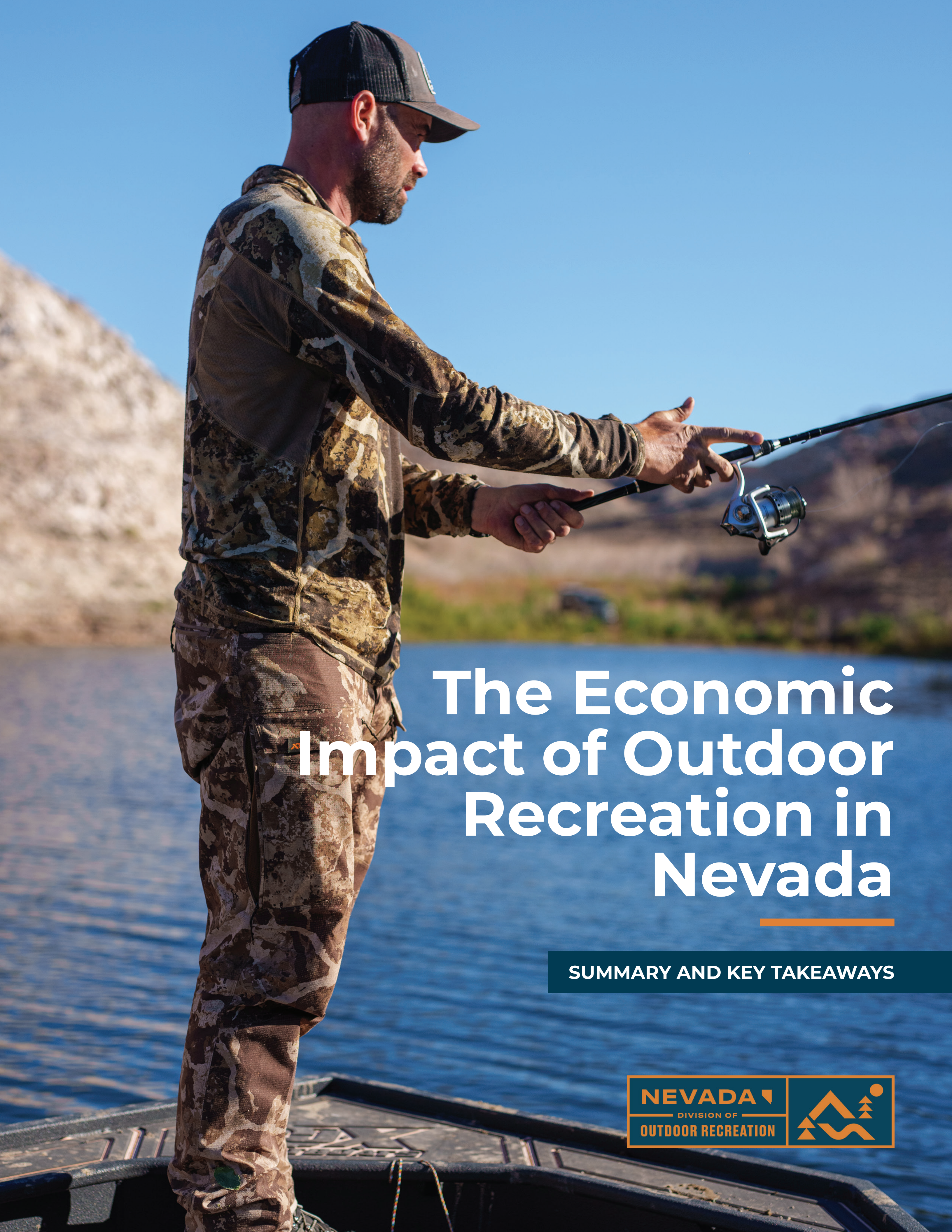


The Economic Impact of Outdoor Recreation in Nevada

SUMMARY AND KEY TAKEAWAYS

NEVADA
DIVISION OF
OUTDOOR RECREATION

Image Courtesy of: Travel Nevada

By the Numbers: Nevada's Outdoor Recreation Economy

Outdoor recreation is a cornerstone of Nevada's identity and economy. The new report, *The Economic Impact of Outdoor Recreation in Nevada*, provides the most comprehensive assessment to date of how outdoor recreation contributes to jobs, income, public health, and quality of life across the state.

TOTAL IMPACT
$24B
in combined market and nonmarket benefits

SPENDING
$9.2B
spent by visitors on trips and equipment

JOBS
75,223
jobs supported across multiple industries

TAX REVENUE
$2.3B
generated for local, state, and federal government

With over 80% of the state managed for public use, Nevada offers distinctive natural landscapes and diverse recreational opportunities that enhance the quality of life for its residents and attract millions of visitors annually. This new study, commissioned by the Nevada Division of Outdoor Recreation, quantifies contributions of the outdoor recreation sector to the economy and local communities, covering the state of Nevada and the California portion of the Tahoe Basin. This factsheet summarizes the study's approach, findings, and recommendations.

GDP CONTRIBUTION
$8.1B
≈ 3.3% of Nevada's Gross Domestic Product

NONMARKET BENEFITS
$10.3B
from improved physical health and personal well-being

GROWTH RATE
12.8%
one of the fastest growing outdoor recreation economies in the U.S.

Study Overview

This study was designed to answer a simple but important question: *How much does outdoor recreation contribute to Nevada's economy and well-being?*

Study Scope

Geography: State of Nevada and California portion of Tahoe Basin

Recreation Sites: ~1,500 sites, including local, state, federal and private conservation lands

Time period: January 1 - December 31, 2023

Market Values: Spending, economic output, jobs, income, taxes, GDP

Nonmarket Values: Public health, consumer surplus

Figure 1. Recreation Lands Included in This Study

Why These Findings Matter: Informing Policy, Investment, and Advocacy

It is anticipated that the findings presented in this report will be useful for a wide range of stakeholders. By providing a clear, data-driven picture of outdoor recreation's economic contributions and its significant nonmarket contributions, this study:

- **Supports Informed Decision-Making:** It offers credible data essential for state and local government agencies in policy development, land management, and strategic planning.
- **Guides Investment:** The detailed geographic analysis can help identify opportunities for investment, particularly in rural areas where outdoor recreation can be a cornerstone of economic diversification and vitality.
- **Strengthens Advocacy and Funding Efforts:** It equips land managers, non-profit organizations, recreation advocates, and grant writers with compelling evidence to support their initiatives and secure funding.
- **Enhances Public Understanding:** It clearly communicates the significant role outdoor recreation plays in the economic health and overall quality of life in Nevada.
- **Modernizes Outdoor Recreation Economics:** It supplements traditional estimation techniques to provide more accurate and scalable coverage of visitation and economic impact analysis.

A Powerful Economic Force: Outdoor Recreation's Economic Impact

Market benefits of outdoor recreation

Outdoor recreation functions as a large, statewide economic engine, generating spending that supports businesses, jobs, and local economies across Nevada.

The economic activity generated by outdoor recreation begins with visitor participation. Nevada's recreation lands host roughly 159 million recreation visits each year, spanning local parks, state lands, and federally managed landscapes. These visits translate into spending across lodging, food, fuel, retail, and recreation services (see Figure 3 on pg. 7), supporting small businesses, seasonal employment, and year-round operations in communities across the state.

Non-local visitors play a particularly important role. In this study, nonlocal visitors are defined as those who live more than 35 miles from a recreation site. Although they represent a minority of total visits, they account for 58% of all recreation spending, functioning much like an export industry that brings dollars from urban cores and out of state into Nevada communities, including rural and **gateway areas**. This spending introduces new money into local economies rather than recirculating existing household income. Table 1 shows a breakdown of spending by county. Visitor spending does not stop at the point of sale. Through supply chains and household spending, these dollars ripple outward, supporting indirect and induced employment across diverse sectors of the economy. As a result, outdoor recreation supports not only front-line recreation and tourism jobs, but also suppliers, service providers, and local businesses that may not be directly tied to recreation activities.

Table 1. Estimated Direct Visitor Spending from Outdoor Recreation by County (CY 2023)

County	Local Visitor Spending (Millions/$)	Nonlocal Visitor Spending (Millions/$)	All Visitor Spending (Millions/$)
Carson City	$56.5	$64.2	$120.7
Churchill	$19.3	$77.1	$96.4
Clark	$1,124.8	$980.1	$2,104.9
Douglas	$99.2	$183.0	$282.1
El Dorado*	$127.4	$383.1	$510.5
Elko	$85.9	$93.1	$178.9
Esmeralda	$2.2	$7.5	$9.6
Eureka	$6.2	$8.9	$15.2
Humboldt	$42.5	$55.9	$98.4
Lander	$16.2	$14.3	$30.5
Lincoln	$30.6	$106.2	$136.8
Lyon	$32.0	$48.1	$80.1
Mineral	$5.6	$30.7	$36.3
Nye	$62.9	$112.6	$175.5
Pershing	$4.8	$16.0	$20.8
Placer*	$42.4	$149.6	$192.0
Storey	$5.3	$9.2	$14.4
Washoe	$430.7	$618.6	$1,049.3
White Pine	$82.1	$228.7	$310.7
Total Spending	$2,276.4	$3,186.8	$5,463.2

* California county within the Lake Tahoe Basin study area.

The Gateway Community Effect: Economic Benefits for Rural Communities

Outdoor recreation plays an outsized role as an economic driver in rural Nevada.

Although rural counties account for only 10 percent of Nevada's population, they capture 40 percent of recreation-related GDP impacts. This relationship highlights outdoor recreation as a critical economic driver, especially for communities who may have limited alternatives.

This pattern reflects a concept known as the "gateway community effect." Visitors often recreate on nearby public lands, such as federal or state-managed areas, but spend their money in nearby communities on their way to and from recreation sites. Lodging, meals, fuel, groceries, and supplies are typically purchased in rural communities that serve as access points to these recreation areas.

The extent to which nearby communities benefit depends on the availability of basic services and visitor infrastructure. When lodging, food, fuel, or retail options are limited, visitor spending often shifts farther away from recreation sites to larger towns or regional centers. As a result, decisions about land access, staffing levels, and facility maintenance, together with local service capacity, directly shape whether gateway communities are able to capture recreation spending.

Comparison with Outdoor Recreation Economies in Other Western States

Outdoor recreation is a growing economic engine for the nation. According to the BEA, the industry expanded by approximately $100 billion nationally between 2023 and 2024.

Table 2 presents 2023 BEA data comparing outdoor recreation's economic contribution across select Western states, providing context for Nevada's position within the regional landscape. The data show that states with extensive public land access—such as Utah, Nevada, and Colorado—tend to generate a relatively high share of GDP from outdoor recreation, underscoring the economic value of these public assets.

Nevada stands out within this group, with outdoor recreation accounting for 3.3% of state GDP—placing it on the upper end among peer states. However, despite this strong economic contribution, Nevada receives comparatively low levels of outdoor recreation grant funding, among the lowest in the region. This contrast highlights a potential mismatch between the sector's economic importance and public investment levels. Understanding these dynamics provides important context for identifying opportunities to better align funding, strengthen competitiveness, and support continued growth in Nevada's outdoor recreation economy.

Table 2. Outdoor Recreation GDP Contribution and Jobs in Select Western States (2023)

State	NV	CA	CO	UT	AZ
Outdoor Recreation GDP Contribution (2023)	$8.1B	$81.5B	$17.2B	$9.5B	$9.5B
Percentage of State GDP	3.30%	2.10%	3.20%	3.40%	2.70%
Jobs Supported	58,425	545,448	132,594	71,898	110,794
Outdoor Recreation GDP Per Capita	$2,526	$2,078	$2,915	$2,802	$1,873

Total Economic Impact

When all spending and ripple effects are accounted for, outdoor recreation represents a significant share of Nevada's overall economy.

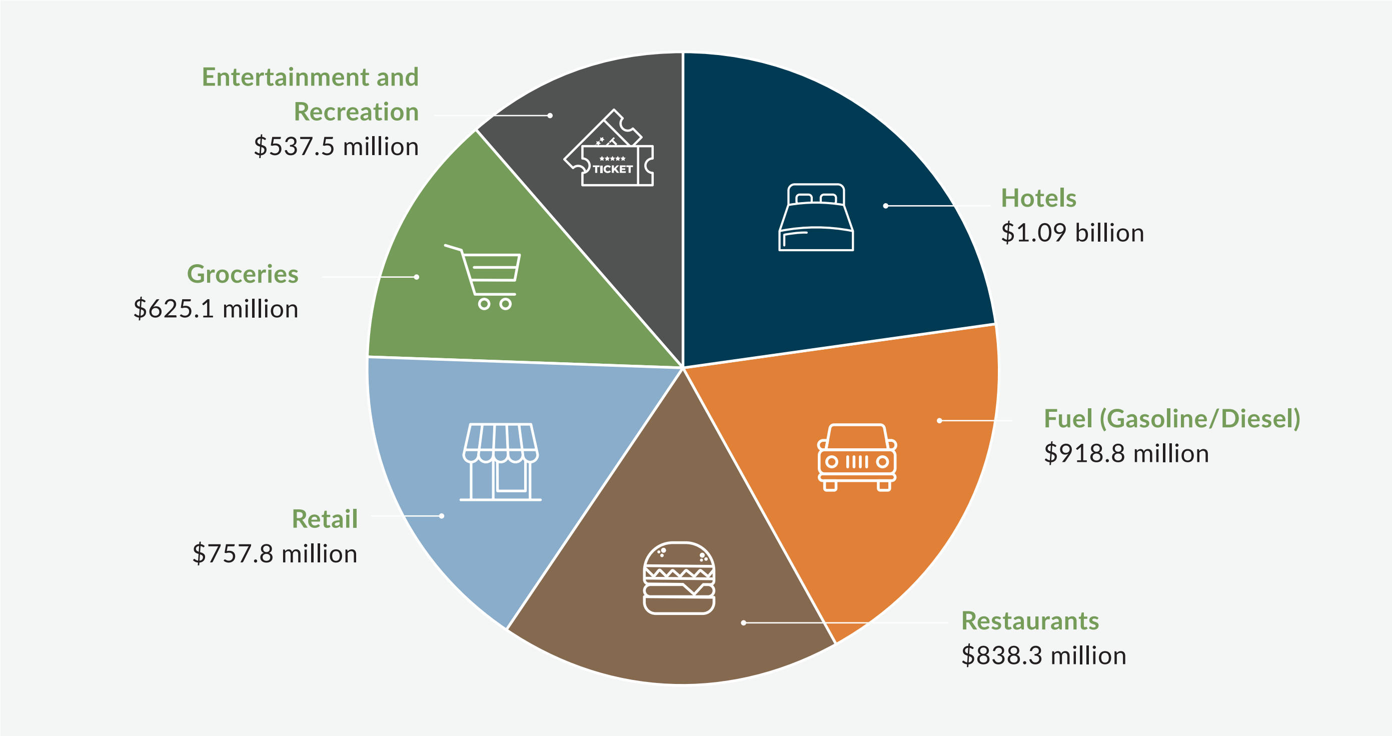
The direct spending from both visitor trips and resident outdoor recreation equipment purchases serves as the initial catalyst for a broader wave of economic activity. These overall contributions comprise three types of effects: 1) Direct effects from initial visitor spending at businesses; 2) Indirect effects from supply chain purchases made by those businesses to support their operations; and 3) Induced effects that result from the spending of wages by employees whose jobs are supported by this direct and indirect activity. Figure 2 illustrates this dynamic.

Figure 2. How outdoor recreation-related spending results in direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts

This study shows that outdoor recreation generates approximately $13.7 billion in annual economic output, supports more than 75,000 jobs, and represents 3.3% of Nevada's total GDP. These figures confirm that outdoor recreation is now one of the largest industries in the state, surpassing certain legacy industries like mining ($5.1B) and comparable to manufacturing ($11.2B).

Supporting and growing Nevada's 75,000+ outdoor recreation jobs over the long term will require deliberate workforce investment. Nationally, the Outdoor Recreation Roundtable has identified closing the skills gap, broadening participation, and addressing housing affordability near recreation communities as defining challenges for the outdoor workforce in the years ahead.

Figure 3. Trip-Related Spending by Industry



ACTIVITY SPOTLIGHT: Hunting's Role in Nevada's Outdoor Economy

Hunting contributes about $380 million each year to Nevada's economy. In 2020, hunters spent $260 million on equipment and $120 million on travel, lodging, and other trip costs. In Elko County, where 78 percent of visitors to public lands are non-local, much of the local recreation economy is tied to hunting, fishing, and backcountry use. Hunters also support wildlife conservation through license fees, federal excise taxes, and donations to groups like Nevada Bighorns Unlimited, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and Ducks Unlimited. As wildlife populations change over time, agencies and partners are investing in habitat projects to help maintain hunting access and economic activity in rural areas.

Spotlight on the Tahoe Basin

This analysis includes the entire Tahoe Basin, both the Nevada and California portions, treating it as a single recreational entity despite spanning two states. Table 3 summarizes the total economic contribution of spending associated with the Tahoe Basin, including direct spending that occurs in the five jurisdictions containing portions of the Tahoe Basin, as well as indirect and induced effects that ripple through other counties in Nevada and California.

Table 3: Economic Contributions of Outdoor Recreation in the Tahoe Basin; Total Effects

County	Spending (Millions/$)	Output (Millions/$)	Job Years	Labor Income (Millions/$)	GDP (Millions/$)	State and Local Tax (Millions/$)	Federal Tax (Millions/$)
Carson City, NV	$8.9	$98.75	532	$18.14	$41.45	$4.71	$3.96
Churchill County, NV	$0.0	$0.59	2	$0.17	$0.31	$0.03	$0.04
Clark County, NV	$0.0	$0.63	3	$0.19	$0.38	$0.05	$0.05
Douglas County, NV	$119.6	$249.22	1,515	$84.81	$144.58	$16.01	$17.92
El Dorado County, CA	$510.5	$518.67	3,797	$219.57	$341.25	$47.52	$45.73
Elko County, NV	$0.0	$0.53	2	$0.20	$0.32	$0.02	$0.04
Esmeralda County, NV	$0.0	$0.01	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Eureka County, NV	$0.0	$0.31	0	$0.04	$0.16	$0.01	$0.01
Humboldt County, NV	$0.0	$0.55	2	$0.14	$0.31	$0.03	$0.04
Lander County, NV	$0.0	$0.85	1	$0.15	$0.44	$0.05	$0.04
Lyon County, NV	$0.0	$6.57	30	$1.43	$4.10	$0.59	$0.41
Mineral County, NV	$0.0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Nye County, NV	$0.0	$0.45	1	$0.08	$0.22	$0.02	$0.02
Pershing County, NV	$0.0	$0.18	0	$0.06	$0.07	$0.01	$0.01
Placer County, CA	$192.0	$196.63	1,428	$82.62	$128.58	$17.44	$17.11
Storey County, NV	$0.0	$7.91	39	$2.89	$3.72	$0.11	$0.52
Washoe County, NV	$144.3	$325.62	1,853	$116.70	$202.19	$21.12	$26.46
White Pine County, NV	$0.0	$0.05	0	$0.01	$0.02	$0.00	$0.00
Tahoe Basin Visitor Spending Impacts	$975.2	$1,407.5	9,206	$527.2	$868.1	$107.7	$112.4

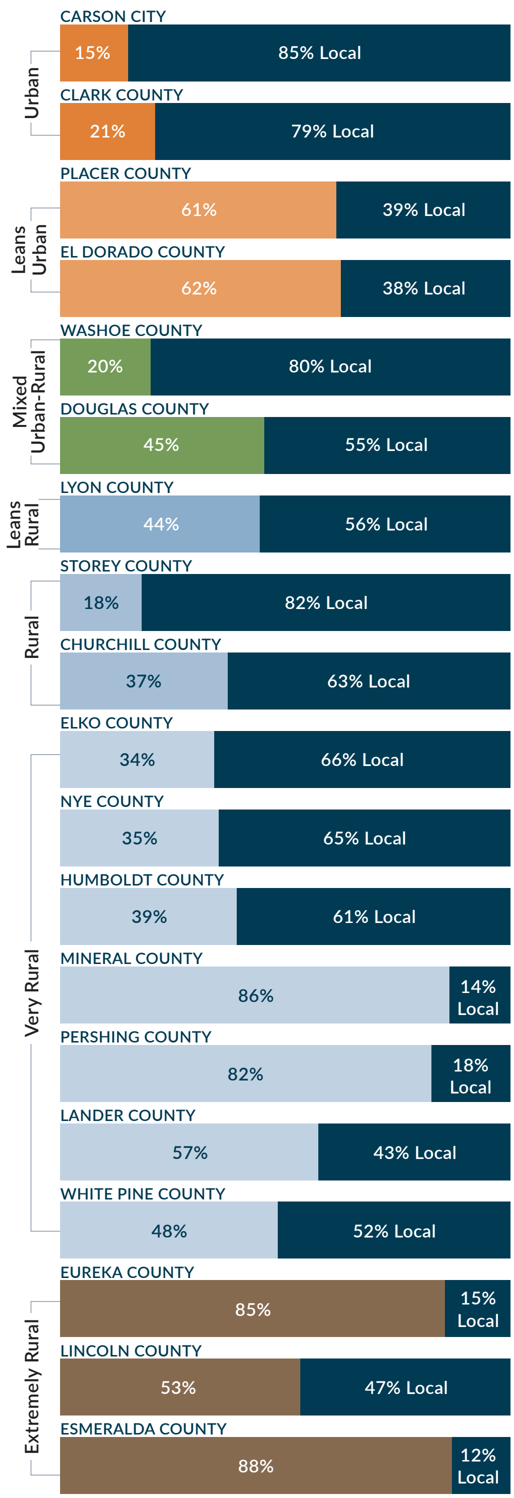
Spending Highlights

Visitor spending is one of the clearest ways outdoor recreation translates into economic activity for Nevada communities. These graphics show how spending patterns differ by visitor origin and land manager type, highlighting the especially important role of non-local visitors in bringing new dollars into local economies.

Visitor Spending: Local vs. Nonlocal

Visitor origin matters because local and non-local visitors tend to spend differently, and those differences shape how recreation activity supports communities across Nevada.

Figure 4: Local vs. Nonlocal Visitor Spending Share by County



Recreation Spending by Land Manager Type

Average spending per visitor day varies widely by land manager type, reflecting differences in trip length, lodging use, and visitor mix.

Table 4: Total spending per person per day by visitor type and land manager type

Category	Local Visitors	Nonlocal Visitors
Federal Lands	$81.47	$237.47
State Parks	$54.91	$123.58
Local/Regional Parks	$8.91	$27.53
Lakes and Rivers	$76.11	$246.17
NGO Lands	$88.77	$238.21

A Weekend Escape to Great Basin National Park

Maria and her husband load up the car in Las Vegas on a Friday afternoon in September, heading five hours northeast toward Great Basin National Park. They arrive in Ely and check into The Bristlecone Motel for two nights, at around $212 for the stay, putting money directly into the hands of a local owner who employs housekeeping staff and sources supplies from nearby businesses. They pick up groceries at Ridley's Family Markets for around $30 for the weekend's trail food and snacks, then sit down for dinner at JT's Steakhouse, where the cook sources beef from Perigo Hay & Cattle, a family ranch 29 miles outside of town. Dinner for two runs about $90.

Saturday is spent on the Wheeler Peak trail, Maria stopping often to photograph the bristlecone pines. In the evening, they attend a free ranger-led stargazing program under some of the darkest skies in the country. On Sunday morning, before driving home, Maria picks up a handmade ceramic from Desert Rose Ceramics & Crafts for $35, a purchase that supports the artisan directly and generates sales tax receipts for White Pine County and the State of Nevada.

Across lodging, food, fuel, retail, and other purchases, Maria and her husband spend around $475 over the weekend. Across the 159 million annual visits captured in this study, those individual transactions accumulate into the $13.7 billion in total economic output that outdoor recreation generates each year across Nevada.

Nevada's Outdoor Recreationists Are Multi-Activity Participants

Nevadans who participate in one outdoor activity consistently report participating in others throughout the year. Rather than single-sport enthusiasts, they move fluidly across activities, seasons, and settings—from trails to waterways, from summer campgrounds to winter slopes.

83%
activities list hiking as a top co-activity

66%
of hunters also report fishing

3–4
co-activities per participant, on average

What Else Do Participants Report Doing?

Among Nevadans who participate in each activity, the percentage who also report participating in other activities at some point during the year.

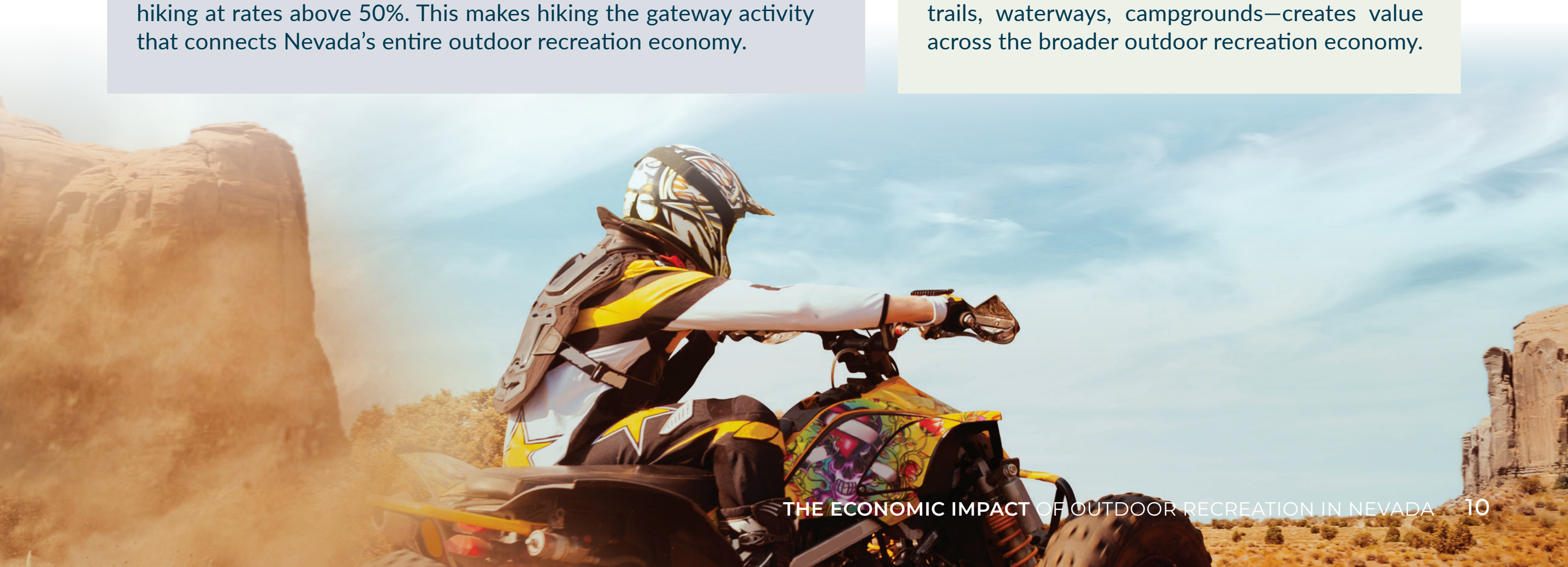
Activity	Pop. %	Also Report Participating In...
Hiking	15.1%	Photography 31.7% Scenic Driving 26% Fishing 20.8% Night Skies 20%
Photography	8.2%	Hiking 48.1% Scenic Driving 46.6% Night Skies 33.2% Wildlife Watching 27.4%
Fishing	7.8%	Hiking 35.9% Tent Camping 35.4% Scenic Driving 25.8% Off-Roading 24.7%
Tent Camp	7%	Hiking 45.2% Fishing 40.1% Off-Roading 32.2% Photography 26.6%
Wildlife	5%	Hiking 55.1% Photography 44.9% Night Skies 37.8% Scenic Driving 32.3%
Backpacking	4.1%	Hiking 57.1% Tent Camping 41.9% Rock Climbing 37.1% Running 33.3%
Off-Road	3.3%	Fishing 32.9% Tent Camping 31.8% Hunting 28.2% Hiking 27.1%
Hunting	2.3%	Fishing 65.5% Off-Roading 53.4% Tent Camping 46.6% Hiking 37.9%

Hiking Is the Connective Tissue

Hiking (15.1% participation) appears as a top co-activity for nearly every other pursuit. Backpackers (57.1%), wildlife watchers (55.1%), runners (53.4%), and mountain bikers (53.0%) all co-participate in hiking at rates above 50%. This makes hiking the gateway activity that connects Nevada's entire outdoor recreation economy.

What This Means

A single recreationist generates economic impact across multiple activity categories throughout the year. Investment in one activity's infrastructure—trails, waterways, campgrounds—creates value across the broader outdoor recreation economy.



Beyond Visitor Spending: The Broader Economic and Social Benefits of Outdoor Recreation

Outdoor recreation generates substantial value for Nevadans beyond what is captured through visitor spending and traditional economic measures.

Overview

Many significant benefits of outdoor recreation, such as personal well-being, improved physical health, and quality-of-life gains, are not bought and sold in markets and therefore do not appear in traditional economic statistics such as GDP. These benefits/outcomes are commonly referred to as "nonmarket" benefits. Understanding and, where possible, quantifying these nonmarket values is important for a comprehensive understanding of outdoor recreation's overall importance. They represent considerable societal benefits that support individual quality of life, community health, and the intrinsic worth of natural landscapes. This study quantified two significant categories of nonmarket values generated by outdoor recreation in Nevada: Consumer Surplus and Health Benefits.

$8.2B

annual
consumer surplus

Consumer Surplus

Consumer surplus represents the value individuals receive from outdoor recreation beyond their direct costs, such as travel expenses or fees. It reflects the enjoyment, satisfaction, and well-being people derive from access to recreation opportunities, even when entry costs are low or free. In policy contexts, consumer surplus is commonly used in benefit–cost analyses to compare the value of these benefits with the public costs of providing and maintaining recreation opportunities. In this study, consumer surplus was estimated using visitor travel patterns and established economic methods.

Outdoor recreation across the study area is estimated to generate approximately $8.2 billion annually in consumer surplus, representing personal value beyond direct out-of-pocket spending. Given the scale of this value, even slight changes in recreation access, quality, or availability can translate into millions of dollars in gained or lost public benefit statewide.

$2.1B

annual
health benefits

Public Health Benefits

Participation in many forms of outdoor recreation involves physical activity, a cornerstone of physical and mental health. From an economic perspective, the health benefits of outdoor recreation can be expressed as the avoided healthcare costs associated with increased physical activity. A more active population generally experiences lower rates of chronic diseases, leading to reduced demand for medical services.

This study uses established methodologies that link physical activity to economic savings. The approach involved estimating the total amount and intensity of physical activity associated with outdoor recreation and then translating this activity into a monetary value using published research on the average per-minute healthcare cost savings attributable to physical activity. Outdoor recreation in Nevada is estimated to generate approximately $2.1 billion annually in public health benefits, realized as avoided healthcare costs.

Policy Recommendations for Nevada's Outdoor Recreation Economy

Outdoor recreation already delivers substantial economic and quality-of-life benefits for Nevada, including strong job creation, rural economic activity, and public health gains. However, these benefits are not guaranteed, and the outdoor recreation sector faces significant challenges that could threaten its continued development and success. As participation grows and demand increases, protecting and strengthening outdoor recreation's value will require coordinated long term planning and investment.

The full report offers a number of policy recommendations, organized around key strategic areas in Nevada's outdoor recreation economy. The goal of the recommendations is to advance an environment where outdoor recreation in Nevada achieves continued growth and long-term sustainability. The recommendations include:

Summary of Policy Recommendations

Infrastructure Funding & Finance

- Modernization of Nevada's Core Outdoor Recreation Facilities: Undertaking phased reinvestment in campgrounds, trails, and visitor amenities to enhance accessibility, sustainability, and improve the overall visitor experience.

- Dedicated Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund for Nevada: Creating a permanent state trust fund for consistent, long-term funding of recreation infrastructure, maintenance, and accessibility.

- Resilient Recreation Infrastructure Initiative: Investing in infrastructure upgrades to reduce vulnerability to wildfire, heat, drought, and extreme weather events.

Data & Technology Enhancements

- Statewide Visitor Management and Dispersal Program: Launching an initiative – leveraging modern technology – that uses real-time information and managed access tools to reduce overcrowding and distribute visitation more evenly.

Economic & Workforce Development

- Building a structured workforce development pipeline through expanded partnerships with secondary and post secondary education, working closely with universities, workforce agencies, corps programs, and certification programs (e.g., trail design, construction, and maintenance).

- Outdoor Recreation Business Accelerator Program: Supporting outdoor-focused entrepreneurs, especially in rural areas, through targeted business development, mentorship, and seed funding.

- Expansion of Concession & Partner-Operated Services in High-Use Areas: Streamlining policies to enhance visitor amenities at busy public lands through well-managed concessions and partnerships.

Community Engagement & Partnerships

- Community-Led Stewardship & Education Grants Program: Creating a microgrant program to fund local groups for habitat restoration, trail care, and culturally relevant recreation messaging.

Key Concepts

Market vs. Nonmarket Values

The core objective of the study was to quantify the full range of market-based economic contributions, including visitor spending, equipment purchases, total economic output, jobs supported, labor income, GDP/value-added, and tax revenues at local, state, and federal levels. However, outdoor recreation also generates important nonmarket values beyond measured transactions. To capture these benefits, the study quantified categories such as health cost savings attributable to physical activity and **consumer surplus**, which is the value visitors gain from their experiences beyond what they spend.

Mobile Location Data

Accurately linking outdoor recreation visitation to localized economic activity requires more than estimating total spending; it requires understanding where spending actually occurs. To address this, visitation at ~1,500 sites, including those without on-the-ground monitoring, was estimated using anonymized mobile location data and machine learning. This approach provides geographically precise insight into visitor patterns, supports clearer differentiation between local and non-local visitors, and enables spending to be allocated to specific communities with greater accuracy than proximity-based approaches, especially in rural and dispersed areas.

Local vs. Non-Local Visitors

To apply appropriate spending profiles, the anonymized mobile location data were used to classify visitors as “local” or “non-local,” since spending patterns (especially lodging) vary significantly. Classification was based on a device’s Common Evening Location (CEL), which represents its predominant observed location during evening hours. A device was classified as “non-local” to a recreation site if its CEL was more than 35 miles (straight-line distance) from the site, or if its CEL was outside Nevada and the California portions of the Tahoe Basin.

Trip vs. Equipment Expenditures

While this analysis largely focuses on trip-related expenditures, a complete assessment of outdoor recreation also includes spending on durable goods that enable these activities—purchases typically made outside the context of a specific trip. A 2024 statewide survey of Nevada residents (conducted by UNR) measured annual purchases of clothing, equipment, and related gear and estimated these expenditures at $3.7 billion per year.

Visitor Spending Profiles

Visitor spending profiles summarize average per-person, per-day spending by category (e.g., lodging, food, fuel). Profiles differ by local vs. non-local visitors, day vs. overnight trips, and site type. They were built from existing credible sources (e.g., National Park Service and peer-reviewed studies) and a new Nevada visitor survey where needed (1,089 responses). Table 5 provides an example spending profile.

Table 5. Spending Profile – NV State Park Visitors (Average Per Person Per Day)

Expenditure Category	Local Visitors	Nonlocal Visitors
Entertainment/ Recreation	$3.27	$6.76
Fuel	$11.88	$20.05
Government Fees (State)	$3.38	$3.56
Groceries	$9.23	$13.71
Hotels	$4.25	$26.95
Other Lodging	$3.69	$6.58
Other Transportation	$1.48	$8.84
Restaurants	$8.29	$20.76
Retail	$9.43	$16.38
Total	$54.91	$123.58

About the Study

Acknowledgements

- *The Economic Impact of Outdoor Recreation in Nevada* was commissioned by the Nevada Division of Outdoor Recreation (NDOR), and prepared by Radbridge Incorporated, in partnership with RRC Associates.

- We acknowledge and appreciate the valuable input and collaboration from staff at NDOR, Nevada State Parks, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, and the University of Nevada, Reno, whose contributions helped ensure the accuracy, relevance, and practical value of this analysis.

- Funds for the study were made available through a partnership with the Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs through the U.S. Economic Development Administration's (EDA) Travel, Tourism, and Outdoor Recreation program (as part of the American Rescue Plan). The EDA program funding invests in marketing, infrastructure, workforce, and other projects to rejuvenate safe leisure, business, and international travel. Additional support was provided by the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a federal program established in 1964 that uses revenues from offshore energy development to expand public access, protect natural areas, and enhance recreation opportunities nationwide.

Links and Additional Resources

- Full Report + Technical Appendix: The Economic Impact of Outdoor Recreation in Nevada

- Press Release: NDOR Releases Economic Impact Analysis Highlighting Outdoor Recreation as Key Driver of Nevada's Economy

- Press Coverage: Outdoor recreation fuels the Nevada economy. A new report shows how much (Nevada Independent)

- NDOR Contact Information

To ensure every Nevadan—and every visitor—can experience and enjoy outdoor recreation, protect natural resources, and proudly: