

Session Recommendations for How to Improve the Quality and Utility of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans

The following recommendations were collected from a SCORP session at the 2012 NARRP Conference in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The session was hosted by Domenic Bravo (NASORLO) and Glenn Haas (NARRP). It began with a discussion of the twelve recommendations developed by NARRP and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior in September, 2011. The following items were identified during the discussion with the some fifty participants at the session.

Towards the end of the session, each person was provided five “stars” to place next to the recommendations most important to them. A person could place their five stars on five different suggestions or on a single suggestion. The recommendations are ordered from that recommendation receiving the most stars (i.e., most desirable) to the recommendation the least stars.

- a) SCORPS can be used to educate legislators; the data can be a useful educational message (32)
- b) SCORPS need to include economic analysis and impacts associated with jobs, expenditures, taxes, etc. (32)
- c) SCORPS need to be marketed and made more visible to media, other agencies, groups, businesses and others (17)
- d) SCORPS need to use GIS as a means of data storage and analysis; to permit data to have more utility than for the SCORP (17)
- e) Needs to be more regional dialogue among SCORP planners; lessons learned; best practices; NPS should help accommodate (14)
- f) Lack of resources to implement the plan is frustrating; need to answer the question “what’s in it for us” in order to get interagency involvement (13)
- g) Need to be careful not to lose partnerships, advocacy, and communications if we move from a 5 to 10-year plan (10)
- h) Good SCORPS need “implementation audits;” verification of follow through (7)
- i) Engage private sector and outdoor recreation industry to be involved in SCORP planning (6)
- j) Establish local and regional cooperatives involving a cross-section of key stakeholders to assist in SCORP planning; e.g., Idaho and Colorado models (5)
- k) SCORPS can be much more than they are; they should be “State of the State’s Outdoor Recreation (5)
- l) Engage Native American tribal participation in SCORP planning (4)
- m) Agency internal support is critical to the SCORP effort (4)
- n) Local and county outdoor recreation plans should tier to the SCORP; use the SCORP data and analysis to help build local plan (3)
- o) Ten-year plans will help sustain thru-projects and stimulate federal/state leadership (3)
- p) Stagger SCORP and reports to make logistical sense (2)
- q) Have local involvement on technical committees (1)