group size limits, established timed-entry permits)	1.61
Establishing one-way directional trails to reduce contact with other visitors	1.49

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not a challenge" to 4 = "Major challenge").

Dispersed-setting survey respondents were asked to rate the level of challenge associated with the same 23 maintenance/management issues using a 4-point Likert scale (1 = "Not a challenge", 4 = "Major challenge", or "N/A"). These results are presented in Table 84 and are ranked in descending order of mean priority rating. The most challenging maintenance issue identified by respondents was maintaining existing parks and facilities. Other pressing issues found were reducing illegal activities (e.g., unsanctioned camping, drug/alcohol use), addressing ADA and other accessibility issues, and enforcing existing rules. The three lowest-rated maintenance/management challenges were responding to complaints from citizens about park conditions, establishing one-way directional trails to reduce contact with other visitors, and implementing seasonal site and facility closure.

Table 84 Statewide Dispersed-setting Maintenance/Management Issues

Maintenance/ Management Issue	Mean ^a
Maintaining existing parks and facilities	3.18
Reducing illegal activities (e.g., unsanctioned camping, drug/alcohol use)	3.17
Addressing ADA and other accessibility issues	3.15
Enforcing existing rules	3.04
Creating new park and recreation facilities	2.96
Providing online information on crowding (e.g., real-time parking information, 'best times' to visit)	2.75
Expanding parking capacity	2.71
Ensuring public safety in parks and recreation areas	2.69
Managing electronic transportation use (e.g., e-bikes, e-scooters, e-skateboards, monowheels) in park and recreation areas	2.62
Providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails	2.54
Managing unauthorized off-highway vehicle use	2.52
Providing public transportation to parks and trails	2.39
Managing drone use in park and recreation areas	2.34
Limiting the number of visitors (e.g., group size limits, established timed-entry permits)	2.29
Charging a fee or increasing existing fees	2.28
Zoning to restrict what recreation activities can be done and where (e.g., single use trails/areas)	2.26
Promoting low-impact recreation/Leave No Trace	2.20
Providing guided recreation opportunities	2.12
Marketing/communicating about 'hidden gems' or less busy areas	2.10
Locating enough acreage of sites for new parks and recreation facilities	2.09
Responding to complaints from citizens about park conditions	1.98
Establishing one-way directional trails to reduce contact with other visitors	1.93
Implementing seasonal site and facility closure	1.71

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not a challenge" to 4 = "Major challenge").

Priorities were similar for both types of respondents; however, dispersed-setting providers struggled more with enforcing existing rules compared to within-UGB providers, who encountered more difficulty with creating new parks and recreation facilities.

Top Funding Issues

Within-UGB survey respondents also identified the degree of challenge associated with 10 funding issues in their agencies, using a 4-point Likert scale (1 = "Not a challenge", 4 = "Major challenge", or "N/A"), with an option to self-report "Other" priorities (see Appendix A). These results are presented in Table 85, in descending order of mean priority rankings.

The most pressing challenge identified by within-UGB respondents was obtaining adequate funding for rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities. Other highly rated issues were obtaining adequate funding for rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of trails and support facilities, meeting ADA standards and other accessibility needs, and land/easement acquisition for new trail development. The

lowest-rated funding needs were providing recreation and educational programs at parks and recreation areas, maintaining and protecting cultural/historic resources, and protecting fish and wildlife habitat.

Table 85 Statewide Within-UGB Funding Issues

Funding Issue	Mean ^a
Rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities	3.37
Rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of trails and support facilities	3.16
Meeting ADA standards and other accessibility needs	3.03
Land/easement acquisition for new trail development	2.89
Acquiring land and water areas for developed recreation	2.86
Monitoring, restoring, maintaining natural resource conditions (e.g., vegetation, erosion, noxious weeds, water resources)	2.80
Acquiring and protecting land as conserved areas	2.62
Providing recreation and educational programs at parks and recreation areas	2.62
Maintaining and protecting cultural/historic resources	2.37
Protecting wildlife and fish habitat	2.15

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not a challenge” to 4 = “Major challenge”).

Dispersed-setting providers also reported on challenge associated with obtaining adequate funding for different outdoor recreation projects. These challenges were reported on a 4-point Likert scale (1 = “Not a challenge”, 4 = “Major challenge”, with the option to mark “N/A”), with an option to self-report “Other” challenges (see Appendix A). Table 86 presents these findings in descending order of mean priority ranking.

Respondents from dispersed settings identified the most challenging issue as obtaining adequate funding for rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities. Other significant issues included obtaining adequate funding for meeting ADA standards and other accessibility needs, rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of trails and support facilities and monitoring, restoring, and maintaining natural resource conditions (e.g., vegetation erosion, noxious weeds, water resources). The bottom three rated funding issues were obtaining adequate funding for land/easement acquisition for new trail development, protecting fish and wildlife habitat, and providing recreation and educational programs at park and recreation areas.

Table 86 Statewide Dispersed-setting Funding Issues

Funding Issue	Mean ^a
Rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities	3.41
Meeting ADA standards and other accessibility needs	3.16
Rehabilitation/replacement/maintenance of trails and support facilities	3.08
Monitoring, restoring, and maintaining natural resource conditions (e.g., vegetation, erosion, noxious weeds, water resources)	2.92
Maintaining and protecting cultural/historic resources	2.69
Acquiring and protecting land as conserved areas	2.56
Acquiring land and water areas for developed recreation	2.54
Land/easement acquisition for new trail development	2.49
Protecting fish and wildlife habitat	2.47
Providing recreation and educational programs at park and recreation areas	2.47

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not a challenge” to 4 = “Major challenge”).

Both within-UGB providers and dispersed-setting providers had similar priorities. Still, within-UGB providers rated issues with acquiring new land or easements for trail development more highly than dispersed-setting providers, who reported a greater level of challenge associated with monitoring, restoring, and maintaining natural resources.

Backlog of Deferred Maintenance

Respondents were asked to estimate the dollar value of their organization’s backlog in deferred maintenance for existing parks and recreation lands, facilities, and services. The amount was reported in millions of dollars, and respondents reported the bottom and the top of the estimated range representing this backlog (see Appendix A). As shown in Table 87, the backlog in deferred maintenance for with UGB agencies ranged from no backlog (\$0) to between \$40,000,000 and \$55,000,000, with a median range of \$1,000,000 to \$4,250,000.

Table 87 Backlog in Deferred Maintenance for Within-UGB Providers

	Bottom of range		Top of range
Minimum	\$0	Minimum	\$0
Maximum	\$40,000,000	Maximum	\$55,000,000
Median	\$1,000,000	Median	\$4,250,000

Dispersed-setting respondents provided the value of their organization’s backlog in deferred maintenance for existing parks and recreation lands, facilities, and services, reported in millions of dollars. Estimates were provided for the top and bottom of the range of this backlog (see Appendix A). Table 88 highlights the deferred maintenance backlog for dispersed-setting providers ranged from between \$100,000 and \$500,000 to a maximum of \$4,090,000,000. The median range was between \$5,000,000 and \$9,200,000.

Table 88. Backlog in Deferred Maintenance for Dispersed-setting Providers

	Bottom of range		Top of range
Minimum	\$100,000	Minimum	\$500,000
Maximum	\$4,090,000,000	Maximum	\$4,090,000,000
Median	\$5,000,000	Median	\$9,200,000

Notably, minimum, maximum, and median backlog estimates for dispersed-setting agencies were higher than those of within-UGB agencies; however, there is considerable overlap between these ranges.

Top Emerging Trends Issues

Within-UGB respondents were also asked to rate the level of challenge associated with adapting to 13 emerging trends in outdoor recreation on a 4-point Likert scale (1 = “Not a challenge”, 4 = “Major challenge”, or “N/A”). Results of this question are shown in Table 89, with emerging trends listed in descending order of mean priority rating.

Within-UGB respondents identified addressing the challenges of growing unhoused/homeless population within their service area as the most significant challenge they face. Other high-ranking challenges were addressing a growing level of safety and security concerns associated with public use of park and recreation facilities/services, providing park and recreation facilities/services that meet the needs of individuals with disabilities, and responding to new types of outdoor recreation activities (e.g., dog parks, paddleboarding, pickleball). The lowest-rated trends were adapting to the effects of climate change, increasing use of park and recreation facilities (crowding and congestion), and adapting to a more ethnically/racially diverse population.

Table 89 Statewide Within-UGB Emerging Trends Issues

Trend	Mean ^a
Addressing the challenges of growing unhoused/homeless population within your service area	3.31
Addressing a growing level of safety and security concerns associated with public use of park and recreation facilities/services	3.10
Providing park and recreation facilities/services that meet the needs of individuals with disabilities	2.84
Responding to new types of outdoor recreation activities (e.g., dog parks, paddleboarding, pickleball)	2.71
Addressing the lack of youth engagement in outdoor recreation	2.68
Keeping up with technological changes (e.g., social media, new software, new forms of outdoor recreation)	2.52
Promoting green infrastructure at parks (e.g., native landscaping, grow zones, tree planting, sustainable design)	2.44
Improving public health (e.g., physical activity, mental health through outdoor recreation)	2.42
Adapting to an aging population	2.31
Adapting to changes in recreational immunity defense following the Johnson v. Gibson ruling	2.25
Adapting to the effects of climate change	2.18
Increasing use of park and recreation facilities (crowding and congestion)	2.18
Adapting to a more ethnically/racially diverse population	1.98

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not a challenge” to 4 = “Major challenge”).

Finally, dispersed-setting providers were asked to identify on a 4-point Likert scale (1 = “Not a challenge”, 4 = “Major challenge”, or respondents could mark “N/A”) the degree to which the same 13 emerging trends challenged their agency. Table 90 presents these results, in order of mean priority rating.

The most challenging emerging trend identified by dispersed-setting providers was addressing the challenges of a growing homeless/unhoused population within their service area. Other issues highlighted as more challenging were addressing a growing level of safety and security concerns associated with public use of park and recreation facilities/services, providing park and recreation facilities/services to that meet the needs of individuals with disabilities, and increasing use of park and recreation facilities (crowding and congestion). The emerging trends rated least challenging were improving public health (e.g., physical activity, mental health through outdoor recreation), adapting to an aging population, and promoting green infrastructure (e.g., native landscaping, grow zones, tree planting, sustainable design).

Table 90 Statewide Dispersed-setting Emerging Trends Issues

Trend	Mean ^a
Addressing the challenges of a growing homeless/unhoused population within your service area	3.53
Addressing a growing level of safety and security concerns associated with public use of park and recreation facilities/services	3.24
Providing park and recreation facilities/services to that meet the needs of individuals with disabilities	3.15
Increasing use of park and recreation facilities (crowding and congestion)	3.13
Adapting to the effects of climate change	2.94
Keeping up with technological changes (e.g., social media, new software, new forms of outdoor recreation)	2.79
Addressing the lack of youth engagement in outdoor recreation	2.67
Responding to emerging or new types of outdoor recreation activities (e.g., dog parks, paddleboarding, pickleball)	2.64
Adapting to changes in recreational immunity defense following the Johnson v. Gibson ruling	2.53
Adapting to a more ethnically/racially diverse population	2.35
Improving public health (e.g., physical activity, mental health through outdoor recreation)	2.30
Adapting to an aging population	2.20
Promoting green infrastructure at parks (e.g., native landscaping, grow zones, tree planting, sustainable design)	2.17

^a Cell entries are mean scores for 4-point Likert Scale (1 = “Not a challenge” to 4 = “Major challenge”).

Notably, both within-UGB and dispersed-setting providers identified the same top three priority issues. However, issues of adapting to new forms of recreation are more of a challenge for within-UGB providers, while dispersed-setting providers encounter more difficulty with increased use/crowding and congestion.

Single Biggest Challenges Faced

The survey finished by asking providers in both settings to write the single biggest challenge faced by their agency when providing park and recreation services. (See Appendix A for full responses.) Table 91 highlights the responses from within-UGB providers, in descending order of frequency. These include lack of agency funding, maintenance of existing facilities, inadequate staffing, addressing homelessness/unauthorized camping, lack of funding for new land acquisition, and adapting to emerging recreation trends.

Table 91 Top Challenges Faced by Agencies in Providing Park and Recreation Services – Within-UGB Providers

Lack of agency funding
Maintenance of existing facilities
Inadequate staffing
Addressing homelessness/unauthorized camping
Lack of funding for new land acquisition
Adapting to emerging recreation trends

The dispersed-setting top challenges faced by agencies are shown in Table 92. These include, in descending order of frequency, inadequate staffing, lack of agency funding, maintaining and updating existing infrastructure, addressing homelessness/unauthorized camping, overcrowding due to increased use, and adapting to promote inclusivity.

Table 92 Top Challenges Faced by Agencies in Providing Park and Recreation Services – Dispersed-setting Providers

Inadequate staffing
Lack of agency funding
Maintaining and updating existing infrastructure
Addressing homelessness/unauthorized camping
Overcrowding due to increased use
Adapting to promote inclusivity

APPENDIX A: OPEN-ENDED COMMENTS

WITHIN-UGB PROVIDER SURVEY

What challenges does your organization face in obtaining adequate funding for providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Other (please describe).

- Homeless destroying our outdoor public areas to the point our community does not feel safe using several of our parks.
- Loitering/monopolization of public facilities that prevents use by the rest of the public.
- Public safety in parks.
- More staffing to maintain current park system.
- Operations of facilities, parks, and trails.
- Maintenance of irrigation ditch.
- Increased sanitation needs.
- Tools and equipment to run programs.

What is the dollar value of your organization's backlog in deferred maintenance for existing parks and recreation lands, facilities and services?

- \$0 / \$0
- \$0 / \$0
- \$50,000 / \$100,000
- \$50,000 / \$100,000
- \$50,000 / \$500,000
- \$80,000 / \$250,000
- \$100,000 / \$100,000
- \$100,000 / \$150,000
- \$100,000 / \$500,000
- \$100,000 / \$500,000
- \$100,000 / \$700,000
- \$100,000 / \$3,000,000
- \$150,000 / \$500,000
- \$200,000 / \$500,000
- \$250,000 / \$250,000
- \$250,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$300,000 / \$500,000
- \$300,000 / \$800,000
- \$300,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$400,000 / \$1,500,000
- \$500,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$500,000 / \$1,000,000

- \$500,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$500,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$500,000 / \$1,500,000
- \$500,000 / \$2,000,000
- \$500,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$750,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$800,000 / \$1,200,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$1,500,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$2,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$2,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$3,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$3,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$1,000,000 / \$25,000,000
- \$1,100,000 / \$2,500,000
- \$1,200,000 / \$2,300,00
- \$1,300,000 / \$1,500,000
- \$1,300,000 / \$3,400,000
- \$1,500,000 / \$2,700,000
- \$1,500,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$1,520,000 / \$4,000,000
- \$1,700,000 / \$3,000,000
- \$2,000,000 / \$3,500,000
- \$2,000,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$2,000,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$2,000,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$2,000,000 / \$7,000,000
- \$2,000,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$2,500,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$2,500,000 / \$6,000,000
- \$3,000,000 / \$6,000,000
- \$3,000,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$3,250,000 / \$4,500,000

- \$3,500,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$4,100,000 / \$6,500,000
- \$5,000,000
- \$5,000,000 / \$9,000,000
- \$5,000,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$5,000,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$5,000,000 / \$15,000,000
- \$5,500,000 / \$15,000,000
- \$5,600,000 / \$7,500,000
- \$6,000,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$6,200,000 / \$9,200,000
- \$7,500,000 / \$12,500,000
- \$8,000,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$10,000,000 / \$15,000,000
- \$10,000,000 / \$15,000,000
- \$11,600,000 / \$25,500,000
- \$12,500,000 / \$18,000,000
- \$13,000,000 / \$22,000,000
- \$14,000,000 / \$15,000,000
- \$15,000,000 / \$25,000,000
- \$21,500,000 / \$27,500,000
- \$30,000,000 / \$50,000,000
- \$30,000,000 / \$50,000,000
- \$40,000,000 / \$55,000,000

What is the single, biggest challenge your organization faces in providing parks and recreation facilities and services?

- Acquiring funding for projects and getting approval to use areas for recreation projects.
- adequate funding for delayed maintenance, improving existing park and installing an additional park for families who live at the north end of town.
- Adequate staffing and M&S resources to address impacts of illegal camping and vandalism.
- All of the new regulations and rules made by folks who have no idea what working directly with the public is like. Trying to accommodate every special interest group on the earth.
- Because of recreational immunity we do not charge for the use of our facilities, so all maintenance and improvements come out of our tax base. At some point the costs to repair and maintain may exceed what we can fund.
- Being able to provide the Level of Service we think is appropriate. How we keep up with emerging trends, and be able to respond to new and emerging issues, and having adequate

funding and staffing to be maintaining what we have while planning for growth in the future.

- Being in the flood zone.
- Consistent funding and staffing availability
- Coordination with other agencies for efficient review and implementation.
- Cost of maintaining (including repairing vandalism) facilities and cost of developing new parks.
- Costs to develop and then maintain new facilities.
- Currently, finding qualified staff who are committed to providing services.
- Dealing with Climate change as we are facing an unprecedented drought in Southern Oregon. Our once crowded and popular parks with large lakes have hit record low levels, which has significantly decreased recreation users and revenue into our parks program. The decreased revenue has made it difficult to work on our old and aging infrastructure in the parks.
- Deferred Maintenance
- Deferred Maintenance - no funds available for replacing amenities or renovating existing facilities.
- Finding activities for adults to do and not focusing all recreation towards youth.
- Finding and retaining qualified Staff
- Finding developable land for more parks, trails, and green spaces.
- Funding
- Funding
- Funding
- Funding
- Funding
- Funding
- Funding and inclusiveness
- funding and maintenance - aging facilities
- Funding for maintenance, and improvements.
- Funding for repairs and maintenance
- Funding for upkeep and upgrades of our already existing parks.
- Funding long-term maintenance costs for existing parks and facilities.
- Funding sources
- Funding the ongoing operations and maintenance of our parks, trails, and recreation facilities.
- Funding to improve the small park area we have and the funding to maintain it once we have it.
- Funding to provide these services.
- Funding to support the facilities.
- Funding.

- Funding. Everything hinges on having enough funding for staff, equipment, and resources (contractors, consultants, etc.)
- Funding. We are funded only through our facilities day use and camping fees.
- Funds to purchase, build and maintain parks and recreation facilities/services.
- Homelessness and people using the parks as their home (and crime associated with that).
- Houselessness
- Illicit Activities (illegal camping, dumping, vandalism, criminal activity)
- Inadequate funding due to state laws limiting property tax increases.
- Irrigation system
- Lack of funding
- Lack of Funding
- Lack of funding and emotional disturbed individuals taking over parks.
- Lack of funding for capital improvements and land acquisition.
- Lack of funding for staff for basic maintenance of existing park facilities and lack of city council support for development of existing recreational spaces to meet growing community needs.
- Lack of funding. We are a self-funded department who does not receive any monies from the general tax fund.
- land to develop on and the fundings to implement new projects. also dealing with tribal regulations.
- law enforcement underfunded to respond to non-recreation campers.
- limited funding
- limited staff
- Long term funding
- Long term funding strategy for capital projects and operations and maintenance.
- Maintaining adequate funding
- Maintenance is always the key challenge. Funding for new facilities is similarly challenging.
- Money
- Money to make improvements.
- Money. Enough to complete the projects City Council has identified as priorities, enough to tackle big maintenance projects, enough to attract and hire all the personnel we need.
- Money. small community
- Most immediately, staffing challenges. More so, adapting to recreational trends while navigating our historical significance.
- Not enough funding to maintain current services, facilities, staffing and program. As a result, we are losing staff and programs, not reinvesting in our aging facilities, and struggling to find ways to serve as our growing community with our dwindling resources.
- Not enough money to design and develop property - especially since discovery of an endangered plant species.

- Not enough money to pay staff to maintain wages and have enough employees to maintain parks when they also maintain streets, public buildings, water, distribution, sewer, collections, parks and recycled water with two people.
- Offering a high standard of care to amenities and grounds.
- Old, aging buildings and parks and no funding to replace/repair/maintain.
- Ongoing funding issues for maintenance and upkeep of existing facilities.
- Our rising homeless population is taking over public areas. It has created a situation where the citizens blame the parks and city for decisions made at the state and federal levels. Our community has lost the appetite for park expansion, development projects, pathways, and trails that could connect communities and provide better outdoor access because they see all of these projects as just being wasted on homeless people. If parks departments are being honest with themselves, they would all answer that this is the single biggest challenge we are facing and we are being given ZERO help from the State or Feds to address this. Even the decriminalization of drugs has caused more damage in our parks. We are removing used needles from restrooms, landscape beds, playgrounds, and other areas. These needles are causing large-scale damage to our plumbing systems and we are incurring a drastic increase in cost. All of this while we are attempting to build new parks to better serve our community, but our community speaks out against all development due to concerns of having homeless people move into their neighborhoods. We cannot even begin to start looking at funding options of utility fees, levies, or district formation due to the outcry of what our parks have turned into over the last 4 years due to the homeless population. Meanwhile, our parks, outdoor spaces, and natural areas have experienced drastic ecological damage, and our Southern Oregon region has had large-scale fires started due to encampments. Nobody decided to have a career in parks and recreation to watch their areas be destroyed due to the homeless and I fear what the recruitment is going to look like for the industry as a whole in coming years.
- Providing an adequate balance of access to nature within constrained budgets, constrained sites, and changing political and social challenges around equitable access. Visitors/citizens experiencing overlapping mental health/housing crises is straining staff; and long term fiscal resiliency.
- Recent law changes and supreme court decisions that restrict ability to regulate certain behaviors, and increase the use of public space for purposes that the majority of the public does not approve of, making the use of parks and facilities for their intended uses less likely. For example drug use in public restrooms, loitering in picnic shelters, or camping in public greenways.
- Recruitment and retention of qualified staff.
- Redmond is one of the fastest growing communities in the state. Much of the land is listed above Market Value and we cannot afford to purchase it at cost, so we are unable to obtain it for future parks space.
- Rehabilitating a historic building into a community center in our city park.
- Replacing outdated equipment, and developing trails.
- Resources to maintain and upgrade existing facilities.

- Resources, money
- Securing enough funding to address the backlog of deferred maintenance needs.
- Shortage of staffing combined with increased usage as well as theft and vandalism from public.
- staff shortages and funding resources
- staffing and resources (\$) are a challenge.
- Staffing to manage activities and to expand the parks. Managing complicated grants. Funds.
- Sufficient staffing/hiring and associated cost to pay staff competitive wage to attract applicants.
- Sustainable funding
- Sustainable funding sources for routine vegetation maintenance/irrigation and infrastructure upkeep and replacement
- The City's biggest challenge in providing parks and recreation facilities and services is finding funding sources that can help develop and maintain park land we have in the City inventory. We also have problems with obtaining easements from private property owners for our unbuilt, but mapped trail system.
- The high rate of vandalism that occurs in our parks.
- The obsolete prevailing wage laws that result in an average of 30% increase in cost to complete work with taxpayers' money.
- The timely installation, repair, and replacement of aging park facilities. Along with keeping up with emerging trends in recreation appropriate to our community.
- Transferring trails to agency partners once they are constructed.
- Trying to fund enough positions to maintain the areas we have and expansion that people want.
- Vandalism and property damage to facilities and structures.
- We are on Corps of Engineer land on a lease. When applying for grants we've been rejected because we don't have at least 20 years left on the lease despite the fact the Corps is not looking to sever ties with us and a support letter is deemed insufficient. Our lease expires within the next 2 years now and we are hoping for a 50-year lease to address this matter so we can receive funding.

DISPERSED SETTING PROVIDER SURVEY

What challenges does your organization face in obtaining adequate funding for providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Other (please describe).

- NA
- Funding staffing to implement/maintain
- Adequate staffing levels
- Increased sanitation needs

What is the dollar value of your organization's backlog in deferred maintenance for existing parks and recreation lands, facilities and services? (Bottom of range / Top of range)

- \$100,000 / \$700,000
- \$250,000 / \$500,000
- \$500,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$500,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$500,000 / \$1,000,000
- \$500,000 / \$1,500,000
- \$500,000 / \$2,000,000
- \$500,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$1,500,000 / \$2,700,000
- \$1,500,000 / \$3,000,000
- \$2,000,000 / \$3,000,000
- \$2,000,000 / \$3,500,000
- \$2,500,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$2,500,000 / \$5,000,000
- \$2,500,000 / \$6,000,000
- \$2,500,000 / \$6,000,000
- \$2,760,000 / \$4,000,000
- \$4,000,000 / \$8,000,000
- \$5,000,000 / \$9,000,000
- \$5,000,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$5,000,000 / \$15,000,000
- \$5,600,000 / \$7,500,000
- \$6,000,000 / \$10,000,000
- \$6,200,000 / \$9,200,000
- \$10,000,000 / \$15,000,000
- \$10,000,000 / \$15,000,000
- \$10,000,000 / \$40,000,000
- \$10,000,000 / \$50,000,000
- \$11,000,000 / \$140,000,000

- \$11,600,000 / \$25,500,000
- \$13,000,000 / \$22,000,000
- \$14,000,000 / \$15,000,000
- \$14,000,000 / \$15,000,000
- \$19,465,633
- \$20,000,000 / \$30,000,000
- \$50,000,000 / \$100,000,000
- \$75,000,000 / \$125,000,000
- \$107,600,000
- \$200,000,000 / \$500,000,000
- \$200,000,000 / \$600,000,000
- \$4,090,000,000

What is the single, biggest challenge your organization faces in providing parks and recreation facilities and services?

- Addressing increased usage; backlog of deferred maintenance; staff capacity and retrofitting existing facilities to meet current demographic of users.
- Adequate funding from US Congress.
- All of the new regulations and rules made by folks who have no idea what working directly with the public is like. Trying to accommodate every special interest group on the earth.
- Being in the flood zone.
- Culture war and clashes between user groups, complicating the public process through misinformation.
- Currently, finding qualified staff who are committed to providing services.
- Dealing with Climate change as we are facing an unprecedented drought in Southern Oregon. Our once crowded and popular parks with large lakes have hit record low levels, which has significantly decreased recreation users and revenue into our parks program. The decreased revenue has made it difficult to work on our old and aging infrastructure in the parks.
- Deferred maintenance
- drought and fire danger/damage mixed with limited emergency services resources in the areas my parks cover.
- enforcing park rules with lack of law enforcement help. Particularly unauthorized camping.
- Finding and retaining qualified Staff
- Funding
- Funding
- Funding for upkeep and upgrades of our already existing parks.
- Funding to support the facilities.

- Funding. Everything hinges on having enough funding for staff, equipment, and resources (contractors, consultants, etc.)
- Funding. We are funded only through our facilities day use and camping fees.
- Having sufficient staff and funding to get existing recreation sites and trails to standard. This needs to be achieved before we can consider adding new sites, trails, or features to our Forest's recreation program.
- Homeless/houselessness/trash and abandoned vehicles and RVs
- Homelessness and people using the parks as their home (and crime associated with that).
- Houselessness
- Housing cost is a very significant issue when hiring seasonal and permanent staff. Wages do not meet the cost of living in most of the areas where we provide park experiences. Without staff, quality delivery of services is minimized.
- Inadequate funding and staff capacity to manage the facilities we currently have and offer new ones.
- Inadequate funding due to state laws limiting property tax increases.
- Increasing demand (visitation, expanding programs, addressing environmental and societal issues, aging facilities, working towards enhancing accessibility and welcoming as many people as possible) without corresponding increases in staffing or funding.
- Lack of affordable housing for staff, making recruitment difficult or impossible
- Lack of funding. We are a self-funded department who does not receive any monies from the general tax fund.
- Maintaining staffing levels and employee retention. More budgeted staffing positions would increase ability to provide customer service and address maintenance issues. The infrastructure is highly developed and requires staffing to keep it up.
- Maintaining the cleanliness and supplies on our recreation sites.
- Mental health and houselessness
- Not enough funding to reduce backlog of deferred maintenance and lack of staff to do the operations and maintenance to reduce that backlog.
- Offering a high standard of care to amenities and grounds.
- Overcrowding and overuse due to increased population.
- Preventative maintenance of ageing infrastructure.
- Protecting, adapting and maintaining the current system for safety and inclusive access for future generations.
- Recruiting and developing a work force that represents the diverse nature of people of the country, state and community.
- Recruiting and maintaining a welcoming, diverse, skilled and passionate workforce.
- Securing enough funding to address the backlog of deferred maintenance needs.
- Shortage of staffing combined with increased usage as well as theft and vandalism from public.
- Staffing
- Staffing shortages to maintain existing facilities while being encouraged to expand recreational facilities and addressing the houseless/homeless population on public lands.

- Sustainable funding
- The inability to recruit and maintain adequate staffing levels, particularly seasonal staff.
- The largest challenge is in terms of financial constraints. This relates both to facility/maintenance projects and ability to properly fund adequate staffing levels.
- The list is long but the root cause seems to come from overcrowding of public spaces. The Gorge sees three million visitors a year in a very small defined corridor which is not built for the level of use.
- The single biggest challenge currently seems to be obtaining adequate numbers of employees for staffing during the high use season.
- Trying to fund enough positions to maintain the areas we have and expansion that people want.
- We are seeing significant impacts from houselessness in our park units at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. From overnight camping in RVs (trash and sewage dumping, neighbor concerns) to backcountry camping (cutting new trails, trash, human waste, fire danger, etc.) is creating significant challenges.
- We have aging infrastructure that was built largely at the same time so the infrastructure, (i.e. roads, restrooms, sewer lagoons, campgrounds, gates, playgrounds, boat ramps, etc.) are all in need of replacement at roughly the same time. In addition, many of the materials (steel, concrete, wood, asphalt, etc.) used are far more expensive now than they initially were (even accounting for inflation) when the infrastructure was first built (in some part due to depleting those initial resources). At the same time, there is more demand on those facilities than there was when they were first built. At the same time, many of those facilities were originally built on unsustainable places (i.e. places where erosion happens frequently). At the same time, climate change is worsening issues like erosion. These are complex problems that will not be solved with one plan, one person, or even a gigantic amount of funding. It's a nice idea that I could get the money to just replace my 1960s bathroom on the beach and then it would last another 60 years - but that's just not realistic. There is no one "big challenge" to solve. And there is no one person who can solve it. Building in a more sustainable way, being honest about how long facilities will last the next generation, and doing better with succession planning (for staff as well as facilities) requires long term commitments from many different people.

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRES

WITHIN-UGB PROVIDER SURVEY

Dear Park and Recreation Provider,

Oregon State University, on behalf of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), requests your assistance in completing the following survey for your parks and recreation organization. Survey results will identify recreation needs and management issues in Oregon as part of the 2025-2029 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) effort.

You are receiving the close-to-home setting survey given the majority of your organization's managed parks and recreation lands are located within an urban growth boundary (UGB), unincorporated community boundary, or Tribal community.

If you have any questions about this survey, please contact Dr. Randy Rosenberger in the College of Forestry at Oregon State University:

Email: R.Rosenberger@oregonstate.edu
Phone: 541-737-4425

Thank you for participating in this important survey.

Q1. Name of your organization: _____

Q2. Contact person (or person completing this survey): _____

Q3. Contact phone number: _____

Q4. Contact email address: _____

Q5. Please select the Oregon County in which your organization primarily provides parks and recreation opportunities. (Drop down list of Oregon's counties)

Q6. Select the response that best describes the primary type of community your organization serves: (please select one)

- Urban
- Suburban
- Rural

Q7. Do you have a part-time and / or full-time parks and recreation staff?

- Yes

No

Next, please rate the importance of funding need for each type of close-to-home setting outdoor recreation amenity within your organization's jurisdiction. Close-to-home projects are located within a UGB, unincorporated community boundary, or a Tribal community and/ or may connect to trail opportunities on adjoining public lands outside community boundaries. To identify the level of need, please consider the types of high-priority, close-to-home projects that your organization has identified for development in the coming five-year period.


Q8. Please rate the level of funding need for each of the following close-to-home setting amenities on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not needed, 4 = most needed, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Not needed	Somewhat needed	Needed	Most needed	Not applicable
Acquisition of natural open space	1	2	3	4	N/A
Land acquisition for access to public waterways	1	2	3	4	N/A
Acquisition of parklands for developed recreation	1	2	3	4	N/A
Acquisition of trail corridors and rights of way	1	2	3	4	N/A
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Motorized boat launches and support facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Marinas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Non-motorized boat launches and support facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Dog off-leash areas/ dog parks	1	2	3	4	N/A
Historic sites	1	2	3	4	N/A
Nature study/ wildlife watching sites	1	2	3	4	N/A
RV/ trailer campgrounds and facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Tent campgrounds and facilities (car camping)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Group campgrounds and facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
RV dump stations	1	2	3	4	N/A
Beautification projects (e.g., fountains, ponds, landscaping, waterfalls)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Community trail system	1	2	3	4	N/A
Trails connected to public lands	1	2	3	4	N/A
Directional signage and details about trails and locations	1	2	3	4	N/A
Fitness circuits / trails	1	2	3	4	N/A
Trails connecting adjacent communities	1	2	3	4	N/A

Mountain biking (single track) trails/ areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Equestrian trails/ trailheads	1	2	3	4	N/A
Off-highway vehicle trails/ areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Water trail routes (for canoes, kayaks, paddle boards, rafts, driftboats)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Urban bike paths (separate from street traffic)	1	2	3	4	N/A
River or lake fishing from bank or pier	1	2	3	4	N/A
Fishing from ocean shore/ jetty	1	2	3	4	N/A
Crabbing/ clamming access	1	2	3	4	N/A
Swimming beaches (river or lake)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Ocean shore: beach or surfing	1	2	3	4	N/A
Tubing and sledding areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	1	2	3	4	N/A
Sports fields (soccer, baseball, football)					
Outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Golf courses	1	2	3	4	N/A
Archery/ shooting ranges	1	2	3	4	N/A
Running tracks (quarter mile)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Outdoor exercise equipment (e.g., elliptical trainer, stationary bike, rower)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Outdoor pool/ spray park	1	2	3	4	N/A
Climbing walls/ areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Bicycle (BMX) areas/ tracks	1	2	3	4	N/A
Skateboard parks	1	2	3	4	N/A
Seniors' activity centers	1	2	3	4	N/A
Functional strength training (training the body for activities performed in daily life)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Fitness classes (e.g., yoga, Tai Chi, Zumba, aerobics, Pilates, water exercise, cross-fit, adult dancing, organized walks)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Community vegetable garden areas (community gardens)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Farmers' markets	1	2	3	4	N/A
Amphitheater/ bandshell	1	2	3	4	N/A

Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	1	2	3	4	N/A
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	1	2	3	4	N/A
Arts and crafts (e.g., ceramics, painting)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Outdoor concerts and movies	1	2	3	4	N/A
Quiet zones for reading, meditating, or games (e.g., chess, cards)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Educational activities (e.g., environmental, health, computer, orienteering and geocaching, historical tours)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Law enforcement officers	1	2	3	4	N/A
Lighting and / or security cameras in key areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
WIFI	1	2	3	4	N/A
Restrooms	1	2	3	4	N/A
Showers	1	2	3	4	N/A
Visitor center and program facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Interpretive displays	1	2	3	4	N/A

Q9. What is the level of priority your organization places on the following natural resource impacts caused by recreation use? Please rate each using a 4-point scale with 1 = lowest priority and 4 = highest priority (please select one each).

Type Of Resource Impact Due To Outdoor Recreation	Lowest priority Highest priority 			
	1	2	3	4
Soil erosion/compaction (e.g., on trails, campsites, water access areas, visitor centers)	1	2	3	4
New trail damage (short cuts, user created trails)	1	2	3	4
Vegetation damage (e.g., trampling in campsites, visitor/viewing areas, tree vandalism)	1	2	3	4
Spread of invasive weeds	1	2	3	4
Wildlife disturbance	1	2	3	4
Air pollution	1	2	3	4
Water pollution	1	2	3	4
Noise pollution	1	2	3	4
Light pollution	1	2	3	4
Fire risk (causing fires)	1	2	3	4
Trash	1	2	3	4

Q10. What challenges does your organization face regarding management actions when providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge, 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Management Actions	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
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Creating new park and recreation facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Maintaining existing local parks and facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Locating enough acreage of suitable sites for new parks and recreation facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Expanding parking capacity	1	2	3	4	N/A
Providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails	1	2	3	4	N/A
Addressing ADA and other accessibility issues	1	2	3	4	N/A
Marketing /communicating about 'hidden gems' or less busy areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Providing guided recreation opportunities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Providing online information on crowding (e.g., real-time parking information, 'best times' to visit)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Responding to complaints from citizens about park conditions	1	2	3	4	N/A
Promoting low-impact recreation /Leave No Trace	1	2	3	4	N/A
Ensuring public safety in parks and recreation areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Charging a fee or increasing existing fees	1	2	3	4	N/A
Zoning to restrict what recreation activities can be done and where (e.g., single use trails /areas)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Limiting the number of visitors (e.g., group size limits, established timed-entry permits)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Establishing one-way directional trails to reduce contact with other visitors	1	2	3	4	N/A
Implementing seasonal site and facility closure	1	2	3	4	N/A
Enforcing existing rules	1	2	3	4	N/A
Reducing illegal activities (e.g., unsanctioned camping, drug /alcohol use)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Providing public transportation to parks and trails	1	2	3	4	N/A
Managing electronic transportation use (e.g., e-bikes, e-scooters, e-skateboards, monowheels) in park and recreation areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Managing drone use in park and recreation areas	1	2	3	4	N/A

Managing unauthorized off-highway vehicle use	1	2	3	4	N/A
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Q11. What challenges does your organization face in obtaining adequate funding for providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Obtaining Adequate Funding For ...	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
acquiring and protecting land as conserved areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
acquiring land and water areas for developed recreation	1	2	3	4	N/A
land/ easement acquisition for new trail development	1	2	3	4	N/A
rehabilitation/ replacement / maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
rehabilitation/ replacement / maintenance of trails and support facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
meeting ADA standards and other accessibility needs	1	2	3	4	N/A
monitoring, restoring, and maintaining natural resource conditions (e.g., vegetation, erosion, noxious weeds, water resources)	1	2	3	4	N/A
maintaining and protecting cultural /historic resources	1	2	3	4	N/A
protecting wildlife and fish habitat	1	2	3	4	N/A
providing recreation and educational programs at park and recreation areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
other (please specify):	1	2	3	4	N/A

Q12. What is the dollar value of your organization’s backlog in deferred maintenance for existing parks and recreation lands, facilities and services? We recognize that this estimate may be based on your expert opinion and may have several degrees of error associated with it. Please round-off to the nearest \$100k (e.g., \$14.3 million) and provide a range: \$_____ million to \$_____ million.

Q13. What challenges does your organization face regarding emerging trends when providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Emerging Trends	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
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Adapting to a more ethnically/ racially diverse population	1	2	3	4	N/A
Adapting to an aging population	1	2	3	4	N/A
Keeping up with technological changes (e.g., social media, new software, new forms of outdoor recreation)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Improving public health (e.g., physical activity, mental health) through outdoor recreation	1	2	3	4	N/A
Addressing the lack of youth engagement in outdoor recreation	1	2	3	4	N/A
Addressing a growing level of safety and security concerns associated with public use of park and recreation facilities/ services	1	2	3	4	N/A
Increasing use of park and recreation facilities (crowding and congestion)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Responding to emerging or new types of outdoor recreation activities (e.g., dog parks, paddleboarding, pickleball)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Promoting green infrastructure at parks (e.g., native landscaping, grow zones, tree planting, sustainable design)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Providing park and recreation facilities/ services that meet the needs of individuals with disabilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Addressing the challenges of a growing unhoused / homeless population within your service area	1	2	3	4	N/A
Adapting to changes in recreational immunity defense following the Johnson v. Gibson ruling	1	2	3	4	N/A
Adapting to the effects of climate change	1	2	3	4	N/A

Q14. What is the single, biggest challenge your organization faces in providing parks and recreation facilities and services?

DISPERSED-SETTING PROVIDER SURVEY

Dear Park and Recreation Provider,

Oregon State University, on behalf of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), requests your assistance in completing the following survey for your parks and recreation organization. Survey results will identify recreation needs and management issues in Oregon as part of the 2025-2029 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) effort.

You are receiving the dispersed setting survey given the majority of your organization’s managed parks and recreation lands are located outside of an urban growth boundary (UGB), unincorporated community boundary, or Tribal community.

If you have any questions about this survey, please contact Dr. Randy Rosenberger in the College of Forestry at Oregon State University:

Email: R.Rosenberger@oregonstate.edu
Phone: 541-737-4425

Thank you for participating in this important survey.

Q1. Name of your organization: _____

Q2. Contact person (or person completing this survey): _____

Q3. Contact phone number: _____

Q4. Contact email address: _____

Q5. Which Oregon County(s) are you reporting for your agency about park and recreational opportunities? Please select all that apply. (Drop down menu of Oregon Counties)

Next, please rate the importance of funding need for each type of dispersed setting outdoor recreation item within your organization’s jurisdiction. Dispersed areas are defined as being located outside an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), unincorporated community boundary, or a Tribal community. To identify need, please consider the types of high-priority, dispersed area projects that your organization has identified for development in the coming five-year period.


Q6. Please rate the level of funding need for each of the following dispersed setting amenities on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not needed, 4 = most needed or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

What is

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Not needed	Somewhat needed	Needed	Most needed	Not applicable
Acquisition of natural open space	1	2	3	4	N/A
Land acquisition for access to public waterways	1	2	3	4	N/A
Acquisition of parklands for developed recreation	1	2	3	4	N/A
Acquisition of trail corridors and rights of way	1	2	3	4	N/A
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Motorized boat launches and support facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Marinas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Non-motorized boat launches and support facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Dog off leash areas/ dog parks	1	2	3	4	N/A
Historic sites	1	2	3	4	N/A
Nature study/ wildlife watching sites	1	2	3	4	N/A
RV/ trailer campgrounds and facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Tent campgrounds and facilities (car camping)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Dispersed tent campsites (hike in)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Hiker-biker tent sites	1	2	3	4	N/A
Remote backpacking tent sites	1	2	3	4	N/A
Cabins or yurts with heat and lights	1	2	3	4	N/A
Cabins or yurts with heat, lights, bathroom & kitchen	1	2	3	4	N/A
Group campgrounds and facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
RV dump stations	1	2	3	4	N/A
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	1	2	3	4	N/A
Day-use hiking trails	1	2	3	4	N/A
Long-distance hiking/ backpacking trails	1	2	3	4	N/A
Long-distance bicycle routes	1	2	3	4	N/A
Mountain biking (single track) trails/ areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Equestrian trails/ trailheads	1	2	3	4	N/A
Backcountry skiing trails/ trailheads	1	2	3	4	N/A
Snowmobile trails/ trailheads	1	2	3	4	N/A
Snowshoeing trails	1	2	3	4	N/A
Tubing and sledding areas	1	2	3	4	N/A

Off-highway vehicle trails/ areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Water trail routes (for canoes, kayaks, paddle boards, rafts, driftboats)	1	2	3	4	N/A
River or lake fishing from bank or pier	1	2	3	4	N/A
Fishing from ocean shore/ jetty	1	2	3	4	N/A
Crabbing/ clamming access	1	2	3	4	N/A
Swimming beaches (river or lake)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Ocean shore: beach or surfing	1	2	3	4	N/A
Tide pool viewing	1	2	3	4	N/A
Children’s playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Children’s playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	1	2	3	4	N/A
Golf courses	1	2	3	4	N/A
Archery/ shooting ranges	1	2	3	4	N/A
Outdoor swimming pool/ spray park	1	2	3	4	N/A
Climbing walls/ areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Amphitheater/ bandshell	1	2	3	4	N/A
Bicycle (BMX) areas/ tracks	1	2	3	4	N/A
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	1	2	3	4	N/A
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	1	2	3	4	N/A
Law enforcement officers	1	2	3	4	N/A
Lighting and / or security cameras in key areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
WIFI	1	2	3	4	N/A
Restrooms	1	2	3	4	N/A
Showers	1	2	3	4	N/A
Visitor center and program facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Interpretive displays	1	2	3	4	N/A

Q7. the level of priority your organization places on the following natural resource impacts caused by recreation use? Please rate each using a 4-point scale with 1 = lowest priority and 4 = highest priority (please select one each).

Type Of Resource Impact Due To Outdoor Recreation	Lowest priority Highest priority 			
	1	2	3	4
Soil erosion/compaction (e.g., on trails, campsites, water access areas, visitor centers)	1	2	3	4
New trail damage (short cuts, user created trails)	1	2	3	4

Vegetation damage (e.g., trampling in campsites, visitor/viewing areas, tree vandalism)	1	2	3	4
Spread of invasive weeds	1	2	3	4
Wildlife disturbance	1	2	3	4
Air pollution	1	2	3	4
Water pollution	1	2	3	4
Noise pollution	1	2	3	4
Light pollution	1	2	3	4
Fire risk (causing fires)	1	2	3	4
Trash	1	2	3	4

Q8. What challenges does your organization face regarding management actions when providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge, 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Management Actions	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
Maintaining existing parks and facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Creating new park and recreation facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Locating enough acreage of suitable sites for new parks and recreation facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Expanding parking capacity	1	2	3	4	N/A
Providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails	1	2	3	4	N/A
Addressing ADA and other accessibility issues	1	2	3	4	N/A
Marketing /communicating about 'hidden gems' or less busy areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Providing guided recreation opportunities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Providing online information on crowding (e.g., real-time parking information, 'best times' to visit)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Responding to complaints from citizens about park conditions	1	2	3	4	N/A
Promoting low-impact recreation /Leave No Trace	1	2	3	4	N/A
Ensuring public safety in parks and recreation areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Charging a fee or increasing existing fees	1	2	3	4	N/A
Zoning to restrict what recreation activities can be done and where (e.g., single use trails /areas)	1	2	3	4	N/A

Limiting the number of visitors (e.g., group size limits, established timed-entry permits)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Establishing one-way directional trails to reduce contact with other visitors	1	2	3	4	N/A
Implementing seasonal site and facility closure	1	2	3	4	N/A
Enforcing existing rules	1	2	3	4	N/A
Reducing illegal activities (e.g., unsanctioned camping, drug /alcohol use)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Providing public transportation to parks and trails	1	2	3	4	N/A
Managing electronic transportation use (e.g., e-bikes, e-scooters, e-skateboards, monowheels) in park and recreation areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Managing drone use in park and recreation areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
Managing unauthorized off-highway vehicle use	1	2	3	4	N/A

Q9. What challenges does your organization face in obtaining adequate funding for providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge, 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Obtaining Adequate Funding For ...	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
acquiring and protecting land as conserved areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
acquiring land and water areas for developed recreation	1	2	3	4	N/A
land/ easement acquisition for new trail development	1	2	3	4	N/A
rehabilitation/ replacement / maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
rehabilitation/ replacement / maintenance of trails and support facilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
meeting ADA standards and other accessibility needs	1	2	3	4	N/A
monitoring, restoring, and maintaining natural resource conditions (e.g., vegetation,	1	2	3	4	N/A

erosion, noxious weeds, water resources)					
maintaining and protecting cultural/historic resources	1	2	3	4	N/A
protecting wildlife and fish habitat	1	2	3	4	N/A
providing recreation and educational programs at park and recreation areas	1	2	3	4	N/A
other (please specify): _____	1	2	3	4	N/A

Q10. What is the dollar value of your organization’s backlog in deferred maintenance for existing parks and recreation lands, facilities and services? We recognize that this estimate may be based on your expert opinion and may have several degrees of error associated with it. Please round-off to the nearest \$100k (e.g., \$14.3 million) and provide a range: \$ _____ million to \$ _____ million.

Q11. What challenges does your organization face regarding emerging trends when providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge, 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Emerging Trends	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
Adapting to a more ethnically/racially diverse population	1	2	3	4	N/A
Adapting to an aging population	1	2	3	4	N/A
Keeping up with technological changes (e.g., social media, new software, new forms of outdoor recreation)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Improving public health (e.g., physical activity, mental health) through outdoor recreation	1	2	3	4	N/A
Addressing the lack of youth engagement in outdoor recreation	1	2	3	4	N/A
Addressing a growing level of safety and security concerns associated with public use of park and recreation facilities/ services	1	2	3	4	N/A
Increasing use of park and recreation facilities (crowding and congestion)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Responding to emerging or new types of outdoor recreation activities (e.g., dog parks, paddleboarding, pickleball)	1	2	3	4	N/A

Promoting green infrastructure at parks (e.g., native landscaping, grow zones, tree planting, sustainable design)	1	2	3	4	N/A
Providing park and recreation facilities/ services that meet the needs of individuals with disabilities	1	2	3	4	N/A
Addressing the challenges of a growing unhoused / homeless population within your service area	1	2	3	4	N/A
Adapting to changes in recreational immunity defense following the Johnson v. Gibson ruling	1	2	3	4	N/A
Adapting to the effects of climate change	1	2	3	4	N/A

Q12. What is the single, biggest challenge your organization faces in providing parks and recreation facilities and services?

APPENDIX C: UNCOLLAPSED PERCENTAGES
WITHIN-UGB PROVIDER SURVEY

Q1. Name of your organization: _____

Q2. Contact person (or person completing this survey): _____

Q3. Contact phone number: _____

Q4. Contact email address: _____

Q5. Please select the Oregon County in which your organization primarily provides parks and recreation opportunities. (Drop down list of Oregon’s counties)

Q6. Select the response that best describes the primary type of community your organization serves: (please select one)

- Urban 24%
- Suburban 19%
- Rural 57%

Q7. Do you have a part-time and / or full-time parks and recreation staff?

- Yes 71%
- No 29%

Next, please rate the importance of funding need for each type of close-to-home setting outdoor recreation amenity within your organization’s jurisdiction. Close-to-home projects are located within a UGB, unincorporated community boundary, or a Tribal community and/ or may connect to trail opportunities on adjoining public lands outside community boundaries. To identify the level of need, please consider the types of high-priority, close-to-home projects that your organization has identified for development in the coming five-year period.


Q8. Please rate the level of funding need for each of the following close-to-home setting amenities on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not needed, 4 = most needed, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Not needed	Somewhat needed	Needed	Most needed	Not applicable
Acquisition of natural open space	30%	30%	24%	13%	4%
Land acquisition for access to public waterways	39	22	17	16	7

Acquisition of parklands for developed recreation	28	21	27	22	4
Acquisition of trail corridors and rights of way	21	20	28	26	6
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	4	22	42	30	3
Motorized boat launches and support facilities	45	15	10	9	22
Marinas	55	14	1	5	26
Non-motorized boat launches and support facilities	26	21	25	15	15
Dog off-leash areas/ dog parks	19	23	36	21	2
Historic sites	24	32	25	7	13
Nature study/ wildlife watching sites	20	34	34	8	4
RV/ trailer campgrounds and facilities	37	22	11	18	13
Tent campgrounds and facilities (car camping)	43	19	13	11	15
Group campgrounds and facilities	42	16	14	12	17
RV dump stations	45	16	10	16	14
Beautification projects (e.g., fountains, ponds, landscaping, waterfalls)	10	28	35	23	4
Community trail system	10	16	31	39	4
Trails connected to public lands	15	21	29	28	7
Directional signage and details about trails and locations	9	24	38	26	3
Fitness circuits / trails	24	31	28	10	7
Trails connecting adjacent communities	21	19	22	27	10
Mountain biking (single track) trails/ areas	18	28	25	16	14
Equestrian trails/ trailheads	44	22	18	1	16
Off-highway vehicle trails/ areas	51	16	10	5	19
Water trail routes (for canoes, kayaks, paddle boards, rafts, driftboats)	30	20	30	4	16
Urban bike paths (separate from street traffic)	18	23	31	20	7
River or lake fishing from bank or pier	33	28	19	8	12
Fishing from ocean shore/ jetty	50	0	2	2	46
Crabbing/ clamming access	51	1	2	1	48
Swimming beaches (river or lake)	43	18	18	7	15
Ocean shore: beach or surfing	52	1	1	0	47
Tubing and sledding areas	44	9	6	4	38
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	12	29	31	25	3
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like	7	23	39	30	0

swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses					
Sports fields (soccer, baseball, football)	15	17	23	33	13
Outdoor sports courts (pickleball, tennis, basketball, volleyball, in-line skating, hockey)	12	17	28	35	9
Golf courses	55	18	3	3	20
Archery/ shooting ranges	47	20	11	7	16
Running tracks (quarter mile)	51	21	11	1	17
Outdoor exercise equipment (e.g., elliptical trainer, stationary bike, rower)	31	25	20	10	14
Outdoor pool/ spray park	25	17	18	26	15
Climbing walls/ areas	29	29	20	4	18
Bicycle (BMX) areas/ tracks	28	27	22	9	14
Skateboard parks	32	18	22	17	12
Seniors' activity centers	24	23	23	14	16
Functional strength training (training the body for activities performed in daily life)	27	32	17	7	18
Fitness classes (e.g., yoga, Tai Chi, Zumba, aerobics, Pilates, water exercise, cross-fit, adult dancing, organized walks)	26	27	22	8	19
Community vegetable garden areas (community gardens)	27	27	27	10	8
Farmers' markets	27	23	28	7	15
Amphitheater/ bandshell	21	22	29	14	14
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	16	29	33	23	0
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	21	22	28	26	4
Arts and crafts (e.g., ceramics, painting)	28	27	20	9	17
Outdoor concerts and movies	18	20	31	22	10
Quiet zones for reading, meditating, or games (e.g., chess, cards)	32	29	17	7	16
Educational activities (e.g., environmental, health, computer, orienteering and geocaching, historical tours)	24	31	25	10	11
Law enforcement officers	14	19	19	46	3
Lighting and / or security cameras in key areas	5	16	22	54	4
WIFI	19	18	27	29	7
Restrooms	7	17	36	38	3
Showers	40	21	16	14	10
Visitor center and program facilities	36	19	22	12	11
Interpretive displays	14	25	32	24	6

Q9. What is the level of priority your organization places on the following natural resource impacts caused by recreation use? Please rate each using a 4-point scale with 1 = lowest priority and 4 = highest priority (please select one each).

Type Of Resource Impact Due To Outdoor Recreation	Lowest priority Highest priority 			
	Soil erosion/compaction (e.g., on trails, campsites, water access areas, visitor centers)	35%	29%	23%
New trail damage (short cuts, user created trails)	30	42	20	9
Vegetation damage (e.g., trampling in campsites, visitor/viewing areas, tree vandalism)	23	35	28	13
Spread of invasive weeds	5	25	37	33
Wildlife disturbance	31	38	22	10
Air pollution	51	27	15	8
Water pollution	29	21	28	22
Noise pollution	45	31	16	8
Light pollution	48	25	22	6
Fire risk (causing fires)	16	17	22	46
Trash	7	10	19	64

Q10. What challenges does your organization face regarding management actions when providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge, 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Management Actions	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
Creating new park and recreation facilities	5%	14%	38%	35%	8%
Maintaining existing local parks and facilities	5	24	42	29	1
Locating enough acreage of suitable sites for new parks and recreation facilities	18	27	14	28	13
Expanding parking capacity	10	31	32	20	7
Providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails	4	32	31	27	7
Addressing ADA and other accessibility issues	7	25	40	27	2
Marketing /communicating about 'hidden gems' or less busy areas	25	42	21	4	8
Providing guided recreation opportunities	24	27	11	6	33
Providing online information on crowding (e.g., real-time parking information, 'best times' to visit)	26	19	13	9	33
Responding to complaints from citizens about park conditions	26	42	19	10	3
Promoting low-impact recreation /Leave No Trace	32	36	16	4	12

Ensuring public safety in parks and recreation areas	7	42	28	20	4
Charging a fee or increasing existing fees	26	29	13	13	19
Zoning to restrict what recreation activities can be done and where (e.g., single use trails /areas)	34	24	13	9	20
Limiting the number of visitors (e.g., group size limits, established timed-entry permits)	47	20	6	5	21
Establishing one-way directional trails to reduce contact with other visitors	44	17	5	2	32
Implementing seasonal site and facility closure	45	24	8	7	16
Enforcing existing rules	7	30	39	22	2
Reducing illegal activities (e.g., unsanctioned camping, drug /alcohol use)	5	19	22	49	4
Providing public transportation to parks and trails	24	20	9	15	32
Managing electronic transportation use (e.g., e-bikes, e-scooters, e-skateboards, monowheels) in park and recreation areas	29	27	12	10	22
Managing drone use in park and recreation areas	44	29	6	4	17
Managing unauthorized off-highway vehicle use	31	32	10	9	18

Q11. What challenges does your organization face in obtaining adequate funding for providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Obtaining Adequate Funding For ...	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
acquiring and protecting land as conserved areas	6%	29%	21%	15%	29%
acquiring land and water areas for developed recreation	8	21	18	27	27
land/ easement acquisition for new trail development	6	22	25	26	22
rehabilitation/ replacement / maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities	0	16	28	51	6
rehabilitation/ replacement / maintenance of trails and support facilities	1	25	24	42	8

meeting ADA standards and other accessibility needs	8	18	32	37	5
monitoring, restoring, and maintaining natural resource conditions (e.g., vegetation, erosion, noxious weeds, water resources)	8	29	31	27	5
maintaining and protecting cultural /historic resources	21	27	18	17	18
protecting wildlife and fish habitat	21	39	19	7	15
providing recreation and educational programs at park and recreation areas	13	24	27	18	19
other (please specify):	0	3	10	14	72

Q12. What is the dollar value of your organization’s backlog in deferred maintenance for existing parks and recreation lands, facilities and services? We recognize that this estimate may be based on your expert opinion and may have several degrees of error associated with it. Please round-off to the nearest \$100k (e.g., \$14.3 million) and provide a range: \$_____ million to \$_____ million.

See report.

Q13. What challenges does your organization face regarding emerging trends when providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Emerging Trends	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
Adapting to a more ethnically/ racially diverse population	33%	37%	22%	4%	3%
Adapting to an aging population	15	50	22	12	2
Keeping up with technological changes (e.g., social media, new software, new forms of outdoor recreation)	17	31	29	19	4
Improving public health (e.g., physical activity, mental health) through outdoor recreation	15	35	30	12	9
Addressing the lack of youth engagement in outdoor recreation	10	29	32	19	10
Addressing a growing level of safety and security concerns associated with public use of park and recreation facilities/ services	7	13	42	37	1
Increasing use of park and recreation facilities (crowding and congestion)	27	39	18	13	3
Responding to emerging or new types of outdoor recreation activities (e.g., dog parks, paddleboarding, pickleball)	6	31	43	16	4

Promoting green infrastructure at parks (e.g., native landscaping, grow zones, tree planting, sustainable design)	17	35	25	17	6
Providing park and recreation facilities/ services that meet the needs of individuals with disabilities	7	28	33	28	4
Addressing the challenges of a growing unhoused / homeless population within your service area	5	18	14	59	4
Adapting to changes in recreational immunity defense following the Johnson v. Gibson ruling	19	34	26	8	13
Adapting to the effects of climate change	32	23	20	14	11

Q14. What is the single, biggest challenge your organization faces in providing parks and recreation facilities and services?

See report.

DISPERSED-SETTING PROVIDER SURVEY

Q1. Name of your organization: N/A

Q2. Contact person (or person completing this survey): N/A

Q3. Contact phone number: N/A

Q4. Contact email address: N/A

Q5. Which Oregon County(s) are you reporting for your agency about park and recreational opportunities? Please select all that apply. (Drop down menu of Oregon Counties)

See report.

Q6. Please rate the level of funding need for each of the following dispersed setting amenities on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not needed, 4 = most needed or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Outdoor Recreation Amenity	Not needed	Somewhat needed	Needed	Most needed	Not applicable
Acquisition of natural open space	31%	33%	24%	7%	6%
Land acquisition for access to public waterways	32	35	15	13	6
Acquisition of parklands for developed recreation	30	35	22	7	6
Acquisition of trail corridors and rights of way	17	33	32	11	7
Accessibility and opportunities for people with disabilities (e.g., trails for hand cycles or trail chairs)	2	11	43	43	2
Motorized boat launches and support facilities	32	22	26	11	9
Marinas	54	19	4	2	22
Non-motorized boat launches and support facilities	18	27	36	13	6
Dog off leash areas/ dog parks	28	32	26	6	9
Historic sites	19	30	32	11	9
Nature study/ wildlife watching sites	19	32	30	18	2
RV/ trailer campgrounds and facilities	15	16	36	27	6
Tent campgrounds and facilities (car camping)	9	22	42	24	4
Dispersed tent campsites (hike in)	24	35	29	9	3
Hiker-biker tent sites	21	41	24	9	6

Remote backpacking tent sites	53	27	12	3	6
Cabins or yurts with heat and lights	18	21	32	21	9
Cabins or yurts with heat, lights, bathroom & kitchen	32	32	21	9	6
Group campgrounds and facilities	11	29	40	15	6
RV dump stations	17	19	33	22	9
Connecting trails into larger trail systems	12	21	27	41	0
Day-use hiking trails	6	12	61	18	3
Long-distance hiking/ backpacking trails	21	35	18	12	15
Long-distance bicycle routes	24	32	21	12	12
Mountain biking (single track) trails/ areas	11	38	29	15	7
Equestrian trails/ trailheads	29	33	24	7	7
Backcountry skiing trails/ trailheads	47	15	15	0	24
Snowmobile trails/ trailheads	47	6	18	0	29
Snowshoeing trails	44	21	12	0	24
Tubing and sledding areas	44	16	11	0	29
Off-highway vehicle trails/ areas	36	15	18	11	20
Water trail routes (for canoes, kayaks, paddle boards, rafts, driftboats)	29	31	33	2	6
River or lake fishing from bank or pier	27	33	33	4	4
Fishing from ocean shore/ jetty	38	9	2	2	49
Crabbing/ clamming access	35	9	2	2	52
Swimming beaches (river or lake)	27	33	20	9	11
Ocean shore: beach or surfing	35	13	0	2	51
Tide pool viewing	15	27	9	3	46
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	20	40	18	15	7
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	27	36	18	9	9
Golf courses	53	13	0	4	31
Archery/ shooting ranges	44	18	9	6	24
Outdoor swimming pool/ spray park	46	13	6	4	33
Climbing walls/ areas	42	15	11	4	29
Amphitheater/ bandshell	42	20	11	7	20
Bicycle (BMX) areas/ tracks	43	26	4	2	26
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	13	31	47	9	0

Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	13	27	35	24	2
Law enforcement officers	7	9	22	57	4
Lighting and / or security cameras in key areas	9	22	26	40	4
WIFI	19	19	26	22	15
Restrooms	7	19	33	39	2
Showers	22	33	19	13	13
Visitor center and program facilities	26	29	26	13	7
Interpretive displays	6	24	38	31	2

Q7. The level of priority your organization places on the following natural resource impacts caused by recreation use? Please rate each using a 4-point scale with 1 = lowest priority and 4 = highest priority (please select one each).

Type Of Resource Impact Due To Outdoor Recreation	Lowest priority ← → Highest priority			
	Soil erosion/compaction (e.g., on trails, campsites, water access areas, visitor centers)	13%	28%	40%
New trail damage (short cuts, user created trails)	11	40	40	9
Vegetation damage (e.g., trampling in campsites, visitor/viewing areas, tree vandalism)	10	37	37	17
Spread of invasive weeds	2	24	26	48
Wildlife disturbance	13	37	26	24
Air pollution	46	26	17	11
Water pollution	15	39	27	19
Noise pollution	30	38	25	8
Light pollution	35	32	28	6
Fire risk (causing fires)	11	7	15	67
Trash	4	11	30	56

Q8. What challenges does your organization face regarding management actions when providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge, 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Management Actions	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
Maintaining existing parks and facilities	2%	14%	48%	35%	2%
Creating new park and recreation facilities	4	23	33	27	14
Locating enough acreage of suitable sites for new parks and recreation facilities	37	19	14	15	15
Expanding parking capacity	8	31	37	20	4

Providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails	8	37	19	15	21
Addressing ADA and other accessibility issues	4	14	46	37	0
Marketing /communicating about 'hidden gems' or less busy areas	31	40	14	14	2
Providing guided recreation opportunities	15	42	17	4	21
Providing online information on crowding (e.g., real-time parking information, 'best times' to visit)	19	12	25	29	15
Responding to complaints from citizens about park conditions	25	54	15	4	2
Promoting low-impact recreation /Leave No Trace	21	46	21	10	2
Ensuring public safety in parks and recreation areas	10	33	35	21	2
Charging a fee or increasing existing fees	15	48	14	14	10
Zoning to restrict what recreation activities can be done and where (e.g., single use trails /areas)	17	37	19	10	17
Limiting the number of visitors (e.g., group size limits, established timed-entry permits)	23	35	19	15	8
Establishing one-way directional trails to reduce contact with other visitors	39	21	17	8	15
Implementing seasonal site and facility closure	52	29	12	6	2
Enforcing existing rules	4	23	39	35	0
Reducing illegal activities (e.g., unsanctioned camping, drug /alcohol use)	6	17	31	46	0
Providing public transportation to parks and trails	21	17	14	17	31
Managing electronic transportation use (e.g., e-bikes, e-scooters, e-skateboards, monowheels) in park and recreation areas	14	29	27	21	10
Managing drone use in park and recreation areas	25	29	27	15	4
Managing unauthorized off-highway vehicle use	14	42	17	23	4

Q9. What challenges does your organization face in obtaining adequate funding for providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of

1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge, 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Obtaining Adequate Funding For ...	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
acquiring and protecting land as conserved areas	8%	35%	22%	16%	20%
acquiring land and water areas for developed recreation	10	29	29	12	20
land/ easement acquisition for new trail development	10	31	35	8	16
rehabilitation/ replacement / maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities	2	10	31	53	4
rehabilitation/ replacement / maintenance of trails and support facilities	4	20	39	35	2
meeting ADA standards and other accessibility needs	4	10	51	33	2
monitoring, restoring, and maintaining natural resource conditions (e.g., vegetation, erosion, noxious weeds, water resources)	8	28	29	35	0
maintaining and protecting cultural /historic resources	12	28	33	22	6
protecting wildlife and fish habitat	14	33	39	10	4
providing recreation and educational programs at park and recreation areas	12	35	29	12	12
other (please specify):	0	0	17	33	50

Q10. What is the dollar value of your organization’s backlog in deferred maintenance for existing parks and recreation lands, facilities and services? We recognize that this estimate may be based on your expert opinion and may have several degrees of error associated with it. Please round-off to the nearest \$100k (e.g., \$14.3 million) and provide a range: \$ _____ million to \$ _____ million.

See report.

Q11. What challenges does your organization face regarding emerging trends when providing parks and recreation facilities and services? Please select the response that best describes your opinion on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 = not a challenge, 4 = major challenge, or N/A = not applicable to my organization (select one for each).

Emerging Trends	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Significant challenge	Major challenge	Not applicable
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Adapting to a more ethnically/ racially diverse population	20%	37%	31%	12%	0%
Adapting to an aging population	18	55	14	12	0
Keeping up with technological changes (e.g., social media, new software, new forms of outdoor recreation)	8	27	41	22	2
Improving public health (e.g., physical activity, mental health) through outdoor recreation	12	51	25	8	4
Addressing the lack of youth engagement in outdoor recreation	10	29	38	19	4
Addressing a growing level of safety and security concerns associated with public use of park and recreation facilities/ services	4	14	35	47	0
Increasing use of park and recreation facilities (crowding and congestion)	6	25	17	50	2
Responding to emerging or new types of outdoor recreation activities (e.g., dog parks, paddleboarding, pickleball)	4	41	37	14	4
Promoting green infrastructure at parks (e.g., native landscaping, grow zones, tree planting, sustainable design)	18	49	22	6	4
Providing park and recreation facilities/ services that meet the needs of individuals with disabilities	4	14	41	37	4
Addressing the challenges of a growing unhoused / homeless population within your service area	4	10	12	69	4
Adapting to changes in recreational immunity defense following the Johnson v. Gibson ruling	8	29	27	10	27
Adapting to the effects of climate change	14	20	18	43	4

Q12. What is the single, biggest challenge your organization faces in providing parks and recreation facilities and services?

See report.