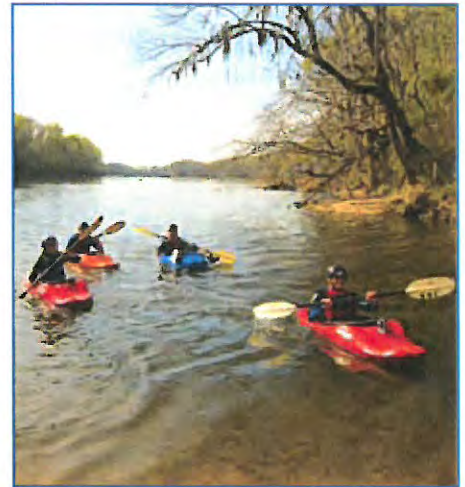


outdoor
recreation
and trails



ALABAMA

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
2013 - 2018

Hiking on the Pinhoti Trail in
northeast Alabama

Credit: ADECA

ATVs Trails at Minooka Park
near Jemison

Credit: ADECA

Dixie Youth Recreational
Baseball in Enterprise

*Credit: Tracy Delaney, Delaney
Consultant Services, Inc.*

A LWCF-funded
playground in Silverhill

Credit: ADECA

cover
photos

Bicycling on the Hugh S.
Branyon Back Country Trail
in Orange Beach

Credit: ADECA

Russell Forest Trail System
on Lake Martin

Credit: ADECA

Golden Club plant in a
wetland bog near Stockton

Credit: ADECA

Landing in Wetumpka after
a day at Moccasin Gap on
the Coosa River

*Credit: Charles Seifried,
Alabama Scenic River Trail,
www.alabamascenicrivertrail.com*

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ROBERT BENTLEY
GOVERNOR



STATE CAPITOL
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130

(334) 242-7100
FAX: (334) 242-3282

STATE OF ALABAMA

May 20, 2014

Dear Citizens of Alabama:

Exciting things are happening with outdoor recreation and trails in Alabama. Due to your efforts, Alabama residents and visitors alike have many exceptional opportunities to experience and enjoy our abundant outdoor resources. It is important that we continue our efforts to protect and preserve our unique natural resources and advance the development of new recreational opportunities so that all citizens of Alabama can access our state's outdoor offerings.

Alabama's 2013 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) provides a framework for the planning, development, management, and protection of Alabama's outdoor recreation and trail resources. It establishes priorities for outdoor recreation funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Recreational Trails Program. I am proud to approve this plan and certify that the plan was developed with input from many citizens and organizations through participation in surveys, conferences, meetings, and personal interviews. The SCORP comprehensively addresses the desires of a wide variety of outdoor recreation enthusiasts, and organizes those suggestions and recommendations into a coordinated strategy for growth and conservation that will meet the needs of our citizens today and into the future.

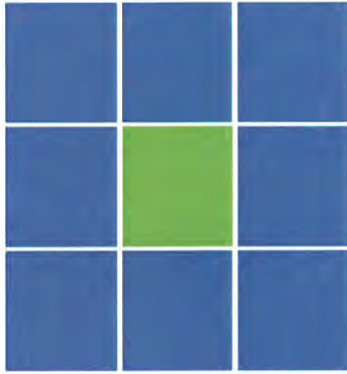
It is with great pleasure that I congratulate the Alabamians, who work to preserve our outdoor recreation and trail resources, on a job well done. I encourage you to continue to work cooperatively to promote Alabama's outdoor recreation programs to your neighbors and to your guests. I look forward to seeing you out and about in Alabama!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Robert Bentley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Robert Bentley
Governor

RB:bs



Acknowledgements



The preparation of the Alabama Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2013-2018 was financed, in part, through a planning grant from the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578, as amended). Sincere appreciation is extended to those persons who provided information, comments, and suggestions. This plan is a reflection of your ideas, assistance, and feedback. The State of Alabama is a richer place because of your commitment to the ongoing improvement of outdoor recreation and trail opportunities.



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SCORP Document Prepared by
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Excerpt from the ADECA Annual Report, 1988-89:

The Recreation Planning and Grants Program function of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources was transferred to ADECA (Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs) in April 1988 in accordance with Alabama Management Improvement Program recommendations and renamed the Outdoor Recreation Program. This program is responsible for statewide outdoor recreation planning, state wetland planning, and the administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) as well as Alabama Recreation Capital Development Assistance Fund programs. The programs provide 50 percent matching grants to state agencies and local governments for the purpose of acquiring and/or developing outdoor recreation resources.

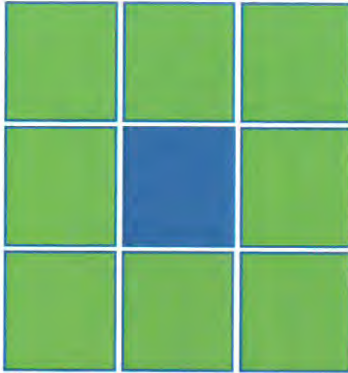


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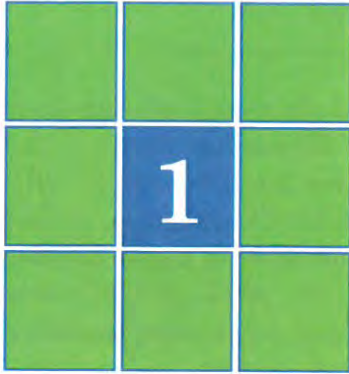
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Mountain Biking at Oak
Mountain State Park
Credit: ADECA





INTRODUCTION

Citizens of Alabama value their resources and their recreation facilities. Combine Alabama's temperate climate with its natural resources and availability of public lands, and it's no wonder that Alabamians – both children and adults – want to play outside. Financial resources made available through the National Park Service's (NPS) Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) have greatly assisted the state and local governments in Alabama in providing outdoor recreation resources, such as parks and ball fields, for public use. As part of maintaining eligibility for the LWCF program, the State of Alabama must ensure relevant, influential, and timely planning for the state's use of LWCF apportionments. To meet that requirement, the State of Alabama prepares a new Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) every five years. The Alabama SCORP serves as a guide for local, state, and federal agencies in the development and provision of future outdoor recreation and natural resource development in Alabama. The Alabama SCORP 2013-2018 replaces the previous SCORP which covered the time period between 2008 to 2012.



Jim Byard, Director of ADECA, opens the Alabama Trails Conference held in Jacksonville, Alabama, in November 2012. Credit: ADECA

Since 1967, the LWCF has assisted in funding 880 outdoor recreation projects in Alabama with an infusion of more than \$64 million in matching grants. Although funding resources are discussed in more detail in Chapter 4, a list of LWCF funding by county is provided in the table on Page 3. The LWCF Program is administered through the Community Services Unit of the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA). The program has been administered by ADECA since 1988 when the Director of ADECA was designated by the Governor as the State Liaison Officer for the LWCF program in Alabama. ADECA serves as the State's single point of contact for much of the financial aid and technical assistance available to assist local governments with community development, infrastructure, and economic development needs.

Purpose

Alabama's participation in the LWCF program is established by the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 (P.L. 95-625), as amended. With the passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-578; 78 Statute 897) funds were made available to the states for the "planning, acquisition and development of needed land and water areas and facilities." This law requires each state to prepare an acceptable comprehensive outdoor recreation plan before acquisition and development projects are considered. The Alabama 2013 SCORP and related appendix document were prepared to be in compliance with the *Land and Water Conservation Fund State Assistance Program Federal Financial Assistance Manual*, Volume 69, October 2008. An excerpt of the manual related to the preparation of the SCORP and Open Project Selection Process is included in Appendix A of this document. Federal acceptance of Alabama's SCORP and process are prerequisites for Alabama's participation in the LWCF Program.

Development of the Alabama 2013 SCORP also considered recommendations from the *America's Great Outdoors Report* (2011) and the Society of Outdoor Recreation Professionals (SORP) Report-

-Reframing the Role and Relevancy of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans. The State of Alabama recognizes that while the SCORP is a requirement of the LWCF Program, it has the potential to reach and serve a much broader audience. Therefore, the 2013 SCORP was developed to be considerably more comprehensive than previous SCORP documents by:

- combining the SCORP and the Alabama Trail Plan into one document;
- clarifying the relationship of the SCORP to other state and/or regional planning activities; and
- collecting available data on the economic benefits of recreation in Alabama.

These mechanisms enabled Alabama to develop a SCORP that addresses recreation and trail resources as a unified amenity for the State of Alabama and that is inclusive of resources, needs, and benefits beyond LWCF properties.

Two other federal programs require Alabama to engage in the preparation and maintenance of a SCORP: the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) and the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. The RTP, which is administered by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is a federal-aid assistance program to help states provide and maintain recreational trails for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail use. The program provides funds for many recreational trail uses, such as pedestrian (hiking, running, wheelchair use), bicycles, in-line skating, equestrian use, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, off-road motorcycling, all-terrain vehicle (ATV) riding, four-wheel driving, or using other off-road motorized vehicles.

Since 1993, the RTP has provided funding assistance to 234 projects with a total of \$114,091,334 in matching grant funds. The federal legislation for the RTP was reauthorized through fiscal years 2013 and 2014 with the passage of MAP-21, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (P.L. 112-141) in July 2012. Each state has the option to maintain or eliminate the RTP. Currently, the State of Alabama has elected to maintain the RTP. The RTP requires that each state is responsible for developing its own plans, laws, policies, and

LWCF Funding in Alabama by County 1970 to 2012

*Data obtained from LWCF Reports, National Park Service.
<http://waso-lwcf.ncrc.nps.gov/public/index.cfm>*

County	Total Funds	No. of Projects	Average Project Size	County	Total Funds	No. of Projects	Average Project Size
Autauga County	\$457,868.47	13	\$35,220.65	Houston County	\$1,454,187.50	18	\$80,788.19
Baldwin County	\$4,339,549.17	40	\$108,488.73	Jackson County	\$917,991.40	13	\$70,614.72
Barbour County	\$1,198,386.60	14	\$85,599.04	Jefferson County	\$4,064,172.66	64	\$63,502.70
Bibb County	\$874,819.37	7	\$124,974.20	Lamar County	\$440,393.26	8	\$55,049.16
Blount County	\$853,896.78	27	\$31,625.81	Lauderdale County	\$3,337,448.75	24	\$139,060.36
Bullock County	\$60,292.13	4	\$15,073.03	Lawrence County	\$944,368.88	16	\$59,023.06
Butler County	\$590,103.76	9	\$65,567.08	Lee County	\$1,261,774.03	19	\$66,409.16
Calhoun County	\$1,057,140.16	19	\$55,638.96	Limestone County	\$578,888.37	10	\$57,888.84
Chambers County	\$433,776.89	2	\$216,888.45	Lowndes County	\$62,222.23	3	\$20,740.74
Cherokee County	\$895,860.87	13	\$68,912.37	Macon County	\$310,135.55	4	\$77,533.89
Chilton County	\$546,091.46	17	\$32,123.03	Madison County	\$2,976,299.52	21	\$141,728.55
Choctaw County	\$442,486.26	9	\$49,165.14	Marengo County	\$369,732.12	6	\$61,622.02
Clarke County	\$636,399.44	6	\$106,066.57	Marion County	\$664,243.98	14	\$47,446.00
Clay County	\$183,910.08	7	\$26,272.87	Marshall County	\$3,885,105.47	26	\$149,427.13
Cleburne County	\$72,238.65	4	\$18,059.66	Mobile County	\$1,925,552.22	26	\$74,059.70
Coffee County	\$944,827.67	13	\$72,679.05	Monroe County	\$206,689.44	5	\$41,337.89
Colbert County	\$930,999.61	19	\$48,999.98	Montgomery County	\$1,856,712.43	6	\$309,452.07
Conecuh County	\$80,000.00	1	\$80,000.00	Morgan County	\$2,124,284.95	28	\$75,867.32
Coosa County	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	Perry County	\$215,066.58	2	\$107,533.29
Covington County	\$578,368.69	11	\$52,578.97	Pickens County	\$398,556.69	10	\$39,855.67
Crenshaw County	\$147,368.00	2	\$73,684.00	Pike County	\$987,226.95	6	\$164,537.83
Cullman County	\$1,718,148.27	25	\$68,725.93	Randolph County	\$263,931.00	6	\$43,988.50
Dale County	\$1,275,350.14	17	\$75,020.60	Russell County	\$897,479.79	9	\$99,719.98
Dallas County	\$271,611.94	4	\$67,902.99	St. Clair County	\$564,779.48	14	\$40,341.39
DeKalb County	\$1,929,469.96	34	\$56,749.12	Shelby County	\$725,999.08	12	\$60,499.92
Elmore County	\$262,602.22	12	\$21,883.52	Sumter County	\$258,815.94	8	\$32,351.99
Escambia County	\$289,353.08	7	\$41,336.15	Talladega County	\$1,117,281.24	21	\$53,203.87
Etowah County	\$1,338,328.45	30	\$44,610.95	Tallapoosa County	\$3,108,247.26	15	\$207,216.48
Fayette County	\$609,483.21	9	\$67,720.36	Tuscaloosa County	\$1,760,962.40	20	\$88,048.12
Franklin County	\$1,023,220.24	16	\$63,951.27	Walker County	\$595,378.82	20	\$29,768.94
Geneva County	\$717,371.39	10	\$71,737.14	Washington County	\$200,839.29	4	\$50,209.82
Greene County	\$113,855.00	2	\$56,927.50	Wilcox County	\$156,468.00	3	\$52,156.00
Hale County	\$62,519.48	3	\$20,839.83	Winston County	\$319,614.56	8	\$39,951.82
Henry County	\$275,154.16	3	\$91,718.05	Multi-County	\$33,296.99	2	\$16,648.50
				State Total	\$64,194,998.43	880	\$72,948.86

administrative procedures to administer the RTP. However, RTP projects must be identified in, or further a specific goal of, a trail plan included or referenced in a SCORP or to be identified in, or further a specific goal of, a state recreational trail plan. Thus, states are required to have a state trail policy plan. Selected RTP projects must also be incorporated into state and metropolitan transportation improvement programs. Although the State of Alabama elected to prepare a separate State Trail Plan as a companion document to the SCORP in 2008, the need for greater coordination of the state's resources led to the inclusion of the state trail plan as a part of the 2013 SCORP.

The Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-645) requires each state to include wetlands as a priority component in its SCORP. Specifically, the act authorized the purchase of wetlands with LWCF monies, removing a prior prohibition on such acquisitions. It required the Secretary of the Interior, through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), to establish a National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan; to include wetlands in their SCORPs; and, transferred to the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund amounts equal to the import duties on arms and ammunition.

Planning Process

The geographic area covered in Alabama's 2013 SCORP includes the State of Alabama in its entirety, while recognizing the potential for multi-state and/or regional opportunities. Demographic information was updated with 2010 Census and American Community Survey data. Because of similar physical and demographic characteristics, the boundaries of Alabama's 12 regional planning agencies are used for more detailed study and analysis of recreation and trail resources and demand. A map of the planning regions is found on page 26.

Public involvement in the development of the 2013 SCORP included use of survey data, conference and user group presentations, and one-on-one interviews of recreation providers and stakeholders. A list of more than 800 recreation stakeholders was used as a base for reaching out to the public during the development of the SCORP. Additionally, the Alabama Trails Commission held its first ever trail conference in April 2011 in Fairhope, Alabama. A second trail conference was conducted in November 2012 in Jacksonville, Alabama. Both conferences provided opportunities for presentations and public input. In-depth survey data available from the 2008



(L) Alabama Trails Commission Chair, Debbie Quinn, leads a discussion at one of their quarterly meetings. (R) Rob Grant conducts a LWCF and RTP workshop. Both venues provided opportunities for discussion of the SCORP and distribution of surveys. Credit: ADECA

ADECA
Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs

ABOUT • DIVISIONS

Divisions

- Community Development Programs
- Community Services Block Grant
- Recreation and Conservation
- Boats and Commissions
- Outdoor Recreation Planning
- Passport to Fitness
- Recreation Programs
- Recreation Regions
- State Regional Authority
- Connecting Alabama
- Alabama Advantage

Recreation and Conservation

ADECA's Recreational Programs assist Alabama communities in developing and encouraging healthy lifestyles through two federal programs: the U.S. Department of Interior's Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Recreational Trails Program.

The U.S. Department of Interior's Land and Water Conservation Fund provides funding assistance to federal, state, and local governments for the development and improvement of recreation areas. Projects include parks, playgrounds, forest, recreational lakes and ponds, outdoor playing fields and picnic areas.

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is funded by the U.S. Department of Transportation and provides funding assistance to federal, state, and local governments for the development and improvement of recreation trails. Projects include hiking, jogging, cycling, skating, backpacking, horseback riding, and off-highway vehicle trails.

To be eligible for grant funding, the state must prepare plans. More information on that can be found on the "Outreach" page.

There are also a number of walking trails around the state that provide a family-friendly way to exercise, learn, and have fun. Read more about the "Passport to Fitness" program.

News / Announcements

We want to hear from you! Please take this opportunity to complete a survey regarding outdoor recreation and trails in Alabama. It takes about five minutes to complete. Please note that the deadline for submitting this has been extended to Wednesday, Nov. 21.

[Click here to take the survey](#)

Contact

Phone: (334) 242-5483

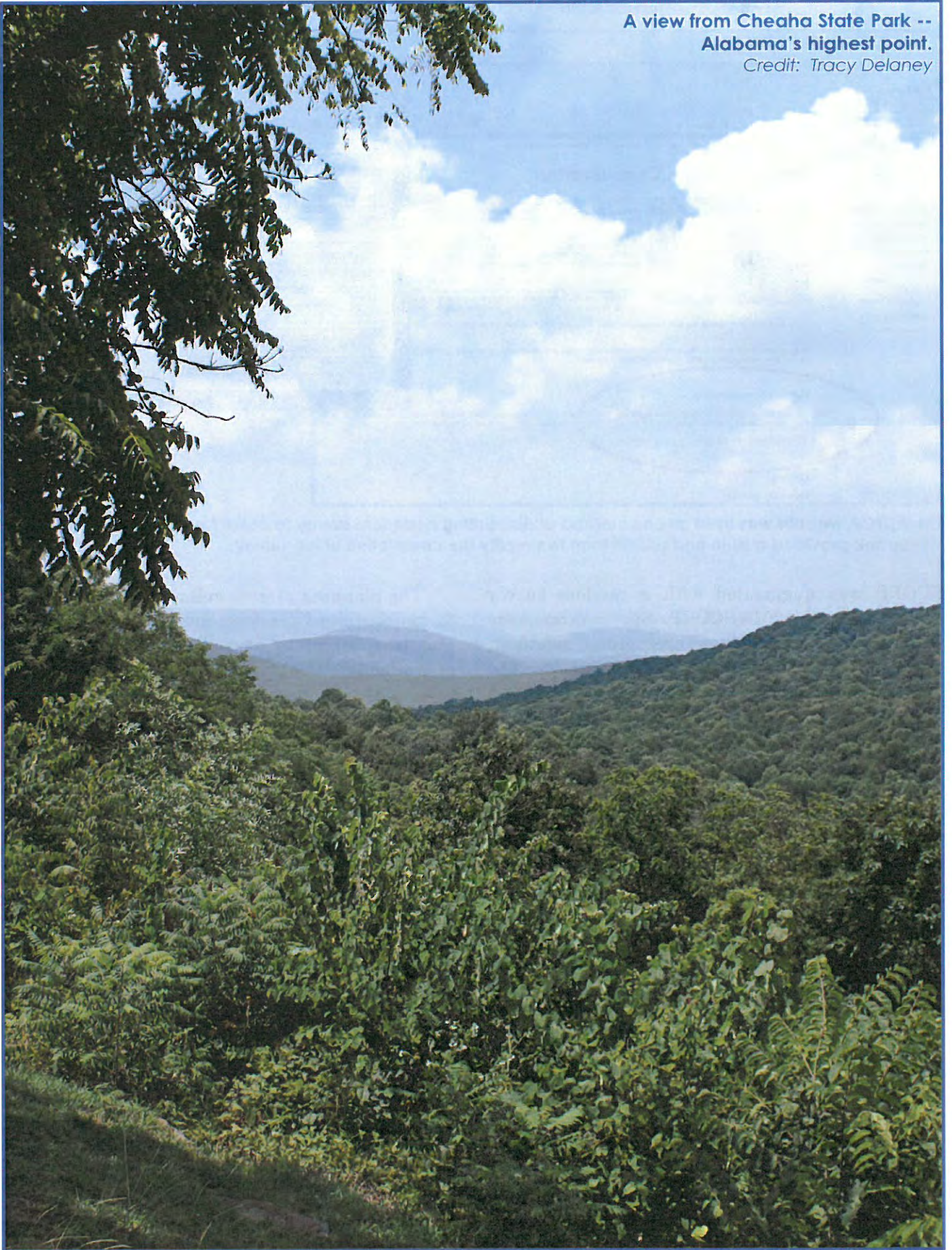
The ADECA website was used as one method of distributing a random survey to collect public comments. The survey link provided a fill-in and submit form to simplify the completion of the survey.

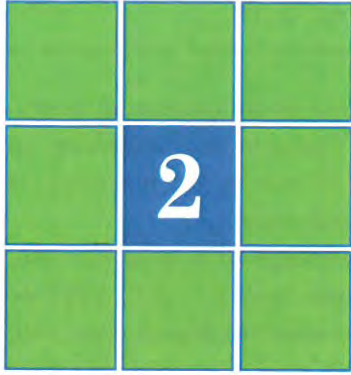
SCORP was augmented with a random survey conducted for the 2013 SCORP. Survey forms were distributed at conferences, user group meetings, on the ADECA website, and via mass e-mail. The 2013 survey results were then compared to 2007 survey data to assess changes in recreation use and demand. The random survey instrument and the survey results are located in Appendix B.

The process includes a review of the state's outdoor recreation facilities, trails and wetlands. Through information gained from the public participation process, it was possible to itemize recreation needs across the state. Further, this data was also used to identify and define the state's recreation trends, issues, benefits and impact.

The planning process culminated in a strategy for the continued development of outdoor recreation and trail resources as well as the conservation of wetlands. Goals from the 2008 SCORP were reviewed and updated and the status of the actions necessary to attain those goals is provided. This chapter also includes examples of projects that have been completed in the last five years or are now underway. The SCORP summary will be used for widespread distribution to encourage increased participation in and provision of outdoor recreation resources and trails. The appendix document includes technical documentation and related plans from other agencies.

**A view from Cheaha State Park --
Alabama's highest point.**
Credit: Tracy Delaney





STATE DESCRIPTION

Stretching from the Appalachian Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico, Alabama offers unparalleled diversity in its topography, its natural resources, its biological and ecological setting and its people. Alabama covers 52,423 square miles of land and water. The state is situated approximately 200 miles west of the Atlantic Ocean and 150 miles east of the Mississippi River. The state covers nearly five degrees of latitude from the coast in the southwest to mountains in the northeast that rise 2,400 feet above sea level. In between are the flat prairie lands of the Black Belt, the sandy Coastal Plains, the Piedmont and the Tennessee Valley area. Alabama ranks in the top ten states in the nation for both the number of river and stream miles and the number of navigable waterways. A wide range of plant life and rivers and streams supports many types of fish and wildlife, making the biodiversity of the state one of the highest in the nation.



Historic Fort Gaines, located on Dauphin Island in the Mobile Bay, is part of the Alabama Coastal Birding Trail and is also near the Dauphin Island Audubon Bird Sanctuary Trail System. Fort Gaines is known as the location where Rear Admiral David Farragut gave the command "Damn the torpedoes -- full speed ahead!" during the Civil War Battle of Mobile Bay. Credit: National Recreation Trails, www.americantrails.org/NRTDatabase

Alabama's temperate climate is conducive to participation in outdoor recreation activities year-round. Data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Climatic Data Center (<http://ncdc.noaa.gov/cag>) indicates that the average annual temperature over the 30 year time period from 1981 to 2010 is 63.1°F statewide. In the higher altitudes of the state's northeastern counties, the average annual temperature is 61.2°F, while average annual temperatures can reach 67.2°F in the southern counties. In the coastal areas, summer heat is alleviated somewhat by the winds blowing in from the Gulf of Mexico. Occasionally summer temperatures may rise to 100°F, whereas, in the winter, frosts can occur with frequency. The average summer temperature is 77.9°F and the winter average is 48.6°F.

Most of Alabama's precipitation falls as rain, with only small amounts of snow occurring annually in northern portions of the state. The average annual precipitation from 1981 to 2010 is 55.7 inches per year, but this is not uniformly distributed throughout the state or throughout the year. The average annual precipitation in the northeastern part of the state at Huntsville is 54.3 inches per year; in the central part of the state, at Montgomery, is 53.0 inches per year; and, in the southern part of the state at Mobile, is 66.1 inches per year. Statewide, summer rainfall (July to September) has extreme variation, from 8 to 19 inches, with an average of 13.3 inches. Winter precipitation can range from 6 inches to 19 inches, with an average of 14.8 inches. The small amount of snow that falls in northern Alabama would interfere with normal outdoor activities at some time during each winter,

but is not enough for wide development of snow-oriented winter sports. There is one ski resort in the northeastern corner of the state; however, it generally relies on synthetic snow.

While having the advantage of a mild climate, Alabama also has definite seasons that provide appealing variation. November to March has cold, clear days alternating with cool or warm days that often have clouds and rain. March and April are transition months of spring flowering. The warming process continues until May, when summer begins. Summer in the state is characterized by clear, warm weather with local afternoon thundershowers during much of the season. Late September sometimes has cool weather, but cold weather seldom arrives before late October in any one part of the state. Changing color of leaves in late October and November provides a season of beauty before the winter season and an excellent opportunity for outdoor camping, hiking, and sight-seeing.

Physical Characteristics

The topography of Alabama varies from level and gently rolling to rugged and steep, with many gradations. Elevation changes from sea level at the Gulf of Mexico to 2,407 feet above sea level at Alabama's highest point at Mt. Cheaha in Cheaha State Park. The mean elevation is 496 feet above sea level. Overall, the terrain of Alabama slopes from north to south, with the exception of the Tennessee Valley, which drains from east to west. The northeastern area has the roughest topography in the state. While the level of gently rolling areas is distributed throughout the state, most are found in the Prairies, Coastal Plains and Tennessee Valley.

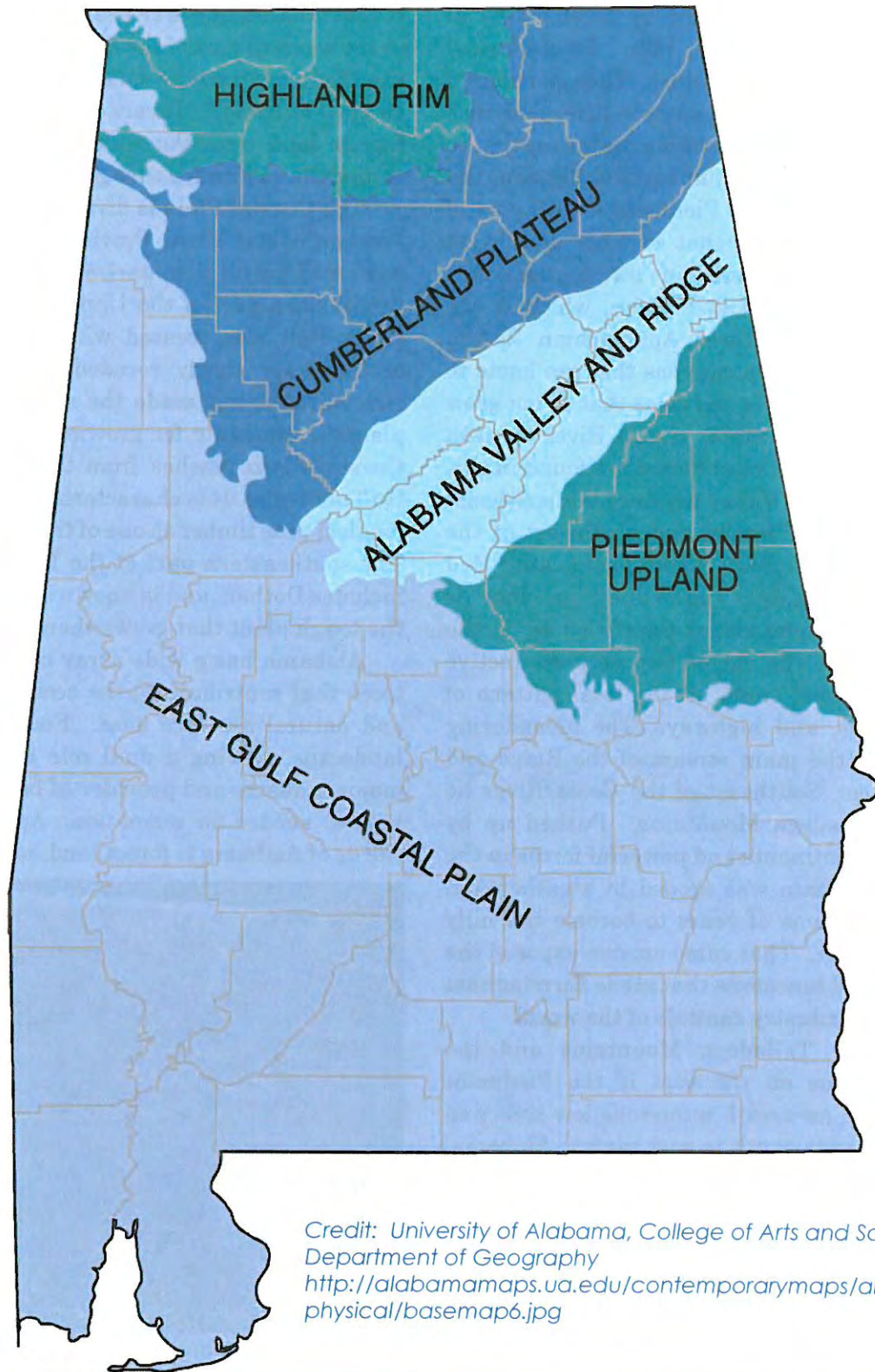
Alabama is divided into five physiographic provinces, which are regions whose patterns of relief features or landforms differ significantly from that of adjacent provinces. These physiographic differences have a significant impact on recreation opportunities throughout the state. The physiographic provinces in Alabama are the Highland Rim, the Cumberland Plateau, the Ridge and Valley, the Piedmont Upland, and the East Gulf Coastal Plains.

**Fall colors
at Cheaha
State Park.**

*Credit:
Kyle Luker
of Oxford;
ADCNR 2009
Photo Contest,
Third Place for
State Parks.*



General Physiography of Alabama



Credit: University of Alabama, College of Arts and Sciences,
Department of Geography
[http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/contemporarymaps/alabama/
physical/basemap6.jpg](http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/contemporarymaps/alabama/physical/basemap6.jpg)

The Highland Rim extends southward from Nashville, Tennessee into northwestern Alabama. This province is characterized by level plains of fertile soil and gently rolling hills. Its geological makeup is primarily limestone. This portion of Alabama is drained by the Tennessee River, whereas most of the remainder of Alabama drains south into the Gulf of Mexico. The Cumberland Plateau, the Ridge and Valley, and the Piedmont are all part of the Appalachian Region that extends southwest from the Appalachian Mountains into northeastern Alabama. The Cumberland Plateau, which is the most northern of the three Appalachian Region provinces, includes steep canyons that are home to some cool-weather plants and trees that do not grow anywhere else in the state. Little River Canyon and the Bankhead National Forest are found in this area. The Ridge and Valley province lies southeast of the Cumberland Plateau and northwest of the Piedmont, and includes Birmingham and Red Mountain. The Ridge and Valley province is made up of sandstone ridges paralleled by fertile limestone valleys. The ridges impose a distinctive northeast-southwest trend on the local pattern of rivers, railroads, and highways. The meandering Coosa River is the main stream of the Ridge and Valley province. Southeast of the Coosa River lie the rugged Talladega Mountains. Pushed up by the shifting of continents and powerful forces in the earth, Red Mountain was eroded by weather and climate over millions of years to become the hilly area that it is now. That same erosion exposed the iron ore, coal and limestone that made Birmingham one of the steel industry capitals of the world.

Between the Talladega Mountains and the Georgia state line on the east is the Piedmont Plateau, a large area with numerous low hills and ridges that extends south to east central Alabama. Piedmont, which means “foot of the mountains” in French, refers to the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. The region once had mountains as large as the Rocky Mountains in the western United States. Today, the low hills and broad valleys of the Piedmont end where the gently rolling land of the Coastal Plains begin.

The East Gulf Coastal Plain encompasses the largest portion of the state, from the Gulf of Mexico to central Alabama in the east and to north Alabama in the western part of the state. The border between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plains is referred to as the “fall line.” Rivers and streams cross from higher land onto the flatter plains, creating the waterfalls and rapids that give the fall line its name.

The Coastal Plain is divided into the Upper and Lower Coastal Plain Provinces. The Black Belt, so named for its rich, dark soil, bisects the state in the western part of the Upper Coastal Plain. The Black Belt was created when the southern part of the state slowly receded, leaving behind the rich soil that has made the region one of the best places in the state for growing cotton. The Lower Coastal Plain reaches from the Black Belt to the Gulf of Mexico. It is characterized by large stands of longleaf pine timber as one of the area’s major crops. The southeastern part of the Lower Coastal Plain includes Dothan, and is known as the Wiregrass, for the tough plant that grows there.

Alabama has a wide array of native plants and trees that contribute to the economic, recreational and natural resource base. Forests dominate the landscape, serving a dual role as the source of a major industry and provider of beauty and wildlife habitat needed for recreation. Approximately two-thirds of Alabama is forest land, making it the most



Fall Line visible in the Tallapoosa River in Tallahassee.

Credit: Rivers Langley, www.wikipedia.com

extensively forested state in the Mid South. There are five major forest types in Alabama including longleaf-slash pine, oak-pine, oak-hickory, oak-gum-cypress, and loblolly-shortleaf pine. The loblolly shortleaf pine combination is the most prevalent, but there are sizable areas of the other types to provide statewide diversity. Red maple, American sycamore, sweetgum, flowering dogwood, hickory, persimmon, magnolia, American beech, and various other varieties of trees display beautiful flowers and greenery in the spring and brilliant colors in the fall. Although most forest land in Alabama is held under private ownership, a substantial amount of forest acreage is contained in national forests, state forests and wood-using industry lands managed to provide opportunities for recreational use.

Land Use and Population Shifts

The 2010 Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), estimates that 93.1 percent of the total surface area of Alabama is non-federal land, 3.0 percent is federal land, and 3.9 percent is water. These percentages have not changed significantly over the last 28 years. In 1982's inventory, 93.7 percent was non-federal land, 2.8 percent was federal land, and 3.5 percent was water. In comparison, as of 2010, the United States has a much higher percentage of federal land, at 20.7 percent, but a slightly lower percentage of water area, at 2.6 percent.

According to the *America's Great Outdoors Report*, conservation or rural land, conserving recreation opportunities, and land stewardship activities are listed in the ten national recreation priorities. In the following section, a review of the land use and land cover in the State of Alabama provides insight into land use trends over the last 28 years. These land use trends are the basics for the comparison of population shifts on a state and regional level to determine areas with an increased need for recreational development and areas that can meet those recreation needs.

The NRI categorizes non-federal land into one of eight land uses: developed land, water areas,

crop land, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land, pasture land, range land, forest land, and other rural land. CRP is land under contract to assist private landowners convert highly erodible cropland to vegetative cover. Developed land includes large urban areas, small built-up areas and rural transportation land. The other rural land category includes farmsteads, field windbreaks, barren land and marshland. Initially, the NRI was conducted every five years. Since 2000, technological advances have enabled NRCS to conduct the NRI on an annual basis; however, major data releases continue to occur in five year intervals.

The NRI surveys indicate an increase in the amount of developed land between 1982 and 2002, Approximately 1.1 million acres were converted to developed land during that time. Between 2002 and 2010, another 246,900 acres were converted to developed land. Water areas, forest land, and range land also increased in the 28-year time period. CRP land increased from 208,400 acres in 1987 to 548,300 acres in 1992, but decreased to 370,200 acres in 2010.

With the conversion of rural lands to developed land, Alabama has lost more than 483,000 acres of prime farm land. This loss equates to a loss of approximately 6.5 percent between 1982 and 2010. Prime farm land is that land that has the best characteristics for the production of food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. A portion of the prime farm land areas were also converted to CRP land and forest uses. Crop land uses had a loss of 41.5 percent of prime farm land.

The United States has also experienced a loss of crop land from 420 million acres in 1982 to 368 million acres in 2002, and down to 361 million by 2010. Nationally, about half of the reduction in crop land is due to enrollments in environmentally sensitive crop land in the Conservation Reserve Program as opposed to the urban development that has occurred in Alabama.

The shift from rural to developed land uses in Alabama is also seen in statewide population growth and shifts in location. Between 2000 and

Changes in Alabama Land Use and Land Cover, 1982 to 2010

Land Use/ Land Cover Category	1982		2002		2010		Change 1982 to 2010		Change 2002 to 2010	
	1,000s of acres	% of Total	1,000s of acres	% of Total	1,000s of acres	% of Total	1,000s of acres	% Change	1,000s of acres	% Change
Federal	949.3	2.8%	997.9	3.0%	997.9	3.0%	48.6	5.1%	0.0	0.0%
Water Area	1,167.4	3.5%	1,274.4	3.8%	1,293.1	3.9%	125.7	10.8%	18.7	1.5%
Developed Land	1,631.8	4.9%	2,641.9	7.9%	2,888.8	8.6%	1,257.0	77.0%	246.9	9.3%
Rural Land	29,675.3	88.8%	28,509.6	85.3%	28,244.0	84.5%	-1,431.3	-4.8%	-265.6	-0.9%
Crop Land	4,474.1	13.4%	2,464.1	7.4%	2,229.9	6.7%	-2,244.2	-50.2%	-234.2	-9.5%
CRP Land	n/a	0.0%	470.6	1.4%	370.2	1.1%	n/a	n/a	-100.4	-21.3%
Pasture	3,793.3	11.3%	3,458.5	10.3%	3,275.8	9.8%	-517.5	-13.6%	-182.7	-5.3%
Range	74.6	0.2%	73.2	0.2%	73.2	0.2%	-1.4	-1.9%	0.0	0.0%
Forest	20,824.5	62.3%	21,574.6	64.5%	21,738.0	65.0%	913.5	4.4%	163.4	0.8%
Other Rural Land	508.8	1.5%	468.6	1.4%	556.9	1.7%	48.1	9.5%	88.3	18.8%
Total Surface Area	33,423.8		33,423.8		33,423.8		0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Source: USDA. 2013. *Summary Report: 2010 National Resources Inventory*.

2010, Alabama experienced a 7.5 percent population increase, as compared to the nation's 9.7 percent increase. In the last 50 years, between 1960 and 2010, the state had a 46.3 percent population increase while the nation's population grew by 72.2 percent. Two of Alabama's planning regions had population growth greater than that of the nation between 2000 and 2010 and three regions had more growth than the nation between 1960 and 2010. All three of the regions were home to some of the state's larger urban areas. Region 10, which includes Auburn, Opelika and Phenix City, had a 17.2 percent population increase between 2000 and 2010 and a 101.0 percent increase between 1960 and 2010. Region 12, which includes Huntsville and the surrounding area, had a 16.9 percent population increase between 2000 and 2010 and a 126.8 percent increase between 1960 and 2010. Region 11, which includes Cullman and Decatur, had a 4.9 percent population increase between 2000 and 2010 and a 79.5 percent increase between 1960 and 2010. Two of the state's regions, Region 5 and Region 6, lost population in both the 10-year and 50-year time frames. Both of these regions are primarily rural in nature with no metropolitan center. Further, they include most of the state's Black Belt area. The Black Belt Region is comprised of 17 counties:

Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Choctaw, Crenshaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Montgomery, Perry, Pike, Russell, Sumter, and Wilcox. Region 6, which includes seven Black Belt counties, had the most severe population decrease in the state, with a 7.0 percent loss between 2000 and 2010 and an 18.7 percent loss since 1960. Region 5, whose six counties are all located in the Black Belt Region, suffered a 2.2 percent population decrease between 2000 and 2010 and an 8.0 percent decrease since 1960.

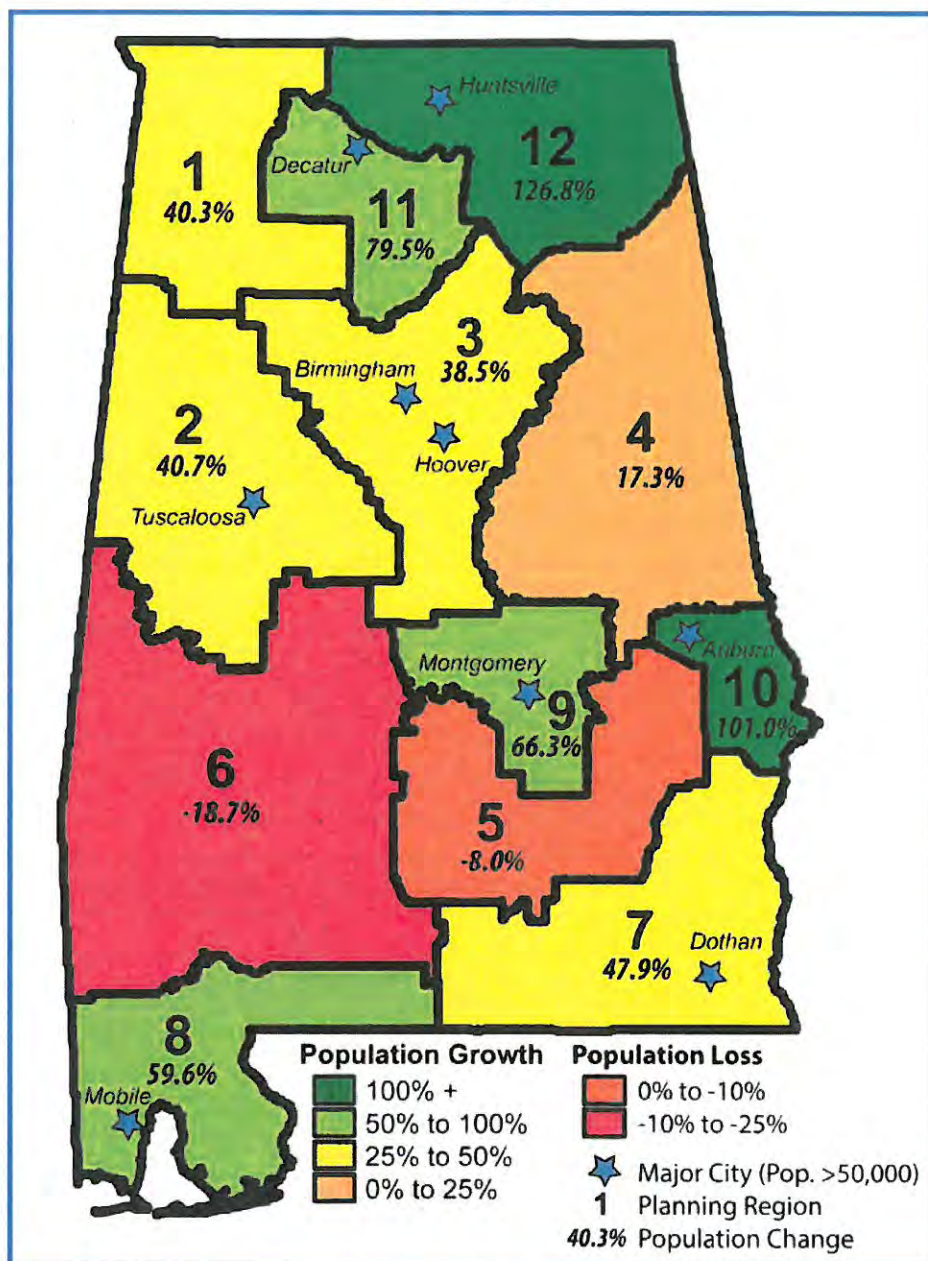
In 2000, 44.6 percent of Alabama's population lived in rural areas. By 2010, 41.0 percent of Alabama was rural. The United States, which has a much higher percentage of urban population than Alabama, has also seen a slight decrease in rural population, from 21.0 percent in 2000 to 19.25 percent in 2010. Of the 12 planning regions in the state, six have a population that is more than 50 percent urban. Each of these regions includes at least one of Alabama's metropolitan areas. All of the 12 regions have decreased in rural population since 2000. Regions that had the greatest decrease in rural population were Region 2, which includes Tuscaloosa; Region 10, which includes Auburn, Opelika, and Phenix City; and Region 12, which includes Huntsville. Region 4 had the least shift

from rural to urban population. This region is located in northeast Alabama and includes the Cheaha Mountain Wilderness Area.

Alabama is ranked 28th in the nation, including the District of Columbia, in terms of population density, with 94.4 persons per square mile, as compared to the United States, at 87.4 persons per square mile. Population density in Alabama has increased 7.7 percent from 2000 to 2010. Population density increased in all regions except Region 5 and Region 6. In these regions, population density dropped from 28.4 persons per square mile in 2000 to 27.8 persons per square mile in Region 5 and from 21.8 persons per square mile in 2000 to 20.3 persons per square mile in Region 6. Regions 10 and 12 have had the greatest increase in population density since 2000, with the density increasing from 131.9 persons per square mile in 2000 to 154.7 persons in 2010 in Region 10 and from 143.0 persons per square mile in 2000 to 167.9 persons in 2010 in Region 12. Region 3 (Birmingham) has the highest population density in the state, at 237.3 persons per square mile in 2010.

The white population increased from 3.16 million in 2000 to 3.2 million in 2010. However, the percentage of the minority population increased during that time. As of 2010, the racial composition of Alabama was 68.5 percent white, 26.2 percent black, 1.1 percent Asian, 2.7 percent other races, and 1.5 percent two or more races. In 2000, 1.7 percent of the Alabama

Population Growth by Region 1960 to 2010



Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960 and 2010 Census.

population was of Hispanic origin. By 2010, the Hispanic population had increased to 3.9 percent. Regions that have experienced the greatest degree of change in the population's racial composition are Region 12 and Region 9. Region 5 had the least amount of change in racial composition between 2000 and 2010.

State Population Shifts by Region

*Data obtained from U.S. Bureau of Census
2000 Census and 2010 Census*

Population and Population Change, 1960 to 2010						
Region	1960	1980	2000	2010	% Change 2000-2010	% Change 1960-2010
Region 1	166,811	215,409	230,230	234,101	1.7%	40.3%
Region 2	208,842	236,632	268,208	293,927	9.6%	40.7%
Region 3	797,737	914,605	1,031,412	1,105,132	7.1%	38.5%
Region 4	401,005	451,111	461,034	470,469	2.0%	17.3%
Region 5	121,052	114,518	113,961	111,417	-2.2%	-8.0%
Region 6	239,017	225,600	209,045	194,440	-7.0%	-18.7%
Region 7	210,294	262,147	290,274	311,060	7.2%	47.9%
Region 8	396,900	481,976	578,698	633,576	9.5%	59.6%
Region 9	218,473	272,687	333,055	363,237	9.1%	66.3%
Region 10	96,105	123,639	164,848	193,194	17.2%	101.0%
Region 11	130,527	182,043	223,350	234,235	4.9%	79.5%
Region 12	279,977	413,658	542,985	634,948	16.9%	126.8%
Alabama	3,266,740	3,894,025	4,447,100	4,779,736	7.5%	46.3%

Urban vs. Rural Population, 2000 and 2010							
Region	2010					2000	
	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	% Urban	% Rural	% Urban	% Rural
Region 1	234,101	94,069	140,032	40.2%	59.8%	36.8%	63.2%
Region 2	293,927	157,370	136,557	53.5%	46.5%	47.5%	52.5%
Region 3	1,105,132	795,689	309,443	72.0%	28.0%	69.4%	30.6%
Region 4	470,469	216,370	254,099	46.0%	54.0%	45.4%	54.6%
Region 5	111,417	36,766	74,651	33.0%	67.0%	29.3%	70.0%
Region 6	194,440	43,832	150,608	22.5%	77.5%	20.9%	79.1%
Region 7	311,060	143,473	167,587	46.1%	53.9%	41.7%	58.3%
Region 8	633,576	449,497	184,079	70.9%	29.1%	69.2%	30.8%
Region 9	363,237	273,280	89,957	75.2%	24.8%	73.9%	26.1%
Region 10	193,194	136,005	57,189	70.4%	29.6%	66.2%	33.8%
Region 11	234,235	97,878	136,357	41.8%	58.2%	37.6%	62.4%
Region 12	634,948	377,575	257,373	59.5%	40.5%	53.6%	46.4%
Alabama	4,779,736	2,821,804	1,957,932	59.0%	41.0%	55.4%	44.6%

State Population Shifts by Region

*Data obtained from U.S. Bureau of Census
2000 Census and 2010 Census*

Population By Race, 2000 and 2010								
Region	2010				2000			
	White, Non-Hispanic		Non-White		White, Non-Hispanic		Non-White	
Region 1	199,557	85.2%	34,544	14.8%	204,325	88.70%	25,905	11.30%
Region 2	189,978	64.6%	103,949	35.4%	178,645	66.60%	89,563	33.40%
Region 3	716,465	64.8%	388,667	35.2%	719,603	69.80%	311,809	30.20%
Region 4	345,839	73.5%	124,630	26.5%	353,169	76.60%	107,865	23.40%
Region 5	48,731	43.7%	62,686	56.3%	50,377	44.20%	63,584	55.80%
Region 6	84,322	43.4%	110,118	56.6%	96,255	46.00%	112,790	54.00%
Region 7	220,581	70.9%	90,479	29.1%	215,533	74.30%	74,741	25.70%
Region 8	419,612	66.2%	213,964	33.8%	399,319	69.00%	179,379	31.00%
Region 9	189,702	52.2%	173,535	47.8%	195,138	58.60%	137,917	41.40%
Region 10	125,491	65.0%	67,703	35.0%	113,456	68.80%	51,392	31.20%
Region 11	193,573	82.6%	40,662	17.4%	196,563	88.00%	26,787	12.00%
Region 12	470,551	74.1%	164,397	25.9%	440,425	81.10%	102,560	18.90%
Alabama	3,204,402	67.0%	1,575,334	33.0%	3,162,808	71.10%	1,284,292	28.90%

Population by Sex and Age, 2010						
Region	Sex, 2010		Sex, 2000		Median Age	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2010	2000
Region 1	48.6%	51.4%	48.4%	51.6%	41.2	38.0
Region 2	48.8%	51.2%	48.2%	51.8%	39.8	35.9
Region 3	48.1%	51.9%	47.9%	52.1%	38.4	36.3
Region 4	48.6%	51.4%	48.2%	51.8%	41.4	38.1
Region 5	47.8%	52.2%	47.4%	52.6%	37.9	35.0
Region 6	47.3%	52.7%	46.8%	53.2%	39.8	36.0
Region 7	49.0%	51.0%	48.6%	51.4%	39.8	37.5
Region 8	48.5%	51.5%	48.3%	51.7%	39.0	36.8
Region 9	48.0%	52.0%	48.3%	51.7%	36.6	34.6
Region 10	48.9%	51.1%	48.7%	51.3%	32.7	31.5
Region 11	49.3%	50.7%	49.1%	50.9%	39.8	36.7
Region 12	49.3%	50.7%	49.0%	51.0%	38.6	36.5
Alabama	48.5%	51.5%	48.3%	51.7%	37.9	35.8

Alabama had little change in the gender make-up of the population. In 2010, males comprised 48.5 percent of the total population as compared to 48.3 percent in 2000. None of the regions experienced more than a 1.0 percent change in the male-female ratio of the population. The median age of the state, however, increased 5.5 percent from 35.8 in 2000 to 37.9 in 2010. All regions in the state experienced an increase in median age between 2000 and 2010. The median age is highest in Region 1, at 41.2, and in Region 4, at 41.4. The 2010 median age in the other regions ranges from 36.6 to 39.8; however, in Region 10, the median age is much lower, at 32.7 years of age.

Natural Amenities and Destinations

Alabama has a wealth of natural amenities that encourage a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities and trail uses. The state is ranked fifth in the nation for biodiversity. This environment provides a range of flora and fauna that encourages residents and visitors to spend time outside. Alabama has approximately 4,533 different wild plants, many of which are exceptionally beautiful during certain seasons of the year. Such species as rhododendrons, wild honeysuckle, wild azaleas, dogwoods, and redbuds are outstanding in spring. Berries and leaves of many native shrubs add variety and color to fall outdoor scenes. Certain wild plants are unusual enough to attract people who devote time and effort to protect them. A good example is the insect eating pitcher plants, which abound in some poorly drained areas in southwestern



The Alabama canebrake pitcher plant grows in seeps, bogs and swamps along the Fall Line .

*Credit: Chuck Byrd, Alabama Nature Conservancy,
<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/map/state/AL.html>*

Alabama. These plants not only provide beauty during the long flowering season, but they are a source of interest to school and scientific groups.

Coastal Alabama is characterized by four important habitats: (1) the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta, (2) Mobile Bay, (3) barrier islands, and (4) the northern Gulf of Mexico. At 10 miles wide and 40 miles long, the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta is the largest wetland in Alabama and is the second largest river delta in the nation. The Mobile-Tensaw River Delta includes 250,000 acres of marsh, cypress tupelo swamp and bottomland hardwoods. The delta filters approximately 20 percent of the country's fresh water. The fourth largest estuary in the nation, Mobile Bay encompasses 413 square miles. It is approximately 31 miles long and has a maximum width of 24 miles. Mobile Bay is a shallow estuary that provides a transition between the freshwater wetlands of the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta and the marine environment of the Gulf of Mexico. One of Mobile Bay's primary functions is as a nursery ground for many commercially and recreationally valuable species.



Alabama beaches attract visitors all year long.

Credit: Dina Sparks of Haleyville; ADCNR 2005 Photo Contest, Third Place for Nature Based Activities

Alabama's Unique Natural Features

The list of natural features that merit separate attention as outdoor recreational resources because of distinctive or unusual character could run to great lengths. Such features include waterfalls, caves and caverns, natural bridges, rare or unusual plant species, mountain peaks, rock formations, and artesian wells. Features of this sort attract numerous people every year—those who come out of simple curiosity and those who come to give serious study to such sites.

- **Beaverdam Creek Swamp** is in Limestone County. The 530 acres of prime Tupelo Gum Swamp land lies within the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge.
- **Cathedral Caverns** near the Town of Grant also appears on the list of National Natural Landmarks. Although once a commercial venture, it was acquired by the ADCNR in 1986. Improvements to the cave during the mid-1990s with assistance provided by the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) improved accessibility through the cave. Future plans for this park include development of campgrounds, picnic areas, trails, and support facilities.
- The **Dismal Wonder Gardens** in Franklin County is a National Natural Landmark that is privately operated as a tourist attraction.
- **Little River and Little River Canyon** represent one of the state's truly extraordinary natural features. This area is a National Preserve managed by the NPS and the State Parks Division of the ADCNR.
- The **Mobile River Delta** is one of the most productive delta-estuaries in North America, and is a National Natural Landmark. It is particularly important to the maintenance of Alabama's marine industries, which include both commercial and recreational fisheries. The Weeks Bay Estuarine Reserve was established to protect a portion of this unique estuarine habitat. In 1990 and 1991, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) acquired an additional 20,000 acres of the Delta as partial mitigation of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway development. An additional 40,000 acres were acquired in 2001 with funding from Alabama's Forever Wild Program and assistance from the Nature Conservancy and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).
- **Newsome Sinks**, a privately-owned karst formation located in eastern Morgan County, offers easy access to unusual geologic formations such as large sinkholes and some 40 caves with over 50,000 feet of subterranean passages.
- **Shelta Cave** in Huntsville was the first Alabama site selected to be a National Natural Landmark. It is one of the most floristically diverse caves known and contains the only known location of several species. While the cave is protected by private ownership, it may still be subject to the impacts of Huntsville's urbanization on the quality of water that flows through the cave.
- **Walls of Jericho**, located astride the Alabama-Tennessee line with Alabama's portion in a state park in Jackson County, is a rugged area characterized by high cliffs along a stream. It is a site of botanical significance that contains a large population of small game for hunting, but is protected because of difficulty in reaching the site.
- Finally, Alabama's **pitcher plant bogs** are found mainly in the coastal and northeastern parts of the state. These bogs represent a very unusual and delicate natural community and frequently contain rare or endangered plants.

Alabama's main barrier island is Dauphin Island, which is 17 miles long and less than one mile wide. Alabama's barrier island habitats include sandy beaches, dune systems and maritime forests. The major function of barrier islands is to protect the mainland and estuarine habitats from storm related wind and wave energy. The Gulf of Mexico is the ninth largest body of water in North America with approximately 3,000 miles of shoreline and a total area of 600,000 square miles. Fresh water from large portions of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Guatemala drains into the Gulf. Half of the country's wetlands are found in the Gulf of Mexico, which provides critical habitats for three-quarters of the nation's migratory waterfowl.

Alabama's beach communities give access to the Gulf of Mexico and are a population recreation destination. Gulf State Park, in Gulf Shores, Alabama, provides outdoor recreation opportunities for multitudes every year. State residents and out-of-state visitors flock to the beach in ever-increasing numbers. The coastal area experienced a tremendous increase in development following the devastation of Hurricane Frederick in 1978. The area has continued to grow despite numerous hurricanes and the BP oil disaster. Development in the area has greatly increased access to Alabama's coastal resources for recreational purposes. This, in turn, has had a significant impact on Alabama's economy.

Alabama ranks seventh in the nation for the number of stream and river miles with 77,242 miles of river and stream channels. Alabama ranks first in the continental United States for the amount of

navigable waterways with 1,370 miles of navigable rivers. Any listing of Alabama's assets, whether from a recreational or economic standpoint, is certain to focus on water resources. With 19 river drainage systems having numerous impoundments, Alabama has ample water resources to be a "water playground." These waters support boating, water skiing, swimming, fishing, and many other outdoor recreational activities.

The Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542) spurred national interest in the preservation of free flowing rivers. While Alabama has more than 12,000 miles of rivers, the number that are free-flowing has diminished considerably over the years. All of the state's major river systems have impoundments, either for hydro-electric generation or navigation control. Relatively few rivers remain free-flowing; however, several have been considered for inclusion under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Cahaba River, Escatawpa River, Sipsey River, and Soldiers Creek were studied as potential candidates for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers program. Eight others were suggested for study in a letter from the Governor of Alabama to the Secretary of the Interior. These were the Tallapoosa River, Shoal Creek, Locust Fork of the Warrior River, Little River, Cypress Creek, Conecuh River, Styx River, and Perdido River. ADCNR then added two more, Hatchet Creek and West Fork Sipsey, for the Alabama study. The studies were completed by 1984, and while portions were eligible for federal designation, only that portion of the Sipsey River within the Bankhead National Forest was included in the Wild and Scenic River System in October 1988. The designation stretches from the confluence of Sandy Creek upstream to the confluence of Thompson Creek and Hubbard Creek. Overall, the Wild and Scenic Rivers System designation includes 36.4 stream miles with a wild designation and 25.0 miles with a scenic designation for a total of 61.4 miles.

Under the management of the U.S. Forest Service, the Sipsey Fork exhibits the blending of striking landforms, diverse plant life and outstanding scenery. Steep canyon walls and



Beach pavilion at the Dauphin Island campground.

Credit: <http://www.dauphinisland.org/>

sandstone bluffs, ranging in height from 30 to 100 feet, cascading waterfalls and water seepages combine with a variety of plant life native to the Coastal Plain and the Appalachian Mountains to make the river one of the most scenic areas in the region.

The Cahaba River also has many characteristics that recommend it for the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Program, and there has been widespread support for its inclusion. The longest remaining major free-flowing river in Alabama. In the spring, flowering plants add to the beauty of the 100-foot rock bluffs, while fall color changes are just as spectacular. Plants, fish, and wildlife vary widely as the river moves through different geological formations. Strip mining and high city water withdrawals, however, are having detrimental effects on this stream. The Cahaba River was protected by state legislation passed in 1985. A Cahaba River Corridor Commission was created and made responsible for overseeing the river and ensuring that its unique qualities are preserved.

As a part of the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA), the NPS compiles the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. The inventory is a listing of more than 3,400 free-flowing river

segments in the United States that are believed to possess one or more “outstandingly remarkable” natural or cultural values judged to be of more than local or regional significance. Once a river or stream segment has been included on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, all federal agencies must seek to avoid or mitigate actions that would adversely affect one or more listed segments. Alabama has 37 river and stream segments listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. These resources, a list of which is included in Appendix D, provide outstanding opportunities for enjoyment of some of Alabama’s best water resources.

While Alabama is not widely known for its white water recreation, numerous opportunities exist at various times throughout the year, many of which offer up to Class IV and V rapids when stream flow is high.

With the extensive river and stream system within Alabama, flood plain and wetland areas are important components of the drainage system that carries off excess water from heavy rains. Flood plains and wetlands contribute to overall recreational potential, but must be managed to preserve habitats and to prevent erosion and flooding damage. The Office of Water Resources of ADECA is responsible for managing Alabama’s flood control program. Recent years have seen an increased use of flood plains and wetlands for trail development, environmental education, and interpretive recreation sites. Furthermore, the presence of wetlands cannot be understated in attracting birding enthusiasts to Alabama. There are approximately 40 wetland sites listed across the state that offer recreational opportunities for birding, wildlife observation, and scenic appreciation.

Alabama has three national wilderness areas, with a combined area total 41,447 acres. These are the Sipsey Wilderness, the Cheaha Wilderness and Dugger Mountain Wilderness areas. The wilderness areas are controlled and managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The Sipsey Wilderness Area, a 25,000 acre site in the Bankhead National Forest, was designated as a wilderness area in accordance with provisions of the National Wilderness Act in



The protected Cahaba Lily on the Cahaba River.

Credit: ADECA

1975. The heart of the area that is being preserved in its almost virgin state, is an extensive block canyon cut deeply in native rock. The Bee Branch of the West Fork Sipsey River flows through this canyon. Canyon walls range up to 100 feet high and permit only limited access to areas of large timber and outstanding botanical and scenic beauty. Waterfalls flow along gorges and canyons, and there are numerous overhangs. Difficult access prevented logging operations and preserved much virgin timber, some of the last remnants of virgin cove hardwood forest known in the South. The largest known yellow poplar in Alabama, measuring 252 inches in circumference and 153 feet in height with a spread of 73 feet, is near the head of the east fork of the Bee Branch. Forest understory is diverse, with some rare and unusual species. Because of the remoteness and diverse habitat, unusual animal life represents another valuable resource. The Sipsey botanical area is a worthy addition to the company of Wilderness Areas and continues to be a valuable resource for Alabama.

The Cheaha Wilderness area is in the Talladega National Forest and covers approximately 7,245

acres. It consists of relatively rugged, hilly terrain and is nestled deep in the national forest, far removed from development. Access to the area is provided by the Pinhoti Trail and the Odum Scout Trail.

The state's third wilderness area, Dugger Mountain Wilderness, was created by Congress in 1999 and is the most recently designated wilderness area in the state. It is part of the Talladega National Forest in Calhoun County and encompasses 9,200 acres. It is one of the last intact roadless areas in Alabama's national forests. Scientific studies have shown that Dugger's forests are home to hundreds of species of plants and animals, some that are new to science. Additionally, important historical sites have been located on the mountain along with structures left behind by pioneers and Native Americans.

In addition to the national wilderness areas, Alabama offers other areas with similar wilderness characteristics, all of which are located in north central Alabama. The four most recognizable are the Brushy Fork area, the Oakey Mountain area, the Blue Mountain area, and the Rebecca Mountain area. The 5,850-acre Brushy Fork area features steep slopes, sculptured rocks, cave-like overhangs, 20 miles of canyons, and 52 canyon-heads and waterfalls. Dry oak-hickory ridges crisscross primeval canyons of old, diverse forest, rich in mosses, lichens, plunging 100-foot waterfalls, and ancient trees. The 6,000-acre Oakey Mountain roadless area contains a high mountain ridge covered in a variety of forest types, and a rich bottomland hardwood wetlands. This area, along with nearby Dugger Mountain Wilderness, comprises the South Fork watershed of Terrapin Creek and is considered a critical aquatic refuge for some fish and mussel species. Dry oak-hickory-pine forest abounds here, with lower slopes and coves cloaked in white oak, beech, and basswood. The lower portion of the area, bordering the Chief Ladiga Trail (CLT), hosts river birch wetlands.

The Blue Mountain area comprises 4,800 acres lying between Horseblock Mountain and Blue Mountain and includes an outstanding 3,900-acre



Swimming in Bankhead National Forest.

Credit: Ben Darby of Huntsville; ADCNR 2012 Photo Contest, Hon. Mention for Nature Based Activities

inventoried roadless area. The topography here includes a series of narrow ridges, steep slopes, and small draws in the southern portion of the area. Second-growth oak, hickory and pine found on the ridges and slopes contrast with the rich oak-beech forest of the stream valleys, including the large and scenic Hillabee Creek. The 9,000-acre Rebecca Mountain area lies southwest of the Cheaha Wilderness Area. Rock outcrops, such as Sherman Cliffs, offer spectacular views of farm valleys and forested hills of the Piedmont and the Ridge and Valley province. The higher ridges are forested with dry oak-hickory forests, while mixed hardwood pine forests cloak middle and lower slopes.

Alabama's natural settings provide extensive and diverse habitat conditions, offering abundant opportunity for wildlife propagation. Alabama's wildlife is as varied as its habitat. The Alabama Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, prepared by the ADCNR, states that Alabama is uniquely situated so that the distribution limits of many "peripheral" species extend across its borders from the north, south, east, and west. As a result, Alabama surpasses all eastern states in plant and animal diversity, ranking fifth in the nation after California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. Alabama ranks first in the nation in freshwater species diversity.

The number and diversity of birds and animals is generally adequate for bird watchers, anglers, hunters, or other interested groups, but many areas are not always open to the public. A total of 420 species of birds has been recorded in Alabama. Approximately 178 species are known breeders, including 158 species that regularly breed in the state. The largest numbers of species are usually found in the Dauphin Island area. However, approximately 185 different bird species have been identified as visitors or residents of the Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge.

Eight Alabama Birding Trails unify existing and potential birding sites into a series of cohesive trails and loops that are part of a state-wide system. Many of the sites along the various trails are already being used by thousands of birders

and other visitors annually. The Alabama Birding Trails is a collaborative project of the Alabama Tourism Department, the University of Alabama Center for Economic Development and the ADCNR. In November 2012, the Wiregrass Birding Trail was opened as the last of the eight birding trails. The 20 sites of the Wiregrass Birding Trail brings the total to 250 birding sites across the state.

There are 46 game birds that can be hunted in Alabama, during their respective open seasons, including ducks, geese, turkeys, doves, bobwhite quails, woodcocks, snipe, rails, and coots. Wild turkey is a particularly desirable species now found in every county of the state.

The white-tailed deer is also found in every county of the state. At one time deer were concentrated in fewer than half of the counties. A successful program of stocking and land management to encourage deer was sponsored by the Game and Fish Division of the ADCNR. Those measures, along with changing agricultural practices, have increased the deer population to levels thought to be higher than when Indians were the only inhabitants of the region. Parts of the state have experienced problems of deer over-population, resulting in forest and crop damage as well as deterioration in the quality of some deer herds.

Other frequently hunted game animals that abound in Alabama include squirrel, rabbit, raccoon,



An Eastern Bluebird.

Credit: Debi Bradford of Athens; ADCNR 2009 Photo Contest, Second Place for Birds

opossum and fox. Rabbits and other small game animals are able to adapt to more densely populated areas than deer or wild turkey, thereby providing game for hunting close to urban areas. The plant life of roadsides, gardens, parks, cemeteries, pastures, orchards, cropland, campuses, airports, playfields, and other recreational areas is so well suited to rabbits and other small game that increasing small game populations are often a result of urbanization.

In the past, nongame species were not given special attention because wildlife management was geared toward the hunting population. Increased environmental awareness and broadened interest in Alabama's nongame species have since developed. Alabama's Nongame Wildlife Fund, funded through an income tax refund check off, helps preserve the state's diverse nongame wildlife. The program has already developed several projects and instituted activities benefiting nongame species. Programs of this type will improve the future for nonconsumptive recreational use of our wildlife resources.

Alabama's rivers, creeks, inland impoundments, and large expanses of brackish water and saltwater provide an abundance of sport fish and other water creatures. There are more than 200 species of freshwater fish plus an estimated 300 saltwater species. The most sought after freshwater sport fish are bass, crappie, catfish, bluegill, and shellcracker

bream. Alabama's Gulf Coast and adjacent saltwater offer such species as tarpon (the state fish), flounder, dolphin, bonita, sailfish, spanish and king mackerel, and red snapper. Brackish waters have the speckled trout, sheepshead, and redfish. Aside from sports fish, there are also shellfish and crabs, as well as alligators and some of the most varied populations of turtle species to be found anywhere in the nation.

The FWS Threatened and Endangered Species System (TESS) lists 123 species in Alabama. This list includes 105 animals and 18 plants. In 1973, the Endangered Species Act was passed, which combined and considerably strengthened the provisions of its previous laws. The FWS is a principal source of assistance to preserve habitat and threatened and/or endangered species in Alabama. Through recovery efforts, endangered species can be delisted from the endangered species list. The brown pelican was delisted in Alabama and Florida in 1985, and Eggert's sunflower was delisted in 2005. Formerly listed by the federal government as threatened, the bald eagle has recovered in the lower 48 states and has been delisted. The bald eagle is, however, protected by other various statutes.



A Duck Hunter.

Credit: Debbie Faught of Mobile; ADCNR 2010 Photo Contest, Second Place for Nature-Based Activities



A White-Tailed Deer.

Credit: Leslie Kirk of Pike Road; ADCNR 2012 Photo Contest, Third Place for Mammals

Alabama's Threatened and Endangered Species

Species or populations listed are under the sole jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Included are listed species associated in some way with Alabama, but the list does not include experimental populations and similarity of appearance listings. The list does include non-nesting sea turtles and whales in state coastal waters.

Endangered Animal Species

Alabama Beach Mouse
Alabama Cave Shrimp
Alabama Cavefish
Alabama Lampmussell
Alabama Pearlshell
Alabama Red-Belly Turtle
Alabama Sturgeon
Anthony's Riversnail
Armored Snail
Boulder Darter
Cahaba Shiner
Choctaw Bean
Coosa Moccasinshell
Cracking Pearlymussel
Cumberland Bean
Cumberland Monkeyface (pearly-mussel)
Cumberlandian Combshell
Cylindrical Lioplax (snail)
Dark Pigtoe
Dromedary Pearlymussel
Fanshell
Finback Whale
Finerayed Pigtoe
Flat Pebblesnail
Flat Pigtoe
Georgia Pigtoe
Gray Bat
Gulf Moccasinshell
Hawksbill Sea Turtle
Heavy Pigtoe
Humpback Whale
Indiana Bat
Interrupted Rocksnail
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle
Leatherback Sea Turtle
Littlewing Pearlymussel
Orangefoot Pimpleback
Oval Pigtoe
Ovate Clubshell
Oyster Mussel
Pale Lilliput (pearlymussel)
Palezone Shiner
Perdido Key Beach Mouse

Pink Mucket
Pink Rink Mussel
Plicate Rocksnail
Purple Cat's Paw Pearlymussel
Red-Cockaded Woodpecker
Rough Hornsnail
Rough Pigtoe
Round Ebonyshell
Rush Darter
Sheepnose Mussel
Shiny Pigtoe
Shinyrayed Pocketbook
Slabside Pearlymussel
Slender Campeloma
Smalltooth Sawfish
Snuffbox Mussel
Southern Acornshell
Southern Clubshell
Southern Combshell
Southern Kidneyshell
Southern Pigtoe
Spectaclecase Mussel
Stirrupshell
Triangular Kidneyshell
Turgid Blossom (pearlymussel)
Upland Combshell
Vermillion Darter
Watercress Darter
West Indian Manatee
White Wartyback Pearlymussel
Wood Stork
Yellow Blossom (pearlymussel)

Threatened Animal Species

Alabama Heelsplitter
Alabama Moccasinshell
Blue Shiner
Chipola Slabshell
Eastern Indigo Snake
Finelined Pocketbook
Flattened Musk Turtle
Fuzzy Pigtoe
Goldline Darter
Gopher Tortoise
Green Sea Turtle

Gulf Sturgeon
Lacy Elimia (snail)
Loggerhead Sea Turtle
Narrow Pigtoe
Orangenacre Mucket
Painted Rocksnail
Piping Plover
Purple Bankclimber (mussel)
Pygmy Sculpin
Rabbitsfoot
Red Hills Salamander
Round Rocksnail
Slackwater Darter
Snail Darter
Southern Sandshell
Spotfin Chub
Spring Pygmy Sunfish
Tapered Pigtoe
Tulatoma Snail

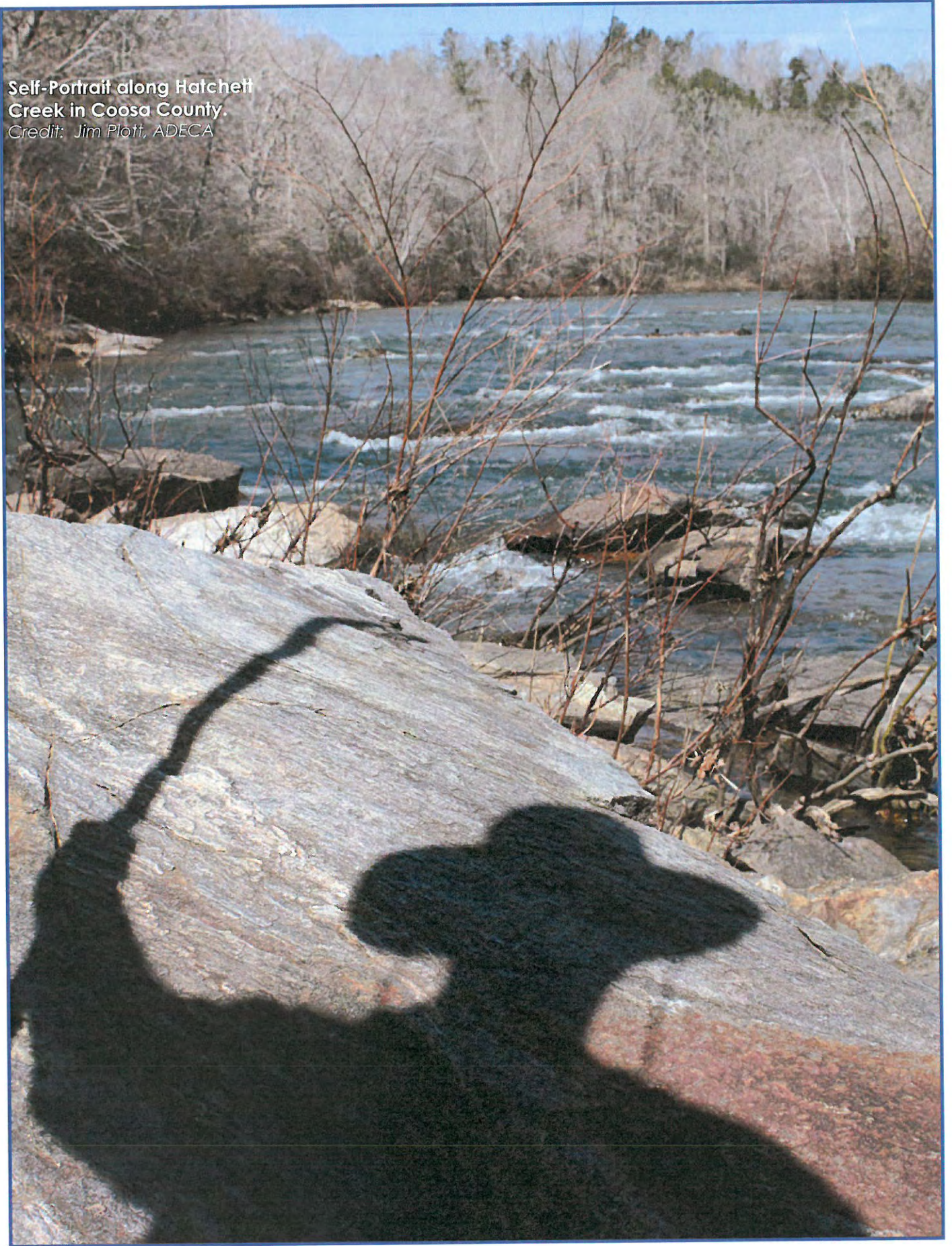
Endangered Plant Species

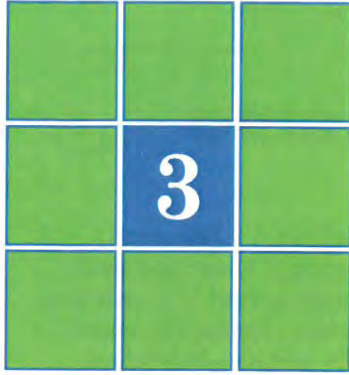
Alabama Pinkroot Gentian
Alabama Canebrake Pitcher-Plant
Alabama Leather Flower
American Chaffseed
Green Pitcher-Plant
Harperella
Leafy Prairie-Clover
Morefield's Leather Flower
Pondberry
Relict Trillium
Tennessee Yellow-Eyed Grass

Threatened Plant Species

Alabama Streak-Sorus Fern
American Hart's-Tongue Fern
Kral's Water-Plantain
Little Amphianthus
Lyrate Bladderpod
Mohr's Barbara Button
Price's Potato-Bean

Self-Portrait along Hatchett
Creek in Coosa County.
Credit: Jim Plott, ADECA





RECREATION DEMAND

The people of Alabama are as unique in their recreational pursuits as they are in their location and lifestyles. From urban parks and programmatic sports to remote wilderness areas, Alabamians can enjoy a wide range of recreational activities close to home or a short drive, or bicycle ride, away. As demonstrated in the previous chapter, Alabama's recreational setting differs greatly from one part of the state to the other. Therefore, the use of the boundaries of Alabama's 12 regional planning councils allows a more in-depth examination of recreation needs, participation, and priorities within areas that have similar physical and demographic characteristics. The regional councils in Alabama each serve the local governments in their jurisdiction with services such as community and economic development, planning, workforce development, revolving loan funds, and aging services.



Montevallo Greenway National Recreation Trail, located in Montevallo. Credit: Andrew Cost

Regional Councils of Alabama

1. Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments

Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion and Winston Counties
www.nacolg.com

3. West Alabama Regional Commission

Bibb, Fayette, Greene, Hale, Lamar, Pickens, and Tuscaloosa Counties
www.warc.info

3. Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham

Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, Shelby, St. Clair, and Walker Counties
www.rpcgb.org

4. East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission

Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, and Tallapoosa Counties
www.earpdc.org

5. South Central Alabama Development Commission

Bullock, Butler, Crenshaw, Lowndes, Macon and Pike Counties
www.scadc.net

6. Alabama-Tombigbee Regional Commission

Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Sumter, Washington, and Wilcox Counties
www.alarc.org

7. Southeast Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission

Barbour, Coffee, Covington, Dale, Geneva, Henry and Houston Counties
www.searpcdc.org

8. South Alabama Regional Planning Commission

Baldwin, Escambia and Mobile Counties
www.sarpc.org

9. Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission

Autauga, Elmore and Montgomery Counties
www.carpcdc.org

10. Lee-Russell Council of Governments

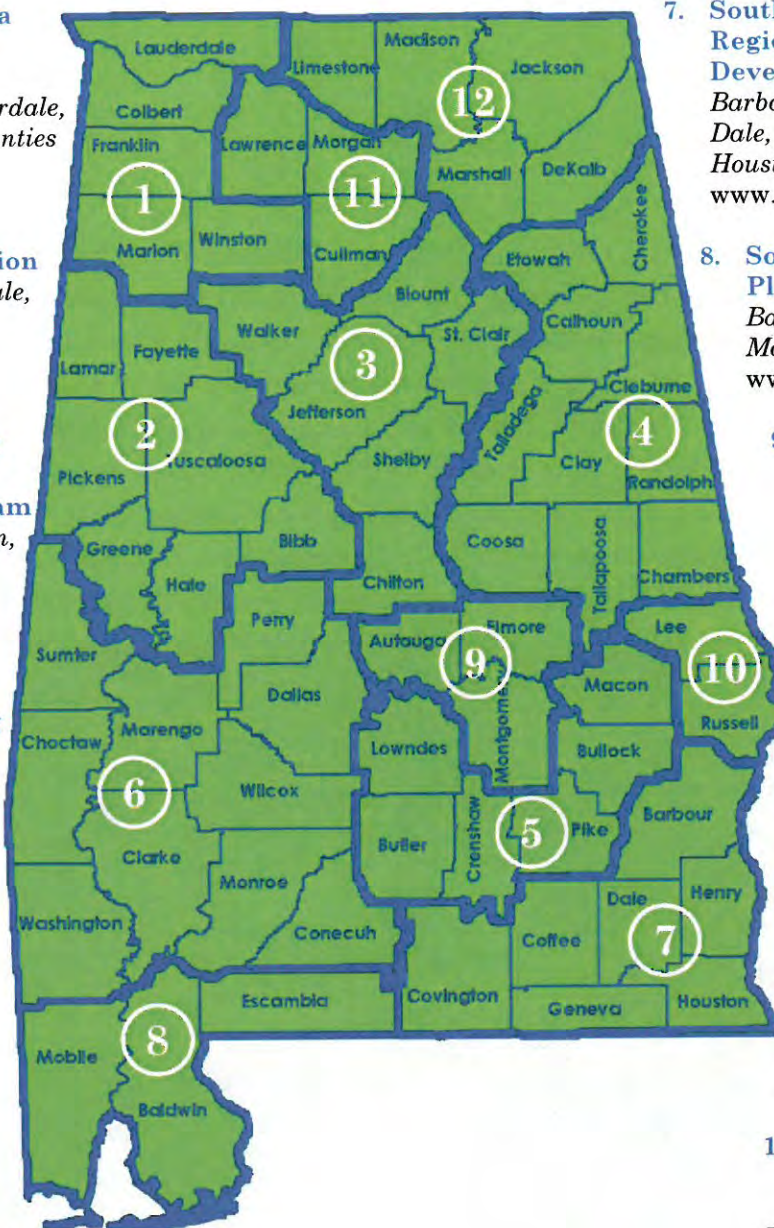
Lee and Russell Counties
www.lrcog.com

11. North-central Alabama Regional Council of Governments

Cullman, Lawrence and Morgan Counties
www.narcog.org

12. Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments

DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, and Marshall Counties
www.tarcog.org

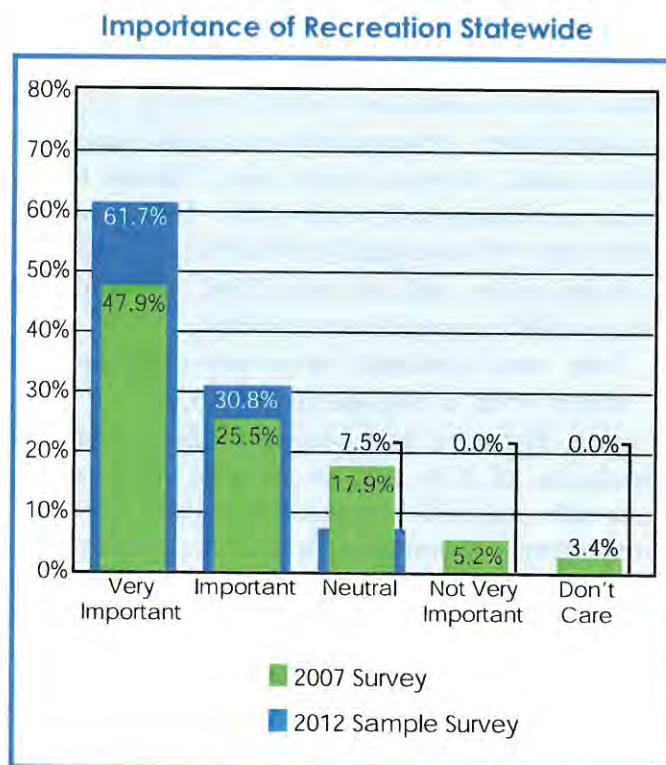


Alabama Association of Regional Councils
www.alarc.org

The importance of recreation in the daily lives of Alabamians cannot be questioned with almost 75 percent of the population stating that recreation is either important or very important in 2008. This observation was confirmed again in a small random sample survey conducted from 2010 through 2012. In fact, 92.5 percent of the 220 survey respondents stated that recreation was either very important or important, and only 7.5 percent of the respondents were neutral regarding the importance of recreation in their lives.

Included in this chapter are updated demographic summaries of the state and each of the 12 planning regions, a summary of the survey responses, and estimates of outdoor recreation demand based on participation rates statewide and for each region. ADECA conducted a recreation survey with the development of the 2008 SCORP. Therefore, a random survey was conducted for the 2013 SCORP to gauge any change in recreation demand and participation during the last five years. The results of the 2007 survey are presented here, along with any change indicators from the 2013 random survey.

In the 2007 survey, more than 2,500 Alabama households were surveyed by calling randomly drawn residential telephone numbers across the state. Within each planning region, county samples were based on each county's percentage share of the planning region's population. The telephone survey collected data regarding the number of participants and the rate of participation for more than 40 outdoor recreation activities, the importance of outdoor recreation, recreation needs, perceived barriers to use of outdoor recreation facilities, and the level of responsibility of state and local governments to provide outdoor recreational facilities and opportunities. The survey data was weighted based on sample numbers and population estimates by nine age groups, two major race groups, and gender, to represent the entire state population and to obtain statewide estimates of numbers of persons participating in and numbers of activity occasions by outdoor recreation activity for the state. The survey data was also weighted



Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey Analysis

by planning region, based on sample numbers and population estimates by age group, major race group, and gender, in order to obtain estimates of outdoor recreation participation by planning region.

Recreation demand for a particular outdoor recreation activity is measured by the percentage of the population that participates in the activity and how often they participate. Respondents were asked about their participation in 40 different recreation activities. The raw data was used as a basis to project numbers of participants by outdoor recreation activity and frequency of which the population engaged over a year.

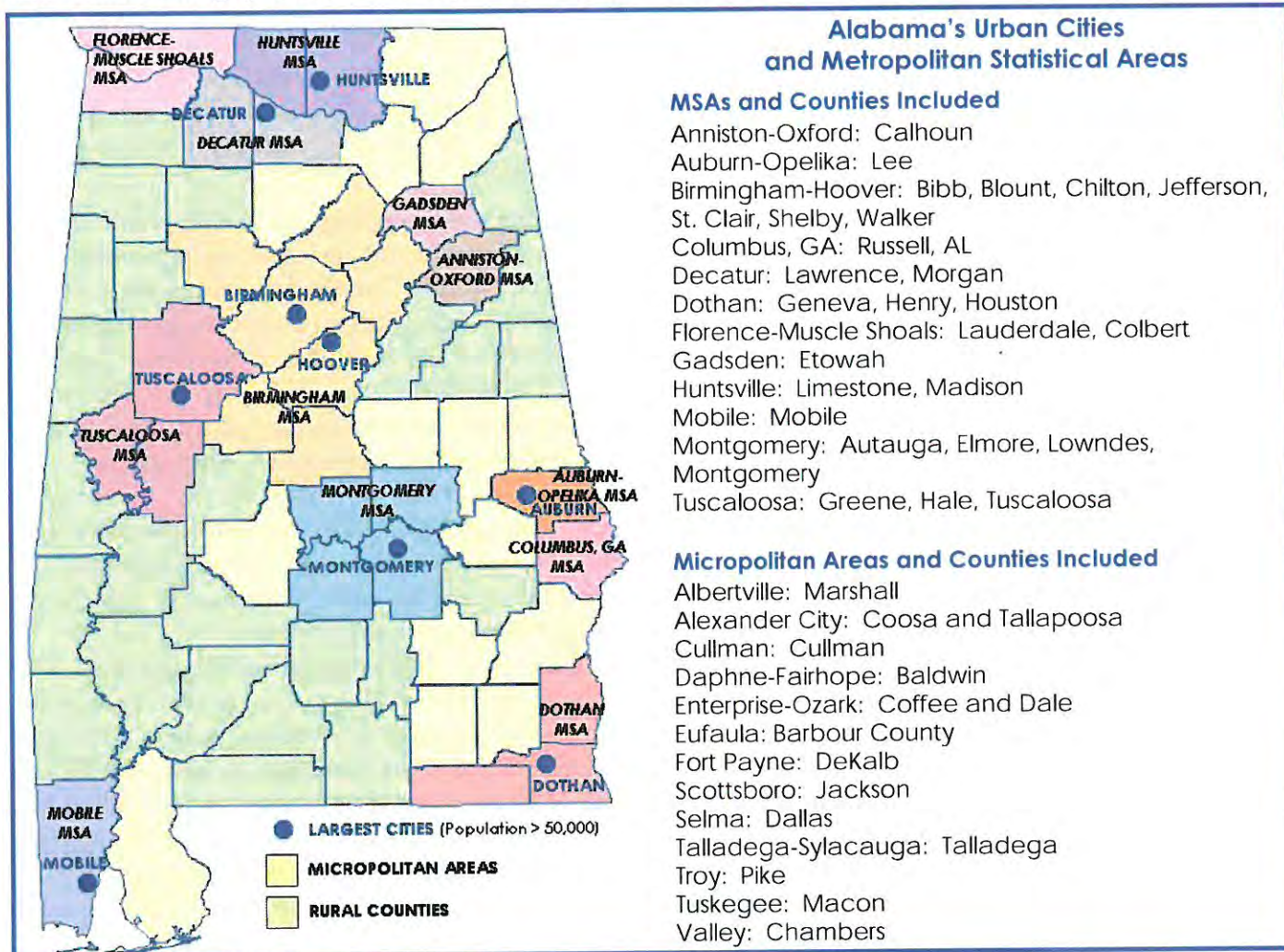
Recreation demand by population segments includes survey results based on gender, race (white and non-white) and selected age groups. The rate and frequency of participation is provided for the total state population by gender and by race. Only the rate of participation is provided for the selected age groups. More detailed information is provided in the appendices and in the 2008 SCORP Survey Analysis document.

State 2010 Demographic Profile

Alabama is located in the southeastern United States and encompasses 52,420 square miles of land and water. Adjacent states include Tennessee to the north, Georgia to the east, Florida to the south, and Mississippi to the west. In comparison to the other 49 states and the District of Columbia, Alabama ranks 30th in area, 23rd in population size, and 28th in population density.

Only nine Alabama cities are considered to be urban with a population of 50,000 or more persons. However, 23.8 percent of the state's total population of 4.78 million persons lives within these urban areas. The most populated cities are Birmingham (population 212,237), Montgomery (population 205,764), Mobile (population 195,111), and Huntsville (population 180,105). Huntsville

is the largest city in terms of land area. Beyond the state's urban cities, another 34.0 percent of the population lives within urbanized clusters, which are areas with a population of at least 2,500 people and less than 50,000 people, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The 2010 Census reports that 59.0 percent of the Alabama population lives in an urban area. Another urban category defined by the Census Bureau are Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), which are not only urban areas, but also satellite cities and the intervening rural land that is socio-economically connected to the urban city. As shown in the map of Alabama's urban cities and MSAs, the northern part of Alabama is much more urban than the southern part of the state. In fact, the southwestern part of the state is almost exclusively rural, with the exception of the City of



Mobile, the Mobile MSA, and the Daphne-Fairhope Micropolitan area.

In contrast to the state's urban population, 13 of Alabama's 67 counties have no urban population. There are 35 counties in which the population is more than 50 percent rural. The Census Bureau defines rural as all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area. In comparison to the rural population of the state, at 41 percent, more than half of the land in all of 67 counties is considered to be rural land. In Jefferson County, which is Alabama's most urban county, 63.9 percent of the land area is rural. As with the population, there are 13 counties in which all of the land area is rural and a total of 49 counties in which more than 95 percent of the land area is rural.

Alabama's population increased by 7.5 percent between 2000 and 2010 and by 46.3 percent between 1960 and 2010. In comparison, the population of the nation increased by 9.7 percent in the ten-year period and by 72.2 percent since 1960. Alabama regions with the most population growth in the last ten years are Region 10, at 17.2 percent, and Region 12, at 16.9 percent. Region 10 includes the Auburn-Opelika MSA and Phenix City, which is part of the Columbus, Georgia MSA. Two of the state's regions suffered population decline in the last decade. The population of Region 6 decreased by 7.0 percent and Region 5 experienced a 2.2 percent decrease.

The population of Alabama is 68.5 percent white, although racial composition varies greatly from region to region. The two regions that had population decreases between 2000 and 2010 are the only two regions with a minority population of more than 50 percent. Region 6 has a minority population of 56.6 percent, with a 2.63 percent increase in the non-white population in the last decade. Similarly, Region 5 has a minority population of 56.3 percent and had a 0.46 percent increase in the non-white population. Region 5 and Region 6 are home to many of the state's Black Belt counties. Region 1 and Region 11, located in the northern part of the state, have the lowest percentage of minority population groups. It is estimated that approximately 3.9 percent of the Alabama population is persons of

Hispanic origin. Hispanic population is highest in Regions 3 and 12, at 4.4 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively. Birmingham and Huntsville are the metropolitan areas of Region 3 and Region 12. At 14.9 percent, Franklin County is the county with the highest percentage of Hispanic persons.

Age and sex ratios of Alabama's population are

Demographic Characteristics	Alabama
Total Population (U.S. Census, 2010)	4,779,736
Total Housing Units (U.S. Census, 2010)	2,171,853
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	68.5%
Black	26.2%
Asian	1.1%
Some Other Race	2.7%
Two or More Races	1.5%
Hispanic	3.9%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	48.5%
Female	51.5%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.4%
5 to 19	20.3%
20 to 24	7.0%
25 to 64	52.5%
65 and Older	13.8%
Median Age	37.9
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	81.4%
Associate's	6.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	21.7%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	2,000,289
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	83.6%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	11.1%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.5%
Walked	1.3%
Other means	1.1%
Worked at home	2.5%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.9
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	2,164,226
Employed, Nov. 2012	2,019,213
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	6.7%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$42,081
Median Family Income	\$52,863
Per Capita Income	\$22,984
Families Living Below Poverty Level	13.0%
People Living Below Poverty Level	17.1%

relatively stable throughout the state. Of the total population, 48.5 percent is male and 51.5 percent is female. Nationally, 49.2 percent of the population is male and 50.8 percent is female. Region 6 has the most significant gap between the sex ratios with 47.3 percent of the population being male and 52.7 percent being female. The median age in Alabama is 37.9 which is similar to that of the nation, at 37.2. Median age among the regions, however, ranges from 32.7 in Region 10 to 41.2 in Region 1 and 41.4 in Region 4. In the remaining nine regions, the average median age is 38.9. Statewide, the dependent population, under the age of 18 and over the age of 65, makes up approximately 40.5 percent of the population. The primary working population, age 25 to 64, comprises just over half of the population, at 52.5 percent.

Education levels in Alabama are considerably less than those of the nation. In Alabama, 81.4 percent of the population age 25 and older are high school graduates or an equivalent, 6.9 percent have an associate's degree, and 21.7 percent have earned a bachelor's or higher degree. Across the United States, 85.0 percent are high school graduates or an equivalent, 7.5 percent have an associate's degree, and 27.9 percent have earned a bachelor's or higher degree. Region 6 has the lowest percentage of persons who are high school graduates, at 75.3 percent, followed by Region 5, at 76.4 percent, and Region 4, at 76.7 percent. Five counties in Alabama have populations in which less than 70 percent are high school graduates or equivalent: Franklin County, at 69.6 percent, and Winston County, at 69.3 percent, are located in Region 1; Hale County, at 69.9 percent, is located in Region 2; Wilcox County, at 68.5 percent, is located in Region 6; and DeKalb County, at 68.1 percent, is located in Region 12.

Regions with the highest educational attainment include Regions 3, 9, 10, and 12. Madison and Shelby Counties, have a significantly higher percentage of population with advanced degrees, at 37.4 percent and 39.6 percent, respectively, than the rest of the state. These counties are associated with Alabama's two largest metropolitan areas of Birmingham and Huntsville. The nation's second

largest research park, Cummings Research Park, is also located in Huntsville. Birmingham and Huntsville are followed by Lee County, with 30.9 percent of the population having a bachelor's degree or higher, and Montgomery County, at 30.5 percent. Lee County is home to Auburn University and Montgomery is the state capital.

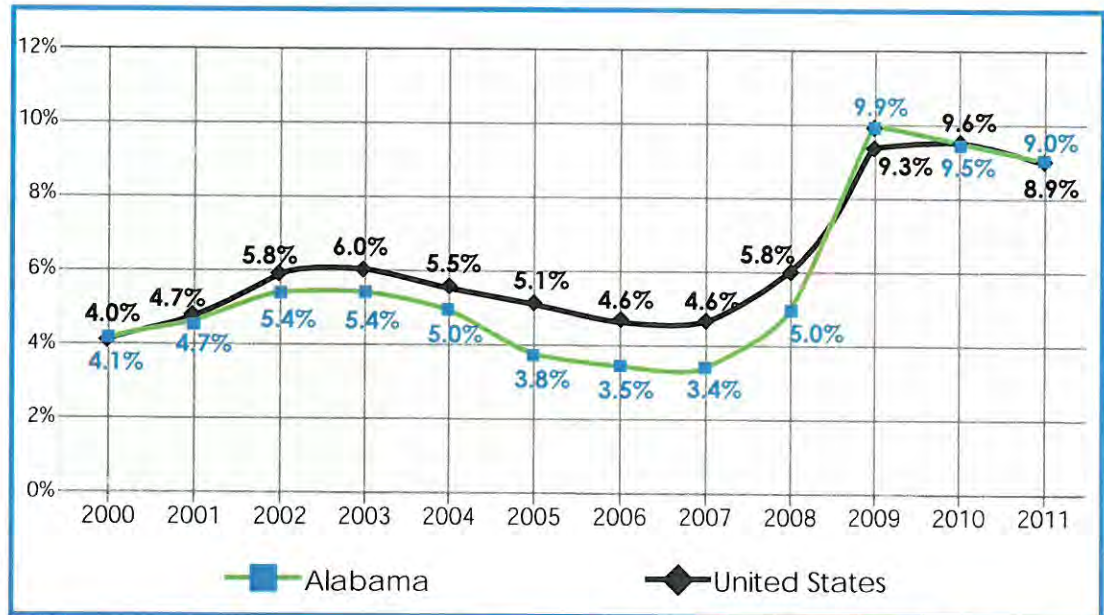
Alabama has a civilian labor force of almost 2.2 million workers. Average commute time for workers, statewide, is 23.9 minutes. Work commutes are longer in Region 3, at 29.4 minutes, due to high traffic volumes and congestion. Regions 5 and 6 also have long commutes, at 26.4 minutes, due to the rural characteristics and longer distances traveled for employment. The great majority of the state's population, at 83.6 percent, traveled alone in a car, truck or van to work, while 11.1 percent carpooled with other workers. Less than one percent (0.5 percent) of the statewide population utilized public transportation as a means of getting to and from places of employment and only 1.3 percent walked to work.

Unemployment in Alabama was 6.7 percent as of November 2012. This is considerably less than that of the nation, at 7.4 percent. As would be expected due to current education levels, unemployment is highest in Region 6, at an average 11.2 percent as of November 2012, and lowest in Region 3 and Region 12, at 6.0 percent in both regions. Historically, Alabama unemployment rates have been lower than those of the nation and of the southeastern region. The unemployment rate in 12 Alabama counties remains in double digits.

Alabama's 2010 per capita income was \$22,984, as compared to the United States' per capita income of \$27,334. Similarly, the state's median household income, at \$42,081, is lower than that of the nation, at \$51,914. The state's median family income, at \$52,863, is lower than that of the nation, at \$62,982. At the regional level in Alabama, per capita income is as low as \$16,225 in Region 6 and \$17,876 in Region 7. Both regions are in the southern part of the state. Per capita income is highest in Region 3, at \$24,134, and Region 12, at \$22,984. Regions 3 and 12 are home to Alabama's largest metropolitan

National and State Unemployment Rate Comparison, 2000 to 2011

Source: Alabama Department of Labor, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. www2.dir.alabama.gov/LAUS/



areas. Alabama's highest regional per capita income is still more than \$3,000 less than that of the nation. Only Madison County (City of Huntsville), at \$29,918, has a per capita income that is comparable to that of the nation.

Across the United States, 10.1 percent of all families and 13.8 of all people live below poverty level. Those percentages are much higher in Alabama where 13.0 percent of all families and 17.1 percent of all people live below poverty level. Poverty level is highest in Region 6, at 28.0 percent of all people living below poverty level, and in Region 5, at 25.2 percent. Poverty levels are lowest in Regions 3 and 9, in which 14.0 percent of all people in each region are living below poverty level. Even the regions in which poverty is lowest in Alabama, the percentage of people living in poverty is still higher than that of the nation. In five counties, the percentages of people in poverty are greater than 30 percent. These include Wilcox County at 38.5 percent; Sumter County at 34.8 percent; Dallas County at 31.8 percent; Greene County at 30.8 percent; and Conecuh County at 30.6 percent. Poverty level is lowest in Shelby County, at 7.4 percent, and St. Clair and Autauga Counties, each with 10.6 percent of all people living below poverty level.

The great variation in demographics, education, employment, income, and natural resources across

the state make determining recreation demand and needs difficult, at best. To assist in this effort, a demographic profile for each region is provided later in this chapter. County and regional demographic tables are also provided in the appendix.

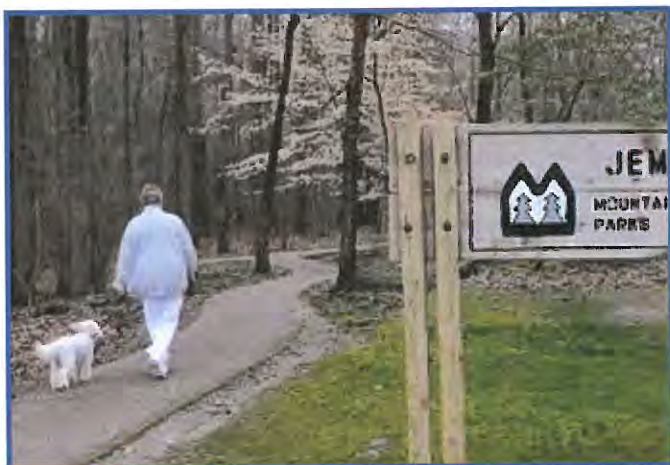
Statewide Demand for Recreation

The demand for recreation facilities and trails is determined by the rate and frequency of participation in any one recreational activity. Both the 2007 survey and the sample survey conducted in 2012 asked respondents to identify recreational activities in which they participated and how often they participated in each activity from choices of not at all, once a year, a few times a year, once a month, once a week, and more than once a week. The number of people who participate in an activity (participation rate) and how often those who participate in the activity (frequency rate) varies greatly by activity. The 2007 survey included a list of 40 recreational activities. That list was expanded to include 80 activities in the 2012 survey. The top ranked activities in both number of persons participating and how many times they participate on an annual basis were compared to determine the activities in highest demand from both the 2007 and 2012 surveys. Five activities from 2007 remained in the 2012 list. In 2012, however, two new activities

were added to the list -- viewing scenery and bird watching. The five activities that topped each of the surveys for both participation levels and frequency of participation are:

- **Walking for Pleasure,**
- **Trail Hiking,**
- **Driving for Pleasure,**
- **Gardening, and**
- **Jogging**

Walking for Pleasure is Alabama's number one recreational activity with an estimated 3.1 million people participating an average of 106.1 times per year. This is not surprising since walking is an activity that people can do close to home with no special equipment and at any fitness or skill level. Many cities are taking advantage of the pleasure derived from walking and turning it into an economic driver by orchestrating local walking tours and events. In fact, the Alabama Department of Tourism spearheads a tour effort in April of each year in which local leaders in 25 cities provide guided tours. This event has been ongoing for the past nine years and continues to grow. ADECA also encourages walking for pleasure through their Passport to Fitness program. The purpose of the program is to promote Alabama's many fitness opportunities with a guide to 85 different trails, tracks and historic town tours. Participants can pick up a guide book at state visitor centers and at Passport to Fitness trails.



Trail Hiking was ranked 12th in the 2007 survey, with a participation rate of 15.8 percent of the state population, but moved up to 5th in 2012 survey. It is estimated that trail hikers get out on the trails about 35.1 times per year which is more frequent than every other weekend. Alabama's natural landscape offers a variety of terrain and locations that offer unique opportunities for hiking and viewing scenery on close to 200 hiking trails. Of the total hiking trails in the state, more than 120 trails are located in Alabama's state parks. Participation in hiking is highest in Region 10 with 25.4 percent of the population participating and lowest in Region 2 with 8.6 percent of the population participating. The high rate of participation in hiking has led to the development of numerous member organizations that promote local trail development, maintenance, and trail use.

Driving for Pleasure was ranked 17th in 2007 and 9th in 2012. The 2007 survey estimates that 12.8 percent of the statewide population participate in this activity. In Regions 5 and 6, however, driving for pleasure is one of the regions' top ranked activities with over 19.0 percent of the population participating. Those who engage in driving for pleasure do so more often than once a week or 56.6 times per year at the statewide level.



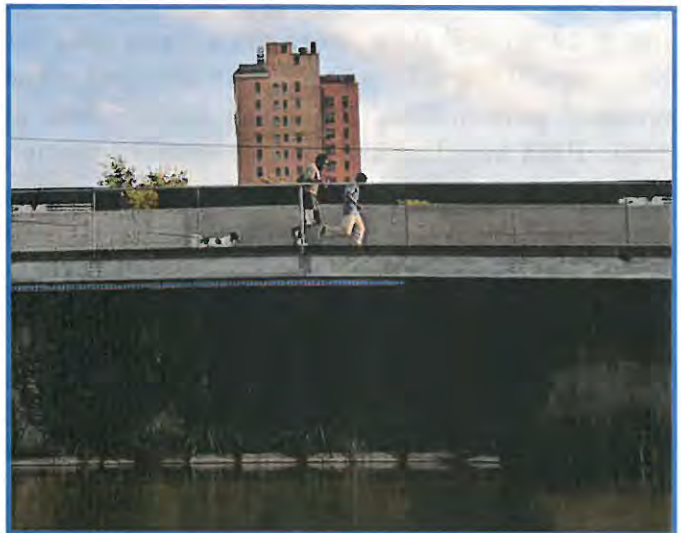
Driving for pleasure is often linked with visiting historical sites, such as visiting the Edmund Pettus Bridge (pictured) which is a part of the Selma to Montgomery Historic Trail (Civil Rights) that is one of Alabama's 11 Scenic Byways.

Gardening has a long history in Alabama as many of residents, even in urban areas, are not far removed from a traditional farm. Beyond food production, gardening includes home aesthetics and community amenities. Gardening as a recreational activity engages about 11.2 percent of the population on average, 43.1 times per year. Gardening was ranked 19th by percent of population participating statewide, and 14th by frequency of participation. In the 2012 survey, gardening moved up to 11th by percent participating and third by frequency of participation.



Group gardening has also increased with community gardens, urban farms, and low-impact development activities. The community initiatives have become a means to address beautification, local nutritional issues as well as environmental issues. Community gardens and their larger counterparts like arboretums and botanical gardens also function as local economic stimulants and tourist attractions. Alabama has at least 25 botanical gardens and/or arboretums across the state which are often reliant on volunteers, thereby increasing participation in gardening as a recreational activity.

Jogging, as a form of recreation and fitness, has been increasing in participation rates for more than 40 years and shows no indication of slowing. As a result of ongoing demand, communities continue to build and improve jogging, walking, and running facilities, most often integrating them with local parks or local trail routes. An example is Birmingham's Railroad Park (pictured) which opened in 2010. It includes curved jogging and walking paths around 21 acres of park space. In 2007, more than 680,000 people jogged for recreation which equates to 14.4 percent of the state's population. The average participant jogs more than 74.8 times per year. Participation is highest in Region 10, at 20.0 percent, and in Regions 6 and 8, each at 19.4 percent. The lowest participation levels are found in Region 11, at 4.0 percent, and Region 1, at 8.2 percent.



Participation Rates

Comparing survey results from 1985 through 2007 reveals an increase in the percentage of the population participating in outdoor recreation activities and a shift in the types of activities in which residents are participating. For example, the 2007 participation rate in Alabama's top recreation activity, walking for pleasure, more than doubled the participation rates of 1990 and 1985. Participation in freshwater beach activities and in playing and watching football had the most increase in rate of participation from earlier years. The statewide rate of participation in freshwater beach activities increased 49.8 percent from 5 percent in 1985 and 1990 to 54.8 percent in 2008. Similarly, football activities increased from 4 percent in 1985 and 1990 to 43.8 percent in 2008.

Of the total selected 40 outdoor recreation activities surveyed in 2007, only bicycling showed a decrease in rate of participation. In 1985, bicycling had a participation rate of 11 percent of the population; in 1990, the bicycling participation rate dropped to 9 percent of the population. In the 2007 SCORP survey, questions regarding bicycling participation were divided into two categories: mountain biking and bicycling on roads. Mountain biking had a participation rate of 2.8 percent and bicycling on roads had a participation rate of 2.7 percent. Combined, the two 2007 bicycling participation rates, at 5.5 percent, are still lower than the 1990 participation rate of 9 percent. In the 2012 survey there were three categories for bicycling-- BMX, off-road, and road bicycling. The reported participation was much higher than in 2007. BMX bicycling had the lowest participation rate, at 10.5 percent. Off-road and road bicycling participation rates were much higher, at 28.2 percent for off-road and 35.5 percent for road.

In 2007, over half of the population participated in three outdoor recreational activities: walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, and pool swimming. The top recreation activities reported in the 2012 SCORP survey were quite different from the 2007 survey with only two activities being in the top five by participation in both surveys. The top five

activities in 2012 are walking for pleasure, outdoor fairs and festivals, visiting historical sites and parks, spectator activities, and trail hiking. Of those responding to the 2012 survey, more than half participated in 11 activities shown below.

Top Recreation Activities in 2012

Rank	Activity	Participation
1	Walking for Pleasure	73.2%
2	Outdoor Fairs, Festivals	70.0%
3	Visiting Historical Sites, Parks	66.4%
4	Spectator Activities	65.9%
5	Hiking, Trails	63.2%
6	Open Space Park, Relaxing	61.4%
7	Viewing Scenery	59.1%
8	Picnicking	56.8%
9	Driving for Pleasure	56.4%
10	Swimming, Pool	56.4%
11	Gardening	55.5%

Outdoor recreation and trail demand and use differs among different demographic groups as well as from one part of the state to another. Among the 12 regions, walking for pleasure is the number one recreational activity in all but Region 8, where freshwater beaches is the number one activity. The number two activity for the state and among most of the regions is freshwater beaches. In Region 8, the number two activity is walking for pleasure; in Regions 9 and 12, the number two activity is pool swimming; and in Region 11, the number two activity is visiting historical sites.

Over half of the population of most of the regions and the state still participate in the third ranked activities. Similarity in the types of activities in which the population participates, however, begins to lessen after the top two ranked activities. Four different activities, pool swimming, freshwater beach, football, and visiting historical sites, were ranked third in different regions. In the state and five regions, pool swimming is the third ranked activity. Participation rates range from 64.4 percent in Region 10 down to 42.5 percent in Region 5. Visiting historical sites is the third ranked activity in three regions with participation rates ranging from 42.8 percent in Region 12 to 51.0 percent in Region 3.

Comparisons among various population groups,

Statewide Recreation Demand by Participation Rate and Frequency of Participation

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	3,108,516	65.3	1	329,829,271	106.1	1
Trail hiking	750,348	15.8	12	26,333,446	35.1	22
Jogging	683,216	14.4	16	51,094,113	74.8	3
Fishing freshwater bank	1,497,363	31.5	7	60,104,000	40.1	16
Fishing freshwater boat	838,904	17.6	11	33,164,801	39.5	17
Saltwater fishing shore	176,636	3.7	32	4,335,687	24.5	27
Saltwater fishing boat	333,752	7.0	23	7,466,246	22.4	29
Pool swimming	2,474,338	52.0	3	126,867,813	51.3	8
Baseball / softball	325,182	6.8	24	12,147,659	37.4	20
Gardening	531,814	11.2	19	22,907,985	43.1	14
Saltwater beach	1,817,308	38.2	6	124,160,181	68.3	4
Freshwater beach	2,607,649	54.8	2	19,991,246	7.7	39
Large game hunting	185,206	3.9	31	1,932,288	10.4	36
Small game hunting	695,595	14.6	14	16,045,826	23.1	28
Waterfowl hunting	274,239	5.8	26	5,042,756	18.4	31
Bicycling on roads	127,121	2.7	35	2,527,663	19.9	30
Outdoor basketball	1,000,781	21.0	8	53,344,538	53.3	6
Camping developed sites	956,979	20.1	9	8,797,828	9.2	38
Camping primitive sites	152,831	3.2	33	1,482,603	9.7	37
Mountain bike trail	132,358	2.8	34	3,827,726	28.9	24
Horse trail	229,485	4.8	29	8,596,624	37.5	19
Motorcycle trail	103,792	2.2	37	4,893,829	47.2	9
Truck trail	79,034	1.7	39	997,282	12.6	33
ATV trail	683,693	14.4	15	36,381,393	53.2	7
Other horse riding	109,029	2.3	36	3,975,034	36.5	21
Power boating freshwater	540,860	11.4	18	15,081,705	27.9	25
Power boating saltwater	247,577	5.2	27	3,731,266	15.1	32
Sailing saltwater	44,754	0.9	40	1,135,520	25.4	26
Sailing freshwater	83,319	1.8	38	984,960	11.8	34
Canoeing / rafting	432,783	9.1	20	5,010,571	11.6	35
Tennis	734,160	15.4	13	33,224,790	45.3	13
Roller skating outdoors	244,244	5.1	28	11,403,287	46.7	11
Golf	209,964	4.4	30	7,207,195	34.3	23
Driving for pleasure	611,324	12.8	17	34,627,408	56.6	5
Bird watching	401,836	8.4	21	16,700,190	41.6	15
Nature photography	276,143	5.8	25	12,860,656	46.6	12
Football	2,085,357	43.8	4	98,252,234	47.1	10
Soccer	856,044	18.0	10	88,024,460	102.8	2
Volleyball	353,273	7.4	22	13,625,145	38.6	18
Visit historical sites	1,981,090	41.6	5	10,045,900	5.1	40

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Top Ten Recreational Activities by Demographic Characteristics

Results from 2007 SCORP Survey,
Ranked by Participation

Participation by Female Population

1.	Walking for Pleasure	68.8%
2.	Freshwater Beach	53.4%
3.	Pool Swimming	51.0%
4.	Football	44.1%
5.	Saltwater Beach	43.4%
6.	Visiting Historical Sites	41.6%
7.	Fishing, Freshwater from Bank	26.3%
8.	Soccer	20.3%
9.	Outdoor Basketball	19.7%
10.	Camping, Developed Sites	18.5%

Participation by Male Population

1.	Walking for Pleasure	61.6%
2.	Freshwater Beach	56.2%
3.	Pool Swimming	53.0%
4.	Football	43.5%
5.	Visiting Historical Sites	41.6%
6.	Fishing, Freshwater from Bank	36.9%
7.	Saltwater Beach	32.7%
8.	Small Game Hunting	24.1%
9.	Outdoor Basketball	22.4%
10.	Camping, Developed Sites	21.8%

Participation by White Population

1.	Walking for Pleasure	67.0%
2.	Freshwater Beach	58.1%
3.	Pool Swimming	55.7%
4.	Visiting Historical Sites	44.7%
5.	Football	44.1%
6.	Saltwater Beach	40.6%
7.	Fishing, Freshwater from Bank	34.4%
8.	Camping, Developed Sites	22.6%
9.	Fishing, Freshwater from Bank	20.8%
10.	Soccer	20.3%

Participation by Non-White Population

1.	Walking for Pleasure	61.5%
2.	Freshwater Beach	47.5%
3.	Pool Swimming	43.8%
4.	Football	43.0%
5.	Visiting Historical Sites	34.8%
6.	Saltwater Beach	32.9%
7.	Fishing, Freshwater from Bank	25.1%
8.	Outdoor Basketball	23.6%
9.	Driving for Pleasure	21.4%
10.	Tennis	18.6%

such as males and females, whites and non-whites, indicate that the top three recreation activities remain walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, and pool swimming. Football is ranked fourth in all the demographic groups except the white population where visiting historical sites is the fourth ranked activity. Similarity among the population groups begins to lessen with the fifth through tenth ranked activities, as does the level of participation. Over half of the population in each demographic group except the non-white population participated in the top three ranked activities. In the non-white population group, however, the only activity in which more than half of the group's population participated was walking for pleasure, at 61.5 percent. Participation rates for the non-white population then dropped considerably to 47.5 percent for the second ranked activity of freshwater beaches.

The percentage of the population engaging in most outdoor recreation activities tends to increase somewhat with age and then decline. The pattern of first increasing and then decreasing between age groups tends to vary in the timing of the increases and decreases between different activities. For the state's top two ranked activities, participation is highest among the 30 to 39 year age group, at 73.8 percent for walking for pleasure, and 62.3 percent for freshwater beaches. For pool swimming, the state's third ranked activity, participation is highest in the 10 to 19 year age group, at 70.0 percent, followed by the 0 to 10 year age group, at 63.0 percent. Participation for the fourth and fifth ranked activities is highest in the 60 to 69 year age group, at 63.1 percent for football, and 51.0 percent for visiting historic sites. Among the state's elderly population, age 70 and older, participation rates remain higher than 50 percent for walking for pleasure, saltwater beaches, and football.

Participation Frequency

Determination of recreation demand according to frequency of participation delivers considerably different results than ranking by percentage of population participating in an activity. Walking for pleasure is still the top ranked activity, according

to the 2007 survey, with participants doing so an average of 106.1 times per year. The activities ranked number two and three by frequency, however, are soccer, at 102.8 participation events per year, and jogging, at 74.8 participation events per year. Other activities in which people participate more than 52 times per year, or approximately weekly, include saltwater beaches, driving for pleasure, outdoor basketball, and ATV trail riding.

While the frequency rates are high for those activities listed above, the number of people who participate in them is much smaller than in the top ranked activities by participation. For instance, the number two activity by frequency, soccer, only has a participation rate of 18.0 percent of the statewide population. Jogging, the number three activity by frequency, has a participation rate of 14.4 percent. Conversely, freshwater beaches, the second ranked activity by number participating, has an average frequency of only 7.7 times per year.

As with the number of people participating, the frequency of participation in outdoor recreational activities varies from region to region across the state. While walking for pleasure is the most frequent activity statewide, it is only the most frequent activity in six regions: Region 5, Region 6, Region 7, Region 8, Region 9 and Region 10. Other activities that are ranked number one for frequency of participation include nature photography in Region 1; soccer in Regions 2, 3, 4 and 12; and

horseback riding (other than trails) in Region 11. With an average frequency of 248.2 times per year in Region 11, horse riding other than trail riding in Region 11 has the highest frequency of participation of any activity in any region.

In total, there are 14 recreational activities that ranked in the top five for frequency of participation in at least one of the regions. These activities are: walking for pleasure, jogging, saltwater beaches, outdoor basketball, primitive camping, trail horse riding, motorcycle trails, other horse riding, roller skating outdoors, driving for pleasure, bird watching, nature photography, football, and soccer. Participation frequency ranged from 51.4 to 248.2 times per year. There are an additional 12 activities in which average participation was weekly: trail hiking, freshwater fishing from a bank, freshwater fishing from a boat, saltwater fishing from shore, pool swimming, baseball/softball, gardening, mountain bike trails, ATV trails, tennis, golf, and volleyball.

Although the 2012 survey is not comparable to the 2007 survey in terms of sample size and accuracy at the statewide level, a comparison of the two does introduce some new activity demand. Activities that were not ranked in the top ten in 2007 but are ranked in the top ten in 2012 include gardening, road bicycling, hunting with a bow, 4WD or other high-clearance vehicles, viewing scenery, playground activities, and tennis.

Statewide Rank of Recreation Activities by Frequency of Participation		
2007 SCORP Survey	Rank	2012 SCORP Survey
Walking for Pleasure	1	Walking for Pleasure
Soccer	2	Jogging, Running for exercise
Jogging	3	Gardening
Saltwater Beaches	4	Soccer
Driving for Pleasure	5	Bicycling, Road
Outdoor Basketball	6	Hunting, Bow
ATV Trail	7	4WD, Other high-clearance vehicle
Pool Swimming	8	Viewing scenery
Motorcycle Trail	9	Playground Activities
Football	10	Tennis

Region 1: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in the northwest corner of the state, Region 1 includes five counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, and Winston. Region 1 is the ninth largest region of the state by area and population. The region encompasses 6.4 percent of the total area of the state and is home to 4.9 percent of the state's population. Marion County is the largest county in the region by area and Lauderdale is the largest county by population.

Between 2000 and 2010, Region 1 experienced a 1.7 percent population increase. Most of the growth was realized in Lauderdale County which had a 5.4 percent increase. Three of the region's counties, however, decreased in population. Of the region's total population, 59.8 percent is rural and 40.2 percent is urban. There are 34 municipalities in the region. Florence (Lauderdale County) is the largest city with a 2010 population of 39,319 persons, followed by Muscle Shoals (Colbert County) with a population of 13,146 persons. Together, these two cities and their counties form the Florence-Muscle Shoals MSA. There are no other municipalities with a population of more than 10,000 persons.

The racial composition of Region 1 is primarily white, at 86.5 percent. Colbert County and Franklin County have the largest minority populations, each at 20.4 percent; and Franklin County has the largest Hispanic population, at 14.9 percent. Median age is highest in Winston County, at 43.1, and lowest in Franklin County, at 37.8. Education levels are highest in Lauderdale County, where 82.9 percent of persons age 25 and older are high school graduates, 6.5 percent have an associate's degree, and 21.5 percent have a bachelor's or higher degree.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Colbert	54,428	622	91.8	43.5
Franklin	31,704	647	50.0	22.1
Lauderdale	92,709	721	138.8	65.6
Marion	30,776	744	41.5	19.9
Winston	24,484	632	39.9	22.0
Region 1	234,101	3,365	72.0	34.4

As of November 2012, unemployment ranges from 5.9 percent in Lauderdale County to 9.4 percent in Winston County. Per capita income is highest in Lauderdale County, at \$22,341, and lowest in Winston County, at \$18,055. The percentage of the population living below poverty level is highest in Winston County, at 20.6 percent, followed by Franklin County, at 19.5 percent.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 1
Total Population (U.S. Census, 2010)	234,101
Total Housing Units (U.S. Census, 2010)	111,777
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	86.5%
Black	8.8%
Asian	0.5%
Some Other Race	2.8%
Two or More Races	1.4%
Hispanic	3.9%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	48.6%
Female	51.4%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	5.8%
5 to 19	19.2%
20 to 24	6.4%
25 to 64	51.6%
65 and Older	17.0%
Median Age	41.2
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	77.4%
Associate's	6.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.2%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	95,075
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	84.4%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	11.2%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.2%
Walked	1.2%
Other means	1.3%
Worked at home	1.8%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.9
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	105,075
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	6.8%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$35,870
Median Family Income	\$46,151
Per Capita Income	\$19,720
People Living Below Poverty Level	18.3%

Of the 40 recreational activities surveyed in Region 1, more than 10,000 people participated in each of 27 activities. The top five recreation activities in the region, based on the percentage of the population participating, include walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, visiting historical sites, pool swimming, and saltwater beaches. Each of these activities has more than 100,000 persons

participating.

Other recreational activities in which at least 20 percent of the population participate include freshwater bank fishing, outdoor basketball, and football. Recreational activities in which the population participated in most frequently include nature photography, soccer, walking for pleasure, horse riding (other than trail), and jogging.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	175,820	72.2	1	16,232,375	92.3	3
Trail hiking	25,200	10.3	15	813,319	32.3	24
Jogging	20,066	8.2	18	1,562,964	77.9	5
Fishing freshwater bank	73,981	30.4	7	2,887,663	39.0	20
Fishing freshwater boat	41,276	17.0	10	1,652,243	40.0	19
Saltwater fishing shore	1,972	0.8	38	2,356	1.2	39
Saltwater fishing boat	12,176	5.0	24	499,622	41.0	18
Pool swimming	121,126	49.7	4	6,129,624	50.6	14
Baseball / softball	15,049	6.2	21	542,917	36.1	22
Gardening	24,644	10.1	16	1,395,482	56.6	10
Saltwater beach	105,638	43.4	5	6,562,979	62.1	8
Freshwater beach	133,545	54.8	2	235,647	1.8	38
Large game hunting	5,187	2.1	34	30,071	5.8	33
Small game hunting	33,240	13.7	13	651,881	19.6	28
Waterfowl hunting	13,905	5.7	23	167,697	12.1	30
Bicycling on roads	6,551	2.7	31	50,933	7.8	31
Outdoor basketball	49,946	20.5	8	2,741,720	54.9	11
Camping developed sites	46,999	19.3	9	163,916	3.5	35
Camping primitive sites	6,770	2.8	30	19,411	2.9	36
Mountain bike trail	1,997	0.8	37	100,200	50.2	15
Horse trail	10,861	4.5	26	327,796	30.2	25
Motorcycle trail	5,430	2.2	33	211,436	38.9	21
Truck trail	5,966	2.5	32	109,673	18.4	29
ATV trail	36,211	14.9	12	2,076,449	57.3	9
Other horse riding	998	0.4	39	81,450	81.6	4
Power boating freshwater	16,827	6.9	19	586,809	34.9	23
Power boating saltwater	11,738	4.8	25	26,472	2.3	37
Sailing saltwater	0	0.0	40	0	0.0	40
Sailing freshwater	7,281	3.0	29	50,170	6.9	32
Canoeing / rafting	14,416	5.9	22	389,863	27.0	27
Tennis	27,956	11.5	14	1,448,548	51.8	13
Roller skating outdoors	4,189	1.7	36	176,592	42.2	16
Golf	7,622	3.1	28	407,610	53.5	12
Driving for pleasure	21,649	8.9	17	1,535,660	70.9	7
Bird watching	15,536	6.4	20	642,952	41.4	17
Nature photography	4,870	2.0	35	793,564	162.9	1
Football	100,865	41.4	6	2,969,673	29.4	26
Soccer	40,254	16.5	11	3,771,255	93.7	2
Volleyball	10,350	4.3	27	764,107	73.8	6
Visit historical sites	121,759	50.0	3	548,785	4.5	34

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 2: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in the northwestern part of Alabama, Region 2 includes seven counties: Bibb, Fayette, Greene, Hale, Lamar, Pickens, and Tuscaloosa. Region 2 is the third largest region by area, making up 10.3 percent of the total area of the state, and the seventh largest region by population with 6.1 percent of the state's population. Between 2000 and 2010, Region 2 experienced a 9.6 percent population increase. Although five of the counties decreased in population, Tuscaloosa County had a population increase of 18.1 percent, followed by Bibb County with an increase of 10.0 percent.

Of the region's total population, 46.5 percent is rural and 53.5 percent is urban. There are 42 municipalities in the region. The largest cities are both in Tuscaloosa County: the City of Tuscaloosa has a 2010 population of 90,468 persons, followed by Northport, with a population of 23,330 persons. Region 2 is home to the Tuscaloosa MSA, which includes Greene, Hale and Tuscaloosa Counties. Of the remaining 40 municipalities, there are none with a population of more than 5,000 people.

Racial composition is 65.6 percent white, 31.0 percent black, and 3.4 percent persons of other races. Greene County has the largest minority population, at 82.7 percent, while Tuscaloosa County has the largest Hispanic population, at 3.1 percent. Median age is highest in Lamar County, at 43.5, and lowest in Tuscaloosa County, at 31.2. Education levels are highest in Tuscaloosa County, where 84.7 percent of persons 25 and over are high school graduates and 26.2 percent have a bachelor's or higher degree.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Bibb	22,915	626	36.8	14.4
Fayette	17,241	629	27.5	13.4
Greene	9,045	660	14.0	7.7
Hale	15,760	657	24.5	11.9
Lamar	14,564	605	24.1	12.2
Pickens	19,746	890	22.4	10.8
Tuscaloosa	194,656	1,351	147.3	64.2
Region 2	293,927	5,419	54.9	24.6

As of November 2012, unemployment ranges from 7.2 percent in Lamar County to 12.4 percent in Greene County. Per capita income is highest in Tuscaloosa County, at \$22,546, and lowest in Greene County, at \$14,738. Three counties have more than 20 percent of people living below poverty level: Greene County, at 24.9 percent; Hale County, at 21.6 percent; and Pickens County, at 21.0 percent.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 2
Total Population (U.S. Census, 2010)	293,927
Total Housing Units (U.S. Census, 2010)	131,789
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	65.6%
Black	31.0%
Asian	0.8%
Some Other Race	1.5%
Two or More Races	1.0%
Hispanic	2.5%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	48.8%
Female	51.2%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.0%
5 to 19	20.8%
20 to 24	11.1%
25 to 64	49.5%
65 and Older	12.6%
Median Age	39.8
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	80.9%
Associate's	5.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.1%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	121,743
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	84.2%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	10.1%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.7%
Walked	1.5%
Other means	1.3%
Worked at home	2.2%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.3
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	127,499
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	6.7%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$33,190
Median Family Income	\$44,307
Per Capita Income	\$18,215
People Living Below Poverty Level	21.6%

In Region 2, more than 10,000 people participated in each of 28 different recreation activities on an annual basis. The top six recreation activities (based on the percentage of population participating) each have more than 100,000 persons participating. These activities include walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, pool swimming, visiting historical sites, football, and fishing from a

freshwater bank.

Other recreational activities in which at least 20 percent of the population participate include freshwater boat fishing, saltwater beaches, and outdoor basketball. Recreational activities in which the population participated in most frequently include soccer, saltwater beaches, walking for pleasure, horse trail riding, and driving for pleasure.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	181,003	64.2	1	20,984,974	115.9	3
Trail hiking	24,288	8.6	18	1,001,002	41.2	22
Jogging	31,360	11.1	16	2,553,974	81.4	6
Fishing freshwater bank	103,068	36.6	6	6,129,430	59.5	13
Fishing freshwater boat	66,946	23.8	8	4,275,303	63.9	11
Saltwater fishing shore	2,902	1.0	35	114,639	39.5	23
Saltwater fishing boat	9,214	3.3	30	223,500	24.3	30
Pool swimming	135,808	48.2	3	9,965,184	73.4	8
Baseball / softball	13,017	4.6	27	690,996	53.1	18
Gardening	28,007	9.9	17	1,470,185	52.5	19
Saltwater beach	93,094	33.0	7	10,799,254	116.0	2
Freshwater beach	156,743	55.6	2	858,714	5.5	36
Large game hunting	6,537	2.3	32	172,344	26.4	29
Small game hunting	50,181	17.8	12	1,714,520	34.2	25
Waterfowl hunting	22,963	8.2	19	735,978	32.0	26
Bicycling on roads	20,399	7.2	23	565,714	27.7	28
Outdoor basketball	57,310	20.3	9	3,342,464	58.3	15
Camping developed sites	37,897	13.5	15	617,079	16.3	32
Camping primitive sites	1,155	0.4	37	27,384	23.7	31
Mountain bike trail	9,411	3.3	29	513,080	54.5	17
Horse trail	18,934	6.7	24	1,655,700	87.4	4
Motorcycle trail	3,212	1.1	34	116,300	36.2	24
Truck trail	873	0.3	38	2,652	3.0	38
ATV trail	52,351	18.6	10	3,935,265	75.2	7
Other horse riding	1,944	0.7	36	11,680	6.0	35
Power boating freshwater	40,489	14.4	14	1,295,520	32.0	27
Power boating saltwater	13,215	4.7	26	120,660	9.1	34
Sailing saltwater	0	0.0	40	0	0.0	40
Sailing freshwater	0	0.0	39	0	0.0	39
Canoeing / rafting	14,257	5.1	25	215,171	15.1	33
Tennis	44,124	15.7	13	2,855,980	64.7	10
Roller skating outdoors	5,156	1.8	33	269,688	52.3	20
Golf	12,144	4.3	28	720,270	59.3	14
Driving for pleasure	20,428	7.3	22	1,777,960	87.0	5
Bird watching	21,752	7.7	20	1,387,615	63.8	12
Nature photography	8,312	3.0	31	578,970	69.7	9
Football	118,705	42.1	5	6,654,820	56.1	16
Soccer	51,675	18.3	11	6,572,640	127.2	1
Volleyball	21,639	7.7	21	1,094,850	50.6	21
Visit historical sites	131,272	46.6	4	647,310	4.9	37

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 3: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in north central Alabama, Region 3 includes six counties: Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, Shelby, St. Clair, and Walker. Region 3 is the fifth largest region by area, making up 9.0 percent of the total area of the state, and the largest region by population with 23.1 percent of the state's population. Between 2000 and 2010, Region 3 experienced a 7.1 percent population increase. Only two of the six counties decreased in population: Jefferson and Walker. Shelby County had the most population gain, at 36.1 percent, followed by St. Clair County with an increase of 29.1 percent.

The population of Region 3 is 28.0 percent rural and 72.0 percent urban. There are 85 municipalities. Birmingham is the largest city with a population of 212,237, followed by Hoover, with a population of 81,619. Four other cities have a population of more than 25,000: Vestavia Hills, 34,033 persons; Alabaster, 30,352 persons; Bessemer, 27,456 persons; and Homewood, 25,167 persons. Birmingham and Hoover are the principal cities of the region's MSA, which includes Bibb, Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, Shelby and Walker Counties.

Racial composition is 66.6 percent white, 28.3 percent black, and 5.1 percent persons of other races. Jefferson County has the largest minority population, at 48.3 percent, while Blount County has the largest Hispanic population, at 8.1 percent. Median age ranges from 36.9 in Shelby County to 41.2 in Walker County. Education levels are highest in Shelby County, where 91.5 percent of persons 25 and older are high school graduates and 39.6 percent have a bachelor's or higher degree.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Blount	57,322	651	88.9	37.0
Chilton	43,643	701	63.0	27.8
Jefferson	658,466	1,124	592.5	270.5
Shelby	195,085	810	248.5	103.2
St. Clair	83,593	654	132.3	56.2
Walker	67,023	805	84.7	38.9
Region 3	1,105,132	4,744	237.3	105.4

As of November 2012, unemployment ranges from 5.7 percent in Blount and St. Clair Counties to 7.0 percent in Walker County. Per capita income is highest in Shelby County, at \$33,978, and lowest in Chilton and Walker Counties, at \$20,517 and \$20,516. Poverty is highest in Walker County at 18.6 percent and Chilton County, at 18.4 percent, and lowest in Shelby County, at 7.4 percent.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 3
Total Population	1,105,132
Total Housing Units	491,044
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	66.6%
Black	28.3%
Asian	1.3%
Some Other Race	2.6%
Two or More Races	1.2%
Hispanic	4.4%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	48.1%
Female	51.9%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.6%
5 to 19	19.9%
20 to 24	6.4%
25 to 64	54.1%
65 and Older	13.0%
Median Age	38.4
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	85.1%
Associate's	6.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.8%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	489,882
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	83.6%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	11.0%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.7%
Walked	1.1%
Other means	0.7%
Worked at home	2.9%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	29.4
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	514,316
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	6.0%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$47,448
Median Family Income	\$57,219
Per Capita Income	\$24,134
People Living Below Poverty Level	14.0%

Based on the percentage of the population participating, more than 20 percent of the Region 3 population participated in eight recreational activities on an annual basis: walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, visiting historical sites, pool swimming, football, saltwater beaches, outdoor basketball, and fishing from a freshwater bank. More than 200,000 people participated in ten

different activities and more than 100,000 people participated in another eight activities. Activities in which the Region 3 population participated on average at least once a week (average annual frequency of 52.0 or higher) include soccer, walking for pleasure, motorcycle trails, nature photography, jogging, ATV trails, golf, pool swimming, freshwater bank fishing, and driving for pleasure.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	798,950	72.0	1	69,895,881	87.5	2
Trail hiking	201,207	18.1	10	5,095,765	25.3	23
Jogging	153,956	13.9	12	9,555,280	62.1	5
Fishing freshwater bank	230,268	20.8	8	12,449,730	54.1	9
Fishing freshwater boat	148,521	13.4	14	6,584,610	44.3	15
Saltwater fishing shore	13,976	1.3	37	162,153	11.6	31
Saltwater fishing boat	52,021	4.7	27	428,765	8.2	34
Pool swimming	543,947	49.0	4	30,752,479	56.5	8
Baseball / softball	87,848	7.9	20	3,552,108	40.4	17
Gardening	144,860	13.1	15	5,672,388	39.2	18
Saltwater beach	433,472	39.1	6	21,847,953	50.4	13
Freshwater beach	620,149	55.9	2	3,277,681	5.3	38
Large game hunting	30,725	2.8	33	215,774	7.0	37
Small game hunting	98,718	8.9	19	2,326,028	23.6	26
Waterfowl hunting	36,714	3.3	28	700,373	19.1	29
Bicycling on roads	14,863	1.3	36	358,845	24.1	25
Outdoor basketball	251,565	22.7	7	8,079,858	32.1	22
Camping developed sites	219,953	19.8	9	2,527,165	11.5	32
Camping primitive sites	28,395	2.6	34	125,809	4.4	39
Mountain bike trail	53,907	4.9	26	878,138	16.3	30
Horse trail	35,605	3.2	29	1,187,128	33.3	21
Motorcycle trail	35,605	3.2	30	2,784,100	78.2	3
Truck trail	12,423	1.1	38	30,228	2.4	40
ATV trail	137,207	12.4	16	8,201,514	59.8	6
Other horse riding	6,101	0.5	39	235,880	38.7	19
Power boating freshwater	125,671	11.3	18	3,132,430	24.9	24
Power boating saltwater	61,893	5.6	25	457,444	7.4	36
Sailing saltwater	5,657	0.5	40	119,599	21.1	27
Sailing freshwater	25,844	2.3	35	246,938	9.6	33
Canoeing / rafting	81,304	7.3	22	1,644,455	20.2	28
Tennis	153,512	13.8	13	7,824,226	51.0	11
Roller skating outdoors	77,532	7.0	23	3,917,576	50.5	12
Golf	34,385	3.1	32	1,946,867	56.6	7
Driving for pleasure	131,994	11.9	17	7,049,100	53.4	10
Bird watching	86,961	7.8	21	4,065,508	46.8	14
Nature photography	34,829	3.1	31	2,516,545	72.3	4
Football	541,063	48.8	5	21,939,425	40.5	16
Soccer	197,103	17.8	11	17,890,127	90.8	1
Volleyball	70,988	6.4	24	2,629,251	37.0	20
Visit historical sites	566,131	51.0	3	4,601,525	8.1	35

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 4: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in northeastern Alabama, Region 4 includes ten counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, and Tallapoosa. It is the second largest region by area, making up 12.0 percent of the total area of the state, and the fourth largest region by population with 9.8 percent of the state's population. Between 2000 and 2010, Region 4 experienced an overall 2.0 percent population increase, with three counties losing population. Cherokee County had the most population gain, at 8.3 percent.

The population of Region 4 is 54.0 percent rural and 46.0 percent urban. There are 59 municipalities in the region. Gadsden is the largest city with a population of 36,856, followed by Anniston with a population of 23,106, and Oxford with a population of 21,348. There are two MSAs in the region. The Gadsden MSA includes Etowah County, and the Anniston-Oxford MSA includes Calhoun County.

Racial composition of the region is 74.5 percent white, 21.8 percent black, and 3.7 percent persons of other races. Chambers County has the largest minority population, at 41.9 percent. Calhoun and Etowah Counties have the largest Hispanic population, each at 3.3 percent. Median age ranges from 38.2 in Calhoun County to 44.2 in Coosa County. Education levels are highest in Etowah County, where 81.2 percent of persons 25 and over are high school graduates and 15.8 percent have at least a bachelor's degree, and Calhoun County, where 78.5 percent are high school graduates and 16.1 percent have a bachelor's or higher degree.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Calhoun	118,572	612	195.7	88.0
Chambers	34,215	603	57.4	28.5
Cherokee	25,989	600	46.9	29.4
Clay	13,932	606	23.1	11.2
Cleburne	14,972	561	26.7	12.0
Coosa	11,539	666	17.7	10.0
Etowah	104,430	549	195.2	88.7
Randolph	22,913	584	39.5	20.6
Talladega	82,291	760	111.7	50.3
Tallapoosa	41,616	766	58.1	30.9
Region 4	470,469	6,308	76.6	36.7

As of November 2012, unemployment ranges from 6.3 percent in Cleburne and Cherokee Counties to 8.4 percent in Clay County. Per capita income is highest in Tallapoosa County, at \$22,542, and lowest in Chambers County, at \$16,626. Poverty is highest in Randolph County at 21.5 percent and Chambers County, at 20.3 percent, and lowest in Coosa County, at 16.0 percent.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 4
Total Population	470,469
Total Housing Units	225,167
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	74.5%
Black	21.8%
Asian	0.5%
Some Other Race	1.8%
Two or More Races	1.4%
Hispanic	2.7%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	48.6%
Female	51.4%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	5.9%
5 to 19	19.8%
20 to 24	6.1%
25 to 64	52.7%
65 and Older	15.6%
Median Age	41.4
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	76.7%
Associate's	6.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.8%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	182,712
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	83.4%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	11.4%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.3%
Walked	1.2%
Other means	1.2%
Worked at home	2.5%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.7
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	204,208
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	7.2%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$36,266
Median Family Income	\$44,965
Per Capita Income	\$19,509
People Living Below Poverty Level	18.4%

In Region 4, more than 10,000 people participated in each of 33 different recreation activities on an annual basis. The top nine recreation activities (based on the percentage of population participating) each have participation rates of more than 100,000 persons. These activities include walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, pool swimming, football, visiting historical sites, saltwater beaches,

freshwater bank fishing, camping at developed sites, and soccer.

Activities in which the population participated approximately once a week (average annual frequency of 52.0) include soccer, walking for pleasure, jogging, outdoor basketball, football, saltwater beaches, driving for pleasure, and outdoor roller skating.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	319,862	67.1	1	37,355,505	116.8	2
Trail hiking	72,319	15.2	16	3,607,809	49.9	10
Jogging	55,883	11.7	18	4,417,623	79.1	3
Fishing freshwater bank	167,601	35.2	7	5,724,965	34.2	20
Fishing freshwater boat	91,709	19.3	11	3,082,994	33.6	21
Saltwater fishing shore	6,146	1.3	35	142,373	23.2	26
Saltwater fishing boat	14,340	3.0	30	188,005	13.1	31
Pool swimming	256,928	53.9	3	10,912,775	42.5	16
Baseball / softball	27,727	5.8	27	1,038,280	37.4	18
Gardening	34,302	7.2	22	1,471,085	42.9	14
Saltwater beach	182,560	38.3	6	10,383,113	56.9	6
Freshwater beach	284,512	59.7	2	1,552,120	5.5	35
Large game hunting	12,625	2.7	32	46,437	3.7	38
Small game hunting	84,849	17.8	13	1,830,668	21.6	28
Waterfowl hunting	31,300	6.6	25	547,324	17.5	29
Bicycling on roads	3,144	0.7	37	99,570	31.7	23
Outdoor basketball	87,421	18.4	12	6,530,485	74.7	4
Camping developed sites	117,864	24.7	8	1,302,796	11.1	32
Camping primitive sites	28,442	6.0	26	147,844	5.2	37
Mountain bike trail	4,097	0.9	36	88,794	21.7	27
Horse trail	31,586	6.6	24	1,055,275	33.4	22
Motorcycle trail	10,148	2.1	33	458,030	45.1	13
Truck trail	2,239	0.5	38	22,628	10.1	33
ATV trail	92,233	19.4	10	3,918,459	42.5	15
Other horse riding	8,957	1.9	34	448,986	50.1	9
Power boating freshwater	74,653	15.7	15	2,154,450	28.9	25
Power boating saltwater	13,054	2.7	31	481,160	36.9	19
Sailing saltwater	524	0.1	39	1,034	2.0	39
Sailing freshwater	0	0.0	40	0	0.0	40
Canoeing / rafting	53,120	11.2	19	300,834	5.7	34
Tennis	79,418	16.7	14	3,648,658	45.9	12
Roller skating outdoors	27,394	5.8	28	1,423,184	52.0	8
Golf	21,105	4.4	29	288,863	13.7	30
Driving for pleasure	63,172	13.3	17	3,431,601	54.3	7
Bird watching	31,872	6.7	23	1,333,738	41.8	17
Nature photography	38,923	8.2	21	1,884,657	48.4	11
Football	217,386	45.6	4	14,659,204	67.4	5
Soccer	110,861	23.3	9	18,594,513	167.7	1
Volleyball	44,544	9.4	20	1,296,071	29.1	24
Visit historical sites	199,997	42.0	5	1,079,468	5.4	36

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 5: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in central Alabama, Region 5 includes six counties: Bullock, Butler, Crenshaw, Lowndes, Macon, and Pike. It is the seventh largest region by area, making up 9.0 percent of the total area of the state, and the smallest region by population with only 2.3 percent of the state's total population. Between 2000 and 2010, Region 5 experienced an overall 2.2 percent decrease in population, with population loss in five counties ranging between a 6.7 percent decrease in Crenshaw County to a 26.7 percent decrease in Lowndes County. Only Pike County had a population increase, at 26.6 percent.

The population of Region 5 is 67.0 percent rural and 33.0 percent urban. There are 26 municipalities in the region. Troy is the largest city with a population of 18,033, followed by Tuskegee, with a population of 9,865, and Greenville with a population of 8,135. There are no MSAs located in the region, however, Lowndes County is part of the Montgomery MSA to the north.

Racial composition of the region is 44.3 percent white, 52.2 percent black, and 3.6 percent persons of other races. Macon County has the largest minority population, at 84.8 percent, while Bullock County has the largest Hispanic population, at 7.1 percent. Median age ranges from 31.4 in Pike County to 40.6 in Lowndes County and 40.7 in Crenshaw County. Education levels are highest in Macon County, where 78.8 percent of persons 25 and older are high school graduates and 20.9 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher, and Pike County, where 79.4 percent are high school graduates and 23.7 percent have a bachelor's or higher degree.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Bullock	10,914	625	17.5	7.2
Butler	20,947	778	27.0	12.8
Crenshaw	13,906	611	22.8	11.1
Lowndes	11,299	725	15.8	7.2
Macon	21,452	613	35.2	16.8
Pike	32,899	673	48.9	22.7
Region 5	111,417	4,025	27.8	12.9

As of November 2012, unemployment ranges from 6.7 percent in Pike County to 14.1 percent in Bullock County, which is the second highest in the state. Per capita income is highest in Crenshaw County, at \$19,013, and lowest in Macon County, at \$16,380. Five of the six counties have more than 20 percent of all persons living in poverty, however, poverty is highest in Pike County at 28.6 percent.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 5
Total Population	111,417
Total Housing Units	51,858
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	44.3%
Black	52.2%
Asian	1.0%
Some Other Race	1.5%
Two or More Races	1.1%
Hispanic	2.0%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	47.8%
Female	52.2%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.0%
5 to 19	20.6%
20 to 24	9.5%
25 to 64	49.4%
65 and Older	14.4%
Median Age	37.9
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	76.4%
Associate's	5.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.4%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	43,495
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	81.0%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	12.5%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.2%
Walked	2.5%
Other means	1.3%
Worked at home	2.5%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.4
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	47,768
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	8.8%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$30,640
Median Family Income	\$40,304
Per Capita Income	\$18,153
People Living Below Poverty Level	25.2%

In Region 5 more than 20 percent of the population participated in nine activities, which equates to participation rates ranging from 23,000 to 66,000 persons. The top five recreation activities in the region, based on the percentage of the population participating, include walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, pool swimming, saltwater beaches, and football.

Other recreational activities in which at least 20 percent of the population participate include freshwater bank fishing, visiting historical sites, tennis, and freshwater boat fishing. Recreational activities in which the population participated in most frequently include walking for pleasure, freshwater bank fishing, soccer, saltwater beaches, and outdoor basketball.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	65,534	56.7	1	6,807,753	103.9	1
Trail hiking	14,586	12.6	16	614,128	42.1	10
Jogging	12,868	11.1	17	965,601	75.0	2
Fishing freshwater bank	37,055	32.1	6	902,241	24.3	18
Fishing freshwater boat	23,692	20.5	9	613,982	25.9	16
Saltwater fishing shore	3,936	3.4	34	9,751	2.5	36
Saltwater fishing boat	11,973	10.4	18	31,729	2.7	33
Pool swimming	49,076	42.5	3	1,294,763	26.4	15
Baseball / softball	4,917	4.3	31	142,076	28.9	14
Gardening	7,820	6.8	23	355,721	45.5	7
Saltwater beach	46,694	40.4	4	3,060,050	65.5	4
Freshwater beach	54,172	46.9	2	540,355	10.0	25
Large game hunting	10,456	9.1	21	15,965	1.5	37
Small game hunting	18,440	16.0	13	425,295	23.1	19
Waterfowl hunting	6,962	6.0	25	149,375	21.5	20
Bicycling on roads	2,554	2.2	37	41,502	16.2	22
Outdoor basketball	15,499	13.4	15	778,516	50.2	5
Camping developed sites	11,072	9.6	20	67,496	6.1	29
Camping primitive sites	5,139	4.4	30	39,990	7.8	28
Mountain bike trail	265	0.2	40	265	1.0	40
Horse trail	7,333	6.3	24	218,007	29.7	13
Motorcycle trail	2,819	2.4	35	15,833	5.6	30
Truck trail	5,226	4.5	29	26,185	5.0	31
ATV trail	18,740	16.2	12	697,400	37.2	11
Other horse riding	4,819	4.2	32	54,623	11.3	24
Power boating freshwater	6,900	6.0	26	334,018	48.4	6
Power boating saltwater	2,574	2.2	36	3,051	1.2	39
Sailing saltwater	1,368	1.2	38	1,927	1.4	38
Sailing freshwater	1,243	1.1	39	3,854	3.1	32
Canoeing / rafting	11,248	9.7	19	28,650	2.5	34
Tennis	25,878	22.4	8	840,490	32.5	12
Roller skating outdoors	4,422	3.8	33	40,382	9.1	26
Golf	6,081	5.3	28	49,481	8.1	27
Driving for pleasure	22,972	19.9	10	1,036,321	45.1	8
Bird watching	17,083	14.8	14	315,784	18.5	21
Nature photography	6,473	5.6	27	101,840	15.7	23
Football	45,419	39.3	5	1,947,403	42.9	9
Soccer	22,045	19.1	11	1,485,646	67.4	3
Volleyball	9,465	8.2	22	231,740	24.5	17
Visit historical sites	28,924	25.0	7	72,470	2.5	35

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 6: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in southwest Alabama, Region 6 has ten counties: Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Sumter, Washington, and Wilcox. It is the largest region by area, making up 18.4 percent of the total area of the state, but the tenth largest by population with 4.1 percent of the state's population. Between 2000 and 2010, Region 6 experienced the greatest population loss in the state, at a 7.0 percent decrease. All ten counties lost population, with population loss being highest in Choctaw County, at 13.0 percent, followed by Wilcox County, at an 11.5 percent decrease, and Perry County, at a 10.7 percent decrease.

The population of Region 6 is 77.5 percent rural and 22.5 percent urban. There are 50 municipalities in the region. Selma is the largest city with a population of 20,756 persons. There are no other cities with a population of more than 10,000 persons and there are no MSAs located in the region.

Racial composition of the region is 43.7 percent white, 53.9 percent black, and 2.4 percent are persons of other races. Sumter County has the largest minority population, at 76.0 percent, while Marengo County has the largest Hispanic population, at 1.7 percent. Median age ranges from 37.2 in Perry County to 43.4 in Choctaw County. Regionally, education levels in Region 6 are the lowest in the state. Marengo County has the highest education levels in the region, where 79.7 percent of persons 25 and over are high school graduates and 17.9 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Choctaw	13,859	921	15.2	8.0
Clarke	25,833	1,253	20.9	10.2
Conecuh	13,228	853	15.6	8.3
Dallas	43,820	994	44.8	20.6
Marengo	21,027	983	21.5	10.5
Monroe	23,068	1,034	22.5	11.0
Perry	10,591	724	14.7	6.6
Sumter	13,763	913	15.2	7.5
Washington	17,581	1,089	16.3	7.8
Wilcox	11,670	907	13.1	6.4
Region 6	194,440	9,670	20.3	9.9

Unemployment is greater than 10.0 percent in eight counties, ranging from 8.2 percent in Choctaw County to 15.9 percent in Wilcox County, which is the highest in the state. Per capita income is highest in Washington County, at \$18,824, and lowest in Wilcox County, at \$12,573. More than 20 percent of all persons live in poverty in eight counties. Poverty is highest in Wilcox County, at 38.5 percent.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 6
Total Population	194,440
Total Housing Units	94,357
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	43.7%
Black	53.9%
Asian	0.2%
Some Other Race	1.4%
Two or More Races	0.8%
Hispanic	0.9%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	47.3%
Female	52.7%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.2%
5 to 19	21.8%
20 to 24	5.9%
25 to 64	50.4%
65 and Older	15.7%
Median Age	39.8
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	75.3%
Associate's	6.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.9%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	64,831
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	83.4%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	12.3%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.1%
Walked	1.4%
Other means	1.2%
Worked at home	1.6%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.4
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	66,324
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	11.2%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$28,587
Median Family Income	\$38,443
Per Capita Income	\$16,225
People Living Below Poverty Level	28.0%

In Region 6, only two activities have more than 100,000 persons participating on an annual basis: walking for pleasure and freshwater beaches. The top five recreation activities in the region, based on the percentage of the population participating, include walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, pool swimming, football, and freshwater bank fishing.

Other recreational activities in which at least 20 percent of the population participate include saltwater beaches, small game hunting, ATV trails, and outdoor basketball. Activities in which the population participated weekly on average include walking for pleasure, horse trails, motorcycle trails, soccer, bird watching, driving for pleasure, football, saltwater beaches, pool swimming, and tennis.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	146,638	70.8	1	12,384,983	84.5	1
Trail hiking	27,317	13.2	16	1,033,985	37.9	19
Jogging	40,292	19.4	11	2,061,099	51.2	11
Fishing freshwater bank	87,050	42.0	5	3,699,124	42.5	16
Fishing freshwater boat	26,281	12.7	17	785,080	29.9	24
Saltwater fishing shore	7,980	3.9	29	221,779	27.8	29
Saltwater fishing boat	6,094	2.9	32	232,127	38.1	18
Pool swimming	94,864	45.8	3	5,194,325	54.8	9
Baseball / softball	6,674	3.2	31	305,995	45.8	13
Gardening	18,861	9.1	20	541,322	28.7	25
Saltwater beach	80,915	39.0	6	4,603,488	56.9	8
Freshwater beach	102,367	49.4	2	1,061,982	10.4	35
Large game hunting	11,130	5.4	25	102,491	9.2	37
Small game hunting	50,199	24.2	7	1,536,139	30.6	23
Waterfowl hunting	8,746	4.2	27	186,713	21.3	31
Bicycling on roads	4,663	2.3	33	73,867	15.8	33
Outdoor basketball	48,603	23.5	9	2,168,109	44.6	15
Camping developed sites	37,328	18.0	13	489,240	13.1	34
Camping primitive sites	2,093	1.0	37	76,232	36.4	20
Mountain bike trail	4,083	2.0	35	82,534	20.2	32
Horse trail	8,456	4.1	28	679,220	80.3	2
Motorcycle trail	4,145	2.0	34	326,558	78.8	3
Truck trail	1,472	0.7	39	34,284	23.3	30
ATV trail	48,914	23.6	8	2,058,091	42.1	17
Other horse riding	10,653	5.1	26	504,653	47.4	12
Power boating freshwater	24,187	11.7	18	674,341	27.9	28
Power boating saltwater	1,948	0.9	38	7,374	3.8	39
Sailing saltwater	2,715	1.3	36	76,848	28.3	27
Sailing freshwater	0	0.0	40	0	0.0	40
Canoeing / rafting	16,477	8.0	21	169,725	10.3	36
Tennis	37,970	18.3	12	2,019,638	53.2	10
Roller skating outdoors	7,752	3.7	30	274,154	35.4	21
Golf	11,130	5.4	24	317,302	28.5	26
Driving for pleasure	40,333	19.5	10	2,504,210	62.1	6
Bird watching	19,441	9.4	19	1,240,721	63.8	5
Nature photography	12,146	5.9	23	407,022	33.5	22
Football	91,299	44.1	4	5,328,332	58.4	7
Soccer	30,737	14.8	15	2,352,193	76.5	4
Volleyball	14,633	7.1	22	661,776	45.2	14
Visit historical sites	33,763	16.3	14	158,826	4.7	38

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 7: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in southeast corner of the state, Region 7 has seven counties: Coffee, Covington, Dale, Geneva, Henry, and Houston. It is the fourth largest region by area, making up 9.4 percent of the total area of the state, and the sixth largest by population with 6.5 percent of the state's population. Between 2000 and 2010, Region 7 had an overall population increase of 7.2 percent. Only one county, Barbour County, lost population. Population growth was highest in Coffee County, at 14.5 percent, and Houston County, at 14.4 percent.

The population of Region 7 is 53.9 percent rural and 46.1 percent urban. There are 64 municipalities in the region. Dothan is the largest city with a population of 65,496 persons, followed by Enterprise with 26,562 persons. Other cities with a population of more than 10,000 persons include Eufaula and Ozark. Dothan is the principal city of the MSA, which includes Geneva, Henry and Houston Counties.

Racial composition of the region is 72.6 percent white, 22.3 percent black, and 5.1 percent are persons of other races. Barbour County has the largest minority population, at 53.2 percent, while Coffee County has the largest Hispanic population, at 6.4 percent. Median age ranges from 36.1 in Dale County to 42.8 in Henry County. In Coffee County, 79.3 percent of persons age 25 and older are high school graduates as compared to 82.2 percent in Dale County and 81.9 percent in Houston County. Coffee County has the highest percentage of persons who have at least a bachelor's degree, at 22.1 percent, as compared to 19.0 percent in Houston County.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Coffee	49,948	680	73.6	32.9
Covington	37,765	1,044	36.6	18.3
Dale	50,251	563	89.6	40.4
Geneva	26,790	579	46.6	22.1
Henry	17,302	568	30.8	15.8
Houston	101,547	582	175.1	78.2
Region 7	311,060	4,920	63.9	29.3

Unemployment in Region 7 ranges from 5.7 percent in Coffee County to 10.3 percent in Barbour County. Per capita income is highest in Coffee County, at \$22,797, and lowest in Barbour County, at \$15,875. Barbour County has the highest poverty rate, with 25.0 percent of all persons living at or below poverty. Poverty is lowest in Dale County with 14.8 percent of the population living in poverty.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 7
Total Population	311,060
Total Housing Units	142,562
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	72.6%
Black	22.3%
Asian	0.8%
Some Other Race	2.5%
Two or More Races	1.9%
Hispanic	3.9%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	49.0%
Female	51.0%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.5%
5 to 19	19.7%
20 to 24	6.0%
25 to 64	52.6%
65 and Older	15.2%
Median Age	39.8
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	78.8%
Associate's	8.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.8%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	128,228
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	84.2%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	9.9%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.2%
Walked	1.4%
Other means	1.9%
Worked at home	2.3%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.1
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	133,336
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	6.8%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$33,286
Median Family Income	\$41,197
Per Capita Income	\$17,876
People Living Below Poverty Level	14.2%

In Region 7, more than 20 percent of the population participated in ten recreational activities. The top five recreation activities in the region, based on the percentage of the population participating, include walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, football, visiting historical sites, pool swimming, and freshwater bank fishing. Other recreational activities in which at least 20

percent of the population participated include salt water beaches, visiting historical sites, camping at developed sites, freshwater boat fishing, and soccer. Activities in which the Region 7 population frequency of participation averaged weekly include walking for pleasure, soccer, jogging, outdoor basketball, saltwater beaches, and driving for pleasure.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	193,167	63.8	1	22,963,575	118.9	1
Trail hiking	54,256	17.9	12	1,922,994	35.4	13
Jogging	50,835	16.8	14	4,277,699	84.2	3
Fishing freshwater bank	141,061	46.6	5	4,628,632	32.8	14
Fishing freshwater boat	74,603	24.6	9	2,872,832	38.5	12
Saltwater fishing shore	22,072	7.3	28	189,485	8.6	33
Saltwater fishing boat	39,057	12.9	18	896,649	23.0	22
Pool swimming	169,824	56.1	4	5,258,342	31.0	16
Baseball / softball	19,771	6.5	29	816,482	41.3	10
Gardening	35,424	11.7	19	1,439,385	40.6	11
Saltwater beach	121,290	40.1	6	8,703,899	71.8	5
Freshwater beach	192,804	63.7	2	1,304,523	6.8	35
Large game hunting	28,248	9.3	25	404,825	14.3	30
Small game hunting	53,742	17.8	13	909,003	16.9	27
Waterfowl hunting	33,244	11.0	22	534,832	16.1	28
Bicycling on roads	16,410	5.4	30	234,540	14.3	31
Outdoor basketball	49,321	16.3	15	4,069,563	82.5	4
Camping developed sites	79,417	26.2	8	448,178	5.6	37
Camping primitive sites	13,140	4.3	33	224,014	17.1	26
Mountain bike trail	6,782	2.2	38	144,982	21.4	24
Horse trail	22,193	7.3	27	617,936	27.8	18
Motorcycle trail	8,387	2.8	36	198,100	23.6	21
Truck trail	14,624	4.8	32	224,466	15.4	29
ATV trail	46,263	15.3	16	2,243,178	48.5	8
Other horse riding	7,811	2.6	37	57,959	7.4	34
Power boating freshwater	34,576	11.4	21	470,936	13.6	32
Power boating saltwater	11,112	3.7	35	208,795	18.8	25
Sailing saltwater	1,907	0.6	40	7,808	4.1	38
Sailing freshwater	4,390	1.5	39	10,962	2.5	40
Canoeing / rafting	29,369	9.7	23	173,353	5.9	36
Tennis	59,646	19.7	11	1,538,990	25.8	19
Roller skating outdoors	16,138	5.3	31	414,189	25.7	20
Golf	12,626	4.2	34	274,970	21.8	23
Driving for pleasure	43,720	14.4	17	2,315,079	53.0	6
Bird watching	35,121	11.6	20	1,026,722	29.2	17
Nature photography	28,581	9.4	24	1,217,427	42.6	9
Football	174,153	57.5	3	9,026,843	51.8	7
Soccer	64,460	21.3	10	7,626,403	118.3	2
Volleyball	25,614	8.5	26	795,435	31.1	15
Visit historical sites	119,140	39.4	7	481,716	4.0	39

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 8: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Encompassing the state's peninsulas into the Gulf of Mexico, Region 8 includes the three counties of Baldwin, Escambia and Mobile. Region 8 is the sixth largest region by area, making up 8.8 percent of the total area of the state, and the third largest region by population with 13.3 percent of the state's population. Between 2000 and 2010, Region 8 experienced a 9.5 percent population increase. Escambia County had a small population decrease of 0.3 percent, while Mobile County had a population increase of 3.3 percent and the population of Baldwin County grew by 29.8 percent. Baldwin County had the second highest growth rate in the state.

The population of Region 8 is 29.1 percent rural and 70.9 percent urban. There are 30 municipalities. Mobile is the largest city with a population of 195,111, distantly followed by Prichard, with 22,659 people, and Daphne, with 21,570 people. Four other cities have a population of more than 10,000: Fairhope, 15,326 persons; Foley, 14,618 persons; Atmore, 10,194 persons; and Saraland, 13,405 persons. Mobile is the principal city of the region's MSA, which includes only Mobile County.

The racial composition of Region 8 is 67.6 percent white, 27.2 percent black, and 5.2 percent persons of other races. Mobile County has the largest minority population, at 40.9 percent, while Baldwin County has the largest Hispanic population, at 4.4 percent. Median age ranges from 36.6 in Mobile County to 41.1 in Baldwin County. Education levels are highest in Baldwin County, where 87.6 percent of persons age 25 and older are high school graduates and 26.8 percent have a bachelor's or higher degree. Education levels are lowest in Escambia County, where only 73.0 percent has a high school diploma.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Baldwin	182,265	2,027	114.6	65.5
Escambia	38,319	953	40.5	17.4
Mobile	412,992	1,644	335.9	144.9
Region 8	633,576	4,624	168.3	79.4

As of November 2012, unemployment ranges from 6.3 percent in Baldwin County to 8.2 percent in Escambia County. Likewise, per capita income is highest in Baldwin County, at \$26,469, and lowest in Escambia County, at \$16,259. Poverty is highest in Escambia County in which 24.4 percent of all persons live at or below poverty level, and lowest in Baldwin County, at 12.2 percent.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 8
Total Population	633,576
Total Housing Units	298,743
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	67.6%
Black	27.2%
Asian	1.4%
Some Other Race	2.3%
Two or More Races	1.5%
Hispanic	2.9%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	48.5%
Female	51.5%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.6%
5 to 19	20.5%
20 to 24	6.4%
25 to 64	52.3%
65 and Older	14.2%
Median Age	39.0
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	83.3%
Associate's	7.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	21.3%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	260,487
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	83.3%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	11.1%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.4%
Walked	1.3%
Other means	1.0%
Worked at home	2.9%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.8
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	291,418
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	7.2%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$41,023
Median Family Income	\$50,036
Per Capita Income	\$21,425
People Living Below Poverty Level	18.6%

Based on the percentage of the population participating, more than 20 percent of the Region 8 population participated in ten recreational activities on an annual basis: freshwater beaches, walking for pleasure, pool swimming, football, visiting historical sites, saltwater beaches, developed site camping, fishing from a freshwater bank, and saltwater boat fishing. Participation rates in these

activities ranged from 128,700 to 443,500 persons.

Activities in which the Region 8 population participated on average at least once a week (average annual frequency of 52.0 or higher) include walking for pleasure, soccer, jogging, saltwater beaches, motorcycle trails, ATV trails, tennis, and driving for pleasure.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	397,750	63.2	2	45,346,318	114.0	1
Trail hiking	107,950	17.1	15	3,349,316	31.0	24
Jogging	122,240	19.4	11	10,641,767	87.1	3
Fishing freshwater bank	166,990	26.5	9	7,144,251	42.8	16
Fishing freshwater boat	110,640	17.6	13	3,697,202	33.4	22
Saltwater fishing shore	52,860	8.4	26	2,162,149	40.9	17
Saltwater fishing boat	128,780	20.5	10	3,583,994	27.8	25
Pool swimming	359,710	57.1	3	16,917,390	47.0	14
Baseball / softball	54,490	8.7	25	2,050,434	37.6	21
Gardening	82,260	13.1	22	3,962,841	48.2	12
Saltwater beach	235,640	37.4	6	16,931,635	71.9	4
Freshwater beach	443,480	70.4	1	9,125,638	20.6	32
Large game hunting	18,240	2.9	37	483,141	26.5	27
Small game hunting	99,050	15.7	16	2,248,243	22.7	30
Waterfowl hunting	29,920	4.8	31	656,331	21.9	31
Bicycling on roads	6,590	1.0	39	156,842	23.8	29
Outdoor basketball	185,550	29.5	7	9,606,784	51.8	9
Camping developed sites	172,323	27.4	8	2,280,743	13.2	35
Camping primitive sites	29,590	4.7	32	124,695	4.2	39
Mountain bike trail	19,840	3.2	35	616,894	31.1	23
Horse trail	21,910	3.5	34	1,049,357	47.9	13
Motorcycle trail	9,579	1.5	38	624,418	65.2	5
Truck trail	0	0.0	40	0	0.0	40
ATV trail	84,504	13.4	21	4,993,746	59.1	6
Other horse riding	29,149	4.6	33	223,546	7.7	37
Power boating freshwater	91,685	14.6	19	2,436,488	26.6	26
Power boating saltwater	92,590	14.7	18	1,837,667	19.8	33
Sailing saltwater	18,425	2.9	36	474,205	25.7	28
Sailing freshwater	38,619	6.1	30	723,473	18.7	34
Canoeing / rafting	114,320	18.2	12	1,026,938	9.0	36
Tennis	94,227	15.0	17	4,930,038	52.3	7
Roller skating outdoors	46,760	7.4	29	2,382,212	50.9	10
Golf	49,040	7.8	27	1,886,301	38.5	19
Driving for pleasure	86,800	13.8	20	4,533,149	52.2	8
Bird watching	56,460	9.0	24	2,570,499	45.5	15
Nature photography	47,360	7.5	28	1,814,529	38.3	20
Football	285,320	45.3	4	14,470,328	50.7	11
Soccer	110,330	17.5	14	10,709,520	97.1	2
Volleyball	63,570	10.1	23	2,450,393	38.5	18
Visit historical sites	273,410	43.4	5	1,388,677	5.1	38

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 9: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in central Alabama, Region 9 includes three counties: Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery. The region is home to the capital city of Montgomery. Region 9 is the second smallest region by area, making up 3.9 percent of the total area of the state, but is the fifth largest region by population with 7.6 percent of the state's population. Between 2000 and 2010, Region 9 experienced a 9.1 percent population increase. Montgomery County had a small population increase of 2.6 percent, while Elmore County grew by 20.4 percent and Autauga County grew by 25.0 percent.

The population of Region 9 is 24.8 percent rural and 75.2 percent urban. There are 12 municipalities in the region, with Montgomery being the largest with a population of 205,764 persons. Prattville, with a population of 33,960, and Millbrook, with a population of 14,640, are the only other two cities with a population of more than 10,000 people. Montgomery is the principal city of the region's MSA, which includes Autauga, Elmore, Lowndes and Montgomery Counties.

The racial composition of Region 9 is 53.4 percent white, 41.6 percent black, and 5.0 percent persons of other races. Montgomery County has the largest minority population, at 61.6 percent, while Autauga County has the largest Hispanic population, at 2.4 percent. Median age ranges from 34.9 in Montgomery County to 37.8 in Elmore County. Education levels are highest in Montgomery County, where 84.7 percent of the population age 25 and older are high school graduates and 30.5 percent have a bachelor's or higher degree. Education levels are lowest in Elmore County, where 83.8 percent of the population has a high school diploma and 20.2 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Autauga	54,571	604	91.8	37.2
Elmore	79,303	657	128.2	52.8
Montgomery	229,363	800	292.5	129.6
Region 9	363,237	2,061	181.9	78.3

AS of November 2012, unemployment ranges from 6.3 percent in Elmore County to 7.0 percent in Montgomery County. Per capita income is highest in Montgomery County, at \$24,622, and lowest in Elmore County, at \$22,640. Poverty is also highest in Montgomery County in which 18.9 percent of all persons live at or below poverty level, as compared to 10.6 percent in Autauga County.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 9
Total Population	363,237
Total Housing Units	156,433
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	53.4%
Black	41.6%
Asian	1.6%
Some Other Race	2.1%
Two or More Races	1.4%
Hispanic	3.2%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	48.0%
Female	52.0%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.7%
5 to 19	21.0%
20 to 24	7.4%
25 to 64	52.9%
65 and Older	11.9%
Median Age	36.6
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	84.6%
Associate's	5.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.9%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	157,931
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	84.7%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	10.7%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.6%
Walked	0.9%
Other means	0.8%
Worked at home	2.3%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.1
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	164,971
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	6.7%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$50,036
Median Family Income	\$60,872
Per Capita Income	\$23,943
People Living Below Poverty Level	14.0%

In Region 9, more than 100,000 people participate in eight activities. The top five recreation activities in the region, based on the percentage participating, include walking for pleasure, pool swimming, freshwater beaches, football, and saltwater beaches. Other recreational activities in which at least 20 percent of the population participate include visiting historic

sites, freshwater bank fishing, and freshwater boat fishing. Overall, the frequency of participation in recreational activities is lower in Region 9 than in other regions. Recreational activities in which the participation frequency averages once a week or more (average annual frequency of 52.0 or higher) include walking for pleasure, soccer, jogging, and outdoor basketball.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	237,863	65.2	1	26,370,648	110.9	1
Trail hiking	60,040	16.5	14	1,301,557	21.7	27
Jogging	63,250	17.3	13	4,311,712	68.2	3
Fishing freshwater bank	117,308	32.2	7	3,311,565	28.2	18
Fishing freshwater boat	76,054	20.9	8	2,259,452	29.7	17
Saltwater fishing shore	31,406	8.6	24	716,760	22.8	26
Saltwater fishing boat	33,048	9.1	23	814,255	24.6	21
Pool swimming	204,670	56.1	2	8,180,670	40.0	10
Baseball / softball	31,224	8.6	25	588,868	18.9	30
Gardening	38,702	10.6	18	1,383,576	35.7	12
Saltwater beach	137,225	37.6	5	6,669,522	48.6	7
Freshwater beach	167,281	45.9	3	985,546	5.9	35
Large game hunting	19,953	5.5	29	196,828	9.9	34
Small game hunting	48,404	13.3	16	944,081	19.5	29
Waterfowl hunting	20,536	5.6	28	329,414	16.0	31
Bicycling on roads	10,870	3.0	35	219,309	20.2	28
Outdoor basketball	72,479	19.9	9	3,810,580	52.6	4
Camping developed sites	67,080	18.4	12	333,546	5.0	38
Camping primitive sites	9,010	2.5	37	49,617	5.5	37
Mountain bike trail	13,679	3.8	31	450,035	32.9	14
Horse trail	16,743	4.6	30	504,468	30.1	16
Motorcycle trail	10,432	2.9	36	258,883	24.8	20
Truck trail	8,572	2.4	38	206,570	24.1	24
ATV trail	33,449	9.2	22	1,190,180	35.6	13
Other horse riding	12,511	3.4	33	287,343	23.0	25
Power boating freshwater	44,064	12.1	17	683,368	15.5	32
Power boating saltwater	11,600	3.2	34	152,136	13.1	33
Sailing saltwater	5,143	1.4	39	213,687	41.5	8
Sailing freshwater	985	0.3	40	997	1.0	40
Canoeing / rafting	37,644	10.3	19	220,979	5.9	36
Tennis	70,947	19.5	10	2,259,126	31.8	15
Roller skating outdoors	12,548	3.4	32	611,334	48.7	6
Golf	20,573	5.6	27	534,053	26.0	19
Driving for pleasure	68,904	18.9	11	3,542,485	51.4	5
Bird watching	36,951	10.1	20	1,465,247	39.7	11
Nature photography	36,805	10.1	21	887,737	24.1	23
Football	138,939	38.1	4	5,591,070	40.2	9
Soccer	49,645	13.6	15	3,936,277	79.3	2
Volleyball	25,242	6.9	26	614,576	24.3	22
Visit historical sites	136,823	37.5	6	649,685	4.7	39

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 10: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in east central Alabama, Region 10 includes only two counties: Lee and Russell. Region 10 is the smallest region by area, making up 2.4 percent of the total area of the state, but is the second smallest region by population with 4.0 percent of the state's population. Between 2000 and 2010, Region 10 experienced a 17.2 percent population increase, which was the greatest regional increase. Lee County enjoyed a significant population increase of 21.9 percent while Russell County had a much smaller increase of 6.4 percent.

The population of Region 10 is 29.6 percent rural and 70.4 percent urban. There are eight municipalities in the region. Auburn is the largest city, with a population of 53,380 persons, followed by Phenix City, with a population of 28,669 persons, and Opelika, with a population of 26,477 persons. Auburn and Opelika are the principal cities of the Auburn-Opelika MSA, which includes only Lee County. Phenix City and Russell County are part of the Columbus, Georgia MSA.

The racial composition of Region 10 is 66.5 percent white, 28.0 percent black, and 5.5 percent persons of other races. Russell County has the largest minority population, at 47.9 percent, and the largest Hispanic population, at 3.7 percent. Median age is 29.5 in Lee County and 35.8 in Russell County. Lee County has some of the highest education levels in the state. Of the population age 25 and older in Lee County, 85.2 percent are high school graduates and 30.9 percent have a bachelor's or higher degree. In comparison, education levels are considerably lower in Russell County, with 76.9 percent of the population having a high school diploma and 11.9 percent having a bachelor's degree or higher.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Lee	140,247	616	230.8	102.7
Russell	52,947	647	82.6	38.4
Region 10	193,194	1,263	154.7	69.7

As of November 2012, unemployment is 5.6 percent in Lee County and 8.6 percent in Russell County. Per capita income is highest in Lee County, at \$22,794, and lowest in Russell County, at \$17,415. Regionwide, 21.3 percent of the population lives in poverty. In Russell County, 19.3 percent of all persons live at or below poverty level, as compared to 11.0 percent in Lee County.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 10
Total Population	193,194
Total Housing Units	86,986
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	66.5%
Black	28.0%
Asian	2.0%
Some Other Race	1.8%
Two or More Races	1.7%
Hispanic	3.4%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	48.9%
Female	51.1%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.6%
5 to 19	21.5%
20 to 24	12.8%
25 to 64	49.0%
65 and Older	10.1%
Median Age	32.7
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	82.6%
Associate's	7.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.1%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	81,726
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	80.1%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	12.5%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.7%
Walked	2.1%
Other means	2.0%
Worked at home	2.6%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.3
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	90,804
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	6.4%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$36,688
Median Family Income	\$48,842
Per Capita Income	\$20,105
People Living Below Poverty Level	21.3%

More than 10,000 people in Region 10 participated in 32 recreational activities. The top five activities in the region, based on the percentage participating, include walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, pool swimming, football, and visiting historic sites.

Other recreational activities in which at least 20 percent of the population participate include

salt water beaches, freshwater bank fishing, camping at developed sites, trail hiking, freshwater boat fishing, outdoor basketball, and jogging. Recreational activities in which the participation frequency averages once a week or more (average annual frequency of 52.0 or higher) include walking for pleasure, soccer, jogging, nature photography, and saltwater beaches.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	134,260	71.6	1	16,406,186	122.2	1
Trail hiking	47,590	25.4	9	1,932,671	40.6	12
Jogging	37,600	20.0	12	2,546,530	67.7	3
Fishing freshwater bank	66,310	35.3	7	1,835,640	27.7	21
Fishing freshwater boat	47,220	25.2	10	1,421,680	30.1	20
Saltwater fishing shore	10,380	5.5	31	141,336	13.6	29
Saltwater fishing boat	11,210	6.0	30	59,983	5.4	36
Pool swimming	120,780	64.4	3	4,993,674	41.3	11
Baseball / softball	21,360	11.4	21	818,418	38.3	16
Gardening	27,000	14.4	17	952,469	35.3	17
Saltwater beach	74,600	39.8	6	3,862,650	51.8	5
Freshwater beach	121,953	65.0	2	607,050	5.0	38
Large game hunting	9,080	4.8	33	76,658	8.4	33
Small game hunting	30,875	16.5	16	622,390	20.2	26
Waterfowl hunting	12,889	6.9	27	286,434	22.2	25
Bicycling on roads	8,850	4.7	34	206,880	23.4	24
Outdoor basketball	41,520	22.1	11	1,664,592	40.1	13
Camping developed sites	49,300	26.3	8	249,048	5.1	37
Camping primitive sites	12,490	6.7	28	53,341	4.3	39
Mountain bike trail	9,870	5.3	32	414,340	42.0	10
Horse trail	13,560	7.2	26	231,207	17.1	28
Motorcycle trail	4,830	2.6	37	125,375	26.0	22
Truck trail	3,780	2.0	38	23,608	6.2	34
ATV trail	31,330	16.7	15	1,444,349	46.1	6
Other horse riding	8,570	4.6	35	387,673	45.2	7
Power boating freshwater	23,490	12.5	19	438,588	18.7	27
Power boating saltwater	6,670	3.6	36	88,662	13.3	30
Sailing saltwater	2,550	1.4	39	29,795	11.7	31
Sailing freshwater	2,250	1.2	40	13,382	5.9	35
Canoeing / rafting	22,320	11.9	20	253,530	11.4	32
Tennis	34,740	18.5	13	1,533,093	44.1	9
Roller skating outdoors	19,580	10.4	22	770,716	39.4	15
Golf	11,500	6.1	29	294,274	25.6	23
Driving for pleasure	24,620	13.1	18	969,752	39.4	14
Bird watching	19,000	10.1	23	600,392	31.6	18
Nature photography	13,980	7.5	25	762,325	54.5	4
Football	89,410	47.7	4	4,039,258	45.2	8
Soccer	34,700	18.5	14	3,049,462	87.9	2
Volleyball	14,800	7.9	24	463,903	31.3	19
Visit historical sites	78,880	42.0	5	244,861	3.1	40

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 11: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in north central Alabama, Region 11 includes the three counties of Cullman, Lawrence, and Morgan. Region 11 is the third smallest region by area, making up 4.0 percent of the total area of the state, and it is the fifth smallest region by population with 4.9 percent of the state's population. Between 2000 and 2010, Region 11 experienced a 4.9 percent population increase. Lawrence County had a population decrease of 1.3 percent, while the population increased in Cullman County by 3.8 percent, and in Morgan County by 7.6 percent.

The population of Region 11 is 58.2 percent rural and 41.8 percent urban. There are 24 municipalities in the region. Decatur is the largest city, with a population of 55,683 persons, followed by Cullman, with a population of 14,775 persons, and Hartselle, with a population of 14,255 persons. Decatur is the principal city of the region's MSA, which includes Lawrence and Morgan Counties.

The racial composition of Region 11 is 84.6 percent white, 8.1 percent black, and 7.3 percent persons of other races. Lawrence County has the largest minority population, at 23.1 percent, followed closely by Morgan County with a total minority population of 22.5 percent. The highest percentage of Hispanic population is found in Morgan County, at 7.7 percent. Median age among the three counties is very close at 39 in Morgan County, 39.9 in Cullman County, and 40.6 in Lawrence County. Of the population age 25 and older in Morgan County, 80.8 percent are high school graduates and 19.1 percent have a bachelor's or higher degree. Lawrence County has the lowest education levels in the region with 75.2 percent of the population having a high school diploma and 10.7 percent having a bachelor's degree or higher.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
Cullman	80,406	755	109.4	50.4
Lawrence	34,339	717	49.7	22.0
Morgan	119,490	599	206.3	88.4
Region 11	234,235	2,071	116.8	51.6

Unemployment ranges from 5.8 percent in Cullman County to 7.1 percent in Lawrence County. Per capita income is highest in Morgan County, at \$23,090, and lowest in Lawrence County, at \$19,370. Regionwide, 15.1 percent of the population lives in poverty. In Cullman County, 16.7 percent of all persons live at or below poverty level, as compared to 13.6 percent in Lawrence County.

Demographic Characteristic	Region 11
Total Population	234,235
Total Housing Units	103,476
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	84.6%
Black	8.1%
Asian	0.5%
Some Other Race	4.8%
Two or More Races	2.0%
Hispanic	5.6%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	49.3%
Female	50.7%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.2%
5 to 19	20.0%
20 to 24	5.8%
25 to 64	53.2%
65 and Older	14.8%
Median Age	39.8
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	78.6%
Associate's	7.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.0%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	98,816
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	83.6%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	12.6%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.2%
Walked	0.7%
Other means	0.7%
Worked at home	2.1%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.5
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Labor)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	112,490
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	6.2%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$41,144
Median Family Income	\$50,283
Per Capita Income	\$20,915
People Living Below Poverty Level	15.1%

Of the 40 recreational activities surveyed in Region 11, more than 10,000 people participated in 21 different activities. The top five recreation activities in the region, based on the percentage of the population participating, include walking for pleasure, visiting historical sites, pool swimming, freshwater beaches, and football.

Other recreational activities in which at least 20 percent of the population participate include

saltwater beaches, freshwater bank fishing, and camping at developed sites. Participation frequency is higher in Region 11 than in most regions. There are 16 activities in which participation frequency averaged at least weekly. The five activities in which the population participated most frequently include general horseback riding, jogging, walking for pleasure, camping at primitive sites, and saltwater beaches.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	133,902	55.6	1	14,384,735	107.4	3
Trail hiking	41,701	17.3	9	1,063,296	25.5	27
Jogging	9,688	4.0	22	1,055,153	108.9	2
Fishing freshwater bank	74,640	31.0	7	3,466,919	46.5	18
Fishing freshwater boat	29,598	12.3	14	1,672,725	56.5	16
Saltwater fishing shore	3,285	1.4	35	189,636	57.7	15
Saltwater fishing boat	3,766	1.6	33	10,201	2.7	38
Pool swimming	126,173	52.4	3	10,915,558	86.5	6
Baseball / softball	5,581	2.3	29	327,542	58.7	14
Gardening	35,533	14.8	13	1,573,254	44.3	20
Saltwater beach	91,545	38.1	6	8,238,425	90.0	5
Freshwater beach	114,751	47.7	4	390,616	3.4	37
Large game hunting	4,746	2.0	30	61,052	12.9	32
Small game hunting	39,476	16.4	11	956,076	24.2	28
Waterfowl hunting	8,789	3.7	26	104,599	11.9	34
Bicycling on roads	3,046	1.3	37	40,190	13.2	31
Outdoor basketball	37,175	15.5	12	2,777,422	74.7	7
Camping developed sites	48,369	20.1	8	756,095	15.6	30
Camping primitive sites	3,813	1.6	32	348,816	91.5	4
Mountain bike trail	3,401	1.4	34	234,660	69.0	9
Horse trail	8,531	3.6	27	137,836	16.2	29
Motorcycle trail	7,684	3.2	28	479,176	62.4	13
Truck trail	2,786	1.2	38	34,386	12.34	33
ATV trail	25,782	10.7	16	1,757,581	68.2	10
Other horse riding	3,101	1.3	36	769,750	248.2	1
Power boating freshwater	26,444	11.0	15	943,884	35.7	23
Power boating saltwater	13,748	5.7	21	366,238	26.6	26
Sailing saltwater	0	0.0	40	0	0.0	40
Sailing freshwater	1,632	0.7	39	3,220	2.0	39
Canoeing / rafting	24,355	10.1	18	263,426	10.8	35
Tennis	24,624	10.2	17	991,272	40.3	22
Roller skating outdoors	9,656	4.0	23	431,037	44.6	19
Golf	4,669	1.9	31	292,576	62.7	12
Driving for pleasure	15,144	6.3	19	777,548	51.3	17
Bird watching	8,816	3.7	25	275,976	31.3	25
Nature photography	9,323	3.9	24	293,652	31.5	24
Football	109,432	45.5	5	4,788,070	43.8	21
Soccer	40,735	16.9	10	2,858,318	70.2	8
Volleyball	13,853	5.8	20	903,690	65.2	11
Visit historical sites	130,336	54.2	2	532,032	4.1	36

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Region 12: Demographic Profile and Recreation Demand

Located in the northeast corner of the state, Region 12 includes five counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, and Marshall. Region 12 is the eighth largest region by area, making up 7.5 percent of the total area of the state, and it is the second largest region by population with 13.3 percent of the state's population.

Between 2000 and 2010, Region 12 experienced a 16.9 percent population increase. Most of the growth was realized in Limestone County, which had a 26.0 percent increase, and Madison County, which had a 21.0 percent population increase. Only Jackson County experienced a population decrease.

Of the region's total population, 40.5 percent is rural and 59.5 percent is urban. There are 47 municipalities in the region. Huntsville (Madison and Limestone Counties) is the largest city in the region with a 2010 population of 180,105 persons, and is the fourth largest city in the state. There are three cities in the region with a population of more than 20,000 people: Madison, 42,938 persons; Athens, 21,897 persons; and Albertville, 21,160 persons. Huntsville is the principal city of the region's MSA, which includes Limestone and Madison Counties.

The racial composition of Region 12 is 76.3 percent white. Madison County has the largest minority population, at 33.9 percent. DeKalb and Marshall Counties have the largest percentage of Hispanic population, at 13.6 and 12.1 percent, respectively. Median age ranges from 37.3 in Madison County to 41.4 in Jackson County. Education levels are highest in Madison County, where 37.4 percent of persons age 25 and older have a bachelor's or higher degree.

County	2010 Population	Land and Water Area (sq mi)	Population Density	Housing Density
DeKalb	71,109	779	91.5	40.0
Jackson	53,227	1,127	49.4	23.0
Limestone	82,782	607	147.8	62.5
Madison	334,811	813	417.7	182.7
Marshall	93,019	623	164.4	71.3
Region 12	634,948	3,949	167.9	73.4

As of November 2012, unemployment ranges from 5.7 percent in Limestone and Madison Counties to 7.5 percent in DeKalb County. Per capita income is highest in Madison County, at \$29,918, and lowest in DeKalb County, at \$18,152. The percentage of the population living below poverty level is highest in DeKalb County, at 20.0 percent, followed by Marshall County, at 19.9 percent.

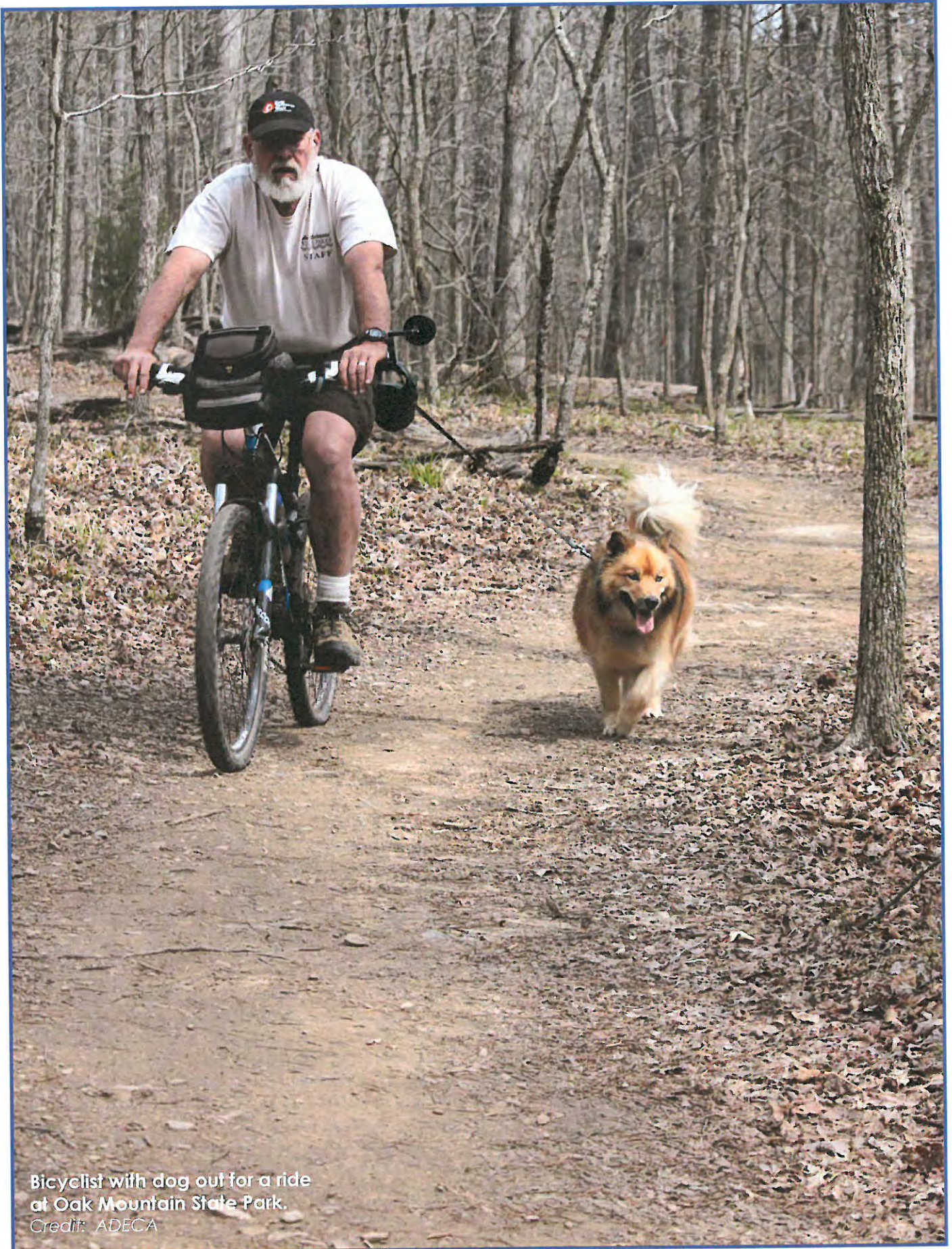
Demographic Characteristic	Region 12
Total Population	634,948
Total Housing Units	277,661
Population By Race (U.S. Census, 2010)	
White	76.3%
Black	15.0%
Asian	1.6%
Some Other Race	4.9%
Two or More Races	2.2%
Hispanic	6.7%
Population By Sex (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Male	49.3%
Female	51.5%
Population By Age (U.S. Census, 2010)	
Under 5 Years	6.4%
5 to 19	20.5%
20 to 24	6.5%
25 to 64	53.4%
65 and Older	13.2%
Median Age	38.6
Educational Attainment (ACS, 2006-2010)	
High school or equivalent	81.3%
Associate's	6.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.6%
Work Travel (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Workers 16 years and over	275,363
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	84.1%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	10.9%
Public transportation (excl. taxicab)	0.3%
Walked	1.2%
Other means	1.0%
Worked at home	2.5%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.9
Labor Force (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations)	
Civilian Labor Force, Nov. 2012	306,018
Unemployment Rate, Nov. 2012	6.0%
Income (ACS, 2006-2010)	
Median Household Income	\$42,314
Median Family Income	\$52,427
Per Capita Income	\$22,171
People Living Below Poverty Level	16.6%

Based on the percentage of the population participating, more than 20 percent of the Region 12 population participated in eight recreational activities on an annual basis: walking for pleasure, pool swimming, visiting historical sites, freshwater beaches, saltwater beaches, football, fishing from a freshwater bank, and outdoor basketball. Participation rates ranged from 126,300 to

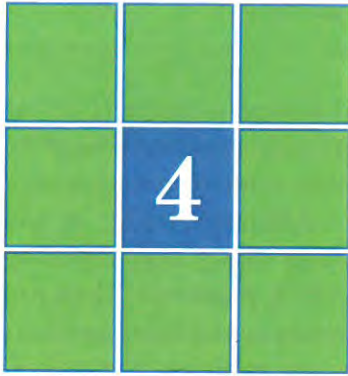
357,500 persons. Frequency of participation is high in the region with there being 16 activities in which participation frequency averaged at least weekly. The five activities in which the population participated most frequently include soccer, walking for pleasure, freshwater beaches, freshwater bank fishing, and outdoor roller skating.

Recreation Activity	Population Participating			Annual Frequency Per Participant		
	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Average	Rank
Walking for pleasure	357,480	59.5	1	39,779,111	111.3	2
Trail hiking	106,776	17.8	9	6,007,823	56.3	14
Jogging	88,226	14.7	11	7,408,003	84.0	4
Fishing freshwater bank	159,593	26.6	7	7,424,806	46.5	18
Fishing freshwater boat	81,590	13.6	13	4,441,151	54.4	15
Saltwater fishing shore	7,106	1.2	37	147,567	20.8	29
Saltwater fishing boat	16,746	2.8	29	489,024	29.2	26
Pool swimming	305,046	50.8	2	20,909,385	68.5	9
Baseball / softball	55,676	9.3	16	2,199,638	39.5	22
Gardening	57,405	9.6	15	2,960,614	51.6	17
Saltwater beach	193,438	32.2	5	19,795,048	102.3	3
Freshwater beach	256,453	42.7	4	1,172,589	4.6	38
Large game hunting	10,612	1.8	35	43,038	4.1	39
Small game hunting	53,747	8.9	17	1,022,858	19.0	30
Waterfowl hunting	31,526	5.2	23	412,596	13.1	31
Bicycling on roads	17,858	3.0	28	378,349	21.2	28
Outdoor basketball	126,293	21.0	8	7,864,327	62.3	12
Camping developed sites	87,334	14.5	12	576,447	6.6	36
Camping primitive sites	13,264	2.2	32	97,764	7.4	35
Mountain bike trail	14,247	2.4	31	418,023	29.3	25
Horse trail	27,902	4.6	26	994,868	35.7	23
Motorcycle trail	3,901	0.6	39	155,748	39.9	21
Truck trail	12,746	2.1	33	154,969	12.2	32
ATV trail	58,375	9.7	14	4,187,839	71.7	6
Other horse riding	2,885	0.5	40	15,856	5.5	37
Power boating freshwater	49,889	8.3	18	2,583,694	51.8	16
Power boating saltwater	30,853	5.1	25	263,646	8.5	33
Sailing saltwater	6,482	1.1	38	285,962	44.1	20
Sailing freshwater	11,434	1.9	34	97,299	8.5	34
Canoeing / rafting	31,260	5.2	24	926,857	29.6	24
Tennis	48,338	8.0	19	2,748,862	56.9	13
Roller skating outdoors	35,138	5.8	22	2,763,300	78.6	5
Golf	9,707	1.6	36	665,144	68.5	10
Driving for pleasure	41,040	6.8	21	2,884,101	70.3	8
Bird watching	16,495	2.7	30	1,046,350	63.4	11
Nature photography	21,403	3.6	27	1,527,926	71.4	7
Football	168,091	28.0	6	4,374,786	26.0	27
Soccer	95,982	16.0	10	11,204,721	116.7	1
Volleyball	41,702	6.9	20	1,903,331	45.6	19
Visit historical sites	256,697	42.7	3	1,033,164	4.0	40

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.



Bicyclist with dog out for a ride
at Oak Mountain State Park.
Credit: ADECA



RESOURCES

Exploring outdoor recreation resources, natural settings, and trails is a wonderful way to explore Alabama. From urban parks to remote trails, the state's recreation providers have developed an interconnected resource structure that encompasses federal, state, local, and non-profit facilities. Each provider plays a vital role in creating Alabama's recreation landscape, from creating a demand for outdoor recreation through continued use to supplying outdoor recreation opportunities through the management and maintenance of sites and facilities. Still, the protection and use of natural resources and the development of the built recreational environment by the network of recreation resource providers is not always enough to meet the ever-growing demand. As the population of Alabama continues to grow and residents step outside to return to a more natural environment, identifying and meeting recreation needs presents an ongoing and ever-changing challenge.



Kayaking on the Alabama Scenic River Trail (ASRT) at Miller's Ferry near Camden. Credit: ADECA

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the types of outdoor recreation that are available in Alabama and a discussion of those agencies and organizations that provide outdoor recreation opportunities. The state's outdoor recreation resource structure can generally be categorized into four primary types of resources: Federal Government, State Government, Local Government and Other Resources. In addition to resource providers, this chapter includes a review of those resources that are multi-jurisdictional, such as trails or wetlands. Finally, outdoor recreation needs are discussed from both statewide and regional perspectives based on citizen surveys conducted in 2007 and 2012.

Federal Recreation Resources

The federal government has played a major role in providing recreational services and facilities in Alabama. Federal programs have included physical recreation facilities as well as financial assistance for recreation development. There are more than 1.27 million acres of land and water in this state that are owned by the federal government and made available for outdoor recreation. These resources are provided in national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, federal reservoirs and lakes, scenic trails and parkways, and other recreational areas.

Since 1980, many federal recreation programs have been reduced or re-evaluated, resulting in considerably less federal involvement in outdoor recreation in the state. It is estimated that since 1990 federal ownership and management of public lands in Alabama has decreased by 7.8 percent with the transfer or loss of more than 73,000 acres. Of the total federal lands that are no longer owned and managed by a federal agency, approximately 5.3 percent or almost 4,000 acres have been transferred to 13 parks owned and managed by other non-federal resources. Federal agencies that continue to manage public land for outdoor recreation in Alabama include the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, and Interior. While many other federal agencies have programs which may be indirectly tied to outdoor recreation, those listed are the primary providers.

The *U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)* is involved in recreation and conservation through its agencies and many functions related to agriculture and rural development. Although many of the USDA agencies do not have direct responsibility for the provision of recreation resources, they are integral resources to other state and local agencies through funding programs and technical assistance. USDA assistance is particularly notable in regard to conservation of natural resources and protection of Alabama's rural environment. In Alabama, those agencies include the Farm Service Agency, Farmers Home Administration, the Forest Service, the National Institute on Food and Agriculture, and the NRCS.

The U.S. Forest Service does directly provide recreation resources to the state through the ownership and management of national forests and wilderness areas. National forests are managed for multiple uses, including recreation, timber, wildlife and fish, water and soil, wilderness, and range. The national forests are "working" forests and the main focus of the U.S. Forest Service is the protection and conservation of natural resources on public lands.

In Alabama, the Forest Service manages four national forest units in six locations, with a total of 668,910 acres of land across 17 counties, and three wilderness areas located within the national forests. The national forests include the William B. Bankhead National Forest, Conecuh National



Talladega National Forest Credit: Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel, Encyclopedia of Alabama

Forest, Tuskegee National Forest, and the Talladega National Forest. The Talladega National Forest is split into three units, the Oakmulgee Division, the Shoal Creek Division, and the Talladega Division. The wilderness areas include the Cheaha Wilderness Area, the Dugger Mountain Wilderness Area, and the Sipsey Wilderness Area. The total land designated as federal wilderness areas amounts to 41,367 acres, 60 percent of which is in the Sipsey Wilderness Area.

Organized under the *U.S. Department of Commerce*, the NOAA administers the National Estuarine Research Reserve System. Established by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, the reserve system is a partnership program between NOAA and the coastal states. NOAA provides funding, national guidance, and technical assistance. Each reserve is managed on a daily basis by a lead state agency or university, with input from local partners. In February 1986, the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve was officially designated as the nation's 16th National Estuarine Sanctuary out of a total of 28 reserves. The ADCNR, State Lands Division, Coastal Section is the cooperating state agency.

The Weeks Bay Reserve, located along the eastern shore of Mobile Bay in Baldwin County, contains 6,525 acres of land and water habitat which supports a wide variety of plant and animal species. It is one of five reserves in the Gulf of

Mexico region. According to the *Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve Management Plan*, habitats included in the Reserve are tidal wetlands and swamps, salt marshes, aquatic grass beds, maritime and palustrine upland forests, a pitcher plant bog, and benthic estuarine sediments. It is an environment of great importance to the eastern Mobile Bay System. It possesses numerous species of plants and animals, including rare, threatened, and endangered species such as the eastern indigo snake and the Alabama red-bellied turtle. It is a highly productive area that serves as a nursery for commercially important shellfish and finfish, as well as a diverse array of other flora and fauna. Weeks Bay acts as a filter for pollutants, provides shoreline stabilization, and offers recreational and educational opportunities for the people of Alabama's coastal area. The Weeks Bay Reserve has a free educational interpretive center and two boardwalks.

The Weeks Bay Reserve is also strongly supported by the Weeks Bay Foundation which was incorporated in 1990 as a non-profit organization specifically to support the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in its efforts to protect the coastal area. The Foundation has more than 550 members and supports the reserve through



Weeks Bay Reserve Credit: ADCNR

Federal Recreation Lands in Alabama

Department	Federal Agency	Acres
Agriculture	U.S. Forest Service	668,910
Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	6,525
Defense	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	320,661
Energy	Tennessee Valley Authority	193,570
Interior	National Park Service	16,350
Interior	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	71,196
Total Federal Recreation Land In Alabama		1,277,212

donations of land and educational exhibits, public awareness and education programs, water quality monitoring efforts, and volunteer programs.

The *U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)* has jurisdiction over the Department of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. It is very much involved in water-based recreation in the state through the USACE. The DOD is also actively involved in providing recreation at the state's military facilities.

The USACE makes major contributions to Alabama's outdoor recreation program through its development projects and natural resource protection functions. Presently, the USACE provides management for 18 impoundments and more than 50 public use areas. Together, the impoundments encompass more than 321,000 acres of water along 1,056 miles of river. The seven major impoundments include the Black Warrior and Tombigbee lakes, Claiborne Lake, R.E. Bob Woodruff Lake, the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, Walter F. George Lake (Lake Eufaula), West Point Lake, and William Dannelly Reservoir.

The USACE's primary responsibilities are for waterway navigation, flood control, beach erosion control, and river basin studies. Other responsibilities include protection of water quality, and permit authority over dredge and fill operations involving wetlands. USACE recreation projects provide picnicking, swimming, camping, and boat launching facilities. These projects are particularly significant in that they provide public access to

some of Alabama's major river systems.

Several different branches of the military have installations in Alabama. Combined, these areas cover about 150,000 acres, a portion of which is used for some form of outdoor recreation. Most of the area is undeveloped forest land; however, there are also a number of developed recreation facilities. Developed facilities include playfields, playgrounds, golf courses, tennis courts, basketball courts, ball fields, swimming pools, picnic areas, camping areas, and water based facilities. Much of the undeveloped forest land is open for hunting and some lakes and small ponds are available for fishing. These facilities are available for use by active duty and retired military personnel, their dependents, and, in some cases, local residents. These recreation facilities help meet a portion of the state's recreation demand and reduce user pressure on local recreation facilities near these installations.

The *U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)* is involved in outdoor recreation through the management of impoundments and hydro-electric facilities. The only federal energy provider in Alabama is the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The system of dams and reservoirs owned and managed by TVA has made a major contribution to recreation in north Alabama. Four TVA reservoirs (Pickwick, Wilson, Wheeler, and Guntersville) are located entirely or partially in the state. These lakes provide 193,600 acres of surface water and 2,573 miles of shoreline. They include water surfaces ranging from broad, open expanses to deep, winding waters with rugged shorelines of wooded mountain slopes. Collectively, these four TVA reservoirs extend the entire width of the state and offer an unparalleled variety of scenic beauty.

In addition to the four major impoundments, TVA has constructed four dams and reservoirs on Bear Creek and 17 miles on Duck Creek, known as Normandy Lake. The Bear Creek Lakes project impounded 8,260 acres of surface water. The 15,275 shore land acres around these reservoirs are managed under a cooperative agreement with TVA by the Bear Creek Development Authority (BCDA), which was established as a state agency.



Fishing on Aliceville Lake, part of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Credit: ADCNR



Stretching across the northern part of Alabama, the Tennessee River includes four TVA impoundments: Pickwick Lake, Wilson Lake, Wheeler Lake and Guntersville Lake.

Credit: South Central Alabama Development Commission.

In addition to TVA's valuable water resources, 82,200 acres of shore land managed by TVA are open to the public for informal recreational use. TVA has made its land and water resources available for development of a wide variety of recreational areas. Developments include a national parkway, a national wildlife refuge, state parks, several water access areas, state wildlife management areas, public shooting areas, county and city parks, and numerous privately developed recreation facilities.

The *U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)* is responsible for the management and conservation of federal land and natural resources and the administration of programs relating to Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians' territorial affairs. Two agencies of the DOI -- the NPS and the FWS -- are involved in the provision and management of outdoor recreation resources in Alabama. Together, these agencies manage 18 properties encompassing about 87,546 acres of recreational land.

The NPS owns and/or manages eight properties in Alabama. Three of the properties are outdoor sites, three are historical and scenic trails, and two are national historic sites. Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Little River Canyon National Preserve, and Russell Cave National Monument

are the outdoor facilities encompassing almost 4,000 total acres. The scenic and historic trails include the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway, and the Trail of Tears (ToT) National Historic Trail. Historic sites include Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site and the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site.

The Selma-Montgomery Trail was designated as an Alabama State Scenic Highway and National Scenic Byway in 1995 and as an All American Road in January 1996. Congress added the Little River Canyon National Preserve to the national park system in 1992. This 14,000-acre preserve protects the nation's longest mountaintop river, which flows for almost its entire length down the middle of Lookout Mountain in northeast Alabama. Over eons of geologic time, Little River has carved out one of the Southeast's deepest canyons as it winds its way from headwaters in Georgia before exiting the mountain and emptying into Weiss Lake near Leesburg, Alabama. The Preserve is a biologically diverse area with a number of rare plants and animals, such as the green pitcher plant, and endangered fish, like the blue shiner and the green salamander. These facilities highlight some of Alabama's unique historic and natural features

provide for the protection and preservation of these resources for the enjoyment of future generations.

Alabama has ten national wildlife refuges (NWR) managed by FWS, encompassing more than 71,000 acres. Located throughout the state, the refuge system includes Bon Secour, Cahaba River, Choctaw, Eufaula, Fern Cave, Key Cave, Mountain Longleaf, Sauta Cave, Watercress Darter, and Wheeler National Wildlife Refuges. These areas support recreation activities such as nature study, fishing, hunting, picnicking, and hiking. Of the ten refuges, all are open to the general public; however, recreation opportunities are limited at the Fern Cave Refuge, the Sauta Cave Refuge, and the Watercress Darter Refuge. At the Fern Cave and Sauta Cave Refuges, the caves themselves are not open due to the potential for disturbance of the federally endangered gray and Indiana bats. At the Watercress Darter Refuge, public use opportunities are limited due to the small size of the refuge and the presence of the federally endangered watercress darter.

In addition to ownership and management of public recreational land, the NPS and the FWS are integral to development of recreational resources under state and local government management through funding programs and technical assistance. The NPS administers the LWCF program, which provides funding to the states for distribution to local governments to assist in the development of outdoor recreation resources. Outdoor recreation resources that have received LWCF assistance must remain in outdoor recreation use in perpetuity and the acreage is added to the LWCF property roll.

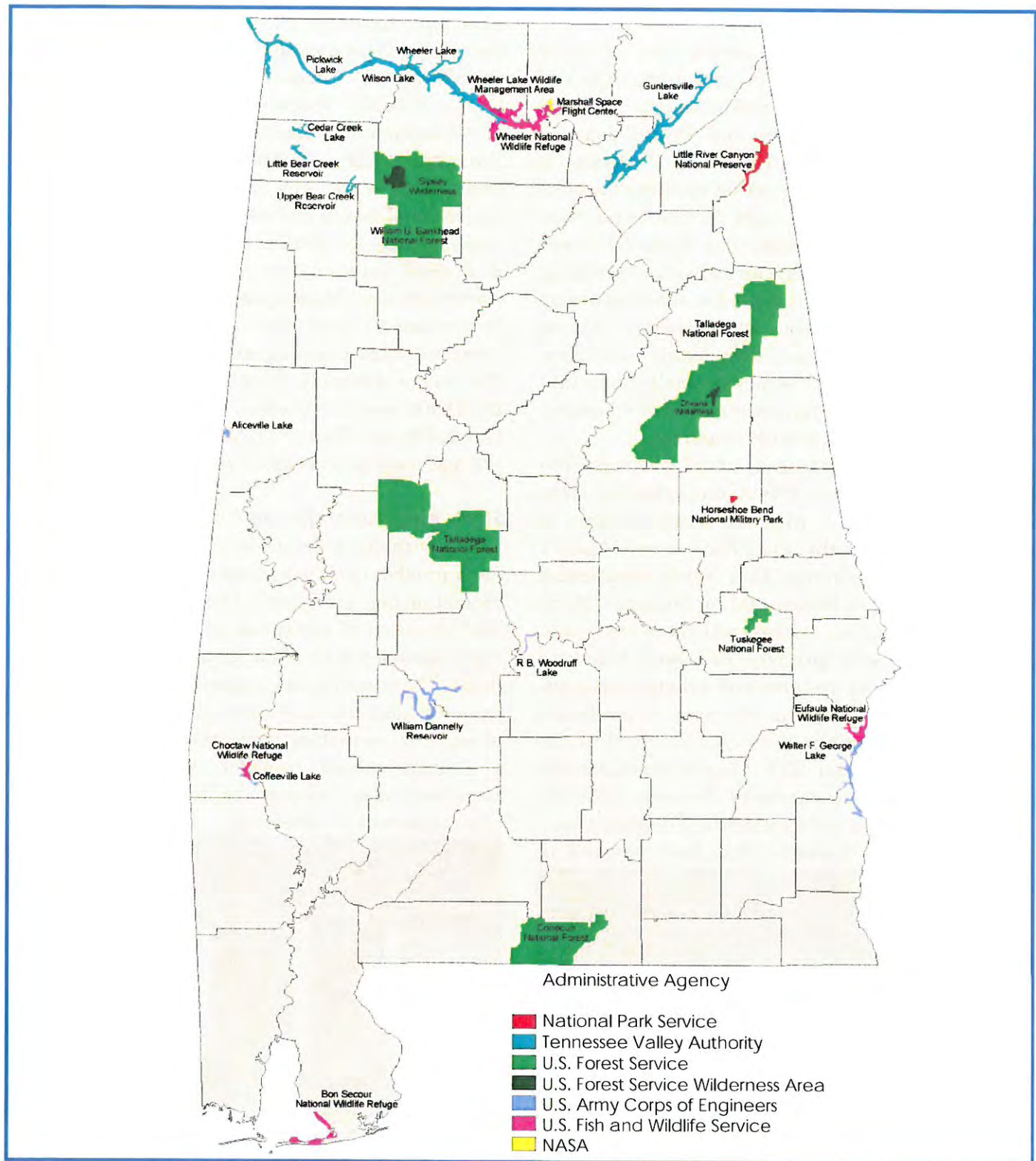
Other programs under the NPS include the National Natural Landmarks Program, the National Register of Historic Places and Historic Landmarks, and the National Scenic and Historic Trails System. Listed under the National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) Program in Alabama are the Mobile-Tensaw River Bottomlands, the Dismals, the Red Mountain Expressway Cut, the Beaverdam Creek Swamp, Shelta Cave, Cathedral Caverns, and Newsome Sinks Karst Area.

There are approximately 1,200 properties and districts in Alabama that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and 37 sites listed on the NHLs. There is at least one property in each county in Alabama that is included on the National Register of Historic Places while Jefferson and Mobile Counties have 162 and 129 sites, respectively. Alabama's NHLs represent the history of the state from the precolonial era to the space age. NHLs are located in 18 of the state's 67 counties. Five of the NHLs in Alabama have military significance, eight are significant examples of architectural styles, six are archaeological sites, six played a role in the Civil Rights Movement, and five are associated with the development of the U.S. Space Program.

The National Trails System recognizes trails for their crucial role in retracing history and celebrating the natural beauty of the United States. Three of the nation's 19 national historic trails are wholly or partially located in Alabama. These include the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, and the ToT National Historic Trail. In conjunction with the National Scenic and Historic Trails Program is the National Recreational Trails (NRT) Program. There are more than a thousand NRTs in the United States. Of these, 54 NRTs are located in Alabama. In addition to Alabama historic sites, the Sipsey Fork of the Black Warrior River has been designated as a National Wild and Scenic River and is the only waterway in Alabama to receive that designation.

The RTCA works with community groups and local and state governments to conserve rivers, preserve open space, and develop trails and greenways. The organization works in urban, rural, and suburban communities with the goal of helping communities achieve on-the-ground conservation successes for their projects. RTCA focuses on helping communities help themselves by providing expertise and experience from around the nation. From urban promenades, to trails along abandoned railroad rights-of-way to wildlife corridors, RTCA assistance in greenway efforts is wide ranging.

Non-Military Federal Land in Alabama



Credit: Cartographic Research Lab, University of Alabama

Similarly, RTCA assistance in river conservation spans from downtown riverfronts to regional water trails to stream restoration.

The FWS also administers two funding programs that are aimed at conserving fish and wildlife with recreational or economic value. These are the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Programs. The Pittman-Robertson Program is funded through an excise tax on sporting firearms and ammunition. It is used for the restoration and preservation of wildlife. The Dingell-Johnson Program is funded through an excise tax on fishing tackle and equipment. It is used to fund boat ramp construction, fish habitat improvements, stream surveys, fish studies, and other similar activities. These programs have been extremely important funding sources in the preservation and development of the state's fish and wildlife resources.

The *U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)*, through the FHWA, cooperates with the ALDOT and ADECA with the administration of the RTP. Additionally, the FHWA assists ALDOT in developing highways that serve sightseeing purposes as well as transportation functions. Many of Alabama's outdoor recreational areas are served by the Federal-aid primary and secondary and interstate highway systems and urban extensions. The role ALDOT plays in the area of recreation increased substantially with the inclusion of the scenic byway program, RTP, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ), and transportation enhancements (TE) programs.

Other federal agencies that have assisted in

the development of Alabama's outdoor recreation resources are the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), the Economic Development Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, and the Department of Commerce's Coastal Zone Management Program (CZM). Of these, the CZM Program has a more direct link to the environmental and recreational issues addressed herein. In Alabama, responsibility for administering the CZM Program is divided between the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) (regulatory responsibility) and the ADCNR, State Lands Division (CZM planning and grant management). Two major planning initiatives completed during the 1990s were the Coastal Wetlands Plan and the Coastal Access Plan. Alabama's wetland resources are discussed in a separate section of this chapter.

State Recreation Resources

As with the federal recreation resources, there are a number of state agencies that provide outdoor recreation opportunities to the citizens of Alabama. The provision of recreation resources for many of these agencies is an added benefit of their primary focus. There are two state agencies, however, whose primary functions lend themselves to the provision of outdoor recreation resources. The ADCNR is a multifunctional provider of resource based recreation sites and services, technical assistance, environmental education, law enforcement,



Alabama's unique historic places and landmarks, such as Fort Morgan (left) and Gaineswood, a Greek Revival mansion in Demopolis (right), are critical to the state's outdoor recreation program. Credit: <http://commons.wikimedia.org>; Fort Morgan - Bob Webster; Gaineswood - Carol Highsmith.

research, preservation, land management including off-shore oil and gas exploration in state waters, and wildlife management. The second agency, the Alabama Forestry Commission (AFC), has a three-fold mission: (1) to protect the forests from all harmful agents; (2) to service and help landowners to carry out responsible forest management on their property, using professional technical assistance so as to benefit themselves, their land and society; and (3) to educate the general public about the value of forests in insuring both a healthy economy and environment.

The *Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources* is organized into five divisions: Marine Police, Marine Resources, State Lands, State Parks, and Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries. The Department's scope of operations includes the administration, management and maintenance of 22 state parks, 23 public fishing lakes, three freshwater fish hatcheries, 122 public boat ramps, 37 wildlife management areas, 11 shooting ranges, a mariculture center, and 645,000 acres of trust lands. Other departmental functions include maintenance of a State Land Resource Information Center and administration of the Forever Wild land acquisition program.

Each of the five divisions of the ADCNR contributes to the outdoor recreation opportunities and resources available to Alabama residents. Two of the divisions, however, State Lands and State Parks, offer the most significant volume of outdoor recreation resources to the state; and will, therefore, be reviewed in more depth. ADCNR's Marine Police Division mission is to enhance safety and promote responsible use of resources on Alabama's waterways through enforcement, education, and community activities for approximately 1 million boaters on the state's 1.3 million acres of recreational waters. Functions of the Marine Police Division, in addition to routine safety patrol, include registration of all pleasure boats, licensing of all boat operators, boat and marine accessory theft, a statewide boating education program, and assisting other state, local and federal officers in enforcement activities relating to homeland security, maritime

and waterway smuggling, drug interdiction, and other serious crimes committed in the marine environment.

The Marine Police Division also administers the waterway hazard and control marking program, presently overseeing 1,639 hazard and control markers and zones.

The Marine Resources Division of ADCNR is responsible for the management of Alabama's marine fisheries' resources through research and enforcement programs. The Enforcement Section patrols Alabama's coastal waters, enforcing state and federal laws and regulations relating to the conservation and protection of marine resources. Officers also enforce laws and regulations relating to boating safety and freshwater fishing and hunting, conduct search and rescue missions, and participate in drug interdiction operations. The activities of the Fisheries Section are directed toward management of commercial and recreational fisheries in Alabama's marine and estuarine waters. These activities involve cooperative efforts with the NMFS in near shore federal waters in the Gulf of Mexico and with other Gulf of Mexico state agencies to develop cooperative fisheries management programs.

The mission of the Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division is "to protect, conserve, and increase the wildlife of the state, and to administer all laws related to wildlife." The division's programs that are most closely tied to outdoor recreation, are the Wildlife Management Area Program, the Nongame Program, the Public Fishing Lake Program, and the Public Boating Access Program. The Wildlife Management Area Program provides 37 Wildlife Management Areas that encompass 760,000 acres. Many of the wildlife management areas are managed for public hunting. Of the total hunting areas, 17 are accessible to physically disabled persons that together make up Alabama's Hunting and Fishing Trail for People with Physical Disabilities. In addition, primitive camping, hiking, nature study, and photography are available in these areas. The objectives of the division's Nongame Wildlife Program are to restore

ADCNR Managed State Parks

- 1 Bladon Springs State Park
- 2 Blue Springs State Park
- 3 Buck's Pocket State Park
- 4 Cathedral Caverns State Park
- 5 Cheaha State Park
- 6 Chewacla State Park
- 7 Chickasaw State Park
- 8 DeSoto State Park
- 9 Florala State Park
- 10 Frank Jackson State Park
- 11 Gulf State Park
- 12 Joe Wheeler State Park
- 13 Lake Guntersville State Park
- 14 Lake Lurleen State Park
- 15 Lakepoint Resort State Park
- 16 Meaher State Park
- 17 Monte Sano State Park
- 18 Oak Mountain State Park
- 19 Paul M. Grist State Park
- 20 Rickwood Caverns State Park
- 21 Roland Cooper State Park
- 22 Wind Creek State Park



populations of wildlife species that have vanished or have been greatly reduced in Alabama during the last 50 years, provide the public with information on managing and attracting nongame wildlife, and provide public educational opportunities that emphasize the importance of nongame wildlife and its habitats. There are about 718 nongame wildlife species in Alabama. The primary source of funding for this program is a voluntary state income tax checkoff. Restocking of predatory birds, such as the bald eagle and osprey, in several key areas of the state has been carried out under the Nongame Program. Additionally, projects to improve the status of the eastern bluebird and the brown pelican and a backyard songbird program have been initiated. Assistance is also provided to the Parks Division on its bird rehabilitation efforts at the TreeTop Nature Trail in Oak Mountain State Park.

Through its public fishing lakes program, the Game and Freshwater Fisheries Division manages 23 public fishing lakes and the fisheries resources of four state park lakes. These lakes have a combined surface area of over 1,912 acres and offer high quality fishing experiences. Bass and bream are the primary fish caught; however, some of the lakes also have crappie and catfish. The objective of the division's Public Access Area Program is to facilitate the use and enjoyment of Alabama's abundant public fishing and boating waters. Funding for the construction of access areas comes from fishing license revenues and federal excise taxes on fishing equipment.

ADCNR's State Parks Division manages 22 existing parks making up 46,213 acres of land across the state. In addition to the 22 state parks managed by the ADCNR, there are two state parks that are managed by other entities. Historic Blakeley State Park is owned by the State of Alabama, but managed by an independent board created by the state legislature. Chattahoochee State Park is also owned by the State of Alabama, but managed by Houston County. With these two additional facilities, the total state park acreage is approximately 48,209 acres. The state parks constitute a major segment

of the recreational supply in Alabama.

Location of the state parks is such that at least one park is within relatively easy traveling distance of the state's major urban centers. Known for their beauty, the state parks are as varied as the state's topography and offer a wide variety of activities. One can climb high mountains, descend deep canyons, enjoy beautiful lakes, or play on sparkling Gulf beaches. Recreational facilities in the parks include developed and primitive camping areas, convention centers, lodges, cabins, picnic areas, playgrounds; swimming pools, lake and Gulf swimming areas, golf courses, tennis courts, playfields, nature centers, trails of all types, boat launching ramps, fishing piers, and shoreline fishing areas.

The ADCNR State Lands Division manages approximately 60,000 acres of undeveloped, state-owned lands. The land management program includes Sixteenth Section and Indemnity School Lands of approximately 30,000 acres; approximately 7,000 acres of Mental Health/Mental Retardation Department trust lands; Muscle Shoals Grant Lands of approximately 8,000 acres; and other state agency lands. In addition, the State Lands Division manages certain natural resources on Auburn University, Department of Corrections, Historical Commission, and Department of Transportation



Leaves changing color at Cheaha State Park.

Credit: Kyle Luker, Oxford, AL. ADCNR 2009 Photo Contest, Third Place for State Parks

lands. Resource uses include oil and gas exploration and development, timber harvesting, farming, coal mining, hunting leases, and commercial uses. The State Lands Division also manages approximately 600,000 acres of submerged lands, which includes statewide navigable water bottoms, coastal bays, and offshore state waters for a distance of three miles.

State Lands also manages the Forever Wild Land Trust Program, which was established in 1992 by a state constitutional amendment to provide for the purchase of public recreation lands. Two decades after its establishment, the Forever Wild Land Trust has purchased more than 227,000 acres of land in Alabama for public use. However, that is a smaller percentage of public conservation land (3.66 percent) than most other southeastern states. Of this permanent land, the trust owns 165,807 acres, less than .51 percent of the total land area in Alabama. A long-term recreational lease has secured additional land.

The Forever Wild Land Trust's acquisitions have also created 220 miles of recreational trails within 21 new recreation areas and nature preserves, while providing additions to ten State Parks and 17 Wildlife Management Areas.

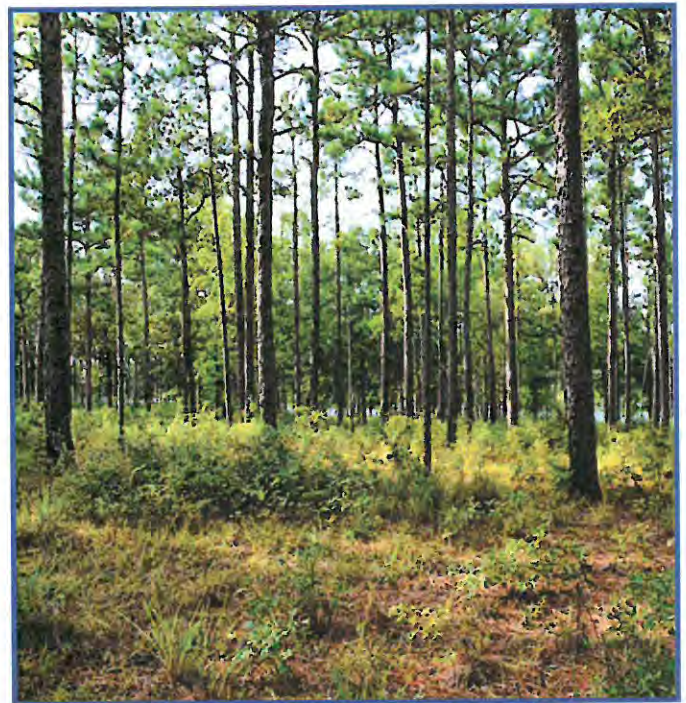
The *Alabama Forestry Commission* operates three state forests and a forest education center. By contractual agreement with the ADCNR, one forest tract is used as a state park and another as a state wildlife management area. The other forest tracts have some trails and support a limited amount of unstructured recreational use. Alabama has over 22 million acres of forestland. These forests provide valuable resources which directly affect the quality of life of every Alabamian. In addition to the wood products that we depend on every day, these same forests also provide habitat for wildlife, clean the air, purify water, protect valuable topsoil, and provide scenic beauty and recreational opportunities.

Recognizing both the economic and social importance of Alabama's forests and their multiple resources, the Alabama Forestry Planning Committee, made up of forestry and natural resource agencies and groups in the

state, initiated the TREASURE Forest Program in 1974. The TREASURE Forest program is a voluntary program that seeks to promote sound and sustainable, multiple-use forest management. This type of management encourages landowners to use their forests wisely to meet their own needs while at the same time protecting and enhancing the environment. AFC is also actively involved in environmental education and is a strong supporter of multiple-use forest management practices, which include recreation as a component.

Other indirect state recreation resources include ADECA, the ALDOT, Tannehill Foundry and Furnace Commission, Alabama Battleship Commission, Historic Blakeley State Park, and the Bureau of Tourism and Travel.

ADECA is an umbrella agency for local government assistance programs including the CDBG Program, ARC Program, the LWCF Program, and the RTP. While outdoor recreation development is an eligible activity under all these programs, only the LWCF, and the RTP programs specifically address recreational needs. The LWCF



Geneva State Forest includes part of a birding trail.
Credit: Alabama Birding Trails. Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel.

program provides 50 percent matching grants to state agencies and local governments for the purpose of acquiring and/or developing outdoor recreation resources and carrying out a comprehensive outdoor recreation planning program. The RTP's assistance is limited to assisting federal, state, local, and private organizations to acquire land and/or develop motorized and non-motorized trail resources. Due to program priorities, the ARC program does not play a significant role in addressing the state's recreational needs. The CDBG Program sets aside funds each year for community enhancement activities that include construction/renovation of outdoor recreation facilities, community centers, and senior citizens facilities in predominately low to moderate income areas.

ALDOT provides access to recreational sites along state highways and provides picnic tables, rest areas, and welcome centers at several points throughout the state. The Department has also constructed several boat access areas as a part of its bridge construction and replacement program funded with Federal-Aid Highway Funds. Programs found within ALDOT that have a recreation benefit include TE, Bicycle Transportation and Pedestrian Walkways, Scenic Byways Program, and CMAQ.

The TE program continues and expands provisions to improve facilities and safety for bicycles

and pedestrians. The eligibility of National Highway System funds is broadened to include pedestrian walkways, and safety and educational activities are now eligible for TE funds. Other changes ensure the consideration of bicyclists and pedestrians in the planning process and facility design. The CMAQ program provides a flexible funding source to state and local governments for transportation projects and programs to help meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Jefferson County is using CMAQ assistance to develop greenways including bicycle and pedestrian trails within the metropolitan area.

The *Tannehill Foundry and Furnace Commission* is responsible for the development, operation, and maintenance of Tannehill State Historical Park. The centerpiece of the park is the Tannehill Furnace interpretive area which features an early iron ore furnace of the mid-1800s. Other recreational activities available at the park include hiking, camping and swimming.

The *Alabama Battleship Commission* is responsible for developing and operating Battleship Park on Mobile Bay. The primary attraction is the USS Alabama, an official battleship of the U.S. Navy, which is now permanently anchored in Mobile Bay and open for tours. Other attractions in the park include the USS Drum, a B-52 bomber, a World War II submarine, several aircraft of the era, and an air museum. These attractions plus picnic tables with shelters and salt marsh ecological exhibits attracts numerous visitors each year.

The objective of the *Bureau of Travel and Tourism* is to promote resident and nonresident travel. It does this primarily by disseminating information about recreational opportunities through the media and state welcome centers. These efforts are aimed at getting state residents to travel and vacation in-state and at attracting residents of other states. The travel and tourism industry is a valuable part of the state's economy.

Local Government Recreation Resources

The provision of facility oriented recreational activities has been historically recognized as a responsibility of local government. Parks and



Playground in Silverhill. Credit: ADECA.

recreational opportunities are public needs similar to police, fire, or public works, which must be satisfied by expenditures of local funds, but are often aided by federal or state funds when available. To date, a complete inventory of the recreational resources available through local government resources has not been completed. An inventory of this sort would include all of the 67 counties and 460 incorporated cities and towns in Alabama. In addition, there are 128 public, county and city school boards that are independent of city and county government so far as ownership of property and independent “earmarked” sources of funds are concerned. Added to these are a few agencies that are “arms” of local governments such as, incorporated park boards that exercise independent action with respect to recreation. A large number of private schools in the state also have playgrounds and sports fields and operate recreational programs for enrolled students and, in a few instances, allow public use. While some of these organizations have only a few “mini-parks” or other neighborhood and community parks, others have developed city-wide or county-wide parks, and a few have large regional developments that are used by local residents and tourists. Many, however, have nothing beyond the school grounds developed by the city or county school boards.

Although local governments attempt to plan and develop their own system of recreational areas, because each has a need for some public recreational resources, either to serve its own population or to advance its economic welfare by attracting outside visitors, most incorporated areas are limited in this respect by lack of an adequate funding base. Three fourths of the incorporated places in the state have less than 2,500 population and more than half of the counties are classified as rural, having no major cities. The option of forming a city or county-wide recreational agency has been taken by six counties in the state and 90 municipalities. The result has been the delivery of efficient and effective recreational programs in their respective jurisdictions, and such agencies have become strong advocates for increased recreation funding, professional development, and programs at the state level.

Private Sector and Non-Profit Resources

The private recreation sector is divided into two groups: private for profit and private nonprofit. The private for profit sector includes individuals, family businesses, partnerships, membership clubs, and various types of corporations. Examples include farm fish ponds operated on a fee basis, family operated riding stables, amusement parks, campgrounds, fresh and saltwater marinas, country clubs, hunting and fishing clubs, large apartment complexes, and the reservoirs developed by Alabama Power Company, an investor owned utility.

The private nonprofit sector includes agencies that are given tax-exempt status by federal tax authorities. Examples include Boy and Girl Scout groups, YMCA, YWCA, 4-H clubs, church and service clubs, and employee clubs of industries. Private recreation suppliers are important to the state’s recreational system and are increasing in numbers. This sector, like the public sector, must accept certain responsibilities, which include the provision of quality recreational opportunities to users, protecting the environment and resources used, and working with other sectors of the recreation community to insure that these goals are met throughout the state.

With its 11 reservoirs, the Alabama Power Company is the largest single private supplier of outdoor recreational resources and is the most prominent of the private sector recreational providers. The company’s lakes were built to generate hydroelectric power with dams located on the Warrior, Coosa, and Tallapoosa Rivers. In addition to power generation, the reservoirs provide thousands of acres of water for all sorts of recreational activities including fishing, power boating, water skiing, sailing, and swimming. They have also provided a focal point for numerous land based recreational facilities such as Wind Creek State Park. Recreational use of the reservoirs developed rapidly after construction and continues to increase over the years. Much of the land owned by the company is also open for public hunting.

Another significant component of the private sector recreation providers is the commercial

timber and paper industry. Lands owned by such corporations generally are open to the public for hunting on a permit fee or lease basis. Several of the wildlife management areas operated by the Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division of the ADCNR are located on corporate timber lands. The backbone of the private sector recreational interests is small businesses, which make available a variety of recreational activities, some of which are found nowhere else. Canoe outfitters, campgrounds, amusement parks, private botanical garden operators, and marina operators are but a few of those included in this group.

In the past, there had been very little joint public/private sector recreation activity in Alabama outside of the hunting and fishing activities noted above. A major break with this trend occurred in 1990 when the Retirement Systems of Alabama (RSA) in concert with the Sunbelt Golf Corporation began planning for four world championship golf complexes that would become the Robert Trent Jones (RTJ) Golf Trail. Today, the RTJ Golf Trail consists of 11 complexes located in the Anniston/Gadsden area, Birmingham, Dothan, Greenville, Hoover, Huntsville, Opelika, Mobile, Muscle Shoals, Point Clear, and Prattville.

The complexes are located on land that is either donated by the private sector or provided by the local governments. In addition to adding to the supply of outdoor recreation resources, the complexes augment Alabama's tourism and retirees' initiatives and provide other spin-off benefits such as increased employment and development of golf-related businesses. Due to the prevailing economic climate and state of intergovernmental assistance, opportunities for additional public/private sector ventures should be explored. However, it must be realized by elected and appointed officials that while such opportunities may exist, recreation historically has been and continues to be a public good. That is, the benefits extend to society as a whole and in most cases cannot be directly associated with activity participants.

Today, non-profit organizations are making ever-increasing contributions to Alabama's inventory of,

and opportunities for, outdoor recreation. In most scenarios, the non-profit organization partners with a local or state agency to obtain use of the property while the non-profit provides construction and maintenance of the facility. This trend is particularly apparent with the development of Alabama's newest all terrain vehicle/off-road vehicle (ATV/OHV), mountain-biking and equestrian trails that are discussed in more detail later in this plan. It is important to note here, however, that the facilitation of public-private efforts has been greatly encouraged with the creation of the Alabama Trails Commission in April 2010.

Wetland Resources

Wetlands in Alabama vary widely because of regional and local differences in soils, topography, climate, hydrology, water chemistry, vegetation, and other factors, including human disturbance. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognizes two general categories of wetlands: coastal or tidal wetlands, and inland or non-tidal wetlands. Coastal wetlands are found along the Atlantic, Pacific, Alaskan, and Gulf coasts. They are closely linked to estuaries, where sea water mixes with fresh water to form an environment of varying salinities. Some tidal freshwater wetlands form beyond the upper edges of tidal salt marshes where the influence of saltwater ends. Inland wetlands are most common on floodplains along rivers and streams (riparian wetlands), in isolated depressions surrounded by dry land, along the margins of lakes and ponds, and in other low-lying areas where the



The Alabama Trails Commission meets during the second State Trails Conference. Credit: ADECA.

groundwater intercepts the soil surface or where precipitation sufficiently saturates the soil (vernal pools and bogs). Inland wetlands include marshes and wet meadows dominated by herbaceous plants, swamps dominated by shrubs, and wooded swamps dominated by trees.

In Alabama, responsibility for wetlands planning and protection is fragmented between and within state and federal agencies. The three primary federal agencies are the USACE, EPA, and FWS. The USACE administers day-to-day programs, including individual and general permit decisions; conducts or verifies jurisdictional determinations; develops policy and guidance; and enforces Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 provisions. EPA develops and interprets policy, guidance and environmental criteria used in evaluating permit applications; determines scope of geographic jurisdiction and applicability of exemptions; approves and oversees State and Tribal assumption; reviews and comments on individual permit applications; has authority to prohibit, deny, or restrict the use of any defined area as a disposal site (CWA Section 404(c)); can elevate specific cases (Section 404(q)); and enforces CWA Section 404 provisions. The FWS evaluates impacts on fish and wildlife of all new federal projects and federally-permitted projects, including projects subject to the requirements of the CWA Section 404 (pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act); and elevates specific cases or policy issues pursuant to CWA Section 404(q).

The primary state agencies that participate in wetland management and protection in Alabama are the ADEM and the ADCNR. ADEM's Coastal Section and ADCNR's State Lands Division Coastal Section share the responsibility of running the Alabama Coastal Area Management Program (ACAMP), which is authorized by the Environmental Management Act. Within this program, which includes rules relating to the "dredging and/or filling of water bottoms and/or adjacent wetlands" as well as mitigation, ADEM is responsible for permitting, monitoring, and enforcement activities, while ADCNR is responsible for planning. ADEM's

Education and Outreach Division also utilizes CWA Section 319 funds for water quality improvement projects which often include conservation of wetland areas. Additionally, a number of other federal and state agencies, universities, organizations, and non-profit groups have important roles in wetland protection and conservation through voluntary conservation and management programs, restoration efforts, and monitoring and assessment. Wetland conservation and protection may not be the primary focus of many of these organizations; however, their programs are often instrumental in the continued conservation of wetland areas. Some of these agencies and organizations include Alabama Clean Water Partnerships, Alabama Cooperative Extension System, ALDOT, Alabama's Forever Wild Land Trust, Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Alabama Wildlife Federation, LWCF, NRCS, The Nature Conservancy, USDA, Swamp Busters Program, and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Alabama has more than 3,627,600 million acres of wetlands, of which 3.6 million are freshwater wetlands and 27,600 acres are tidal, or coastal, wetlands. Since the late 1700s, however, the state has lost approximately 3.94 million acres of wetland acreage, which is a loss of just over 52 percent of the state's total wetland acreage. In the 1990 report, *Wetlands Losses in the United States 1780s to 1980s*, Thomas E. Dahl states that Alabama is one of 22 states that lost more than 50 percent of their wetland areas in a 200-year time period from the 1780s to the 1980s. In the 1780s, Alabama had approximately 7.57 million acres of wetlands, encompassing 22.9 percent of the total area of the state. According to Dahl's report, Alabama's wetland resources had been reduced to 3.78 million acres by the 1980s, encompassing only 11.5 percent of the state's surface area.

In comparing Dahl's 1990 report to more recent wetland acreage reports, it appears that while the amount of wetland acreage continues to decrease in Alabama, the rate of loss has slowed considerably. The rate of loss between the 1780s and 1980s was approximately 18,919 acres per year, in comparison to approximately 7,810 acres per year between the

1980s and 2008. The intrinsic values of wetlands were not recognized until their loss started to reveal problems. For example, sportsmen gradually began to notice a decline in the numbers of fish and wildlife. Flooding along rivers and shorelines increased over historical levels. Water pollution control and groundwater recharge was becoming more difficult. With this recognition has come an expanded interest in protection, conservation, and management of Alabama's remaining wetlands. Identifying the wetlands in Alabama and gaining an understanding of their importance will not only enhance plant life and wildlife, but also human life. Wetlands are a valuable resource because they do so much to enhance the quality and quantity of the environment around them, such as: providing an important nesting, breeding, nursing, and feeding grounds for many species of fish, birds, and other

wildlife; providing migratory waterfowl an ideal resting-place; providing a vital habitat for rare and endangered plants and animals; providing a reduction of flood stages by stabilizing banks and assisting with erosion control; helping to improve water quality by slowing water flow and filtering pollutants; providing economic opportunities through commercial fishing, shell fishing, and trapping; providing recreational opportunities: camping, canoeing, hunting, fishing, hiking, bird watching, photography, etc.; and, providing an educational hands-on research classroom.

Factors affecting wetlands are generally either natural or human-related. Natural changes in wetlands include natural succession which is the process by which habitat changes from one type to another and is normally a slow progression. One wetland type (such as marsh) may evolve to another



Alabama Wetlands are found in many different locations and vary greatly by type. Credit: Samford University. Alabama Wetlands Website. <http://www4.samford.edu/howard/biology/wetlands/>

(such as forested wetlands); however, wetlands may also evolve into uplands, thereby, causing wetland loss. Erosion and subsidence factors may be natural or human-related. In either case, the eventual result will be characterized by retreating shorelines, which means loss of wetlands. Human activities cause wetland degradation and loss by changing water quality, quantity, and flow rates; increasing pollutant inputs; and changing species composition as a result of disturbance and the introduction of nonnative species. Common human activities that cause degradation include hydrologic alterations, pollution inputs, and vegetation damage.

A wetland's characteristics evolve when hydrologic conditions cause the water table to saturate or inundate the soil for a certain amount of time each year. Any change in hydrology can significantly alter the soil chemistry and plant and animal communities. Common hydrologic alterations in wetland areas include: deposition of fill material for development; drainage for development, farming, and mosquito control; dredging and stream channelization for navigation, development, and flood control; diking and damming to form ponds and lakes; diversion of flow to or from wetlands; and addition of impervious surfaces in the watershed, thereby increasing water and pollutant runoff into wetlands.

Although wetlands are capable of absorbing pollutants from the surface water, there is a limit to their capacity to do so. The primary pollutants causing wetland degradation are sediment, fertilizer, human sewage, animal waste, road salts, pesticides, heavy metals, and selenium. Pollutants can originate from many sources, including runoff from urban, agricultural, silvicultural, and mining areas; air pollution from cars, factories, and power plants; old landfills and dumps that leak toxic substances; and marinas, where boats increase turbidity and release pollutants.

Wetland plants are susceptible to degradation if subjected to hydrological changes and pollution inputs. Other activities that can impair wetland vegetation include grazing by domestic animals,

introduction of nonnative plants that compete with natives, and removal of vegetation for peat mining.

In accordance with EPA guidelines provided in the *Elements of a State Water Monitoring and Assessment Program* (EPA-841-B-03), the ADEM has developed the ***Alabama's Wetland Monitoring Program Plan: 2011-2015***, a copy of which is included in Appendix E. In 2011, ADEM began sampling wetland systems statewide as part of EPA's National Wetlands Conditional Assessment Survey (NWCA), and began sampling Piedmont and Coastal Plain wetland systems in 2012 as part of the Southeast Wetlands Monitoring Intensification Survey. The current proposal is aimed towards developing a five year Wetlands Monitoring Strategy that can be included in Alabama's overall 2010-2014 surface water monitoring strategy. The activities outlined in ADEM's wetland monitoring plan are structured to develop a Wetlands Monitoring Program (WMP) that will meet ADEM's current and future monitoring needs in the 2015-2019 Monitoring Strategy, including monitoring and assessing Category 2B and 4A wetlands, wetland restoration projects, mitigated wetlands, and protected wetland areas.

Trail Resources

Trails are an integral part of Alabama's history. From animal paths through the woods to the exploration of our country to planned and designed long-distance recreational treks, trails have moved us from Point A to Point B for any number of reasons. As old as the trail concept may be, each new trail brings an excitement that comes with a first discovery. In the last 25 years, Alabamians have embraced the resurgence of the recreational trail movement that has swept the United States following the creation of the National Trails System by Congress in 1968. For planning purposes, Alabama defines ten different types of trails, as shown in the table on page 81, based generally on how a trail is traveled. The first trail category is to help define the distance or segmented trails that cross Alabama. The remaining nine use categories include: multi-use trails, walking trails, hiking

trails, bicycle trails, mountain biking trails, ATV/OHV trails, water trails, equestrian trails, and interpretive trails.

In taking advantage of the opportunities at hand, Alabamians have already constructed more than 1,400 miles of trails throughout the state. The great majority of these trails are local, ranging from one-half mile to 20 miles for longer treks. Some, however, are much longer and cross several jurisdictional boundaries. Many are located within Alabama's national and state forests, national preserves and refuges, and in state parks. Still others are located on land owned and/or managed by local units of government, nonprofit organizations, land

trusts, utility companies, and private companies and individuals. It is expected that there are many more trails in Alabama that have not yet been included in the current inventory. The inventory categorized trails into one of nine types of trails: multi-use trails, walking trails, hiking trails, bicycle trails, mountain biking trails, ATV/OHV trails, water trails, equestrian trails, and interpretive trails. Information that was collected, as much as possible, included the following: trail name, location, address and directions, longitude and latitude, state planning region, tourism region, trail type, length, level of difficulty, surface material, owner

Definitions of Alabama Trail Types

Trail Type	Definition
Distance and Segmented Trails	Any type of trail that is of considerable length, usually more than 25 miles, and passes through multiple jurisdictional areas would be considered a distance or segmented trail. Segmented trails may be a group of short trails or sites that form a distance trail by virtue of their connectivity through use or theme.
ATV / OHV Trails	ATV and OHV trails are usually either a dedicated or multi-use unpaved trail and are typically eight to ten miles long. ATV trails, like other trails, can be developed as regional or distance trails stretching a 100 miles or more and crossing several jurisdictions. An ATV is a small four-wheeled vehicle equipped with low-pressure balloon tires and intended only for off-highway use. An OHV (off-highway vehicle) is any motorized vehicle used for travel in areas normally considered inaccessible to conventional highway vehicles. OHVs may include dirt motorcycles, dune buggies, jeeps, 4-wheel drive vehicles.
Bicycle Trail	A bicycle trail is any corridor that is physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and intended solely for bicycle use. A bike trail is usually within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way. A bicycle trail is usually paved, but may be unpaved as well.
Equestrian Trail	Equestrian trails include single dedicated use trails or multi-use trails constructed of a stable unpaved surface for use by horses.
Hiking Trail	Hiking trails are moderate to long distance trails with the primary function of providing long-distance walking experiences (usually two miles or more).
Interpretive Trails	An interpretive trail is a short to moderate length trail (1/2 to 1 mile) with a primary function of providing an opportunity to walk or paddle and study interesting or unusual plants or natural features at the user's pleasure.
Mountain Bike Trails	A mountain bike trail is a corridor that is physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and is usually unpaved, and often rocky, with various challenges in terms of hill, jumps and climbs.
Multi-Use Trails	Multi-use trails include trail corridors that are physically separated from vehicular traffic and can be accessed by multiple users, such as cyclists, walkers, runners, wheelchairs, rollerbladers, etc.
Walking Trail	A walking trail is a separated path used for walking.
Water Trails	A water trail is a recreational waterway on lake, river, or ocean between specific points usually within 15 miles of one another, containing access points and day use and/or camping sites for the nonmotorized boating public.

and contact information, accessibility information, restrictions, other facilities present, hours, and any applicable fees.

To date, 406 trails have been inventoried, representing just under 1,419 trail miles across the state. It is estimated that the inventory includes between 50 percent and 75 percent of the existing recreational trails in Alabama. Two major components that are still missing include walking/fitness trails and trails funded with TE funds. It is expected that a large number of walking/fitness trails that have been constructed in conjunction with park development are not yet included on the inventory. Walking trails that have been funded with RTP funds, however, are included. Many trails that have been developed with TE funds are transportation-oriented, such as sidewalks, rather than recreation. A thorough inventory of these trails will require a case by case survey to determine the nature of the trail.

Alabama has a number of trails that differ from their similar use counterparts because of their

length. For instance, paddling the entire route of the new ASRT, at 631 miles, is a very different experience from paddling the rapids at Moccasin Gap north of Wetumpka – even though both are water trails located on the same river system. For purposes of this plan, these long trails have been defined as distance trails. Some of the distance trails are uninterrupted trails that stretch across a region, or several regions, of the state. Other distance trails are actually single sites, or groups of sites, that are connected to other similar sites elsewhere in the state and form a trail by their relationship, or connectivity, to one another. The following is an inventory of Alabama's distance trails, categorized by their primary use.

Alabama has two distance off-road hiking trails on the ground. Additionally, a 32-mile segment of the Natchez Trace Parkway crosses the northwest tip of the state and is open for hiking and bicycling as well as vehicular use. The Natchez Trace Parkway is discussed in more detail with Scenic Drives. The Pinhoti Trail stretches approximately 136 miles

Alabama Trail Inventory Summary by Region

Region	Name	# of Counties	# of Trails	Miles of Trails	Avg. Length
1	Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments	5	37	174.21	4.71
2	West Alabama Regional Commission	7	23	52.19	2.27
3	Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham	6	67	171.92	2.57
4	East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission	10	49	287.96	5.88
5	South Central Alabama Development Commission	6	12	93.6	7.80
6	Alabama-Tombigbee Regional Commission	10	29	29.51	1.02
7	Southeast Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission	7	37	100.75	2.72
8	South Alabama Regional Planning Commission	3	44	207.68	4.72
9	Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission	3	8	11.35	1.42
10	Lee-Russell Council of Governments	2	11	19.19	1.74
11	North-central Alabama Regional Council of Governments	3	19	52.55	2.77
12	Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments	5	70	218.03	3.11
	Total	67	406	1,418.94	

from the Bull Gap trailhead, west of Ashland to the Georgia state line, near U.S. Highway 411, to link Alabama to the Georgia Pinhoti Trail which, in turn, connects to the Appalachian Trail (AT) at Springer Mountain, Georgia. The trail is located within the Talladega Division of the Talladega National Forest. The connection between Alabama and the AT was a long-awaited event that was commemorated in March 2008 with the placement of a marker. The second distance trail is a rail-trail called the CLT. Following a 24.5-mile route, the CLT connects four communities between Anniston and Piedmont. This portion of the trail is a paved multi-use trail open to all non-motorized users. The surface of the remaining 8.5 miles of the CLT is a hard-packed gravel trail, stretching from Piedmont to the Georgia state line. The completion of the Cleburne County portion of the CLT in 2007 linked the CLT to the Silver Comet Trail in Georgia, constructing an uninterrupted 90-mile rail-trail corridor between Anniston and Georgia. This CLT-Silver Comet Corridor is one of the longest uninterrupted rail-trails in the world.

Alabama has three distance interpretive trails that are actually segmented trails with sites throughout the state. Each of these trails is based on viewing of wildlife, scenery, or historic and cultural sites. These trails include Birding Trails, Native American Trails, Scenic Drives and Covered Bridge Trails. Alabama has 150 birding sites on six main trails, with eight loop trails: the Tennessee Valley Talon Trail; the North Alabama Birding Trails with three loop trails; the Alabama Coastal Birding Trail with five loop trails; the Highland Flyers Trail; the Riverbend Gliders Trail; and, the Winged Plains Trail. This collection of trails is considered one segmented distance trail because of the similarity in activities and the distance covered by the entire trail rather than one segment.

The Native American Trails include the ToT Corridor and four segmented trails with 39 sites located throughout Alabama. On July 13, 1995, Alabama Joint House Resolution 95-346 designated U.S. Highway 72 as an Alabama ToT Corridor. In 1996, this overland route was recognized by the

NPS as an official trail and added to their ToT National Historic Route brochure. Also in 1996, Alabama's second ToT Historic Marker was erected in Bridgeport at the Alabama-Tennessee state line.

Alabama's four Native American Trails include the ToT, the Mound Builders Trail, the Creek Indian War Trail, and the Red Eagle Trail. The northern most Native American Trail is the ToT, which also generally follows U.S. Highway 72, with 14 sites, including Russell Cave, Sequoyah Cavern and Campground, Cathedral Caverns, several Indian mound areas and museums, and the historic marker statue at Waterloo. The six sites of the Mound Builders Trail are located in Anniston, Birmingham, Childersburg, Gadsden, and Moundville and include Noccalula Falls, DeSoto Caverns, and Moundville Archaeological Park.

The Creek Indian War Trail is located in east central Alabama around Montgomery, Tuskegee, Eufaula, and Alexander City. This trail includes Horseshoe Bend, Fort Toulouse – Fort Jackson, Fort Mitchell, and Holy Ground Campground. In the southern part of the state is the Red Eagle Trail, located between Atmore, Grove Hill, Mobile, and Dauphin Island. This trail includes the Poarch Creek Indian Reservation, Ft. Mims, Red Eagle and Sehoy III grave sites, and Shell Mound Park.

Significant drives in Alabama include one national historic route, the ToT Corridor, three national scenic byways, seven Alabama scenic byways, four recognized scenic drives, and ten covered bridges. Discussion of the ToT Corridor is provided under the Native American Trails heading. The Natchez Trace Parkway, which stretches 444 miles from southern Mississippi to central Tennessee, runs through the northwest corner of Alabama in Lauderdale County. The Parkway is a National Scenic Byway and an All-American Road that can be traveled by car, bicycling, horseback riding, or hiking. The Parkway is a designated bicycle route and has three campgrounds along the route. In traveling the Natchez Trace Parkway, a traveler will pass through forests, cypress swamps and farmland to meander through the rock-studded hills of Tennessee, cotton fields in Alabama, and

Mississippi's marshes.

The Selma to Montgomery March National Scenic Byway runs from Selma to Montgomery and commemorates the famous 1965 civil rights march led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The Byway includes downtown Selma, U.S. Highway 80, and Montgomery. There is an interpretive museum located on U.S. Highway 80. The Talladega Scenic Drive National Scenic Byway is a 26-mile drive offering a bird's-eye view of scenic mountains, rock outcroppings, and small rural settlements within the Talladega National Forest. The Byway travels the backbone of Horseblock and Cheaha Mountains, the southernmost extension of the Appalachian Mountains.

The seven Alabama Scenic Byways encompass approximately 600 miles of scenic, interesting, and informative roadway. The Alabama Byways include the Alabama Coastal Connection, the Leeds Stagecoach Road, the Appalachian Highlands Byway, the Black Belt Nature and Heritage Trail, the Black Warrior River Scenic Byway, the Barbour County Governor's Trail, and Lookout Mountain Parkway. The Black Belt Nature and Heritage Trail is the longest of the Alabama Byways with four separate loop routes, ranging from 22 miles to 1330 miles in length.

Alabama's ten covered bridges are primarily located the north central part of the state, around Birmingham, Double Springs, Cullman, Anniston, and Talladega. There are also covered bridges located near Fort Payne, Valley, and on the campus of the University of West Alabama. These bridges were originally constructed between the late 1850s and early 1930s. Most have been restored, and some have been moved to new locations for their preservation.

There are two distance water trails in Alabama – the Bartram Canoe Trail and the ASRT. The Bartram Canoe Trail is a 200-mile stretch located in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, which is the second largest river delta in the U.S. It encompasses a 10-mile-wide marsh, cypress-tupelo swamp, and bottomland hardwood ecosystem. The Delta has over 50 rare and endangered plant and animal species

known to inhabit its wetlands and waterways. The Bartram Canoe Trail system provides opportunities for recreational boaters, specifically canoes and kayakers, to enjoy the rivers, streams, lakes, sloughs, and bayous of the Delta. Currently the ADCNR State Lands Division maintains day use and overnight trails as well as two land-based and four floating platform campsites. The Bartram Canoe Trail offers canoeists and kayakers thirteen different routes to choose from, including three routes with floating campsites.

The ASRT is 631 miles long, beginning on the Coosa River at the Georgia state line near Cedar Bluff and ending at historic Fort Morgan at the Gulf of Mexico. The trail winds its way across nine lakes, following seven rivers and two creeks through a wide variety of types of paddling and scenery. For the canoeist and kayaker, there are easy stretches with numerous well-maintained campsites. The Alabama Power Company has designed portages around all six of their dams and the USACE has developed portages for those who do not want to go through the locks at their three dams. In the six lakes of Alabama Power Company, portages are marked by a buoy in the water at the beginning of each. These buoys may be identified as being 24 inches high, white, with a square on the side containing the image of a kayak. At the three USACE dam sites, the portages are marked with several such buoys upstream of each optional portage (these three dams have locks that the boater is welcome to use as an alternative to the portage at each dam). After passing through the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, the route follows the eastern shore of Mobile Bay to Fort Morgan.

In June 2008, the ASRT was designated as a National Recreational Trail by the NPS and was recognized as the longest one-state river trail in the United States.

Alabama has segmented trails that provide opportunities for outdoor recreation. These are the RTJ Golf Trail, the Alabama Hunting and Fishing Trail for Persons with Physical Disabilities, and the Alabama Quail Trail. Again, while the individual sites on each of these three trails in not physically

connected, they have a distinct relationship to one another that encourages the trail user to travel from one site to the next, making a journey across Alabama. The sites for each trail are included in Appendix E of the Alabama SCORP and Trail Plan Appendices, which is a companion document to the Alabama SCORP and Alabama Trail Plan.

Owned and constructed by the RSA and managed by Sunbelt Golf Corporation, the RTJ Golf Trail offers 11 public golf trail sites, with 26 courses and 468 holes. The 11 sites are located in all parts of the state with the farthest distance being 384 miles

between The Shoals in Muscle Shoals and Lakewood Golf Club in Point Clear. The character of each of the golf sites is taken from the natural topography of the area. Each was extracted from the land, not imposed on it. A unique feature of the trail system is the tee locations. The tee markers on the Trail are pegged to ability level, not age or gender. The courses were designed to measure as short as 4,700 yards and as long as about 7,700 yards from the tournament tees, with as many as 12 tee boxes in-between. The courses offer a tremendous amount of flexibility, challenging the best golfers in the world, yet at the same time allow an enjoyable outing for the casual to beginning golfer.

There are two statewide hunting and fishing trails in Alabama. First, the Alabama Quail Trail offers 41 privately owned and managed quail hunting sites. Other hunting and fishing is offered at many of the sites. The Alabama Quail Trail is a partnership between private business, individuals, and conservation organizations. The purpose of the Alabama Quail Trail is to focus the interest and resources in quail hunting, quail research, and quail conservation in a manner that increases the expenditure in Alabama of recreational dollars associated with quail and quail hunting, improves quail habitat across the landscape, and ultimately improves quail numbers. The Alabama Quail Trail offers 41 privately owned and managed quail hunting sites. Other hunting and fishing is offered at many of the sites. Second, the Alabama Hunting and Fishing Trail for People with Physical Disabilities is a network of public and private recreational sites throughout the state providing accessible fishing, shooting, and hunting opportunities for individuals with physical disabilities. The Trail offers 17 hunting, 11 shooting, and two archery sites that are located in all geographical parts of the state.



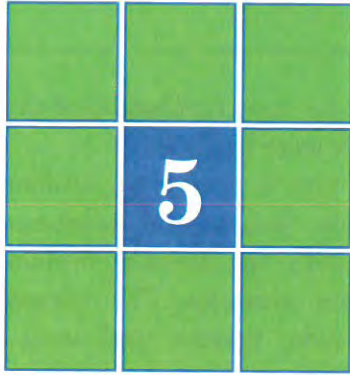
Map of the ASRT.

Credit: alabamascenicrivertrail.com

**Trail Art on the Chattahoochee
Valley Rail Trail, Valley,**
Credit: ADECA

Padding the Alabama River
Credit: Bill Vanderford
www.alabamasdeleventrail.com





TRENDS & STRATEGIES

Visions:



Explore Alabama's outdoor resources in the provision of quality of life opportunities that promote healthy lifestyles through the development of active and passive recreational facilities that are accessible to all citizens and that recognize and promote the economic impact of recreation in Alabama.



Establish a well-defined and accessible statewide trail infrastructure through an interconnecting system that provides a variety of safe and unique trail opportunities; creating quality educational and interpretive experiences that result in increased use, sustainable development, and additional tourism.



Lake Shelby at Gulf State Park. Credit: Rhonda Goode, Montgomery, Alabama, ADCNR

Alabama has reason to celebrate due to positive efforts and accomplishments in recreation and trail developments during the last five years. Since the last SCORP was prepared, the Alabama Trails Commission was formed, three statewide trails conferences have been held, new major trails have been built, partnerships have been formed, and local governments have fruitfully pursued and received funds for outdoor recreational improvements and expansions. Alabama's outdoor recreation and trail visions remain the guiding forces for national, statewide and local organizations to continue to work to implement the 2013-2018 Alabama SCORP.

The long-range visions, along with 13 outdoor recreation and trail priorities, provide a framework for the development of outdoor recreation facilities far beyond the scope of the 2013-2018 SCORP. The visions and strategies have also been reviewed and approved by the Alabama Trails Commission and the Alabama Recreational Trails Advisory Board at their respective meetings in October 2012. They

were found to be as valid for the preparation of the 2013-2018 SCORP as they were in 2008.

This chapter begins with a review of outdoor recreational needs, trends, issues, and economic impact, and concludes with the state's outdoor recreation implementation strategy. The review of outdoor recreation needs, trends, and issues supports the state's outdoor recreation priorities that are shown in the table below.

Initial discussions reflect how efforts to develop Alabama's outdoor recreation and trail resources coincide with recreation needs, trends and benefits. The last part of this chapter provides a status for each action item and outlines the next steps necessary to continue the implementation of the State of Alabama's vision, priority strategies, and actions for ongoing outdoor recreation, trail, and wetland improvements. Alabama's Open Project Selection Process can be found in the 2013 Alabama SCORP Appendices.

Outdoor Recreation Vision

Explore Alabama's outdoor resources in the provision of quality of life opportunities that promote healthy lifestyles through the development of active and passive recreational facilities that are accessible to all citizens and that recognize and promote the economic impact of recreation in Alabama.

Trails Vision

Establish a well-defined and accessible statewide trail infrastructure through an interconnecting system that provides a variety of safe and unique trail opportunities; creating quality educational and interpretive experiences that result in increased use, sustainable development and additional tourism.

Alabama SCORP Priorities

- *Exploring Outdoor Resources*
- *Quality of Life*
- *Healthy Lifestyles*
- *Active & Passive Facilities*
- *Access for All Citizens*
- *Economic Impact*
- *Trail Connectivity*
- *Trail Sustainability & Maintenance*
- *Distribution of Information*
- *Conserve & Promote Trail Resources*
- *Trail Partnerships and Collaboration*
- *Accessibility to Trails*
- *Protection & Enjoyment of Wetlands*

Recreation Need

As stated previously in this plan, the importance of recreation to Alabamians cannot be overemphasized. In a random sample survey conducted from 2010 to 2012, 92.5 percent of responses stated that recreation was either very important or important to the respondent and his or her household, and 84.0 percent stated that recreational trails are either very important or important. In fact, there were no responses stating that outdoor recreation was not important and only 0.5 percent stated that trails were not important.

Responses from the same survey, a copy of which is included in Appendix B, provided some insight into what types of facilities are still needed in Alabama. Just under half of respondents, at 48.8 percent, stated that they were satisfied with the existing outdoor recreation facilities in their home counties. Only 36.4 percent were satisfied with non-motorized trails while only 17.5 percent were satisfied with motorized trails. There was, however, a much larger percentage of respondents that were neutral regarding motorized trails, at 62.6 percent, than were neutral regarding non-motorized trails, at 25.3 percent. Satisfaction with outdoor recreation and trails on a statewide level was better with 56.3 percent being either very satisfied or satisfied.

Of the total responses, 47.2 percent stated that they traveled out of the state to participate in an outdoor recreation or trail related activity, while 44.5 percent traveled out of their county. States most frequently visited were Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida. Activities that persons participated in outside of Alabama most often included hiking, at 31.7 percent; biking, at 7.2 percent; camping, at 5.8 percent; and canoeing, kayaking, or paddle boating, at 5.0 percent. Survey responses did indicate, however, that access to outdoor recreation facilities and trails had improved during the last five years, with 89.0 percent responding positively. Respondents were more likely to visit a state-managed facility (29.5 percent) or municipal facility (25.0 percent) than county, federal, non-profit, or private facilities.

Outdoor Recreation and Trail Needs 2012 Random Survey Responses	
Hiking Trails or Long Distance Trails	10.6 Percent
Equestrian Trails and Facilities	10.0 Percent
Motorized Trails and Facilities or Mud Bogs	9.4 Percent
Linear Parks, Greenways, Bike Lanes, Rail Trails, and Connections	7.5 Percent
Walking/Fitness Trails	7.5 Percent
Parks and Park Improvements	6.3 Percent
Bicycle Trails	6.3 Percent
Bike/Ped Facilities	6.3 Percent
Access to Public Waters	5.6 Percent

Responses to the survey conducted in 2007 indicated that parks, swimming pools, walking/jogging trails, playgrounds, and hunting and fishing land are the top five recreational needs statewide. Recreational needs on a regional basis varied from the statewide response to some degree. Recreational needs for both the State of Alabama and the 12 regional council areas are shown in the table on the following page. In a comparison of the 2007 and 2012 surveys, three of the top five recreational needs in 2007 were not specifically identified as a high priority need in the 2012 survey. These needs were swimming pools, playgrounds, and hunting and fishing land. Parks, which often incorporate playgrounds, were identified in 2012; and access to public waters (identified in 2012) would provide greater access to fishing, as identified in 2007. It would appear that outdoor recreation and trail needs have not changed significantly in the last five years; however, it seems that stakeholders are branching out more from formal park settings to more nature-based activities.

#1 Stated Outdoor Recreation Needs By Region

ACTIVITY	STATE RANK	REGION RANK											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Parks	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	5	3
Swimming pools	2	5	1	4	6	4	2	5	1	3	5	1	5
Walking/jogging trails	3	3	2	2	7	7	5	1	6	2	2	4	2
Playgrounds	4	1	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	1
Hunting & hunting land	5	4	8	11	19	19	8	6	5	16	19	2	17
Bicycle trails	6	15	16	8	12	12	19	8	3	6	18	9	4
Hiking trails	7	19	17	5	17	18	7	9	11	12	12	7	6
Fishing access/water	8	13	5	19	15	15	6	7	13		8		18
Baseball fields	9	12		6	10		4	2		13	9		
Golf / golf courses	10	11	7	10	16	17	13		17	10	4	17	7
Basketball courts	11		18	20	11	11	12		7	8	14		
Camping sites	12	7	9	17	14	14	18	10	9	11	15	11	
Softball fields	13	18		7	5	3	9	13		5	7	15	16
Soccer fields	14	20		13	4		11	14	15	9	6	19	8
Trails (unspecified)	15					6	14	11			20	10	10
Tennis courts	16	16				5			14	17		6	12
Skate/skateboard areas	17	8						12	10	18	20	13	
Ball fields	18		12		9	10					16	12	
ATV trails	19	6		12	8	9						8	14
Horse riding trails	20			16	18		20	16			17		
Beach Access									19	19			
Bicycling Signs													19
Boating		17			13								
Boat Ramps			19			13	17		12	14			20
Dog Parks and Trails											11		
Football						16			18				9
Lakes / Rivers Access				14		8							
Mountain Climbing					20								
Nature Trails, Preserves		9	14	9								20	13
Off Road Trails			10										
Organized Sports			13				16						
Park Maintenance			15							15			
Picnic Areas / Tables		10		15	2		10		20	20		14	15
Running Tracks		14											
Running Trails								15					
Security Improved			6										
Shooting Ranges									16				
Sidewalks												16	
Undeveloped Land											13		
Volleyball Courts							15						
Walking Trail Safety													
Water Parks			20									18	11
Wetlands				18									

Source: Troy University Center for Business and Economic Services, 2008 SCORP Survey.

Recreation Issues

Perhaps the most devastating recreation issue that Alabamians have faced in the last five years was the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill that occurred in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, 2010. The tragic event claimed eleven lives and is considered the largest accidental marine oil spill in the history of the petroleum industry. Not only did the oil spill impact the livelihood of hundreds of commercial fishermen, it ravaged the Alabama gulf coast environmentally. As a result, many of Alabama's treasured species and locations were in peril. Recovery efforts, with thousands of volunteers, were launched to mitigate the effects of the oil spill, clean up beaches, and treat harmed species. Alabama's recreation and tourism industry also suffered significant losses. Every year millions of people, including visitors from beyond the Gulf regions, travel to, and enjoy recreational activities in and around the Gulf of Mexico. From fishing to beach-going, to bird watching, and countless other recreational activities, people depend on Gulf Coast waters and near-shore environments for valuable recreational, cultural, and ecological resources and services. The full impact of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill is still undetermined. It is highly likely that Alabama and neighboring states will continue to wrestle with this tragedy for many years, even though visitors are returning to local beaches.



Brown pelican being rinsed following extensive cleaning at the Theodore Oiled Bird Rehabilitation Center in Alabama. Credit: Tom MacKenzie, USFWS. May 26, 2010.

Many issues that were cited in the previous SCORP have become less prevalent. Great strides have been made in addressing resource accessibility, coordination and education, and conflicting uses. Ongoing issues that do continue to affect recreation development in Alabama include funding and facility maintenance and sustainability, and to a lesser degree, environmental concerns, and initial project resistance.

In some areas of Alabama, local matching funds for grant projects are not available through the local government, nor are they available through community resources. The LWCF and RTP programs have brought wonderful amenities for many Alabama communities; however, for some of the more rural areas of the state, even grant funds will not enable these local units of government to participate in the provision of trail amenities to residents. In some of Alabama's more urban areas, the opposite problem exists. The local government and the community may be able to provide matching funds; however, the cost of land has escalated to a degree that it is no longer feasible for recreational purposes.

In recent years, emphasis has been placed on developing more sustainable recreation facilities and how proposed facilities will be maintained once they are built. ADECA has addressed these issues to some degree through RTP funds that are set aside



Coldwater Mountain Biking Trail under construction. Credit: ADECA

for trail safety and environmental education, trail building instruction, and trail tool banks. These issues are also addressed in the grant application process for both LWCF and RTP projects. It is expected that the long-term sustainability of recreation projects will become as vital to grant approval as initial match fund commitments.

In some instances, outdoor recreation projects still meet resistance due to existing environmental or historical characteristics of the location or from surrounding property owners who have not been educated about the inherent value of nearby recreational amenities. These issues, however, are becoming less frequent as stakeholders become more and more educated about recreation and trail building processes and techniques, and as the general public becomes more acclimated to sharing recreation amenities and see the positive benefits of outdoor recreation in other locations.

Outdoor Recreation Trends

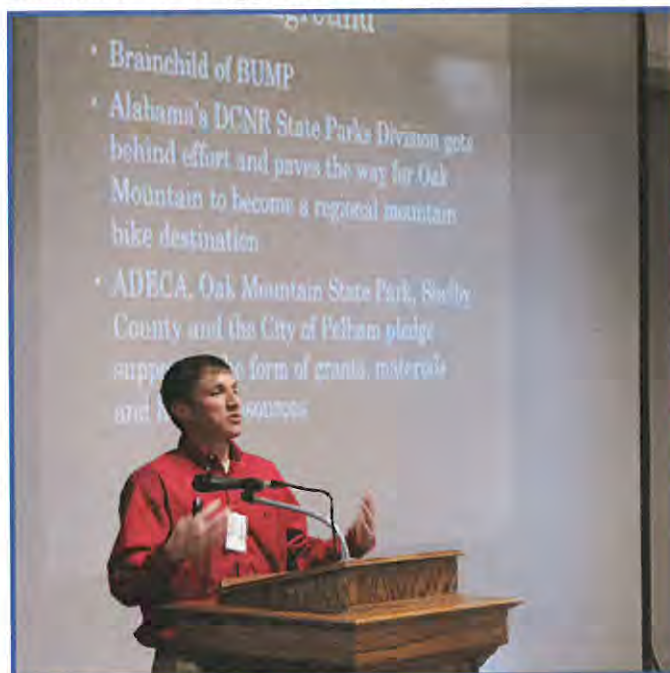
Data available from the USDA Forest Service Southern Research Service provides insight into recreational trends across the nation and in the southeast. Utilizing the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, reports indicate that there has been an upswing in viewing and photographing birds, followed closely by day hiking, and an ever-increasing proportion of the population participating in outdoor activities. Factors in changes in recreation activities include increased access to technology, greater awareness of recreational opportunities (again due to technology), increase in gasoline prices, and more urbanization.

The Southern Research Service states that the fastest growing nature-based outdoor activities are viewing or photographing flowers and trees, viewing or photographing natural scenery, driving off-road, viewing or photographing other wildlife, viewing or photographing birds, visiting nature centers, sightseeing, and visiting wilderness areas. Other activities that showed an increase in participation include kayaking, snowboarding, walking, and outdoor family gatherings.

The results of the recreation surveys conducted

as a part of the 2013-2018 SCORP planning process, coupled with the efforts of recreation stakeholders during the last five years indicate that recreation trends in Alabama are closely aligned with those of the nation. Alabama residents have stated a need for additional walking, hiking and bicycle trails, parks, swimming pools, ATV/OHV trails and facilities, equestrian trails, nature-based activities, and scenic viewing. The stimulus for the increased number of trail needs is the access they provide for other outdoor activities, such as fishing, nature-viewing, and park-visiting. A second stimulus is the trail activity itself, such as mountain-bike riding, horseback riding, or riding ATVs. Trails provide a connection to outdoor recreation opportunities closer to home and do not necessarily require a significant investment in equipment and fees by the user.

With these trends in mind, outdoor recreation and trail stakeholders petitioned the Alabama Legislature to create and appoint the Alabama Trails Commission. Legislation passed for the creation of Commission in April 2010 and commission members were appointed during the summer of



Birmingham Urban Mountain Biking organization provides presentation at the Alabama Trails Conference in October 2011. Credit: ADECA

2010. With the Alabama Trails Commission in place, stakeholders then began efforts to conduct a statewide trails conference to build awareness and support for trail activities. The first Alabama Trails Conference was held in Fairhope in April 2011, followed by a second Alabama Trails Conference in Jacksonville in October 2012. The 2014 conference was held at Lake Guntersville State Park in April 2014. These conferences have been great successes and will be continued.

As a result of increased networking and partnerships across the state, several new facilities have been constructed, are under construction, or are in the planning stages. These include the Coldwater Mountain Biking Trail in Anniston, Rock Bridge Canyon (RBC) Equestrian Park in Hodges, and Red Mountain Park in Birmingham, just to name a few. New to the outdoor recreation development process has been the increased attention that is paid to the economic impact of these facilities on the Alabama economy. Not only are local governments looking at economic impact, but non-profit organizations and user groups are also beginning to chart the local return on investment in more detail. One possible reason for this increased interest is the amount of data that is readily available on the internet from similar groups across the nation. Hard numbers for expected results are perhaps the best selling and promotion tool for new outdoor recreation and trail projects that are being proposed by the private sector. These studies and the great civic response are paving the way for future outdoor recreation and trail development.

Disc golf advocates report that Alabama has enjoyed the installation of more than 20 disc golf courses in the last five years, with the greatest concentrations of courses being in urban areas. Disc golf groups use these courses to regularly host tournaments that draw thousands of competitors from the southeastern U.S. and even as far away as California and Oregon annually. Advocates estimate that some courses receive upwards of 30,000 visitors per year. These groups also encourage national tours by the Professional Disc Golf Association which have an estimated local economic impact exceeding



Disc Golf is increasing in popularity as both a recreation and competitive activity.

Credit: Joe Thacker, Disc Golf Birmingham

\$50,000 per tournament. User group associations, such as those for disc golf and mountain biking, are essential for the on-the-ground implementation of Alabama's outdoor recreation goals and strategies.

User groups often promote their interest in other areas by offering volunteer design and construction labor. This voluntary sharing and collaboration is not just happening within the state, but also on a national basis. A driving force behind the success of the Coldwater Mountain Biking Trail is the involvement of the International Mountain Biking Association which gives credibility to the project as a site worth visiting, thereby increasing the project's economic value.

Trends in Alabama's development of outdoor recreation and trail facilities are also reflective of the state's SCORP priorities. The State of Alabama has enjoyed numerous success stories related to each of the stated priorities from the 2008 SCORP. A concerted and coordinated statewide effort to implement the SCORP is the reason behind this success. The following is an example of projects that have been completed since the 2008 SCORP that directly supports one of the action items.

Exploring Outdoor Resources: Mine Reclamation To Mine Recreation.

Once the center of Birmingham's iron and steel industry, Red Mountain has lain mostly fallow since 1962 when U.S. Steel closed the last of its mining operations on the mountain. Almost 50 years later, Red Mountain Park has been developed along a 4.5 mile stretch of the mountain ridge

that was once used for strip mining. Today, the 1,200-acre public park offers an 11-mile hiking and biking trail system with seven destination sites. Visitor attractions include the Red Ore Zip Tour, the Hugh Kaul Beanstalk Forest, historic iron ore mining sites, the SkyHy Tree House, and two scenic overlooks.

Red Mountain Park uses both on-the-ground trails and aerial adventures to protect and promote the natural and historical environment of the park. The Red Ore Zip Tour is one of the nation's first universally accessible zip courses. The tour includes seven ziplines, a rope swing, and a bridge walk. The Hugh Kaul Beanstalk Forest is a treetop challenge course with 20 different rope course obstacles, including swaying bridges and tight ropes. New attractions will include a 6-acre dog park and historical hiking tours. Development of Red Mountain Park provides a wonderful example of how Strategy 1 can be implemented on multiple levels, from land acquisition to partnerships and collaboration to resource protection and conservation to trail connections.

Red Mountain Park was initiated in early 2005 when the Fresh Water Land Trust and U.S. Steel announced one of the largest urban conservation efforts in Alabama's history. The Land Trust

negotiated a 2-year option from U.S. Steel; and the newly formed Red Mountain Park Commission was able to purchase the land at a reduced price in 2008. U.S. Steel also pledged an additional \$1 million for development of the park amenities. Initial funding came from public, private, and non-profit donations and grants. Red Mountain Park was assisted in their efforts with a RTP grant for \$100,000 and they provided a \$25,000 local cash match to purchase trail building and maintenance equipment to establish their extensive trail system.

Quality of Life:

NRT recognizes Alabama trails.

The RTP has also had a significant impact on the quality of life in Alabama communities through the development of trails and greenways. Those trail projects are being recognized. With the completion of the last SCORP in 2008, Alabama had five trails that had just been awarded designation as a National Recreation Trail. In the last five years, considerable effort has been put forth to bring this designation to many more trails, thereby bringing



Hiking Trail, Zip Line, and the Redding Hoist House.

Credit: www.redmountainpark.org



NRT trails enhance quality of life in Alabama communities. Top: the Phenix City Riverwalk is a 1.2 mile trail along the Chattahoochee River; and bottom: boardwalks make the Dauphin Island Audubon Bird Sanctuary Trail accessible to all. Credit: National Recreation Trails. www.americantrails.org

recognition to and improving the quality of life in Alabama communities. Alabama now has 55 trails that are designated as National Recreation Trails: nine trails were designated in 2010, 21 trails were designated in 2011, 14 trails were designated in 2012, and four trails were designated in 2013.

Quality of Life: LWCF Comes of Age.

Since the funding of Alabama's first LWCF project in 1966, 890 grants LWCF grants have been awarded to state and local governments for outdoor recreation projects. With these recreational improvements has come a generation that has always known, and had access to, the local parks within developed areas, many of which are LWCF parks. This generation can now look back and see what the LWCF fund program has meant in their lives, even when they were too young to know it.

Alabamians continue to improve the quality of life in communities across the state with the use of LWCF funds. In a recent grant application, a citizen of Luverne wrote the following: *"I remember watching Dad play church league softball there, playing shuffleboard, and running all over the tennis courts stomping bugs drawn to the lights. Then I began tennis lessons on those courts... I played some little league baseball, hung out on the monkey bars and slides... (I) started a band as a teenager and played under the pavilion every July 4th for several years. Then, eventually I played church and men's league softball some myself. Fast forward... I just coached my 12 year-old son's little league team and my 10-year-old daughter's fast pitch softball team there this past summer, for the 7th year in a row. Who'd have thought just how big a part of my life Luverne Park has become? Thanks LWCF program!"*

Healthy Lifestyles: Community Partners Join Together to Build Trail with Health Stations.

Residents in the Snowdoun community and Montgomery County joined with Hyundai Motor Manufacturing Alabama, a nearby automotive manufacturing plant, to build a 1/2-mile multi-purpose trail on 7.42 acres of donated land. The trail is 10 feet wide and can accommodate walkers,

joggers, inline skaters, bicyclists, and runners. The Snowdoun Park trail includes 10 cardio stations placed approximately every 100 yards along the trail route. Hyundai's donation was specifically earmarked for the cardio stations because they wanted to encourage their employees to use the nearby facility.

Snowdoun Park in Montgomery County provides an excellent example of how a relatively small facility can promote healthy lifestyles in a rural community. The total project cost of \$240,000 was comprised of a \$100,000 RTP grant, \$37,159 in private community donations, a \$20,000 corporate donation, and a local cash match of \$140,000 from Montgomery County.

Active and Passive Facilities:

Family dedication creates local park.

Residents of Andalusia have benefitted from the generous donations of a local family to honor a loved one. The City of Andalusia was awarded a \$50,000 LWCF grant that was matched with a donation of almost eight acres of land and money to build Kirkpatrick Park to honor Sallie Ann Matthews Kirkpatrick, who passed away during Hurricane Ivan in 2004. Opened in 2010, Kirkpatrick Park



Kirkpatrick Park amenities include a lake with a trail, a pavilion with fireplace and a garden resting area.
Credit: ADECA

offers a large covered pavilion, walking trails, gardens, a small lake, and picnic tables. The park has also been used to host weddings, receptions, parties and various get-togethers. Kirkpatrick Park is a great active and passive park that helps meet the recreation needs of local residents.

***Access for All Citizens:
Making Parks Accessible.***

Alabama recently implemented two glowing examples of parks and recreation facilities that are accessible to disabled persons. At Oak Mountain State Park in Shelby County, multiple partners joined together to build a wheelchair-accessible observation deck on a high, rocky bluff. The project also included an ADA-approved trail to the observation deck, a campsite and a parking area for the trail. The project was constructed with a \$39,250 LWCF grant, a \$39,250 cash match and in-kind contributions. Project partners included Alabama State Parks, ADECA, Shelby County, and BUMP, which is an off-road bicycle club. Project partners stated that an overlook has been needed in this location; and that this observation deck will not only benefit those with disabilities, but everyone who visits the park.

Multiple partners have also joined forces in Hartselle (Morgan County) to construct the John Mark Stallings Special Needs Accessible Playground, also known as SNAP. In 2008, the SNAP complex was dedicated and opened with a special swing area. In 2010, SNAP partners held a grand opening for a splash pad, which was the second phase of the overall park plan, with a \$75,000 LWCF grant and \$75,000 in local matching funds. Both the swing area and the splash pad are accessible to persons with special needs. A third phase of the project is planned, which will include the main playground that will also be handicap-accessible. The total project cost for all three phases is estimated to be \$650,000. Spearheaded by the joint efforts of local civic organizations, the SNAP project has had the support of both the City of Hartselle and Morgan County, along with more than 50 major donors and countless volunteers.



Accessible Observation Deck overlooking Peavine Falls at Oak Mountain State Park. Credit: ADECA



Accessible Splash Pad and Swing Set at SNAP Complex in Hartselle. Credit: Rob Grant

Economic Impact: Coldwater Mountain Bike Trail brings positive economic impact

In June 2012, a grand opening was held for the first 11.5 miles of world class mountain biking trails at the Coldwater Mountain Bike Trail. The trail was constructed with RTP funds, along with contributions from the ADECA, the ADCNR Forever Wild Program and the Northeast Alabama Bicycle Association (NEABA). The collaborative

project was built on a 4,000-acre Forever Wild tract purchased in the late 1990s. Working with the International Mountain Biking Association, a plan has been developed for a 60-mile trail system that is expected to attract visitors from across the country. A year later in May 2013, the Coldwater Mountain Bike Trail was designated as a National Recreation Trail, highlighting it as an exceptional trail of local and regional significance. IMBA trail designers stated, "...the trail system was designed to be a tourism destination that adds value to the local community by offering a variety of different trail difficulties. When the trails are finished, no matter what skill level you are as a rider or where you live in the county, Coldwater Mountain will offer something for everyone." The trails are open 365 days a year to mountain bikers and hikers and are free to use.

An economic impact study for the Coldwater Mountain Bike Trail, prepared by the Jacksonville State University Center for Economic Development, estimates that a moderately conservative economic impact of the trail system would be around \$4 million.



A rider leaving the trailhead at the Coldwater Mountain Bike Trail. Credit: National Recreation Trails, www.americantrails.org

The estimate includes total spending, sales taxes, income taxes, and lodging taxes and is based on 100,000 annual users. Additional economic impacts are expected in the future as the project becomes more well known. Project stakeholders report that the anticipated visitors are, indeed, traveling to Coldwater Mountain and that the parking lot is often filled with cars with license plates from other states and other counties in Alabama.

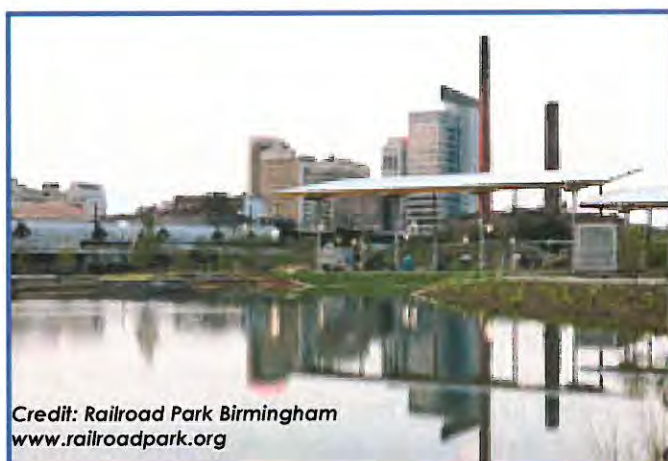
Trail Connectivity: Birmingham Creates Urban Park to Celebrate Industrial and Artistic Heritage.

Developed on a 19-acre former industrial and rail site, Railroad Park is now an urban green space in the downtown area of Alabama's largest city. Often touted as "*Birmingham's Living Room*," the park received national attention in 2012 when it was awarded the Urban Land Institute's Open Space Award. Railroad Park is four blocks long and one block wide. The park functions to tie together the business area to the north with the city's southside and medical districts, anchored by the University of Alabama-Birmingham (UAB) and Children's Hospital, to the south. Trail connections are planned to each of these districts, as well as to the historic Sloss Furnaces to the east and the Alice Furnace site and a future sports complex to the west.

Park amenities include a rail trail, a large plaza, two playground areas, a skate park, outdoor gym equipment, garden landscaping, and nine acres of open lawn. About 30 percent of the park has water areas, including a lake, a rain curtain, a bio-filtration wetlands area and numerous ponds and streams throughout the park. Park features are irrigated by onsite wells. Development of the aquatic features required substantial excavation for the lake. Excavated materials were used to build a series of knolls along an active rail viaduct. The rail trail is located along the top of these knolls is a series of on-grade and bridge connections that allow train-spotting along with views of the downtown Birmingham skyline. Further, excavated bricks left over from the former industry were reused to build park walls and seating areas.

Railroad Park is owned by the City of Birmingham, but managed by a non-profit organization, the Railroad Park Foundation. Initial discussions for a park along this stretch of railway began in the early 1970s. Amid much political turnover and conflict, early concepts for the park were developed in the late 1990s. The Friends of Railroad Park (now the Railroad Park Foundation) was formed in 2001. After five years of planning and development, led by Tom Leader Studio, Railroad Park opened to the public in 2010 with an estimated cost of \$16 million. Funds for the park project came from numerous public and private sources. Railroad Park exemplifies the implementation of Strategy 7 by providing trails and trail connections near a major population center and multiple organizations working together to expand a connected trail system from the area.

Railroad Park Birmingham is an urban green space that serves to link downtown districts while providing multiple opportunities for outdoor enjoyment.



Credit: Railroad Park Birmingham
www.railroadpark.org



Credit: Tom Leader Studios,
www.orlandlandscapearchitect.com

Trail Sustainability and Maintenance: Tool Trailers help with trail construction and maintenance.

In the last few years, RTP funds have been set aside for trail safety and environmental education, trail building instruction, and trail tool banks. The ADCNR was awarded a \$56,800 RTP grant to build and maintain recreational trails on Forever Wild properties throughout the state. Forever Wild is a public program established to acquire property in Alabama for recreational use, wildlife management and preservation. Tuscaloosa County received and matched an \$110,000 RTP grant to purchase trail construction and maintenance equipment to build and maintain trails of all types throughout the county. Additionally, five other organizations each received \$10,000 in RTP funds that were matched with \$2,500 each to acquire and equip tool trailers, which greatly enhances trail maintenance. These organizations were the ADCNR, the Alabama Hiking Trail Society, CAWACO RC&D Council, Central Alabama Mountain Pedalers, and the Northeast Alabama Bicycle Club.

The State of Alabama views the trails that are developed and maintained through this program as a great boost to tourism, which in turn strengthens the local economy. The RTP grants provide specialized equipment to enable the construction of better quality trails and improve maintenance of existing paths.

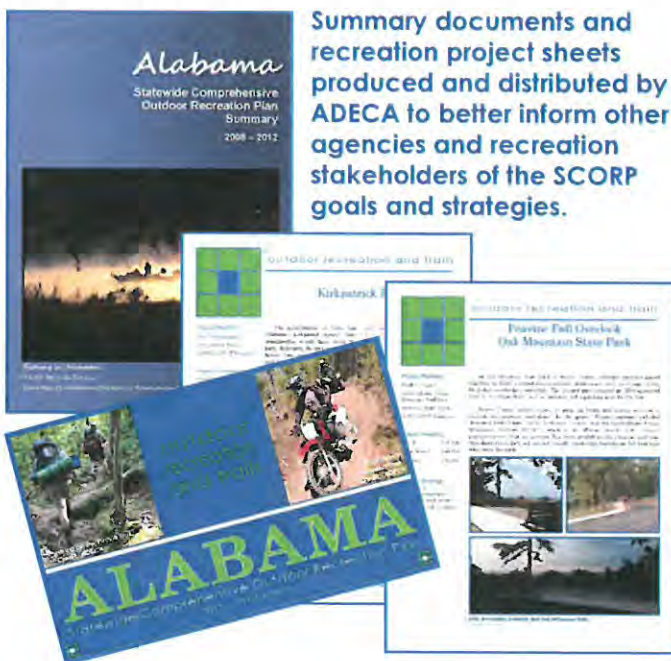


Mobile tool and equipment trailers, funded through the RTP, increases capacity for trail construction and maintenance. Credit: ADECA

Distribution of Information: Getting the word out!

The distribution of information about Alabama's outdoor recreation and trail resources has been greatly enhanced as government agencies and other public and private organizations have increased their collaboration efforts over the last five years. Although a one-stop shop for information is still not a reality, the cross-referencing and linking of website pages have contributed to a significantly better-informed public. A leading contributor to these efforts has been the creation of the Alabama Trails Commission and the annual trail conferences. The first annual trail conferences were great successes in building working networks among trail user groups and in the exchange of trail building experiences.

With the completion of the 2008 SCORP and Trail Plan, ADECA produced 500 copies of a summary of each document. These documents were distributed to local officials, other government agencies, and recreation stakeholder groups in an effort to better inform those involved with recreation of the statewide goals and strategies. Distribution of the SCORP summary documents was so well received, that ADECA has again produced a summary of the 2013 SCORP that will be used for mass distribution.



Summary documents and recreation project sheets produced and distributed by ADECA to better inform other agencies and recreation stakeholders of the SCORP goals and strategies.

ADECA has also begun a process for documenting individual grant-funded projects with a summary project sheet. The SCORP summary documents are available on the ADECA website at www.adeca.alabama.gov.

In addition to ADECA's efforts, the ADCNR has instituted successful public awareness campaigns for state parks, including *We're Open for Business* and *Partners Pay the Way*. These campaigns promote park visitation and encourage local participation in park improvements.

Conserve & Promote Trail Resources: Alabama Scenic River Trail has it all.

At 631 miles, the ASRT is considered to be the longest canoe trail within a single state in the nation. Members claim that the ASRT is the only blueway that has it all—from *mountain streams to river delta to the salty waves of the Gulf of Mexico*. *Paddling and powerboat experiences and exploration abound along over 3,000 miles of accessible waterways with amenities and campsites to support everything from long-distance touring to organized paddles to races, overnight trips or any kind of day trip you might imagine. It's all waiting for the whitewater enthusiast, the naturalist and the family who just wants to play.*

The ASRT Trail begins at the point where the Coosa River enters Alabama just northeast of Cedar Bluff, and continues down the Coosa River to its confluence with the Tallapoosa River near Wetumpka. From this conjunction the trail follows the Alabama River to its junction with the Tombigbee/Warrior system just north of Mobile. The Trail then proceeds along the Mobile River and through the Tensaw-Mobile Delta, along the Tensaw River and its tributaries to Mobile Bay. To avoid maritime traffic, paddleboats such as canoes and kayaks follow a slightly different route to the Trail's terminus at Fort Morgan.

Development of the ASRT and the associated portages, camping areas, and facilities has been a collaborative effort of many organizations spearheaded by the ASRT Trail Association. The ASRT is designed to be clean and hospitable, and

activities include conservation stewardship, and outreach projects, to ensure the ASRT's family-friendly aspect. The ASRT has maximized resources along the trail to provide one of the state's most spectacular scenic tours while highlighting needs for public and private conservation and environmental stewardship.



The ASRT is enjoyed by power boaters and paddlers alike. On the left a power boat crosses under bridges in Gadsden on the Coosa River. On the right, paddlers take in sights such as historic homes along the Alabama River.

Credit: Left, Bill Vanderford; Right, Charles Seifried. ASRT, www.alabamascenicrivertrail.com

Trail Partnerships and Collaboration: State Conferences Bring Trail Users Together.

Three statewide conferences offer trail stakeholders the opportunity to network with other trail user groups, learn about trail projects that are in the works, and to learn from other groups' experiences and successes. Most attendees are interested in trails outside of their work environment.

The trail conferences are a product of the efforts of the Alabama Trails Commission that was legislatively established in 2010. The purpose of the Alabama Trails Commission is to make Alabama a nationally recognized destination for hiking, biking, running, horseback riding, motorized OHVs, and water sports by citizens and visitors alike. The framework for the Commission is to link trails with people; people with their communities; and explorers of all ages with Alabama's wild places. The trail conferences have been a tremendous step in providing those linkages - horizontally - between various trail groups, as well as vertical linkages - among federal and state agencies and organizations and the many volunteers that are instrumental in getting the trails on the ground.



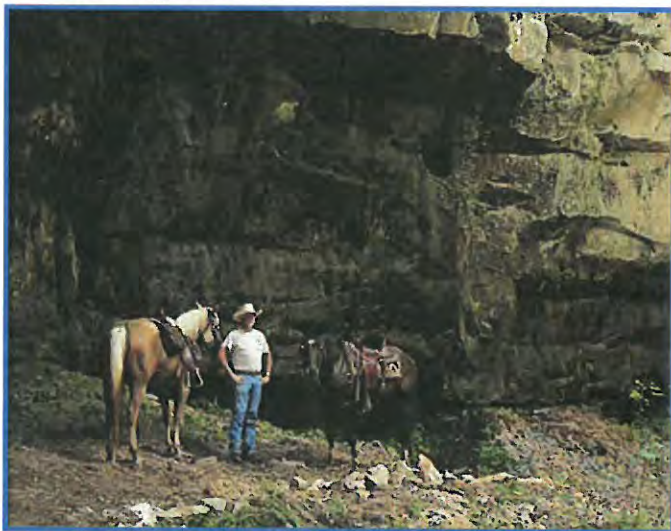
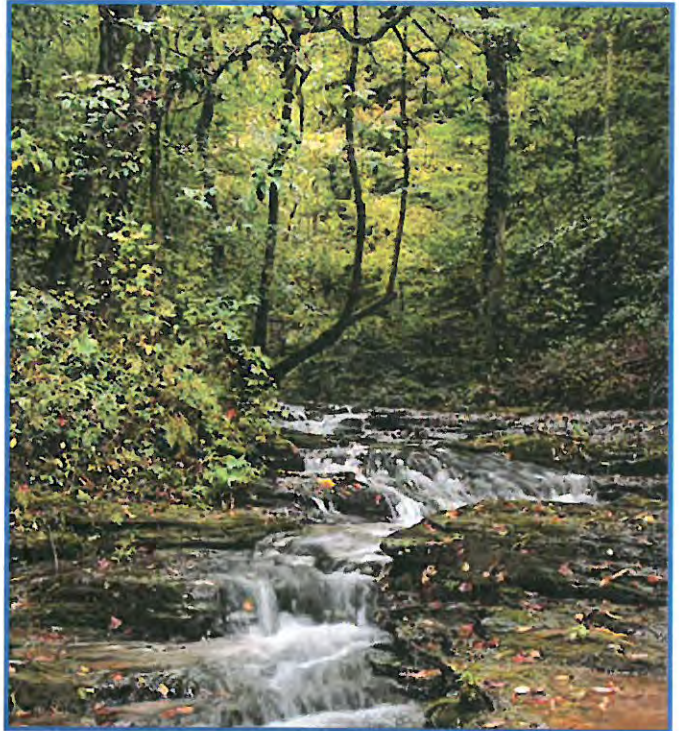
Conference attendees study exhibits and ADECA Director, Jim Byard, addresses trail groups at the 2012 Trail Conference in Jacksonville. Credit: ADECA.



Accessibility to Trails: Small Town Making Headlines with Equestrian Trails

With a 2010 population of 288 persons, the Town of Hodges is making its mark with top-notch equestrian trails at RBC Equestrian Park. In October 2013, the town had a grand opening for the park which is home to 27 miles of equestrian trails at varying levels of difficulty. Hodges received a \$172,000 LWCF grant and is providing \$172,000 in local funds to acquire an abandoned rail corridor to develop the equestrian trail system. The town also received a RTP grant in the amount of \$143,759, and provided a local cash match of \$35,940 to construct trailhead facilities at the entrance to a canyon.

RBC Equestrian Park has miles of picturesque trails winding through acres of woodlands and canyons with points of interest and overlooks. While it is an equestrian park, trails can also be used for walking and hiking. Park highlights include numerous waterfalls and walking across a natural rock bridge that is 100-feet high and 82-feet long. Currently, the park has 24 campsites and one cabin, along with a bathhouse. Campsites are 60 feet long and can accommodate large campers or campers pulling trailers. The park also offers 12x12 horse stalls with a water hose and spigot, buckets, muck tools, and shavings. Hodges is in the process of developing more trails and expanding the camping and stabling facilities.



Equestrian Trail against canyon wall.

Credit: RBC Equestrian Park

RBC park has several streams and waterfalls.

Credit: RBC Equestrian Park

Protection and Enjoyment of Wetlands: Wetlands Bridge Connects Trails

The City of Enterprise utilized a Recreational Trails Program grant in the amount of \$78,385 matched with \$19,596 to construct an ADA-accessible wetlands boardwalk at Johnny Henderson Park. The wetlands bridge was necessary to avoid significant slopes to provide opportunities for mobility-challenged individuals. The bridge connects to a 1/2-mile pedestrian trail encircling a lake and lies within a larger park that includes playfields, picnic areas and playgrounds.

The wetlands bridge is 245 feet long and 5-feet wide built out of pressure-treated posts with composite decking. The bridge includes a seating area with a metal roof canopy. The wetlands bridge has been awarded an Achievement Award for RTP-funded projects in 2008 from the Coalition for Recreational Trails.



Enterprise Wetlands Bridge.

Credit: www.americantrails.org/awards/



Lake Jackson Scenic Trail through the wetlands park.

Credit: www.alabamabirdingtrails.com

The Florala-Lake Jackson Scenic Trail, which was designated as a National Recreation Trail in 2011, is a multi-purpose trail that travels through the Florala Wetlands Park and the Florala State Park. The Florala Wetlands Park was constructed along the shores of Lake Jackson by the City of Florala. Placards noting the various forms of wild and plant life are placed along the route to educate visitors about the importance of the protection of wetlands. Further, the first waterless toilet to be erected in Alabama was added to the Wetlands Park in 2007. This unique feature further provides a needed function while maintaining the sanitation of the park.

The Florala Wetlands Park is also a part of Alabama's Birding Trail and is one of 20 sites in the Wiregrass section of the statewide trail. In the wetlands park, the Florala-Lake Jackson Scenic Trail narrows to a long, elevated boardwalk through and above cypress hammocks, palmetto and scrub woods, and dense tangles of wetland and swamp plants. The site offers opportunities to view wetland-loving songbirds, as well as wading birds, shorebirds and gulls.

Benefits and Impact

The multitude of benefits of outdoor recreation and trails are being seen across Alabama with more and more frequency. The most recognizable benefits include healthier lifestyles, increased quality of life in Alabama communities, increased eco-tourism, long-lasting partnerships and community cohesion, positive economic impacts, and resource conservation. The ever-increasing benefits from outdoor recreation and trails in recent years are due, in part, to (1) an increase in the number of outdoor resources; (2) better accessibility to outdoor resources; and, (3) more awareness and use of existing outdoor resources.

Alabama has one of the highest obesity rates in the nation with between 27.02 percent and 35.25 percent of the population being classified as obese by the Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH). An Obesity Task Force, established within the ADPH, has partnered with many Alabama



Alabama Obesity Task Force exhibit at the state trail conference in November 2012. Credit: ADECA

communities to encourage development and use of outdoor recreation facilities as a means to combat the present obesity rates. The Obesity Task Force has also begun attending and presenting at Alabama's trail conferences. Outdoor recreation and exercise sites close to home are a recurring theme in building healthy lifestyles. The health benefit of outdoor recreation also accrues to the individual in the form of reduced health-care costs. It has been widely publicized that a high percentage of American adults do not achieve the recommended amount of physical activity and 25 percent of adults are not physically active at all. Walking, hiking, running, riding horses or bicycles, skiing, skating, and propelling a wheelchair are aerobic exercises that benefit physical health when done regularly. Regular exercise has been proven to reduce heart disease, hypertension (high blood pressure), and cholesterol, and is believed to slow the aging process, reduce symptoms of osteoporosis, prevent and control diabetes, strengthen the immune system, improve arthritis, and relieve pain. Regular exercise improves mental health by reducing stress and symptoms of depression. Trail use can improve mental health by providing a sense of open space (something missing in many urban environments) and opportunities for fun.

Serving as transportation corridors, trails encourage pedestrian and bicycle commuting as an alternative to automobile commuting, thus reducing traffic and congestion on roads, and reducing fuel consumption and its associated pollution. Again, there is a health benefit in choosing this mode of transportation. Safety is another community benefit

where designated pedestrian and bicycle paths provide an opportunity to separate human-powered commuters from automobiles.

Beyond the health benefits of outdoor recreation and trails, these amenities increase the quality of life within our communities. Outdoor recreation provides the opportunity to feed your soul – whether your soul is in need of soothing, contemplation or adventure. People want to live in locations with these amenities, and this brings population growth and retention. Trail development within communities increases the accessibility to other outdoor recreation venues by providing healthy connections from home to play. Depending on its location and design, a trail can provide access to fishing, vista points for photography, picnic areas for socializing, and camping areas. They also provide access to areas for enjoying solitude, observing wildlife and experiencing the natural environment. All of these features increase a community's quality of life.

When properly designed and maintained, outdoor recreation and trail sites can have a huge impact on the protection and conservation of Alabama's natural resources. Conservation benefits include environmental mitigation, heritage preservation, and land conservation. Trails and the surrounding trail corridors can play an important role in improving water quality and mitigating flood damage. Outdoor recreation resources also preserve critical open space that provides natural buffer zones to protect streams, rivers and lakes from pollution run-off caused by fertilizer and pesticide use on yards and farms. They can also serve as flood plains that absorb excess water and mitigate damage caused by floods. Such conservation efforts make good sense, because they save communities money in the long run.

Recreational parks, educational, historical and cultural sites, nature centers, museums, and trails attract tourists. This brings a direct economic benefit to local restaurants, hotels, and service stations as tourists spend dollars on food, lodging, and gasoline. Liveries, equipment and clothing vendors, and other commercial establishments may move into the area to serve the population attracted

by the area's outdoor recreation resources. There are economic benefits derived directly from the development and operation of trails. Direct benefits include employment created and money spent on park and trail development. Indirect benefits include the savings to community taxpayers when comparing the expense of recreation resources to the expense of attracting and providing services to other types of industry and businesses. Communities with significant outdoor recreation resources, however, do often benefit in terms of improvements in corporate relocation and retention rates, since quality of life is an important factor in choosing sites for business and industry. And last, but not least, there is an economic benefit as property values increase due to proximity to green space and increased overall community livability. The property value issue traditionally has been a point of debate and disagreement, especially concerning crime and other potentially negative impacts. While these can be valid concerns, more often they are not. Therefore, providing accessible and accurate information about property values, crime mitigation, and other trail concerns is an important way to help landowners and their communities more fully understand the many benefits of outdoor recreation resources.



In the last five years, Alabama has experienced significant increases in off-road facilities such as Stony Lonesome OHV Park in Cullman County, pictured above. Opened in 2008, Stony Lonesome OHV Park is a 1,456-acre facility that caters to OHVs, ATVs, equestrians and bicyclists. Stony Lonesome is one of few locations in the southeast United States that hosts the annual Jeep Jamboree.

Credit: Stony Lonesome OHV Park

Outdoor Recreation and Trail Strategy

The SCORP strategies on the following pages outline Alabama's goals and priorities for further outdoor recreation and trail development, expansion and improvement. The status of each action is provided in terms of complete, ongoing, in progress, as possible or pending. A status of complete indicates that the item has been addressed and action is complete. An ongoing status means that the item is currently being addressed and actions are ongoing to implement the task. Many of the action items will remain in an ongoing status for many years because they are forward-moving and positive items that recreation and trail stakeholders want to continue. An in progress status indicates that the task has been started, but it is not fully underway and operational yet. When an action item has a status of as possible, this means that the action is

accomplished whenever an opportunity presents itself. And, finally, some of the action items have a status of pending. This means that these items are temporarily on hold until something else is resolved. Most often, pending action items are on hold due to a lack of funds or manpower. Still, these action items are equally as important as the other action items and stakeholders want them to remain on the strategy list for future development. The strategies and actions of the SCORP strategy are long-range in nature, beyond the 5-year scope of the SCORP. The implementation strategy, however, also includes a section of next steps for each strategy. The next steps are not a laundry list of everything that needs to be done. Instead it is a short list of immediate actions that can be feasibly accomplished within the scope of the 2013-2018 SCORP.

Economic Impact of Outdoor Recreation and Trails

The NPS estimates that Alabama attracted 717,724 visitors in 2012 to national parks and historic sites. The Natchez Trace Parkway and the Little River Canyon National Preserve attracted the majority of these visitors with 389,247 and 201,109 visitors, respectively. The Alabama Tourism Department estimates that the state attracted 23 million visitors in 2010 resulting in \$9 billion in travel expenditures in Alabama. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Survey has also conducted a survey on the impact of fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alabama. The following statistics are highlights from these two reports.

Alabama 2010 Tourism Impact Highlights

- Travelers are estimated to have spent over \$9 billion in Alabama.
- In 2010, over \$662 million of state and local tax revenues were generated by travel and tourism activities. Without those taxes, each household in Alabama would have had to pay \$381 in additional taxes to maintain current service levels.
- Travel industry expenditures represent 5.3 percent of Alabama's Gross Domestic Product – overall production – in 2010.
- An estimated 156,899 jobs – 8.4 percent of non-agricultural employment in Alabama – were directly or indirectly attributable to the travel and tourism industry.
- The total impact of the travel and tourism industry on Alabama's earnings in 2010 is estimated at over \$3.5 billion.
- Every \$85,901 of travel-related expenditures creates one direct job in Alabama.
- For every \$1 in Alabama's travel-related expenditures, the state retains a total of \$0.39.
- The most visited counties in the state were Baldwin, Jefferson, Madison, Mobile, and Montgomery, accounting for 62 percent of the total number of visitors to the state.
- Travel-Related Expenditures by Regions:
 - North Alabama = \$2,013,248,074
 - Central Alabama = \$2,451,735,251
 - South Alabama = \$1,650,876,026
 - Gulf Coast = \$2,938,000,249

Hunting, Fishing and Wildlife-Association Recreation Impact Highlights Number of Residents and Nonresidents

Fishing

Anglers.....	683,000
Days of fishing.....	10,878,000
Average days per angler.....	6
Total expenditures.....	\$456,442,000
Trip-related.....	\$317,064,000
Equipment and other.....	\$139,378,000
Average per angler.....	\$635
Average trip expenditure per day.....	\$29

Hunting

Hunters.....	535,000
Days of hunting.....	10,548,000
Average days per hunter.....	20
Total expenditures.....	\$913,387,000
Trip-related.....	\$404,966,000
Equipment and other.....	\$508,421,000
Average per hunter.....	\$1,692
Average trip expenditure per day.....	\$38

Wildlife Watching

Total wildlife-watching participants.....	1,114,000
Away-from-home participants.....	336,000
Around-the-home participants.....	1,073,000
Days of participation away from home.....	525,000
Average days of participation away from home.....	5
Total expenditures.....	\$734,204,000
Trip-related.....	\$41,191,000
Equipment and other.....	\$693,014,000
Average per participant.....	\$656
Average trip expenditure per day.....	\$27



Strategy 1:
Explore Alabama's outdoor resources.

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Ensure proper protection against loss of state's resources.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote recreation planning and/or comprehensive planning that includes a recreation element to further identify and quantify recreation and trail needs that would enable local populations to easily explore the outdoor world around them. Encourage projects that acquire land for existing and proposed recreation and trail facilities, such as easements and right-of-ways, as well as connector trails linking different jurisdictions. Provide for continued development and enhancements of urban outdoor recreation facilities such as soccer fields and playground equipment. Determine specific funding shortfalls for recreation management partners and identify potential solutions. Educate the public and decision makers about funding needs and the benefits of outdoor recreation to generate support for implementing strategies. Assess the tracking of local, regional, and statewide recreation demands, economic activity generated by outdoor recreation, and current funding initiatives and needs. Consider recreation and trail recognition programs to increase promotion and use of recreational resources and trails. Continue to acquire lands for outdoor recreation at all levels of government.
Identify and preserve natural and/or ecologically important sites in the state.	Ongoing	
Protect natural water features including streams, rivers and other bodies of water.	In Progress	
Utilize a trail system and other means, as necessary, to access natural areas for recreation.	As Possible	
Identify and prioritize key lands for acquisition, especially in the fastest-growing areas of the state.	As Possible	
Explore and expand partnerships with land trusts and other conservation organizations as a means to permanently protect green space.	In Progress	
Encourage the development of multi-jurisdictional projects to meet shared objectives and to satisfy mutual outdoor recreation and trail needs.	Start Up	
Provide balanced interpretation, education, and outdoor recreation programs to expand the knowledge and appreciation of our natural, cultural, and recreation resources in a manner consistent with conservation.	Ongoing	



Strategy 2:
Provide quality of life opportunities.

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Encourage the provision of higher quality and more diverse recreation programs and facilities through state, local and multi-government organizations.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to maintain and renovate outdoor recreation facilities for future generations. • Work with local communities to provide education about local regulatory controls that can assist in the protection and preservation of recreation and trail opportunities. • Develop more close-to-home trail opportunities. • Explore integration of existing health and recreation-based marketing campaigns and provide guidance for state and local community use through sample press articles, templates and logo adaptation.
Improve the level of cooperation in planning and implementing recreation programs and services between municipal, county, state and federal agencies and governments.	As Possible	
Encourage the development of recreational trails to increase access to outdoor recreation facilities.	Ongoing	
Coordinate with other agencies to encourage joint recreational opportunities when possible.	As Possible	



Strategy 3:
Promote healthy lifestyles.

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Improve access to outdoor recreation resources and facilities by providing locations near where people live and work and exploring ways to connect existing facilities for pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage, support and promote projects that integrate efforts committed to fostering the connection between public health and outdoor recreation. • Review and develop new policies and initiatives to increase participation in outdoor recreation. • Continue to implement statewide educational and awareness campaigns that encourage people to be more active by enjoying the outdoors. • Launch a one-stop trail information interactive website and continue website enhancements.
Collaborate with the ADPH to encourage joint efforts between local governments and the local health departments to create programs and activities in parks and outdoor recreation areas promoting 'healthy lifestyle choices'.	In Progress	



Strategy 4:
Develop active and passive recreational facilities.

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Investigate available sources of funding that can be used by local governments to develop new outdoor recreation facilities and improve existing facilities.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote urban tree planting efforts that provide multiple environmental and health-related benefits including cleaner air and water, shaded walking routes, and aesthetic and wildlife benefits.
Improve knowledge of new maintenance techniques available in the industry.	Pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue environmental education and interpretive programming in state and local parks, and seek opportunities to provide upgraded/ additional visitor and education centers, wildlife viewing areas, and active outdoor recreation facilities.
Investigate development of a comprehensive inventory of existing recreational facilities to further determine outdoor recreation needs.	Pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage projects that utilize resources at hand, regardless of size, to develop both passive and active recreation opportunities.



Strategy 5:
Ensure accessibility of outdoor recreation facilities to all citizens.

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Identify and reduce barriers that prevent the use of outdoor recreation facilities (e.g., safety concerns, cost of participation, incorporation of public transportation networks and accessibility by those with physical limitations).	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine existing recreation and trail resources to identify physical barriers to persons with physical limitations. Ensure that all new outdoor recreation facilities and trails are accessible for individuals with physical disabilities. Provide bilingual signage as feasible and as needed.
Ensure that segments of Alabama's population that are under-served receive opportunities to improve existing facilities.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage state and local parks as welcoming places where visitors feel safe and can enjoy the outdoors by prioritizing maintenance and increased staff visibility in high-use areas.
Encourage communities to monitor capacity levels of recreational facilities in comparison with actual use.	Pending	

**Strategy 6:****Recognize and promote the economic impact of recreation in Alabama.**

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Develop programs aimed at strengthening the image of recreation as an industry and at educating business and political leaders and the general public on the importance of recreation to the State of Alabama.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a means to obtain and maintain current and on-going visitor counts to recreation and tourism attractions at the federal, state and local levels. Investigate, understand and reach out to the recreation and tourism preferences associated with growing market segments. Identify and coordinate strategies to evaluate appropriate levels and types of service for expanding user groups. Implement the steps necessary to meet changing recreation user demands. Review the feasibility of developing a dynamic, comprehensive inventory of outdoor recreation amenities, including federal, state, and local trails and facilities, using GIS to identify areas lacking access to public parks.
Develop a public awareness effort that informs recreation providers and the general public on the goals and strategies included in the SCORP.	In Progress	
Facilitate, fund, and collaborate efforts to advance the recommendations of the SCORP, including the development of educational and support materials.	Ongoing	
Seek ways to further individual agency missions by leveraging the efforts of state and local partners.	In Progress	
Investigate the creation of a "one-stop shop" for outdoor recreation and recreational trail information in the State of Alabama.	Pending	

**Strategy 7:****Promote connectivity of trails.**

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Work with trail organizations to develop framework for a proposed trail system infrastructure.	In Progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for "connector" trails to expand trail opportunities in established trail areas, as possible. Integrate trailhead sites in busy visitor areas that can serve a dual purpose of providing access to a trail system and meeting the convenience tourism needs. Explore ways to link land and water trails and trail access points, and improve portages.
Promote interconnection of trails whenever possible.	Ongoing	
Promote development of trails near population centers.	Ongoing	
Pursue development of side trails that connect rural areas to urban areas.	In Progress	

**Strategy 8:****Support sustainable trails and trail maintenance.**

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Utilize best management practices in trail construction and maintenance to ensure trail longevity and minimal impact on surroundings.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As new outdoor recreation facilities and trails are developed, emphasize sustainable design in areas experiencing high population growth to meet demand. Provide online resources/links for the conservation, sustainable development and maintenance best management practices. Initiate conversations for statewide standards for trails to be recognized and included on a statewide trail system. Promote and encourage training activities that educate volunteers about sustainable trail development and maintenance.
Conduct training workshop on sustainable construction methods and practices.	Pending	
Investigate feasibility of statewide standards for trail development to be considered part of the Alabama Trail System.	Pending	

**Strategy 9:****Ensure distribution of information.**

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Develop an online statewide database of all trails in Alabama	Pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to conduct well-developed trail conferences that educate stakeholders and communities on how to pursue and implement trail development. Commission a statewide outdoor recreation clearinghouse website as a one-stop portal for outdoor recreation services and opportunities, including a database of outdoor clubs, businesses, organizations and partners in outdoor recreation. Encourage the use of appropriate technology to enhance student outdoor experiences and improve outdoor and environmental knowledge.
Prepare a distribution brochure to inform public of existing and proposed trails.	Pending	
Build a "one-stop" shop for trail information in Alabama.	In Progress	
Work with trail organizations to circulate information.	In Progress	



Strategy 10:
Conserve and promote trail resources.

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Work with conservation organizations to utilize trails as a means to protect natural resources.	In Progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate outdoor recreation and public land interests within community land use planning. • Promote trails as a value-added amenity in local commercial, residential and recreation development processes. • Ensure that recreation interests are represented in future planning processes. • Identify aesthetically-pleasing attractions that can be better accessed with trail connections. • Ensure that trail development is a part of statewide green building and development efforts.
Properly utilize wetlands and floodplains for trail development to protect them from development.	In Progress	
Promote the beauty of unique trails to mark their special place in Alabama's landscape.	Ongoing	



Strategy 11:
Develop trail partnerships and collaboration.

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Foster partnerships through regular convening of various trail user groups.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate outdoor recreation and trail needs with users/stakeholders, involving them throughout the SCORP planning and implementation processes. • Work with recreation and trail organizations to provide volunteer trainings for design and maintenance techniques. • Convene key state agencies and non-profits to discuss the success of tried and true trail initiatives based on successes in other areas. • Identify pilot communities for statewide programs.
Investigate resources for all organizations to determine how funds can be leveraged to everyone's benefit.	In Progress	
Establish common ground among trail stakeholder groups to begin collaboration process.	Ongoing	



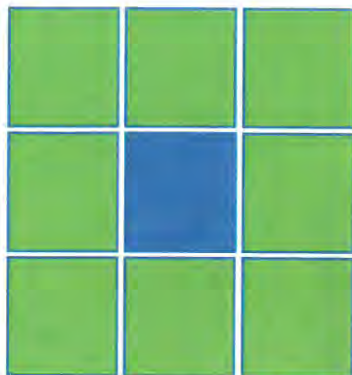
Strategy 12:
Increase accessibility to trails.

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Pursue accessibility within connectivity concept to promote trail use at all levels and abilities.	In Progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with statewide attractions to develop marketing packages that connect and build relationships between trail organizations, county and state parks, heritage areas, tourist promotion agencies, businesses, Chambers of Commerce, and outfitters. Identify and implement projects linking historic or cultural features with trails or other recreational amenities.
Investigate, through design and construction, innovative and cost-efficient means of making trails more accessible.	In Progress	



Strategy 13:
Ensure protection and enjoyment of wetland areas.

Actions	Status	Possible Next Steps
Encourage integration of wetland education into broad range of programs for all age groups.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and promote the use of modern technology to map, monitor, protect, and manage wetland areas. Encourage and promote recreation and trail projects with a wetland conservation component regardless of the primary use or recreation activity. Investigate options to promote the continued protection and preservation of Alabama's wetlands. Develop a broad-reaching educational program and materials that outline the many benefits of wetlands. Encourage wetland conservation and appropriate use at the local level with land use and development regulations. Support existing programs that promote the vitality of wetland areas.
Promote recognition of the value of wetlands by the Alabama State Legislature.	In Progress	
Mitigate the impact of human activity on wetland areas at every opportunity.	In Progress	
Develop coordinated trend studies of the quantity and quality of wetlands in Alabama.	In Progress	
Encourage the non-regulatory conservation of wetlands.	Ongoing	
Develop local tools that strengthen development controls in wetland areas.	Ongoing	

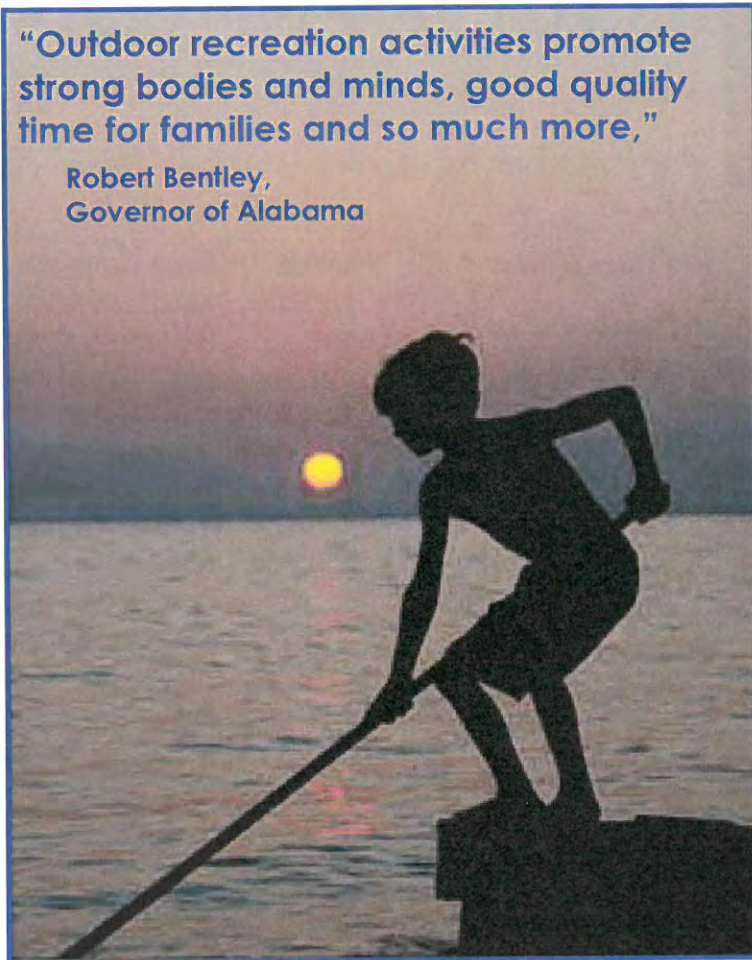


LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAMP	Alabama Coastal Area Management Program	LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
ACS	American Community Survey	NEABA	Northeast Alabama Bicycle Association
ADCNR	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	NHLs	National Historic Landmarks
ADECA	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ADOL	Alabama Department of Labor	NPS	National Park Service
ADPH	Alabama Department of Public Health	NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
AFC	Alabama Forestry Commission	NRI	Natural Resources Inventory
ALDOT	Alabama Department of Transportation	NRT	National Recreational Trails Program
ARC	Appalachian Regional Commission	NWCA	National Wetlands Conditional Assessment
ASRT	Alabama Scenic River Trail	OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
AT	Appalachian Trail	P.L.	Public Law
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle	RBC	Rock Bridge Canyon Equestrian Park
BCDA	Bear Creek Development Authority	RSA	Retirement Systems of Alabama
BUMP	Birmingham Urban Mountain Peddlers	RTCA	Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant	RTJ	Robert Trent Jones Golf Trail
CLT	Chief Ladiga Trail	RTP	Recreational Trails Program
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program	SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act of 1972	SORP	Society of Outdoor Recreation Professionals
CZM	Alabama Coastal Zone Management Program	TE	Transportation Enhancement Program
DOD	United States Department of Defense	TESS	Threatened and Endangered Species System
DOE	United States Department of Energy	ToT	Trail of Tears Corridor
DOI	United States Department of the Interior	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency	UAB	University of Alabama-Birmingham
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration	U.S.	United States
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
		USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
		WMP	Wetlands Monitoring Program

"Outdoor recreation activities promote strong bodies and minds, good quality time for families and so much more,"

**Robert Bentley,
Governor of Alabama**



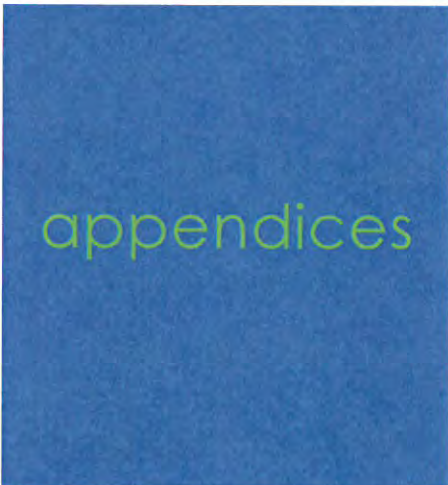
Sunset on the Bay

*Credit: Michael Sandoz of Long Beach, MS;
ADCNR Photo Contest, First Place for Youth Ages 13-18*

ALABAMA

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

2013 - 2017



ALABAMA

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
2013 - 2018

Hiking on the Pinhoti Trail in
northeast Alabama

Credit: ADECA

ATVs Trails at Minooka Park
near Jemison

Credit: ADECA

Dixie Youth Recreational
Baseball in Enterprise

*Credit: Tracy Delaney, Delaney
Consultant Services, Inc.*

A LWCF-funded
playground in Silverhill

Credit: ADECA

cover
photos

Bicycling on the Hugh S.
Branyon Back Country Trail
in Orange Beach

Credit: ADECA

Russell Forest Trail System
on Lake Martin

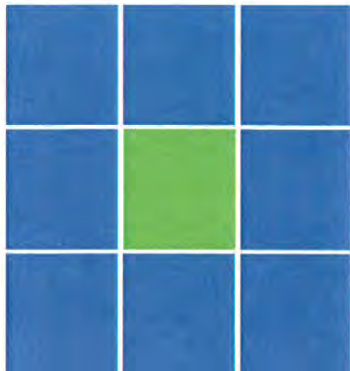
Credit: ADECA

Golden Club plant in a
wetland bog near Stockton

Credit: ADECA

Landing in Wetumpka after
a day at Moccasin Gap on
the Coosa River

*Credit: Charles Seifried,
Alabama Scenic River Trail,
alabamascenicrivertrail.com*



Acknowledgements



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Excerpt from the ADECA Annual Report, 1988-89:

The Recreation Planning and Grants Program function of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources was transferred to ADECA (Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs) in April 1988 in accordance with Alabama Management Improvement Program recommendations and renamed the Outdoor Recreation Program. This program is responsible for statewide outdoor recreation planning, state wetland planning, and the administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) as well as Alabama Recreation Capital Development Assistance Fund programs. The programs provide 50 percent matching grants to state agencies and local governments for the purpose of acquiring and/or developing outdoor recreation resources.

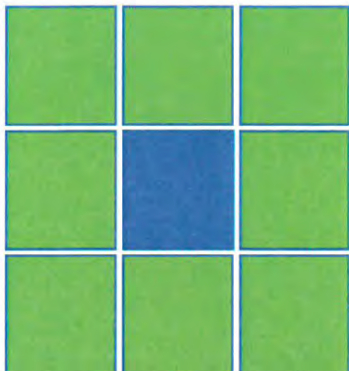


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- E. ADEM Wetland Program Plan
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**Appendix A: LWCF Requirements for
Preparation of a SCORP**

The following is an excerpt from:

**Land and Water Conservation Fund State Assistance
Program Federal Financial Assistance Manual
Volume 69, Effective October 1, 2008**

**Chapter 2: Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation
Plan and Open Project Selection Process**

A. State Plan Preparation, Procedures, and Eligibility

1. Purpose. This section explains the objectives, eligibility requirements, and guidelines for the preparation of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORP) and the NPS review and approval process. The SCORP is required by Section 6(d) of the LWCF Act of 1965, as amended.

The guidelines are based on provisions of the LWCF Act, related federal statutes, and determinations of the NPS regarding planning considerations essential for effective administration of the LWCF program.

The Governor and/or the officially designated State Liaison Officer (SLO) are the officials authorized to act for the State, as specified under the various provisions of this Part.

2. Requirements of the LWCF Act of 1965, as amended. The LWCF Act of 1965, as amended, requires a SCORP from each State prior to consideration by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior for financial assistance for acquisition and development projects.

The LWCF Act explicitly requires the SCORP to include the following:

- a. The name of the state agency that will have the authority to represent and act for the State in dealing with the Secretary for purposes of the LWCF Act of 1965, as amended;
- b. An evaluation of the demand for and supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities in the State;
- c. A program for the implementation of the plan;
- d. Certification by the Governor that ample opportunity for public participation has taken place in plan development; and
- e. Other necessary information, as may be determined by the Secretary.

The SCORP shall take into account relevant federal resources and programs and shall be correlated so far as practicable with other state, regional and local plans.

3. Goals and objectives of the SCORP. The goals of the SCORP and its associated planning process are to direct each State's use of its LWCF apportionment. The objectives of the SCORP and its associated planning process are to:
 - a. Fulfill the purposes of the LWCF Act;
 - b. Provide each State the maximum opportunity and flexibility to develop and implement its plan;
 - c. Describe the role of the LWCF in the State's provision of outdoor recreation resources and the State's policies for use of its LWCF apportionment;
 - d. Provide a basis for determining each State's LWCF eligibility; and
 - e. Ensure relevant, influential and timely planning for the State's use of its LWCF apportionment.

Each State is encouraged to conduct outdoor recreation planning beyond the minimum required to maintain LWCF eligibility. Under Section 8(a) of Public Law 90-543, as amended, and Section 11(a) of Public Law 90-542, as amended, respectively, the secretary is directed to encourage States to consider in their plans the needs and opportunities for establishing recreation and historic trails, and wild, scenic and recreational river areas. In addition, the plan must contain a wetlands component pursuant to Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (see item 4.e below).

4. Plan requirements. The minimum requirements of the plan are:
 - a. The plan must describe the process and methodology(s) chosen by the State to meet the guidelines as set forth in this section.
 - b. The planning process must include ample opportunity for public participation involving all segments of the state's population.
 - c. The plan must be comprehensive. The plan will be considered comprehensive if it:
 - (1) Identifies outdoor recreation issues of statewide importance based upon, but not limited to, input from the public participation program. The plan must also identify those issues the State will address through the LWCF and those issues which may be addressed by other means;
 - (2) Evaluates demand, i.e., public outdoor recreation preferences, but not necessarily through quantitative statewide surveys or analyses; and
 - (3) Evaluates the supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities, but not necessarily through quantitative statewide inventories.
 - d. The plan must have an implementation program that identifies the State's strategies, priorities, and actions for the obligation of its LWCF apportionment. The implementation program must be of sufficient detail for use in developing project selection criteria for the State's Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) so projects submitted to NPS for LWCF funding will implement the SCORP.
 - e. The plan must contain or reference a wetlands priority component consistent with Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. At a minimum, the wetlands priority component must:
 - (1) Be consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan, prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
 - (2) Provide evidence of consultation with the state agency responsible for fish and wildlife resources;

- (3) Contain a listing of those wetland types which should receive priority for acquisition; and
 - (4) Consider outdoor recreation opportunities associated with its wetlands resources for meeting the State's public outdoor recreation needs.
 - f. The plan may consist of a single document or may be comprised of multiple documents as long as the guidelines as set forth in this section are met.
5. Plan cooperation. An effective working partnership between each State and the NPS is necessary to consult and coordinate on such elements as scheduling, planning methodology(s), public participation, and the NPS assistance needed by the State. Each State is strongly encouraged to consult and coordinate with the NPS on a regular basis, especially at the start of its planning cycle, to ensure that the planning process and its products are mutually acceptable.
6. Submission of plan documentation. The minimum documentation required to be submitted by each State to NPS as evidence of conformance with this section is a new or revised plan at least once every five years. The Plan must be approved by the State Governor and contain a certification by the Governor that ample opportunity for public participation has taken place in development of the Plan. A total of three (3) copies of the Plan must be submitted to the NPS. States are encouraged to post the Plan on the agency's Website and use other means as appropriate to make it available to the public.

Amendments to the Plan may be submitted at any time. Amendments will follow the same review and approval procedures as the original Plan.

7. State LWCF eligibility related to planning. Each State will be deemed eligible to participate in the LWCF State Assistance Program when its SCORP meets the requirements of the LWCF Act. The Act requires an adequate and approved SCORP prior to the consideration by the Secretary of financial assistance for acquisition or development projects.

The State must produce a SCORP at least once every five (5) years and implement its recommendations through the OPSP in order to maintain the State's eligibility to participate in the LWCF Program. The State must develop the SCORP in accordance with this Chapter and submit a draft for NPS review. NPS Regional Director approval of a formal SCORP submission must occur prior to the expiration of the State's current SCORP to maintain LWCF eligibility.

Should the State fail to meet this deadline or if NPS finds that the pending SCORP currently under review is inadequate, NPS will provide written notification to the State's designated State Liaison Officer that it must correct the identified deficiencies within ninety (90) days following the last SCORP's expiration date, during which time NPS approval of acquisition and development projects may continue. However, if the State fails to take corrective action within the 90 days, the NPS Regional Director will suspend the State's eligibility.

The State may appeal to the NPS Director, along with appropriate justification, within 30 days following the Regional Director's 90-day notice. Appeals will be

considered by the Director prior to the termination of the 90 day notice of the State's eligibility. The decision of the Director will be final.

8. NPS actions during periods of state ineligibility. During a period of state ineligibility, the following apply:
 - a. Requests for project approval received by the NPS, but not acted upon prior to the State's loss of eligibility, will be returned to the State as inactionable. The State may not submit projects to the NPS during a period of ineligibility.
 - b. Only requests for time extensions, deobligations, reimbursements, changes in scope, and project completions will be acted upon during a State's period of ineligibility. Amendments to increase funds will not be acted upon during this period.
 - c. Waivers of retroactivity will not be granted.

B. Open Project Selection Process

1. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to establish requirements for the States to conduct an open project selection process (OPSP) that will better assure equal opportunity for all eligible project sponsors and all sectors of the general public to participate in the benefits of the LWCF State Assistance Program and to enable the States to affirmatively address and meet priority recreation needs. OPSPs shall perform two essential functions:
 - a. Establishes a public notification process, LWCF application assistance, and review systems that assure equitable opportunities for participation in grant funding by all potentially eligible applicants.
 - b. Provides objective criteria and standards for project selection that are explicitly based on each State's priority needs for parkland acquisition and outdoor recreation development as identified in the SCORP. While it is recognized the SCORP may cover policy, legislative, management and other matters that go beyond priorities for capital funding and activities eligible for LWCF assistance, the OPSP supplies the most visible connection between a State's planning efforts and its use of LWCF grants to meet some of the high priority needs identified through its SCORP program.
2. Goals. The OPSP developed by each State shall be designed to accomplish the following goals:
 - a. Provide for public knowledge of and participation in the formulation and application of the project selection process used by the State in allocating LWCF assistance;
 - b. Ensure all potential state and local applicants are aware of the availability of and process for obtaining LWCF assistance, and provide opportunities for all eligible agencies to submit project applications and have them considered on an equitable basis;
 - c. Provide a measurable link, through published selection criteria, to the specific outdoor recreation needs and priorities identified in SCORP policies and implementation programs; and
 - d. Assure the distribution of LWCF assistance is accomplished in a non-discriminatory manner, especially with regard to minority, elderly, disabled, and

other underserved populations and ensure a fair and equitable evaluation of all applications for LWCF assistance.

3. Requirements for an OPSP. Each State shall, as a condition of eligibility to receive assistance under the Fund program, implement an OPSP that has the following components:
 - a. Priority rating system. Each State shall develop a priority rating system for selecting projects that ensures the fair and equitable evaluation of all projects and at a minimum:
 - (1) Places the strongest possible emphasis on project selection criteria that conforms directly to explicit priority needs identified by the SCORP process. Because compatibility of projects funded with SCORP priorities is the primary measure of responsive planning and selection processes, SCORP-related criteria should be heavily-weighted to ensure that a) the rank ordering of projects closely reflects their response to plan-identified needs, and b) no project without measurable links to SCORP-identified priorities will be funded (see Section 2.c above).
 - (2) Encourages public participation in the formulation of grant proposals at the project sponsor level.
 - (3) Recognizes the need for accessibility of proposed projects, to the greatest extent practicable, to all segments of the public including minority populations, the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and other underserved populations.
 - (4) Requires project conformance to LWCF eligibility and evaluation criteria in Chapter 3, Sections B and C.
 - b. Project selection process. Each State shall develop a project selection process that evaluates and selects projects on the basis of quality and conformance with its priority rating system. The practice of dividing a State's apportionment between state and local projects may continue at the State's option. In this case, the State's project selection process may involve a single competition among all state and local projects or distinct processes and competitions for each of the two categories (i.e., state projects and local projects). The distribution of a State's apportionment strictly on the basis of geography or location of political subdivisions is prohibited.
 - c. Amendments to add funds to existing projects. A State may honor requests to amend projects to increase the cost of a state or locally sponsored project, including the federal share, without further OPSP competition only if the State has proposed, and the NPS approved, guidelines that are incorporated in the OPSP to cover this contingency. If no procedure is established, cost overrun projects must undergo OPSP competition to be amended for additional funding.
 - d. Recurring funding cycle. Each State shall institute a recurring funding cycle to regularize the timing for receiving, evaluating and selecting project proposals. The funding cycle must occur at least once every two (2) years and may occur at any other regular interval within the fiscal year as determined by the State. States shall clearly explain the funding cycle to potential applicants, especially for a two-year call for applications. All LWCF-funded projects submitted to NPS must have competed in such a funding cycle, and documentation of a project's ranking in such regular competitions must be available in state files.

- e. **Applicant notification.** Each State shall inform all potential LWCF applicants about the availability of LWCF funding through direct contact with all potential sponsors or indirectly through state and local organizations. The information supplied shall include the types of areas and facilities eligible for funding, a statement of the State's overall objectives for use of funds under the LWCF grants program, guidance on how to apply for LWCF assistance and an explanation of how the State's OPSP works. Each State should also have available for review by potential applicants a list of the criteria it will use in selecting projects for priority funding during the current funding cycle.
 - f. **Program assistance.** Each State shall, to the extent practicable, provide assistance to any potential project sponsor who requests assistance with project formulation, proposal preparation in obtaining the non-federal matching share, and other matters necessary for participation with the program.
 - g. **Underserved populations.** Each State shall encourage projects which directly benefit minority and other underserved populations in the State. This may be accomplished through the SCORP planning process, and shall, at a minimum, reflect efforts to encourage applications from communities with significant minority and other underserved populations. Since social conditions vary from State to State, the design of the approach may be determined by each State.
 - h. **Advisory boards.** The use of advisory boards, commissions or committees to assist States in the selection of proposals to receive the available LWCF monies is encouraged but not required. If advisory boards, commissions or committees are utilized by a State, they must include representation of minorities to the extent that such representation reasonably reflects the ratio of minority to non-minority populations.
4. **Public participation.** Public participation programs developed by each State in accordance with SCORP requirements shall include provisions for insuring that the preparation and revision of project selection processes and priority rating systems are subject to public review and comment (including minority participation in this process) prior to their implementation. Use of public meetings and review by special interest groups, advisory committees, and park/recreation boards, commissions, or committees to assist in development of selection processes are encouraged.
5. **NPS approval.** New or revised OPSPs must be submitted to the NPS for review, evaluation, and approval before their use in state grant competitions.
6. **Process review and updating.** To ensure continuing close ties between a State's SCORP program and its OPSP, States must review project selection criteria each time that a new or amended SCORP is approved by the NPS. States must submit to the NPS a revised set of OPSP criteria that conform to any changes in SCORP priorities or submit an appropriate certification that no such revisions are necessary. The NPS will evaluate such revised submissions or certifications in the same manner as original submissions, and will ensure accurate conformity to the SCORP and to the objectivity and public participation objectives of this section before approving their use for LWCF project selection.

State implementation of OPSPs will also be reviewed, as part of the NPS' periodic state program review process, to determine each State's effectiveness in meeting the

goals and requirements of this section. Failure by any State to keep its selection process active and up-to-date in relation to changing needs or conditions identified through its SCORP program may result in that State's loss of eligibility for participation in the LWCF Program.

C. Financial Assistance for SCORP Development

1. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to specify objectives and requirements governing use of planning grants from the LWCF. Such grants are to be used for developing a SCORP.
2. Use of LWCF planning grants. Since planning grants are intended for developing a SCORP as a decision-making and management tool, LWCF-assisted planning projects must be aimed at either (1) solving a problem identified in the last approved SCORP effort that addresses an outdoor recreation challenge or opportunity of statewide importance or (2) developing new data and decision tools identified as essential to completion of an upcoming SCORP.
3. Pre-application consultation. All planning grants should be the result of joint consultations between the NPS and the State on priority needs, within the context of a State's continuing and systematic outdoor recreation planning process.
4. Eligible applicants. Only the State Liaison Officer is eligible to apply for planning assistance from LWCF. Responsibility for executing a planning project or a portion thereof may be subcontracted to an appropriate non-federal governmental agency (general purpose or special purpose government unit) or to another public or private planning organization. In all cases, however, the State is obligated to supervise and to be responsible for all work performed, and must be directly involved in production of the final products of the grant and in the development of any policies or action options expected to result from project work.
5. Eligible planning projects. To be eligible for Fund assistance, a planning project must have a clearly defined end product that addresses needs, problems, or issues identified in a State's currently approved SCORP of statewide importance, or is otherwise essential, in the judgment of the State and the NPS, to production of an upcoming SCORP. It may be explicitly identified as part of a future planning program contained in the current SCORP or be logically implied, in the judgment of the NPS reviewers, by discussions of planning needs in such current SCORP documents; or respond to a specific planning deficiency identified by NPS as part of its periodic review of a State's planning program and state SCORP submissions.
 - a. Projects may include surveys, planning studies, data collection and analysis, public participation efforts, and other activities essential to production of a SCORP.
 - b. Management studies related to improved statewide financing, operation, maintenance, stewardship, or other use of administrative resources to sustain outdoor recreation resources, including evaluation of the overall capabilities of state and local governments to fully protect and utilize their outdoor recreation investments, may be funded when clearly related to a State's overall SCORP

- program and to meeting the requirements of Section 6(f)3 of the LWCF Act for continued operation and maintenance of all Fund assisted areas and facilities.
- c. Studies of natural, ecological, or recreational resource areas, demonstration studies and topics of statewide significance or national concern related to public outdoor recreation are also eligible. These studies must meet the following criteria:
 - (1) The proposal must address a priority problem of statewide significance identified in approved SCORP documents or be essential for the development of decisionmaking information for an upcoming SCORP. The study must go beyond "basic research" or simple data collection to provide information likely to be used for state or local decision-making on outdoor recreation issues and programs, so it may provide specific recommendations for inclusion in the State's published SCORP.
 - (2) The proposal must include a justification indicating how the study would contribute to the State's overall SCORP program and future SCORP submissions. The proposal must also include evidence that the study will further the overall purposes of the SCORP process and must include an assessment of whether the monetary, personnel and other resources devoted to the study will contribute to and not detract from the accomplishment of other high priority planning objectives identified in SCORP submissions or in the NPS' reviews of a State's continuing planning process.
 - (3) The study should include a public participation program through which concerned public and private agencies or organizations and interested citizens can be kept informed of, and allowed to comment on, study objectives and results.
 - (4) Responsibility for the overall project, as well as its different elements, must be clearly identified if more than one agency is to be involved.
 - (5) When public land protection measures are proposed, the study must include an examination of the feasibility of any alternatives to fee simple acquisition of the resources to be protected.
 - d. Studies or other investigations that are primarily aimed at promoting tourism, other state and local economic activities, or the promotion of private recreation expenditures through recreation development are not eligible for planning grant assistance. However, studies aimed at analyzing or documenting the contributions of outdoor recreation resources to a State's economy or environment or at improving state decisions on the appropriate public and private roles in the management of various recreation resources may be eligible for funding when they meet other appropriate criteria for eligibility as outlined elsewhere in this section.
 - e. Detailed plans for capital projects, sketch or site plans, individual area master plans, economic feasibility studies, landscape designs, or architectural and engineering studies are not eligible for planning grant assistance.
 - f. Planning proposals must take into account past studies of the same or similar resources or programs to ensure that the proposed efforts do not duplicate earlier research. They must consider any relevant federal resources, plans, or programs and be correlated, so far as practicable with other state, regional and local plans.
 - g. Two or more planning projects may be carried out concurrently providing they do not duplicate one another. Work items funded under an LWCF planning grant must not overlap with work items assisted by another LWCF grant, or

- financially-assisted under other federal programs, or otherwise accomplished with federal personnel or resources.
- h. When a grant proposal involves funding of outdoor recreation planning elements as part of a larger "consolidated and simplified" state planning process as authorized by Executive Order 12372 Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, particular assurance must be provided by the State that the LWCF grant will be used for direct support of outdoor recreation planning work items and not, either directly or indirectly, of non-recreation planning items, such as housing, transportation, or general economic development.
 - i. Planning grants may not encompass any costs for acquisition of land or interests in land or for development of new facilities. Nor may land acquisition or development costs be used as any part of a grantee's matching share of eligible planning costs.
6. Available funding. Up to 50% of the total cost of an eligible planning project is available to a State, on a reimbursement basis, from its LWCF apportionment account. However, grants to the Insular Areas may be made available on a 100% basis. While there is no dollar limit on the amount of a State's apportionment which can be used for planning grants, the National Park Service reserves the right to limit the size of specific projects based upon each State's planning needs and the relationship of planning costs to overall funding resources. For this reason, NPS regional offices should consult with the Washington program office before approving any planning grant or amendment for which the total LWCF obligation will exceed \$100,000 or five percent of a State's most recent apportionment, whichever is greater.
7. Allowable costs. Project costs incurred to sustain an ongoing outdoor recreation planning process are reimbursable as part of an approved planning project. These include the preparation, publishing and distribution of appropriate documents, such as core SCORP and OPSP documents, supplemental recreation policy or action plans and related studies. Costs of data collection and processing, public participation activities, special studies, etc. are also eligible for assistance. Contracted professional services for eligible planning activities may be allowed, if, in the National Park Service's judgment, overall responsibility for planning policies and action recommendations is clearly retained by the State Liaison Officer or other designated state agency. All contracts awarded by a grantee must be in accord with the procurement standards and procedures of the Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments, OMB Circular A-102 requirements at 43 CFR 12 Subpart C (see Chapter 7).
8. Length of project period. Planning projects should normally cover a period of two years or less to ensure timely completion and close-out of complex work efforts and reduce audit problems. In no case should a single planning grant include elements from more than one complete SCORP cycle, except where costs of publication and distribution of a SCORP document from a previous cycle may be reasonably included as a public participation element in the next SCORP cycle.

9. Acknowledgement of assistance. When assistance from the LWCF is provided for a project, the resulting document shall include the following acknowledgement:

"The preparation (updating, revision) of this plan (study, analysis, etc.) was financed in part through a planning grant from the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578, as amended)."

This statement may be expanded at the State's discretion to reflect the manner in which the non-federal share of the total cost was financed.

10. Executive Order 12372 intergovernmental review. For those States participating in the intergovernmental review process, a copy of the planning grant application must be submitted to a State's Single Point of Contact (SPOC) or State Clearinghouse in accordance with the intergovernmental review requirements of Executive Order 12372.

Submissions to the SPOC should normally consist of copies of the material to be provided to the NPS in the application package, including a notice of intent describing the project purpose, scope, cost, and beneficiaries to allow the SPOC to provide potentially interested agencies with an opportunity to comment on the proposed effort. States are responsible for considering SPOC comments prior to submitting the planning grant formal application to NPS in order to address comments as appropriate.

LWCF planning grant applications should include assurances that the recreation planning objectives and products of the grant are in accord with comprehensive state planning goals, as determined by the Governor or state agency designated to coordinate overall planning.

11. Project application. The standard federal forms used for non-construction assistance programs (SF-424, SF-424A and SF-424B) are used when applying for LWCF planning assistance. They must be accompanied by the appropriate required forms as follows:
- a. LWCF project agreement (Form NPS 10-902). A LWCF project agreement form must be completed for all planning projects. For planning grants, the "Project Scope" section of the agreement must also reference and incorporate a more detailed narrative attachment which covers the following items:
 - (1) Identification of the objectives of the grant, with reference to planning needs identified in existing SCORP documents or other justification in terms of the project's compatibility with overall SCORP program priorities.
 - (2) The planning products that will result and how they will contribute to maintenance of the SCORP program, and, if appropriate, the relationship of a new proposal to other planning grants received by a State.
 - (3) The general approach to be used, including a schedule of key events, the breadth of study coverage, and cost estimates for each work item indicating how funds will be used by object class (personnel, travel, equipment, consultant contracts, etc.).

- (4) A discussion of the personnel, organizations or outside consultants that may be used to implement the project, with an explanation of any special knowledge or expertise which they will provide.
 - b. Proposal Description and Environmental Screening Form (PD/ESF) Cover Page (see Chapter 4).
 - c. Description and Notification Form (DNF)
12. NPS review. Project applications will be reviewed by the NPS to determine if all planning assistance requirements have been met. This evaluation will focus on the following specific criteria:
- a. The project must be an integral part of the SCORP process and clearly essential to maintenance of the SCORP as a decision-making or management tool. If need for the project is not explicitly identified in current SCORP documents, there must be mutual agreement between the NPS and the State on the priority need for the project effort as part of a State's overall recreation planning program.
 - b. Timing, scope, costs, and methodology of the project must be appropriate to the planning benefits received and complementary to any other planning efforts needed to address identified deficiencies in a State's overall planning program.
 - c. Project work elements must be clearly identified with reasonable scheduling, staffing, and cost estimates assigned to each element.
 - d. Grant products such as published plans, studies, new policies or procedures to be adopted, reports, evaluations, or other documents must be explicitly identified.
 - e. Both the agency requesting the assistance and the project itself must be eligible for planning assistance from the LWCF.
 - f. The requirements of Executive Order 12372 relating to review and comment by a participating state clearinghouse must have been completed if applicable.
 - g. There must be no duplication of federal assistance for work items funded under the project.
13. Amendments. Changes that materially alter the scope and/or change the cost or the completion time of a project must be approved by the NPS. When a State wishes to change its project, it should discuss the proposed changes with NPS prior to submitting an amendment to the project agreement. Amendments will be reviewed and processed following the same procedures used for a complete planning project. Only those changes considered to be major and substantive will be required to receive E.O.12372 clearinghouse review if applicable.
14. Financial procedures. Adequate financial records must be maintained to support all the costs involved in a project. A documentation "trail" adequate to withstand audit should be maintained. Generally accepted accounting and auditing principles will apply to project records, accounts and documentation. Such records must be in accord with the principles established in OMB Circulars A-102 and A-87 for prevention of fraud, waste and abuse in federal programs. Particular attention should be paid by the grantee to good records of in house personnel costs attributable to the planning grant. Time distribution records must be maintained for each individual for whom LWCF grant costs are to be claimed. Careful records of time spent on SCORP elements are especially important when personnel are splitting their time between one or more SCORP projects and other planning or administrative duties.

To guard against fraud, waste and abuse or possible disallowance of legitimate grant costs, it is recommended that grantees establish a separate tracking account for each planning grant. No grantee reimbursement requests or electronic transfer of funds can be made without NPS review of a progress report covering expenditures and accomplishments under the grant for the requested reimbursement. Requests for reimbursement or electronic transfer of funds may only be made for definable products or completion of distinct planning elements.

15. Reimbursements. NPS will place a financial hold on all planning grants at the time of NPS project approval. States using the SMARTLINK automated drawdown method (see Chapter 7.E) must obtain NPS approval of their progress report BEFORE payments are requested through the SMARTLINK system. Each SMARTLINK drawdown for planning grants must be preceded by a reimbursement request (SF-270 Request for Reimbursement for Non-construction Grants) and a progress report (see next item) for NPS review. Upon approval, NPS will provide the State with a letter authorizing a SMARTLINK drawdown for the approved reimbursement amount.
16. Progress reports. Reports of progress toward the completion of a planning project must accompany each payment request (see above.) However, at a minimum, a progress report must be submitted to NPS within one year of project approval with or without a payment request. Progress reports shall include:
 - a. A list of the major work items (elements) agreed to in the project scope of the grant contract.
 - b. A narrative description of the status of work for each item in the project.
 - c. Identification of any elements that are behind schedule and why.
 - d. Actual or projected completion dates for each work item.
 - e. If appropriate, evaluations of the success or failure to date of the planning approaches used and of any effects of project work to date on state policies or improved management of state programs.
 - f. Estimated costs incurred during the billing period for each work item.
 - g. Total costs incurred and total costs previously billed for all parts of the project to date.

**Appendix B: Alabama SCORP and Trail Plan
Random Survey Results**

Alabama SCORP and Trail Plan Random Survey Results

220 Total Survey Responses

Demographic Information

Race: 217 Responses

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.0%
Black/African American	4.1%
Caucasian, Not Hispanic	88.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0%
Hispanic/Latin American	4.1%
Other	0.0%

Household Status:

Married with children.....	47.4%
Married w/o children	16.3%
Single with children.....	6.5%
Single w/o children.....	23.3%
Other	6.5%

Persons in Household: 141 Responses

349 Persons, Average Household Size = 2.5 persons

Work Status: 215 Responses

Employed	83.3%
Unemployed in labor force.....	0.5%
Unemployed not in labor force.....	2.3%
Retired	13.5%
Disabled	0.5%

Number of Persons with a Mobility Disability: 3.6%

Education: 221 Responses

Less than 12 th grade	0.9%
High School Graduate or Equivalent	10.0%
Some College, No Degree.....	13.6%
Associate's Degree or Technical Certificate.....	8.6%
Bachelor's Degree	33.5%
Graduate Degree	33.6%

Household Income: 201 Responses

\$0 to \$20,000	5.5%
\$20,001 to \$50,000.....	22.4%
\$50,001 to \$75,000.....	26.4%
\$75,001 to \$100,000.....	20.9%
\$100,001+	24.9%

Age of Persons in Household: 292 Responses

0 to 18 years old	16.4%
19 to 25 years old	11.3%
26 to 45 years old	21.6%
46 to 65 years old	39.7%
Age 65 and older	11.0%

Year You Were Born: 160 Responses

Average Birth Year = 1962

Area That You Live In: 204 Responses

Urban	29.9%
Suburban	35.8%
Rural	34.3%

County of Residence: 183 Responses

Autauga.....	3.3%
Baldwin	15.8%
Barbour	1.1%
Bibb.....	0.0%
Blount.....	0.0%
Bullock	0.0%
Butler.....	2.2%
Calhoun.....	6.0%
Chambers	0.0%
Cherokee	1.1%
Chilton.....	1.6%
Choctaw	0.0%
Clarke.....	1.1%
Clay.....	0.5%
Cleburne	0.5%
Coffee	1.6%
Colbert	0.5%
Conecuh.....	0.0%
Coosa.....	0.0%
Covington.....	0.0%
Crenshaw.....	0.0%
Cullman.....	0.5%
Dale.....	0.0%
Dallas	0.0%
DeKalb	1.1%
Elmore.....	3.8%
Escambia	0.5%
Etowah	0.0%
Fayette	0.0%
Franklin	0.5%
Geneva	0.5%
Greene	0.0%
Hale.....	0.5%
Henry	0.5%
Houston.....	0.5%
Jackson.....	0.0%
Jefferson	8.2%
Lamar	0.0%
Lauderdale.....	0.0%
Lawrence	0.0%
Lee	1.6%
Limestone	0.0%
Lowndes.....	1.1%
Macon	0.0%
Madison	3.8%
Marengo	0.5%
Marion.....	0.0%
Marshall	0.5%
Mobile	6.0%
Monroe.....	0.5%
Montgomery	16.9%
Morgan.....	0.0%
Perry	0.0%
Pickens	0.0%
Pike.....	1.1%
Randolph.....	1.1%
Russell	0.0%
St. Clair	0.5%
Shelby	2.7%
Sumter	0.5%
Talladega	3.8%
Tallapoosa	1.1%
Tuscaloosa	3.8%
Walker.....	0.0%
Washington.....	0.0%
Wilcox	1.6%
Winston.....	0.0%

Outdoor Recreation and Trail Facilities and Satisfaction

1. **How important is outdoor recreation to your household?** 214 responses

Very Important.....	61.7%
Important.....	30.8%
Neutral.....	7.5%
Not Important.....	0.0%
Don't Care.....	0.0%
2. **How important are recreational trails to your household?** 219 Responses

Very Important.....	50.2%
Important.....	33.8%
Neutral.....	15.0%
Not Important.....	0.5%
Don't Care.....	0.5%
3. **Overall, how satisfied are you (your household) with parks and outdoor recreational facilities in your county?** 217 Responses

Very Satisfied.....	10.6%
Satisfied.....	38.3%
Neutral.....	18.4%
Not Satisfied.....	25.8%
Very Dissatisfied.....	6.9%
4. **Overall, how satisfied are you (your household) with non-motorized trails in your county?** 217 Responses

Very Satisfied.....	11.1%
Satisfied.....	25.4%
Neutral.....	25.3%
Not Satisfied.....	31.3%
Very Dissatisfied.....	6.9%
5. **Overall, how satisfied are you (your household) with motorized trails in your county?** 211 Responses

Very Satisfied.....	4.7%
Satisfied.....	12.8%
Neutral.....	62.6%
Not Satisfied.....	15.2%
Very Dissatisfied.....	4.7%
6. **Overall, how satisfied is your household with parks, outdoor recreational facilities and trails in Alabama?** 217 Responses

Very Satisfied.....	11.1%
Satisfied.....	45.2%
Neutral.....	22.1%
Not Satisfied.....	20.7%
Very Dissatisfied.....	0.9%

For responses to Questions 7 & 8 regarding visitation to other areas and activities, see list following Question 16.
7. **Did any member of your household travel out of state to participate in an outdoor recreation or trail related activity in the last year?** 218 Responses

Yes.....	47.2%
No.....	52.8%
8. **Did any member of your household travel to another county to participate in an outdoor recreation or trail related activity in the last year?** 211 Responses

Yes.....	44.5%
No.....	55.5%
9. **Which of the following prevented you or a member of your household from utilizing an outdoor recreational facility or trail in Alabama within the past year?** 263 Responses

Not Accessible.....	2.7%
Too Crowded.....	4.2%
No Transportation.....	0.8%
Not Enough Time/Too Busy.....	30.4%
Just Moved Here.....	2.7%
Too Far to Travel.....	15.6%
Too Expensive.....	1.9%
Physical Impairment / Barriers.....	1.5%
Lack of Security.....	2.7%
Did Not Offer Activities Wanted.....	4.2%
Did Not Offer Facilities Wanted.....	4.6%
Discrimination of Some Kind.....	0.0%
Not Aware of Facilities/Programs.....	20.9%
Not Interested.....	4.6%
Other Factor, please specify:	3.4%

Where are they and what are they, especially in Wilcox County? Not yet organized in my neighborhood. Information is not easily found on websites. Small children. New to Alabama. Designs and locations are not acceptable. Safety. Don't think about it. Weather. Lack of a connection from one park to another, like a greenway. No public land in our area.
10. **In the past five years, do you think that access to outdoor recreation has improved?** 210 Responses

Yes.....	89.0%
No.....	11.0%
11. **In the past five years, do you think that access to recreational trails has improved?** 210 Responses

Yes.....	89.0%
No.....	11.0%
12. **In the past five years, do you think Land and Water Conservation Fund grants have been well-managed by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs?** 129 Responses

Yes.....	86.8%
No.....	13.2%
13. **In the past five years, do you think Recreational Trail Program grants have been well-managed and by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs?** 139 Responses

Yes.....	89.2%
No.....	10.8%

14. Have you or a member of your household experienced a user conflict at an outdoor recreational facility or recreational trail in the last year? 209 Responses

Yes 6.7%
No 93.3%

Conflicting activities?

Fishing-Water Skiing; Multi-Use Trail-Golf Carts;
Walking-Road Bikes/ATVs; Biking-Walkers; Fishing
Contest-Canoe Trip; Air Boats; Biking-Motor
Vehicles Parked on Trail; Hiking/Camping-ATV Use;
Hiking-Camping in areas other than designated
camping area in national forest trail system;
Backpacking-Trash/Litter Left on Trail.

**Responses to Question 15 are provided
following lists from Questions 7 & 8.**

16. What type of facility do you and your household visit and/or utilize most often?

Municipal 25.0%
County 13.3%
State 29.6%
Federal 11.7%
Public Non-Profit 8.3%
Private Non-Profit 4.9%
Private 7.2%

7.States visited for recreational purposes. 157 Responses

Alabama	0.6%	Louisiana	3.2%	Ohio	0.6%
Alaska	0.6%	Maine	0.6%	Oklahoma	0.6%
Arizona	0.6%	Maryland	0.0%	Oregon	0.0%
Arkansas	0.6%	Massachusetts	1.9%	Pennsylvania	0.0%
California	1.3%	Michigan	0.0%	Rhode Island	0.0%
Colorado	5.7%	Minnesota	0.6%	South Carolina	2.5%
Connecticut	0.0%	Mississippi	2.5%	South Dakota	0.6%
Delaware	0.6%	Missouri	0.6%	Tennessee	18.5%
Florida	15.3%	Montana	1.9%	Texas	1.3%
Georgia	17.8%	Nebraska	0.0%	Utah	2.5%
Hawaii	0.6%	Nevada	0.0%	Vermont	0.0%
Idaho	0.0%	New Hampshire	0.0%	Virginia	1.9%
Illinois	0.6%	New Jersey	0.0%	Washington	0.6%
Indiana	0.0%	New Mexico	1.3%	West Virginia	1.3%
Iowa	0.6%	New York	0.6%	Wisconsin	0.6%
Kansas	0.0%	North Carolina	7.6%	Wyoming	0.0%
Kentucky	0.0%	North Dakota	0.0%	Out of United States	2.5%

Activities in which Alabamians participated in other states:

ATV/OHV Parks and Trails	3.6%	Disc Golf	0.7%	Mountain Biking	1.4%
Backpacking	4.3%	Driving for Pleasure	0.7%	Nature Conservation	0.7%
Baseball	1.4%	Equestrian Activities	1.4%	Rafting	0.7%
Beach	2.2%	Festivals, Conferences	2.2%	Runs, Races, Events	2.9%
Biking	7.2%	Fishing, Fishing Tournaments	5.0%	Sailing	0.7%
Bird watching	2.9%	Geocaching	0.7%	Skiing	1.4%
Boating, Racing, Air Boating	2.9%	Golf	0.7%	Swimming	0.7%
Boy Scouts	1.4%	Hiking	31.7%	Viewing Scenery	3.6%
Camping	5.8%	Historic Sites	0.7%	Walking Trails	4.3%
Canoeing, Kayaking, Paddle Boat	5.0%	Hunting	2.9%	Sailing	0.7%

8. Alabama counties visited for recreational purposes. 157 Responses

Autauga	3.1%	Dallas	1.5%	Marengo	0.0%
Baldwin	7.6%	De Kalb	5.3%	Marion	0.0%
Barbour	0.8%	Elmore	1.5%	Marshall	0.0%
Bibb	1.5%	Escambia	2.3%	Mobile	2.3%
Blount	0.0%	Etowah	0.0%	Monroe	1.5%
Bullock	0.8%	Fayette	0.0%	Montgomery	0.8%
Butler	0.0%	Franklin	0.0%	Morgan	1.5%
Calhoun	3.1%	Geneva	0.8%	Perry	0.0%
Chambers	0.0%	Greene	0.0%	Pickens	0.0%
Cherokee	1.5%	Hale	0.8%	Pike	1.5%
Chilton	0.8%	Henry	0.8%	Randolph	0.0%
Choctaw	0.0%	Houston	1.5%	Russell	0.0%
Clarke	0.0%	Jackson	3.1%	St. Clair	0.0%
Clay	4.6%	Jefferson	5.3%	Shelby	4.6%
Cleburne	4.6%	Lamar	0.0%	Sumter	0.8%
Coffee	0.0%	Lauderdale	1.5%	Talladega	6.9%
Colbert	0.8%	Lawrence	0.0%	Tallapoosa	0.0%
Conecuh	1.5%	Lee	3.8%	Tuscaloosa	0.8%
Coosa	2.3%	Limestone	2.3%	Walker	0.0%
Covington	1.5%	Lowndes	3.1%	Washington	0.8%
Crenshaw	0.0%	Macon	0.8%	Wilcox	0.8%
Cullman	3.1%	Madison	1.5%	Winston	2.3%
Dale	2.3%				

Activities for which participants traveled to other Alabama counties:

ATV/OHV	8.7%	Camping	4.3%	Hiking	34.8%
Backpacking	2.2%	Canoeing/Kayaking	8.7%	Hunting	4.3%
Baseball	2.2%	Disc Golf	1.1%	Mountain Biking	4.3%
Beach	1.1%	Equestrian Activities	2.2%	Parks	1.1%
Biking	5.4%	Events	2.2%	Rock Climbing	1.1%
Bird watching	1.1%	Fishing	6.5%	Spectator Events	1.1%
Boating	1.1%	Football	1.1%	Water Park, Splash Parks	2.2%
Boy Scout Trail Projects	1.1%	Golf	1.1%	Tennis	1.1%

15. What additional parks, park land, outdoor recreation facilities, or types or trails are needed in your area?

Access to Public Waters	5.6%	Fishing Access	0.6%
ADA Accessible Trails	0.6%	Hiking Trails/Long Distance Walking Trails	10.6%
Archery/Shooting Range	1.3%	Marinas, Tournament Fishing Facilities, Overnight Accommodations	1.9%
ATV-Dirt Bike Training	0.6%	Motorized Trails and Facilities, Mud Bogs	9.4%
Backpacking Trails	0.6%	Mountain Bike Trails	3.8%
Bicycle Trails	6.3%	Nature Trails, Conservation	4.4%
Bike/Ped Facilities	6.3%	Parks and Park Improvements	6.3%
Birding Trails/Towers	1.3%	Picnic Areas	0.6%
Boat Launching Facilities-Improved and More	1.3%	Playgrounds at Gulf State Park Facility	0.6%
Campsites	1.9%	Splash Pads	0.6%
Canoeing/Kayaking Access/Blueways	1.9%	Swimming Pools	1.3%
Connections/Linear	7.5%	Tennis Courts, Clay Courts	3.1%
Parks/Greenways/Bike Lanes/Rail Trails	7.5%	Trails	1.9%
County Fishing Lakes	0.6%	Walking Trails - Fitness	7.5%
Disc Golf	0.6%	Wilderness Areas	0.6%
Dog Parks	0.6%		
Equestrian Trails and Facilities	10.0%		

Outdoor Recreation Activity

17. How often have you or a member of your household participated in the following activities in the last year?

Recreation Activity	Participation Rate	Frequency of Participation (Percentage of those participating in activity.)					
		At Least Once A Year	Once A Year	A Few Times A Year	Once a month	Once a week	More than once a week
4WD, Other high-clearance vehicle	21.8%	20.8%	6.3%	27.1%	25.0%	12.5%	8.3%
Archery	18.6%	29.3%	17.1%	24.4%	7.3%	17.1%	4.9%
Backpacking	39.3%	23.2%	17.1%	42.7%	11.0%	4.9%	1.2%
Baseball, Softball	23.2%	15.7%	5.9%	51.0%	3.9%	11.8%	11.8%
Basketball, Outdoor	19.1%	9.5%	4.8%	50.0%	9.5%	19.0%	7.1%
Bicycling, BMX	10.5%	26.1%	4.3%	34.8%	8.7%	17.4%	8.7%
Bicycling, Off-Road	28.2%	21.0%	12.9%	37.1%	6.5%	9.7%	12.9%
Bicycling, Road	35.5%	15.4%	7.7%	28.2%	11.5%	19.2%	17.9%
Bird Watching	40.5%	15.7%	5.6%	41.6%	5.6%	18.0%	13.5%
Boating - Power, Freshwater	42.7%	11.7%	12.8%	54.3%	6.4%	8.5%	6.4%
Boating - Power, Saltwater	23.2%	23.5%	21.6%	47.1%	2.0%	5.9%	0.0%
Canoeing, Kayaking	46.8%	14.6%	13.6%	51.5%	10.7%	4.9%	4.9%
Camping, Developed Site	42.3%	21.5%	11.8%	48.4%	9.7%	4.3%	4.3%
Camping, Primitive	37.3%	22.0%	14.6%	45.1%	12.2%	4.9%	1.2%
Collecting (flowers, insects)	24.5%	22.2%	7.4%	50.0%	1.9%	18.5%	0.0%
Collecting (rocks)	28.6%	22.2%	14.3%	41.3%	3.2%	12.7%	6.3%
Dog Parks	23.6%	13.5%	7.7%	40.4%	7.7%	21.2%	9.6%
Driving for Pleasure	56.4%	8.1%	4.8%	46.0%	13.7%	20.2%	7.3%
Dune Buggy, Sand Rail Driving	1.8%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%
Fishing – Freshwater, bank or pier	47.7%	13.3%	8.6%	46.7%	11.4%	10.5%	9.5%
Fishing – Freshwater, boat	36.8%	16.0%	4.9%	53.1%	8.6%	9.9%	7.4%
Fishing – Saltwater, shore or pier	23.2%	35.3%	15.7%	39.2%	3.9%	2.0%	3.9%
Fishing – Saltwater, boat	19.5%	25.6%	16.3%	34.9%	11.6%	7.0%	4.7%
Football (playing)	18.6%	17.1%	24.4%	19.5%	9.8%	14.6%	14.6%
Frisbee, Disc Golf, Kite Flying	24.5%	24.1%	16.7%	33.3%	5.6%	16.7%	3.7%
Gardening	55.5%	4.1%	8.2%	32.0%	13.1%	27.9%	14.8%
Geocaching	14.5%	28.1%	21.9%	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%
Golf, 18-hole, 9-hole, driving range	22.7%	12.0%	20.0%	34.0%	16.0%	12.0%	6.0%
Golf, Miniature	15.0%	21.2%	33.3%	39.4%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Hang Gliding	1.4%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Hiking, Trails	63.2%	9.4%	10.1%	40.3%	11.5%	21.6%	7.2%
Horseback Riding, General	12.3%	14.8%	22.2%	33.3%	7.4%	14.8%	7.4%
Horseback Riding, Trails	11.4%	16.0%	24.0%	28.0%	8.0%	16.0%	8.0%
Hunting, Bow	15.0%	0.0%	18.2%	33.3%	12.1%	24.2%	12.1%
Hunting, Gun	26.8%	3.4%	11.9%	44.1%	8.5%	23.7%	8.5%
Hunting, Water Fowl	13.6%	6.7%	10.0%	53.3%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Ice Skating, outside	3.2%	42.9%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
Jogging, Running for exercise	41.4%	9.9%	5.5%	17.6%	3.3%	26.4%	37.4%
Motorized Trail Biking, Dirt Biking	8.6%	10.5%	0.0%	47.4%	5.3%	15.8%	21.1%
Orienteering	11.4%	36.0%	16.0%	20.0%	16.0%	8.0%	4.0%

Recreation Activity	Participation Rate	Frequency of Participation (Percentage of those participating in activity.)					
		At Least Once A Year	Once A Year	A Few Times A Year	Once a month	Once a week	More than once a week
Outdoor Fairs Festivals	70.0%	12.3%	16.9%	66.2%	3.2%	0.6%	0.6%
Spectator Activities (concerts, Nature Photography	65.9%	10.3%	6.9%	62.1%	8.3%	8.3%	4.1%
Open Space Park, Relaxing	44.5%	9.2%	6.1%	49.0%	12.2%	15.3%	8.2%
Picnicking	61.4%	8.1%	8.1%	51.1%	9.6%	16.3%	6.7%
Playground Activities	56.8%	7.2%	16.0%	62.4%	5.6%	6.4%	2.4%
Quad or All Terrain Vehicle Driving	39.5%	4.6%	4.6%	46.0%	12.6%	26.4%	5.7%
Repelling, Rock Climbing	16.8%	10.8%	8.1%	40.5%	10.8%	13.5%	16.2%
Radio, Remote Control Models	12.3%	25.9%	18.5%	33.3%	7.4%	11.1%	3.7%
Rodeo Activities	3.2%	42.9%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Roller blading, Inline skating	10.9%	29.2%	41.7%	25.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%
Roller skating	5.5%	50.0%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	8.3%	8.3%
Sailing, Freshwater	5.0%	54.5%	9.1%	18.2%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%
Sailing, Saltwater	7.3%	31.3%	25.0%	25.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%
SCUBA/Snorkeling	5.5%	41.7%	16.7%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%
Shooting, Target, Firing Range	12.3%	48.1%	22.2%	25.9%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%
Shooting, Skeet	30.9%	11.8%	8.8%	51.5%	14.7%	7.4%	5.9%
Shuffleboard	21.4%	21.3%	10.6%	38.3%	19.1%	10.6%	0.0%
Skateboarding	3.2%	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Skiing, Cross Country, Snow	5.9%	23.1%	0.0%	46.2%	0.0%	30.8%	0.0%
Skiing, Down Hill	5.5%	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Soccer	9.5%	28.6%	42.9%	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
Snowmobiling	13.2%	13.8%	10.3%	24.1%	10.3%	31.0%	10.3%
Splash Pool, Sprayground	3.6%	25.0%	37.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Spelunking (Caves)	15.9%	14.3%	25.7%	42.9%	2.9%	14.3%	0.0%
Swimming (Competitive)	11.4%	40.0%	16.0%	36.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%
Swimming, Pool	3.6%	37.5%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%
Swimming, Freshwater	56.4%	5.6%	4.8%	57.3%	8.9%	17.7%	5.6%
Swimming, Saltwater	42.3%	2.2%	10.8%	57.0%	15.1%	14.0%	1.1%
Tennis	36.4%	11.3%	56.3%	12.5%	6.3%	0.0%	11.3%
Tubing	15.9%	8.6%	5.7%	42.9%	8.6%	14.3%	20.0%
Utility Terrain Vehicle, Mod. Golf	20.5%	15.6%	37.8%	40.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Viewing scenery	12.7%	17.9%	7.1%	39.3%	10.7%	14.3%	10.7%
Visiting Historical Sites, Parks	59.1%	5.4%	9.2%	40.0%	13.8%	20.8%	10.8%
Volleyball, Badminton	66.4%	11.0%	13.0%	50.0%	10.3%	11.0%	4.8%
Walking for Pleasure	15.9%	25.7%	14.3%	37.1%	8.6%	8.6%	5.7%
Water Parks	73.2%	3.7%	5.0%	20.5%	15.5%	25.5%	29.8%
Water skiing, Jet skiing	28.6%	42.9%	27.0%	17.5%	3.2%	7.9%	1.6%
Windsurfing	18.2%	20.0%	20.0%	40.0%	10.0%	7.5%	2.5%
Zoos	3.2%	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other: Volunteering Outdoors, LaCrosse, League Kickball, Volunteering Outdoors, Youth Livestock Showing	48.2%	23.6%	28.3%	35.8%	5.7%	6.6%	0.0%

Appendix C: SCORP Demographic Tables by Alabama Counties and Regions

Table 1:	County Area and Density, 2010
Table 2:	Urban vs. Rural Population, 2010
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Table 1: County Area and Density, 2010

Location	Land Area (square miles)	Water Area (square miles)	Population Count (100%)	Housing Unit Count (100%)	Population Density	Housing Density
Alabama	50,645	1,775	4,779,736	2,171,853	94.4	42.9
Autauga	594	9.95	54,571	22,135	91.8	37.2
Baldwin	1,590	437.53	182,265	104,061	114.6	65.5
Barbour	885	19.64	27,457	11,829	31.0	13.4
Bibb	623	3.59	22,915	8,981	36.8	14.4
Blount	645	5.85	57,322	23,887	88.9	37.0
Bullock	623	2.34	10,914	4,493	17.5	7.2
Butler	777	1.05	20,947	9,964	27.0	12.8
Calhoun	606	6.42	118,572	53,289	195.7	88.0
Chambers	597	6.58	34,215	17,004	57.4	28.5
Cherokee	554	46.28	25,989	16,267	46.9	29.4
Chilton	693	7.95	43,643	19,278	63.0	27.8
Choctaw	914	7.36	13,859	7,269	15.2	8.0
Clarke	1,238	14.11	25,833	12,638	20.9	10.2
Clay	604	2.04	13,932	6,776	23.1	11.2
Cleburne	560	0.91	14,972	6,718	26.7	12.0
Coffee	679	1.52	49,948	22,330	73.6	32.9
Colbert	593	29.51	54,428	25,758	91.8	43.5
Conecuh	850	2.57	13,228	7,093	15.6	8.3
Coosa	651	15.42	11,539	6,478	17.7	10.0
Covington	1,030	13.33	37,765	18,829	36.6	18.3
Crenshaw	609	2.08	13,906	6,735	22.8	11.1
Cullman	735	20.18	80,406	37,054	109.4	50.4
Dale	561	1.55	50,251	22,677	89.6	40.4
Dallas	979	15.11	43,820	20,208	44.8	20.6
DeKalb	777	1.59	71,109	31,109	91.5	40.0
Elmore	618	38.56	79,303	32,657	128.2	52.8
Escambia	945	8.06	38,319	16,486	40.5	17.4
Etowah	535	13.64	104,430	47,454	195.2	88.7
Fayette	628	1.70	17,241	8,437	27.5	13.4
Franklin	634	12.70	31,704	14,022	50.0	22.1
Geneva	574	4.54	26,790	12,687	46.6	22.1
Greene	647	12.83	9,045	5,007	14.0	7.7
Hale	644	12.56	15,760	7,655	24.5	11.9
Henry	562	6.56	17,302	8,891	30.8	15.8
Houston	580	1.83	101,547	45,319	175.1	78.2
Jackson	1,078	48.90	53,227	24,786	49.4	23.0
Jefferson	1,111	12.54	658,466	300,552	592.5	270.5
Lamar	605	0.62	14,564	7,354	24.1	12.2
Lauderdale	668	53.29	92,709	43,791	138.8	65.6
Lawrence	691	26.52	34,339	15,229	49.7	22.0
Lee	608	8.31	140,247	62,391	230.8	102.7
Limestone	560	47.25	82,782	34,977	147.8	62.5
Lowndes	716	9.16	11,299	5,140	15.8	7.2
Macon	609	4.32	21,452	10,259	35.2	16.8
Madison	802	11.11	334,811	146,447	417.7	182.7
Marengo	977	5.79	21,027	10,237	21.5	10.5
Marion	742	1.28	30,776	14,737	41.5	19.9

Location	Land Area (square miles)	Water Area (square miles)	Population Count (100%)	Housing Unit Count (100%)	Population Density	Housing Density
Marshall	566	57.34	93,019	40,342	164.4	71.3
Mobile	1,229	414.58	412,992	178,196	335.9	144.9
Monroe	1,026	8.74	23,068	11,333	22.5	11.0
Montgomery	784	15.66	229,363	101,641	292.5	129.6
Morgan	579	19.72	119,490	51,193	206.3	88.4
Perry	720	4.22	10,591	4,737	14.7	6.6
Pickens	881	8.72	19,746	9,483	22.4	10.8
Pike	672	0.91	32,899	15,267	48.9	22.7
Randolph	581	3.59	22,913	11,982	39.5	20.6
Russell	641	6.05	52,947	24,595	82.6	38.4
St. Clair	632	21.74	83,593	35,541	132.3	56.2
Shelby	785	24.59	195,085	80,970	248.5	103.2
Sumter	904	9.43	13,763	6,786	15.2	7.5
Talladega	737	23.53	82,291	37,088	111.7	50.3
Tallapoosa	717	49.73	41,616	22,111	58.1	30.9
Tuscaloosa	1,322	29.50	194,656	84,872	147.3	64.2
Walker	791	14.00	67,023	30,816	84.7	38.9
Washington	1,080	8.36	17,581	8,407	16.3	7.8
Wilcox	888	18.91	11,670	5,649	13.1	6.4
Winston	613	18.89	24,484	13,469	39.9	22.0
Region 1	4,365	469	300,873	153,251	68.9	35.1
Region 2	5,378	90	283,058	135,709	52.6	25.2
Region 3	3,937	52	158,047	75,153	40.1	19.1
Region 4	7,417	116	536,550	241,646	72.3	32.6
Region 5	3,641	51	202,148	93,581	55.5	25.7
Region 6	7,446	222	1,443,896	650,926	193.9	87.4
Region 7	5,904	523	929,735	407,679	157.5	69.1
Region 8	2,273	14	63,236	29,487	27.8	13.0
Region 9	1,854	31	159,453	72,118	86.0	38.9
Region 10	1,689	34	208,848	87,756	123.7	52.0
Region 11	2,775	103	318,563	144,071	114.8	51.9
Region 12	3,373	60	120,758	58,341	35.8	17.3
Alabama	50,051	1,765	4,725,165	2,149,718	94.4	43.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population, P.L. 94-171 File.

Table 2: Urban vs. Rural Population, 2010

Location	2010 Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Percent Urban	Percent Rural
Alabama	4,779,736	2,821,804	1,957,932	59.0%	41.0%
Autauga	54,571	31,650	22,921	58.00	42.00
Baldwin	182,265	105,205	77,060	57.72	42.28
Barbour	27,457	8,844	18,613	32.21	67.79
Bibb	22,915	7,252	15,663	31.65	68.35
Blount	57,322	5,760	51,562	10.05	89.95
Bullock	10,914	5,307	5,607	48.63	51.37
Butler	20,947	6,026	14,921	28.77	71.23
Calhoun	118,572	78,617	39,955	66.30	33.70
Chambers	34,215	17,399	16,816	50.85	49.15
Cherokee	25,989	3,707	22,282	14.26	85.74
Chilton	43,643	5,785	37,858	13.26	86.74
Choctaw	13,859	-	13,859	0.00	100.00
Clarke	25,833	6,205	19,628	24.02	75.98
Clay	13,932	-	13,932	0.00	100.00
Cleburne	14,972	-	14,972	0.00	100.00
Coffee	49,948	26,375	23,573	52.80	47.20
Colbert	54,428	30,537	23,891	56.11	43.89
Conecuh	13,228	2,520	10,708	19.05	80.95
Coosa	11,539	-	11,539	0.00	100.00
Covington	37,765	11,461	26,304	30.35	69.65
Crenshaw	13,906	-	13,906	0.00	100.00
Cullman	80,406	21,517	58,889	26.76	73.24
Dale	50,251	24,679	25,572	49.11	50.89
Dallas	43,820	23,821	19,999	54.36	45.64
DeKalb	71,109	7,018	64,091	9.87	90.13
Elmore	79,303	36,330	42,973	45.81	54.19
Escambia	38,319	13,982	24,337	36.49	63.51
Etowah	104,430	65,286	39,144	62.52	37.48
Fayette	17,241	3,408	13,833	19.77	80.23
Franklin	31,704	9,395	22,309	29.63	70.37
Geneva	26,790	2,775	24,015	10.36	89.64
Greene	9,045	-	9,045	0.00	100.00
Hale	15,760	1,707	14,053	10.83	89.17
Henry	17,302	2,119	15,183	12.25	87.75
Houston	101,547	67,220	34,327	66.20	33.80
Jackson	53,227	12,233	40,994	22.98	77.02
Jefferson	658,466	593,714	64,752	90.17	9.83
Lamar	14,564	-	14,564	0.00	100.00
Lauderdale	92,709	47,008	45,701	50.70	49.30
Lawrence	34,339	2,991	31,348	8.71	91.29
Lee	140,247	101,806	38,441	72.59	27.41
Limestone	82,782	35,092	47,690	42.39	57.61

Location	2010 Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Percent Urban	Percent Rural
Lowndes	11,299	-	11,299	0.00	100.00
Macon	21,452	9,536	11,916	44.45	55.55
Madison	334,811	279,763	55,048	83.56	16.44
Marengo	21,027	6,452	14,575	30.68	69.32
Marion	30,776	3,430	27,346	11.15	88.85
Marshall	93,019	43,469	49,550	46.73	53.27
Mobile	412,992	330,310	82,682	79.98	20.02
Monroe	23,068	4,834	18,234	20.96	79.04
Montgomery	229,363	205,300	24,063	89.51	10.49
Morgan	119,490	73,370	46,120	61.40	38.60
Perry	10,591	-	10,591	0.00	100.00
Pickens	19,746	-	19,746	0.00	100.00
Pike	32,899	15,897	17,002	48.32	51.68
Randolph	22,913	4,275	18,638	18.66	81.34
Russell	52,947	34,199	18,748	64.59	35.41
Shelby	195,085	150,323	44,762	77.06	22.94
St. Clair	83,593	22,740	60,853	27.20	72.80
Sumter	13,763	-	13,763	0.00	100.00
Talladega	82,291	36,360	45,931	44.18	55.82
Tallapoosa	41,616	10,726	30,890	25.77	74.23
Tuscaloosa	194,656	145,003	49,653	74.49	25.51
Walker	67,023	17,367	49,656	25.91	74.09
Washington	17,581	-	17,581	0.00	100.00
Wilcox	11,670	-	11,670	0.00	100.00
Winston	24,484	3,699	20,785	15.11	84.89
Region 1	234,101	94,069	140,032	40.2%	59.8%
Region 2	293,927	157,370	136,557	53.5%	46.5%
Region 3	1,105,132	795,689	309,443	72.0%	28.0%
Region 4	470,469	216,370	254,099	46.0%	54.0%
Region 5	111,417	36,766	74,651	33.0%	67.0%
Region 6	194,440	43,832	150,608	22.5%	77.5%
Region 7	311,060	143,473	167,587	46.1%	53.9%
Region 8	633,576	449,497	184,079	70.9%	29.1%
Region 9	363,237	273,280	89,957	75.2%	24.8%
Region 10	193,194	136,005	57,189	70.4%	29.6%
Region 11	234,235	97,878	136,357	41.8%	58.2%
Region 12	634,948	377,575	257,373	59.5%	40.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population;
<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/2010urbanruralclass.html>

Table 3: Households and Average Household Size, 2010

Location	Total Population	Total Households	Total Family Households		Average Household Size
			Number	Percent	
Alabama	4,779,736	1,883,791	1,276,440	67.8 %	2.5
Autauga	54,571	20,221	15,064	74.5%	2.7
Baldwin	182,265	73,180	51,151	69.9%	2.5
Barbour	27,457	9,820	6,721	68.4%	2.5
Bibb	22,915	7,953	5,748	72.3%	2.6
Blount	57,322	21,578	16,175	75.0%	2.6
Bullock	10,914	3,745	2,387	63.7%	2.5
Butler	20,947	8,491	5,739	67.6%	2.4
Calhoun	118,572	47,331	31,609	66.8%	2.4
Chambers	34,215	13,933	9,391	67.4%	2.4
Cherokee	25,989	10,626	7,493	70.5%	2.4
Chilton	43,643	16,558	12,092	73.0%	2.6
Choctaw	13,859	5,866	3,873	66.0%	2.3
Clarke	25,833	10,337	7,204	69.7%	2.5
Clay	13,932	5,670	3,978	70.2%	2.4
Cleburne	14,972	5,891	4,196	71.2%	2.5
Coffee	49,948	19,849	13,837	69.7%	2.5
Colbert	54,428	22,773	15,442	67.8%	2.4
Conecuh	13,228	5,625	3,717	66.1%	2.3
Coosa	11,539	4,794	3,293	68.7%	2.4
Covington	37,765	15,531	10,539	67.9%	2.4
Crenshaw	13,906	5,652	3,882	68.7%	2.4
Cullman	80,406	31,864	22,487	70.6%	2.5
Dale	50,251	20,065	13,721	68.4%	2.5
Dallas	43,820	17,064	11,440	67.0%	2.5
DeKalb	71,109	26,842	19,361	72.1%	2.6
Elmore	79,303	28,301	21,003	74.2%	2.6
Escambia	38,319	14,157	9,705	68.6%	2.5
Etowah	104,430	42,036	28,708	68.3%	2.4
Fayette	17,241	7,100	4,916	69.2%	2.4
Franklin	31,704	12,286	8,741	71.1%	2.6
Geneva	26,790	10,920	7,617	69.8%	2.4
Greene	9,045	3,764	2,372	63.0%	2.4
Hale	15,760	6,273	4,245	67.7%	2.5
Henry	17,302	6,994	4,975	71.1%	2.5
Houston	101,547	40,969	28,041	68.4%	2.4
Jackson	53,227	21,513	15,209	70.7%	2.5
Jefferson	658,466	263,568	170,207	64.6%	2.4
Lamar	14,564	6,103	4,207	68.9%	2.4
Lauderdale	92,709	38,680	25,669	66.4%	2.4
Lawrence	34,339	13,654	9,985	73.1%	2.5
Lee	140,247	55,682	33,692	60.5%	2.4
Limestone	82,782	31,446	22,876	72.7%	2.5
Lowndes	11,299	4,352	3,071	70.6%	2.6

Location	Total Population	Total Households	Total Family Households		Average Household Size
			Number	Percent	
Macon	21,452	8,499	5,051	59.4%	2.3
Madison	334,811	134,700	89,150	66.2%	2.4
Marengo	21,027	8,535	5,787	67.8%	2.4
Marion	30,776	12,651	8,676	68.6%	2.4
Marshall	93,019	35,810	25,328	70.7%	2.6
Mobile	412,992	158,435	108,393	68.4%	2.6
Monroe	23,068	9,214	6,410	69.6%	2.5
Montgomery	229,363	89,981	57,876	64.3%	2.5
Morgan	119,490	47,030	33,135	70.5%	2.5
Perry	10,591	3,947	2,663	67.5%	2.5
Pickens	19,746	8,012	5,409	67.5%	2.4
Pike	32,899	13,210	7,759	58.7%	2.3
Randolph	22,913	9,164	6,357	69.4%	2.5
Russell	52,947	21,229	14,085	66.3%	2.5
St. Clair	83,593	31,624	23,364	73.9%	2.6
Shelby	195,085	74,072	53,733	72.5%	2.6
Sumter	13,763	5,629	3,385	60.1%	2.3
Talladega	82,291	31,890	22,191	69.6%	2.5
Tallapoosa	41,616	16,985	11,762	69.2%	2.4
Tuscaloosa	194,656	76,141	46,304	60.8%	2.4
Walker	67,023	26,571	18,741	70.5%	2.5
Washington	17,581	6,758	4,918	72.8%	2.6
Wilcox	11,670	4,484	3,110	69.4%	2.6
Winston	24,484	10,163	7,074	69.6%	2.4
Region 1	234,101	96,553	65,602	67.9%	2.4
Region 2	293,927	115,346	73,201	63.5%	2.5
Region 3	1,105,132	433,971	294,312	67.8%	2.5
Region 4	470,469	188,320	128,978	68.5%	2.5
Region 5	111,417	43,949	27,889	63.5%	2.5
Region 6	194,440	77,459	52,507	67.8%	2.5
Region 7	311,060	124,148	85,451	68.8%	2.5
Region 8	633,576	245,772	169,249	68.9%	2.6
Region 9	363,237	138,503	93,943	67.8%	2.6
Region 10	193,194	76,911	47,777	62.1%	2.5
Region 11	234,235	92,548	65,607	70.9%	2.5
Region 12	634,948	250,311	171,924	68.7%	2.5
Alabama	4,779,736	1,883,791	1,276,440	67.8%	2.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Data Profile 1.

Table 4: Total Population and Population by Race, Hispanic Origin and Minority, 2010

Location	2010 Population											Hispanic*		White alone, Non-Hispanic		Minority**	
	Total	Population by Race:															
		White	Black	Asian	Some other race	Two or more races											
Alabama	4,779,736	3,275,394	68.5%	1,251,311	26.2%	53,595	1.1%	128,185	2.7%	71,251	1.5%	185,602	3.9%	3,204,402	67.0%	1,575,334	33.0%
Autauga	54,571	42,855	78.5%	9,643	17.7%	474	0.9%	730	1.3%	869	1.6%	1,310	2.4%	42,154	77.2%	12,417	22.8%
Baldwin	182,265	156,153	85.7%	17,105	9.4%	1,348	0.7%	4,936	2.7%	2,723	1.5%	7,992	4.4%	152,200	83.5%	30,065	16.5%
Barbour	27,457	13,180	48.0%	12,875	46.9%	107	0.4%	1,037	3.8%	258	0.9%	1,387	5.1%	12,837	46.8%	14,620	53.2%
Bibb	22,915	17,381	75.8%	5,047	22.0%	22	0.1%	262	1.1%	203	0.9%	406	1.8%	17,191	75.0%	5,724	25.0%
Blount	57,322	53,068	92.6%	761	1.3%	117	0.2%	2,692	4.7%	684	1.2%	4,626	8.1%	50,952	88.9%	6,370	11.1%
Bullock	10,914	2,507	23.0%	7,666	70.2%	20	0.2%	635	5.8%	86	0.8%	777	7.1%	2,392	21.9%	8,522	78.1%
Butler	20,947	11,399	54.4%	9,095	43.4%	177	0.8%	115	0.5%	161	0.8%	191	0.9%	11,324	54.1%	9,623	45.9%
Calhoun	118,572	88,840	74.9%	24,382	20.6%	845	0.7%	2,530	2.1%	1,975	1.7%	3,893	3.3%	87,285	73.6%	31,287	26.4%
Chambers	34,215	20,112	58.8%	13,257	38.7%	168	0.5%	293	0.9%	385	1.1%	536	1.6%	19,893	58.1%	14,322	41.9%
Cherokee	25,989	24,081	92.7%	1,208	4.6%	54	0.2%	259	1.0%	387	1.5%	320	1.2%	23,929	92.1%	2,060	7.9%
Chilton	43,643	36,713	84.1%	4,230	9.7%	130	0.3%	2,064	4.7%	506	1.2%	3,420	7.8%	35,395	81.1%	8,248	18.9%
Choctaw	13,859	7,731	55.8%	6,012	43.4%	12	0.1%	46	0.3%	58	0.4%	73	0.5%	7,700	55.6%	6,159	44.4%
Clarke	25,833	14,070	54.5%	11,336	43.9%	77	0.3%	174	0.7%	176	0.7%	271	1.0%	13,943	54.0%	11,890	46.0%
Clay	13,932	11,380	81.7%	2,066	14.8%	24	0.2%	227	1.6%	235	1.7%	399	2.9%	11,186	80.3%	2,746	19.7%
Cleburne	14,972	14,079	94.0%	498	3.3%	23	0.2%	212	1.4%	160	1.1%	307	2.1%	13,956	93.2%	1,016	6.8%
Coffee	49,948	37,330	74.7%	8,359	16.7%	644	1.3%	2,368	4.7%	1,247	2.5%	3,180	6.4%	36,134	72.3%	13,814	27.7%
Colbert	54,428	43,789	80.5%	8,768	16.1%	229	0.4%	797	1.5%	845	1.6%	1,093	2.0%	43,334	79.6%	11,094	20.4%
Conecuh	13,228	6,788	51.3%	6,149	46.5%	17	0.1%	142	1.1%	132	1.0%	161	1.2%	6,764	51.1%	6,464	48.9%
Coosa	11,539	7,648	66.3%	3,582	31.0%	16	0.1%	190	1.6%	103	0.9%	230	2.0%	7,604	65.9%	3,935	34.1%
Covington	37,765	32,022	84.8%	4,716	12.5%	155	0.4%	350	0.9%	522	1.4%	483	1.3%	31,751	84.1%	6,014	15.9%
Crenshaw	13,906	10,097	72.6%	3,254	23.4%	189	1.4%	164	1.2%	202	1.5%	204	1.5%	10,020	72.1%	3,886	27.9%
Cullman	80,406	76,133	94.7%	856	1.1%	343	0.4%	2,185	2.7%	889	1.1%	3,454	4.3%	74,568	92.7%	5,838	7.3%
Dale	50,251	37,236	74.1%	9,679	19.3%	534	1.1%	1,297	2.6%	1,505	3.0%	2,821	5.6%	35,705	71.1%	14,546	28.9%
Dallas	43,820	12,769	29.1%	30,423	69.4%	149	0.3%	180	0.4%	299	0.7%	309	0.7%	12,676	28.9%	31,144	71.1%
DeKalb	71,109	60,087	84.5%	1,078	1.5%	203	0.3%	8,167	11.5%	1,574	2.2%	9,690	13.6%	57,997	81.6%	13,112	18.4%
Elmore	79,303	60,455	76.2%	15,900	20.0%	518	0.7%	1,286	1.6%	1,144	1.4%	2,129	2.7%	59,449	75.0%	19,854	25.0%
Escambia	38,319	23,784	62.1%	12,220	31.9%	92	0.2%	1,643	4.3%	580	1.5%	718	1.9%	23,508	61.3%	14,811	38.7%
Etowah	104,430	83,823	80.3%	15,796	15.1%	672	0.6%	2,594	2.5%	1,545	1.5%	3,447	3.3%	82,789	79.3%	21,641	20.7%
Fayette	17,241	14,910	86.5%	1,969	11.4%	37	0.2%	154	0.9%	171	1.0%	204	1.2%	14,832	86.0%	2,409	14.0%
Franklin	31,704	26,320	83.0%	1,228	3.9%	63	0.2%	3,563	11.2%	530	1.7%	4,710	14.9%	25,249	79.6%	6,455	20.4%

Location	2010 Population										Hispanic*		White alone, Non-Hispanic		Minority**		
	Total	Population by Race:															
		White		Black		Asian		Some other race		Two or more races							
Geneva	26,790	23,127	86.3%	2,539	9.5%	67	0.3%	641	2.4%	416	1.6%	920	3.4%	22,692	84.7%	4,098	15.3%
Greene	9,045	1,575	17.4%	7,370	81.5%	15	0.2%	42	0.5%	43	0.5%	69	0.8%	1,562	17.3%	7,483	82.7%
Hale	15,760	6,266	39.8%	9,301	59.0%	35	0.2%	70	0.4%	88	0.6%	140	0.9%	6,213	39.4%	9,547	60.6%
Henry	17,302	11,865	68.6%	4,942	28.6%	54	0.3%	265	1.5%	176	1.0%	389	2.2%	11,731	67.8%	5,571	32.2%
Houston	101,547	71,053	70.0%	26,176	25.8%	820	0.8%	1,739	1.7%	1,759	1.7%	2,995	2.9%	69,731	68.7%	31,816	31.3%
Jackson	53,227	48,348	90.8%	1,781	3.3%	185	0.3%	1,535	2.9%	1,378	2.6%	1,339	2.5%	47,937	90.1%	5,290	9.9%
Jefferson	658,466	349,166	53.0%	276,525	42.0%	9,158	1.4%	16,342	2.5%	7,275	1.1%	25,488	3.9%	340,213	51.7%	318,253	48.3%
Lamar	14,564	12,626	86.7%	1,643	11.3%	4	0.0%	108	0.7%	183	1.3%	180	1.2%	12,542	86.1%	2,022	13.9%
Lauderdale	92,709	80,112	86.4%	9,257	10.0%	685	0.7%	1,349	1.5%	1,306	1.4%	2,082	2.2%	79,228	85.5%	13,481	14.5%
Lawrence	34,339	26,647	77.6%	3,938	11.5%	42	0.1%	2,234	6.5%	1,478	4.3%	574	1.7%	26,420	76.9%	7,919	23.1%
Lee	140,247	100,006	71.3%	31,901	22.7%	3,658	2.6%	2,423	1.7%	2,259	1.6%	4,571	3.3%	97,900	69.8%	42,347	30.2%
Limestone	82,782	66,506	80.3%	10,429	12.6%	924	1.1%	3,455	4.2%	1,468	1.8%	4,591	5.5%	65,112	78.7%	17,670	21.3%
Lowndes	11,299	2,859	25.3%	8,310	73.5%	14	0.1%	56	0.5%	60	0.5%	87	0.8%	2,841	25.1%	8,458	74.9%
Macon	21,452	3,319	15.5%	17,729	82.6%	76	0.4%	100	0.5%	228	1.1%	232	1.1%	3,267	15.2%	18,185	84.8%
Madison	334,811	228,280	68.2%	80,376	24.0%	8,265	2.5%	9,635	2.9%	8,255	2.5%	15,404	4.6%	221,445	66.1%	113,366	33.9%
Marengo	21,027	9,751	46.4%	10,872	51.7%	53	0.3%	187	0.9%	164	0.8%	352	1.7%	9,607	45.7%	11,420	54.3%
Marion	30,776	28,791	93.6%	1,184	3.8%	54	0.2%	406	1.3%	341	1.1%	632	2.1%	28,509	92.6%	2,267	7.4%
Marshall	93,019	81,464	87.6%	1,494	1.6%	478	0.5%	8,019	8.6%	1,564	1.7%	11,238	12.1%	78,060	83.9%	14,959	16.1%
Mobile	412,992	248,647	60.2%	142,992	34.6%	7,561	1.8%	7,770	1.9%	6,022	1.5%	9,936	2.4%	243,904	59.1%	169,088	40.9%
Monroe	23,068	12,718	55.1%	9,614	41.7%	67	0.3%	335	1.5%	334	1.4%	220	1.0%	12,621	54.7%	10,447	45.3%
Montgomery	229,363	90,656	39.5%	125,477	54.7%	4,821	2.1%	5,503	2.4%	2,906	1.3%	8,314	3.6%	88,099	38.4%	141,264	61.6%
Morgan	119,490	95,404	79.8%	14,185	11.9%	691	0.6%	6,846	5.7%	2,364	2.0%	9,156	7.7%	92,585	77.5%	26,905	22.5%
Perry	10,591	3,204	30.3%	7,276	68.7%	30	0.3%	38	0.4%	43	0.4%	114	1.1%	3,142	29.7%	7,449	70.3%
Pickens	19,746	11,110	56.3%	8,211	41.6%	36	0.2%	157	0.8%	232	1.2%	313	1.6%	11,027	55.8%	8,719	44.2%
Pike	32,899	19,144	58.2%	12,054	36.6%	654	2.0%	557	1.7%	490	1.5%	730	2.2%	18,887	57.4%	14,012	42.6%
Randolph	22,913	17,532	76.5%	4,607	20.1%	55	0.2%	458	2.0%	261	1.1%	649	2.8%	17,280	75.4%	5,633	24.6%
Russell	52,947	28,449	53.7%	22,135	41.8%	236	0.4%	1,023	1.9%	1,104	2.1%	1,946	3.7%	27,591	52.1%	25,356	47.9%
St. Clair	83,593	73,741	88.2%	7,150	8.6%	518	0.6%	1,061	1.3%	1,123	1.3%	1,716	2.1%	72,947	87.3%	10,646	12.7%
Shelby	195,085	161,943	83.0%	20,732	10.6%	3,726	1.9%	6,000	3.1%	2,684	1.4%	11,567	5.9%	156,371	80.2%	38,714	19.8%
Sumter	13,763	3,326	24.2%	10,316	75.0%	33	0.2%	41	0.3%	47	0.3%	86	0.6%	3,304	24.0%	10,459	76.0%
Talladega	82,291	53,739	65.3%	26,055	31.7%	339	0.4%	1,057	1.3%	1,101	1.3%	1,671	2.0%	53,079	64.5%	29,212	35.5%
Tallapoosa	41,616	29,087	69.9%	11,083	26.6%	197	0.5%	842	2.0%	407	1.0%	1,042	2.5%	28,838	69.3%	12,778	30.7%
Tuscaloosa	194,656	129,004	66.3%	57,611	29.6%	2,306	1.2%	3,636	1.9%	2,099	1.1%	5,949	3.1%	126,611	65.0%	68,045	35.0%

Location	2010 Population											Hispanic*		White alone, Non-Hispanic		Minority**	
	Total	Population by Race:															
		White		Black		Asian		Some other race		Two or more races							
Walker	67,023	61,146	91.2%	3,928	5.9%	195	0.3%	926	1.4%	828	1.2%	1,307	2.0%	60,587	90.4%	6,436	9.6%
Washington	17,581	11,508	65.5%	4,380	24.9%	20	0.1%	1,466	8.3%	207	1.2%	151	0.9%	11,455	65.2%	6,126	34.8%
Wilcox	11,670	3,126	26.8%	8,465	72.5%	4	0.0%	24	0.2%	51	0.4%	72	0.6%	3,110	26.6%	8,560	73.4%
Winston	24,484	23,409	95.6%	115	0.5%	60	0.2%	547	2.2%	353	1.4%	639	2.6%	23,237	94.9%	1,247	5.1%
Region 1	234,101	202,421	86.5%	20,552	8.8%	1,091	0.5%	6,662	2.8%	3,375	1.4%	9,156	3.9%	199,557	85.2%	34,544	14.8%
Region 2	293,927	192,872	65.6%	91,152	31.0%	2,455	0.8%	4,429	1.5%	3,019	1.0%	7,261	2.5%	189,978	64.6%	103,949	35.4%
Region 3	1,105,132	735,777	66.6%	313,326	28.4%	13,844	1.3%	29,085	2.6%	13,100	1.2%	48,124	4.4%	716,465	64.8%	388,667	35.2%
Region 4	470,469	350,321	74.5%	102,534	21.8%	2,393	0.5%	8,662	1.8%	6,559	1.4%	12,494	2.7%	345,839	73.5%	124,630	26.5%
Region 5	111,417	49,325	44.3%	58,108	52.2%	1,130	1.0%	1,627	1.5%	1,227	1.1%	2,221	2.0%	48,731	43.7%	62,686	56.3%
Region 6	194,440	84,991	43.7%	104,843	53.9%	462	0.2%	2,633	1.4%	1,511	0.8%	1,809	0.9%	84,322	43.4%	110,118	56.6%
Region 7	311,060	225,813	72.6%	69,286	22.3%	2,381	0.8%	7,697	2.5%	5,883	1.9%	12,175	3.9%	220,581	70.9%	90,479	29.1%
Region 8	633,576	428,584	67.6%	172,317	27.2%	9,001	1.4%	14,349	2.3%	9,325	1.5%	18,646	2.9%	419,612	66.2%	213,964	33.8%
Region 9	363,237	193,966	53.4%	151,020	41.6%	5,813	1.6%	7,519	2.1%	4,919	1.4%	11,753	3.2%	189,702	52.2%	173,535	47.8%
Region 10	193,194	128,455	66.5%	54,036	28.0%	3,894	2.0%	3,446	1.8%	3,363	1.7%	6,517	3.4%	125,491	65.0%	67,703	35.0%
Region 11	234,235	198,184	84.6%	18,979	8.1%	1,076	0.5%	11,265	4.8%	4,731	2.0%	13,184	5.6%	193,573	82.6%	40,662	17.4%
Region 12	634,948	484,685	76.3%	95,158	15.0%	10,055	1.6%	30,811	4.9%	14,239	2.2%	42,262	6.7%	470,551	74.1%	164,397	25.9%
Alabama	4,779,736	3,275,394	68.5%	1,251,311	26.2%	53,595	1.1%	128,185	2.7%	71,251	1.5%	185,602	3.9%	3,204,402	67.0%	1,575,334	33.0%

*Hispanic may be of any race.

**Minority consists of all races other than white, plus whites who are also Hispanic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2010 Census of Population, P.L. File.

Table 5: Population by Sex and Age, 2010

Location	Total Population	Sex		Age					Median Age
		Male	Female	Under 5 Years	5 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 64	65+	
Alabama	4,779,736	48.5	51.5	6.4%	20.3%	7.0%	52.5%	13.8%	37.9
Autauga	54,571	48.7	51.3	6.6%	23.0%	5.6%	52.8%	12.0%	37
Baldwin	182,265	48.9	51.1	6.1%	19.3%	5.2%	52.7%	16.8%	41.1
Barbour	27,457	53.1	46.9	6.2%	18.1%	6.5%	54.9%	14.2%	39
Bibb	22,915	53.7	46.3	6.0%	19.1%	6.5%	55.6%	12.7%	37.8
Blount	57,322	49.5	50.5	6.3%	20.9%	5.4%	52.6%	14.7%	39
Bullock	10,914	54.2	45.8	6.8%	18.1%	6.5%	55.2%	13.5%	38.5
Butler	20,947	47.0	53.0	6.5%	20.1%	5.6%	51.1%	16.7%	40.1
Calhoun	118,572	48.2	51.8	6.1%	20.1%	7.6%	51.9%	14.3%	38.2
Chambers	34,215	47.8	52.2	5.7%	19.2%	5.6%	52.8%	16.7%	41.5
Cherokee	25,989	49.6	50.4	5.3%	18.6%	4.8%	53.4%	17.9%	43.9
Chilton	43,643	49.5	50.5	6.9%	20.8%	5.9%	52.9%	13.6%	37.6
Choctaw	13,859	48.3	51.7	5.4%	19.6%	4.8%	51.9%	18.2%	43.4
Clarke	25,833	47.3	52.7	5.7%	21.8%	4.9%	51.4%	16.2%	40.2
Clay	13,932	49.0	51.0	5.7%	19.3%	5.4%	52.0%	17.6%	42
Cleburne	14,972	49.8	50.2	6.3%	20.2%	5.1%	52.7%	15.8%	40.6
Coffee	49,948	49.4	50.6	6.6%	20.0%	6.2%	52.8%	14.4%	37.6
Colbert	54,428	48.1	51.9	5.8%	19.0%	5.5%	52.4%	17.4%	41.8
Conecuh	13,228	48.5	51.5	5.9%	20.0%	4.8%	51.4%	17.9%	43
Coosa	11,539	49.6	50.4	4.9%	18.3%	4.8%	55.0%	17.1%	44.2
Covington	37,765	48.4	51.6	6.0%	19.2%	5.2%	51.3%	18.4%	42.4
Crenshaw	13,906	48.3	51.7	6.0%	20.5%	5.3%	52.3%	15.9%	40.7
Cullman	80,406	49.4	50.6	6.1%	19.7%	5.9%	52.3%	15.9%	39.9
Dale	50,251	49.4	50.6	7.3%	20.0%	6.9%	52.3%	13.5%	36.1
Dallas	43,820	46.2	53.8	7.3%	22.2%	6.2%	50.3%	14.1%	37.7
DeKalb	71,109	49.4	50.6	7.1%	21.5%	5.5%	52.1%	13.9%	37.5
Elmore	79,303	48.8	51.2	6.1%	20.2%	6.5%	55.3%	11.9%	37.8
Escambia	38,319	51.6	48.4	6.2%	19.1%	5.8%	53.7%	15.2%	39.2
Etowah	104,430	48.5	51.5	5.9%	19.8%	5.8%	52.7%	15.8%	40.2
Fayette	17,241	49.3	50.7	5.8%	19.5%	5.4%	51.5%	17.9%	42.5
Franklin	31,704	49.9	50.1	7.1%	20.4%	6.1%	51.1%	15.2%	37.8
Geneva	26,790	48.9	51.1	5.9%	19.1%	5.6%	52.0%	17.4%	42
Greene	9,045	47.2	52.8	6.1%	21.6%	5.6%	50.6%	16.1%	41.8
Hale	15,760	47.4	52.6	6.1%	21.7%	5.7%	51.5%	15.0%	40
Henry	17,302	48.0	52.0	5.4%	19.4%	4.8%	52.8%	17.6%	42.8
Houston	101,547	48.0	52.0	6.6%	20.4%	5.9%	52.7%	14.5%	38.5
Jackson	53,227	49.1	50.9	5.6%	19.6%	5.1%	53.2%	16.5%	41.4
Jefferson	658,466	47.4	52.6	6.7%	19.6%	7.0%	53.6%	13.1%	37.1
Lamar	14,564	48.7	51.3	5.9%	18.5%	5.0%	51.8%	18.8%	43.5
Lauderdale	92,709	47.9	52.1	5.6%	19.3%	7.6%	50.7%	16.8%	40.4
Lawrence	34,339	48.9	51.1	6.3%	19.6%	5.7%	53.9%	14.6%	40.6
Lee	140,247	49.3	50.7	6.2%	21.8%	15.0%	47.9%	9.1%	29.5

Location	Total Population	Sex		Age					Median Age
		Male	Female	Under 5 Years	5 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 64	65+	
Limestone	82,782	50.6	49.4	6.5%	19.8%	5.7%	55.7%	12.3%	38.4
Lowndes	11,299	46.8	53.2	6.6%	20.7%	6.2%	51.9%	14.6%	40.6
Macon	21,452	45.8	54.2	5.4%	21.5%	11.4%	47.5%	14.1%	36.3
Madison	334,811	49.1	50.9	6.2%	20.6%	7.3%	53.7%	12.2%	37.3
Marengo	21,027	47.1	52.9	6.2%	21.4%	5.5%	50.6%	16.3%	40.4
Marion	30,776	49.7	50.3	5.6%	18.5%	5.3%	52.3%	18.3%	42.8
Marshall	93,019	49.3	50.7	7.0%	20.7%	6.0%	51.3%	14.9%	38.2
Mobile	412,992	48.0	52.0	6.8%	21.2%	7.1%	52.0%	12.9%	36.6
Monroe	23,068	48.2	51.8	6.0%	22.3%	5.1%	51.0%	15.7%	40.1
Montgomery	229,363	47.6	52.4	6.9%	20.7%	8.2%	52.2%	12.0%	34.9
Morgan	119,490	49.3	50.7	6.3%	20.2%	5.8%	53.6%	14.1%	39
Perry	10,591	47.0	53.0	6.4%	23.2%	7.7%	46.0%	16.7%	37.2
Pickens	19,746	47.7	52.3	6.0%	20.0%	5.8%	51.2%	16.9%	41.9
Pike	32,899	47.7	52.3	5.6%	21.2%	14.7%	45.7%	12.8%	31.4
Randolph	22,913	48.5	51.5	6.0%	20.8%	5.3%	50.9%	17.0%	41.2
Russell	52,947	47.8	52.2	7.6%	20.8%	6.9%	52.1%	12.7%	35.8
St. Clair	83,593	50.1	49.9	6.6%	19.5%	5.4%	55.4%	13.1%	38.6
Shelby	195,085	49.0	51.0	6.7%	21.1%	5.5%	56.1%	10.6%	36.9
Sumter	13,763	45.5	54.5	5.5%	21.4%	10.3%	47.7%	15.0%	37.7
Talladega	82,291	48.7	51.3	6.0%	20.2%	5.9%	53.8%	14.1%	39.3
Tallapoosa	41,616	48.5	51.5	5.8%	19.0%	5.4%	52.5%	17.3%	42.4
Tuscaloosa	194,656	48.5	51.5	6.0%	21.3%	13.8%	48.1%	10.8%	31.2
Walker	67,023	48.7	51.3	5.8%	19.2%	5.6%	53.1%	16.3%	41.2
Washington	17,581	49.2	50.8	6.0%	22.3%	5.3%	51.7%	14.7%	39.7
Wilcox	11,670	47.3	52.7	6.1%	23.8%	5.2%	49.9%	15.0%	38.8
Winston	24,484	49.1	50.9	5.4%	18.6%	5.1%	53.2%	17.7%	43.1
Region 1	234,101	48.6%	51.4%	5.8%	19.2%	6.4%	51.6%	17.0%	41.2
Region 2	293,927	48.8%	51.2%	6.0%	20.8%	11.1%	49.5%	12.6%	39.8
Region 3	1,105,132	48.1%	51.9%	6.6%	19.9%	6.4%	54.1%	13.0%	38.4
Region 4	470,469	48.6%	51.4%	5.9%	19.8%	6.1%	52.7%	15.6%	41.4
Region 5	111,417	47.8%	52.2%	6.0%	20.6%	9.5%	49.4%	14.4%	37.9
Region 6	194,440	47.3%	52.7%	6.2%	21.8%	5.9%	50.4%	15.7%	39.8
Region 7	311,060	49.0%	51.0%	6.5%	19.7%	6.0%	52.6%	15.2%	39.8
Region 8	633,576	48.5%	51.5%	6.6%	20.5%	6.4%	52.3%	14.2%	39.0
Region 9	363,237	48.0%	52.0%	6.7%	21.0%	7.4%	52.9%	11.9%	36.6
Region 10	193,194	48.9%	51.1%	6.6%	21.5%	12.8%	49.0%	10.1%	32.7
Region 11	234,235	49.3%	50.7%	6.2%	20.0%	5.8%	53.2%	14.8%	39.8
Region 12	634,948	49.3%	50.7%	6.4%	20.5%	6.5%	53.4%	13.2%	38.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Data Profile 1.

Table 6: Educational Attainment, Population Age 25 and Older, 2010

Location	Population, Age 25 and Older	High School or Equivalent		Associate's Degree		Bachelor's Degree or Higher	
United States	199,726,659	169,828,176	85.0%	15,021,920	7.5%	55,726,999	27.9%
Alabama	3,108,132	2,529,295	81.4%	213,632	6.9%	675,076	21.7%
Autauga	33,884	28,914	85.3%	2,186	6.5%	7,369	21.7%
Baldwin	121,560	106,457	87.6%	9,264	7.6%	32,605	26.8%
Barbour	18,879	13,567	71.9%	1,321	7.0%	2,551	13.5%
Bibb	15,082	11,243	74.5%	807	5.4%	1,512	10.0%
Blount	38,085	28,434	74.7%	2,378	6.2%	4,771	12.5%
Bullock	7,301	5,453	74.7%	428	5.9%	877	12.0%
Butler	14,039	10,500	74.8%	1,108	7.9%	1,543	11.0%
Calhoun	77,722	61,024	78.5%	5,217	6.7%	12,529	16.1%
Chambers	23,737	17,055	71.8%	1,695	7.1%	2,573	10.8%
Cherokee	18,554	13,623	73.4%	1,015	5.5%	1,952	10.5%
Chilton	28,554	21,661	75.9%	1,515	5.3%	3,479	12.2%
Choctaw	9,793	6,962	71.1%	714	7.3%	1,067	10.9%
Clarke	16,839	12,822	76.1%	1,083	6.4%	2,265	13.5%
Clay	9,828	7,017	71.4%	693	7.1%	934	9.5%
Cleburne	10,130	7,122	70.3%	509	5.0%	850	8.4%
Coffee	32,426	25,708	79.3%	2,661	8.2%	7,152	22.1%
Colbert	37,986	30,424	80.1%	2,752	7.2%	6,231	16.4%
Conecuh	8,917	6,359	71.3%	925	10.4%	865	9.7%
Coosa	8,169	5,971	73.1%	332	4.1%	862	10.6%
Covington	26,024	19,897	76.5%	1,977	7.6%	3,402	13.1%
Crenshaw	9,548	7,034	73.7%	504	5.3%	968	10.1%
Cullman	54,240	41,685	76.9%	4,864	9.0%	7,480	13.8%
Dale	32,541	26,760	82.2%	3,021	9.3%	5,707	17.5%
Dallas	28,045	21,551	76.8%	2,225	7.9%	4,002	14.3%
DeKalb	46,314	31,540	68.1%	2,993	6.5%	5,058	10.9%
Elmore	51,758	43,377	83.8%	3,345	6.5%	10,471	20.2%
Escambia	25,907	18,905	73.0%	2,185	8.4%	2,828	10.9%
Etowah	71,016	57,649	81.2%	5,512	7.8%	11,226	15.8%
Fayette	12,082	9,025	74.7%	870	7.2%	1,142	9.5%
Franklin	20,876	14,525	69.6%	1,452	7.0%	2,454	11.8%
Geneva	18,274	13,219	72.3%	1,341	7.3%	1,464	8.0%
Greene	6,088	4,418	72.6%	307	5.0%	605	9.9%
Hale	10,552	7,380	69.9%	595	5.6%	1,050	10.0%
Henry	11,969	9,108	76.1%	721	6.0%	1,795	15.0%
Houston	66,161	54,217	81.9%	5,360	8.1%	12,549	19.0%
Jackson	36,997	27,388	74.0%	2,238	6.0%	4,433	12.0%
Jefferson	436,589	377,878	86.6%	30,458	7.0%	125,671	28.8%
Lamar	10,283	7,740	75.3%	539	5.2%	951	9.2%
Lauderdale	61,976	51,397	82.9%	4,020	6.5%	13,316	21.5%
Lawrence	23,169	17,422	75.2%	1,683	7.3%	2,476	10.7%
Lee	75,568	64,356	85.2%	5,260	7.0%	23,384	30.9%
Limestone	53,419	42,975	80.4%	3,915	7.3%	11,097	20.8%

Location	Population, Age 25 and Older	High School or Equivalent		Associate's Degree		Bachelor's Degree or Higher	
Lowndes	7,626	5,595	73.4%	369	4.8%	972	12.7%
Macon	13,185	10,386	78.8%	1,048	7.9%	2,760	20.9%
Madison	212,171	186,232	87.8%	14,193	6.7%	79,371	37.4%
Marengo	13,985	11,145	79.7%	769	5.5%	2,498	17.9%
Marion	21,843	15,505	71.0%	1,798	8.2%	1,917	8.8%
Marshall	60,272	44,423	73.7%	4,474	7.4%	8,760	14.5%
Mobile	263,796	217,024	82.3%	19,300	7.3%	52,134	19.8%
Monroe	15,390	11,606	75.4%	1,045	6.8%	1,726	11.2%
Montgomery	145,359	123,112	84.7%	8,063	5.5%	44,372	30.5%
Morgan	79,297	64,092	80.8%	5,281	6.7%	15,120	19.1%
Perry	6,633	4,743	71.5%	329	5.0%	885	13.3%
Pickens	13,351	10,508	78.7%	664	5.0%	1,537	11.5%
Pike	18,646	14,806	79.4%	559	3.0%	4,417	23.7%
Randolph	15,319	10,965	71.6%	852	5.6%	1,870	12.2%
Russell	33,442	25,710	76.9%	2,339	7.0%	3,971	11.9%
St. Clair	54,763	43,416	79.3%	3,622	6.6%	7,924	14.5%
Shelby	124,951	114,268	91.5%	8,688	7.0%	49,505	39.6%
Sumter	8,634	6,512	75.4%	480	5.6%	1,103	12.8%
Talladega	55,620	42,116	75.7%	3,521	6.3%	6,631	11.9%
Tallapoosa	28,734	21,876	76.1%	2,048	7.1%	4,517	15.7%
Tuscaloosa	110,719	93,754	84.7%	6,590	6.0%	29,017	26.2%
Walker	46,946	35,456	75.5%	3,648	7.8%	4,533	9.7%
Washington	11,540	9,004	78.0%	528	4.6%	1,077	9.3%
Wilcox	7,676	5,261	68.5%	420	5.5%	1,010	13.2%
Winston	17,353	12,018	69.3%	1,016	5.9%	1,933	11.1%
Region 1	160,034	123,869	77.4%	11,038	6.9%	25,851	16.2%
Region 2	178,157	144,068	80.9%	10,372	5.8%	35,814	20.1%
Region 3	729,888	621,113	85.1%	50,309	6.9%	195,883	26.8%
Region 4	318,829	244,418	76.7%	21,394	6.7%	43,944	13.8%
Region 5	70,345	53,774	76.4%	4,016	5.7%	11,537	16.4%
Region 6	127,452	95,965	75.3%	8,518	6.7%	16,498	12.9%
Region 7	206,274	162,476	78.8%	16,402	8.0%	34,620	16.8%
Region 8	411,263	342,386	83.3%	30,749	7.5%	87,567	21.3%
Region 9	231,001	195,403	84.6%	13,594	5.9%	62,212	26.9%
Region 10	109,010	90,066	82.6%	7,599	7.0%	27,355	25.1%
Region 11	156,706	123,199	78.6%	11,828	7.5%	25,076	16.0%
Region 12	409,173	332,558	81.3%	27,813	6.8%	108,719	26.6%
Alabama	3,108,132	2,529,295	81.4%	213,632	6.9%	675,076	21.7%

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002

Table 7: Commute Time to Work, 2010

Location	COMMUTING TO WORK							
	Workers 16 years and over	Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Other means	Worked at home	Mean travel time to work (minutes)
Alabama	2,000,289	1,672,185	222,349	9,062	25,007	21,128	50,558	23.9
Percent of Total	2,000,289	83.60%	11.10%	0.50%	1.30%	1.10%	2.50%	(X)
Colbert	24,499	21,279	2,263	72	206	203	476	25.1
Percent of Total	24,499	86.90%	9.20%	0.30%	0.80%	0.80%	1.90%	(X)
Franklin	77,184	64,459	8,111	241	1,111	766	2,496	25.8
Percent of Total	77,184	83.50%	10.50%	0.30%	1.40%	1.00%	3.20%	(X)
Lauderdale	9,661	7,631	1,425	30	227	161	187	23.8
Percent of Total	9,661	79.00%	14.80%	0.30%	2.30%	1.70%	1.90%	(X)
Marion	9,521	8,092	1,001	50	84	119	175	28.3
Percent of Total	9,521	85.00%	10.50%	0.50%	0.90%	1.20%	1.80%	(X)
Winston	23,978	19,335	3,421	13	352	77	780	33.2
Percent of Total	23,978	80.60%	14.30%	0.10%	1.50%	0.30%	3.30%	(X)
Bibb	4,090	3,347	605	0	74	58	6	28.1
Percent of Total	4,090	81.80%	14.80%	0.00%	1.80%	1.40%	0.10%	(X)
Fayette	7,876	6,911	698	34	45	122	66	25.1
Percent of Total	7,876	87.70%	8.90%	0.40%	0.60%	1.50%	0.80%	(X)
Greene	46,345	39,805	4,416	152	478	759	735	22.1
Percent of Total	46,345	85.90%	9.50%	0.30%	1.00%	1.60%	1.60%	(X)
Hale	13,255	10,928	1,645	26	77	154	425	23.6
Percent of Total	13,255	82.40%	12.40%	0.20%	0.60%	1.20%	3.20%	(X)
Lamar	10,234	7,970	1,730	0	50	310	174	26.2
Percent of Total	10,234	77.90%	16.90%	0.00%	0.50%	3.00%	1.70%	(X)
Pickens	18,101	14,640	2,814	16	188	154	289	32
Percent of Total	18,101	80.90%	15.50%	0.10%	1.00%	0.90%	1.60%	(X)
Tuscaloosa	4,307	3,411	656	7	38	59	136	34.8
Percent of Total	4,307	79.20%	15.20%	0.20%	0.90%	1.40%	3.20%	(X)
Blount	8,031	7,232	551	24	59	75	90	25.1
Percent of Total	8,031	90.10%	6.90%	0.30%	0.70%	0.90%	1.10%	(X)
Chilton	5,518	4,374	797	11	53	15	268	27.3
Percent of Total	5,518	79.30%	14.40%	0.20%	1.00%	0.30%	4.90%	(X)
Jefferson	5,524	4,373	754	0	108	73	216	29.1
Percent of Total	5,524	79.20%	13.60%	0.00%	2.00%	1.30%	3.90%	(X)
Shelby	20,492	17,327	2,000	13	321	349	482	20.7
Percent of Total	20,492	84.60%	9.80%	0.10%	1.60%	1.70%	2.40%	(X)
St. Clair	22,540	19,273	2,349	38	285	243	352	22.7
Percent of Total	22,540	85.50%	10.40%	0.20%	1.30%	1.10%	1.60%	(X)
Walker	4,395	3,796	559	0	0	21	19	25.2
Percent of Total	4,395	86.40%	12.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.40%	(X)
Calhoun	4,093	3,227	546	33	24	56	207	30.2
Percent of Total	4,093	78.80%	13.30%	0.80%	0.60%	1.40%	5.10%	(X)
Chambers	15,491	12,321	1,808	2	287	632	441	20.8
Percent of Total	15,491	79.50%	11.70%	0.00%	1.90%	4.10%	2.80%	(X)
Cherokee	5,837	4,694	689	0	82	87	285	27.4
Percent of Total	5,837	80.40%	11.80%	0.00%	1.40%	1.50%	4.90%	(X)
Clay	33,093	26,552	5,050	41	300	309	841	27.4
Percent of Total	33,093	80.20%	15.30%	0.10%	0.90%	0.90%	2.50%	(X)
Cleburne	21,775	17,968	2,360	68	641	282	456	20
Percent of Total	21,775	82.50%	10.80%	0.30%	2.90%	1.30%	2.10%	(X)

Location	COMMUTING TO WORK							
	Workers 16 years and over	Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Other means	Worked at home	Mean travel time to work (minutes)
Coosa	15,102	12,712	1,763	13	204	256	154	24.7
Percent of Total	15,102	84.20%	11.70%	0.10%	1.40%	1.70%	1.00%	(X)
Etowah	27,818	22,650	3,803	39	378	246	702	23.1
Percent of Total	27,818	81.40%	13.70%	0.10%	1.40%	0.90%	2.50%	(X)
Randolph	32,399	27,330	3,698	52	286	267	766	27.5
Percent of Total	32,399	84.40%	11.40%	0.20%	0.90%	0.80%	2.40%	(X)
Talladega	13,099	10,696	1,539	44	142	183	495	24.6
Percent of Total	13,099	81.70%	11.70%	0.30%	1.10%	1.40%	3.80%	(X)
Tallapoosa	40,160	34,098	4,312	24	339	142	1,245	23.6
Percent of Total	40,160	84.90%	10.70%	0.10%	0.80%	0.40%	3.10%	(X)
Bullock	6,651	5,690	743	14	97	20	87	27.2
Percent of Total	6,651	85.60%	11.20%	0.20%	1.50%	0.30%	1.30%	(X)
Butler	13,101	10,417	2,176	23	121	193	171	24.4
Percent of Total	13,101	79.50%	16.60%	0.20%	0.90%	1.50%	1.30%	(X)
Crenshaw	10,661	9,028	1,068	0	88	110	367	26.1
Percent of Total	10,661	84.70%	10.00%	0.00%	0.80%	1.00%	3.40%	(X)
Lowndes	2,848	2,070	489	81	120	43	45	25.1
Percent of Total	2,848	72.70%	17.20%	2.80%	4.20%	1.50%	1.60%	(X)
Macon	5,867	4,669	848	27	119	50	154	28
Percent of Total	5,867	79.60%	14.50%	0.50%	2.00%	0.90%	2.60%	(X)
Pike	6,968	6,175	372	29	20	137	235	23.3
Percent of Total	6,968	88.60%	5.30%	0.40%	0.30%	2.00%	3.40%	(X)
Choctaw	43,180	37,567	3,640	116	259	808	790	19.7
Percent of Total	43,180	87.00%	8.40%	0.30%	0.60%	1.90%	1.80%	(X)
Clarke	21,646	18,638	2,282	46	210	151	319	26.2
Percent of Total	21,646	86.10%	10.50%	0.20%	1.00%	0.70%	1.50%	(X)
Conecuh	294,779	246,282	32,905	3,197	3,643	1,873	6,879	23.3
Percent of Total	294,779	83.50%	11.20%	1.10%	1.20%	0.60%	2.30%	(X)
Dallas	5,588	4,773	466	26	96	7	220	25.5
Percent of Total	5,588	85.40%	8.30%	0.50%	1.70%	0.10%	3.90%	(X)
Marengo	38,025	32,795	3,836	12	509	168	705	23.5
Percent of Total	38,025	86.20%	10.10%	0.00%	1.30%	0.40%	1.90%	(X)
Monroe	14,192	12,268	1,470	0	113	112	229	26.1
Percent of Total	14,192	86.40%	10.40%	0.00%	0.80%	0.80%	1.60%	(X)
Perry	60,913	48,794	7,162	526	1,551	1,167	1,713	20.3
Percent of Total	60,913	80.10%	11.80%	0.90%	2.50%	1.90%	2.80%	(X)
Sumter	33,219	28,581	3,318	80	218	379	643	25
Percent of Total	33,219	86.00%	10.00%	0.20%	0.70%	1.10%	1.90%	(X)
Washington	4,069	3,199	548	42	25	37	218	35.4
Percent of Total	4,069	78.60%	13.50%	1.00%	0.60%	0.90%	5.40%	(X)
Wilcox	7,823	5,910	1,143	5	499	103	163	22.8
Percent of Total	7,823	75.50%	14.60%	0.10%	6.40%	1.30%	2.10%	(X)
Barbour	154,871	131,646	14,828	606	1,993	1,582	4,216	20.8
Percent of Total	154,871	85.00%	9.60%	0.40%	1.30%	1.00%	2.70%	(X)
Coffee	7,256	6,023	905	0	121	76	131	21.1
Percent of Total	7,256	83.00%	12.50%	0.00%	1.70%	1.00%	1.80%	(X)
Covington	12,261	10,275	1,432	45	139	158	212	23.7
Percent of Total	12,261	83.80%	11.70%	0.40%	1.10%	1.30%	1.70%	(X)

Location	COMMUTING TO WORK							
	Workers 16 years and over	Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Other means	Worked at home	Mean travel time to work (minutes)
Dale	37,809	30,156	5,677	44	419	405	1,108	24.4
Percent of Total	37,809	79.80%	15.00%	0.10%	1.10%	1.10%	2.90%	(X)
Geneva	170,204	141,831	19,345	744	2,141	1,624	4,519	24.1
Percent of Total	170,204	83.30%	11.40%	0.40%	1.30%	1.00%	2.70%	(X)
Henry	8,562	7,257	960	0	144	61	140	23.4
Percent of Total	8,562	84.80%	11.20%	0.00%	1.70%	0.70%	1.60%	(X)
Houston	101,033	85,101	11,001	830	973	730	2,398	19.7
Percent of Total	101,033	84.20%	10.90%	0.80%	1.00%	0.70%	2.40%	(X)
Baldwin	51,531	43,837	5,912	137	315	284	1,046	22.9
Percent of Total	51,531	85.10%	11.50%	0.30%	0.60%	0.60%	2.00%	(X)
Escambia	3,304	2,450	471	0	172	64	147	29.1
Percent of Total	3,304	74.20%	14.30%	0.00%	5.20%	1.90%	4.40%	(X)
Mobile	7,041	5,830	818	64	37	17	275	29.9
Percent of Total	7,041	82.80%	11.60%	0.90%	0.50%	0.20%	3.90%	(X)
Autauga	13,800	11,164	1,749	4	376	166	341	19.5
Percent of Total	13,800	80.90%	12.70%	0.00%	2.70%	1.20%	2.50%	(X)
Elmore	8,609	6,894	1,240	0	181	119	175	26.9
Percent of Total	8,609	80.10%	14.40%	0.00%	2.10%	1.40%	2.00%	(X)
Montgomery	20,813	16,654	3,017	53	191	472	426	22.3
Percent of Total	20,813	80.00%	14.50%	0.30%	0.90%	2.30%	2.00%	(X)
Lee	34,493	28,996	3,806	41	185	305	1,160	30.1
Percent of Total	34,493	84.10%	11.00%	0.10%	0.50%	0.90%	3.40%	(X)
Russell	93,843	78,960	8,394	202	958	735	4,594	29
Percent of Total	93,843	84.10%	8.90%	0.20%	1.00%	0.80%	4.90%	(X)
Cullman	5,133	4,081	935	17	49	30	21	23.8
Percent of Total	5,133	79.50%	18.20%	0.30%	1.00%	0.60%	0.40%	(X)
Lawrence	31,616	26,477	2,998	193	649	543	756	24.6
Percent of Total	31,616	83.70%	9.50%	0.60%	2.10%	1.70%	2.40%	(X)
Morgan	17,358	14,298	2,306	138	156	109	351	23.7
Percent of Total	17,358	82.40%	13.30%	0.80%	0.90%	0.60%	2.00%	(X)
DeKalb	84,227	71,347	7,972	577	1,305	1,285	1,741	20.3
Percent of Total	84,227	84.70%	9.50%	0.70%	1.50%	1.50%	2.10%	(X)
Jackson	24,688	21,095	2,721	44	144	257	427	28.8
Percent of Total	24,688	85.40%	11.00%	0.20%	0.60%	1.00%	1.70%	(X)
Limestone	6,316	5,296	696	0	46	133	145	32.1
Percent of Total	6,316	83.90%	11.00%	0.00%	0.70%	2.10%	2.30%	(X)
Madison	2,425	1,781	501	24	72	8	39	25
Percent of Total	2,425	73.40%	20.70%	1.00%	3.00%	0.30%	1.60%	(X)
Marshall	9,148	7,449	836	32	114	429	288	25.2
Percent of Total	9,148	81.40%	9.10%	0.30%	1.20%	4.70%	3.10%	(X)

Location	COMMUTING TO WORK							
	Workers 16 years and over	Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Other means	Worked at home	Mean travel time to work (minutes)
Region 1	95,075	80,209	10,629	150	1,168	1,191	1,728	23.9
Percent of Total		84.4%	11.2%	0.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.8%	
Region 2	121,743	102,471	12,337	839	1,858	1,541	2,697	26.3
Percent of Total		84.2%	10.1%	0.7%	1.5%	1.3%	2.2%	
Region 3	489,882	409,308	54,061	3,513	5,470	3,401	14,129	29.4
Percent of Total		83.6%	11.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	2.9%	
Region 4	182,712	152,444	20,744	577	2,115	2,280	4,552	25.7
Percent of Total		83.4%	11.4%	0.3%	1.2%	1.2%	2.5%	
Region 5	43,495	35,225	5,432	85	1,101	573	1,079	26.4
Percent of Total		81.0%	12.5%	0.2%	2.5%	1.3%	2.5%	
Region 6	64,831	54,039	7,997	85	905	783	1,022	26.4
Percent of Total		83.4%	12.3%	0.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%	
Region 7	128,228	108,017	12,673	258	1,843	2,479	2,958	22.1
Percent of Total		84.2%	9.9%	0.2%	1.4%	1.9%	2.3%	
Region 8	260,487	216,986	28,995	1,029	3,394	2,573	7,510	24.8
Percent of Total		83.3%	11.1%	0.4%	1.3%	1.0%	2.9%	
Region 9	157,931	133,710	16,962	954	1,465	1,200	3,640	24.1
Percent of Total		84.7%	10.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	2.3%	
Region 10	81,726	65,448	10,179	579	1,742	1,639	2,139	21.3
Percent of Total		80.1%	12.5%	0.7%	2.1%	2.0%	2.6%	
Region 11	98,816	82,657	12,432	178	728	705	2,116	25.5
Percent of Total		83.6%	12.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	2.1%	
Region 12	275,363	231,671	29,908	815	3,218	2,763	6,988	23.9
Percent of Total		84.1%	10.9%	0.3%	1.2%	1.0%	2.5%	
Alabama	2,000,289	1,672,185	222,349	9,062	25,007	21,128	50,558	23.9
Percent of Total		83.6%	11.1%	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%	2.5%	

2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 8: Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, November 2012

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States, Seasonally Adjusted	155,319,000	143,277,000	12,042,000	7.80%
United States, Not Seasonally Adj.	154,953,000	143,549,000	11,404,000	7.40%
Alabama, Seasonally Adjusted	2,158,597	1,996,428	162,169	7.50%
Alabama, Not Seasonally Adj.	2,164,226	2,019,213	145,013	6.70%
Autauga County	25,639	24,081	1,558	6.10%
Baldwin County	84,515	79,231	5,284	6.30%
Barbour County	9,321	8,365	956	10.30%
Bibb County	9,074	8,400	674	7.40%
Blount County	25,913	24,437	1,476	5.70%
Bullock County	3,628	3,118	510	14.10%
Butler County	9,071	8,170	901	9.90%
Calhoun County	53,757	50,041	3,716	6.90%
Chambers County	14,618	13,423	1,195	8.20%
Cherokee County	11,593	10,860	733	6.30%
Chilton County	19,706	18,418	1,288	6.50%
Choctaw County	4,962	4,557	405	8.20%
Clarke County	9,607	8,548	1,059	11.00%
Clay County	5,057	4,634	423	8.40%
Cleburne County	6,538	6,127	411	6.30%
Coffee County	21,513	20,292	1,221	5.70%
Colbert County	25,572	23,877	1,695	6.60%
Conecuh County	4,376	3,901	475	10.90%
Coosa County	4,471	4,146	325	7.30%
Covington County	16,899	15,697	1,202	7.10%
Crenshaw County	6,562	6,118	444	6.80%
Cullman County	38,626	36,386	2,240	5.80%
Dale County	20,451	19,033	1,418	6.90%
Dallas County	14,417	12,521	1,896	13.20%
DeKalb County	28,018	25,903	2,115	7.50%
Elmore County	35,350	33,116	2,234	6.30%
Escambia County	14,686	13,479	1,207	8.20%
Etowah County	45,275	42,221	3,054	6.70%
Fayette County	6,504	6,023	481	7.40%
Franklin County	13,348	12,366	982	7.40%
Geneva County	11,285	10,595	690	6.10%
Greene County	3,100	2,717	383	12.40%
Hale County	5,690	5,164	526	9.20%
Henry County	7,234	6,780	454	6.30%
Houston County	46,633	43,512	3,121	6.70%
Jackson County	26,016	24,334	1,682	6.50%
Jefferson County	302,388	283,166	19,222	6.40%
Lamar County	5,344	4,960	384	7.20%
Lauderdale County	45,550	42,849	2,701	5.90%

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Lawrence County	15,719	14,604	1,115	7.10%
Lee County	67,667	63,894	3,773	5.60%
Limestone County	39,381	37,123	2,258	5.70%
Lowndes County	4,186	3,664	522	12.50%
Macon County	8,473	7,722	751	8.90%
Madison County	171,532	161,840	9,692	5.70%
Marengo County	7,638	6,989	649	8.50%
Marion County	11,502	10,545	957	8.30%
Marshall County	41,071	38,440	2,631	6.40%
Mobile County	192,217	177,776	14,441	7.50%
Monroe County	7,461	6,602	859	11.50%
Montgomery County	103,982	96,696	7,286	7.00%
Morgan County	58,145	54,506	3,639	6.30%
Perry County	3,477	3,050	427	12.30%
Pickens County	7,616	6,994	622	8.20%
Pike County	15,848	14,780	1,068	6.70%
Randolph County	8,537	7,867	670	7.80%
Russell County	23,137	21,137	2,000	8.60%
Shelby County	102,051	97,324	4,727	4.60%
St. Clair County	37,003	34,906	2,097	5.70%
Sumter County	4,491	4,030	461	10.30%
Talladega County	37,314	34,571	2,743	7.40%
Tallapoosa County	17,048	15,658	1,390	8.20%
Tuscaloosa County	90,171	84,659	5,512	6.10%
Walker County	27,255	25,349	1,906	7.00%
Washington County	6,724	6,009	715	10.60%
Wilcox County	3,171	2,668	503	15.90%
Winston County	9,103	8,245	858	9.40%
Region 1	105,075	97,882	7,193	6.8%
Region 2	127,499	118,917	8,582	6.7%
Region 3	514,316	483,600	30,716	6.0%
Region 4	204,208	189,548	14,660	7.2%
Region 5	47,768	43,572	4,196	8.8%
Region 6	66,324	58,875	7,449	11.2%
Region 7	133,336	124,274	9,062	6.8%
Region 8	291,418	270,486	20,932	7.2%
Region 9	164,971	153,893	11,078	6.7%
Region 10	90,804	85,031	5,773	6.4%
Region 11	112,490	105,496	6,994	6.2%
Region 12	306,018	287,640	18,378	6.0%
Alabama	2,164,227	2,019,214	145,013	6.7%
^p Preliminary ^r Revised. Estimates prepared by the Alabama Department of Labor in Cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, based on 2011 benchmark. Counties and Metropolitan Areas are comparable to the not seasonally adjusted labor force data. Source: Alabama Department of Labor, http://www2.dir.alabama.gov/LAUS/clfbycnty.aspx				

Table 9: Income and Poverty Level, 2010

Location	INCOME IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS				MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR WORKERS			INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	
	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income	Median Nonfamily Income	All Workers	Male Full-Time, Workers	Female Full-Time, Workers	All People	All Families
Alabama	\$42,081	\$52,863	\$22,984	\$22,933	\$25,994	\$42,132	\$31,004	17.1%	13.0%
Autauga	\$53,255	\$64,271	\$24,568	\$27,514	\$29,949	\$47,771	\$31,552	10.6%	7.5%
Baldwin	\$50,147	\$58,429	\$26,469	\$27,796	\$26,775	\$44,154	\$30,363	12.2%	9.1%
Barbour	\$33,219	\$41,786	\$15,875	\$16,574	\$20,335	\$33,766	\$25,217	25.0%	19.9%
Bibb	\$41,770	\$51,956	\$19,918	\$20,676	\$26,902	\$40,219	\$28,085	12.6%	9.4%
Blount	\$45,549	\$53,564	\$21,070	\$19,131	\$28,186	\$41,718	\$30,760	13.4%	10.0%
Bullock	\$31,602	\$37,816	\$20,289	\$19,428	\$21,267	\$33,193	\$23,788	25.3%	22.6%
Butler	\$30,659	\$37,458	\$16,916	\$16,965	\$22,073	\$38,117	\$24,167	25.0%	19.7%
Calhoun	\$38,407	\$49,532	\$20,574	\$20,360	\$24,098	\$41,599	\$29,756	19.5%	15.2%
Chambers	\$31,467	\$39,475	\$16,626	\$17,894	\$22,715	\$34,176	\$29,140	20.3%	16.4%
Cherokee	\$40,690	\$47,365	\$21,322	\$16,094	\$26,873	\$40,050	\$27,352	17.6%	13.7%
Chilton	\$39,486	\$48,886	\$20,517	\$19,489	\$27,134	\$41,524	\$27,961	18.4%	14.4%
Choctaw	\$31,076	\$40,121	\$17,214	\$13,594	\$23,074	\$45,917	\$23,657	18.7%	14.2%
Clarke	\$27,439	\$43,323	\$17,372	\$13,504	\$27,195	\$43,171	\$27,636	29.2%	21.1%
Clay	\$35,595	\$43,392	\$18,332	\$16,727	\$27,343	\$32,382	\$30,000	18.8%	18.5%
Cleburne	\$36,077	\$41,585	\$17,490	\$14,439	\$22,130	\$39,709	\$26,229	17.1%	11.6%
Coffee	\$42,253	\$54,929	\$22,797	\$25,340	\$26,565	\$41,635	\$29,082	17.2%	14.1%
Colbert	\$39,610	\$50,675	\$21,079	\$19,413	\$26,020	\$40,451	\$28,221	15.7%	12.2%
Conecuh	\$26,944	\$40,022	\$15,755	\$17,422	\$23,109	\$37,500	\$22,877	30.6%	22.7%
Coosa	\$35,560	\$47,451	\$19,209	\$21,108	\$23,676	\$40,315	\$26,826	16.0%	11.4%
Covington	\$33,852	\$43,468	\$19,822	\$17,318	\$21,681	\$32,463	\$26,241	19.0%	15.7%
Crenshaw	\$35,140	\$47,685	\$19,793	\$18,202	\$22,142	\$35,598	\$22,410	17.7%	13.7%
Cullman	\$38,567	\$47,771	\$20,284	\$20,646	\$24,190	\$36,952	\$27,979	16.7%	12.8%
Dale	\$43,353	\$50,685	\$21,722	\$24,569	\$25,846	\$42,026	\$29,079	14.8%	11.4%
Dallas	\$26,029	\$36,516	\$16,646	\$15,479	\$21,566	\$35,261	\$27,001	31.8%	27.3%
DeKalb	\$35,065	\$41,880	\$18,152	\$17,773	\$22,130	\$34,877	\$24,772	20.0%	16.0%
Elmore	\$53,128	\$62,870	\$22,640	\$27,839	\$28,690	\$46,952	\$31,542	12.4%	9.1%
Escambia	\$31,927	\$41,778	\$16,259	\$17,461	\$22,478	\$36,033	\$25,696	24.4%	20.5%
Etowah	\$36,422	\$44,706	\$20,439	\$20,238	\$24,799	\$39,814	\$30,220	16.8%	13.1%
Fayette	\$34,560	\$42,063	\$17,711	\$15,635	\$22,161	\$34,766	\$26,147	17.9%	13.9%
Franklin	\$33,942	\$44,352	\$18,094	\$14,553	\$21,864	\$31,997	\$22,747	19.5%	14.9%
Geneva	\$34,140	\$40,583	\$18,351	\$16,743	\$20,589	\$32,397	\$24,109	16.3%	13.6%
Greene	\$22,222	\$35,657	\$14,738	\$14,861	\$20,553	\$27,366	\$26,682	30.8%	24.9%
Hale	\$29,299	\$38,345	\$16,523	\$15,890	\$20,278	\$33,400	\$26,810	24.6%	21.6%
Henry	\$38,379	\$46,976	\$19,716	\$14,983	\$25,342	\$37,276	\$26,771	15.1%	15.0%
Houston	\$41,022	\$51,741	\$22,725	\$23,022	\$25,576	\$41,021	\$28,240	16.8%	12.7%
Jackson	\$36,312	\$45,423	\$18,905	\$17,824	\$23,679	\$35,162	\$25,334	17.5%	14.1%
Jefferson	\$45,244	\$57,563	\$26,529	\$27,246	\$29,101	\$44,132	\$35,036	15.5%	11.4%
Lamar	\$33,887	\$42,492	\$19,789	\$14,123	\$22,758	\$36,833	\$25,125	18.5%	13.2%
Lauderdale	\$39,345	\$51,723	\$22,341	\$19,262	\$23,816	\$41,553	\$29,790	17.7%	13.1%
Lawrence	\$40,516	\$48,425	\$19,370	\$17,388	\$26,194	\$45,787	\$27,341	13.6%	10.3%
Lee	\$40,894	\$59,112	\$22,794	\$21,139	\$21,244	\$42,335	\$31,766	19.2%	11.0%
Limestone	\$46,682	\$55,518	\$24,007	\$26,527	\$27,643	\$46,071	\$31,609	13.5%	10.3%
Lowndes	\$29,714	\$34,929	\$16,524	\$15,524	\$21,056	\$38,780	\$24,543	27.3%	24.4%
Macon	\$27,544	\$42,363	\$16,380	\$14,924	\$16,854	\$38,828	\$25,941	27.4%	20.7%
Madison	\$55,851	\$71,873	\$29,918	\$32,282	\$30,305	\$52,427	\$36,658	12.0%	8.6%

Location	INCOME IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS				MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR WORKERS			INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	
	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income	Median Nonfamily Income	All Workers	Male Full-Time Workers	Female Full-Time Workers	All People	All Families
Marengo	\$32,940	\$43,709	\$18,323	\$15,052	\$22,465	\$41,100	\$27,350	22.7%	17.3%
Marion	\$32,769	\$44,223	\$19,030	\$16,686	\$22,231	\$34,089	\$24,481	17.8%	13.3%
Marshall	\$37,661	\$47,440	\$19,875	\$17,651	\$23,317	\$36,024	\$27,478	19.9%	15.3%
Mobile	\$40,996	\$49,900	\$21,548	\$23,953	\$25,355	\$41,707	\$29,631	19.2%	15.7%
Monroe	\$30,235	\$38,778	\$17,652	\$17,635	\$23,830	\$35,643	\$26,230	25.4%	21.4%
Montgomery	\$43,725	\$55,475	\$24,622	\$29,317	\$26,184	\$41,215	\$32,269	18.9%	15.6%
Morgan	\$44,349	\$54,653	\$23,090	\$23,550	\$24,901	\$43,455	\$29,270	15.0%	10.9%
Perry	\$25,950	\$30,898	\$13,433	\$13,277	\$16,487	\$35,452	\$22,342	28.8%	23.9%
Pickens	\$28,280	\$40,878	\$16,278	\$13,786	\$23,862	\$39,875	\$26,692	26.9%	21.0%
Pike	\$29,181	\$41,570	\$19,013	\$17,461	\$18,858	\$38,605	\$26,495	28.6%	20.5%
Randolph	\$34,593	\$43,528	\$19,844	\$17,648	\$22,185	\$31,305	\$27,908	21.5%	14.7%
Russell	\$32,481	\$38,572	\$17,415	\$21,621	\$22,234	\$36,166	\$26,126	23.3%	19.3%
St. Clair	\$48,837	\$56,107	\$22,192	\$24,509	\$30,076	\$43,287	\$32,843	10.6%	8.3%
Shelby	\$68,380	\$81,406	\$33,978	\$40,319	\$37,122	\$57,405	\$41,692	7.4%	5.4%
Sumter	\$25,338	\$32,063	\$14,460	\$15,797	\$17,459	\$32,106	\$27,138	34.8%	32.8%
Talladega	\$36,948	\$44,695	\$18,713	\$18,894	\$23,684	\$38,430	\$27,404	18.4%	15.3%
Tallapoosa	\$36,904	\$47,918	\$22,542	\$18,895	\$23,784	\$34,625	\$28,616	17.5%	13.4%
Tuscaloosa	\$42,311	\$58,756	\$22,546	\$21,038	\$23,767	\$42,424	\$32,163	19.7%	11.3%
Walker	\$37,191	\$45,788	\$20,516	\$20,794	\$23,939	\$43,671	\$27,662	18.6%	14.7%
Washington	\$36,431	\$51,749	\$18,824	\$15,273	\$28,614	\$47,846	\$26,184	19.7%	16.8%
Wilcox	\$23,491	\$27,250	\$12,573	\$15,675	\$18,579	\$34,675	\$23,779	38.5%	32.7%
Winston	\$33,685	\$39,784	\$18,055	\$15,745	\$20,413	\$38,074	\$23,301	20.6%	15.4%
Region 1	\$35,870	\$46,151	\$19,720	\$17,132	\$22,869	\$37,233	\$25,708	18.3%	13.8%
Region 2	\$33,190	\$44,307	\$18,215	\$16,573	\$22,897	\$36,412	\$27,386	21.6%	16.5%
Region 3	\$47,448	\$57,219	\$24,134	\$25,248	\$29,260	\$45,290	\$32,659	14.0%	10.7%
Region 4	\$36,266	\$44,965	\$19,509	\$18,230	\$24,129	\$37,241	\$28,345	18.4%	14.3%
Region 5	\$30,640	\$40,304	\$18,153	\$17,084	\$20,375	\$37,187	\$24,557	25.2%	20.3%
Region 6	\$28,587	\$38,443	\$16,225	\$15,271	\$22,238	\$38,867	\$25,419	28.0%	23.0%
Region 7	\$33,286	\$41,197	\$17,876	\$17,425	\$20,800	\$32,403	\$23,360	14.2%	11.8%
Region 8	\$41,023	\$50,036	\$21,425	\$23,070	\$24,869	\$40,631	\$28,563	18.6%	15.1%
Region 9	\$50,036	\$60,872	\$23,943	\$28,223	\$28,274	\$45,313	\$31,788	14.0%	10.7%
Region 10	\$36,688	\$48,842	\$20,105	\$21,380	\$21,739	\$39,251	\$28,946	21.3%	15.2%
Region 11	\$41,144	\$50,283	\$20,915	\$20,528	\$25,095	\$42,065	\$28,197	15.1%	11.3%
Region 12	\$42,314	\$52,427	\$22,171	\$22,411	\$25,415	\$40,912	\$29,170	16.6%	12.9%
Alabama	\$42,081	\$52,863	\$22,984	\$22,933	\$25,994	\$42,132	\$31,004	17.1%	13.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Table 10: Population Projections 2020-2040

Location	Census 2000	Census 2010	Projections			Change 2010-2040	
			2020	2030	2040	Number	Percent
Alabama	4,447,100	4,779,736	5,101,172	5,365,245	5,567,024	787,288	16.5
Autauga	43,671	54,571	64,341	72,999	80,914	26,343	48.3
Baldwin	140,415	182,265	224,040	263,210	298,447	116,182	63.7
Barbour	29,038	27,457	26,359	25,450	24,744	-2,713	-9.9
Bibb	20,826	22,915	23,737	24,095	24,091	1,176	5.1
Blount	51,024	57,322	63,080	67,889	72,124	14,802	25.8
Bullock	11,714	10,914	10,435	10,058	9,672	-1,242	-11.4
Butler	21,399	20,947	20,770	20,354	19,741	-1,206	-5.8
Calhoun	112,249	118,572	122,520	125,166	126,478	7,906	6.7
Chambers	36,583	34,215	32,457	30,456	28,317	-5,898	-17.2
Cherokee	23,988	25,989	27,356	27,883	27,771	1,782	6.9
Chilton	39,593	43,643	47,706	51,248	54,720	11,077	25.4
Choctaw	15,922	13,859	12,186	10,666	9,369	-4,490	-32.4
Clarke	27,867	25,833	24,160	22,666	21,322	-4,511	-17.5
Clay	14,254	13,932	13,661	13,206	12,631	-1,301	-9.3
Cleburne	14,123	14,972	15,634	15,907	15,950	978	6.5
Coffee	43,615	49,948	56,540	62,722	68,568	18,620	37.3
Colbert	54,984	54,428	53,917	52,768	51,300	-3,128	-5.7
Conecuh	14,089	13,228	12,543	11,728	10,797	-2,431	-18.4
Coosa	12,202	11,539	10,900	10,044	8,933	-2,606	-22.6
Covington	37,631	37,765	38,030	37,818	37,293	-472	-1.2
Crenshaw	13,665	13,906	14,198	14,294	14,314	408	2.9
Cullman	77,483	80,406	83,348	85,014	85,828	5,422	6.7
Dale	49,129	50,251	51,385	51,890	52,360	2,109	4.2
Dallas	46,365	43,820	42,514	41,288	39,974	-3,846	-8.8
DeKalb	64,452	71,109	78,252	84,853	91,271	20,162	28.4
Elmore	65,874	79,303	90,211	98,810	104,541	25,238	31.8
Escambia	38,440	38,319	38,173	37,677	37,286	-1,033	-2.7
Etowah	103,459	104,430	105,363	104,785	103,203	-1,227	-1.2
Fayette	18,495	17,241	16,274	15,195	14,148	-3,093	-17.9
Franklin	31,223	31,704	32,569	33,238	34,037	2,333	7.4
Geneva	25,764	26,790	27,722	28,235	28,469	1,679	6.3
Greene	9,974	9,045	8,431	7,880	7,337	-1,708	-18.9
Hale	17,185	15,760	14,719	13,761	12,744	-3,016	-19.1
Henry	16,310	17,302	18,161	18,626	18,839	1,537	8.9
Houston	88,787	101,547	113,561	123,492	131,211	29,664	29.2
Jackson	53,926	53,227	52,389	50,696	48,685	-4,542	-8.5
Jefferson	662,047	658,466	662,040	663,525	661,881	3,415	0.5
Lamar	15,904	14,564	13,562	12,446	11,393	-3,171	-21.8
Lauderdale	87,966	92,709	96,095	97,835	98,102	5,393	5.8
Lawrence	34,803	34,339	33,547	32,190	30,492	-3,847	-11.2
Lee	115,092	140,247	164,387	186,221	204,204	63,957	45.6

Location	Census 2000	Census 2010	Projections			Change 2010-2040	
			2020	2030	2040	Number	Percent
Limestone	65,676	82,782	99,663	114,967	128,071	45,289	54.7
Lowndes	13,473	11,299	9,982	9,060	8,354	-2,945	-26.1
Macon	24,105	21,452	19,967	18,771	17,696	-3,756	-17.5
Madison	276,700	334,811	388,628	437,614	479,568	144,757	43.2
Marengo	22,539	21,027	19,727	18,632	17,655	-3,372	-16.0
Marion	31,214	30,776	30,197	29,082	27,696	-3,080	-10.0
Marshall	82,231	93,019	104,365	114,839	124,991	31,972	34.4
Mobile	399,843	412,992	426,597	434,968	438,667	25,675	6.2
Monroe	24,324	23,068	21,851	20,512	19,105	-3,963	-17.2
Montgomery	223,510	229,363	237,348	245,423	250,716	21,353	9.3
Morgan	111,064	119,490	126,219	130,577	133,087	13,597	11.4
Perry	11,861	10,591	9,579	8,842	8,298	-2,293	-21.7
Pickens	20,949	19,746	18,871	17,974	17,038	-2,708	-13.7
Pike	29,605	32,899	35,097	36,687	38,035	5,136	15.6
Randolph	22,380	22,913	23,405	23,611	23,524	611	2.7
Russell	49,756	52,947	57,321	61,114	64,913	11,966	22.6
St. Clair	64,742	83,593	102,072	118,195	131,566	47,973	57.4
Shelby	143,293	195,085	244,047	286,029	317,209	122,124	62.6
Sumter	14,798	13,763	12,944	12,217	11,435	-2,328	-16.9
Talladega	80,321	82,291	84,011	84,508	84,257	1,966	2.4
Tallapoosa	41,475	41,616	42,058	41,899	41,219	-397	-1.0
Tuscaloosa	164,875	194,656	214,336	231,846	246,924	52,268	26.9
Walker	70,713	67,023	64,161	60,809	57,614	-9,409	-14.0
Washington	18,097	17,581	16,878	16,071	15,194	-2,387	-13.6
Wilcox	13,183	11,670	10,602	9,765	9,083	-2,587	-22.2
Winston	24,843	24,484	23,973	22,949	21,608	-2,876	-11.7
Region 1	230,230	234,101	236,751	235,872	232,743	-1,358	-0.6%
Region 2	268,208	293,927	309,930	323,197	333,675	39,748	13.5%
Region 3	1,031,412	1,105,132	1,183,106	1,247,695	1,295,114	189,982	17.2%
Region 4	461,034	470,469	477,365	477,465	472,283	1,814	0.4%
Region 5	113,961	111,417	110,449	109,224	107,812	-3,605	-3.2%
Region 6	209,045	194,440	182,984	172,387	162,232	-32,208	-16.6%
Region 7	290,274	311,060	331,758	348,233	361,484	50,424	16.2%
Region 8	578,698	633,576	688,810	735,855	774,400	140,824	22.2%
Region 9	333,055	363,237	391,900	417,232	436,171	72,934	20.1%
Region 10	164,848	193,194	221,708	247,335	269,117	75,923	39.3%
Region 11	223,350	234,235	243,114	247,781	249,407	15,172	6.5%
Region 12	542,985	634,948	723,297	802,969	872,586	237,638	37.4%
Alabama	4,447,100	4,779,736	5,101,172	5,365,245	5,567,024	787,288	16.5%

Note: These projections are driven by population change between Census 2000 and Census 2010. Recent data on births and deaths from the Alabama Department of Public Health are used to derive birth and death rates for the state and each county.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, Fall 2012.

**Appendix D: Alabama Waterways on the
Nationwide Rivers Inventory**

Alabama Waterways on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory							
#	River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Update	ORV*	Description
1	Bear Creek	Marion, Franklin	RM 41, MS State line, to RM 98, AL 241 bridge west of Bear Creek community	57	1982	Scenery Recreation	Significant recreational facilities, including canoe trail in undeveloped, natural corridor.
2	Big Canoe Creek	St. Clair	RM 5, Etowah County line, to RM 32, I-59 bridge	27	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish	Free-flowing, exceptionally scenic stream segment.
3	Black Warrior River, Locust Fork	Jefferson, Blount, Cullman, Marshall, Etowah	RM 34, approximately one mile above US 78 bridge, to RM 124, AL 75 bridge	90	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife History Cultural	Relatively undeveloped whitewater stream with cascading waterfalls and beautiful stands of mountain laurel and wild azaleas.
4	Black Warrior River, Mulberry Fork	Blount, Cullman	RM 59, I-65 bridge, to RM 113, Walker County line	54	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish, Wildlife	Scenic, undeveloped canoeing stream.
5	Blackwater River	Baldwin	RM 0, confluence with Perdido River, to RM 20, one mile below US 90/AL 16 bridge	20	1982	Scenery Recreation	Heavily utilized, crystal clear, spring-fed river with clay bluffs and Class II rapids; white sandy banks and cypress stands in lower reach.
6	Blackwater River	Escambia, Covington	RM 44, FL State line, to RM 57, US 27/AL 15 bridge	13	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife	Entire segment flows through Conecuh National Forest; extensive stands of Atlantic white cedar.
7	Buttahatchie River	Lamar, Marion, Winston	RM 40, MS State line, to RM 109, headwaters	69	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife History Cultural	Relatively undisturbed stream with numerous shoals and scenic bluffs; popular floating stream with exceptional fishery; sightings of American alligator, bald eagle, Bachman's warbler and Florida panther.

8	Cahaba River	Jefferson, St. Clair	RM 138, US 31 south of Birmingham, to RM 186, below Trucks Lake	48	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology	Wildlife, hiking, fishing, boating and significant historic and archaeological sites.
9	Cahaba River	Dallas	RM 0, confluence with Alabama River, to RM 22, US 80 west of Selma	22	1982	Fish Wildlife History Cultural	
10	Chickasaw Bogue	Marengo	RM 0, confluence with Tombigbee River, to RM 38, headwaters near Wilcox County line	38	1982	Scenery Recreation	One of the most popular canoe streams in the State.
11	Chickasaw Creek	Mobile	RM 4, US 43/AL 13 bridge, to RM 30, headwaters north of Turnerville	26	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife History Cultural	Natural, crystal clear, spring fed stream; well known for wildlife and recreational opportunities.
12	Chipola and Cowarts Creek	Houston	RM 97, FL State line, to RM 107, AL 55 bridge	10	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife	Predominantly limestone stream with clear water, long gentle runs, pools, rocks and rapids; official State canoe trail.
13	Choccolocco Creek	Talladega, Calhoun	RM 5, US 231/AL 77 bridge, to RM 50, below AL 9 bridge	45	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife	Excellent recreational potential; in proximity to population centers.
14	Choctawhatchee River and East Fork	Geneva, Houston, Dale, Henry, Barbour	RM 78, FL State line, to RM 170, headwaters southeast of Clayton	92	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife	Scenic recreational stream of ecological significance; excellent water quality; Point Washington State Wildlife Management Area adjacent; Morrison Springs.
15	Coosa River	Elmore	RM 6, above Wetumka, to RM 13, below Jordon Dam	7	1982	Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife History Cultural	Excellent fishery; known archaeological sites.

16	Cypress Creek	Lauderdale	RM 5, west of Florence, to RM 25, TN State line	20	1982	Scenery Recreation	Significant recreational site; designated canoe trail.
17	Elk River	Limestone	RM 22, above Lake Wheeler, to RM 33, TN State line	11	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish	High quality fishing stream.
18	Escambia River and Conecuh River	Escambia, Conecuh, Covington	RM 51, FL State line, to RM 118, one mile below village of River Falls	67	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish History Cultural	Relatively undisturbed stream; approximately 10 miles from boundary of Conecuh National Forest.
19	Escambia River and Conecuh River	Covington, Crenshaw, Pike, Bullock	RM 132, above Gantt Lake, to RM 221, headwaters northeast of Peachburg	89	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife	See initial comments
20	Escatawpa River	Washington	RM 87, Deer Park, to RM 113, headwaters south of Copeland	26	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife	Bordered by hardwood swamps and white sandbars; tannin-stained water meandering through red clay; supports variety of sub-tropical flora and fauna.
21	Halawakee Creek	Lee, Chambers	RM 0, confluence with Chattahoochee River, to RM 23, headwaters east of Oak Bowery	23	1982	Scenery Recreation Geography Fish, Wildlife History Cultural	Free-flowing accessible stream of significant historic value.
22	Hatchett Creek	Coosa	RM 8, Coosa County 29 bridge, to RM 47, northeast of Goodwater	39	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife	Exceptionally scenic canoeing stream.
23	Line Creek	Montgomery, Macon	RM 0, confluence with Tallapoosa River, to RM 17, south of Chesson	17	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife	Scenic recreational stream in close proximity to population center.
24	Little Cahaba River and Shoal Creek	Bibb, Shelby	RM 0, confluence with Cahaba River, to RM 35, headwaters north of Elliottsville	35	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife	Picturesque whitewater stream with numerous shoals and waterfalls; bordered in part by Game Management Area.

25	Little River	Baldwin, Monroe, Escambia	RM 5, above AL 59 bridge, to RM 12, AL 1 bridge	7	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife	Outstanding State coastal canoe stream with numerous sand bars.
26	Little River and West Fork and East Fork	Cherokee, DeKalb	RM 5, backwaters of Weiss Lake, to RM 29, River Park in DeSoto State Park; RM 0, confluence with Little River, to RM 8, near GA State line	32	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife History Cultural	Flows through deepest gorge East of the Grand Canyon; 11.5 miles designated State Wild and Scenic River.
27	Majors Creek	Baldwin	RM 4, AL 59 bridge, to RM 12, AL 96 bridge	8	1982	Scenery Fish Wildlife History	Totally wild coastal stream.
28	Noxubee River	Sumter	RM 0, confluence with Tombigbee River, to RM 25, MS State line	25	1982	Recreation Fish Wildlife History Cultural	Numerous archaeological and historical sites in corridor area.
29	Perdido River	Baldwin	RM 0, Perdido Bay, to RM 51, one mile below US 31/AL 3 bridge	51	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife	Excellent deep blackwater float stream with magnificent stands of Atlantic white cedar.
30	Sipsey River and New River	Pickens, Greene, Tuscaloosa, Fayette, Marion, Winston	RM 0, confluence with Tombigbee River, to RM 146, headwaters south of Glen Mary	146	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife History Cultural	Excellent example of swamp river.
31	Six Mile Creek	Bibb	RM 0, confluence with Little Cahaba River, to RM 6, headwaters near town of Six Mile	6	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology	Remote, totally forested stream corridor in Game Management Area.
32	Souhatchee River	Tallapoosa, Lee	RM 0, confluence with Tallapoosa River and Lake Gates, to RM 43, Souhatchee Lake near Opelika	43	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife	Heavily utilized forested stream.

33	Styx River	Baldwin	RM 0, confluence with Perdido River, to RM 35, one mile above AL 57 bridge	35	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife	Shallow and unique coastal stream with sandstone rapids and white sand bars.
34	Tallapoosa River	Montgomery, Macon, Elmore	RM 6, US 231 bridge near Wetumpka, to RM 41, below Tallassee and Thurlow Dam	35	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife History Cultural	Undeveloped and undisturbed ecological values.
35	Tallapoosa River	Tallapoosa, Chambers	RM 83, Jay Bird Landing, to RM 107, Bibbys Ferry and AL 64 bridge	24	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife History Cultural	Flows through Horseshoe Bend National Monument Park.
36	Uchee Creek and Little Uchee Creek	Russell, Lee	RM 0, confluence with Chattahoochee River, to RM 29, County Road 65 bridge; RM 0, confluence with Uchee Creek, to RM 11, below US 80 bridge	40	1982	Scenery Recreation Fish Wildlife History Cultural	Archaeologically significant corridor area.
37	Yellow River	Covington	RM 55, FL State line, to RM 81, two miles below US 84/AL 12 bridge	26	1982	Scenery Recreation Geology Fish Wildlife	Flows through Eglin State Wildlife Management Area; official State Canoe Trail; hardwood forests and cypress swamps; valuable fishery.

***Outstandingly Remarkable Values**

Source: National Park Service. Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA), Nationwide Rivers Inventory.
www.nps.gov/rivers

Appendix E: ADEM Wetland Program Plan



**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT**

**WETLAND PROGRAM
PLAN**

08/28/2011

ENHANCING STATE AND TRIBAL PROGRAMS

Alabama's Wetland Monitoring Program Plan: 2011-2015

In 2006, EPA developed the *Elements of a State Water Monitoring and Assessment Program* (EPA-841-B-03) to help States plan and implement a comprehensive water quality monitoring and assessment program to protect and restore water quality of all waters of the State as described in the Clean Water Act [CWA]. The *Elements* document requires that each state develop a wetland monitoring program by 2014, and serves as a guideline to ensure that a State's Wetland Monitoring and Assessment Program not only meets the needs of the State's Monitoring Objective but also those required by the CWA Section 106(e)(1).

In 2011, ADEM will begin sampling wetland systems statewide as part of EPA's National Wetlands Conditional Assessment Survey (NWCA), and Piedmont and Coastal Plain wetland systems beginning in 2012 as part the Southeast Wetlands Monitoring Intensification Survey, a 2-year multi-state project. ADEM will analyze the protocols and data obtained during these surveys to develop a comprehensive wetland monitoring program that can be incorporated in Alabama's current Water Quality Monitoring Strategy.

The current proposal is aimed towards developing a 5-year Wetlands Monitoring Strategy that can be included in Alabama's overall 2010-2014 surface water monitoring strategy. Based on EPA's 2008 "Core Elements of an Effective State or Tribal Wetland Program Framework" ("Core Elements Framework") document, the activities outlined in this proposal are structured to develop a Wetlands Monitoring Program (WMP) that will meet ADEM's current and future monitoring needs in the 2015-2019 Monitoring Strategy, including monitoring and assessing Category 2B and 4A wetlands, wetland restoration projects, mitigated wetlands, and protected wetland areas. A workgroup will be established to ensure full participation of each of the programs in the development of the WMP. Program needs and progress towards program goals and objectives will be communicated to EPA annually via conference call.

Year One (2011):

Goals and Objectives: Develop a WMP workgroup and identify program partners. Identify and document the objectives of Alabama's long term wetlands monitoring program. Identify the data needed to achieve these goals and objectives for all wetlands statewide. Determine the objectives, methods, and indicators for the first 5-yr Wetland Monitoring Strategy Design to include in Alabama's overall Surface Water Monitoring Strategy.

Activities

- 1.) Establish a WMP Workgroup to establish long term wetland monitoring objectives to satisfy program needs and incorporate the elements of the "Core Element Framework".

- 2.) Gather and compile existing wetland inventory maps and location information such as: watershed, ecoregion size, landuse, and wetland types from available resources to categorize wetlands of the state.
- 3.) Research and develop a wetland delineation/determination method for wetland identification and verification, review methods used during the 2011 NWCA Survey and the multi-state Piedmont and Coastal Wetland Assessment Study to select the best indicators and sampling methods to meet ADEM's monitoring objectives as described in the 2011-2015 Surface Water Monitoring Strategy.
- 4.) Integrate the 5-yr WMP into Alabama's 2010-2014 Surface Water Monitoring Strategy. It will include a process for revising the WMP annually, based in part on data needs of and input from program partners.
- 5.) Report progress updates and program design modification to EPA for comments.

Year Two (2012):

Goals and Objectives: Complete an updated, accurate wetland inventory for the State of Alabama. Research and develop core and supplemental indicators to assess the condition and function of the wetlands to establish and compare "quality standards" and potential stressors that may impact wetland quality for long term monitoring and assessment to protect and restore water quality as described in the CWA as well as ADEM's Monitoring Strategy Objectives.

Activities

- 1.) Train field staff to delineate/determine wetlands for identification and categorizing wetland types based on vegetation, hydrology, and hydric soil indicators and begin recons of wetlands identified in existing wetland inventory.
- 2.) Research and adopt a list of indicators and stressors to measure wetland condition and function that are best suited to reach ADEM's monitoring objectives.
- 3.) Compile wetland inventory data collected and verified into an Arcview GIS program to create an accurate and updated wetland inventory for the State of Alabama to include level 1 assessment of the watershed indicators such as landuse information, population density, and potential disturbances.
- 4.) Train staff in Arcview and GIS Mapping programs for the interpretation of wetland inventory data, evaluation of potential stressors within the watershed to monitor and protect water quality standards, and provide conditional information to be used in future project planning as well as and reporting condition to public.
- 5.) Research and develop field methods and parameters to collect biological and water quality samples for further analysis to provide a measurement for evaluating water quality of wetland.
- 6.) Report progress updates and program design modification to EPA for comments.

Years Three (2013) and Four (2014):

Goals and Objectives: Research and develop a Quality Assurance Plan to be approved by EPA that ensures the validity and accuracy of data gathered. Research and develop a monitoring design to meet the State of Alabama's Monitoring and Assessment goals and objectives. Process data collected using selected methodologies and indicators to determine the effectiveness of the strategy in meeting ADEM's monitoring objectives. Test the ability of ADEM's surface water database (ALAWADR) to manage all WMP data and to identify gaps that need to be addressed.

Activities:

- 1.) Develop and revise existing SOPs, QAPPs, etc. as needed, based on data analysis and workgroup input, to incorporate wetlands monitoring and assessment into state's current monitoring plans.
- 2.) Develop a design that relies on a combination of stratified random sampling (probabilistic sampling along a gradient of wetland watershed conditions) and targeted sampling to support specific management decisions and needs. This approach mirrors ADEM's current Monitoring Strategy.
- 3.) Test ability of ALAWADR to manage all data used to identify, delineate, and classify wetlands, as well as all data and information collected as part of the WMP.
- 4.) Analyze and process wetlands data collected to establish baseline for reference conditions based on wetland types for future sampling activities and comparison of similar wetland types to determine and characterize wetland quality to protect and restore wetlands water quality.
- 5.) Report progress updates and program design modification to EPA for comments.

Year Five (2015):

Goals and Objectives: Evaluate monitoring program. Modify the wetlands monitoring strategy as needed to better meet the goals and objectives for the State of Alabama and to allow the future incorporation of other elements outlined in the "Core Elements Framework" into the Wetland Monitoring Program as needed. Research and modify SOPs and QAPPs to ensure the validity and accuracy of data gathered after any changes in strategy. Implement necessary changes to ALAWADR to manage all WMP data. Migrate WMP data into ALAWADR.

Activities:

- 1.) Develop a schedule to re-evaluate the monitoring program.
- 2.) Continue to research other wetlands program elements for future development.

- 3.) Update documents as needed to reflect changes in the program i.e., SOPs, QAPPs, and reporting documents.
- 4.) Identify and prioritize wetlands selected for monitoring to capture wetland quality over a variety of wetland conditions and functions such as protected and least-impacted wetlands to establish background or reference conditions statewide, restored or mitigated wetlands to document project effectiveness, and Category 2B and 4A wetlands as well as other wetlands as requested to meet the needs of other programs to document current water quality conditions.
- 5.) Revise ALAWADR as needed to manage all WMP data.
- 6.) Migrate 2011-2014 WMP data into ALAWADR.
- 7.) Provide a final Wetland Program Development summary to EPA.
- 8.) Update WMP Strategy based on program evaluation.

Appendix F: Alabama Open Project Selection Process

Priority Rating System: Pre-Application

Priority Rating System: Second Level Application

ADECA

PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
PRE-APPLICATION



SUBMIT COMPLETED APPLICATION BY DEADLINE TO BE ANNOUNCED ANNUALLY.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC
AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
Post Office Box 5490
Montgomery, Alabama 36103**

**CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964
Title VI (42 U.S.C. 2000 (d));**

"NO PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES SHALL ON THE GROUNDS OF RACE, COLOR OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, BE EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATION IN, BE DENIED THE BENEFITS OF, OR BE SUBJECTED TO DISCRIMINATION UNDER ANY PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE."

Title VI is directed at recipients of Federal financial assistance, and concerns itself with nondiscrimination to the ultimate beneficiaries of that assistance. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental federally assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to:

**Director
Office of Equal Opportunity
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20204**

GENERAL GUIDELINES

The following guidelines are provided to assist in developing a project design and preparing the LWCF application.

1. **CITIZEN PARTICIPATION:** Citizen participation is a minimum requirement for participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund program (LWCF). However, its function as a planning aid cannot be overstressed. Citizen participation reduces the likelihood that unneeded facilities will be constructed. The key to a successful citizen participation process is public involvement and communicating alternatives.

Applicants demonstrating a high level of citizen participation in all phases of the project, including development, construction, and maintenance, will earn a higher rating than those that only document citizen participation in the planning and application stages.

2. **ENERGY CONSERVATION:** Project design should include consideration for the following:
 - a. **Project Location:** Locate facilities in areas that are accessible by foot, bicycle, or public transportation.
 - b. **Facility Construction:** Design enclosed support facilities, utilizing mechanical heating or cooling systems, to meet the thermal insulation standards of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers or other equivalent standards. Design facilities to minimize the use of mechanical, electrical, and lighting equipment. Consider site characteristics to allow the utilization of breezes and the sun to reduce the need for artificial cooling or heating (passive solar heating and cooling).
 - c. **Grounds Maintenance:** Incorporate the use of low maintenance ground cover whenever feasible. Park roadways should not exceed the size needed to serve the proposed recreational facility. Road surfaces should be developed with locally obtained materials rather than oil-based materials such as asphalt. NOTE: park roads may not be used to access private or commercial facilities; they must be dedicated as park roads.
3. **SITE SELECTION:** Site selection should include more acreage than is required for the development of the proposed project. The proposed development should be compatible with the site. For example, heavily forested sites are not suitable locations for ball fields.
4. **MAXIMUM CARRYING CAPACITY:** The proposed recreational facilities should be designed to serve no more than 130% of the activity demand in the project service area. Building above the 130% level is not cost reasonable due to underutilization.
5. **ACTIVITIES ELIGIBLE/INELIGIBLE FOR FUND ASSISTANCE:** The purpose of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program is to provide outdoor recreational opportunities for the general public through land acquisition, development, or a combination of acquisition and development. Types of acquisition and/or development projects that may or may not be eligible for fund assistance include, but are not limited to, the following:

ACQUISITION	Eligible
Water-based public recreation projects such as frontage on the ocean, rivers, streams and lakes	Yes
Land for creating water impoundments	Yes
Natural areas and preserves	Yes
Urban land for day use (picnic areas, playgrounds, etc.)	Yes
Historic sites, structures and museums	No
Areas used primarily for semi-professional and professional arts and athletics	No
Areas used for construction of indoor facilities	No
Partial holdings in an existing recreational facility	No
 DEVELOPMENT	 Eligible
Renovation of existing outdoor recreation facilities	Yes
Sports and playfields	Yes
Field lighting with wooden light poles	No
Picnicking, swimming	Yes
Boating, fishing, hunting, camping areas & trails	Yes
Aggregate surfacing of parking areas & access roads	Yes
Stadiums, tracks, & fields for interscholastic sports	No
Professional facilities	No
Indoor facilities, mobile recreation units	No
Support facilities not associated with development of an eligible activity	No
Asphalt paving of access roads and parking areas	No
Development of prime or unique farm land (Prime farm land is defined as land which is presently under cultivation, or has been under cultivation within the last five years)	No

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

PROJECT APPLICATION

Prior to beginning the application for LWCF assistance, please review the following program regulations and requirements.

1. All lands acquired with LWCF assistance must be operated and maintained in perpetuity for public outdoor recreational use. Such lands cannot be converted to any other use without the written approval of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Director of ADECA. Before project completion, the following "Limitation of Use" must be **incorporated into the deed** for land acquisition projects, land acquisition and development (combination) projects, and development projects:

NOTICE OF LIMITATION OF USE

This property has been acquired or developed with Federal financial assistance provided by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 4601-5 et sec. (1970 ed.). Pursuant to a requirement of that law, this property may not be converted to other than public outdoor recreation uses (whether by transfer, sale or in any other manner) without the express written approval of the Secretary of the Interior. By law, the Secretary shall approve such conversion only if he finds it to be in accord with the then existing comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan and only upon such conditions as he deems necessary to assure the substitution of other recreation properties of at least equal fair market value and or reasonably equivalent usefulness and location.

2. Once a park boundary has been identified and agreed upon by ADECA and the project sponsor, all facilities constructed within the park boundary must comply with the rules and regulations of the LWCF Act and the LWCF Grants-in-Aid Manual. This also applies to improvements developed totally with local funds. In addition, the park site cannot be converted to any other use without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of ADECA. This regulation applies to park sites developed in whole or in part with LWCF assistance.
3. All utility lines located within the park boundary, and electrical power lines below 15kV, must be placed underground. This includes any future development within the park boundary.
4. A sign acknowledging that Federal LWCF monies were used to acquire and/or develop public outdoor recreation facilities must be in evidence at all fund-assisted park sites.
5. All public recreation facilities constructed within the LWCF assisted park must be accessible to the handicapped.
6. Once a LWCF grant has been awarded to a project sponsor, all recreation facilities of the project sponsor must be operated in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
7. Once funds have been committed to a LWCF development project, the project sponsor has 180 days to begin construction. Failure to comply with this regulation may result in the project being terminated.
8. All LWCF assisted project sites must be programmed, operated, and maintained in a manner that encourages public participation.

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs Post Office Box 5690 Montgomery, AL 36103-5690 Telephone: (334) 242-5467 maureen.neighbors@adeca.alabama.gov	PRE-APPLICATION INFO FORM LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND DEADLINE: TO BE ANNOUNCED ANNUALLY
--	--

Applicant's Name
(City / County): _____

Address: _____

ZIP: _____

County: _____

FEIN/EIN/TIN Number: _____

DUNS Number: _____

Project Title (6 words
max): _____

Project Description (25
words max): _____

Park Name: _____

Park Address: _____

ZIP: _____

GPS Coordinates of Park: _____

Number of acres to be acquired or assisted with
this grant (note: **MUST** be greater than zero; this
is the number of acres that will be placed under
Section 6(f)(3) protection): _____

Congressional District: _____

State Senate District: _____

State House District: _____

Entity Contact Person: _____

Phone and Email: _____

Grant Consultant Name: _____

Phone and Email: _____

Project Description

Provide a brief, yet informative, description of the proposed project; address each Program and Incentive Criteria on the following pages (provide additional narrative and documents as may be needed to support and justify the points recorded on each evaluation criterion); and include a cost estimate, a preliminary site plan, plat and/or legal description, location map, and **acres to be included within the park/project boundaries which will be placed under Section 6(f)(3) protection.**

Estimated Cost
of Project: _____

Amount of Funds
Requested: _____
(Cannot Exceed 50%, \$50,000 maximum)

(Local Official's Signature)

(Title)

(Typed Name)

(Date)

Pre-applications must include a discussion of each criterion in support of the points. The points assigned to each criterion must be reasonable and verifiable based on facts and not supposition. Grants Administration staff reserves the right to adjust applicant scores as necessary to provide for consistency in interpretation and application of the evaluation criteria in the scoring process for all pre-applications.

INTRODUCTION

History and Purpose

The state-side Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program is a federal program authorized by Congress for the purpose of assisting states and local governments with funds to acquire land for and to develop outdoor recreation facilities.

Allocation to Local Governments for Annual Funding Cycle

The LWCF funds are appropriated by Congress to the U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS). The NPS allocates the funds through state agencies as a grants program to state and local governments. Alabama's allocation to local governments will be announced at the pre-application workshop to be held annually.

Division of Available Funds

The available funds will be granted using the selection criteria detailed in this application package. Units of local government may only submit one application.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include state agencies, incorporated municipalities, counties, and legally constituted recreation boards, authorities, and commissions. Boards of Education, Community Colleges, and Universities are not eligible.

Pre-applications

Alabama's SCORP 2013-2018 or subsequent version is the guiding document for funding projects from the LWCF (available on the ADECA website at <http://www.adeca.alabama.gov>). Statewide issues were gathered and new criteria were developed to evaluate projects. These criteria make up the pre-application. Local governments may submit only one (1) pre-application for its highest priority outdoor recreation project. Funds will be allocated to the highest-ranking projects based on scores derived from the evaluation criteria. Only those local governments with the highest scoring pre-applications will be recommended for funding and asked to submit a formal application for processing through the National Park Service. By using this pre-application process, local governments will save a tremendous amount of time, effort, and cost inasmuch as only those pre-applications recommended for funding will be elevated to the formal (second-level) application process.

Formal Applications

Local governments receiving the highest-ranking scores on their pre-applications will be asked to submit second-level applications. Note: An environmental review and/or assessment will be required for all projects selected to proceed in the formal application process.

Target Timeline for the Annual Funding Cycle

The funding cycle will be announced at the pre-application workshop annually and to all municipalities, counties, Regional Planning Commissions, and other interested parties.

The deadline for submitting the pre-application will be announced annually. Pre-applications must be submitted to ADECA by the announced deadline. Site inspections and reviews of applications begin. Each pre-application must include:

- A signed Pre-application Form and Pre-Application Rating Sheet with brief justification and/or documentation to support the points on each criteria
- A letter on entity letterhead signed by the Chief Elected Official
- A resolution adopted by the legal entity of the applicant
- A narrative description of the proposed project
- Estimate of cost
- Preliminary site plan

- Plat and/or legal description of the property proposed for purchase
- Location map

The Community Services Unit will review pre-applications for priority rankings based on the evaluation criteria, make recommendations to the State Liaison Officer, complete site inspections, and notify the respective local governments receiving the highest ranking scores to submit second-level applications.

The second-level applications will be due to ADECA by the announced deadline. The Community Services Unit will coordinate and correspond as appropriate with each successful applicant to determine if additional documents are needed to complete the formal application process.

Second-level applications will be submitted to the National Park Service (NPS) for review and commitment of the federal funds.

Please submit one (1) original and two (2) copies of each pre-application package and complete the pre-application rating sheet.

Submit your applications to:

By mail:

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Attn: Maureen Neighbors
Post Office Box 5690
Montgomery, AL 36103-5690

By courier:

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Attn: Maureen Neighbors
401 Adams Avenue, Suite 524
Montgomery, AL 36103-5690

**LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
PRE-APPLICATION RATING SHEET
FOR**

(Applicant)

**MINIMUM CRITERIA
(GRAY SHADED AREAS FOR ADECA USE ONLY)**

RATING CRITERIA		True	False	ADECA COMMENTS
1.	Eligible Sponsor	_____	_____	
2.	Adequate Citizen Participation	_____	_____	
3.	Proposed Activities Eligible	_____	_____	
4.	Adequate Control and Tenure	_____	_____	
5.	Adequate Property Boundary Map	_____	_____	
6.	Signed Authorizing Resolution	_____	_____	
7.	No LWCF Program Violations	_____	_____	
8.	No ADECA Non-compliance Issues	_____	_____	
9.	Not Eligible for D/J or RTP Assistance	_____	_____	
10.	No RTP Program Violations	_____	_____	
11.	Not taking Unique Farmlands	_____	_____	

PROGRAM CRITERIA

	CRITERIA	MAXIMUM	POINTS CLAIMED	POINTS AWARDED
1.	Federal Share Per Capita	20		
2.	O & M of Existing Parks	20		
3.	Population Growth	20		
4.	Project Feasibility	50		
Sub-total				

INCENTIVE CRITERIA

CRITERIA		MAXIMUM POINTS	POINTS CLAIMED	POINTS AWARDED
1.	Gift of Land	30		
2.	SCORP Regional Priority	20		
3.	Protect Natural Resources	25		
4.	Development of Passive, Family Oriented Recreation	25		
5.	Joint Effort	50		
6.	No Previous LWCF Grant	30		
7.	Compliments Previous LWCF Project	10		
8.	Recreation Board or Department	10		
9.	Acquisition of Urban Open Space	25		
10.	Acquisition of Water Access Areas	25		
11.	Acquisition/Dev. of Saltwater Beach	25		
12.	Renovation of Existing Facilities	40		
13.	Professional Director	20		
14.	Handicap Emphasis	40		
15.	Dev. that Compliments Hist., Arch., or Cultural Resources	35		
16.	Leveraging	40		
Sub-total				
TOTAL AWARD				

Prepared By _____ Phone: _____ Date: _____
ADECA: Reviewed By _____ Date: _____

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

PROGRAM CRITERIA

1. **Federal Share Per-Capita.** This is determined by dividing the total amount of the grant request (both federal and local shares combined) by the population of the service area, as determined by the 2010 Census. The census tracts used to determine the population number must be described/identified below:

RANGE	POINTS
\$0.00 to 4.00	20
4.01 to 6.00	16
6.01 to 8.00	12
8.01 to 10.00	8
10.01 to 12.00	4
Over \$12.00	0

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING LWCF ASSISTED PARKS (-20 to +20)

Forty points are available from this criteria based on site inspection by ADECA staff. Reason(s) for negative points will be documented. Also see comments below regarding eligibility.

2. POPULATION GROWTH

Calculate the following:

2010 Population	2000 Population	Difference	Percent Change

Points will be awarded based on the value contained in the Percent Change column as follows:

Percent Change	Points
20%-0%	1 Point for each Percentage Point of Change to a Maximum of 20 Points

4. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

Analysis of project feasibility relates all components of the application: scope, land use, park system assessment, service area, budget, environment, method of approach, etc. The determination of feasibility is based on the professional knowledge of the LWCF staff and the results of the on-site inspection. A maximum of 50 points may be awarded for this criterion.

5. SCORP REGIONAL PRIORITY

To determine the number of points to assign Incentive Criteria #2:

- A. Use the Stated Outdoor Recreation Needs by Region chart (SCORP)
- B. Locate the Region (1-12) of the project location
- C. Locate the primary activity of the project on the left margin of the table
- D. If it is not listed, or it is listed but has no ranking, enter "0"
- E. If it has a ranking, subtract that number from the number 21

INCENTIVE CRITERIA

These are criteria which may give an applicant additional points for pursuing priorities identified in the SCORP. **All points that are not sufficiently documented, based on LWCF staff review, will be disallowed.**

ITEM	CRITERIA	POINTS
1.	The project includes a gift of land to be dedicated for recreational use. The donation must be large enough to accommodate the activities contained in the application and occur after project approval.	15
2.	The applicant has completed a "Recreation Facility Inventory" for all existing recreational facilities within the jurisdiction (format to be provided by ADECA).	15
3.	The project addresses a regional SCORP priority.	20
4.	The acquisition is necessary to protect outstanding natural resources that are in danger of imminent loss.	25
5.	The proposed project has the primary goal of developing passive or family oriented recreation facilities. Passive recreation is characterized by minimal development e.g., nature/hiking trails, playgrounds, splash pads, picnic areas, etc. Over 75% of the project must support passive family oriented activities in order to claim points for this criterion.	25
6.	The application is a joint effort of two or more governmental entities, e.g., two cities or a county and a city, combining resources to build and maintain a facility that will serve both jurisdictions. Points may also be considered if the application demonstrates a substantial commitment, financial or otherwise, from local citizens, civic or fraternal organizations, interest groups, or other agencies, in the planning, development, construction, maintenance, and operation of the facilities being constructed or renovated.	50
7.	The applicant has never received a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant.	30
8.	The application is in support of or complements a previous Land and Water Conservation Fund assisted project at the same site.	10
9.	Applicant has a full time recreation department or board. Jurisdictions that do not own recreation facilities will receive full points for this criterion if they demonstrate that a recreation board will be established in the event that they are funded. A recreation committee of a city council does not qualify as a park board. The park board must be active: that is, it must meet at least quarterly and be supported by an ordinance or resolution of the governing body.	10
10.	Acquisition of urban open space including land for greenbelts or other linear or connecting parklands such as abandoned railroad right-of-way.	25
11.	Acquisition and/or development of nonmotorized water access areas for canoeing, kayaking, or rafting.	25
12.	Acquisition and/or development of saltwater beach access areas.	25
13.	Renovations of existing facilities that have deteriorated because of age or overuse; facilities that have not been adequately maintained are ineligible for assistance.	40
14.	Applicant employs a professional recreation director. Applicants with fewer than 5,000 people within their service area or jurisdictional limits, whichever is larger, that employ such a person may be awarded full points for this criterion. Professionalism is defined in terms of education, training, and experience. To be awarded points for this criterion an applicant must document the qualifications of its park and recreation director or include a resource management plan.	20
15.	An application for new or renovated recreation facilities that will provide recreational opportunities for the disabled beyond provision of minimum access to restrooms, parking, etc. Examples of park facilities that could be constructed or easily made accessible include playgrounds, exercise trails, or interpretive areas. Points may be claimed by jurisdictions having therapeutic recreation programs staffed by qualified recreation professionals if the facilities requested or property acquired would be used in the therapeutic program. Applicants with fewer than 5,000 people in their jurisdictional limits who employ such a person may be awarded full points for this criterion.	40
16.	Development of recreational facilities that compliment historical, archaeological, or cultural resources; contribute to site interpretation; or will increase area ecotourism.	35
17.	Applicant will provide matching funds in excess of minimum requirement. Matching funds can be cash, in-kind labor and materials, donated labor and materials, or a combination.	40

PROSPECTIVE APPLICANTS ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY IF:

1. Entity has an open LWCF or RTP grant, unless the project will be closed out prior to the announced application deadline date.
2. Entity has unresolved compliance issues from a previous LWCF or RTP grant.
3. Entity did not respond in writing to a LWCF or RTP inspection report that contained deficiencies.
4. Entity has not completed a Plan of Correction for previous compliance issues.
5. Entity is a Board of Education, Community College, or University.

APPENDIX A
(SAMPLE) RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the **(APPLICANT)** proposes to (acquire/construct or have constructed) recreational resources at (park name) to provide for the health and well being of the general public; and

WHEREAS, the **(APPLICANT)** intends to make application to the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs for grant assistance to **acquire/develop (insert brief project scope and park name)** from the Land and Water Conservation Fund; and

WHEREAS, said programs are limited to funding a maximum of fifty percent (50%) of the proposed project costs estimated at **(\$.00)** which will be used to (acquire/develop land and/or facilities) consisting of (acres and/or specific activities).

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the **(APPLICANT)** hold in reserve fifty percent (50%) of the proposed project cost for the purpose of matching the Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in the event a grant is awarded, the **(APPLICANT)** understands that it will sign assurances to comply with all applicable Federal and State laws, rules and regulations.

(SIGNATURE)

(DATE)

ATTEST

(DATE)

APPENDIX B

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROCEDURES

An essential component of establishing an estimate of need for a specific project is to obtain input from the local public. To be effective, citizen input must be representative (include diverse elements of the population), significant (the input should actually have an impact on what is proposed), and widespread (include a representative sample number of citizens).

It is best if citizens are involved in actually setting priorities for project alternatives rather than reacting to a completed plan. However, if public meetings have not been held for the purpose of establishing recreational priorities, the public must, at a minimum, be involved in evaluating proposed acquisition or development alternatives.

The following guidelines have been formulated to provide direction in holding open meetings:

- A. The public meeting should be advertised at least one week in advance in the local newspaper and/or posted in public places frequented by citizens residing in the service area. An example of an advertisement is attached for your use. Advertisements must **not** appear in the legal section of the newspaper.
- B. The proceedings of project related public meetings must be recorded in an official record maintained by the applicant. The minutes should be kept in the applicant's files along with the application package to provide documentation of meetings. A summary of the meeting, including the number of persons attending, alternatives discussed levels of opposition to the proposed plan and the source of opposition must be included in the project narrative.
- C. A record of the citizens who attended meetings should be kept. This record should include the name, address or organization of each person present.
- D. A concurrence form should be distributed at the beginning of the meeting. Participants should be encouraged to complete the form before the end of the meeting. A sample form is attached.

NOTE: A public hearing is not required for the pre-application; however, points will be deducted from the score if little or no documentation of public support and involvement for the project is submitted.

SAMPLE ADVERTISEMENT

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578), requires that citizens be afforded the opportunity to express their views concerning the recreational needs of their community. To provide a forum for discussion, an open meeting is being held on

_____ [LOCATION] _____, at _____ p.m. at _____ [DATE] _____, sponsored by
_____ [APPLICANT] _____.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the (**acquisition and/or development**) of recreational facilities at [INSERT PARK NAME AND LOCATION].

Anyone wishing to support or oppose the proposed park acquisition/improvements is invited to voice their opinion at this meeting or submit written comments to [INSERT ADDRESS AND CONTACT] within two weeks following the meeting.

[illegible]

PRE-APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Please use this checklist to determine that all required parts of the application are included prior to submission to ADECA. Incomplete applications may not be processed.

• Transmittal (cover) letter signed by the Chief Elected Official	
• Pre-Application Info Form/Cover Sheet	
• Resolution from appropriate governing body authorizing submission of the application	
• Copy of Deed to Property NOTE: if real property is to acquired with grant funds, the acquisition must comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (The Uniform Act). Implementation regulations for the Act are found in 49 CFR Part 24. Do not acquire property until after grant agreement has been executed!	
• A completed and signed Project Description Form	
• Project budget	
• Environmental assessment: Concurrence from the Army Corps of Engineers Tribal Consultation Documentation Concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Concurrence from the Alabama Historical Commission If real property is to acquired with grant funds, land must be surveyed for hazardous materials to avoid acquiring property that is a source of liability.	SECOND-LEVEL
• Responses to application rating criteria (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)	
• Maps: Property Boundary Area Map Preliminary Site Plan Site Location Map	
• Letters of endorsement, support, and commitment; other documentation of citizen participation	
• Approval to cross a public highway (If Applicable)	SECOND-LEVEL
• Approval to cross a public utility right-of-way (If Applicable)	SECOND-LEVEL
• Water obstruction & encroachment permit (If Applicable)	SECOND-LEVEL
• One original and two copies to: Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs ATTN: Maureen Neighbors Post Office Box 5690 Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5690	

**YOU MUST INCLUDE A COPY OF THIS COMPLETED
CHECKLIST WITH YOUR PRE-APPLICATION!**

ADECA
PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
SECOND-LEVEL APPLICATION



PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM DOCUMENT

SUBMIT COMPLETED APPLICATION BY ANNOUNCED DEADLINE.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC
AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
Post Office Box 5690
Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5690**

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Title VI (42 U.S.C. 2000 (d));

**"NO PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES SHALL ON THE
GROUNDS OF RACE, COLOR OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, BE
EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATION IN, BE DENIED THE
BENEFITS OF, OR BE SUBJECTED TO DISCRIMINATION
UNDER ANY PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY RECEIVING
FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE."**

Title VI is directed at recipients of Federal financial assistance, and concerns itself with nondiscrimination to the ultimate beneficiaries of that assistance. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental federally assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to:

**Director
Office of Equal Opportunity
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20204**

ADECA

ROBERT BENTLEY
GOVERNOR

JIM BYARD, JR.
DIRECTOR

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SECOND LEVEL GRANT APPLICATION

401 Adams Avenue, Suite 524 | Montgomery, AL 36104
Post Office Box 5690 | Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5690

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANT APPLICATION – SECOND LEVEL

LWCF ACT REGULATIONS

Prior to beginning the application for LWCF assistance, please review the following program regulations and requirements.

1. All lands acquired with LWCF assistance must be operated and maintained in perpetuity for public outdoor recreational use. Such lands cannot be converted to any other use without the written approval of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Director of ADECA. Before project completion, the following "Limitation of Use" must be **incorporated into the deed** for land acquisition projects, land acquisition and development (combination) projects, and development projects:

NOTICE OF LIMITATION OF USE

This property has been acquired or developed with Federal financial assistance provided by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 4601-5 et sec. (1970 ed.). Pursuant to a requirement of that law, this property may not be converted to other than public outdoor recreation uses (whether by transfer, sale or in any other manner) without the express written approval of the Secretary of the Interior. By law, the Secretary shall approve such conversion only if he finds it to be in accord with the then existing comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan and only upon such conditions as he deems necessary to assure the substitution of other recreation properties of at least equal fair market value and or reasonably equivalent usefulness and location.

2. Once a park boundary has been identified and agreed upon by ADECA and the project sponsor, all facilities constructed within the park boundary must comply with the rules and regulations of the LWCF Act and the LWCF Grants-in-Aid Manual. This also applies to improvements developed totally with local funds. In addition, the park site cannot be converted to any other use without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of ADECA. This regulation applies to park sites developed in whole or in part with LWCF assistance. INDOOR FACILITIES SUCH AS STORM SHELTERS, COMMUNITY OR SENIOR CENTERS CANNOT BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE PROJECT BOUNDARIES AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE, REGARDLESS OF THE SOURCE OF FUNDS, WITHOUT ADVANCE WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM ADECA AND/OR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.
3. All utility lines located within the park boundary, including electrical power lines under 15kV, must be placed underground. This includes any future development within the park boundary.
4. A sign acknowledging that Federal LWCF monies were used to acquire and/or develop public outdoor recreation facilities must be in evidence at all fund-assisted park sites.
5. All public recreation facilities constructed within the LWCF assisted park must be accessible to the handicapped.
6. Once a LWCF grant has been awarded to a project sponsor, all recreation facilities of the project sponsor must be operated in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
7. Once funds have been committed to a LWCF development project, the project sponsor has 180 days to begin construction. Failure to comply with this regulation may result in the project being terminated.
8. All LWCF assisted project sites must be programmed, operated and maintained in a manner that encourages public participation.

LWCF APPLICATION COVER SHEET

1) SPONSOR		2) DUNS NUMBER:	
a. Chief Elected Official		a. Congressional Dist	
b. Organization		b. State House Dist	
c. Street/P.O. Box		c. State Senate Dist	
d. City		d. Federal ID Number	
e. County		e. Latitude (Deg/Min/Sec)	
f. Zip Code		Longitude (Deg/Min/Sec)	
g. Contact Person			
h. E-mail address			
i. Phone/Fax Number			
3) PROPOSED OR EXISTING PROJECT SITE CONTROL			
a. Acres to be Purchased		f. Acres owned by Sponsor	
b. Acres to be Donated		g. Date Acquired (MM/YY)	
c. Total Acres to be protected under Section 6(f)(3)		h. Acres Leased by Sponsor	
d. ROW/Easement Purchased		i. Years Remaining on Lease	
e. Total Acquisition (Sum a:d)		j. Leased From?	
4) PROJECT TITLE:		(35 Characters Maximum)	
5) PROJECT DESCRIPTION:			
6) SOURCE OF PROJECT FUNDING			
SOURCE	TOTAL	CASH	DONATED LABOR OR EQUIPMENT
a. LWCF			
b. Sponsor			
c. Other			
TOTAL			
7) SOURCE OF PROJECT SPONSOR MATCHING SHARE:			
a. Park Revenue	%	d. Donated Labor & Equip	%
b. Bonds	%	e. General Fund	%
c. Cash Donations	%	f. Other Federal Programs	%
8) CERTIFICATION: The applicant certifies that the data contained in the attached application is true and correct; the application has been duly authorized; and, the applicant understands that incorrect or incomplete information may cause the application to be rejected.			
a. Typed Name and Title	b. Signature	c. Date	

SECOND-LEVEL APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Please use this checklist to determine that all required parts of the application are included prior to submission to ADECA. This completed checklist must be included with your application.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of Deed to Property <p>NOTE: if real property is to be acquired with grant funds, the acquisition must comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (The Uniform Act). Implementation regulations for the Act are found in 49 CFR Part 24. DO NOT ACQUIRE PROPERTY UNTIL AFTER GRANT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN EXECUTED!</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A letter on entity letterhead signed by the Chief Elected Official 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application cover sheet signed by the Chief Elected Official 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A completed Project Description/Environmental Screening Form (PD/ESF) See www.nps.gov/lwcf 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project budget 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concurrence from the Army Corps of Engineers Concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Concurrence from the Alabama Historical Commission If real property is to be acquired with grant funds, land must be surveyed for hazardous materials to avoid acquiring property that is a source of liability. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property Boundary Area Map Preliminary Site Plan Site Location Map 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval to cross a public highway (If Applicable) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval to cross a public utility right-of-way (If Applicable) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water obstruction & encroachment permit (If Applicable) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please submit One original and two copies by deadline. 	

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

APPLICATION PROCEDURES – SECOND LEVEL

The project application consists of the property deed, signed cover letter, application cover sheet, application check list, PD/ESF and environmental assessment (if applicable), project budget, and boundary, site, and location maps.

1. Proposal Description and Environmental Screening Form.

The PD/ESF provides step-by-step guidance for applicants to follow and complete while developing the grant proposal for federal LWCF assistance. The PD/ESF includes specific guidance for: developing the project narrative; explaining how the proposal is in accord with the SCORP; and screening the proposal for potential environmental impacts in order to determine the appropriate NEPA process to conduct. The process will require a recommendation for a categorical exclusion, the completion of an environmental assessment, or the completion of an environmental impact statement. The environmental screening step requires a State to follow the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, in conjunction with the NEPA process.

NOTE: In Step 6, the Environmental Reviewers sections **MUST** be completed with at least one (1) person identified in each section. This page must be signed where indicated.

2. Section 6(f) boundary map. *(original signature and date by Chief Elected Official.)*

The Section 6(f) map shall clearly delineate the area to be included under the conversion provisions of Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act. An acceptable Section 6(f) map is required for all development and combination projects prior to NPS approval, and for acquisition projects, prior to reimbursement. The acreage included within the map, and entered in Block 3c of the Application Cover Sheet, must be no less than the acreage specified in the pre-application.

Prior to the date of final reimbursement for development and combination projects, the State, NPS and the subgrantee may mutually agree to alter the Section 6(f) boundary to provide for the most satisfactory unit intended to be administered under the provisions of Section 6(f)(3). For acquisition projects, Section 6(f) protection is afforded at the time LWCF reimbursement is provided. No changes may be made to the 6(f) boundary after final reimbursement unless the project is amended as a result of an NPS approved conversion.

At a minimum, the Section 6(f) boundary must encompass a viable public outdoor recreation area that is capable of being self-sustaining without reliance upon adjoining or additional areas not identified in the scope of the project. Except in unusual cases where it can be shown a lesser unit is clearly a self-sustaining outdoor recreation resource, the area subject to Section 6(f) protection will be the park, open space, or recreation area being developed or expanded. Exceptions will be made only in the case of larger parks where logical management units exist therein resulting in smaller viable public outdoor recreation areas. In

no case will the areas covered by Section 6(f)(3) of the Act be less than that acquired with LWCF assistance.

The Section 6(f)(3) boundary map and/or attachments as appropriate shall depict the following:

- a. Official park/site name and location.
- b. Sufficient detail so as to legally identify the lands to be afforded protection under Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act. The following methods of identification are acceptable: deed references; adjoining ownerships; adjoining easements and rights-of-way; public streets; adjoining water bodies or other natural landmarks; metes and bounds; and surveys. Where one or more of the above methods are not readily suited for identifying the area, measurements from permanent locators may be used. A formal survey is not required.
- c. All known outstanding rights and interests in the area held by others. Known easements, deed/lease restrictions, reversionary interests, etc. are to be documented, including any area(s) under lease, name(s) of lessor and lessee, and term remaining on the lease(s). When at the time of project application it is known that outstanding property rights held by others are or will be exercised in the foreseeable future and impact only a portion of the area to be protected under Section 6(f), the impacted area must be clearly excluded from the Section 6(f) map and accompanied by an explanation of why it is not intended to be under the Section 6(f) provision. The remaining project area must meet all LWCF program criteria for eligibility and be a viable public outdoor recreation area.
- d. Approximate total acreage of the 6(f) area.
- e. North arrow.
- f. Up to 11 inch x 17 inch format highly preferred for future administrative use such as copying and scanning. Avoid use of color as the only means to delineate areas.

3. Location map.

This map shall clearly depict the location of and entrance to the site/outdoor recreation/park area. The project location map must display the location of the project in relation to the city or county area and the surrounding highway/road network. This map must be sufficiently detailed so that State or Federal officials who visit the site can do so without local assistance.

If the project is within a municipality, a detailed city map showing the highway network in relation to the project site will be sufficient. Please make sure the maps are clear and concise. This map shall also clearly depict the location of and entrance to the site/outdoor recreation/park area.

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

The LWCF provides up to 50 percent of the project cost, not to exceed the grant ceiling. That is, the LWCF will fund 50 percent of the project cost and the grant recipient must provide the other 50 percent in the form of cash, in-kind, or donated contributions.

ELIGIBLE COSTS

1. Design, engineering, construction oversight services (may not exceed 10% of the total grant amount).
2. Direct labor
3. Special tradesmen secured under a service purchase contract
4. Rental of equipment
5. Construction contracts
6. Project materials
7. Signage
8. Land acquisition
9. Professional project administration (grant consultant) (may not exceed 5% of total grant amount).

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

BUDGET ITEM	TOTAL	LWCF SHARE	MATCHING SHARE
Acquisition			
Construct: _____			
Construct: _____			
Construct: _____			
Construct: _____			
Construct: _____			
Construct: _____			
Equipment Rental			
Labor, donated or in-kind			
Signage			
Supplies/Materials, purchased			
Supplies/Materials, donated			
Administration			
Engineering			
TOTAL PROJECT COST			

**ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST
FOR
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROJECT**

County: _____

Project Location: _____

Project Sponsor/Applicant: _____

Project Description: _____

Concurrence from Alabama Historical Commission attached?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Concurrence from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services attached?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Concurrence from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers attached?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Was the property acquired before January 1992?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
If "No" explain property acquisition process (Use additional sheets if necessary):		

Note: If you have not received the concurrence letters by the application deadline, submit copies of the request letters. Concurrences over five (5) years old cannot be used. If project is within the boundaries of an existing park, contact ADECA before completing this form and requesting concurrence letters.

REQUIRED LETTERS OF CONCURRENCE AND RELEASE OF CONDITIONS

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Mobile District Corps of Engineers

Chief
Regulatory Branch
US Army Corps of Engineers
109 Saint Joseph Street
Mobile, Alabama 36602
Phone Number: 251-690-2658

Nashville District Corps of Engineers

Western Regulatory Field Office
2042 Beltline Road SW
Building C, Suite 415
Decatur, Alabama 35601
Phone Number: 256-350-5620
Fax Number: 256-350-5499

Alabama Historical Commission

Chief Ms. Stacye Hathorne
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900
Phone Number: 334-242-3184

US Fish And Wildlife Service

Mr. Bill Pearson, Field Supervisor
US Fish and Wildlife Service
1208-B Main Street
Daphne, Alabama 36526
Phone Number: 251-441-5181

**Submit your applications to the State Administering Agency, the Alabama Department of
Economic and Community Affairs, Jim Byard, Jr., State Liaison Officer.**

By mail:

Alabama Department of Economic
and Community Affairs
Attn: Maureen Neighbors
Post Office Box 5690
Montgomery, AL 36103-5690

By courier:

Alabama Department of Economic
and Community Affairs
Attn: Maureen Neighbors
401 Adams Avenue, Suite 524
Montgomery, AL 36104

