

CHAPTER 6

VISION, GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FLORIDA'S OUTDOOR RECREATION VISION

Florida's outdoor recreation vision was developed with public input obtained from 12 public workshops and two focus group meetings. Details of the workshops and focus group meetings are contained in Appendix B. The vision, which is intended to describe an ideal, but as yet unrealized recreation system, is as follows.

Florida's ideal outdoor recreation system will be a diverse, balanced system of outdoor recreation resources and suppliers that provides the citizens of the state and visitors-- regardless of their location in the state, economic status, age, gender, ethnic background, or physical or mental disability--with a full range of outdoor recreation opportunities. The system will be coordinated at the state level with all agencies working in harmony, and with ample opportunity for public participation in decision making. It will have an educational component to promote understanding and appreciation of the state's outdoor recreation resources.

GOALS

Based on the focus group meetings and public workshops, DEP staff developed the following goals for Florida's outdoor recreation system. Each goal is consistent with the agency's statutory authority and responsibilities. In recognition that achieving these goals will require partnerships with others, they are written in a manner that should allow their adoption as general guidance by existing and potential partners. The goals are as follows:

1. Improve coordination, communication and cooperation between government, non-profit and private recreation providers in outdoor recreation planning and land management.
2. Improve coordination, communication and cooperation between land managing agencies, outdoor recreation user groups, and other interested parties.
3. Support conservation and recreation land acquisition programs, and increase public-private partnerships for the provision of public recreational access to private lands.
4. Provide more opportunities for a wide range of resource-based outdoor recreation in both urban and rural areas, with a range of facility development from the primitive to the fully developed.
5. Support special programs to broaden public participation in outdoor recreation, improve recreational access for those with physical or mental disabilities, promote a stewardship ethic, encourage volunteerism, and increase public understanding of the value and importance of Florida's natural and cultural resources.
6. Increase funding and revenue generating capabilities for outdoor recreation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON PUBLIC INPUT

DEP staff developed the following recommendations based on the many suggestions received at the 12 public workshops and two focus group meetings. They are intended as specific actions that can be taken by the DEP and its partners to achieve the goals of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and meet the needs expressed by the public.

Planning

Quite a number of suggestions related to improving planning coordination among the various recreation providers. To a large degree this is already being done through various means. Planning for land acquisition to support outdoor recreation is coordinated through the Florida Forever Advisory Council and the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC). Management plans for state-owned lands are developed with public input at the local level and multi-agency review through the ARC. Planning for the statewide greenways and trails system is coordinated through the Florida Greenways and Trails Advisory Council (FGTC).

Technology has also done much to help planners coordinate their efforts. Most agencies now have Geographic Information System (GIS) technology available to them which allows sharing of data relating to land uses, natural and cultural resources, demographic data and other information important to planning. For the most part, the application software has been standardized among the agencies to facilitate data sharing.

In spite of these advances in coordination and technology, there are a number of areas where improvements can be made. Recommendations are as follows:

1. The DEP should work to improve the usefulness of the SCORP as a planning tool for public and private recreation planners. Toward this end, the SCORP should be revised to be more like the State Action Agenda which would have replaced the SCORP had the federal Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 2000 been passed by Congress. SCORP data should be converted to GIS data layers and made available on the Internet. Adequate funding and the cooperation of other local, state and federal agencies will be essential to this effort.
2. Local governments that have not done so should evaluate current and future local recreation needs and address those needs in their local comprehensive plans. Local recreation plans should be developed in a regional context in cooperation with other recreation providers in the region.
3. The DEP should continue to work through the ARC and the FGTC to promote outdoor recreation and assist those bodies in planning to meet future outdoor recreation needs at the local, regional and statewide levels.
4. Public and private land planners should identify and pursue opportunities to further the goals of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Florida Greenways and Trails Implementation Plan.

5. The DEP, in coordination with other state and federal agencies, should continue to pursue sources of funding to conduct biennial, county-level demand and need assessments for outdoor recreation resources and facilities.

Management

Management of ecological and cultural resources and recreational infrastructure also prompted a number of suggestions at the public meetings and focus groups. In addition, there was a common perception that management would benefit from improved cooperation between agencies.

As with planning, much is already being done to better coordinate management efforts. Prescribed burning of fire dependent natural communities, exotic species control, and management of threatened and endangered species are areas where interagency cooperation has improved management programs. Florida's greenways and trails program provides an example of public agencies, private landowners and interested citizens working cooperatively to develop and manage a statewide system of greenways and trails. There are other examples as well. These efforts aside, there are management issues that need more attention. The recommendations that follow are intended to address what staff feel are the most critical of those.

1. Vandalism, dumping and other illegal activities are a problem in some remote or understaffed areas where the managing agency cannot provide adequate enforcement without assistance. In these areas, the managing agencies should work with local, state and federal law enforcement staff, as appropriate, to provide a strong, coordinated law enforcement presence as a deterrent to criminal activity on public lands.
2. In some high use areas, recreational activities are causing unacceptable levels of damage to natural and cultural resources. Land managing agencies should continually monitor, document and evaluate recreation impacts to provide a scientific basis for establishing and enforcing resource carrying capacities and other measures to preserve resource quality.
3. As Florida continues to become more urban, conservation and recreation lands are increasingly threatened by land use decisions that fragment and degrade the ecosystems of which they are a part. Land managers, elected officials, and decision-makers at all levels must work cooperatively to ensure that the ecological connections and functions essential to the long-term sustainability of our public lands are preserved.
4. Water-based recreation is important to Florida's economy and quality of life. Yet, many water bodies are unsuitable for recreational use due to pollution. Land managing agencies, local governments, the DEP and the water management districts should work cooperatively to improve the management of surface waters and preserve or restore their suitability for water-based recreation.
5. Public land managers should lead by example in the areas of environmentally friendly landscaping, energy efficiency, water conservation, use of recycled materials and applying the principles of sustainable development in the construction of facilities.

Improving Communication

As with planning and management issues, there is a public perception that agencies must do more to improve communication—with each other and with the public they serve. And as with planning and management, this issue is being addressed in a number of ways. In some cases, there are statutory requirements for agencies to solicit public input before taking certain actions. In other cases, agencies solicit public input as a matter of internal policy. There are also a number of advisory bodies that have been created as a forum for public input into government decisions. Also, most agencies now have Internet websites with program information, phone numbers and e-mail addresses for program staff. The recommendations below are intended to further these on-going efforts.

1. Public outdoor recreation providers that do not routinely solicit input from users and other interested groups in planning and decision-making processes should create forums for that purpose.
2. Public outdoor recreation providers should maintain accurate, up-to-date Internet websites containing information about their facilities and the types of recreation that they provide. Websites should have links to other known sources of outdoor recreation information.
3. Public outdoor recreation providers that do not provide formal opportunities for users to evaluate their performance and quantify users' level of satisfaction should develop a means of soliciting this information.

Supporting Land Acquisition

The most essential element of an outdoor recreation program is land upon which to recreate. Florida has one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition programs in the nation and has been very successful in acquiring many outstanding recreation resources. As the third fastest growing state in the nation, it is important to give priority to continuing existing efforts to secure an adequate land base to meet future recreation needs. Recommendations to accomplish this follow.

1. Outdoor recreation providers and user groups should promote the benefits of outdoor recreation, and the acquisition of additional lands to meet future needs. In doing so they should emphasize the acquisition of lands within and near urban areas, lands that would support multiple outdoor recreation activities, lands that contain highly desirable recreational resources, and lands that would connect existing public lands, or link them to communities. They should also promote the continuation of less-than-fee acquisition of conservation and recreation access easements from willing private landowners.
2. The DEP should continue to produce and distribute an annual report on the status and accomplishments of the State's program to acquire land for conservation and recreation purposes and make the information available on the Internet.

Trail and Greenway-Based Recreation

The last decade has seen a significant increase in interest in trail and greenway-based recreation. In response, Florida established an Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) within the Department of Environmental Protection to oversee the creation of a statewide system of greenways and trails. The Florida Greenways and Trails Council, a legislatively created advisory body, serves as a forum for citizen input into decision making. In 1998 the OGT completed a five-year statewide greenway and trail implementation plan to guide development of the system. The following recommendations are intended to further the goals of that plan in meeting public demand for this type of recreation.

1. All public land and water managers providing trail or greenway-based recreation should implement their programs in a way that is consistent with the guidance and recommendations of the Florida Greenways and Trails Council and the five-year implementation plan.
2. The Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Transportation, and other partners should continue planning and development of the Lake Okechobee Scenic Trail, the Florida Keys Heritage Trail, and the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway.
3. State-level land managing agencies, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, the Florida Trail Association, local governments and other partners, should continue working toward completion of the Florida National Scenic Trail.
4. Trail providers should increase trail support facilities including signage, trailheads, parking, restrooms, maps, and campsites.
5. The Department of Transportation should continue working with local communities and trail user groups to provide bicycle paths along appropriate roadways and improve bicycle and pedestrian access in urban areas.
6. Land managing agencies should work with user groups and other interested parties to determine under what conditions, motorized off-road recreational vehicles could be allowed on public conservation and recreation lands.

Non-Trail Recreation

The following recommendations were drafted in response to perceived needs expressed by the public for specific types of recreation or support facilities. All parts of the state may not have needs in these specific areas. Recreation providers should review the recommendations and evaluate local needs prior to taking any action.

1. In some localities, there are insufficient opportunities for non-boat, freshwater and saltwater fishing. Where this is the case, recreation providers should acquire land or develop facilities on existing public lands to support these activities.
2. In some localities, there is insufficient public access to saltwater beaches. In some cases, there is access, but insufficient parking. As Florida's coastline continues to develop, this problem will increase in the absence of government intervention. Government at all levels

should evaluate future needs and acquire sufficient beach access points and parking areas to ensure the public's continued access to Florida's beaches. Where on-site parking is not possible, a park-and-ride shuttle system or other public transportation should be provided. Sanitary facilities should be provided wherever possible.

3. In some localities, there are insufficient sanitary facilities at recreation sites. This can be especially problematic at water access points such as boat ramps and marinas. Public and private recreation suppliers should identify areas where this is a problem and provide restrooms and pump-out facilities where needed.
4. Cave diving is an activity engaged in by a relatively small number of Floridians and tourists. Because of the dangers involved, and the concern that divers might damage sensitive underwater resources, there are a number of potentially suitable areas where this activity is prohibited. Cave diving advocates have expressed a desire to expand the number of areas where cave diving is allowed and have suggested that guided tours and restricting use to those who meet certain proficiency standards may be a way to meet this need. Recreation providers should work with cave diving groups to see if there are ways to safely increase opportunities for this activity in ways that do not degrade the resource.
5. Hunting advocates expressed a desire for greater use of "special opportunity hunts" on appropriate tracts of public land as a means to provide additional areas to hunt, and as a wildlife management tool. Public agencies with suitable lands should consider working with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to arrange such hunts.
6. Tent campers have expressed dissatisfaction with camping in close proximity to recreational vehicles due to noise from generators, televisions, air conditioners, and similar devices. Recreation providers should develop strategies to buffer tent campers from recreational vehicle campers, including consideration of separate campgrounds.
7. Relative to the kinds of recreation that should be provided for on public lands, there were two general schools of thought. Some people favored providing for as many types of recreation as possible on any given piece of land, but segregating incompatible activities. Others felt that recreation providers should limit their offerings based on compatibility with the managing agency's mission and with the resources on the land. This plan recommends that public land managers assess the suitability of their lands for various types of recreation and strive to provide a range of opportunities without compromising either the resource or the quality of the recreational experience.
8. The need for boat ramps was not addressed at the public meetings, however, a recent report published by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission entitled *Estimation of the Projected Demand of Saltwater Boat Ramps for Florida's Coastal Counties Through 2010* indicates there are significant needs. It is recommended that the DEP and the FWCC continue to fund the construction and repair of saltwater and freshwater boat ramps, with emphasis on meeting the needs identified in the FWCC report and any subsequent analyses it might conduct for freshwater boat ramps.

Special Programs

There were quite a number of suggestions relating to the continuation of a variety of special programs for youth, the disabled and volunteers. Recommendations are as follows:

1. There have been a number of studies indicating that recreation programs can have a positive effect on at-risk youth, and some programs have been credited with decreases in youth crime. Generally, these programs are conducted at the local government level. It is recommended that local governments identify under-served and at-risk youth populations in their community and develop outdoor recreation programs as appropriate to meet the needs of those populations.
2. Advocates for disabled citizens indicated that there is a continuing concern over accessibility of outdoor recreation facilities. It is recommended that all outdoor recreation suppliers evaluate handicapped/disabled access to resource-based activities and make improvements where needed. This should include training for on-site managers on how to make land and facilities more accessible. Providers should consult with the Florida Disabled Outdoor Association when setting or revising development standards or accessibility policy.
3. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of judges using court ordered community service as an alternative to other forms of punishment. It was suggested that public recreation suppliers should work with local judges to encourage persons required to perform court-ordered community service to work in parks. It is recommended that public recreation providers evaluate the feasibility of this approach and work with local judges to employ it where appropriate.
4. Many public lands do not have adequate species inventories. It was suggested that public land managers could organize amateur bird watchers, butterfly watchers, botanists and others into groups to conduct the needed inventories. It is recommended that public land managers evaluate the feasibility of this approach on the lands they manage, and make use of such volunteers where appropriate.
5. The Division of Recreation and Parks has an extensive park volunteer program. It was suggested, and is recommended in this plan, that the Division continue to promote, administer and monitor its recreation and resource management volunteer programs.

Funding and Revenue Generation

As in years past, funding and revenue generation continue to be issues of importance. The public perception is that many outdoor recreation programs at the local, state and federal levels are under-funded, with local governments generally having the greatest unmet needs. Suggestions from the public included a number of strategies including changes to tax structures, reprioritizing use of funds, making more use of volunteers, and changing fee structures to name a few. Recommendations are as follows:

1. The National Park Service and the states should continue to encourage federal legislation similar to the ill-fated Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 2000 to create an outdoor

recreation trust fund large enough to support a long-term and stable funding assistance program to help meet state and local government recreation needs.

2. State-level recreation providers should identify federal recreation grant programs that would help meet state recreation needs and seek legislative funding to meet the matching requirements where needed.
3. There was a sentiment expressed at the public meetings that public recreation providers do not charge enough. This was countered by those who were concerned about pricing public facilities out of the reach of lower income citizens. It is recommended that public recreation providers consider the use of “add on” user fees for activities that require special facilities. It is also recommended that public agencies consider expanding the use of voluntary drop boxes to collect fees on recreation lands that are minimally developed and have no on-site staff to collect fees.
4. A number of participants at the public meetings expressed a willingness to pay special use fees on the condition that those fees were used to improve facilities for the activities that generated the revenue. Equestrian and off-highway vehicle advocates are two groups that promoted this strategy. It is recommended that public recreation providers consider the feasibility of this approach and, if appropriate, seek legislative support for any needed statutory changes.

Implementing a Systems Approach

There was considerable discussion centered on a general belief that public outdoor recreation providers at all levels need to better integrate their efforts. The general theme of the discussions was that Florida’s various outdoor recreation programs should be viewed as an interconnected system. The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) would be at the center of the system, providing data, trends analyses, and recommendations to help guide recreation providers in meeting current and future needs. It would serve as a framework within which to organize local, state and federal outdoor recreation programs at the regional and statewide levels.

It was suggested that the Department of Environmental Protection, through its Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), should develop a list of contacts and hold periodic meetings to discuss issues and develop a coordinated approach to meeting Florida’s outdoor recreation needs. It was further suggested that the contact list should be published and the meetings held at times when the public could participate.

It is recommended that the DRP move toward implementation of these suggestions as staff and funding permit. As initial steps the following is recommended.

1. The DRP should put the 2000 SCORP on its Internet website. It should promote the SCORP as the framework for a systems approach to recreation management and should encourage other public, private and non-profit recreation providers and user groups to play a larger role in its development and implementation. The website should provide a forum for feedback from the public and other recreation providers.

2. The DRP should conduct the public outdoor recreation needs assessment funded by the 2000 legislature, analyze the results and make that data available for public review.
3. The DRP should identify recreation providers who believe that the concept of an integrated recreation system has merit, and solicit their input on the specifics of how such a system could work.

Statewide Outdoor Recreation Atlas

It was suggested at the public meetings that there is a need for a single statewide outdoor recreation atlas that would compile data from all public outdoor recreation providers into a single document that would be available on an Internet website and in hard copy. This would represent a significant undertaking at current staffing and funding levels, but would meet an important public need as expressed by the workshop and focus group participants. It is recommended that the Division of Recreation and Parks take the following initial steps toward producing the atlas.

1. DRP staff should identify which public recreation providers currently have recreation data in downloadable GIS files, and take steps to acquire that data.
2. DRP staff should acquire hard copy maps of data that is not currently available electronically and convert it to GIS format.
3. DRP staff should work with other public outdoor recreation providers to put a process in place to update the information on a routine basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY SPECIFIC ACTIVITY

In addition to the above, staff developed the following recommendations to meet needs for specific selected recreation activities. Among other things, these recommendations are based on national recreation trend data, observed changes in state recreation patterns and input from other DEP divisions, state agencies, water management districts and local governments.

Trail Activities

For at least the last two decades, there has been a growing interest in trail-based activities on both land and water-based trails. While nature trails, hiking trails and paddling trails have dominated demand in the past, there is currently a great deal more interest in equestrian, biking (both paved and unpaved), in-line skating, walking/jogging, cultural/heritage, and off-road vehicle trails. There are localized and, in some cases, regional needs for each of these activities in both urban and rural parts of the state. There is also a need to further connect cities and towns to parks and other conservation lands via a network of single and multi-use trails. Meeting these needs will require a coordinated approach involving recreation providers at all levels. It will further require continued funding for acquisition of land and rights-of-way, and for construction of trails and associated infrastructure.

Water-based Activities

Water is Florida's most abundant resource and, not surprisingly, the most popular resource for recreation. While Florida has sufficient fresh and saltwater resources to meet anticipated

recreational needs, problems with access, water quality degradation, over-pumping of groundwater, and the proliferation of invasive exotic flora and fauna limit the recreation potential of many water bodies.

To address these problems, government at all levels should aim to maintain the State's fresh and saltwater resources in a fishable, swimmable condition through enforcement of water quality regulations, education, technical assistance, improvement of aging or nonexistent storm water and wastewater treatment systems, and site-specific lake and river restoration projects. A particular problem that needs to be addressed is the degradation of Florida's springs, a unique and popular recreational resource. Nutrient pollution from a variety of sources is causing harmful changes in water chemistry that must be addressed immediately if we are to maintain Florida's springs for public use and enjoyment.

As the state continues to grow, currently accessible beaches, rivers and lakes will become inaccessible due to development. There is a need for government to ensure continued funding of projects to acquire land or easements across private land to ensure the public's continued access to the waters of the State for recreation purposes. This is especially true in Florida's most urbanized coastal areas where there is high local demand for beach recreation.

Most Floridians get their drinking water from groundwater. In some of Florida's most developed areas, groundwater withdrawals, in combination with persistent drought conditions has resulted in the loss of thousands of acres of wetlands, the elimination of formerly large and productive lakes, and the reduction of spring flows. It is essential that Florida address its water consumption dilemma and devise solutions that will meet needs for drinking water, agriculture, and industrial use without harming the water dependent natural systems that support not only recreation, but quality of life in general.

In many areas, even where water bodies are accessible, they are unusable due to the lack of facilities. As previously noted, the regional level needs assessments in this plan are not capable of identifying local needs. Nonetheless, it is well known that there is a need to fund development of access facilities such as boat ramps, canoe launches, docks, catwalks and piers, as well as support facilities such as bathhouses, restrooms, and parking areas. Federal, state and local governments should work together to fund construction of these facilities in all areas where there is insufficient access to water bodies suitable for recreation.

Finally, there is a need to increase existing efforts to control or eliminate invasive exotic species. Hydrilla and water hyacinth are well known examples of plants that have rendered many water bodies unusable for recreation, but there are many other species that pose equal threats. In addition to funding control programs, there is a need for continued research into biological and other control methods, and a need to expand public education programs to prevent the further spread of these species.

Picnicking

Picnicking can take place in conjunction with another activity or by itself as a destination activity. Local governments and the private sector can best provide for picnicking as a priority

activity. Federal, state and local governments should continue to provide for picnicking as a support activity in conjunction with other uses of parks and recreation areas.

The existing supply of picnic tables is adequate to meet estimated needs at the regional and statewide levels for the foreseeable future. Nonetheless, to the extent that picnic facilities are required to provide basic access, comfort and convenience to users of public recreation areas, they should be provided regardless of identified needs. Private developers should consider providing picnic facilities in open space or play areas proposed for inclusion in subdivisions or other residential construction. All suppliers should ensure adequate provision for solid waste disposal at picnic facilities to maintain health standards and regulations.

Visiting Archaeological and Historical Sites

Florida has a rich and diverse supply of archaeological, historic and cultural resources that currently provide recreation opportunities for residents and tourists. However, many such resources remain undiscovered and are vulnerable to looters and unintentional destruction. Encroaching development, natural deterioration and neglect threaten others. There is a pressing need to identify, protect and interpret these resources to the public.

A number of ethnic groups played important roles in Florida's history, roles that have been largely unacknowledged. There is a need for additional research aimed at discovering these contributions so that they may be interpreted to the public. There is also a need to identify and protect structures and historic sites associated with Florida's ethnic history.

Florida also has an interesting prehistoric past that can be interpreted for the recreational enjoyment of residents and visitors. In the face of development pressure from a growing population, there is a need to identify, preserve and interpret important paleontologic and geologic sites.

Hunting

The development of agricultural land, the loss of native habitat to residential, commercial and industrial development, and the effects of pollution continue to reduce the overall extent of habitat capable of supporting native game species in Florida. Also, some large timber companies that formerly allowed general public hunting on their lands are closing those lands to the public and leasing them to hunt clubs. On the positive side, the acquisition of new public lands for game management and hunter access programs has enabled populations of primary game species to hold their own and, in some instances, increase their numbers. In spite of these efforts, however, the net result in some parts of the state is a decline in the number of acres available for general public hunting.

To preserve hunting traditions in Florida, it is necessary to identify and acquire lands for that purpose. Action must also be taken to preserve habitat for both game and non-game species on public and private lands whether or not they are open to hunting. Finally, it is necessary to maintain public access to lands suitable for hunting, and to continue to regulate the harvest of game species to ensure that populations are sustainable in the long-term.

A recent development affecting hunting is the removal of a number of large tracts of privately owned land from public hunting. Some of these lands are now leased to hunt clubs or are being planned for development. A challenge for the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will be to develop strategies to maintain adequate hunting land in the likely event that this trend continues.

User-Oriented Recreation

User-oriented recreation demand is greatest in the urban areas of Florida, and increases in proportion to the concentration of population. As with fire and police protection, sanitation and other urban services, user-oriented outdoor recreation has primarily been the responsibility of local governments and will largely remain so. Just as the state cannot single-handedly meet all of the resource-based outdoor recreation needs in Florida, neither can local governments meet all of the user-oriented needs. Therefore, a mutually supportive arrangement wherein the state and local governments maintain their respective primary emphasis (resource-based and user-oriented recreation respectively) is the most reasonable course of action. The Department of Environmental Protection will continue to provide financial assistance to local governments from its recreational grants programs to help meet local user-oriented needs. Local governments, on the other hand, should continue to provide the bulk of user-oriented facilities.

The State will provide outdoor recreation planning information and technical assistance to local governments for assessing public demand and need for user-oriented recreation resources and facilities. In addition, the State will continue to assess broad regional needs for user-oriented recreation as part of its ongoing outdoor recreation planning program. However, the more detailed analyses and assessments of need for user-oriented facilities must be provided by local governments themselves, since the factors influencing local demand for these types of facilities are extremely complex and unique to each individual community. In cases where locally identified needs exceed those published in this plan those needs should be considered as applicable to the local jurisdiction and should supercede the State's regional estimates. To assist in identifying and prioritizing local needs, and to track local trends, the Department of Environmental Protection should seek funding to periodically update the 1995 publication *Local Government Recreation and Park Department Facility Needs in the State of Florida*. Future updates of that report should be included in subsequent editions of the SCORP.