INSTRUCTOR: Dr. Thomas Kuzmic

OFFICE & CONTACT INFO: Office: 015 Agricultural Hall
Office Hours: Appointments have priority; walk-ins welcome as available.
- Monday: 1:00-4:30pm
- Tuesday: 1:00-4:30pm
- Wednesday: none
- Thursday: 1:00-4:30pm
- Friday: 9:00-10:00am; 11:30am-noon
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TIME & PLACE: Tuesday and Thursday, 9:00 - 10:15am
108 Agricultural Hall

COURSE DESCRIPTION: This course examines the relationship between people and natural resources in the provision and pursuit of opportunities for quality outdoor recreation experiences.

COURSE OBJECTIVES: Students will be able to effectively express their understanding of:
- the meaning, role, benefits and importance of leisure and recreation for defining a quality life experience for people
- historical, social and cultural dimensions associated with natural resource recreational pursuit and management
- the diversity of recreation resources and providers of experience opportunities in natural settings
- techniques for measuring and enumerating recreation resources and recreation use
- science-based approaches, frameworks, and strategies for effective management of natural resources aimed at sustaining quality recreation resources and recreation opportunities
- human behavior in natural resource recreational settings and strategies for influencing and managing it
- key design concepts for outdoor recreation areas and facilities

COURSE FORMAT: Lectures and class activities complemented by PowerPoint presentations and independent homework assignments will comprise the course. All PowerPoints and course materials will be posted on CANVAS, the OSU on-line learning site. Students are expected to download materials from CANVAS, attend class regularly, ask questions, engage in our dialogue, and to take good notes for the optimal learning experience.

COURSE OUTLINE: An outline of course topics is attached. It is recommended that you refer to it on a regular basis to keep track of class progress.

TEXTBOOK & READINGS: There is no required textbook for this course. Some readings will be assigned as components of homework.
EVALUATION & GRADING: Your performance in the course will be evaluated on the following basis:

4 Exams (100 points each) 400 points
6 Homeworks 100 points
TOTAL POSSIBLE 500 points

A = 450 - 500 points (90-100%)
B = 400 - 449 points (80-89%)
C = 350 - 399 points (70-79%)
D = 300 - 349 points (60-69%)
F = below 300 points (0-59%)

EXAMS: scheduled for the following dates:
• Tuesday, September 10 (Week #4 at regular class time)
• Thursday, October 3 (Week #7 at regular class time)
• Tuesday, October 29 (Week #11 at regular class time)
• Thursday, December 12 at 8:00-9:50am (Final Exam Week)

The exams will not be comprehensive. Each will only include the material covered during the class sessions since the preceding exam.

HOMEWORK & ASSIGNMENT TIMELINE:
• HW-1: Recreation Experience & Benefits
  Assigned: Aug. 22
  Due: Aug. 29
  Points: 20
• HW-2: Taxonomy of Recreation Benefits
  Assigned: Aug. 29
  Due: Sept. 5
  Points: 20
• HW-3: National Park System Unit Designations
  Assigned: Sept. 19
  Due: Sept. 26
  Points: 20
• HW-4: Edward Abbey: Polemic
  Assigned: Sept. 26
  Due: Oct. 10
  Points: 20
• HW-5: Joseph Sax: Mountains Without Handrails
  Assigned: Oct. 10
  Due: Oct. 24
  Points: 20
• HW-5: Moral Development & Wildland Recreation Behavior
  Assigned: Nov. 5
  Due: Nov. 19
  Points: 20

Failure to take an exam or submit a homework assignment on the scheduled date will result in a "zero" grade for that exam or assignment. Students who anticipate or experience a credible difficulty with meeting a deadline should discuss their situation with the instructor during office hours preferably before the scheduled exam date or homework deadline.
OSU POLICY: We will adhere to the standard University policy and schedule for dropping or withdrawing from class and for academic integrity as printed in the University catalogue, the official OSU Syllabus Attachment (which is attached), and posted on the OSU website.

ADDITIONAL EFFORT FOR GRADUATE CREDIT: In accordance with OSU academic standards and policies, graduate students enrolled in the course have an additional assignment. They are required to write a 7-10 page paper that analyses a natural resource recreation management issue, circumstance, or case-study. Students must clear a topic of their choice in advance with the instructor----or they can meet with the instructor to identify possible topics. The paper must be supported with at least five scholarly references that are properly cited. Papers must be typed (double-spaced, font size 12). This paper will be graded and valued at 100 points. The grading scheme for grad students will follow what is presented above with the addition of the 100-point paper, for a grand total of 600 points possible for the full course. Papers are due no later than November 26 (Tuesday before Thanksgiving holiday break).
I. Setting a Foundation
   A. Recreation is…? Why does it matter?
   B. Importance of natural resource recreation to people
   C. Context of leisure and recreation
   D. The Recreation Production Process
   E. The Recreation Experience
   F. Benefits of recreation

II. Historical Context and Development of a National Recreation Ideology
   A. Importance of historical perspective and context
   B. Frontier Era
   C. Expansion Era
      1. Creation of the Public Domain
      2. Land transfer, disposal and settlement
   D. Emergence of New Ideas
      1. George Catlin
      2. Henry David Thoreau
      3. Frederick Law Olmsted
      4. Romantic Preservation Movement
      5. American Nationalism Movement
      6. John Muir
   E. Land Reservation Era
      1. National Parks
      2. State reserves
      3. 1890 Census
      4. Federal Forest Reserves
      5. National Wildlife Refuges
   F. Progressive & Custodial Era
      1. Conservation Movement
         a. Theodore Roosevelt
         b. Gifford Pinchot
      2. US Forest Service established
      3. American Antiquities Act
      4. Rift in the Conservation Movement: The Hetch-Hetchy incident
      5. National Park Service established
G. Modern Era
   1. Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission
   2. Environmental movement
   3. Social activism
   4. Stakeholder engagement
   5. Boom in recreation participation and development

III. Social & Technological Factors Influencing Natural Resource Recreation
   A. Population and demographic trends
      1. Population growth and distribution
      2. Age and aging
      3. Youth participation
      4. Ethnic and cultural diversity
      5. Social group / family
      6. Gender
   B. Technological innovations
      1. Communications and computer technology
      2. Recreational equipment
   C. Shifts in economic status
   D. Increased accountability of institutions and leaders
   E. Development in transportation and access
      1. Diversity and innovation
      2. International travel
   F. Concern for environment and health
      1. Relationship between health, safety, natural environment and quality experience
      2. Ecotourism and traveler’s philanthropy
   G. Greater emphasis on partnerships
   H. Increasing pressure on public recreational resources
   I. Trends in leisure pursuit
      1. The conundrum of time
      2. Reasons for not participating in recreation
      3. Instant gratification and impatience
   J. Trends in natural resource recreation pursuit
      1. Popular activities
      2. Activity trends
      3. Visitation trends
      4. Temporal distribution of use
      5. Peaking phenomenon
6. Spatial distribution of use
7. Links and nodes
8. Sense of place / place attachment

**IV. Natural Resource Recreation Providers**

A. Natural settings and naturalness

B. Sectors of ownership and administration of recreation resources
   1. Public sector
   2. Private sector

C. Federal agencies and resources
   1. U.S. Forest Service (USDA)
      a. history and policy mandate
      b. National Forest System
      c. evolution of recreational use
         i. Arthur Carhart and Trapper’s Lake
         ii. Aldo Leopold and Gila Primitive Area
      d. recreation opportunity on National Forests
   2. National Park Service (USDI)
      a. history and policy mandate
         i. Yellowstone National Park est. 1872
         ii. National Park Service Act of 1916
         iii. early evolution of national park management and development
         iv. Stephen Mather, 1\textsuperscript{st} NPS Director
      b. National Park System
         i. unit designations and diversity
         ii. definitions and distinctions
      c. recreation opportunity at National Park units
         i. role of interpretation
         ii. role of concessions
         iii. on-going issues
   3. Bureau of Land Management (USDI)
      a. history and policy mandate
      b. National Conservation Lands
      c. Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program
      d. recreation opportunity on the National Conservation Lands
   4. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USDI)
      a. history and policy mandate
         i. Pelican Island National Wildlife refuge est. 1903
a. authority for endangered species
b. National Wildlife Refuge System
c. recreation opportunity at National Wildlife Refuges

5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USDI)
   a. history and policy mandate
   b. Corps Projects
   c. recreation opportunity at Corps Projects

6. Bureau of Reclamation (USDI)
   a. history and policy mandate
   b. Bureau Projects
   c. recreation opportunity at Bureau Projects

7. Tennessee Valley Authority (Ind.)
   a. history and policy mandate
   b. recreation opportunity at TVA Projects

8. Bureau of Indian Affairs (USDI)
   a. relationship between federal government and Native American groups
   b. recreation opportunity on tribal and pueblo lands

9. National Wilderness Preservation System
   a. multi-agency administration
   b. evolution of wilderness ideology and mandate
      i. Wilderness Act of 1964
      ii. definition of wilderness; use restrictions and prohibitions
      iii. Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975
   c. National Wilderness Preservation System
   d. recreational opportunity in federal Wilderness

10. National Trails System
    a. multi-agency administration
    b. management framework and policy
    c. categories of National Trails
       i. National Scenic Trails
       ii. National Historic Trails
       iii. National Recreation Trails

11. National Wild & Scenic River System
    a. multi-agency administration
    b. management framework and policy
    c. categories of National Trails
       i. Wild River
ii. Scenic River

iii. Recreational River

D. State resources
1. Diversity of state resources
2. Role and importance of state resources
3. Historical development of state recreational resources
   a. Great Ponds Act of 1641
   b. Yosemite Grant - 1864
   c. Adirondack Preserve - 1885
4. Land and Water Conservation Fund & SCORPs
5. Recreational opportunity at state resources

E. Local resources
1. Regional and municipal
2. Role and importance of local resources
3. Historical development of local recreational resources
   a. Boston Common
   b. Central Park
4. Diversity of local park resources
5. Recreational opportunity at local resources
   a. city parks
   b. metropolitan park systems
   c. pocket parks

F. Private sector providers
1. Providing land and facilities
2. Recreational equipment suppliers
3. Guiding, outfitting and information providers
4. Providing support services
5. Commercial ventures
   a. concessions
   b. special-use permits
6. Outdoor education organizations
7. Philanthropy
8. Advocacy
9. Partnerships among natural resource recreation providers
   a. importance and role
   b. characteristics of successful partnerships
   c. Appalachian Trail Conservancy
   d. National Park Cooperating & Interpretative Associations
V. Natural Resource Recreation Areas and Facilities

A. Camps
   1. Central camps
   2. Forest camps
   3. Backcountry camps
   4. Walk-in camps
   5. Equestrian camps
   6. Peakload camps
   7. Traveler's camps
   8. Glamping

B. Picnic areas

C. Trails
   1. Trailheads
   2. Trail terminology
   3. Water drainage elements
   4. Hiking trails
      a. specifications and design elements
      b. water drainage considerations
      c. structures
      d. trail markers and signs
   5. Equestrian trails
      a. trail etiquette and right-of-way
      b. design elements
   6. Snowmobile trails
   7. Cross-country ski trails
   8. Canoe trails and portages
   9. Hunter walking trails
  10. Nature and interpretive trails
      a. signs and displays
      b. trail specifications
      c. tapping all of the senses

D. Water recreation
   1. Swimming areas
   2. Boating

E. Water supply
   1. Existence requirements and demand
   2. Water sources and treatment
F. Sanitation
   1. Processes for dealing with human waste and sewage
   2. Non-water carriage systems
      a. privies and portable structures
      b. composting systems
   3. Water carriage systems
      a. septic systems
      b. surface stabilization ponds
   4. Trash containment and disposal

VI. Natural Resource Recreation Organizational Process & Frameworks
   A. Basic premise and dilemmas
   B. Four key organizational processes
      1. Policy development
      2. Planning
      3. Management
      4. Administration
   C. Organizational framework of the National Park Service
      1. Superintendent
      2. Divisions
         a. Administrative
         b. Facility Management
         c. Resource Stewardship
         d. Resource Protection & Visitor Management
         e. Interpretation & Education
   D. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)
      1. Continuum of classes
      2. Goals and assumptions
      3. Criteria for ROS class delineation
         a. physical setting
         b. social setting
         c. managerial setting
   E. Measuring use and gathering data
      1. What information is needed…and why?
      2. Considerations and criteria
      3. Facility-units
      4. Use-units
      5. Units of measure
6. Counting methods and use estimation techniques  
7. Gathering information about visitors  

VII. Understanding & Managing People in the Pursuit of Recreation Experience  
   A. Our real challenge  
   B. Human behavioral patterns in outdoor recreation pursuit  
   C. The Theory of Reasoned Action  
   D. Problem and depreciative behavior  
      1. Unintentional  
      2. Intentional  
   E. The conundrum of mass pursuit  
   F. The realities of adverse impact associated with recreational experience  
   G. Impact on resources, land and ecosystems  
      1. Impact to soil  
         a. causal agents and activities  
         b. the soil impact dynamic  
         c. consequences  
      2. Impact to vegetation  
         a. causal agents and activities  
         b. the vegetation impact dynamic  
         c. consequences  
      3. Key principles associated with soil and vegetation impact  
         a. vulnerability v. durability  
         b. resistance and resilience  
         c. the temporal use dynamic  
         d. activity, style and intensity of pursuit  
         e. management approaches to reduce impact  
      4. Impact to water quality  
         a. causal agents and activities  
         b. consequences  
         c. management approaches to reduce impact  
      5. Impact of campfires  
         a. role and function  
         b. soil impact  
         c. vegetation impact  
         d. aesthetic issues  
         e. management approaches to reduce impact  
   6. Impact to wildlife
a. causal agents and activities  
  b. the wildlife impact dynamic  
  c. consequences  

H. Social impact and conflict in the pursuit of recreation  
  1. Recreation conflict defined  
  2. Visitor v. resource conflict  
  3. Visitor v. management conflict  
  4. Visitor v. wildlife conflict  
  a. root causes of conflict and impact  
  b. anecdotes  
  c. management approaches to reduce conflict and impact  
  d. prudent visitor behavior to reduce conflict and impact  
  5. Visitor v. visitor conflict  
  a. common conflicts  
  b. privacy and crowding  
  c. temporal and spatial context  
  d. coping strategies  
  e. product shift  
  f. key principles  
  g. management approaches to reduce conflict and social impact  

I. Approaches for managing recreational settings & influencing human behavior  
  1. Indirect management approaches  
  a. placement and design of developments and infrastructure  
  b. information and education services  
  c. promotion of low impact and ethical practices  
  d. visitor and stakeholder involvement  
  e. use of participation "gate-keepers"  
  2. Direct management approaches  
  a. rules and regulations  
  b. restrictions on use  
  c. use rationing  
  d. policy enforcement  

J. Applications for managing impact and conflict  
  1. Formula-based v. standards-based  
  2. Recreation Carrying Capacity  
  3. Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)  
  a. the LAC process  
  b. resource and social condition
i. indicators
   ii. criteria
   iii. standards

c. monitoring
   i. campsites
   ii. trails

d. strategy for management action
4. Visitor Experience & Resource Protection (VERP)

K. Common sense strategies for recreation managers

1. Know your resource
2. Know your agency
3. Know your visitors and clientele
4. Follow the minimum-tool rule
5. Regarding regulations
6. Regarding messages and communication
7. Interpretive programs
8. Know yourself